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GENEVA AND GREECE
A FRIENDSHIP SERVING INDEPENDANCE
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Geneva, September 2021 - In the bicentenary year of Greece's declaration of independence, the Musée d'art et d'histoire and the Hardt Foundation for the Study of Classical Antiquity have joined forces to present an exhibition revealing the depth of the ties that have united this country with Geneva since the early 19th century.

Since 25 March 2021, numerous events have been taking place all over the world to commemorate the bicentenary of Greece's declaration of independence. The Hardt Foundation for the Study of Classical Antiquity (Vandœuvres, GE) and the Musée d'art et d'histoire were keen to join these celebrations by creating an exhibition focussing on the three major figures who played a key role in integrating Geneva into the Helvetic Confederation and the Greek liberation movement: the Greek Jean Kapodistrias and the two Genevans Charles Pictet de Rochemont and Jean-Gabriel Eynard.

The *Geneva and Greece* exhibition is located on the second floor of the museum, in room 415. *A Friendship that promoted Independence* begins by exploring the particularly unstable post-Napoleonic European situation, and the incessant diplomatic ballet that accompanied it. The three aforementioned figures worked together to integrate Geneva into the Helvetic Confederation, which was seen as a haven of tranquillity on a fragile continent. A few years later, Eynard distinguished himself by coordinating the European Philhellenic Committees, which were set up in the wake of an unprecedented uprising by the Greek people under Ottoman rule. Kapodistrias became the country's first president in 1827, and was given the onerous task of reforming the country; he succeeded in having his state officially recognised, but was assassinated by his opponents. A decade later, Eynard continued to demonstrate his unwavering support by co-founding the National Bank of Greece.

Thanks to numerous loans from Greek and Swiss institutions and collectors, this exhibition brings to life this fruitful association, which dates back to the 16th century when ancient Greek was taught in Geneva. Official papers, precious gifts and other intimate tokens of gratitude are on display, as well as the act of naturalisation given to Jean Kapodistrias, who was declared a citizen of Geneva by the Council of State in 1816.



1. Exhibition itinerary

This is a three-part exhibition: the first part presents the essential role played by Jean Kapodistrias, who was employed by Tsar Alexander I as an unofficial ambassador for Geneva and Switzerland during the Congresses that reshaped Europe after the fall of Napoleon (1813-1816). The second part highlights the work of Geneva Philhellenes, and in particular Jean-Gabriel Eynard, during the conflict between the Greeks and the Ottoman Empire (1821-1830). The third part focuses on the difficulties faced by Kapodistrias - elected as the first President of Greece on 27 March 1827 - in building the young state and recalls Jean-Gabriel Eynard's unfailing support for the Greek nation, even after the assassination of his friend Kapodistrias in 1831. The exhibition concludes with a reminder of the ties of friendship that united Greece and Switzerland long before the 19th century and which continue to this day.

Introduction

Visitors are welcomed by *the Greek girl weeping on Byron's grave*, by the Geneva sculptor Jean-Etienne Chaponnière, which embodies the bonds of friendship that were forged between Switzerland and Greece at the time of the Greek uprising.

3/18



Jean-Étienne Chaponnière (1801-1835), sculptor
 Ami Dériaz, founder
Greek girl weeping on Byron's grave, 1827 (model), 1871 (cast)
 Bronze, electroplated, H. 94, l. 75, P. 68 cm
 Purchased 1871, inv. 1871-1
 © Musée d'art et d'histoire de Genève, photo: F. Bevilacqua

a. Part 1: Kapodistrias, Geneva and Switzerland

At the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the future of the Swiss Confederation was uncertain. Swiss lands had been criss-crossed by foreign armies and there was considerable dissension between the cantons. For the victorious major powers, Switzerland was a key player in forging a new balance that would ensure peace. They wanted a united and enlarged country, a buffer state at the heart of Europe. Jean Kapodistrias, the Tsar's foreign minister at the time, was one of the diplomats in charge of Swiss affairs. He managed to reconcile the disunited cantons and to have Neuchâtel, Valais and Geneva admitted to the Confederation. A Federal Pact, which provides the foundations of present-day Switzerland, was signed on 9 September 1814.

Pictet de Rochemont, who defended Geneva's interests at the Congresses, met Kapodistrias at the Paris and Vienna Congresses. The two men worked together to enable the Republic of Geneva territory to become part of



Switzerland. Jean-Gabriel Eynard served as secretary to Pictet de Rochemont in Vienna. Anna Eynard, his young wife, Pictet's niece, was in her element in this aristocratic and cosmopolitan society, winning hearts for the Republic of Geneva and Confederation causes.

At the time of the second Treaty of Paris (November 1815), Kapodistrias and Pictet de Rochemont - who was also responsible for representing the interests of the Confederation - once again demonstrated how well they worked together. The act guaranteeing Switzerland's perpetual neutrality was signed there.

In 1816, as a token of its appreciation, the State Council of Geneva granted Kapodistrias citizenship: the naturalisation decree was presented in a gold snuffbox decorated with a panorama of Lake Geneva, created by the famous goldsmith Bautte et Moynier.

b. Part 2: European reactions to the Greek uprising

In the aftermath of the Congresses that established a hitherto unseen balance in Europe, Greek opposition to Ottoman domination was causing concern. For the regimes founded on the principle of dynastic legitimacy, nationalist aspirations presented a threat. The Greek liberation movement therefore received no support from the major powers in its early days.

In contrast to politicians' wait-and-see attitude, the fate of the Greeks greatly mobilised public opinion. From 1821 to 1829, numerous Philhellenic committees were set up in Europe and the United States to help the insurgents.

Two display cases feature Philhellenes who actually travelled to Greece. There was Lord Byron, who supported the struggle and mobilised troops, but died of fever in April 1824 in Missolonghi, well before the fall of this fortress and the massacre of its population by the Ottomans (April 1826). Among the victims of this tragic episode was a Swiss citizen, Johan Jakob Meyer, who had been living in Missolonghi since 1822 and was the editor of the *Ellinika Chronika*, one of the first newspapers to be printed in Greek. The *Ellinika Chronika* was distributed in Europe, and contributed to the strengthening of the Philhellenic movement.

I The exhibition presents moving testimonies of Genevans' support for the Greek cause

In Geneva, the first Philhellenic Committee was set up in 1821 by Pastor Gerlach. The second committee, whose central figure was the financier Jean-Gabriel Eynard, a friend of Kapodistrias who had been living in Geneva since 1822, was set up in 1825. Funds were raised through weekly subscriptions to help pay for the education of young Greeks living in Geneva, to help refugees passing through, to send food and material aid to the insurgents or to buy back Greek slaves. Eynard mobilised his vast network so effectively that he became a key financier and the coordinator of the European Philhellenic Committees.

Louis-André Gosse, a doctor and co-founder of the *Journal de Genève*, also went to Greece in 1827. He supervised, on Eynard's behalf, the proper use of the Committees' funds for the maintenance of the Greek fleet. Gosse also fought against the plague epidemic there and returned to Switzerland in 1829.

From 1826 onwards, when news of the massacre of the population of Missolonghi had begun to shock Europe, other initiatives were set up in Geneva to help the Greeks: book sales, painting lotteries, etc. The exhibition is notable for its presentation of the score of the *Song of the Greeks* by the composer Louis Niedermeyer from Nyon. Visitors can listen to this work, which was performed in Geneva on 5 May 1826 during a concert in aid of the Greeks. It was recorded



especially for this exhibition by the Fondation and Association Niedermeyer, with the support of the City of Nyon and the Bru, Casino Barrière de Montreux and Goblet Foundations.

Artists, writers and musicians, who were moved by what was going on in Greece, produced works inspired by the conflict. The exhibition presents a dozen of such works. In 1824, Eugène Delacroix painted the *The Massacre at Chios* and in 1826, *Greece on the Ruins of Missolonghi*. Suzanne Elisabeth Eynard-Châtelain, artist and Jean-Gabriel Eynard's sister-in-law, painted *The Massacre of Psara*. But only a few painters, such as Philip Reinagle, actually witnessed the events and proceeded to immortalise them.

Three display cases feature items which were manufactured using Philhellenic themes: earthenware dinner services, porcelain vases, clocks and board games show how the conflict had entered the Swiss population's everyday lives and show the purchasers' support for the ideals conveyed by the iconography: peoples' right to self-determination, the bravery of Greek combatants who were likened to ancient heroes, Christianity vs Islam, etc.

c. Part 3: The birth of the Greek state

Kapodistrias was appointed the first president of Greece on 27 March 1827 (his official title in Greek is 'governor'). He had an immense challenge before him, given the factional divisions, the poverty among Greek people, the stagnant economy... One display case illustrates his attempt to provide the country with its own monetary system. The new Greek currency was called the *Phoenix*, referring to the mythical bird rising from its ashes. Two display cases and a projection show the importance of this symbol for Kapodistrias and its legacy; today, the *Order of the Phoenix* is one of the three highest Hellenic honours.

Despite recognition of the Greek state (February 1830, London Protocol), internal difficulties grew, and on 27 September 1831, Kapodistrias was assassinated by notables opposed to his reforms and authoritarianism. The fate of the country passed into the hands of a young 16-year-old Bavarian, Othon I. Jean-Gabriel Eynard again became involved in rebuilding the country: he co-founded the National Bank of Greece in 1842. He was successively awarded the two highest classes of the *Royal Order of the Saviour*, which remains the highest distinction awarded by Greece today.

d. Final part

The exhibition concludes with a focus on the mutual recognition of, and friendship between Greece and Switzerland. This dates back at least to the Reformation, with the teaching of ancient Greek in Geneva from 1535. And it is still alive and well, as shown by the existence of a Chair of Modern Greek at the University of Geneva, the Hardt Foundation for the Study of Classical Antiquity (Vandœuvres), the excavations being carried out by Swiss archaeologists on the island of Euboea, and the many associations, including the *Greek-Swiss Jean-Gabriel Eynard Association*, which cultivate and maintain this longstanding friendship.



3. Some key items

a.



Moulinié, Bautte & Moynier

Snuffbox, showing panoramic view of Lake Geneva, presented to Jean Kapodistrias by the State Council, 1816

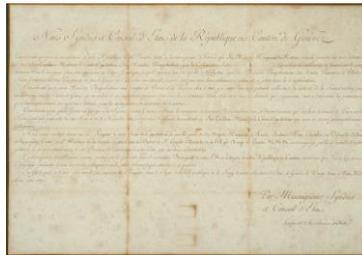
Gold, engraving, floral and guilloché motifs

H. 3, W. 14, D. 7.5 cm

Inv. MK 307

© Kapodistrias Museum - Centre for Kapodistrian Studies, photo: T. Kimpari

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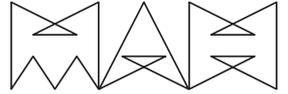
Syndics and State Council of the Republic and Canton of Geneva Document declaring Kapodistrias a citizen of Geneva and his seal (28.05.1816)

Paper, ink; gold, wax, silk; H. 42, W. 54.5 cm; Diam. 5.3 cm

Inv. MK 200 and MK 070

© Kapodistrias Museum - Centre for Kapodistrian Studies, photo: Thalia Kimpari

The State Council was grateful for the support received during the negotiations to incorporate Geneva into the Confederation, and awarded Kapodistrias the title of "honorary citizen". The act of naturalisation was presented to him in 1816, folded in a gold snuffbox produced by the famous goldsmith Moulinié, Bautte & Moynier. Under the lid, a painting on enamel shows a view of the lake, the city of Geneva and Mont Blanc, as seen from Pregny, a panorama which immortalises the new citizen's homeland. A moving dedication in Greek is engraved underneath the item.



b.



Henri Mallet, engraver (1727-1811)

The first map of the Canton of Geneva used by Mr Pictet de Rochemont during his first mission to Paris in March 1814, completed and coloured in 1816, Geneva, 1776

Inv. AEP 3.38

© Pictet Family Archives Foundation

The thorny question of Geneva's attachment to the Confederation, raised as early as 1814, was not resolved until March 1816, after much discussion... This document shows the importance of maps in territorial negotiations. Charles Pictet de Rochemont first envisaged extending Geneva's territory to the gates of Annecy (Fier) and to Thonon-Bains (Dranse). But he ran into opposition from France and the King of Piedmont-Sardinia. Eventually, the Geneva area grew to form a single entity contiguous with the canton of Vaud, thanks to land surrendered by its neighbours.

7/18

c.



Model ship made by Greek refugees, given to the Zofingen Philhellenes
Greek ship "Argos", 1821-1823

Wood, H. 62, L. 65, W. 18 cm

Inv. MZ 10 - 231

© Zofingen Museum, photo: H. Koller

In June 1821, an attempted insurrection by Greeks in Moldavia and Wallachia (modern-day Romania) failed. The survivors began a long journey back to Greece, bypassing the territories controlled by Metternich's Austria, which was resisting their movement. On arrival in Switzerland, the Greek refugees were welcomed in several Swiss cities. Those housed in Geneva left their benefactors a moving letter of thanks, calligraphed by the poet Andréas Calvos. Others, staying in Zofingen, made two models of boats which they gave their hosts. This one is the smallest.



d.



Anna Eynard, née Lullin de Châteauevieux (1793-1868)
 Scarf embroidered by Anna Eynard given to Jean Kapodistrias, 1826-1827
 Silk, L. 235, W. 12 cm
 Inv. 2169
 © National Historical Museum of Greece, photo: L. Papanikolatos

Before he left Geneva for Greece, Jean Kapodistrias, the newly appointed President, was given a blue and white scarf in the colours of his country by Anna Eynard. She embroidered it especially for him. Kapodistrias wore it regularly and wrote to Jean-Gabriel Eynard a few months later: « Allow me to kiss Mrs. Eynard's hands and request that she think of producing a new scarf for the President as the one he is wearing is looking most worn ». Anna Eynard then produced a replacement.

8/18

e.



Jean-François Bautte (1772-1837)
 Snuff box, decorated with the phoenix symbol. Geneva, circa 1826
 Gold, black and white champlevé enamel
 H. 1.4 x W 6.9 x D 4.4 cm
 Inv. TBC
 © Thanassis and Marina Martinos Collection, photo: L. Kourgiantakis

In 1827, on his way to Greece, Kapodistrias ordered snuffboxes, watches and bracelets from the famous Geneva jeweller Bautte, which he intended to give to important Greek figures. In his letter to the jeweller, he specified that they should bear "the symbol of the Greek restoration... of which I am sending you a small drawing".

The finely chiselled motif on the lid of this snuffbox made by Bautte is a phoenix rising from the flames, topped with a Christian cross. With its wings spread out, it raises its head to the left towards the sun.



f.

**Bautte & Moynier**

Pocket watch with striking mechanism, putative gift from Jean-Gabriel Eynard to Jean Kapodistrias, Geneva, between 1826 and 1831

Scroll decoration encircling a horse

Gold, black and white champlevé enamel, gold guilloché dial, black champlevé varnished Roman hour markers, blued steel Breguet-type hands, small steel seconds hand

Diameter: 5 cm

© Private collection, photo: Thalia Kimpari

9/18

**Bautte & Moynier**

Pocket watch and key, gift to Jean Kapodistrias, Geneva, early 19th century.

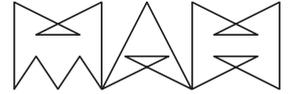
Personification of Geneva, with the crenellated crown of the free cities, leaning on the city Coat of arms. Column bearing the word HELVETIE
Greek inscription around the figure: "To who manages his time well, that which measures time well".

Gold, enamel dial; blued steel Breguet hands; central seconds hand, cylinder escapement; quarter-repeating chimes, winding key

Inv. 3341

© National Historical Museum of Greece, photo: B. Kirpotin

These two watches, made in Geneva and now kept in Greece, are said to have been given to Kapodistrias. The first, made by the jeweller Bautte, was given to him by Jean-Gabriel Eynard. Inside its case, the second is engraved with a personification of Geneva, with the crenellated crown of the free cities, leaning on the city's coat of arms and a column with the words HELVETIE. The image is surrounded with the inscription: "To who manages his time well, that which measures time well". The donor's identity is unknown at present.



This exhibition is the result of the collaboration of 24 institutions

Geneva and Greece. A friendship that promoted independence is exceptional as it brings together more than a hundred works from institutions or private collections with those of the Museum of Art and History. Seven Greek partners and sixteen Swiss lenders have come together to enable works of such quality and diversity to be admired by the public. Most of the funding for the exhibition is provided by generous patrons, foundations and private individuals.

4. Catalogue

A catalogue, published by the Hardt Foundation for the Study of Classical Antiquity, in collaboration with the Museum of Art and History, has been produced for the exhibition. Coordinated by Béatrice Blandin, exhibition curator, with the help of Ferdinand Pajor and Marie Bagnoud, it brings together contributions from thirty authors, who are mainly of Greek and Swiss origin. It is divided into three parts, in line with the exhibition. The first part addresses Kapodistrias's support for the Swiss Confederation during the Congresses. The second focuses on reactions to the War of Independence in Switzerland, in particular in Geneva. The catalogue is richly illustrated and includes articles and notes which focus on specific objects or themes.



Project leaders	The Museum of Art and History of Geneva and the Hardt Foundation for the Study of Classical Antiquity, Vandœuvres
Curator	Béatrice Blandin, curator of Archaeology at the MAH. Assisted by Ferdinand Pajor, vice-director of the Société d'histoire de l'art en Suisse, co-curator and Marie Bagnoud, research assistant.
Greek Lenders	Hellenic Literary and Historical Archive of the Cultural Foundation of the National Bank of Greece (ELIA-MIET), Athens; Thanassis and Marian Martinos Collection, Athens; Greek Private Collection; Benaki Museum, Athens; Kapodistrias Museum - Centre for Kapodistrian Studies, Corfu; National Historical Museum, Athens; Society for Hellenism and Philhellenism / Museum of Philhellenism, Athens. With the collaboration of the Archives of the National Bank of Greece, Athens.
Swiss Lenders	Geneva State Archives; Swiss Federal Archives, Bern; Melissa for Hellenism Association, Lausanne; Geneva Music Conservatory library; Geneva library; Swiss Private Collections; Swiss Confederation, Federal Office of Culture, Oskar Reinhart Collection "Am Römerholz", Winterthur; Pictet Family Archive Foundation, Geneva; Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece Foundation, Lausanne; Niedermeyer Foundation and Association, Nyon; Hoirie Borel-Boissonnas; Museum of Art and History of Neuchâtel; Zofingen Museum; Swiss Museum of Games, La Tour-de-Peilz As well as loans from three Swiss private collections



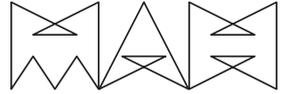
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Many thanks,

Musée d'art et d'histoire
Service de presse
Rue Charles-Galland 2
CH-1206 Genève



Author unknown
Portrait of Jean Kapodistrias, c. 1808

Oil on canvas, 52.5 x 43 cm
Inv. 10784
© Thanassis and Marina Martinos Collection, photo:
L. Kourgiantakis

14/18



Moulinié, Bautte & Moynier
Snuffbox, with panoramic view of Lake Geneva,
presented to Jean Kapodistrias by the Conseil
d'État, 1816

Gold, engraving, floral and guilloche motifs
H. 3, W. 14, D. 7.5 cm
Inv. MK 307
© Kapodistrias Museum - Centre for Kapodistrian Studies,
photo: T. Kimpari



**Syndics and State Council of the Republic and
Canton of Geneva**
Document declaring Kapodistrias a citizen of
Geneva and his seal (28.05.1816)

Paper, ink; gold, wax, silk; H. 42, W. 54.5 cm ;
diameter 5,3 cm
Inv. MK 200 and MK 070
© Kapodistrias Museum - Centre for Kapodistrian Studies,
photo: Thalia Kimpari





Vivaldo Martini (1908-1990)
Based on a 19th century work.
Portrait of Charles Pictet de Rochemont, 20th c.

Oil on canvas, 86 x 67 cm
Pictet Family Archives Foundation, inv. AF 5.7
© Musée d'art et d'histoire de Genève, photo:
F. Bevilacqua



Hilda Sophie Diodati, née Eynard (1835-1905)
In the style of Charles Eynard (1808-1876)
Portrait of the much-awarded Philhellene Jean-Gabriel Eynard, 19th century

Oil on canvas, 73 x 59 cm
© Society for Hellenism and Philhellenism/ Philhellenism Museum, photo: P. Stolis



Pierre-Jean David d'Angers (1788-1856)
Jean-Gabriel Eynard (1775-1863), Paris, 1830

Bronze, 72.73 g, Diam. 73 mm
Purchased 1909, inv. CdN 50739
© Musée d'art et d'histoire de Genève, photo:
B. Jacot-Descombes



Bautte & Moynier
Pocket watch with striking mechanism, putative gift from Jean-Gabriel Eynard to Jean Kapodistrias, Geneva, between 1826 and 1831
Scroll decoration encircling a horse

Gold, black and white champlevé enamel, gold guilloché dial, black champlevé varnished Roman hour markers, blued steel Breguet-type hands, small steel seconds-hand
Bridge calibre, stone cylinder escapement, three-arm compensating balance, flat balance spring, parachute system, hammer repeater on gong, Diam. 5 cm
Gold case, engraved: "Breguet escapement, stone cylinder, parachute, compensator, four ruby holes, small seconds hand, N° 34437. Bautte & Moynier, Geneva".
Back numbered (No. 34437) and hand engraved with two monograms: AMA and KLB (?) or KK (?)
Two-tone chain winding key, steel barrel, gold eyelet
© Private collection, photo: Thalia Kimpari



Anna Eynard, née Lullin de Châteaueux (1793-1868)
 Scarf embroidered by Anna Eynard for Jean Kapodistrias, 1826-1827

Silk, L. 235, W. 12 cm
 Inv. 2169
 © National History Museum, Greece, photo:
 L. Papanikolatos



Jean-François Bautte (1772-1837)
 Snuff box, decorated with the phoenix symbol, Geneva, c. 1826

Gold, black and white champlevé enamel
 H. 1.4 x W. 6.9 x D. 4.4 cm
 Inv. TBC
 © Thanassis and Marina Martinos Collection, photo:
 L. Kourgiantakis

16/18



Johann Georg Christian Perlberg (1806-1884)
Georgios Karaiskakis in the battle of the Acropolis, c. 1835

Oil on canvas, 50 x 60 cm
 Inv. 10786
 © Thanassis et Marina Martinos Collection, photo:
 L. Kourgiantakis



Philip Reinagle (1749-1833)
The Battle of Navarino, 1829

Oil on canvas, 92 x 150 cm
 Inv. 2213
 © Thanassis et Marina Martinos Collection, photo:
 L. Kourgiantakis



Suzanne Elisabeth Eynard, née Châtelain (1775-1844)
 In the style of Georges Chaix (1784-1834) ?
The destruction of Psara, before 1844

Aquarelle on paper, 47.7 x 38.1 cm
 © Society for Hellenism and Philhellenism/Philhellenism Museum, photo: Panagiotis Stolis



Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863)
Greece on the ruins of Missolonghi,
c. 1826

Oil on canvas, 42 x 27.5 cm
Inv. 1936.2

© Swiss Confederation, Federal Office of Culture, Oskar Reinhart Collection "Am Römerholz", Winterthur



1 Phoenix
Hellenic Republic, 1828

Silver, 4.36 g., Diam. 22.3 mm, 180°.
Inv. 1

© Melissa for Hellenism Association, photo:
N. Jacquet

17/18



Amphora
The Greek's oath, mid-19th c.

Vieux-Paris porcelain, H. 33, W. 9.9 cm
Inv. 2500

© Thanassis and Marina Martinos Collection, photo:
L. Kourgiantakis



Henri Mallet, engraver (1727-1811)

The first map of the Canton of Geneva used by
Mr Pictet de Rochemont during his first mission
to Paris in March 1814, completed and coloured
in 1816, Geneva, 1776

Inv. AEP 3.38

© Pictet Family Archives Foundation



30 card game, box and rules
The Greeks and the Turks. Enigma game,
1821-1840

From the Grand d'Hauteville family, Château
d'Hauteville, Saint-Légier (VD)

Coloured and gilded paper, H. 7.5, W. 5 cm
Inv. 7050.0

© Swiss Museum of Games, La Tour-de-Peilz, photo:
J. Demotz



Model ship made by Greek refugees as a gift for the Philhellenes of Zofingen
Greek ship "Argos", 1821-1823

Wood, H. 62, L. 65, W. 18 cm
Inv. MZ 10 - 231
© Zofingen Museum, photo: H. Koller



Johann Jakob Meyer (1798-1826), publisher
No. 46 of the *Ellinika Chronika* addressed to L. Stanhope in London, 10.06.1825

Paper, 25 x 20 cm
Donated by Efstathios J. Finopoulos, inv. Φ00925
© Benaki Museum, Athens, 2021

18/18



Jean-Étienne Chaponnière (1801-1835), sculptor
Ami Dériaz, founder
Greek girl weeping on Byron's grave, 1827
(model), 1871 (cast)

Bronze, electroplated, H. 94, W. 75, D. 68 cm
Purchased 1871, inv. 1871-1
© Geneva art and history museum, photo: F. Bevilacqua



Bautte & Moynier
Pocket watch and key, gift to Jean Kapodistrias, Geneva, early 19th c.
Personification of Geneva, with the crenelated crown of the free cities, leaning on the city coat of arms. Column bearing the word HELVETIE
Greek inscription around the figure: « To he who manages his time well, that which measures time well ».

Gold, enamel dial; blued steel Breguet hands; central seconds hand, cylinder escapement; quarter-repeating chimes, winding key
Inv. 3341
© National Historical Museum of Greece, photo: B. Kirpotin