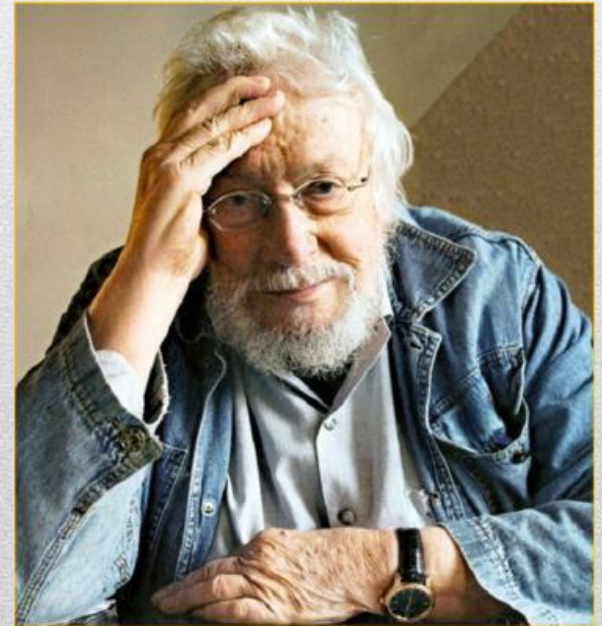




Julio Pomar



Julio Pomar (born in Lisbon, 10 January 1926) was a Portuguese painter. He was often considered the greatest Portuguese painter of his generation.





Julio Pomar first studied at the Escola Secundária Artística António Arroio, in his native city, Lisbon. He entered the Superior School of Fine Arts of Lisbon in 1942. The same year he organized his first exhibition, with a group of former colleagues of the António Arroio School, at the age of 16. He joined the Communist Youth of the Portuguese Communist Party in 1945, of which he would leave years later.



Pomar work becomes very politically and ideological engaged during his neo-realist phase, from 1945 to 1957. In 1946, he started a mural at the Cine Teatro Batalha, in Porto, which would be destroyed for political reasons in 1948. One of his paintings, *Resistência* was apprehended by the Political Police in 1947 deemed as "political subversive". The same year he held his first individual exhibition at the Portugália Gallery. He also would be arrested for four months, for being a member of the MUD. He did the official portrait of Democratic Opposition Presidential candidate, general José Norton de Matos. In 1949, he lost his place of Drawing teacher because of his political involvement in the campaign.



Julio Pomar first truly neo-realist painting was *Gadanheiro* , from 1945, while his most emblematic work in this style would be *O Almoço do Trolha* . Portuguese art historian Rui Mário Gonçalves described it as one of "the most important milestones of Neo-realist painting, with its theme taken from the life of the proletariat, treated with rough material and with a Portinariesque anatomical accentuation of the feet and hands". During these youth years, he also worked on illustration and ceramics. He became less compromised with time with the neo-realist. Like art historian Alexandre Julio Pomar explained, "Around 1956, without a precise point of rupture in its pictorial production or an explicit departure from the previous political positions, the itinerary of Pomar begins to be oriented in other directions"



He published three books of essays on painting, *Discours sur la Cécité des Peintres* (1985), *Da Cegueira dos Pintores* (1986), and *Então e a Pintura?* (2003). He published two books of poetry, *Alguns Eventos* (1992) and *TRATA do DITO e Feito* (2003).

The Atelier-Museum Júlio Pomar was inaugurated in Lisbon, in 2013, in a building bought by the Municipality of Lisbon in 2000, and refurbished in a project by Álvaro Siza Vieira. The Atelier-Museum has several hundreds of works by the artist, including paintings, drawings and sculptures, donated by himself to the Júlio Pomar Foundation





JULIO POMAR ARTWORKS ⁱ



O Almoço do Trolha
Julio Pomar • 1950



Maio 68 (CRS-SS)
Julio Pomar • 1969



Graça Lobo, Laranja
Julio Pomar • 1973



Belle-Isle-en-Mer
Julio Pomar • 1976



Le Signe
Julio Pomar • 1978



Camões
Julio Pomar • 1990



Kuka-Huka II
Julio Pomar • 1989



Fernando Pessoa
Julio Pomar • 2007



Edgar Poe, Fernando Pessoa e
o Corvo
Julio Pomar • 1985



Le Luxe
Julio Pomar • 1979

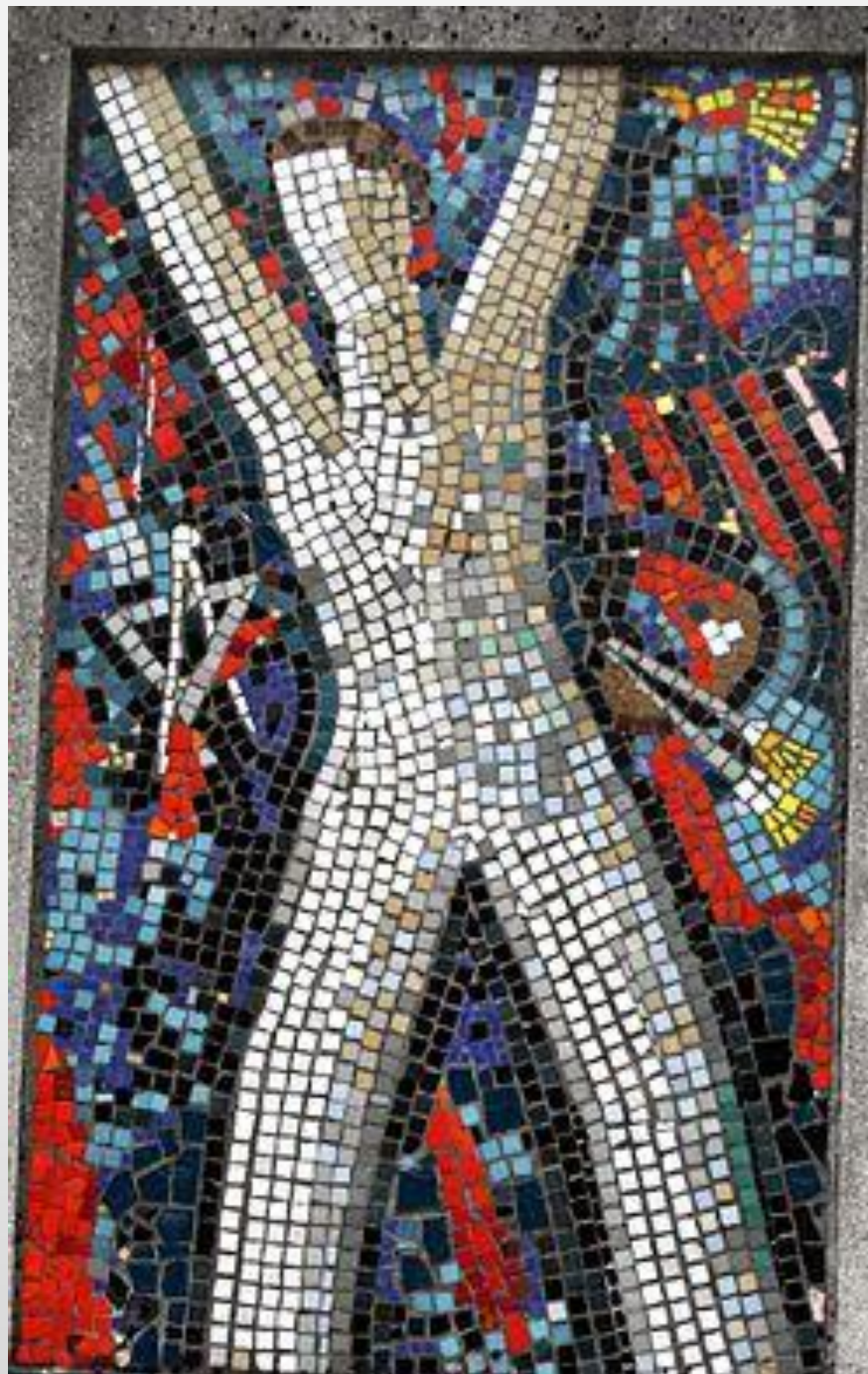




Murtić Edo

Biography

- Edo Murtić was born in 1921, in Velika Pisanica. He graduated from the Zagreb Academy of Fine Arts. His huge body of work includes easel paintings, mosaics, frescos, enamel, graphic prints and scene designs. He was a member of Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Zagreb in January 2005.



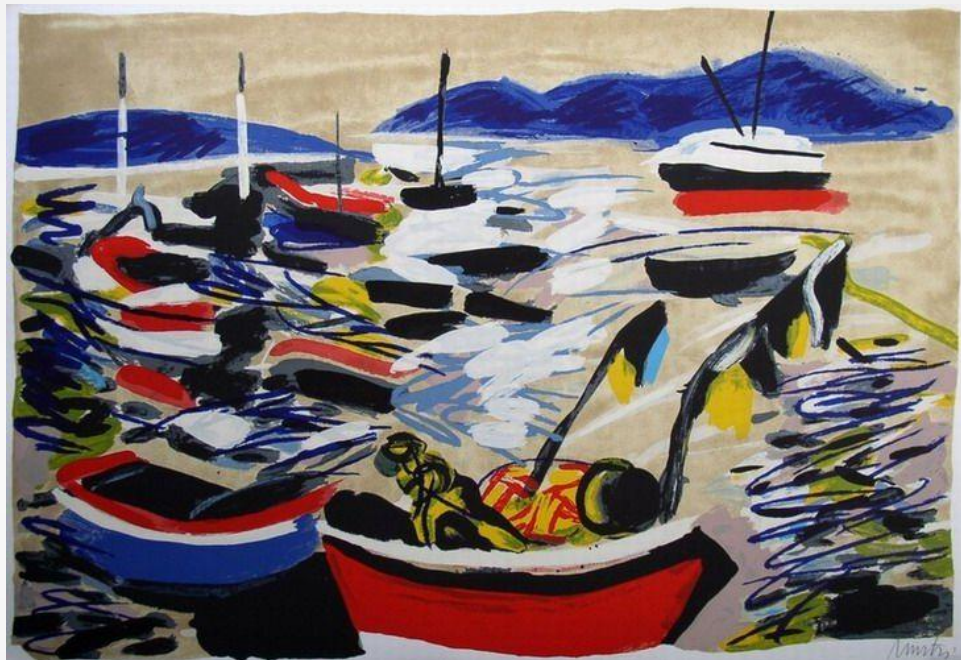
Works

- Illustrations for "Red Horse" (*Crveni konj*) by Jure Kaštelan 1940
- Lithographs for "The Pit" (*Jama*) by Ivan Goran Kovačić. 1944
- Cycle "American Experience" (*Doživlja Amerike*) including "Manhattan" (1950), ^[21] "New York" (1950)
- "Autumn" *Jesen* (1962.)
- "Blue screen" *Plava podloga* (1964.)
- "Black Triangle" *Crni trokut* (1968)
- Memorial in Čazma ossuary, 1970s
- Tapestries at the Vatroslav Lisinski Concert Hall 1970s
- Mosaic in the Zagrepčanka building (1975)
- Cycle: "Entrance to the Garden" (*Ulaz u vrt*) 1970s
- Cycle: "Great scenery" (*Veliki krajolik*). 1970s
- "Testament for Epetion" (*Zavjet za Epetion*) 1984
- Cycle: "Eyes of Fear" (1981–1984)
- Cycle: "Fires" (*Požari*) 1985-1990 includes works such as "vineyard" (*Vinograd*), "Cypresses" *Čempresi* (1986.), "Landscape with three suns" *Krajolik s tri sunca* (1989.), "Mediterranean Garden" *Mediterranski vrt* (1990).
- Cycle: "Rat" (*War*) 1990s



Exhibitions

- Solo
- 2010 "From the Murtić Donation" - Museum of Contemporary Art, Zagreb
- 2010 "War" - Art Pavilion in Zagreb
- 2009 Art pavilion Juraj Matija Sporer, Opatija
- 2005 Art Pavilion in Zagreb
- 2004 Kroatische Malerei des 20. Jahrhunderts - Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna
- 2003 Retrospective Exhibition Modern Gallery, Zagreb
- 2003 Lissone near Milan; Palace Harrach in Vienna
- 2002 Edo Murtić: Paintings 2001-2001 and Ceramics 2001 - Glyptothek - Sculpture Museum, Zagreb; Edo Murtić: Novi Manjež Gallery in Moscow
- 2000 Museo Revoltella, Trieste
- 1998 Museum of Modern Art Dubrovnik, Dubrovnik
- 1998 "Montraker" - Art Pavilion in Zagreb
- 1966 Gallery of Fine Arts, Split (Galerija Umjetnina), Split



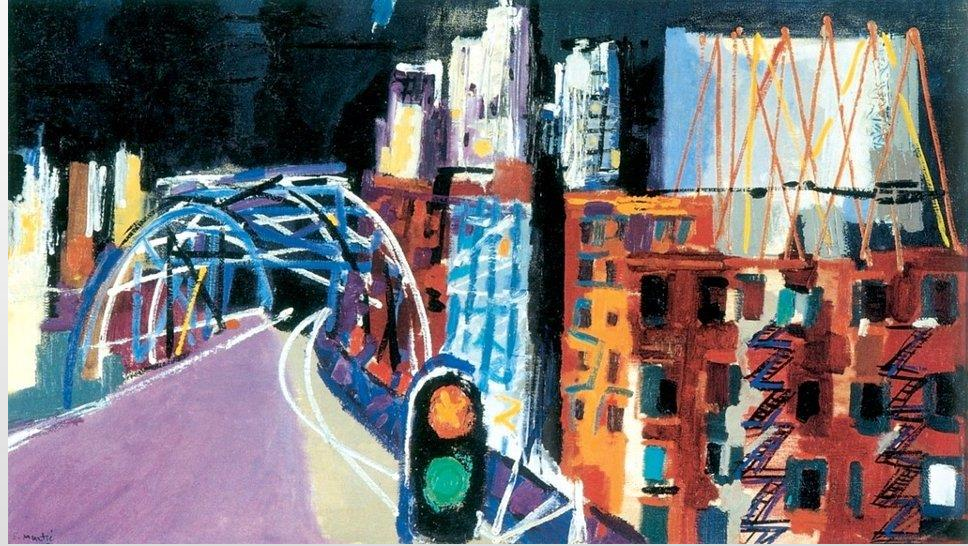
Group

- 2009 Da Hartung a Warhol. Presenze internazionali nella collezione Cozzani. Opere dalle raccolte del CAMEC - CAMEC - Centro de Arte Moderna e Contemporanea della Spezia, La Spezia.
- 2008 From the holdings of the museum - Museum of Modern Art Dubrovnik, Dubrovnik
- 2007 Avangardne tendencije u Hrvatskoj - Galerija Klovićevi dvori, Zagreb
- 2007 Sammlung Politeo - Art Center Berlin Friedrichstrasse, Berlin
- 2006 Croatian Collection - Museum of Contemporary Art Skopje, Skopje
- 2004 AVANGUARDIE STORICHE E ASTRAZIONE - Importanti opere su carta del XX secolo - Galleria Torbandena, Trieste
- 2003 New Year Art Fair - Galerija Zona, Zagreb
- 1999 23rd International Biennial of Graphic Arts - Ljubljana Biennial of Graphic Arts, Ljubljana
- 1999 Grands et Jeunes d' Aujourd Hui 1958-1998 - Museum of Modern Art Dubrovnik, Dubrovnik
- 1989 18th International Biennial of Graphic Arts - Ljubljana
- 1958 Venice Biennale





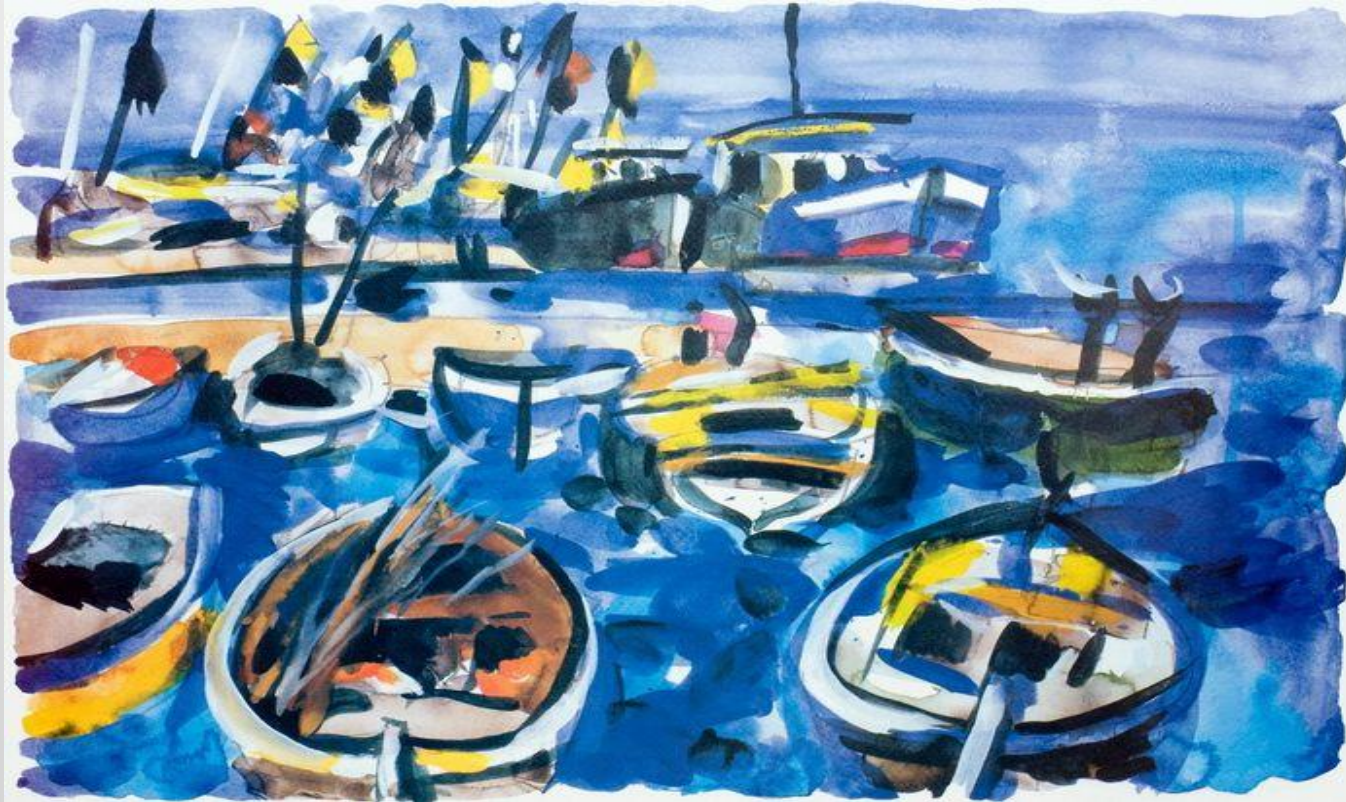






Gallery

Sources

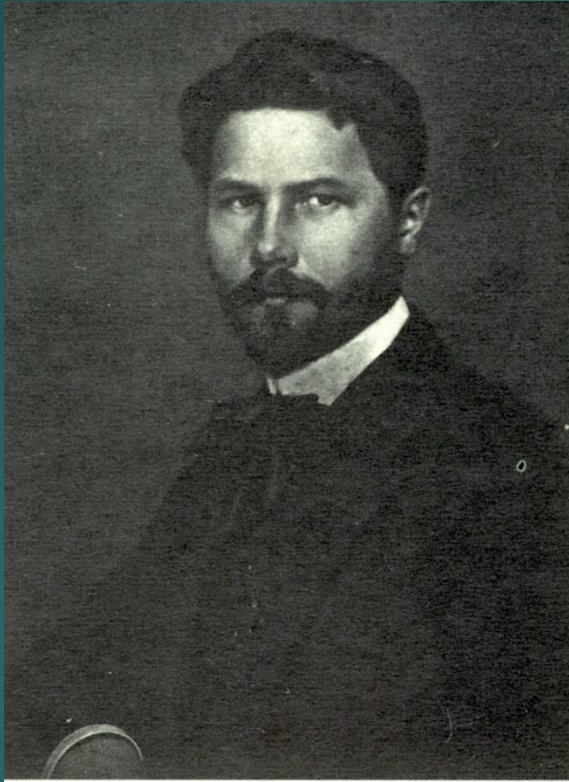


- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edo_Murtić
- <https://alm.hr/artists/murtic-edo>
- <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/edo-murtic-1684>

ANTANAS ZMUIDZINAVICIUS



Žmuidzinaičius was born in Seirijiai. In 1894 he graduated from Veiveriai Teachers' Seminary. From 1899 studied at various European universities. Later Žmuidzinaičius delivered lectures about Lithuania. Together with Lithuanian painter and composer [M.K. Čiurlionis](#) and other prominent Lithuanians organized the First Exhibition of Lithuanian Art at [Petras Vileišis](#) house.



A. Žmuidzinaičius
Dailininkas tapytojas, Liet. Dailės Draugijos pirmininkas ir buv. Mėno departamento direktorius. | Painter, pres. of the Lithuanian art-union, retreated Director of the Departm. for arts.





In December 1907, he established the Vilnius Art Society with Bolesław Bałzukiewicz (1879–1935), Stanisław Filibert Fleury (1858–1915), Sofija Gimbutaitė (1869–1911), Lev Antokolski (1872–1942), Ivan Rybakov, and Hjalmar Ganson (1864–?). Between 1926 and 1940 he taught drawing in Kaunas, and in 1947 Žmuidzinaičius became a professor. Among his most famous paintings are *Gavo laišką* (*Received a Letter*, 1904), *Paskutiniai spinduliai* (*Last Rays*, 1908), *Estijos peizažas* (*Landscape of Estonia*, 1929). Antanas Žmuidzinaičius died in Kaunas in 1966 and was buried in Petrašiūnai Cemetery, Kaunas. Žmuidzinaičius Museum was established in his former house





One of the most famous landscape paintings, *The Village of Noblemen of Dzūkija Ethnographic Area II* (1910), by Antanas Žmuidzinaičius will be exhibited for the first time at his Memorial Museum. For many years the history of this painting was unknown. The painting recorded as No. 133 in the register of Žmuidzinaičius' works was exhibited in the Fourth Exhibition of Lithuanian Art. When this exhibition was moved to Riga, the painting was sold to the writer, Pranas Mašiotas. Celebrating his 60th birthday and 35th anniversary of his career, the artist summed up his work: 'I consider my most prominent works to be as follows: Consonance (at Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, PA. USA, and its replica – at V.D. museum), Morning Song (Sisters of St. Casimir, Chicago, Ill.), Portrait of my Wife, Injured Commander of Riflemen, Samogitian Cemetery, *The Village of Noblemen of Dzūkija Ethnographic Area*, etc.' The story of the latter took a new turn in 2013, when at Vilnius Auction XXVIII, it was the most expensive piece of art sold in the Lithuanian art market. The unique history of the painting is back on the Lithuanian cultural map. This is a rare and a unique opportunity to see Kurciniųškės Village in the authentic environment of the early twentieth century. Looking at the painting, the word 'noblemen' in the title of the painting sounds ironic. The painting depicts thatched roof cottages on a hill, against a light reddish sky. The important focus of the painting is an ornate cross and a lonely pine tree. It is a painfully familiar image of a modest village in Dzūkija ethnographic area. It is delicate, true, and unadorned. Looking at the painting one is trying not to disturb the idyllic peace and quiet emanating from it.



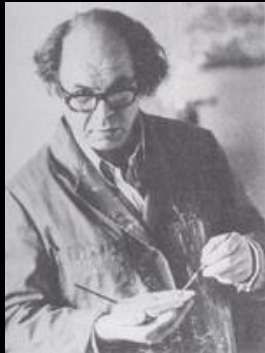


The painting “All Through the Night” belongs to the early period of Antanas Žmuidzinaičius' work. It was painted immediately after his return from studies in Paris, when he settled in a little house in Antakalnis district of Vilnius. The composition of the painting is simple, almost ascetic. It shows a centrally placed table and a male figure bent over it writing. A dim table lamp is reflected in the window pane, with the sky already lightening. There are several books on the table, sheets of paper that had been written on overnight, and an ink pot. Typically for Antanas Žmuidzinaičius the painting is done in realistic style, in warm earthy tones. The subject of the painting is the young writer and public figure Konstantinas Jasukaitis. He shared a house with the artist for a while and acted as his model. The painting was displayed at the first Lithuanian Art Exhibition in 1907. The compelling and romanticised image caused much interest among viewers. While describing her impressions Lithuanian writer Žemaitė wrote how the painting had an impact on her as a symbol of Lithuanian intellectuals fighting against oppression. Thus, realistic and simple scene from everyday life was elevated by contemporaries to become a dramatic metaphor and an allegory for the Lithuanian National Revival of the late 19th century and the period of the Lithuanian press ban (1864-1904 ban on all Lithuanian language publications printed in the Latin alphabet within the Russian Empire). The painting “All Through the Night” by Antanas Žmuidzinaičius is a major Lithuanian artwork from the early 20th century which has transcended the boundaries of the image and has become a national symbol of the times.









POWERPOINT

IVAN RABUZIN





Ivan Rabuzin (27 March 1921 – 18 December 2008) was a Croatian native artist.



- French art critic Anatol J. 1972 as "one of the great all times and countries.





HIS LIFE AND HIS DEATH

- Rabuzin's father was a miner, and Ivan was the sixth of his eleven children. Ivan worked as a carpenter for many years, and did not begin painting until 1956, when he was thirty-five years old. He had little formal training as an artist, but his first exhibition of paintings proved successful and he changed careers, becoming a professional painter in 1962.
- Rabuzin's paintings included *Avenue* and *My Homeland*. He was active in politics as a member of Croatian democratic union, and from 1993 to 1999 he was also a member of the Croatian parliament (in the second and third assemblies). He took a stab at industrial design in the 1970s with a 500-piece run of the upscale *Suomi* tableware by Timo Sapraneva that Rabuzin decorated for the German Rosenthal porcelain maker's *Studio Linie*.
- Rabuzin stopped painting in 2002 due to an illness. He died on 18 December 2008 in a hospital in Varazdin Croatia.









Stefan Luchian



He was born in [Ștefănești](#), a village of [Botoșani County](#), as the son of Major Dumitru Luchian and of Elena Chiriacescu. The Luchian family moved to [Bucharest](#) in 1873 and his mother desired that he would follow his father's path and join the Military School. Instead, in 1885, Luchian joined the painting class at the [Fine Arts School](#), where he was encouraged to pursue a career in art by [Nicolae Grigorescu](#), whose work was to have a major effect on his entire creative life.

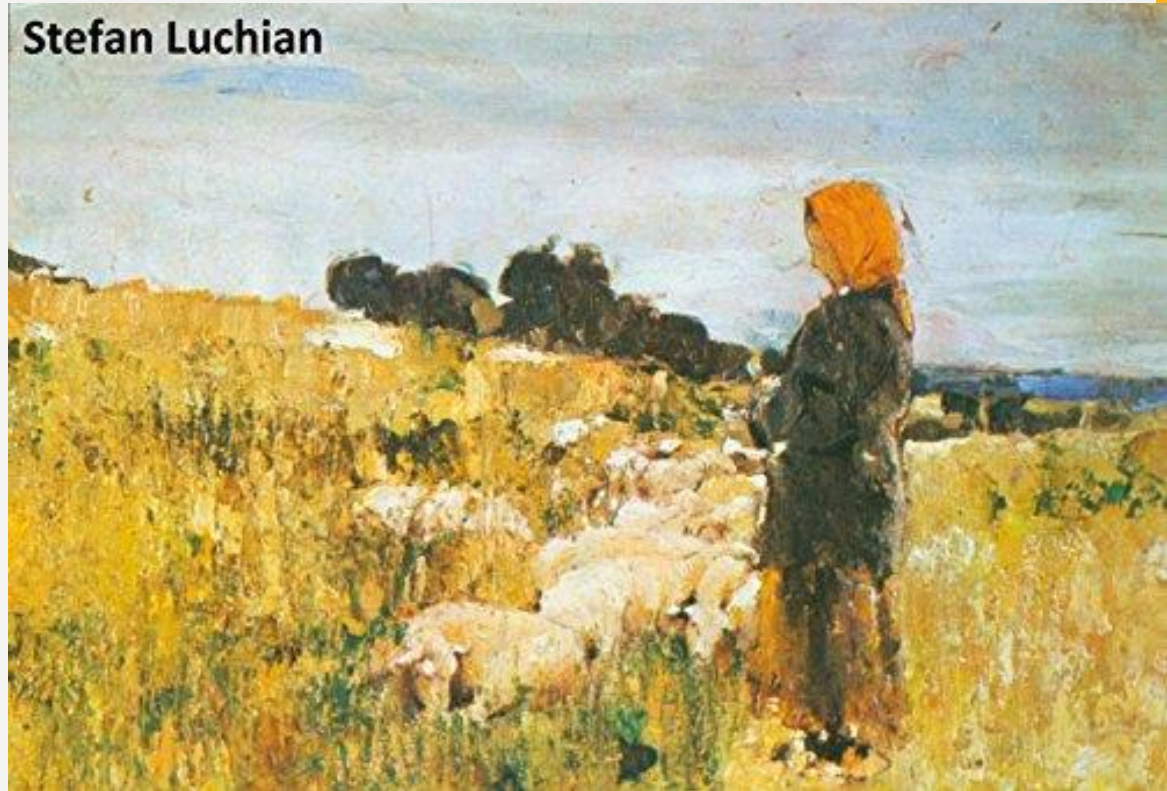


Starting in autumn of 1889 Luchian studied for two semesters at the [Munich Fine Arts Academy](#), where he created copies of the works by [Correggio](#) and [Rembrandt](#) ho used in the [Kunstareal](#). After his return to Romania, he took part in the first exhibition of the *Cercul Artistic* art group.



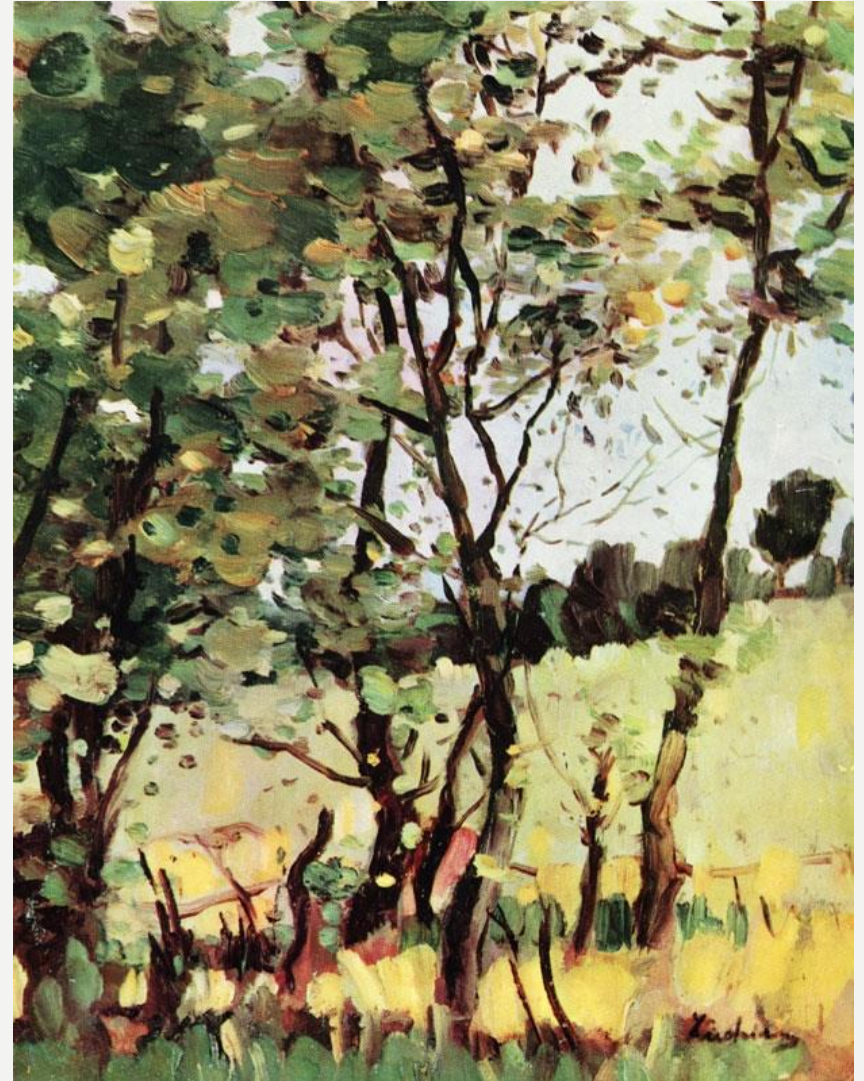
In 1896, together with [Nicolae Vermont](#), [Constantin Artachino](#), and the art collector, [Alexandru Bogdan-Pitești](#), Stefan Luchian was one of the main founders of Bucharest's *Salonul Independenților*, which was opened in front of the official *Salon* (the Romanian equivalent of the [Paris Salon](#)).

Two years later, the group led to the creation of *Societatea Ileana* and its press organ, *Ileana*, with Luchian as the original illustrator.



One of the last events in Luchian's life was a visit paid to his house by composer and violinist [George Enescu](#). Although the two had never met before, Enescu played his instrument as a personal tribute to the dying artist.

He died in [Bucharest](#) and he was buried at the [Bellu Cemetery](#).





Safta the Flower Girl,
1895



Portrait of a Woman
1901



*The Well on Clucerului
Street* 1902-1904



*Old Man Nicolae the
Fiddler*, 1906



*The River Meadow at
Poduri*, 1909



Anemona Flowers, 1908



Hair Washing, 1911-
1912



Alecu the Literary Man



The Mounted Red



Chrysanthemums

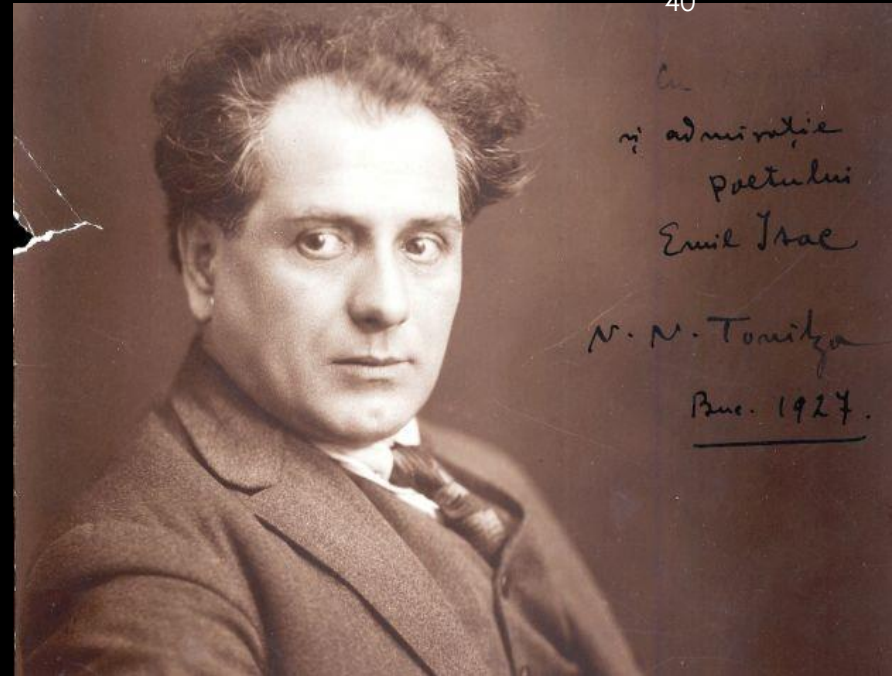


The Millet Beer Seller



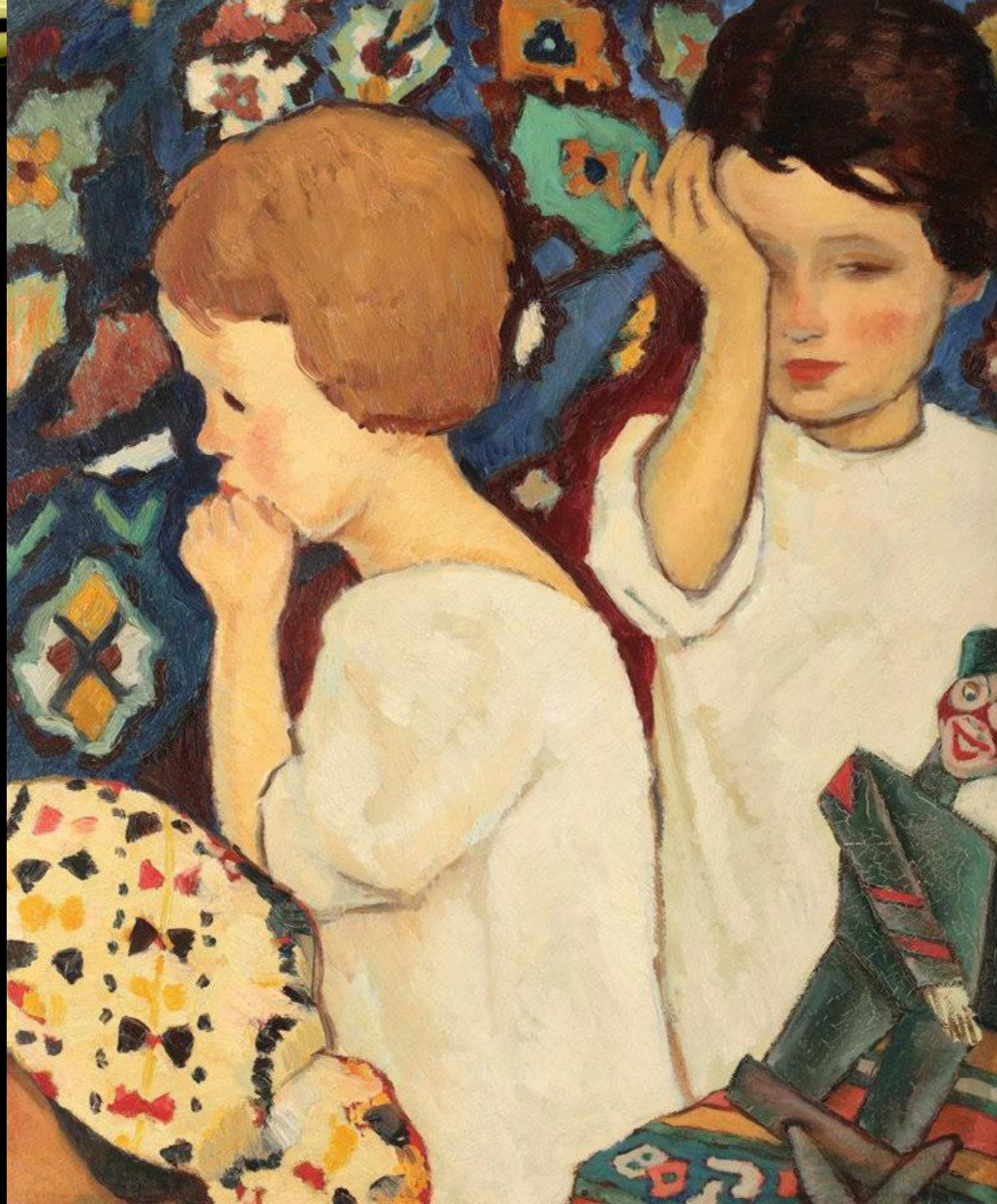
The Laundress

Gallery

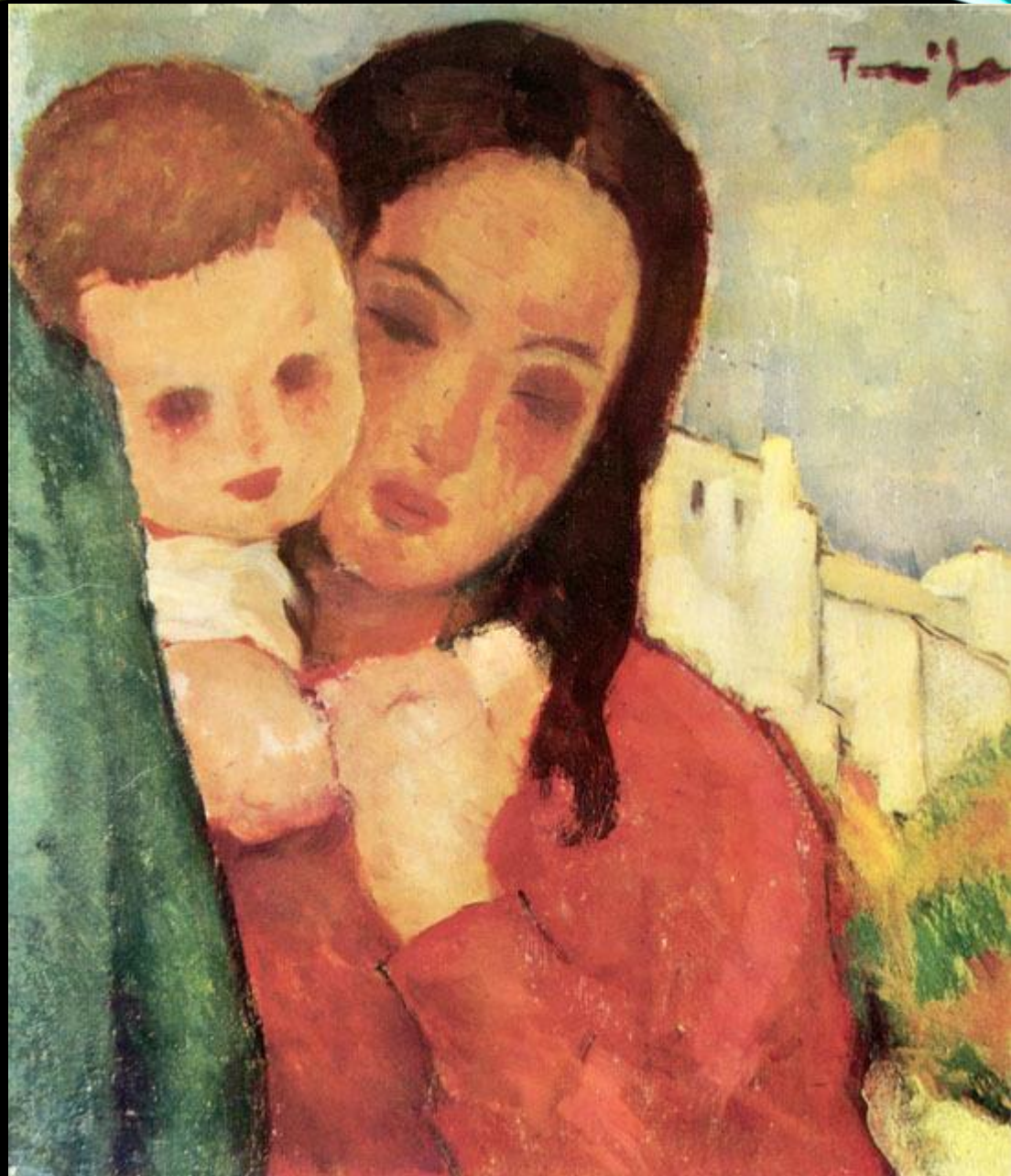


Nicolae Tonitza

Nicolae Tonitza was a Romanian painter, engraver, lithographer, journalist and art critic. Drawing inspiration from Postimpressionism and Expressionism, he had a major role in introducing modernist guidelines to local art. He was born in Bârlad on April 13, 1886 and he died on February 27, 1940 at the age of 53.



In 1908 he attended the Royal Academy of Fine Arts; he began publishing political cartoons in Furnica, and contributing art criticism articles to *Arta Română*. Tonitza spent the following three years in Paris, where he visited artists studios, and studied famous paintings. Nicolae Tonitza painted frescos in several churches of Moldavia and worked as an art teacher, and then, together with Cezar Petrescu, as editor of *Iașul* newspaper.

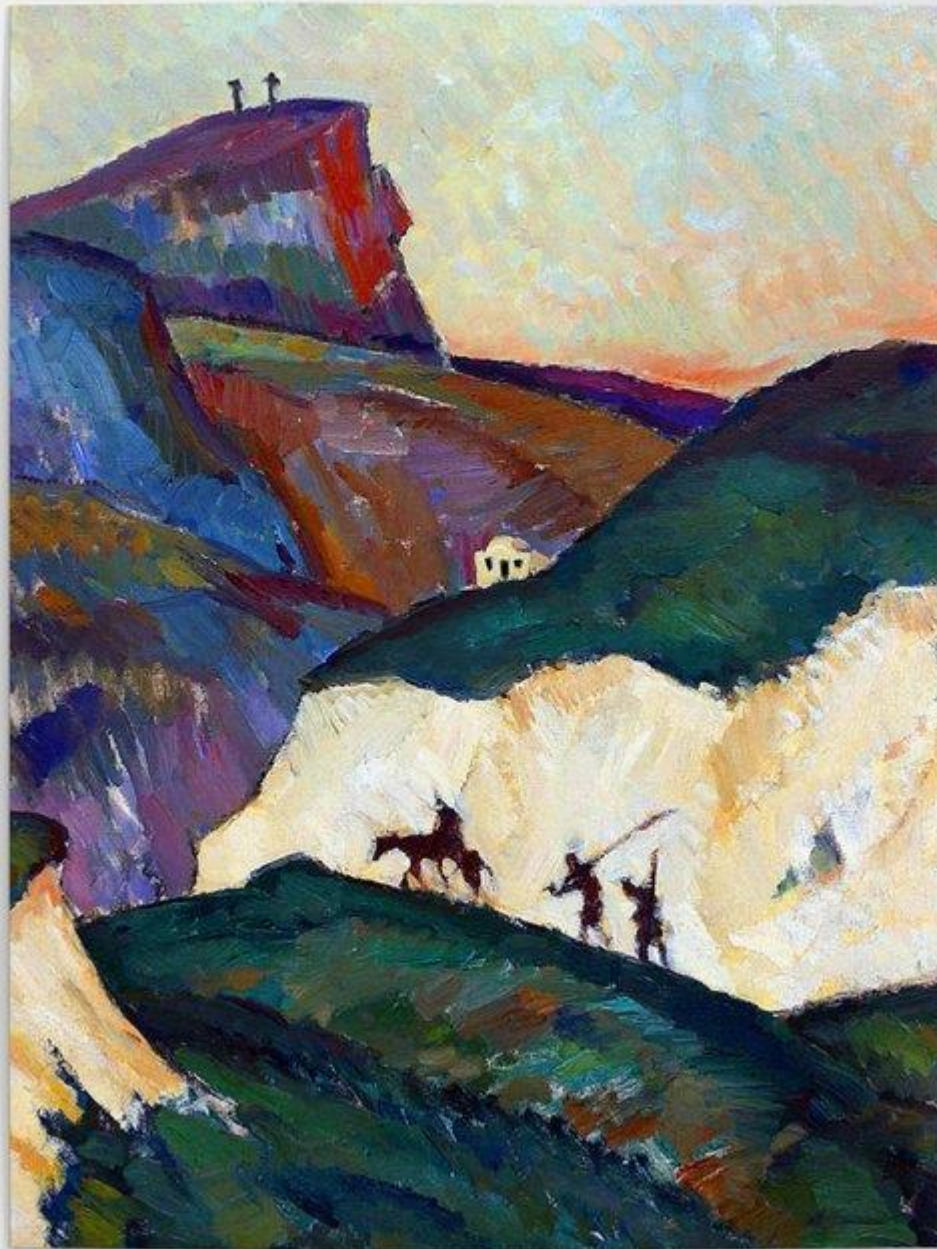


Owing much to the art of his predecessor Ștefan Luchian, Tonitza was largely inspired by Impressionism, but he equally admired the discoveries made by Post impressionist artists. Tonitza was notably critical of Nicolae Grigorescu, the major trend-setter in Romanian art, whose success over "peasant motifs", he stated, had "lured him to remain, for the rest of his life, in this rosy and light-hearted atmosphere"











Helene Schjerfbeck



Helena Sofia Schjerfbeck was a Finnish painter. She is one of Finland's most-cherished modernist painters. She is most widely known for her realist works and self-portraits, and less well known for her landscapes and still lifes.



Throughout her long life, her work changed dramatically beginning with French-influenced realism and plein air painting. It gradually evolved towards portraits and still life paintings. At the beginning of her career she often produced historical paintings, such as the *Wounded Warrior in the Snow* (1880)



Historical paintings were usually the realm of male painters, as was the experimentation with modern influences and French radical naturalism. As a result, her works produced mostly in the 1880s did not receive a favourable reception until later in her life.



Helena Sofia Schjerfbeck was born on July 10, 1862, in Helsinki, Finland (then an autonomous Grand-Duchy within the Russian Empire), to Svante Schjerfbeck (an office manager) and Olga Johanna (née Printz).

In 1866, when she was four she fell down some stairs injuring her hip, which prevented her from attending school and left her with a limp for the rest of her life



She showed talent at an early age, and, in 1873, by the time she was eleven she was enrolled at the Finnish Art Society School of Drawing.

In 1879, at the age of 17, Schjerfbeck won third prize in a competition organised by the Finnish Art Society, and in 1880 her work was displayed in an annual Finnish Art Society exhibition.







Girl with a Madonna, 1881



At the Door of Linköping Jail in 1600, 1882 (n)
(Kristina Banér and her son after they have heard of the execution of Gustaf Banér)



Clothes Drying, 1883



Fête Juive (Feast of Tabernacles), 1883



A Boy Feeding His Little Sister, 1883



The Door, 1884 (n)

Gallery



Mikalojus Konstantinas Ciurlionis

*Mikołaj Konstanty
Czurlanis; 22*

September 1875 – 10

April 1911 was a

Lithuanian painter,
composer and writer.

Čiurlionis contributed
to symbolism and art

nouveau, and was

representative of the fin
de siècle epoch. He has

been considered one of
the pioneers of abstract
art in Europe.

During his short life, he
composed about 400
pieces of music and
created about 300
paintings, as well as many
literary works and poems.

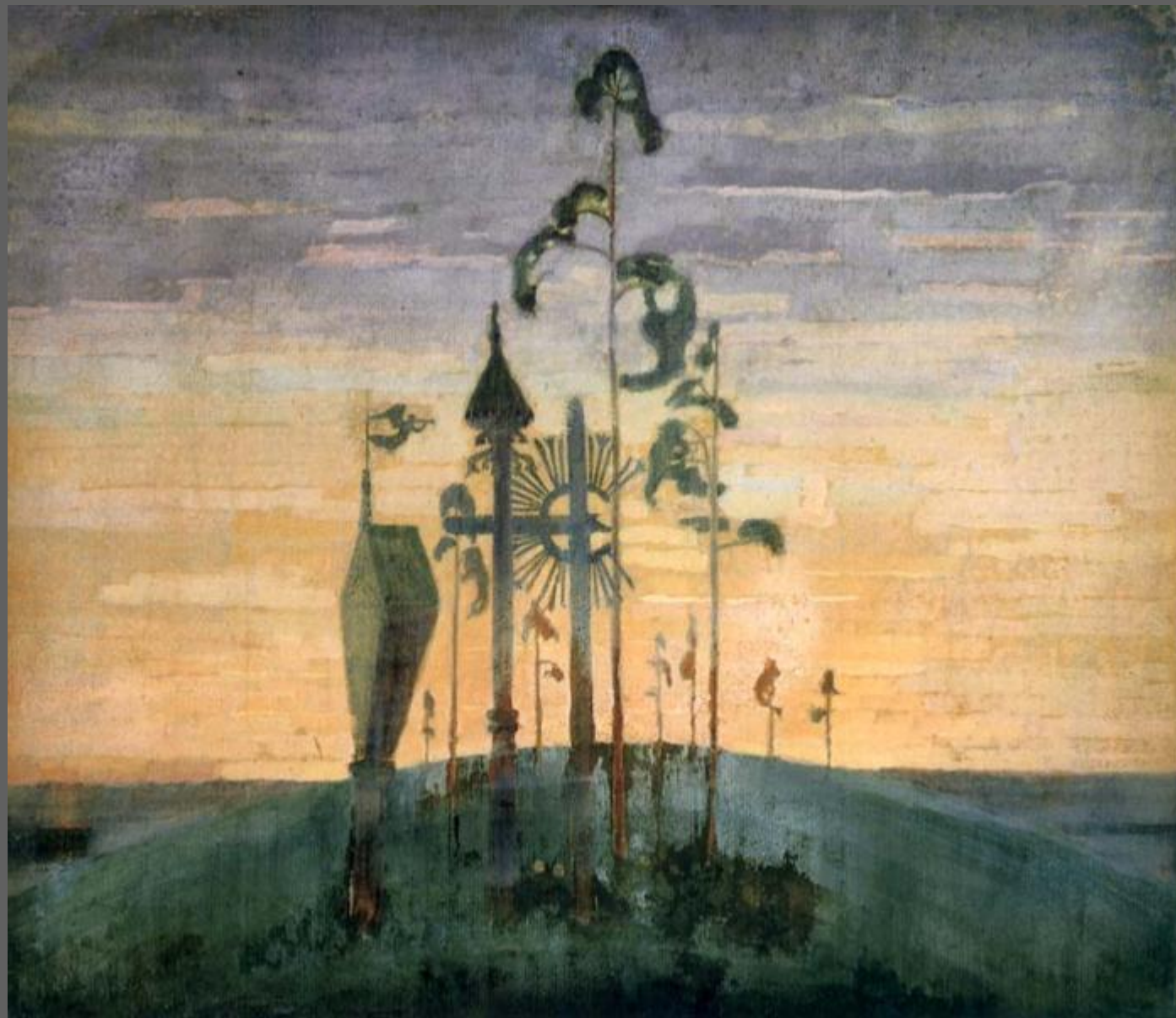


Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis was born in [Senoji Varėna](#), a town in southeastern Lithuania that at the time was in the [Russian Empire](#).

He was the oldest of nine children of his father, Konstantinas, and his mother, Adelė née Radmanaitė (Radmann), who was descended from a [Lutheran](#) family of [Bavarian](#) origin. Like many educated Lithuanians of the time, Čiurlionis's family spoke [Polish](#), and he began learning [Lithuanian](#) only after meeting his fiancée in 1907.



In 1911, the first posthumous exhibition of Čiurlionis's art was held in Vilnius and Kaunas. During the same year, an exhibition of his art was held in [Moscow](#), and in 1912 his works were exhibited in [St. Petersburg](#). In 1944, the main art museum in Kaunas was renamed [M. K. Čiurlionis National Art Museum](#) and still hosts the majority of Čiurlionis paintings.



Čiurlionis felt that he was a synesthete; that is, he perceived colors and music simultaneously. Many of his paintings bear the names of musical pieces: sonatas, fugues, and preludes.



Čiurlionis's works have been displayed at international exhibitions in Japan, Germany, Spain, and elsewhere. His paintings were featured at "Visual Music" fest, an homage to synesthesia that included the works of [Wassily Kandinsky](#), [James McNeill Whistler](#), and [Paul Klee](#), at the [Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles](#) in 2005.





Cloud Boat (1906) Andante - IV (1908) Cliff at the Seaside (1905) Bridges (1904) Angel (1908) Pyramids (1908) Creation of the World - II (1905-06) Creation of the World - III (1905-06) Creation of the World - V (1905) Creation of the World - VI (1905-06)



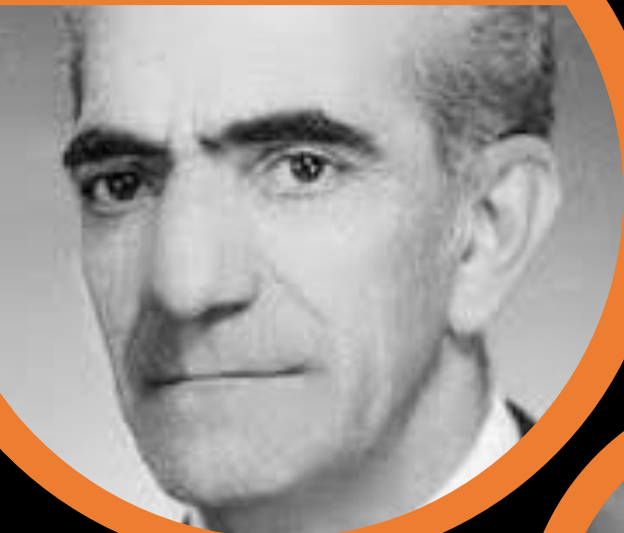
Creation of the World - VII (1905-06) Creation of the World - XII (1906-1907) Sonata - II (1907) Sonata of the Sea. *Finale* (1908) Finale - III (1908) Fairy Tale - I (1907) Fairy Tale - III (1907) Forest (1907) The Past (1907) The Zodiac cycle - Aries (1907)

Gallery



Morning Fantasy (1904) The Gift of Friendship (1906) Paradise (1909) Evening (1907) Rural Cemetery (1909)

José Sobral de Almada Negreiros



Who was Almada Negreiros ?

- José Sobral de Almada Negreiros was a portuguese artist, born in São Tomé and Príncipe, a portuguese colony in Africa. Almada's amazing work has made him one of the best artists of his time ...



- 1893, April 7 he is born
- 1896, his mother dies and he moved to a boarding school in Lisbon
- 1913, he has his first individual exhibition
- 1915, he published poems and texts in the the Orpheu artistic magazine
- 1917, together with Santa-Rita Pintor he publishes the the Portugal Futurista magazine
- 1918-1920, he lives in Paris
- 1920, returns to Lisbon
- 1925, he produces two paintings for one of the most famous cafés in Lisbon
- 1927, goes to Madrid
- 1934, he marries painter Sarah Afonso and has his only son José Afonso de Almada Negreiros



- Literature
- Ballet choreographies
- Tapestry
- Engraving
- Murals
- Caricature
- Mosaics
- Ajulejo
- Stained glass

**Besides painting
Almada has worked on**

...





Video
for⁶⁶
Almada
Negreiro
s work
from
MUSEU
NACION
AL DE
ARTE
CONTE
MPORÂ
NEO DO
CHIADO

- https://at-api.herokuapp.com/rails/active_storage/blobs/eyJfcmFpbHMiOnsibWVzc2FnZSI6IkJBaHBzBzBCLiwiZXhwIjpudWxsLCJwdXI9iX2IklN19--0a4410787ed75237d99cca228761c858d5d8bdbf/almada-route.mp4



67

His work now ...

Now a lot of his work is displayed in “MUSEU NACIONAL DE ARTE CONTEMPORÂNEO DO CHIADO”, one of the greatest art museums in Portugal ...











Sources :

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Affonso

<https://www.wikiart.org/en/jose-de-almada-negreiros/all-works#!#filterName:all-paintings-chronologically,resultType:masonry>

<https://www.hometown-lisbon.com/an-artist-to-discover-jose-de-almada-negreiros>

<https://www.the500hiddensecrets.com/portugal/lisbon/culture/modern-and-contemporary-art-museums>

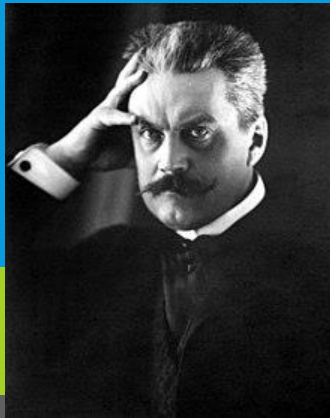
<https://www.visitlisboa.com/en/lisbon-stories/almada-route-3/almada-negreiros-7>

<https://www.wikiart.org/en/jose-de-almada-negreiros>



The famous Finnish Artist

"ALBERT GUSTAF ARISTIDES EDELFELT"



FACTS ABOUT HIM

- ALBERT WAS BORN ON **JULY 21ST 1854** AND DIED ON **AUGUST 18TH 1905** IN PORVOO FINLAND .

- HIS PARENTS

MOTHER : ALEXANDRA EDELFELT
FATHER : CARL ALBERT EDELFELT

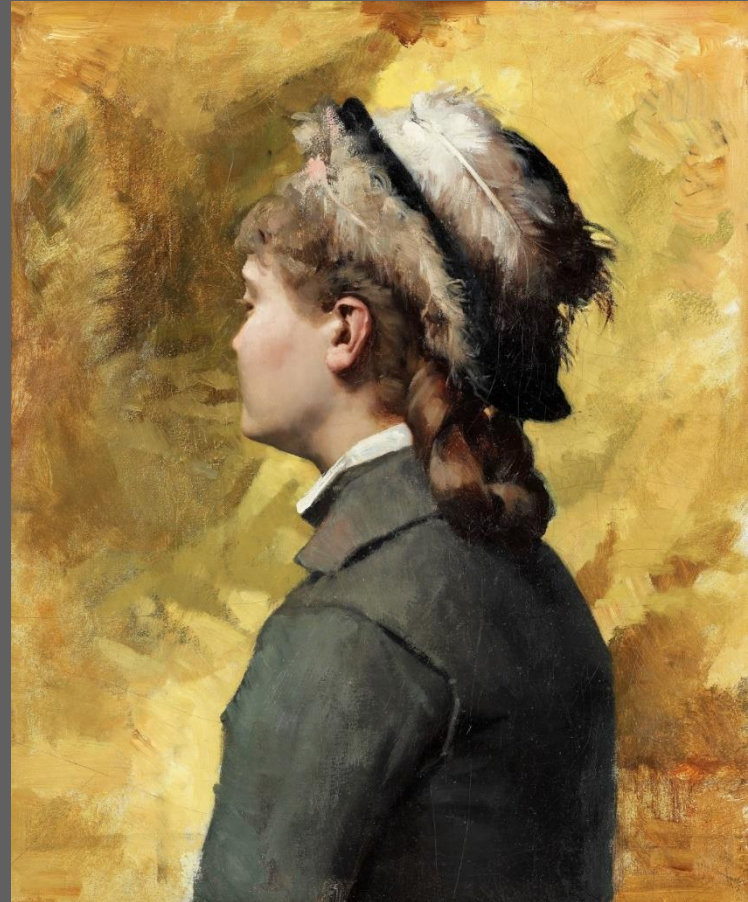
SIBLINGS : BERTA ELLEN ANNIE



- ✘ UNFORTUNATELY, EDELFELT'S FATHER PASSED AWAY WHEN HE WAS ONLY 15 YEARS OLD. THIS MEANT HIS MOTHER HAD NOT ONLY TO RAISE HIM AND HIS SIBLINGS BUT ALSO HAD TO TAKE CARE OF THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES BY HERSELF.



Albert Edelfelt
Portrait of
Pietro and
Mario Krohn
1894

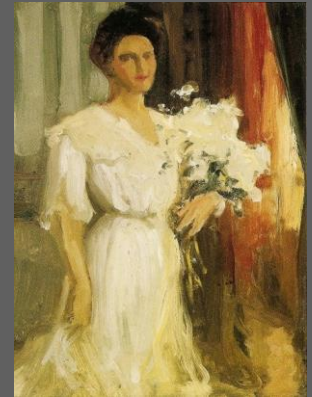


MORE FACTS

- He lived in the Grand duchy Finland
- He married Beraness Anna Elise de la Chapelle in 1888 and that same year they had one child Eric.



Albert Edelfelt
Woman in
White dress



- ✘ His mother died in 1901 which affected him greatly.
- ✘ He died abruptly from heart failure in 1905, shocking many and his funeral was attended by a great number of people.
- ✘ In 1910 his son dies too.
- ✘ He also painted portraits of many famous people.



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HIS STUDIES

- His formal studies of art began in 1869 at the Drawing School of the Finnish Art Society then continued as a student of Adolf von Becker 1871-1873. After that he studied history painting at the Antwerp Academy of Art 1873-74 before becoming a pupil of Jean- Leon Gerome at the Ecole Nationale de Baux-Arts in Paris 1874-1877. He later studied at Saint Petersburg 1881-1882

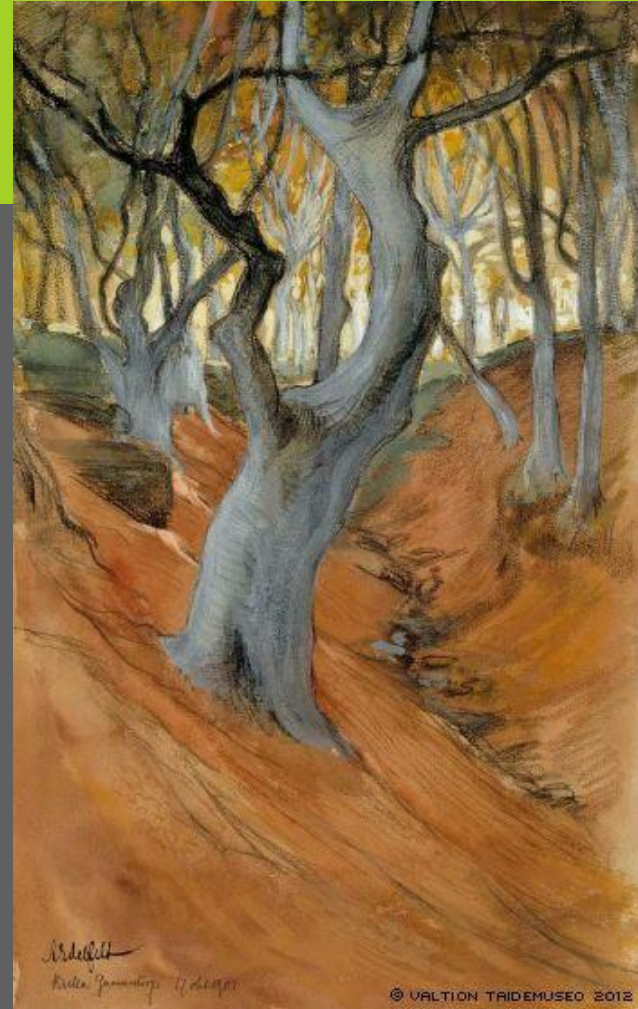


- ✘ He was one of the first Finnish artists to achieve international fame and he had success in Paris. In addition to that he won a gold medal at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889.



HIS WORK

- His work was admired by, many people such as, Vincent van Gogh. Declining a professorship at the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg, Edelfelt's greatest passion was the Parisian lifestyle and the summers spent in his native country.





- ✘ *Queen Bianca* became Edelfelt's first work to appear in a public exhibition in Russia. At that time, Finland was an autonomous Grand Duchy of Russia and the painting was included in the Russian section at the 1878 World Exhibition in Paris.

SOME OF HIS GREATEST CREATIONS



Sophie Manzey, 1880, Edelfelt's fiancée for a short while



Portrait of the Artist's Wife Ellan Edelfelt, 1896



The Parisienne (Virginie), 1883



The Artist's Son Erik in a Pram, 1889



Old Woman with a Splint Basket, 1882, the Edelfelts' trusted maid and Albert's old nanny Fredrika Snygg

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

- Mytro Mylona
- Mariza Tsana
- Myrsini Konstantina Zacharatou
- Milena Danelatou
- Souzana Karabouli
- Magdalini Tsilira
- Panagiota Chela
- Alexandra Samamanou
- Maya Karatza
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- Eri Visviki
- Rodalia Kounavi

