

Officina Miniaturarum Regalium
S. Georgii et Constantini Magni Melitae et Baltici



The Belle Époque



Franco-Prussian war a distant memory, the Paris Expositions of 1878, 1889 and 1900 celebrated France's recovery. At the Exposition of 1878, the gardens of the Trocadéro displayed the full-size head of the Statue of Liberty, before the statue was completed and shipped to New York. Gustave Eiffel's thousand-foot tower was symbolic of just how far France had come. It was the tallest manmade structure in the world and stood at the entrance to a showcase of French ingenuity and engineering mastery. An equally significant building was the Machinery Hall. At 111 meters (364 ft), it spanned the longest interior space in the world at the time.

It was an era of cultural exuberance. Marked by the red windmill on its roof, the Moulin Rouge is considered the spiritual birthplace of the modern version of the can-can dance. Befitting the decadence of the times, the dance was considered scandalous and there were even attempts to repress it. Women wore pantalettes, which could be unintentionally revealing. The club's decor still holds the romance of fin de siècle (end of the century) France.

It was an era of rich and poor. Paris was both the richest and poorest city in France. An 1882 study of Parisians concluded that 27% of Parisians were upper- or middle-class while 73% were poor. During America's Gilded Age, the wealthiest 2% of American households owned more than a third of the nation's wealth, while the top 10% owned roughly three quarters.

It was an era of scientific and technological advancement. The second wave of the industrial revolution seized the world. Along came cameras, electric lights, the telephone, the gramophone, the automobile, and the dawn of air travel.

An era of art and architecture. Although the

architecture of the Belle Époque combined elements from several styles, the predominant architectural style was Art Nouveau. A reaction to the academic influence of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, Art Nouveau ("new art") was inspired by the natural forms and structures of flowers, plants, and curved lines. Architects tried to harmonize with the natural environment.

The Belle Époque was an era of fashion. Jeanne Paquin was one of several fashion designers of the Belle Époque. She became known for her publicity stunts including sending her models to the races and the opera to get her designs noticed.

It was an era of Imperialism. The "Scramble for Africa" was a race by European powers to colonize as much of Africa as possible in the latter part of the 19th century. African land under European control went from 10% in 1870 to 90% in 1914.

The Belle Époque was a beautiful era, but as Mark

The Belle Époque was a period of European history that lasted roughly from the late 19th century to the outbreak of World War I in 1914.

It was characterized by optimism, peace, prosperity, and cultural and artistic flourishing.

The Belle Époque was an era of peace and plenty between wars. The French expression Belle Époque was used in retrospect after the horrors of World War One — a term of nostalgia for a simpler time of peace, prosperity, and progress.

It was a global phenomenon. Similar periods of economic growth were experienced in Britain during the late Victorian and Edwardian eras, in Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm I and II during the German Reich, in Russia under Alexander III and Nicholas II, in the United States in a period called the Gilded Age, and in Mexico during the Porfiriato.

It was an era of huge urban population growth. In the 39 years preceding 1911, the population of Paris grew by 64%. By the end of the Belle Époque, the population of Paris was higher than it is today. New York's population increased by 2 1/2 times from 1870 to 1900.

The Belle Époque was an era of progress and prosperity. With the humiliating defeat in the



Twain described the Gilded Age, it was a thin veneer hiding systemic problems—discontent among the working classes, political tensions between nation states, militarism, imperialism, and to top it all, an unyielding arms race that by 1914 was a bubble about to burst. All that was needed was a trigger event.

During the Belle Époque, there were significant changes in the lives of royalty and aristocracy. Many of these changes were driven by the rise of industrialization and the emergence of a new, wealthy middle class.

One major change was the decline of the political power of the aristocracy. In many European countries, political power shifted from the aristocracy to the newly emerging middle class. As a result, many aristocrats focused more on their social status and cultural pursuits rather than politics.

Another change was the increasing democratization of society, which challenged the traditional privileges of the aristocracy. The rise of universal suffrage, the growth of trade unions, and the emergence of socialist and anarchist movements put pressure on the aristocracy to relinquish some of their power and privileges.

The aristocracy continued to play an important role in society during the Belle Époque. They remained wealthy and influential, and continued to patronize the arts and support cultural institutions. They also continued to socialize in exclusive circles and maintain their elite status.

The royalty, on the other hand, faced more significant challenges during the Belle Époque. Many European monarchies were forced to adapt to the changing political landscape and adopt more democratic forms of government. The British

monarchy, for example, became a constitutional monarchy in the late 19th century, with the monarch's power largely limited to symbolic and ceremonial duties.

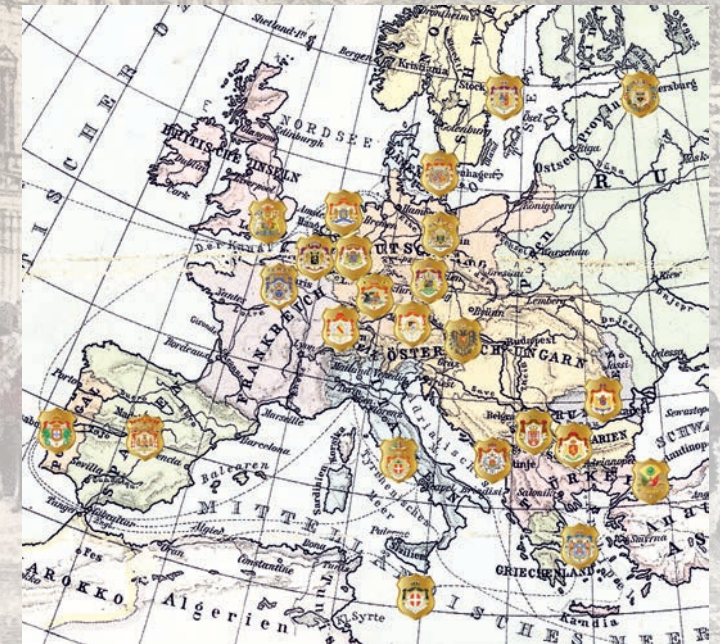
The royalty continued to play an important role in society during the Belle Époque. They remained symbols of national identity and prestige, and continued to patronize the arts and support cultural institutions. They also continued to socialize in exclusive circles and maintain their elite status, even as their political power declined.

First of all, the aristocracy wanted to hold on to the status they felt rightfully entitled to. The product of an age of progress that had transformed what were once rural societies into modern industrial nations through unprecedented economic, territorial, industrial, and population expansions, the aristocracy wanted to make sure that their privileged position remained intact. On the one hand, the old aristocracy of birth and inheritance was being replaced by a new one of wealth and economic power. The intensely class-conscious long-established aristocracy regarded the newly rich as "vulgar". On the other hand, the aristocracy also felt threatened by the hordes of poor people who had left the countryside to man the factories and were about to declare class warfare. Living in isolation from the rest of society, the elite indulged in every kind of privilege, luxury and extravagance as living proof that they were above the rest.

Second, the rich believed that because modern civilization was moving towards an inevitable collapse due to society's moral deterioration they were obligated to lead by example. They regarded the poor as "degenerates" who, because they were inferior, could not control their animal-like passions, and who, if not kept in their place, would

bring about universal moral ruin. The best way, or so they thought, of remaining in control was to preserve appearances by living by a very strict, rigid code of behavior. The overriding consideration was to "put up a front" so that their inappropriate behavior of the upper classes would not be revealed to the lower classes. Strictness was maintained on every level, no matter what was going on beneath the surface. Above all, one was not allowed to exhibit feelings. Thus, for the sake of maintaining control, morality was authoritarian and taboo-ridden.

Although the rich of every powerful country saw themselves as rightful leaders who, because of their position, were entitled to live a life of leisure and extravagant consumption, their nationalities defined for them the kind of lifestyle that they would pursue. For instance, the French elite lived their lives in the pursuit of beauty and culture, for, after all, Paris was the fashion capital of the world. Because they thought of themselves as the



leading purveyors of civilization, the French demanded the highest degree of refinement in everything that they experienced—beautiful women, fine dining, couture, and all of the fine arts. Their days were spent in luxurious splendor going to fine restaurants, the races, and the theater in order to be seen by the rest of society. The British elite, on the other hand, were too puritanical to focus their lives on sensual enjoyment. Instead, the English were interested in extending their dominance through the British Empire. In fact, during this time in history their dominion extended to over one fourth of the land and the population of the earth. England colonized Canada, Australia, India as well as much of Africa and Asia. In the United States, the Americans were preoccupied with making money. Because after the Civil War, America focused on expanding to the West and building the infrastructure for the whole country, great fortunes were made. But lacking an aristocracy, rich Americans looked to Europe to marry their daughters off to the highest titles available. Many young American women were

sent to Europe in order to socially validate their parent's fortunes. Germany, which had recently become a unified nation, focused its manpower and capital on becoming the most technologically-advanced country in the world. What Germany lacked was the acknowledgement of their mastery by other nations, and so its reaction was to show off how capable they were. Ultimately, Germany's need for validation would be one of the causes of World War I.

Finally, the Belle Époque came to an end with the outbreak of World War I, when the technological advances of the age had been applied to the construction of destructive weaponry that would take the lives of more than ten million people and reshape the map of Europe. Whereas on the surface it appeared that la belle époque was a period defined by harmony, peace, and hope, there was, in fact, a good deal of tension concealed beneath the surface calm caused by nationalism, colonialism, and a series of alliances between European nations. Although nationalism had brought people to unity through the forging of

national identity, it also gave rise to competition between nations as well as a sense of superiority. While colonialism had opened the markets of the world to Europe, at the same time it created a sense of resentment and bitterness between competing nations. Finally, nationalism and colonialism would lead many European nations to create alliances amongst themselves. By the time that Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo by a group of Serbian terrorists, it was too late. Even though Kaiser Wilhelm and King George V were first cousins, they were unable to stop the war because the former had signed a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the latter, with Russia. The old order of the elite met its final blow when the young from all the classes died side by side in the trenches of World War I. In the end, death was the great leveler.

This site talks about the monarchs and aristocrats of that era. We took 1904 as a reference point.

1904 was a year of significant political, cultural, and scientific developments in Europe and around the world. Many countries were still recovering from the effects of the industrial revolution and the rapid changes it had brought about. Some of the major events that took place in 1904 include the Russo-Japanese War, the establishment of the Entente Cordiale between Britain and France, and the founding of the International Olympic Committee. In the arts, James Joyce published his first book, Picasso began his Blue Period, and the Ford Motor Company began mass-producing automobiles. Overall, 1904 was a year of contrasts and transitions, as Europe and the world continued to undergo rapid changes in the early 20th century. See what came of it. We really hope that you will like our project and the work of the team!



Here is the limited set of 24 miniatures is produced in 10 copies and is marked with the letter A. It is called Augustus, one of the honorary titles of the Roman emperors.



of the 17th century, primarily in France, and reached their dawn in the 19th century. The uniform has always been not only a distinctive sign and unification of military units but also the most important source of pride and tradition. Dress uniforms are closely associated with the monarchy and are worn by members of the royal family, as well as by certain officials and military personnel for state occasions or public ceremonies. These uniforms are often elaborate and feature intricate designs and decorations that reflect the wearer's rank, position, or affiliation.

The roots of knightly orders go far back to the era of the Crusades. Monarchs, as a rule, were the sovereigns of the knightly orders of their realm. They also awarded and received awards from the monarchs of other countries, whom they called their brothers and sisters. Orders are closely associated with the monarchy in many countries.

Coats of arms and heraldry arose among the



European nobility in the 12th century. They were the most important attributes not only of an aristocrat or a monarch but also of state sovereignty. Heraldry is another significant element of preserving traditions and honor.

Monarchy, dress uniforms, coats of arms and orders are rooted in traditions and history of many countries. These symbols of authority, honor, and tradition help to reinforce the monarchy's importance and its role in society, while also recognizing and respecting the contributions of individuals who have served their country with distinction.

This project has been done with a deep interest and respect for the institutions of the monarchy, military traditions, orders of chivalry, heraldry and other related things. This project is about traditions and honor.

Elements of military uniforms have been known since ancient times in Sparta, Carthage, Rome, China, etc. They were finally formed by the middle



The king is dressed in the uniform of field marshal of the British Army. He wears the collar and ribbon of the Order of the Garter, around his neck is the badge of the Order of Saint John. On the chest of the king are the stars of the five highest British knightly orders: Order of the Garter, Order of the Thistle, Order of St. Patrick, Order of the Bath and Order of St. John.

His Majesty Edward VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

King Edward VII born Albert Edward on November 9, 1841, was the eldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. He became King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Emperor of India on January 22, 1901, after the death of his mother.

Edward was known for his love of the arts, fashion, and sports. He was a popular figure who enjoyed socializing and entertaining guests at his numerous parties and events. His reign was marked by a period of peace and prosperity, and he worked to strengthen Britain's relationships with other countries.

Interesting facts about King Edward VII include:

Edward had a reputation as a ladies' man and was known for his numerous affairs. He had several mistresses throughout his life, including the actress Lillie Langtry and the socialite Alice Keppel.

Edward was an avid hunter and often went on hunting trips throughout Europe. He was also a fan of horse racing and owned several successful racehorses.

Edward was a heavy smoker and often smoked cigars in public, helping to popularize the habit. He reportedly smoked over ten cigars a day and died from a series of heart attacks in 1910 at the age of 68.

Edward was interested in the arts and was a patron of many artists and writers, including the novelist Rudyard Kipling and the painter John Singer Sargent.

Edward was known for his fashion sense and helped to popularize the "dandy" style of dress for men, which featured tailored suits, silk ties, and top hats.

Edward was also a supporter of the British navy and worked to modernize and expand its capabilities. He was instrumental in the development of the Dreadnought battleship, which revolutionized naval warfare.

Edward was known for his charm and diplomatic skills and was often sent on trips abroad to strengthen Britain's relationships with other countries. He made several state visits to France and helped to improve Anglo-French relations.

Overall, King Edward VII was a popular and influential figure who played a key role in shaping British society and politics in the early 20th century.



United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland



Edward VII



The emperor is dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the General Staff of the Russian Imperial Army. He wears the collar of the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle the First-Called and the sash of the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky. On the tsar's chest there are stars of four Russian imperial orders: the Order of St. Andrew, Order of St. Vladimir, Order of St. Alexander Nevsky and Order of the White Eagle.

His Imperial Majesty Nicholas II by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, of Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir, Novgorod; Tsar of Kazan, Tsar of Astrakhan, Tsar of Poland, Tsar of Siberia, Tsar of Tauric Chersonesus, Tsar of Georgia; Lord of Pskov, and Grand Prince of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Finland; Prince of Estonia, Livonia, Courland and Semigalia, Samogitia, Bielostok, Karelia, Iver, Yugor, Perm, Vyatka, Bogar and others; Sovereign and Grand Prince of Nizhni Novgorod, Chernigov, Ryazan, Polotsk, Rostov, Jaroslavl, Beloozero, Udoria, Obdoria, Kondia, Vitebsk, Mstislav, and Ruler of all the Severian country; Sovereign and Lord of Iveria, Kartalinia, the Kabardian lands and Armenian province; hereditary Sovereign and Possessor of the Circassian and Mountain Princes and of others; Sovereign of Turkestan, Heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, Dithmarschen, and Oldenburg, and so forth, and so forth, and so forth.

Nicholas II was the last emperor of Russia, who reigned from 1894 until his abdication in 1917. He was born on May 18, 1868, in the Alexander Palace in Saint Petersburg, Russia, as the eldest son of Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna.

During his reign, Nicholas II faced a number of challenges, including the Russo-Japanese War, the Russian Revolution of 1905, and World War I. Despite his efforts to modernize and reform the country, he was unable to prevent the collapse of the Romanov dynasty and the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in 1917.

Nicholas II was known for his close relationship with his family, particularly his wife Alexandra and their five children. He was a deeply religious man and believed that his role as emperor was ordained by God.

He was a talented artist and often spent time sketching and painting. His drawings and watercolors are now housed in the State Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg.

Nicholas II was the first cousin of King George V of England and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany.

He was a keen photographer and often took pictures of his family and their daily life.

Nicholas II was a collector of Fabergé eggs, a series of jeweled eggs created by the House of Fabergé for the Russian Imperial family.

He and his family were executed by Bolshevik forces in 1918, and their remains were discovered and identified in the 1990s. They were canonized as saints by the Russian Orthodox Church in 2000.



Russian Empire



Nicholas II



The prince is dressed in the French style uniform of general. He wears the collar and sash of the Order of the Holy Spirit, as well as the collar of the Order of Saint Michael. On the infant's chest there are stars of the highest French Royal orders: the Order of the Holy Spirit, Order of Saint Louis, Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem united and also sign of the Spanish Order of Santiago.

His Most High, Most Potent and Most Excellent Prince Charles XI, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Most Christian Majesty Infante Carlos, Duke of Madrid, also known as Don Carlos, was a member of the Spanish royal family and a claimant to the throne of Spain. He was born on March 30, 1848, in Laibach, Austrian Empire (now Ljubljana, Slovenia), and died on July 18, 1909, in Varese, Italy.

As a legitimist pretender to the throne of France, Infante Carlos, Duke of Madrid believed that he was the rightful heir to the French throne, based on his descent from the Bourbon dynasty. The legitimist claim to the French throne held that the Bourbon line was the legitimate royal line, and that the French Revolution and subsequent changes to the monarchy were illegitimate.

Don Carlos was the second son of Juan, Count of Montizón, and his wife Archduchess Maria Beatrix of Austria-Este. His grandfather was King Charles IV of Spain, and his uncle was King Ferdinand XII of Spain. In 1867, he married Princess Margherita of Bourbon-Parma, with whom he had five children.

Throughout his life, Don Carlos was a controversial figure in Spanish politics. He was a staunch supporter of traditional Catholic and conservative values and opposed the modernizing reforms of the Spanish monarchy. He was also a strong advocate for regional autonomy and opposed the centralization of power in Madrid.

Don Carlos's claim to the Spanish throne was disputed by his cousin Alfonso XII, who was supported by the majority of the Spanish people and the international community. Don Carlos attempted to seize the throne through a series of unsuccessful uprisings and military campaigns known as the Carlist Wars. Despite his efforts, Alfonso XII was ultimately successful in establishing on the Spanish throne.

One interesting fact about Don Carlos is that he was an accomplished equestrian and participated in several horse races throughout Europe. He was also an avid hunter and enjoyed spending time outdoors.

Another interesting fact is that Don Carlos was a prolific writer and published several books on Spanish history and politics, as well as his personal memoirs. His writings were often critical of the Spanish monarchy and advocated for a more decentralized form of government.



Kingdom of France



Charles XI



The emperor is dressed in the uniform of a General Field Marshal of the Imperial German Army. He wears the collar and sash of the Order of the Black Eagle, as well as the badge of the Order of Merit of the Prussian Crown around his neck. On the king's chest there are stars of the four highest German imperial and Prussian orders: the Order of the Black Eagle, Order of Merit of the Prussian Crown, Order of the Red Eagle and House Order of Hohenzollern.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty Wilhelm II, by the Grace of God, German Emperor and King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, Burgrave of Nuremberg, Count of Hohenzollern, Duke of Silesia and of the County of Glatz, Grand Duke of the Lower Rhine and of Posen, Duke of Saxony, of Angria, of Westphalia, of Pomerania and of Lunenburg, Duke of Schleswig, of Holstein and of Crossen, Duke of Magdeburg, of Bremen, of Guelderland and of Jülich, Cleves and Berg, Duke of the Wends and the Kashubians, of Lauenburg and of Mecklenburg, Landgrave of Hesse and in Thuringia, Margrave of Upper and Lower Lusatia, Prince of Orange, of Rugen, of East Friesland, of Paderborn and of Pyrmont, Prince of Halberstadt, of Münster, of Minden, of Osnabrück, of Hildesheim, of Verden, of Kammin, of Fulda, of Nassau and of Moers, Princely Count of Henneberg, Count of the Mark, of Ravensberg, of Hohenstein, of Jecklenburg and of Lingen, Count of Mansfeld, of Sigmaringen and of Veringen, Lord of Frankfurt

Wilhelm II, German Emperor and King of Prussia, was born on January 27, 1859, in Berlin, Germany. He was the last Emperor of Germany and the last King of Prussia, ruling from 1888 until his abdication in 1918 at the end of World War I. Wilhelm II was the grandson of Queen Victoria of England and the eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia. He suffered from a withered arm, which caused him to be insecure and crave attention throughout his life. He received a strict and militaristic education, which would later shape his leadership style. After the death of his father in 1888, Wilhelm II ascended to the throne and pursued a policy of aggressive military expansionism, which led to tensions with other European powers. He was known for his impulsive and unpredictable nature, which often caused problems in international relations.

In 1914, Wilhelm II's aggressive foreign policy led to the outbreak of World War I, which would ultimately lead to the downfall of the German Empire. After Germany's defeat in the war, Wilhelm II was forced to abdicate and went into exile in the Netherlands, where he remained until his death in 1941.

He had a keen interest in technology and was a patron of the arts, sponsoring many artists and writers during his reign. He was a collector of art and artifacts, amassing a large collection of European and Asian art during his lifetime.

Wilhelm II was an avid sailor and spent much of his free time on his yacht, the Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm II was a first cousin of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and played a key role in the deteriorating relations between Germany and Russia in the years leading up to World War I.

His personality and leadership style have been the subject of much debate among historians, with some viewing him as a talented statesman and others as a reckless and dangerous leader.



German Empire



Wilhelm II



The emperor is dressed in the uniform of a Field-marshal of the Austro-Hungarian Imperial and Royal Army. He wears the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece and the sash of the Military Order of Maria Theresa. On the emperor's chest there are stars of four highest imperial orders of Austro-Hungary: the Order of Maria Theresa, Order of Saint Stephen of Hungary, Order of Leopold and Order of the Iron Crown.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty Francis Joseph I, by the Grace of God Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, King of Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia and Lodomeria and Illyria; King of Jerusalem etc., Archduke of Austria; Grand Duke of Tuscany and Cracow, Duke of Lorraine, of Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola and of Bukovina; Grand Prince of Transylvania; Margrave of Moravia; Duke of Upper and Lower Silesia, of Modena, Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, of Oświęcim, Zator and Cieszyn, Friuli, Ragusa (Dubrovnik) and Zara (Zadar); Princely Count of Habsburg and Tyrol, of Kyburg, Gorizia and Gradisca; Prince of Trent (Trento) and Brixen; Margrave of Upper and Lower Lusatia and in Istria; Count of Hohenems, Feldkirch, Bregenz, Sonnenberg, etc.; Lord of Trieste, of Cattaro (Kotor), and over the Windic march; Grand Voivode of the Voivodship of Serbia

Nicholas II was the last emperor of Russia, who reigned from 1894 until his death. Franz Joseph I was born on August 18, 1830, in Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna, Austria. He was the eldest son of Archduke Franz Karl of Austria and Princess Sophie of Bavaria. Franz Joseph became Emperor of Austria in 1848, at the age of 18, after the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand I.

During his long reign, which lasted for 68 years, Franz Joseph I faced numerous challenges including the Austro-Prussian War, the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and World War I. Despite these challenges, he remained a beloved and respected leader of Austria, known for his sense of duty, his commitment to his people, and his staunch conservatism.

Franz Joseph I was married to Empress Elisabeth of Austria, also known as "Sisi", with whom he had four children. However, their marriage was marked by tragedy, as Elisabeth was assassinated in 1898 by an Italian anarchist.

He was known for his love of hunting and spent much of his free time hunting in the forests of Austria.

Franz Joseph I was a prolific letter writer and wrote more than 100,000 letters during his lifetime.

He was a devout Catholic and attended Mass every day.

He was a keen supporter of the arts and was a patron of many musicians, including Johann Strauss II and Franz Liszt.

Franz Joseph I was a talented linguist and spoke several languages fluently, including German, Hungarian, Czech, and Italian.



Austro-Hungarian Empire



Francis Joseph I

*His Royal Highness Henry, Prince of the Netherlands,
Duke of Mecklenburg*

Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, also known as Prince Hendrik, was born on January 31, 1876, in Schwerin, Germany. He was the third son of Grand Duke Frederick Francis II of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and his wife, Princess Marie of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

When Hendrik was seven years old, his father died. He attended grammar school in Dresden and, after graduating from school, made a trip to Greece, British India and Ceylon. In his subsequent military career he obtained the rank of first lieutenant in the Jager guard battalion in Potsdam. In 1901, he married Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and became the Prince Consort of the Netherlands. He was the longest-serving Dutch consort.

As Prince Consort, Hendrik was involved in numerous charitable and cultural activities. He was also an advocate for the Dutch navy and helped to modernize its fleet. During World War I, he served in the Dutch navy and played a key role in safeguarding Dutch neutrality.

Hendrik was known for his love of sports and was an avid yachtsman, horseman, and tennis player. He also had a passion for art and music and was a patron of the arts.

Hendrik and Wilhelmina had one child, Princess Juliana, who succeeded her mother as Queen of the Netherlands in 1948. Hendrik died on July 3, 1934, in The Hague, Netherlands, at the age of 58.

Interesting facts about Hendrik van Mecklenburg-Schwerin include:

- He was a descendant of the Russian imperial family through his grandmother, Grand Duchess Elena Pavlovna of Russia.*
- Hendrik was an early advocate for the conservation of nature and wildlife in the Netherlands, and he helped to establish several nature reserves in the country.*
- He was the first member of the Dutch royal family to obtain a pilot's license.*
- Hendrik was a collector of Chinese and Japanese art and had a large collection of porcelain and ceramics.*



The prince is dressed in the uniform of a staff officer of the Royal Netherlands Army. He wears the collar of the House Order of the Wendish Crown and the sash of the Order of the Griffon. On the duke's chest there are stars of two Mecklenburg highest orders and two Netherlands orders: the Order of the Wendish Crown, Order of the Griffon, Order of the Netherlands Lion and Order of the House of Orange.



Kingdom of the Netherlands



Henry



The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Royal Italian Army. He wears the collar of the Supreme Order of the Most Holy Annunciation and the sash of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus. On the king's chest there are stars of four highest Italian royal orders: the Order of the Annunciation, Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, Order of the Crown of Italy and Military Order of Savoy.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III by the Grace of God and the will of the Nation, King of Italy, King of Sardinia, Cyprus, Jerusalem, Armenia, Duke of Savoy, count of Maurienne, Marquis (of the Holy Roman Empire) in Italy; Prince of Piedmont, Carignano, Oneglia, Poirino, Trino; Prince and Perpetual Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire; Prince of Carmagnola, ontmélian with Arbin and Francin, Prince bailiff of the Duchy of Aosta, Prince of Chieri, Dronero, Crescentino, Riva di Chieri and Banna, Busca, Bene, Bra, Duke of Genoa, Monferrat, Aosta, Duke of Chablais, Genevois, Duke of Piacenza, Marquis of Saluzzo (Saluces), Ivrea, Susa, of Maro, Oristano, Cesana, Savona, Jarantasia, Borgomanero and Cureggio, Caselle, Rivoli, Pianezza, Govone, alussola, Racconigi over Jegerone, Migliabruna and Motturone, avallermaggiore, Marene, Modane and Lanslebourg, Livorno Ferraris, Santhià, Aqliè, Centallo and Demonte, Desana, Ghemme, Vigone, Count of Barge, Villafranca, Ginevra, Nizza, Tenda, Romont, Asti, Alessandria, of Goceano, Novara, Tortona, Bobbio, Soissons, Sant'Antioco, Pollenzo, Roccabruna, Tricerro, Bairo, Ozegna, delle Apertole, Baron of Vaud and of Faucigni, Lord of Vercelli, Pinerolo, of Lomellina, of Valle Sesia, of the Marquisate of Ceva, Overlord of Monaco, Roccabruna and eleven-twelfths of Menton, Noble Patrician of Venice, Patrician of Ferraraso forth, and so forth, and so forth.

Victor Emmanuel III was the King of Italy from 1900 until his abdication in 1946. He was born on November 11, 1869, in Naples, Italy, as the son of Umberto I, King of Italy, and Queen Margherita. Victor Emmanuel III was educated at the Military Academy of Turin, and he served in the army, rising to the rank of General.

In 1896, Victor Emmanuel III married Princess Elena of Montenegro, and they had five children. During his reign, Italy experienced political turmoil, economic hardship, and two world wars. Victor Emmanuel III supported Italy's involvement in World War I and also supported the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini, who became Italy's Prime Minister in 1922. However, as Mussolini's power grew, Victor Emmanuel III became increasingly uncomfortable with his policies.

In 1943, after the Allied invasion of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III dismissed Mussolini and appointed a new government. However, the Allies demanded the King's abdication, and he abdicated in May 1946 in favor of his son, Umberto II. Italy then became a republic, and Victor Emmanuel III went into exile in Egypt, where he died in 1947.

One interesting fact about Victor Emmanuel III is that he was a keen mountaineer and explorer. He climbed many peaks in the Alps and was the first person to climb the Gran Paradiso mountain in 1860. He was also interested in science and was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Turin.



Kingdom of Italy



Victor Emmanuel III



The sultan is dressed in the ceremonial uniform of the Sultan as commander-in-chief of the Ottoman armed forces. He wears the collar of the Order of the House of Osman and the sash of the Order of Glory. On the tsar's chest there are stars of three Ottoman orders: the Order of Distinction, Order of the Medjidie and Order of Osmanieh.

His Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamid II Han, Sovereign of The Sublime House of Osman, Sultan of Sultans, Khan of Khans, Commander of the faithful and Successor of the Prophet of the Lord of the Universe, Custodian of the Holy Cities of Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem, Padishah of The Three Cities of Istanbul, Edirne and Bursa, and of the Cities of Damascus and Cairo, of all Azerbaijan, of the Maghreb, of Barkah, of Kairouan, of Alep, of the Arab and Persian Iraq, of Basra, of El Hasa strip, of Raqqa, of Mosul, of Parthia, of Diyâr-ı Bekr, of Cilicia, of the provinces of Erzurum, of Sivas, of Adana, of Karaman, of Van, of Barbaria, of Abyssinia, of Junisia, of Tripoli, of Syria, of Cyprus, of Rhodes, of Crete, of the province of Morea, of Mediterranean Sea, of Black Sea, of Anatolia, of Rumelia, of Bagdad, of Kurdistan, of Greece, of Turkestan, of Tartary, of Circassia, of the two regions of Kabarda, of Georgia, of the steppe of Kipchaks, of the whole country of the Jatars, of Theodosia and of all the neighbouring regions, of Bosnia, of the City and Fort of Belgrade, of the province of Serbia, with all the castles and cities, of all Arnaut, of all Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as all the dependencies and borders, and many others countries and cities.

Abdul Hamid II was the 34th Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, who ruled from 1876 to 1909. He was born on September 21, 1842, in Istanbul, Turkey, and was the son of Sultan Abdulmejid I.

During Abdul Hamid's reign, the Ottoman Empire underwent significant political and social changes. He implemented modernization reforms, such as the construction of railroads and telegraph lines, the establishment of the first Ottoman constitution, and the establishment of the first Ottoman parliament. However, he also became notorious for his authoritarian rule and suppression of political dissent, including the execution and imprisonment of opposition leaders and intellectuals.

One of the most significant events during Abdul Hamid's reign was the Armenian genocide, which named Hamidian massacres. The massacres are named after Sultan, who, in his efforts to maintain the imperial domain of the declining Ottoman Empire, reasserted pan-Islamism as a state ideology.

Abdul Hamid was deposed in 1909 by a group of reformist military officers known as the Young Turks. He lived in exile in Thessaloniki until his death in 1918.

Interestingly, Abdul Hamid was an avid collector of rare books and manuscripts, and he established the first Ottoman public library. He also enjoyed hunting and had a personal menagerie of exotic animals, including lions, tigers, and bears. Additionally, he was a talented musician and played several instruments, including the violin and the oud.



Ottoman Empire



Abdul Hamid II



The king is dressed in the uniform of Capitan General. He wears the collar and sash of the Royal and Much Distinguished Order of Charles III, as well as the collar of the Distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece. On the king's chest there are stars of the highest Spanish orders: the Order of Charles III, Order of Isabella the Catholic and the Spanish military orders: Order of Santiago, Order of Calatrava, Order of Alcántara and Order of Montesa.

His Most Catholic Majesty Don Alfonso XIII, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, King of Castile, of León, of Aragon, of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Mallorca, of Seville, of Sardinia, of Córdoba, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algeciras, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the East and West Indies, of the Islands and Mainland of the Ocean Sea, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Anjou, of Burgundy, of Brabant and of Milan, Count of Habsburg, of Flanders, of Tyrol and of Barcelona, Lord of Biscay and of Molina, etc.

Alfonso XIII was the King of Spain from birth in 1886 until the proclamation of the Second Spanish Republic in 1931. He was the posthumous son of Queen Maria Cristina and King Alfonso XII, and he was a monarch from birth as his father, Alfonso XII, had died the previous year.

During his reign, Alfonso XIII faced numerous challenges, including political instability, social unrest, and economic difficulties. He is not supported the Spanish army's participation in World War I and was a strong proponent of Spanish neutrality during World War II.

Despite these challenges, Alfonso XIII was known for his interest in technology, including cars, airplanes, and telegraphs. He was also an avid sportsman and played polo, tennis, and golf. He was a patron of the arts and sciences, and his reign saw the birth of the Spanish film industry.

In 1906, Alfonso XIII married Victoria Eugenia, a member of the British royal family. They had seven children together, including the Infante Juan, Count of Barcelona. Juan's son Juan Carlos I became king when Spain's constitutional monarchy was restored in 1975.

In 1931, following the municipal elections, which saw the Republicans win control of the majority of Spanish cities, Alfonso XIII went into exile in France, and later settled in Italy. He died in 1941, having never abdicated his throne.



Kingdom of Spain



Alfonso XIII



The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Portuguese Army. He wears the collar of the Ancient and Most Noble Military Order of the Tower and of the Sword, of the Valour, Loyalty and Merit and the Sash of the Three Orders. On the king's chest there are stars of highest Portuguese royal orders of chivalry: the Order of the Tower and Sword, Order of the Immaculate Conception of Vila Viçosa and the Three Orders, that combines the insignia of the Grand Crosses of the Military Orders of Christ, Aviz and St. James of the Sword.

His Most Faithful Majesty Carlos I by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algarves on this side of the seas and beyond them in Africa, Lord of Guinea and of Conquest, Navigation, and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India, etc.

Carlos I of Portugal was born on September 28, 1863, in Lisbon, Portugal. He was the son of King Luis I and Queen Maria Pia of Savoy. He ascended to the throne in 1889 after the death of his father.

During his reign, Carlos I implemented a series of modernization and social reforms, including the creation of the first social security system in Portugal, the establishment of compulsory primary education, and the promotion of public health initiatives.

In 1908, while on a visit to the northern region of Portugal with his family, Carlos I and his son Luis Filipe were assassinated in Lisbon by republican activists. Several days later, the younger son, Prince Manuel, was proclaimed king of Portugal. He was to be the last of the Braganza-Saxe-Coburg and Gotha dynasty and the final king of Portugal.

Interesting facts about Carlos I of Portugal include that he was an accomplished sailor and was passionate about the sea, having been a member of the Royal Navy from a young age. He also had a keen interest in photography and was known for his skill in the art form, having even exhibited some of his work in Portugal and abroad. Additionally, Carlos I was a devoted family man, and his relationship with his wife, Queen Amélie of Orléans, was considered a true love match.



Kingdom of Portugal



Carlos I



The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Swedish Army. He wears the collar and sash of the Royal Order of the Seraphim. On the king's chest there are stars of the five Swedish and Norwegian orders: the Order of the Seraphim, Royal Norwegian Order of Saint Olav, Royal Order of the Sword, Royal Order of Vasa and Royal Order of Charles XIII.

His Majesty Oskar II by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, of Norway, of the Goths and Vandals

Oscar II (1829-1907) was the King of Sweden and Norway from 1872 until his death in 1907. He was born on January 21, 1829, in Stockholm, Sweden, as the second son of King Oscar I and Queen Josephine.

Oscar II received a broad education and was particularly interested in science and literature. He traveled extensively throughout Europe and was known for his polyglot abilities, speaking several languages fluently.

In 1862, Oscar II married Princess Sophia of Nassau, and they had four children together, including Gustaf V, who succeeded Oscar II as the King of Sweden.

As king, Oscar II was known for his efforts to modernize and democratize Sweden and Norway. He introduced several constitutional reforms, including granting suffrage to all adult men and women in local elections. The political events which led up to the peaceful dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden in 1905 could hardly have been attained but for the tact and patience of the king himself. He was dethroned on 7 June 1905 by the Storting and renounced the Norwegian throne on 26 October.

Oscar II was also an accomplished musician and composer, and he played several instruments, including the piano, violin, and organ. He was a member of the Swedish Academy, and his literary works include poems, plays, and essays.

One interesting fact about Oscar II is that he was an early advocate for environmental conservation. He was a member of the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation and helped establish several national parks in Sweden, including Abisko National Park.

Despite his efforts to modernize Sweden and Norway, Oscar II faced criticism and opposition from some quarters, particularly for his conservative views on issues such as women's rights and the separation of church and state.

Oscar II died on December 8, 1907, in Stockholm, Sweden, at the age of 78. He was succeeded by his son, Gustaf V.



*United Kingdoms of
Sweden and Norway*



Oskar II

His Majesty Leopold II by the Grace of God, King of the Belgians

Leopold II was born on April 9, 1835, in Brussels, Belgium, as the second son of King Leopold I and Queen Louise-Marie. He succeeded his father to the throne in 1865 and reigned until his death in 1909.

Leopold II is best known for his colonization of the Congo, which he personally controlled as his private property from 1885 until it became a Belgian colony in 1908. The exploitation and brutal treatment of the Congolese people under his rule led to international outcry and condemnation, and Leopold II has been widely criticized for his role in the atrocities committed in the Congo.

Aside from his colonial endeavors, Leopold II also oversaw major public works in Belgium, including the construction of new buildings, roads, and railways, and the creation of public parks and gardens. He also supported scientific and cultural institutions, such as the Royal Museum for Central Africa and the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences.

Leopold II was married twice and had four official children. His marriage to Marie Henriette of Austria was unhappy, and they lived largely separate lives. Leopold II was also known for his numerous extramarital affairs and mistresses, which were widely publicized in the press.

Interestingly, Leopold II was a keen collector of art and artifacts, and he amassed a large collection of objects from around the world, including African tribal art, Asian porcelain, and European paintings. He also commissioned numerous sculptures and monuments, many of which can still be seen in Brussels today.

Leopold II died on December 17, 1909, and was succeeded by his nephew, Albert I. His legacy as a colonial ruler in the Congo continues to be a subject of debate and controversy to this day.

The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Belgian Army. He wears the collar and sash of the Order of Leopold, as well as the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece around his neck. On the king's chest there are stars of the two Belgian royal orders: the Order of Leopold and Royal Order of the Lion.



Kingdom of Belgium



Leopold II

His Royal Highness Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria

Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, was born on March 12, 1821, in Würzburg, Bavaria. He was the third son of King Ludwig I of Bavaria and his wife, Therese of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Luitpold was educated at the University of Munich and served in the Bavarian army.

In 1861, Luitpold was appointed as Prince Regent of Bavaria after his nephew, King Ludwig II, was declared mentally unfit to rule. Luitpold served as regent for 26 years until his death in 1912. During his regency, Bavaria experienced a period of stability and economic growth.

One interesting fact about Luitpold is that he was an accomplished musician and composer. He wrote several operas and chamber music pieces, and he also played the violin and piano.

Another interesting fact is that Luitpold was known for his frugality and simplicity. He lived a modest lifestyle and was often seen riding a bicycle or taking public transportation instead of traveling in a luxurious carriage.

Luitpold was married to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, and they had four children together. His eldest son, Ludwig, was the last King of Bavaria, reigning from 1913 to 1918.

Overall, Luitpold was a respected and popular figure in Bavaria during his regency, and his contributions to the cultural and economic growth of the region are still remembered today.

The prince is dressed in the uniform of a field marshal general of the Bavarian Army. He wears the collar and sash of the Royal Order of Saint Hubert, as well as the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece around his neck. On the regent's chest there are stars of the three Bavarian royal orders: the Order of Saint Hubert, Royal Order of Saint George for the Defense of the Immaculate Conception and Military Order of Max Joseph.



Kingdom of Bavaria



Luitpold

*His Majesty Carol I by the Grace of God and the will of the Nation,
King of Romania*

Carol I, born Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was the first king of Romania, reigning from 1866 until his death in 1914. Here are some key facts about his life:

Carol was born on April 20, 1839, in Sigmaringen, Germany. He was the eldest son of Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Princess Josephine of Baden.

In 1866, following the forced abdication of Alexander John Cuza, the ruling prince of Romania, Carol was elected by the Romanian parliament as the new prince. He accepted on the condition that he be recognized as king, and was crowned as such on May 10 of that year.

As king, Carol worked to modernize and develop Romania, building railways, modernizing the army, and promoting education. He also encouraged foreign investment and worked to improve relations with other European powers.

Carol was an avid hunter and spent much of his free time pursuing the sport. He also enjoyed gardening and is said to have brought many exotic plants to Romania to add to his collection.

Towards the end of his reign and the start of World War I, Carol wanted to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers; however, Romanian public opinion was overwhelmingly Francophile and sided with the Triple Entente.

Carol was known for his close relationship with his wife, Elisabeth of Wied, whom he married in 1869. She was a writer and poet and used the pen name Carmen Sylva. The couple had no children.

Carol was also known for his love of the arts, and was a patron of many Romanian artists and musicians. He founded the Romanian Academy in 1866 to promote science and literature.

Today, Carol is remembered as one of Romania's most important and beloved kings, and his reign is considered a period of stability and progress in the country's history. His legacy can be seen in many of the buildings and institutions he helped to create, as well as in the affection with which he is still remembered by the Romanian people.



The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Romanian Army. He wears the collar and sash of the Order of the Star of Romania, as well as the badge of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle around his neck. On the king's chest there are stars of the two Romanian and one German orders: the Order of the Star of Romania, Order of the Crown of Romania and House Order of Hohenzollern.



Kingdom of Romania



Carol I

*His Majesty Frederick Augustus III, by the Grace of God
King of Saxony*

Frederick Augustus III of Saxony (1865-1932) was the last King of Saxony and the last reigning monarch of the House of Wettin. He was born in Dresden, Germany, on May 25, 1865, the eldest son of George, King of Saxony, and Maria Anna of Portugal.

Frederick Augustus III succeeded his father as King of Saxony in 1904. During his reign, he faced several challenges, including World War I and the German Revolution of 1918, which ultimately led to the abolition of the monarchy in Germany. Despite this, he continued to live in Dresden and was respected by the people of Saxony.

During World War I, Frederick Augustus III served as a general in the German army, and his bravery on the battlefield earned him the Iron Cross. He also supported the war effort by donating his personal wealth to the government.

After the war, Frederick Augustus III faced criticism for his close ties to the German aristocracy and his reluctance to embrace democratic reforms. In 1918, he abdicated as King of Saxony, but he remained an influential figure in German society.

Frederick Augustus III was also known for his passion for the arts. He was a patron of the Dresden Opera and supported numerous cultural institutions. He was an accomplished painter and sculptor, and his artwork was exhibited in galleries across Europe.

In his personal life, Frederick Augustus III was married to Archduchess Luise of Austria, with whom he had six children. He enjoyed hunting and fishing and was an avid collector of rare books and manuscripts.

Frederick Augustus III died in Sibyllenort, Poland, on February 18, 1932, at the age of 66. He was remembered as a generous and cultured monarch who made significant contributions to the arts and culture of Saxony.



The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Saxon Royal Army. He wears the collar and sash of the Order of the Rue Crown. On the king's chest there are stars of the four Saxon royal orders: the Order of the Rue Crown, Military Order of St. Henry, Albert Order and Saxon Order of Merit.



King of Saxony



Frederick Augustus III

His Royal Highness Frederick I, by the Grace of God Grand Duke of Baden

Frederick I, Grand Duke of Baden, was born on September 9, 1826, in Karlsruhe, Germany. He was the second son of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden, and Princess Sophie of Sweden.

The House of Zähringen played an important role in the history not only South Germany, but also Switzerland, particularly during the High Middle Ages. They were a noble family that ruled over parts of what is now Switzerland and southern Germany. The Zähringens established several important cities in the region, including Freiburg, Bern, and Zurich. They were also instrumental in promoting trade and commerce in the region, which helped to stimulate economic growth.

Frederick I received his education at the University of Heidelberg and served in the Baden army before succeeding his father as regent in 1852 and his brother as Grand Duke in 1856. During his reign, he implemented various reforms in education, social welfare, and administration, which helped modernize the Grand Duchy of Baden.

In 1856, Frederick I married Princess Louise of Prussia, who was a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany.

Frederick I was a patron of the arts and sciences and supported the establishment of several cultural institutions, including the Karlsruhe University, the Baden State Theatre, and the Grand Ducal Baden State Art Gallery. He also encouraged the development of the tourism industry in Baden, which helped boost the region's economy.

One of the interesting facts about Frederick I is that he was an avid collector of books and manuscripts. He amassed a large collection of rare and valuable works, which he bequeathed to the Baden State Library upon his death in 1907.

Another interesting fact is that Frederick I was a strong advocate of German unification and supported the Prussian-led unification of Germany in 1871. He also played a significant role in the establishment of the German Empire and was appointed as one of the first princes of the empire.

Overall, Frederick I, Grand Duke of Baden, was a progressive and enlightened ruler who left a lasting legacy in the areas of education, culture, and social welfare.



The grand duke is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Swiss Army. He wears the collar and sash of the House Order of Fidelity. On the duke's chest there are stars of the four Baden ducal orders: the Order of Fidelity, Military Karl-Friedrich Merit Order, Order of the Zähringer Lion and Order of Berthold the First and also the star of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem.



Grand Duchy of Baden



Frederick I



The prince is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Bulgarian Army. He wears the collar of the Order of Saint Alexander, as well as the sash and neck badge of the Order of Bravery. On the prince's chest there are stars of the two Bulgarian and one dynastic orders: the Order of Bravery, Order of St. Alexander and Saxe-Ernestine House Order.

His Royal Highness Ferdinand I by the Grace of God Prince of Bulgaria

Ferdinand I of Bulgaria was born on February 26, 1861, in Vienna, Austria. He was the second son of Prince August of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Princess Clémentine of Orléans.

Ferdinand was educated at the Theresianum in Vienna and later at the Military Academy in Wiener Neustadt. He served in the Austro-Hungarian Army and took part in the 1878 campaign in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 1887, Ferdinand was chosen as the ruler of Bulgaria, following a period of political turmoil. He was crowned Tsar Ferdinand I of Bulgaria on August 14, 1887. During his reign, Ferdinand modernized Bulgaria's economy and infrastructure, and he also improved its international relations.

Ferdinand's reign was not without controversy, however. He faced opposition from some Bulgarians who accused him of being too close to Austria-Hungary, and he also faced criticism for his authoritarian rule.

One interesting fact about Ferdinand is that he was a keen botanist, and he helped to establish the Botanical Garden of Sofia. He was also an avid collector of art and artifacts, and he amassed a significant collection of Bulgarian and Balkan folk art.

Ferdinand abdicated in 1918, following Bulgaria's defeat in World War I. He spent the rest of his life in exile in Coburg, Germany, where he died on September 10, 1948, at the age of 87.



Principality of Bulgaria



Ferdinand I



The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Serbian Army. He wears the collar of the Royal Order of Saint Prince Lazar and the sash of the Order of Karadorđe's Star. On the king's chest there are stars of three Serbian royal orders: the Order of St. Prince Lazar, Order of Karadorđe's Star and Royal Order of the White Eagle.

His Majesty Peter I Karadorđević, by the Grace of God King of Serbia

Peter I Karadorđević, also known as Peter the Liberator, was the King of Serbia from 1903 until his death in 1921. He was born on June 29, 1844, in Belgrade, Serbia, and was the son of Prince Alexander Karadorđević and his consort Persida Nenadović.

Peter I became the King of Serbia after a coup d'état in 1903, which removed the unpopular Obrenović dynasty from power. As king, he worked tirelessly to modernize Serbia and improve the lives of its people. He established a new constitution, created a democratic parliamentary system, and implemented various social and economic reforms.

During World War I, Peter I led Serbia's army in the fight against the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Germany. Despite facing overwhelming odds, Peter I refused to surrender and instead led his troops in a successful retreat through the mountains of Albania.

Interesting facts about Peter I of Serbia include:

He was exiled from Serbia by the Obrenović dynasty in 1883 and spent over 20 years living in exile in Switzerland, France, and Italy.

He was a skilled linguist and could speak several languages fluently, including French, German, Russian, and English.

In addition to his military and political accomplishments, Peter I was also an accomplished painter and poet.

He married Princess Zorka of Montenegro in 1883, and the couple had five children together.

Peter I was a close friend and ally of the Russian royal family and was present at the coronation of Tsar Nicholas II in 1896.

He died on August 16, 1921, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander I.



Kingdom of Serbia



Peter I

His Majesty George I, by the Grace of God King of the Hellenes

George I of Greece, born Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was a Danish prince who became the monarch of the Kingdom of Greece. He was born on December 24, 1845, in Copenhagen, Denmark, and was the second son of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, future Christian IX of Denmark.

He was only 17 years old when he was elected king by the Greek National Assembly, which had deposed the unpopular Otto. George arrived in Athens in 1863 and was crowned King of the Hellenes. During his reign, he worked to modernize Greece and improve its economy, infrastructure, and education system. He also oversaw the expansion of Greek territory, including the acquisition of Thessaly in 1881.

One of the most notable events of his reign was the Greco-Turkish War of 1897, which ended in a humiliating defeat for Greece. Despite this setback, George remained popular among the Greek people and continued to work towards modernizing the country.

George was assassinated on March 18, 1913, in Thessaloniki, Greece, by Alexandros Schinas, a Greek anarchist. His death was a shock to the Greek people and resulted in a period of mourning throughout the country.

Interesting facts about George I of Greece include:

He was fluent in several languages, including English, French, and Danish.

George was married to the niece of Alexander II Olga Konstantinovna. The royal family had five sons and two daughters. Three of the king's children - Alexander, Nicholas and Maria - were also married to representatives of the Romanov dynasty.

George was known for his honesty, integrity, and commitment to modernizing Greece.

His assassination was the first of a reigning monarch in Europe since the assassination of King Umberto I of Italy in 1900.



The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Hellenic Army. He wears the collar and sash of the Order of the Redeemer and the neck badge of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog. On the king's chest there are stars of the Order of the Redeemer and Order of the Dannebrog.



Kingdom of Greece



George I



The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Danish Army. He wears the collar and sash of the Order of the Elephant and the neck badge of the Order of the Dannebrog. On the king's chest there are stars of the two highest Danish royal orders: the Order of the Elephant and Order of the Dannebrog.
Adolphe, Grand Duke of

His Majesty Christian IX by the Grace of God, King of Denmark, the Wends and the Goths, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Stormarn, Dithmarschen, Lauenburg and Oldenburg

Christian IX was born on April 8, 1818, in Schleswig-Holstein, a region that was then part of Denmark but now part of Germany. He was the fourth son of Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and Princess Louise Caroline of Hesse-Kassel.

In 1842, Christian married Princess Louise of Hesse-Kassel, and they had six children. In 1863, he was chosen to be the successor to the Danish throne, after the previous king, Frederick VII, died without an heir. Christian IX was then crowned king on November 15, 1863.

Christian IX's reign was marked by major changes in Danish society, including the adoption of a new constitution that expanded the rights of citizens and created a bicameral parliament. He also oversaw the modernization of the Danish economy and the development of a national railway system.

One of the most significant events of Christian IX's reign was the Second Schleswig War, which took place in 1864. Denmark was defeated by Prussia and Austria, and as a result, Denmark was forced to cede control of the territories of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.

Christian IX was known as the "father-in-law of Europe" because his children married into several European royal families, including those of Britain, Russia, Greece, and Sweden. His daughter Alexandra married Edward VII of Britain, and his son George became the king of Greece.

Christian IX was also an avid art collector and patron of the arts. He was particularly interested in Scandinavian art and supported many artists during his reign.

Christian IX died on January 29, 1906, at the age of 87, after a reign of over 42 years. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick VIII.



Kingdom of Denmark



Christian IX

His Majesty William II, by the Grace of God King of Württemberg

William II of Württemberg was born on February 25, 1848, in Stuttgart, Germany, and he passed away on October 2, 1921, in Bebenhausen. He was the last King of Württemberg and ruled from 1891 until the abolition of the monarchy in 1918.

William II was the eldest son of Prince Frederick of Württemberg and his wife, Princess Catherine of Württemberg. He received a comprehensive education and was fluent in several languages. He was trained in the military and served in the army before he became king.

During his reign, William II worked to modernize Württemberg by improving infrastructure, building new roads and railways, and supporting economic growth. He was also interested in the arts and supported the development of cultural institutions and patronized artists such as sculptor Adolf von Donndorf.

William II was a popular king and was known for his simple and modest lifestyle. He was married two times to Princess Marie of Waldeck and Pyrmont and to Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.

An interesting fact about William II is that he was a talented painter and enjoyed spending time in his art studio. He was also an avid collector of art and rare books and amassed a significant collection during his lifetime. Another interesting fact is that he was an early supporter of the automobile and was one of the first people in Germany to own a car.



The king is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Army of Württemberg. He wears the collar and sash of the Order of the Württemberg Crown, as well as the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece around his neck. On the king's chest there are stars of the three Württemberg royal orders: the Order of the Crown, Friedrich Order and Military Merit Order.



Kingdom of Württemberg



William II



The prince is dressed in the traditional ceremonial uniform of the Montenegrin Army. He wears the sash of the Order of Prince Danilo I, as well as the badge of the Order of Petrović Njegoš around his neck. On the prince's chest there are stars of the Order of Prince Danilo I and Russian Order of St. Andrew the Apostle the First-Called.

His Royal Highness Nicholas I, by the Grace of God Prince of Montenegro

Nicholas I Petrović-Njegoš (1841-1921) was the ruler of Montenegro from 1860 until his death. He was the longest-reigning monarch in Montenegrin history and was instrumental in modernizing and expanding the country during his reign.

Nicholas I was born on October 7, 1841, in Njeguši, Montenegro. He was the son of Mirko Petrović-Njegoš, a prominent Montenegrin prince, and his wife Anastasija Martinović. Nicholas was educated in Montenegro and later in Paris, where he studied law and military science.

Nicholas I became the ruler of Montenegro in 1860 at the age of 19, following the death of his uncle, Danilo II. During his reign, he worked to modernize and expand Montenegro, both economically and politically. He established a constitution and legal system, built roads and railways, and encouraged the development of industry and agriculture.

In 1876, Nicholas I declared war on the Ottoman Empire, which had controlled Montenegro for centuries. The conflict, known as the Montenegrin-Ottoman War, lasted until 1878 and ended with Montenegro gaining significant territory and recognition as an independent state. Nicholas I also led Montenegro in the Balkan Wars of 1912-13, which resulted in further territorial gains for the country.

Despite his military successes, Nicholas I was also known for his diplomatic skills. He maintained good relations with other European powers and was a popular figure among his people. He was also a prolific writer and poet, and his works helped to promote Montenegrin culture and national identity.

Nicholas I died on March 1, 1921, in Antibes, France, at the age of 79. Today, Nicholas I is remembered as a key figure in Montenegrin history and a symbol of the country's independence and modernization.



Principality of Montenegro



Nicholas I

*His Royal Highness Adolphe, by the Grace of God
Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Duke of Nassau*

Luxembourg was born on July 24, 1817, in Biebrich, Duchy of Nassau (present-day Germany). He was the eldest son of Duke William of Nassau-Weilburg and his wife, Princess Louise of Saxe-Hildburghausen.

In 1839, Adolphe succeeded his father as the Duke of Nassau. He ruled the duchy until 1866, when it was annexed by Prussia. Adolphe then became the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, a position he held until his death.

During his reign, Adolphe oversaw the construction of several important buildings in Luxembourg, including the Palace of the Grand Dukes and the National Library. He also helped establish Luxembourg's first railway and supported the growth of the country's steel industry.

Interesting facts about Adolphe, Grand Duke of Luxembourg include:

Adolphe's father, Duke William of Nassau-Weilburg, was a close friend of the composer Ludwig van Beethoven, who dedicated his "Hammerklavier" sonata to William.

Adolphe was a patron of the arts and supported the work of several artists and musicians in Luxembourg.

Adolphe was fluent in several languages, including German, French, English, and Luxembourgish.

Adolphe was known for his interest in science and technology, and he supported the development of new inventions and technologies in Luxembourg.

Adolphe was a member of several European royal families, including the House of Bourbon, the House of Habsburg, and the House of Wettin.

Adolphe died on November 17, 1905, at the age of 88, and was buried in the crypt of the Grand Ducal Palace in Luxembourg City.



The grand duke is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Luxembourg Army. He wears the collar of the Order of the Gold Lion of the House of Nassau and the sash of the Order of the Oak Crown. On the duke's chest there are stars of two Luxembourg orders: Order of the Gold Lion of the House of Nassau and Order of the Oak Crown.



*Grand Duchy
of Luxembourg*



Adolphe



The grand master is dressed in the ceremonial uniform of the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta. He wears the collar and sash of the Military Order of Malta. On the prince's chest there are stars of the Hospitaller Order of Saint John and Supreme Order of Christ.

*His Most Eminent Highness Fra' Giovanni Battista Ceschi a Santa Croce,
by the Grace of God Prince and Grand Master of the Sovereign
Military Order of Malta*

Fra' Giovanni Battista Ceschi a Santa Croce who became the Prince and Grand Master of the Knights of Malta was born in 1827 in Venice, Italy. He joined the Knights of Malta in 1845 and held various positions within the order, including Lieutenant from 1872 to 1879. In 1879, he was elected as the 79th Prince and Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, a position he held until his death in 1905. During his time as Grand Master, Fra' Ceschi a Santa Croce worked to modernize the order and to expand its charitable activities. He also oversaw the construction of several important buildings, including the Grand Master's Palace in Valletta, Malta.

In addition to his duties with the Knights of Malta, Fra' Ceschi a Santa Croce was also a scholar and historian. He wrote several books on the history of the order and its role in the Crusades.

Overall, Fra' Ceschi a Santa Croce was a significant figure in both the religious and political spheres of his time, and his contributions to the Knights of Malta and to scholarship continue to be remembered today.



*Sovereign Military
Order of Malta*



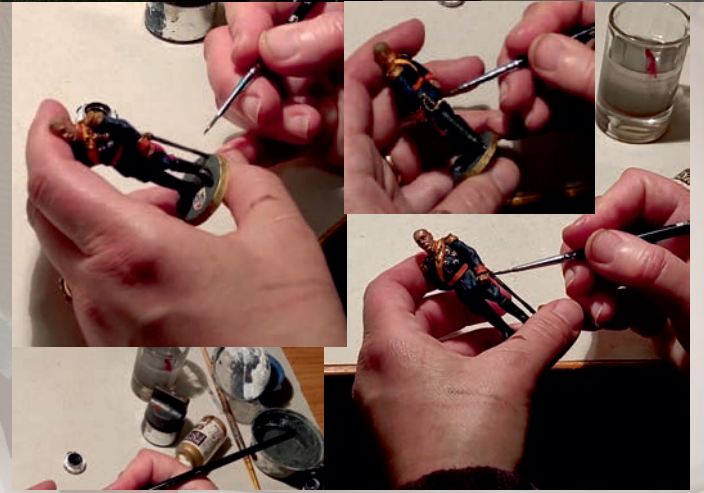
Giovanni Battista Ceschi a Santa Croce

This fantastically beautiful set has been created thanks to the meticulous creative work of a friendly team of craftsmen. Our project is amateur and brings together a team of history, art and craft enthusiasts.

All of our figurines are works of art and are handmade. Our historian is not only a man with a great imagination and a generator of ideas for this project but also a major collector of tin soldiers and historical miniatures. He is constantly in close contact with leading collectors and professionals in this field of interest.

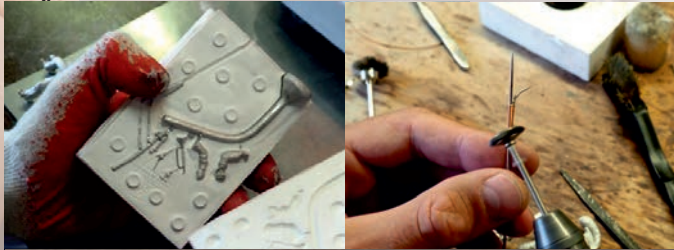
Based on the historian's research, numerous paintings, sculptures and photographs, our talented sculptor creates each character in miniature by hand, which has not only the highest portrait likeness but also the exact uniforms, awards, insignia and even the character's height in proportion. A mixture of several brands of polymer clay, which is a personal know-how of the craftsman, is used for creating a model.

The model created from polymer clay goes to an experienced molder who makes a mold for casting our limited-edition figures. It takes a great deal of experience and skill to get the mold for the perfect figure. Then our caster creates castings of miniatures using the finest and time-tested alloys. It is worth noting that we use exclusively safe and environmentally friendly materials in our work. The resulting castings undergo a thorough visual inspection and subsequent finishing. At this stage, the craftsman eliminates all technological casting defects.



creative work are always in front of us and they inspire us to create beautiful characters. We recreate in miniature not only portrait images, details of sumptuous ceremonial dress uniforms, traditions of the award system of different states, but even the heraldry of our characters.

The resulting brilliance simply needs a worthy shell. And that is where our other craftsmen come in. The cabinetmaker, who is deeply in love with his



And so now, the figurines are in the hands of our ingenious artists. They breathe life into every character embodied in miniature. This is pure magic when little tin men come to life and acquire their unique nature in the hands of our artists who have a filigree technique of artistic miniature painting. We strive to follow the best traditions of the classics of miniature art, such as Jean Abell or Arturo is Arturo Armesto. Samples of their unique



work, handcrafts natural oak cases for each set of miniatures. His boxes are true masterpieces that combine the simplicity of forms, jewelry craftsmanship and indescribable natural beauty of the wood. We make our unique cases exclusively from oak using natural varnishes in various shades. Oak has always been a sacred tree for the Celts, Germans, Greeks, Slavs and many other peoples, and we believe it can breathe special power and life into our characters.

But this is not enough, our miniatures need a royal bed. It is created by our inimitable master of artistic embroidery. The small cushion sachets made of soft velvet with a miniature colored coat of arms are the work of her golden hands. Such miniature embroidery is not only a worthy frame for our miniatures but also a real piece of art.

Our entire product is filled with the spirit of vintage and traditional craftsmanship, but the high technologies of modernity also make a deserving contribution to our project. Our splendid logos are based on historical drawings and icons created by a vector graphics artist who redraws literally every detail on her tablet, transferring it onto thousands of variants of graphic drawings to obtain a single ideal result. The embroidery designs of coats of arms are a tremendous amount of creative work done by a highly specialized embroidery designer. She constructs each image of a coat of arms in special software, repeating the intricate ideas of the masters of heraldry of the old times. Very soon, all our figurines, which will become part of a limited-edition series, will have



We have worked very hard and are delighted with the results of our work, but we never stand still, we keep dreaming and creating and promise you many new designs and constant growth of our craftsmanship. We are constantly learning and growing to fill the souls of adult children, fanatics



magnificent bases created by a 3D designer. Another touch is laser engraving on each case, which is a perfect combination of artistic historical tradition and progressive modern technology. Also, upon your request, each case will be embellished with a plate bearing the set owner's name.



of historical miniatures, with joy. Our souls are alive as long as we dream and play with toys!



*Edward VII,
King of Great
Britain and Ireland*



*Alfonso XIII
King of Spain*



*Ferdinand I
Prince of Bulgaria*



*Nicholas II
Russian Emperor*



*Carlos I
King of Portugal*



*Peter I
King of Serbia*



*Charles XI
Titular King
of France*



*Oskar II
King of Sweden
and Norway*



*George I
King of Greece*



*Wilhelm II
German Emperor*



*Leopold II
King of Belgium*



*Christian IX
King of Denmark*



*Francis Joseph I
Austro-Hungarian
Emperor*



*Luitpold
Prince-Regent
of Bavaria*



*William II
King of Württemberg*



*Henry
Prince-consort
of the Netherlands*



*Carol I
King of Romania*



*Nicholas I
Prince of
Montenegro*



*Victor Emmanuel III
King of Italy*



*Frederick Augustus III
King of Saxony*



*Adolphe
Grand Duke
of Luxembourg*



*Abdul Hamid II
Ottoman Sultan*



*Frederick I
Grand Duke of Baden*



*Giovanni Battista
Ceschi a Santa Croce
Prince of Order of
Malta*