

# Thessaloniki (during WW I) through the eyes of Rollet

**Thessaloniki** (the second largest city in Greece) in mid-1915, just three years after its liberation from Ottoman occupation, was a multi-ethnic city with more than 160,000 inhabitants of various nationalities. It was the main city of the Balkans, an important political, military, commercial and economic centre. The troops of the "Army of the East" during the Great War, which reached 500,000 men, should be added to this population. The First World War and the large concentration of soldiers in the area led to an explosion in the use of illustrated postcards. Over two hundred Greek and European publishers and printers issued more than 5,000 different clichés of illustrated postcards for the city of Thessaloniki. One of them was the Rollet Publishing House.

**The Rollet Publishing House**, based in Lyon, France, was one of the most important publishers of postcards for Thessaloniki and the larger region. The majority of its clichés, which were not used by other publishers, were taken from original photographs from the period 1915 to mid-1917, with a few exceptions where older photographs from the last decade of the 19th century were used. All are black and white, with a few exceptions, are 9 x 14 cm in size, and their captions are written in French and English. They are uniformly numbered from 1 to 330. To date, 242 different clichés are known. Some missing intermediate numbers have not been published. Also some clichés also bear a series number of the Paris Military Censorship (Vise Paris).

*The issue is divided into three types printed in black and white or rarely in sepia tones*



The **first type** has a cliché on each slip with large white margins around it. The photographers are unknown.



The **second type** has two small clichés on each card with large white borders around them. The clichés are the same as the first type and their selection is completely random, resulting in the same cliché appearing on a different pair.

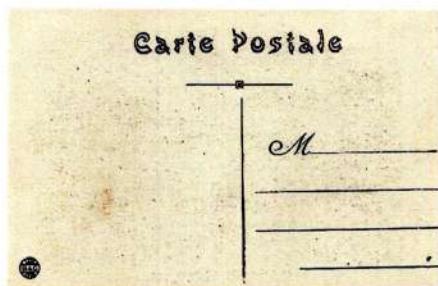


The **third type** has no white margins. The clichés used are from photographs by Paul Zepdji, a photographer of Armenian origin from Thessaloniki whose name is on the front of the Postcards. Subjects of this type are from other regions of Macedonia.

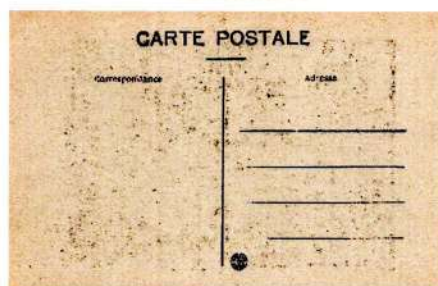
All postcards were **printed using the 'Collotype' method.**

The following **three French Printing Houses** were used for their printing:

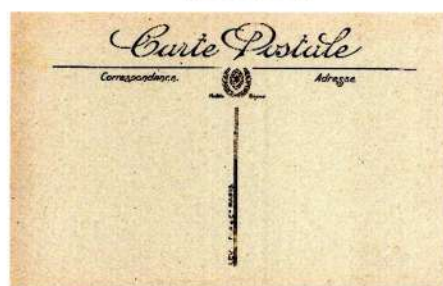
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse



Imr B & G, Lyon



Levy Fils et Cie, Paris



**This exhibit is showing** through illustrated cards by the French publisher Rollet in 5 frames : Views, Buildings, Monuments (Roman, Byzantine & Ottoman), Means of Transportation, Local People, Entertainment, Professions, Troops of the Army of the East as well as Historical Events about the city of Thessaloniki.

# Thessaloniki (during WW I) through the eyes of Rollet

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### Information on the Use of Illustrated Postcards

(\*\*) Unused, (\*) Used, (o) Posted

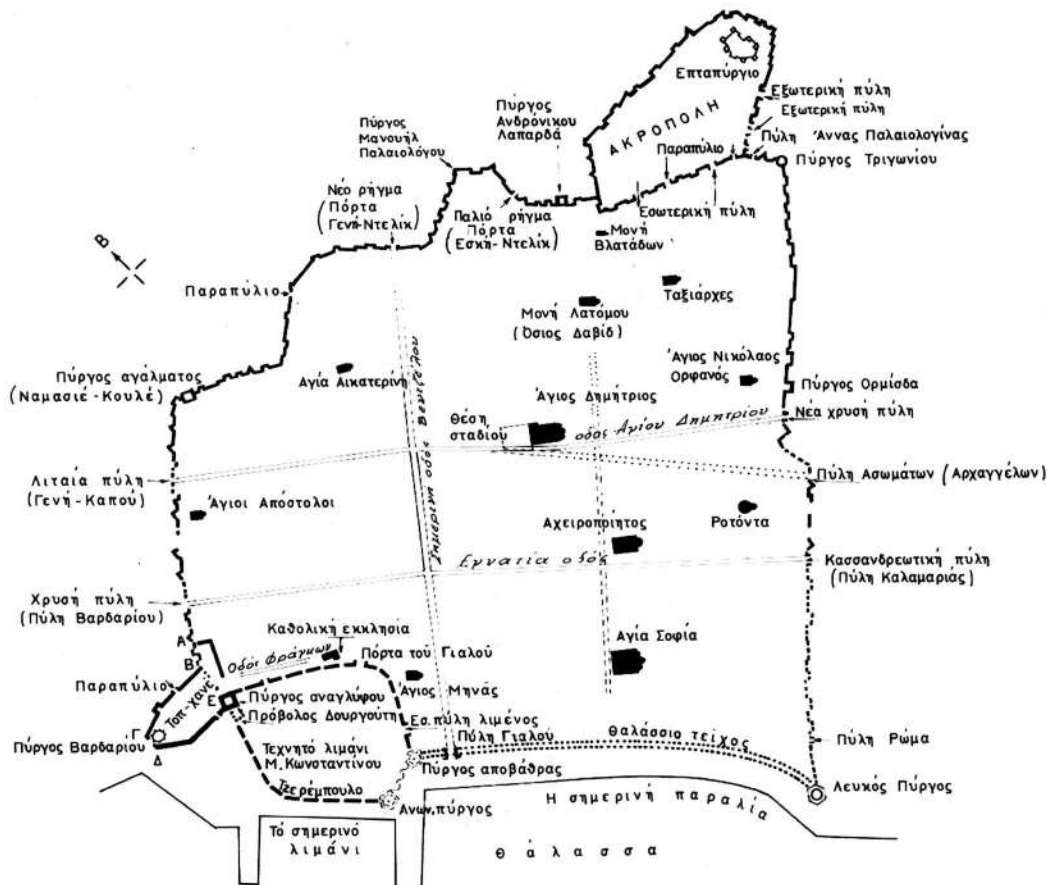


Diagram of the Walled Section of Thessaloniki

## 1. The Thermaikos Gulf and the city's coastline

The Thermaikos Gulf is located in the northwestern part of the Aegean Sea and is its largest gulf. It was named after ancient Therme, a city that was located where modern Thessaloniki stands today.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 222

(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

222. SALONIQUE

*Le Soir sur le Golfe — Evening on the Bay*

Afternoon in the Thermaikos Gulf



Edit. Rollet

SALONIQUE — Barque Grecque  
A Greek Barge



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No -

(\*)

Greek ship in the Thermaikos Gulf

# 1. The Thermaikos Gulf and the city's coastline

The city of Thessaloniki is built within the Thermaikos Gulf.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 205

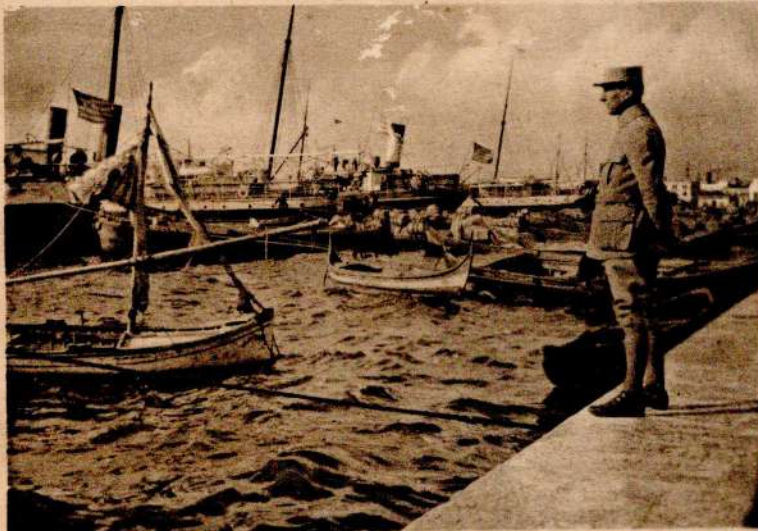
(\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

205. SALONIQUE  
Les Quais — The Quais

The city of Thessaloniki within the Thermaikos Gulf



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

303. SALONIQUE  
Devant le Quai — In front of the Quay



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 303

(\*)

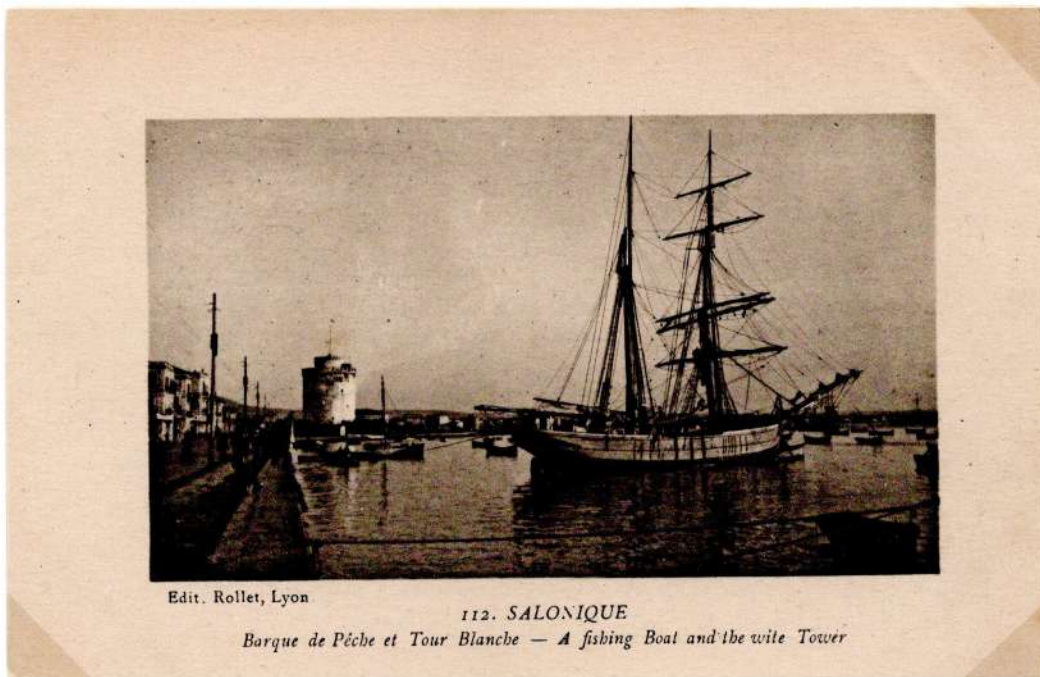
French officer on the quay

# 1. The Thermaikos Gulf and the city's coastline



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 112

(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

112. SALONIQUE

Barque de Pêche et Tour Blanche — A fishing Boat and the white Tower

The quay, the White Tower, and a fishing boat in the Thermaikos Gulf



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

109. SALONIQUE

La Tour Blanche et le Quai — Quay and white tower



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 109

(o) 1.7.1917  
TRESOR ET POSTES 517



The seafront and the White Tower, view towards the east

## 1. The Thermaikos Gulf and the city's coastline

On the seafront, there was Nikis Avenue with large and modern buildings.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 115

(\*) 8.10.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

115. SALONIQUE  
Quai de la Victoire — The Victory Quay

The seafront and Nikis Avenue



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

214. SALONIQUE  
Débarcadère et Quai — Wary and Quay



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 214

(\*\*)

The seafront and Nikis Avenue, view towards the west

## 2. The city walls

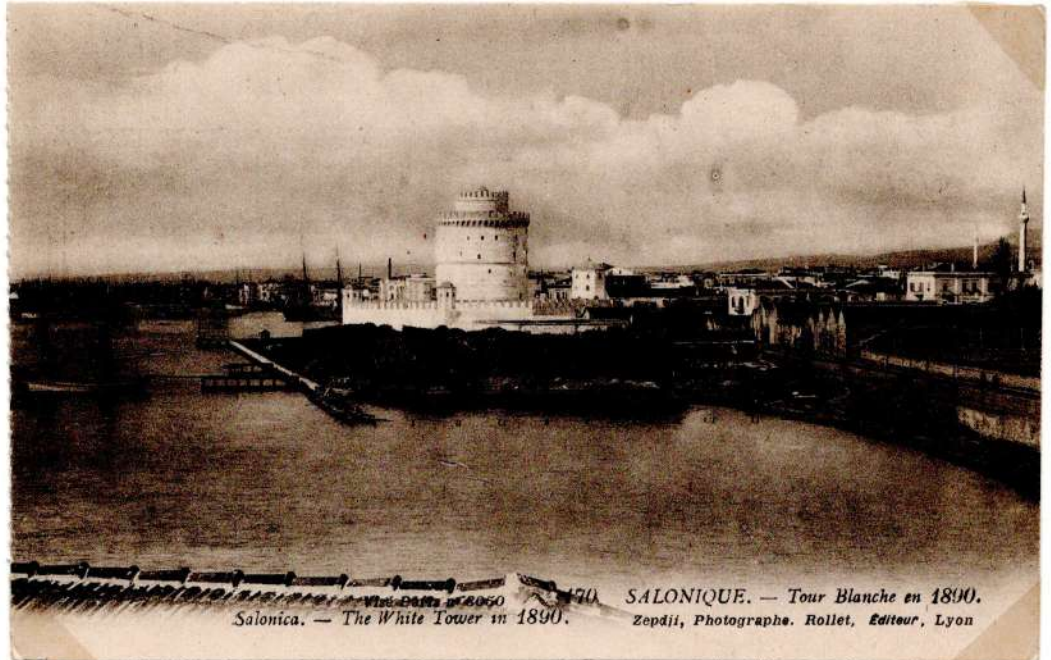
Thessaloniki was surrounded by walls on three sides. On the southern side was the sea. Most of the walls were built in the late 4th century during the reign of Emperor Theodosius I. Their original length was 8,000 meters, but today only 3,500 meters remain. The height of the walls is approximately 12 meters.

The White Tower is located at the southeastern end of the walls. It was built in 1535 during the Ottoman rule by Venetian craftsmen. It had a polygonal enclosure with four octagonal turrets. Until the late 19th century, it was used as a prison and was known as the "Tower of Blood" because condemned prisoners were executed there. It got its new name in 1890 when its polygonal enclosure was demolished.



Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
No 170  
Photographer  
Paul Zepdji  
Vise Paris no 3050

(\*\*)



Salonica. — The White Tower in 1890. Zepdji, Photographe. Rollet, Editeur, Lyon

The White Tower in 1890 before its enclosure was demolished

The "Trigonion" Tower is located at the northeastern end of the wall and was built in the 15th century during the Ottoman rule by Venetian craftsmen.



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

45. SALONIQUE  
Les Fortifications — The Fortifications



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 45

(\*) 2.10.1918

The eastern side of the walls and the "Trigonion" Tower at their northeastern end

## 2. The city walls

The "Trigonion" Tower is located at the northernmost part of the eastern section of the wall.



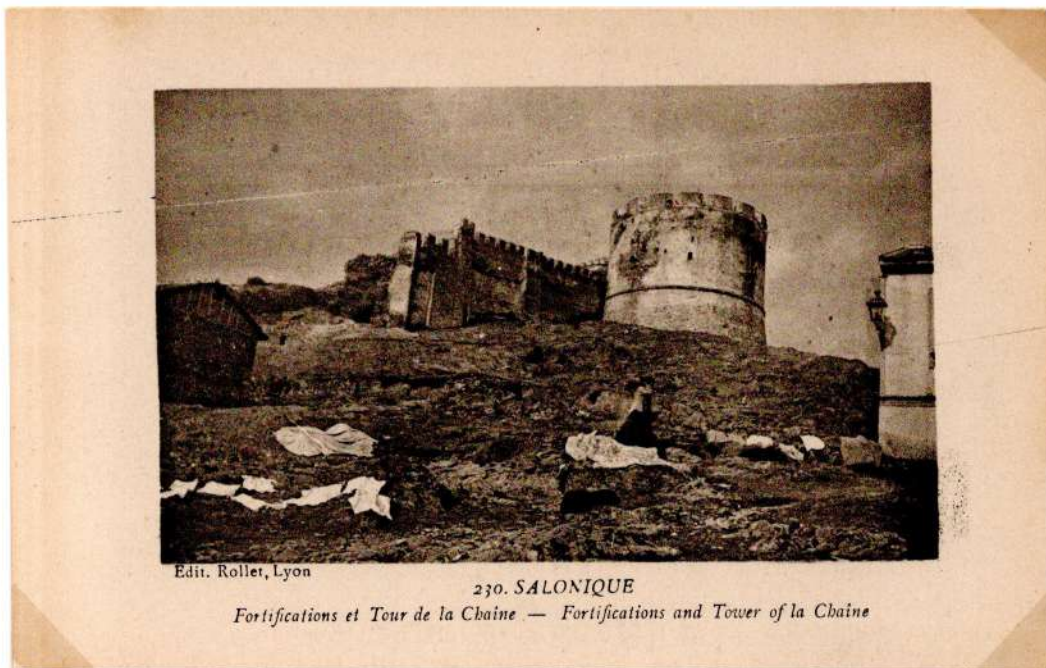
Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 323

(\*\*)



323. SALONIQUE  
*Intérieur de la Citadelle — Interior of the Citadelle*

The Trigonion Tower from inside the walls  
On the left is the enclosure of the Acropolis



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

230. SALONIQUE  
*Fortifications et Tour de la Chaine — Fortifications and Tower of la Chaine*



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 230

(\*\*)

The "Trigonion" Tower from outside the walls



## 2. The city walls

The Acropolis, the highest part of the city, is located in the northeastern part of Thessaloniki and has a triangular shape. It was fortified with a strong wall and very strong towers.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 34

(\*) 30.9.1918



Edit Rollet, Lyon

34. SALONIQUE

*Les Fortifications et la Citadelle — The Fortification and Citadel*

View of the Acropolis from inside the city



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

44. SALONIQUE

*Les Fortifications — The Fortifications*

View of the Acropolis from outside the city



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 44

(\*)

## 2. The city walls

The Acropolis was connected to the city by two internal gates.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 156

(\*) 29.3.1918



156. SALONIQUE — Porte de Yédi Koulé  
Yedi Koule gate

Edit. Rollet Lyon

The eastern internal gate of the Acropolis



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

325. SALONIQUE  
Porte intérieure de la Citadelle — Interior gate of the Citadelle



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 325

(\*) 2.9.1917

The eastern internal gate of the Acropolis (currently named "Portara")

## 2. The city walls

At the northern internal end of the Acropolis, there is a strong fortress with seven towers, called the Eptapyrgio, which controlled the surrounding heights. In 1431, the central middle tower of the Eptapyrgio was constructed. In the last years of Ottoman rule, it was converted into a prison.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 33

(\*)16.11.1917

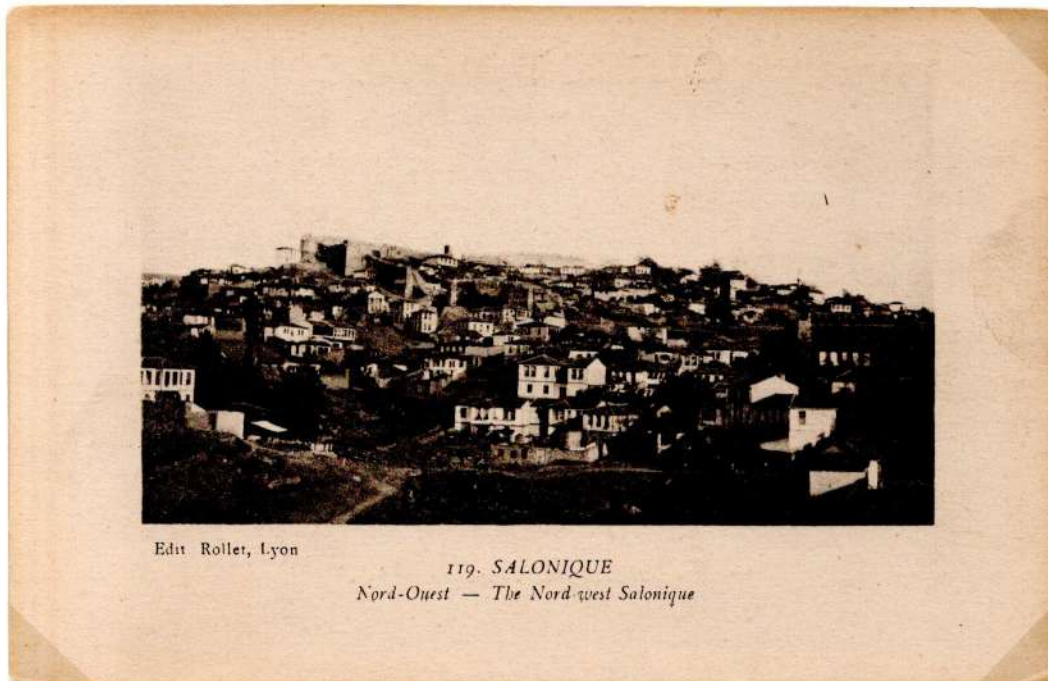


Edit Rollet, Lyon

33. SALONIQUE

La Citadelle vue de l'intérieur — The Citadel viewed from inside

The entrance of the Eptapyrgio Fortress from inside the Acropolis



Edit Rollet, Lyon

119. SALONIQUE

Nord-Ouest — The Nord west Salonique



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 119

(\*\*)

Exterior view of the Eptapyrgio from the west of the city

## 2. The city walls



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 122

(\*) 30.9.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

122. SALONIQUE  
Côté Ouest — The west Salonique

The western exterior side of the walls



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

233. SALONIQUE  
Poterne de la Mevlane extérieur — Exterior Mevlané Postern



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 233

(\*) 7.11.1917

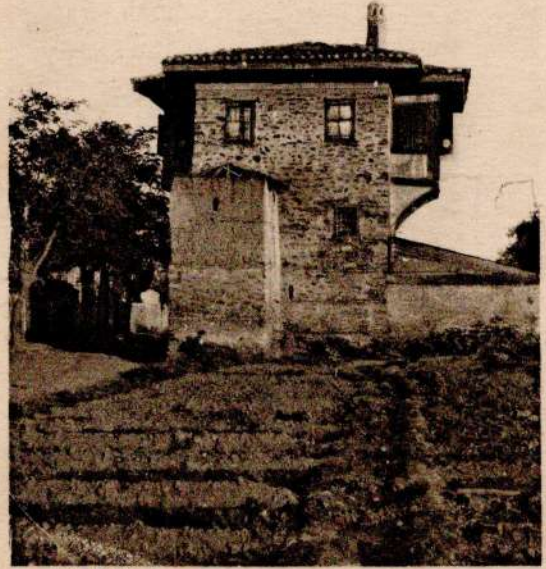
Gate on the western side of the walls

### 3. Outside the western walls

Outside the western walls, on 26th October Street, towards the seaside, there was the National Garden of "Betchinar" (Five Plane Trees), known after the liberation as the Garden of the Princes.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 317  
(\* ) 20.1.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

317. SALONIQUE

Betchinar - La Maison sinistre - Betchinar - The inauspicious house

Area of "Betchinar" - The "Cursed House"



Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
Vise Paris no 3033  
No 81

(\*\*)

Vise Paris n° 3033 81 SALONIQUE. — Port de Betchinar.  
Salonica. — Betchinar harbour.

Rollet, Editeur, Lyon

The Port of "Betchinar"

### 3. Outside the western walls

Outside the western walls, there were areas with agricultural crops and livestock facilities.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 315

(o) 1.8.1917  
ARMEE D'ORIENT  
D. I. GENIE  
TRESOR ET POSTES 517



Edit Rollet, Lyon

315. SALONIQUE  
Terrassiers indigènes — Natives navvies

Agricultural Crops



Edit Rollet

79. SALONIQUE — Attelage de Buffles  
A buffalo team



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 79

(\*\*)

Buffalo Herd

### 3. Outside the western walls



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 319

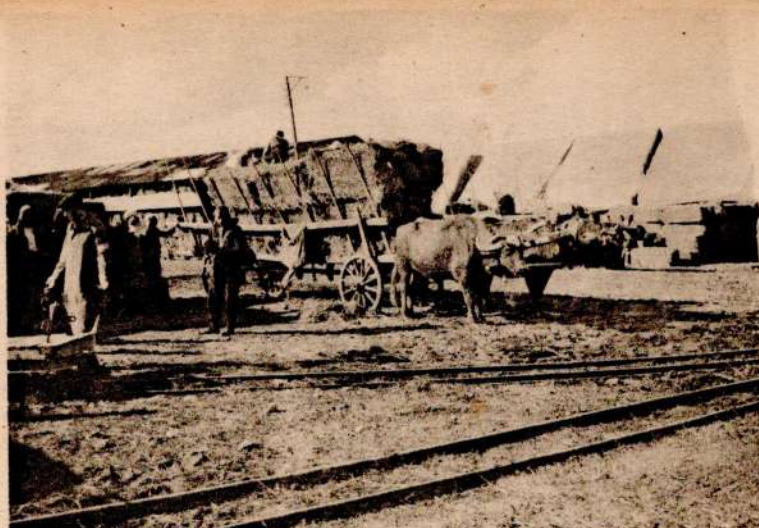
(\*) 27.7.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

319. SALONIQUE  
Char à Fourrages — Provender Carriage

Transport of Animal Feed



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

316. SALONIQUE  
Distribution du Foin — Hay distribution

Distribution of Hay



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 316

(\*) 26.9.1917

#### 4. The Ottoman Artillery Fortress

At the southwestern end of the walls was the Ottoman Artillery Fortress "Top Hane". It was built in 1546 by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. After the liberation of the city, it became a Greek military camp. It is also known as the "Vardar Fortress".



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 103

(\*) 5.1.1919



The entrance to the Fortress from the western side of the walls was the "Vardar Gate"



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 104

(\*) 26.5.1918

The interior of the Greek military camp at "Top Hane"



## 4. The Ottoman Artillery Fortress



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 121  
(\*\*)

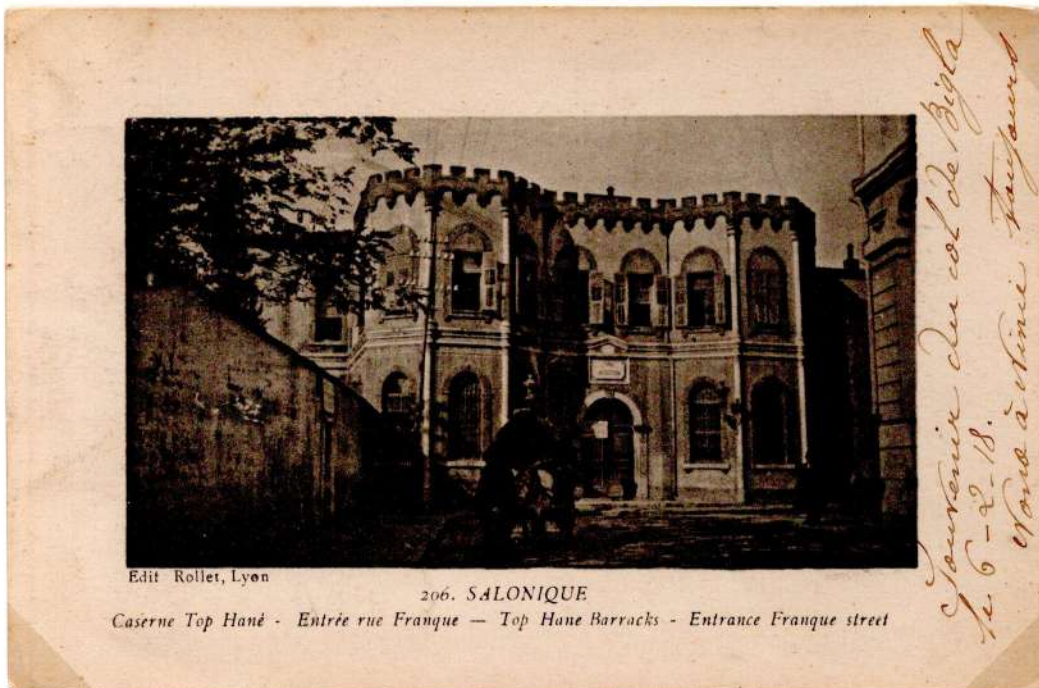


Edit. Rollet, Lyon

121. SALONIQUE

Ensemble de la Caserne Top Hané — General view of the barracks Top Hane

General view of the camp at "Top Hane"



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

206. SALONIQUE

Caserne Top Hané - Entrée rue Franque — Top Hane Barracks - Entrance Franque street

*Le tournoi des col de Bigla  
le 6-2-18.  
Hans à l'armée Fayard*



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 206  
(\*) 6.2.1918

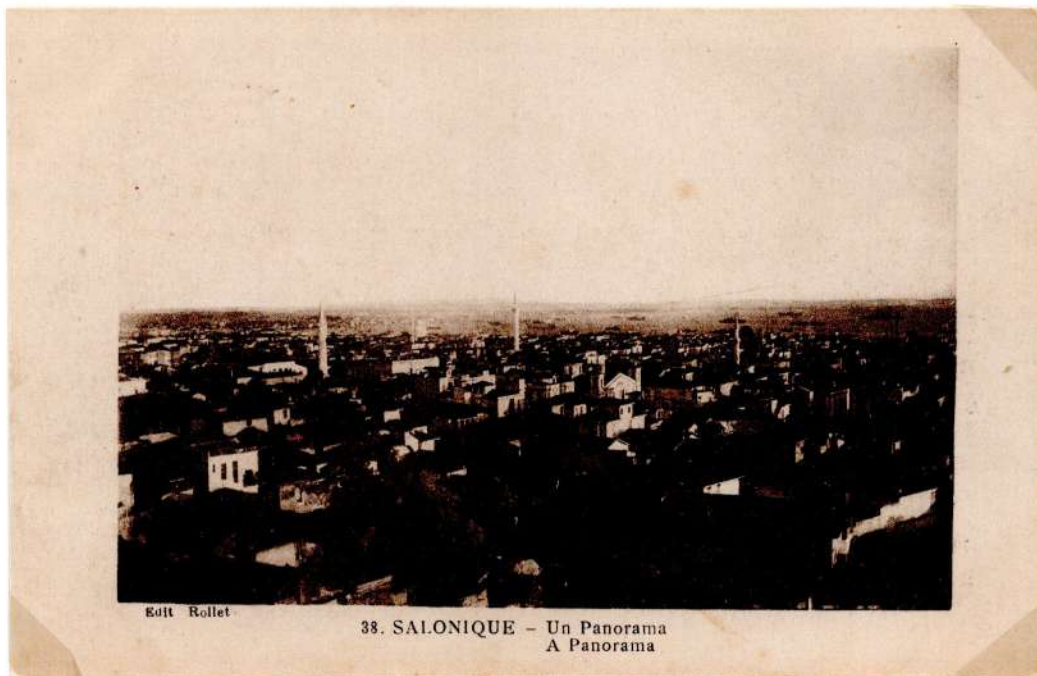
"Top Hane" Camp - Entrance from Franque Street

## 5. Views from inside the city



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 38

(\*)



Edit. Rollet

38. SALONIQUE - Un Panorama  
A Panorama

View from the NW of the city's interior towards the sea



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

106. SALONIQUE

Vue prise du Q. G. A. A. - A view taken of Q G A. - A.

View from the SW of the city's interior towards the Acropolis



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 106

(\*\*)

## 5. Views from inside the city



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 215

(\*)



The upper city



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 219

(\*) 21.1.1918

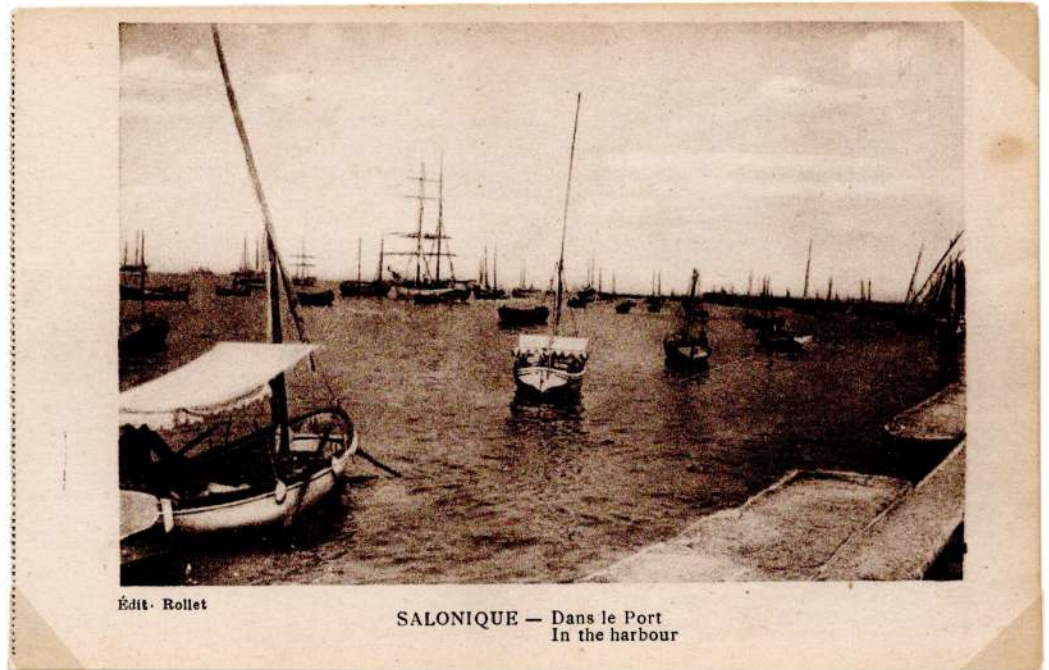
Ottoman neighborhood in the upper city

## 6. The port

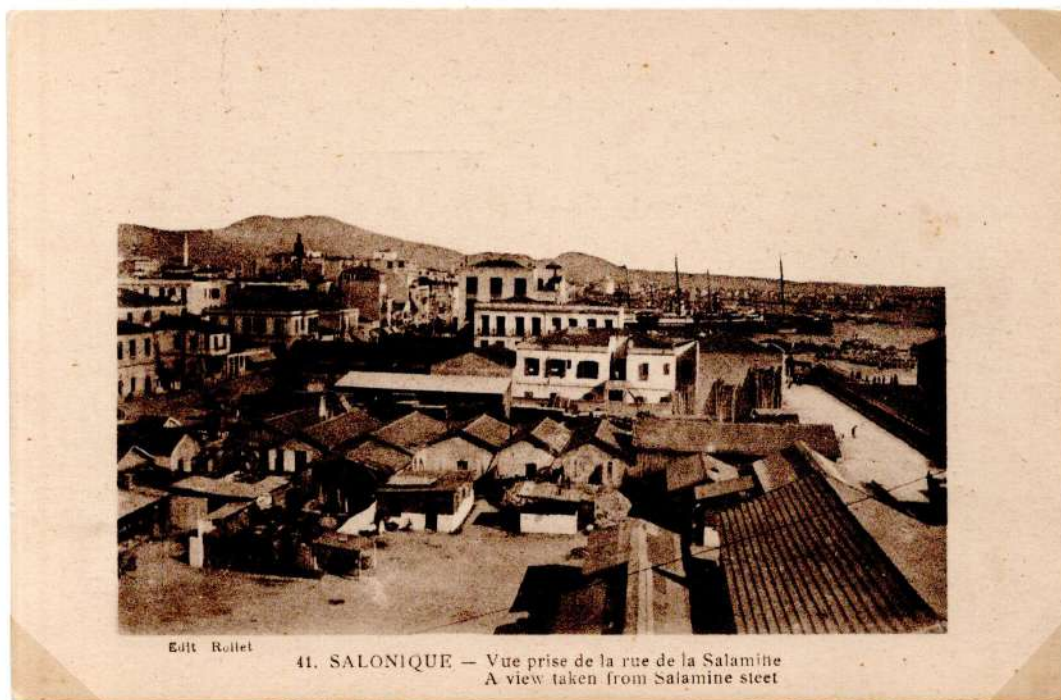
The city's port is located in the western part of the coastline, below the "Top Hane" Fortress.



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No -  
(\*\*)



Inside the city's port



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 41  
(\*\*)

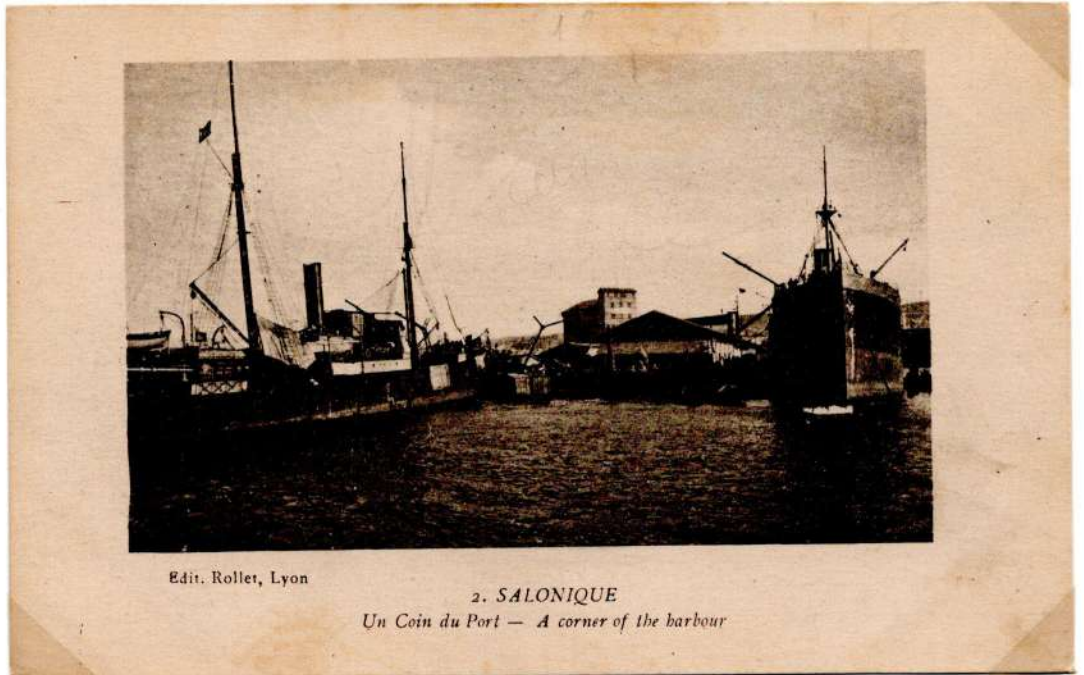
View of the coastal zone from Salaminos Street (at the height of the port)  
towards the White Tower

## 6. The port



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 2

(\*)

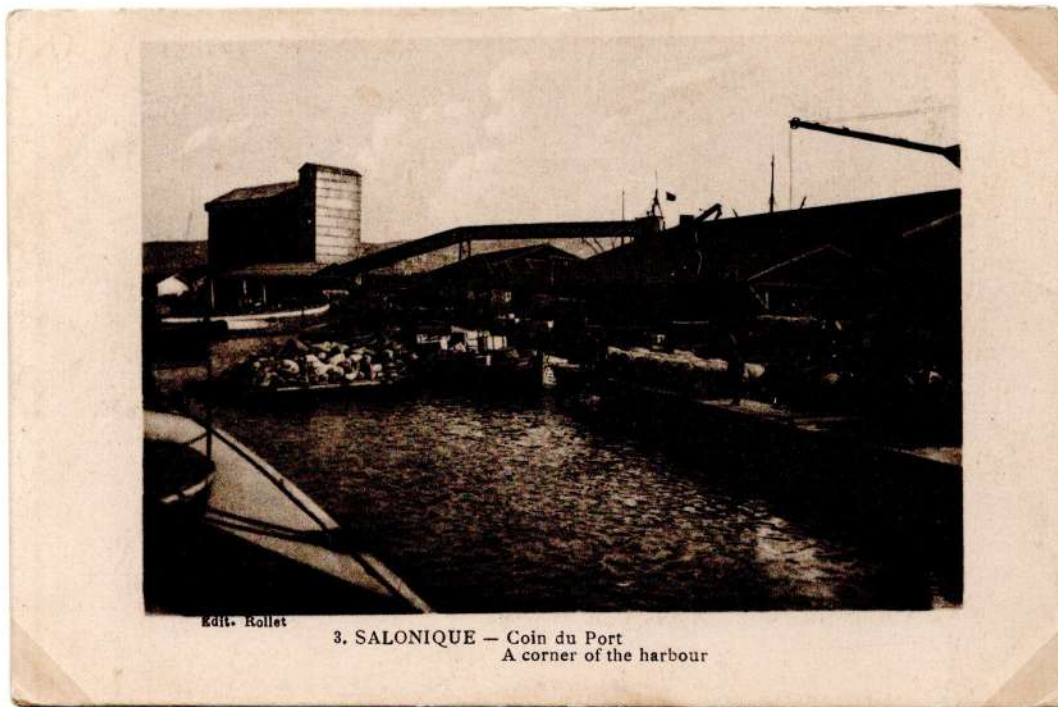


Edit. Rollet, Lyon

2. SALONIQUE

Un Coin du Port — A corner of the harbour

Part of the port



Edit. Rollet

3. SALONIQUE — Coin du Port  
A corner of the harbour



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 3

(o) 9.4.1917  
TRESOR ET POSTES 510



Pier and warehouses in the port

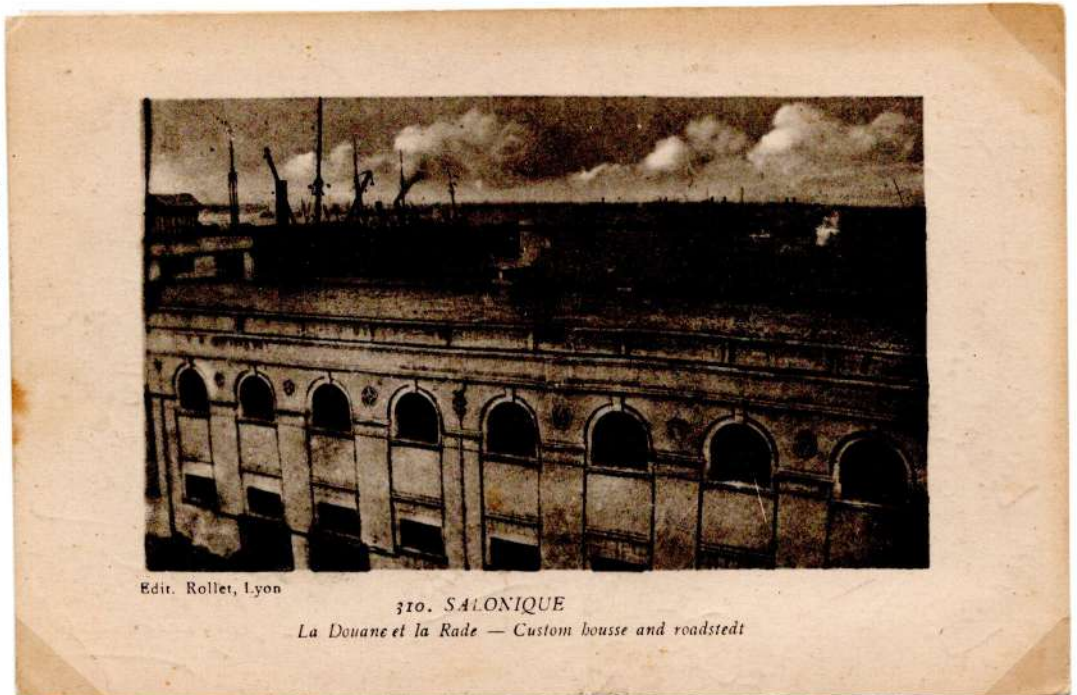
## 6. The port

In 1912, the construction of the Customs House building was completed, a project designed by the Levantine architect Alexandre Vallauray and built by the Thessaloniki-based architect of Jewish descent, Eli Modiano.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 310

(o) 8.2.1918  
VAG-ETAPES 4



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

310. SALONIQUE

La Douane et la Rade — Custom house and roadstead

The Customs House and the port

During World War I, the headquarters of the French Navy were housed inside the port



Edit. Rollet

24. SALONIQUE — Caserne Bouvet  
Bouvet bauocks



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 24

(\*\*)

Warehouses of the French Navy of the East inside the port

## 7. Roman Monuments

Thessaloniki became the capital of one of the four provinces into which Macedonia was divided by the Romans after the fall of the Macedonian state in 149 B.C.

The Rotonda is a Roman building. It was constructed in 304 A.D. as part of the palace complex of Emperor Galerius (Palace, Hippodrome, Arch, Rotonda). In the 4th century, it was converted into a Christian church and in 1591 into a mosque. After 1912, it was briefly used as a church (Saint George) and today it is a museum.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 82

(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

82. SALONIQUE

Eglise St-Georges — St-Georg's Church

The Rotonda (Church of Saint George)



Printer: ?

Photographer:  
Paul Zepdji

(\*) 24.10.1917

Edit. Rollet, Lyon

SALONIQUE. — Cimetiere Juif  
SALONICA. — Jew Cemetery

Photogr. P. Zepdji

Idadiye School, Jewish Cemetery and Rotonda

## 7. Roman Monuments

The Arch of Galerius was built in 305 A.D. to honor Emperor Galerius after his victorious campaign against the Persians. It originally consisted of two parallel arches with three arches each, forming a colonnade. The central arches were crossed by the Via Egnatia. The central pillars are decorated with marble reliefs depicting battles between the Romans and the Persians.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 113  
(\* ) 25.1.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

113. SALONIQUE

Sculpture de l'Arc de Triomphe Alexandre rue Egnatia  
Sculpture of the Arch Triumph Alexandre Egnatia street

Sculptures of the Triumph Arch of Emperor Galerius



Edit. Rollet

SALONIQUE  
Arc de Triomphe construit en 302, rue Egnatia  
The Triumphal arch erected in 302 in Egnatia street



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No -  
(o) 14.6.1917  
FIELD POST OFFICE G.X



The Triumph Arch of Emperor Galerius. The Via Egnatia passed beneath it. Perpendicular to Via Egnatia is Dimitriou Gounari Street.



## 8. Byzantine Monuments

Thessaloniki's Byzantine period began in 330 A.D. and ended in 1430 A.D. with the city's capture by the Ottomans. From that period, apart from the city walls, many Christian monuments have survived.

The Church of Saint Demetrius was built in 413 A.D. During the Ottoman rule in 1493, it was converted into a mosque named "Kasimiye Cami." In 1912, it became a Christian church again. Over the years, it suffered many destructions, mainly from fires.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 83

(\*) 11.7.1917



The Church of the Patron Saint of Thessaloniki, Saint Demetrius

## 8. Byzantine Monuments

Built in the mid-7th century, the Church of the St. Sophia was the Metropolis of Thessaloniki until it was converted into a mosque in 1523. It suffered significant damage in the 1890 fire and was restored between 1907/09 under the supervision of the Italian-born and Thessaloniki resident architect Pietro Arrigoni and the French archaeologist LeTourneau, who also undertook the uncovering of its mosaics. After 1912, it once again functioned as a church.



Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
No 173

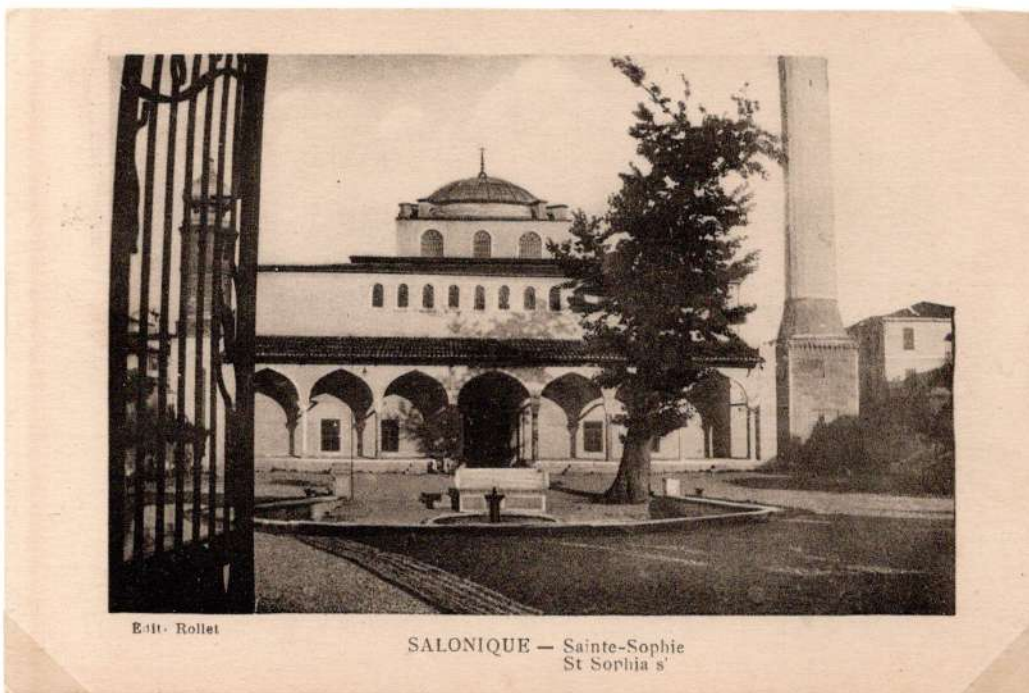
Photographer:  
Paul Zepdji  
Vise Paris no 3039

(\*) 28.12.1917



Zepdji, Photographe, Rollet, Editeur, Lyon  
Vise Paris n° 3039 173 SALONIQUE. — Sainte-Sophie en 1860. — Salonica. — St. Sophia n° 1860.

The Church of the St. Sophia after the 1890 fire



Edit. Rollet

SALONIQUE — Sainte-Sophie  
St Sophia s'



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No (19)

(o) 11.4.1917  
TRESOR ET POSTES 510



The Church of the St. Sophia after the 1909 restoration

## 8. Byzantine Monuments

The Byzantine Church of the Prophet Elijah was built in the mid-14th century. In 1566, it was converted into a mosque named "Sarayli Cami." After the liberation in 1912, it became a Christian church again.



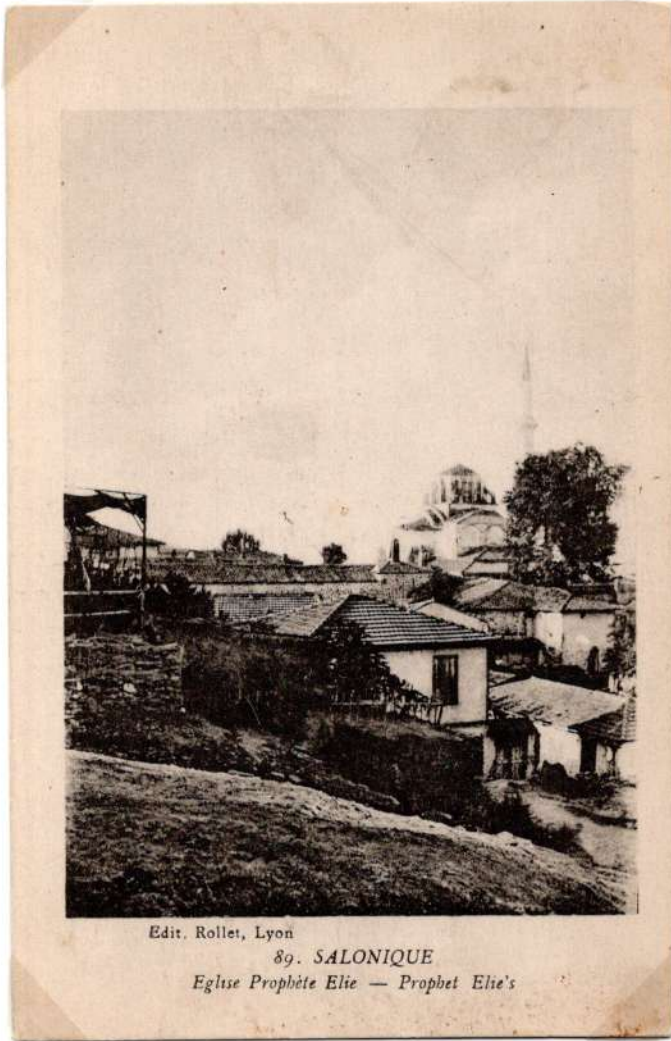
Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 89

(\*) 31.8.1917

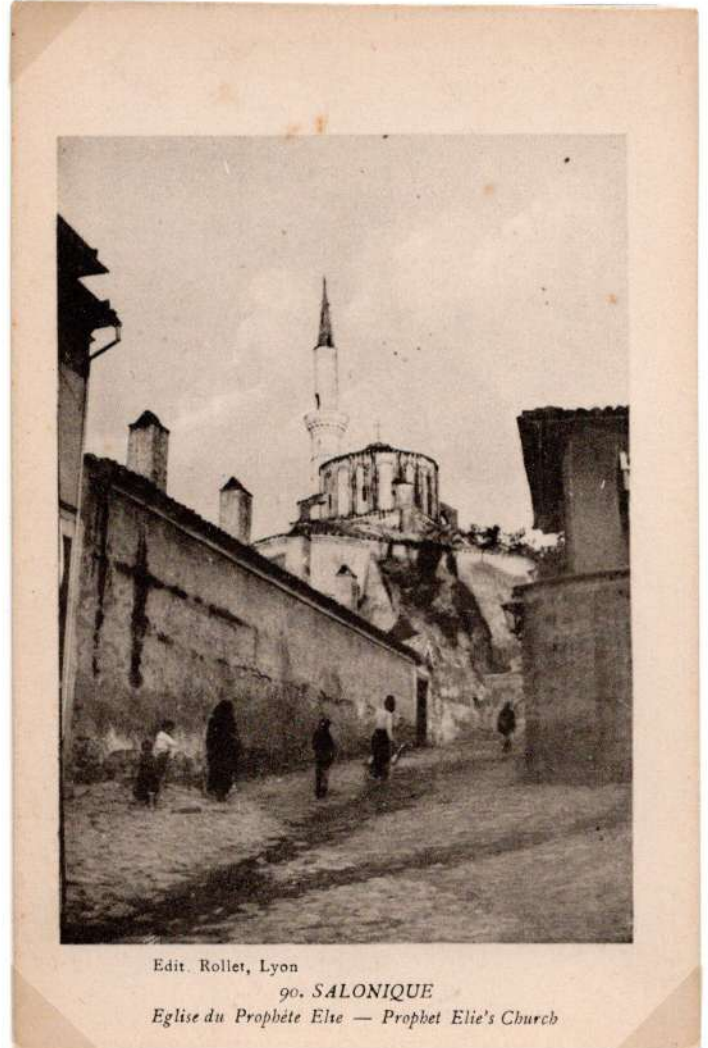


Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 90

(\*\*)



The Church of the Prophet Elie's



The Church of the Prophet Elie's

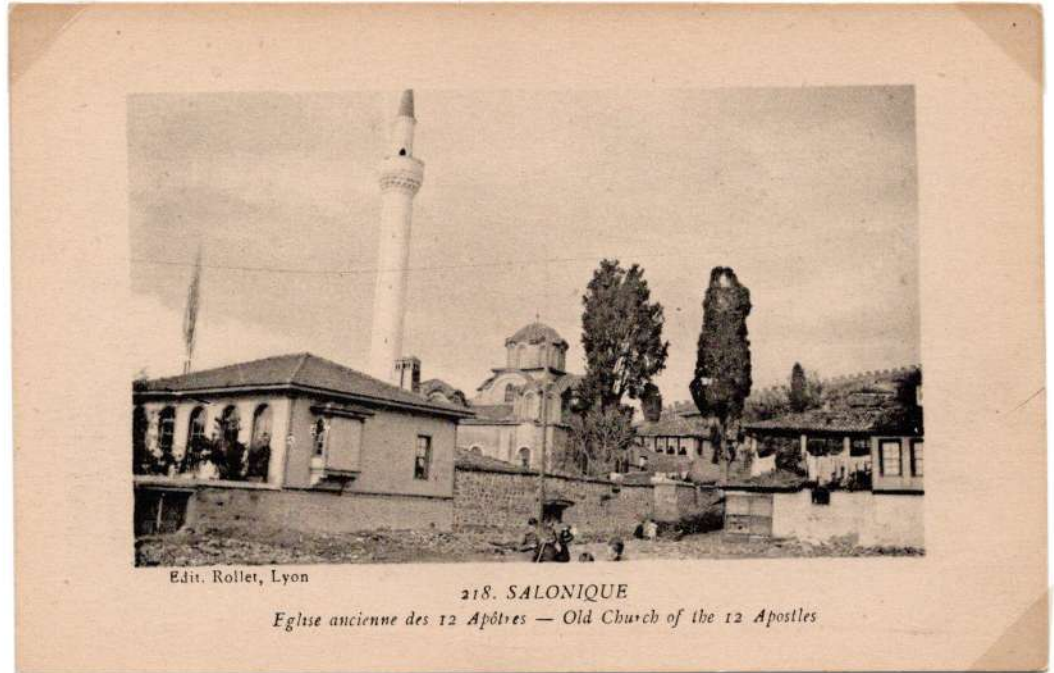
## 8. Byzantine Monuments

The Church of the Twelve Apostles is a Byzantine building from 1314 and was the Katholikon of a Monastery. In 1520, it was converted into a mosque named "Soğuk Su Cami." It resumed its function as a church after 1912.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 218

(\*)



The Church of the Twelve Apostles



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 25

(\*) .6.1917

The Church of the Twelve Apostles

## 8. Byzantine Monuments

The Church of the Archangels was built in the 14th century. During the Ottoman rule, it was converted into a mosque named "Iki Serife Cami," meaning the mosque with two minarets. After 1912, it functioned again as a church.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 235

(\*) 2.3.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

255. SALONIQUE

Minaret à deux préchoirs — Minaret with two pulpits

The Church of the Archangels



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

234. SALONIQUE

Chapelle des Taxiarkoy — Taxiarkoy chapel



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 234

(\*) 25.4.1918

The Church of the Archangels is located in the upper city

## 8. Byzantine Monuments

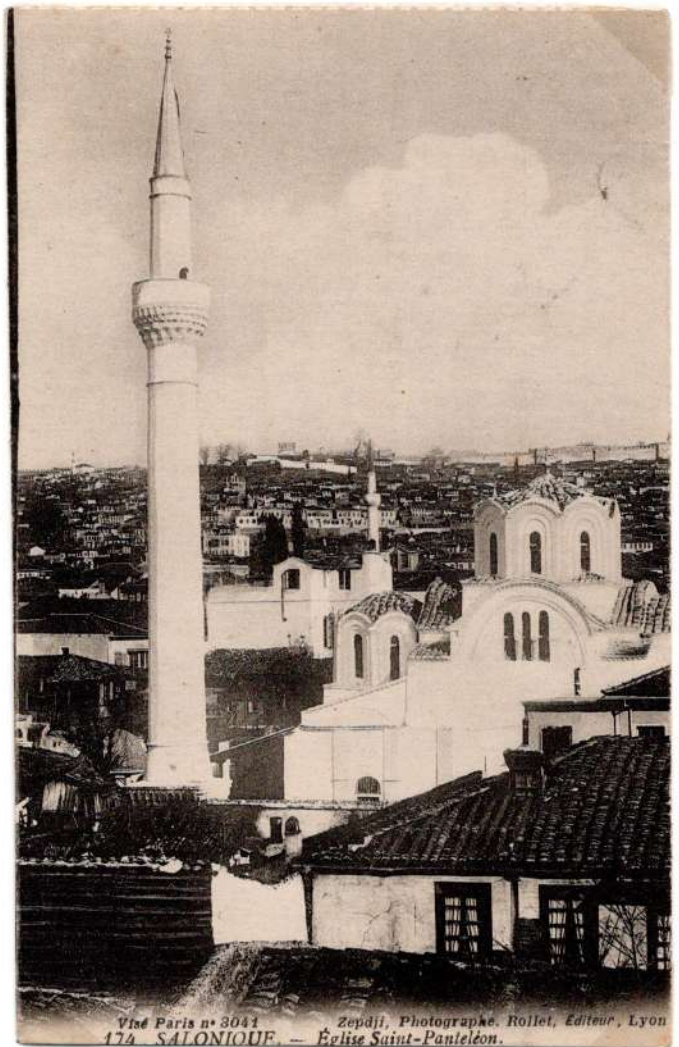
The Byzantine Church of Saint Panteleimon was built at the end of the 13th century. In 1568, it was converted into a mosque named "İshakiye Cami." After the liberation in 1912, it became a Christian church again.



Printer:  
*Levy Fils et Cie, Paris*  
No 174

Photographer:  
*Paul Zepdji*  
Vise Paris no 3041

(o) 22.4.1918  
VAG ETAPES 4



Vise Paris n° 3041 Zepdji, Photographe. Rollet, Editeur, Lyon  
174 SALONIQUE. — Eglise Saint-Pantelemon.

Church of Saint Panteleimon

The Metropolitan Church of Saint Gregory Palamas was built between 1891-1914 according to the designs of the German architect Ernst Ziller. On the same site, there previously existed the Church of Saint Demetrius, a 15th-century building that was destroyed in the 1890 fire, and which also served as the metropolitan church of the city during the Ottoman period.



244. SALONIQUE — Eglise Metropolitaine — Metropolitan Church  
Edit Rollet, Lyon



Printer:  
*Guionie et Cie, Toulouse*  
No 244

(\*)

The Metropolitan Church of Saint Gregory Palamas

## 8. Byzantine Monuments

The Monastery of Vlatades was founded in the mid-14th century and is the only Byzantine monastery that has continuously operated to this day. In 1633, it was annexed as a Metochion to the Iviron Monastery of Mount Athos. During the Ottoman period, it was known as "Tchaous Monastir". It is located in the northern part of the upper city, near the gate of the Acropolis.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 237

(\*) 1.1.1917

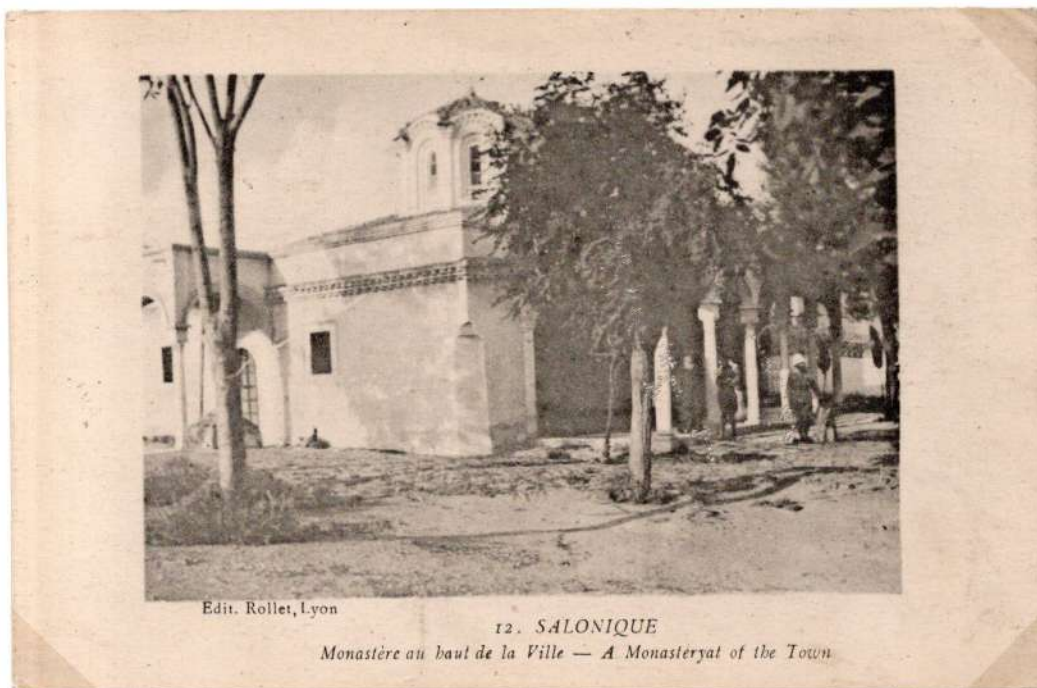


Edit. Rollet, Lyon

237. SALONIQUE

Monastere Tchaoutch — Monastery of Tchaoutch

The Monastery of Vlatades



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

12. SALONIQUE

Monastere au haut de la Ville — A Monastery of the Town



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 244

(\*\*)

The Katholikon of the Monastery of Vlatades is dedicated to the Transfiguration of the Savior

## 9. Ottoman Monuments

The Ottoman period in Thessaloniki began in 1430 with the capture of the city by the Ottomans and ended in 1912 with its liberation by the Greeks. From that period, several Muslim monuments and public buildings have been preserved.

Saatli Cami (Clock Mosque) was located next to the city's Administrative Headquarters (Dioikition). It was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1917.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 204

(\*) 7.8.1917



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 59

(\*) 14.5.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

204. SALONIQUE

Derrière Saatli Djami — Behind Saatli Djami



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

59. SALONIQUE

Mosquée Turque Saatli Djami — The turkis Mosque of Saatli Djami

The Saatli Cami

The Saatli Cami



## 9. Ottoman Monuments



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 237

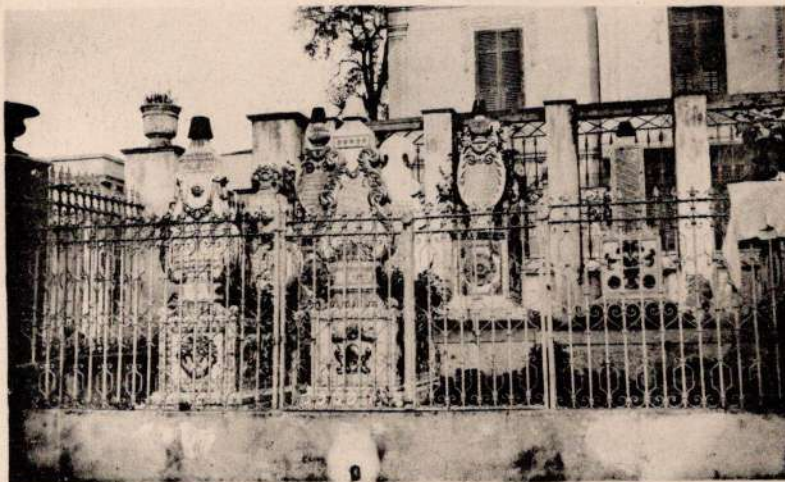
(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

327. SALONIQUE  
Saatli Djami — Saatli Djami

The Clock Tower at Saatli Cami



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

217. SALONIQUE  
Tombeaux Turcs à Saatli Djami — Turkish graves at Saatli Djami



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 244

(\*)

Ottoman cemetery within the courtyard of Saatli Cami

## 9. Ottoman Monuments

Ottoman cemeteries were also located on the western side of the city, outside the walls. One such cemetery was situated outside the walls, near the "Yeni Capou" Gate.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 120  
(\* )



Edit Rollet, Lyon

120. SALONIQUE

Entrée du Cimetière turc — The Cemetery entrance

Entrance to the cemetery



Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
No 176  
Photographer: Paul Zepdji  
Vise Paris no 3040  
(\* ) 2.4.1918

Vise Paris n° 3040 176 SALONIQUE. — Comitadjis à Yeni Kapou.  
Salonica. — Comitadjis à Yeni Kapou. Zepdji, Photographe. Rollet, Editeur Lyon

Interior view of the cemetery

## 9. Ottoman Monuments



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 229

(\*) 31.5.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

229. SALONIQUE

Mosquée des Derviches du Mevlanè — Dervish of Mevlanè mosque

Islamic Mosques in the Upper Town



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

22. SALONIQUE

Vieille Mosquée au haut de la Ville — An old Mosque in the upper part of the town



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 22

(\*) 26.7.1918

Islamic Mosques in the Upper Town

## 9. Ottoman Monuments



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 225

(\*) 4.2.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

225. SALONIQUE  
Mosquée Abd ul Medjib — Abd ul Medjeb Mosque

An Islamic mosque named after Sultan Abdulmejid I



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 16

(\*) 1.5.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

16. SALONIQUE  
Mosquée près le Cimetière Turc — Mosque near the grecian cemetery

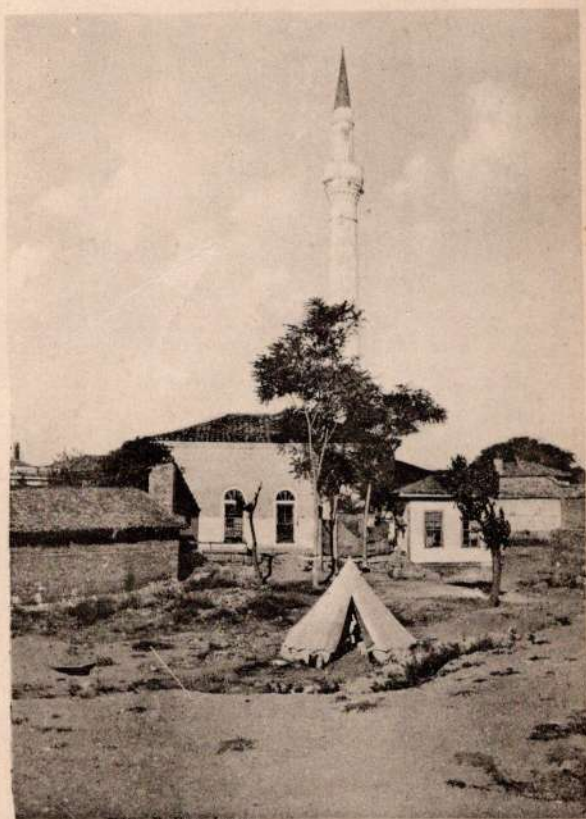
An Islamic mosque adjacent to a Greek Christian cemetery

## 9. Ottoman Monuments



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 61

(\*) 21.10.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

61. SALONIQUE  
Mosquée Saint-André — Saint-Andrew's mosque

An Islamic mosque



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 159

(\*) 30.5.1919



159. SALONIQUE — Intérieur de Mosquée  
Interior of Mosque

Edit. Rollet, Lyon

Interior of an Islamic mosque

## 9. Ottoman Monuments

Hamza Bey Mosque: Built in 1468, it is the only one of the original mosques in the city that still stands today.

Yeni Cami (New Mosque): Founded by the Donmeh (converted Jews) and inaugurated in 1902, it is the only mosque in Thessaloniki's Exoches area. It was designed by the Italian architect Vitaliano Poselli.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 216

(\*) 4.3.1918



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 51

(\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

216. SALONIQUE

Perspective de la rue Egnatia — Perspective of the Egnatia street

Hamza Bey Mosque



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

51. SALONIQUE

Nouvelle Mosquée — A new Mosque

Yeni Cami

## 9. Ottoman Monuments

Mevlevihane: The tekke (monastery) of the Mevlevi dervishes, known as the "Whirling Dervishes", was built in 1615. The Mevlevi Dervishes were part of a mystical order within Islam. Their tekkes were similar to Christian monasteries. This particular one was located outside the western walls, north of the "Yeni Capou" Gate, and was surrounded by gardens, orchards, and cultivated fields. The courtyard contained an extensive cemetery. The tekke was completely destroyed in 1922, and no trace of it remains today.



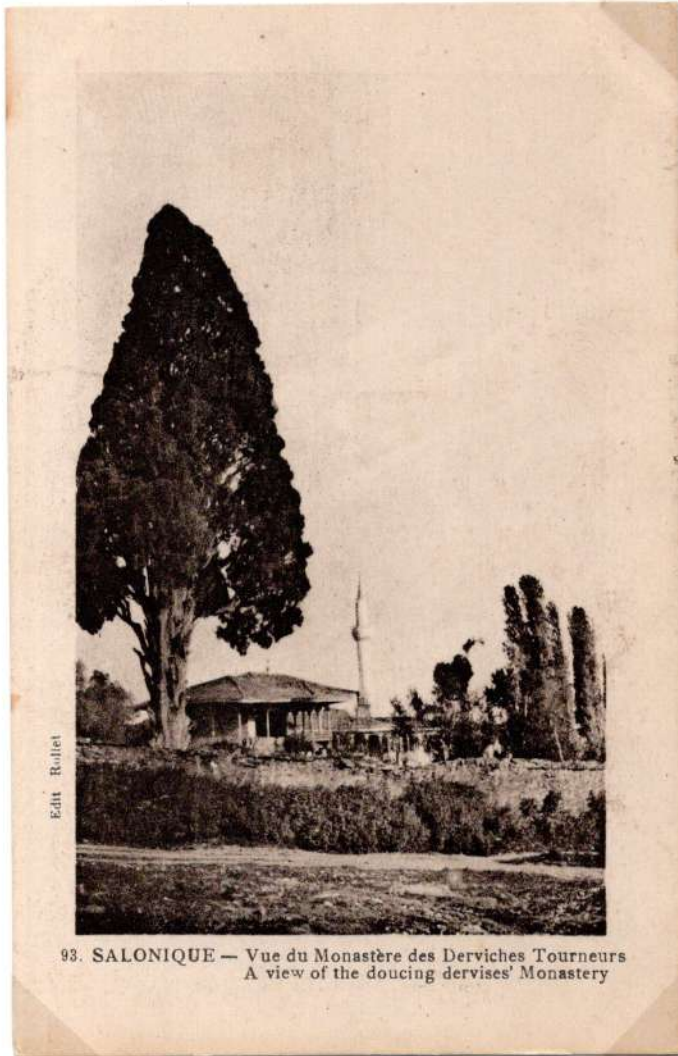
Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No -

(\*)

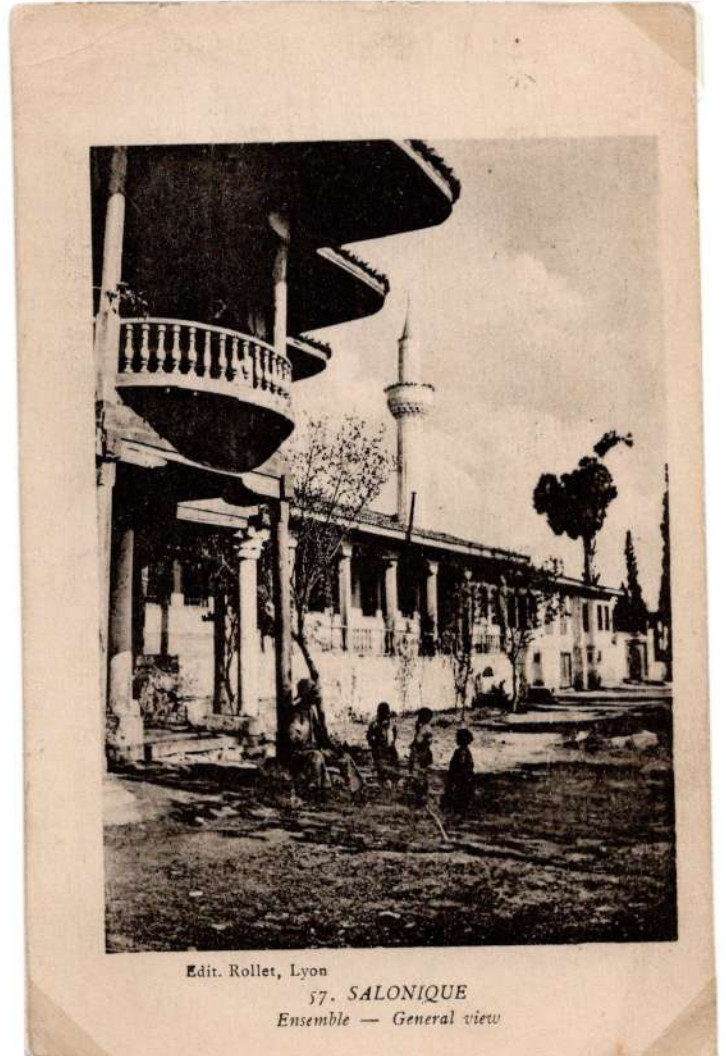


Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 57

(\*) 30.1.1918



Exterior view of Mevlevihane



Interior view of Mevlevihane

## 9. Ottoman Monuments



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 15

(\*) 6.1.1917



Mevlevihane tekke, with the Thessaloniki-Serres road (modern-day Lagada Street) running alongside it



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 26

(\*) 14.5.1917

Buildings of Mevlevihane



## 9. Ottoman Monuments



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 98

(\*) 23.8.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

98. SALONIQUE

Cimetière des Derviches Tourneurs — In doucing Deroises cemetery

Cemetery in the courtyard of Mevlevihane



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

14 SALONIQUE

Intérieur Mosquée des Derviches Tourneurs — Inside of an Derviches Tourneurs Mosque



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 14

(\*) 20.10.1918

Fountain in the courtyard of Mevlevihane

## 10. Public Buildings

Dioikitirio (City Hall): Designed by the Italian architect Vitaliano Poselli, it was built in 1891 and housed all the public services of the time, both administrative and judicial.



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 8

(\*\*)



The City Administration Building



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 9

(\*\*)

Entrance to the City Administration Building  
(at the corner of Ag. Dimitriou & Venizelou Streets)

## 10. Public Buildings

The building depicted was constructed in 1890 as an Ottoman military barracks and was designed by the Italian architect Vitaliano Poselli. In 1912, it came under the control of the Greek army. From September 1916 to June 1917, it housed the Provisional Government of the "State of Thessaloniki", established in the city by Eleftherios Venizelos. Today, it serves as the headquarters of the 3rd Army Corps.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 110

(\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

110. SALONIQUE

Palais siège du Gouvernement Venizelos — Palace of the Venizelos Gouvernement

Ottoman barracks during the Ottoman period



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

108. SALONIQUE

Palais siège du Gouvernement Venizelos — Palace of the Venizelos Gouvernement



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 108

(o) 25.8.1917  
TRESOR ET POSTES 510



Used as the headquarters of the Provisional Government of the  
"State of Thessaloniki" from 9/1916 to 6/1917

## 10. Public Buildings

The Higher Ottoman School of Public Administration, known as "Idadiye," is another work of the Italian architect Vitaliano Poselli, built in 1887. After 1912, it was used as a military hospital. In 1927, it was handed over to the University of Thessaloniki.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 10

(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

10. SALONIQUE

Caserne des Cadets Avenue de la Révolution — The Cadets' Barracks Révolution avenue

Idadiye School of Public Administration

The "Bey Hamam", also known as Paradise Baths, is the oldest and largest Ottoman bath in Thessaloniki that still exists today. It was built in 1444, just 14 years after the city was captured by Sultan Murad II.



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

111. SALONIQUE

Les Bains Turcs — Turkish Baths

Bey Hamam on Egnatia Street



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 111

(\*)

## 11. Public Fountains

According to the Quran, constructing a public fountain for the benefit of neighborhood residents was considered a pious act. Thus, the Sultan, members of his family, as well as wealthy beys and high-ranking officials, built fountains in city neighborhoods, often planting plane trees nearby. Many Ottoman fountains are unique examples of folk architecture and sculpture. Thessaloniki had many monumental fountains during the Ottoman period. There were over a hundred Ottoman fountains in the city, some of which still survive. Their waters originated from the nearby Mount Hortiatis.



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 54  
(\*)



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 213  
(\*)



54. SALONIQUE — Fontaine Turque  
Turkish fountain

Ottoman fountain



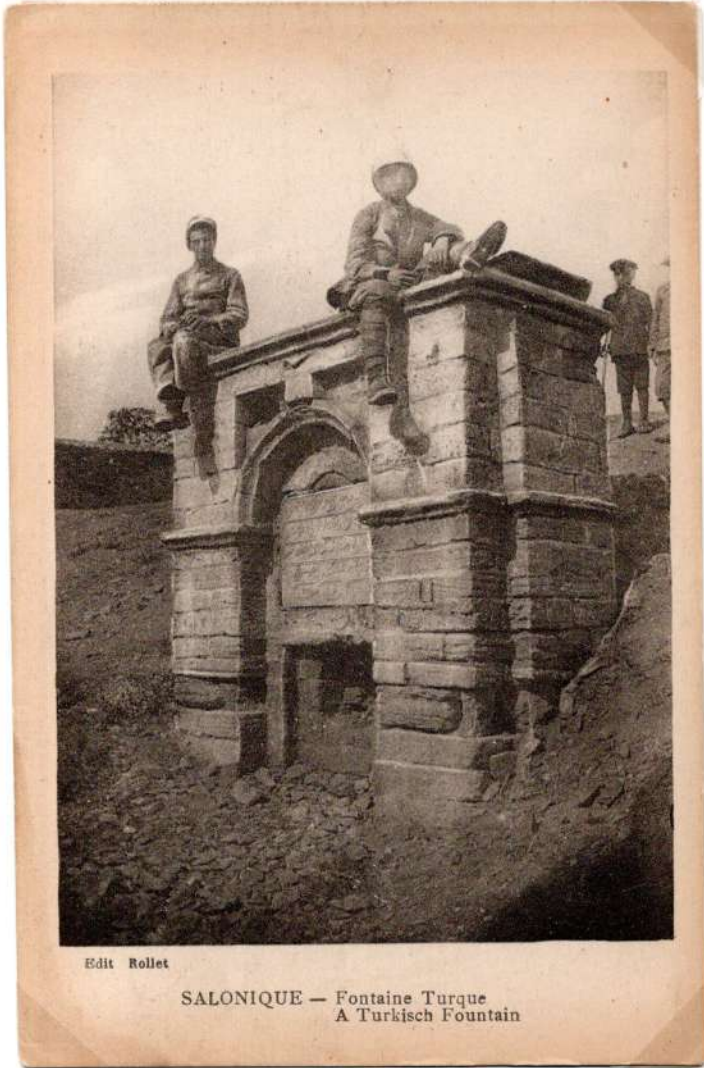
213. SALONIQUE  
Fontaine en haut de la Ville — Fountain in the upper town

Fountain in the Upper Town

# 11. Public Fountains



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No (55)  
(\*\*)



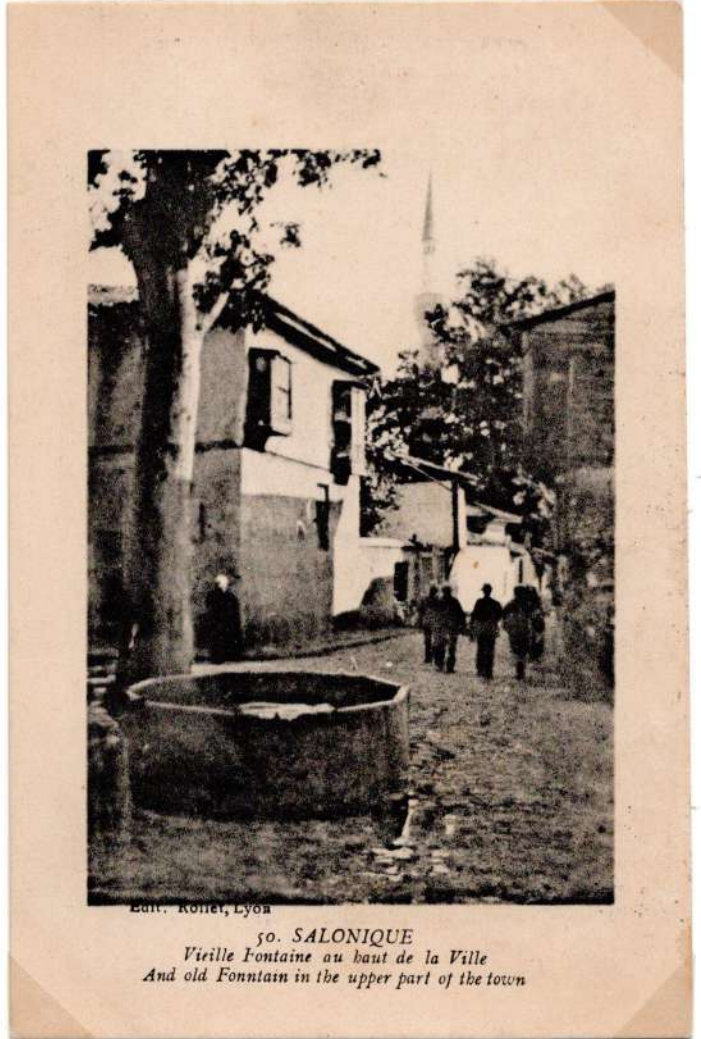
Edit Rollet

SALONIQUE — Fontaine Turque  
A Turkish Fountain

Ottoman fountain with French soldiers



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 50  
(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

50. SALONIQUE  
Vieille Fontaine au haut de la Ville  
And old Fountain in the upper part of the town

Ottoman fountain in the Upper Town

## 11. Public Fountains



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 232

(\*) 30.8.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

232. SALONIQUE  
Place du Bujuk Ağaç — Bujuk place Ağaç

Ottoman fountain of Sultan Murad II in "Büyük Ağaç" Square (Great Tree) or "Çınar" Square



160. SALONIQUE — Fontaine près des Remparts  
Fountain near the Remparts

Edit. Rollet, Lyon



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 160

(\*) 13.11.1916

Ottoman fountain outside the city walls

## 11. Public Fountains

Fountains were also found in the courtyards of churches, mosques, monasteries, and cemeteries.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 99

(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

99. SALONIQUE

Fontaine devant l'Eglise du Prophète Elie  
The fountain in front of Prophet Elie's church

Fountain inside the Mevlevihane Tekke



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

23. SALONIQUE

Place de l'Eglise Prophète Elie — Prophet Elie's church square



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 23

(\*) 29.10.1917

Fountain in the courtyard of Hortazzi Cami (Rotonda)



## 11. Public Fountains



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 210

(\*) 4.6.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

210. SALONIQUE

Tombeau et Fontaine — Turkish graves and Fountain

Fountain outside an Ottoman cemetery



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

21. SALONIQUE

Fontaine et Entrée du Cimetière route de Sérès — Fountain and Cemetery entrance Sérès road

Fountain in the courtyard of the Ottoman cemetery near the "Yeni Capou" Gate, outside the walls



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 21

(\*\*)

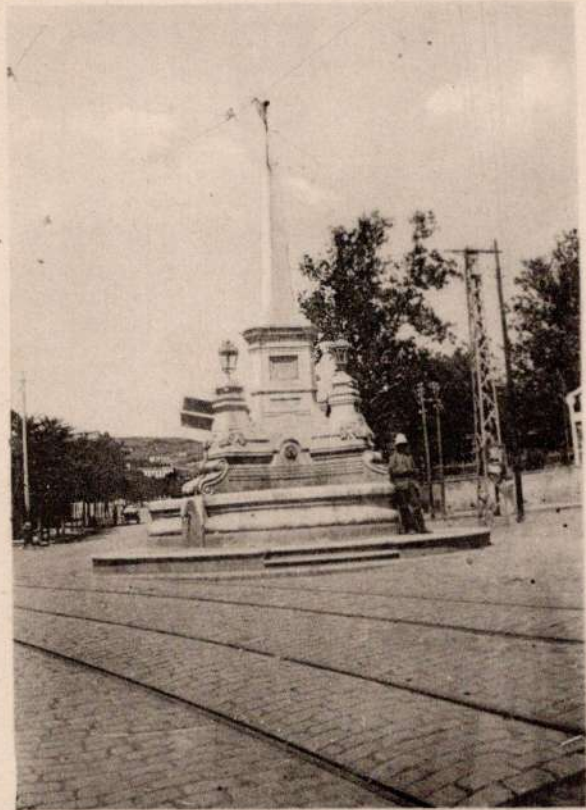
## 11. Public Fountains

The "Hamidiye" Fountain was built in 1892 at the eastern end of Egnatia Street and was a gift from Sultan Abdul Hamid II to the city. Today, it is the most famous fountain in Thessaloniki.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 53

(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon  
53. SALONIQUE  
Vieille Fontaine — An old fountain

Hamidiye Fountain



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

107. SALONIQUE  
Place de la Révolution — Revolution Square

Hamidiye Fountain on Egnatia Street and the Tram



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 107

(o) 31.1.1918  
ARMEE D'ORIENT  
CONVOIS AUTOMOBILES  
SECTION 103

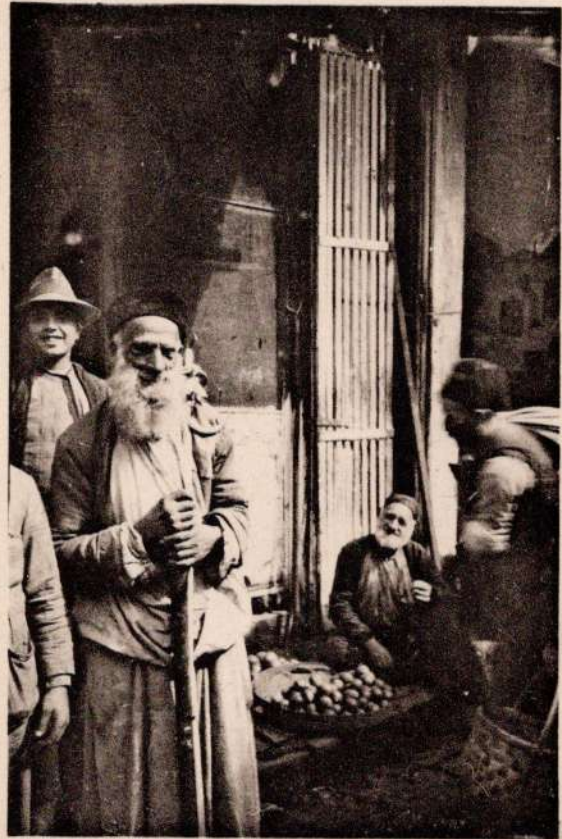
## 12. Residents

In mid-1915, Thessaloniki, just three years after its liberation from Ottoman rule, was a multicultural city with over 160,000 residents of various ethnicities. The approximate population composition was as follows: 62,000 Jews, 46,000 Muslims, 40,000 Greeks, 6,000 Bulgarians, 3,000 Roma, and 3,000 from various other ethnic groups.



Printer:  
B & G. Lyon  
No 101

(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet

101. SALONIQUE — Type de vieux juif  
A type of an old jew

Elderly Jewish man

The women of different ethnicities in the city could be distinguished by their characteristic clothing

136 SALONIQUE — Femmes Turques  
en promenade.



Turkish women taking a walk  
Rollet, Editeur Lyon

134 SALONIQUE. — Costumes de Juives  
ancien et moderne.



Jewish costumes.



Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
No 136+134

(\*) 30.7.1918

Muslim and Jewish women in their traditional attire

## 12. Residents



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 100

(\*) 27.6.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon  
100. SALONIQUE  
Scène de la Rue — A street scene

Female residents in the city's market



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

207. SALONIQUE  
Types Turcs — Turkish types



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 207

(\*)

Male residents at the entrance of the City Administration Building

## 12. Residents



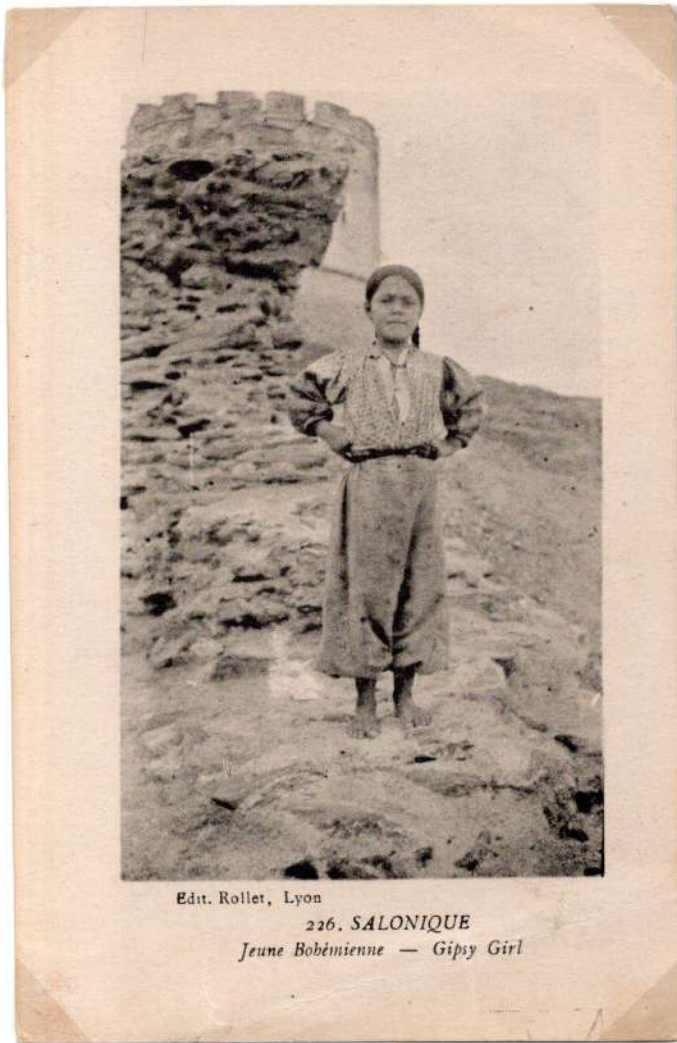
Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 226

(\*)



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 47

(\*) 14.7.1917

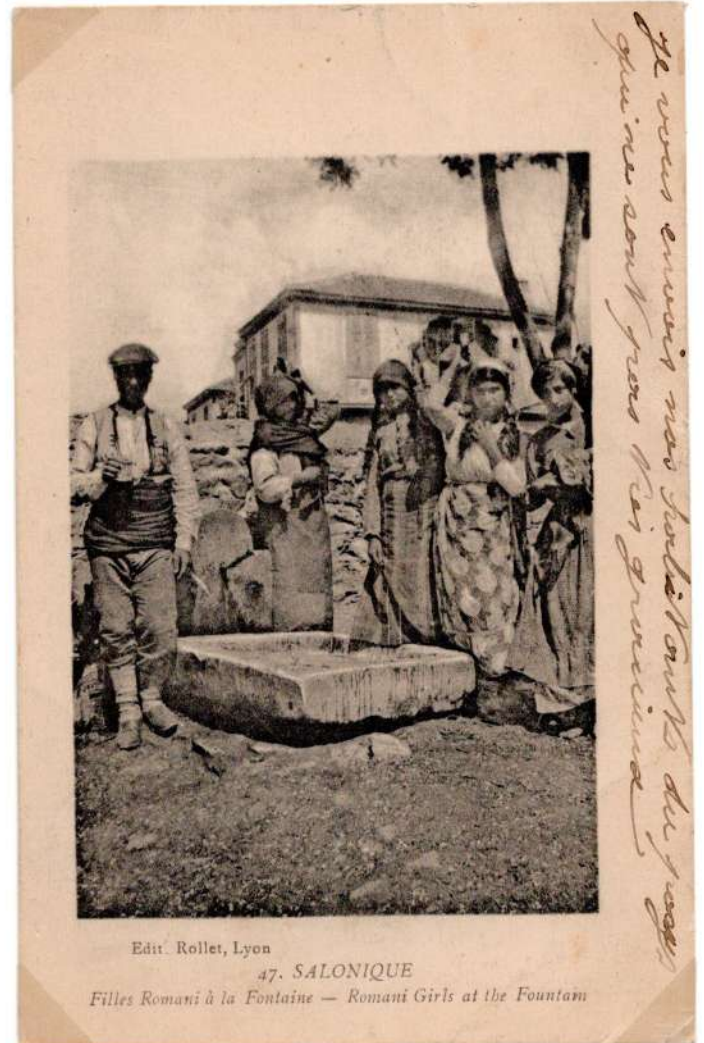


Édit. Rollet, Lyon

226. SALONIQUE

Jeune Bohémienne — Gipsy Girl

Young Roma girl



Édit. Rollet, Lyon

47. SALONIQUE

Filles Romani à la Fontaine — Romani Girls at the Fountain

Roma at a fountain

*Je vous envoie mes plus beaux  
qui ne sont pas les plus beaux*

## 12. Residents



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No (36)

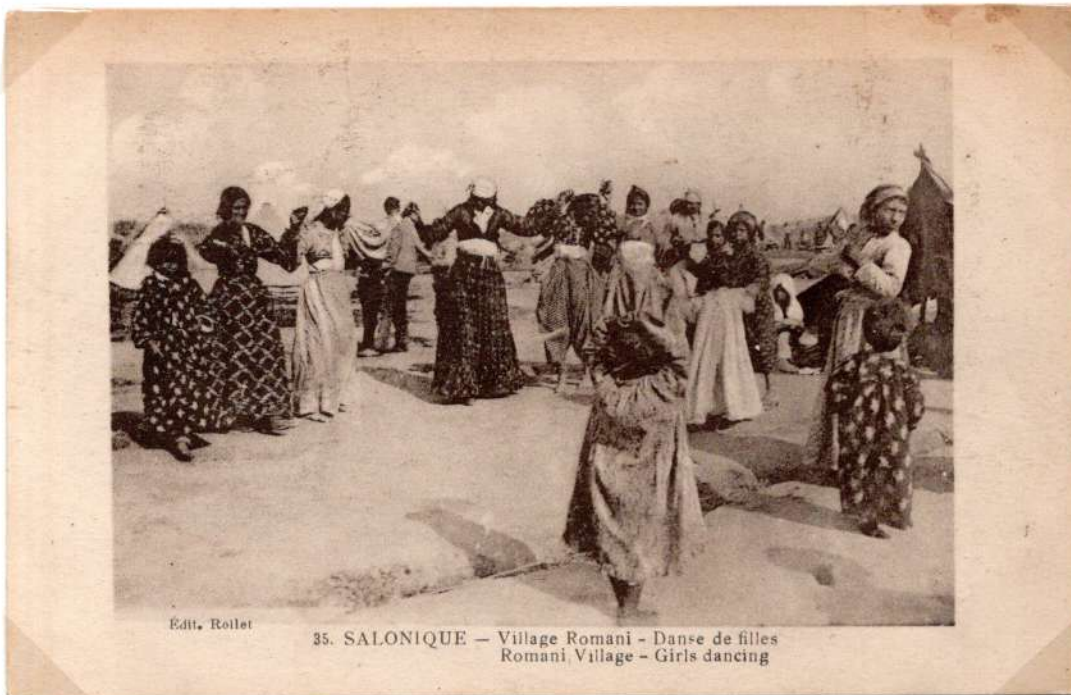
(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet

SALONIQUE — Village Romani — Groupe d'enfants  
Romani Village — A Children group

Roma neighborhood - Group of girls



Edit. Rollet

35. SALONIQUE — Village Romani — Danse de filles  
Romani Village — Girls dancing

Roma neighborhood - Girls dancing



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 35

(\*)

### 13. Trade and Professions

Outside the western walls, in the southern part, starting from today's Vardari Square, there were two main roads connecting Thessaloniki with large neighboring cities. The first was the "Serres" road, which led to the city of Serres, located 85 kilometers northeast. The second was the "Monastiriou" road, which led to the city of Monastir (Bitola, North Macedonia), located 200 kilometers northwest.



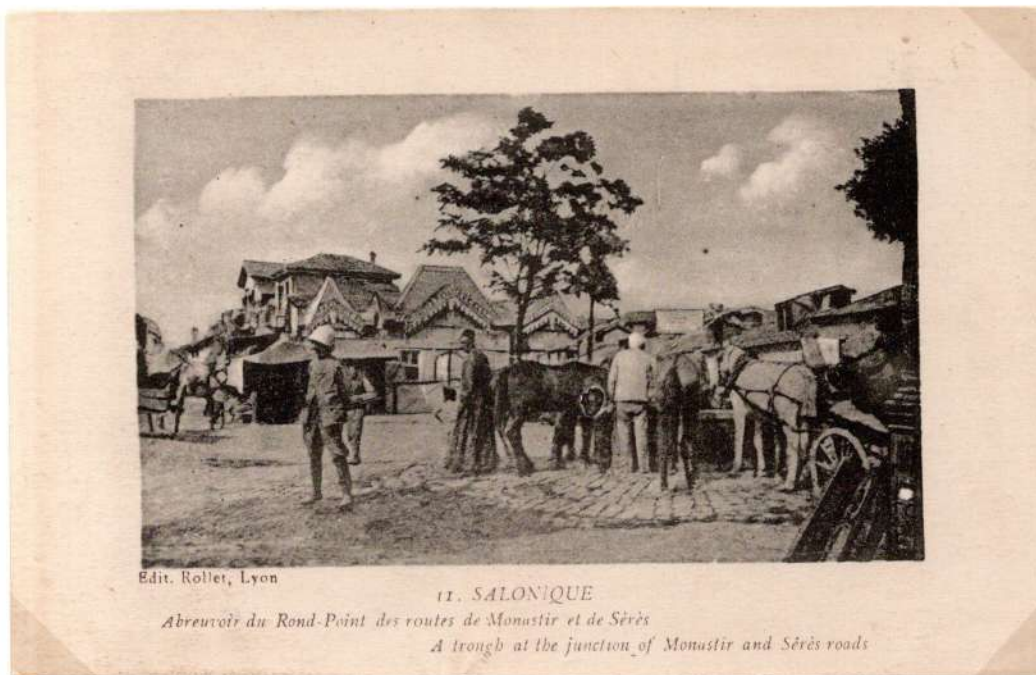
Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 308  
(\* ) 14.8.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

308. SALONIQUE  
Route de Sérès — Sérès Road

Tobacco shop on "Serres" road (today's Lagada Street)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

11. SALONIQUE  
Abreuvoir du Rond-Point des routes de Monastir et de Sérès  
A trough at the junction of Monastir and Sérès roads



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 11  
(\* ) 30.5.1918

Market at the intersection of Monastiriou and Serres roads (Vardari Square)

### 13. Trade and Professions

In the city center, south of Egnatia Street, lies the large covered food market "Kapani". Its name derives from the Turkish name "Un Kapan", meaning "Flour Market".



Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
No 172  
Photographer:  
Paul Zepdji  
Vise Paris no 3044

(\*)



Visé Paris n° 3044 172 SALONIQUE. — Le Marche du Kapan.  
Salonica — The Kapan market.

Zepdji, Photographe. Rollet, Editeur, Lyon

Kapani covered market

There were several bakeries in the city. One of them was the "Red" bakery at the beginning of Olympiados Street. It was from this area that the great and devastating fire began in August 1917.



Edit Rollet, Lyon

221. SALONIQUE

Ancien et Moderne Electricité et Fontaine — Old an Modern Electricity and Fountain



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 221

(\*\*)

The "Red" bakery at the beginning of Olympiados Street



## 13. Trade and Professions



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 231

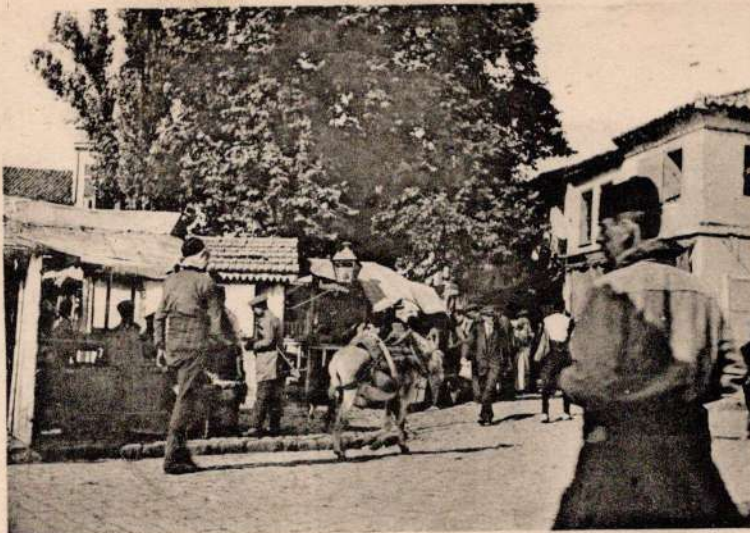
(\*) 10.3.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

231. SALONIQUE  
Café du Mevlané — Mevlané café

“Mevlane” café



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

7. SALONIQUE  
Un Marché — A Market

Market - Shops



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 7

(\*) 8.9.1917

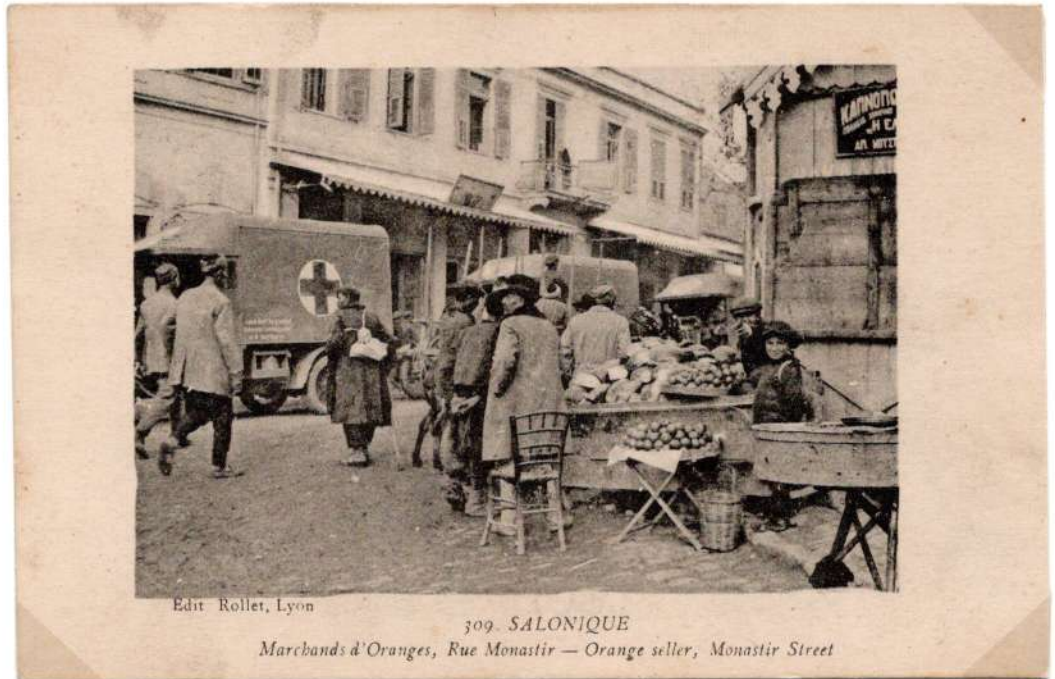
### 13. Trade and Professions

Scattered throughout the city were many street vendors and tradesmen.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 309

(\*\*)

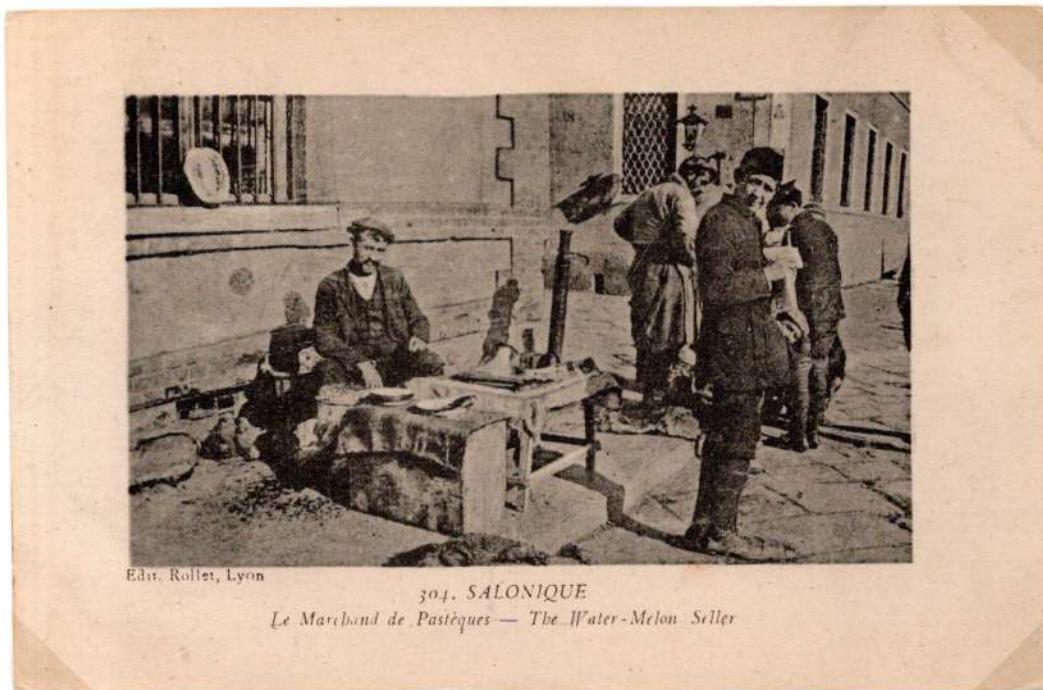


Edit. Rollet, Lyon

309. SALONIQUE

Marchands d'Oranges, Rue Monastir — Orange seller, Monastir Street

Orange vendor on Monastiriou Street



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

304. SALONIQUE

Le Marchand de Pastèques — The Water-Melon Seller



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 304

(\*\*)

Watermelon vendor

### 13. Trade and Professions



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 123

(\*) 20.4.1918

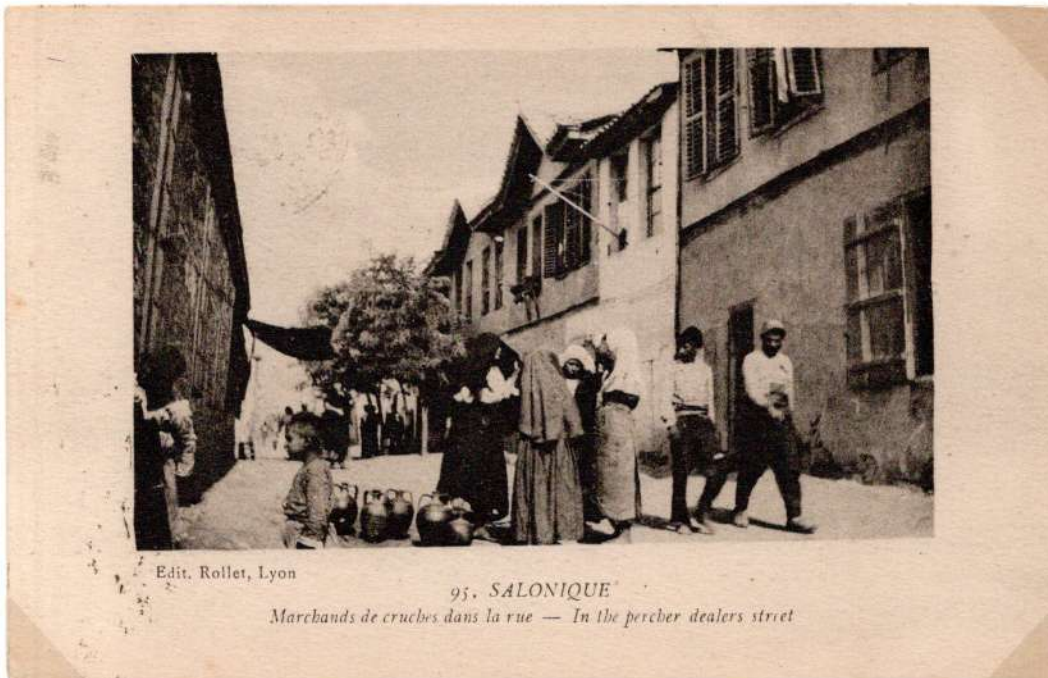


Edit. Rollet, Lyon

123. SALONIQUE

Coiffeurs dans la Rue — In the percher hair dresser

Outdoor barbershop



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

95. SALONIQUE

Marchands de cruches dans la rue — In the percher dealers street

Clay pot vendors



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 107

(o) 22.11.1917  
TRESOR ET POSTES 517



## 13. Trade and Professions



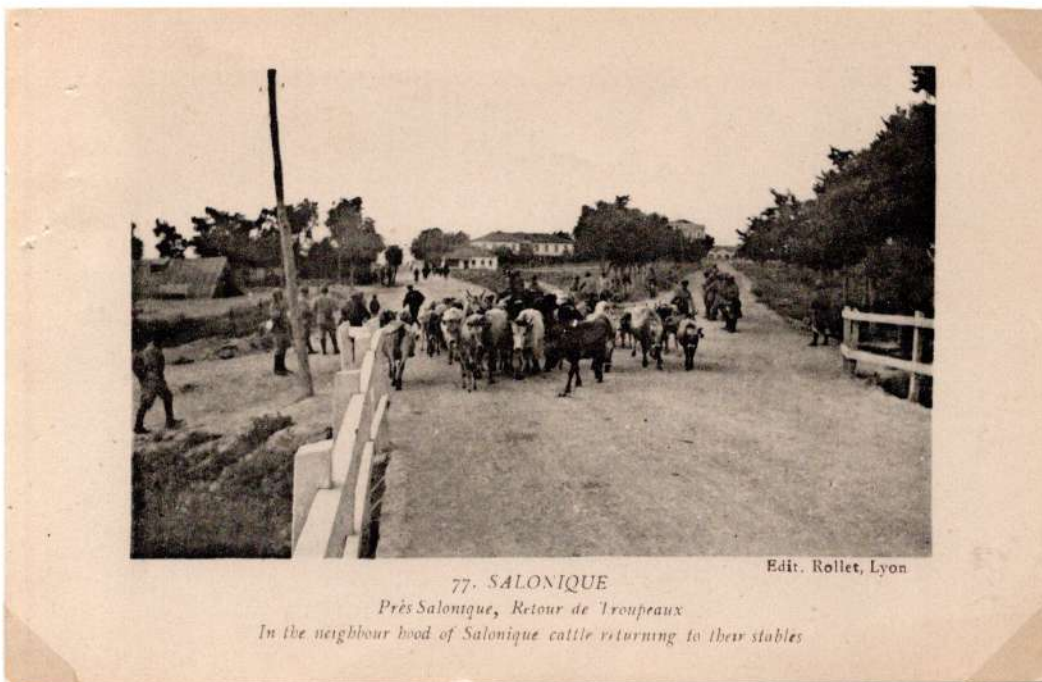
Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
No 78+43

(\*) 9.7.1918



Porter

Beverage seller



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 77

(\*) 18.10.1917

In the outskirts of Thessaloniki, a herder with cattle returns to their stables

## 14. The Railway

On May 18, 1888, Thessaloniki was connected by rail to Europe via Belgrade, in 1890 to Monastir, and in 1896 to Constantinople. The city had two railway stations.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 224

(\*) 2.1.1918



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224. SALONIQUE

Gare de Salonique-Ville — Station of Salonica-Town

"Unification Railway" Thessaloniki - Constantinople,  
"Salonique - Ville" Station (Thessaloniki - City)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

227. SALONIQUE

Attelage de Buffles — Buffals team



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 227

(\*) 13.6.1918

"Salonique - Ville" Station (right) and railway wagons (left)

## 14. The Railway



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Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 20  
(\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

20. SALONIQUE

Pont de la Rue 29 Octobre — The 29th October street bridge

Bridge on 26th October Street - Old Railway Station area.  
City's terminal railway station.



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

318. SALONIQUE

Chargement des balles de foin pour le front — Loading hay bundles for the front



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 318  
(\*) 18.3.1918

Loading hay bales onto railway wagons for transport

## 15. The Tram

In 1893, horse-drawn trams began operating in the city, which were converted to electric trams in 1908. By 1915, two main lines were in operation.

Line 1: "Depot - White Tower - Nikis Avenue - Customs House"



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 116

(\*)



Line 1: Tram on Nikis Avenue (seaside)

Line 2: "Eastern Railways Station (Princes' Garden, Betchinar) - Egnatia Street - White Tower"



Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
Vise Paris no 3035  
No 6

(\*) 3.2.1918

Line 2: Tram on Egnatia Street under the "Arch of Galerius"

## 16. Hotels

Several hotels operated in the city, with the largest and best ones located along the coastal Nikis Avenue.

At the intersection of "Sabri Pasha" Street (now Eleftherios Venizelos Street) and Nikis Avenue, in Eleftherias Square, stood the "Grand Hotel d' Angleterre". On its ground floor was the "Café Crystal".



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 203

(\*) 24.11.1918)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

203. SALONIQUE  
Place de la Liberté — Liberty Place

The "Grand Hotel d' Angleterre" in Eleftherias Square  
In the background to the left, the department store "Stein"



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

105. SALONIQUE  
Place de la Liberté - Le Café de Cristal — Liberty Square Cristal café Salonique



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 105

(\*\*)

The "Grand Hotel d' Angleterre" with the "Café Crystal" on the ground floor



## 16. Hotels

On the coastal Nikis Avenue, there was the "Splendid Palace" hotel, built in 1907. It was destroyed in the great fire of 1917.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 211  
(\* ) 1.4.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

211. SALONIQUE  
Splendia Hôtel — Splendid Hôtel

The "Splendid Palace" hotel



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

201 SALONIQUE  
Splendia Hôtel — Splendid Hôtel



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 201  
(\* ) 28.1.1918

View of Nikis Avenue towards the port, with the "Splendid Palace" hotel

## 17. Entertainment

In the courtyard area of the White Tower was its namesake garden. There, one could find a restaurant, cafés, a theater, a concert hall, and gathering spaces. This complex experienced its glory days for many years as it became the center of the city's artistic, cultural, and social life.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 314

(\*) 20.8. 1917



The White Tower Theater. On the left, the Thermaïcos Gulf.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 223

(\*\*)

The White Tower Restaurant

## 18. Sports - Football

In 1908, the "Macedonian Gymnastic Club" was founded in Thessaloniki. In 1910, it was renamed the "Ottoman Greek Gymnastic Club of Thessaloniki, Iraklis", and in April 1913, simply "Iraklis". One of the club's departments was football. The club's football field was located in the area of today's Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 236

(\*) 18.11.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

236. SALONIQUE

Une Partie de Foot-Ball — Football Game

The football team of "Iraklis" during a match.  
In the background, the Ottoman cemetery, and above it, the eastern wall, the Tower of Trigonion, and the Acropolis of the city. On the left, the 3rd Military Hospital, named "Red Cross Hospital" in 1916 (today's G. Gennimatas Hospital)

## 19. World War I – The Army of the Orient

With the outbreak of the First World War and the Allies' withdrawal from Gallipoli in October 1915, Thessaloniki and its surrounding area became a vast Allied camp. Approximately 500,000 soldiers from various nationalities gathered in the region, forming the Army of the Orient (Armée d'Orient). Their purpose was to halt the advance of the Axis forces of Austria-Germany and their Bulgarian allies towards the Aegean coast and Thessaloniki. In September 1918, the Bulgarian lines were successfully breached, leading to a relentless pursuit that culminated in their capitulation, signed in Thessaloniki on September 29, 1918. Turkey signed an armistice in Mudros, Lemnos, on October 31, and on November 11, 1918, Germany also signed an armistice, leading to the cessation of hostilities. The "Army of the Orient" then began to gradually withdraw from the Macedonian Front.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 85

(\*) 8.10.1917



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85. SALONIQUE

Arrivée d'un Navire allié — Arrival of an allied ship

Arrival of Allied Warship in the City's Port



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86. SALONIQUE

Transport en déchargement — Unloading of a ship



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 86

(\*) 14.1.1918

Disembarkation from Allied warship at the city's port

## 19a. World War I – The Army of the Orient, French Troops

On October 5, 1915, the 156th French division landed in Thessaloniki. Four more divisions followed, and by April 1916, the French troops numbered 106,000 men. The French army's area of responsibility was the region west of the Axios River up to the Albanian border. By September 1918, the French had the 30th, 57th, 76th, 122nd, and 156th Metropolitan Divisions, along with the 11th, 16th, and 17th Colonial Divisions. In total, there were 250,000 men across eight divisions with 87 battalions. Besides the army, air squadrons, a naval base, and the necessary hospitals were established. This French expeditionary force (along with the other Allied forces) was named the "Armée d' Orient", meaning "Army of the Orient". The last French soldiers left the Front in late January 1921.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 238

(\*) 7.6.1918



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

238. SALONIQUE

Une rue du quartier Turc — A street in the Turkish quarter

French Officers in the Upper Town



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 311

(\*) 4.8.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

311. SALONIQUE

Conducteurs Senegalais — Driver of Sènegambia

Senegalese Soldiers

## 19a. World War I – The Army of the Orient, French Troops

Along with the troops from metropolitan France, units manned by soldiers from the French colonies in Africa arrived, including African rifle regiments, cavalry units composed mainly of Moroccans, as well as independent units of Zouaves and Senegalese, which were not part of divisions. Naturally, colonial forces from Asian colonies, such as units with Annamites from distant Indochina, were also present.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 67

(\*)



Arrival of Indochinese Soldiers in Thessaloniki in May 1916



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 87

(\*) 27.8.1916

Indochinese (Annamite) Soldiers

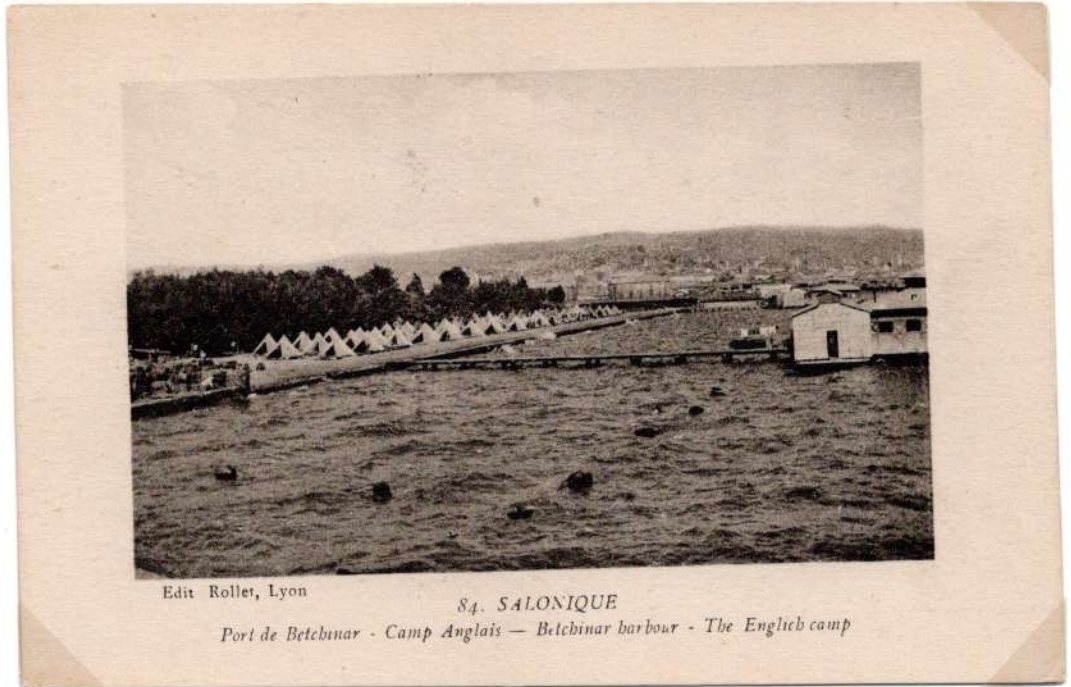
## 19b. World War I – The Army of the Orient, British Troops

On October 5, 1915, the 10th British Division landed in Thessaloniki. By December 1916, additional British divisions had arrived in the city, eventually being organized into two army corps. The total number of soldiers exceeded 100,000. Their area of responsibility was the region east of the Axios River up to the Struma River. By September 1918, the British had the 22nd, 26th, 27th, and 28th Divisions, cavalry detachments, and the 228th Brigade. In total, 135,000 men in 4½ divisions with 40 battalions. These divisions' soldiers came from all parts of the Commonwealth. The last British soldiers left the Front in November 1919.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 84

(\*\*)



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S4. SALONIQUE

Port de Betchinar - Camp Anglais — Betchinar harbour - The English camp

British Camp at the "Betchinar" Port. The City in the Background.



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

306. SALONIQUE

Canot poste amarré - Bains Anglais à Betchinar — Moored boat english bath at Betchinar



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 306

(\*) 15.7.1917

Warship at the "Betchinar" Port. The British Camp is on the left.

## 19c. World War I – The Army of the Orient, Serbian Troops

Between April 11 and May 30, 1916, 100,000 soldiers of the Serbian army arrived in Thessaloniki from Corfu and were stationed in the area of Vasilika – Galatista – Sedes on the outskirts of the city. The Serbian army was organized into three army corps, consisting of six infantry divisions, one cavalry division, and several auxiliary units. In a short period, they were deployed to the front. Their area of responsibility was the region south of the Greek-Serbian border. By September 1918, there were a total of 95,000 men in six divisions, with a total of 57 battalions. The last Serbians left the Front in May 1919.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 64

(\*) 29.8.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

64. SALONIQUE  
*Pa rouille Serbe dans une Rue de Salonique*  
*A Serbian patrol in a street at Salonique*

Serbian patrol on a street in Thessaloniki



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302. SALONIQUE  
*Musiciens de la Garde Royale Serbe — Band of the Royal Servian Gard*



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 302

(\*) 6.9.1917

Band of the Royal Serbian Guard on the Thessaloniki waterfront



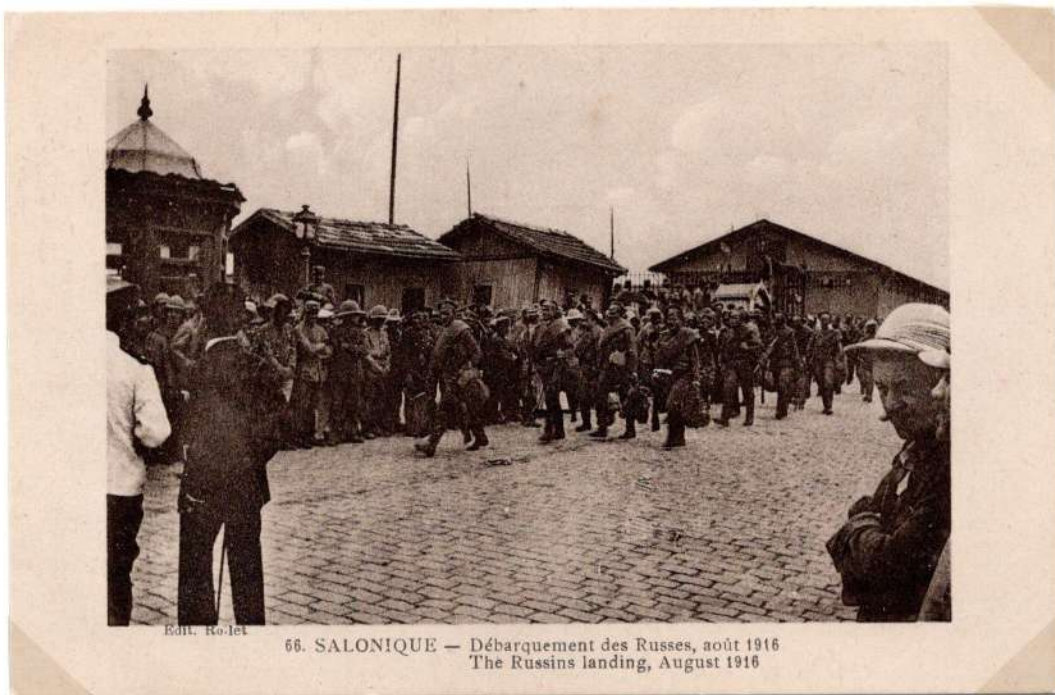
## 19d. World War I – The Army of the Orient, Russian Troops

On July 30, 1916, the 2nd Russian Brigade arrived in Thessaloniki, followed by the 4th Brigade in mid-October, with four regiments and a total force of 15,000 men but without artillery. These Brigades were placed under the jurisdiction of the 1st Serbian Army and were stationed on the Front north of Florina. On July 7, 1917, they formed the 2nd Independent Russian Division, which was reinforced in October with an Artillery Brigade and a Sapper Battalion. The Division was placed under the Eastern French Army and stationed in the area between Ohrid and Prespa. At the end of January 1918, the Russian units were withdrawn from the front.



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No 66

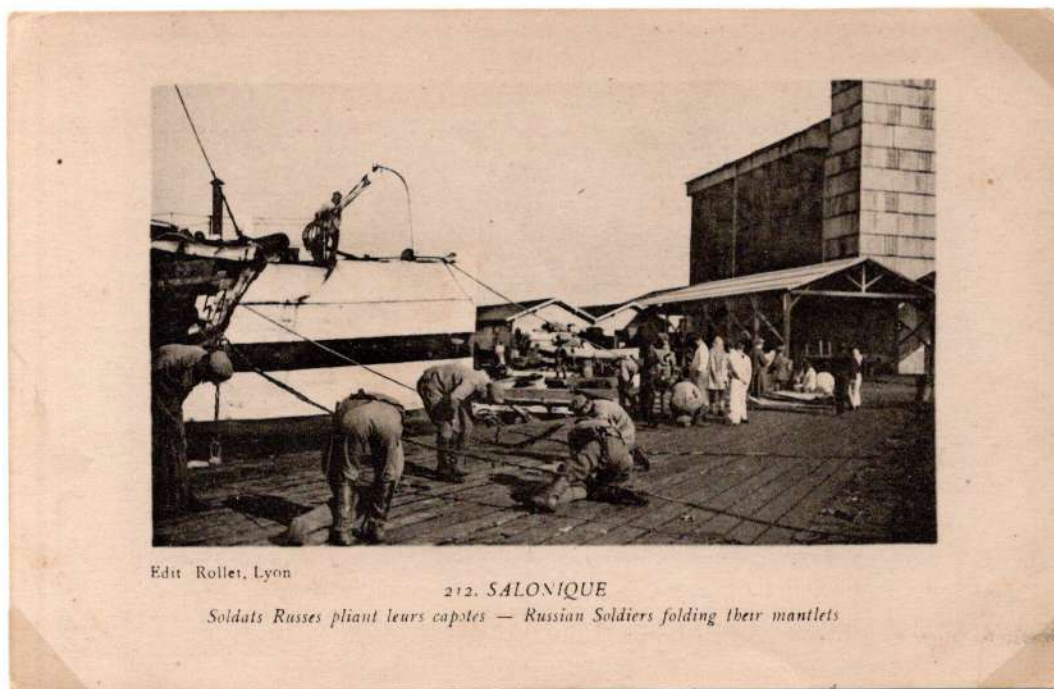
(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet

66. SALONIQUE — Débarquement des Russes, août 1916  
The Russins landing, August 1916

Russian forces disembark at the port, August 1916



Edit Rollet, Lyon

212. SALONIQUE

Soldats Russes pliant leurs capotes — Russian Soldiers folding their mantlets



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 212

(\*)

Russian soldiers arranging their clothing after disembarkation

## 19e. World War I – The Army of the Orient, Italian Troops

On August 11, 1916, the first units of the 35th Italian Division disembarked at the port of Thessaloniki, consisting of the "Sicilia" and "Cagliari" Brigades, followed by the "Ivrea" Brigade on October 19. They were initially transferred to the area of Krousia - Lake Doirani and later to the Serbian-Bulgarian front in Western Macedonia. Shortly after their arrival, the Division was integrated into the 2nd Division Group of the French Army of the Orient in the Monastir sector. Along with the Division, many auxiliary units also arrived and were stationed at the Division's supply depot in the area of Zejtinlik in the suburbs of Thessaloniki. In June 1918, another Brigade, the "Spezia," was added. By September 1918, the total strength of the Italians amounted to 45,000 men in 1½ Divisions with a total of 24 Battalions. The last Italian soldiers left the Macedonian Front in January 1920.



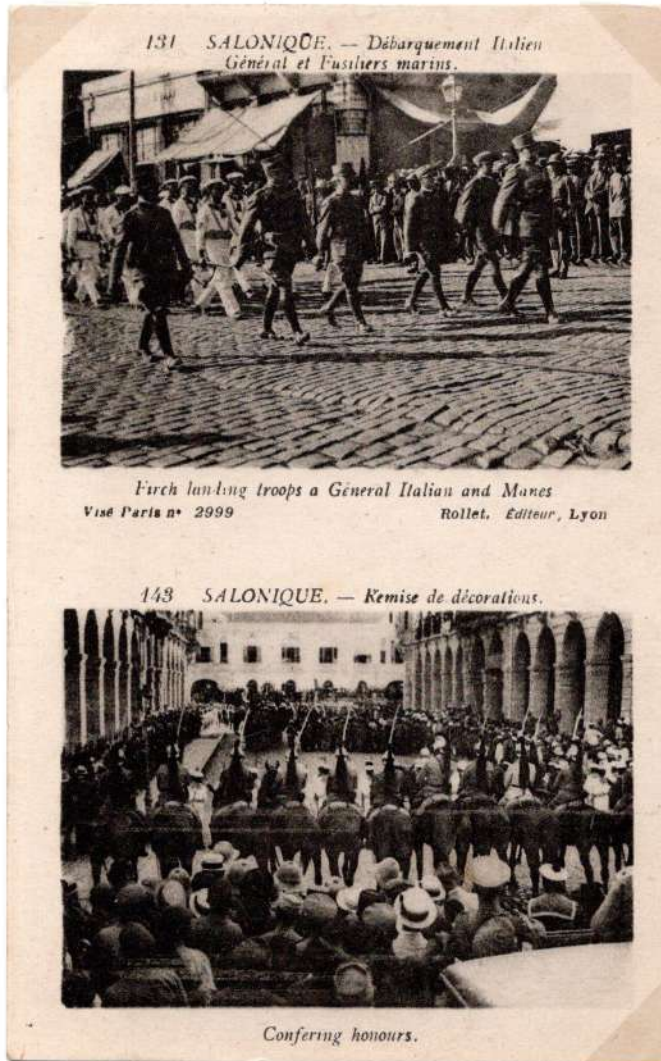
Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
No 131 & 143  
Vise Paris no 2999

(\*\*)



Printer:  
Levy Fils et Cie, Paris  
No 135 & 152  
Vise Paris no 2996

(\*) 21.5.1918

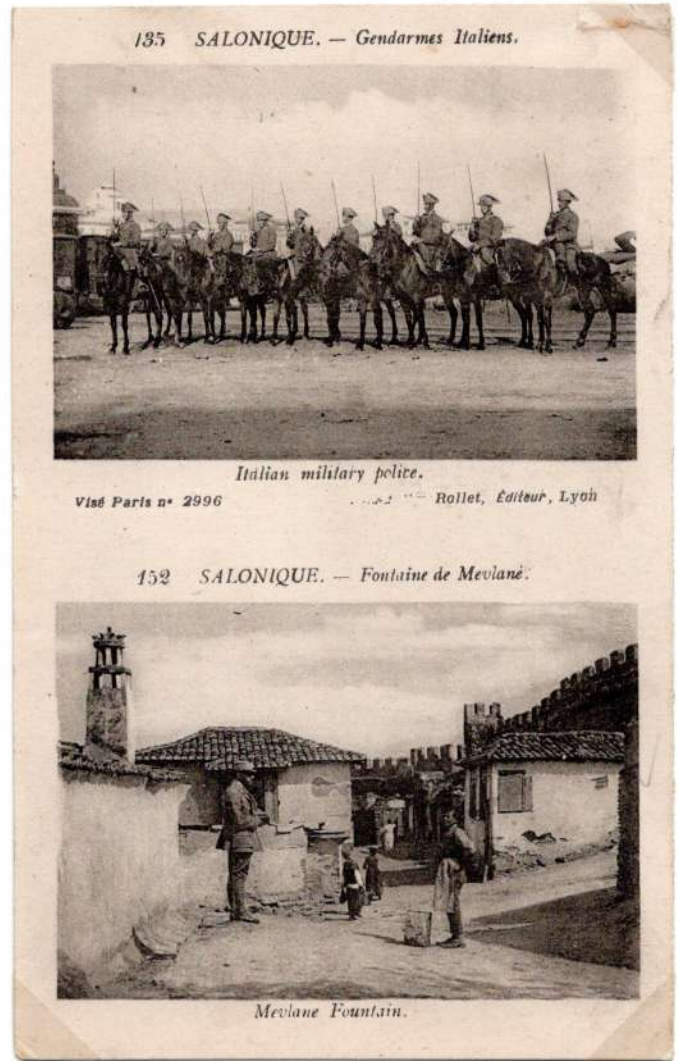


First landing troops a General Italian and Marines  
Vise Paris n° 2999 Rollet, Éditeur, Lyon

Conferring honours.

Disembarkation of Italians  
The leadership and marines

Honors rendered by the Italian cavalry



Italian military police.  
Vise Paris n° 2996 Rollet, Éditeur, Lyon

Mevlane Fountain.

Mounted Italian military police  
French officer

## 19f. World War I – The Army of the Orient, Greek Troops

The Greeks formed the Archipelago, Crete, and Serres Divisions of the National Defense Army Corps, along with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 9th, 13th, and 14th Divisions of the regular army. A total of 100,000 men were organized into 10 Divisions, comprising 84 Battalions, which fought alongside the Allies until the end of the war.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 330

(o) 23.8.1917  
TRESOR ET POSTES 510



Greek Venizelist soldiers



Greek Torpedo boat in the port of Thessaloniki



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 313

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## 19f. World War I – The Army of the Orient, Greek Troops

Initially, Greece maintained a neutral stance in World War I. On August 30, 1916, a revolution broke out in Thessaloniki, overthrowing the royal authorities. On October 10, 1916, Eleftherios Venizelos arrived in the city and formed a Provisional Government. In early September, the National Defense Army Corps was established in Thessaloniki and joined the Allied forces. Following the regime change in June 1917 and the assumption of power by Venizelos' government in Athens, Greece officially entered the war, gradually deploying more forces to the Front.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 92

(o) 12.10.1918  
TRESOR ET POSTES 505



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

92. SALONIQUE

Manifestation Venizeliste — A Venizeliste Manifestation

Public demonstrations in support of Eleftherios Venizelos



SALONIQUE — Arrivée de Venizelos à Salonique  
Arrival of Venizelos at Salonique, Oct. 10 th 1916



Printer:  
B & G, Lyon  
No (80)

(\*) 19.4.1917

Arrival of Eleftherios Venizelos in Thessaloniki, October 10, 1916

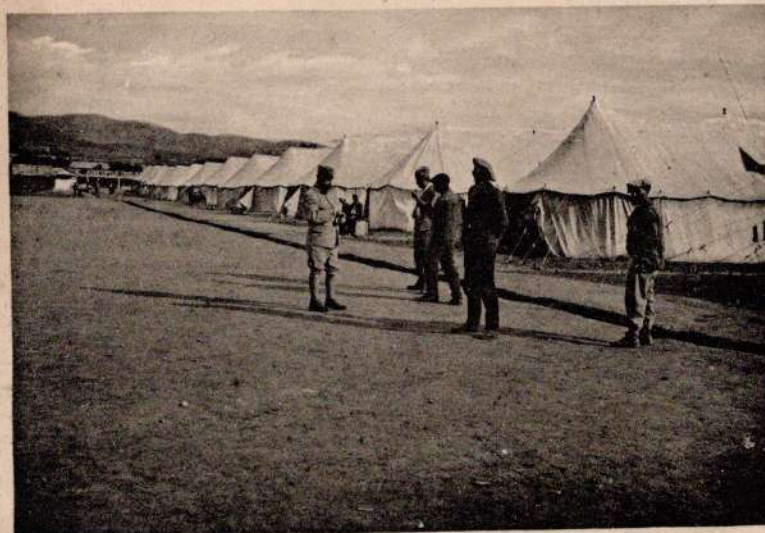
## 19g. World War I – The Army of the Orient, Military Hospitals

The area where the Allied forces were stationed in Macedonia extended from the Greek-Albanian border to the Strymon River. Throughout this vast region, particularly around Thessaloniki, dozens of military hospitals were operational.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 329

(\*) 26.8.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

329. SALONIQUE  
A l'Hôpital 7 — At the Hospital

French Military Hospital No. 7 on the outskirts of Thessaloniki



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

328. SALONIQUE  
A l'Hôpital 7 — At the Hospital



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 328

(\*) 16.8.1917

French Military Hospital No. 7 on the outskirts of Thessaloniki

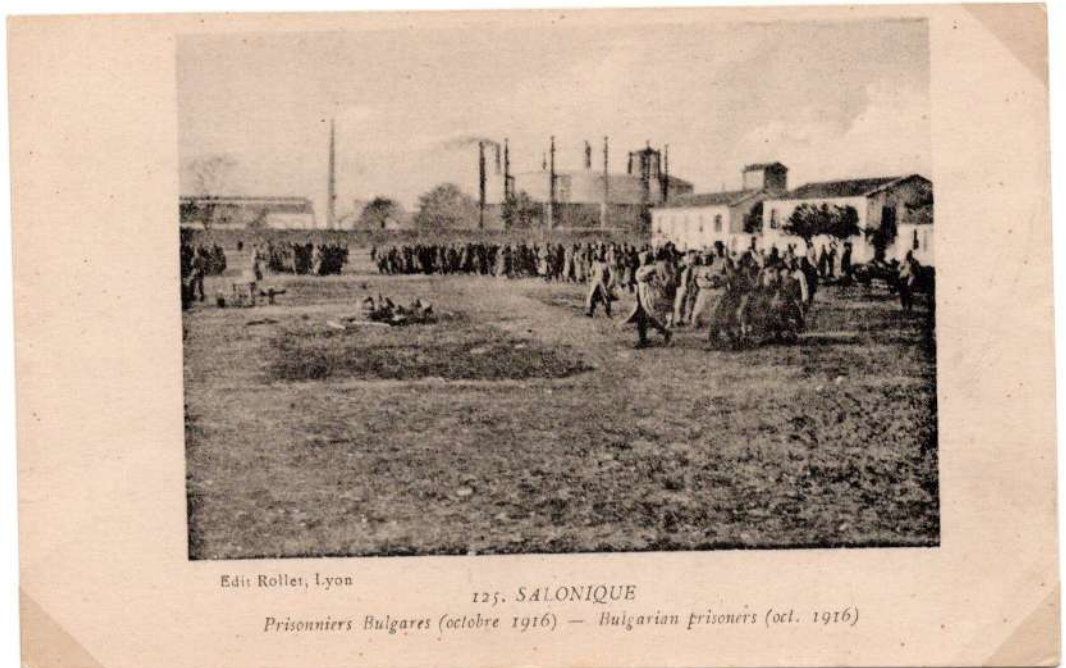
## 19h. World War I – The Army of the Orient, Prisoners of War

Prisoners, mainly Bulgarian officers and soldiers, were captured and transferred to camps on the outskirts of the city.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 125

(\*) 19.7.1917



Bulgarian prisoners of war in a camp in the "Betchinar" area, October 1916



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 117

(\*\*)

Bulgarian prisoners of war in a camp in the "Betchinar" area

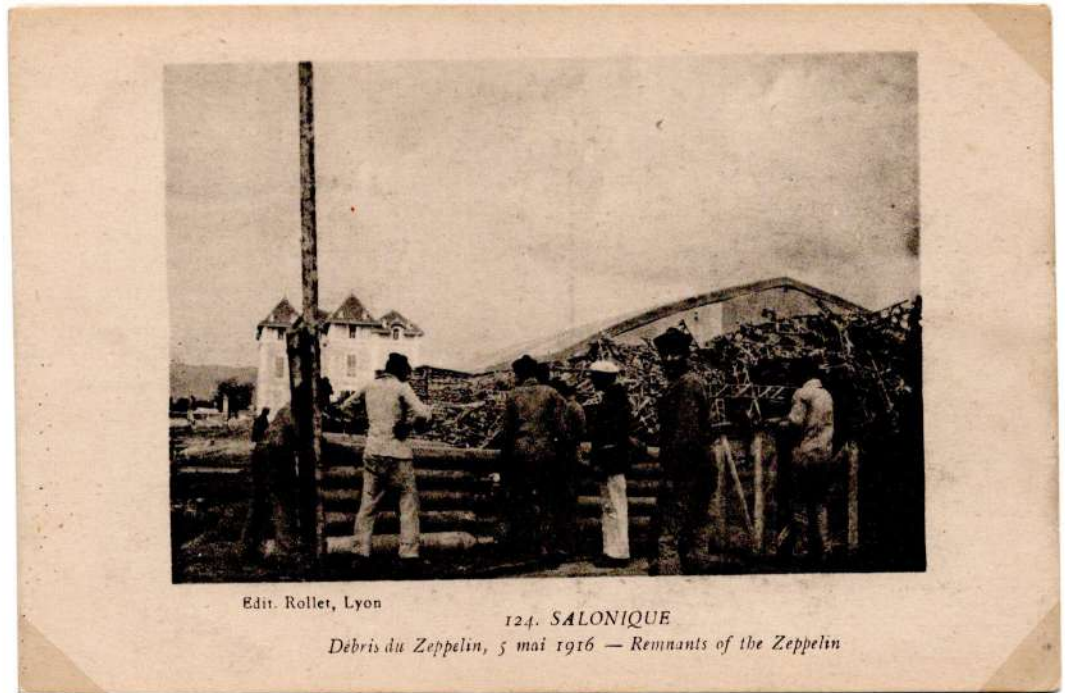
## 19i. World War I – The Army of the Orient, the Downing of Zeppelin LZ-85

The German Zeppelin LZ-85 was shot down by the Allies on May 5, 1916, a few kilometers west of the city, in the Halastra area. The wreckage was initially taken to the airfield at Mikro Karabournou, east of the city (Kalamaria), and on May 16, the skeleton was transported by barges to the White Tower, where it was assembled and remained on display for several weeks.



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 124

(\*\*)



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

124. SALONIQUE

Débris du Zeppelin, 5 mai 1916 — Remnants of the Zeppelin

Wreckage of Zeppelin LZ-85 at the airfield of Mikro Karabournou



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

75. SALONIQUE

Les Moteurs du Zeppelin abattu le 5 Mai 1916 — The Motors of Zeppelin destroyed May 5th 1916



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 75

(\*)

Engines of Zeppelin LZ-85 at the White Tower square

# 19i. World War I – The Army of the Orient, the Downing of Zeppelin LZ-85



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 74

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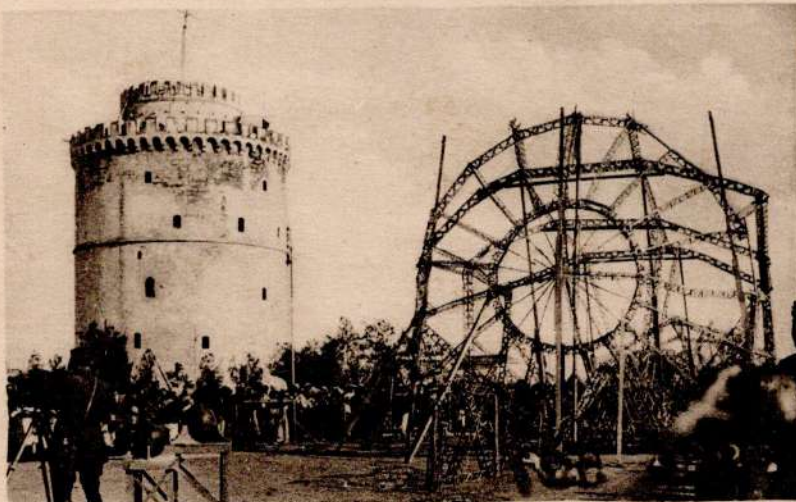
74. SALONIQUE — La foule devant les débris du Zeppelin abattu le 5 Mai 1916  
The crowd looking at the remnants of the Zeppelin destroyed on May 5 th 1916

Crowds inspect the remains of Zeppelin LZ-85 in front of the White Tower



Printer:  
Guionie et Cie, Toulouse  
No 76

(\*) 20.5.1917



Edit. Rollet, Lyon

76 SALONIQUE  
La Tour-Blanche et le Zeppelin — The white tower and the Zeppelin

Assembled skeleton of Zeppelin LZ-85 in front of the White Tower