

COLLABORATIVE ONLINE RESEARCH PROJECT

Consuls of “THE DARDANELLES” and “GALLIPOLI”

Part 2 - GALLIPOLI (Gelibolu), Turkey

(Updated Version no: 4 – February 2013)

(Continuation from File 1 – “the Dardanelles”)

Gallipoli in the 19th Century

Throughout the 19th century, the town of Gallipoli (Gallipolis / Callipolis Καλλιπολις / Καλλιπολη) gradually declined in importance and there were fewer consulates there than at the Dardanelles. Some of the reasons are mentioned in a report (1861) by the Acting British Vice-consul (Edgar Whitaker) at Gallipoli, as below:

“The port of Gallipoli, situated on the European coast at the eastern entrance of the Straits of the Dardanelles, enjoys from its geographical position several important advantages, both commercial and strategical. Its commercial advantages are - a healthy climate, a position directly on the marine high-road between eastern and western Europe, and a port superior to any on the Rumelia coast between the capital and Salonica. It has always been regarded as the key, in a military point of view, to European Turkey. ... (From) occupation by the allied armies (French, British) during the Crimean war ... arises the decadence of Gallipoli, its diminished population, its ruined and deserted streets, its dwindling commerce and impoverished inhabitants. Most palpable causes exist for all these, and (if) those causes (were) removed, Gallipoli would speedily recover, and shortly become second only to Constantinople in commercial importance. There was more commerce here before the war than after. The cause of this is that during that period of feverish excitement when the largest profits derivable from any ordinary trade were paltry in comparison to those made by supplying the commissariat; numbers of adventurers flocked to this place, and the local traders, seeing that they rapidly enriched themselves, neglected their former affairs and endeavoured to become rich also. The unexpected conclusion of peace mined most of these men: those who acquired wealth sought a more civilized residence, the strangers departed with the troops, and thus Gallipoli was kept with its former trade upset, its merchants ruined, and its poorer classes deprived of the adventitious means of subsistence which their occupation afforded them. The commercial existence of Gallipoli was thus reduced to a mere spark, which the crisis of 1857 served well nigh to extinguish, and consequently 1858, 1859, and 1860 were years of almost total stagnation, the effects of which, upon the country, were rendered more severe by the bad harvests of those years. Between the close of the war and the end of 1860, the exports from this port to the United Kingdom were *nil*, and the direct imports also *nil*.”

There were also several outbreaks of plague (see Turner’s account under “Britain” below) and cholera. The following mentions a cholera epidemic raging in Thrace, including Gallipoli: “L’influenza si estendeva nella Romelia, infuriava principalmente ad Andrinopoli, Gallipoli e Rodosto.” (*Della Colera Indica. Lorenzo Martini. 1831*) There was an outbreak of cholera among the troops stationed at Gallipoli in July-August 1854, mentioned in official correspondence held in UK archives.

Another reason for Gallipoli’s decline was the tightening of regulations for ships before they could proceed to Istanbul, entailing the procurement of a firman from the sultan or pasha. All ships, merchantile or men-of-war, were first required to stop at Çanakkale to show their firman. This requirement first began to make itself felt after about 1808, perhaps due to the Admiral Duckworth’s forced passage of the Straits in 1807.

The “Straits Question” over control of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles was the hot-button issue of the 19th century. Great Power rivalry led to a succession of agreements. These included the Treaty of

Hunkar-Isekelesi (July 1833), Anglo-Turkish Trade Convention of Balta Liman (August 1838), London Straits Convention (July 1841), Treaty of Paris and Straits Convention (March 1856), and Treaty of London (March 1871). These agreements all included provisions about shipping.

Here are two typical accounts of ships waiting for their firman:

1. (At Tschana-kalesi) ... dwells the Pasha of the Dardanelles, from whom every Turkish vessel that passes into the Archipelago from the sea of Marmora must obtain a sanctioning firman, which, however, for foreign ships of war, must be fetched from Constantinople—whence it happens, that these frequently lie at anchor here days together. ... The Pasha of TschanaKalessi had sent off a Tatar by the road of Gallipoli and Selivria to Constantinople, to fetch from thence a firman to enable the ship to pass the forts. (*St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Napoli di Romania in 1833 and 1834. Friedrich Tietz. 1836*)
2. “Our vessel was detained off Chanak for twenty-four hours, awaiting a “firman” to proceed to Constantinople, for which a telegram had been sent from Syra by way of Athens. ... The long-expected “firman” having arrived, the *Frolic* was at once got under weigh, and proceeded up the picturesque channel of the Dardanelles, passed Gallipolis, steamed rapidly over the Sea of Marmora, and about noon of the following day, August 8th, anchored in the Thracian Bosphorus in front of the city of Stamboul at the mouth of the Golden Horn.” (*Our admiral's flag abroad: The cruise of Admiral D.G. Farragut. J. E. Montgomery, 1869*)

Another reason for there being fewer consulates at Gallipoli was that, for some countries during some periods, Gallipoli was under the jurisdiction of that country’s consulate at Istanbul, the Dardanelles, or possibly Enos/Enoz (nowadays “Enez”). This was the case for France, Britain, Russia and perhaps others.

Enos was once the main port of Andrinople (Edirne) where goods arriving from the Mediterranean were transhipped on the Maritza to reach Edirne, the old capital of the Ottoman Empire, at the crossroads of the main trading routes of that time. The significance of Enos decreased after the earthquake of Feb. 5, 1751 when the greater part of Adrianople was destroyed. “Enos, at the mouth of the Maritza, is properly the sea-port of Adrianople. It formerly admitted large vessels but due to a sand-bank having accumulated it is now accessible only to vessels of comparatively small burden. Manufactures are inconsiderable; however, it has a pretty extensive commerce, principally carried on by Greek merchants.” (*J. R. M’Culloch. 1846*)

Early references to consulates

The following source says there were only two vice-consuls in Gallipoli in 1826, Austria and Denmark: “Gallipoli. Città marittima della Turchia Europea nella Romania vicino ai Dardanelli. Vi sono i Vice-Consoli dell’Austria e della Danimarca.” (*Dizionario ragionato e generale della statistica europea. Estore Lanzani, 1826*) However, no evidence has yet been found of Danish consular representation at Gallipoli.

Edmund Spencer, travelling though the town in 1850, found a vice-consul for Britain, Russia, France, and Austria. These are all verified in the following notes.

Tenedos-Kumkale-Cape Baba

The island of Tenedos (now “Bozcaada”) has not been included in this project. Consular agents were usually local Greek merchants. Although the island is small, it was a regular stopover for ships passing through the area and its location near the entrance to the Dardanelles Straits ensured it considerable strategic importance throughout history. The Venetians built a large castle there, which still stands. The following countries had a consular agent or vice-consul on Tenedos in Ottoman times: United States, Austria, Britain, Canada, France and Italy. There may have been others. Many shipping

agencies had offices in the harbour. Chandler, for example, notes on the island in 1864-65 that “we received from the French consul, a Greek with a respectable beard, a present of grapes”.

The British appear to have had consular agents at several other locations near the Dardanelles that were convenient for shipping. Enos (Enez) is one, quite near Gallipoli but possibly the responsibility of the consulate at Adrianople (Edirne). Kumkale (various spellings) is another, at the mouth of the Dardanelles where ships often stopped to take on supplies. Cape Baba (Cape Lecton, Babakale) appears to have had an agent at one time under the jurisdiction of the Smyrna (Izmir) consulate. Other countries may have had agents similarly situated.

Jews in Gallipoli

The following source may be slightly misleading: “In 1853, Hadji Hasdal Varon represented France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Denmark, and the United States as consular agent.” (*jewishencyclopedia.com*) This information comes from the 1925 edition of the Jewish Encyclopaedia under the entry for “Gallipoli”. It is quite possible that Varon was consular agent for France but not a united Italy (though perhaps for individual states). Portugal and the United States are also possible, Austria is unlikely, and the situation of Denmark is unknown at present. Hasdai Varon and Moise M. Varon are listed as committee members of the Alliance Israelite Universelle (AIU) for Gallipoli in 1884. “S. Varron” is listed in the “Indicateur Ottoman” and “Indicateur Oriental” directories of 1881, 1883 and 1885 as dragoman for Denmark at the Dardanelles. The *Annuaire Oriental* directories for 1910-14 list various Varon members - Abraham, Salomon et fils, Jacob, Mardochee, Yermia M. et fils - as merchants at the Dardanelles, not Gallipoli, and S. Em. Bohor Varon as rabbi at the synagogue in Çanakkale. Also misleading is the use of “consular agent” in the same source (*jewishencyclopedia.com*) for the Dardanelles, based on the printed edition of the encyclopedia for 1912: “Members of the three chief Jewish families, the Sedaccas, Gormezanos, and Taraganos, represent foreign powers as consular agents.” These families were actually consuls and vice-consuls at one time, then later dragomans.

“In the earthquake of 9 August 1912, the Jewish quarter of Gallipoli was completely destroyed.” (*Gallipoli Jewry Heritage site*) The same source lists Ellis Island records of Jewish families who migrated to America 1906-1923, a total of 109 individuals. The Abolafia, Yohai, Habib, Varon, Leal, Kirido, Hallio and Louna families are named as born in Gallipoli. The Habib and Abolifia families are listed as born at the Dardanelles.

Gallipoli, Turkey v Gallipoli, Italy

It is important to differentiate Gallipoli in Turkey from the port of Gallipoli in Italy, which lies on the Gulf of Taranto in the mainland province of Lecce. Prior to unification in 1861, the city was within the Kingdom of Naples, also known as the “Kingdom of Sicily” or “Kingdom of the Two Sicilies”.

Consulates are listed in the following order:

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|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Austria-Hungary | 10. Portugal |
| 2. Belgium | 11. Russia |
| 3. Britain | 12. Spain |
| 4. Denmark (no record) | 13. Sweden and Norway |
| 5. France | 14. Sweden |
| 6. Prussia / Hanse Towns / Germany | 15. United States of America |
| 7. Greece | 16. Venice |
| 8. Holland | 17. Genoa |
| 9. Italy | |

1. Austria-Hungary

Year/Years	Name	Title	Source
1791-1809	Nicola Chialli	HVK	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1822	Nicol. Rossi	Vice-consul	Hof –und Staats. 1822
1824	Nikolaus Rossi	Vice-consul	Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes, 1824, p. 219
1825	Nikolaus Rossi	Vice-consul	Kaiserlich-königlicher Schematismus des Erzherzogthum Österreich ob der Enns, 1825, p. 30
1826	Rossi	v.c.	Almanach de Gotha, 1826, p. 83
1827	(vacant - unbesetzt)		
1834	Gabriele Zumble		Almanacco provinciale della Dalmazia, 1834
1836	Hr. G. Zumble	Agent	Giornale del Lloyd Austriaco. Allgemeine Zeitung, 1836
1836	Gabriele Zumble	Agente consolare	Almanacco per le provincie sogette al I. R. governo di Venezia, 1836
1840	Rossi	vc.	Almanach de Gotha, 1840, p.101/102
1841	G. Zumble	agent	Austria oder Oesterreichischer Universal-Kalender. Hrsg. von Joseph Salomon. 1841
1841	Zumble	agent	(see below)
1846	Gabriel Zunilli	HVK	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1846	Gabriel Zumble	(consul)	Mitteilungen des Osterreichischen Staats archivs, 1974
1838-Okt. 1856	Dr. Johann Muller	HKA	Österreich in Istanbul, 2010
1851	Dr. Josef Muller	Konsular-Agent	(“Josef” later corrected to “Johann”)
1853	Dr. Johann Muller	Konsular-Agent	
1853	Dr. Joh. Muller	Consular-agiente	Verordnungsblatt... 1853
1854	Dr. Johann Muller	Consular-Agent	
1856	Dr. Joh. Muller	Consular-agiente	Hof- und Staats... 1856
Okt. 1856	A. C. Siderides	Gt	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1857-1891	A. C. Siderides	HKA	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1860?	Antonios Sideridis	(?)	(see below)
1862		consular-agentien	Osterreichs Consularwesen, J. Piskur, 1862
1866	A. C. Siderides	Consular agentie	Hoff- und Staats, 1866
1867	A. C. Siderides	temporary Consular agent (prov.)	Austria, Jg. 19, Nr. 30, 27.07.1867, p. 856
1868	A. C. Siderides	Consular agent	Hof- und Staatshandbuch des Kaiserthumes Österreich, 1868, p.145
1874	Siderides A. C.	C. A.	
1877	A. C. Siderides	Consulargent	Austria Statistisches Departement, 1877
1878	AC Siderides	Consularagent	Nachrichten über industrie... K.K. Handels-ministerium, 1878
1880	A. C. Siderides	Consularagent	Statistischen departement im K.K. Handels-ministerium, 1880
1883	AC Sido-rides	agente consolare	Gazzetta ufficiale del regno d'Italia.

		austro-ungarico	1883
1881-1893	A. C. Siderides	Consular agent	IOT 1881, 1883, Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.), IO 1885, 1888, AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93
1890	Endunaki Selirey	Vice-consul	Edirne Vilayet Salname, 1890
1894-1895	T. Siderides	Consular agent	AO 1894, 1895
1895	Themistokles Siderides	prov. Gt	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1896-1914	Th. Siderides (T. / Them. / Themistokles / Themistocles)	Consular agent (prov. gerent)	AO 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914, other sources: 1908, 1910, 1914
1904-1905	F. Siderides	(consular agent)	Hof –und Staats
1.4.1915-12.11.1918	Themistokles Siderides	HKA	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010

Overview: There is some uncertainty about the early years. Chialli may have been only at the Dardanelles, not Gallipoli. Rossi seems to have stopped being consul at Gallipoli when he was appointed British consular agent at Enos in 1825 (but reappears at Gallipoli in 1840). Zumble / Zumble / Zunilli may be the same person. From the 1850s onwards, the sequence is clear: Muller (also vice-consul for Prussia), A. C. Siderides, then Themistokles Siderides.

Notes re Austria-Hungary:

- **Enos:** This town is on the Gulf of Saros, not far from Gallipoli. Also known as “Ainos”, it is now called “Enez”. An honorary consular agency for Austria-Hungary was established in 1823, which was vacant after 1834 and closed in 1848.
- **Gallipoli-Italy** - Gallipoli in Neapolitanischen (Provinz Lecce). (*Römische historische Mitteilungen. Österreichisches Kulturinstitut in Rom. 2002. p. 528*):
 - Joachim Cavalieri HVK 1785-1814.
 - Nicola Serafino Rossi HVK 30 Nov. 1814-1818.
 - Nicolo Russi HVK 24 Aug. 1818-1824.
 - Angelo Preve HKA 28 Dez. 1844-1856.
 - August Preve HKA 1858-1860.
 - Franz de Lucca HKA 1867-14 Mai 1908 d. Geb. 10 Juli 1842.
- Some consuls listed (even in reputable sources) at Gallipoli-Turkey were in fact at Gallipoli-Italy. These include: Joachim Cavallieri/Cavalieri (c. 1778-1812), Angelo Preve (c. 1846-1856), and Bartolomeo Ravenna (1836).
- Sources for some information in the above table, where the source is not quoted, are as follows: Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes / Hof- und Staats-Handbuch des Kaiserthumes Österreich / Hof- und Staats-Handbuch der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie / Verordnungsblatt Österreichisches Handelsministerium / Allgemeines Beamtenadressbuch/Handbuch des Consulatswesens.

Consuls of Austria-Hungary in chronological order:

- **Nicola Chialli:** Probably at the Dardanelles (Sultanieh), not Gallipoli. His date of death is given in one source as 10.3.1809.
- **Rossi:** “Nikolaus Rossi” appears as “Nicolaus Rossi” in some sources. Also, “Nicola Rossi”.
- **Rossy:** Nicolas/Nicholas Rossy was appointed consular agent for Britain at Enos (now “Enez”) in June 1825. According to various official British sources, he was consular agent at Enos in 1847-48, 1850, 1853, 1858. He is listed as a “Foreigner”. A relationship to John Rossy, appointed British vice-consul at Enos from 13 December 1855, can be presumed.
- **Nicholas Rossy:** Apptd CA at Enos Jun 1825. Nicholas Rossy CA 1850 Y. Nicolas Rossy 1835. (*Wilson, October 2010*)

- **Zumbe:** “Gallipoli, nella Romelia – Gabriele Zumbe.” (*Almanacco provinciale della Dalmazia per l'anno 1834*)
- **Zumble:** “Gallipoli, nella Romelia – Agente consolare, Zumble Gabriele” (*Almanacco per le provincie soggette al I. R. governo di Venezia: per l'anno bisestile 1836*). Venice was ruled by Austria at this time.
- **Zumble:** “THE piano forte was invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717, and the first instrument was made in London, in 1776, by a German named Zumble.” (*The Home, 1857*)
- **Zumble:** “wij uit voor Gallipoli, waar de voorkomende Heer zumble, Oostenrijksch Agent, ons bijzonde (Lijzondee) vriendelijk in zijn huis ontving, en ook de beleefde Muetzelim mij het zijne aanbood. Gallipoli, bij plimius onder den naam van Callipolis (de schoone stad) vermeld, was onder de...” (*Het noorden en het oosten: Reisherinneringen. Jan van's Gravenweert. 1841. p. 52/53*)
- **Zunilli:** The name may be “Zounille” or another spelling.
- **Zumble:** The family name was probably “Zumbe” but with variations existing of Zumble / Zumble, etc. Relative of Carl Zumbe?
- **Muller:** See also “Prussia”.
- **Antonios (K.) Sideridis** (Αντώνιος Σιδερίδης) may be “A. C. Siderides” or his father.
- **Sideridis:** (1) “... Herrn **Antonios Sideridis** dorthin ... vier von **Sideridis** ... athenischen Zeitung ... in **Gallipoli**... Mittheilung Newtons als in **Gallipoli** befindlich in Gerhards archäologischem Anzeiger 1854 ... Realgymnasium von Ostern 1862 bis Ostern 1863 gehalten werden sollen (Hamburg, 1862) ... dass die Originale sich im Hause des Herrn **A. Sideridis** zu **Gallipoli** befanden ... Dieselben wurden von einem Herrn **Antonios Sideridis** dorthin geschenkt und...” (*Reise auf den Inseln des Thrakischen Meeres. Alexander Conze. 1860. p. 61.*) (2) “Charalambos Gounaris, Ioannis Koutsostylianos, les frères Kostis et Pavlos Dostoglou et **Antonios K. Sideridis**. ... dans toute la région et père des médecins Dimitrios et Georgios sera un des bienfaiteurs des lettres à Gallipoli.” (*La communauté grecque de Gallipoli, Thrace orientale, 1821-1860. 2002*) (3) “Dieselben wurden von einem Herrn **Antonios Sideridis** dorthin geschenkt und zwar zusammen mit einem angeblich ... Es ist dort ausdrücklich bemerkt, dass die Originale sich im Hause des Herrn A. Sideridis zu Gallipoli befanden.” (*Reise auf der Insel Lesbos. Conze. 1982*)
- **A. C. Siderides:** According to “Osterreich in Istanbul” (2010), he was appointed 12.5.1857 and died 1.10.1891.
- **Siderides:** In addition to the references above, “A. C. Siderides” is listed as “cons. agent” (consular-agentie) in 1866, 1875, 1878, and 1880. Prior to this, “M. Sitrises” was consular agent for Britain in 1853 and “Herr Siderides” was Lloyd’s agent in 1858. He was Lloyd-Agent (seit 1844) according to *Osterreich in Istanbul* (2010). Several generations of this family were involved in commerce at Gallipoli during the 19th century and up to 1914.

2. Belgium

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1856		Consul	(see below)
c. 1859-62	Edgar Whitaker	Acting vice-consul	Foreign Office List, 1872
1860	Muller (F.)	Vice-consul, 22 avril 1860	Pasinomie, 1860
1860-61	F. Muller	vice-consulat honoraire	(see below)

Overview: An appointment of short duration, possibly related to the FW Calvert issue at the Dardanelles.

Notes re Belgium:

- “Gallipoli (Gelibolu) vice-consulat honoraire. 1860-61 Muller. Pers. 1.066” (*Guide des sources de l'histoire d'Afrique du Nord, d'Asie et d'Océanie conservées en Belgique. Vandewoude, Vanrie. Archives generales du Royaume. 1972*)

- “La Belgique reçoit de la Turquie des fruits, des graines oléagineuses, des grains, des huiles d'olive, des laines, de la garance, des noix de galle, etc. pour une valeur d'environ 5 millions. Elle exporte dans cet Empire ... Nous avons des consuls à Salonique, Bukharest, **Gallipoli**, Constantinople, Trébizonde, Smyrne et Jérusalem.” (*Description géographique, commerciale et industrielle du globe au point de vue belge. Gant. Emmanuel Soudan. 1856*)
- “F. Muller, vice consul à Gallipoli.” “Par arrêté royal, en date du 18 février 1861, démission honorable des fonctions de vice-consul de Belgique à Gallipoli a été accordée, sur sa demande, au sieur Muller (F.).” (*Moniteur belge: journal officiel. Belgique. 1861*) F = Felix? Friedrich?

3. Britain

Year/Years	Name	Title	Source
1798		Consul	Twedell (see below)
1812	a Jew	Vice-consul	Turner, William (1820)
c. 1820-30	Cohen	Consular agent	(see below)
1853	M. Sitrides (Σιδεριδης)	Consular agent	Newton, Charles Thomas, 1865
1855	Calvert, Edmund	britischer Konsul	Karl Marx
1857-1860	Richard John William Abbott	Consular agent then Vice-consul	Gunning (2009)
1861	R. J. W. Abbott	Unpaid vice-consul / consular agent	Mercantile Navy List, 1861
1859-1862	Edgar Whitaker	Acting Vice-consul	(see below)
1864-1868	David Steuart (Stewart) Ogilvy	unpaid vice-consul	(see below)
1868-1871	Amilcar Odoni	Acting unpaid vice-consul	Foreign Officer List, 1877. (see below)
1881-1898	Amilcar Odoni	Vice-consul	IOT 1881, 1883, Almanach de Gotha 1882 (supp.), IO 1885, 1888, AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898
1898	William Grech	Vice-consul	Foreign Office List, 1906
1900-1914	William Grech	Vice-consul	AO 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914
1911	W. Grech	Vice-consid.	Almanack, Joseph Whitaker, 1911
1921	(none)	Vice-consul	AO 1921

Overview: Before 1857, Britain had a consular agent at Gallipoli. Cohen was one, and preceding him possibly Tarragano (see Dardanelles-Britain). (Britain also had a consular agent at Enos, first Nicolas Rossy then John Rossy.) During the Crimean War (1854-56) Gallipoli was under the jurisdiction of Frederick William Calvert at the Dardanelles. From 1857 onwards we find a succession of vice-consuls beginning with Abbott (about whom there is some confusion) followed by Whitaker, Ogilvy, Odoni and Grech.

Notes re Britain:

- **Edward Major:** (1) “There was a Edward Major, efq. who was vice consul at Gallipoli, during Oliver's (Oliver Cromwell's) protectorate; he was ill used by the Cadee, for which that magistrate, upon complaint, was removed. (1784) (2) Major, Edward, **vice-consul at Gallipoli**, ill used by the Cadee ... MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES, Vol. xxxii. TV/sY last was of the 5th of October advifeing, that one Edward Major, a **vice-consull p. 15. at Galleppolla** haveinge some pretence made upon him by the cadde of that place, came up to the porte, and gets a command from the vizere unto the cadde, wherein he commands the

cadde to lay aside those his pretences: instead of giving obedience thereunto, hee causes the man to be layd downe before him, and beaten with 79 blowes; and afterwards afterwards put him into the hand of the subbasha, who kept him fume tyme after a A. D. 1655. prisoner, and forced him to pay fiveteene crownes, according to the custome of the C/"VNJ country."

- "Consuls were appointed in major trade centres in order to represent their interests, and vice-consuls in less important places. Among these were two Jews: **Sabbetai and Israel Taragano** in **Gallipoli** and the Dardanelles, 1753-1816." (*Jewish historical studies: transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England. Vol. 29. 1988*)
- "**Israel Terragano** - Consul at the Dardanelles, **Gallipoli**, Tenedos and dependencies." (*Corporate Identity and Entrepreneurial Initiative: the British Levant Company in the Ottoman Empire (1790s-1820s). Dr. Despina Vlami. Academy of Athens*)
- A letter written by John Twedell in 1798 about the British consul at Gallipoli, at whose house he stayed, says "Our consul is not a warm man, and consequently, his house was a cold one ... he is now near eighty." (*Remains of the late John Tweddell. John & Robert Tweddell, 1815*)
- **(Cohen?)** "The next morning, at six, we ... sailed down the barren coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, at the rate of four knots an hour. At noon we were eight miles to the west of Marmora, whose mountains, though by no means high, were sprinkled with snow. At 4 pm we entered the Hellespont, and at a quarter before ten, anchored at Gallipoli. (Thursday, February 23rd.) At a quarter before six, Meyer and I walked a little about Gallipoli, the port of which is protected by a mole and a castle, that appear to be Genoese. The city, which is large, consists of miserable houses, and dirty streets. I went to the house of **our vice-consul, a ragged Jew**, by whom I was conducted to a Greek, who had a small square basso relievo ... The consul told me that **Gallipoli formerly contained 12,000 houses**, but that within the last three years, owing to the **wars of Servia**, and the **pirates and robbers of Thrace**, whose outrages compelled the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to seek a safer residence, it had been increased to 16,000, of whom the greater part were Greeks; and that the Jews, and Franks, and Armenians, did not amount to more than 200 souls: that in the **violent plague** of the autumn of 1812, there died here 2,500 Turks: that the inhabitants grew a little corn in the environs, but not enough for a quarter of the population of the city. At half past seven we left Gallipoli with a moderate breeze from the northeast, and soon lost sight of that city and Lampsacus." (*Journal of a tour in the Levant. Vol 2. William Turner. 1820. p.6.*)
- **(Cohen?)** "**A Jew in Gallipoli is agent to the British consul in the Dardanelles.** At the time of our arrival he was in the deepest affliction for the loss of his son, a very fine young man, who had died only two days before of an epidemic disorder that was carrying off numbers of the inhabitants. I thought my presence could not be acceptable at such a time; I therefore, by advice of John, went to the agent's cousin. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and that all the family were in bed, the bolts of the doors were immediately withdrawn by the magical effect of John's voice." (*Narrative of a journey across the Balcan. Keppel. 1831*)
- **Siderides**: "On arriving at Gallipoli we found that quiet town in an usual bustle. The Pacha of the Dardanelles had arrived with a numerous suite to visit the governor. The tacticoes still lined the streets, and the authorities were marching to the palace to pay their respects to this high dignitary of the Porte; the Mahometans and the Moullahs, in their gala costume, were to be seen in one direction; the Greeks, with their papas and bishop, in his canonical robes, in another. These, intermingled with **Consuls and Vice-consuls** in the uniform of their respective countries, contributed to render the scene at once animated and picturesque. One of the smartest and best-looking among the number was the **English Vice-consul**, in his gay cocked hat and consular uniform, throwing completely in the shade the more dingy colour of either the Russian, the French and the Austrian. **I found our Vice-consul to be a Greek by birth**, a substantial merchant of the town, and although he does not receive any salary from the Government, he welcomed me with all the warmth of a countryman, and insisted I should exchange the miseries of the han for a room at his own private residence." (*Travels in European Turkey, in 1850. Edmund Spencer*)

- The following three extracts give a good idea of the personality of **Frederick William Calvert**; his duties during the Crimean War of 1854-56, the manner in which he carried them out, and the value with which he was regarded by British authorities on the spot.
- **Frederick William Calvert (1)**: “The French came first, and like all first-comers, they are the best served. When the "Golden Fleece" came in on Thursday night there was no pilot to show her where to anchor, and it was nearly an hour ere she ran out her cable in nineteen fathoms water. No one came off to her, for it was after midnight, and there was something depressing in this silent reception of the first British army that ever landed on the shores of these straits. As we entered the portals of the Dardanelles, and rushed swiftly up between its dark banks, we tried to discern the outline of the villages on its shores. The sentinels on the forts and along the ridges challenged loudly—shouting to each other to be on the alert—the band of the Rifles all the while playing the latest fashionable polkas, or making the rocks acquainted with "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen." But all these things ceased at Gallipoli, and when morning came we only felt sorry that nature had made it a desirable place for us to land at. The tricolor was floating right and left, and the blue coats of the French were well marked on shore, the long lines of bullock carts stealing along the strand towards their camp making it evident that they were taking care of themselves. As it happened, **our active, intelligent, and able Consul** had gone down to the towers of the Dardanelles to look for us, but we had escaped him in the dark. The first thing that happened after the visit of the commissaries was characteristic. The General desired to send for the **Consul**, but the only way of doing so was by water, and the only vessel available for the purpose was a small Turkish Imperial steamer near us. The **Consul's dragoman**, a grandlooking Israelite, prepared to go on the expedition, but the engineer on board had just managed to break his leg. He therefore requested the loan of our engineer, as no one could be found to undertake the care of the steamer's engines, and, after a successful cruise, he returned in the evening with the **Consul, Mr. Calvert**, on board. Now, will it be credited, that no instructions whatever were sent to the **Consul** to prepare for the reception of this force at Gallipoli? The only steps taken by the authorities were to send two commissary officers, without interpreters or staff, to the town a few days before the troops actually landed, to make provision for them. These officers could not speak the language, nor were they furnished with any facilities for making themselves intelligible; their proceedings, therefore, in all matters of purchase, hire, or contract, were necessarily very slow, and, considering the pressure of the French demands, it is very wonderful they were so successful. However, **the English Consul was, fortunately, a man of energy**; he came to Gallipoli, and found the French had literally got hold of the town from the Turkish Council. It is affirmed here, indeed, that so vigorously did General Canrobert speak in making requisitions for his army, that the Pasha asked him whether the French were come as allies to assist, or to treat them as a conquered province. The story further goes that General Canrobert next day sent an aid-de-camp to the Pasha, to say that he was a soldier, and in command of an army, and had perhaps spoken too warmly; and that the Pasha (Roostum) replied, that he too was a soldier, and had been in command of an army, but that he never could have considered these circumstances justified the use of such language. This by way of parenthesis. **Mr. Calvert** went to the Turkish Council, reminded them that there were British troops yet to come, and succeeded in having half of the quarters in the town reserved to him for their use. Next day he visited and marked off the houses; but on his return the French authorities said they had made a mistake as to the portion of the town they had handed over to him, and he of course had to yield and give them up. They have the Turkish part of the town, close to the water, with an honest and favourable population; the English have got the Greek quarter, further up the hill, and perhaps the healthier, with dexterous tradesmen, and a population which hates them bitterly, and regards them as foes quartered on them by force of arms.” (*The War: from the Landing at Gallipoli to the Death of Lord Raglan. W. H. Russell. 1855*)
- **Frederick William Calvert (2)**: “I will now go to Gallipoli. Captain Wrottesley was examined, who first went to Gallipoli, and who spoke as to the state of things there; he was asked, "Was any interpreter provided for Mr. Commissary Smith, who was acquainted with the country and the localities? — There was no interpreter; Mr. Calvert received his orders from the ambassador to assist Mr. Smith. **Mr. Calvert is consul at the Dardanelles**, is he

not? - Yes. Do you know the distance from Gallipoli to the Dardanelles? - Thirty miles by water. Do many vessels arrive at the Dardanelles from England engaged in commerce? - I do not know; not from England, I suspect. Are you aware whether Mr. Calvert's duties at the Dardanelles are very considerable? - I do not know exactly; there are a great number of, not English ships, but a great number of Ionian ships that gave him a great deal of trouble; their crews do. In fact, Mr. Calvert carries on the consular duties at the Dardanelles? - Yes. Was he continually at Gallipoli? - He was at Gallipoli for about six or seven days, it might be ten, before the arrival of the troops. Upon the expected arrival of the French and English troops, the Turkish Government decided upon forming a Turkish commission, which was sent to Gallipoli to provide for the wants of both forces; and Mr. Calvert, I fancy, did receive orders from the ambassador to attend them. Had the French any interpreter or commissary especially sent out for that purpose? - No; he was a native of the place. Mr. Calvert speaks many languages, does he not? - He speaks Turkish very well, I understand, and he is a man of great consideration in those parts, and he has great influence with the Turkish authorities, being a man of wealth, and having resided a long time there. The army that was landed at Gallipoli was entirely dependent upon Mr. Calvert, was it not? - I should think very much so; and where he was, of course, the commissariat would have been perfectly helpless without Mr. Calvert. Mr. Calvert was consul at the Dardanelles, which is 25 or 30 miles from Gallipoli? - The answer I have to give is that the special function of the Commissary-general is to foresee and provide for the wants of the army, and to arrange and combine on a large scale: that is his peculiar *metier*, the duty of his position, and that Commissary-general Filder did in a very admirable manner. But this duty is one of immense volume, labour, and anxiety; and, unless the Commissary general is borne with, and supported and encouraged by the leading officers of the army, it is impossible that he can properly perform his duty.” (*House of Commons Papers. 1855. p. 97*)

- **Frederick William Calvert (3):** “Had it not been for **our excellent Consul, Mr. Calvert**, I do not know what our troops would have done on reaching Gallipoli. He had to provide them with quarters, to look after their commissariat, and to be the organ of communication with the local authorities. It is fortunate we had such a Consul on the spot. The Committee is probably not well aware of the multifarious duties which are imposed upon a British Consul in the East, and of the nature of the requirements which he is expected to possess. He is a judge, both in civil and criminal suits, and is called upon to adjudicate upon every variety of case from a murder to a divorce. He must be a diplomatist and politician, and he is the political agent at the petty court of a pasha. He must be well versed in commercial and maritime law, as he is the authority to which merchants and seamen must apply, and he is generally the agent of Lloyd's. He must speak with fluency half a dozen languages, and, add to all this, he is expected to entertain, at a salary of 2502. a year, from which all manner of deductions in the way of Foreign Office agency and income tax are made, every traveller who chances to visit his district. He must, indeed, be a phenomenon—and **Mr. Calvert may fairly be quoted as an instance of such a phenomenon. But for his services our troops would have met with great difficulties, and would undoubtedly have been exposed to great hardships.** (*Hansard's parliamentary debates. Vol. 135. Great Britain. 1855*)

Consuls of Britain in chronological order:

- **Cohen:** “Gallipoli July 1. At the Dardanelles we found the Son of the English Consul Mr Paulovitch & changed our boat. ... In the night I was alarmed by the groans of my friend but they soon passed off & we arrived safe in the morning at Gallipoli where we went to the Consular Agent Cohen, a Jew for whom Mr Paulovitch had given us a letter.” (*The journals and letters of George Finlay. 1995*) Paulovitch was consul at the Dardanelles 1822-1828.
- **Richard John William Abbott:** “ABBOTT, RICHARD JOHN WILLIAM, was appointed Chief Interpreter to the British Military Hospital at A by doe (Abydos), January 27, 1855; Secretary-Interpreter to the Military Hospital at Renkioi, May 21, 1855; First Assistant-Superintendent to the Depot of Her Majesty's Land Transport Corps, at the Dardanelles, September 10, 1855; was attached to the Consulate of the Dardanelles, as Secretary, September 1, 1856; was

appointed Consular Agent at Gallipoli, in the consular district of the Dardanelles, December 28, 1857; was raised to the rank of Unpaid Vice-Consul, July 31, 1858. Was Private Secretary to Sir Henry Lytton B'ulwer, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, from December 18, 1859, to May 20, 1860. Was Acting Consul at Monastir from May 26, till August 26, 1860. Accompanied His Highness the Grand Vizier, Kibrizli Mehmed Pacha, from Monastir to Salonica, on his tour of inspection in European Turkey in September 1860. Was Acting Vice-Consul Chancelier at Constantinople from February 9 to March 31, 1861. Was Acting First Vice-Consul at Constantinople from May 25, 1861, to February 10, 1862. Was sent to Belgrade, after the bombardment, to assist Mr. Longworth, Her Majesty's Consul-General, September 8, 1862; and was in charge of the ViceConsulship of Toultscha from April 1, 1863, till May 7, 1864." (*Foreign Office List. Hertslet. 1865*)

- **Abbott:** "Abbott, Richard J.W. (Date of death) 4 Aug. 1868." (*Foreign Office List*)
- **Richard J. W. Abbott:** Also known under different initials e.g. "Richard F. W. Abbott" or "R. S. W. Abbott". According to Allen (1999), "Richard JW Abbott worked for Frederick Calvert as British vice-consul at Gallipoli". If the *Foreign Office List* information is correct, then Abbott was at Gallipoli 1857-1860. Given the short time span between 1864 and his death in 1868, it may be misleading to say that "Subsequently he became a banker in Constantinople." (*Allen*) or "Later transferred to Damascus to concentrate on his cotton ventures?" (www.levantineheritage.com)
- **Abbott:** The Abbott's were a very large family. Confusion over their identity at Gallipoli may have arisen from two Abbott's being at Gallipoli and the Dardanelles about the same time: Richard John William Abbott in 1855-60 and William George Abbott between 1853-54 and 1858-60. Furthermore, letters (see following) were written by one or both of them seemingly from Gallipoli after 1860 when neither was actually resident at Gallipoli or the Dardanelles.
- **Abbott:** In a letter dated 26 Dec 1860, Abbott refers to himself as "Richard F.W. Abbott, vice consul at Gallipoli" and in a letter dated 13 Jan 1863 he is referred to as "Mr Richard Abbott, H.B.M. Vice Consul at Gallipoli." (www.levantineheritage.com)
- **Abbott:** "William G. Abbott 1861 (2 telegrams from Gallipoli, formerly in T/43); Mr. Abbott (unidentified) ..." "J. W. Abbott 1862 (formerly in T/57); R. Abbott 1861 (1 to Mr. Sandford, formerly in T/47); Richard J. W. Abbott 1860-64 (7; 1 to D. McDermott written on reverse of note from McDermott; some formerly in T/46, 49, 59, 69, 81); William G. Abbott 1861 (2 telegrams from Gallipoli, formerly in T/43); (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)
- **Abbott:** (1) "The British *Foreign Office List* for 1859 lists an RSW Abbott appointed Vice-Consul at Gallipoli in 1858; it would be wholly consistent with Foreign Office policy at this time to appoint a local merchant or native to fill the minor ..." (*Journal of a visit to Europe and the Levant, October 11, 1856 - May 6, 1857, Herman Melville*) (2) "Horsford mentions a certain RSW Abbott, English Vice-Consul at Gallipoli in 1858. He also writes: "perhaps this is the 'Abbot' Melville knew, or a close relative". I have not been able to identify this Abbot in any of the historical sources consulted. He may be a relative, but he is not a member of the Thessaloniki Abbot family." (*Melville Society extracts. 1985*)
- **Whitaker:** Allen (1999) notes that Whitaker took over from Abbott as British Vice-consul at Gallipoli. The dates of Whitaker's appointment (below) make it even more unlikely that either of the Abbott's were functioning as British vice-consul in Gallipoli after 1860.
- **Edgar Whitaker:** "Acting Vice-consul at Gallipoli from December 1859 till 1862, with the exception of April 1862, when he was Acting Consul at the Dardanelles. Was also Acting Vice-Consul for Belgium, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, and the United States of America." (*Foreign Office List, 1872*) From 1874 onwards, he was in Istanbul.
- **Edgar Whitaker:** "The Echo is much exercised by the arbitrary suppression of the Levant Herald, and the summary expulsion of its proprietor and editor, Mr. Edgar Whitaker, from the Sultan's dominions. ... formerly a merchant at Gallipoli, at which place, as also at the Dardanelles, he acted as Consul and Vice-Consul for..." (*Literary World, 1878*)
- **Edgar Whitaker:** According to genealogical sites (ancestry.com, tribalpages.com, werelate.com), he was born in Frome, Somerset on 26 Sept. 1831, the second of four children born between 1831-35 to Alfred Whitaker (1799-1852), Solicitor, and his second wife (his

first wife died 3 months after their marriage in 1823) Catherine Mary Woolbert (1811-1889), whom he married in 1828. Edgar Whitaker is recorded as having married in 1884 at Marlebone, London (though the marriage may have taken place in Istanbul). He died in Istanbul in August 1903. He translated and published many items, such as the following: “His highness, Prince Mirza Riza Khan, of Persia, Persian Ambassador at Constantinople, was the representative of his country at the Universal Peace Congress at The Hague, and celebrated in verse the deliberations and action of that ... His poem has been translated into many languages, the English version, herewith reproduced, being the work of Mr. Edgar Whitaker, Editor of The Levant Herald of Constantinople.” (*NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE. JULY 4, 1903*)

- **Edgar Whitaker:** We have few biographical details about Edgar Whitaker before he appears in Gallipoli in 1859 at the age of 28. He was a man of undoubted literary talents who could handle consular duties with ease. He was married to Alice Abbott (*Allen, geneanet*), daughter of Richard Abbott and Helen Maltasi (*werelate.org*). By 1885 we find Mr and Mrs Whitaker well-established in Istanbul society with Edgar as editor of the Levant Herald newspaper. The Levant Herald was started shortly after the conclusion of the Crimean War by Mr. J. C. McCoan, who sold the paper to Mr. Whitaker at the beginning of 1874. Edgar Whitaker was sentenced to 17-18 months imprisonment in 1880 for defaming a grand vizier. Was he the same person who co-authored a book with Georges Giacometti, as it seems? Edgar Whitaker died in 1903, evidenced as follows: “On the 24th, at Constantinople, Edgar Whitaker, Proprietor and Editor of the Levant Herald, and Correspondent of The Times in that city” (*Annual Register of World Events. Edmund Burke. 1904*). He may have been a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He should not be confused with the American educator, clergyman and author Edgar Whitaker Work (yes, that’s his surname) born 1862, died 1897.
- **Edgar and Alice (nee Abbott) Whitaker** did not have any children of their own but adopted their grand-niece, Eveline (Evelyn) Habdank de Gorkiewicz (Countess Eveline Alice Gorkiewicz, daughter of Count Gorkiewicz de Habdank). Her natural grandmother was Helen Louise Abbott, the eldest sister of Alice Abbott. Eveline was the “Miss Whitaker” who helped British prisoners of war escape from Constantinople during the war 1914-18. One of them was Sir Robert Paul, whom she later married. Eveline married Sir Robert Joshua Paul, 5th Bart. of Paulville, Co. Carlow in 1919 and was awarded the OBE in 1920.
- **Edgar Whitaker:** Various information about Whitaker’s time in Istanbul: (1) “... as Vice-Consul General, and Engert is to come to the embassy. ... Evening, Mr. and Mrs. James and Miss Whitaker dined with us. ... belligerent subjects; and the release of consuls. He consented to Danrea (d’Andria) of Gallipoli.” (*Dairies 1915. Morgenthau*) (2) “... notes relative to the suppression of the Levant Herald and Whitaker’s summary punishment. Whittaker meanwhile has left the city and ... because of punishment without trial for defaming a grand vizier.” (*Salt Lake Herald. 1880*) (3) “After Gallenga, I called upon Whitaker of the Levant Herald, a clever fellow, a friend of Lady Strangford’s...” (*Life of the Right Honourable William Edward Forster*) (4) “The Levant Herald on various occasions was suppressed and came out as the Eastern Express. On one occasion Mr. Whittaker, the editor and proprietor, during a period of suppression produced his Epistle to the Galatians, for which he claimed that he did not require any Government permission. He often led the censor and the Government a fine dance with his paper. ... Nothing was allowed to be reproduced from a paper published outside Turkey, unless it had been approved by the censor.” (*Forty years in Constantinople; the recollections of Sir Edwin Pears, 1873-1915*)
- **David Steuart (Stewart) Ogilvy:** “By 1890, Olivia had also met Valentine Fox, who was to become a lifelong friend. Valentine's father, Captain David Stewart Ogilvy, was a Scottish adventurer who had served in India during the 1857 rebellion, and also in the Crimea. After leaving the army he went to Turkey, where he took a post as an unpaid vice-consul at Gallipoli, supposedly on the recommendation of Gladstone, to whom he was distantly related. While in Turkey he married a Greek woman, Thalia Xanthoupolis; Elizabeth Valentine, their only child, was born in 1861. Thalia died soon afterwards; Ogilvy then married a Dutch woman, by whom he had at least two more children. In 1870 he volunteered to fight on the French side in the Franco-Prussian War, and was killed in action in November 1870.” (*Olivia Shakespear and W.B. Yeats: after long silence. John Harwood. 1989*) Note: Although the

Xanthopulo family is strongly associated with Çanakkale, there are references to (Spiro) “Xanthopulo, docteur médecin ottoman” being sent to Gallipoli during the Crimean War.

- **David Steuart (Stewart) Ogilvy:** (1) “Unpaid vice-consul at Gallipoli, Dardanelles 9 May 1864 to 7 July 1868; captain on the staff of French army Oct. or Nov. 1870. Killed by a bullet in the forehead while charging the Germans at battle of Beaune la Rolande 28 Nov. 1870.” (*Modern English biography. Vol. 2. Frederic Boase. 1897*) (2) Regarding Frederick William Calvert: “In his Consulate he kept a certain Lieutenant Ogilvie, who years after fought most gallantly in the Franco-German War, and was looked upon, after he was killed, as a sort of small national hero.” (*Life of Captain Sir Richard F. Burton. Isabel Arundell Burton. 1893*)
- “**David Stuart Ogilvie**, latterly staff captain of the French army, was the eldest son of Thomas Ogilvie of Corrimory, Inverness-shire. He had formerly been a lieutenant in the 20th Madras Native Infantry (or old 2nd Regiment), and in 1855 was captain of division in our Land Transport Corps in the Crimea. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile pursuits. These proving unfortunate, he joined the French army during the memorable war with Germany, but, though having only the nominal rank of captain, received, in the confusion consequent on military reverses, the important command of a battalion. He served with it at the defence of Paris, and led several brilliant sorties, in one of which he fell, mortally wounded. Previous to this, “ he had been attached to the army of the Loire, giving, it is said, M. Gambetta a plan of the campaign; but, as has been seen,” adds the *Elgin Oovrant*, “ he has died of his wounds, a brave and gallant soldier, which he had also showed himself to be in the Crimean war. He was then in his 39th year, and capitaine d'e'tat major of the 18th Corps d'Armee.” (*Scottish soldiers of fortune, their adventures and achievements in the armies of Europe. James Grant. 1890*)
- **Amilcar Odoni:** Born: ? Died 25 December 1898 in Gallipoli (gravestone in French Cemetery in Gallipoli). Family from **Bergamo**, Italy. English vice-Consul in Gallipoli. Married to Marie Elisabeth Pasquali (°1862) daughter of Michele Pasquali & Despina d'Andria (niece of François Auguste Michel d'Andria). His surname suggests that the family line may go back to Venice, e.g. Venetian merchant Andrea Odoni (1488-1545).
- **Amilcar Odoni:** Acting Unpaid Vice-consul from 8 July 1868 to 24 Feb 1871, when he was confirmed in that appointment. He resigned 3 June 1898. (*Foreign Office List*)
- **Amilcar Odoni:** The number of consular reports submitted by Amilcar Odoni from 1871 to 1896 suggests that his service was continuous from his appointment until his death in 1898.
- **Odoni:** Other family graves in the French cemetery in Gallipoli: (1) Alfred Odoni, son of Amilcar & Marie Odoni, died 1878, age 7 years. (2) Tancrede Odoni. (3) Frederic Odoni, died 14 January 1904.
- **William Grech:** (1) “GRECH, WILLIAM, appointed Vice-Consul at Gallipoli, Turkey, July 20, 1898. Is also Lloyd's Agent.” (2) The *Foreign Office List* also mentions in reference to William Grech: “War declared by Great Britain on Turkey November 5, 1914”, suggesting that his appointment ceased from that date. (3) GRECH, WILLIAM, for statement of services see Edition for 1921. (*Foreign office list and diplomatic and consular year book. 1928*)

4. Denmark

Notes re Denmark:

Although Almanach de Gotha directories for 1826 and 1840 list “Stanislas de Pace, vc” as vice-consul for Denmark in Gallipoli (Romanie), this is an error. He is also listed in the same 1840 directory for Gallipoli (Otranto).

5. France

Year/Years	Name	Title	Source
1685-1689	Jean-Baptiste Fabre	Consul	(see below)
1689		Consul	Brill. 1960
? (between 1821 and 1860)	Simon	Vice-consul	(see below)
1853	Hadji Hasdal Varon	Consular agent	jewishencyclopedia.com
1854	François Jean Auguste d'Andria (F. J. d'Andria)	Consular agent (from 10 April 1854)	
1854	François Jean Auguste d'Andria (F. J. d'Andria)	Vice-Consul (from 3 July 1854)	
1859	d'Andria	Ag. vice-consul	AD 1859
1861	Herr d'Andrea	französische Vice-Consul	Annalen der Verbreitung des Glaubens. 1861
1860-1864	d'Andrea	Agent Vice-consul	Annales du commerce, 1860, Annuaire de la marine, 1860, 1864
1861-1869	d'Andria	(consul)	French official sources, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1869
1870	d'Andria	ag. vice-consul	Annuaire diplomatique, 1870
1874	Charles François Jean D'Andria (Charles D'Andria)	Consular agent (from 1874)	
1877	d'Andria (Ch.)	Ag. consulaire	AD 1877
1882	Ch. d'Andria	VC	Almanach de Gotha 1882 (supp.)
1881-1888	Charles d'Andria	Consular agent	IOT 1881, 1883, IO 1885, 1888
1889-1897	D'Andria (Ch.)	Agent consulaire	Official sources 1889, 1891, 1892, 1897
1904	M. F. d'Andria	agent consulaire	Paul Fesch, 1971
1908	Charles Francois d'Andria		
1909-1913	Charles d'Andria	Vice-consul	AO 1909, 1912, 1913
1889-1921	Charles d'Andria	agent consulaire	AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1914, 1921

Overview: A French consulate briefly existed in Gallipoli, with Jean-Baptiste Fabre as consul, but closed in 1689. From that time until 1854, either a consular agent from the local population of Jews and Greeks represented France or the town was the responsibility of the vice-consulate at the Dardanelles (some examples are included in the notes below). From 1854 to 1874, François Jean Auguste d'Andria (F. J. d'Andria) (b. 1822, d. 1903) was consular agent/vice-consul. From 1874 until the 1920s, Charles François Jean D'Andria (Charles D'Andria) (b. 1846, d. 1928) occupied the post. Other members of the d'Andria family may have been acting consuls during this period (there are gaps in the 1870s) but this is not certain.

Notes re France:

- The Encyclopaedia of Islam (new edition) published by Brill says that the French consulate in Gallipoli was closed in 1689.
- **Closure of consulate:** (1) “Gallipoli, port de relâche, avait eu cependant un vice-consul, supprimé en 1689. L'ambassadeur en entretenait un aux Dardanelles où tous les bâtiments francs devaient s'arrêter, au retour de Constantinople, pour être visités par les Turcs. Ils s'assuraient surtout s'ils ne faisaient pas évader d'esclaves des galères ...” (2) “Il n'y avait pas d'échelle secondaire dépendant de Constantinople. Gallipoli avait eu un consul français sous Louis XIII, mais, bien que la ville fût grande, aucun bâtiment n'y chargea plus sous Louis XIV et le consulat fut aboli en 1689*.” (*Paul Masson. 1897, 1906*) Four years after the French consulate at Gallipoli closed (1689), a French consulate opened at the Dardanelles (1693).
- The following account is fictitious and is known to have been fabricated by the author. It is included here lest it be mistaken as an authentic source. “Plus loin, nous vîmes Maidos, grand bourg,” dans une campagne abondante en vins; et: sur le soir nous arrivâmes à **Gallipoli**. Ce détroit, long de cent lieues, présente des perspectives les plus variées. J'allai voir **le consul français de Gallipoli** pour qu'il me procurât une voiture qui me menât à Andrinople: c'étoit un rabin qui me reçut bien, ‘et me fatigua par des cérémonies minutieuses.” (*Voyage of Gemelli Carreri. 1693. 1699. Collection abrégée des voyages anciens et modernes autour du monde. Vol. 1. editör: Fr Bancarel. p. 76.*)
- “Châteauneuf au Roi; 1er septembre 1689. — Son voyage vers les Dardanelles. **Le consul de Gallipoli** lui a apporté une lettre de l'abbé Girardin. Précautions prises contre les corsaires d'Alger. Deux janissaires agas de Candie se sont ...” (*Correspondance consulaire des ambassadeurs de France à Constantinople: 1668-170X. Archives nationales. 1999*)
- “Ayant pris un Bateau le 8. je passai avant-midi à Lampsaco , & j'allai loger chez un Grec, à qui **le Consul de Gallipoli** m'avoit dit de m'adreslèr de fa part. J'en fus très bien reçu je parcourus les rues de la Ville qui n'a pas aujourd'hui trois cents maisons. J'y trouvai à peine quelques vestiges de son ancienne magnificence: point de Chapitiaux » point de Colonnes entières, si ce n'est celles de Bifalta, beau marbre rouge d'Egipte, qui soutiennent le portail d'une Mosquée; ce qui me fit juger que Gallipoli s'étoit saisi & paré de ses plus riches mate* riaux. Je n'y vis de remarquable que ceux fur lesquels se lisent les Inscriptions données, il y a long-tems, au Public par divers Voyageurs.” (*Voyages du Sr A. de La Mottraye en Europe, Asie et Afrique. Aubry de La Mottraye. 1727*)
- “En novembre 1772, Ruffin fut chargé inopinément de gérer **le vice-consulat de France aux Châteaux des Dardanelles, de Gallipoli et de Tenedos**, théâtre récent d'un événement regrettable. Le 13 novembre 1772 le vice- consul François Lazare...”
- “Roussel, **France consul in Gallipoli**, ontving in 1779 zijn patent als consul van de Republiek,” (*Per koets naar Constantinopel: de gezantschapsreis van baron van Dedem van de Gelder naar Istanbul in 1785. Tor, Schmidt. 1998*)
- « ... nous arrivâmes à Gallipoli. Ce détroit long de 100 lieues présente des perspectives les plus variées. J'allai voir **le consul Francais de Gallipoli** pour qu'il me procurât une voiture qui me menât à Andrinople: c'était un Rabirt qui me reçut bien , & me fatigua par des cérémonies minutieuses. ... *Gallipoli* ou *Gàbboléa* une lieue de circuit; elle est fans murs; ses maifons font très-basses, mais construites de pierres de taille; elles ont de beaux jardins. ... Le bazar en est grand & bien fourni de marchandises. On me cherchait en vain une commodité pour me rendre à Andrinople; & tout faisait craindre de rencontrer sur le chemin des janissaires débandés, qui assaiînaientceux qu'ils rencontraient: j': . gin entai le zele du **vice-consul** en lui persuadant que j'étais porteur de lettres importantes pours ambassadeur de Francê; meilsonge qui m'était utile sans nuire à perfonne, & pardonnable dans un pays où l'on est entouré d'ennemis foupçonneux. Cependant une occasion heureuse se présenta: un carrosse retournait à vuide à Andrinople, & j'y pris une place. » (*Collection De Tous Les Voyages Faits Autour Du Monde Par les ... Vol. 2. Jean Pierre Bérenger. 1788*)
- “... font force de voiles au sud, au milieu des cris de joie de toute la foule accourue sur le rivage. On n'eut de nouvelles formelles de la retraite des Anglais que le 4 mars, par un courrier du **consul de France à Gallipoli, Méchain**. Le 2 mars, à trois heures de l'après-midi, le minaret de Gallipoli signalait treize voiles en vue. A cinq heures, elles mouillèrent entre

Lampsaki et Nagara. Le 3, à huit heures du matin, le vaisseau-amiral, virant sur son ancre..." (Revue historique. Vol. 73. 1900. also, *La politique orientale de Napoléon. 1904*)

- **Tarragano? Gormezano?** « Nous avons traversé le détroit qui n'a pas la largeur de deux «miles, et nous sommes venus mouiller devant Gallipoli. A peine débarqué, j'*i demandé s'il n'y avait pas de **conseils francs** dans la ville. **On nous a conduits d'abord chez l'agent consulaire de Sardaigne; le consul sarde à Gallipoli est un juif issu d'une famille venue d'Espagne;** ... il nous a très-bien accueillis, mais sans nous offrir la pipe et le café, parce que nous étions au jour du sabbat. On s'est borné à nous offrir de l'eau-de-vie, ce qui n'exige ni soin ni travail, et ce qui, dans l'opinion des juifs, ne saurait porter atteinte au repos sacré du samedi. **Le consul** nous a présenté ses deux filles dont la plus âgée n'a que douze ans et doit bientôt se marier; un portrait de sa majesté sarde était suspendu au-dessus du divan; voilà, nous a dit **le consul**, le bienfaiteur et le protecteur de ma famille; il a prononcé ces paroles d'un ton fort pénétré. ... Cette vanité d'un habitant de Gallipoli m'a charmé* parce que je lui ai trouvé un caractère tout-à-fait parisien; aussi n'ai-je point refusé de payer mon tribut de louange au plus *humain*, au plus *généreux*, au plus *poli* des consuls de l'Hellespont. Après avoir écrit quelques lignes sur son album, j'ai prié **le consul sarde** de nous conduire chez **le consul de France, qui est son oncle;** les puissances chrétiennes n'ont guère dans ce pays que des Israélites pour les représenter. **Le consul de France** a la physionomie la plus vénérable que j'aie rencontrée jusqu'ici en Orient; ses cheveux blancs, son front couvert de nobles rides, m'ont fait songer dès l'abord à l'âge miraculeux et à la sagesse de Melchisédec. Après les civilités d'usage, j'ai parié au vieil israélite de l'affaire qui m'amenait auprès de lui. Aussitôt il a mandé nos mariniers de Maïta qui n'ont pas tardé à venir. J'ai chargé notre sous-officier grec d'être notre drogman et de plaider notre cause. **Le consul de France** s'est assis sur une estrade avec «on neveu **le consul sarde**. On a plaidé dans la langue turque : le patron du caïque a donné pour motif de ses prétentions la coutume où sont tes marins de longer la côte d'Europe, puis il a allégué les vents qui avaient toujours été contraires, et qui lui avaient fait perdre beaucoup de temps. Le sous-officier de Capo d'Istrias a pris la parole, et s'est étendu fort longuement sur l'obligation d'exécuter les contrats et les traités en dépit des vents contraires. Quant à l'objection tirée de la coutume qu'ont les marins de cotoyer les rivages d'Europe, notre avocat ne s'est point montré embarrassé, et son éloquence, aidée d'un peu d'érudition, n'a pas craint de remonter jusqu'aux Argonautes pour prouver que, chez les anciens, *les navires* passaient du côté de l'Asie. Je ne répondrais pas que cette partie de son discours ait été comprise ni par nos mariniers, ni par nos juges d'Israël. Enfin, quand les plaidoiries ont été terminées, **les deux consuls** ont prononcé leur sentence. ... Que pensez-vous, mon cher ami, de la justice de Gallipoli? croyez-vous que Salomon eût jugé autrement? J'ai remercié notre magistrat Israélite de sa décision. Il m'a remercié à son tour de lui avoir donné une occasion d'exercer son ministère. « Yoilà près de quarante ans, m'a-t-il dit, que je n'ai fait acte de **consul**. » **Il ajoutait que, dans sa jeunesse, on ne voyait dans l'Hellespont que des navires de France ou de Venise. Le pavillon vénitien avait été remplacé par le pavillon d'Autriche,** qui se montrait encore quelquefois; mais le pavillon français ne paraissait presque plus dans le Levant. Après le jugement rendu, nous sommes venus nous établir dans un kiosque charmant, bâti sur la mer. C'est le plus beau cote de Gallipoli et peut-être de l'Hellespont. Nousy avons déjeune avec des provisions fraîches, qu'on trouve plus abondamment dans cette ville que dans les cités de la côte d'Asie. Les Turcs.que nous avons vus au cafe, n'ont eu pour nous que des paroles bienveillantes, des procédés polis et presque affectueux. ... Après notre déjeuner, nous avons eu la visite **de nos deux consuls;** ils nous ont proposé de nous montrer ce qu'il y a de curieux dans la ville. ... **Les consuls Israélites** nous ont d'abord conduits aux bazars; chaque espèce de marchandise, chaque métier ou profession a son quartier particulier; des vases d'argent, étalés sur les boutiques, vous annoncent la rue des orfèvres; l'odeur de l'eau de rose du sérail vous avertit que vous êtes dans le quartier des parfumeurs... (*Ville de Gallipoli. Gallipoli, août 1830. Correspondance d'Orient 1830-1831. Vol 2. Michaud, Poujoulat. p. 80.*)
- “Nous attendions avec impatience notre caïque, que nous avons laissé près de l'embouchure du Praxius; le vent du nord soufflait toujours; nos mariniers n'ont pu atteindre le mouillage de Lampsaque que ce matin au lever du jour. Nous nous sommes disposés à nous embarquer de

nouveau avec l'intention de visiter les ruines de Parium, de Priapus et de Cisyque. Mais il s'est élevé entre nous et le pilote une querelle dont l'issue peut changer tout notre itinéraire. Comme les barques qui vont à Constantinople suivent ordinairement la côte d'Europe, nos mariniers refusent de nous conduire vers les côtes d'Asie. C'est en vain que nous réclamons l'exécution du marché conclu avec le pilote grec avant notre départ des Dardanelles; celui-ci ne consent à nous mener où nous voulons descendre, qu'à la seule condition que nous lui donnerons pour cela trois cents piastres de plus. Lampsaque n'a point d'autorité dont nous puissions réclamer la justice et l'appui; j'ai demandé à descendre à Gallipoli, espérant trouver un **agent consulaire de France**, qui fasse exécuter notre marché; le nom d'un consul ou agent consulaire inspire toujours quelque respect aux Grecs de ce pays qui ont souvent besoin de la protection des Francs.” (*Correspondance d'Orient 1830-1831. Michaud, Poujoulat. p. 93*)

- “In the afternoon we came in sight of the French camp at Gallipoli, spread out on one of the sloping hills of the classic land—the ancient Chereonesus. From our bows Gallipoli itself soon appeared, having the effect of two promontories, with a range of low purple hills in the background - the harbour crowded with shipping, steamers of all nations, huge, dirty transports, and magnificent three-deckers, with all colours flying, in honour of the *Caradoc*, which, having beaten us, was lying at anchor under the **odd, staring, yellow house of the French consul**. Gallipoli, which crowns the first of the two promontories, looked of some size from the shore; and on the hills inland the camps were visible, studding the slopes. The great red sun sank beneath the low line of deep blue hills; the great fourmasted ship, the *Victoria*, towing a lesser steamer, took a great sweep round the harbour, and glided forth for Stamboul.” (*Illustrated history of the war against Russia. Edward Henry Nolan. 1857*)
- “Après avoir admiré les beautés naturelles des Détroits, Genelli Careri arrive à Gallipoli peu avant le coucher du soleil. ... **Le vice-consul de France** était un certain **Simon**, juif et rabbin de son état, assez aisé puisque possédant de nombreux esclaves et, remarque Genelli Careri, ayant un mobilier en provenance d'Italie. Cependant, le vice- consul qui lui ...” (*La communauté grecque de Gallipoli, Thrace orientale, 1821-1860. 2002*)
- “Bu yerlerin metropolitleri ile Geliboluda Fransız konsolos vekili yerli Rumlardan **Niko** en mühim reisleridir.” (*Nutuk, 1934*)
- “J'ai reçu une lettre de Mr le Vice Consul de France à Dardanelles qui m'apprend que dans sa sollicitude, le Gouvernement du Sultan désirant i préserver de toute profanation le cimetière où sont ensevelis les restes des soldats français morts à l'hôpital de Nagara, a décidé que ce terrain serait clos de murs. ... **Mr Battus** (694) **qui vient ainsi que notre vice consul de France à Gallipoli**. Mr d'Andria, de recevoir la ... Battus et d'Andria l'ont été il y a quelques jours.” (*La communauté grecque de Gallipoli, Thrace orientale, 1821-1860: contribution à l'étude de l'hellénisme de l'Empire ottoman. C. Chardaloupas. 2002. p.444-445*)

Consuls of France in chronological order:

- **Jean-Baptiste Fabre**: (1) “Gallipoli: Jean-Baptiste Fabre, nommé consul le i5 septembre 1685.” (*Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive. Leroux. 1900*) (2) “J.-B. Fabre; protection accordée aux étrangers; recherche d'un sujet pour remplir le consulat de Gallipoli.” (*Inventaire des archives de la marine: Articles 48 à 63. 1964. p. 395*) (3) “Il a demandé à Fabre de rendre sa patente de consul à Gallipoli; il est nécessaire d'avoir un consul dans ce port. Il a été remboursé de ses frais de rapatriement des esclaves français.” (*Correspondance consulaire des ambassadeurs de France à Constantinople: 1668-170?. 1999*)
- **Fabre**: “trant de payer une avanie de cinq mille piastres, fur ce qu'un Armenien s'étant enyvré chez-lui, étoit tombé d'une galerie de son Palais, & resté mort fur le carreau. Et que le Resident de. Gennes s'étant sauvé fous prétexte de s'aller divertir aux Isles de Marina- - - * L ra, on avoit mis au Baigne des Escla- igg0. ves le nommé Duca Barca premier Tru- Naycmb eheman de cette République, qu'un Juis nommé Isleron, qui étoit Consul des Genoïs à **Gallipoly**, avoit donné deux mille cinq cens piastres pour ne pas avoir le même fort. Le 5. Novembre (1680?), je reçus une Lettre du Corps de la Nation Venitienne «table à Tripoli de Syrie, qui me prioit de la recevoir fous la protection de Francej mais comme elle a ici un

Representant qui est obligé de pourvoir à cela, étant une dépendance du Consulat de Venise; & sachant d'ailleurs que le Sieur Negry son Consul ou Agent, étoit engagé de plus de cinquante mille piastres de dettes, je ne crus pas me devoir engager dans cette / affaire, ni exposer mon Vice Consul à Tripoli pour les dettes du Sieur Negry. Ainsi je remerciai civilement ces Messieurs, & je donnai ordre au Sieur **Fabre mon Vice-Consul** de ne point se mêler des affaires des Venitiens, dont je connoissois trop bien les fourberies, pour ne pas prendre avec eux toutes sortes de mesures & m'en défier.” (*Mém. du chevalier d'Arvieux, contenant ses voyages à Constantinople. Vol. 6. Jean Baptiste Labat. 1735*)

- **François Jean Auguste Michel d'Andria (F. J. d'Andria)**: Born on 28 August, 1822 in Valetta (Malta) and baptised on 29 August, 1822 in the same city (La Valette, MALTE). Died at the age of 80 on 22 June, 1903 in Gallipoli and is buried in the French cemetery (Cimetière militaire français) in Gallipoli. He was the son of Joseph “Giuseppe” d'Andria (1788-1861) and Marie Missir (1797-1847), who were both born in Izmir. In 1844 he married Caroline Muller (1825-1901). The Muller family were consuls for Prussia and Germany in Gallipoli about this time. (Marriage: 26.03.1894 - Lettre de la Délégation apostolique de Constantinople le félicite à l'occasion de ses 50 ans de mariage.) On 10 April 1854, he became **Consular Agent for France in Gallipoli** and on 3 July 1854 became **French Vice-Consul in Gallipoli**. On 1 October 1874 he was appointed Vice-Consul in Rodosto (Tekirdag). On 25 October 1877, he became a French citizen (he was born a "Sardinian"). In Rodosto, he was named 1st Class Vice-Consul on 18 September 1880, then 2nd Class Consul on 9 March 1885, until 1890, and on 2 May 1891 was appointed 1st Class Consul. From July 1897 to 23 January 1899 he replaced the Vice-Consul in Rhodes, who was sick. Decorations: Chevalier de La Légion d'Honneur by French Emperor Napoleon III (16 June 1856), Medjidye IVth class by the Ottoman Sultan (25 November 1859), Cross of the Savior by the Greek government (8 July 1861), St Ann 3rd Class by the Tsar of Russia (22 February 1881), and Osmanli 4th class by the Sultan (26 September 1883). (*geneanet - Marie Anne MARANDET*)
- **Charles François Jean D'Andria (Charles D'Andria)**: Born 21 November 1846 in Buca, Izmir. Died 5 May 1928 in Beyrouth (Lebanon). Eldest son of François Jean Auguste d'Andria & Caroline Aystetter-Muller. Married to: Isabelle d'Andria (died 1880). 1874: Consular agent in Gallipoli. 1877: Consular Agent in Aydin. 1918-1920: represented the French High Commissioner in Gallipoli.

d'Andria family tree (related to Gallipoli)		
Joseph (Guisepe) d'Andria (1788-1861)		
Francois Jean Auguste Michel d'Andria (1822-1903)		Jacob (Jacques) Emmanuel d'Andria (1827-1891)
Charles Francois Jean d'Andria (1846-1928)	James Francois (Jim) d'Andria (1848-1931)	

Other d'Andria family members with certain or possible Gallipoli connections:

- **D'Andria**: some branches of the family are “**de Andria**”. Spellings such as “D'Andrea”, “Dandrea”, and “Dandria” have been found. Family connections with Sardinia and Genoa.
- (1) **Vincenzo d'Andria**, missionario, e vice-console. (2) **Vincenz. d'Andria**, venet. consul in Gallipoli (*Haus Hof-und Staats Archivs, 1868, 1873*). It is not clear for which country he was consul and whether it was Gallipoli-Italy or Gallipoli-Turkey. However, he may fill a brief time gap (1870-1874) between “F. J. d'Andria” and “Charles D'Andria”, if there was one.
- **D'Andria, Jacques**, négociant, armateur de Gallipoli (Turquie). (*Biographie niçoise ancienne et moderne... 1973*)
- **Jacob "Jacques" Emmanuel d'ANDRIA** 1827-1891. Birth 2 June 1827 - Smyrne (Izmir), TURQUIE. Died 7 June 1891 - **Gallipoli**, Dardanelles, TURQUIE, age at death: 64.

Négociant. Parents: Joseph "Giuseppe" d'ANDRIA 1788-1861. Marie MISSIR 1797-1847. Married to Augustine, Claire dite Clorinde PUVREL 1842-1936. naissance: Date de naissance figurant sur son acte de naturalisation. Registres Sardes de 1841 (Archives de Turin): N°313 DANDRIA Giacomo figlio di Giuseppe - Patria Smirne - Epoca della nascita: 3 Luglio 1827. Con diploma di Genova che dichiara questa famiglia disendente del fu Michele Dandria, Genovese. Jacques a joué à l'écarté à Monte-Carlo: le bateau de la famille, sa cargaison et la quartier de Boscobello à Nice (Madeleine d'Andria Guirandy). Naturalisé français le 30.06.1860. (*Geneanet.org – Marie Anne Marandet*)

- **James (J. G.) d'Andria:** Consul for 3 countries (Holland, Italy, Sweden & Norway) at Gallipoli between 1885 and 1902.
- **James François (Jim) d'ANDRIA:** Born in 1848 - Smyrne (izmir), TURQUIE. Died 27 June 1931 - [Saint Antoine 273/1747 (IMG 0177)] - Istanbul, TURQUIE, age at death: 83. Consul d'Angleterre. Parents: François Jean Auguste Michel d'ANDRIA 1822-1903. Caroline MÜLLER 1825-1901. (*geneanet - Marie Anne MARANDET*)
- **James d'Andria:** The following document may shed light on why James d'Andria ceased being a consul around 1903. The document was issued by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Consular Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte and is titled "Criminal Jurisdiction", stating that on "Thursday, the 5th day of February, 1903, James d'Andria is this day convicted before this court for that he did on the 1st day of January 1903, at Gallipoli in the garden of Aristides Siderides, assault and beat the said Aristides Siderides. And this Court adjudges the said James d'Andria, for his said offence, to pay the sum of five pounds sterling as a fine." (and also pay Aristides Siderides ten pounds sterling for his costs.). Family problem? Personal problem? Conflicting business interests? Why on 1st January?
- **Henri F. d'Andria** and **E. d'Andria** were both involved in various commercial activities in Gallipoli c. 1909-1914, e.g. Regie de Tabacs, Societe du Tombac, Maritime Yacht Club, etc.

6. Prussia / Hanse Towns / Germany

Prussia			
Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1798-1799	Coen	Agent	(see below)
1853-1854	Muller, Joh., Dr.	Kons.-Ag	Allgemeines Beamten. 1853-54
1864	C. Whitacker	Viceconsul	(see below)
1869-1871	E. Whitaker	Viceconsul	(see below)

Overview (Prussia): Coen (Cohen) was agent for Prussia in the 1790s. Approx. 1800-1845 is unknown. Dr. Johann Friedrich Georg Müller appears to have been vice-consul for Prussia c. 1847-59. The annual report of the Prussian vice-consulate at Gallipoli for 1861 was published in 1862 but by whom it was written is not clear: "Jahresbericht des Preufsichen Vice-Konsulats zu Gallipoli für 1861. Preufs. Handelsarch. 1862" (*Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde. 1862*) It is possible that "C. Whitacker" is a spelling mistake and it was actually Edgar Whitaker who, after being acting British vice-consul 1859-1862, became vice-consul for Prussia between c. 1863 and 1871. It is also unclear at present whether Muller and Whitaker (Whitacker) represented only the Hanse Towns, not Prussia, or both simultaneously.

Notes re Prussia:

- "CHAP. IV. DES RELATIONS ENTRE LA PRUSSE ET LA PORTE. V'est 1761 que la Prusse signa son premier traité d'amitié et de commerce avec la Porte, sans doute destine' à frayer le chemin à une alliance plus étroite contre la Russie, dont la paix de 176a changea les vues a), Ce traite'de commerce, confirme 1790, permet au pavillon prussien de naviguer dans les mers de la Porte ouvertes aux Français et aux Anglais, avec les. quels la Prusse jouira des mêmes avantages et dont on retrouve ici les détails ordinaires touchant les douanes, la juridiction, l'exemption d'esclavage, les ministre» et les Consuls. La Porte y promet aussi de ne point

permettre aux e'tats barbaresques de violer le pavillon Prussien, a) *Histoire de mon temt d. oeuvres posthumes du Roi dé Prusse* T. IU. p. 73. La Prusse entretient I4K Consuls ou agents dans les états de la Porte tous ressortissant de la légation Prussienne à Constantinople, savoir à Aleppo, Athène, G g 4 Chio, Chio, Chypre, **Gallipoli**, Lepanto en Candie pour les îles de Pathinos, Rhodos et Samos, à Saïd et Baruth, à Smyrue, à Syra, à Tessalonique, Volo et Zea. (*Cours diplomatique: Tableau des relations extérieures des puissances de ... Georg Friedrich Martens. 1801. p. 471*)

Consuls of Prussia in chronological order:

- **Coen (Cohen):** (1) "Gallipoli - Hr. Coen, agent." (*Handbuch über den Königlich Preussischen Hof und Staat für das Jahr 1798*) (2) 1799? "Gallipoli in Kleinasien: Coen, Agent." (*Geschichte des preussischen Hofes und Adels und der... Geschichte der deutschen Hofe seit der Reformation. Eduard Vehse. 1851*)
- **Johann Friedrich Georg Müller:** "HIER DER JAHRGANG 1869. MÜLLER; Johann Friedrich Georg; Tagearbeiter zu Sonnenburg; 07.04.1869 wegen Diebstahls gesucht." (*Sternberger Kreisblatt 1867/1870*)
- **Johann Friedrich Georg Müller:** "Johann Friedrich Georg Müller aus Klein-Rettbach." (*Deutschlands Schmach und Rettung: Erinnerungs-Blätter dem Ruhme und der Ehre der Krieger Preussens und Deutschlands aus den Jahren 1848 und 1849 geweiht. Friedrich Wilhelm von Varchmin, 1873*)
- "**Edgar Whitaker** was Acting (British) Vice-Consul at Gallipoli, in Turkey, from December 1859 till 1862. Was also Acting Vice- Consul for Belgium, **Prussia**, the Hanse Towns, and the United States of America." (*Foreign Office List*)
- **Edgar Whitaker (Whitaker):** There are numerous references to E. "Whitaker" as vice-consul at Gallipoli between 1869 and 1871. However, many of these are for the Hanse Towns. (1) "Gallipoli: E. Whitaker." (*Hof- und Staats-handbuck... 1870*) (2) "Gallipoli – E. Whitaker. Viceconsul" (*Verfassung und grundgesetz ze des Deutschen reiches*)
- **Edgar Whitaker:** Former Hanseatic Vice-Konsul, E. Whitaker, was officially appointed Prussian vice-consul to Gallipoli in 1869. (Nr. 356. Die Ernennung des bisherigen preußischen Konsuls ... des bisherigen Hanseatischen Vize-Konsuls E. Whitaker zu Gallipoli) (*Amts-Blatt der Regierung in Breslau. 1869*)

Hanse Towns			
Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1847	Muller		Hamburg, 1851
1847	Med. Dr. Johann Friedrich Georg Müller	Viceconsul	(see below) 2007
1859	Muller		Bremen, 1859
c. 1859-62	E. Whitaker		(see below)
1864	C. Whitaker		Bremen, 1864
1862	E. Whitaker	Consular-Agenten	Lubeckische Blatter, 1862
1868	E. Whitaker	Hanseat. Vice-Consul zu Gallipoli	Hamburg, 1868
1869	E. Whitaker	vizekonsul	1869
1869-70	E. Whitaker		
1870	E. Whitaker	desgl.	Berlin, 1870

Overview (Hanse Towns): Perhaps the most accurate information for consular representation of the Hanse Towns at Gallipoli is the following: "Hanseatische agents in Turkey & Greece: Gallipoli 1847-1864, Dardanellen 1847-1863." (*Archivalische Quellen... Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 2011*)

Notes re Hanseatic League:

- The **Hanseatic League (Hanse, Hansa)** was a trading alliance of cities formed in 1241 that dominated commerce along the coast of Northern Europe in the late Middle Ages, an independent political power consisting of about 100 member towns with its own army and navy. By the late 16th century the League had imploded and in 1669, the nine remaining cities met for the last time in Lübeck. However, certain towns remained in the league until the 19th century, when it finally broke up in 1862. These towns were Lübeck, Hamburg and Bremen. References to consuls at Gallipoli and the Dardanelles also appear in publications issued in other German cities, e.g. Breslau (now Wrocław), Hannover, etc.

Consuls of Hanse Towns in chronological order:

- **Johann Friedrich Georg Muller / Mueller:** “Gallipoli. Johann Friedrich Georg Müller, med. Dr. hanseatischer ViceConsul, 1847 August.” (*Zeitschrift des Vereins für hamburgische Geschichte. Verein für Hamburgische Geschichte, 1851*)
- **Muller:** “Gallipoli. Johann Friedrich Georg Müller, Neck, Dr., hanseatischer ViceConsul, 1847 August.” (*Zeitschrift. Vol. 3. Verein für Hamburgische Geschichte. Hamburg. 1851*)
- **Johann Friedrich Georg Muller:** (1) “Gallipoli: Dr. Johann Friedrich Georg Müller, Viceconsul.” (*Staats-Calender der Freien Hansestadt Bremen. 1859*)
- **Muller:** “1847 an Müller / Gallipoli; AHL, ASA, Externa, Osmanisches Reich, 25, Schreiben Cordobas an die Senate - 27, Bestellung Mordtmanns vom 5.1.1848 - 29, Auszug aus Schreiben Mordtmanns vom 2.8.1850, Schreiben der Hansestädte an Mordtmann ...” (*Zeitschrift des Vereins für Lübeckische Geschichte und Altertumskunde. 2007*)
- **C. Whitacker:** “Türkisches Reich. Constantinopel: (Die konigl. Preuß. Gesandtschaft vertritt daselbst die Hansestädte) ... Gallipoli: C. Whitacker. Viceconsul.” (*Staats-Calender der Freien Hansestadt Bremen. 1864*). Other sources published in Bremen and Breslau suggest he was also vice-consul in 1866 and 1867. “Whittaker” is another spelling.
- **Edgar Whitaker** was Acting (British) Vice-Consul at Gallipoli, in Turkey, from December 1859 till 1862. Was also Acting Vice- Consul for Belgium, Prussia, **the Hanse Towns**, and the United States of America.” (*Foreign Office List, 1872*)
- **Edgar Whitaker (Whitacker):** There are numerous references to E. “Whitacker” as vice-consul at Gallipoli between 1869 and 1871. Examples: (1) “Gallipoli – Hansestadte – E. Whitacker. 6 Oktober 1869. Vizekonsul.” (2) “Gallipoli: E. Whitacker (*Hof –und Staats-handbuck... 1870*) (3) “Gallipoli – E. Whitacker. Viceconsul” (*Verfassung und grundgeset ze des Deutschen reiches*) (4) “des bisherigen Hanseatischen Viceconsuls E. Whitacker zu Gallipoli und...” (*Amtsblatt der Regierung in Potsdam, Potsdam (Regierungsbezirk), Berlin. Germany. 1869*) (5) “den bisherigen Hanseatischen Vizekonsul E. Whitacker zu Gallipoli.” (*Amtsblatt der Königlichen Preuischen Regierung zu Bromberg. Bromberg. Regierungsbezirk, 1869*) The same information is given in 1869 yearbooks for Breslau and Hannover.

Germany			
Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1872	Max Franz Johann Muller	Konsul	(see below)
1872	Max Muller	Consul	Schliemann, 1880
1872	Max Franz Johann Müller	Consul	Reichs-Gesetzblatt, 1872
1873	M. F. J. Mueller	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1873
1874	(vacat)	Konsul	Handbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1874

Overview (Germany): Max Franz Johann Müller took over in 1872-73 after the unification of Germany in 1871. It is perhaps no coincidence that the German vice-consulate at the Dardanelles opened in 1871 and the consulate at Gallipoli was discontinued after the death of Max Muller c. 1873.

Notes re Germany:

- A report on commerce in Gallipoli by Amilcar Odoni, the British Vice-consul, refers to a German consulate in Gallipoli in 1861.
- The seal of the German consulate reads: “KAISERL. DEUTSCHES VICE-CONSULAT - IN GALLIPOLI.”

Consuls of Germany in chronological order:

- **Max Franz Johann Muller:** (1) “The Babel of strange tongues around us is amazing, and one's faith in Bunsen and Max Muller is severely shaken by the aspect of the horrid faces which must pass muster for honest Saxon jowls...” (*The War: from the Landing at Gallipoli to the Death of Lord Raglan. W. H. Russell, 1855*) (2) “Max Franz Johann Muller – konsul (4 Marz 1872)” (*Deutschen Reichs 1868-1872. de.wikisource.org / wiki / Auslandsvertretungen*) (3) “... den Kaufmann Max Franz Johann Müller zu Gallipoli (Türkei) zu Konsuln des Deutschen Reichs.” (*Reichs-Gesetzblatt, 1872*) (4) “Gallipoli — Max FJ Müller, Consul.” (*Annalen des Deutschen Reichs für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft. 1872*). Max Muller died not long after 1872. Schliemann refers to “the late Max Muller, German Consul at Gallipoli” (“Herr Max Müller, der würdige deutsche Konsul in Gallipoli”) in “*Ilios: the city and country of the Trojans: the results of researches and discoveries on the site of Troy and through the Troad in the years 1871-72-73-78-79.*”

7. Greece

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1 Sept 1877	P. Tzannetos (Tzanetos) Τζαννέτος (Π.)	Vice-consul	(source in Greek)
1881	Pierre Zanetti	Vice-consul	IOT 1881
1883	(none)		IOT 1883
1884	Tzaneti	Vice-consul	(see below)
1888	P. Zanetti	Vice-consul	IO 1888
1890	Petre Cinato	Vice-consul	Edirne Vilayet Salname, 1890
1889-1893	P. Zanetti	Vice-consul	AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93
1894	(none)	Vice-consul	AO 1894
1895-1898	Georges S. Pappaioannou	Vice-consul	AO 1895, 1896, 1898
1900-1902	(none)	Vice-consul	AO 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903

Overview: The Greek consulate at Gallipoli appears to have opened in the 1870s, about the same time as the Dardanelles. Non-Greek sources tell us that Zanetti was vice-consul from c. 1877 to 1893 then Pappaioannou in 1895-1898. The vice-consulate at Gallipoli ceased about 1898-99 though continued until 1912 at the Dardanelles.

Notes re Greece:

- **P. Zanetti = Π(έτρος) Τζαννέτος.** (As “Peter Zanneti” = Πέτρος Τζαννέτος)
- **Zanetti:** Mention in the Greek newspaper “Akropolis” of 4 April 1884 that when Russian-born Queen Olga of Greece (Βασίλισσα Όλγα των Ελλήνων / Βασίλισσα Όλγα της Ελλάδος) visited Gallipoli on 4 April 1884, she met with the then Greek vice-consul Tzaneti (Τζανέτος).
- **Zanetti:** Zanetti is equivalent to Tzanetos. The name may possibly be spelled Zanetto / Zanneto / Zanettini. For example, in IO of 1883 he is not shown as vice-consul but is listed among their businesses as “Zanetto (P)” or “Zanetto (Pierre)”.
- **Zanetti:** Or as Tzan(n)atos or Zan(n)etos. The family appears to have Cyprus connections and may have been Jewish. Another Tzannetos appears as (vice-consul?) at Brousse (Bursa) and elsewhere around about 1908 (*Almanach de Gotha*). In other words, not long after Tzanetos

ceases being associated with Gallipoli, the name appears at Durazzo, Bulgaria and Brouse, Turkey between approx. 1894 and 1905.

- **Georges S. Pappaioannou = Γεώργιος Σ. Παπαϊωάννου**
- **Pappaioannou:** Papayoannou (T.) was a merchant in Gallipoli in 1913.

8. Holland

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
c. 1868 (?)	A. B. Sidi	Vice-consul	(see below)
v. 1874	C. F. J. d'Andria	(consul)	Staatsalmanak Nederland, 1884
1881	Charles d'Andria	Vice-consul	IOT 1881
1882	C. F. J. d'Andria	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.)
1883-1885	Ch. d'Andria	Vice-consul	IOT 1883, IO 1885
v. 1885	J. G. d'Andria	(consul)	Staatsalmanak... Nederland, 1980, 1983, 1985
1890	Ceym (James)	Vice-consul	Edirne Vilayet Salname, 1890
1888-1895	James d'Andria	Vice-consul	IO 1888, AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895
1897	JG d'Andria	(consul)	Marineblad, 1897
1896-1898	James G. d'Andria	Vice-consul	AO 1896, 1898
1900-1904	James G. d'Andria	Consular agent	AO 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904
1906		v.c.	De gids, 1906

Overview: Capitulations were first granted to Holland in 1612. Cornelis/Cornelius van Haga (b. 1578-d. 1654) was the first ambassador to Istanbul, with the right to appoint consuls. A consular agent was set up by Haga at Gallipoli (date unknown). Early agents were probably the responsibility of the Dardanelles or Istanbul. No consul or consular agent is listed for Gallipoli in “*Verhandeling ovre het Nederlandsch Consulaatregt*” (J. Wertheim, 1851). After AB Sidi in the 1860s, the Dutch vice-consul was Charles François Jean d'Andria from 1874 to 1885, then James G. d'Andria from 1885 to 1904.

Notes re Holland:

- “Coming under the direct authority of the ambassador, who was in fact consul of the scale of Istanbul as well, was a consular officer stationed at Gallipoli, charged with assisting Dutch ships with the formalities of passage through the Dardanelles. In 1614 a Franciscan padre is mentioned there.” (*The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic: a history of the earliest diplomatic relations, 1610-1630. Alexander H. de Groot, 1978*)
- **Dutch consulate at Gallipoli:** (1) “Weldra kwamen daarop tal van Nederlandsche consulaten in Turkije (Constantinopel, **Gallipoli**, Syrië, Aleppo, Alexandrette, Smyrna, Jaffa.” (2) “Van Dedem had not renewed the appointment of consuls in Gallipoli (due to lack of good candidates).” (*Pharos: journal of the Netherlands Institute at Athens, Vols. 7. 9. Stichting Archeologische School der Nederlanden te Athene. J.C. Gieben, 2000*) (3) “de gezantschapsreis van baron van Dedem van de Gelder naar Istanbul in 1785.” (4) “In 1612 ontving de dan 22 jarige Osmaanse Sultan Ahmed I de eerste gezant van de Republiek van de Nederlandse Provinciën, Cornelis Haga. De Turkse sultan verleend de Hollanders een reeks voorrechten, zoals et recht om onder eigen jurisdictie handel te drijven in het Osmaanse Rijk, vrijstelling van bepaalde belastingen, en een beperkt zelfbestuur. De Schiedammer Cornelis Haga wordt hoofd van de Hollandse missie in Istanbul en er worden door hem tal van consulaire posten in de belangrijkste havens en handelscentra binnen het Osmaanse Rijk opgericht: Patras, Thessaloniki, Athene, **Gallipoli**, Izmirt, Aleppo, Sidon, Dairo, Tunis en Algiers.” (*mokumtv.wordpress.com*)
- “Maar vuur de verrijzing dier Kamers, had HAGA uit kracht der verworven Capitulatie, ten behoeve der kooplieden en schippers, in de voornaamste havens en markten Consuls aangesteld. Nederland telde zoodanige Agenten te Aleppo, alwaar CORNELIS PAUW, vroeger Secretaris van Legatie bij den Orateur, Hoofd-Consul was; voorts Consuls en Vice-Consuls te Cairo, Alexandria, Alexandretta, Konstanlinopel, Cyprus, Smyrna, Cio, **Gallipoli**, Patras,

Andro, Milo, Jaffa, St. Jean d'Acre, Tunis, enz. i) met regtspraak tusschen Nederlanders ook in strafzaken bekleed.” (*Inleiding tot een geschiedenis der Nederlandsche diplomatie. George Willem Vreede. 1858*)

Consuls of Holland in chronological order:

- **A.B. Sidi:** (1) “After the Dutch had declared war on the Achehnese Sultanate in March 1873, Van Lennep also suspected that part of the opium ... 1869-1870; 1873 Cf. AB Sidi (Dutch Vice-Consul at Gallipoli) to Berg van ...” (2) “...bought another 38 baskets for the Dutch government. This was the speculator A. Sidi (probably identical with the Dutch Vice-Consul at Gallipoli). In April 1875, he reported that Sidi had plans to travel to Holland to discuss ...” (3) “... who had family relations living in the East Indies. Possibly the former Dutch protégé Daniel Sidi, who in 1868 undertook a journey to the East Indies, "where he laid many contacts for opium affairs for Dutch firms in Smyrna.” (4) “Synagogue Ez ha-Haim (Smyrne) - Cette synagogue qui porte le même nom que plusieurs autres des communautés juives de l'empire byzantin, doit être bien ancienne. Elle fut réparée en 1851, par un riche courtier, nommé Daniel Sidi qui dépensa une somme de 20.000 piastres.” (*Histoire des juifs de Turquie. Abraham Galanté, 1985*) (see also: Dardanelles-Holland, Denmark re “Sidi”)
- **JG d'Andria:** “Gallipoli. JG d'Andria, v. 1885.” (*Staatsalmanak voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 1985*)

9. Italy

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1853	Hadji Hasdal Varon	Consular agent	jewishencyclopedia.com
1862	Genna	Delegato Consolare	(see below)
1863	G. Genna	Delegato Consolare	Bollettino consolare. 1863
1868	signor G. Genna	Agente Consolare	Bollettino... , 1868
1870	Gaspere Genna	Agente consolare	Il nuovo Palmaverde, 1870, Torino
1880	Pietro Genna	Agente consolare	(see below)
1881-1889	Pierre Genna	Consular agent	IOT 1881, 1883, Almanach de Gotha 1882 (supp.), IO 1885, 1888, AO 1889
1890	Petrin Hina	Vice-consul	Edirne Vilayet Salname, 1890
1893	Amilcare Odone	Reggente l'agenzia	Bollettino del Ministero degli affari esteri, 1893
1890-1896	Amilcare Odone	agenzia consolare	Bollettino del Ministero degli affari esteri
1891-1898	Amilcar Odoni	Consular agent	AO 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898
1900	(none)	Consular agent	AO 1900
1901-1904	James d'Andria	Consular agent	AO 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904
1909-1914	Williams Grech	Consular agent	AO 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914
1921	(none)	Consular agent	AO 1921

Overview: Italy became a united kingdom in 1861 (though there were internal problems, the “Brigantaggio”, between 1860 and 1870). Gaspere Genna was the consular agent / vice-consul 1861-1870. There is a gap 1870-1880. The position was held by Pietro/Pierre Genna (1880-1890), Amilcar Odoni (1890-1898), James d'Andria (1901-1904), and William Grech (1909-1914). All dates are approximate to within one-two years. Before 1861, there was a consulate for Venice and Genoa but nothing has yet been verified for Sicily, Sardinia or Tuscany.

Notes re Italy:

- The 1599 reference by Dallam to an “Italian consul” at Gallipoli refers to Venice or Genoa.
- **Genna**: This may be a shortened form of Gennadis, Gennadi, Gennaro or Gennazaro.
- The name **Pietro Genna** comes up as a member of the Sicilian nobility and as one of six brothers in the Genna gang during the Prohibition era in America.

Consuls of Italy in chronological order:

- **G. Genna**: Report about Gallipoli in 1861, written by “G. GENNA, Il regio Delegato consolare d’Italia”, dated 3 maggio 1863. (*Bollettino consolare. 1863*)
- **Genna**: “Nel novembre 1862 aveva luogo una rissa tra marinai italiani e turchi nel porto di Gallipoli. ... le richieste del **Delegato Consolare italiano, Genna**, recatosi sul posto — dall’adottare qualsiasi provvedimento atto a far cessare gli ... Il Genna chiedeva allora, con apposita nota, la punizione dei promotori della rissa e quella del capitano del porto.” (*La prassi italiana di diritto internazionale: prima serie (1861-1887) Società italiana per l’organizzazione internazionale, Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche (Italy). 1970*)
- **G. Genna**: The Genna were a titled family from Palermo, Sicily. Was this Gaspare Genna involved in the 1848 revolution in Messina, Sicily? (1) “Pel Cricca egli fu amico e maestro, poichè sotto di lui questi potè continuare gli studi in in medicina, cominciati all’Università di Bologna ed interrotti dai moti rivoluzionari. Il signor Gaspare Genna, patriota e cospiratore, ...” (2) “l’avvocato Domenico Diamanti, da Veroli, presso Poma; il dottor Luigi Dondoli, da Ravenna e il signor Gaspare Genna, da Palermo. ...” (3) “il signor Gaspare Gennà (valoroso cospiratore) da Palermo. La nostra Colonia dopo un lungo ed increscioso periodo cominciò a ridestarsi ai sentimenti ...” (4) “Il signor Gaspare Genna, patriota e cospiratore, fu uno dei migliori campioni dei rivoluzionari siciliani del ’48.” (*Rivista politica e letteraria, 1901*)
- **P. Genna**: “GENNA PIETRO, Agente Consolare in Gallipoli” (*Bollettino consolare. Italy. Ministero degli affari esteri. 1880*) The printed notepaper of a letter sent to Istanbul in 1879 reads “Agenzia Consolare d’Italia a Gallipoli”. The writer and subject are not legible.
- **P. Genna**: Garbled snippet, including several consuls: “**P. Genna, agente consolare d’Italia**, — A. Moni, viceconsole d’Inghilterra, — I. Pumpuras, vice-consul de Russie, — I. Scarlotfder, neg. russe, — AC Sidorides, agente consolare. austro-ungarico, ...” (*Gazzetta ufficiale del regno d’Italia. 1883*)
- **P. Genna**: “Ad ufficiale: Genna cav. Pietro, già R. agente consolare a Gallipoli (Turchia). Sulla proposta del Ministro Segretario di Stato per gli Affari Esteri: Con decreto del 9 gennaio 1890.” (*gazette: Del Regno d’Italia. 1890*)
- **A. Odoni**: “Rapporto commerciale da Gallipoli per Tanno 1890-91 — del signor Amilcare Odone, reggente l’agenzia consolare di Gallipoli, trasmesso dal marchese com. avv. Silvio Carcaao, r, console generale a Costantinopoli. ... Fraissinet che hanno ripreso il servizio regolare del porto di Gallipoli nella loro andata verso Costantinopoli,” (*Bollettino del Ministero degli affari esteri. 1891*)
- **A. Odoni**: The date given in the following source should probably be 1893, not 1873: “Rapporto générale sulla provincia di Gallipoli. Del Sig. A. Odoni reggente la R. Agenzia consolare in Gallipoli <Febbraio 1873.> ... La provincia (Sandgiak) di Gallipoli, nella Tracia, forma parte del dipartimento...” (*Bollettino Consolare pubblicato per cura del Ministero per gli Affari Esteri di SM il Re d’Italia. Vol. IX. Parte. II. Roma (1873). p. 129-175*) (*Naselenieto na Turtsiia i Bŭlgariia priiez XVIII i XIX vekovete. Nikola Mikhov. 1968*)
- **A. Odoni**: A letter in Italian written by Odoni in 1892 on official printed paper states “Amilcare Odoni - Gallipoli, Turquie.
- **Williams Grech**: This is the same William Grech who was British vice-consul at Gallipoli 1898 to 1914. (1) “William Grech, indicato come suddito inglese e quale proprietario della nave, come parte interessata nel presente giudizio; Visti gli articoli 6 a 10 del regolamento 5 dicembre 1911.” (2) “William Grech, indicato come suddito inglese, domoiliato a Gallipoli di Turchia, proprietario della nave catturata. Roma, addl 17 maggio 1912.”

10. Portugal

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1853	Hadji Hasdal Varon	Consular agent	jewishencyclopedia.com
1882	G. Genna	VC	Almanach de Gotha 1882 (supp.)
1881-1894	Pierre Genna	Vice-consul	IOT 1881, 1883, IO 1885, 1888, AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894

Overview: Nothing has been found so far except the above. See “Italy” for other information on “Genna”.

11. Russia

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1850		Vice-consul	Edmund Spencer. 1850
1859		(vice) consul	(see below)
1883	I. Pumpuras	Vice-consul	(see below)
1883-1888	J. Pumpuras	Consular agent	IOT 1883, IO 1885, 1888
1890	Yovan Bosbore	Vice-consul	Edirne Vilayet Salname, 1890
1889-1900	J. Pumpuras	Consular agent	AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900
1901-1902	J. Poumpouras	Consular agent	AO 1901, 1902
1903-1912	Apostol Pandermaly	Consular agent	AO 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912

Overview: There was a Russian consulate at Gallipoli earlier (Edmund Spencer mentions it in 1850) but since it was administered from Istanbul or the Dardanelles, the annual directories do not name the individuals. The “Pumpuras / Poumpouras” who was consular agent from 1883 to 1902 is probably the same person, whether as “J.”, or “Yovan”. Ioannis Poumpouras may have been his predecessor. It is possible the Poumpouras family moved to the Dardanelles, whereupon Apostol Pandermaly took over the position from 1903 to 1912.

Notes re Russia:

- The consulate of the Dardanelles branch of the consular service wielded jurisdiction over Gallipoli, the adjacent coasts of Rumeli and Anatolia, and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos.” (*Russian-Ottoman relations in the Levant, the Dashkov archive. T. C. Prousis, 2002*)
- On 5th January 1859, an English ship (later reflagged as Russian) the “Dneiper” (or “Dutchman”) carrying five cases of gold ran aground in the Dardanelles and was rescued by R. Greek (possibly Richard “Grech”), commander of the steam tug Defiance, who arrived at the ship having been sent for by the Russian Consul at Gallipoli. The gold was deposited with the Russian (vice) consul and remained there for 12 days. The court case regarding the cargo, involving all manner of issues of international maritime law, continued until 1863 or later.
- **Pumpuras / Poumpouras:** In Greek, his name would be Πούμπουρας. Listings for Gallipoli include both spellings of the name. Consuls for Greece named Poumpouras appear at other locations in the 1940s to 1960s, suggesting a consular tradition in the family.
- **Poumpouras:** This family appears to have re-located to the Dardanelles after 1902. The *Annuaire Oriental (AO)* directories for 1909 to 1914 at the Dardanelles list Poumpouras (D.) as Director of “*medicin sanitaire*” and Poumpouras (Achille) as a “*medicins*” merchant. Previously, “J. Poumpouras” was listed as proprietor of *medicins* at Gallipoli.
- “Par la suite, **Ioannis Poumpouras**, médecin en renom dans toute la région et père des médecins Dimitrios et Georgios sera un des bienfaiteurs des lettres à Gallipoli.” (*La*

communauté grecque de Gallipoli, Thrace orientale, 1821-1860: contribution à l'étude de l'hellénisme de l'Empire ottoman. C. Chardaloupas. 2002)

- **Pumpurax:** This is a garbled snippet, including several consuls: “P. Genna, agente consolare d'Italia, — A. Moni, viceconsole d'Inghilterra, — **I. Pumpurax, vice-consul de Russie**, — I. Scarlotfder, neg. russe, — AC Sidorides, agente consolare. austro-ungarico, ... (*Gazzetta ufficiale del regno d'Italia.1883*)
- **Pandermaly:** Unlike “Pandermaly Freres” and “Pandermaly (Jean)”, “Apostol Pandermaly” is not listed as involved in commercial activities in Gallipoli in the period 1900-1914. “Pandermali” is an alternative spelling.

12. Spain

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1888-1896	Presiado Saragossi	Consular agent	IO 1888, AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896
1890	Yerosiado	Vice-consul	Edirne Vilayet Salname, 1890
1898	Preciado Zaragossi	Vice-consul	AO 1898
1900	Preciado Zaragossi	Consular agent	AO 1900
1901	Preciado Saragossi	Consular agent	AO 1901
1902-1904	J. Preciado Saragossi	Vice-consul	AO 1902, 1903, 1904
1905	Preciado Saragossi	le consul honoraire	pourimsaragosse.chez.com
1905	Senor Preciado Saragossi	Consul honorario	Espanoles ... A. Pulido, 1905
1906	D. Preciado Saragossi	Consul de Espana	A. Iglesias, 1906
1909-1914	J. Preciado Saragossi	Consular agent	AO 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914
1921	J. Pressiado Saragossi	Consular agent	AO 1921
1899-1925	Isafas Preciado Saragossi	A. Consular	Guia oficial de Espana, 1899, 1913, 1920, 1925
1928		Ag.	Almanach de Gotha, 1928

Overview: The Saragossi family were originally from Saragossa (Zaragoza), capital of the Spanish province of Saragossa. They were Sephardic Jews who settled in Gallipoli in the 16th century. Their consular duties may pre-date 1888 but further information is currently lacking. At the Dardanelles, the Spanish consulate dates from the 1840s.

Notes re Spain:

- (1) “In 1492 a great number of Spanish exiles found refuge in Gallipoli, and several families bearing the name of "Saragoss" still celebrate a "Purim of Saragossa" in the month of Heshwan.” (*jewishencyclopedia.com*). (2) “Several of the Jews of Gallipoli are government employees. The Spanish vice-consul and nearly all the dragomans are Jews.” (*jewishencyclopedia.com*).
- “También la comunidad de Gallipoli se encontraba en una situación muy parecida, y con un nivel cultural bajo, «en general los ... Según refería Rafael Amato, esa comunidad sefardí de Gallipoli procedía en su totalidad de Zaragoza.” (*España y los judíos en el siglo XX. Antonio Marquina Barrio, Gloria Inés Ospina. 1987*)
- “Preciado Saragoussi”, along with Behor J. and Isaac Saragoussi, are listed as members of the Gallipoli committee of the l'Alliance Israélite Universelle (AIU) in 1884. (*relevée par Laurence Abensur-Hazan. Archives de l'AIU*)
- Pressiado (J. P.) Saragossi was also active in commerce, e.g. assurance and cotton.

13. Sweden & Norway

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1879-1882	Charles Francois d'Andria	Vice-konsul	Sveriges Statskalender, 1879, 1881, 1882
1882	Ch. F. d'Andria	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.)
1881-1883	Charles d'Andria	Vice-consul	IOT 1881, 1883
1885	d'Andria	(consul)	Sveriges statskalender, 1885
1885-1889	Charles d'Andria	Vice-consul	IO 1885, 1888, AO 1889
1891-1894	James d'Andria	Vice-consul	AO 1891, 1892-93, 1894
1895	Charles d'Andria	Vice-consul	AO 1895
1896-1902	Charles F. d'Andria	Vice-consul	AO 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902
1903-1904	Charles F. d'Andria	Consular agent	AO 1903, 1904

Overview: The years Charles Francois d'Andria was vice-consul for Sweden & Norway (1879-1904) overlap with when he was consular agent for France (1874-1920s). Following the split of Sweden and Norway in 1905, he continued representing the former (1908-1920s - see "Sweden" below). Norway did not henceforth keep a consular office in Gallipoli but did so at the Dardanelles. James d'Andria (brother of Charles F. d'Andria) occupied the position for Sweden-Norway only in 1891-1894.

14. Sweden

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1908	Charles Francois d'Andria	(consul)	Svensk rikskalender, 1908
1909-1921	Charles F. d'Andria	Consular agent	AO 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1921
1928	(vacant)		Sveriges statskalender

Notes re Sweden:

- "d'Andria, Charles François, Svensk fd. Vicekonsul i Gallipoli." (*Sveriges statskalender, 1940*)

15. United States of America

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1853	Hadji Hasdal Varon	Consular agent	jewishencyclopedia.com
c. 1859-62	Edgar Whitaker	Acting Vice-Consul	(see below)

Notes re USA: "Edgar Whitaker was Acting British Vice-Consul at Gallipoli, in Turkey, from December 1859 till 1862. Was also Acting Vice-Consul for Belgium, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, and the **United States of America**." (*Foreign Office List. 1872*)

16. Venice

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1599	"a frier"	Consul	Dallam, Thomas (1599)
1610	Augustinian friar	Consul	George Sandys, 1625
1615		Consul	Ottoman Empire & World Economy, Huri Islamoglu-Inan, 1987
1675	M. Dimitri	Consul	(see below)
1675-76	friar	Consul	Wheler, 1723 (below)

Overview: The only certain references to a Venetian consulate at Gallipoli are between 1599 and 1675. The Republic of Venice was the oldest capitulatory power and maintained an extensive network of Levantine consulates until it ceased to exist as a nation in 1797.

Notes re Venice:

- **History:** The power of Venice was built upon a trading empire that still thrived during the sixteenth century. From the early sixteenth century and through the seventeenth century, Venice underwent a long and gradual decline. The spice trade was increasingly conducted by the Portuguese, Dutch and English. Silk production fell. The plague of 1630 killed more than a third of the population of Venice. The Republic's main rival was the Ottoman Empire. Cyprus was conquered by the Turks in 1571 and Crete was lost in 1669. In 1683 Venice took advantage of the Turkish defeat at the Siege of Vienna to regain Venetian possessions in Southern Greece but Napoleon deposed the last doge (ruler) and **in 1797 Venice was handed over to Austria. Venice remained under Austrian rule until 1866**, when Austria was defeated in the Seven Weeks War. Venice was then ceded to the newly-independent Kingdom of Italy and the city henceforth became capital of the province of Venezia.
- **(friar):** The following extract (rendered in modern English) from the account of Thomas Dallam in 1599 begins while the author is anchored offshore at Çanakkale, probably in July, then continues in August: "Diverse other Turkish captains came aboard us in the time that we stayed there, and also the consul of Gallipelo (Gallipoli). Being there by chance he came aboard us. This consul is a friar, and a very fine gentleman. ... The sixth day we arrived at Gallipilo (Gallipoli), and coming to the Italian consul's house, who is a friar, he received us very kindly, but our stay was so short that we had no time to see the city." (*Early Voyages and Travels in the Levant, J. Theodore Brent. 1893, 2010. pp. 50, 51*)
- **(friar):** A consul in Gallipoli in 1610 is referred to in "Purchas his Pilgrimes" (*George Sandys, 1625*): "At "Callipoli," or Gallipoli, he went ashore to visit the "Franke consul", an Augustinian friar, in hope of some refreshment after his weary voyage. Not finding the official at home, he was forced to return aboard ship."
- **(monk):** "(Letter 1. 23 Aug. 1614. Constantinople.) Here I dismissed the galley, and in the evening took a boat to transport me to **Gallipoli**, where I arrived at dawn of day, reposing myself for a short time at the house of **a monk of the order of St. Francis, who acted as vice-consul for all the European nations**. The monk not being at home, a Greek servant of his received me and prepared me a bed. I slept here till awakened for dinner after which I walked about the town till dusk, and remained there the whole of the next day, that I might observe it at leisure. It is a large place, and extremely well peopled; its houses are built low, in the Turkish manner, without any windows looking on the streets, the materials of which they are built being only earth and wood. In the trading-streets, which are numerous, the houses have a number of small windows, like those in the roofs of ours in Italy, to admit light and refreshing air, and extremely requisite in so hot a climate. At Gallipoli I took another boat to reach Constantinople, stopping at various places on the way. ... At length on the 15th of August, Assumption-day, I arrived at Constantinople." (*GENERAL COLLECTION OF THE BEST AND MOST INTERESTING VOYAGES AND TRAVELS MANY OF WHICH ARE NOW FIRST TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH. ASIA. EXTRACTS FROM THE TRAVELS OF PIETRO DELLE VALLE, IN PERSIA. John Pinkerton. 1811. Vol. 9. London. p. 9-10*)
- **(friar):** "... of this event many have been arrested and questioned under torture as to the names of those likely to receive fugitive slaves; among those mentioned was that of a friar, a native of Spalato, your Serenity's consul at Gallipoli." (*Calendar of state papers and manuscripts relating, to English affairs, existing in the archives and collections of Venice: and in other libraries of northern Italy. Great Britain. 1897. p. 108*)
- **(friar):** "Gallipoli est une grande Ville, située à l'embou cMu chûre dela Propontide, dans la Cherfonése de Thrapoli, ce, appelée autresfois Callipolis ... Mais il y a voit dans la Ville un **Consul Italian**, qui étoit Cordelier, dans son petit Convent, à qui il nons fallut demander

quelque adreñe pour nous accommoder un peu mieux.” (*Voyage de Dalmatie, de Grèce et du Levant. George Wheler. 1723*) This visit to Gallipoli was made in 1675-76.

- **(Misc. sources):** In addition to the Venetian consul at Gallipoli mentioned in Eric Durstler’s *Venetians in Constantinople* (2006), below are snippets from other recent publications all referring to a Venetian consul at Gallipoli in early Ottoman times:
 - (1) “In the Dardanelles, the consulate of Gelibolu (Gallipoli) did not serve any immediate commercial purpose.” (*Banco di Roma, 1986*)
 - (2) “In 1615, at the request of the bailo, the sultan commanded Ottoman officials at Gallipoli and at the entry to the Dardanelles to ensure that Cretan ships leaving Istanbul for Venetian territories paid their ten-ducat duty to the Venetian consul in Gallipoli.” (*Catholic pirates and Greek merchants: a maritime history of the Mediterranean. Molly Greene. 2010*)
 - (3) “Gallipoli, Venetian consul and chaplain at, a friar. ... Matheo, Venetian Ambassador in Turkey (1593) arrives at Constantinople, 12; prepares to quit, 196; offers to fill post of chaplain at Gallipoli.” (*Calendar of state papers and manuscripts relating, to English affairs, existing in the archives and collections of Venice: and in other libraries of northern Italy. Vol. 9. H. M. Stationery office, 1897*)
 - (4) “Some of these cases were indeed rather picturesque: thus, upon the death of the Venetian consul in Gelibolu (Gallipoli), the bailo in Istanbul had quite a bit of trouble extricating the consul’s residence from the hands of the official in charge of heirless property.” (*The Ottoman Empire and the World-Economy. Huri İslamoğlu-İnan, 2004*)
- **M. Dimitri:** A priest originating from Chios and educated in Paris was the Venetian consul in Gallipoli in 1675, as per the following extract.
- **M. Dimitri:** « M. de Nointel s'embarqua ensuite pour Smirne le 7. Janvier **1675.** & entra en peu de tems dans le Port de cette sameuse Ville, sur un Vaisseau du Roy, commandé par M. Etienne Jean de Marseille. Tout ce qu'il y avoit de Bâtim;ns François &c Etrangers dans ce Port saluerent le Pavillon du Roy &c son Ambassadeur, lequel débarqua accompagné du Consul François, & des Députés de la Nation. Il sut suivi de quanrité de Chaloupes, omées de banderolles & de tapis s lesquels aborderent à la Maison Consulaire, où tout étoit dans une grande joye. On alla toit de suite chanter le *Te Deum* dans l'Eglise des Capucins; &c M.l'Ambassadeur, deretourà la même Maiion, y reçut de nouveaux complimens de tous les Consuls, qui lui firent une seconde visite, &c de tous les Marchands, tant François qu'Etrangers. Quelques jours après M. l'Ambassadeur. E vj diibéra délibéra d'envoyer M. de la Croix à Andrinople, pour rendre les Lettres du Roy &c. Il partit, en effet, au commencement da mois de Février pour ce Voyage, qu'on peut saire en partie par mer. **Il arriva par cette voye aisés heureusement à Gallipoli, où il sut reçu très. agréablement par le Consul de Venise. Nous avons remarqué dans l'Ambassade du Baron de Salignac, qu'en ce temslà le Consul de Gallipoli étoit un Religieux Franciscain. Celui qui reçut si-bien M. De la Croix, étoit un Prêtre originaire de Scio, élevé à Paris, nommé M. Dimitri, très-galant homme, dont la Maison étoit ouverte à tous les honnêtes Gens Itec.** De Gallipoli, M. De la Croix se rendit en trois jours de marche à Andrinople, & vit le même jour k Seigneur Alexandre Mauro Cordalo, alors Premier Interprete de la Porte, dont il sait l'Eloge, lequel lui sacilita toutes choses, pour s'acquitter heureusement de sa CommHilon, de quoi M. De la Croix sait un agréable detail dans les mêmes Mémoires, mais que nous omettons pour ne point exceder certaines bornes. Ce fidele & zelé Secrétaire se rendit incessamment à Constantinople, où il trouva M. de Nointel t arrivé au Palais de France, & continuan" de remplir son Ministere avec itne satisfaction universelle.. Ce qu'U fit jusqu'à. qu'à la fin de l'année **1679.**” (*“Mercure de France” and “Mercure français”. 1742*)
- **Priest from Scio:** “All vessels, whatever, from Constantinople, are obliged to pause for a day before Gallipoli; officers carefully visit them to ascertain whether there be fugitive slaves or contraband merchandise on board. **A priest, a native of Scio, of the Latin ritual, is the consul of Venice** in Gallipoli, he is entitled to a very trifling impost on each vessel that puts in, and if he had no other revenue the consul would certainly be very poor. He and his valet are the only catholic inhabitants of the city; I knew him very intimately in Constantinople, he gave me the kindest possible reception, he even persuaded me to lodge at his residence; having passed the night there, I had the happiness the succeeding morning of celebrating the

sacrifice of mass. ... The city is of moderate dimensions, and the castle which defends it is not strong. The sea constitutes an estuary, which is far from being a perfect harbour, and the place in which the vessels anchor, is less a haven than a roadstead.” (*Instructive and curious epistles: from Catholic clergymen of the Society of Jesuits. Rev T. A. Power. Dublin. 1839. p.329*)

17. Genoa

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
c. 1680	Isleron (Jewish)	Consul des Genoïis à Gallipoly	Mém. du chevalier d'Arvieux, contenant ses voyages à Constantinople. Vol 6. Jean Baptiste Labat. 1735

Overview: Like Venice, the Republic of Genoa had been a long-term holder of capitulatory privileges in the Ottoman Empire, but stopped sending consular representatives to Istanbul after 1797, when it ceased to exist as an independent state, or as the Ligurian Republic 1797-1805.

- **Isleron:** “trant de payer une avanie de cinq mille piastres, fur ce qu'un Armenien s'étant enyvré chez-lui, étoit tombé d'une galerie de son Palais, & resté mort fur le carreau. Et que le Resident de. Gennes s'étant sauvé fous prétexte de s'aller divertir aux Isles de Marina- - -* L ra, on avoit mis au Baigne des Escla- igg0. ves le nommé Duca Barca premier Tru- Naycmb eheman de cette République, qu'un Juis nommé **Isleron, qui étoit Consul des Genoïis à Gallipoly**, avoit donné deux mille cinq cens piastres pour ne pas avoir le même fort. Le 5. Novembre (1680?), je reçus une Lettre du Corps de la Nation Venitienne «tablie à Tripoli de Syrie, qui me prioit de la recevoir fous la protection de Francej mais comme elle a ici un Representant qui est obligé de pourvoir à cela, étant une dépendance du Consulat de Venise; & sachant d'ailleurs que le Sieur Negry son Consul ou Agent, étoit engagé de plus de cinquante mille piastres de dettes, je ne crus pas me devoir engager dans cette / affaire, ni exposer mon Vice Consul à Tripoli pour les dettes du Sieur Negry. Ainsi je remerciai civilement ces Messieurs, & je donnai ordre au Sieur **Fabre mon Vice-Consul** de ne point se mêler des affaires des Venitiens, dont je connoissois trop bien les fourberies, pour ne pas prendre avec eux toutes sortes de mesures & m'en défier.” (*Mém. du chevalier d'Arvieux, contenant ses voyages à Constantinople. Vol. 6. Jean Baptiste Labat. 1735*) Fabre was French consul at Gallipoli 1685-1689.