

COLLABORATIVE ONLINE RESEARCH PROJECT**Consuls of “THE DARDANELLES” and “GALLIPOLI”**

(Updated Version no: 4 – February 2013)

Welcome to a resource being compiled about the consuls and consulates of “The Dardanelles” and “Gallipoli”. This is an ongoing project. In this fourth update, many new details have been added, especially from genealogical sources, and some questions clarified. The information shown here is not complete and may contain errors. For this reason, it may appear rather haphazard in some places. In time, a more coherent narrative will emerge.

The project aims to take advantage of the Internet as a source of information and as a means of communication. There is now a vast and increasing amount of information online which allows us access to sources located in various countries. Many sources are quoted verbatim until the content can be confirmed in comparison with other sources.

If you are a researcher, family member, or simply interested in some aspect of this topic, you may be able to help by providing additions, corrections, etc., however short. This will help to fill in gaps and present a fuller picture for the benefit of everybody researching these families or this locality. Comments and contributions should be sent to the following e-mail address: (contact[at]levantineheritagefoundation.org)

The information here will be amended in the light of contributions. All contributions will be acknowledged unless you prefer your name not to be mentioned. Many different languages are involved but English is being used as the “lingua franca” in order to reach as many people as possible. Notes in other languages have been and will be included. The project was initiated by Graham Lee in September 2010.

CONTRIBUTORS

Many thanks for their contributions great and small to: Marie-Anne MARANDET, Catherine SAIKO,, Mithat ATABAY, George VASSIADIS, Ioakim HAMAMTZOGLOU, Walter XANTHOPULO, Quentin COMPTON-BISHOP, David WILSON, Alex BALTAZZI, Gabrielle VITALIS, Vanessa GRECH...

DICTIONARY

The following “dictionary” has been compiled to help online researchers reach or revisit original sources. It includes old names or terms that may no longer be current or be considered correct (though were actually used). Lack of accents will hopefully not impede those familiar with the language.

English	French (Fr.) German (Ger.) Italian (It.) Greek (Gr.) Spanish (Sp.) Portuguese (Port.) Swedish (Sw.) Dutch (Du.) Russian (Ru.) Turkish (T.) Norwegian (Nor.) Danish (Dan.)
?	gerant (Fr.) leiter, geschäftsführer (Ger.)
acting consul	amtierender konsul (Ger.)
acting vice-consul	consul charge du vice-consul (Fr.)
born / died	ne / decede (Fr.)
consul (C)	consul (Fr., Sp., Port., Du., Dan., Nor.), console, consoli, cancelliere (It.), konsul (Ger.) konsul, konsulin, konsulen (Sw.), konsolos (T.)
consular agent	agent-consulaire, ag. consulaire (Fr.), konsularagent (Ger.) agente consolare, agenzia consolare/consolari (pl.) (It.) agente consular (Port., Sp.)
consulate	consulate, chancellerie (Fr.), konsulat(e) (Ger., Sw., Dan.), consolato (It.) consulado (Sp.) consulaat, consulaten (Du.) delegazione consolare (It.)
consul-general, consular general (CG)	console-generale, consoli generali (It.), console geral (Port.), generalkonsul (Sw.) consul general (Sp.)
count	count d', le comte (Fr.), graf (Ger.), il conte (It.)
dragoman	drogman (Fr., Sp., Du.), dragoman(e) (Ger.) dragomano (Port.) dragomanno (It.) tercüman (T.)
honorary vice-consulate	honorar-vizekonsulate (Ger.)
knight	le chevalier (le chev.) (Fr.), ritter (Ger.) cavaliere (It.)
Mr.	M. (Fr.) Signor, Signore, Sig. (It.) Herr Hern Herrn Herren Hrn. Hr. (Ger.) Senor (Sp.) Heer (Du.) Don (Sp.)
vice-consul (VC)	vice-consul (Fr., Sp., Port.), vize-konsul (Ger.) vice-console (It., Port.) Vitse-konsul (Ru.) vicekonsul (Sw.)

English	French (Fr.) German (Ger.) Italian (It.) Greek (Gr.) Spanish (Sp.) Portuguese (Port.) Swedish (Sw.) Dutch (Du.) Danish (Dan.) Turkish (T.) Norwegian (Nor.) Russian (Ru.)
Austria / Austrian	Austria, Austriaco, Austriaci (It.)
Austria-Hungary	Autriche-Hongrie, Autriche (Fr.), Österreich-Ungarn (Ger.), Avstro-Ungaria (Gr.), Austro-Ungarica / Ungarico (It.), Østrig-Ungarn (Dan.), Nemçe, Avusturya-Macaristan (T.)
Belgium / Belgian	Belgique, Belge (Fr.), Belgien (Ger.), Belgio (It.), Belçika (T.)
Britain / British	Angleterre (Fr.), Grossbritannien / Briten (Ger.) Inghilterra, Bretagna, Inglese (It.) İngiltere (T.)
Chanak	Chanak (Fr.), Çanakkale (T.), Tschanak / Tchanak-kale, Tschanak-kala (Ger.) Tchanak, Tchanack, Tschanak Kalessi, Chanak Kaleh, Tchanak-Kalessi
Dardanelles (the town)	Dardanelles (Fr.), Dardanellen (Ger., Du.), Dardaneli / Dardanellia / Δαρδανέλλια (Gr.), Dardanelli (It.) Dardanelos (Sp., Port.), Kale Sultanie, Çanakkale, Bogashissar, Kaleh-i Sultanieh (T.) Dardanellerna (Sw.), Dardanellerne (Dan.), Dardanellene (Nor.)
Denmark / Danish	Danemark, Danemarck (Fr.), Dänemark (Ger.), Danimarca (It.), Danmark, Dansk (Dan.), Danimarka (T.)
France / French	France (Fr.), Frankreich / Französische (Ger.), Francia / Francese (It.), Frankrig, Franske (Dan.), Fransa (T.)
Gallipoli	Gelibolu (T.) Callipolis, Kallipolis, Gallipolis
Genoa / Genoese	Gênes / Genoio (Fr.), Genua (Ger.), Genova (It.)
Germany / German	Allemagne (Fr.), Deutschland, Deutsch (Ger.), Germania (It.), Almanya (T.)
Greece / Greek	Grece (Fr.), Griechenland (Ger.), Hellas / Ellas (Gr.), Grecia (It.), Yunanistan, Ellinoz (T.), Grækenland, græsk (Dan.)
Hansa / Hanse Towns	Villes Hanseatiques (Fr.), Hanseatischer (Ger.)

/ Hanseatic League	
Holland / Netherlands / Low Countries / Dutch / Flemish	Pays-Bas, Hollande, Hollandaise (Fr.), Niederlande, Holland, Flandern (Ger.), Olanda, Paesi Bassi, Neerlandese (It.), Holland(e), Hollands, Nederland, Nederlands, de Nederlanden, Nederlandsche, Nederlandschen (Du.), Hollandsk, Hollansk(e) (Dan.), Hollanda, Felemenk (T.)
Italy / Italian	Italie (Fr.), Italien (Ger.), Italia (It.), İtalya (T.)
Naples / Neapolitan	Naples (Fr.), Napoli (It., Gr.), Napoles (Sp., Port.), Neapel (Ger., Sw.), Napels (Du.), Neapoli / Neapolis (Gr.), Napoletano (It.)
Norway / Norwegian	Norvège (Fr.), Norwegen (Ger.), Norvegia (It.), Norge (Nor., Dan., Sw.)
Persia, Iran	Perse (Fr.), Persien / Persische / Iran (Ger.), İran (T.)
Portugal / Portuguese	Portugal (Fr.), Portugal, Portugues, Português, Portuguez (Port.), Portekiz (T.) Portugallo, Portuguese, Portoghese (It.)
Prussia Prussian	Prusse (Fr.), Preussen, Preussische (Ger.), Prusya (T.)
Russia / Russian	Russie / Russe (Fr.), Russland / Russischen (Ger.), Russia (It.), Rusya (T.) Russiske (Dan.)
Sardinia / Sardinian	Sardaigne, Sarde (Fr.), Sardegna, Sardo, Sarda (It.), Sardinien (Ger.), Sardunya (T.)
Sicily / Sicilian	Sicile, Siciles (Fr.), Sizilien (Ger.), Sicilia (It.), Sicilya (T.)
Spain / Spanish	Espagne (Fr.), Spanien (Ger.), Espana (Sp.), Spagna (It.), İspanya (T.)
Sweden & Norway / Swedish & Norwegian	Suède et Norvège (Fr.), Schweden und Norwegen (Ger.), Sverige & Norge, Svenske och Norske (Sw.), İsveç ve Norveç (T.)
Sweden / Swedish	Suède (Fr.), Schweden (Ger.), Svezia (It.), Sverige, Sveriges, Svensk (Sw.), İsveç (T.)
Two Sicilies (Kingdom of)	royaume des Deux-Sicules (Fr.), Due Sicilie (It.)
Tuscany / Tuscan / Etruscan	Toscane (Fr.), Toscana (It.), Toskana (Ger.)
Turkey	Impero/Imperio Ottomano, Porto Ottomana, Turchia (It.), Porte Ottomane, Turquie d'Europe, Turquie d'Asia (Fr.), Turkei, Türkisches Reich, Ottomanisches Reich, Osmanisches Reich (Ger.), Tyrkiet (Dan.) Turkije (Du.)
United States of America / American	Etats-Unis d'Amérique / Amerique, Etats-Unis (Fr.), Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika / Amerikanischer / Nordamerikanische Union (Ger.), Stati Uniti d'America (It.), Amerika (T.)
Venice / Venetian	Venise (Fr.), Venedig (Ger., Dan.), Veneto / Venezia (It.), Venedik (T.)

SOURCES

Some annual directories consulted for this project are at the “Ottoman Bank Archives and Research Centre” in Istanbul. The Osmalı Bankası was taken over by Garanti Bank in 2009 and the archives are now located at: Mete Caddesi No. 32, Kat 1, Taksim, Istanbul. The building is near Taksim Square, just look for the green “Garanti Bank” sign. Those listed below are at these archives. Does anyone know where the missing volumes might be located?

Directories consulted	
Indicateur Ottoman (IOT)	1881, 1883
Indicateur Oriental (IO)	1885, 1888
Annuaire Oriental (AO)	1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1921
Annuaire de L'Orient	1928 - no detailed information
Annuaire Oriental (AO)	1930 - not located
Annuaire Oriental (AO)	1929, 1933 - Çanakkale-Gelibolu not found
Annuaire Commercial	1944 - not located

REFERENCES (BOOKS)

- Agstner Rudolf & Samsinger, Elmar. *Osterreich in Istanbul*. 2010 (in German with abstracts in English and Turkish). The entry for Gallipoli erroneously includes the name “Sultanieh” in brackets. This name was applied only to Canakkale, not Gallipoli.
- *Annuaire Diplomatique (AD)*, 1859, 1877 (2).
- Allen, Susan Heuch. *Finding the Walls of Troy*. 1999.
- Clarke, Edward Daniel. *Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa*. 1817. Vol. III.
- Cook, J. M. *The Troad*. 1973
- Gunning, Lucia Patrizio. *British Consuls in the Aegean. 1820-60*. PhD thesis. University of London. 1997.
- Gunning, Lucia Patrizio. *The British Consular Service in the Aegean and the Collection of Antiquities for the British Museum*. Ashgate Publishing Ltd. UK. 2009
- Knight, William. *Oriental Outlines or a Rambler's Recollections of a Tour in Turkey, Greece & Tuscany in 1838*. 1839
- Knight, William. *A Diary in the Dardanelles*. 1849. This book is also based on his visits to the Dardanelles in 1836 and 1838.
- Robinson, Marcelle. *Schliemann's Silent Partner: Frank Calvert (1828-1902)*. 2006.

REFERENCES (ARTICLES)

- Kalfa, Sahabettin. *19. Yuzyilda Canakkale'de Konsolosluklar*. “Troy-Canakkale” magazine no. 27, 2007. (in Turkish)
- Kalfa, Sahabettin. *Çanakkale'nin Konsolosları*. “Çanakkale 1915” magazine no. 7, December 2010. (in Turkish)
- Kulu, Mustafa. *English Consuls and Vice-consuls in the Dardanelles, 1829-1914*. (in Turkish) Published in Volume 1 of “Uluslararası Çanakkale Kongresi” (conference proceedings) by İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 2006. Sources include the “Foreign Office List” and annual “salname” directories in Ottoman Turkish.

REFERENCES (OTHER)

- Kulu, Mustafa. *A Brief History of the Dardanelles Jews during the Early Tanzimat (Reform) Years: 1839-1845*. Unpublished MA thesis. Middle East Technical University. Ankara. 2005.
- Tolun, Nuray Gülme. *Çanakkale Evleri*. Bitirme Tez. Anadolu Üniversitesi. Eskişehir. 1997 (in Turkish)
- Wrench, William Henry. *Reports relative to British Consular Establishments: 1858 & 1871. Part III. (Ottoman Dominions)*. Presented to House of Commons, London. 1872.
- *Consulats de France en Grèce et en Turquie: correspondance des consuls d'Athènes et de Nègrepont, 1684-1791 (affaires étrangères B-I 173, 174 et 908): mémoires et documents des consulats de Grèce et de Turquie, 1740-1870 (affaires étrangères B-III 412 a 415) (1985)*

REFERENCES (ONLINE)

- Wilson, David. *List of British Consular Officials in the Ottoman Empire and its former territories, from the sixteenth century to about 1860*. (www.levantineheritage.com) July 2011 (3rd version)
- Almanach de Gotha. 78 issues 1821-1910 online at Gallica Bibliotheque (<http://gallica.bnf.fr>).

- de Groot, Alexander H. *Dragomans' Careers: The Change of Status in some Families connected with the British and Dutch Embassies at Istanbul 1785-1829*. Turkology Update Leiden Project, Working Paper Archive, Department of Turkish Studies, Universiteit Leiden.

In its early years, *Almanach de Gotha* only lists the consular staff at Constantinople (i.e. 1821, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1847, 1849), although the directory is split into several sections and some years are more detailed than others. In its later years, *Almanach de Gotha* lists consular staff consecutively in two or three groups, i.e. consuls, then vice-consuls, etc. For some years, none of the vice-consuls are named at all, such as those at the Dardanelles and Gallipoli (e.g. 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897). The list of consular staff in Turkey could not be found in the 1872 or 1874 editions. For some entries shown in the tables with *Almanach de Gotha* as the source, (consul) may mean 'consul', 'vice-consul' or 'consular agent' because lack of time during the search process did not allow them to be differentiated.

BACKGROUND

The town of "The Dardanelles" was known officially during Ottoman times as "Kale-i Sultaniye" or "Kala-i Sultaniye" but informally as "Chanak Kalesi" or just "Chanak". In traveller's accounts and on maps it was called a variety of names such as the "Old Castles" or (mistakenly) "Abydos". In the Republican era after 1923 it became "Çanak Kalesi" and is nowadays "Çanakkale", the governing city of the province of Çanakkale. "Gallipoli" (ancient "Gallipolis / Kallipolis") is now "Gelibolu".

In Ottoman times, a consul had a number of duties. These were (a) to deal with matters affecting citizens or travellers from that country in that locality, (b) to assist their own merchants with advice about opportunities for trade and commerce, (c) to compile statistical reports concerning what was going on locally, especially imports and exports (some of these reports were very detailed), (d) to report on military and political developments when the occasion arose, and (e) to host and entertain important visitors from their own country on official or informal visits. It was the maritime and commercial function that caused the explosion of consulates at Gallipoli and the Dardanelles in the 19th century. Çanakkale was only a small port then (population about 10,000) but situated on a strategic shipping lane leading to and from Istanbul, the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara and Black Sea. At the Dardanelles and Gallipoli we encounter consuls of every type (consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, honorary consul, provisional or acting consul/vice-consul, etc.) but in reality, the title did not seem to make much difference to what they did.

Wrench (British consul at the Dardanelles 1866-72) observes in an official report of 1872 that "Although it is difficult to define the specific advantages derived by native and foreign merchants from the fact of their holding Consular appointments, undoubted advantage does thereby accrue to them. Their local status is raised, their affairs, commercial or personal, are treated with a greater amount than they sometimes merit of attention and consideration by the local authorities, and this according to the importance of the country they represent. They possess weight in every Tribunal and Department which other resident merchants of equal standing, but not holding an official position, do not possess."

Functions and Status of consulates

A wide-ranging "Report on Consular intercourse and immunities" (*Mr. J. Zourek, Special Rapporteur. Yearbook of the International Law Commission. Vol II. 1957. A/CN.4/108*) covering the historical development and practices of consulates worldwide, past and present, stresses several points worth bearing in mind:

1. that the traditional **functions** of a consulate are first and foremost to protect and promote trade, supervise shipping, represent the Sending state in disputes, come to the aid of vessels in distress, and protect nationals of the Sending state.

2. that the **functions** of consular representatives differ greatly due to international custom and usage, international treaties, and national laws and regulations.
3. that consular services are generally different from the diplomatic service, though they may overlap and the two functions were combined in the past.
4. that there is a **complete lack of uniformity in the titles of consular representatives** abroad. The law differs from country to country on their names and duties, therefore, all the following may sometimes be described as a “consul”: consul, consul-general, vice-consul, consular agent, consular official, consular representative, consular officer, honorary consul.
5. that the universally recognized principles of **Protection and Inviolability** involve an obligation on the State of residence to protect the consular offices and staff in the discharge of their official duties and ensure their personal safety, even after the breaking-off of consular relations. Authorities of the State of residence cannot examine, seize or place under seal the files, papers or other articles in consular offices.
6. that the principle of **reciprocity** is inherent in consular relations. The laws of all countries make immunity from jurisdiction, exemption from taxation and from customs duties, and other material or honorific privileges accorded to consular representatives conditional on reciprocity, which guarantees consular representatives equality of treatment both in the State of residence and Sending state. Under certain national regulations, the condition of reciprocity applies to all privileges and immunities; under others it applies only to some of them.
7. that proclamation of a **state of war** between the sending State and the State of residence entails *ipso facto* the breaking off of consular relations between them.

Consulates in the Ottoman Empire

Consulates date back earlier than permanent diplomatic missions and are based on trade relations. After the Arab conquest of much of the Roman Empire in the seventh century, the Moslem states granted merchants from cities in Western Europe a system of protection on which the Capitulations were later based. These merchants were engaged in trade in countries that had very different laws and customs, hence their desire to have their disputes settled by judges of their own choice administering their own national laws. Many foreigners, attracted by international trade, took up residence in Constantinople and other towns of the Byzantine Empire. Flourishing colonies were established by several Italian towns (Venice, Amalfi, Genoa, Pisa). These communities soon acquired a degree of autonomy and the right to have special magistrates, called “consuls”, in the twelfth century.

In the Western part of the Mediterranean, special magistrates called “consul judges” or “merchant consuls” were appointed to settle disputes between foreigners and local merchants. The purpose of magistrates known as “overseas consuls” or “foreign consuls” was to provide their own traders with security and judicature and protects the interests of merchants and ships’ masters from their own country in accordance with own laws. The existence of merchant colonies in the Levant was unaffected by the conquest of Istanbul in 1453. Italian cities and the kings of France obtained special concessions called Capitulations from the Turkish Porte. Genoa concluded capitulations with the Turkish Empire in 1453, Venice in 1454, and France in 1535.

In the following period, the State took over the right to send consuls, who ceased to represent traders and became official State representatives. In the first half of the 17th century, the increase in productivity in Western Europe brought about a new approach to foreign relations and the consul’s functions underwent a radical change. His diplomatic and judicial duties were replaced by the task of looking after the interests of the State and its citizens, particularly in trade, industry and shipping. This did not affect the status of consuls in countries where the Capitulations obtained. There consular representatives still enjoyed diplomatic privileges and immunities.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Industrial Revolution caused a boom in the commercial and industrial strength of Western Europe, which had an increasing influence on the Ottoman economy and led to a great expansion in communications, international trade and foreign travel, from which

ensued the extraordinary increase in the number of consulates. This is particularly true at the Dardanelles and Gallipoli.

Capitulations

The “Capitulations” were privileges of residence and trade for non-Moslems first granted by Sultan Mehmet II to Genoese merchants after the conquest of Istanbul in 1453 and later confirmed and extended by Suleiman the Great. These privileges, although given voluntarily and generously by the early Sultans, over the years were abused and led to resentment. In effect, the Capitulations undermined the authority and sovereignty of the Ottoman government. From the Capitulations arose, for instance, the right of foreign nations to run their own postal services within the Empire.

There is sometimes a close correlation between the dates Capitulations were granted and the opening of consulates at the Dardanelles and Gallipoli. Below are the dates when Capitulations were first granted to the countries named (dates vary between sources): Genoa - 1453. Venice - 1454. France - 1535. England - 1580. Netherlands (Holland) – 1598, 1612. Austria - 1718. Sweden - 1736/1737. Kingdom of the Two Sicilies - 1740. Tuscany, Hamburg & Lubeck - 1747. Denmark - 1756. Prussia - 1761. Spain - 1782. Russia - 1717/1783. Sardinia - c. 1825. USA - 1830. Belgium - 1839. Hanseatic towns - (1839?). Portugal - 1843. Greece - 1855. Brazil - 1858.

Turkey’s efforts to abolish the Capitulations before 1914 were unsuccessful due to resistance from the Great Powers. Shortly after war broke out in Europe in early August 1914, the Ottoman government issued a "Notification of Neutrality" on 18 August and the Turkish cabinet headed by Enver Pasha made the decision on 23 August to send a note to all the Powers announcing the unilateral abrogation of the Capitulations. This note was delivered on 9 September 1914 to take effect 1 October 1914. Its repudiation of the capitulatory system met with unanimous opposition from all states enjoying capitulatory rights, however, with this action, the special privileges granted to foreign nationals came to an end. Foreign POs were discontinued. In November 1914, war was officially declared between Russia, France, Britain and Turkey. Embassies and consulates closed down, the staff left Istanbul.

The Capitulations were restored between 10 August 1920 and 24 July 1923 under the Treaty of Sevres (which was not ratified by Turkey) and some foreign POs re-opened. Under the Treaty of Lausanne (24 July 1923), however, Turkey achieved complete abolition of the Capitulations.

Dragoman Dynasties (1795-1829)

The dragomans attached to Istanbul embassies played a key role in European politics of the 18th and 19th centuries. They were known by several names: “Latins”, “Levantines” and “Frango-Perotes”. They were Ottoman subjects obedient to the Roman Catholic church whose ancestors - Italian, Frankish, West European – had formerly settled in Byzantine and Ottoman lands. They were later joined by immigrants from the Uniate Roman Catholic church of the East, Greeks and Armenians. This background, and inter-marriage between families, meant that the the identity of Levantines crossed all European national boundaries (*de Groot*). Members of these dragoman families we meet as vice-consuls or consular agents at the Dardanelles include: Chabert (Sardinia), Chirico (Sardinia), Fonton (Russia, Denmark, Sweden & Norway), Fornetti (France), and Timoni (Russia).

First consulates at the Dardanelles

1614: In the following account, the town of the Dardanelles/Çanakkale has been mistaken for Abydos, a common error among foreign travellers before the 19th century. “(Letter 1. 23 Aug. 1614. Constantinople.) ... We had the tide against us, and found we could make more way by dragging our vessel along the shore than by using our oars, reaching thus by eleven in the forenoon Abydos (Çanakkale), the birth-place of the unfortunate Leander. **Here I landed, and dined with a Turk, the vice-consul for foreign Franks, who shewed me great civility.** Hence I saw Sestos (Kilitbahir) on the opposite side, which with Abydos (Çanakkale), about half a league apart, are known by the

denomination of the two castles. Here I dismissed the galley, and in the evening took a boat to transport me to Gallipoli.” (*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*)

1662: At the Dardanelles, Kulu makes a case for there being a British consul there in 1662.

1675: A much quoted source (*A History of the Levant Company. Alfred C. Wood. 1935. 1964*) says that “At the Dardanelles one consulate served for the **English, French and Dutch**”. The sources are cited as (Wheler ii, p. 326, Masson 17th siecle, p. 434). In 1675-1676, Sir George Wheler (born 1650-51, died 1723-24) visited the Levant accompanied by Dr. Jacquet (Jacob/James?) Spon of Lyons. Wheler and Spon wrote about their trips separately. The original sources are: “J. Spon et G. Wheeler, Voyage d’Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce et du Levant, fait ès années 1675 et 1676” (*Lyon, 1678. Amsterdam, 1679*) and “A Journey into Greece”. Sir George Wheler (*London, 1682*). The “Masson” source is probably “Histoire du commerce français dans le Levant au XVIIIe siècle” (*Paul Masson. Paris. 1911*), based on earlier sources. From these sources, Cook (*1973*) says that “Ezechiel (Ezekiel/Ezekiel?) Ruser (Ruso/Russo?) was **Dutch, English and Genoese** consul in 1675”. Note that *Wood* does not mention the Genoese, and *Cook* does not mention the French.

Here is the original text, in French, from Wheler’s 1675 visit: « Nous rencontrames par bonheur le **Consul des Anglois, des Hollandois & des Genoïs**, appellé **Ezechiel Ruser**, qui nous offrit fort civilement de nous loger chez lui, ou chez ses amis, ce que nous acceptâmes avec joye: comme il .étoit mieux monté que nous, il prit le devant pour nous preparer logis, nous fûmes reçûs chez un de ses amis appellé **Abraham Corser, Drogueman des Venitiens**; ce font deux Juifs, mais qui font fort civils. » (*Voyage de Dalmatie, de Grèce et du Levant. George Wheler. 1689. 1723*)

1737-1742: “A French consul, as well as a Dutch and English dragoman, had their offices in Kale-i Sultaniye.” (*E. J. Brill’s First Encyclopedia of Islam, 1913-1936, based on the travels of Richard Pococke in 1737-1742, published in London as “A Description of the East” in 1743.*)

1764-1765: Richard Chandler notes, as his ship approaches the two castles on either side of the narrows, “By each is a town, and at that in Asia (Çanakkale) was hoisted a white flag, near the sea-side, and also a red one with the cross. These belonged to the English and French nations.” (*Travels in Asia Minor 1764-65. publ. 1775*)

The Tarragano (Tarragona) family held the British consulate for several generations until the early 19th century and also acted for the Dutch, Russians and Germans (*Cook*). Up to about 1800, therefore, the following countries - France, Britain, Holland, Russia, Germany, Venice, Genoa - had consular representatives at the Dardanelles.

19th century at the Dardanelles

1802: The following source lists Venice, France, Britain, Germany and Russia at the Dardanelles. Holland is implied but unstated: “Die Republik Venedig war ehemdem die einzige Macht, welche einen Consul in den Dardanellen unterhielt. Frankreich, England, Teutschland, Rußland und Vit übrigen Seemacht« hatten bloß eingeborne Agenten, Ius den oder Griechen, welche die Verrichtungen eines Eon, s«ls, wen« auch nicht klug oder treu, doch wenigstens mit dem größten Eifer übernahmen, und vermittelt eines Dollmetschers sich unter den unmittelbaren Schutz eines Gesandten begaben, modurch sie alle Gerechtsame der Europäer genossen. Aber seit einigen Jahren hat die französische Regierung ein Vice, Consulat daselbst errichtet; indem sie hoffte, daß «in Beamter von ihr« Nation die hier ankernden Schiffe wirksamer beschützen, und die Kriegsschiffe, welche bey den weißen Flecken an, kern, b«ss«r unterstützen könnte, so wie auch, daß ihn seine Lage tu den Stand fetze, dem Gesandten alle er« forderlichen Nachrichten miqutheUkn.” (*Bibliothek der neuesten und wichtigsten Reisebeschreibungen zur... Guillaume A. Olivier, Matthias Christian Sprengel. 1802, also 1809*)

1803: This extract states that Venice was the only country with a full consulate at the Dardanelles while the others had only consular agents or vice-consulates. Venice, France, Britain, Germany and Russia are named, Holland is not. “Dardanelles. **La république de Venise** étoit autrefois A seule puissance qui eut un consul de sa nation aux Dardanelles. **La France, l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, la Russie**, et les autres puissances maritimes n'y avaient que des agen» du pays, juifs ou grecs, qui remplissaient les fonctions de consul, sinon avec iatelligence et probité, du moins avec le plus grand zèle, moyennant un barat de drogman, qui les mettait sous la protection immédiate d'un ambassadeur, et les lésait jouir de tous les privilèges accordés aux Européens.” (*Géographie mathématique, physique & politique de toutes les ... Vol. 10, Edme Mentelle, Malte Conrad Brun (dit Conrad) Malte-Brun, Pierre-Etienne Herbin de Halle. 1803*)

1807: The following account names an agent or consul for Britain, Russia, France, and Venice around this date: “Sceso a terra, dopo le formalità della visita fatta dai Turchi ad ogni bastimento^ che esce fuori dei **Dardanelli**, fui a presentare una lettera per il **console Inglese**, ch' è un certo Sabatai Tarragano, (see “Britain” for full version) ... Il suo fratello poi minore per nome Cain (His younger brother - **Haim Tarragano**) è addetto al **servizio Russo, in qualità d'Agente**, ma tali agenzie si riducono *ti* piccioli incerti, e a semplice onore, e privilegio di non essere più sotto il giogo diretto del Turco, ma dipendenti alla nazione, che hanno l'onore di servire. Ma le sole nazioni propriamente parlando, che abbiano dei **Vice-Consoli** nazionali, e che battino Bandiera alle loro rispettive residenze, sono **la Francia**, ela **Repubblica di Venezia**, e **Mr. Russel**, che lasciato aveva in Costantinopoli, n'era il Vice-Console Francese.” (*Viaggi e opuscoli diversi. Domenico Sestini. 1807*)

1789-1815 (French Revolution & Napoleonic Era): The town at the Dardanelles was affected in various ways by developments in Europe after the French Revolution in 1789. For all or part of the period 1792-1814, as the influence of Napoleon spread throughout Europe as a result of new ideals and military conquest, Holland, Italy and Venice all fell under the rule of France. In 1792 France declared war on Austria, in 1797 Napoleon's armies entered Italy, and in 1815 Napoleon was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.

1826: In the following source, the five consulates stated are: Britain, the Two Sicilies, Austria, Denmark and Sweden. “Dardanelli. Forte della Turchia, sullo stretto dello stesso nome. Vi sono i Consoli della **Gran Bretagna**, delle **Due Sicilie**, ed i Vice-Consoli dell'**Austria, Danimarca e Svezia**.” (*Dizionario ragionato e generale della statistica europea, Estore Lanzani, 1826*). Russia, Venice and France are not mentioned, possibly they had only consular agents in those years.

The establishment of consulates at the Dardanelles and Gallipoli accelerated after the Treaty of the Dardanelles (1809), Congress of Vienna (1815), and the Anglo-Ottoman Trade Agreement/Convention of 1838, (also known as the Treaty of Balta Liman). Together with the declaration of the Tanzimat Decree by the Ottoman government in 1839, these offered incentives for foreign nations to trade in the Ottoman Empire. Treaties were quickly signed with other European countries: France (1838), Sardinia (1839), Sweden, Norway, Spain, Holland and Prussia (1840), Tuscany (1841), and Russia and Belgium (1846) (*Kulu, 2005*).

1830: “On écrit des Dardanelles en date du 4 novembre: M. Outrey, consul de France en cette résidence, qui avait déjà montré son zèle le 15 septembre, en obtenant pour les couleurs nationales françaises une salve de vingt-un coups de canon tirés de la forteresse, qui arbora en même temps le pavillon ottoman, vient de donner une fête qui fera époque dans les fastes de cette résidence silencieuse. Cette fête, projetée depuis long-temps, n'a pu avoir lieu que le 2 de ce mois, la maison consulaire ayant été, jusqu'à cette époque, en état de réparation. A défaut de nationaux, M. Outrey avait invité à un dîner les consuls **d'Angleterre, d'Autriche, de Sardaigne, de Hollande**, leurs familles et tous les Européens qui se trouvaient dans le pays. Le consul de **Russie** ne put s'y trouver, n'ayant pas encore reçu les ordres qu'il attendait de son ambassade. La salle destinée au repas était entièrement garnie de draperies. Des guirlandes de laurier, de myrte, d'olivier, en décoraient toute la partie supérieure, et offraient le triple symbole de la sagesse des Français, de la gloire du prince et de

l'amour de ses sujets pour lui. Dans le fond de la salle, au-dessus de deux colonnes de laurier, brillait un transparent sur lequel M. Outrey avait gravé à la main. (*Revue des deux mondes*. 1830)

1833-34: “As far as I could observe, in the Asiatic castle there appeared to be three batteries, bristling with heavy cannons, placed in three lines over each other, the lowest of which is nearly parallel with the water, and, can consequently sweep its surface, to the no small inconvenience of an enemy. In this fortress, which has also the name of the "Tschana-kalesi" (Potter's fortress) from the extensive adjacent potteries, 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. **This place is likewise the residence of all the European consuls—whose flags, as is the custom of the East, wave from the tops of their houses.**” (*St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Napoli di Romania, in 1833 and 1834*. Friedrich Tietz. 1836)

1835: Correspondence in this year with Dr. François Caravel (vice-consul for Portugal) concerning measures to control the plague mentions the consuls of Austria, France, Russia, England and Greece at the Dardanelles. (*Papers of John Viscount Ponsonby (ca. 1770-1855)*, Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections.)

1836: “The town of Tchanak Kalessy, also called Sultanieh Kalessy, is the proper residence of the official Pasha, the Governor of the Straits. About half-a-dozen Frank Consulates are, therefore, fixed here, whose flags are now flying over a mass of blackened ruins. Among them are the National colours of England, Holland, France, Austria, Sardinia, Russia, and Greece. We landed when our boat reached its destination above the Castle, at a platform connected with the English Consulate, close to which there is an oyster bed, ... Above the Castle there was an immense space covered with ruins, occasioned by the *yanghin*, the terrific fire which two months since destroyed in three hours all the Consulates, except the Russian, as well as 150 houses and 187 shops, and the Pasha's palace.” (*Knight, 1849*) Knight's earlier book (*Oriental outlines, 1839*) differs from his 1849 version in the details given. Thus: “A fire in 1836 had destroyed the Pasha's palace, several of the consulates, and some hundred of houses: - Twelve months afterwards the ruins were not cleared away ... Here and there appeared, above a heap of rubbish, the flag-staff of some consulate, bearing the national colours;”

1836: “In the month of September 1836, the Porte sent two Prussian officers, Baron Maltke (Moltke) and Captain Kopke, to survey the Dardanelles. Very opportunely, a fire occurred about the time, which destroyed three hundred houses, including nine consulates, and laid bare a long line of beach in the most advantageous position. Many persons suspected that this misfortune originated in authority. Whether or not, a firman was read in the mosques, while the embers still smoked, forbidding the inhabitants to rebuild their houses, and declaring the ground government property. The Prussians recommended the erection of batteries on that line. If their advice be followed, and the guns be *at all* well served, the passage of the Hellespont will then be impracticable.” (*Turkey, Greece and Malta. Adolphus Slade, Vol. 2, 1837*) The Slade account is not completely reliable and rather exaggerated. Helmuth von Moltke (1800-1891) also comments on the fire in a letter of 4 August 1836.

The 1836 fire comes up in the account by Charles Fellows (*Journal written during an excursion in Asia Minor. 1839*), who visited in March 1838. (The report that the fire was in the village of Renkioi (Erenkoy-Gavurkoy-Intepe), as stated in *Studia Troica* (1991), is erroneous.) Fellows writes: “Our (British) Consul (Mr. Lander) resides in this village, twelve miles from Channakalasy. ... The residence of the Consul is in ruins, caused by the late fire. ... His house has been twice destroyed by fire within a year, and from the last conflagration he only escaped with the clothes on his back, losing, among other property, a valuable library. The Sultan's government will not allow the house to be rebuilt with stone, the Turks representing the injury that would be sustained by the growers of timber and by the workmen if the houses were more durable. One half of the town, the court end, was completely destroyed last year, but is rapidly rising again, formed entirely of wooden houses, which, while new and uniform, have a peculiar and somewhat pleasing effect, resembling the Swiss villages. A number of tents, raised upon the ruins of their houses, form the temporary shops and caffes of the

half-ruined merchants. This place, which is of considerable extent, takes its Turkish name Channakalasy (meaning ‘Pot Castle’) from the manufactures of crockery carried on here. It is called by us the Dardanelles. ... Each nation has here its resident consul, and the strong castles on either shore make this the portal to the Sultan's capital.”

1840: Mustafa Kulu (*A Brief History of the Dardanelles Jews during the Early Tanzimat (Reform) Years: 1839-1845. MA thesis. Middle East Technical University, Ankara, 2005*) lists 9 Jewish dragomans and 3 Jewish vice-consuls at the Dardanelles. No Moslems, Greeks or Armenians are listed in these professions. The information (a, b, c) and table following have been adapted from pages 87-89 and tables 18 and 19 of the thesis. Name variations may be due to transcription from the Ottoman Turkish registers which were the source. **a) Vice-consuls:** The vice-consuls of **Sweden, Spain and Sicily** were all Jews and resided in the Dardanelles Jewish quarter. Therefore, they did not need the services of any Jewish dragomans. **b) Dragomans:** During the 1840s, there were nine dragomans in the Dardanelles who served various European countries such as **Sardinia, France, Holland, England, Spain & Denmark, Russia**, and Ellinoz (**Greece**). They had the highest annual income among the (Jewish) community members, derived mainly from their profession and property (vineyards, shops, etc.). The richest dragoman was Akoçi, who served the French consulate. Although these dragomans constituted 4% of the Jewish community, they possessed 26% of the total property value in the Jewish community, which begs the question: Did dragomans unofficially possess property on behalf of foreigners, who were not allowed to own property in Ottoman territories? **c) Foreign families:** In 1840, besides vice-consuls and dragomans, 20 foreign Jewish families resided in the Dardanelles who were the subjects of different countries, such as the kingdom of **Naples** (Neapolitan), **France, Austria, England, Spain and Sweden**. The sons of the ex-consul of **Spain and Denmark** had a plot of land, butcher shops, and a coffee store. The **Neapolitan** had a tannery. (Note: Moslem Turks did not have surnames until 1934. In Ottoman times, the names of Greeks, Jews and foreigners tended to be recorded by their first name only.)

Jewish Vice-Consuls and Dragomans in the Dardanelles (1840)			
Vice-Consuls		Dragomans	
Country	Name	Country	Name
Sweden	Liyezar / Liyazar (Eliezer)	Sardinia	Eci Kridaki
Spain	Cilyon / Cilbon (Cellebon) and his son Haim	(Russia?)	Nesimaki
Sicily	Salamon (Tarragano)	France	Akoçi
		Holland	Krito / Kuturto
		England	Cilbon (Cellebon)
		England	Akocu
		Spain & Denmark	Menahim
		Russia	Nesimaki
		Ellinoz (Greece)	Sabatay

1849: “Constantinople, 13 juillet 1849. ... A dix heures, nous descendions au bourg des Dardanelles; la rive est pavoisée de drapeaux consulaires et défendue par deux forts un peu plus solides que ceux de l'entrée. Nous avons été reçus avec beaucoup de cordialité par notre agent consulaire, M. Battus, et sans perdre de temps nous nous sommes occupés de notre excursion dans les champs où fut Troie.” (*Lettres et souvenirs d'enseignement d'Eugène Gandar, 1869*)

1855: « DARDANELLES châteaux-forts de Turquie, sur les deux rives du canal des Dardanelles.— Résidence du Seraskier-Pacha. Consuls d'Angleterre, de Sardaigne, de Grèce.” (*Dictionnaire géographique et statistique. Adrien Guibert. 1850*)

1855: Richard Francis Burton was chief of staff to General Beatson at the Dardanelles in 1855-1856 during the Crimean War. He makes the following observations (here abbreviated) about frictions between the parties: “There was the Greek faction, who naturally hated the English, and adored the

Russians ... The Jews, many of them wealthy merchants at the Dardanelles, who in those days, before the Juden-hetze, loved and believed in Russia and had scanty confidence in England. ... The two Turkish Pashas did their best to breed disturbance between their Regulars and the English Irregulars. ... The Grande Nation (France) they saw with displeasure and disgust that an Englishman was going to succeed. Accordingly Battus, their wretched little French Consul for the Dardanelles, was directed to pack the local Press at Constantinople (which was almost wholly in the French interests) with the falsest and foulest scandals. (*Life of Captain Sir Richard F. Burton. 1887*)

1855: “Les consuls et vice-consuls étrangers ont aussi leur résidence aux Dardanelles. Depuis que Constantinople est devenu le centre du commerce du Levant (c'était jadis Smyrne), le nombre de ces agents s'est beaucoup accru, et la plupart des États qui entretiennent des relations avec la Turquie, l'Angleterre, la France, l'Autriche, la Russie, la Grèce, la Sardaigne, les Deux-Siciles, la Belgique, sont représentés aujourd'hui aux Dardanelles.” (Foreign Consuls and vice-consuls are resident at the Dardanelles. Since Constantinople became the center of the Levant trade (it was formerly Smyrna), the number of agents has increased considerably, and most states that have relations with Turkey - England, France, Austria, Russia, Greece, Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, Belgium - are now represented in the Dardanelles.) (*La Turquie actuelle. J. H. A. Ubicini. 1855*)

Flying the flag: The colourful sight of the wooden consular buildings along the waterfront of “Tchanak-Kalessi”, each flying its own flag, is described in travellers’ accounts from the 1830s onwards. These were the subject of several drawings, from which we can deduce that the wooden buildings were rebuilt after the 1836 fire much as before. The first is an engraving published in the *Illustrated London News* of 8.11.1853, signed by the English wood engraver and colour printer Edmund Evans (1826-1905), which identifies the consulates in the caption. The English, Greek, French and Austrian consulates are all named. Secondly, there is a toned lithograph by Ciceri after Dorogoff, ca 1850. A third illustration was printed in the French weekly “Magasin Pittoresque” in 1870 (page 229) captioned “Les Dardanelles – Dessin de Lancelot”. A row of wooden houses along the shore with flags above is again visible in an engraving of 1877. The importance of each country flying its flag can be summed up as follows: “Consulates had to be easily recognisable for ships. For this purpose, Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) consulates had an 18 m. tall flag-pole, flying a large Austro-Hungarian consular flag.” (*Agstner, Samsinger. Osterreich in Istanbul. 2010*).

At some time late in the 19th century, possibly due to changes in zoning or building regulations (stone was allowed instead of wood), or severe battering from waves and storms (the town is notoriously windy), some consulates retreated to the streets behind, in particular Alman Sokak (now Ziveriye Sokak), where the British, German, Austro-Hungarian and Greek consulates stood.

1860: The following source (published 1862 for the year 1859-60) lists the following consulates: “träge mit Frankreich (French), Italien (Italian), Großbritannien (British) und Belgien (Belgian) mitgeteilt sind, lieber die Unterzeichnung von Handelsverträgen mit dem Zollverein und Spanien (Spanish) vergl. a. a. O. S. 266 und 437, den Türkisch Oesterreichischen (Austria-Hungary) und den zwischen der Türkei und Dänemark (Denmark) abgeschlossenen Handelsvertrag, s. a. a. O. II. S. 102 bez. 201. Fernere Verträge sind mit den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (United States), mit Schweden und Norwegen (Sweden and Norway), mit den Niederlanden (Holland) und mit Rußland (Russia) abgeschlossen worden.” (*Vergl. Hand. Aich. 1862. II. S. 239, woselbst die Handels*)

1876: “I selve Dardanellerne have de europæiske Konsuler sine Hoteller, og under vort korte Ophold i Havnen lægge Baade til ved vort Fartøj, og Sælgerne af de „dar- dannelske Vaser" komme ombord med sine Lerkar. Det er forbausende forbausende at se, hvor de antike Former have beholdt sin Renhed i disse Fabrika.ter; de skjønneste Vandkrukker i Proportioner og Linier, lignende Attikas bedste Arbejder, falbydes her, og .jeg beklager blot, at jeg ikkp kan ...” (At the Dardanelles are European consuls and hotels. During our short stay in the harbor, sellers of "Dardanelles Vases" boarded our boat with their earthen vessels. It is astonishing to see how ancient forms have retained their purity in these workshops; the fairest water jars in proportion and lines, like the best Attica works, ...” (*Fra min vandringstid: Paa studierejser. Albumblade og optegnelser. 1876-77. J.W. Cappelen. 1876*)

1876: “Vice-consulat. — Le consulat fort ancien qui existait aux Dardanelles a été supprimé en 1831; le mouvement de la navigation y est important. D'autres agents vice-consuls y représentent **l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, le Portugal et le Danemark.**” (*Annales du Sénat et de la Chambre des députés. Impr. du Journal officiel. 1876*)

1914: All consulates at the Dardanelles were closed following declaration of war by the Ottoman State in November 1914. In a short while, the consulates were emptied out and belongings plus confidential documents were sent to Istanbul. Kulu's research suggests this took place over several years, from 1914 through to 1919.

Post-1923 - Republican period

The Ottoman government severed diplomatic relations with the United States in April 1917. The interregnum from 1919 to 1923 did not allow an official diplomatic relationship to resume because a state of war and the foreign occupation of Turkey continued. (*Studies in Atatürk's Turkey: the American dimension. Harris & Criss. 2009*) Turkish-American consular relations restarted in 1927. Other agreements regarding consular exchanges were made over the years. For example, a Turkish-Soviet Treaty was signed in 1921, a Consular Treaty between Germany and Turkey in 1929, and a Hungarian-Turkish consular convention in 1938-1940.

Only a few foreign consulates opened in Turkey after 1923. It may be thought that no bona-fide consulates existed in Çanakkale after 1923 and that two new consulates in town - Australia (which opened in 2006) and Ukraine (from 2007) - were the first. However, all elderly residents remember the Italian consulate because of the colourful personality of the consul, Achilles Xanthopoulos, the ornate building with its Italianate columns, and the fact that the Italian flag was always flying from the balcony. Others remember an Italian and Greek consulate around the 1950s, which fades out of memory around the 1960s. In a talk given by Ünal Seçkin (born 1938-39) at the Çanakkale City Museum (*Kent Müzesi*) on 14 August 2009, he remembers 8 vice-consulates in town during his youth, including Russia, America, Britain, France and Italy. Reminiscences by other elderly residents also include the Russian, Italian and Dutch consulates. However, although the consulate buildings may have been standing for some years, and occupied by shipping agencies or the like run by descendants of previous consuls, those consulates were all closed by 1923. Or were they?

More substantial evidence for the existence of an Italian vice-consulate in Çanakkale in Republican times is provided by a document dated March-April 1938 issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs held in the Turkish Presidential Archive. The document concerns an application by the Italian vice-consulate in Çanakkale in Feb. 1938 involving Italian-flagged ships in transit between Italy and Istanbul calling in at Çanakkale and refers to changes before and after the signing of the Treaty of Montreux (1936). The document also refers to a clause in the agreement of the Italian vice-consulate going back to 9 Sept. 1929. The Italian vice-consul during the above period was of course Xanthopoulos. Later, “İsa Bey” occupied the position. (*research by Mithat Atabay, ÇOMU*).

The U. S. Government Foreign Service List and Biographic Register suggests a consular presence at Çanakkale (Dardanelles) in 1934, 1935, 1940, and 1944 (also including Imbros and Tenedos) - an indication of the strategic importance of the Straits following the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1936 and during WWII.

There was a British consulate in Çanakkale in the 1940s-1950s at 20, Ziveriye Sokak, possibly the building owned by the Calvert family, which is still standing. The snippet of information we have is: (surname beginning with Ki-) “... appointed Consul (local rank) at Canakkale, Turkey, July 24, 1940. Made an OBE June 12, 1941.” (*Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book. 1949, 1953, 1954*) The need for a local consul was later considered unnecessary for in 1955 we find that Philip Broad, Esquire, was appointed to be Her Majesty's consul-general for the vilayets of Edirne... Çanakkale ... to be resident at Istanbul. (*31 Dec. 1955, also London Gazette, 21 February 1956*)

Consulate buildings

To identify the original consulate buildings is difficult. Only two are still standing. Also, one person (or family) often acted as consul for several countries and, due to fire or other reasons, the consulate premises may have moved several times.

Consulates run by the Calverts operated from family-owned premises. In the 19th century, this was the grand mansion on the waterfront rendered uninhabitable after the 1912 earthquake and demolished in the 1940s-1950s. Likewise, Emile Vitalis probably managed the Italian consulate from his villa, now the Çanakkale 18 Mart University Culture Centre. Consulates were later concentrated in “Alman Sokak” (“German Street” – nowadays “Ziveriye Sokak”), notably the Greek consulate, severely damaged in the 1912 earthquake, and the German consulate, which was later destroyed by fire. One source (*Türk Asker Hekimliği Tarihi ve Asker Hastaneleri. Kemal Özbay*) says the Austro-Hungarian consulate was also in that street and used in 1939 as the Urology Dept when the town filled with Turkish soldiers and the other hospital couldn't cope. The British consulate is still standing in Alman Sokak, now occupied by beef and honey cooperatives. Regarding the 1912 earthquake, without naming the street, the Glasgow Herald for 12 August 1912 reported that the British vice-consulate was badly damaged and the “Austro-Hungarian and Greek consulates are piles of ruins.”

The two-storey wooden Russian consulate, later used by Ziraat Bank, Touring Club, Türk Ocağı, and Türk Gücü Football Club, used to be where Anafartalar Hotel now stands. The French consulate, according to a postcard dated ca 1905, was part of, or next to, the French Catholic School and church, now demolished. Prior to that, it was the other side of the ferryboat landing stage near the Russian consulate mentioned above. In the 1830s, the Russian consulate was further along the waterfront near a line of windmills (shown on engravings), and thus escaped destruction in the fire of 1836 which burnt most of the other consulates to the ground.

In Gallipoli, the former French consulate is probably still standing in the area occupied by military buildings.

MAIN LISTING

The names of the consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents are listed *by country* in the tables below, first for *The Dardanelles* then *Gallipoli* (in a separate file). Blanks under the name indicate that the consulate existed but the consul's name is unknown. Persons named as consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents for one country often occupied the same position for other countries and also ran businesses (e.g. telegraph offices, insurance companies, steamboat lines) in the same town.

Biographical information is given under one country only. Some entries in the tables are there simply to establish the presence or not of a consulate in those years. Various spellings of the names have been included as found in the sources. Dates may be contradictory if the date of publication was later than the period being discussed. The consulates are listed in the following order:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Austria-Hungary | 13. Germany |
| 2. Belgium | 14. Greece |
| 3. Britain | 15. Holland |
| 4. Denmark | 16. Persia |
| 5. France | 17. Russia |
| 6. Genoa | 18. Portugal |
| 7. Venice | 19. Spain |
| 8. Sicily / Naples | 20. Sweden and Norway |
| 9. Sardinia | 21. Sweden |
| 10. Tuscany | 22. Norway |
| 11. Italy | 23. United States of America |
| 12. Prussia / Hanse Towns | |

Part 1 - THE DARDANELLES (Çanakkale)

1. Austria-Hungary (Österreich-Ungarn) - Dardanellen

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1769-1779	R. Guise	HVK	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1775	R. Guise	Vice-consul	
1781	R. Guise	Vice-consul	Hof –und staats, 1781
1793		viceconsoli	Il mentore perfetto de negozianti, 1793
1800	Chialli	Austrian vice-consul	Joseph Hammer-Purgstall (see Venice)
1807	Nicol. Chialli	Vice-Consul	Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes, 1807
1808	Nicol. Chialli	Vice-consul	
1809	Nicol. Chialli	Vice-cons.	Wiener Taschenbuch. J. V. Degen. 1809
1814?? – 23.10.1859	Marius Xanthupolo	HVK	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1814	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs, Band 27, 1974, pp. 232, 237
1816-1818	Mario Xantopulo (Marius Xantopulo)	Vice-consul	(various sources)
1822	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-consul	Hof –und Staats... 1822
1824	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes, 1824, p. 219
1825	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Kaiserlich-königlicher Schematismus des Erzherzogthum Österreich ob der Enns, 1825, p. 30
1826	M. Xantopulo	v.c.	Almanach de Gotha, 1826
1827	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-consul	
1828	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes, 1828, p. 219
1834	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes, 1834, p. 220
1836	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-consul	
1840	Marius Xantopulo	vc	Almanach de Gotha, 1840
1841	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes, 1841, p. 233
1842	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-consul	
1843	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes, 1843
1844	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-consul	
1846	Xantopulo	Vice-consul	Archives de Commerce, Paris. 1846
1847	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Hof- und Staatshandbuch des Kaiserthumes Österreich, 1847, p. 209
1848	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Hof- und Staatshandbuch des Kaiserthumes Österreich, 1848, p. 212
1851	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-consul	

1853	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Allgemeines Beamten-Adressbuch für die k.k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien, 1853, p. 142
1854-1856	Marius Xantopulo	Vice-consul	
1857	Niccolò Xantopulo		(see below)
23.10.1859	Nicolaus Xanthupolo	HVK	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
4.4.1879- 24.12.1883	Nicolaus Xanthupolo	HKop	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
23.10.1859	Nicolaus Xantopulo succeeds Marius Xantopulo	Honorary Vice-Consul	Austria, Jg. 11, Oct-Dec 1859, p. 318
1860	N. Zanthopulo	Vice-consul	Allgemeine Zeitung München, 1860
1862		Vice- consulate	Osterreichs Consularwesen, J. Piskur, 1862
1867	Nikolaus Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Austria, Jg. 19, Nr. 30, 27.07.1867, p. 856
1868	Nicolaus Xantopulo	Vice-Consul	Hof- und Staatshandbuch des Kaiserthumes Österreich, 1868, p.145
1875-1878	Nikolaus Xantopulo	Viceconsul	Nachrichten... 1875, 1878
1876	N. Xanthopoulos	Consul	New York Times, 19 Nov. 1876
1881	N. Xanthopulo	Consul	IOT 1881
1883	N. Xanthopoulo	Consul	IOT 1883
1884-1889	N. Xantop(o)ulo	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889
1884	Demeter Xanthupulo	Gt	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1885	D. Xanthopoulo	Vice-consul	IO 1885
30.5.1884- 7.2.1887	Demeter Xanthupulo	HVK	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
24.9.1886	Constantin Xanthupulo	Gt	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
31.3.1887	Constantin Xanthupulo	HVK	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1888	Constantin Xantopulo		
1888-1891	C. Xanthopulo	Vice-consul	IO 1888, AO 1889, 1891
1892-1896	C. Xanthopoulo	Vice-consul	AO 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896
1898-1901	C. Xanthopulo	Vice-consul	AO 1898, 1900, 1901
1902-1912	C. Xanthopoulo	Vice-consul	AO 1902, 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912
1902	Constantin Xanthopulo		
1905-1907	Constantin Xanthopoulo	Vice-Consul	Almanach de Gotha, 1905, 1906, 1907
1902-1909	Const. Xanthopoulo	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909
30.11.1908- 1916	Constantin Xanthupulo	HK ap	Osterreich in Istanbul, 2010
1910	Constantin Xanthopoulo	Vice-Consul	Almanach de Gotha, 1910, p. 1155
1910	Konstantin Xanthopulo		
1910	M. Xanthopoulo	Vice-consul	Shipping World Year Book, 1910
1914	C. Xanthopolus	Consul	Baedeker's Guidebook, 1914
1913-1914	C. Xanthopoulo	Vice-consul	AO 1913, 1914
1921	(none)		AO 1921

Overview: The consulate appears to have begun with R. Guise (Guys?) about 1769-1781. A gap then exists for a decade or more, possibly due to the Russo-Turkish War of 1787-1792, in which Russia and Austria were in alliance, and other strained relations. Slightly more documented is the period of Nicola Chialli c. 1800-1809, followed by a short gap until 1814. The period when the Xanthropoulo family were vice-consuls is well-documented (despite spelling variations): Marius (Mario) Xanthopoulo

(1814-1859), Nicolaus (Niccola) Xanthopoulo (1859-1883), Demeter (Demetrius) Xanthopoulo (1884-1887), and Constantin Xanthopoulo (1887-1914). There may be overlap in some years with one person being “Consul ad pers.” and the other “Honorarkanzler”. The Xanthopoulo family also held consular positions for Holland, Persia and Venice.

Notes re Austria-Hungary:

- *Osterreich in Istanbul* (2010) mentions an honorary vice-consulate at the Dardanelles (Canakkale) since 1769 (honorarvize – konsulat in den Dardaneellen) and also a konsularamler in Dardanellen in 1817. Some confusion between the Dardanelles (Sultanieh) and Gallipoli (honorary vice-consulate established in 1778) is possible. A consular agency was also established on Tenedos (Bozcaada) in 1841 that continued until 1913.
- “**Consoli, ed Agenti Austriaci**, residenti nelle Piazze marittime delle Potenze estere. Ad oggetto di facilitare il Commercio verso gli Stati esteri, sono impiegati de' consoli, C. R. Consoli, che risiedono in diversi Porti marittimi delle Potenze estere. ed. Nel suo proprio senso, dovrebbe il Console essere una persona muhita di pie- Agenti. nipotenza dello Stato, il di cui dovere consiste non solo nel far valere i diritti della Nazione, nel luogo ov'egli ritrovasi impiegato, e nell' appianare le differenze contenziose, che insorgerò fra' Mercanti e i Nazionali, e fra questi, e li Capitani, ovvero l'equipaggio de bastimenti, come ancora, nello spedire nello Stato, con il primo bastimento che partirà, coloro che si rendono colpevoli di qualche delitto criminale. Ma il Console è pure incumbenzato, anzi è in dovere principale, di promuovere tutti li vantaggj del Commercio; egli è in obbligo di osservare tutti gli oggetti tendenti al medesimo, e ciò che vi possa avere correlazione; di comunicare le annotazioni fatte a tale oggetto; e di rassegnare a tempo il dovuto rapporto sopra qualunque cambiamento, e sopra ogni affare, che sia favorevole, o svantaggioso al Commercio Nazionale. I Consoli Austriaci nel Levante dipendono immediatamente dal Ces. Reg. Internunzio in Costantinopoli, e quelli del Ponente, dipendono dal Governo di Trieste, ... al quale però, quelli che risiedono nel Levante, devono ancora rassegnare li loro rapporti, sopra tutti gli affari concernenti il Commercio Austriaco. Li Consoli Austriaci dividooosi in tre classi, cioè: in Consoli generali; in Consoli; ed in Vice-Consoli. ... Li **Viceconsoli** sono in Acri, Agosta, Aigles, Alessandria di Egitto, Algari, Barcellona, Barleita, Bourdeaux, Cadice, Cag iari, Cairo, Cartagena, Cerigo, Cipro, Corunna, Damiata, **Dardanelli**, Denis, Durazzo d'Albania, Fano, Faro, Fun. chat, Gali.poli nel Regno di Napoli, Latachia di .Soria, Lepanto, Majorca, ... (*Il Mentore Perfetto De Negozianti: Ovvero Guida Sicura De ... Vol 2. Andrea Metrà. 1793*)
- The seal of the Austria-Hungarian consulate reads: “K.u.K. OSTERR.UNG. VICE CONSULAT - IN DEN DARDANELLEN.”
- “Xanthopulo”, “Xanthopoulo” and “Xanthopoulos” are different transliterations of the same name, the first being slightly more Italian in format. The spelling used depends on the language context and doesn't really mean anything more than that. Xanthopoulos is a fairly common Greek surname and means “son of the Xanthos” (blond man).
- The Xanthopoulo family at the Dardanelles were quite numerous and involved in all branches of commerce. There are indications that the history of the Xanthopoulo family may go back to the medical world of Austria and before that, Byzantine and Medieval times.
- Snippets concerning Doctor Xanthopoulo: (1) “Ersteres ohne besonderes Interesse, Hierauf zu Schiffe an die jenseitige Küste gefahren und dort Pferde bestiegen. **Doktor Xanthopulos** ein unterrichteter und wackerer Mann ist mitge- so kommen. Zu Pferde eine steile Anhöhe hinauf.” (*Sämtliche Werke: Abt. J, 1. Bd. Die Ahnfrau. Sappho. Franz Grillparzer, August Sauer, Reinhold Backmann. Gerlach & Wiedling, 1924*) (2) “**Doktor Xanthopulos - Marius Xantopulo, österreichischer Vizekonsul in den Dardanellen.**” (*Tagebücher und Reiseberichte. Franz Grillparzer. Globus-Verl., 1980*) (3) “Hrn. **Spiridion Xanthopoulo**, der alle zur Unterdrückung der Contagion in diesem Dorfe ...” (*Zeitschrift für die gesammte Medicin: mit besonderer Rücksicht auf ... 1843*) (4) “XANTHOPULO, médecin turc, envoyé à Gallipoli.”

- There is mention of (Dr.) M. Spiridion Xanthopoulos in connection with an outbreak of plague in the Greek village of Itgelmez (Erenkoy, later renamed “Intepe”, reverted to “Erenköy” in 2009) near Canakkale (*Report on outbreaks of plague prepared in Constantinople, 10 Juillet 1841.*). The same event is reported in French as follows: « Le 49 juin 1841 , le médecin sanitaire des Dardanelles, le docteur XANTOPULO , écrit h l'intendance de Constantinople, qun les primats d'Itgelmés, village éloigné de sa résidence de trois heures seulement, ... En remontant à l'origine de la nmladie, le docteur XANTOPDLO ... Le 8 juin 1841, M. MARCBAND, docteur médecin de la faculté de Vienne en Autriche et membre de l'intendance sanitaire, avait été appelé au Lazaret de Kouléli pour visiter quelques passagers malades, provenant d'un navire commandé par le capitaine YAZIDJI OGLOO. Ce navire, chargé de pèlerins, était arrivé d'Aexandrie, la veille, par conséquent le 7 juin. » (*Répertoire des travaux, publ. sous la direction de P.-M. Roux. Société de statistique de Marseille, 1847. p. 389*)
- “... my guide (a poor Greek acting as Austrian and Sardinian consul) ...” (*Charles MacFarlane, 1829*) The “guide” is probably Xantopulo.
- (1) An article in the New York Times for 10 January 1852 refers to M. A. Gormezano as the “Swedish vice-consul, also attached to the Austrian vice-consulate”. (2) “Bastinado was inflicted on the Austrian consul of the Dardanelles ... by order of the Governor of the Dardanelles.” (*New York Times, 17 January 1852*) (3) “A despatch from Constantinople, dated 19th December, states that the governor of the Dardanelles has been dismissed from his office in consequence of the ill-treatment inflicted upon a dragoman of the Austrian consulate by his orders.” (*The Newspaper. 1852*) See also “Sweden and Norway” for a longer version.
- Kulu mentions incidents related to the Austrian consulate in 1909.

Consuls of Austria-Hungary in chronological order:

- **Guise**: “Alli Dardanelli – Hr. R. Guise, RR – Vice consul in den Dardanellen.” (*Hof-und staats, 1781, Vien*) This may or may not have some connection with Felix Guys, (also “Guis) French consul at the Dardanelles from 1741 or 1758 to 1767 or 1772. Von Guise?
- **Chialli**: For all info, see “Venice”.
- **Xanthopulo**: Official sources also have the name spelt as: Tantopulo and Zantopulo, e.g. Marius Tantopulo (1828, 1837, 1847), Nikolaus Tantopulo (1859), Marius Zantopulo (1827, 1840, 1848, 1849), Nicola Zantopulo (1867).
- **Marius Xanthopulo**: His name is written as “Mario” in Italian sources. For the period 1797-1805 and 1815-1866 when Venice was under Austrian rule, the Austrian consul was also the Venetian consul.
- **Marius Xanthopulo / Μάριος Ξανθόπουλος (1814-1859)**: (1) “The consular office in the Dardanelles was in the hands of the Xanthupolo family since 1814. Mario Xanthupolo served from 1814 to 1859 and was removed from office in 1859 only at the age of 108.” The lingua franca of the Austrian consular service in the Ottoman Empire was Italian. (*Osterreich in Istanbul. 2010*) (2) “Konsularwesen. Se. I. I. Apostolische Majestät haben mit Allerhöchster Entschließung vom 23. Oktober d. I. den Honorar «Vicekonsul in den Dardanellen, **Marius Xantopulo**, der ihm übertragenen Funktionen Nllerngädigt zu entheben, und an dessen Stelle den dort » erwendeten **Nikolaus tantopul** « zum Honorar » Vicekonsul daselbst huldreichst zu ernennen geruht.” (*Archiv für Gesetzgebung und Statistik, Vol. 11. Austria. Handelsministerium. Statistisches Dept, 1859*)
- **Nicolaus (Niccolo) Xanthopulo / Νικόλαος Ξανθόπουλος (1859-1883)** (1) “Dardanelli - Xantopulo Niccolò” (*Almanacco etrusco cronologico statistico mercantile. 1857*). “Nicolo Xantopulo” is also mentioned as Austrian Lloyd’s Steam Navigation Company agent at the Dardanelles” (*Messrs Waghorn & Co’s overland guide to India, Thomas Waghorn, 1846*) (2) Some sort of change may have taken place in 1879-1880, as per the following: “Dardanellen: Xantopulo **Nicolaus**, R. d. Fr. J. O., d. hann. G. O. u. Bes. d. old. E. Kr. I., Consul ad pers. Xantopulo **Demetrio**, Honorarkanzler. **Gormezano S. A.**, Honorardragoman.” (*Nachrichten über industrie, handel und verkehr aus dem Statistischen departement im K.K. Handelsministerium. Vol. 20-21. Austria. Handels-Ministerium. Statistisches Dept. K.K. Hof- und*

staatsdruckerei. 1880) (3) “Vizekonsul Xantopulo ber. über die Besichtigung der Küste durch engl., als Jäger maskierte Offiziere. Ber. 377, ital. Af.; Übers, dt.; c) **1877 Dez. 31**, Dardanellen. **Xantopulo** ber. über die Rückfahrt des engl. ...” (4) A newspaper column of reminiscences by Emel (Altan) Ege in “Burasi Canakkale” newspaper (12 Sept. 2001) says that the Xanthopulo family were “one of the oldest families in Canakkale. Their grandfather (ancestor) Doctor Nicolo Xanthopulo came here by boat in the 1600’s to treat malaria and never left”. (5) *Osterreich in Istanbul* (2010) has the date of death for Nicolaus Xanthupulo as 24.12.1883.

- **Demeter (Demetrius) Xanthopulo (1884-1887)**: (1) Copiée par Dionysios Markopoulos chez Demetrios Xanthopoulos aux Dardanelles et publiée dans le Mouffsiôv de Smyrne, II (1876-1878), (2) Enfin, nos deux reliefs, 10 et 11, copiés par Dionysios Markopoulos dans la maison de Demetrios Xanthopoulos aux Dardanelles et envoyés de là à Froehner, passaient pour avoir été trouvés à Sestos. C'est une indication sans valeur ...” (3) *Osterreich in Istanbul* (2010) has the date of death for Demeter Xanthupulo as 7.2.1887.
- **Constantin Xanthopulo / Κωνσταντίνος Ξανθόπουλος (1887-1914)**: “Vice-Consulat In den Dardanellen. Xanthopulo Constantin, FJO-R., c, bd. ZLO-R. 1., ott. M0.3.” (1902) (2) “Dardanellen (HVK): Xanthopulo Konstantin, R. d. Fr. J. O., ©, C®, R. d. bad. ZL 0. I., ER d. old. H. u. Verd. 0., Bes. d. ott. M. 0. III., Hon. Kons. ad pers. Penso Bension, Hon. Dragoman. (*Personalstand des K. und K. Ministeriums des Kaiserl. und Königl. Hauses und des Äuszern, und seiner Dependenz: ... Österreich-Ungarn funktionierenden diplomatischen und Konsularvertreter der fremden Mächte, 29. Oktober 1914*)

Notes re other Xanthopulo family members and post-1923:

- “Helene Xanthopulo – daughter of Constantino and Matilda Xanthopulo. Born July 1904. Died May 1913.” (gravestone in British Consular Cemetery in Chanak.)
- There is a large tomb to Mathilde Xanthopulo (1873-1959) in the French (Catholic) Cemetery in Chanak (Çanakkale).
- “Wednesday, June 29th, Dardanelles: Tea at 5 p.m. and then tennis in the garden! Mr. Speranza a fairhaired Greek from Corfu! ... Miss Geroudroux, daughter of new French consul... all the beau monde gathered around. Friday, July 1st: Usual peaceful day! Except they have invited some of D’lles (Dardanelles) Society to tea in the garden! Order ices and cake, and prepare tables, etc. under the pines: Expected some to play tennis but all arrive in grand toilette! (guest list): M. and Mad. Gerondroux - new French Consul / M. and Mad. Speranza / Dr. Goth & Co. / Mr. and Mrs Wardle / **Menelaus Xanthopolou and Mad Themistocles Xan.** / Mr. & Mrs Nicolaidis / Mad. Cavaliari / Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Grech / Mr. and Mrs. Amadee Battus / M. & Mad. Caravel. / Alexandrine Russell / Mr. Jones, the new English Consul.” (“*European Journal, 1904*”. Francis H. Bacon. *Unpublished MS at Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.*)
- There is mention of a “Madam Matilda” in the minutes of the Canakkale province governorship meetings regarding a dispute over expropriation (*istimlak*) of land: “Avusturya konsolosu Italya tab’asindan müteveffa kostantin aksantoplu zevcesi Matilda” (Matilda who is the wife of the late Italian citizen Costantin Xanthopulo (of the) Austrian consulate). (*Canakkale Vilayeti. 1934. Umumi Meclis Muzakerati Zabitnamesi. 1934. Izmir, pages 62,116, 234*) Italian citizen? Costantin Xanthopulo died before 1934?
- Oral sources in Çanakkale relate that Achilles (Achilleus, Aşil) Xanthopulo(s) was a popular and well-known figure around town, famous for hosting Christmas (and Republic Day?) dinner-dances and fancy dress balls attended by local notables and bureaucrats at his ornate Italian-style villa on the waterfront with a big salon decorated for the occasion. Achilles acted as the Italian vice-consul during the Republican era at the Dardanelles. He dressed in formal clothes and attended official ceremonies as the Italian consul and had an import-export business run in partnership with a member of the Whittall family. The distinctive white-columned building along the waterfront where he lived is no longer standing. He left Canakkale suddenly in unclear circumstances (local politics is the reason usually suggested)

around the mid 20th century, perhaps 1967, with his family. He had a son Costi (Costa) and daughter Jorjet (Georgette?). Relatives are known to be living in Brazil and Athens.

- Biographical details (*Christopher A. Long 2005, 2007, 2008*) are as follows: Name: Achilles (Constantine) Xanthopoulos. Birth: 3 Dec 1898, Dardanelles? Death: ? Note 1: Consul of Italy. He had an elder brother Nicolau Xanthopulo (b. 1895) who settled in Brazil where he married a German woman and had three children. Father: Constantine Xanthopoulos. Mother: Mathilda Sevastopoulos. Marriage: 28 Apr 1931, Athens, Greece/Hellenes. Spouse: Christina (George) Mavrogordato. Birth: 2 Jul 1904, Constantinople, Turkey/Byzantium. Death: ? Father: George (Constantine) Mavrogordato (1851-1920). Mother: Catherine (Miltiades) Catinaki (1877-?).
- **Xanthopulo family in Brazil:** The following information was kindly provided by Walter Xanthopulo, who lives in Santos, Brazil, in January 2011: “From the marriage of Constantino and Matilde Xanthopulo, who are buried in the French cemetery in Çanakkale, three children were born: Helene, Aquiles and Nicolo. Helene is buried in the French cemetery in Çanakkale. Aquiles was in Çanakkale in 1967 but moved to (France?). Nicolo (Nicolau) Xanthopulo migrated from Turkey, where his family had been consul, to Brazil about 1917-19. In 1920 Nicolo married Marianna Sindelar, born in Austria. Nicolo Xanthopulo died in Santos, Brazil in 1961, Marianna Xanthopulo died in Santos in 1969. Nicolo and Marianna had four children: Constantino, Helena, Reinaldo, and Norbeto. Walter Xanthopulo and his sister Wanda are the children of Reinaldo.”
- Demosthene (D.A.) Xanthopoulos was Agent maritime D’Assurances at the Dardanelles (*cover of letter dated 1911 (?), on ebay*).

2. Belgium (Belgique) - Dardanelles

Year/ Years	Name	Title	Source
1838	Calvert (F. W.)	Vice-cons. 14 Fevr. 1838	Almanach royal officiel de Belgique, 1862
1838-1862	F. Calvert	consulat honoraire	Vandewoude, Vanrie, 1972
1838	Frederic-William Calvert	Vice-consul	(see below)
1840	Calvert	vc.	Almanach de Gotha, 1840
1841	Calvert	Vice-consul	Almanach royal officiel de Belgique
1842	Frederic-William Calvert	Vice-consul	(see below)
1842	Frederick William Calvert	(consul)	Annuaire la Belgique, 1842
1839-1843	Calvert	V-c	Almanach de la province de Liege, 1839, 1843
1845	Frederick Calvert	Consul	Robinson
1846	F. W. Calvert	Vice-consul	Archives de Commerce. Paris, 1846
c. 1847-62	Frederick Calvert	Consul	Allen, 1999
1857	Calvert (FW)	vice-consul	(see below)
1858/1862	Calvert (F. W.)	vice-cons.	(see below)
1850's	James Calvert	Consular agent	Allen, 1999
1862	Frank Calvert	acting consul	Allen, 1999
1862-1863	N. Vitalis (??? Nicholas?)	(consul)	Allen, 1999
1863-1897	G. Vitalis (???)	Vice-consul	Vandewoude, Vanrie, 1972
1861-1870	Vitalis (E.)	Vice-consul 12 mars 1863	Almanach royal officiel de Belgique, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870
1866-1868	Vitalis (E.)	Vice-consul	Recueil Consulaire, 1866, 1868
1868	E. Vitalis	V-C	Almanach de la Province de Liege, 1868
1871		unpaid agent	Wrench, 1872

1881-1883	E. Vitalis	Consul	IOT 1881, 1883, Almanach de Gotha 1882 (supp.)
1885	Emile Vitalis	Vice-consul, Le Chevalier (le chev.)	IO 1885
1888-1891	E. Vitalis	Vice-consul	IO 1888, AO 1889, 1891
1897-1926	G. Vitalis	consulat honoraire	Vandewoude & Vanrie, 1972
1892-1896	A. de Caravel	Gerant	AO 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896
1897	de Caravel (A.)	Vice-consul	(see below)
1898-1921	A. de Caravel	Vice-consul	AO 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1921, Almanach de Gotha, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910

Overview: The establishment of the Dardanelles consulate dates from 1838, seven years after Belgium became an independent country in 1831. The succession of Belgian vice-consuls or consular agents is fairly clear despite some misleading sources. Firstly, Frederick William Calvert from 1838 to 1862 (with his brothers occasionally standing in for him), then Emile Vitalis from 1862 until his death in 1892, followed by Agis de Caravel until 1914, when the consulate closed.

Notes re Belgium:

- Belgium (the Southern Netherlands) and the Northern Netherlands (Holland) were united into one state at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The Belgian Revolution that broke out in 1830 led to the country achieving independence from the Dutch. On 21 July 1831, the first King of the Belgians was inaugurated. Conflict with Holland continued for another 8 years. In 1839 a treaty was signed between the two countries and Belgium became a sovereign, independent state. Consular representation for Belgium therefore begins from about this time. Previously, the Dutch consul had represented Belgian interests.

Consuls of Belgium in chronological order:

- **Frederick William Calvert:** (1) « Dardanelles – Calvert (FW) vice-consul » (*Annuaire de l'industrie ... en Belgique, 1857*). (2) Calvert is listed as vice-consul in official Belgian sources of 1854, 1857, 1858, 1862.
- **Frederic William Calvert:** Named as Belgian vice-consul at the Dardanelles in the following two sources: (1) *Repertoire de l'administration et du droit administratif de la Belgique. Vol. 5. Brouckere, Tielmans, 1838*. (2) *Annuaire Politique ... la Belgique, 1842*.
- **Calvert:** “Ce poids a été trouvé en 1839, dans l’Ile de Samos et acheté par M. Calvert, vice-consul de Belgique aux Dardanelles, qui l’a donné au baron Behr, duquel nous l’avons acquis. Quoique d’un travail peu soigné, l’ensemble du buste ...” (*Musée de Ravestein. Belgium*)
- “Mr. Calvert, Belgian vice-consul and a consular agent, when proceeding to act as British consul at the Dardanelles, on board Her Majesty’s sloop Orestes - (30 pounds)” (*Parliamentary Papers, GB. 1845*)
- **Vitalis:** “Dardanelles, le 14 janvier 1864. Monsieur le Ministre, J’ai l’honneur de vous transmettre quelques renseignements sur le commerce des Dardanelles. Agréé, etc. Le vice-consul de Belgique aux Dardanelles, E. Vitalis.” (*Recueil consulaire cotenant les rapports commerciaux des agents... Vol. 10. Belgium. Ministère des affaires étrangères. 1864*) This report, together with official sources cited above, fairly conclusively dates the beginning of the E. Vitalis era to the early 1860s.
- **Calvert/Vitalis:** The full citation for the source “Vanwoude & Vanrie, 1972” is “*Guide des sources de l’histoire d’Afrique du Nord, d’Asie et d’Océanie conservées en Belgique*.”

Vanwoude, Vanrie. Archives generales du Royaume, 1972.” The Calvert information accords with other known information. The “G. Vitalis” information, however, is rather puzzling.

- **Caravel:** “Dardanelles – de Caravel (A.) , vice-consul, 11 Septembre 1897.” (*Recueil Consulaire Contenant les Rapports Commerciaux des Agents Belges à L’Étranger. Belgium. Ministère des affaires étrangères, 1903*)

3. Britain - Dardanelles

Year(s) Years	Name	Title	Source/Notes
1662	Joseph Corson	Consul	Kulu
1675	Ezechiel Ruser	Consul	Cook
1699	Sabatai di Solomon	Dragoman	Kulu
1660-1718		Consul	Wood
1699-1817	Tarragano family	diplomats	(see below)
1743-1745	a Jew	Dragoman	Pococke, Richard
1764	Sabatai Taragano	Consul	Chandler, R. (1817)
1788-1789		Vice-consul	Whaley, Buck
1790-1817	Israel Haim Tarragano	(Pro-) Consul	1790-1797, 1802, 1817
1806	Signior Taragano	Consul	Thomas MacGill, 1808
1810	Signior Tarragona	Consul	Lord Byron, 1810
1809-1810	Signor Tarragona		Hobhouse, J.C. (1817)
1811	Terragano	Vice-consul	Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung, 1811
1812		Consul	Wilson, Robert (1861)
1812	Signor Tarragano, a Levantine Jew (elder brother of Russian consul)	Vice-consul	Turner, William (1820)
1815-1818	Signor (Sig.) Terragano	V. Con.	various sources: 1815, 1818
1816	Mr. Israel Tarragano	Consul	Quarterly Review, 1816
1817	Israel Taragano	(consul)	
1818-1819	Signor Terragano	Vice-consul	
1819	Israel Taragano	Pro-consul	Letters from... T. R. Joliffe, 1819
1820	Tarragona	Consul	Walpole, Robert (1818-20)
1822 only	John Cartwright	Consul-General	Gunning (2009)
1822-1828	S. Paulovich	Vice-consul	Gunning (2009)
1825-1828	Mr. Paulowitch	Consul	James Webster, 1830
1826	M. Paulovich		Almanach de Gotha, 1826
1821-1829	Stephen Paulovich	Vice-consul	(see below)
1827-1828	Mr. Vidova (Vedova)	acting consul	House of Commons, 1831
1828	C. A. Lander	Consul	
1834-1839	C. A. Lander	Vice-consul	Gunning (2009)
1840	Charles Lander, esq.	vc.	Almanach de Gotha, 1840
1844-1848	C. A. Lander	Consul	Gunning (2009)
1846	C. A. Lander	Consul	Archives de Commerce, Paris, 1846
1829-1846	Charles Alexander Lander	Consul	
1845-1846	Frederick William Calvert	acting consul	
1846-1862	Frederick William Calvert	Consul	Gunning (2009)
1851-1862	Fr. Guill. Calvert	(consul)	Almanach de Paris/de Gotha, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862

1853-1854	William George Abbott	Consul	(see below)
1858-1860	William George Abbott	acting consul	(see below)
1860	Richard F. W. Abbott	acting consul	“Levantine Testimony”
1862	Edgar Whitaker	acting consul	(see below)
1862	Henry Simmons	acting consul	Robinson, 2006
1862	John Fraser	acting consul	Robinson, 2006
1862-1863	James Finn	Consul	
1864-1865	J. Finn	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1864, 1865
1863-1865	Randal Callander	Consul	
1866	R. Callander	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1866
1865	James Calvert	acting consul	Newton, C. T. (1865)
1865	Arthur Raby	acting consul	Railway News, 1865
1865-1866	John Frederick Albany Maling	Vice-consul	
1866	John Frederick Albany Maling	acting consul	
1866-1872	William Henry Wrench	Vice-consul	
1872-1873	Pierre Battus	acting vice-consul	(see below)
1873-1874	Frederick Arthur Cortazzi	Vice-consul	
1875-1886	John Frederick Albany Maling	Vice-consul	died 1886
1885	J. F. A. Maling	V. C.	Royal kalendar, 1885
1887	Frederick Francois Maling (son)	acting consul	
1887	Edward Grech	acting consul	
1887-1888	George Pollard Devey	Vice-consul	
1888-1899	John Frederick Russell	Vice-consul	
1899-1902	Francis Edward Crow	Vice-consul	Almanach de Gotha, 1901, 1902
1902	Gerald Henry Fitzmaurice	acting vice-consul	(see below)
1902-1905	John Francis Jones	Vice-consul	AO 1903, 1904
1903-1907	J. F. Jones	Vice-consul	Almanach de Gotha, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1907
1906-1907	Avalon Shipley	Vice-consul	
1907-1909	Arthur Bernard Geary	Vice-consul	
1910	A. B. Geary	Vice-consul	Shipping World Yearbook, 1910
1909	W. Hough	vice-consul	AO 1909
1910	Walter Divie Peckham	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1910
1910-1914	Clarence Edward Stanhope Palmer	Vice-consul	
1912-1921	C. Palmer	Vice-consul	AO 1912, 1913, 1914, 1921

Overview: The names (Corson, Ruser) of the consuls when it was founded in 1662 or 1675 do not sufficiently resemble their probable real names to easily identify them. From 1699 to 1817, the post was held by the Tarragano family (also spelled Taragano, Tarragona, Terragano, etc.), originally from the town of Tarragona in Spain. The first Tarragano may have been Sabatai (Sabatea), followed by Salomon, then Israel Haim Tarragano. The Anglo-Turkish War of 1807-1809 may have disturbed consular relations during those years. From 1822 onwards we have a complete record of British consuls until 1914, as follows. (Errors of 1-2 years are due to the date of appointment differing from when the consul took up the post, and published directories being slightly out of date.) Acting consuls have been excluded here but are included in the table above. Thus: Cartwright (1822), Paulovich (1822-1828), Vedova (1827-1828), Lander (1829-1846), FW Calvert (1846-1862), Finn (1863), Callander (1863-1865), Maling (1865-1866), Wrench (1866-1872), Cortazzi (1873-1876), Maling (1875-1885), Devey (1887-1888), Russell (1888-1899), Crow (1899-1902), Jones (1902-1906), Shipley (1906), Geary (1907-1909), Hough (1909), Peckham (1910), Palmer (1910-1914).

Notes re Britain:

- The main source for the names and dates in the above listing is Mustafa Kulu (2006). The IOT, IO, and AO directories generally agree with these.
- "... Dardanelli e Costantinopoli ... Mando questa al **console Inglese de' Dardanelli** con due indirizzi, ..." (*A S. E. il Conte Pio VIDUA, Atene, notte del 5 al 6 maggio 1821*)
- In 1841, the post of British vice-consul was upgraded to full consul.
- In 1866, the British consulate at the Dardanelles was reduced to a vice-consulate.
- Kulu (2006) mentions incidents related to the British consulate in 1862, 1898, and 1919.
- Two documents appended to Kulu's (2006) article refer to: (1) the appointment of **Joseph Corson** "to afford help, succor and assistance to all English ships passing the Castle at the mouth of the Hellespont (Dardanelli)" witnessed and signed in Pera, Constantinople, June 1662 (SP105-175 215-216) and (2) the empowerment of "**Sabatai di Salomon** our dragomans at Dardanelles" to supply similar services, signed and sealed in Pera, December 1699 (SP 105/183, 297), both documents at the National Archives, UK. Corson was possibly based at Kumkale rather than Canakkale.
- After about 1583, the Levant Company paid and appointed all British Consuls and Consular Officers in Turkey. The seal used on official Consular documents bore, not the British, but the Company's arms. In 1825, the appointment of consuls was taken over by the British government and the Levant Company was dissolved.
- **Gormezano**: The following visit took place in March 1800. "Aber wie mein Mißgeschick mich zehn Tage in Rodosto gefesselt, so hielt es mich ebensolange an den Dardanellen zurück; in diesen Tagen tobten sich die Äquinoktialstürme aus. So mußte ich im Hause des österreichischen Vizekonsuls Chialli acht Tage feiern, bis ich endlich die Ebene von Troas besuchen konnte. Außer dem Hause des österreichischen Konsuls besuchte ich in Tschanak-Kalessi das des **englischen**, des **Hebräers Ghor-mezzano**, für den mir der englische Minister Spencer Smith Empfehlungsbriefe gegeben." (*Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben" 1774-1852. Joseph Hammer-Purgstall (Freiherr von). Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky, 1940*)

Notes re Tarragano:

Turner (1820), Cook (1973) and Allen (1999) say that the Tarragano family held the post of British (vice) consul for several generations until the early 19th century. Although they ceased being British consuls after 1817, they continued living in Çanakkale and often occupied the post of dragoman. A. Tarragano was dragoman for Britain 1881-1900. Another Tarragano (or the same?) was dragoman for Belgium and Spain 1881-1885. J. Tarragano was dragoman for Italy, Portugal or Spain 1881-1898. T. (I.?) Tarragano was dragoman for Britain 1900-1914.

- "We were received on the shore by the **English Consul**, a fat well-looking Jew, who, after bidding us welcome in broken Italian or Lingua Franca, conducted us through the town to his house, in the quarter assigned to that nation. We ascended some stairs into a room, which had a raised floor covered with a carpet. ... The Consul then introduced to us a young man his brother, and his wife and daughter... The Consul ate with us, while **his brother** waited, with another Jew. ... In the evening we went with the Consul to view the town..." (*Travels in Asia Minor 1764-65, Chandler. 1775*) The consul is not named in the account. He guides Chandler and his party around some local classical sites until called away on urgent business, whereupon the consul's brother takes on the duty of escorting the group. The consul, however, is unfortunately attacked and robbed on his way to Gallipoli, which hints that he may have had consular responsibilities for Britain there also, as some sources suggest. Chandler refers to the town nowadays called Çanakkale as "Chomkali".
- "Signor Sabatea, British vice-consul at Dardanelles." (*Sir Richard Worsely. 1786*)
- Extract from a description of the hospitality and meal provided by the British consul, a Jew, for his visitors: "La peste sut un motif pour ne pas recevoir les visites des autres Ministres,

quoique ceux-ci eussent été invités. Aucun d'entr'eux ne le Trouva au dîner. Il n'y avait que quelques Négocians Anglais, parmi lesquels était le Consul Britannique, qui reste aux Dardanelles. Ce Consul est Juif.” (*Lettres de Monsieur l'Abbé Dominique Sestini écrites à ses amis en ... Vol. 3. Domenico Sestini, Jean-Claude Pingeron, 1789. p. 289*)

- “The janissary, who accompanied us from the Dardanelles, is waiting for my letter. He was recommended to us by our Consul, and has done credit to the recommendation. In appointing Signior TARAGANO, your Excellency has nominated a Consul very desirous to oblige and render every service to his countrymen. &c.” (*JOHN SIBTHORPE. 1794*)
- “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*)
- “Sceso a terra, dopo le formalità della visita fatta dai Turchi ad ogni bastimento^ che esce fuori dei **Dardanelli**, fui a presentare una lettera per il **console Inglese**, ch' è un certo **Sabatai Tarragano**, e il quale m'invitò a fare il sabbato nel loro quartiere, che chiamar si può il Ghetto, e dove ritrovai tutta la sua famiglia in gran gala. E questa un' antica Gasa proveniente da Londra, e stabilita ai **Dardanelli**, e che da molto tempo ha goduto un tal posto, ed ha sempre servita la nazione Inglese, ma attese le circostanze, e, i bastimenti Inglesi per Costantinopoli non sono sì frequenti, come nello Scalo di Smirne. Il suo fratello poi minore per nome Cain (his younger brother - **Haim Tarragano**), è addetto al servizio Russo, in qualità d'Agente, ma tali agenzie si riducono *ti* piccioli incerti, e a semplice onore, e privilegio di non essere più sotto il giogo diretto del Turco, ma dipendenti alla nazione, che hanno l'onore di servire. Ma le sole nazioni propriamente parlando, che abbiano dei Vice-Consoli nazionali, e che battino Bandiera alle loro rispettive residenze, sono la Francia, e la Repubblica di Venezia, e Mr. Russel, che lasciato aveva in Costantinopoli, n'era il Vice-Console Francese.” (*Viaggi e opuscoli diversi. Domenico Sestini. 1807*)
- “Arriving at the Asiatic castle known by the Turks as Chanak Kalesi, and by Europeans as the Dardanelles, we experienced for several days the singular hospitality of the English consul, **Israel Taragano**, a Jew, in whose family the office has been vested for more than a century. His house was truly patriarchal, and contained four married couples with five generations under the same roof, through whom the same countenance is transmitted with striking resemblance, especially of females.” (*Constantinople ancient and modern. Dallaway. 1797*)
- “Tarragona’s family had come from Spain, and had held the English Consulate at the Dardanelles for a century.” (*Journey II 803, in “Hobby-O, Lord Byron and John Cam Hobhouse”, Peter Cochran*). Lord Byron visited the Dardanelles in 1810.
- **Tarragona**: “Sunday July 15th 1810: Sailed down the straits and through the beautiful channel by Gallipoli, and came to our anchor in mid-channel, two miles, about, from Asca (Asia) Castle of the Dardanelles by seven o’clock in the evening. Great negotiations carried on by means of Tarragona Jew, British Consul, whether the frigate or the fort should salute first. Nothing agreed this night.” (*from documents concerning negotiations for the Treaty of the Dardanelles, 1808-9, carried out by Sir Robert Adair.*)
- The following appears as a footnote in “*Remains of the late John Tweddell: Being a selection of his letters...*” (*John Tweddell, Robert Tweddell, 1815*): “... Mr. ISRAEL TARRAGANO, in whose family the English consulship of the Dardanelles has been hereditary for nearly a century. Mr. TWEDDELL (so the Editor has been informed) appears to have taken a relative of his, Mr. TARRAGANO, his deputy or *dragoman*, for the consul himself, who was at this period a very youthful person, and appointed to the office as representative of the elder branch of the family; his uncle, Mr. KHAIM TARRAGANO, foregoing his own pretensions to the office out of respect to the order of primogeniture. (See some account of this family in HOBHOUSE)”
- “We landed several times at the Dardanelles, and were hospitably received by Signor Tarragona, a Jew, whose family have for a century been in possession of the English Consulate. The language spoken in his family and familiar to all those of his nation in this part of the country, which was a mixed Spanish, informed us that he was descended from one of the families who settled in Turkey after the impolitic expulsion of their nation from Spain. The

principal inhabitants of the place are also Jews, trading chiefly in wine supplied by the neighbouring vineyards, which are in much repute.” (*Hobhouse. 1817*)

- “We arrived at ten o'clock, and immediately laid ourselves down, with hopeless attempts to sleep, on the divan (sofa) in the house of Signor Tarragano, a Levantine Jew, and English Vice-consul at the Dardanelles, a post which his family have filled for successive generations.” (*Turner. 1820. page no? different version?*)
- “At noon we anchored at the Dardanelles, and Dupont and I walked up the town, and smoked a pipe at Signor Tarragano’s house.” (*Journal of a tour in the Levant. Vol. 2. William Turner, 1820. p.6*)
- “It was eleven o'clock when we dropped anchor on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. ... September 12. - **The house of Tarragona the Jew, where we lodged**, was at the farther extremity of the town: we walked through several narrow streets almost overflowed with gutters of putrid water, exhaling strong deleterious effluvia. The great heat of the summer, the want of rain, with the vicinity to marshy land, had made the Asiatic town of the Dardanelles very unhealthy this year. **At the house of our consul, the Jew**, we found his brother sick in bed, a youth of eighteen years of age; he was attended by his pregnant wife, who appeared about seventeen. Large copious bleedings, improperly made in a typhus or low fever, had greatly weakened him; and the long neglect of the Peruvian bark, and then the large inconsiderate use of it, continued to protract the disease. ... **Our consul** accompanied us in a walk along the Marina to the north of the town: we passed by numerous potteries, in some of which were manufactured vases and pots of no inelegant shape. We observed at the Dardanelles the artist very adroitly painting them, but the paint was not burnt in. The clay was dug out of some low flat ground at the end of the town. On a rushy marsh grew some maritime plants ... leaving the marsh, we walked up a rising ground on which I collected the seeds of ... On the Marina, a quantity of *Zostera marina* was driven on shore, and this is collected by the inhabitants of the Hellespont, who call it (?) for covering their houses. After dinner, we walked to **a vineyard, belonging to the consul**, at the south end of the town, situated in a vale watered by the Dardanus, which was very shallow, and appeared more like a torrent bed than a river. The bitter Willow, the Tamarisk, the *Agnus castus* fringed its banks. On the side next the town, was a fine grove of Planes.” (*Travels in various countries of the East. Robert Walpole, William George Browne. 1820*)
- “Dardanellen-Consul, Herrn **Salomon Taragano**, der sich zufällig hier aushielt, welches mir sehr lieb war. Ich wurde bei dem alten **Vice Consul Hadshy Musa** einlogirt, und fand nun plötzlich alle Bequemlichkeiten eines Orientalisch Hebräischen Hauses.” (*Annalen der Verbreitung des Glaubens: Otto Friedrich von Richter. 1822*)
- “One person wandering through the crowd I must not forget. He was employed in the anti-oriental occupation of a shoe-black. I refer to him, that future travellers may not remain ignorant of this man's being the **grandson of an individual who for many years was British Consul in the Dardanelles**. The family are now in the deepest distress; and few, who are aware of the hospitality once extended to English, when the Tarraganos were employed under the protection of the British flag, ... few who are aware of what this family then was, will pass through Tchanak Kaleh, and not endeavour to better their present condition. ... Lord Palmerston should be petitioned to grant them a thousand piastres—ten pounds—per annum. ... The name of Tarragano is mentioned in many works. In 'A Journey in Asia Minor, in 1801, by Dr. Hunt and Professor Carlyle,' which may be found at p. 92 of Walpole's Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey;' in the quarto edition of 1818, Dr. Hunt says, 'Here we lodged at the house of Signor Tarragano, whose family has held the consulship of England for a long series of years.' This was in 1801; and in 1810, Lord Byron writes: 'Our consul, Tarragano, tried to dissuade us from the attempt of swimming across the Hellespont.'" (*Oriental outlines. William Knight. 1839. p.144*)
- “Le plus ancien, **Salomon Taragano**, vivait il ya, environ, un siècle: **Salomon Taragano**, drogman anglais Isaac Taragano, drogman anglais Isaac Rouso, drogman anglais. Abraham Taragano, petit fils de **Salomon Taragano**, drogman anglais, ... sommes plusieurs fois descendu à terre et nous avons été reçu par Signor Taragano, (sic!) un Juif, dont la famille

tenait, depuis un siècle, le consulat anglais. Les principaux habitants de la ville sont Juifs, qui s'occupent..." (*Histoire des juifs de Turquie. Vol. 4. Abraham Galanté. 1985*)

- An online review of a book (in Hebrew) about the Taragano family says that several generations served as consuls, dragomans or representatives of the British at the Dardanelles during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Four generations in particular are documented. Israel Taragano was dismissed by the British Levant Company in 1817 as Jews were acceptable as dragomans but not consuls after that date. It is also mentioned that the Taragano family were more fluent in Italian than English. (*The Taragano Family: Jewish Diplomats in the Dardanelles, 1699-1817. Eliezer Bashan (in Hebrew). Zalman Shazar Center for Jewish History, Jerusalem, 1999*)
- Two snippets: (1) "120-122 London. 31 October 1775. Ant[hony] Hayes Esq[ui]re Agent at Constantinople ... (p. 121) P. 100 granted to **Tarragano**. We have considered the request of **Terragano the Jew at the Dardanells** & as we understand that he was very servicable ... nau nxx 12 PRO 30/26/72 (np) Pera of Constantinople 3rd Aug[ust] 1779. Gentlemen **The Consul at the Dardanelles** solicits an extraordinary allowance during ..." (*E. Bashan. 1999*) (2) "Israel Terragano Consul at the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Tenedos and dependencies. (Elgin) Patent 1801/1/1" (*Corporate Identity and Entrepreneurial Initiative: the British Levant Company in the Ottoman Empire (1790s-1820s). Dr. Despina Vlami. Academy of Athens*)
- **Taragano:** Altan Marçelli, a well-known collector of modern Turkish Art and Kütahya porcelain who lives in Istanbul, is a descendant of the Taragano family in Çanakkale on his mother's side. He tells in an interview how they were Sephardic Jews who came from city of Taragona in Spain and took their surname from that place. His great great grandfathers were consuls for England and Holland. **The Taragano family were consuls for Britain while the family of Salamon Taragano's wife, the Sidi family, were consuls for Holland, a tradition that continued for over 200 years.** One of the most notable members of the family was **Salamon Taragano**, who gained the nickname "Süslü" (fancy, dressy) in the 1870s. He was the leader of the Jewish community in Çanakkale at that time and had commercial interests in the gold trade and finance. Another member of the Taragano family was **Çelibon Taragano**, who received a medal from the Ottoman government for assisting Turkish ships in 1876 and was employed by "Messageries Maritimes". Salamon Taragano's son Bohor was also known by the nickname "Süslü". Bohor had 3 children: Altan Marçelli's grandmother Meri, Salvator and Beno. Meri Taragano married into a well-known family from Edirne, the Surujonlar. After the First World War, the family left Turkey. Salvator Taragano was educated in London, Beno Taragano in Paris. Beno stayed in Turkey while Salvator settled in England and at one time was in the British Secret Service. He was smuggled into Nazi-occupied Europe during WWII and towards the end of the war met Greta, who would become his wife. Altan Marçelli's mother Ceni (Jenny) Marçelli is the last member of the Çanakkale Taragano family. (*Romalılar'dan Kalma Bir Aile: Marçelliler. Semin Gümüşel. Chronicle Dergisi. 2009. Other sources mentioned: (1) Histoire des Juifs d'Anatolie. Avraham Galante. 1937-1939. (2) Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Musevileri Üzerine Bir Deneme. Moiz Franco*)
- **1914-1915:** "One morning, word was brought to me that a family of seventy-three **British subjects** had arrived from the Dardanelles. They turned out to be Gibraltar Jews named **Tarragano**, who **had been settled at Chanak for generations**. The Turks had expelled them, together with all enemy subjects, after the first attack on the Straits. It was a wonderful family, ranging from a great-grandmother to numerous babies, and not easy to lodge at short notice. They were put into the Galata synagogue until houses could be hired for them in a Jewish quarter on the Golden Horn. Mrs. Morgenthau took a kindly interest in them and came with me to visit them in the synagogue." (*Turkey: yesterday, to-day and to-morrow. Sir Telford Waugh. 1930. p. 158*) Note: In 1749, Jews were legally allowed to return to Gibraltar and the population numbered almost one-third of the total number of civilians. By 1805, Jews comprised half of Gibraltar's population, and in 1843, the Ladino newspaper *Cronica Israelitica* was established. In the middle of the 19th century, the Jewish community reached a peak. There were 1,533 Jews in Gibraltar in 1878.
- Two extracts from the same source: (1) Genealogy materials: Descendants of Haim Tarragano, Nelly Tarragano Meir, Tree No. 273, from Beth Hatefutsoth: The Nahum Goldmann Museum

of the Jewish Diaspora, Jewish Genealogy Center; Photocopy of "Passport" (visa) directed from the British government to the Sultan of Turkey requesting and requiring permission for Mr. Abraham Moise Tarragano, a British subject, to travel to New York via Marseilles, June 16, 1910; Letter from the Home Office, London, England, to H.H. Taragano [sic], Esq., indicating that Mr. Taragano's British nationality is derived from his descent in the male line from one **Israel Taragano, who was born in the United Kingdom, during the 18th century and who was British Consul in the Dardanelles between 1790 and 1797**, March, 1963; Article: from Histoire des Israelites de l'Empire Ottoman, dealing with the Tarragano and related families; "Dardanelles", The Jewish Encyclopedia, 1920; copy of a certificate of **medal given to Israel Haim Taragano, Vice Consul in the Dardanelles, 1802**. (2) Book announcement about the Tarragano family as diplomats in the Dardanelles, 1699-1817. (*Guide to the Papers of Morris Tarragano 1932-1936, 1954-2005*. Rachel S. Harrison. Leon Levy Foundation. American Sephardi Federation. Center for Jewish History. New York)

Consuls of Britain in chronological order:

- **Stephen Paulovich:** He first appears as "Agent" then as (vice) consul from 1821 through to 1829, following Tarragano and preceding Lander. His name appears in numerous sources, especially Scottish yearbooks (e.g. Edinburgh Almanach) as "S. Paulovich" or "Step. Paulovich, esq". There is a reference to "Mr Stephen Paulorick" as Consul in George Rapelje (1834). According to Gunning (2009) he was consul 1822-1825 (vice-consul 1824, 1825). The "Reports from Committees, GB" (1874) notes: "Dardanelles: Agent – Stephen Paulovich ... The late agent, Tarragano, allowed his salary as a pension..."
- **Paulovich:** "Staying at Constantinople became daily more critical, and by going down, we might, in the interval, see the Troades. Mr. Paulowitch, the consul at the Dardanelles, was also going by the Harby, and we should thus have the advantage of his assistance. We got our tescheries changed for the Harby, and embarked at four. Mr. Paulowitch had not arrived, though, an hour before, he had sent word that he would be down immediately. We tacked about for him, till at length it became late, and we could not hope to double the Seraglio Point if we delayed longer; we started, and had our last view of Constantinople..." (*Travels through the Crimea, Turkey and Egypt. Vol. 1. James Webster. 1830*)
- This consul is almost certainly **Stephano Paulovich**, (date of birth and death unknown) who married Ephrath Rickards in 1810 in London. They had 4 children: 1) Stephen John Paulovich, b. Aug 1814, London. 2) Alfred Rickards Paulovich, b. Feb 1816, died 4 July 1819, Dardanelles. 3) Francis Richard Paulovich, b. Jun 1818, London. 4) Robert Hector Paulovich, b. abt. 1820 Turkey, died 1874 Brisbane, Australia.
- **Paulovich / Paulovick:** (1) Alfred PAULOVICK, buried 5th July 1819, aged 3 years, the son of the British Consul at the Dardanelles. (*Baptism, Marriage and Burial Records of the British Chapel, Smyrna-Turkey 1795-1832. Malta Family History. website.lineone.net*) (2) "Robert Hector Paulovich was a cosmopolitan character, described by Archibald Meston as "a tall dark man of distinguished appearance". Robert was born in 1820 in the Dardanelles, now known as Turkey. His mother, formerly Ephrath Rickards, was English and his father, **Stephano Paulovich, was born on the coast of Dalmatia**. At various times, between 1818 and 1825, Stephano was British consular agent, consul or vice-consul in the Dardanelles. At the time of his birth, Robert's father Stephano was the British Vice-Consul to the Dardanelles. Robert Hector came to Australia in 1837 with his uncle John Rickards (his mother's brother), his cousin and his brother Francis." (*www.learnsource.com.au*) (3) Steffano Francis Paulovitch Webb. Early New Zealand photographer. Born 16 October 1880 at Christchurch, New Zealand. Died 22 December 1967 at Christchurch, New Zealand. (4) Croatian sources (in Croatian) indicate he might have died in 1828: Stephano Paulovich Lucich?
- **Paulovich:** The following visit dates from August 1821. After passing Cape Baba and the islands of Tenedos, Lemnos, Imbros, and Samothrace, the author's boat casts anchor off the coast of Troas in the vicinity of Kumkale, the New Castle of Europe, where they explore the area for several days. The location is clear from his reference to observing "a number of Turks on horseback at a distance going towards Arenkeni (Erenköy/Renkeui)". In the account, the

visitors took a shoreline route on foot northwards that bypassed Erenköy on the hill above and then arrived in Çanakkale. (Nowadays it is 29 km by road from Çanakkale to Troy, the site of which was still undiscovered at the time of Madox's visit.) Although Çanakkale is described as a "village", it is clearly the town of the Dardanelles from the references to the fortress, soldiers and size of the population. Extract: "In the morning of the 10th we were hailed from the shore by a man on horseback; a boat having been lowered, the Captain, Strutt, and myself, pushed off to him, and found that he was a Jew, with an immense beard, having a letter from the English Consul at the Dardanelles, **Mr. Paulovick**, directed to the Captain of the English ship. Having returned to the vessel, we proceeded again on shore to the Consul's, and had a delightful walk of about eight miles along the coast. ... The village where **Mr. Paulovick** resided was soon reached. This Consul is a Dalmatian by birth, but speaks English very well. His wife is an English lady, whom, as she was indisposed, we did not see. We afterwards walked up one of the miserable streets ... We then went through the bazaars, and arrived close to a fort on the seashore, where we regaled ourselves at a cafe with pipes, &c, seated amongst armed Turks on the benches adjoining the shops, and protected from the sun. This wretched-looking place contained about 9,000 inhabitants, besides 1500 soldiers. The houses were low, some falling, and others badly propped up; the upper parts were of wood, and projected over the streets, which were neglected and badly paved. We returned to the vessel, taking with us provisions, fruit, &c." (*Excursions in the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, Syria, &c. John Madox. Vol. 1. 1834. pp. 37-42*) Note: Dalmatia is an historical region of Croatia on the Eastern Adriatic coast encompassing several islands.

- **Guido Dominique Vedova**: Also referred to as Mr. Vidova / Guido D. Vedova / G. D. Vedova. This appears to be a temporary appointment as "acting consul" only. His main appointments as VC, AC or Clr for Britain were at Aleppo (1818-1829), Scio (1831-1853) and Smyrna (1853-1864). He retired on a pension in 1869. Died 5 March 1879? A continuation of consular tradition in the family may be H. Vedova, CA at Thyra in 1891.
- **Lander**: (1) Obituary. Nov 10. At the Dardanelles, age 60, **Charles A. Lander**, esq., her majesty's consul. (*Gentleman's Magazine, 1847. p.111*) (2) "The British Consulate and furniture at the Dardanelles had been destroyed by fire, and Mr. Lander, the Consul, and his family had scarcely time to save their lives, in a state of nudity." (*various newspapers, England. 5-6-7 Feb 1835*)
- **Charles Alexander Lander**: Born 1786 (possibly 1785 or 1787), the son of John Lander and Mary Campbell Lander. He was officially appointed consul in 1828 ("apptd VC 1828 [PP1835]", *Wilson, 2011*) and arrived at the Dardanelles in 1829. He was British consul / vice-consul at the Dardanelles without interruption for 17 years and died 10 November 1846, aged 60 (gravestone in Chanak Consular Cemetery). He married Adele du Courroy in 1831 and is buried together with his wife Adele (Lander) – nee du Caurroy/Courroy (inscription: "His beloved wife who died at Renkioi 25 November 1840, aged 41"). Knight (*1839, p. 146*) states that Lander is a "native of the West of England", and all indications are that he had Dorset roots. He mentions "his having taught the Turks the manner of imitating Devonshire cream". His background before appearing at the Dardanelles in 1829 is hazy. According to Gunning (2009), Lander was vice-consul 1834-39 and consul 1844-48. British newspapers of December 1846 reported his death and stated that he "died of typhus fever" and was "a native of Poole" (Dorset), according to the Salisbury & Winchester Journal, 12 Dec 1846.
- **Charles Alexander Lander** (early life): Little is known about his whereabouts in the approx. 24 years between 1804 (when he was 18) and 1828 (when he was 42, and became consul). Merchant ventures in the Ionian islands perhaps? Robinson (2006, p.390) suggests that he tried to make a living in Izmir before coming to the Dardanelles. Or are there connections with Denmark and Scandinavia, where there are other "Lander" families? Is he the "Charles Alexander Lander Esqr. Mt. Gothb" (Gothenburg) mentioned among a very international and illustrious list of subscribers to the publication: *Miscellaneous Compositions in Verse. Sir Levett Hanson. Copenhagen. 1811* ? However, the date of his membership of the Royal Bachelors Club in Goteborg (*Members 1789-1869*) suggests not: "0179 Lander, Charles Alexander, handlande, 1783-". The following report is interesting. "Marseilles Aug. 29. Mr. Lander, her Majesty's consul in the Dardanelles, came passenger on board the Sydenham

yesterday, from MalU (Maiu?). Mr. Lander, who is accompanied by his family, has not been in England for the last 30 years.” (*London Standard, London, England. 3 Sep 1845*), suggesting that Lander had been abroad since 1815.

- **Charles Alexander Lander (letter):** “London 13th November 1845. Sir, With reference to my salary as Her Majesty’s Consul at the Dardanelles. I have the honour to inform you that I have been absent from my Post since the 18th of July last past, and that my leave of absence is for eight months. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient and very humble servant, C.A. Lander. To: John ... Superintendent of the Consular Department, Foreign Office. Downing Street (London).” (*Kulu, 2006*)
- **Lander’s children:** Adele and Charles Lander had three daughters: Louisa/Louise Du Caurroy Lander (born 25th November 1832), Mary Campbell Lander, and Sophie/Sophy (the youngest). **Sophie** married Walter Harry Tribe, Anglican Archdeacon of Lahore, on July 9, 1861 at Southsea, Hants, by whom she had several children including Mary Du Caurroy Tribe (Mary Russell, Duchess of Bedford, 1865- 1937, pioneer aviator and ornithologist). Born as Mary Du Caurroy Tribe at Stockbridge, Hampshire, she married Lord Herbrand Russell in India in 1888. When he inherited his childless brother's titles in 1893, she became the Duchess of Bedford. Her only child, Hastings, was born on 21 December 1888. She was invested as a Dame of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem (D.G.St.J.), Fellow, Linnean Society of the Imperial College (F.L.S.), Dame Commander, Order of the British Empire (D.B.E.) in 1928, was Member of the Society of Radiographers, made a record flight to India and back in 1929, and broke the record for a flight to South Africa in the 1930s. Two snippets about **Louise**: (1) “William John Chads, C.B., of Dover Court, South- sea, Col. The Border Regt., b. 5 July, 1830; m. ist, 25 Aug. 1656 (?), Louise du Caurroy, eldest dau. of Charles Alexander Lander, sometime H.B.M.'s Consul at The Dardanelles, Turkey, and by her [a. 21 Dec. 1871] had issue, 1. William Henry du Caurroy, late of Donnington. 2. *Harry Campbell, late of ...” (*A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry. 1937*) (2) “Effie, daughter of Lt Col William J Chads 64th Regt and Louise Du Caurroy. Born 29 Aug 1866. Died of Diphtheria 12 Dec 1869.” (*Ta' Braxia Cemetery, Malta*).
- **Sophie Lander:** Some extracts: “Mary du Caurroy was born on September 26, 1865, at Stockbridge Rectory in Hampshire where her father, the Rev. Walter Tribe, was then incumbent. Her mother was Sophie Lander, daughter of Charles Lander, Vice-Consul in the Dardanelles during the Crimean War. ... Sophie Lander was born in 1837 on her father's estate on the plains of Troy, and was educated abroad, at Paris and in Italy. After their marriage, Mr. Tribe was presented to ...” (*Mary, Duchess of Bedford, 1865-1937. Mary du Caurroy Russell Bedford (Duchess of)*, John Gore. 1938)
- **Frank Calvert:** Acting British (vice) consul in 1856, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1890 (*Robinson*). Two snippets from Foreign Office listings: (1) “Calvert, Frank, was Acting Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles on various occasions in 1887, 1888, and...” (2) “Calvert, Frank, was Acting Vice-Consul at Dardanelles from July 27 to November 24, 1887; from December 9, 1887, to December 11...” For further information on Frank Calvert, see “United States”.
- **James Calvert:** was briefly acting British consul in 1854. (*Robinson*). James Calvert was often acting British consul when Frederick was away (*Allen*), e.g. in Newton (*1865*) on his visit in 1853. For further information on James Calvert, see “United States”.
- **Frederick William Calvert:** “Guillaume” is the French equivalent of “William”. Entries in French sources to “Fr. Guill. Calvert” relate to “Frederick William Calvert”.
- **Frederick William Calvert (biography):** Born 11 September 1818 in Malta. Died 26 July 1876 at the Dardanelles (gravestone in Chanak Consular cemetery). Elder brother of Frank Calvert (see “USA”). Appointed British consul at the Dardanelles 10 December 1846 and continued at that post until his appointment was cancelled in August 1862.
- **Frederick William Calvert:** “Dardanelles, June 16. Here we are at the Dardanelles, with the powerful forts on each side, and the crescent waving over the battlements, - numbers of windmills surmount the hills, - the large house of Mr. Calvert, the British consul, with the British flag flying in front, and a few hundred houses, make up the scene.” (*Civil engineer and architect's journal. William Laxton, 1855*)

- **Frederick William Calvert** (career): While Charles Alexander Lander appears to have been a gentlemanly and efficient British consul, his nephew Frederick William Calvert, working at his side, saw the opportunity to do grander things. In 1838, at the age of 20, Frederick was already vice-consul for Belgium. In the 1840s, while Lander suffered increasingly from illness (he died in 1846), the talented, popular and sociable Frederick purchased land in the area and expanded their valonia oak business (the oak galls were exported for tanning leather) in the village of Renkioi (Erenkoy). By 1852 he had built a large mansion at the Dardanelles. During the Crimean War of 1854-56, he expended great effort (and some of his own money) using his network of contacts to supply the urgent needs of the British army at Gallipoli, Abydos and in the Crimea. This assistance was much appreciated by the English on the spot who admired his diplomatic skills and fluency in the local language. However, allegations of profiteering arose soon after and there was a court case in Istanbul. He spent two years in London trying to clear his name and was imprisoned for ten weeks. Eventually, Frederick was exonerated after a full enquiry in 1860 and received back payments due from the British government. Unfortunately, within two years he was immersed in another scandal that would lead to his bankruptcy and the end of his diplomatic career. In March 1862 he was charged with making fraudulent claims regarding a shipment of oil on board the ship *Poseidon* that was lost at sea when the vessel sank. Investigations revealed that the ship never existed. In April 1862, Frederick suddenly left town and remained in hiding for five years (possibly with his brother-in-law William Abbott in London). In June 1862, John Fraser became acting British consul at the Dardanelles and Frederick's position as British consul was cancelled in August 1862. (His consular responsibilities for other countries were cancelled the same year.) Perhaps he was unfairly treated by his superiors, but the *Poseidon* affair caused a great scandal at the time. In 1867 Frederick returned to Turkey, was arrested, found guilty at a trial in Istanbul in 1868, and served two years in a jail in Malta. He was released from prison in 1871 and spent most of the time until his death in 1876 at the family farm at Thymbra in the Troad. The scandal led to a general decline in Calvert family fortunes and, though Frank and James Calvert continued living and working at the Dardanelles, neither was ever officially appointed British consul.
- **F.W. Calvert** (scandal): The following two extracts from contemporary publications give an indication of the extent to which the scandal erupted in the public eye and blackened the family name in subsequent decades. (1) "ELOPEMENT OF THE CONSUL AT THE DARDANELLES. The Roupell disclosures are hardly over, before Mr. Calvert, her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles, and sub-agent of Lloyd's, appears upon the scene in the character of an accomplished and interesting rascal. ... Mr. Calvert, with Oriental ingenuity, has invented the history of a ship which never existed, received fictitious communications from a mere imaginary owner, laded the unreal bark with a cargo of unsubstantial oil, and actually insured it at Lloyd's for £12,000, the airy creations of his imagination. Having called the *Possidhon* into existence, the next thing was to get rid of her. Mr. Calvert decided upon the romantic expedient of burning her at sea. He telegraphed to Lloyd's the fictitious report of a fictitious agent, to the effect that a ship had been seen furiously burning forty miles off Lemnos in a gale of wind. The ship in question and the *Possidhon* were one and the same vessel, and neither had any foundation except on paper. The tale was worked out in all its details with the fertility of an accomplished novel writer. ... With artistic cunning he decided on being the first to discover the fraud, and telegraphed to Lloyd's to say that he had been deceived. As the inquiry proceeded his position became untenable. He absconded just in time to escape arrest by the officers of justice, and is at present a fugitive in Asia Minor. ... When all considerations of honour, reputation, and conscience fail, it is time to insist upon the necessity of an example. It is possible that Mr Calvert may elude pursuit and apprehension. Let us hope that no step will be left untaken that may lead to his capture. The higher his previous character, the more deliberate has been his crime, and the more impressive should be, and must be, his punishment." (*London review and weekly journal of politics, literature, art. 1862*) (2) "We soon passed the fortress which defends the passage of the Dardanelles, and anchored in the harbor of the little town of the same name. Several steamers and a few ships were at anchor here. The American flag was upon the most conspicuous house on the water-front. The English Consul, whose house it was said this had been, had just been cast into prison for

attempting to defraud an English insurance company of many thousand pounds by reporting officially the loss of a vessel with an imaginary cargo, which had undergone a fictitious burning near this place - a falsehood which had been duly telegraphed by a confederate official who was to share the spoils. The game was suspected, the rogue detected, and now awaits his trial. How our flag should be floating over his late residence was not explained; nor, indeed, have I any authority but a current tale of the English aboard our vessel for the story, which leads me to suppress the names given in connection with it.” (*The Old world in its new face: Impressions of Europe in 1867-1868. Henry Whitney Bellows. 1869*)

- **Abbott, William George:** “was employed in the Consulate at the Dardanelles from October 1853 to November 1854, and in the Consulate at Erzeroom from December 1854 to August 1856. Was Acting Consul at Erzeroom from September 1, 1856, to March 10, 1857. Was subsequently attached as Secretary-Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commission for the settlement of the Turco-Russian Boundary in Asia Minor. Was Acting Consul at the Dardanelles from March 18, 1858, till October 17, 1860. Was employed in the Embassy at Constantinople, during the greater part of 1862, as Private Secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer. Was Acting Consul-General at Tabreez, in Persia, from September 21, 1863, till October 7, 1864.” (*Foreign Office List. Hertslet. 1865*) He was also consul at Rasht (1865-1875) and consul-general at Tabriz (1875-1889).
- **Abbott, William George:** According to the *Foreign Office List*, William George Abbott was employed in the consulate at the Dardanelles in 1851 (this date possibly a mistake). He died at the age of eighty on 12 June 1917 at 57, Chepstow Place, Pembridge Square, W. London. Although he requested to be appointed Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, he remained Vice-consul at Gallipoli between approx. 1857 and 1863 (www.levantineheritage.com). These dates await confirmation. “Mr. Abbott had served forty years in the consular service.” (*The Near East. 1917*) William G. Abbott was also at Trebizond? Rio de Janeiro (1890s)?
- “**ABBOTT, RICHARD JOHN WILLIAM**, was appointed Chief Interpreter to the British Military Hospital at Abydos (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 Bulwer, 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 Chanceller 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*)
- **Pierre Battus:** French vice-consul at the Dardanelles, was also Acting Vice Consul for Britain between 31 May 1872 and 19 Feb 1873. (*Foreign Office List*)
- **Edgar Whitaker:** Acting Vice-consul at Gallipoli, December 1859-1862, with the exception of April 1862, when he was Acting Consul at the Dardanelles. (*Foreign Office List, 1872*)
- **Henry Simmons:** “was appointed Student to the Embassy at Constantinople in 1823. In 1835 and 1836 assisted the Consul-General, as Dragoman, and from 1836 to 1840 assisted the Vice-Consul Chanceller, and in the Passport Department; acted as full Dragoman to the Embassy, Consulate and Chancellery from 1841 till 18XX, when he was appointed Dragoman to the Embassy.” (*Foreign Office List, 1857*) Other references in the 1850s and 1860s make it clear that Henry Simmons was a long-serving dragoman at the British Embassy in Constantinople until approx. 1868. He was probably born and possibly died in the Levant.
- **John Fraser:** (1) “After a year and a half as Acting-Consul at the Dardanelles, he was, in 1862, employed at the Constantinople Embassy as private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer.

Subsequently he was employed on special service on the shores of the Caspian.” (*The Near East. Vol. 13. 1917*) (2) “FRASER, JOHN, was Interpreter to Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell I during part of the late Crimean War; was appoint(ed) Unpaid Vice-Consul at Aidin, in the Consular district of Smyrna, December 16, 1857, and Paid Vice-Consul at Kaiti'a, in Syria, April 0, 1861. Was appointed Chief Clerk of English and Maltese business in the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant at Constantinople, May 8, 1861; and Law Clerk at Smyrna, January 2, 1862. Has been in charge of the Consulate of the Dardanelles since June 1862.” (*Foreign Office List. Hertslet. 1865*)

- **James Finn:** Appointed at the Dardanelles 1863 (*Annual Register*). Reference in Gentleman's Magazine (1863) as consul of Dardanelles. Appointed on 8 Oct. 1862 according to Kulu (2006) “Transferred to the Dardanelles 30 Oct. 1862 and to Erzeroum 1 Aug. 1863, retired upon a compensation allowance 1 July 1865.” “It had been recommended that he be transferred to the Dardanelles (FO 78/ 1692)”. Died 1872.
- **James Finn:** Although we are led to believe that Finn took up the post at the Dardanelles (snippet 1), the information in snippet (2) contradicts this. (1) “James Finn, esq., now HH's Consul at the Dardanelles, to be HM's Consul at Erzeroum.” (*THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL REVIEW. SLYVANUS URBAN, GENT, 1863*) (2) “Those duties are limited to the protection of British interests, and it is no part of your duty to interfere in to inform you that if I should hear any more complaints against you with regard to that matter, it will become my duty to recommend to the Queen that you should be removed from your Post as HM's Consul at Jerusalem (FO 78/1448). On 31 December 1862, Finn was appointed Consul at the Dardanelles (FO 78/1678), but he never assumed the position.” “On 31 December 1862 Finn was officially appointed Consul to the Dardanelles, but he was in no hurry to leave Jerusalem, even though his creditors began to harass him and demand the repayment of his debts. This situation was highly ...” (*Britain and the Holy Land, 1838-1914. Mordechai Eliav, 1997*)
- **James Finn:** Born 13 July 1806 in London, he was educated in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew and a member of the London Jews' Society. He married Elizabeth Ann(e) McCaul, daughter of the missionary Alexander McCaul, in 1846. She was 20 years his younger and his second wife. James Finn is most remembered for his work in Palestine as the British consul of Jerusalem from 1846 to 1863. He bought land there which later had to be sold to cover their debts. His wife helped establish an experimental farm at the village of Artas outside Bethlehem. He returned or was recalled to England, filling the consular vacancy at the Dardanelles for a few months (???), and lived in Hammersmith until his death on 29 August 1872. James Finn wrote several books including *Sephardim; or the History of the Jews in Spain and Portugal* (1841), *The Jews in China: Their Synagogue, their Scriptures, their History* (1843), *Bye-ways in Palestine* (1868), *The orphan colony of Jews in China*, (1872), *Stirring Times, or Records from Jerusalem Consular Chronicles of 1853 to 1856* (1878, edited and compiled by his widow). Elizabeth Ann McCaul Finn wrote her own book, *A Home in the Holy Land. A Tale illustrating Customs and Incidents in Modern Jerusalem*, first published in 1866.
- **James Finn:** “But it was too late. There was talk after his return to England for him to be posted elsewhere - to the Dardanelles, then to Erzeroum in the Bosphorus. But nothing came of these plans for he was unwell. His work in Palestine had taken its toll.” (*Transactions. Vol. 27. Jewish Historical Society of England. 1982*). From (*ancestry.com*) we learn that he was born in Middlesex and his father's name was John William Finn. The name of his first wife might have been Ellen Moriarty, or Mary.
- **Randal Callander:** (1) “Callander, Randal, was appointed Consul at St. Catherine's, in Brazil, February 21, 1852; was transferred to Rhodes, May 5, 1862 (when the Consulate at St. Catherine's was abolished); to Erzeroum, April 29, 1863 (when the Consulate at Rhodes was abolished); to the **Dardanelles**, August 1, 1863; to Manila, January 3, 1866 (**when the Consulate at the Dardanelles was reduced to a Vice-Consulate**); did not proceed to Manila, but was appointed to Stockholm, March 22, 1866; and Consul for the Provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, Brazil, to reside at Rio Grande do Sul, February 18, 1867; where he was also Post Office Agent till June 30, 1874. Died, June 3, 1877.” (*Foreign Officer List. 1877, 1878*) (2) “CALLANDER, RANDAL, HM Consul, second son of R. W. M. Callander jr

of Craigforth, died at Rio Grande du Sol on 3 June 1877. [EC#28951]" (*Scots in Latin America. David Dobson. 2003. p.19*)

- **Randal Callander:** "Mr. Randal Callander///, andly, 1S59, Amelia Cabrae; and d. 3 June, 1877, having by her had issue, (4) Maria Amelia. (5) Margaret Haldane. (6) Li lias. 3. Alexander, Lieut. -Gen. Indian Army, /'. 4 March. 1S29; m. io June." (*A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry. Sir Bernard Burke. 1925*)
- **Randal Callander:** Consul at the Dardanelles (*Merchantile Navy List, 1864*) as "J. Randal Callander". Appointed 1 August 1863 (*Kulu, 2006*). "Randal Callander, Esq." As British Consul he was first appointed to Manila, Philippines, then to Rhodes and later Stockholm, before finally to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Family roots go back to Craigforth, Stirling, Scotland. From (*ancestry.com*) we learn that Randal Callander was born in Stirlingshire in 1827. His father's full name was Randal William Macdonald Callander. In 1851 he was resident in Middlesex, England, but Westminster, Saint Margaret, according to (*genes reunited*).
- **Arthur Raby:** Apart from the source quoted, no other evidence has come to light so far of Arthur Raby at the Dardanelles. He was a career British consul active approx. 1859-1888 serving at Jeddah, Syra, Toulcha, Riga and Portland, Maine. Died prob. 1898.
- **John Frederick Albany Maling (1st appointment):** Born c.1824, died 1866. Acting Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles from 4 May 1865 till 6 July 1866. He also appears to have been there in 1863. Re-appointed at Dardanelles in 1875 (see following). Genealogical sources point to him being born in Durham in 1824 (or 1827) as one of the four children (twins Frederick Maling and Albany Maling born in 1824, sisters Sophia and Dorothea) of John Maling (1778-1838) and his second wife Ann Elizabeth Abbs. John Maling was a captain in the North York Militia; it is not surprising therefore to find his son serving in the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry 1855-1856.
- **John Frederick Albany Maling (2nd appointment):** (1) Served in the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry from June 1855 till 7 June 1856. Appointed Vice-Consul at Cavalla 24 October 1857. First appointed Acting Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles from 4 May 1865 to 6 July 1866. Second appointment from 1 Feb. 1875. (2) He was also vice-consul for Germany and Consul for Greece during his time at the Dardanelles (*Kulu, 2006*). (3) John Frdk. Albany Maling was at Brussa c. 1855. (4) "Going at once to the house of our consul, Mr. Malins, whose kind attention to travellers smoothes for them the way over the few difficulties to be encountered at the Dardanelles, we informed him of our intention of riding next morning ..." (*Fraser's Magazine. 1878*). (5) Maling's son (Frederick Francois Maling) was Acting Vice-consul at the Dardanelles after his death.
- **William Henry Wrench:** Appointed 14 March 1866. (*Kulu, 2006*) (1) "s. of the Rev. J. G. Wrench, LL.D., Salehurst, Sussex, b. Nov. 21, 1836; 1. Mids. 1854. C 3 CMG 1885; Vice-Consul at Beyrout 1882-4; for the Dardanelles, kc. 1866-72; at Constantinople 1872-9; Consul at..." (*Marlborough College register from 1843 to 1904*) (2) "William H. Wrench to the British ambassador, Henry Elliot, 20 January 1869, PRO/FO 195 938. Cited by Robinson (1995), 334, 340. 69. The Dardanelles position was demoted from full to vice-consul with the appointment of William H. Wrench." (3) "Wrench, William Henry, was Chancelier at Damascus in October 1857, and was there during the Massacre of the Christians in July, 1860. Was Acting Consul from October 17, 1860, till May 23, 1861, when he was attached to Col. Fraser, late British Commissioner for the Affairs of Syria. Was appointed Vice-Consul at Beyrout, December 15, 1862; was Acting Consul-General at Beyrout from February 16 till June 8; and Acting Consul at Damascus from January 6 till February 25, 1864. Was appointed Vice-Consul for the Dardanelles, Imbros, Lemnos, Tenedos, and Samothrace, to reside at the Dardanelles, March 14, 1866. Was for some time Acting Prussian Vice-Consul for the Dardanelles, and was made Agent for Lloyd's there, September 1869. Was appointed Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Constantinople, July 15, 1872; and was Acting Consul-General from ..." (*Foreign Office List 1877, 1878*) (4) "(Signed) WILLIAM H. WRENCH, Vice-Consul. Dardanelles, December 6, 1869. Inclosure 8 in No. 15. ... Neanmoins la grande masse des exploitations rurales rentre exclusivement dans la premiere categorie, celle ou le simple paysan ..." (5) "Will. H. Wrench V. C." (*Royal Kalendar, 1871*) (6) "Previously for 7 years at

the busy shipping consulate at the Dardanelles, he had been appointed commercial vice-consul at Constantinople in 1872.”

- **William Henry Wrench:** (1) “Wrench, William Henry. Date of death: 1896. William Henry Wrench, CMG, HBM’s Consul at Constantinople, born Nov 21, 1836, at rest Oct 13 1896. (*Haidar Pasa cemetery, Istanbul, Listings transcribed by Yolande Whittall*) (2) “On the 18th inst., at Constantinople, of peritonitis, William Henry Wrench, C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul and Commercial Attache to the Embassy at Constantinople, son of the late Jacob George Wrench, D.C.L.. Vicar of Salehurst. Sussex, in his ?th year.” (*The Law Times. 1896*) (3) “William Henry Wrench, cons. April 2. (Died at his post, Oct. 13, 1896.)” (*Foreign Office List, 1920*) (4) For further reading: “The Wrench tribes: a comprehensive history of the Wrench family.” Peter Yorke Wrench. 1991. (5) “July 7. At the Vicarage-house, Salehurst, Sussex, aged 69, the Rev. Jacob George Wrench, D.C.L., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of the above parish, in the thirty-fourth year of his incumbency. He was formerly a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. (*The Gentleman's magazine. Obituaries. 1860*)
- **William Henry Wrench:** Wrench writes in an 1872 report, comparing the situation at the Dardanelles in 1858 with 1871, that “the house I now inhabit, which has been recently constructed, cost me 124 l.; this latter is, however, well built, wind and water tight and properly drained, whereas those previously to be found possessed none of these qualities.” He also writes that “there is no Consular Agency under the Jurisdiction of this Vice-Consulate. The agency of Tenedos was abolished in 1862, and no Agent has been appointed at Lemnos since the death of Mr. D. Paleologo, in 1870. I find it sufficient to have correspondents at both islands, whose only duty it is to give immediate information of any shipping casualty occurring in the neighbourhood.”
- **Frederick Arthur Cortazzi:** (1) “Cortazzi, Frederick Arthur ... Was Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles from January 8, 1873 till November 3, 1871. Died, July 14, 1876.”
- **Cortazzi, Frederick Arthur:** Formerly employed in the Consulate-General at Odessa; was sent on Special Service to the Crimea in 1857 and into the interior of Southern Russia in November 1857. Appointed Vice-Consul at Odessa, February 20, 1858; was Acting Consul-General, from August 13 till September 20, 1858. Was again sent on special service to the Crimea in October 1860 (?) and into the interior of Russia in February 1861. Second time Acting Consul-General at Odessa from July 26 till October 28, 1861. Appointed Vice-Consul at Janina, September 3, 1861. In charge of the Consulate at Scutari from June 22 till December 0, 1862. In charge of Vice-Consulate of Prevesa from January 1 till May 2, 1863; and of the Consulate at Scutari from October 20, 1863 till July 21, 1865, when he was appointed Vice-Consul at Corfu. Acting Consul-General at Corfu from July 16 till October 21, 1867. Transferred to Cavalla, January 20, 1869. Acting Consul at Monastir from June 2, 1870 till June 28, 1871. Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles from January 8, 1873 till November 3, 1871. (*Foreign Office List*)
- **Frederick Arthur Cortazzi:** (1) “1876, July 14 - Cortazzi, Frederick A. Late Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles.” (*Foreign Officer List, 1877*) (2) “Tom therefore thought it better, when we reached Chanak-Kalesi (the narrowest part of the Dardanelles, ... vice-consul, Mr. Cortazzi, who was most kind, posted our letters, gave us the latest papers, and went with us to buy some of the ...” (*Sunshine and storm in the East; or, Cruises to Cyprus and Constantinople. Popular ed, Annie baroness Brassey, 1886*)
- **Frederick Arthur Cortazzi:** Born about 1832. Died Sept 1876, Kensington, London. Age at death: 44. (*ancestry.com*) Family roots may lie in Odessa, Russia. There are also many with the same surname on Corfu, most notably Helena Cortazzi.
- **Frederick Francois Maling** (Maling Fred. / Maling F.F.): *Robinson (2006, p. 390)* comments that after John Frederick Albany Maling had died in December 1886, his son “young Maling”, serving as Acting British Consul, had been waiting impatiently for the arrival of the new consul. On July 7, 1887, when he learned that he would have to wait several more months for his father’s replacement, Maling applied for the post of Vice-Consul at Port Said. His request was granted a week later and (Frank) Calvert was appointed Acting Vice-Consul in his place. This time he served from July 26 until November 1887. (1) We learn the following from the

Foreign Office List (1906, 1907, 1916): MALING, FREDERICK (FaANooIs), born August 22, 1850. Was Acting Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles from December 14, 1886, to July 20, 1887. Was nominated Vice-Consul at Port Said, May 24, 1887. Acting Vice-Consul at Port Said, May 24, 1887. Acting Consul there on various occasions in each year from 1887 to 1891, from 1893 to 1896, in 1900, and from 1902 to 1905. Was Acting (Vice) Consul there in 1887 and 1888. Passed an examination and appointed Vice-Consul at Port Said, July 11, 1889. Retired on a pension, January 1, 1907. Years of service: 19. Died 3 November 1916. (2) "Civil Service Commission, July 16, 1889. The following Candidates have been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners as qualified for the appointments set against their respective names: - July 11, 1889. WITHOUT COMPETITION. ... Consular Service: Vice-Consul, Port Said, Frederick Francois Maling." (*London Gazette, July 16, 1889*)

- **George Pollard Devey**: "1877-80. Second son of Charles Hill Devey. b. 1862. Sixth Form, 1879-80. ... Promoted to be Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, 1887; and appointed Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Van, 1888." (*Register of Tonbridge School, from 1820 to 1893*). "Promoted to be Vice-Consul at Dardanelles, April 1, 1887; appointed HM Vice-Consul at Van, July 7, 1888; and Vice-Consul Interpreter at Constantinople, October 1, 1894. Promoted to be Consul for the Eastern Coast of the Red Sea..." (*Foreign office list, 1917*)
- **George Pollard Devey**: He was born on 24 October 1862 and resident in Clapham, Wandsworth, Surrey in 1871 (age 9). Father: Charles Hill Devey. Mother: Charlotte Pierrepont Devey. Died 1924, Greater London. (*ancestry.com*) His consular career runs from approx. 1881 to 1906 or later and includes Jeddah, Constantinople and Damascus.
- **"GEORGE POLLARD DEVEY, Deceased.** ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Pollard Devey, late of 37, Lewin Road, Streatham, in the county of Surrey, late of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Service (who died on 11th March, 1924), are required to send particulars to the undersigned by the 2nd day of June, 1924, after which date the executors will distribute the deceased's estate, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice. Dated 23rd April, 1924. SYDNEY R. POLLARD, 4, Gray's Inn-square, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1, Solicitor for the Executors." (*LONDON GAZETTE, 29 APRIL, 1924*)
- **John Frederick Russell**: Appointed at the Dardanelles 1 July 1888 (*Kulu, 2006*). Died 26 January 1899, aged 48 (gravestone in Chanak Consular Cemetery).
- **John Frederick Russell** was the youngest son of the famous correspondent Sir William Howard Russell (1820-1907). William Howard Russell married Mary Burrows on 16 Sept. 1846. The couple had two sons (John and William) and two daughters (Alice was the eldest). After Mary Burrows died in 1867, he married Countess Antoinette Malvezzi. There were no children from this marriage. Mentions of John Frederick Russell: (1) "... concerning John, whose wife Georgina had confirmed Russell's unfavourable view of her by running off to rejoin the man she had been living with before her marriage. John, who was now vice-consul at the Dardanelles, divorced her and married again in Constantinople in November 1890. William was doing better. He was promoted to full commissioner of the Chinese Customs in 1889," (*Man of wars, William Howard Russell of The Times. Alan Hankinson. 1982*) (2) "Sir William wanted a vice-consulate at Khartoum for his son and although that was refused, Russell went on to be vice-consul at Alexandria, the Dardanelles and Mosul. He died in 1899." (*Sudan memoirs of Carl Christian Giegler Pasha, 1873-1883, 1984*) (3) "... and the younger, John, who had been Vice-Consul at Alexandria, the Dardanelles and Mosul, in January, 1899." (*Life of Sir William Howard Russell: C. V. O., LL. D., the first special correspondent. John Black Atkins. 1911*) (4) Vice-consul's divorce. 1890. Russell. ... "sued for dissolution of his marriage. He met the respondent in the Levant in 1877 and though she was then the mistress of (Ambroa?) McLaren..." (*contemporary British newspaper*)
- **John Frederick Russell**: Two events worthy of note: (1) "The portrait of Dr. Russell's second son - now Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles - reminds him to tell me that he is now the only survivor of the original party who went with Gordon up to Khartoum when he was first appointed Governor. Gordon made him Governor of Farschodah - a bad place for a white man at present. 'I can see Gordon now,' Dr Russell said, quietly, 'fighting in the trenches at Sebastopol.'" (*The Strand Magazine, 1892*) (2) "A husband who proposed to file his petition

for dissolution of marriage in this court was the acting British consul at the Dardanelles, By rule 2 of the Divorce Court Rules and Regulations, every petition filed in this division must be ...” (mentioned in: *The Law times, 1889* and *Justice of the Peace, 1890*)

- **Francis Edward Crow:** Born 1863. Died 1939. “Entered Consular Service, 1885. Consul, Basra, 1903- 14. Arrested by the Turkish authorities at Basra, October 1914. Employed at the Foreign Office London, November 1914-August 1919.” Appointed Vice-consul at the Dardanelles 11 March 1899. While at the Dardanelles also on duty at consulate in Damascus.
- **Francis Edward Crow:** (1) “CHO, born Hay 31, 1863. Passed an examination, December 7, and appointed a Student Interpreter in the Levant, December 15 ... Transferred to the Dardanelles, March 11, 1899. Acting Consul at Damascus in 1899.” (*Foreign Office List, 1928*) (2) “The King has been graciously pleased to appoint **John Francis Jones**, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, and **Francis Edward Crow**, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Suez. Crown Office, February 8, 1902.” (*The Genealogical Magazine, 1904*) (3) A picture postcard of the Dardanelles, with Christmas greetings from “Francis Edward”, was sent to Mrs Crowe in England at 11 Ashburton Road, Bradford with a Turkish postmark, date unclear. The first address has been deleted and “5 Pyrland Rd, Richmond” substituted, and “Bedford” written then deleted. The second postmark is Bedford, dated De(cember) 2007.
- **Francis Edward Crow:** (1) “1863-1939. Entered Consular Service, 1885. Consul, Basra, 1903-14. Arrested by the Turkish authorities at Basra, October 1914. Employed at the Foreign Office London, November 1914-August 1919. Consul-General, Isaphan, 1919-23; Salonica, 1923-27.” While in Tehran, he wrote a (book? report?) “ENGLISH ENTERPRISE IN PERSIA” (and) “COMMERCE OF PERSIA IN 1891 AND 1892”. (2) “On Jan 29 at Upper Norwood, **Francis Edward Crow** of Her Majesties Legation at Teheran, s/o the late Rev Frederick Alfred Crow, rector of Alcester, Warwickshire, to Edith Mabel Shaw, second d/o J Agnew Shaw, of New Zealand.” (3) According to (*ancestry.com*), Francis Edward Crow was born in Alcester/Chester, Warwickshire in (Sept) 1863. His father was Frederick Alfred Crow and his mother Susannah Crow. In 1881 he was resident in Lancing, Sussex. In Jan/March 1890, he married Edith (Ede) Mabel Shaw in (Croydon) Surrey. She was born in New Zealand in 1867 and died in Devon in 1937. He died in Sussex (or Surrey) in 1939.
- **Gerald Henry Fitzmaurice:** Born 1865, Dublin. Died London, 1939. 1902: Acting Vice-Consul / Consul at the Dardanelles, 1902. (*Foreign Office List, 1922*)
- **Gerald Henry Fitzmaurice:** “Drawing on indiscreet private letters, this biography provides the first full assessment of a consul whose influence with both British and Turkish officials was often thought malign: Gerald Fitzmaurice (1865-1939), who served in Constantinople before the First World War.” (*Gerald Fitzmaurice 1865-1939, Chief Dragoman of the British Embassy in Turkey. G. R. Berridge. 2011*) (2) “Gerald Henry Fitzmaurice, C.B. C.M.G., born 15.7.1865, (Kerry) died 23.3.1939 (London), son of Henry Fitzmaurice of Duagh, County Kerry, Ireland. Gerald Henry Fitzmaurice was a prominent member of the British Foreign Office's Levant Consular Service. As far as I know he was unmarried.” (*David Morray. January 05, 2002. genforum.genealogy.com/fitzmaurice*) (3) “Gerald Henry Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G. (15 Jul 1865 — 23 Mar 1939). 1897 Jun 22: Made a C.M.G. (Companion of the Order of St. Michael & St. George). 1900 Aug 20 to 1901 Jan 5: Acting Consul-General at Salonica (Greece). 1902: Acting Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles. 1902 Dec 8 to 1905 May 7: British Commissioner for Aden Frontier Delimitation, relating to boundary between India and Turkey. ... 1919 Nov 21 until retired: Employed in the Foreign Office. 1921 Jan: Retired on a pension. 1939 Mar 23: Died at 29 Devonshire Street in the London Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone, Sub-district of All Souls. Residence: 7 Vicarage Gate, Kensington W8. Cause of death: (a) Cerebral thrombosis, (b) Arterio Sclerosis.” (*John A. Fitzmaurice. www.fitzmaurice.info*) (4) “GERALD HENRY FITZMAURICE, C.B., C.M.G., Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Gerald Henry Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G., deceased, of 7, Vicarage Gate, Kensington in the county of London, who died on the 23rd day of March, 1939, and probate of whose Will was...” (*THE LONDON GAZETTE, 5 MAY, 1939*)

- **John Francis Jones:** Born 11 December 1857. Passed a competitive examination, June 13; was appointed ... May 14, 1898; to Diarbekir, March 11, 1899; to the Island of Rhodes, May 1, 1901; and to the Dardanelles, January 7, 1902. (*Foreign Office List, 1920*). According to AO (1902), vice-consul S. Jones for Britain was also “charge des affaires” for Germany. His career in the consular service spans approx 1881 to 1913 and includes Jeddah, Sarajevo, Rhodes and Benghazi, Tripoli, where he was wounded.
- **Jones:** (1) Wednesday, June 29th, Dardanelles: Tea at 5 p.m. and then tennis in the garden! Mr. Speranza a fairhaired Greek from Corfu! ... Miss Geroudroux, daughter of new French consul... all the beau monde gathered around. Friday, July 1st: Usual peaceful day! Except they have invited some of D'lles (Dardanelles) Society to tea in the garden! Order ices and cake, and prepare tables, etc. under the pines: Expected some to play tennis but all arrive in grand toilette! (guest list): M. and Mad. Gerondroux - new French Consul / M. and Mad. Speranza / Dr. Goth & Co. / Mr. and Mrs Wardle / Menelaus Xanthopolou and Mad Themistocles Xan. / Mr. & Mrs Niccolaides / Mad. Cavaliari / Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Grech / Mr. and Mrs. Amadee Battus / M. & Mad. Caravel. / Alexandrine Russell / **Mr. Jones, the new English Consul ...** (*“European Journal, 1904”*. Francis H. Bacon. *Unpublished MS at Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.*) (2) “Jones, John Francis, resigned appointment as Consul at Sarajevo, October 23, 1922, and was granted a pension. For statement of services see Edition for 1924.” (*The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book. 1925*) (3) “Jones, John Francis (1857-). Entered Levant service (1881), Acting Vice-Consul Beyrout (1895-1896), Acting Consul Jerusalem (1896), Acting Consul Beyrout (1896-1897). Retired 1922.” (*The British Consulate in Jerusalem... Hyamson. 1975*)
- **Avalon Shipley:** (1) “Born 7 Aug. 1873. Passed competitive examination April 9 and appointed Student Interpreter... Transferred to Dardanelles, March 7, 1906 (did not proceed); to Philippopolis as HM Vice-Consul...” (2) App. at Dardanelles 1 March 1906 (*Kulu, 2006*)
- **Avalon Shipley:** (1) “SHIPLEY, AVALON. Adm. pens, at Trinity, Apr. 21, 1897. [3th] s. of [General] Reginald Yonge [CB], of Wedderlie, East Sheen (and Amy, dau. of Lea Birch, of Failsforth Lodge, Manchester). B. Aug. 7, 1873, at Woolwich.” (2) “Avalon Shipley (British Embassy, Constantinople), b. 7 Aug. 1873; m. 16 May 1899, Hilda Sybil, G. of the Rev. JFA Gavin, MA 66.” (*Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal: The Clarence Volume. Melville Henry Massue Ruvigny et Raineval (marquis de) Avalon Shipley was admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge in 1897. He was in the British consular service (various postings) at least until 1914, when he was at Casablanca.*
- **Avalon Shipley:** (1) Born Sep 1873, Woolwich, London. Died 1918. Father: Reginald George Shipley. Mother: Amy Shipley. Married 1899, Brentford, Middlesex to Hilda Sibyl Gavin, who died 1947, London. (*ancestry.com*) (2) “Foreign Office, March 21, 1914. The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint Avalon Shipley, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for all the towns and provinces of South-Western Morocco as far as the left bank of the River Sebu up to its junction with the River Beht, and thence along the left bank of the latter river, including Mehdiya, Salli, Rabat, Azimur, Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, Agadir, Marakesh, and Tarudant, to reside at Dar-al-Baida (CasaBlanca).” (*LONDON GAZETTE, 21 APRIL, 1914*)
- **Arthur Bernard Geary:** (1) “Son of Rev. Henry Geary, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Portman Square, London, and brother of HE Geary of ... 1903; served as Vice-Consul and Acting Consul in Constantinople, Armenia, Dardanelles, Basra, Monastir and ...” (*Register of admissions to King's College, Cambridge, 1797-1925*) (2) Appointed at the Dardanelles 13 May 1907 (*Kulu, 2006*) (3) “Geary, Arthur Bernard, b. 9 May, s. of Rev. Henry and Blandina E., Portman Square. School XV 1895-96, 96-97. ... B.A. (2nd Cl. Class) 1900; Stud. Interpreter 1901; Asst. in Levant Consular Svce., 1904 ; V.-Consul, Dardanelles, Turkey, 1907; actg. Consul, Basra, 1908; ...” (*Merchant Taylors' School register, 1851-1920. 1923*)
- According to genealogical sources, **Arthur Bernard Geary** was born in 1878 in Marylebone, London, the son of Henry and Blandina(h)/Blandine Ellen Geary. He was resident in London in 1881 (Marylebone), 1891 and 1901. He married Grace Eleanor Summerhayes in (prob.) 1918. He appears to have died in 1961 in Hampstead, London. The Dardanelles was possibly

his first posting. After several other postings pre-1914, he served in the army in WW1 and in 1919 became consul in Cairo, continuing there until about 1937.

- **William Hough:** Born September 9, 1884. Vice-consul at Jaffa, 1913. Acting British consul in Jerusalem, 1914. British consul in Aleppo, 1926. Consul-general in Istanbul, 1936. Commercial Secretary at Prague, 1937-39. Died prob. 1963.
- **William Hough:** “HOUGH, WILLIAM, born September 9, 1884. Appointed a Student Interpreter in the Levant, November 22, 1904. Promoted to be an Assistant, November 27, 1906. Acting Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles in 1908; at Smyrna in 1908 and 1909; and at Salonica in 1909 and 1910. Promoted to be HM Vice-Consul at Skoplje, January 1, 1910. Transferred to Jaffa, January 1, 1912. Acting Consul at Jerusalem in ...” (*Foreign Office List, 1928, 1963*)
- **Walter Divie Peckham:** (1) “British Acting Vice-Consul at Canea (Mr. WD Peckham) on the trade of Crete.” (2) “Mr WD Peckham, the Oxford friend who had given him the idea of entering the service, had gone out to Constantinople two years before, and was in charge of the Dardanelles vice-consulate. He had written a long letter of advice on what to ...” (*No golden journey: a biography of James Elroy Flecker, 1973*) (3) Born Jun 1883, Uckfield, Sussex. 1923: arrival in London from Australia. Died 1979, West Sussex. (*ancestry.com*)
- **Walter Divie Peckham:** After serving in the Levant and as British vice-consul in Uskub, he resigned from the consular service in 1920. From the third snippet following, we understand that he is the same “WD Peckham” who devoted his life to studying church records in Chichester and Sussex, UK (many publications). (1) “PECKHAM, WALTER DIVIE, resigned, January, 1920. For statement of services see Edition for 1921.” (2) “Oxf. Peckham, Walter Divie, s. of the Rev. HJ Peckham, Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex, b. March 18, 1883; 1. Mids. 1902. B 3 WD Peckham, Esq., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex F. Sch. MC 1895; Jun. Sch. MC 1897; Sen. ...” (*Marlborough College register from 1843 to 1904 inclusive*) (3) “Important MSS material including an archive of the family of PECKHAM OF NYTON, Sussex consisting of diaries, note-books and letters, among them an extensive series from WALTER DIVIE PECKHAM, Vice-Consul in Uskub, the Dardanelles, etc.” (*Antiquarian Book Monthly Review (ABMR). 1984*) He died in 1979.
- **“PECKHAM, the Rev. Harry John, formerly of Nyton, Sussex. Only surviving son of Charles Peckham Peckham, Esq., J. P., of Nyton (who assumed the surname of Peckham in lieu of Smith, and who d. 1873), by Sybella Jane, who d. 1879, dau. of the late Right Rev. Robert James Carr, D.D., Lord Bishop of Worcester; b. 1841; m. 1876 Edith, 3rd dau. of the late Rev. Divie Robert-eon, Vicar of Henfield, Sussex, and lias had 3 sons, Richard Harry, Capt. R.F.A.; A. 1877, and accidentally drowned 1906; Arthur Nyton, Capt. Indian Army Reserve of Officers; h. 1881, and accidentally killed in Mesopotamia 1918, and Walter Divie, Levant Consular Service, temp. Lieut. Special List and Interpreter Salonika Expeditionary Force; h. 1883. Mr. Peckham, who was educated at JBalliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. 1864, M.A. 1872), was Vicar of Nutley, Sussex, 1882-1913 and has been a Licensed Preacher in the diocese of Chichester since 1915. ... Summersdale, Chichester. (*The county families of the United Kingdom; or, Royal manual of the titled and untitled aristocracy of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Volume ed.59, yr.1919. p. 283*)**
- **Clarence Edward Stanhope Palmer:** Palmer was born on 28 October, 1883 and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge. Passed a Foreign Office competitive examination on 6 February, 1906 and was appointed a Student Interpreter on 10 February in the Levant. Promoted to Assistant Interpreter on 7 September, 1908. Was made the Acting Vice-Consul at Salonica in 1909 and at the Dardanelles in 1910, where the following year he was advanced to HM Vice-Consul, a post which he held until the outbreak of the First World War. He died in 1936. Snippets: (1) Appointed to the Dardanelles 4 August 1911 (*Kulu, 2006*) (2) “The British Acting Vice-Consul at Dardanelles (Mr. CES Palmer) reports that an exhibition of antiquities is shortly to be opened at this place. This, says Mr. Palmer, will mark the first stage of an attempt to divert the tourist ...” (*The Builder magazine, 1910*) (3) “Clarence Edward Stanhope Palmer, Acting Vice-Consul, British Vice-Consulate, Dardanelles, Turkey.” (*Journal of the British Astronomical Association, 1911*) Palmer was

presumably either a member of the association or subscriber to the journal. He also contributed an article (“Sun Spot Observations”) to the journal *Popular Astronomy*, Vol. 18, in 1910, for which a telescope was used. (4) “Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (28 October, 1883 – ?, 1936). Was an officer of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve during the First World War.” (5) Obituary: Mr. C. E. S. Palmer. *The Times*. Wednesday, 20 May, 1936.

- **“Palmer, Clarence Edward Stanhope** (1883-1936), educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed a Student Interpreter in the Levant in 1906 and promoted to an Assistant Interpreter in 1908. He was made the Acting Vice-Consul at Salonica in 1909 and at the Dardanelles in 1910, where the following year he was advanced to H.M. Vice-Consul, a post which he held until the outbreak of the First World War. During the war he served as Temporary Lieutenant R.N.V.R. when he was captured by the Turks on H.M. Submarine E 15 on 17 April 1915 and held a prisoner until the Armistice. After the war he held a variety of positions including a Special Mission to Asia Minor, 1919, and service in the Department of Overseas Trade. He was appointed Consul at Damascus in 1920 and transferred to Port Said in July 1924 until 1926 when he left to take up successive Consularships at Benghazi, Tripoli, Tabriz, and Sarajevo, where he died on 16 May 1936.” (*An Arabian Diary. Sir Gilbert Falkingham Clayton. 1969. p. 342*) (2) “Foreign Office, March 23, 1931. The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint: — Clarence Edward Stanhope Palmer, Esquire, D.S.C., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Azerbaijan and Khamseh, and the Town and District of Astara, to reside at Tabriz (with effect as from 6th June, 1930).” (*London Gazette, 1931*) (3) Genealogical sources appear to indicate that Palmer was born in India (possibly with a military family background) about 1882 (though also recorded as in St. Pancras, Middlesex) was resident in (St. Pancras?) Middlesex, England in 1891 and 1901, and he may have married Ellen May (Palmer) in 1911.
- **Clarence Edward Stanhope Palmer**: Online re archives of American consul, Cornelius van H. Engert: (1) “1 ALS from **C. E. S. Palmer** to Cornelius Van H. Engert, with 1 carbon from CVHE to Palmer, regarding the whereabouts of Palmer's personal property which was confiscated when he was arrested by Turkish officials at the British Consulate in the Dardanelles in 1915.” (*Box: 1 Fold: 23 Palmer, C. E. S. DATE SPAN: [01/01/1915]? - 01/13/1919. CORNELIUS VAN H. ENGERT papers. gulib.georgetown.edu*)
- **Clarence Edward Stanhope Palmer**: Palmer is mentioned as the British vice-consul at the Dardanelles in an architect's report of November 1913 and the references above. Following this...“At Lemnos, an extra officer joined the crew of the submarine E15. He was Lieutenant Clarence Edward Stanhope Palmer, RNVR (spare hand) who had previously been Vice-Consul at Chanak and is assumed to have been on board owing to his knowledge of the Dardanelles and his ability to speak fluent Turkish. On 17 April 1915 the submarine E15 ran aground at Kepez Point in the Dardanelles whilst attempting to force its way through the straits into the Sea of Marmora. Turkish batteries opened fire and more than five of the crew were killed by shelling, asphyxiation or lost overboard. Seven others were wounded in the action. The survivors had to swim to the shore and the remaining members of the crew were captured as Prisoners of War. The survivors were taken to Istanbul by boat, arriving on 22 April, and taken to Istanbul prison. By 28 April the men had been moved to Bermin Mosque School Camp at Afyon-Karahissar. Palmer spent the rest of the war as a POW and was released in November 1918”. (*Several sources inc: Submariners Association, Barrow-in-Furness Branch Newsletter for Sept 2008, issue 99.*) Another source states that there was a plan for Palmer to be tried as a spy, convicted, sentenced to death and then pardoned at the last moment; an idea that was later abandoned. (*Inside Constantinople; A Diplomatist's Diary during the Dardanelles Expedition, April-Sept 1915, Lewis David Einstein. 2009.*) Retrospective theorising is a popular pastime among Gallipoli Campaign scholars and afficianados. A topical example opines that after Palmer's capture, to save himself from execution as a spy, he informed, or rather misinformed the Turkish interrogators about the intended landing place of the Allies, who were at that time planning an invasion of the Dardanelles-Gallipoli area. Palmer's fabrication was believed by general Liman von Sanders in charge of the Turkish forces in the area, which led to inadequate Turkish defences at the actual landing places when the invasion occurred on 25 April 1915. What may have happened

otherwise, had Palmer not spilled the wrong beans, if he did, is pure conjecture. (This hypothesis, for which there is no documentary evidence, is related in a 2010 book by Hugh Dolan (*36 days*), a History Channel documentary (*Gallipoli from Above – the Untold Story*) written and directed by Wain Fimeri, and an article by Yetkin İçsen in the March 2012 issue, no. 11, of “Çanakkale 1915” magazine entitled “Acemi konsolosun fendi yaşlı kurdu fena yendi”.) However, what is not in doubt is that Palmer, while consul, kept the British informed of local defences and movements prior to declaration of war. It is also apparent that this ambitious young man was eager to do his bit for England by volunteering for duty with the invasion fleet of Admiral de Robeck and then volunteered (?) to be crew member on the E15 submarine for a critical mission of 15 April, a risky venture that resulted in the death of five crew members and captivity for the rest. Reporting back to superiors on local matters in a time of impending war was, and perhaps still is, normal for consuls. During the time of Lander, British consul at the Dardanelles 1829-46, he was expected to know all about the activities of the Russians in the area at a time of intrigues involving Ottoman, British, French and Russian plans for the Dardanelles.

4. Denmark (Danmark) - Dardanellerne

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1788	Tama	consul danois	(see below)
1800	Isaac Thamar	Vice Conful	(see below)
1826	Sadacca	v.c.	Almanach de Gotha, 1826
1839	Celebon Sadacca		Kongelig dansk hof- og statskalender: statshaandbog for Kongeriget Danmark. 1839
1840	Celebon Sadacca	vc.	Almanach de Gotha, 1840
1843	Celebon Sadacca		Kongelig dansk hof- og statskalender. 1843
1846	Sadacca	Vice-consul	Archives de Commerce, Paris, 1846
1854	I. Sadacca	Viceconsul	Departementstidenden, 1854
1860	J. Sadacca	Vicecons	Kongelig dansk hof- og statskalender, 1860
1861 (?)	Isaac Sedaca	Consul	(see below)
1861	I. Sadacca	viceconsuln	Koniglich-danischer hof- und Staatskalender, 1861
1866	I. Sadacca	Viceconsul	Kongelig dansk hof- og statskalender, 1866
1871-1873	Haim Sadacca	viceconsul	Danmarks Handelsflaade, 1871, 1873
1872	H. Sadacca		Kongelig dansk hof- og statskalender. 1872
1880	Joseph Fonton	Vice Konsuler	Meddelelser, 1910
1882	J. Fonton	VC	Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.)
1881-1883	Fonton	Consul	IOT 1881, 1883
1885	Fonton	Vice-consul	IO 1885
1888	J. de Fonton	Vice-consul	IO 1888
1889-1895	J. de Fonton	Vice-consul	AO 1889,1891,1892-93, 1894, 1895
1896-1914	Joseph de Fonton	Vice-consul	AO 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914
1917	Joseph de Fonton	Vicekonsuler	Hof & stat, 1917
1919	Joseph de Fonton	Vicekonsuler	Kongelig dansk hof- og statskalender, 1919
1921	(none)	Vice-consul	AO 1921
?	J. de Fonton	Vk	Kraks vejviser, 1925

Overview: For other appointments of the Sadacca family at the Dardanelles, see “Spain”. For other appointments of the Fonton family at the Dardanelles, see “Russia” and “Sweden & Norway”. Two interesting snippets from Danish sources: (1) “Adrianopel. Joseph Fonton” (*Kongelig dansk hof- og statskalender: statshaandbog for Kongeriget Danmark. 1839*) (2) “Adrianopel. Louis Fonton” (*Kongelig dansk hof- og statskalender. 1843*) Also, Louis Fonton at Rodosto and Enos in 1844.

Capitulations were first granted to Denmark in 1756. A Danish consulate at the Dardanelles appears to have been set up in the 1780s - 1790s (represented by Isaac Tama) then drops out of sight and is next mentioned in 1826 and 1831. The sequence seems to be: Celebon Sadacca, Isaac Sadacca and Haim Sadacca from 1826 to 1872, then Joseph de Fonton from 1880 to 1914 and possibly after (Denmark was neutral during WW1). A gap exists 1873-1880.

Notes re Denmark:

- The Congress of Vienna demanded the dissolution of the **Dano-Norwegian** union which was confirmed by the Treaty of Kiel in 1814. The **Danish** liberal and national movement gained momentum in the 1830s and after the European Revolutions of 1848, **Denmark** became a constitutional monarchy on 5 June 1849.
- **Sadacca family from Dardanelles:** (1) "SADACCA, Albert V., business exec; b. Dardanelles, Feb. 6, 1908... (*World Who's Who in commerce and Industry, 1968*) (2) "Né aux Dardanelles le 6 Février 1908. Fils de Jaune Sadaka et de Mme, née Rosina Habib." (*Who's Who in Lebanon, 1970*) (3) "USA SADACCA (Albert, Jaime), Tradesman. Born at the Dardanelles on February 6, 1908. Son of Jaime Sadacca and Mrs., nee Rosina Habib. Married on May 25," (*Who's Who in Lebanon, 1982*) (4) Haim Vitali Sadacca, born in Çanakkale in 1919, published "Un Ramo de Poemas" (A Bouquet of Poems) in 2009. He and his family live in the USA, Canada and Istanbul. (www.sephardicstudies.org/unRamo_interview.html)
- **Sadacca:** Other family members at the Dardanelles are listed in IO/AO directories as engaged in commercial activities from 1885 to 1914, e.g. David Sadacca, Bohor Sadacca, S. Sadacca (dragoman for Spain, 1909).

Consuls for Denmark in chronological order:

- **Isaac Thamar (Tama/Tamar):** References to this person, who appears to have been a Jewish businessman involved in large-scale financial dealings, appear in the time frame 1780-1800 in relation to the localities of Marseille, Toulon, Alger, Constantinopel (1792) and Bordeaux. (1) "IV Danische - Thamar, Jsaac, Vice Conful in den Dardanellen zu Constantinopel." (*Europäisches genealogisches Handbuch. Christian Friedrich Jacobi, Gottlob Friedrich Krebel. Leipzig. 1800. p. 420*) (2) "Nous retrouvons **Tama, consul danois aux Dardanelles**, de passage à Marseille, recommandé par une lettre de la Chambre de Commerce de Bordeaux en date du 1 1/1 1/1788 (ACCM. ,11 G). Il vivra à Marseille de 1791 à 1810, pour ensuite s'établir à Toulon avec sa famille. Secrétaire de Sabaton Constantini, c'est lui qui publiera, sous le nom de Diogéne Tama, les actes de l'Assemblée israélite et du Grund Sanhédrin." (*Hommes, idées, journaux: mélanges en l'honneur de Pierre Guiral. Jean A. Gili, Ralph Schor, Pierre Guiral. 1988. p. 313*)
- **Celebon Sadacca:** Also "Cellebon".
- **J. Sadacca:** "Vicecons: Dardanellerne, J. Sadacca." (*Kongelig dansk hof- og statskalender, 1860*) Perhaps this is "I. Sadacca", the initial erroneously transcribed due to old-style lettering.
- **Isaac Sedaca:** "En 1861, ... M. Isaac Sedaca, consul de Danemark aux Dardanelles; et M. Abr. Sidi, vice-consul de Hollande dans la même ville. En 1865, M. Tédeschi était en même temps consul de France et d'Autriche à Varna. En 1866, M. Isaac Sidi obtint le poste de drogman du consulat de (USA) at Smyrna." (*Essai sur l'histoire des Israélites de l'Empire ottoman depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours. 1897*) (for Sidi, see also: Gallipoli-Holland and Dardanelles-Holland.) The name may also be spelled: Izak / Izaak + Sedaka / Sedacca / Sadaca / Sadacca. Four possible Sedaca descendants are listed as being from the Dardanelles in Ellis Island records for 11/02/1920, coming from Istanbul on the ship "Gul Djemal".
- **Haim Sadacca:**
- **Joseph (de) Fonton:**

5. France - Dardanelles

Year/Years	Name	Title	Source
1660-1718		Consul	Wood, 1964
1693	Claude Boisson	(consul)	(see below)
1694-1698	Imbault	(consul)	(see below)
1720-1732	Jean Bruny	Consul	(see below)
1730	J. Bruny	cons.	Almanach Royal, 1730
1733-1737	Pierre-Etienne Robeau de Valnay	(consul)	(see below)
1738-1740	Les Dardanelles - vacant	Vice-consul	Abrege de la carte General Du Militaire de France, 1738, 1739, 1740
1741-1756	Ignace-Charles Fabre	Consul	(see below)
1758-1772	Grimaud, capitaine marchand	Vice-consul	(see below)
1758-1767	Felix Guys (Guys) (father)	Vice-consul	(see below)
1760	Les Dardanelles - Guys	Vice-consul	Almanach Royal, 1760
1769-1771	François-Lazare Guys (son)	(provisional)	Marseille, 1878
14 septembre 1772	Guys (fils)	(officially appointed)	Saur, 1996
1772-1773	François-Lazare Guys (son)	Vice-consul	(see below)
1772-1773	Pierre Ruffin	Vice-consul	(see below)
1774		Consul	(see below)
1774	Simian	Vice-consul	Almanach Royal, 1774
29 mars 1773	Simian (Antoine)		Saur, 1996
1773-1775	Antoine-François Simian	Vice-consul	(see below)
1776-1777	Simian (son)	Vice-consul	(see below)
12 février 1776	Taitbout de Marigny (Jean-Alexis-Eustache)		Saur, 1996
1776-1777	Alexis-Eustache-Victor Taitbout de Marigny	Vice-consul	(see below)
9 décembre 1776	Guy de Villeneuve (Jean-François-Raymond)		Saur, 1996
1776-1779	Guy de Villeneuve (Jean Francois Raymond)	Vice-consul	(see below)
28 février 1779	Roussel (Joseph-Jean-François)		Saur, 1996
1779-1784	Joseph-Jean-Baptiste-Hercule Roussel	Vice-consul	(see below)
1786	Desparron (Antoine d')		Saur, 1996
1786-1792	Antoine d'Esparron	Vice-consul	(see below)
9 juillet 1792	Brémond de Vaulx (Pierre)		Saur, 1996
1792-1795	Pierre Bremond / Bremont de Vaulx (mistakenly as "Bermond" in some sources)	Vice-consul	(see below)
1794	Gormezano	(provisional)	(see below)
1793	Martin	Vice-consul	Almanach National de France, 1793
20 brumaire an III (c.1794)	Martin		Saur, 1996
1794-1804	Jean-Baptiste Martin	Vice-consul	(see below)
1806	Martin	Consul	
an XII	Méchain (Jérôme-Isaac)		Saur, 1996

(c.1803)			
1804-1817	Jérôme-Isaac Méchain	Consul	(see below)
1808	Mechin	Consul	Campaigns. Peuchet, 1808
1809	Mechin	Vice-consul	Almanach du commerce, 1809
1809	Merchain	Vice-consul	Almanach du commerce de Paris, 1809
1810	Mechain	Vice-consul	L'Almanach Imperial, 1810
1822	Mechain	Französischen Consul	Johann P. G. Ewers, 1822
10 décembre 1817	Fornetti		Saur, 1996
1817-1825	Antoine Fornetti (Fornetty)	Vice-consul v.-cons.	Official French sources
31 décembre 1825	Despréaux de Saint-Sauveur		Saur, 1996
1827-1831	Despreaux de Saint-Sauveur	Vice-consul	(see below)
26 mars 1828	Outrey (Marius)	consul, non installé. (not installed).	Saur, 1996
?	Georges Outrey	Consul	(see below)
27 juillet 1831	Battus (Antoine)		Saur, 1996
1837	Outre(y) (outgoing)	Consul	Baptistin Poujoulat (1840)
1837	Battu(s) (incoming)	Consul	Baptistin Poujoulat (1840)
1838	Outre(y) - Battus		(see below)
1846	Battus pere		Archives de Commerce, Paris, 1846
29 mai 1849	Battus (Pierre-Michel-Bonaventure)		Saur, 1996
1849-1874	Pierre Michel Bonaventure Battus	(Vice) Consul	(see below)
1871		Vice-Consul	Wrench, 1872
1874-1875	Henri Joseph August Sauvaire	(consul) / gerant	(see below)
1 ^{er} avril 1875	Battus (Michel-Augustin-Jean)	consul chargé du vice-consulat	Saur, 1996
1876-1879	Battus (Auguste)	Consul charge du vice-consul	AD 1877, Annuaire diplomatique 1876, 1877, Bulletin consulaire 1878, 1879
2 octobre 1880	Sauvaire (Auguste)		Saur, 1996
1880	Henri Joseph August Sauvaire		(see below)
1880	Battus (Michel-Augustin-Jean)	Consul	(see below)
1881	A. Battus	Consul	IOT 1881
24 mars 1882	Ordioni (Dominique)		Saur, 1996
1882	Ordioni	Vice-consul	Almanach National, 1882
1882	D. Ordioni	VC	Almanach de Gotha 1882 (supp.)
1883	A. Battus / Ordioni	Consul / Vice-consul	IOT 1883
1885	Ordioni	Vice-consul	IO 1885
1886	Ordioni	Vice-consul	Bulletin consulaire (1886)

16 janvier 1886	Cabanel (Célestin-Césaire)		Saur, 1996
1888	Cabane (Cabanel)	Vice-consul	
1888-1891	C. Cabanel	Vice-consul	IO 1888, AO 1889, 1891
1892-1898	C. Gabanel (Cabanel)	Vice-consul	AO 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898
1898-1899	Cabanel	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1898, 1899
1er juillet 1899	Bouliech (Georges-Louis)		Saur, 1996
1900	M. G. Bouliech	Vice-Consul de France	Lottery ticket in aid of French Catholic church
1900-1902	G. Bouliech	Vice-consul	AO 1900, 1901, 1902
1903	G. Bouliech	Consul-honoraire	AO 1903
1903	M. Bouliech	Cons. hon., v-cons	Almanach National, 1903
1904	G. Bouliech	Consul	AO 1904
1900-1904	Bouliech	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904
16 janvier 1904	Girodroux (Raoul)	consul honoraire, consul chargé du vice-consulat en 1907.	Saur, 1996
1904	Geroudroux / Gerondroux	new consul	F. H. Bacon journal, 1904
1905-1909	Raoul Girodroux	Vice-consul	Almanach de Gotha, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909
1908	R. Girodroux	Consul de France	Lottery ticket in aid of French Catholic church
1909	R. Girodroux	Consul-honoraire, charge du vice-consulat	AO 1909
1910	Girodrona	Vice-consul	Shipping World Yr Book (1910)
14 octobre 1909	Brouland (Paul-Henri)		Saur, 1996
1910	Paul-Henri Brouland	Vice-consul	Almanach de Gotha, 1910
1911	(Paul-Henri) Brouland	Vice-consul	Archives Diplomatiques
1912-1914	Aldovrandi	le comte, agent consulaire et consul de 1 classe	AO 1912, 1913, 1914, 1921, Almanach de Gotha 1913

Overview: The French consulate at the Dardanelles was first established in 1693 (“Le consulat des Dardanelles a été créé en 1693”). Between about 1760 and 1775 or 1826, the wages of the consuls at the Dardanelles were paid by the Marseille Chambre of Commerce (chambre du commerce de Marseille) - it is likely they also played a role in appointing consuls.

France had ranked first in Ottoman protocol since 1535 but after 1789 and Napoleon’s rise and fall, France’s power in the Orient waned. At the French embassy in Istanbul, supporters of the ancient regime (Royalist) held office 1784-1792 while from 1793 onwards appointees were adherents of the new Republican (Jacobin) regime. Gaps in the following list may be partly due to internal French problems after the French Revolution and also because of Consular relations being broken off in wartime, namely, between 1798-1802 due to the French attack on the Ottoman dominions of Egypt and Syria in those years.

The list of consuls is as follows, with errors of 1-2 years possible in the dates: Boisson (1693), Imbault (1694-1698), gap between 1698 and 1720, Bruny (1720-1732), Valnay (1733-1737), vacant (1738-1740), Fabre (1741-1756) Felix Guys / Grimaud (1758-1767/1772), Fr. Lazarre Guys (1772-

1773), Ruffin (1772-1773), Simian & son (1773-1777), Taitbout (1776), Villeneuve (1776-1779), Roussel (1779-1784), d'Esparron (1786), gap between 1786 and 1792 (poss. Gormezano), Bremond (1792-1795), Martin (1794-1804), Mechain (1804-1817), Fornetti (1817-1825), Despreaux (1827-1831), Outrey (1830-1839), Antoine Battus (1831-1849), Pierre Battus (1849-1874), Augustin Battus (1875-1880, Sauvaire (1880), Ordioni (1882-1885), Cabanel (1888-1899), Bouliech (1900-1904), Girodroux (1905-1909), Brouland (1910-1911), and Aldovrandi/Aldrovandi (1912-1914). The calendar in France was changed for about 14 years during the Republican era. Thus 1792 (approximately) was Year I and 1805 (when the idea was abandoned) was Year XIV. In the earthquake of August 1912, the consulate building was seriously damaged, perhaps destroyed.

The following source is reproduced below in its entirety though it does not totally agree with other sources. Discrepancies are discussed in the notes.

« Sources de l'histoire du Proche-Orient et de l'Afrique du Nord dans les archives et bibliothèques françaises » (Klaus Gerhard Saur, 1996. p. 1217), as below:	
Date	Name, etc.
14 septembre 1772	Guys (fils)
29 mars 1773	Simian (Antoine)
12 février 1776	Taitbout de Marigny (Jean-Alexis-Eustache)
9 décembre 1776	Guy de Villeneuve (Jean-François-Raymond)
28 février 1779	Roussel (Joseph-Jean-François)
1786	Desparron (Antoine d')
9 juillet 1792	Brémond de Vaultx (Pierre)
20 brumaire an III (c.1794)	Martin, sous-commissaire des relations commerciales par arrêté du 1er messidor an X (c.1801) (Deputy Commissioner of trade relations by order c.1801.)
an XII (c.1803)	Méchain (Jérôme-Isaac), confirmé vice-consul par ordonnance du 12 septembre 1814. (Confirmed as vice-consul by order of September 12, 1814.)
10 décembre 1817	Fornetti
31 décembre 1825	Despreaux de Saint-Sauveur
26 mars 1828	Outrey (Marius), consul, non installé. (not installed). Le poste a été érigé en consulat par une décision du 26 mars aussitôt annulée. (The post was raised to consulate by decision of 26 March and immediately canceled.)
Agents consulaires	
27 juillet 1831	Battus (Antoine)
29 mai 1849	Battus (Pierre-Michel-Bonaventure)
22 octobre 1874	Battus (Pierre)
Vice-consuls	
Le poste des Dardanelles est érigé en vice-consulat le 1er avril 1875, il devient vice-consulat à Tchanak-Kalessi à partir de 1882. (Position at Dardanelles raised to vice-consulate in April 1875 and became a vice-consulate at Tchanak Kalessi from 1882.)	
1 ^{er} avril 1875	Battus (Michel-Augustin-Jean) - consul chargé du vice-consulat. (Consul in charge of vice-consulate.)
2 octobre 1880	Sauvaire (Auguste)
24 mars 1882	Ordioni (Dominique)
16 janvier 1886	Cabanel (Célestin-Césaire)
1 ^{er} juillet 1899	Bouliech (Georges-Louis)
16 janvier 1904	Girodroux (Raoul), consul honoraire, consul chargé du vice-consulat en 1907. (Honorary consul, vice-consul in charge of consulate in 1907.)
14 octobre 1909	Brouland (Paul-Henri)
Agents consulaires	
Le vice-consulat est rabaissé au rang d'agence consulaire par décret du 9 juin 1911. (Vice-	

consulate lowered to rank of consular agency by decree of 9 June 1911.)	
1912	Aldrovandi (Mathieu de) 1914 fermeture définitive du poste: Tchanak-Kalessi dépend après-guerre de la circonscription consulaire de Constantinople. (1914 final closing of position: Chanak Kalessi dependent post-war on consular district of Constantinople.)

Notes re France:

- Consul's names are usually preceded by "M." (Monsieur). This has generally been omitted in the main table above.
- **Re consulate building:** "Aux Dardanelles, Tondu avait observé, dans la maison du consul de France, éloignée seulement de 76 toises du minaret du château d'Asie. La latitude du point d'observation était, d'après sept hauteurs d'étoiles, dont trois au nord et quatre au sud, de 40° 9' 2" ,8; ce qui, rapporté au minaret, donne pour ce point 4° 8' 58" : c'est celle que nous adopterons. (*CONNAISSANCE DES TEMS OU DES MOUVEMENS CELESTES*, 1832)
- "French Consul at the Dardanelles becomes a Renegade, and establishes a Military School: A French renegade, who had been the consul to that nation at the Dardanelles ... abandoned Christianity to embrace Mahometism, formed a kind of military school, under the sanction and immediate inspection of the Grand Signior ... This man ... had been employed ... in repairing the castles, and erecting new fortifications, at the Dardanelles ... That service having been performed to the satisfaction of the Porte, and this adventurer being now become its subject, he undertook the instruction of the Turkish engineers." (*The Hibernian Magazine*, 1774) The "French renegade" referred to may be Baron de Tott or François-Lazare GUYS or a combination of both.
- **Baron de Tott:** « J'ai peine à me défendre ici de 1" égoïsme, qu'on pourrait reprocher au Critique. Ce fut pendant mon **pro-Consulat des Dardanelles en 1775**, que j'eus le bonheur de présenter M. Je Bailly de Suffren, qui était en croisière dans ces parages, à Hassan Pacha. » (It was during my pro-consulate of the Dardanelles in 1775, I had the pleasure of introducing M. Je Bailly of Suffren, who was cruising in those waters, (to) Hassan Pasha.) (*Mémoires du baron de Tott, sur les Turcs et les Tartares. Vol. 2. François de Tott (baron) 1785.p. 32*) Hungarian-born Baron François de Tott was sent by the French government to the Crimea in 1767 as consul 'extraordinary' to advise the Khan on military and political matters. He continued in Ottoman service and was tasked with repairing the forts at the Dardanelles. He was in the Dardanelles between 1770 and 1775.
- The following references were found in the source named, firstly in relation to the Dardanelles: "Dardanelles, **Roussel**, vice-consul fous les ordres de l'ambassadeur de la Porte." then among the staff at Constantinople: "Simian, drogman / B. Fornetri, premier drogman / Ant. Fonton / Dom. Fornetti / Jos. Fonton / Ch. Foncon, premier drogman-chantlier / C. Gaïp. Fonton, drogman-chancelier / L. Fornetti, drogman / Taitbout, consul." (*Etat des Cours de l'Europe et des Provinces de France pour l'année .. 1784*)
- "... et là les nègres les portent sur (41) Le dossier sur le consulat des Dardanelles (AAE. Correspondance consulaire, Dardanelles n° 1) s'ouvre en 1728. Sur les châteaux des Dardanelles, ..."
- "La Francia man'iene in Stn'rne un Console Generale ed un Vice-Console, a'quali sono subordinati li **Consoli de'Dardanelli**, delle Isole di Metelino, Scio, Rodi, N. ixos e •Jnxio. (*Il Mentore Perfetto De Negozianti, Ovvero Guida Sicura De ... Andrea Metrla, 1794*)
- From time to time, Frederick Calvert served as acting French consul in the 1850s (*Allen*). This was reciprocal. Pierre Battus helped the British consulate in the same way.
- Kulu mentions incidents re the French consulate in 1853, 1892, 1898, 1904, 1905, and 1919.
- « Chaque nation entretient dans ces échelles, ou du moins dans quelques-unes , des hommes publics, qui, sous le nom de Consuls ou de Vice-Consuls, y veillent aux intérêts de son commerce. Par une Ordonnance du 9 Décembre 1776, le nombre des Consuls de la France a été fixé à quatre Consuls généraux, & à quatre Consuls particuliers. J'en parlerai aux lieux

de leur résidence, en nommant ici le Consulat des Dardanelles, à cause de sa situation sur un passage célèbre. **Le Consul des Dardanelles** habite un Château situé sur ce passage, mais en Asie: on le nomme Tchianak-Kaleffit c'est-à-dire, Château Plateau, à cause de sa forme très-plate par-dessus. Ce Château porte le pavillon de France, ainsi que toutes les maisons des Consuls. Ce Consul ne dépend que de l'Ambassadeur de France, résidant à Constantinople. Il fait les fonctions de Consul, nonseulement pour la France, mais aussi pour les autres nations, excepté **l'Angleterre & Raguse**. il est le seul qui ait un pavillon. Ses dépendances sont depuis Gallipoli jusqu'à l'île de Ténédos. » (*Choix de lectures géographiques et historiques. Edme Mentelle. 1783*)

- It seems to have been a tradition that the current French consul was also honorary president of the French Chambre of Commerce at the Dardanelles in the late 19th century, e.g. Cabanel in 1896, Bouliche in 1901. There was also an Italian Chambre of Commerce (and Russian).
- There is much talk in the late 18th century about the grand mansion occupied by the French consulate at the Dardanelles, the “**Palais de France**”. Several consuls lived there and it hosted distinguished visitors. The architect Jean-Nicolas Huyot (1780-1840) was involved. Later it appears to have become a ruin. Some snippets regarding the mansion: (1) “Forbin l'avait rencontré, cf. Forbin. op. cit. pp. 51-52. 36 «Notes sur mon voyage», op. cit., fol. 63 r^o (et recto-verso pour le texte qui suit). Les plans du rez-de-chaussée et de l'étage du «Palais de France aux Dardanelles» sont ...” (2) “Le « Palais de France » aux Dardanelles où loge le vice-consul Martin et qui n'a presque jamais été habité depuis le séjour du baron de Tott (1777) est pratiquement en ruine: « Le vent, la pluie, la poussière pénètrent de toutes parts.” (3) « Le «Palais de France» aux Dardanelles a effectivement une histoire. Sa première mention date de 1757. Fabre, alors consul, réside déjà dans le «Vieux château d'Asie»' 6. L'exercice budgétaire de 1768 nous apprend que le «loyer de la Maison consulaire» s'élève à 50 piastres et son entretien à 10 piastres. Une lettre de Martin, vice- consul, en date du 13 thermidor an V (31 juillet 1797), adressée à Ch. Delacroix, ministre des ... » (*L'Empire Ottoman, la République de Turquie et la France. 1986*) (4) “... qui nous révèle le plan du Palais de France” aux Dardanelles (30). L'architecte voyageur s'arrête au ...” (5) “LE «PALAIS DE FRANCE» DES DARDANELLES Depuis le début du XVIII^e siècle au moins, des consuls de France résident aux Dardanelles. ... Le 5 juin 1818 Huyot arrive aux Dardanelles, ayant quitté Smyrne le 27 avril, et après avoir visité Pergame et la Troade.” (6) “L'expression «presque toujours» nous laisse penser qu'à travers le Palais de France des Dardanelles, Huyot décrit d'une manière plus générale les maisons ottomanes qu'il a vues depuis son débarquement à Smyrne. ...” (7) “C'est au cours d'une escale dans l'île de Milo que l'architecte de la mission, Jean- Nicolas Huyot (1780-1840) ... Pergame et les Dardanelles.” (8) “Aux Dardanelles (Çanakale) il lève le plan du consulat de France, cf. P. Pinon, "Notes sur les résidences de France en Turquie durant la première moitié du ...”
- “The town, just to the westward of the bay where we anchored, is that properly called the Dardanelles, and which commonly gives its name to the whole Hellespont, though it is but a very poor and miserable place, possessing nothing to recommend it except an extensive pottery, which supplies Constantinople and part of Egypt with earthenware. **The best house belongs to the French consul, and it was built at the expense of the Turkish government, in lieu of a much poorer one destroyed at the time of the French hostilities in 1798.**” (*Travels in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia and Turkey. George Matthew Jones. 1827*)
- “In the bay within the point we were shown a large wreck a little above water. This was the remains of a Turkish sixty-four, destroyed by the Repulse and the boats of the Pompee during the passage of the Dardanelles on the 19th of February, 1807. Sir S. Smith in the Pompee, with the Thunderer, Standard, and Active, brought up in the bay within Chanak-Kalessi, where the sixty-four, four frigates, four corvettes, one brig, and three gunboats were at anchor, and in four hours destroyed or captured the whole squadron. ... One other vestige of this memorable expedition was pointed out to us; this was a cannon-shot hole in the front of the **house at the Dardanelles belonging to the French consul**, who, during the second passage of the fleet, hoisted the tri-coloured flag, and received that attention from our gunners which he had, it seemed, intended to attract. Even when we travelled the events of the two actions were fresh in the memory, and were still in the mouths, of the inhabitants of the Dardanelles. ... The

burning of the flotilla filled them (The Turks) with consternation and rage. A person attached to our (British) Consulate at the Dardanelles was concealed in an outer room of a house at ChanakKalessi, which was entered by an officer of a Turkish frigate who had just lost his ship...” (*Travels in Albania and other provinces of Turkey in 1809 & 1810. Hobhouse. 1858*)
 Note: The French assisted the Ottomans in defending Istanbul against the British fleet during the Anglo-Turkish War of 1807-09.

- “L'honorable M. **Rulin** était alors consul de France aux Dardanelles. Il se trouva naturellement en rapport avec Hassan à cette époque, et, bien que par une voie détournée, c'est de lui que nous tenons la plupart de nos renseignements sur l'homme extraordinaire dont nous esquissons la vie.” (*Musée des familles, 1851*)
- “Dieu, pour achever de le purifier et de le détacher de tout, ne le permit pas. Il arriva à demi mort au château des Dardanelles; il y reçut les derniers sacrements de l'Église de la main d'un **Père Récolet, aumônier (chaplain) d'un consul français**; et, après avoir lui-même donné ordre à ses propres funérailles avec une présence d'esprit et une tranquillité d'âme admirables, il expira (au commencement de l'année 1716) dans la paix, le calme et la joie saute que la religion seule peut donner. Il fut enterré dans le cimetière des Arméniens. Après la mort de ce grand missionnaire, on voulut rendre l'établissement plus stable encore, et l'on demanda à la cour de Rome que la chapelle fût érigée en cure...” (*Lettres édifiantes et curieuses: Mémoires du Levant. Charles Le Gobien, Yves Mathurin Marie Tréandet de Querbeuf, 1819*)
- “Vice-consulat. — Le consulat fort ancien qui existait aux Dardanelles a été supprimé en 1831; le mouvement de la navigation y est important. D'autres agents vice-consuls y représentent l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, le Portugal et le Danemark.” (*Annales du Sénat et de la Chambre des députés. Impr. du Journal officiel, 1876*) This suggests that the French consulate was down-graded to a vice-consulate in 1831?
- After the August 1912 earthquake in the Dardanelles area, the French Consulate apparently owned the only camera in town and therefore took many photographs of the consulate buildings. Some of these were published in the October-November 1912 issue of the French magazine “L'Illustration” under the title “tremblement de terre en turquie” (Earthquake in Turkey). The photos (published and unpublished) and accompanying text are now of great historical value. Can anyone get hold of the magazine? Are the photos available in any way?
- “About 50 Greeks were ejected from Maitos, and many more took refuge at the **French consulate at the Dardanelles**, which is in charge of Greek interests there. I have not heard whether the French consul was able to take any action on their behalf. I have, &c. GERARD LOWTHER PO 4241235, p. 248, No. 557 No. 385 Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey. PARIS, November 16, 1912 No. 201. (*Ege sorunu: belgeler. Bilal Simsir. 1976*)
- **Closure of consulate during wartime:** “January 3, Sunday: Engert called to say that the seal of the French consulate had been injured. I told him to have someone there fix it.” (*Diaries 1915. Morgenthau*)
- **1912 earthquake:** One source (based on Ottoman-era documents) says that the French consulate building was destroyed in the 1912 earthquake (*Trakya Depreminin 100.yıl dönümü. Mithat Atabay. İşte Çanakkale newspaper. 6 August 2012*). The following French source suggests the damage was slightly less severe. “Turquie. Les tremblements de terre. Contrairement à ce qui a été annoncé, le consulat de France aux Dardanelles ne s'est pas écroulé, mais il a été sérieusement endommagé par le tremblement de terre. Le gouvernement a envoyé dans la région dévastée deux inspecteurs du ministère de l'intérieur, qui devront faire un rapport détaillé sur la situation. Le gouvernement continue à envoyer des secours, des vivres et des médicaments.” (Contrary to ... the consulate of France in the Dardanelles did not collapse, but it was seriously damaged by the earthquake.) (*LE CONFÉDÉRÉ. Samedi 17 août 1912*) However, a news photograph of the time shows an unidentified consulate building where little is still standing. The location of the French consulate, especially the street in which it was situated, is still unknown.

Gormezano family - French Dragomans at the Dardanelles

Dragomans played an important role in the case of France. The Fonton's at Istanbul were legendary. Apart from Chrysante Sommaripa (Italian), the "drogman chancelier" at the Dardanelles 1796-1798, it is the Gormezano family we need to mention. Although travellers' accounts and archaeology books frequently refer to members of the Gormezano family as consuls or vice-consuls, there are no official French sources supporting this. They were, however, dragomans for the French consulate and continued in that role over several generations. During certain periods, the French Revolution (1789-1802) for instance, and in the absence of the consul, it appears that they, in effect, performed the duties of consul. Of particular fame are Moïse Gormezano / Mossé Gormazano (French "consul" or dragoman at the Dardanelles, 1787) and Salomon Gormezano (son of Moïse Gormezano) who excavated the "Tomb of Achilles" near Troy in 1787.

« Il part pour Coron le 20 mai 1794 et Gormezano reprend provisoirement l'interim du poste des Dardanelles. Un nouveau vice-consul est nommé le 19 novembre 1794 et ne semble avoir pris possession de son poste qu'en août 1795. » (He departed for Coron on May 20, 1794 and **in the interim Gormazano temporarily takes over the position of the Dardanelles**. A new vice-consul (Martin) was appointed 19 November 1794 and seems to have taken up his post in August 1795.) **Jean-Baptiste Martin** avait débuté au barreau où il avait exercé dix ans. En 1790 il avait adhéré à la société des Jacobins, servi dans les bureaux de l'armée à Versailles et s'était porté volontaire en 1792 à l'armée des Pyrénées où il était devenu commissaire des guerres. Cependant depuis de nombreuses années il s'intéressait au Levant, avait travaillé les meilleurs auteurs, Char-don-Thévenot, Spon, Tournefort, Tott, Choiseul-Gouffier. Il avait appris l'italien et le grec vulgaire — il apprendra l'arménien..." (*Revue d'histoire diplomatique*. 1989)

"Isaac-Bey, however, continued to give proofs of his attachment to the disgraced vizier, ... Not feeling happy under this terrible pacha, he embarked for France, where he arrived in 1786, and was well received by the minister. Having at length heard of the death of the sultan Abdnl-Hamid, and that his former master and patron, Selim III. had ascended the throne; he thought this the most advantageous time to go home, as since **1787** the Porte had been at war with Russia. On reaching Constantinople ... the sultan refused to see him: soon afterwards he was arrested, and put into a boat under the care of a tchiaoux guard from the arsenal, who had orders to cut off his head on arriving at Lemnos. Thus the fate of Isaac-Bey seemed fixed and his wandering life would have been terminated, if chance which caused the fatal boat to stop at the **Dardanelles**, had not discovered to him **two Jews, dragmans to the French vice-consul**; he told them the melancholy fate which awaited him, and through the interference of the Algerine officers, who commanded the auxiliary fleet stationed at the Dardanelles, Isaac-Bey was carried off. He went with his liberators, and demanded the protection of M. Amoureux, the French consul-general at Smyrna, with whom he remained two or three years. At length in 1792..." (*Travels through the Morea, Albania, and several other parts of the Ottoman ... François Charles H.L. Pouqueville*. 1806. p. 146)

Snippets: (1) "Je fus reçu à Ténédos chez le juif Moïse Abenadretti, de la famille des Gormezano, agens français aux Dardanelles, dont je rappelle ici les noms avec la reconnaissance que je dois à leur aimable hospitalité. Moïse Aberiadretti me fit connaître tout ce qu'il y avait de curieux dans l'île." (*Voyage de la Troade, fait dans les années 1785 et 1786. Jean Baptiste Le Chevalier*) (2) "Gormezano, drogman au consulat de France des Dardanelles, y remplit longtemps les fonctions d'agent consulaire." (*Journal des Savants*. 1926, 1938) (3) Mose Gormezano and his son Salomo. (4) Moïse Gormezano, in 1792. (5) Salomon Gormezano (1795). (6) S. B. Gormezano during the time of Henrich Schliemann and his Troy excavations. (7) Albert Gormezano Sidis (born Dardanelles 1880, died Barcelone 1957). (8) "M. Gormazina, son of the late French consul at the Dardanelles." (*Gentleman's Magazine*. 1800) (9) The following Gormezano references are found in IO/IOT/AO directories: S. Gormezano as dragoman for Austria-Hungary 1881-1885, S. A. Gormezano as dragoman for Austria-Hungary 1888-1898, E. Gormezano as dragoman for Austria-Hungary 1900-1909. The following family members are listed involved in commercial ventures: S. B. Gormezano in 1888 and 1904, Joseph Gormezano in 1904, Jacques Gormezano in 1914, Ovadja S. Gormezano in 1909-19, and N. Gormezano in 1921. (8) "Signor Solomon Ghormezano".

Consuls of France in chronological order:

- **Claude Bouisson (Boisson / Buisson)**: (1) “Le consulat des Dardanelles a été créé en 1693.” (Consulate of the Dardanelles was established in 1693.) (2) “La correspondance des consuls ou vice-consuls des Dardanelles n'a été conservée qu'à partir de 1693; cependant, tout fait supposer que la création du consulat « aux châteaux » remonte plus loin. 1693; cependant, tout fait supposer que la création du consulat « aux châteaux » remonte plus loin. 1693. — Claude Bouisson, consul.” (*Inventaire des archives historiques de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille. 1878*) (3) “Bouisson (Claude), consul aux Dardanelles, ...” (*Inventaire des archives historiques de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille, 1878*) (4) “L'ambassadeur a ordonné à Boisson de quitter les Châteaux [des Dardanelles] et de se rendre à Constantinople. Les affaires de J.-B. Fabre. Original signé, en partie chiffré, 9 p. F° 405. ...” (5) “Il a envoyé Boisson aux Châteaux des Dardanelles pour s'occuper des formalités de sortie des bâtiments français. Changement du caïhakan de Constantinople. D. lui envoie un état de rapatriement des sujets français. Original signé, 2 p. ...” (*Correspondance consulaire des ambassadeurs de France à Constantinople: 1668-170?. Centre historique des archives nationales. France. 1999*) (6) Claude Bouisson, consul, fait connaître le cours des sequins RouspU qu'il ne faut pas confondre avec les Assellany (10 août). 1695-1697, — **Imbault**, consul. ...”
- **Imbault**: (1) “... dernier contre l'archevêque et le Grand vicaire de Naxos. Il tâchera de faire libérer 17 esclaves français. En attendant un ordre royal, **Imbault** pourrait remplacer **Boisson** [aux Châteaux des Dardanelles]. Le père gardien des cordeliers de Jérusalem recevra le sieur Lempereur en tant que consul du Roi.” (2) “Imbault (père) — consul aux Dardanelles (1694-1698?): 146, 147, 165, 169.”
- **Jean Bruny (Bruni)**: There may have been a time gap before Bruny when there was no consul at the Dardanelles. The snippets here suggest Bruny might have commenced there in 1720 or as early as 1715. (1) “BRUNY (Jean) Il remplit les fonctions de consul aux Dardanelles de à 1732. (*Almanach royal, 1730 à 1732*) (2) “CONSULAT puis VICE-CONSULAT des DARDANELLES Consulat dépendant de Constantinople dont les titulaires sont nommés par l'ambassadeur, il est déclassé en vice-consulat à partir de 1773. Liste des titulaires : - Jean BRUNY, de 1720 à 1732. 1732. - Pierre-Etienne ROBEAU de VALNAY, 1733-1737. ...” (*Les consuls de France au siècle des lumières: 1715-1792. Anne Mézin, 1998*) (3) “On établit dès le principe un consulat « aux châteaux des Dardanelles » ; mais, vers le milieu du dix-septième siècle ... 1715. — Jean Bruny, consul. Son traitement annuel est de 1200 livres; il sera payé à Marseille entre les mains de M. Jean-Baptiste Magy, son procureur spécial et général. ... 1717 - 1719-1720. 1724-1727. 1729-1731. 1732-1733. 1734-1736.” (*Inventaire des archives historiques de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille. Chambre de commerce et d'industrie de Marseille, Octave Teissier, Inventaire-sommaire des Archives communales de la France. 1878.*) (4) “Au même moment, Jean Bruny, un parent sans doute, exerçait successivement la charge de consul à la Cavalle en Albanie et aux Dardanelles. Les deux Bruny firent entrer leurs fils au Parlement d'Aix et le frère aîné du chevalier avait ...” (*Marseille et la colonisation française. Paul Masson. 1906*)
- **Pierre-Etienne Robeau de Valnay**: (1) “... issu d'une des «grandes familles latines» du Levant et dont Etienne Liotard allait faire l'exquis portrait en 1738; 28 celui des Dardanelles en fin, Pierre-Etienne Robeau de Valnay, qui ne fut nommé vice-consul qu'en ...” (2) “RIOUX - Voir CHERMONT de CHASTE de RIOUX (de) ROBEAU de VALNAY (Pierre-Étienne) Il naît vers 1685. Il aurait servi à l'ambassade de France à Constantinople depuis 1716 avant de devenir en 1733 vice-consul aux Dardanelles puis consul à La Canée par provisions du 26 février 1737 où il arrive en juillet 1737 ...” (3) “Le 14 Février, inhumation dans l'église du corps de damoiselle Antoinette Morin, femme de Pierre Robeau, sr de Valnay, etc. 1699” (4) Reference to 1735 letter from Ch. de Valnay at the Dardanelles in *IALT*, p. 24, no. 51 – cf. P.E. Robeau de Valnay, French consul there 1733-1737. (*Wilson*) (5) “160. M. de Valnay consul of France in the Dardanelles, to Vicomte d'Andrezel, Amb. at the port, Apr. 26, 1726, giving an account of a journey to the ruins of Troy.” (*A catalogue of the manuscripts preserved in the British Museum. Samuel Ayscough. 1782*) (6) “Pierre- Etienne Robeau de Valnay, qui ne fut nommé vice-consul qu'en 1733, mais qui devait fonctionner déjà, en

suppléance du consul **Jean Bruny** sans doute absent, avec ce titre que Tollot lui donne plusieurs fois.” (7) “M. de Valnay est nommé consul de France à La Canéc le 26 février 1737, à la mort du sieur Dez. 1741. — **Charles Fabre**, consul. Les vaisseaux du roi ont passé les Dardanelles le 2 mars, et ont été vus le 4 près de l’Ile de Marmara, ...”

- **Valnay**: “Me voici de retour du Bourg du Château vieux d’Asie: le Disdar est malade; marsson sils, que j’ai envoié inviter à dî-i inenaveç moi chez Monsieur de Valnay, Consul des Dardanelles, y est venu de fort bonne grace. Nous sommes actuellement à bord où nous buvons le Ponche avec lui. La visite est faite. On salue de trois coups de canon, & nous levons l’ancre. Nous voilà déjà entre les deux monstrueuses batteries, dont je vous ai tant parlé: cependant nous n’irons guères plus loin; la nuit qui s’approche nous oblige de mouillerau-desipus du Château.” (*Amusements littéraires ou correspondance politique, historique. Antoine de Labarre de Beaumarchais. 1741*)
- **Ignace-Charles Fabre**: (1) “FABRE (Charles-Ignace) Il est probablement jeune de langues chez les Capucins de Péra du 1er mars 1709 au 19 mai 1716 puis semble travailler au vice-consulat de Candie et à partir de 1743 au consulat des Dardanelles où il est considéré ...” (1997) (2) “... sa barque contre une meilleure marcheuse, également française, commandée par le 1. Un jeune Ignace-Charles Fabre, probablement un de ses tils; fut agréé à ce moment comme jeune de langue (dépêche du 13 mai 1709).” (1896) (3) “Andrinople, 2 décembre 1691: qu’ils donnent des chevaux à Fabre et à son valet pour leur voyage. » (*Correspondance consulaire des ambassadeurs de France à Constantinople: 1668-170X. 1999*) (4) “Les Dardanelles – Fabre – Consul” (*Almanach Royal, 1749, 1753, 1756*) (5) “**1741. — Charles Fabre, consul.** Les vaisseaux du roi ont passé les Dardanelles le 2 mars, et ont été vus le 4 près de l’Ile de Marmara, faisant route avec un vent favorable.” (*Inventaire des archives historiques de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille. 1878*) (6) “Les Dardanelles. M. Fabre, Vice Conful. ...” (*Septième abrégé de la carte générale du militaire de France, sur terre 1741*) The (presumed) family relationship between Ignace-Charles Fabre, consul at the Dardanelles (1741-1756) and Jean-Baptiste Fabre, consul at Gallipoli (1685-1689) is not known at present.
- **Grimaud, Capitaine marchand**: Full name not known. Are Felix Guys and Grimaud the same person??? Appointed consul at the Dardanelles on 7 August 1758. (1) « Grimaud, capitaine marchand, 432. — négociant, faisant fonction de consul à Seyde ... capitaine, 186. — consul à Cagliari, 238-362. — consul à Tripoly de Barbarie, 224. — vice-consul aux Dardanelles, 61-115. ...” (2) “Capitaine marchand, il s’établit à Saint-Jean-d’Acre par permission de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille du 5 mai 1731 puis **est nommé vice-consul aux Dardanelles par brevet du 7 août 1758** (avec 600 piastres d’appointements et 400 piastres de gratification) et réside à Galipoli. ... La maison consulaire est de plus détruite par un tremblement de terre le 5 août 1765. ... Il reçoit également sa patente de consul pour la nation hollandaise le ...” (Although he was consul at the Dardanelles, Marchand resided in Gallipoli. The consulate building (in Gallipoli) was destroyed in an earthquake on 5 August 1765. Marchand was still there in 1765 and was also the consul for Holland (3 Novembre 1765) (prob. at the Dardanelles) He suffered an attack of apoplexie in 1768 and returned to France in 1772. (*Les consuls de France au siècle des lumières 1715-1792. Anne Mézin*)
- **Felix Guys (b. 1711, d. 1772)**: (1) “Félix Guys, vice-consul aux Dardanelles...” (2) Felix Guys: Birthdate: February 27, 1711. Died 1772. Occupation: Vice Consul de France aux Dardanelles. Immediate Family: Son of PIERRE GUYS and MARGUERITE MARIN. Husband of MARIE Gabrielle RAVEL. Father of ANTOINE Félix GUYS, CLAIRE Pauline GUYS and FRANCOIS Lazare GUYS. Brother of JOSEPH GUY. (www.geni.com/people/FELIX-GUYS/6000000007321935292. Added by Marc Vitelli, 8 January 2010)
- **Felix Guys**: (1) « Félix, fils de Pierre (1711-1772), sera le père de notre François Lazare. D’abord patron de navire, il est en 1758 nommé Vice-Consul de France aux Dardanelles. Portant souvent d’identiques prénoms, les nombreux membres de la famille Guys complétaient parfois d’une adjonction leur patronyme pour mieux s’y ... » (2) “C’est ce qu’expose le capitaine Félix Guys dans une déclaration faite au consul d’Antalya le 30 septembre 1740. Félix Guys commandant de la polacre La Vierge de Grâce anchrée en ce port de Satalie où je

suis arrivé le...” (*La caravane maritime: marins européens et marchands ottomans en Méditerranée, 1680-1830. Daniel Panzac. 2004*)

- **Felix Guys (Guys):** (1) “1758-1767. — F. Guys, vice-consul, annonce, le 5 novembre 1758, qu’il a été nommé « à ce vice-consulat » par un brevet en date du 7 août; il succède directement à M. Fabre.” (*Inventaire des archives historiques de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille. 1878*) (2) “M. Guys, vice-consul des Dardanelles, paralytique, est obligé de rentrer en France; il sera remplacé par son fils.” (*1878. Marseille source*) (3) 3 Nov 1765 - De Guys, French consul, received patent as consul of the Dutch Republic at the Dardanelles. [Schutte, p. 323]; cf. F. Guys and F.L. Guys, French consuls; record of letter to J. Guys, consul at the Dardanelles in embassy letter book 1765-1768 [*IALT*, p. 67] and again in letter book 1768-1775 [*IALT*, p. 72] ; letters from J. Guys, consul at the D, 1765-1767 [*IALT*, p. 68, no. 644]; letters from J.L. Guys, Dardanelles, 1769-1770 [*IALT*, p. 74, no. 714] (*Wilson*)
- **François-Lazare Guys:** « 1769-1771. — F.-L. Guys, vice-consul. Son père est malade; il le remplace provisoirement (1^{er} novembre 1769). — Sollicite une pension pour son père (4 mars 1772).” (*Inventaire des archives historiques de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille. 1878*)
- **François-Lazare Guys (b. 1752, d. 1843):** (1) “... de force et enfermé au château d’If) et du vice-consul de France aux Dardanelles François-Lazare Guys (il aurait abjuré ...” (2) “Son père, François Lazare Guys (Marseille, 1752-1843) lui-même fils de Félix Guys, vice-consul aux Dardanelles, s’est converti à l’islam à Constantinople en 1772, afin de faire carrière au service du sultan. Déçu dans ses ambitions, il repart en 1774 pour Marseille sans parvenir à faire croire ... » (3) “nommé vice-consul par brevet du 14 septembre 1772.” (*Les consuls de France au siècle des lumières: 1715-1792. 1997*). (4) “The French consul at the Dardanelles has turned Mahometan. ... The French minister here immediately sent orders to take his authority from him, as likewise all his accounts.” (*Annual Register, 1772*) (5) “En 1771, frappé d’une attaque, il obtient sa retraite, son rapatriement. Il meurt en France l’année suivante. Pour lui succéder, un brevet du Roi du 14 septembre 1772 nomme François Lazare Vice-Consul aux Dardanelles. C’est pour lui, à vingt ans, la promesse d’un brillant avenir. Pourtant, dès le 29 mars 1773, il est brutalement destitué.”
- **Pierre Ruffin:** (1) “Le Consulat des Dardanelles. - Une escale de M. de Suffren. 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 ...” (*Orientalistes et antiquaires: La vie de Pierre Ruffin, orientaliste et diplomate, 1742-1824, 1929, see chapter “Ruffin aux Dardanelles”*) (2) “La vit de Pierre Ruffin, orientaliste et diplomate (1742-1824), I. - Paris, 1929, Gr. in-8”, et le compte rendu de N. ... Il est ensuite chargé de gérer le Consulat des Dardanelles, puis est rappelé en France en 1774, ...” (3) “... j’ai bien des fois déjà entretenu la Section de géographie, l’orientaliste diplomate Pierre RUFFIN. En ce mois de janvier 1773 il gérait par intérim le consulat de France aux Dardanelles à la suite de circonstances fort singulières. Deux mois auparavant, en novembre 1779, 1^{er} vice-consul titulaire, nommé François-Lazare ...” (4) « Pierre Ruffin naquit le 17 août 1742 à Salonique. Il était le fils de Thomas Ruffin, ... Ensuite, il remplit une mission aux Dardanelles avec succès. En 1774, nouvellement marié, il fut nommé secrétaire-interprète aux langues orientales ...”
- **Antoine-François Simian:** (1) M^e de Vigoureux, fille de feu Simian, vice-consul des Dardanelles, 150 livres.” (*Inventaire des archives historiques de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille, 1878*) (2) “on a pension of 5000 livres. 58 The widow Simian, whose husband had been French vice-consul at the Dardanelles,” (3) “VIGOUROUX (Demoiselle Marie Simian, épouse du sieur), 31. M. 1787 150 En considération des bons services du sieur Antoine Simian, son père, ancien vice-consul de France, **mort en fonctions aux Dardanelles.** (*Archives parlementaires de 1787 à 1860, publ. 1969*) (4) “1773-1775. — Simian, vice-consul, il est arrivé aux châteaux des Dardanelles depuis le 21 juin, et a reçu le service des mains du sieur...” (*Inventaire des archives historiques de la Chambre de commerce de Marseille. 1878*) (5) “Antoine-François SIMIAN, nommé consul par brevet du 29 mars 1773. mort aux Dardanelles le 9 septembre 1775. (*Les consuls de France au siècle des lumières: 1715-1792. publ. 1997*) (6) “Sollicite une pension pour son père (4 mars 1772). 1773-1775.”

- **Simian (son of):** “1776-1777. - Simian fils, vice-consul. Il fait l'intérim depuis la mort de son père, en vertu d'un ordre de l'ambassadeur (6 janvier 1776)” (1776-1777. Simian son, vice-consul. Interim since death of his father under order of the ambassador, 6 Jan. 1776).
- **Victor Taitbout de Marigny:** Only at the Dardanelles for one year. (1) “consul à Messine 1767-68, aux Dardanelles 1776, nommé la même année à Alexandrie, il y arriva en septembre 1777. ... Ayant abandonné le service en 1793, Taitbout de Marigny se retira à Constantinople auprès de son gendre; il se lixa ...” (2) “Alexis-Eustache- Victor Taitbout de Marigny (1732-1806), fils et petit-fils de consuls, fut vice-consul à Messine (1767), puis, sur intervention de son oncle, greffier de l'Hôtel de Ville de Paris, vice-consul aux Dardanelles (1776), ...” (3) “Alexis-Eustache-Victor TAITBOU de MARIGNY, ...” (*Les consuls de France au siècle des lumières 1715-1792*. 1997). (4) “Victor Taitbout de Marigny, né à Paris le 22 juillet 1732, fut nommé vice-consul à Messine en 1767, mais destitué en 1768 pour accusations mensongères. En 1775, il fut nommé vice-consul aux Dardanelles, puis vice-consul à Alexandrie où il arriva en 1777. Consul à Tripoli de Syrie en 1779, il termina sa carrière comme consul général de Morée en 1783. Il mourut en Crimée en 1806.”
- **Guy de Villeneuve (Jean Francois Raymond):** (1) « Avocat au parlement de Toulouse puis trésorier principal de l'artillerie et du génie des Trois-Evêchés et de Lorraine en 1762, il est ensuite employé au bureau des Consulats avant d'être nommé vice-consul aux Dardanelles par brevet du 9 décembre 1776.” (*Les consuls de France au siècle des lumières (1715-1792)*. Anne Mézin. 1998) (2) “A la suite d'une mission délicate à Smyrne en 1779, il est remarqué grâce à ses talents et à sa gestion zélée et intelligente puis est...” (3) “SMYRNE (30 Janvier.) Depuis le 17 jdu mois dernier ... Il paroît que Mr. de Peysonnel, consul de France (at Smyrna) ne reviendra plus ici reprendre les fonctions de son poste; l'on pense qu'il sera remplacé pat Mr. Guy de Villeneuve, vice-consul de France aux Dardanelles, qui dirige actuellement ici les affaires du consulat.” (*Journal historique et littéraire, Vol. 1, 1779*) (It appears that Mr. de Peysonnel, Consul of France (at Smyrna) will not come back here to resume the duties of the position, we think (he) will be replaced by Mr. Guy de Villeneuve, vice-consul of France in the Dardanelles, who currently heads the consulate here.) (4) « Le consulat de Smyrne disposait de quatre vice-consulats: ceux des Dardanelles, de Mételin, de Scio et de Rhodes. Notons ici que le baron ne visita pas le vice-consulat des Dardanelles, dont il avait fortifié le détroit pendant la guerre... »
- **Joseph-Jean-Baptiste-Hercule Roussel:** (1) “... Roussel, vice-consul. Sa nomination est du 28 janvier 1779 ...” (1878) (2) “ROUSSEL (Joseph-Jean-Baptiste-Hercule) Né à Bagnols-sur-Cèze (actuel 30) le 19 septembre 1758 et baptisé le même jour ... puis nommé vice-consul aux Dardanelles par brevet du 28 janvier 1779 avec des appointements annuels de 4 000 L. ...” (3) Joseph Jean Baptiste Roussel, **En 1778, il est nommé au vice-consulat des Dardanelles;** en 1786 à Corou; en 1796 à Naples de Roumanie. Passé consul, il est affecté en 1801 à La Canée; en 1810 à Patras. ... (*Les Roussel. M. A. Pirez, Marie-Hélène Trouvelot, 1993*) (4) “Dardanelles – Roussel, vice-consul sous les ordres de l'ambassadeur de la Porte.” (5) “Roussel (Joseph Jean-Baptiste), consul Né en 1758. Carrière militaire comme garde du corps du roi et sous-lieutenant ... Vice- consul aux Dardanelles (28 janvier 1779), puis à Coron en Morée (27 août 1786). Il est en congé en France au ...” (2007) (6) “LETTERA IL. Artakkî 12. di Maggio, 1779. ... tempo essendo stato favorevoli le ci mettemmo tutti la mattina (11., detto) all' ordine per trovarli pronti per la nostra partenza , che fu dopo pranzo, unendosi con noi altri Mr. Russel Francese, nuovo Vice-Console ai Dardanelli, il quale andava a prender possesso del suo Consolato francese.” (*Lettere Odeporiche Osia Viaggio Per La Penisola Di Cizico Per...*) (7) “Le vice-consul, Joseph Roussel reste fidèle. Après le départ de Taitbout, il prend en 1793 les premières mesures ... alors vice-consul aux Dardanelles, étant ainsi de tous les consuls du Levant le plus rapproché de l'Ambassadeur (73). ...”
- **Antoine d'Esparron:** Also found in sources as “Esparron” or “Desparon”. From 1781 to 1786 he was at Tunis. His time as vice-consul at the Dardanelles started in 1786 and probably continued until 1793. (1) “Antoine d'Esparron, originaire d'Aigues-Mortes, en service depuis 1776, avait occupé les vice-consulats de Tripoli de Barbarie et de Tunis où il avait été à plusieurs reprises chargé d'affaires par intérim, notamment de 1783 à 1787. Lors d'une période de tension dans les relations franco-tunisiennes, il avait connu des moments difficiles. En

novembre 1786 il avait été nommé vice-consul aux Dardanelles. Venu en 1787 en congé en France, il aurait sans doute obtenu un ...” (In November 1786 he was appointed vice-consul at the Dardanelles. In 1787 he came on leave in France) (*Revue d'histoire diplomatique*. 1989) (2) “Adresse de M. d'Esparron, vice-consul du France, aux Dardanelles, contenant la prestation de son serment civique entre les ...” (*Archives parlementaires de 1787 à 1860, Vol. 24, 1886*) (3) “Antoine d'Esparron, nommé aux Dardanelles le 1er septembre 1786, n'ya **jamais mis les pieds prétextant des raisons de santé**, et **Pierre Bermond, son successeur**, n'y réside que quelques mois au début de la Révolution avant d'être appelé en en Morée. Pour prix de son dévouement **Gormezano** ne reçoit qu'une allocation annuelle de 1 000 livres.” (Antoine Esparron, appointed to the Dardanelles on 1 September 1786, never set foot there citing health reasons. Pierre Bermond, his successor, was there only a few months at the beginning of the Revolution before being called to the Morea. In reward for his dedication, Gormezano receives an annual allowance of 1,000 livres.) (*Les oubliés de la liberté: négociants, consuls et missionnaires français au...* 2007) (4) “Entré aux Consulats le 9 décembre 1776, Antoine d'Esparron est nommé aux Echelles du Levant en qualité de vice-consul auprès du consul général de Tripoli de Barbarie. ... aux Dardanelles, il ne rejoint pas son poste et ...” (5) Alexandre D'ESPARRON, Ile du nom; écuyer, né le 21 janvier 1727, lieutenant général de l'amirauté d'Aigues-Mortes, ... Il avait épousé le 10 mai 1745, Marguerite Deydier, fille de noble Guillaume Deydier. ... De ce mariage vinrent: Jean-Charles, dont l'article suit; Antoine d'Esparron, chef de la branche d'Aigues-Mortes. Il a servi avec distinction dans les échelles du Levant, en qualité de vice-consul du roi, depuis 1776 jusqu'en 1793. (*gillesdubois.blogspot.com*)

- **Bermond (Bremond)**: (1) “BERMOND DE Vaulx Pierre (vice-cons. de Fr. à Alep et aux Dardanelles, ...” (2) “CONSULAT puis VICE-CONSULAT des DARDANELLES Consulat dépendant de Constantinople dont les titulaires sont nommés par l'ambassadeur, il est déclassé ... Pierre BERMOND de VAULX, nommé par brevet du 8 juillet 1792, en poste jusqu'en 1795.” (3) “Il pensait pour ce poste à Bermond, vice-consul des Dardanelles. Il demandait le remplacement de Taitbout, consul en Morée, qui s'était qualifié consul d'Angleterre et de France. Roussel, vice-consul de Naples, de Remanie, s'était alors ...” (4) “Pierre Bermond de Vaux, né à Sisteron, le -1 février 1753. Vice- consul à Alep, 28 janvier 1779; aux Dardanelles, ...” (5) « Bermond de Vaulx (Pierre): 1753-1828, consul Avocat, il entreprend par la suite une carrière à l'étranger, d'abord comme vice-consul à Alep (28 janvier 1779); puis aux Dardanelles (8 juillet 1792). A peine at-il rejoint son poste dans les Détroits (17 avril 1793).” (6) « Pierre Bermond ou Bremont de Vaulx, né le 4 février 1753 à Sisteron, avait débuté au barreau avant d'être nommé le 28 janvier 1779 vice-consul à Alep. Nommé aux Dardanelles en juillet 1792, il n'avait appris sa nomination ...” (*Revue d'histoire diplomatique*. 1989)
- **Bermond (Bremond)**: « Nous nous empressâmes de débarquer nos effets, et d'aller à la ville, distante à peu près de deux milles. Le citoyen Bermond, vice-consul de la République, nous attendait depuis quelques jours; il avait eu l'honnêteté de nous faire préparer un logement dans la maison consulaire: il a eu la bonté de nous accompagner dans toutes nos courses, et n'a rien négligé pour nous rendre le séjour que nous avons fait aux Dardanelles, aussi agréable qu'utile.” (*Voyage dans l'Empire Othoman, l'Egypte et la Perse. Guillaume-Antoine Olivier. 1801. p. 24 & 231 - same, different editions*)
- **Pierre Bermond (Bremond)**: In (1793) the new envoy to Istanbul for the Republic of France, Saint-Croix, replaced consuls because of their political opinions. One example is Pierre Bermond, vice-consul at the Dardanelles, who was sent elsewhere. The source says: “C'est ainsi par exemple qu'il charge **Pierre Bermond, vice-consul aux Dardanelles**, de remettre de l'ordre en Morée, ou qu'il place à Rhodes Pierre Joseph Coste, un capitaine de la marine marchande, qui va gérer le vice-consulat pendant plus de dix-neuf mois avec le plus grand désintéressement.” (*Les oubliés de la liberté: négociants, consuls et missionnaires français au ... Amaury Faivre d'Arcier, France. Ministère des affaires étrangères. 2007*)
- **Gormezano/Martin** : « Il part pour Coron le 20 mai 1794 et Gorma-zano reprend provisoirement l'interim du poste des Dardanelles. Un nouveau vice-consul est nommé le 19 novembre 1794 et ne semble avoir pris possession de son poste qu'en août 1795. (On 20 May 1794, Gormazano temporarily takes the interim post of the Dardanelles. A new vice-consul

was appointed 19 November 1794 and seems to have taken up his post in August 1795.) Jean-Baptiste Martin avait débuté au barreau où il avait exercé dix ans. En 1790 il avait adhéré à la société des Jacobins, servi dans les bureaux de l'armée à Versailles et s'était porté volontaire en 1792 à l'armée des Pyrénées où il était devenu commissaire des guerres. Cependant depuis de nombreuses années il s'intéressait au Levant, avait travaillé les meilleurs auteurs, Chardon-Thévenot, Spon, Tournefort, Tott, Choiseul-Gouffier. Il avait appris l'italien et le grec vulgaire — il apprendra l'arménien...” (*Revue d'histoire diplomatique*. 1989)

- **Jean-Baptiste Martin:** (1) “Martin (Jean-Baptiste), consul Nommé vice-consul aux Dardanelles le 19 novembre 1794, il n'occupe son emploi qu'en juillet 1795. Confirmé à son poste le 20 juin 1802, il est muté à Galatz (Valachie) le 2 août 1804.” (2) “... l'interim du poste des Dardanelles. Un nouveau vice-consul est nommé le 19 novembre 1794 et ne semble avoir pris possession de son poste qu'en août 1795. Jean-Baptiste Martin avait débuté au barreau où il avait exercé dix ans. ...” (3) “Le «Palais de France» aux Dardanelles a effectivement une histoire. Sa première mention date de 1757. ... Une lettre de Martin, vice-consul, en date du 13 thermidor aD V (31 juillet 1797), adressée à Ch. Delacroix, ministre des ...” (4) “A Alexandrie, par exemple, l'aile du bâtiment occupé par les officiers du consulat est endommagée par la mer qui empiète tous les jours sur son terrain. Le « Palais de France » aux Dardanelles où loge le vice-consul Martin et qui n'a ... (*Les oubliés de la liberté: négociants, consuls et missionnaires français au...*, Amaury Faivre d'Arcier, 2007) (5) “D'après ce que le citoyen Martin, vice-consul des Dardanelles, m'a marqué en dernier lieu, notre escadre ayant paru à la vue de Candie, les habitants avaient forcé lo consul de La Canée à aller prendre langue à bord; ...” (6) “Capitulations avec la Porte Ottomane », réponse de Martin, vice-consul aux Dardanelles, à la circulaire de 1802.” (7) “Martin, sous-commissaire des relations commerciales par arrêté du 1er messidor an X” (c.1801) (Deputy Commissioner of trade relations by order c.1801.) (*Saur, 1996*)
- **Martin:** “Le Vice-Consulat de Galatz a été occupé par M. **Martin**, qui fut ensuite envoyé comme Vice-Consul aux Dardanelles, et enfin par M. **Ange Timoni**, qui d'agent fut fait Vice-Consul. M. Mandjioli, agent d'Autriche et d'Angleterre, fut pendant ...” (*Documente privitoare la istoria românilor, culese de Eudoxiu de Hurmuzaki. Academia Romana. 1912*)
- **Jérôme Méchain:** (1) “Jérôme Méchain consul aux Dardanelles 255 V.” (2) “Jérôme-Isaac Méchain, commissaire à Malte en 1798, à Galatz en 1802, à Yassy en 1803, **aux Dardanelles en 1804**, Consul à Larnaca en 1817, gérant à Smyrne en 1817, Consul à Salonique en 1825, à Larnaca en 1825, Consul général à Tripoli de...” (3) “The French consul, Jerome Isaak Mechain, at...” (4) “son poste, eut recours à Jérôme Méchain, vice-consul aux Dardanelles, qui à son tour demanda conseil en cette occurrence délicate. ...” (*Paris, 1807*) (5) “Jaubert experienced some delay in reaching the Dardanelles, not a novelty to him after the dangers and delays of his long journey to Teheran in 1806. At length he appeared, on June 5, 1815. He found **Jerome Mechain still vice-consul at the Dardanelles**, as he was to remain until 1817.” (*Puryear, 1951*) (6) The consul “Jérôme-Isaac Méchain” may also be the famous astronomer (astronome) “Jérôme-Isaac Méchain (born 1778-died 1851). (7) “(appointed) an XII (c.1803). Méchain (Jérôme-Isaac), confirmé vice-consul par ordonnance du 12 septembre 1814. (Confirmed as vice-consul by order of September 12, 1814.) (*Saur, 1996*) (8) “Le capitain - pacha, pressé par le capitaine Las- cours et par M. Méchant, Mce-consul de France aux Dardanelles, se contenta d'ordonner aux artilleurs et aux troupes de se ...”
- **Mechain:** (1) “im 1.1812 insgeheim die Plane von Algier, Stadt und Vesten, aufnahm, die im J. 1830 hei der Eroberung unter Karl X. zu Grund gelegt wurden; der Oberst Juchereau de St. Denis, damals Director der Festungswerke im Dienst der osmanischen Regierung und Verfasser einer türkischen Geschichte; ... Legationssecretäre; Graf von Pontecvulant, damals als Reisender in Konstantinopel; der **Viceconsul Mechain** und die Brüder Franchini, Dragomane der Gesandtschaft. Die spanischen Officiere Endiriz, Carnerero, Perez und Belino. Sebastiani übte einige Tage in Konstantinopel eine Art höchster Gewalt aus, welche das Vertrauen der Türken zu seinem Charakter und seinen Fähigkeiten ihm übertragen hatte.” (2) “... sì poco pensiero se ne prese che de Lascours ed il **vice-console di Francia ai Dardanelli, Mechain**, dovettero farlo risolvere ad ordinare ai cannonieri ed ai soldati, dispersi a causa della festa del Caurian-Beyram, di restituirsi alle rispettive batterie.” (*de Laugier, 1830*)

- **Mechain:** “Frattanto le squadre inglesi, destinate a punire il gabinetto turco della predilezione accordata ai Francesi, avanzarono. Questa flotta composta di 7 vascelli di linea, dei quali due a tre ponti, tre da 84 cannoni, due da 74, due fregate, due corvette, e due galeotte o bombarde presentaronsi dinanzi allo stretto dei Dardanelli il 19. Febbraio. Il comandante del posto del capo dei Giannizzeri alla punta d'Asia, avvisò il Capitano Pascià esser la flotta inglese sotto vento, rivolta il capo al nord, e cercando il vento per imboccare lo stretto. Il detto capitano Pascià lungi dal supporre ciò che era in effetto, non ravvisò in questo movimento dell'ammiraglio Inglese, Tommaso DuchWorth (Duckworth), ffhe la consueta manovra degli incrociatori in quel paraggio. Egli ne prese così poca apprensione, che il **vice console di Francia ai Dardanelli**, l'aiutante di campo del general Sebastiani da esso speditovi, ed il **Dragomanno sig. Pisani** lo determinarono, quasi che a forza, ad ordinare ai cannonieri ed ai soldati, dispersi per motivo della festa del Curban-Beyram a recarsi alle loro batterie.” (*Fasti e vicende degl' italiani dal 1801. al 1815; o, Memorie di un ... Cesare De Laugier. 1830*)
- **Antoine Fornetti:** Born 1774. Died 1830. In some sources his name is spelt “Fornetty”, “Forneti”, “Fournetti” or “Fournotti”. He was vice-consul at the Dardanelles 1817-1825. (1) “Il signor Forneti console di S. M. il Re di Francia.” (*Gazetta piemontese, 1827*) (2) “Signor Fournotti, brother to the consul at the Dardanelles.” (*Excursions in the Holy Land. John Madox. 1834*) (3) “FORNETTI Antoine (1774-1830) Il naquit le 25 novembre 1774. Il était le fils de Dominique Fornetti, ... vice-consul de France à Iassy le 12 septembre 1814, vice-consul aux Dardanelles le 10 décembre 1817, consul à La Canée le 31 décembre 1825. Il y décéda le 1^{er} décembre 1830. Il avait épousé en première noce à Constantinople le 31 juillet 1816 (reg.) (*Revue d'histoire diplomatique. E. Leroux, 1991*) (4) “1814-10, déc. 1817; id. **aux Dardanelles, 10 déc. 1817 — 31 déc. 1825**; consul à la Canée, 31 déc. 1825. (5) 884. Semble né 14 août 1773, à Alexandrie d'Eg. Du 1 juil. 1792 à l'an XI, dans les Echelles des Dardanelles et Andrinople ...” (5) “Dès l'arrivée de M. Fornetty à la Canée, M. Despréaux de Saint-Sauveur partira pour les Dardanelles.”
- **Antoine Fornetti:** (1) “1774-1841: Birth 25 November 1774 - Constantinople (Istanbul), TURQUIE. Died before 1841 - Constantinople (Istanbul), TURQUIE. Vice Consul de SM le Roi de France à Yassi. Father: Dominique FORNETTI. Mother: Marie FONTON_†1819. Married 31 July 1819, Constantinople (Istanbul), TURQUIE, to Helene FRODING, 29 ans, née à Constantinople, habite Pera, fille de Jean-Godefroy FRODING, chevalier conseiller d'état (d'état?) chancelier légation Impériale de Russie né à St Pétersbourg et Dorothee ALBOTH (Dorothy ABBOTT) - décédée. One sibling: Augustin FORNETTI, born 1776, died? One child: Emile Charles Louis FORNETTI †1851. (*geneanet*) (2) The Fornetti family were a long established Levantine family of dragomans of France in Istanbul at the turn of the 18-19 centuries. Descendants served the Swedish and Russian embassies. (*de Groot*)
- **Despreaux de Saint-Sauveur:** First name unknown, possibly Eugene. Commenced at the Dardanelles 1825 or 1826. The sources for information in the table are “*Annales Maritimes et Coloniales*” (1827, 1828, 1831) and “*Almanach Royal*” (1828, 1830). Is he possibly Louis Felix Jacques Francois Despreaux de Saint-Sauveur (1792-1876), or a relative? Among genealogical listings for the Despreaux de Saint-Sauveur family, there is a birth recorded in 1827 at Dardanelles, Maitos (Maydos, Maditos, Eceabat) of Adonitza Felicie (Rose Julie).
- **Outrey (Marius):** (appointed) “26 mars 1828, consul, non installé. (not installed). Le poste a été érigé en consulat par une décision du 26 mars aussitôt annulée. » (The post was raised to consulate by decision of 26 March and immediately canceled.) (*Saur, 1996*)
- **Outrey (discussion re identity):** Although it is evident from several sources that Outrey was French consul at the Dardanelles approx. 1827-1833, exactly who he was is not clear. That he was Georges Outrey (c. 1775-1848) is possible, and also perhaps his son Louis Antoine Christophe Marius Outrey (1814-1893), but obviously not (because they were too young) Ange George(s) Maximilien (Maxime) Outrey (1822-1898), Pierre Charles Maximilien Amadee Outrey (1820-1882) or Georges Amadee Ernest Outrey (1863-1941). Consular postings (Rhodes, Beirut, Japan, Washington, etc.) abound in Outrey family throughout the 19th century. Various snippets: (1) « Clairambault (Bernard- Louis-Bienvenu de), vice-consul de France à Tripoli, né à Raguse, le 17 septembre 1799, fils de Charles-Bienvenu, consul de

France à Salonique, et de Pauline , comtesse de Caboga, marié le 4 mars 1830 à Thérèse-Louise-Antoinette-Emilie Outrey, née à Paris le 20 mai 1813, fille de Georges, consul de France aux Dardanelles.” (Clairambault (Bernard-Louis Bienvenu), vice-consul of France in Tripoli, born in Ragusa, September 17, 1799, son of Charles Bienvenu, consul of France in Thessaloniki, and Pauline, Countess of Caboga, married March 4, 1830 to Theresa Louise-Antoinette-Emilie Outrey, born in Paris on 20 May 1813, daughter of **Georges, Consul of France in the Dardanelles.**) (*REVUE HISTORIQUE NOBILIAIRE ET BIOGRAPHIQUE*, 1873) (2) “Ernest Outrey est fils de Pierre Charles Maximilien Amédée Outrey (1820-1882) et d'Ernestine Marie Sophie Issaverdens. Le père d'Ernest, né à Bagdad en 1820 et mort en 1882, était premier drogman de l'Ambassade de France à Constantinople et issu d'une famille d'origine franc-comtoise, établie depuis plusieurs générations en Orient et active dans la diplomatie. La mère d'Ernest, née à Smyrne (maintenant Izmir) le 4 avril 1836, morte à Paris le 4 février 1924, était issue d'une famille arménienne catholique de Smyrne. Ernest eut une sœur aînée Antoinette Anna Angélique (Constantinople 1862 – Laval 1924) et un frère cadet Antoine Auguste Amédée (Constantinople 3 juin 1864 - 1886) mort jeune. » (3) « Drogman à l'ambassade de France à Constantinople. ... Toute une carrière de drogman à Constantinople. » (4) “PA 132 Outrey (Maxime), consul puis consul général à Beyrouth, 1860-1865, consul général à Alexandrie, 1865-1867, ministre plénipotentiaire en Egypte, 1876. vol. 2 Djeddah, 1854-1855; Damas, 1855-1857. vol. 3 Damas, 1860. vol. (*Sources de l'histoire du Proche-orient et de l'Afrique du Nord dans les archives et bibliothèques françaises: Archives*, 2. 1996) (5) « Outrey (Maxime). Tokyo, 1854-1882. PAP 132. Panafieu (Hector, André de). Bangkok, Tokyo, Saint-Petersbourg, Sofia, 1909-1911. PAP 134. Paul-Boncour (Joseph-Jean). Société des Nations, ministre des Affaires étrangères, 1924-1951. PAP 253. » (6) This specimen was given to him by Mr. Marius Outrey, son of the French Consul at Trebisonde. The matter is said to be produced by the hedymrum alaghi.” (*New Monthly Magazine*. 1836)

- **Georges Outrey:** (1) “Georges Outrey (ca. 1775–1848) fut chirurgien apothicaire et vice-consul de France à Bagdad, Rhodes et Trébizonde. » (2) Pierre Charles Maximilien Amédée OUTREY 1820-1882, son of Georges OUTREY (died 1846) and Angélique JAUBERT 1785-1843. (*Geneanet.org – Marie Anne Marandet*) (3) “Georges Outrey: Consul general for France in Trebizonde and Bagdad. Died 5 November 1848, Florence, Italy. Parents: Christophe Outrey, Helene Thomas. (*Geneanet.org – Marie Anne Marandet*)
- **Georges Outrey:** The following excerpt about Outey in his twilight years at Trebizond tells us that he was indeed the Arabic-speaking Georges Outrey who features in many narratives about the Middle East and was French vice-consul, in sequence, Bagdad (1808-1818 or longer), Aleppo, Rhodes (1829-1830), Dardanelles (1830s ?), and Trebizonde (1838-c. 1843). “May 30. We visited the **French consul, M. Outray**. He is an **elderly man** and has a large family who have wandered about with him from place to place in western Asia, as he has received different appointments under government. For many years, he was consul at Bagdad, subsequently, at Aleppo, and was now and still is, consul at Trebizond, where his office is a mere sinecure, a French vessel hardly ever appearing there. He is a native of Bagdad, and first entered the service of government in the capacity of dragoman (interpreter) to general Gardana, the ambassador sent by Napoleon to the Shah of Persia, to treat for a passage through that country, on his projected career of conquest to India. The consul is a very modest, gentlemanly man, has a handsome, intelligent family of children, and his wife appears to be an extremely nice, kind lady. She entertained us, on this occasion, with a very minute account of her adventures in crossing the desert between Aleppo and Bagdad, some years before, with several of her children, in a caravan of camels. This narrative she often repeated to us. The polite attentions of this French family I should not omit gratefully to acknowledge. French kindness when compared with that of the English is frequently light, flippant and agreeable, rather than solid and useful.” (*A residence of eight years in Persia, among the Nestorian Christians. Chapter VI. Justin Perkins. 2006. p. 88*)
- **Outrey:** (1) “Signor Battus console francese sostituito al signor Outre attualmente console a Trebisonda.” (*L'istitore e prose e poesie... 1838*) (2) “M. Outrey, consul aux Dardanelles, qui portait nos dépêches est tombé malade en route et il en est résulté un retard qui ne nous a pas encore permis de recevoir la réponse de la Porte; mais sans attendre cette réponse, nous allons

faire ...” (*Mohamed Aly et l'expédition d'Alger (1829-1830)*. Georges Douin. Soc. Royale de Géographie d'Égypte, 1930)

- **Georges Outrey:** Georges Outrey was the father of Ange George (Georges) Maximilien (Maxime) Outrey (1822-1898), a famous diplomat in his own right. Several references for “Georges Outrey” appear around 1805-1811, and as French consul in Trebizonde. (1) “In 1810-11 Georges Outrey was sent as a new envoy to Persia, but his instructions were ambiguous and the high hopes held earlier not repeated.” (2) “Occasional fragments in the relatively uninteresting archive records for 1810 suggest that Napoleon was already beginning ... and that Georges Outrey, appointed vice-consul at Bagdad, would be his guide-companion all the way to Persia.” (3) “In February 1810, Askar Khan Afsar was recalled from Paris; Georges Outrey, his interpreter in France, was assigned to accompany him to Tehran as a future charge d'affaires in the capital ...” (4) On 24 April 1810 Napoleon, who was then at Compiègne, heard the news of ... But since the latter showed reluctance about going back to Persia, the Emperor's choice fell on Outrey, the previous fellow traveller of Romieu and ...” (5) “Il est entré l en 1810 dans les collections de la Bibliothèque Impériale acquis, comme le manuscrit Supplément persan 895. à Istanbul par Georges Outrey. Celui-ci. beau-frère d'Amédée Jaubert et vice-consul de France à Bagdad, ...”
- **Outrey:** “DARDANELLES. - *Fête en l'honneur de Louis-Philippe I* - On écrit des Dardanelles en date du 4 novembre: M. Outrey, consul de France en cette résidence, qui avait déjà montré son zèle le 15 septembre, en obtenant pour les couleurs nationales françaises une salve de vingt-un coups de canon tirés de la forteresse, qui arbora en même temps le pavillon ottoman, vient de donner une fête qui fera époque dans les fastes de cette résidence silencieuse. Cette fête, projetée depuis long-temps, n'a pu avoir lieu que le 2 de ce mois, la maison consulaire ayant été, jusqu'à cette époque, en état de réparation. A défaut de nationaux, M. Outrey avait invité à un dîner les consuls d'Angleterre, d'Autriche, de Sardaigne, de Hollande, leurs familles et tous les Européens qui se trouvaient dans le pays. Le consul de Russie ne put s'y trouver, n'ayant pas encore reçu les ordres qu'il attendait de son ambassade. La salle destinée au repas était entièrement garnie de draperies. Des guirlandes de laurier, de myrte, d'olivier, en décoraient toute la partie supérieure, et offraient le triple symbole de la sagesse des Français, de la gloire du prince et de l'amour de ses sujets pour lui. Dans le fond de la salle, au-dessus de deux colonnes de laurier, brillait un transparent sur lequel M. Outrey avait gravé à la main. (*Revue des deux mondes*, 1830) (Google translation: Dardanelles, November 4: Mr. Outrey, consul of France in this residence, which had already shown his zeal 15 September, obtaining for the French national colors a salvo of twenty-one gun salute learned the fortress, which sported the same time the Ottoman flag, just give a party that will time in the annals of this silent house. This festival, planned for a long time, could not take place until the 2nd of this month, the consular house was, until that time, in a state of repair. In the absence of national, Mr. Outrey was invited to a dinner consuls of England, Austria, Sardinia, Holland, their families and all the Europeans who were in the country. The Russian consul could not be there, have not yet received the orders he expected from his embassy. The room for the meal was fully lined draperies. Garlands of laurel, myrtle, olive, decorate the whole upper part, and offered the triple symbol of the wisdom of the French, the glory of the prince and his subjects love him. In the back of the room, above two columns bay, on which shone a transparent Mr. Outrey was hand-engraved.) Note: Louis Philippe, called the Citizen King (1773-1850), was king of France from 9 August 1830 to 24 February 1848.
- **Outrey:** « ... nous avons poursuivi notre route. Après avoir quitté les pays boisés et montueux, nous sommes arrivés dans une vaste plaine, au bout de laquelle on aperçoit la ville des Dardanelles ... Notre caravane est descendue chez **M. Outré, consul de France**, dont la réception nous a fait oublier les misères et les fatigues de notre route. ... Le pacha des Dardanelles était, il y a peu de temps, gouverneur de l'île de Cos ou Stanchio, où son départ a laissé peu de regrets. ..., il s'en tient ordinairement à la bastonnade; ... **le consul anglais** avait dénoncé au pacha un Grec dont il croyait avoir à se plaindre; celui-ci, sans avoir été entendu, a reçu le châtement accoutumé; **le consul anglais** ayant exprimé ses regrets sur ce que l'homme accusé avait été puni, sans avoir été jugé, le pacha lui a répondu qu'il avait regardé sa plainte comme un jugement. ... Un événement qui a beaucoup occupé les Dardanelles ces jours

derniers, achevera de vous faire connaître la politique du pacha. Voici le fait : Une femme turque, lasse d'être battue par son mari, prend le parti de s'enfuir du harem et de retourner à l'île de Samothrace sa patrie. Elle se réfugie dans un navire portant pavillon russe; le mari va se plaindre au pacha, qui envoie aussitôt des soldats turcs pour ressaisir la fugitive. Cette affaire, qui dans tout autre temps eût été sans conséquence, prenait une certaine importance dans la situation où se trouve la Porte vis-à-vis **de la Russie. Le consul de cette nation a protesté contre l'outrage fait à sa bannière; les autres consuls francs** n'ont point gardé tout-à-fait la neutralité, et ont paru prendre parti contre le pacha. Celui-ci, à qui la Porte dans ses instructions recommandait d'avoir les plus grands égards pour **les consuls européens**, s'est trouvé fort embarrassé et a supplié **le consul russe** de ne point porter ses plaintes à Constantinople; il promettait d'arranger l'affaire à la satisfaction commune, et déjà il avait confié à la femme de son médecin la musulmane fugitive. A notre arrivée aux Dardanelles, tout le monde était dans l'attente d'une décision; les vrais croyans, qui ont conservé leur fanatisme, criaient au scandale, et demandaient que la femme infidèle fût rendue à son mari qui seul avait le droit d'en faire justice. **Dans tous les consulats**, on exprimait le vœu que la femme fût reconduite dans le bâtiment grec; le pacha, qui avait encore plus peur **des consuls** que des vrais croyans, a pris le parti que lui indiquaient les Européens, et tout s'est terminé par une circonstance que personne ne pouvait prévoir. La femme battue ayant été reconduite sur le navire d'où elle avait été enlevée, les Grecs du bâtiment, qui s'étaient montrés d'abord si hospitaliers, si compatissans pour elle, l'ont tellement maltraitée, tellement outragée, qu'elle a pris le parti de retourner auprès de son mari; elle est rentrée hier dans sa prison conjugale; **le consul russe** est satisfait, et le pacha est tranquille. » (*Correspondance d'Orient 1830-31. Joseph-François Michaud, Jean-Joseph-François Poujoulat*). Included within this travel narrative is a contemporary event concerning a Turkish woman who escapes from the harem to return to her native island of Samothrace and takes refuge in a Russian-flagged ship. Outrey, the English consul and Russian consul are all mentioned.

- **Battus**: Variations of the family name include: Batu, Battu, Battut, Batut. From official and genealogical sources it appears that at least 3 members of the Battus family were, consecutively, consular agent and/or vice-consul between 1831 and 1880. They are:
 - 1831-1849: Battus (Antoine). From 27 juillet 1831 (*Saur, 1996*)
 - 1849-1874: Battus (Pierre-Michel-Bonaventure). From 29 mai 1849 (*Saur, 1996*). Died on 20 October 1874.
 - Battus (Pierre): From 22 octobre 1874 (*Saur, 1996*). Since Pierre-Michel-Bonaventure Battus died on 20 October 1874, this Pierre is somewhat of a mystery.
 - 1875-1880: Battus (Michel-Augustin-Jean). Consul chargé du vice-consulat. From 1^{er} avril 1875. (*Saur, 1996*)
- **Antoine Battus**: Date of birth not known. Geneanet records his death as being before 1855. He married Sophie Sedefci in Istanbul on 10 November, 1810 and had 5 children including Pierre-Michel-Bonaventure Battus and Michel-Augustin-Jean Battus (see following). As consular agent (agent consulaire) at the Dardanelles, he is listed in the *Archives du Commerce* directories for 1837, 1840, 1841 and 1846 as “Dardanelles – Agent – Battus pere” or similar, suggesting he was the elder of the family there. Further references: (1) “On écrit des Dardanelles, en date du 18 août : « Notre petite ville n'est point restée étrangère à l'affliction commune, et le terrible accident qui a plongé dans le deuil la famille royale et la France tout entière, a produit ici une bien douloureuse sensation. Dès que la fatale nouvelle de la mort du duc d'Orléans a été connue, **le vice-consulat de France**, et tous les consulats étrangers ont arboré leurs pavillons à mi-mât. Les infirmités du vice-consul, **M. Battus**, rie lui permettant pas de se rendre à la chapelle, une messe de Requiem a été célébrée chez lui par -Ni. Barozzi, aumônier. Un autel avait été élevé dans une vaste salle toute tendue de noir; tous les consuls en uniforme, et la population européenne des Dardanelles assistaient à celte cérémonie funèbre. » (*Journal de Toulouse. 7 et 8 septembre 1842*) (2) “Nous fûmes reçus aux Dardanelles par **M. Battu, consul de France, qui a remplacé M. Outré**, actuellement consul à Trébizonde. Le fils de M. Battu nous présenta au gouverneur de la ville.” Although this mention of Battus comes from the book “Voyage dans l'Asie mineur, en Mésopotamie, à Palmyre, en Syrie, en Palestine” by Poujoulat and Michaud (1840), it may originate in notes

gathered but not included in an earlier book by the same authors published in 1833, "Correspondance d'Orient 1830-31", in which Battus is not mentioned. (3) "naturalisation: BATTUS Antoine. Objet de la demande: naturalisation. Numéro du dossier: 4428 B5. Date d'ouverture du dossier: 1822-09-10. Profession, qualité: drogman au service de France. Pays d'origine ou d'établissement: Turquie. Lieu de naissance: Constantinople. » (*geneanet*) (4) "Battus, vice-consul de France aux Dardanelles, vient de mourir dans un âge avancé, emportant les regrets et l'estime de tous ses nationaux. Il était membre de l'Institut, et avait fait partie de l'expédition d'Egypte." (Battus, vice-consul of France to the Dardanelles, has died at an advanced age, carrying the regret and esteem of all its citizens. He was a member of the Institute, and was part of the expedition to Egypt.) (*AVIS, Chambéry, France, December 1845. law bulletin?*) (www.memoireetactualite.org/.../73COURDALPES)

- **Pierre-Michel-Bonaventure Battus:** Born 14 July 1811 in Constantinople. Died 20 October 1874 in Canakkale (Dardanelles). Son of Antoine Battus & Sofia Sedefci. He married Maria/Marie Lucie Therese Timoni (born 1825 in Istanbul, died 1901 at the Dardanelles) whose father Ange Charles Timoni possibly had connections with the Russian consulate at the Dardanelles. Although he was not popular in some quarters about the time of the Crimean War, he was acting British vice consul at the Dardanelles in 1872-73. As "Battus" or "Battus (Pierre)", his name appears in annual directories in 1855, 1859, 1860, 1861 to 1870 as agent or vice-consul. His gravestone is in the French cemetery, Chanak and his wife Marie is buried in the same grave. Snippets: (1) « Pierre Michel Bonaventure Battus (1811-1874), Vizekonsul an den Dardanellen 1849? -1874.» (*Französische Akten zur Geschichte des Krimkriegs: 3. März 1855 bis 29. Mai 1856. Winfried Baumgart, Martin Senner. 2001. p. 604*) (2) "The general himself informs us, that "M. Battus, the French consul at the Dardanelles, proved himself, from the beginning, a virulent and unscrupulous partisan;" and he thinks that the British consuls, Mr. Calvert and Mr. Skene, and the Turkish civil and military pashas, were equally opposed to him." (*The history of the war with Russia: giving full details of the operations of the allied armies. Henry Tyrrell. 1855. p.251*) (3) "Accordingly, M. Battus, the wretched little French Consul for the Dardanelles, was directed to pack the local press at Constantinople (which was almost wholly in Gallic interests) with the falsest and foulest scandals. (*Life of Captain Sir Richard F. Burton, first publ. 1887*) (4) "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." ... "Des ordres viennent d'être adressés à cet effet au Gouverneur des Dardanelles. » (Extrait de la lettre de S.E. l'Ambassadeur à Mr Battus) ... "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. C. Chardaloupas. 2002. p.444-445*)
- **Michel-Augustin-Jean Battus:** Born in Istanbul in 1814. Date of death not known. Married Anastasie Calimary and had one child, a daughter. Snippets: (1) "425 Battus (Michel-Augustin- Jean) - né à Constantinople, 11 avr. 1815; entré 6 nov. 1826; était en 7e, en 1827; S. 30 sept. 1833. (*Du Collège de Clermont au Lycée Louis-le-Grand (1563-1920): la vie quotidienne d'un collège parisien pendant plus de trois cent cinquante ans, 1925*) (2) "M. Battus (Michel-Augustin-Jean), consul de seconde classe, chargé du vice-consulat de France à Brousse, a été chargé en la même qualité du vice-consulat des Dardanelles, en remplacement de M. Battus (Pierre), décédé." (*Le Mémorial diplomatique. 1875*) (3) "Battus (Michel-Augustin-Jean), consul de" 2* classe chargé aii vice-consulat de France aux Dardanelles." (*Journal officiel de la République française. 1880*)
- **Battus (misc):** "We had to spend a day or two in the port of Dardanelles, now perhaps better known as Chanak, and there met **Mons. Battus, the owner of the Cremaste mine. Mons. Battus was the French Consul at Dardanelles** and agent for the Messageries Maritimes. He had lived in the country a long time, and had travelled a good deal in the interior of Anatolia. He was interested in the site of ancient Troy, which ... Mons. Battus, Ishmael, and Anastacio are all dead, but I expect the shaft is still there. ..." (*PREHISTORIC MINE SHAFT IN*

ANATOLIA. ERNEST R. WOAKES. *The Mining Magazine*. Thomas Arthur Rickard. *Mining Journal*. April 1924)

- **Gustave Septime-Edmond Battus**: Born 1857, the son of Pierre Battus, he possibly had a diplomatic career but was not officially consul at the Dardanelles. Seems to have concentrated on mercantile pursuits. However, note the following: “He is the son of the late French consul in the Dardanelles and I have known him for a number of years. He has made his studies for seven years in the College of the Propaganda in Rome & has afterwards successively been Agent of the Florio steamers, as well as dragoman or manager of the French Consulate in the Dardanelles in the absence (of) our consul.” (*Hermathena*. *University of Dublin*. 1982) Also, “Battus (Gustave Septime- Edmond) né 24 sept. 1857, E. 4 mars 1869; S. 7 oct ...” (*La vie quotidienne d'un collègue parisien pendant plus de trois cent cinquante ans: du collègue de Clermont au Lycée Louis-le-Grand: 1563-1920*. 1925)
- **Battus (family)**: The names of several other family members should be mentioned since there are connections with Gallipoli and other locations as well as inter-marriage with other consular dynasties. The Battus family were resident in Çanakkale for two, probably three generations.
 - “G. Battus, son of late French consul Battus at Dardanelles”. This must be “Gustave”. “Frank Calvert transferred the supervision of Thymbra Farm to Gustave Battus in 1884.” (*Robinson*) Gustave Battus was a member of the committee of the French Chamber of Commerce at the Dardanelles 1895-1901 and agent for Royal Assurance in 1900 and 1901 (*Annuaire Oriental*).
 - Amedee (Am.) Battus was Director of Works at the Astyra Gold Mine (“Mines d’Astyra”) near Canakkale 1895-1896. Was his full name Octave Vincent Amedee Battus (who married Helen Vasiliades in 1892)? He is listed as “directeur de travaux” for the “Mines d’Or D’Astyra” in *Annuaire Oriental* 1891-1900 and as member of the Committee of the French Chamber of Commerce at the Dardanelles 1891-1901. “Mr. and Mrs. Amadee Battus” are included on the guest list for a garden tea party at the Dardanelles on Friday, July 1st (1904). (“*European Journal*, 1904”. *Francis H. Bacon*. *Unpublished MS at Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.*)
 - Adele Battus Pasquali was niece of the Consul François at Gallipoli (d’Andria) and married Casimir Battus, Agent of Cie Fraissinet in Gallipoli. She died in 187(6) at the age of 22 and is buried in the French Cemetery in Gallipoli. Auguste Felix “Casimir” Battus was born in 1847 in Gallipoli and died before 1901. His son, Pascal Henri Edouard Battus was born in Gallipoli in 1881.
 - In the letters of Troy-excavator Schliemann, he refers to “Mr **Richard Battus**, son of the late French consul in the Dardanelles.” This should not be taken at face value since Schliemann was notoriously inaccurate. (*Hermathena*. 132-135. *Dublin*. 1982)
 - The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.diplomatie.gouv.fr) lists files on the following 5-6 personnel, of whom at least 3 were at the Dardanelles: (a) 260 BATTUS Antoine. (b) 261 BATTUS Antoine Ange Célestin *Edouard*. (c) 262 BATTUS Gustave Septime Edmond et BATTUS Henri Richard Adolphe. (d) 263 BATTUS Michel Augustin Jean. (e) 264 BATTUS Pierre Michel Bonaventure.
- **Henri-Joseph-Auguste Sauvaire**: Born 14 June 1849. “ne le 14 juin 1849 commis de chancellerie à Suez, 20 novembre 1867; à Constantinople, 22 mars 1873; gérant du vice-consulat des Dardanelles, 5 novembre 1874-9 août 1875; drogman-chancelier substitué à Port-Saïd, 1er mai 1876-11 mai 1878; drogman-chancelier à Jérusalem, 31 août 1877; gérant du vice-consulat de Suez, du 12 mai 1878 au 4 mars 1879; drogman-chancelier à Port-Sard, 19 avril 1879; vice-consul à Ismaïlia, 30 mars 1880; **aux Dardanelles, 2 décembre 1880.**” (*Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire de la République Française*. 1896) Sauvaire appears to have stepped into the position at the Dardanelles twice, once after the death of Pierre Battus in 1874 until Auguste Battus took over in 1876, then again in December 1880. He is still listed as consul in 1881. Was A. Battus really consul in 1881-1883 (as indicated in the table)?
- **Henri (Henry) Joseph Sauvaire** (b. 1831, d. 1896): French Consular official in the Near East and North Africa. Orientalist, interpreter and talented photographer, he also published numismatic studies. “Le Président annonce en ces termes la mort de M. Sauvaire,

correspondant de l'Académie: f J'ai le regret de vous annoncer la mort d'un de nos correspondants français, M. Henri-Joseph Sauvaire, ancien consul de France, décédé le 8 avril." (*Comptes rendus des séances. Académie des inscriptions & belles-lettres. 1897*)

- **Dominique-François Ordioni:** Vice-consul at the Dardanelles 1882-1886, with a son who made a name for himself in gastronomy. (1) "Ordioni (Dominique-François), né le 22 mars 1850; maire de Corte (mayor of Corsica) (1878-1882); vice-consul de seconde classe aux **Dardanelles**, 24 mars 1882; à Bourgn, 16 janvier 1886; à Kustendjé, 26 août 1886; à Arlon, 15 février 1892; à Mons, ..." (*Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire de la République Française, 1897*) (2) « R. J. Antoine Ordioni de Buochberg (1886-1961): Né le 21 janvier 1886 aux Dardanelles où son père exerçait les fonctions de Consul Général de France, (He was born at the Dardanelles, where his father was the French consul.), il entra, sorti en excellent rang de l'Institut National Agronomique, à l'Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts ..." (3) This family may also be referred to as "d'Ordioni". Dominique-François Ordioni appears to have been a career French diplomat with other postings in the 1890s and 1907-1908, possibly for Belgium, Spain or Britain.
- **Celestin-Césaire Cabanel:** (1) "Gabanel (Célestin-Césaire), né le 28 mars 1849; vice-consul de seconde classe aux Dardanelles, 16 janvier 1886; officier d'académie. 30 mai 1891." (*Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire de la République Française. 1897*) (2) "CABANEL Célestin Césaire. 1849" (3) "Une Notice sur le Déroit et la (t)rade des Dardanelles, par M. Cabanel, vice-consul de France à Dardanelle. » (1893). Details of his life are still uncertain.
- **Cabanel:** Although official consular sources identify him as Celestin-Césaire Cabanel, genealogical sources (*geneanet* and *My Heritage Family Trees*) point to him being Celestine Eugénie Cabanel, who was born in 1849, née le 3 juillet 1849 - Bosc Saint Laurent de Trèves, 48, and died in 1899, the son of François Scipion Cabanel (1814-) and Marie Cabrilhac (1812-), who married in 1844. He had two siblings, Louis Scipion Cabanel (1847-) and Adélaïde Anaïs Cabanel (1851-). No marriage or children are noted. The Cabanel family are very extensive. Family roots are in Languedoc, France. Le Bosc is in the Hérault department (Languedoc-Roussillon region) of France, though there are several other villages-towns similarly named in France. La ville de Saint-Laurent-de-Trèves se trouve dans le département Lozère en région Languedoc-Roussillon.
- **Cabanel:** (1) "Mouvement commercial des Dardanelles en 1889. Rapport de M. Cabanel, vice-consul de France aux Dardanelles." (*Bulletin consulaire français: Recueil des rapports 1890*) (2) "M. Cabanel, vice- consul de France aux Dardanelles, émet l'avis, dans un de ses rapports, que ce vin, trop faible en couleur pour les coupages de Celle et de Bercy, pourrait être avantageusement employé pour remonter les vins du ..." (*La Turquie d'Asie: géographie administrative, statistique, descriptive et raisonnée de chaque province de l'Asie-Mineure. géographie administrative, statistique, descriptive et raisonnée de chaque province de l'Asie-Mineure. Vital Cuinet. E. Leroux, 1894*) (3) "M. Cabanel de 1^{re} classe, de 2^e classe. Consul gén., ch. du consulat. Consul suppléant. Chancelier." (*Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire de la République Française. 1896*) (4) "Gabanel (Célestin-Césaire), né le 28 mars 1849; vice-consul de seconde classe aux. Dardanelles, 16 janvier 1886; officier d'académie. 30 mai 1891." (*Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire de la République Française. 1897*) (5) "Tchanak-Kalessi (Dardanell.) (Constantinople) - M. Cabanel." (*Almanach national: annuaire officiel de la République française. 1898*) (6) "Th. Oucrocq, A. Neymarck et Ém. Yvernès: M. Cabanel, vice-consul de France à Dardanelle (Turquie). M. le Secrétaire général énumère les ouvrages reçus par la Société depuis la dernière séance et au nombre desquels il signale:" (*Journal de la Société de statistique de Paris. 1969*)
- **Cabanel:** (1) "Agents decedes ... Cabanel, vice-consul aux Dardanelles. 20 juin 1899 » (*Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire de la République française. 1900. p. 284*) (2) "M. Cabanel, vice- consul de France aux Dardanelles, émet l'avis, dans un de ses rapports, que ce vin, trop faible en couleur pour les coupages de Celle et de Bercy, pourrait être avantageusement employé pour remonter les vins du ..." (*La Turquie d'Asie: géographie administrative, statistique, descriptive et raisonnée de chaque province de l'Asie-Mineure. Vol. 3. Vital Cuinet. 1894*)

- **Georges Marie Adrien Francois Bouliech:** This consul, a noted geographer, was presumably the Vice-consul and Chancellor in Sydney, Australia in 1883 and Chancellor of the French Legation in Hawaii, 1884-1886. Also appointed to Alexandria? Snippets: (1) “Bouliech Georges Marie Adrien Francois. Né le 27/05/1843 à Herault – Meze.” (2) « BOULIECH Georges. 1857-1860. 34 MEZE.” (*Annuaire 17-18-19èmes siècles. Ecole de Soreze*) (4) “... qui lui étaient dévoués: nos collègues ML Bigot, un distingué écrivain, professeur de l’Université, à Condé; et M. Georges Bouliech, consul de France, qui occupait avec activité et dévouement le poste des Dardanelles.” (*Bulletin de la Société de géographie et d’études coloniales de Marseille. 1905*)
- **Unidentified:** “27 novembre 1897; chargé du consulat de Sseu-Mao (non installé), 8 février 1898; gérant du consulat de Wellington, 18 mai 1898; chargé du consulat, 10 octobre 1898; chargé du consulat d’Auckland, 19 février 1902; **vice-consul aux Dardanelles (non installé)**, 2 {f octobre 1903; en disponibilité, 20 décembre 1903.” (*Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire de la République Française*)
- **Raoul Girodroux:** Born 1854. Died 1910. (1) « ...belle-mère de La Presta et Raoul Girodroux, consul de France aux Dardanelles, décédée à l’âge de quatre-vingts ans De Mme...” (*Le Figaro, Paris. 1909*) (2) “Girodroux (Raoul), né le 29 décembre 1854, services militaires, 1872-1879, commis de chancellerie à Gènes, 24 (*Geneanet*). Was consul at various places, e.g. “M. Girodroux, vice-consul; les représentants les plus autorisés du commerce & de l’industrie...” (1895) and “Quittons donc cette grande ville de Kharkoff, de fondation récente, commerçante et riche, dont notre aimable consul, M. Girodroux, a su nous rendre le séjour agréable. Nous voici à la campagne et c’est à la campagne que se révèle le ...” (1903)
- **Raoul Girodroux:** (1) “Dans l’annuaire, il n’a pu trouver qu’un Giradou, vieux consul d’ailleurs retraité de l’an passé. Il m’a pris pour lui. Il n’a pas vu que j’étais jeune. L’annuaire diplomatique mentionne en effet un consul nommé Raoul Girodroux, décédé le 26 mars 1910. Le pli ultra-secret, c’est moins sûr. Il est en revanche classique que les agents bénéficient de ces sortes de petits congés confortablement organisés et payés, petite compensation de leurs maigres appointements, qui consistent à convoier la valise diplomatique. La valise elle-même, l’agent convoyeur ne la voit pas. Ce sont de grosses malles entassées dans les fourgons à bagages, qui contiennent toutes sortes d’objets ou de denrées que le personnel en poste se fait expédier de France, pour le service ou pour son usage personnel. L’agent ne veille personnellement que sur la sacoche du courrier, mais alors nuit et jour, et comme il doit rapporter la réponse, il l’attend quelques jours dans un des meilleurs hôtels du lieu avant de prendre le ...” (*Jean Giraudoux: La légende et le secret. Jacques Body. Paris, 1986. p. 235. Later published in English as: Jean Giraudoux: The Legend and the Secret. 1991 and later editions*) “Body’s critical biography seeks to unlock the secrets of Giraudoux and his work, and to provide a portrait of the author and an analysis of his short stories, novels, plays, essays, and political theory.” (2) “Magnita Girodroux, fille de M, Raoul Girodroux, consul de France à Knarkof, et de Madame, née de Matheu... le sympathique industriel Servannais, avec Mlle Magnita Girodroux, sa cousine, fille de M. Girodroux, consul de France il Karkhof (Russie) et... belle-mère de La Presta et Raoul Girodroux, consul de France aux Dardanelles, décédée à l’âge de quatre-vingts ans De Mme...” (*geneanet*). Karkhof (Kerkhof) is a town/fair in Russia.
- **Raoul Girodroux:** Wednesday, June 29th, Dardanelles: Tea at 5 p.m. and then tennis in the garden! Mr. Speranza a fairhaired Greek from Corfu! ... **Miss Geroudroux, daughter of new French consul...** all the beau monde gathered around. Friday, July 1st: Usual peaceful day! Except they have invited some of D’lles (Dardanelles) Society to tea in the garden! Order ices and cake, and prepare tables, etc. under the pines: Expected some to play tennis but all arrive in grand toilette! (guest list): **M. and Mad. Gerondroux - new French Consul** / M. and Mad. Speranza...” (“*European Journal, 1904*”. Francis H. Bacon. Unpublished MS at *Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.*)
- **Nicoullaud:** “D. Nicoullaud” appears in several sources at Les Dardanelles (“T. d’As” – Turkey in Asia) between 1905 and 1913. In what capacity is unknown at present.

- **Paul-Henri Brouland:** (1) BROULAND Paul Henri. 1865. (*PERSONNEL 2E SÉRIE. Volume ...*) (2) Brouland (Paul-Henri), né le 31 mars 1865; services auxiliaires à New-York, Québec et Boston, 21 septembre 1890-14 mars 1894; élève-chancelier à Boston, 15 mars 1894; à Anvers, 24 mai 1895; gérant de la chancellerie de Newcastle, ..." (3) "Par décrets en date du 9 juin 1911: Le vice-consulat de France aux Dardanelles est supprimé. M. Brouland (Paul-Henri), vice-consul de 1re classe aux Dardanelles, est mis en disponibilité pour cause de suppression d'emploi. (June 9, 1911, Vice-Consulate of France in the Dardanelles cancelled due to job cuts. Mr. Brouland (Paul-Henri), Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, 1st Class, was laid off.) He probably also served in Sydney Australia c. 1900.
- **Aldrovandi:** This consul, thanks to (*Sources de l'histoire du Proche-Orient et de l'Afrique du Nord dans les archives et bibliothèques françaises. 1996. p. 1217*), has been shown to be **Aldrovandi, De Mathieu Jacques**, and not, as previously thought, perhaps Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti (conte di Viano) (1876-1945), though the former was also titled count and the latter was in Constantiople in approx. 1900-1902. Some questions: If the consulate was closed in 1911, why did it re-open in 1912? Where was Aldrovandi between 1905 and 1912, and after 1914? Various snippets: (1) "Né le 24/07/1839 à Corse-du-sud – Bonifacio." (Bonifacio (Bunifaziu in Corsican) is a commune at the southern tip of the island of Corsica, in the Corse-du-Sud department of France) (2) « Aldrovandi (Mathieu-Jacques de), né le 21 juillet 1839; services à l'administration des douanes du 1er octobre 1866 au 1er janvier 1882; vice-consul à Rodosto. 8 janvier 1893; consul honoraire, 24 janvier 1893; à Bourgas, 15 octobre 1894; délégué à Constantinople, pour la protection des sujets hellènes, 11 mai-12 juillet 1897; consul de deuxième classe, 30 janvier 1902; en disponibilité, 9 mai 1904; chevalier de la Légion d'Mionueur, 13 juillet 1904; officier de Tinstruction publique, 1*^e mars rJOG." (*Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire de la République Française, 1897, 1900, 1910*) (3) « M. BoURGÀREL, MINISTRE DE FRANCE À SOFIA, A M. Delcassé, Ministre des Affaires étrangères. D. n° 31. Sofa ... Les émigrations du vilayet d'Andrinople en Roumélie orientale continuent; d'après les informations que je reçois de M. de Aldrovandi <1 \ un millier de fugitifs venus principalement du sandjak de Kir-Kilissé auraient en ces derniers jours cherché refuge dans le département de Bourgas. (*French book, 1931*) (4) « ALDROVANDI DE. Mathieu Jacques. 1839/07/24. Corse-du-Sud ; Bonifacio ». LH/17/11. (5) "Rodosto: d'Aldrovandi" (*Almanach de Gotha, 1894*) (6) "Malgré le concours toujours dévoué de nos représentants de France dans la Principauté, notamment de M. Louis Steeg, consul à Philippopoli, et de M. le comte d'Aldrovandi, consul à Bourgas, notre nation jusqu'à ce jour a faiblement aidé ..." (1896). (7) **Count d'Androvandi:** "1 ALS with envelope from Count d'Androvandi to Cornelius Van H. Engert, mostly personal welcoming Engert to his post at the Dardanelles." (*CORNELIUS VAN H. ENGERT PAPERS. FOLDER LISTING. Box: 1 Fold: 1 Aldrovandi, Count d' 1/27/1915. gulib.georgetown.edu*) (8) Annual French directories locate "M. de Aldrovandi" at Bourgas, Bulgaria between 1900-1905 as honorary consul and vice consul (Cons. hon., v,-cons.) or similar. Also, Baedeker's guide for 1905 lists him as Deutscher Vizekonsul (German vice-consul) at Burgas.

Italian States Pre-Unification (by consul's surname)						
	Genoa	Venice	Lombardia	Tuscany	Sicily	Sardinia
1670s	Ruser	Corser				
1780s		(Chialli)				
1790s		Chialli				
1800s		Chialli				
1810s		Chialli ?				
1820s					Xantopulo	Peloso, Bianco, Repetto, Borea
1830s		Xantopulo	Xantopulo	Xantopulo		Chirico, Tarragano
1840s		Xantopulo	Xantopulo	Xantopulo	Tarragano	Gobbi, Chabert
1850s		Xantopulo		Xantopulo	Caravel	Chabert

6. Genoa (Genova) - Dardanelli

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1675-76	Ezechiel Ruser	Consul	Spon (1678) Wheler (1723) Cook (1973)

Overview: The only reference to a Genoese consulate at the Dardanelles is below. Genoa's political and economic power declined during the 18th century. 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, and became a French protectorate (the Ligurian Republic), annexed by France in 1805. At the Congress of Vienna, Genoa was incorporated into Piedmont (Kingdom of Sardinia). In 1861, the Kingdom of Sardinia became the founding state of the new “Kingdom of Italy”, annexing all other Italian states.

Notes re Genoa:

- “Nous rencontrames par bonheur **le Consul** des Anglois, des Hollandois & **des Genoïs**, appelé **Ezechiel Ruser**, qui nous offrit fort civilement de nous loger chez lui, ou chez ses amis, ce que nous acceptâmes avec joye: comme il .étoit mieux monté que nous, il prit le devant pour nous preparer logis, nous fûmes recûs chez un de ses amis appelé Abraham Corser, Drogueman des Venitiens; ce font deux Juifs., mais qui font fort civils. » (*Voyage de Dalmatie, de Grèce et du Levant. George Wheler. 1723*)

7. Venice (Veneto, Venezia) - Dardanelli / Dardanellen

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1675-76	Abraham Corser	Dragoman	Wheler, 1723 (in French)
1788		Venetian consul	Watkins, 1792
1792	Nicolas Chialli		(see below)
1795-96	Nicola Chialli	Vice-console	Dispacci da Costantinopoli di Ferigo Foscari, 1792-1796, Vol. I, II
1800	Chialli	Austrian vice-consul	Joseph Hammer-Purgstall (see below)
1803		Consul	Mentelle, Brun... 1803
1806	Signior Cheali	Consul	MacGill, 1808 (see below)
1834	Mario Xantopulo	vice-console	(see below)
1836	Mario Xantopullo	Vice console	(see below)
1842	Mario Xantopulo	Vicecons	(see below)
1845	Mario Xantopulo	Viceconsole	(see below)
1846	Nicolo Xantopulo	Austrian Lloyd’s Steam Navigation agent	
1857	Niccolò Xantopulo	vicecons.	Almanacco etrusco cronologico statistico mercantile. Firenze, 1857

Overview: 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. At the Dardanelles, the first reference to a Venetian consulate found so far is 1675. Nicola Chialli was vice-consul c. 1792-1806. He was also vice-consul for Austria 1807-1809. The Kingdom of Venice was ruled by the Austrian Empire between 1797-1805 and 1815-1866. The Xanthopulo references between 1834 and 1857 may relate to Austria or another Italian state.

Notes re Venice:

- The **Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia** was part of the Austrian Empire, established by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. It ceased to exist when the remaining portion was annexed to the

Kingdom of Italy in 1866. The Congress of Vienna combined the territories of Lombardy (ruled by the Habsburgs since the 16th century and by the Austrian branch of the family 1713-1796) and Venetia (under Austrian rule intermittently since 1797) into a single unit under the Austrian Habsburgs. After a popular revolution in **1848**, the Austrians left Milan (capital of Lombardy) and Venice rose against the Austrians. The Austrians restored Austrian rule in Milan and Venice in 1849. Francis Joseph ruled over the Kingdom for the rest of its existence. Lombardy was annexed to the embryonic Italian state in 1859 and Venetia was ceded to the Kingdom of Italy in **1866**.

- (visit 1675-76) “Nous rencontrames par bonheur le Consul des Anglois, des Hollandois & des Genoïis, appellé Ezechiel Ruser, qui nous offrit fort civilement de nous loger chez lui, ou chez ses amis, ce que nous acceptâmes avec joye: comme il étoit mieux monté que nous, il prit le devant pour nous preparer logis, nous fûmes reçûs chez un de ses amis appellé **Abraham Corser, Drogueman des Venitiens**; ce font deux Juifs., mais qui font fort civils. L'un de ces Châteaux s'appelle, le vieux Château d'Anatolie; & l'autre s'appelle, le Château vieux de Romelie, des noms du Continent de Grèce & d'Asie; Mais on les appelloit auparavant les Dardanelles.” (*Voyage de Dalmatie, de Grèce et du Levant. George Wheeler. 1723*)
- “LETTER XXXI. Constantinople, Sept. 19, **1788**. Tenedos was so infected with the plague, that no boat could be taken from that island, and we were obliged to write to the **Venetian consul on the Dardanelles**, who immediately sent us a Caique. We landed in the town above it, though not without difficulty ... but fortunately we met the **Venetian consul** on the strand, who conducted us to his house, and treated us with the greatest kindness and hospitality. His lady, whom we found equally attentive, had lately returned from the European coast, to which she had been driven by the plague. She told us, that before her departure from the Dardanelles, all her family had been locked up for weeks, in which time she had seen many expire near her door. At length, overcome with the groans of the dying, and fearful of her situation, she entreated her husband to remove her to the other side of the Straits. They accordingly set off at midnight, when her fear was considerably increased, lest in the dark either of the boatmen, being infected, should rub against them. But what made her condition still more deplorable, was her being far advanced in pregnancy ... Having hired another Caique, purchased provisions, and engaged two Janizaries, with the **son of the English Consul, a Jew**, to accompany us as an interpreter to Constantinople, we continued our voyage on the same day.” (*Travels Through Swisserland, Italy, Sicily, Greek Islands... Watkins, 1792*)
- The following extract says that Venice was the only country represented with a full consul at the Dardanelles in about 1803. All other countries had consular agents: “Dardanelles. La **république de Venise** étoit autrefois A seule puissance qui eut un consul de sa nation aux Dardanelles. La France, l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, la Russie, et les autres puissances maritimes n'y avaiet que des agen» du pays, juifs ou grecs, qui remplissaient les fonctions de consul, sinon avec iatelligence et probité, du moins avec le plus grand zèle, moyennant un barat de drogman, qui les mettait sous la protection immédiate d'un ambassadeur, et les lésait jouir de tous les privilèges accordés aux Européens.” (*Géographie mathématique, physique & politique de toutes les ... Vol. 10, Edme Mentelle, Malte Conrad Brun (dit Conrad) Malte-Brun, Pierre-Etienne Herbin de Halle, 1803*)
- “Sceso a terra, dopo le formalità della visita fatta dai Turchi ad ogni bastimento^ che esce fuori dei **Dardanelli**, ...Ma le sole nazioni propriamente parlando, che abbiano dei **Vice-Consoli** nazionali, e che battino Bandiera alle loro rispettive residenze, sono la Francia, ela **Repubblica di Venezia**, e Mr. Russel, che lasciato aveva in Costantinopoli, n'era il Vice-Console Francese.” (*Viaggi e opuscoli diversi. Domenico Sestini. 1807*)

Consuls of Venice in chronological order:

- **Chialli**: “At the Dardanelles I was courteously invited by the **Venetian consul, Signior Cheali**, to take up my abode at his house during my stay, an offer which I accepted in preference to that of our own consul, Signior Taragauo, a Jew, who was, however, also very courteous. Having, indeed, several letters of recommendation, all the consuls strove to make my stay as agreeable as possible, and to shew me every attention in their power. **Signior**

Cheali is a Venetian of about seventy-five years of age: he and my friend Doctor Lorenzo left Italy together, and although he has lived upwards of forty years at a distance from his native land, he still retains all the manners of a Venetian. The inhabitants of the Dardanelles are chiefly Jews and Greeks, very few Turks, and still fewer Europeans.” (*Letter XXXV, Smyrna, June 1806. Travels in Turkey... 1803... 1806, page 139, Thomas MacGill, 1808*). Also New Annual Register (*Kippis & Godwin, 1809*) – same text.

- **Nicola Chiali**: Probably at the Dardanelles (Sultanieh), not Gallipoli. His date of death is given as 10.3.1809 in *Osterreich in Istanbul (2010)*.
- **Chiali**: The author of the following stayed for 8 days in March 1800 at the house of Austrian vice-consul Chiali at the Dardanelles due to bad weather that prevented him continuing on his journey: “osterreichischen Vizekonsuls (Austrian vice-consul) **Chiali** acht Tage feiern, bis ich endlich die Ebene von Troas besuchen konnte. Auber dem Hause des des osterreichischen konsuls besuchte ich in Tschanak-Kalessi das des englishcen, des Hebraers Ghormezzano fur den mir der englische Minister Spencer Smith.” (*Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben, 1774-1852, Joseph Hammer-Purgstall (Freiherrvon) Holder-Pichler-Tempsky, 1940. p.51*)
- **Chiali**: Is there any connection between the “Chiali/Cheali” representing Venice and the Neapolitan Consul, “a respectable old man”, mentioned by Clarke (1817)? (see “Naples”)
- References have been found with the following spellings: **Nicola / Nicolas / Nicol. + Chiali / Chiali / Cheali**. His name also comes up in Austrian state archives (*Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs, 1972*) e.g. “Bertrand in Kreta und Chiali bei den Dardanellen” and “August 20 (prob. 1792) Moise Gormesano und an Nicolas Chiali.”
- **Nicola Chiali**: This name is unusual and references are scarce. Here is a snippet that may be related to him: “Altra relazione di D.I.: Venezia <Repubblica>. Titolo elaborato: *Decreti, proclami e scritture dei rappresentanti veneti nel Dominio da Terra e da Mar*. Ultimo testo inc. *Dalla violenza del ribelle Bassà di Scuttari* (c. 279r), expl. *divotamente le mani. Cattaro 26. aprile 1786* (c. 279v). Primo testo inc. *Noi Luca Cortazzi per la Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia console in Smirne, e sue dipendenze* (c. 31r), expl. **Nicola Chiali cancelliere** (c. 31r); datata 25 novembre 1769; in copia. Osservazioni: testi prevalentemente in copia con date dal 1731 (c. 167r) al 1789 (c. 185r).” (*Venezia, Biblioteca del Museo Correr*)
- **Chiali**: Several references from the same source (*Dispacci da Costantinopoli di Ferigo Foscari: 1792-1796. Vol 1. A cura di Franca Cosmai e Stefano Sorteni - Introduzione di Paolo Preto. Venezia, 1996*) on pages 253, 484, 611, as follows: (1) “Nota delle spese ordinarie e straordinarie incontrate da **Nicola Chiali**, console veneto ai Dardanelli, dal maggio 1793 all'aprile 1794 (sd). n. 147 Pera di Costantinopoli, 10 aprile 1795 Mi ritrovo privo anche in questo ordinario del ...” (2) “... a quelle 21 dicembre, mentre in ora il corriere di Vienna giunge metodicamente, o la sera della partenza dalla Porta relativa, ovvero il giorno dopo. Allegati: 1. Polizza annuale di **Nicola Chiali** console veneto ai Dardanelli (sd). ...” (3) “... veneto ai Dardanelli a Ferigo Foscari (1795 die. 26), copia 1795. 2. Lettera di Ferigo Foscari a **Nicola Chiali** viceconsole veneto ai Dardanelli da maggio 1794 ad aprile 1795 (sd). n. 186 Pera di Costantinopoli, 9 gennaio 1796 ...”
- **Nicola Chiali**: “Il Renier frattanto destinava vice console ai Dardanelli **Nicola Chiali**, abrogando l' incarico affidato dal suo predecessore al console francese, ohe, naturalmente, per avvantaggiare la sua nazione non poteva ohe non favorire i legni Veneti sia nell' ingresso che nell' uscita, con grave loro danno (3).” (Chiali was sent to the Dardanelles in place of the French consul who previously performed this function) (?) (*Archivio veneto. 1931. p. 263*)
- **Mario Xantopulo (Ξανθόπουλος)**: Three references: (1) “Dardanelli. Il sig. Mario Xantopulo.” (*Almanacco imperiale reale della Lombardia, 1834*). (2) “Dardanelli. Il sig. Mario Xantopulo, Vicecons.” (*Almanacco per le provincie soggette all' imperiale regio governo di Venezia, 1836, 1842*). (3) “Dardanelli. Il sig. Mario Xantopulo, Viceconsole.” (*Manuale per le provincie soggette all' imperiale regio governo di Venezia, 1845*). For other information about the Xanthopoulos family, see “Austria-Hungary”.

8. Sicily / Naples (Kingdom of Two Sicilies) (Due Sicilie) - Dardanelli

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1812		Consul	Clarke (1812)
1825	Demetrio Cantopulo	Vice consoli	(see below)
1826	M. Demet (y/r?) Xantopulo	(Siciles)	Almanach de Gotha, 1826. p.83
1835	N. N.	delegato	Il Palmaverde, 1835
1840	Salamon	Vice-consul	Kulu (2005)
1841	Salomone Tarragano	viceconsoli: dipendente dalla regia legazione in Costantinopoli	Almanacco reale del Regno delle Due Sicilie. Napoli. 1841
1846	S. Tarragano	Vice-consul	Archives de Commerce, Paris, 1846
?	Francois Caravel	Consul	(see below)
1855		(agent)	Ubicini, 1855
1855	Caravel, Don Francesco	Regio Vice-Console Parmense ai Dardanelli	Almanacco di corte, 1858

Overview: The Neapolitan consulate for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies seems to have existed between the 1820s, or earlier, and the 1850s, or until Italy was united in 1861. Some names in the table and sources in the notes may belong to other Italian states. The following two sources state there was a consulate at the Dardanelles. (1) “Dardanelli. Forte della Turchia, sullo stretto dello stesso nome. Vi sono i Consoli della Gran Bretagna, delle **Due Sicilie**, ed i Vice-Consoli dell’Austria, Danimarca e Svezia.” (*Dizionario ragionato e generale della statistica europea. Estore Lanzani. 1826*) (2) “Les consuls et vice-consuls étrangers ont aussi leur résidence aux Dardanelles. Depuis que Constantinople est devenu le centre du commerce du Levant (c’était jadis Smyrné), le nombre de ces agents s’est beaucoup accru, et la plupart des États qui entretiennent des relations avec la Turquie, l’Angleterre, la France, l’Autriche, la Russie, la Grèce, la Sardaigne, **les Deux-Siciles**, la Belgique, sont représentés aujourd’hui aux Dardanelles.” (*La Turquie actuelle. Ubicini. 1855*)

Notes re Naples:

- “During our stay at the Dardanelles, we had lived in the house of the Neapolitan Consul. This respectable old man put in force a stratagem which may serve to shew the extraordinary power of imagination over diseases of the body.” (*Clarke, Walpole, first published 1812*)
- The **Kingdom of the Two Sicilies** (Italian: *Regno delle Due Sicilie*), commonly known as the “Two Sicilies”, had its capital in Naples and was commonly referred to in English as the Kingdom of Naples. It extended over the southern part of the Italian Peninsula and the island of Sicily, uniting two older kingdoms which shared some common history, the “Kingdom of Naples” and the “Kingdom of Sicily”. The “Kingdom of the Two Sicilies” lasted until 1860, when it was annexed by the Kingdom of Piedmont (officially known as the “Kingdom of Sardinia”), which changed its name to the “Kingdom of Italy” in 1861.

Consuls of Sicily/Naples in chronological order:

- **Xantopulo:** “Dardanelli... Demetrio Cantopulo. Vice consoli.” (*Almanacco della Real Casa e Corte per l’anno 1826. Napoli. Dalla Stamperia Reale. 1825*)
- **Tarragano:**
- **Caravel:** “Nomine dell’anno 1855. Caravel Don Francesco, Regio Vice-Console Parmense ai Dardanelli.” (*Almanacco di corte. Parma. 1858*)
- **Caravel:** “D.350 Procedure opposant **Francois Caravel**, consul du royaume des Deux-Siciles resident dans les Dardanelles, a Jean Baptiste Toselli...” (*Senat de Nice. Sous-serie 02 FS. 2002*)

9. Sardinia (Sardegna) - Dardanelli

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1816		Console gen.	(see below)
1826	Paolo Francesco Peloso	Vice-consul	(see below)
1827	Bianco, Vice-console Repetto, Allievo Console		Calendario di corte, 1827
1828		Vice-consul	Charles MacFarlane, 1828
1828	Borea	Vice-console	Calendario di corte, 1828
1829	Girolamo Borea	Console	(see below)
1830		Consul	Kalfa (Buberci)
1832-1835	Antonio Maria Chirico	Cancelliere	(see below)
1836	Tarragano Chiridaci	pro-console	Il Palmaverde, 1836
1836-1838		Consul	Knight
1839		Pro-console	(see below)
1840		Consul	Kulu, Kalfa (Buberci)
1841-1842	Luigi Gobbi	vice console	(see below)
1846	Chabert (Georges)	Vice-consul	Archives de Commerce, Paris, 1846
1855		(agent)	Guibert, 1855. Ubicini, 1855
1857	G. Chabert	C. ad int.	Almanach de Gotha, 1857
1858	G. Chabert	par. int.	Almanach de Paris, 1858

Overview: Capitulations were granted to Sardinia in about 1825. A consul may have been at the Dardanelles as early as 1816 (see below) but official documents suggest it was opened in 1835. The approximate sequence of consuls from 1825 until December 1856, when the Sardinian consular delegation to the Dardanelles was closed, is as follows: Peloso (1826), Bianco/Repetto (1827), Borea (1828-1829), Chirico (1832-1835), Tarragano (1836-c.1840), Gobbi (1841-1842), Chabert (1846-1858). The time gap 1843-1845 was probably filled by Mario Xantopulo. (See also Gallipoli-France for reference to a Spanish Jew who was Sardinian consul in Gallipoli in 1830.)

Notes re Sardinia:

- The **Kingdom of Sardinia**, also known as *Piedmont-Sardinia* or *Sardinia-Piedmont*, was the name given to the possessions of the House of Savoy in 1720, when the crown of Sardinia was awarded to Duke Victor Amadeus II of Savoy to compensate him for the loss of the crown of Sicily to Austria. Besides Sardinia, the new kingdom included Savoy, Piedmont, and Nice. Liguria, including Genoa, was added by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Officially, the nation's name became the “**Kingdom of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duchy of Savoy and Montferrat, Principality of Piedmont**”. During most of the 18th and 19th centuries, the political and economic capital of the kingdom was Turin in Piedmont on the Italian mainland. Wars between Sardinia and Austria occurred in 1848-49 and 1859. In 1860, Nice and Savoy were ceded to France as the price for French consensus to unify Italy. In 1861, the **Kingdom of Sardinia** became the founding state of the unified new “Kingdom of Italy” (*Regno d'Italia*) annexing all other Italian states.
- “The Sardinian vice-consul, who came on board at the Dardanelles, informed us, that...” (*Constantinople in 1828, Charles MacFarlane. 1829. p.482*)
- “Delegazioni consolari al Cairo ed ai **Dardanelli**. E conservata la Delegazione al Cairo, la quale continuerà ad essere dipendente dall' Agenzia, e Consolato generale di Alessandria. Quando le convenienze del nostro servizio lo esigeranno, si erigerà temporariamente una simile Delegazione anche ai **Dardanelli, sotto la dipendenza del Consolato generale di Costantinopoli**.” (Consular delegations in Cairo and the Dardanelles. It houses the Delegation in Cairo, which will continue to be dependent on 'the Agency and the Consulate General of Alexandria. When the convenience of our service so require, will temporarily erect such a

delegation including the Dardanelles, dependent on the Consulate General of Constantinople.) (*Raccolta degli atti del governo. Sardinia, Kingdom of, statutes. 1834*)

- “Una di queste delegazioni era stata stabilita al Cairo; **il regolamento del 1835 ne eresse un'altra ai Dardanelli**. Nella seconda categoria furono soppressi varii consolati generali ed altri ridotti a semplici consolati.” (*Atti parlamentari della Camera dei deputati. 1873*)
- According to “*Calendario generale del regno*” there was a Sardinian vice-consul at the Dardanelles for the years 1850, 1852, 1853, and 1854. (not viewable)
- “In Gallipoli, da rapporto del regio **console sardo** in data del 6 corrente, la mortalità per il cholera nelle truppe e negli indigeni ascendeva al numero di sessanta a settanta decessi in ogni giorno. **Ai Dardanelli** il morbo era alla stessa data in declinazione, e accadevano più raramente casi di malati e di morti.” (In Gallipoli, according to the report of the Sardinian consul on the date 6th current, mortality from cholera among the troops and natives ascended to the number of deaths in each sixty to seventy days. At the Dardanelles on the same date, the disease was in decline, and cases of sick and dead happening more rarely.) (*Gazzetta medica italiana. Stati Sardi. 1854*)
- “Dardanelli (1825-1857) mazza 1.” (*Guido generale degli archivi di Stato Italiani, 1994*)
- “Troja, con un carico a bordo carbon fossile, alla consegna di questo negoziante francese signor Alessandro Crespin. Sollecitatosi il capitano a chiedere soccorsi da Tenedos, ed a rendere avvertito del sinistro il di lui **Console residente ai Dardanelli**, ordinava frattanto all'equipaggio di far getto di una porzione del carico, onde alleggerire il naviglio. Giunto in Tenedos il **Dragomanno del V. Consolalo dei Dardanelli**, estendeva detto capitano davanti di esso il giorno 3 novembre la prova di fortuna e l'alto di abbandono per conto di chi poteva spellare; quindi, eseguì il getto, mediante il di lui zelo, le cure dell'equipaggio ed i soccorsi ricevuti, riuscì dopo olio giorni a sollevare la Polacca. Così fatto e giudicato in Galata di Costantinopoli questo dì 8 marzo 1852.”
- “La Sardaigne entretient dans la Turquie d'Europe: à Constantinople, un Chargé d'Affaires ayant la Direction supérieure du Consulat général et un Vice-Consul, **aux Dardanelles, un Pro-Consul**, à Salonique, un Vice-Consul.” (*Manuel des consuls. Alexandre Miltitz. 1839*)
- “TURCHIA D'EUROPA. Divis. del cons. gen. **Console gen. ai Dardanelli**; tutto il distretto dei Dardanelli e dipendenze. Console a la Canea, vice-console a Candii; tutta l'isola di Candia ed isolotti adjacenti. Console a Salonichi; tutta la Macedonia. Console a Napoli di Romania, viceconsoli a Patras, Galata; tutta la Morea.” (*Raccolta di regi editti, proclami, manifesti ed altri provvedimenti ... Vol. 4. Torino. 1816*)
- “Articolo unico. A datare dal \.° gennaio 1857 la Nostra Delegazione **Consolare ai Dardanelli** è soppressa. VOL. XXV. Ordiniamo che il presente Decreto, munito del Sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella raccolta degli atti del Governo, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare. Dat. a Torino addì 21 dicembre 1856.” (As from January 1857, our Consular Delegation to the Dardanelles is cancelled. We order that this decree, bearing the Seal of the State, is ... Day of December 21, 1856, Turin.) (*Raccolta degli atti del governo di Sua Maestà il Re di Sardegna. Sardinia. 1856*)

Consuls of Sardinia in chronological order:

- **Paolo Francesco Peloso**: He may be found in some sources (probably mistakenly) as “Peloso Paolo Giuseppe”. Snippets: (1) “Insieme con lui fu inquadrato nel 1814 nella locale coorte della Guardia Nazionale. Dopo brevi permanenze nel 1819 a Tarragona nel principato di Catalogna come **viceconsole e nel 1826 ai Dardanelli, PF Peloso** fu successivamente titolare dei consolati generali di Algeri, Tunisi ed Atene. A Tarragona egli fu alle dipendenze del cav. don Antonio Federico Bressiano console generale del regno di Sardegna a Barcellona dal 1794 al 1829.” (2) “Nel 1830, dopo la presa di Algeri da parte dell'annata francese, il conte don Luigi Dattili di Borgo Priolo lasciava il posto di Agente e Console generale del Re di Sardegna in quella reggenza, riproponendo la promozione di **PF Peloso**, ... Anche a Tunisi lo zelo e la cura posti nella difesa del commercio sardo valsero a PF Peloso la riconoscenza dei ... Nel 1844 Paolo Francesco Peloso fu trasferito al consolato generale sardo di Atene e sia per

l'importanza della nuova sede, sia per il momento politico particolare che la Grecia attraversava, il trasferimento fu senza dubbio una ... Al servizio del Ministero degli Esteri piemontese Paolo Francesco Peloso percorse una brillante carriera: Allievo Console di 2^a classe il 6 aprile 1825, Allievo Console di 1^a classe il 22 gennaio 1831, Vice-Console di 4^a classe il 1 gennaio 1832, Vice-Console di 3^a classe il 17 novembre 1833, Vice-Console di 2^a classe il 27 agosto 1835,..." (*Atti della Accademia ligure di scienze e lettere, 1987*) (3) "... ed ossequiosissimo Servitore PF Peloso 89 AST, Sezione: Corte, Consolati nazionali: Algeri - 1843 - n. 93049 Consolato di SM SARDA in Algeri N. 374 Algeri, 30. Gennajo 1843. A SE il Signor Conte Solaro Della Margarita, Ministro," (4) "... and for this purpose have nominated Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, Cavalier Paolo Francesco Peloso, Knight of the Religious and Military Order of St. Maurice and St Lazarus, of the Order of St. ..." (5) "cavaliere Paolo Francesco Peloso console generale di SM." (6) "Sig. PF Peloso vice-console e cancelliere."

- **Paolo Francesco Peloso:** (1) "La carriera consolare del Peloso proseguì, quindi, solo qualche anno dopo: allievo console di 2^a classe il 6 aprile 1825, è vice-console l'anno successivo ai **Dardanelli** [M]; dal 1827 con la stessa qualifica è al consolato sardo ad ..." (2) "Paul Franziskus Peloso und der sardinisch-griechische Handels-und Schiffahrtsvertrag von 1851. Leben und Karriere des Diplomaten aus Novi, Paul Franziskus Peloso (1793-1856) im Dienste des ..." He was later vice console for Sardinia at Algeri 1836-1838.
- **Bianco:** The full reference is: "Dardanelli. Bianco, Vice-Console. Repetto, Allievo Console" (*Calendario di corte, 1827*). The source was published in the Kingdom of Naples. The consul's first name may be Giovanni, Giovanni, or Guis. Bianco.
- **Repetto:** His full name appears to be Antonio Repetto, with appointments at other Mediterranean locations.
- **Girolamo Borea:** A career diplomat with appointments as consul for Sardinia in other locations.
- **Girolamo Borea:** "Sulla guardia è incollata una lettera, scritta nel 1829, colla quale Girolamo Borea, console del Re di Sardegna ai Dardanelli, offre il presente volume e « 4 altri piccoli Libri » alla Biblioteca Universitaria".
- **Antonio Maria Chirico:** The following sources indicate he was at the Dardanelles and later appears to have migrated to Cuba. (1) "... celliere dei Dardanelli sig. Antonio Chirico. 26 maggio 1832." (2) "Dardanelli – Chirico Cancelliere." (*Calendario di corte, 1832*) (3) "Dardanelli... Chirico Antonio Mar., Cancell. 1835." (*L'indicatore: ossia, guida per la città e ducato di Genova*). (4) "Chirico Antonio Maria, agent consolare sardo a Constantinople." (5) "Dardanelli - Chirico Ant. Maria, cane." (*Calendario generale pe' regii stati. Sardinia (Kingdom), Ministero dell'interno*) (6) relating to Antonio Chirico (*Emigrazione e presenza italiana in Cuba, 2002*) (7) "Les affaires de la Légation de Constantinople se trouvent depuis cinq à six ans entre les mains de M. Chirico, ..." (*Italiani di Istanbul: figure, comunità e istituzioni dalle riforme alla Repubblica 1839-1923. 2007*) (8) "Borea da Genova invia un reclamo contro il Cancelliere dei Dardanelli sig. Antonio Chirico. 26 maggio 1832: Gli si risponde. 16/20 settembre 1832: (Borea) chiede un permesso per recarsi in Tosca- na. Chirico ha liquidato il ... (*Emigrazione e presenza italiana in Cuba. 2002*)
- **Chirico:** One member of the Chiricio (Kiriko) family at the turn of the 17-18th century in Istanbul was formerly the representative of Ragusa at the Porte, a merchant whose brother was Russian consul-general in Bucharest and had previously been a dragoman in the service of the French embassy. He had one son in French service and another son in Russian service. F. Chirico (1812-1832) was a member of the originally-Ragusan family that provided dragomans for the French, English and Russian embassies. (*de Groot*)
- **Tarragano:** "Tarragano Chiridaci. Pro-console." (*Il Palmaverde. 1836*) Note the similarity of "Chiridaci" to "Chirico".
- "Ai Dardanelli – Un proconsole" (*Corografia fisica, storica e statistica dell' Italia e delle sue ... Vol. 3. Attilio Zuccagni-Orlandini. Firenze, 1839*) This is possibly Tarragano.

- **Luigi Gobbi:** “Dardanelli – Gobbi Luigi, vice console, di 2. a cl.” (*Calendario generale pe’regii stati. Sardinia. 1841, 1842*). Probably a short-term appointment at the Dardanelles. He was previously in a lower position at Constantinople and the Dardanelles.
- **Gobbi, Luigi Carlo:** “Torino 1800. Figlio di Donato e di Delfina Murialdi. Sposa Sofia Berzolese (1). Il 6 aprile 1825 è nominato allievo console di 3* classe e destinato a Tripoli di Barberia; nel luglio 1827 è trasferito a Costantinopoli; 22 gennaio 1831 è promosso allievo console di 2* classe; 17 dicembre 1832 è promosso allievo console di 1* classe; 30 ottobre 1833 è promosso vice console di 4* classe; nel settembre 1834 regge la legazione in Costantinopoli; 27 agosto 1835 è promosso vice console di 3* classe e trasferito a Tripoli di Barberia; nel 1835-1836 regge quel consolato; negli stessi anni è incaricato della gestione del consolato d’Inghilterra e del Regno delle Due ... 5 gennaio 1839 è promosso vice console di 2* classe; nell’ottobre 1839 è trasferito ad Alessandria; nel settembre 1841 è inviato al **Dardanelli** con missione speciale; 5 novembre 1842 è promosso vice console di 1* classe e trasferito a Beirut; 19 novembre 1849 è promosso console; 22 luglio 1851 è nominato agente e console generale; l’8 agosto 1854 è trasferito ad ...” (*La Formazione della diplomazia nazionale (1861-1915): repertorio bio-bibliografico dei funzionari del Ministero degli affari esteri. Fabio Grassi, Italy. Ministero degli affari esteri, Università degli studi di Lecce. Dipartimento di scienze storiche e sociali. Istituto poligrafico e zecca dello Stato. 1987*)
- **Gobbi:** (1) “Luigi Gobbi, ora vice-console sardo ai Dardanelli” (*Constantinopoli effigiata e descritta, con una notizia sulle celebri sette ... A. BARATTA, 1840*) (2) “1854-1860 — Gobbi Luigi, Agente e Console generale di Sardegna.” (*L’Italia in Africa: Testo (1857-1885)*)
- **Georgius Stafford Maria Chabert:** 1811-1861. Birth 12 August 1811 - [Sainte Marie Drapèris] - Constantinople (Istanbul). Died in 1861 - Salonique, Macédoine, GRÈCE. Age at death: 50. Drogman de Sardaigne à Constantinople. Parents: François Pierre CHABERT 1770-1855, Béatrice PISANI 1784-1848. Married 23 October 1839, Constantinople (Istanbul) to Elisabeth DENDRINO. Children: Dominique Amédée CHABERT 1838. Albert Antoine CHABERT, Cavaliere 1842-1919. Hilarion CHABERT. Hélène CHABERT 1854 (Birth in 1854 - Gallipoli, Dardanelles. Died ?) Married to Constantin Stavridis, 1854. Children: George Stavridis 1873-1939. Birth 29 March 1873 - Gallipoli, Dardanelles. Died 12 November 1939 - Athènes, GRÈCE, age at death: 66. (*Geneanet.org*)
- “Da Costantinopoli dipendevano i consolati dei Dardanelli, Varna, Salonico, Smirne, Larnaca, Gerusalemme e Beirut.” “Giorgio Chabert” is listed among the Sardinian consulate staff in Istanbul in 1826. (*Italiani di Istanbul: comunità e istituzioni dalle riforme alla Repubblica 1839-1923. De Gasperis, Ferrazza, Agnelli. 2007*)
- **Chabert:** This family was of French origin and had lived in Istanbul since around 1660. They married into Catholic Armenian families as well as leading Levantine ones and also served as physicians, apothecaries and jewellers. There were connections via marriage with the King of the Two Sicilies (Naples). One Chabert was Neapolitan envoy in Istanbul, family members served as dragomans to several other countries. Thomas Chabert was ennobled by the Emperor of Austria and male descendants 1840 onwards were entitled to call themselves “Chabert Ritter von Ostland”. George Chabert (1811-1861), brother of Robert Chabert (1809-1856), was “giovane di lingua” and dragoman of the Sardinian legation. (*de Groot*)

10. Tuscany (Toscana) - Dardanelli

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1837	Hantopulo	vice console	(see below)
1840	Demetrio Xantopulo	vc	Almanach de Gotha, 1840
1846	Niccolo Xantopullo	vice-consul	Archives de Commerce, Paris, 1846
1850		vice-console	Ricerche statistiche sul granducato di Toscana raccolte e ordinate da ... Attilio Zuccagni-Orlandini. 1850
1857	Niccolò Xantopulo	vicecons	Almanacco etrusco cronologico statistico mercantile. 1857

Overview: Tuscany was a prosperous state, centered on Florence, which began to decline throughout the 17th century. After the Medici dynasty died out, it was ruled by the House of Habsburg-Lorraine. It was greatly influenced by the re-shaping of Italy in the revolutions of 1848-49, when it was briefly a republic. Tuscany was ruled by Grand Dukes Leopold II and Ferdinand IV between 1849 and 1860, at which date it became part of modern Italy. The Tuscan consulate at the Dardanelles appears to have been opened between c. 1837 and 1860.

Notes re Tuscany:

- “**Hantopulo**, agente consolare neerlandese presso i Dardanelli, anche a **vice console toscano** nel medesimo punto.” (*Il nuovo Osservatore Veneziano, compilato da Lorenzo Fracasso. 1837*)

State	Year	Name	Title	Source
Lombardo-Veneto	1834	Mario Xantopulo	Vice-consolare	Almanacco imperiale reale della Lombardia, Milano, 1834
Lombardia	1843 ?	Mario Xantopulo	vicecons	

11. Italy (Italia) - Dardanelli

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1863		Delegato Consolare	(see below)
1870	Emilio Vitalis	Agente consol.	Il nuovo Palmaverde, 1870
1871		Vice-consul	Wrench, 1872
1876		Vice-consolato	Sistema di diritto internazionale, in correlazione all'Impero austro-ungarico, G. C. Luxardo, 1876
1881-1883	Emile Vitalis	Consul	IOT 1881, 1883
1882	E. Vitalis	AC	Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.)
1885-1891	E. Vitalis	Consular agent, le chev.	IO 1885, 1888, AO 1889, 1891
1893	Agide de Caravel	Agente consolare	Bolletino del Ministero degli affari esteri, 1893
1892-1896	A. de Caravel	Consular agent	AO 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896
1903-1904	Agis de Caravel A. de Caravel	Consul, le chev. Vice-consul	AO 1903, 1904
1905	de Caravel	Vice-consul	Baedeker (1905)
1909-1913	Agis de Caravel	Vice-consul, le chev.	AO 1909, 1912, 1913
1898-1921	Agis de Caravel	Consular agent, le chev.	AO 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1914, 1921
1914	de Caravel	Consul	Baedeker's guidebook, 1914

Overview: For Italian consulates prior to 1861, see preceding entries for Genoa, Venice, Sicily/Naples, Sardinia, and Tuscany. The new Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed on 17 March 1861. However, unification was not complete until 1870 when Rome became the capital. The chaotic intervening period 1861-1870, known as the “Brigantaggio” (brigandage), may account for there being no vice consul at the Dardanelles before 1870, though there seems to have been a consular officer. Evidence points to only two consuls occupying the position, Emile (Emilio) Vitalis from 1870 until 1891, then Agis (Agide) de Caravel from 1892 to 1914. Although Emile Vitalis was reputed to be the richest man in town, we know very little about him. Some information may be found in the notes below. The vice-consulate was officially called the “Delegazione Consolare di S. M. il Re d'Italia ai Dardanelli”, according to headed notepaper. There was also an Italian vice-consulate in the Republican era post-1923 run by Achilles (Achilleus, Aşil) Xanthopulo.

Notes re Italy:

- “Ai predetti Vice-Consoli in Susa, Scio e Cipro rispettivamente corrisposto l'assegno locale fissato nella tabella B annessa al Nostro Decreto in data 18 settembre 1862; al Vice-Console in Varna spetterà l'asse ebe nella tabella stessa era stato fissato pel Vice-Console da inviarsi ai **Dardanelli** dove il servizio continue invece ad esser affidato ad un Delegato Consolare.” (Vice-Consul to be sent to the Dardanelles where the service continues to be committed to a Consular Officer.) (*Raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia. Italy, 1863*)
- A letter from the the Dardanelles consulate in 1884 is headed: DELEGAZIONE CONSOLARE AI (C.W.?) IL RE D'ITALIA AI DARDANELLI.
- Kulu mentions incidents related to the Italian consulate in 1896 and 1921.

Consuls of Italy in chronological order:

- **Vitalis**: Reference to Vitalis in connection with Italian Chamber of Commerce at the Dardanelles: “Notiamo che due sole sono le Case di Commercio ai Dardanelli, cioè la Casa italiana del sig. Emilio Vitalis, ed una sucorsale della Casa russa Amirà di Metelino.” (*Bollettino consolare: pubblicato per cura del Ministero per ... Ministero degli affari esteri, 1863*) This source does not refer to Vitalis as consul. References to him as Italian consul prior to 1870 have not yet been found.
- **Vitalis**: There are two scenarios regarding the Belgian (later Italian) vice-consul at the Dardanelles, Emile (Emilio) Vitalis. One is that he is the Pierre Emile Vitalis detailed below. The other is that he is related to the Greek consul (general) at the Dardanelles, Nicholas Vitalis (see “Greece”), or members of the Vitalis (sometimes “Vitali”) family who were consuls at Tinos (Tino, Tenos), such as A. Vitalis and (Antonios) N. Vitalis, and at other locations. We must also take into account Greek government policies and local politics on Tinos in the 1840s, where there were both Orthodox and Catholic families. Vitalis was Catholic.
- **Pierre Emile Vitalis**: Born 1823 in Nice, then part of the Kingdom of Savoya & Sardinia. He died a bachelor with no children in Nice, France in 1897. (Nice became part of France in 1860.) He was the son of Stephane (Etienne) Vitalis, born 1 Nov. 1788 in Nice, and Lucretia Monjardin. The father of Stephane (Etienne) Vitalis was Honore Vitalis, who was not born in Nice. Pierre Emile Vitalis had two brothers: Ernest Joseph Vitalis born in 1826 and Jacob Vitalis born in 1822. Ernest also died a bachelor, in 1885. It is assumed that this “Emile Vitalis” was the consul at the Dardanelles because of the Nice connection and the date of his death, though this awaits verification.
- **Vitalis**: See “Belgium” for more references to “Vitalis”.
- **Vitalis**: (1) A story, unsubstantiated but often repeated in Çanakkale, is that “Emilio” Vitalis became ill and died at Nice while travelling home in the 1890s. (2) The water pumping station in Çanakkale (now disused) has an inscription on it dated 1900 mentioning Emile Vitalis as the person who paid for its construction.
- **Vitalis**: According to the title deeds of the large mansion on the waterfront in Çanakkale where Emile Vitalis lived, it was sold by the daughters of “Italian consul” Ezir Karalin in 1937. Ezir Karalin died in 1926. The daughters were named Efyem, Izabella and Evalmann. Also mentioned is a photographic studio purchased by Ihsan located to the right of the mansion that was previously owned by Aziz Kasovel (Agis Caravel?). (*Tolun*)
- **Vitalis**: “The Italian Vice-Consul is the richest and most influential resident merchant in the town” (*Wrench, 1872*). This refers to Vitalis.
- **Vitalis/Caravel**: “... key illicit export was arranged by the **Italian Vice-Consul Emilio Vitalis** and by Nikolaos Didymos in 1882, and by the **Italian Consul, Agidi de Caravel ...**” (*Studia Troica 4, Universität Tübingen, 1994*)
- “... **Mr. Emilio Vitali, Consul of Italy; ...**” (*Schliemann, 1881*)
- **Caravel**: (1) “Tra i sanitari al servizio del governo ottomano sempre presenti gli Italiani: il romano Garulli e il nizzardo Francesco Caravel, da anni esercente nei Dardanelli. Pochi gli

esuli arrivati a Costantinopoli in questo scorcio di tempo.” (*L'Impero ottomano nel primo periodo delle riforme (tanzînat) secondo fonti italiane. Enrico de Leone. 1967*) (2) “Durant la période qui se situe entre 1840 et 1848, à l'exception de quelques médecins au service de l'Empire, comme le romain Garulli et le niçois Francesco Caravel, les exilés italiens qui arrivèrent à Constantinople ne furent pas ...” (*Turcica. Vol. 3.1973*)

- **Caravel:** For other notes and discussion, see “Portugal” and “Spain.”
- **A. de Caravel:** It seems likely that Agis Caravel stayed in Çanakkale as a shipping agent or similar after 1923 up to about 1927, e.g. he is included in the *Near East Yearbook* (*H. T. M. Bell*) for that year. (see “Spain” for more entries in annual directories.)
- “Friday, July 1st: Usual peaceful day! Except they have invited some of D’lles (Dardanelles) Society to tea in the garden! Order ices and cake, and prepare tables, etc. under the pines: Expected some to play tennis but all arrive in grand toilette! (guest list): ... **M. & Mad. Caravel. ...**” (*“European Journal, 1904”*. Francis H. Bacon. *Unpublished MS at Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.*)

12. Prussia (Preussen) / Hanse Towns - Dardanellen

Prussia			
Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1805	Cohen	?	(see below)
1846	Lander, C.	(consul) ad interim	(see below)
1845	Frederick Calvert	Consul	Robinson, 2006
1847	F. W. Calvert	vice-consul ad interim	(see below)
1848-1858		vizekonsulat	Lukian Prijac. 2010
1858	Mr Calvert	Vice-consul	
1847-1862	Frederick William Calvert	Vice-consul	Allen, 1999
1864	(no consul)		
c. 1866-1872	William Henry Wrench	Acting Vice-consul	(see below)

Overview re Prussia: British consuls at the Dardanelles traditionally performed consular duties for Prussia before unification of Germany in 1871. Those confirmed are: Lander (1846), Frederick Calvert (1847-1862), Maling (1865-1860) and Wrench (1866-72).

Notes re Prussia:

- Prussia (Preußen) was the largest German state until 1871 when all German states except Austria joined to become the unified country of Germany.
- The following court report about a shipping incident tells us that the British consul also acted as the Prussian consul: “JUGEMENT. Attendu que, d'après le rapport de mer, fait le 21 mars 1861 devant **le vice consul britannique remplissant les fonctions de vice consul de Prusse aux Dardanelles**, le trois-mâts barque prussien *Seeyungfer*, parti d'Odessa pour un port d'Angleterre avec ...” (*Journal de jurisprudence commerciale et maritime, 1862*)
- “Türkisches Reich. Constantinopel: (Die konigl. Preuß. Gesandtschaft vertritt daselbst die Hansestädte). Dardanellen: Viceconsul. (no name)” (*Staats-Calender der Freien Hansestadt Bremen. 1864*) Other sources also indicate there was no Prussian consul in 1864.

Consuls of Prussia in chronological order:

- **Cohen:** “1805 in den Dardanellen: Cohen.” (*Geschichte des preussischen Hofes und Adels und der ... / Geschichte der deutschen Höfe seit der Reformation. Carl Eduard Vehse. 1851*) See also “Holland” re Cohen, and “Gallipoli-Prussia” re Coen.
- **Lander:** “Dardanelles – Prusse – Lander, C. ad interim” (*Manuel Pratique du Consulat, sax-weimar-eisenach, Leipzig, 1846*)

- **Frederick William Calvert:** (1) “Dardanellen. hr. F W Calvert, vice-consul ad interim.” (*Handbuch für Preussische Consular-Beamte, Rheder, Schiffer und Befrachter. 1847*) (2) “Dardanellen Hr. F. W. Calvert, Vice-Consul (ad int.) (*Handels-Archiv: Wochenschrift für Handel, Gewerbe und Verkehrsanstalten. 1848*) (3) “Türkei. Dardanellen, F. W. Calvert, Vice-Consul ad interim” (*Allgemeines Organ für Handel und Gewerbe und damit verwandte, 1848*) (4) “Dardanellen - F. W. Calvert, Vice-Consul (ad int.) (*Deutsches Handels-Archiv: Zeitschrift für Handel und Gewerbe, 1849*) (5) “Dardanellen – Friedr. W. Calvert” (*Gothaischer Hofkalender*) (6) “Dardanellen - F. W. Calvert, Vice-Consul (ad int.) (*Handels-Archiv: Wochenschrift für Handel, Gewerbe und Verkehrsanstalten. Berlin. Prussia. 1849*). (7) “Dardanellen – Hr. F. W. Calvert, Vice-consul ad interim (vacat.) (*Handbuck fur Preussische. 1847*)
- **Frank Calvert:** After the end of Frederick Calvert’s tenure as Prussian vice-consul in 1862, Frank Calvert asked Heinrich Schliemann (the excavator of Troy) to help get him the job of Prussian vice-consul. However, Frank Calvert was never officially appointed.
- **Maling:** John Frederick Albany Maling was also vice-consul for Germany (i.e. Prussia) during his time (1865-1866) as British consul at the Dardanelles (*Kulu*).
- **William Henry Wrench:** “He was appointed British vice-consul at the Dardanelles on 14 March 1866 and spent seven years there as vice-consul until he was appointed British Vice-Consul at Constantinople in 1872. While at the Dardanelles he was for some time Acting Prussian Vice-Consul for the Dardanelles.” (*Foreign officer list, 1877*)

Hanse Towns			
Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1847-1863			(see below)
1847	Frederik William Calvert	hanseatischer Vice-Consul	(see below)
1847	Hrn. Fr. W. Calvert		Münchener politische Zeitung: mit allerhöchstem Privilegium. 1847
1857	Frederik William Calvert	Viceconsul	Staats-Calender der freien Hansestadt Bremen, 1857, 1862

Overview re Hanse Towns: Perhaps the most accurate information is the following: “Hanseatische agents in Turkey & Greece: Gallipoli 1847-1864, Dardanellen 1847-1863.” (*Archivalische Quellen... Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 2011*)

Notes re Hanse Towns:

- The **Hanseatic League (Hanse, Hansa)** was a trading alliance dating back to 1241 that dominated commerce along the coast of Northern Europe with about 100 member towns. By the late 16th century the League had imploded and the last formal meeting of the nine remaining cities took place in 1669 in Lübeck. 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 from other German cities, e.g. Breslau (now Wroclaw), Hannover, etc.
- “Consulate. Hannover. Die Stelle des verstorbenen Consuls Hooglar zum Helder ist dem dortigen Kaufmann I v. Hermerden übertragen und der Kaufmann Charles Bollmann in Pittsburg i» Nordamerika ist zum dortigen Consul für das Königreich Hannover ernannt. — Oesterreich. Im Bereich des Generalkonsulats von Konstantinopel sind 3 ViceConsulate errichtet, zu Sultanieb Kalessi in de» Dardanellen, Adrianopel und Varna: **für die Dardanellen ist der provisorische Viceconsul Marius Stau» togulo (Xanthupolo)** bestätigt, für Borna der Consularagent A. Te» deSchi als solcher ernannt, ... I» Uebereinstimmung mit den Senate» von Lübeck und Vre» men hat der Senat von Hamburg den **Hrn. Fr. W. Ca Isert (Calvert) zum hanseatischen Viceconsul in den Dardanelles ernannt.**” (*Münchener politische Zeitung. 1847*)

Consuls of Hanse Towns in chronological order:

- **Calvert:** (1) “Frederick William Calvert, the Hanseatic vice-consul for the Dardanelles, was also the British ...” (*Welt der Konsulate im 19. Jahrhundert*, Jörg Ulbert, Lukian Prijac. 2010)
- **Calvert:** “Dardanellen. Frederik William Calvert, hanseatischer Vice-Consul, 1847 Juni.” (*Zeitschrift des Vereins für hamburgische Geschichte. Verein für Hamburgische Geschichte. Hamburg. 1851*)

13. Germany (Deutschland) - Dardanellen

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1871-1887	Julius Grosse	Vice-consul	(see below)
1874	Hr. Grosse	Vize-konsul	Handbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1874
1882	Grosse	Vice-consul	Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.)
1881-1885	Grosse	(Vice) Consul	IOT 1881, 1883, IO 1885
1903	Carlo Cassuto	charge des affaires d'Allemagne	(see below)
1904	Michael Christides	Vizekonsul	(see below)
1909-1914	M. Christidis	Vice-consul	AO 1909, 1912, 1914, 1913
1906-1910	M Christides	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910
1914	M. Christides	Consul	Baedeker's guidebook, 1914

Overview: British consuls performed consular duties for Prussia at the Dardanelles until the unification of Germany in 1871. A German vice-consulate opened that year and Julius Grosse occupied the position from 1871 to 1887. It is well documented (*Bulletin Consulaire Français, 1890; Islam Encyclopaedia, Istanbul, 1993*) that the German consulate opened in February 1872 and closed in April 1887. Between 1887 and 1904, it appears that Britain again handled consular affairs. According to AO (1902), British vice-consul S. Jones was also “charge des affaires” for Germany. Michael Christides was vice-consul from 1904 until the outbreak of war in 1914.

Notes re Germany:

- **Julius Grosse:** Born 09.11.1819 Annaburg/Elbe (today: Annaburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany). Died 08.09.1895 Hirschberg/Schlesien (today: Jelenia Gora, Poland). Protestant. Father: Gotthilf Friedrich GROSSE, teacher. Mother: Julie HESSE. Married 05.11.1865 to Takuk ZIPCY, Ottoman citizen; (her father: Ohannes ZIPCY, merchant). Children: Eduard Friedrich Johannes GROSSE, b. 12.02.1877 and Otto Theodor Friedrich GROSSE, b. 02.07.1881. Biographical details: School in Annaburg, studied in Berlin (1839-1843: Philology, History), worked as teacher and lecturer; military service in English-German legion during Crimean War, 1856 Turkish Officer, from autumn 1856 he lived in Constantinople, various jobs as teacher ... In November 1860 was employed by Prussian Foreign Ministry as secretary of the Legation in Constantinople. **On 09.11.1871 he was appointed vice-consul at the newly-founded German vice-consulate at Chanak/Dardanelles. He stayed there until closure of the vice-consulate on 31.03.1887.** He then took temporary employment in Constantinople at the General consulate until he retired 16.04.1890. (*Biographisches Handbuch des deutschen Auswärtigen Dienstes 1871-1945, G-K, vol. 2, p. 112, edited by: Auswärtiges Amt, Historischer Dienst, Maria Keipert et al., Schöningh 2005*)
- **Julius Grosse:** Birth 9 November 1819 - Annaburg, ALLEMAGNE. Died 8 September 1895 - Hirschberg, Silesie, ALLEMAGNE, age at death: 75. Vice Consul d'Allemagne aux Dardanelles. Married 5 November 1865 to Takuk ZIPCY (Parents: Ohannes ZIPCY & ??)

- **Grosse:** There is a child grave, re-located from Rodosto Catholic Cemetery, of Emilie Julia Aghavni Grosse (geb. 1874, gest. 1876) in Chanak Consular Cemetery. She is probably a third child of Julius Grosse in addition to the two children mentioned. The wife of Julius Grosse (Takuk Zipcy) was Armenian (Aghavni is an Armenian girl's name, meaning "dove").
- “Dardanellen (Tschanak Kalessi) - J. E. Grosse, Vice-Consul”. (*Annalen des Deutschen Reichs für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft. 1872*)
- A general reform of German consulates is suggested by the name of the source of the following snippet, possibly the reason for the closure of the consulate at the Dardanelles: “Dardanellen (Kaie Grosse f ? jV.-K. die Sandschaks Gallipoli und Sultanie) Bigha mit der Insel Tenedos. Jurisdictionen-Bezirk : Sandschak Bigba und ...” (*Die reform des konsulatswesens aus dem volkswirtschaftlichen gesichtspunkte. 1884*)
- **Carlo Cassuto:** There are two listings for Carlo Cassuto in the Annuaire Oriental directories. The first is for 1902: “Austria-Hungary – Carlo Cassuto, chancelier”. The second is for 1903: “Austria-Hungary – C. Xanthopoulos, vice-consul. Carlo Cassuto, chancelier et charge des affaires d’Allemagne. E. Gormezano, drogman.” The following year (1904), Michael Christides became vice-consul for Germany.
- **M. Christides = M. Χριστίδης**
- (1) “... den Agenten **Michael Christides** zum Vizekonsul in Tschanat (Dardanellen) zu ernennen geruht. «...cine Majestät der Kaiser haben im Namen des Reichs den Ingenieur Fedor Deininger zum Konsul in San Salvador zu...” (*Central-blatt für das Deutsche Reich, 1904*) (2) “43 583 37 690 81 273 Hende, Kaiserlichen Konsul. Dardanellen. Schiffsverkehr in der Dardanellenstraße im Jahre 1907...”
- **Christides:** Michael (Michel) Christides/Christidis first appears in annual directories for the Dardanelles listed as an agent for assurance and steamboat companies in 1888. He continues being listed as an agent for various commercial enterprises up to 1914. Other members of his family also appear in consular positions, e.g. S. Christides, cons. agent at Panderma in 1903 (*Whitaker’s Almanack*). Various “Christides” are to be found as consuls for Greece throughout the 20th century. There are indications that members of the Christides family were agents for Lloyds shipping over several generations.
- Kulu mentions incidents related to the German consulate in 1908 and 1916.

14. Greece

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source(s)
1836-38	Nicholas Vitalis	Consul	Knight, Kulu
1838	Signor Vitalis		(see below)
1839/1840?		Consul	Strong (1842)
1839	Signor Nicholas Vitalis	Consul	Fellows, Charles (1839)
1844	Signor Nicholas Vitalis	Consul	Nautical Magazine
1844	NicolauS Vitalis (Katholik)	Generalkonsul	Augsburger Postzeitung, 1844
1846	(not listed)	(no entry)	Archives de Commerce, 1846
1862-1863	Nicholas Vitalis		Allen (see below)
1871		Vice-consul	Wrench, 1872
1872	Dokos	Consul	Robinson, 2006
1881-1890	C. Polymeris	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1881, 1882, 1882 (supp.) 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890
1881-1883	P. Venizelos	Consul	IOT 1881, 1883
1885	P. Venizelos	Vice-consul	IO 1885
1888-1891	Zouloumis	Vice-consul	IO 1888, AO 1889, 1891
1892-1900	L. Ghika / Ghikas	Vice-consul	AO 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900

1900	G. Kikas	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1900
1901	Monferrato	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1901
1901	Momferroio		(German source)
1901-1903	M. Speranza	Vice-consul	AO 1901, 1902, 1903
1902	Speranza	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1902
1904	M. Speranza	Vice-consul	AO 1904
1904	Speranza		F. H. Bacon journal, 1904
1905		Vice-consul	Baedeker (1905)
1904-1908	Speransas/Speranzas	Vice-consul	Almanach de Gotha, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1908
1909	M. Speranza	Vice-consul	AO 1909
1910	M. Speranza	Vice-consul	Shipping World Year Book, 1910
1912-1913	Panaghopoulos	Vice-consul	AO 1912, 1913
1914	(none)	Vice-consul	AO 1914
1921	(none)	Vice-consul	AO 1921

Dardanelles	Greece	Greek	Consul	Vice-consul
Δαρδανέλια	Ελλάδα	ελληνικά	πρόξενος	υποπρόξενος
Consular agent	consul general	Dokos		
προξενικές πράκτορα	Γενικός Πρόξενος	Δοκός		

Overview: Following the Greek War of Independence 1821-1830, Greece was recognized as an independent nation in May 1832. Capitulations appear to have been granted to Greece later, in 1855. Nicholas Vitalis occupies the early period between approx. 1835 and 1863. A gap occurs until the 1870s. The sequence of (vice) consuls then runs, approximately, as follows: Dokos, Polymeris or Venizelos, Zouloumis, Ghikas, Monferrato, (E)Speranza, Panagopoulos.

After the 1912 earthquake, which damaged the Greek consulate, France seems to have taken responsibility for Greek consular matters in 1913-14: “About 50 Greeks were ejected from Maitos, and many more took refuge at the French consulate at the Dardanelles, which is in charge of Greek interests there.” (*Ege sorunu: belgeler. Bilâl N. Simsir. 1976*) However, the existence of a French consulate in those years at the Dardanelles is uncertain (see “France”)

Notes re Greece:

- Greece was known as the Kingdom of Greece (Royaume de Grece, etc.) from the early 1830s onwards. The Greek name for Greece is Hellas/Ellas, with Hellenes being the inhabitants of Hellas. The first king of Greece, Otho, was titled King of Greece (Vasileus tes Ellados). The second king of Greece, George I, was titled King of the Hellenes (Vasileus ton Ellenon), in other words, King of the Greeks.
- **Dardanelles = Δαρδανέλλια**
- John Frederick Albany Maling was also Consul for Greece during his time as British consul at the Dardanelles (*Kulu*), which would be either between 1865-66 or 1875-86.
- A report in the New York Times (11 Aug 1912) states that the Greek consulate at the Dardanelles was destroyed in the earthquake of 9 August 1912. A photograph taken soon after shows that the building was still standing, though severely damaged.
- “(Both filed under GRE/E348, LANDER W.). c. June 1835: Copy letter to the consuls of Austria, France, Russia, England and **Greece** enclosing 21 articles designed to control the plague. 26 June 1835: Copy letter from the consuls to Caravel [to which the above was his reply].” *Papers of John Viscount Ponsonby (ca. 1770-1855), Durham University Library*)

Consuls of Greece in chronological order

- **Nicholas Vitalis:** (1) “The Greek Consul here, Signor Nicholas Vitalis, a man of great intelligence, has been fortunate in discovering a tomb, containing, I believe, the only works in

terra cotta that have ever been found in this part of the country. ...” (*Fellows, 1839*) (2) “... called on Signor Nicholas Vitalis, the Greek Consul, who shewed us a despatch, stating, that 600 persons were dying daily at Constantinople of plague. This gentleman, who conversed with us in French, also gave us pipes, preserves, ...” (*Knight, 1836-38 visit*)

- **Nicolas Vitalis:** Two references from Allen (1999) as follows: (1) “James Calvert to Nicholas Vitalis, 24 November 1862 and 28 May 1863 ...” (2) “Nicolas Vitalis to Charles Calvert as consul of the United States, 14 February 1844, NARA RG84 Dard. 4.” The Nic(h)olas Vitalis at the Dardanelles is different from another Nicholas Vitalis, whose postings as British vice-consul date from about 1868 to 1905.
- **NicolauS Vitalis:** “Syra, 20. Juni. Unsere Wahlen nehmen bei dem guten Geiste unserer Bevölkerung und den geeigneten Maaßregeln unserS Gouverneurs Adam DoukaS ihren ungestörten Fortgang. Man glaubt, daß DaraS, SkaramagkaS und DalesioS auS der Stimmurne hervorgehen werden. Letzterer ist Katholik. In Tinos sind die Wahlen geendet, sie trafen auf DrosoS Drosu (Grieche) und **NicolauS Vitalis (Katholik), Generalkonsul in den Dardanellen**. In NaroS wird KandiaS und Fr. MaoroS, bis jetzt StaatSrath, gewählt werden.” (“Syra, 20 June. Our elections take in the good spirit of our people and the appropriate measures of our Governor Adam Doukas its undisturbed progress. It is believed that Daras, and SkaramagkaS DalesioS will emerge from the ballot box. The latter is a Catholic. Tinos, the elections are finished, they met Drosos Drosu (Greek), and **NicolauS Vitalis (Catholic), Consul General in the Dardanelles**.” (*Augsburger Postzeitung, 1844*)
- “EXPRESS FROM PARIS & MADRID. **Nicelas Vitali** has been appointed Consul to the Dardanelles by royal ordinance. (*Morning Chronicle. London, England. 27 Oct 1834*) It is assumed that the appointment is for Greece.
- **Tinos (Tino) - Antonio (Antoine/Anthony) N. Vitalis** VCU 1835, 1848 [*PP1835*; “Foreigner” [*PP1848*]] [writing to Ld Palmerston on 10 Jun 1833, Vitalis says that his family has served the English in a consular capacity for more than 53 years and that in 1800 he himself was appointed consul in the islands of “Tine, Syra, Micani, Andros” and dependencies residing at “Tine” [FO 32/39, fol. 135-139] [Bartholdy, pp.16-17, has a story about “Vitali”, the English Consul on Tinos, in 1803 or 1804] (*Wilson, 2011*)
- **Vitalis:** Footnote on p. 61 of 1852 edition of Charles Fellows’ *Journal written during an excursion in Asia Minor*, originally published 1839 following visit to the Dardanelles in 1838: “On my arrival in Greece I found that **Signor Vitalis** had presented the other two specimens to King Otho, for the Museum in Athens, together with some coins found also at Abydos.”
- **Νικολό Βιτάλε (nicolas vitali):** “... and even an agent of the British Vitali (whose son is currently Greek Consul in the Dardanelles...” (*Greek source*)
- **Dokos:** Plentiful references are found to “**Mr Dokos / G. Dokos / GS Dokos**” as the Greek consul (general) at the Dardanelles, usually related to Heinrich Schliemann’s excavations at Troy, between (very approximately) 1874 and 1888. “G. Dokos” was also a Greek consul in other locations. A variation may be “Doskopos”.
- **C. Polymeris = K. Πολυμέρης:** He was possibly transferred to Suez or Port Said ca 1888.
- **Polymeris / Venizelos:** A clash of dates exists between 1881 and 1885. The IOT and IO directories list Venizelos at the Dardanelles while Almanach de Gotha has Polymeris at the Dardanelles and Venizelos at another location.
- **Paul Venizelos (Παύλος Βενιζέλος):** “I cannot conclude this introduction without expressing my warmest thanks to my honoured friends Mr. Frank Calvert, Consul of the United States of America; Mr. Paul Venizelos, Consul of Greece; Mr. Emilio Vitali, Consul of Italy; and Mr. Nicolaos Didymos, first dragoman and political agent of the Turkish Government at the Dardanelles ...” (*The city and country of the Trojans: Results of researches and discoveries on the site of Troy and through the Troad in the years 1871-72-73-78-79, Heinrich Schliemann, 1881*) The dates when Paul Venizelos was consul at the Dardanelles need clarifying. Concurrent with Polymeris?
- **Paul Venizelos** (December 23, 1830 - August 12, 1886) was a Greek consular officer of the 19th century. Biographical data: History origin was the historical Athenian family. His father was Paleologos Venizelos, elders of the town during the revolution of 1821. His mother was

Euphemia, née Destiny, his brothers were Miltiades, and Alexander Venizelos. Born in Aegina on December 23, 1830. After studying, he fled to Bucharest, where he settled as a lawyer at the Consulate General. He returned to Greece in 1863 and continued his service in the consular sector. He served in Varna, Bursa, Chios and the Dardanelles as Consul for ten years. Was awarded the Greek Medal and died young on August 12, 1886. (*source in Greek*)

- **Zouloumis = Ζουλούμης**: Possible relatives among other consuls include J. Zouloumis (1907), C. and I. Zouloumis (1878) and Philippiade Zouloumis (1884)
- **L. Ghika (Α. Γκίκας)**: Name variations may be Ghikas, Gika, Gicca, or Ghica.
- **Monferrato**: Although only briefly at the Dardanelles, there many have been a consular tradition in the family. “M. Monferrato” was consul in London in 1902. Same person?
- **Speransas/Speranzas (Σπεράντζας)**. “**Esperanza**” is also a common Jewish name.
- “Wednesday, June 29th, Dardanelles: Tea at 5 p.m. and then tennis in the garden! **Mr. Speranza a fairhaired Greek from Corfu!** ... Friday, July 1st: Usual peaceful day! Except they have invited some of D’lles (Dardanelles) Society to tea in the garden! (guest list): ... **M. and Mad. Speranza ...**” (“*European Journal, 1904*”. Francis H. Bacon. *Unpublished MS at Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.*)
- **Panaghopoulos**: He is probably related to C. Panagopoulos, the Greek vice-consul in Smyrne (*Almanach de Gotha, 1927*) and possibly Constantino Panagopoulos, the Greek consul in Chicago in 1926.

15. Holland (Nederland) - Dardanellen

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1660-1718		Consul	Wood, 1935
1675	Ezechiel Ruser	Consul	Cook, 1973
1743-1745	a Jew	Dragoman	Pococke, Richard
1751	Isaak Cohen	Dragoman	(see below)
1753-1760	Theodoros di Jani	Consul	(see below)
1765-1768	De Guis (Guys)	Consul (also French consul)	(see below)
1779	Roussel	Consul (also French consul)	(see below)
1788-1792	Richard Willis	Consul	(see below)
1829-1830		Consul	Keppel, George, 1831
1836-1838		Consul	Knight , Kulu
1837	Hantopulo	agente consolare	(see below)
1840		Consul	Kulu
1843			vice-consul van Nederland aan de Dardanellen
1843?	van D. Xanthopaulo	vice-consul	(see below)
1845	Frederick Calvert	Consul	Robinson, 2006
1846	(no entry)	(no entry)	Archives de Commerce, 1846
c.1847-1862	Frederick Calvert	Vice-consul, Consular agent	Allen, 1999
1851		Consul. agent	Verhandeling ovre het Nederlandsch Consulaatregt, J. Wertheim, 1851
1861 (?)	M. Abr. Sidi	Vice-consul	(see below)
1862-1863	A. Bohor Sidi	(consul)	Allen, 1999
v. 1863	A. B. Sidi	(consul)	Staatsalmanak Nederlanden, 1884
1871		unpaid agent	Wrench, 1872
1882	A. B. Sidi	VC	Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.)
1881-1883	B. Sidi	Consul	IOT 1881, 1883
1883	E. Maling	Vice-consul	(see below)
1885	B. Sidi	Consular agent	IO 1885
1887	Th. Xanthopulo		Staatsalmanak... Nederland, 2002

1888	Th. Xanthopulo	Gerant cons.	IO 1888
1889-1891	Th. Xanthopulo	Vice-consul	AO 1889, 1891
1897	Th. Xanthopulo	(consul)	Marineblad, 1897
1905		Vice-consul	Baedeker (1905)
1906		Dardanellen - v.c.	De gids, 1906
1892-1921	Th. Xanthopoulo	Vice-consul	AO 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1921, Almanach de Gotha, 1910

Overview: A consular agent was set up at Gallipoli by Corneli(u)s van Haga (b. 1578 - d. 1654), the first ambassador to the Sublime Porte after capitulations were granted to Holland in 1612, 1634 and 1680. Consular representation at the Dardanelles starts from 1675 or 1743. Cohen and Jani are documented in the 1750s. The French consuls at the Dardanelles represented Holland approx. 1760-1780 (F. Guys, F. L. Guys, Roussel). They are then followed by Willis.

Although the Dutch and English were rivals in trade, they tended to be allies in struggles with Catholic Spain and Habsburg power, also enemies of the Ottomans, and therefore shared the same consulate in some places, e.g. the Dardanelles. Between 1795-1806 when Holland became the Batavian Republic and 1810-1814 when Holland was annexed to the French Empire, the Dutch Embassy in Istanbul was closed. Because Holland was a client state of France in those years, it became an enemy of Britain. Although old English-Dutch relations were superficially maintained up to 1816, the Russians became their friends hereafter due to the marriage in 1816 of the Prince of Orange to the Grand Duchess Anna Pavlovna, sister of the czar. Holland's commercial importance declined considerably during the 19th century. (*de Groot*)

Since the Dutch embassy in Istanbul was closed between 1795 and 1814, it is likely there was no Dutch consulate at the Dardanelles in those years. Members of the Taragano family were probably consuls from about the 1790s to c. 1837-1843 when Xanthopulo held the position. Although both Allen and Robinson say the British consul, Frederick William Calvert, was also Dutch consul from 1845 to 1862, there is no evidence to support this at present. Confusion may have arisen between Holland and Belgium, since Calvert was vice-consul for Belgium in those years. (Abraham Bohor) Sidi took over the Dutch consulate about 1862 and continued until c. 1885. E. Maling was briefly appointed in 1883. From the mid-1880s to 1914 or later, the position was held by Th. Xanthopoulo.

Notes re Holland:

- Grimaud, Capitaine marchand (Felix Guys?), French consul at the Dardanelles (1758-1772), was also Dutch consul at the Dardanelles: "Il reçoit également sa patente de consul pour la nation hollandaise." He was appointed 3 Novembre 1765. (*Les consuls de France au siècle des lumières (1715-1792)*. Anne Mézin, 1998)
- **Napoleonic era:** The Netherlands was conquered by France in 1795. Until 1806, the Batavian Republic, as the Netherlands was then known, remained officially independent of France but in actuality little took place without the approval of the French. In 1806, Napoleon appointed his brother Louis as King of Holland and the Netherlands became a kingdom. In 1810 Napoleon deposed his brother and the Netherlands was absorbed into the French Empire. In 1813 Napoleon was defeated and the Netherlands regained independence from France. In the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1814 the names "United Provinces of the Netherlands" and "United Netherlands" are used. In 1815 it was rejoined with Austrian Netherlands, Luxembourg and Liège (the 'Southern provinces') to become the United Kingdom of the Netherlands in order to create a strong buffer state north of France. After Belgium became independent, the state finally became known as the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as it remains today.
- "We were hailed this morning by a boat, in which sat an old man with a long grey beard, who wore on his head one of those huge, unwieldy black caps, called calpacs, that distinguish the rayah or non-Mahometan subject of Turkey. This man proved to be a Jew, and a **dragoman to the Dutch consul in the Dardanelles**. A rope was thrown out to him, which knocked his

calpac into the water, and caused him to let go the rope, to regain it. The breeze was rather fresh at the moment, and we soon left him a long way astern; but he kept hallooing so lustily to be taken on board, that we lay to for him for nearly half an hour, which, in the sequel, proved a detention of several days to the brig. We arrived, in the evening, off the inner castles of the Dardanelles, and were boarded by the **Dutch and English consuls**, and by a Turkish custom-house officer. Our guns had been previously dismantled, and the ports shut, as the Turks allow no vessel to pass the forts without complying with this formula. The sun was just setting as we came abreast of the town. By the Turkish regulations, no ship is allowed to pass the forts between sunset and sunrise, so we were obliged to anchor. If it had not been for the Jewish dragoman, we should have been able to have continued our voyage, and to have availed ourselves of a strong southerly wind, which sprung up in the course of the night. (*Narrative of a journey across the Balcan. Keppel. 1831*)

- Holland was also known as the “Flemish Low Countries” or “United Kingdom of Netherlands” (1815-1830).
- Sources mention a connection with Istanbul: “Canak-Kalesi (ad Dardanellen), v (ressorteert onder Istanbul)” (1887).
- Kulu mentions incidents related to the Dutch (Felemenk) consulate in 1921.

Consuls of Holland in chronological order:

- **Early Dutch consuls (1751-1792):** The following information re Cohen, Jani, Guis, Roussel and Willis, kindly supplied by David Wilson, comes from two sources: (1) *IALT (Inventaris van het archief van de Legatie in Turkije, 1668-1810 (1811))*. (http://www.nationaalarchief.nl/toegangen/pdf/NL-HaNA_1.02.20.ead.pdf) (2) Schutte (Otto Schutte, *Repertorium der nederlandse vertegenwoordigers, residerende in het Buitenland 1584-1810*, The Hague, 1976. (<http://www.inghist.nl/retroboeken/schutte>):
- **Isaak Cohen:** 1751 - Isaak Cohen, dragoman at the Dardanelles [Schutte, p. 323]; cf. letters from I. Cohen at the Dardanelles, 1748-1752 [*IALT*, p. 40, no. 271]
- **Theodoros di Jani:** 1753 - Theodoros di Jani, consul at the Dardanelles [Schutte, p. 323; *IALT*, p. 33, no. 175]; cf. letters from Theodoro di Jani, consul, 1753-1760 [*IALT*, p. 40, no. 274]; letters from Hadji Teodoro di Jani, consul, 1751-1753 [*IALT*, pp. 58, 63, no. 593] “Yani” or “Yanni” may be alternative spellings.
- **De Guis (Guys):** 3 Nov 1765 - De Guis, French consul, received patent as consul of the Dutch Republic at the Dardanelles. [Schutte, p. 323]; cf. F. Guys and F.L. Guys, French consuls; record of letter to J. Guys, consul at the Dardanelles in embassy letter book 1765-1768 [*IALT*, p. 67] and again in letter book 1768-1775 [*IALT*, p. 72]; letters from J. Guys, consul at the Dardanelles, 1765-1767 [*IALT*, p. 68, no. 644]; letters from J. L. Guys, Dardanelles, 1769-1770 [*IALT*, p. 74, no. 714]
- **Roussel:** 11 May 1779 - Roussel, French consul, received patent as consul of the Dutch Republic at the Dardanelles. [Schutte, p. 323]; cf. J. J. B. H. Roussel, French consul.
- **Richard Willis:** 16 Jul 1792 - Richard Willis, received patent as consul [of the Dutch Republic] at the Dardanelles [Schutte, p. 323]. Cf. correspondence from and to the Dardanelles, 1788-1792, correspondents M. Gormezano and R. Willis, vice-consul (also from Pera) [*IALT*, p. 83, no. 811]; law suit R. Willis v. J. Toledo, 1786 [*IALT*, p. 119, no. 1269].
- **Richard Willis:** He appears to be the eldest son of Rev. Richard Willis, master of the Grammar School at Holybourne, Hants. Richard Willis is described in the letters of Henry Willis as the “last living member by 1834 of the British Turkey Co.”, and is said to have married Marie Claire Bornemann, daughter of Dutch merchant and consul Samuel Benedict Bornemann and Marie Robertson (described as “Greek”). The marriage of Richard Willis to Marie Claire Bornman (preferred spelling) explains how he became a Dutch consul. Their children: (1) Richard Augustus Willis, b. 1778 Constantinople, d. 1847. Major General, East India Company’s Service; m. 10 Mar 1809 Calicut to Agnes, dau. of Murdoch Brown, merchant. Their son, Richard Willis, b. 5 Apr 1814, d. 21 Feb 1873; banker & merchant, partner in Forbes & Co. (with further details). (2) Constantine Willis, b. Constantinople, d.

Crimea, aged 60, unm. (3) ? Sophie Willis, m (1) a Russian admiral; m (2) a Greek called Barduca. (4) Constance Willis, m. - Fabre of Russian Civil Service. **Supporting sources:** (1) [Schutte, p. 321, under *Constantinople, Treasurers* [to Dutch Embassy] lists: 1770-1773 Samuel Benedictus Bornman, of the firm Behnisch, Chappius & Bornman, in 1751 of the firm Joannes, Magrini & Bornman, served as Treasurer from 1770 to 29 Jan 1772, died before 10 Aug 1796. (2) [British Library, India Office Records. Applications for EIC Cadetships: Richard Augustus Willis, season 1799-1800 [L/MIL/9/110, f. 16] Cadets: Richard Augustus Willis, bapt. 14 Nov 1783 Istanbul [sic], parents Richard & Marie Claire [L/MIL/9/108, f. 522] *East India Register*, 1840, Marriages: 11 Feb 1840. At Bombay, Richard Willis, Esq., only son of Maj. Gen. R. A. Willis, Bombay army, to Miss Jessie Sanderson, niece of Lieut. Col. P. Wilson, 2d L.C.] (3) “Descendants of Willis Progenitor” (195331) on Merchant Networks website, run by Ken Cozens & Dan Byrne, and references to a Willis family tree prepared by Patricia Iseke, New Zealand (*pat.iseke@xtra.co.nz*)

- **House of Richard Willis:** There is interest in the villa and country garden built by Richard Willis near the shores of the Dardanelles which was visited by Hobhouse on 1 May 1810. It is described as being up a narrow valley from a small bay on the Thracian (European) side of the Straits, 8 miles downstream from the town of Çanakkale (Dardanelles). It is unlikely that Willis, as a foreigner, was actually able to purchase the land, and he was later obliged to give up the country estate. The location fits that of “Bairamlick”, “Eski Bairamlick” and “Tchiftlick”, which are marked close to each other on a French map of 1821. Nowadays, the village is called Behramlı Köy in Eceabat county. It was settled by Bulgarian immigrants after the Balkan Wars. (For full account of visit, see: John Cam Hobhouse, *Journey into Albania, Romelia, and other provinces of Turkey in 1809 and 1810, vol. 2, London, 1812, p. 800.*)
- **Tarragano:** The Tarragano family held the British consulate for several generations until the early 19th century and acted for the **Dutch**, Russians and Germans as well (*Cook*).
- **Xanthopaulo/Hantopulo:** (1) “1844-1847. 254. Overzicht van de inhoud der brieven verzonden aan het Nederlandse van D. Xanthopaulo, vice-consul van Nederland aan de Dardanellen ...” (2) “Ingekomen brieven van, en minuten van brieven, verzonden aan de **Nederlandse consul aan de Dardanellen 1831-1849**” (3) “van D. Xanthopaulo, vice-consul van Nederland aan de Dardanellen. 1843.” (*Inventaris van het archief van het Nederlands Gezantschap in Turkije, 1814-1872. Algemeen Rijksarchief, Den Haag. Nationaal Archief, Den Haag.*) (4) “Hantopulo, agente consolare neerlandese presso i Dardanelli, anche a vice console toscano nel medesimo punto.” (*Il nuovo Osservatore Veneziano, compilato da Lorenzo Fracasso. 1837*)
- **Frederick Calvert: ???**
- **Sidi:** “En 1861, ... M. Isaac Sedaca, consul de Danemark aux Dardanelles; et M. Abr. Sidi, vice-consul de Hollande dans la même ville. En 1865, M. Tédeschi était en même temps consul de France et d'Autriche à Varna. En 1866, M. Isaac Sidi obtint le poste de ...” (*Essai sur l'histoire des Israélites de l'Empire ottoman depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours. 1897*) (for “Sidi”, see also: Gallipoli-Holland) It is likely that Alexander Sidi, a merchant of Smyrna who became an American citizen, and Leon Sidi, were relatives.
- **Sidi:** The names “Ruso” and “Sidi” appear among the Jewish families at the Dardanelles in the late 19th century. (Çanakkale Cemetery listing) The merchant Victor Sidi, for example, is listed in AO for 1909 and 1914. “Bahur” was a common first name in the Jewish community of the 1840s at the Dardanelles (*Kulu, 2005*). “Bohor” and “Bahur” are probably synonymous.
- **Sidi:** “Our great grandfather (name unknown) was the consul for Holland. He came from Holland and was a Sephardic Jew. (His son) my grandfather was Avram Bünyamin Sidi, who took the Turkish surname “Demirkapılı” when the Surname Law as passed in 1934. Avram Bünyamin Sidi lived in Canakkale. His family still have silver spoons with the (Dutch) royal seal on.” Interview with Roza Levi as part of research conducted by the City Museum in Çanakkale (*Çanakkale Kent Müzesi*) for exhibition “Jews in Çanakkale” (*Kentte Museviler*) held 17 Sept. 2010 to 4 Nov. 2010. Also, information in the magazine “*Fetva*” published by Çanakkale City Museum (*no. 10, November 2010*) that Rabbi Hayim Sidi was born in Edirne in 1912 and his father Avraham Sidi died in the First World War at Gallipoli in 1915. Hayim

Sidi died in Ashdod in Israel in 1999. See also “Britain-Taragano” for a Taragano-Sidi family connection.

- **Maling:** “Mr. E. Maling has been appointed vice-consul for the Netherlands, at the Dardanelles, Turkey.” (*New Amsterdam gazette. 1883*) From the date, this appointment seems to refer to “John Frederick Albany Maling”, British consul at the Dardanelles 1875-1886.
- **Xanthopoulo = Ξανθόπουλος**
- **Xanthopoulo:** “... in den Dardanellen, Witwe des ehemaligen österreichisch-ungarischen Konsularagenten Themistokles Xanthopoulo. (*Kabinett Dr. Rudolf Ramek: 14. Mai 1926 bis 15. Oktober 1926. Gertrude Enderle-Burcel, Elisabeth Gmoser. Verl. Österreich, 2005*) Is this an error perhaps? Constantin Xanthopoulo was the Austrian consul. Should it be Holland instead of Austria-Hungary?”

16. Persia (Iran)

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1888-1895	F. Uziel	Vice-consul	IO 1888, AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895
1902	(none)	Vice-consul	AO 1902
1903-1909	Menelas Xanthopoulo	Vice-consul	AO 1903, 1904, 1909
1904-1911	M. Xanthopoulo	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911
1912-1921	Menelas Xanthopoulo	Vice-consul	AO 1912, 1913, 1914, 1921

Overview: This consulate probably precedes 1888 by a few years. We know that Felix Uziel was vice-consul from that year until 1895. There is a gap 1896-1903, when Xanthopoulo possibly occupied the position. Menelas Xanthopoulo is confirmed as vice-consul from 1904 to 1914.

Notes re Persia:

- “Uziel” is a well-known Jewish name. “Ouziel” is an alternative spelling.
- **Felix Uziel:** “GALLIPOLI - Uziel, Mlle Clémentine. Uziel, Félix. Uziel, Mme Régina.” (*Bulletin de l'Alliance israélite universelle. 1862*)
- **Felix Uziel:** “En dehors des consuls anglais que nous venons de mentionner, citons les noms d'Isaac Sédacca, consul de Danemark en 1861; d'Abraham Sidi, vice-consul de Hollande, en la même année¹² et de Félix Uziel, vice-consul de Perse, en 1892.” (*Histoire des juifs de Turquie. Vol. 4. Abraham Galanté. 1985, page 212*) Information on the “consuls anglais” mentioned would be useful if anyone has access to the original book.
- **Uziel:** (1) “A note in Les Archives Israélites directly points to Uziel's Italian origins by referring to him as Raphael Uziello ... Regardless of where he was born, Uziel's first language must have been Italian.” (*Modern Ladino Culture: Press, Belles Lettres, and Theater in the Late ... Olga Borovaya. 2011*) (2) “Les Portes de l'Orient, publiées à Smyrne par M. Raphaël Uziello, ont cessé de paraître.” (*Archives israélites de France. Vol. 8. 1847*) (3) A book called “TURQUIE, Dardanelles” dated 1882-1885 lists as the contributors: Uziel, Felix M.; Uziel, Raphael M.; Uziel, Regina.
- **Xanthopoulo = Ξανθόπουλος**

17. Russia - Bosfor i Dardanelly/Dardanellakh

Year/Years	Name	Title	Source
c. 1774	Kaima Taragan (Haim Tarragano)	(consul)	(see below)
1799-1801		Consul	Wittman, William, 1804
1807	Haim Tarragano	Agent	Sestini (see below)

1812	(younger brother of Tarragano, English consul)	Consul	Turner, William, 1820
1813		Consul	Clarke (see below)
1814	rich Jew from a Spanish family	Consul	Edward Raczyński, 1814
1816		Consul	Richter (in Cook)
1821		Vice-consul	(see below)
1821-1825	Angelo Mustoxidi	Vice-consul	(see below)
1821-1825	AA Mustoksidi	Vice-consul	1980 book
1830		Le consul de Russie	Revue des deux mondes, 1830
1830-31		le consul Russe	Michaud, Poujoulat
1830s?	Angelo (Ange-Luc) Timoni	cancelliere	
1836-1838		Consul	Knight
1840		Consul	Kulu
1846	Aug. Timoni	Vice-consul	Archives de Commerce, 1846
1853	Fonton	Vice-consul	(see below)
1853	Fonton	Vicekonsul	Neue Münchener Zeitung. 1853
1857	Coll-Secr. Fonton	(consul)	Gothaischer Hofkalender, 1857
1858	le secret. de college Fonton	(consul)	Almanach de Paris, 1858 Almanach de Gotha, 1858
1857-1862	le secr. de college Fonton	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862
1861-1864	Fonton	Vice-consul	internet
1868		Consul	Allen, 1999
1871		unpaid agent	Wrench, 1872
c. 1876	Louis Fonton		(see below)
1885-1894	V. Jugovich (Vladimir Jugovic)	Vice-consul	IO 1885, 1888, AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894
1895	(none)	Vice-consul	AO 1895
1896-1898	J. Fonton (probably "Joseph")	Vice-consul	AO 1896, 1898
1900-1914	J. de Fonton / de Fonton, Joseph	Vice-consul	AO 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914
1910	M. J. de Fonton	Vice-consul	Shipping World Year Book, 1910
1921	(none)	(dragoman only)	AO 1921

Dardanelles	Russia	Russian	Consul	Vice-consul
Дарданеллы	Россия	русский	консул	вице-консул
Tarragona	Louis Fonton	Joseph Fonton	V. Jugovic	Fonton
Таррагона	Луи ФОНТОН	Иосиф ФОНТОН	В. ЮГОВИЧ	ФОНТОН

Overview: Gaps in continuity may be due to consular relations being broken off in time of war. Wars between Russia and the Ottomans took place in 1787-92, 1806-12, 1828-29, 1853-56, and 1877-78. The Russian consulate at the Dardanelles dates from about 1774. One or more of the Tarragano family first occupied the post. Various sources confirm that the Russian consulate continued until 1914 but some of the earlier consuls are unknown. Angelo Mustoxidi (1821-25) possibly followed Tarragano. 1825 to c. 1853 is almost blank except for Timoni in 1846. From 1853 to approx. 1876 the consul was most likely Louis Fonton. Jugovic(h) might have occupied the post after the death of Louis Fonton or for another reason. Joseph Fonton then succeeded Jugovich and was consul until 1914 (he died in 1915). Some sections below have been translated using "Google Translate" (Goog.Tr.)

Notes re Russia:

- **Background:** (1) French military intervention in Egypt and Syria in 1798 marked the beginning of Russia's aggressive policy in the Middle East and Central Asia during the 19th century. (*de Groot*) (2) "The issues of commerce and consulates as potential sources of friction in Russo-Ottoman affairs stem from the landmark Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji (1774), specifically Article Eleven, which granted Russia freedom of trade in Ottoman lands and the right to establish consular offices anywhere in the Ottoman Empire. The opening of the Black Sea to commercial navigation greatly contributed to the economic growth of the Russian South, the export of grains and other commodities via seaports like Odessa, and the development of a Russian merchant marine in the Euxine, the Levant, and the Mediterranean. **Consulates sprouted in a number of areas of the Ottoman realm, including key points of maritime exchange** such as Patras, Saloniki, Smyrna, Aleppo, Alexandria, Cyprus, and Chios, and their tasks dealt principally with trade. **Consuls interceded for merchants and travelers, expedited business transactions, provided notary services, prepared summaries on the status of commerce in their respective locales, and defended Russia's interests.** Subsequent agreements with the sultan's regime, such as the Treaty of Commerce in 1783 and the Treaty of Jassy in 1792, reaffirmed these consequential rights of trade and consular representation." (*Disputes in the Dardanelles: a report on Russo-Ottoman relations. Theophilus C. Prousis. East European Quarterly, Vol. 36, 2002, pp. 155-170*)
- "In the morning, therefore, we took leave of the crew, and landed again. Upon the shore we were met by messengers from the pacha of the Dardanelles, who desired to see us. Being conducted to his palace, and through an antechamber filled with guards, we entered an apartment in which we found him seated on a very superb divan. He placed me opposite to him; and the **Russian consul**, being on his knees by my side, acted as interpreter." (*Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. Edward Daniel Clarke, 1813*)
- Kulu mentions incidents relating to the Russian consulate in 1890-1895, 1903, 1916.
- Useful information may be contained at (www.informaworld.com/index/901518213). Only the following is visible: "vice-consul at the Dardanelles. His duties there included safeguarding Russian subjects, inspecting Russian-flagged vessels, and maintaining contact with ..."
- "JUGEMENT. Attendu qu'il est constant au- procès que ce risque a commencé le 14 août, 18.20 et qu'il a expiré le 4 février 1821 ... Attendu qu'il résulte du rapport du capitaine Dobroslavich reçu par le Chancelier, du **consulat russe des Dardanelles** ... Attendu qu'à la suite d'une requête présentée par le capitaine Dobroslavich **au vice-consul de Russie aux Dardanelles.**" (*Journal de jurisprudence commerciale et maritime, Vol. 3, 1822*)
- "a telegram has been received from the British Minister at Athens to the effect that the ex-Russian Vice-consul of the Dardanelles is now at Athens at my disposal." (*Grasping Gallipoli: terrain, maps and failure at the Dardanelles, 1915. Chasseaud, Doyle. 2005*)
- News item: A RUSSIAN VICE-CONSUL IMPRISONED. THREAT BY ITALIAN ENVOY. SOFIA. 18th December. The Russian Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles (prob. Fonton), who has arrived at Dedeagatch, states that he was imprisoned in a dungeon with others for a month at Constantinople, and was released only when the Italian Ambassador threatened to leave. (*Vatican, 1914*)
- "**Russian consul** at the Dardanelles (a man of Armenian extraction)..." (*Palmer's pilgrimage: the life of William Palmer of Magdalen (1811-1879), Robin Wheeler, 2006*)
- "Wenn sie aber von der Dardanellen - Quarantaine und vom **russischen Konsul** ausgestellte reine Gesundheitspässe vorweisen, so sollen sie zu den Schiffen erster Kategorie gerechnet werden." (1849)
- **Timoni:** (1) "According to Muravyev, who visited the Princes Islands in the Marmara, the island was one Antigone Zakharov, Greek by origin, who was the officer on the instructions of our missi(on). **In the Dardanelles, the consul was Timoney** - the "fundamental and true Perot in the whole volume of speech." Titular Counselor Bogdanov remained, according to Muraviev only Russian among Perote, Acting Dragomanov at..." (2004) (2) "Kryzhanovskii 400 Consulate Consul in Moldova Timkovskii secretary Rochet 1800 1000 1 - D dragoman -

800 2 vacancies - ... Consulate Consul Slivno Vashchenko 1200 **Vice-Consulate in the Dardanelles vice-consul Timoney** 1200 dragoman Damofli ...” (3) This idea was expressed (by) Ghica, in particular, in an interview with the Austrian consul Timoney (*Тимохи*). But Timoney did not believe the preposterous fiction: - "I told him of the king - he is reported to Metternich - that of the Bulgarians towards the young, studying in Odessa.” (4) The “Timoni” family were a dynasty of dragomans who worked for the Austrians and Russians.

- **Timoni/ Mustoxidi:** “Conseils in Gemäßheit der Art. 97 und 116 der Salonichi, Titularrath Timoni, zum Vicc-Consul in den Constitution an die Spitze der öffentlichen Angelegenheit Dardanellen, und der frühere Vice-Consul in den Darten berufen worden. Diese Last übersteigt zwar weit un- danellen, Titularrath Mustoxidi zum Consul in Salonichi sere Kräfte,...” (Conseils were in conformity with articles 97 and 116 of Salonika, Titularrath Timoni, appointed Vice-Consul in the Constitution at the forefront of public concern Dardanelles, and the former vice-consul at the Dart. Although this load exceeds Dardanelles, as consul in Salonika, Titularrath Mustoxidi forces...) (*Österreichischer Beobachter, 1830*)

Consuls of Russia in chronological order:

- **Tarragano:** “... (Treaty of) Kuchuk Kainardji of 1774 allowed the Russians to open consular offices in the Levant. R. K. in Beirut, I. A. in Cyprus, D. M. in Damascus, Kaima Taragan in the Dardanelles, and many other Greeks became consuls or vice-consuls for the Russians.” (*Modern Greek Studies Yearbook. Univ. of Minnesota. 1985*)
- **Tarragano:** Count Edward Raczyński (1786-1845), mentions a **Russian consul** at the Dardanelles, a rich Jew from a Spanish family, in the Journal of his Travels in 1814 to Constantinople (“Dxiennik podroiy do Turcji odbytyj tc roku 1814”). The book, “with great typographical splendour and costly embellishments”, was published in Polish (Wrocław, 1821), German (Wrocław, 1824) and in Turkish as “1814'de İstanbul ve Çanakkale'ye Seyahat” (translator: Kemal Turan) in Istanbul in 1980. All profits from the sale of the book were given to the Poor-house in Posen, and Charitable Societies and Hospitals in Warsaw.
- **Haim Tarragano:** “Sceso a terra, dopo le formalità della visita fatta dai Turchi ad ogni bastimento^ che esce fuori dei Dardanelli, fui a presentare una lettera per il console Inglese, ch'è un certo **Sabatai Tarragano**, e il quale m'invitò a fare il sabato nel loro quartiere, che chiamar si può il Ghetto, e dove ritrovai tutta la sua famiglia in gran gala. E questa un' antica Gasa proveniente da Londra, e stabilita ai Dardanelli, e che da molto tempo ha goduto un tal posto, ed ha sempre servita la nazione Inglese, ma attese le circostanze, i bastimenti Inglesi per Costantinopoli non sono sì frequenti, come nello Scalo di Smirne. **Il suo fratello poi minore per nome Cain (his younger brother - Haim Tarragano), è addetto al servizio Russo, in qualità d'Agente**, ma tali agenzie si riducono *ti* piccioli incerti, e a semplice onore, e privilegio di non essere più sotto il giogo diretto del Turco, ma dipendenti alla nazione, che hanno l'onore di servire.” (*Viaggi e opuscoli diversi. Domenico Sestini. 1807*)
- **Tarragano:** The Tarragano family filled the posts of British vice-consul and **Russian consul** for generations (*Allen*). The Tarragano family held the British consulate for several generations until the early 19th century and acted for the Dutch, **Russians** and Germans as well (*Cook*).
- **Angelo Mustoxidi:** (1) “The service record of Russia's vice-consul in the Dardanelles region, Angelo Mustoxidi, discusses his unsuccessful bid to win compensation for his dragoman, who lost property both in Gallipoli and on the island of Chios in 1821, as the Asiatic Department ruled that his interpreter was not a Russian subject and thus not entitled to restitution.” (*Modern Greek studies Yearbook. University of Minnesota, 2001*) (2) “Arsh's Eteristskoe dvizhenie makes many references to Russia's consuls of Greek and Italian descent. Service files on consuls and dragomans, such as Ivan Vlassopulo, Ivan Papparigopulo, Ivan Gianni, and Alvisè and Angelo Mustoxidi” (3) “M. Mustoxidi, Consul de Russie à Salonique, est arrivé, le 5 août sur une goélette grecque marchande.” (4) “Instructions from Stroganov urged consuls to cooperate with Dashkov during his authorized investigation of consular ... 77, 99); and A.

Mustoxidi (Dardanelles, d. 30, 38)". Alternative spellings: Moustoxidi, Mustoxidis, Mustoxydis.

- **Mustoksidi:** (Goog.Tr.): "Mustoksidi (Mustoksido) Angelo (Alvise). XIX: 101. In 1821, a translator. In 1822, Aktuarius in the College of Foreign Affairs, he served in the Asian Department of the Constantinople mission. In 1821-1825, the vice-consul at the Dardanelles. In 1822-1825 a government clerk. In 1833, a collegiate assessor, the Russian consul in Salonika. (Brother Andrew, diplomat, court counselor.)"
- **Moustoxidi:** "...se compromet au point que le Reis-Effendi dut demander son remplacement et les vice-consuls Milonas de Chio et Moustoxidi des Dardanelles, pris de peur, abandonnèrent leur poste et disparurent." (*Balkan Studies. Institute for Balkan Studies. 1966*) (...is compromised to the point that the Reis Effendi had to ask for his replacement and vice-consuls Milonas of Chios, and Moustoxidi of the Dardanelles, seized with fear, abandoned their posts and disappeared.)
- **Andrea Mustoksidi(s)** (Goog.Tr.): (1) Mustoksidis je odločil, da prednjači Itaka, ki je Odisejeva domovina. Oba je zanimalo, kako stoji stvari z Otoki. Giovanni je povedal: "Vsi ... se je oglasil Mustoksidis. " Ali veš, da drže Angleži vsa pomembna sredozemska pristanišča. ... (2003) (Mustoksidis decided to forefront of Ithaca, Odysseus's home. Both were interested in how things stand with the islands. Giovanni said: "All ... Mustoksidis the ad." Do you know that all the important postures British Mediterranean ports...) (2) "O dostavljenii poslanniku baronu Stroganovu i vitse-konsulu v Dardanellakh Mustoksidi manifesta ob uchrezhdenii v Odesse porto-franko io prisylke pervomu neskol'kikh ekzempliarov obshchego tarifa i tamozhennogo ustava." 4. 1840, d. ... (2001) (3) Andrea Mustosidi consigliere aulico di SM f Imperatore di Russia. (1821)
- **Timoni:** An "English" family of Venetian-Perot origin. (*de Groot*)
- **Fonton:** "Hr. Fonton, der **russische Vicekonsul in den Dardanellen**, hakte so eben seine Flagge eingezogen, und schickte sich mit seiner Familie zur Abreise nach Triest an, und eine Dampffregatte war zu Konstantinopel angekommen, den Reft der russischen Gesandtschaft und der russischen Unterrhinen an Bord zu nehmen. Eine bemerkensmerihe Thatsache ist der große Mangel an Arbeitern zu Konftanrinopel, da alle waffenfähigen Männer sich als Soldaren haben einreihen lassen." (Hr. Fonton, the Russian vice consul at the Dardanelles, hooked just now his flag pulled, and sent in with his family to leave for Trieste. A steam frigate had arrived to Constantinople to take the rest of the Russian embassy and the Russian lower Rhine on board. A bemerkensmerihe fact is the great shortage of workers to Constantinople because all able-bodied men have been classified as soldier leave. (*Neue Münchener Zeitung. 1853*)
- **Fonton:** "Le Courier de Marseille du 29 octobre annonce les faits suivants: **M. Fonton, le vice-consul de Russie dans les Dardanelles**, venait d'amener son pavillon et faisait ses préparatifs de départ avec sa famille pour Trieste." (*L'ami de la religion: journal ecclesiastique, politique et litt ... 1853*)
- **Fonton:** A legal document (dated 1972) in Turkish with court decisions attached (dating back to 1968 and 1930) concerning a parcel of land along the seafront in Çanakkale refers to one of its previous owners being **Joseph de Fonton**, the former Russian consul who died in 1915, who was the son of **Louis de Fonton**. The property was then inherited by the sisters Aleksandirin (died 31 May 1926) and Heleni (died 9 May 1929) then by Virjin and Mariya. The property was eventually inherited by Hettie (Beatrice) Grech. (see "Grech" family under U.S.A. for more details).
- **Fonton:** It is likely that this family are relatives/descendants of the French émigré Jean "Joseph" Fonton (born 1747, died 1832), the former French dragoman (1789-1802). The Fonton family were of French origin and had been in Istanbul since 1686 (*de Groot*). Like other consuls, the Fonton's were involved in other enterprises at the Dardanelles. Between 1896 and 1901, for instance, Joseph de Fonton, was director of the Russian Post Office, agent for Royal Assurance, and agent for Russian steamboats companies.
- **Louis Fonton:** There is a reference in Leake (c. 1876) to the "Louis Fonton Collection" in Çanakkale which houses an archaeological inscription (*Inscriptions of Alexandria Troas. Ricl, 1997*).

- **Fonton:** Signed letter, quoted in source mentioned: “L. Fonton. Dardanelles le 10/22 Avril 1879 1880, le 8 Octobre la Commission a décidé d'adjuger au Sieur Fonton la somme de cinquante huit mille huit cents quatre vingt francs. A. LOPOUKHINE JA IVANOW G. Kartzow ...” (*Indemnité des sujets russes: documents ottomans. Vol 2. no date*)
- **Fonton:** “Vize-konsul an den Dardanellen, Fonton RGIA...” (p. 319, 1998 book)
- **Fonton:** It is not surprising to find the Fonton family acting as vice-consuls for both Denmark and Russia at the Dardanelles. The celebrated Fonton family had been dragomans for France in Istanbul for centuries until the French Revolution (1787-1799) when “almost all dragomans of this great family opted for Russian protection as a result of the revolutionary upheavals in the French nation.” (*Friends and rivals in the East: studies in Anglo-Dutch relations. Hamilton, de Groot, van den Boogert. 2000. p. 238*). Henceforth the Fontons served Russian and Danish interests. They remained a notable family in Istanbul, especially “Madame Fonton and her charming sisters”, and were popular hostesses (*Travels... Pouqueville. 1813, 1820*). How the Istanbul family is related to the Fonton’s at the Dardanelles (Louis, Ludovic? Joseph) is not known at present. Close relations between Russia and Denmark go back to the Russian-Danish “Treaty of Love and Brotherhood”, signed in 1493. Russian-Danish relations were strengthened in the 19th century when the royal houses of Romanov and Oldenburg established family ties through the marriage in 1866 of Prince Alexander (future Emperor Alexander III) and Princess Dagmar, daughter of Danish King Christian IX. Their elder son Nikolay II was the last Russian Tsar.
- **Fonton:** “vom Piräus nach den Dardanellen ab. ... Sofort wandte ich mich an den **russischen Konsul, Herrn Fonton, ...**” (*Schliemann*)
- **Fonton:** Heinrich Schliemann, the excavator of Troy, first set foot in the Troad in 1868 and was there on and off until he died in 1890. In his writings (which contain many errors of fact and interpretation), he refers to meeting the “Russian vice-consul to the Dardanelles, a certain Ludovic Fonton.” and “Louis Fonton of the Russian Consulate at the Dardanelles”.
- **Jugovic:** (Goog.Tr.): (1) Jugovic served as an occasion for many unpleasant suspicions, but still, as I said ... (2) Also in 1889 there went to the Dardanelles Russian Consul Vladimir Jugovic and tried to lay claim to the property. This became known to Al-taliyskomu Kaymakam Ziab, who personally came to Myra and prevented Jugovic perform ... (3) Vladimir Jugovic died in early 1894, In his obituary, NP Ignatiev AA Dmitriev writes: "On the Russian part of Myra now could no longer speak,"

18. Portugal - Dardanelos

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1833-1835	Dr. François Caravel		(see below)
1846	(none)	(no entry)	Archives de Commerce, 1846
1852	Francesco Caravel		(Portugal? - see below)
5. Dez. 54	Francisco Caravel	VC	Annuario Portuguez, 1855
1856	G. Caravel	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1856
1857-1858	Fr. Caravel	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1857 Almanach de Paris, 1858
1859	Francesco Caravel	Vice-Console	Almanacco di corte, 1859
1860-1867	Franc. Caravel	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867
1871-1882	F. Caravel	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1882 (supp.)
1883	N... (no name)	(consul)	Almanach de Gotha, 1883
1883	(los Dardanelos)	vice-consules	
1881-1883	de Caravel	Consul	IOT 1881, 1883
1885	de Caravel	Vice-consul	IO 1885

Overview: A lot is unknown at present about the Portuguese consulate at the Dardanelles. Although there is a mention of a vice-consulate in 1831, and Capitulations were granted to Portugal in 1843, the first certain reference is 1854. Francesco Caravel, who seems to have died about 1883, was the first vice-consul. The second was probably Agis de Caravel. After 1885, the record stops. There is little evidence of a consular agent or suchlike before 1854 or after 1885. The same two members of the Caravel family were also vice-consuls for Spain. Francois / Francesco / Franciso Caravelli / Caravel is presumably the same person but confirmation would be useful. Some sources quoted above and below may belong to Belgium, Italy or Spain.

Notes re Portugal:

- Another surname variant may be “Caravello”.
- “Dardanelli - Caravel Don Francesco, vedi p. 359” (*Almanacco di corte, Parma, 1859*)
- “(Both filed under GRE/E348, LANDER W.). c. June 1835: Copy letter to the consuls of Austria, France, Russia, England and Greece enclosing 21 articles designed to control the plague. 26 June 1835: Copy letter from the consuls to Caravel [to which the above was his reply].” (*same source as below*)
- “DARDANELLES c. July 1833: Report of conversation with the Reis Effendi and ... [27 June 1835] Copy letter from Dr. François Caravel to the consuls, ...” (*Papers of John Viscount Ponsonby (ca. 1770-1855), Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections, in English*)

19. Spain (Espana) - Dardanelos

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
?	Cilbon Sadaka	Vice-consul	Kulu (2006)
1840	Cilyon	Consul	Kulu, Kalfa, Buberçi
1846	Cellebon Sadacca	Vice-consul	Archives de Commerce, Paris, 1846
1844-1850	Cellebon Sadacca	Vice-consul	(see below)
1854	Cellebon Sadacca	Vice-consul	(see below)
1855-1863	Francisco Caravelli	VC	Guia de forasteros en Madrid, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863
1862-1892	Francisco Caravelli	VC	(see below)
1871		unpaid agent	Wrench, 1872
1882	F. Caravelli	VC	Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.)
1881-1883	de Caravel	Consul	IOT 1881, 1883
1885	de Caravel	Vice-consul	IO 1885
1888-1895	A. de Caravel	Vice-consul	IO 1888, AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895
1895	Agis de Caravel	V. consul	Guia oficial de Espana, 1895
1896	C. de Caravel	Vice-consul	AO 1896
1898-1921	Agis de Caravel	Vice-consul, le chev.	AO 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1921
1899-1903	Agis de Caravel	V. Consul	Guia oficial de Espana, 1899, 1903
1907-1914	de Caravel	VC	Almanach de Gotha, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1914
1929-1930	Agis de Caravel	V.consul	Guia oficial de Espana, 1929, 1930

Overview: Although Capitulations were granted to Spain in 1782, the first evidence of a Spanish vice-consulate at the Dardanelles begins in the 1840s with Cellebon Sadacca (various spellings) until 1854. From 1855 to the 1880s, Francisco Caravelli held the post, then his son Agis de Caravel until 1914. The fact that Dr. François de Caravel was an Italian exile and vice-consul for several countries accounts for different name spellings.

Notes re Spain:

- The “D.” denoting “Don” preceding names has been omitted in the table to avoid confusion with initials.
- Kulu refers to an incident involving the Spanish consulate in 1921.
- Sadacca family members are listed in IO/AO directories engaged in commercial activities at the Dardanelles from 1885 to 1914, e.g. David Sadacca, Bohor Sadacca, S. Sadacca (dragoman for Spain, 1909).

Consuls of Spain in chronological order

- **Cellebon Sadacca:** “Dardanelos – D. Cellebon Sadacca, V. C.” (*Guía de forasteros en Madrid para el año de 1844, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1854*)
- **Cellebon Sadacca:** “Dardanelos – D. Cellebon Sadaeca (Sadacca), vice consul.” (*El Militar español, 1846*)
- **Cellebon Sadacca:** “Dardanelles - vice-consul. D. Cellebon Sadacca” (*Archives du Commerce, 1846*)
- **Francisco Caravelli:** “VC - Dardanelos - D. Francisco Caravelli” (*official Spanish sources - e.g. Guia de forasteros / Guao oficial de Espana - for 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1869, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1892, 1889*)
- **Sadacca? (June 1814):** “We rode through a luxuriant vale, crossed the Granicus twice—it was not deeper than to our horses' girths, but in the winter must be a great river—and at Pasakeu (Paşaköy) were met by the Aga's son, twelve years of age, another of seven (the latter a most promising child), the judge, and a relative of the Spanish Consul at the Dardanelles, who had formerly been in the employ of the French, and who spoke their language fluently. (*Private diary of travels. Sir Robert Wilson. 1861. p.104*)
- **Francesco Caravel:** Relatives? (1) “Durant la période qui se situe entre 1840 et 1848, à l'exception de quelques médecins au service de l'Empire, comme le romain Garulli et le niçois **Francesco Caravel**, les exilés italiens qui arrivèrent à Constantinople ne furent pas ...” (1973) (2) “Dopo vennero nominati alle diverse Sotto-Delegazioni o Circondari i rispettivi Sotto-Prefetti, o Sotto - Delegati, e così a quella di Piacenza **Gian-Francesco Caravel**, a quella di Borgo Locard ea quella di Parma Governatis.” (1833) (3) “**Gian Francesco Caravel**, e quello della Famiglia del Marchese GB Landi di Piacenza. LANDINI ANDREA. Nato a Firenze il 10 dicembre del 1847. Studiò a quella Accademia, discepolo del Pasquini, poi frequentò lo ...” (1999) (4) “Tra i sanitari al servizio del governo ottomano sempre presenti gli Italiani: il romano Garulli e il nizzardo **Francesco Caravel, da anni esercente nei Dardanelli**. Pochi gli esuli arrivati a Costantinopoli in questo scorcio di tempo: il ...” (1967) (5) “**Caravel Francesco**, medico italiano al servizio ottomano, 166. Carbonaro...” (1967) (6) “... **Caravel, Francesco** (Dardanelles)” (2005)
- **François de Caravel:** Married to Thérèse BOUROUL. Children: Calliope de CARAVEL (Birth about 1844 - Dardanelles, TURQUIE. Died 28 December 1922 - Izmir, TURQUIE, age at death possibly 78. Agide (agis) Giuseppe Emilio de CARAVEL, Vice Consul d'Italie, de Belgique, d'Espagne aux Dardanelles ca 1846-1926. Marie "Uranie" de CARAVEL. (*Geneanet.org – Marie Anne Marandet*)
- **Agide (agis) Giuseppe Emilio de Caravel:** Vice Consul d'Italie, de Belgique, d'Espagne aux Dardanelles ca 1846-1926. Birth about 1846 - Dardanelles, TURQUIE. Died 10 March 1926 - Bournabat (Smyrne), TURQUIE, age at death possibly 80 years old. Parents: François de CARAVEL, Thérèse BOUROUL. Spouse(s) and child(ren): Married to Maria GUERRIER 1853, Teresa de CARAVEL 1884, Iphigénie Maria de CARAVEL 1885, Evelyne de CARAVEL 1887, Clotilde de CARAVEL 1889. Notes: naissance: Inscrit au Consulat d'Italie à Istanbul le 10 juillet 1889 - N° D 5188. Italien par décret royal de naturalisation. “Vice Consul d'Italie aux Dardanelles” dans l'annuaire oriental de 1913. Correspondant de: l'Union Bank of Trieste - Banco di Roma - Banque de Salonique - Banque d'Orient - Banque Russe pour le comemrce - Societa Comm. d'Oriente. (*Geneanet.org – Marie Anne Marandet*)

- **Agis de Caravel:** “Dardanelles: A., A. de Caravel.” (*The Near East year book and who's who: a survey of the affairs, political, economic and social, of Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. 1927*) “A” is presumably “Agent”. Which country he was agent for is unclear.
- “MA de Caravel – consul d’Espagne” (*J. C. Gieben, 2004*)
- 1934 – August 1st. “The Lochners, Eveline and Yola, Ronney, etc., arrive to fix up the old Caravel house.” (*Francis H. Bacon, journal, unpublished, Sept 16, 1936*) From this we might infer that the Caravel’s had left town by this time.
- **Daughter of Caravel** (court case?): “La Cour, Considérant que Edouard Spartali, sujet arménien de religion catholique, et **Iphigénie de Caravel**, sujette italienne de même religion, ont contracté **mariage le 17 mars 1907, à l’église de l’Assomption do Tchanak** (Dardanelles) dans la forme prescrite par la législation locale pour les caDhoMques; Que cette union légitime n'a jamais été dissoute, mais qu'aux termes d'un acte «. s. p., dirté de Smyrne, le i5 mai 1911, les □époux ont canvenu éc vivre séparément, le mari s*engagcant, notamment, à servir à sa femme une pension de i5 livres turques par mois pour son entretien et l'entretien de. celle des infants ... rément et que le mari s'est engagé à servir à sa femme une pension menxuelle en livres turques pour son entretien et celui des enfants qui deva. it rester n sa clurge, les Tribunaux français font compétente pour statuer sur une demande... » (*Journal du droit international. Édouard Clunet. 1925, 1927. p. 691*)

20. Sweden & Norway (Sverige & Norge) - Dardanellerna (Sw.)

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1826	M. Gormezano	v.c.	Almanach de Gotha, 1826. p.83
1840	Eliezer Gormenzano	vc	Almanach de Gotha, 1840. p.101
1840	Liyazar / Liyazar (prob. Eliezer)	Consul	Kulu, 2005
1846	E. Gormezano	Vice-consul	Archives de Commerce, Paris, 1846
1852	M. A. Gormezano	“Swedish vice-consul”	New York Times, 10 Jan. 1852
1879	Louis de Fonton	V.-konsul	Sveriges Statskalender, 1879
1879	Fonton L.	v.-konsul	Sveriges Statskalender, 1879
1881-1883	L. Fonton	Consul	IOT 1881, 1883
1881-1882	Joseph Fonton	V.Konsul	Sveriges Statskalender, 1881, 1882
1882	J. Fonton	VC	Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.)
1885	J. Fonton	Vice-consul	IO 1885
1888-1904	J. de Fonton	Vice-consul	IO 1888. AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904
1906	Joseph de Fonton	Vicekonsuler	Svensk rikskalender. 1906

Overview: The Swedish-Norwegian vice-consulate at the Dardanelles existed as early as the 1820s, if not earlier. The Gormezano family were vice-consuls up to 1852. There is then a time gap for two decades. Louis de Fonton took over in 1879 and was succeeded by his son Joseph de Fonton until 1905, when the Swedish-Norwegian union was dissolved.

Notes re Sweden & Norway:

- In 1814 Denmark-Norway was defeated in the Napoleonic wars and Norway was ceded to Sweden in the Treaty of Kiel. The resulting **Union of Sweden and Norway** (Swedish: *Svensk-norska unionen*, *Unionen mellan Sverige och Norge*, Norwegian: *Unionen mellom Norge og Sverige*) under one monarch lasted until 1905 when it was dissolved and Sweden recognised Norwegian independence. One of the issues causing discord between 1814 and 1905 was that of **diplomatic representation**. It had always been accepted that foreign affairs were the king's personal responsibility but as a result, diplomats representing the two kingdoms had usually

been Swedish. During the 1890s, Norwegian demands for equal representation in diplomacy evolved into a campaign for a separate **Norwegian consular service**. In March 1905 the Norwegian parliament passed a bill unilaterally establishing such a service. This issue led to a referendum and the end of the union in 1905.

- “Les Conditions onéreuses, stipulé« par cette Convention, sont annulées do/mit, p» VArt. VII. du **Traité de Paix** conclu en **1839**, à Jndrinople, entre la Porte et la Russie), qui statue que „le Passage du Canal de Constantinople et du Detroit des Dardanelles nest declare libre et ouvert à tous les Bâtiments mari hauú's des Puissance* aus se trouvent „en çlai de Paix avec la sublime Porte, soit qu'ils aillent dans les Ports russes de lu „ifhr Noire, ou qu'ils en viennent, chargés ou sur leur Lest, aux mimes Conditions qui „sont stipulées pour les Navires sous Pavillon russe." **La Suède (et Norvège) entretient dans la Turquie d'Europe:** à Constantinople, un Ministre ou Chargé d'Affaires, qui exerce en même tems les Fondions de Consul-général, à Andrinople, **aux Dardanelles** et à Salonique, des **ViceConsuls**.” (*Alex. de Miltitz, 1839*)
- Snippets in Swedish: (1) “Under Konstantinopels konsnlsdistrikt lyda, ntom **vieekonsnln i Dardanellerna**, äfven vieekonsnler i Adrianopel, **Gallipoli**, Kanea, Rodosto, Saloniki, Samsnn (Mindre ...” (2) “den 15 november 1867 oeh den 8 april 1870 samt generalkonsnlns i Hambnrg genom K. Beslnt den 26 angnsti 1873.” (3) “...nens genom K. Beslut den 20 april 1858; hamnmästareus genom K. Beslut den 29 november 1872 samt **vicekonsulns i Dardanellerna** genom K. Beslut den. 14 januari 1862. Konstantinopels konsulsdistrikt omfattar förutom det Euro- ...”
- **Gormezano**: The following quote is given in full because it confirms that in 1852 Gormezano occupied the post of Swedish vice-consul while also being dragoman at the Austrian vice-consulate (Marius Xantopulo was vice-consul) and also, because Google’s “News Archive” (scanning of old newspapers) was discontinued in May 2011, the source may no longer be viewable online. “The *Debats*, in a letter from Constantinople of the 5th, gives the following account of a difference which had arisen between the Governor of the Dardanelles and the Austrian and Swedish vice-consuls: A circumstance of rather serious nature has just taken place at the Dardanelles. **M. A. Gormezano**, the **Swedish vice-consul**, and who is **also attached to the Austrian vice-consulate**, has been publicly insulted and ill-treated by the servants of Hussein Pacha, the civil governor of the Dardanelles, and in the presence of that functionary. The Porte having written to Hussein Pacha, charging him to pay strict attention that the streets were kept clean, he went through the town, followed by his servants, enjoining the proprietors of the different shops to clean that part of the street opposite their premises, while he, at the same time, ordered summary punishment to be inflicted upon such of those proprietors as would not execute his orders with sufficient promptitude. **An Austrian subject** not having obeyed the orders of the Pacha, the servants of Hussein were told to gather up the mud before his shop, and throw it into the place and over his goods. In continuing his round the Pacha came to the house of the **Swedish Vice-Consul**, who had not attended to the orders given. He reproached him violently on the subject, in reply to which the latter invoked his privileges, but one of the servants of the Pacha fell on him and struck him. All this took place in the street, in presence of a crowd of people, and of the Pacha himself, who made no effort to prevent the violence. On the same day the **Austrian and Swedish Vice-Consuls** struck their flags, and placed the subjects of their respective countries under the protection of **Russia**. On the following day the Pacha sent for all the Vice-Consuls, but instead of seeking to excuse the scenes of the previous day, he made use of very unbecoming language to them, and, having refused every kind of satisfaction, a complaint has been made at Constantinople on the subject.” (*New York Times. January 10, 1852*)
- The “*Sveriges och Norges stats-kalendar*” for 1873 (no preview) suggests a vice-consul (Fonton?) at the “Dardanellerna” that year.
- Kulu mentions incidents related to the Swedish and Norwegian consulate in 1890.
- **Gormezano/Sedaka**: The singers Eydie Gorme (Edith Gormezano) and Neil Sedaka are both descended from Jewish families living in Ottoman-era Turkey, probably with relatives living in the Dardanelles at one time. Here is an abbreviated extract from memoirs entitled “Mazal

Bueno. A portrait in song of the Spanish Jews” which may be read in full at (www.thefreelibrary.com): “I am Djoya Gormezano. We are Jews. Somos Djudios! I gave birth to eight children--Pari ocho. Do you think raising eight children, baking twenty loaves a week (our town is Dardanelles in Turkey, we've lived here for centuries) I had time to sing? Can you raise children without singing? My father, Eliah, they called him Pasha. Oh, every man is the pasha in his own house. They're beautiful, my husband, Rahamim, and my sons. But my father, tall, with a beard, was a pasha in the town. Everyone knew him. He owned vineyards, acres and acres of vineyards. The horses came down the road pulling the large carts. What grapes, what horses! My father came to our house for each circumcision and sang about the birth of Abraham, our father, Abram Avinu. ... Big explosion in the harbor! 1915. The British wanted the Straits of Dardanelles and Gallipoli. We had to leave, evacuate the city, climb up the long rope ladder onto the ship. We escaped to Tekirdag and ...”

21. Sweden - Dardanellerna

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1906-1908	de Fonton, Joseph	ViceKonsul	Svensk Rikskalender, 1906, 1908
1909-1914	J. de Fonton	Vice-consul	AO 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914
1921	(none)	(dragoman only)	AO 1921

Notes re Sweden:

- “Vakant. Christides, M. VC.” (*Sveriges statskalender, 1925*) The “Dardanellerna” vice-consulate was also “vakant” in 1928.

22. Norway (Norge) - Dardanellene

Year(s)	Name	Title	Source
1907-1910	Christides	Vice-consul	Almanach de Gotha, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910

Notes re Norway:

- The union between **Sweden and Norway** was dissolved on 7 June 1905. Norway was recognized by Sweden as an independent constitutional monarchy on 26 October 1905. Prince Carl of Denmark ascended the Norwegian throne on 18 November 1905.
- The Vice-consul named is presumably **Michael Christides (Χριστιδης)** - see “Germany”.
- “The Dardanelles: VC. M. Christides.” (*The Norway year book, 1923*)
- The following source uses the Danish rather than the Norwegian spelling of “Dardanelles” but appears to confirm that responsibility for Gallipoli came under the Dardanelles consulate: “Dardanellerne (distrikterne Bigha og Gallipoli samt øerne Tenedos, Imbros, Lemnos).” (*Norges statskalender. 1914*) See also Gallipoli-Norway.

22. United States of America - Dardanelles

Years / Years	Name	Title	Source
c.1812-1830	Tarragano	Consular agent	(see below)
1833		(British consular agent)	National Calendar and annals of United States for 1833
1832-1836	Dr. Marino Lazzaro	Consular agent	(see below)
1837-1842	(no consul)		
1843-1849	Charles Calvert	Consular agent	Allen, 1999
1857	C. Calvert	Consular agent	Foreign Service List, US Dept. of State, 1857
1859	C. Calvert	Consular agent	Foreign Service List, 1857 at 23 March 1859
1860-61	C. Calvert	Consular agent	House documents, 13 th congress, 1861, at Dec. 31, 1860
1864	C. Calvert	Consular agent	Congressional Serial Set 1176. United States. 1864
1868	C. Calvert	Consular agent	Official Congressional Directory, 1868. Foreign Service List, 1868
1868-1869	C. Calvert	Consular agent	Congressional directory, 1868, 1869
1870	C. Calvert	Consular agent	Congressional Serial set 1405, 1870
1871		unpaid agent	Wrench, 1872
1849-1874	James Campbell Francis Calvert	Consular agent	Allen
1873-1875	JCF Calvert (presumed – no preview)		Congressional Directory & House Documents, U. S. Congress, 1873, 1874, 1875
1874	J. C. F. Calvert	Agt	Biographical Register, U. S. Dept. of State, 1874
1874	Frank Calvert	Agent	(see below)
1881-1883	Frank Calvert	Consul	IOT 1881, 1883, Almanach de Gotha, 1882 (supp.)
1885-1888	Frank Calvert	Vice-consul	IO 1885, 1888
1889-1896	Frank Calvert	Vice-consul	AO 1889, 1891, 1892-93, 1894, 1895, 1896
1898-1903	Frank Calvert	Consular agent	AO 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903
1904-1909	Frank Calvert	Vice-consul	AO 1904, 1909
1905	Frank Calvert	Vice-consul	Baedeker (1905)
1908-1914	Alfred R. Grech	Consular agent	(see below)
1912-1914	Alfred Grech	Vice-consul	AO 1912, 1913, 1914
July 1914	Cornelius Van H. Engert		
13.12.1914	Mr Engert	Vice-consul	internet
1921	(none)	Vice-consul	AO 1921

Overview: The USA was first represented by Tarragano, who had also been the the British vice-consul up to 1817. He is followed by Dr. Marino Lazzaro. Gaps in the chronology exist before and after Lazzaro. Charles Calvert occupied the post of Consular agent from 1843 to 1850. Robinson (2006) is of no doubt that this Charles Calvert is the nephew of Lander and brother of Frederick, Frank, James and Henry Calvert. A mysterious “C. Calvert” then took his place from 1850 to 1870, possibly a pseudonym for James Calvert. James Calvert officially occupied the position only in 1871-

1874. Frank Calvert took over in 1874 and continued until his death in 1908. He was succeeded by Alfred Grech then briefly Cornelius Van H. Engert. Diplomatic relations between Turkey and the USA were broken off in 1917 and consular relations did not resume until 1927.

Notes re USA:

- In the 1830s - "Besides the consulate in Constantinople, ten consuls were appointed in European and Asiatic Turkey (Salonika, Bursa, Smyrna, the **Dardanelles**), in the Levant (Aleppo, Beirut), in Egypt (Alexandria, Cairo), and in Cyprus and Crete. Since no other Americans were found, only the consuls in Constantinople (John P. Brown) and in Smyrna (David Offley) were citizens of the United States." ... In 1840, the United States closed all new consulates in the Ottoman dominions except the ones in Constantinople, Smyrna and Alexandria. Several considerations (policy, politics, (mis)conduct of consuls...) seem to have led to this decision. (*American Consuls in the Holy Land 1832-1914*, Ruth Kark. 1994)
- Kulu mentions incidents related to the American consulate in 1897 and 1919.

Consuls of USA in chronological order

- **Tarragano**: "We were, however, then actually in Dardanelles, and had gone through ... the town in search of our consul, who was a Jew. (*Jeffersonian America: notes on the United States of America, collected in the years 1805-6-7 and 1811-12*. Sir Augustus John Foster. Huntington Library, 1954)
- **Tarragano**: "As we approached the extensive fortresses which command the narrowest part of the Dardanelles, a scene of a different nature presented itself. As a compliment, we hoisted a large Turkish flag, and immediately a hundred flags arose from every part of the castles on either side of the straits. The consuls of all the European nations residing here also hoisted the standards of their respective countries, and the long line of white battlements was crowded with spectators. **The American flag was the only one not exhibited.** We were afterwards informed that we have a consul here, but he was too poor to purchase a flag. He is a respectable Jew, with twenty-five children, and his consular fees amount to about six dollars per annum. It need scarcely be added that he has no salary. His official rank, however, is very great, and he enjoys the inestimable privilege of strutting through the dirty streets of this village with his twenty-five children all clad in yellow slippers. He is the Levantine Jew alluded to by Turner (*see following*), who was formerly the English vice-consul at the Dardanelles, a post which his family has filled for successive generations." (*Sketches of Turkey in 1831 and 1832*. James Ellsworth De Kay) "We arrived at ten o'clock, and immediately laid ourselves down, with hopeless attempts to, sleep, on the divan, (sofa) in the house of Signor Tarragano, a Levantine Jew, and English Vice-consul at the Dardanelles, a post which his family have filled for successive generations." (*Turner, 1820*)
- **Tarragano**: "The town, below which we, with various other vessels, are lying at anchor, is the Dardanelles, famous for its extensive manufacture of earthen ware. Early this morning, an old Jew with his son came off from town to make the *Banian* a visit; and slovenly as the old man was, he called himself the **American consul**. He brought to the captain a present of fresh fish, for which he of course expected as great or a greater present in return, and of which he seemed to think more than of the coming of the Messiah, judging from his answers to some questions I put to him on the subject." (*MISSIONARY HERALD. VOL. XXVIII. FEBRUARY, 1832. No. 2.*)
- "... pointee of the treaty negotiators the previous year, this man was soon dismissed by Porter, who replaced him with Marino Lazzaro, a surgeon employed by the Turkish Government. (*Pioneers east: the early American experience in the Middle East*. Finnie. 1967. page 253)
- **Marino Lazzaro**: His name is spelt in some sources "Marina" and "Lazzarro". According to Niles' Weekly Register, Baltimore (1833, 1834), he was appointed 9 Oct. 1832. This is mentioned also in New York Annual Register (1835). His death was reported in Niles' Weekly Register (15 Oct. 1836) saying that he was the first American Vice-consul at the

Dardanelles. Allen (1999) states that “Prior to 4 February 1832, when the United States opened its consulate at the Dardanelles, US interests were served by the British.”

- **Marino Lazzaro:** “Porter wrote Hodgson on 28 October 1833, asserting that it was his understanding that Dr. Marino Lazzaro, physician to HE Salih Pasha, late Pasha of the Dardanelles, had given a horse to Hodgson which was to be presented to himself.” (*An American consular officer in the Middle East in the Jacksonian era: a biography of William Brown Hodgson, 1801-1871. Thomas A. Bryson*)
- **Marino Lazarro:** “Pericles H. Lazaro is the American vice-consul in Thessalonica, who first sent reports to the Ambassador in Istanbul about the clashes in this region of the Empire between Muslims and Christians in 1876.” A consular tradition in the family is suggested here. The same person was US consul in Salonica in the 1900’s.
- **Marino Lazzaro:** “The Dardanelles - American consul of the Dardanelles. ... Our consul of the Dardanelles is an Armenian (Note: “Armenian” was changed to “American” in later versions of this text.). He is absent just now, in search of a runaway female slave of the sultan's; and his wife, a gracious Italian, full of movement and hospitality, does the honours of his house in his absence. He is a physician as well as consul and slave-catcher, and the presents of a hand-organ, a French clock, and a bronze standish, rather prove him to be a favourite with the "brother of the Bun". ... We were smoking the hookah after dinner, when an intelligent looking man, of fifty or so, came in to pay us a visit. He is at present an exile from Constantinople, by order of the grand seignior, because a brother physician, his friend, failed in an attempt to cure one of the favourites of the imperial harem!” (*FIRST IMPRESSIONS, OR NOTES BY THE WAY. Nathaniel Parker Willis, New-York Mirror, Vol. 12. 1834*)
- **Calvert:** “... and in the forenoon landed from the brig at the town called the 'Dardanelles,' where I received a kind welcome from the British consul, Mr. LANDOR. On a previous visit I had not been able to procure admission to the celebrated castles at this place, both by reason of the absence of the Governor and the want of a consular agent through whom to make the application. Since then, the **Consul of the United States** at Constantinople has appointed **Mr. CALVERT**, a nephew of Mr. Landor, to be his vice-consul for the Dardanelles. He accompanied me on my excursion, and I found him to be a very amiable, intelligent and agreeable companion. (*The Knickerbocker; or, New York monthly magazine, 24, 1844*)
- **Charles Calvert:** “Nicolas Vitalis to Charles Calvert as consul of the United States, 14 February 1844, NARA RG84 Dard. 4.” (*Allen, 1999*)
- (*ancestry.com*) includes a Louisa Wardle, born 1852-1857, daughter of William Wardle, who married **Charles Calvert**. A Louisa Wardle died in Turkey in 1941-42 (probate 1943). Louisa Wardle (possibly Wardell) appears in relation to the Grech family. Locations of Yorkshire and South Shields (a shipbuilding centre) are suggested.
- **C. Calvert:** This person is a mystery. “C. Calvert” was consular agent for the United States at the Dardanelles in 1857, 1859, 1860, 1864, 1868, 1869, 1870. Yet overlapping dates make it difficult for him to be the better-documented British consul Charles John Calvert (see below). Identification is complicated by the fact that Charles Cattley (b. St. Petersburg 1817, died 1896) used the alias “Charles Calvert” as a cover while acting as British intelligence officer during the Crimean War of 1854-56.
- **Charles John Calvert:** Also referenced as: CJ Calvert, Charles J Calvert, Chas. J. Calvert, Charles Jean Calvert. Born 1823. British vice consul at Damascus (1850), Beirut/Beirut (1853), Larissa (1854-56), Salonica and / or Monastir in the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1863, 1867, 1868, 1869 then in Naples (1872-77) where he died at his post on June 10, 1877. Interest in photography.
- **Charles John Calvert:** (1) “The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles John Calvert, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Monastir, to be her Majesty's Consul at Naples.” (*The Nautical Magazine. 1872*) (2) Report of Consul Calvert upon the Position of the Artizan and Industrial Classes in the Consular District of Monastir, November 23, 1869.
- **Charles John Calvert:** “Calvert, Charles John, was Acting Consul at Damascus from April 12 till December 17, **1850**; and at Beyrout from May 24, **1853**, till March 9, **1854**; was appointed Vice-Consul at Larissa, November 29, **1854**, and promoted to be Consul at

Salonica, October 31, **1866**. Was transferred to Monastir, February 25, **1860**; and to Naples, February 13, **1872**. Died, June 10, 1877 (*Foreign Office List, 1878*)

- **Calvert Family Album:** “An album compiled by the family of **Charles Calvert**, British Consul in Monastri (present-day Bistola), including a group portrait of Calvert and family, 8 views of the Consulate, one dated 1867 in pencil, other views of the region and two of the **Consulate at the Dardanelles**, one dated 1872 in pencil, several group portraits including one of British diplomats with the Prince of Wales during his tour of 1862 and a group with Calvert and other consuls, 22 carte-de-visite studies of local people in a variety of national dress and unrelated prints and drawings, in all c.65 albumen prints, various sizes to 175 x 235 mm., mounted on single side of leaves, contemporary embossed roan, worn, covers detached, 4to, c.1860-75. est. £300–£400. Calvert was consul in Monastri from 1860 until the consulate closed in 1872. The town was a centre of diplomatic activity and became known as “the city of consuls”. (*Bloomsbury Auctions. Sold for £420. Sale 546, 14th November 2005*)
- **Mr. Calvert:** “Mr. Porter to Mr. Dainese. [Private.] BALTIMORE, October 17, 1850. MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 20th August, handed to me by Mr. Carr. I am very sorry if you inferred from any expression in my letter that I thought you had neglected the duties of the consulate in your charge. Since I left Constantinople, the following are the letters I have received from you, viz: — 20th October, 1849, (at Smyrna;) 5th January, 1850; 15th February, 1850; 5th April, 1850; 15th June, 1850; 20th August, 1850. I perceive, by your letter of the 15th June, that some four or five have miscarried. This is probably owing to their having been sent to the care of Mr. Miller. **You wish me to inform you who is the United States vice consul at the Dardanelles? Some years ago I appointed to that post a certain Mr. Calvert, brother to the present British consul at that place, but in the course of a very short time I found that official letters addressed by me to him were never noticed.** I thought on several occasions that I would make a change, but owing to the difficulty of finding a proper person at the Dardanelles to fill the office, I let it remain and said nothing about it. I felt that I should have dismissed him immediately, and if you can find a proper person there you are at liberty to make the change. I never could account for the omission on his part to reply to my several communications. If he is tired of his office, and does not intend to perform its duties, he should say so, and give it up. I sincerely hope that you will forward me the consular accounts as they become due. If you fail to do so, I do not know how I am to get along until spring. My Mexican claim, with interest, amounts to between \$60000 and \$70000; but I cannot touch it until it is paid over by the government in April or May next. The sudden death of General Taylor destroyed everything.” (*Congressional serial set, 907. 1857*)
- **Frank Calvert:** Official confirmation of his appointment is provided by the following two sources: (1) “UNITED STATES CONSULS – Dardanelles. Frank Calvert (A) 1874. Turkey.” (*Tribune Almanac and political register, Horace Greeley, 1903*) (2) “Frank Calvert, agent, was appointed June 10, 1874.” (*Congressional serial set. United States. 1902*)
- **Calvert period:** “In Chanak the American consul wasn't at home; so we were unable to find out anything about Troy. Loafed around town awhile and left about 3 pm, and then ensued the question of who should go to Troy first.” (*Architectural Review, 1912*) Account written by one of Bacon brothers.
- **Alfred R. Grech:** Appointed consular agent for the USA at the Dardanelles on 9 November 1908. He appears to have continued in this post through to 1914. For more details see notes on “Grech family”.
- **Engert:** “1 ALS with envelope from Count d'Androvandi to Cornelius Van H. Engert, mostly personal welcoming Engert to his post at the Dardanelles. CORNELIUS VAN H. ENGERT PAPERS, Box: 1 Fold: 1 Aldrovandi, Count d' 1/27/1915.” (*online archive listing*)
- Does anyone have access to the following source (on microfilm) which would help clarify the above information? *List of the US Consular Officers at the Balkans and the Mediterranean Lands (1789-1939)*. Balkanica II CIBAL.
- **Engert:** The following quote suggests that Engert was still at the Dardanelles, or in contact with the town, in January 1915. “January 3, Sunday: Engert called to say that the seal of the

French consulate had been injured. I told him to have someone there fix it.” (*Diaries 1915. Morgenthau*)

- **Engert, Cornelius Van Hemert.** “b. Vienna, Austria, of Dutch parents... interpreter to Am. Consulate General at Constantinople July 1, 1914; In charge of agency at Dardanelles Nov. - Dec. 1914; assigned as vc at Constantinople Feb. 12. 1915; vc and interpreter at Baghdad Aug. 4, 1915 (cancelled); on detail in Am. emh. at Constantinople Sept. 1915-Dec. 1916; in Syria and Palestine Dec. 1916-Apr. 1917; app. asst. in Am. leg. at The Hague Aug. 18, 1917; app. sec. of emb. or leg. of class four May 3, 1918; assigned to The Hague June 1, 1918...” (*Biographic register. U.S. 1939, 1945, etc.*)
- **Cornelius van Hemert Engert:** Born December 31, 1887 in Vienna, Austria, the son of John Cornelius and Mary Babbitt Engert, both Dutch. When Engert was a child the family moved to Ferndale, California. Appointed (presumably) in July 1914, he was in charge of the American consular agency at the Dardanelles from November to December 1914. During his service in Turkey in 1917, he was interned by the Turkish government upon the rupture of diplomatic relations with the United States. In 1922 he married Sara Morrison Cunningham, born San Francisco, California, USA in 1885. He died in Washington DC in 1985 and his wife in Brussels, Belgium in 1972. Two children from this marriage: Roderick Morrison Engert, born 1925, and Sheila Moffat Engert, born 1929, married 1956 to James Frederick Gillen, born Winnipeg, Canada, 1915, died Rochester, New York, 2000, Historian.
- **Cornelius van Hemert Engert (life):** The duration of consul Engert’s stay at the Dardanelles was short but not without incident. On the morning of 13 December 1914 he was rowing a small boat across the Straits for some exercise when the Turkish battleship *Mesudiye*, anchored just south of Çanakkale, was hit by a torpedo from the British submarine B11. The *Mesudiye* exploded, keeled over, and rapidly sank in shallow waters. Engert’s rowing boat was carried by the current near the hull of the wreck, which was upside-down above water. Engert then rowed closer in and helped to rescue survivors. This was only one episode in an eventful life which has been recorded for posterity in a book written by his granddaughter, Jane Morrison Engert (*Tales from the Embassy: The Extraordinary World of C. Van H. Engert. 2006*) and in the collection of “*Cornelius van H. Engert Papers*” at Georgetown University. Engert was in San Francisco during the 1906 earthquake, acted as US representative in Tehran, Havana and Santiago in the 1920s; in the 1930s he was in Shanghai then in Ethiopia (for five days only – his shortest appointment) during the invasion by Mussolini’s troops; and in the 1940s he was the American consul general in Beirut and the first ever US minister to Afghanistan. This was a man who started out posing as a Russian called Adolph living in Hungary and later, masquerading as the son of an Englishwoman, married into a prominent San Francisco family,

Notes re Calvert family:

- The Calverts at the Dardanelles have family connections with England, the United States, Malta and Spain. They were descended from George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, who founded the state of Maryland. The Calverts were resident in Malta for several generations. Prompted by opportunities in Ottoman dominions (and perhaps due to outbreaks of plague in Malta), one branch of the family moved to the Dardanelles. In 1815, James Calvert (1778-1852) of Malta married Louisa Ann Lander (1792-1867), daughter of John Lander of Poole, Dorset and Mary Campbell Lander, descendant of the Campbell family of Argyll) and had six sons and one daughter. After Louisa’s brother, Charles Alexander Lander (1786-1846), moved to the Dardanelles in 1829 and became British consul, four of the sons later occupied consular positions at the Dardanelles - **Frederick William Calvert, Charles Calvert, James Campbell Francis Calvert, and Frank Calvert** - not only for Britain and the United States but also Belgium, Holland and Prussia. Notes about **Charles Alexander Lander** and **Frederick William Calvert** are included under “Britain”.
- **James Campbell Francis Calvert:** (1) Born 1827, died 1896. Moved to the Dardanelles around 1845. Was trained by Frederick Calvert and often stood in as acting British consul when Frederick was away. James inherited Charles’s post as U.S. consular agent. He remained

at his post until 1874 when he left the Dardanelles and moved permanently to Constantinople. He passed the job of American consul (actually, consular agent) on to Frank Calvert. (2) James Calvert was briefly acting British consul in 1854. (*Robinson*). James Calvert was often acting British consul when Frederick was away (*Allen*). James Calvert and William Abbott were interested in the timber trade, new inventions and patents.

- **Frank Calvert:** (1) Born 3 September 1828, Malta. Died 12 August 1908 at the Dardanelles (gravestone in Chanak Consular Cemetery). Frank Calvert was American consular agent from 1874 to 1908. As early as 1852 Frank was helping his brothers Frederick and James in their consular duties. On occasion in 1856 and 1858 he stood in for Frederick as acting British consul. After standing in for James, he eventually succeeded him as United States consular agent in 1874, an unpaid position he held for the rest of his life. Occasionally, he served on local mixed European and Turkish tribunals, assuming from time to time the title of acting British consul. (2) Frank Calvert was acting British (vice) consul in: 1856, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1890 (*Robinson*) (3) “Herr Frank Calvert, Consul der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika in den Dardanellen (türk. Tschanak- ...” (4) “Calvert, Frank, was Acting (British) Vice-consul at the Dardanelles on various occasions in 1887, 1888 and 1890.” (*Foreign Office List, 1907*) Although he had great hopes of his gold and lead mining ventures, which were not so successful, Frank Calvert’s greatest legacy was to rediscover the site of ancient Troy and greatly expand archaeological knowledge of the Troad region.

Grech family at the Dardanelles:

The presence of the Grech family at the Dardanelles appears to begin in the 1860s when one or more members (possibly Richard Grech) moved from their family base of Malta (or England) to the Dardanelles in order to capitalise on the increase in shipping activity through the Straits to and from Istanbul (and as part of a general exodus from Malta in those years).

In the decades up to the Great War, at least two generations of Grech’s lived here. They married, bore children, and in some cases died at the Dardanelles. At the same time they kept offices in London, a house (possibly several) in Hastings, England, and maintained contacts with the ports and shipping centres of Piraeus, Malta, Liverpool, Limerick, South Shields and Istanbul. William Grech (and possibly Vincent Grech) preferred to live in the town of Gallipoli, which had a better harbour, while Richard Anthony Grech lived in Istanbul and the rest of the family in Çanakkale (Dardanelles). They established themselves as agents of various shipping, assurance and steamboat companies, were involved in boat-building and repairs, and, to a limited extent, consular representation.

From the 1890s onwards, Vincent S E Grech was the most active wheeler-dealer, with companies and operations all over Europe, specialising in tugs and salvage vessels. As the war approached, some of the elder generation moved to Athens or England. A dispute between Vincent, Richard, Richard A. and William Grech led to a break-up of their partnership in 1908 and from this time onwards they tended to go separate ways.

Following the war of 1914-18, occupation, and founding of the Turkish Republic in 1923, none of the family stayed in Çanakkale or Gallipoli (Gelibolu) except Henriette Beatrice Grech (1902-1984) and her mother Marie Grech-Westbury (died 1952). Henriette (Hettie) Grech, who never married and was somewhat of a socialite in town, inherited the family properties in Çanakkale and bequeathed them in her will to the owner of the hospital in Istanbul (Vatan Hastane) where she was looked after in her declining years.

There are relationships (by marriage or commercial) between the Grech’s and other Greek families and the Wardle/Wardell family. Family members include: Vincent (Vincenzo) Grech (born 1819, Malta); Richard (1833-1911) and Constance (1843-1921) Grech, who married at the Dardanelles in 1860; Vincent Stephen Emanuel Grech (1863-1952); Alfred Richard Grech (1864-1914) and his wife Marie Grech (later Westbury); William Grech; Richard Anthony Grech (1869-1928); Victoria Beatrice Mary Grech (1884-1965); Elizabeth Constance Vittoria Grech (1872-1934); Albert Grech; Emanuel Grech; and Richard Grech (brother of Hettie). Absence of dates indicates lack of information at present.