

## ANALYSIS OF BUILDINGS

The visitor to districts formerly inhabited by Levantines will find few descendants if any living in those streets. However many buildings survive and are more than just a testament that these people once existed. The architectural flamboyance of many attests to the wealth and culture of the former community, and also to the fact that Turkey to them was not a transient home, but a place to invest in their future. The listings are only partial as much contradictory information makes the houses history uncertain, and only when a high degree of reliability is ensured are the details included. The gradual loss through time of properties will mean this list in time will become dated but also a historical source.

### **The updated listing of Buca houses based on Feyyaz Erpi's survey**

The following listing is incomplete and is intended as a rough guide. Photos of buildings were taken by contributors and are marked with **P** and those scanned from archives are indicated as **P** (refer to photo file).

Row no	Street address	Date of construction	First owner	Later owners	Book row code	Book page no	No of family graves	State in 1987	Present state 2001 / photos ( <b>P</b> , <b>P</b> ).
1	Heykel Menderes cad. No :20	~1900	De Jongh – latest 1927 <sup>b</sup>	Charles Sperco 1935-1940 <sup>a</sup> , later Sanatorium, tennis & bridge club, 1973-1999 nurse school <sup>c</sup> , now vacant	117	166-170	15+ (2)	Good	Same N/O <b>P</b>
2	Heykel Menderes cad. No:18	1903-6	Stephanie Farkoh Davut – latest 1965 <sup>a</sup>	Doctor ‘Selçuk bey’ 1980’s-1995 <sup>e</sup>	105	129	-	Good	In ruin, awaiting restoration permission. <b>P</b>
3	Heykel Men. Cad. No7		Fred ve Julia Gout – latest 1935 <sup>a</sup>		-	-	11+ (5)	Good	Since 1990 Ziraat Bank. <b>P</b>
4	Atadan cad. no:29		Hacı Davut Farkoh	Between 1925 <sup>h</sup> -2000 Buca council house	102	128	-	Good	Under renovation soon to be the council library. <b>P</b>
5	Atadan cad no:21				88	120		Good	Şengül driving school & nursery
6	Atadan cad no:25		‘İkiz evler’ [twin houses]		89	120		Good	Under repair
7	Atadan cad	1876	Hanson – latest 1935?		90	120	3	Good	
8	Atadan cad	~1884 <sup>i</sup>	Rees –sold 1959 <sup>d</sup>	Since ~1975 with the Ministry of Education, 1982 a part of the 9 <sup>th</sup> Sept. U. major restoration ~1990 <sup>i</sup>	116	157-165	6	Good	Educational faculty with many additional building in grounds. <b>P</b> , <b>P</b> .
9	Atadan cad	1872 on wall	Station masters house	Used as until 1992, now a cafe	101	127	-	Good	Same
10	Atadan cad no:53	1905	Coska Gavrilli till 1922?	Pengelley family till 1930s <sup>m</sup>	103	128	(Pen.) 3	Good	Good, Yapı Kredi bank guest house <b>P</b>
11	Atadan cad		Heginbotham house		54	85	2	Good	
12	corner Atadan cad /107 sok.				57	89		Good	
13	121inci – 102ci sok corner	1876			91	120		Good	
14	121inci sokak				92	120		Good	

15	The garden of the old Social S. hospital	1908, fire 1909, rebuilt 1910	Until 1941, David Forbes 1940-1(?), Consul Charles A. Greig <sup>k</sup>	1942- Albert & Agnes Whittall 1952 – sale to the state and extension of building for a Sanatorium, 1980's doctor residences, 1990's derelict	115	149-156	1+(1)	Good	Now under restoration but halted early 2001 due to lack of funds <b>P, P.</b>
16	106ncı sokak no:9		Guest house (O.R.C.)		104	129	-	Good	Same
17	171inci sokak				107	131		Good	Undergone restoration, garden access blocked
18	117 sok.no:12		Jeanne Missir house, now res. in Alsancak		-	-	-	-	
19	81inci sok. no29	~1900	Russo (Bertha) till 1945 <sup>k</sup>	Mr & Mrs Icard <sup>k</sup>	108	132	-	Good	Same <b>P</b>
20	81inci sok. no25	1838 on wall	Manoli Hotel – latest 1922 <sup>a</sup>		106	130-131	-	Standing but a ruin	Same with sale sign for a while
21	81inci sok.no:23	1828 <sup>t</sup>	Church of St. John the Baptist	still functioning	-	183-184	-	Good	Same
22	81inci sok.no:17	1867	Catholic nun run school <sup>h</sup> , with chapel at entrance <sup>g</sup> (even 1947)	(1937) State ‘Çakabey’ primary school formerly with large bust of Ç.bey in courtyard		184		Final pulling down old building in 1982	1999 end building added on
23	81inci sok. no30	1911 <sup>a</sup>	Caporal house	Same	53	85	-	Good	Same
24	81inci sokak no:31		Alfred Missir		93	121		Good	Kazakhstan educational etc. association
25	between 171-118 sokak				111	134		Good	
26	Corner of 83 & 86 sok		?	?	-	-	-	-	Collapsing ruin with a mosaic driveway
27	118inci sokak				99	127		Good	
28	Erdem cad. No:122	1857	?	?	-	-		-	Vacant, poor. The date in roman numerals suggest a Levantine link
29	Erdem cad. ?		Residence of Prince & Princess Borghese 1920's emigration to Paris	1920s Kuhn (opium trading agent) + handling Pr. Borgesse's Izmir affairs, between 1930-40's ORC official Kemal Dikmen	86 +120	114 +179		Good but surrounded by the new buildings in its garden	
30	Erdem cad no:100				109	133	-	Good	Fire 1999, now a collapsing ruin
31	Erdem cad no:94	?	Dermond Ballardur, last ~1960					?	Fire 1999, now crumbling ruin
32	Erdem cad no:90	1881-1883	Orient Capuchin seminary Closed ~1935 <sup>h</sup>	1 year a school, 2 years military barracks, 5-10 years vacant <sup>h</sup> , ~1950 private high school, now girls orphanage school		187		Good	Same <b>P</b>
33	Erdem cad no:88	1866 2 <sup>nd</sup> building consecrated 1868	All Saints church deconsecrated 1964, until 1965 retained by the community	The local council for various uses		186-187		Good	Same <b>P</b>
34	Erdem cad no:73	-	?	Lütfü bey, 1930's Mr. Charles <sup>j</sup> Petter <sup>h</sup>	-	-	-	?	Fair

35	Erdem cad no:67 – 79uncu sok.		William Blackler – up to 1930 s <sup>1</sup>	After 1950 George <sup>h</sup> Falbo, 1980 sale to a Turk, Nejdet bey <sup>h</sup>	79	133	3+(1)	Fair	Good
36	Erdem cad.?	?	?	Antoinette Missir, dies ~1993 <sup>h</sup>		110	-	Good	Same
37	Erdem cad.?	First residence before 1810 (Lord Byron's visit)	Gout – latest 1960's ?Mrs. Gout, 1970's 'anarchic fire' (second residence)	1894 – sale to Bliss who constructed the second house, later Gordon's house <sup>l</sup> 1902 mortem and sale to a Turk, pulled down in 1955	119	177	11+(5)	Only the kitchen chimney (the green mansion) remains of second res.	
38	Kıbrıs cad.		Dr.Reymond Alberti <sup>h</sup>		121	181	-	'unkempt'	
39	24üncü sokak	~1900	Barff	9 Eylül university rector's house, 2001 'Köşk' restaurant	112	136-137	2	Good	same
40	Kıbrıs cad., Cumhuriyet cad.,83-76-78inci streets	Before 1863 since the place where S. Abdülaziz stayed	Demonstanis Baltacı (possibly spelt Baltazzi, an old Venetian family)	After 1890's Ispartalyan 1922 end, after 1930 school	114	141-148	-	'unkempt'	Now within 'Buca lisesi' <b>P</b>
41	Sarıgöllü Hasan Ağa Bahçesi [garden]		Albert Aliotti – dies 1925	1926 sale by the heirs to S.H.Ağa, 1931 fire	118	171-176		Remains of garden and building	
42	?	?	Aliberti	?	-	-	-	No longer	Garden and building similar to Baltazzi house, <b>P</b>

#### Notes:

- 1- On row 2, from the book, Punta'dan Alsancak'a (Alsancak Tarihine kısa bir bakış) [A brief look at the history of Alsancak] – Bülent Moralı – 2000 (?), page 51, notes the then interviewed Alsancak resident, Stephanie Farkoh was 75 years old in 1985. It appears she is no longer with us.
- 2- On row 4, Hacı Davut Farkoh had a fleet in 1905 operating in the Aegean sea on 3 routes, Salonica, Antalya and Herkit<sup>1j-p.125</sup>
- 3- On row 7, the Hanson house referred by F.Erpi may also be connected to the same family remembered by R.M.Caporal as a manager in the O.R.C.
- 4- On row 8, the Secretary of the Educational Faculty, Mahmut Bayar, showed me a brief of the history of the mansion written by his predecessors that I corrected and the sale deeds. According to these documents, for 3 years during WWI, the house was confiscated by the authorities to allow the safe education of students from 'İzmir Kız Lisesi', still in Karataş, which was deemed vulnerable to sea bombardment. The government represented by the educational ministry of the time, Celal Yardımcı, offered for the building 1,200,000TL. and waited for 2 years after which it sequestrated it for 600,000TL.(after objections, raised to 700,000TL.) which was transferred to England as 25,000 Pounds. The owner of the property is shown as the daughter of Giraud and wife of John Langdon Rees, Haydee Maud Rees and her children Fay Gwyneth Rees, Thomas Bowen Rees and Joan Gordon.
- 5- On row 10, we have information that Rowland Pengelley died in 1933<sup>1f-p.130</sup> and from the testimony of the Edward de Jongh, presumably his son, Walter Pengelley emigrated to Kenya to establish a tobacco farm in the 1930s. This house is one of a set of houses in Buca where the roof eaves facing the front has been elaborately decorated with pierced wood panelling, an architectural feature indicative of the Greek architect Vafiyadis (according to Feyyaz Erpi), and clearly one of the few features marking these houses outside the trends of building in the West at the time. This labour intensive wood carving decoration even resulted in the publication of a book, based on

examples at Yeşilköy – Istanbul at the time, in Paris in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (La decoration en bois decoupé – A. Sanuineti).

- 6- On row 15, information has been based on Albert J. Whittall's obituary on autumn '57 'Candlesticks'. The 'coat-of-arms' plaque on top of door details built, burned and rebuilt dates, all within 2 years demonstrating considerable financial power of the family. Architectural elements are showy throughout such as a 'local slant' on art nouveau with palm tree trunk texture of front columns. The building is still owned by the hospital authorities, however the restoration work halted in February 2001 coinciding with a crisis in the national economy, still hasn't been restarted as of January 2003.
- 7- On row 18, information on the background of the Missir family (ies) comes from a relation, Marian Verkerk, 'Jeanne Missir who used to live at 117 Sokak No.12 in Buca and who now lives in Alsancak, was married to an Alfred Missir who died in August 1999. To confuse matters Jeanne Missir was a Missir by birth and married a Missir who was in no way related to her. Jeanne was the youngest daughter of Charles James Missir's youngest brother. Charles James Missir was my mother's father (my grandfather). He became a naturalised American. The rest of his brothers and sisters had French nationality. He traded in dried fruits to the United States and built and owned the first theatre in Smyrna. His forefather had come to Smyrna from Persia in the 17th or 18th century during a Christian persecution. I understood from Jeanne Missir that there were other Missir's in Turkey.' Thus the 'Alfred Missir house' (row 24) may refer to their earlier house.
- 8- On row 20, the stonework on top of entrance of door has two dates carved on either end. The 1838 date could refer to the construction date of the building and 1900, its conversion in to a hotel.
- 9- On row 21, the Catholic church on its facade has two bold dates, 1840 & 1954, possibly referring to construction in present state and last restoration.
- 10- On row 22, the history of the 'Çakabey' school is summarised on a wall plaque near entrance with some old photographs. The Catholic school was run by the order 'Soeur de St. Vincent de Paul' (Saint Polycarpe book, page 345)
- 11- On row 29, the opium agent Mr. Keun who oversaw the affairs of the absent Pr. Borgess, while staying at her house, may be the same person buried as Hermann A. Keun (1851-1930), in the Bornova Anglican cemetery. Almost certainly a close relative of Princess Borghese who was a Keun, (testimonies) thus probably a family property.
- 12- On row 33, the first church is built in 1835 and consecrated in 1843. Through donations from the community, the larger present building is built, and is later handed to the local council under a conditioned contract, with the Minister and Consul present on August 1965. Local sources incorrectly show a date of 1961, possibly corresponding with the last service date.
- 13- On row 35, the date of the sale of property was obtained from the daughter of Willie Blackler, Daphne Manusis. It is not clear if there was an intermediate owner before Mr Falbo, as their neighbour, Mr Antoine Karakulak would have been too young to register this at the time of the sale.
- 14- On row 37, it is obvious that the first mansion was built by the Gout family, and we also know for a time the Gordon family also resided (57 'Candlesticks' no:7), but I don't know whether in the first or second 'Green' mansion. From the 1905 Almanac we know the head of the Izmir Ottoman Gas company was a 'Mr Gordon', though not necessarily the same as who once resided here.
- 15- From a 1926 Church to consulate letter, the address of the 'All Saints' church is given as no:32 Belediye sok. Presently the address is no:88 Erdem cad. This shows this street has changed both in name and in numbers, thus we cannot ascertain the location of the parsonage also stated in the same letter as no:15, Belediye sok. Further examples:

Name	Old address (all Buca)	Date	Present address	Source
Hilda Barff – Buca church council member	Dokuzçeşme sok. no:6	1956	?	Candlesticks summer '56

Lieut. & Mrs Peter Lockley R.N. – parents of last (?) christening in church	İstasyon cad. No:22	1958	Atadan Cad. no:?	'C.' Autumn '58
Church of St. John the Baptist	Kemalpaşa sok. no:15	1973-94	81 sok. no:23	Geoffrey Evans guide to churches report
Miss Gladys Routh – sec. to All Saints 1928-1958	28 Yahane sok.	1932	?	Correspondence between her and Rev. J. Cribb

In addition Atadan cad. for the past 5 years has been known as Uğur Mumcu cad. I have retained the still popular old name. In addition the road shown as Fatih cad. in Feyyaz Erpi's book is now known as Erdem cad. Of the many minor roads in inner Buca that are now all numbered, the only street that the book also refers in the old nomenclature is the 113 sok, as 'Dutluk sok.'. This street has had a recent restoration on a house (cat no: 61) by the Sponza family (Italian, in Hilton hotel diamond jewellery shops) that included a stone mosaic laid out in the entrance, that was a common feature of the 'Sakız' [Chios] architecture (e.g. no: 26 above) but clearly an art locally lost as the artisan had to be brought from Greece. Another interesting feature of this street is the stone well nearby the Sponza house, reputed by the locals to be ancient (quite likely) and with a connecting subterranean canal big enough to accommodate a dingy and extending across Buca (unlikely).

No doubt the local council or post office has records to link the old street names with the new.

- 16- Not all buildings listed were strictly Levantine owned. Davut Farkoh was of Syrian (Christian) extraction, Gavrili and Baltacı Greek, Ispartılıyan Armenian. However all these houses are not only from the same period but also share above average quality and detail in construction. The zone of inner Buca is protected from development through the work of state statistics institute, architecture faculty, town-planning section and approved by the Heritage foundation, encompassing 190 historical buildings.
- 17- The Feyyaz Erpi book includes description and folklore surrounding the mysterious round structures found on the margins of old Buca. Of these only the 'Kız kulesi'[maiden tower] behind the modern jail survives in a restored state. Mentioned as 'tower houses' in the N. Kararas book, despite the various theories behind them they seem to have been used for pleasurable evening drink podiums (my opinion) by the past Armenian (Tingiryan died 1880, on Tingirtepe), Greek (Hacı Andoniyadis) and Levantine ('English pastor' – hill beyond Forbes mansion) population. The Kararas description however suggests at least some of these structures masked homes within.
- 18- From a 1931 letter from the Rev. Philpot to the consulate, 'The Boudja congregation is composed mostly of newcomers, very few of those members who left Smyrna at the time of the fire in 1922 have returned...'
- 19- It is likely that before the Levantines were able to afford to move into the large houses they financed, they lived in smaller more humble houses. From the F.Erpi book we are presented with the first possible Rees house. Similarly from the family records in the possession of Willem Daniels, the De Jonghs first lived in a house in Langdon (?) sok. In Turkey title deeds are normally only viewable through court orders, made more difficult through the undecipherable (apart from a select few) Ottoman script used prior to the alphabet changeover in 1928. There are however index card records still kept in the British consulate in Izmir, though unfortunately time constraints precluded my viewing/copying of these.
- 20- A true investigation of the human past of Buca would be incomplete without referring to the Greek written book 'Buca' by Kararas published in Athens 1962. However this book is clearly hard to get hold of and would a patient Greek speaker to translate. Brief references to it in F. Erpi book are still revealing such as, Mrs Barff's recollections: Lord Byron arrived in Izmir on the 5<sup>th</sup> of March 1810 and passed most of his time John Gout's (possibly the same as the 'no longer visibles' Buca cemetery listing) house, since he was a personal friend of his brother David Gout of London, both of whom were managers in the Levant Company.

There is a lot of discrepancy between sources as to the location of stay of famous persons, Byron and Queen Eugenie as recollections can fail or persons stay at multiple locations. I made no effort to resolve this confusion.

21- All details of the table are based on F. Erpi's book and my observations with the exclusion of information from:

- a) Rose Marie Caporal
- b) Willem Hendrik Daniels
- c) Guards of the De Jongh house
- d) The archives opened by the faculty secretary, Mahmut Bayar
- e) Ft. Joe Buttigieg & archives
- f) Ft. Geoffrey Evans' research article
- g) Sait Yersu, ex student at Çakabey school
- h) Antoine 'Toto' Karakulak
- i) Murat Hatipoğlu, lecturer at the Stone-metal institute within the grounds of the ex Rees residence.
- j) 'Candlesticks' Anglican church magazine
- k) Al & Yvonne Simes
- l) Daphne Manuis
- m) Edward de Jongh

### Houses of Bayraklı

Like Buca developed by the Levantines in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but composed chiefly of R. Catholic population, of which only a relict now remains. Most of these old houses are vacant and in varying degrees of ruin.

Based on a typed listing from the records of the St Antoine Catholic Church in Bayraklı, dated 1947 in Italian

No	Surname	Occupants relationship /	Address – old designation	Address – new designation (ruin unless otherwise stated)
1	Baltazzi	Husband – Emanuele Wife – Jolanda Son – Gabriele	Bornova cad, no:5 Çınarlı	Çınarlı is a separate neighbourhood ~2 km in the direction of Alsancak
2	Bertuzzi	H. – Policarpo W.- Elena Daughter. – Christiana	Vişne sok, no:15	1614 sok, no:?
3	Mellini	H. – Antonio W. – Emilia S. –Aldo	Muradiye sok, no:56	1609 sok, no:62
4	Mulino	Woman – Agato	Catholic church	
5	Padulano	H. – Michele W. – Elisabetta S. – Antonio D. – Giacomina S. – Policarpo S. – Guiseppe	?	1609 sok, no:46 (Tony Filipuci)H. – Michele W. – Lisa S. – Joseph D. – Jacqueline <sup>2</sup>
6	Petrignani	H. – Domenico W. – Aida	Muradiye sok, no:16	1609 sok, no:?
7	Stella	Widower – Policarpo	Muradiye sok, no:52	1609 sok, no:58 <sup>1</sup>
8	Tius	H. – Giovanni W. – Marietta D. – Alda	Menemen cad, no:147	1595 sok, no:?
9	Triches	H. – Antonio W. – Caterina Mother – Filomena	Menemen cad, no:177	1595 sok, no:?

Notes: 1-The information provided by Mr Al Simes<sup>1</sup>, the current deed holder of the 'Stella' house, suggests the younger generation were the ones to emigrate to South Africa before WWII.

2- The names of the Padulano family roughly match up, the parents are now buried in Paşaköprü, the other sons possibly died in their youth and Joseph now lives in 'Eczacıbaşı' apartments and Jacqueline in Karşıyaka. They moved here after 1954.

3- From the definite links of the Mellini and Stella households we can see the numbers from the Muradiye sok to 1609, a local difference of +6 can be applied.

4- The inclusion of an address in Çınarlı (1 km away towards Alsancak) suggests the list of Catholic families is locally comprehensive, pointing to a much depleted local community even in 1947.

5- Like the rest of Izmir, the conversion from name to numbered streets makes correlations difficult. However Adil Akçamlı book, p.32 has a list of old and new designations, which I have made use of. Work is still required to pin point some of the listed houses.

The following listing is based on the recollections of former resident, Tony Filipuci

The same street and district was also the home of:

Surname	Address – present designation	Details
Gago	Corner of 1614 & 1609 sok, no:29	Özer /Pulat / Oya, the Armenian background family who formerly owned the macaroni firm Piyale.
Karakulak	1609 sok, no:58	Stairway leading from street truncated
(German)	1609 sok, no:60	Mother a tailor, daughter 'Madame Joje'
(Greek)	1609 sok, no:51	'Sakız' style, 2 stories
(Levantine)	1609 sok, no:56 (corner of 1620) & no:42	
(Armenian)	1615 sok, no:13/15	
Filipuci	Maria, 1615 sok, no:14	Lived with husband here till 1986 before moving to Alsancak
Rivens	1615 sok, no:19	Left 1930s to England with the law of 'petit metiers'.
(Catholic Armenian)	Madame Ellis Karacyan 1615 sok, no:29	

It seems the Levantines of this area who were mostly middle class were greatly affected by the 'small trades law', causing a dramatic fall in their numbers in the 1930s.

One of the few Levantine residents still living is Antoyan (Toto) and Frida Papi (1617 sok, no:17). Also of relative new comers from Karşıyaka are the Catholic Greeks such as Madame Fotini.

### Houses of Turan

Vacated since the 1940s, and currently an industrial estate, the few remaining houses often show considerable alterations.

Name	Details
Kaleya	At the Karşıyaka end of the Turan neighbourhood
Xenopoulos (Catholic Greek)	Now the 'muhtar' house, 1 storied by the coast
Paterson	On the coast towards Karşıyaka
Giraud	Away from the coast, now a factory entrance guard house

The above details were constructed through a combination Tony Filipuci and Catherine Filipuci, though reliability is less than perfect.

The Xenopoulos family are referred to in many sources as wealthy shop merchants.

## Houses of Bornova

The list is created from the book written by Evelyn Kalcas in 1983. Thus details can be dated. For convenience the list is presented in order laid out in book.

Name / original occupier	Later / Present occupier	Details / present address
'Matthey's', Maltass (John)	Mrs Renee Steinbuckel	In 1922 was taken over as Ataturk's headquarters
'Charnaud', cons.1831, sold to Harold Charnaud in 1919	Mr Clarke	Occupied for a long time by Mrs Phyllis Charnaud
'Godfrey Giraud',/'Frenchman'	Godfrey Giraud	Occupied until his death in 1917 by the keen botanist, Edward Whittall
'Lane' / Psyachi	Demolished in 1973	Marie Psyachi, inherited the house and married an American Rufus Lane, (US consular service) in 1898
'Edmund Giraud'	Demolished in 1974	
Charlton Whittall – 'The Big House'	Offices of the chancellor of the Ege university	Originally a convent for Dutch nuns
'The English club'	The Ege university library	
1850s Douglas Peterson, later Edwin Charnaud, De Zandonati, James Gout	1949 Victor Whittall	
1850s Wolf brothers, later Sidney La Fontaine, Zandonati	~1940 Count Enrico Aliberti	
1860 Marcopoli (Greek), (left) rebuilt by Harold Giraud in 1910s	William Giraud & Gwen (nee Paterson)	A double property on Fevzi Cakmak sok, for 10 years Turkish owned (?)
Baltazzi (Venetian)	1930s Resit Yelpar	
Built by Herbert Whittall for his daughter Jane who married a Wilkinson	Mrs C.C.Wilkinson and sister Mrs E.Stower	
John Paterson, the family till 1963, later NATO offices	1973 Susler carpet factory	In the 1970s considerable alteration of house and reduction of garden
~1830 'Gipsy' family', later Richard Mattheys, Charles Balladur ~1928	Remo De Andria & Denise daughter of C.B.	80 sokak
1880 Xenopoulou, later Belhomme, Helene Arnaud	Bornova health club	
'Whittall'	Fernand Pagy	
Jirasouvitch, Brusicks	demolished	Bornova square known as the 'Bioni' house
David Offley, 2 <sup>nd</sup> US Consul of Izmir 1823-39	Ransacked and damaged in 1922, now a ruin	The Donald Giraud house was built by D.O. for his namesake son.
Lochner, later Herbert Whittall father of D.W.	Until 1977 Douglas Whittall	
'American' Davy, later Rahmi bey (governor of Izmir)	Turkish officers club	
Marre	Early 60s Geoffrey and Audrey Maltass	
Princess Kanalaki (Russian)	Since 1922 Turkish family from Crete	
Alliotti	Michel Topuz	Alliottis, Florentine nobility, Chios 1682, Izmir 1822

? (next door to above and similar design)	Bragiotti	Venetian nobility, Chios to Istanbul and Izmir ~1800
Pierre Corsi, later Hubert Reggio	Yvonne Winterhalter	The 'Balliani' house built 1878
P. Ballian, later Charles Giraud	Ege university	
1880, built by the Edwards, later Bari, later Murat	Vacant	The 'Murat' house has been landscaped and repaired by council in late 2001, work still progressing early 2003. Gençlik cad.
?, Pierre Pagy	His grandchildren, Mrs Ferken & Mr Arcas	
? Bari, later Lawson, Miss Pasquali	Ege university	
?	Mrs Phyllis Charnaud & son + wife	
~1880 Pandespanian family	Ege university	Across Bornova railway station
De / von Cramer, 4 generations	Demolished for street ext.	Address no:1 Çiçek sokak, Bornova. In the 1905 Almanac the Cramer brothers are listed as bankers <sup>p.155</sup>
The Catholic church of Santa Maria	Garden reduced in the 1960s?	Franciscan order, built in wood 1797, in stone 1832
St Mary Magdalene Anglican church	Garden reduced in the 1980s?	Gift of Charlton Whittall, built 1857, consecrated in 1864, in classical architectural style

Photographs of Bornova square as it looked like can be seen in the book 'Bornova albümü – Hasan Arıcan – Tepekule – 1999'. Excluding the modern need to expand roads there has clearly been some serious breaches of the law in the protected zone [sit alanı] of central Bornova, hinting at deals struck between developers and those in authority. For the past 30 years the sea is no longer visible from Bornova.

2- Despite its shrinking and mostly aging Levantine population, Bornova is and has always had a prominence as the more 'English' neighbourhood. Pierre Loti, Lord Byron and Lamartine were all received at the 'Whittall' house, now Godfrey Giraud's. Other houses received other prominent guests, a list too long to detail here.

3- I am at present unsure as to whether the 'English Club' is synonymous with the 'Bornova golf club'.

4- The prominent house across the Anglican church is referred to as the 'Murat' house, a thoroughly Turkish sounding name. However I believe this name refers to the Frenchman 'Morat' who was the proprietor of the 'Journal de Smyrne' newspaper. A member of the former owners the British Edwards was for a time the editor of the English language newspaper Impartial.

5- From the work conducted in 2002 by Hünerya Birol Akkurt, I am informed that Bornova deeds land registry office records go back to 1948 and listed under plot numbers, making links with the above listing almost impossible. However the former street names were deciphered some of which are as follows. The Bornova burial registers in London (refer to file) give an indication of addresses from those who died in the 1950s, all between the ages of 62 and 95, with which pin pointing of locations can be done partially.

Former name	Present name	Register links with house number
Çiçek sok.	Kazım Karabekir cad.	9 – Frederic & Ada von Eichstorff & Amy Edwards 7 – Frederica La Fontaine
Atatürk (for a time Bayrak) sok.	Mustafa Kemal cad.	20 – Charlton Whittall, 13 – Lillian Ida Whittall 27 – Alithea Whittall, 29 – Ethel Perkins & Amy Pengelley
İsmet İnönü cad.	Gençlik cad.	15 – Edith Maud Lawson, 4 – Charlton James Giraud
Çiftçi cad.	Süvari cad.	
Kurtuluş cad.	66 sok.	1 – Harry Oakley Paterson & Albert James Whittall

Dede sok.	82 sok.	
Uzun sok.	83 sok.	4 – Herbert James Whittall & Walter Pengelley
Ata cad. (now divided)	76 & 69 sok.	9 – Henry Hornstein
Yükseliş sok.	65 sok.	
Papatya sok.	73 sok.	
Lale sok.	72 sok.	
Örnek sok. / Sanat sok.	153 sok.	
Armutlu sok.	550 sok.	
Namık Kemal sok.	184 sok.	
Kültür sok.	183 sok.	
Birol sok.	67 sok.	

### Houses of Karşıyaka

An area which has suffered catastrophic development over the past 50 years, the relicts are scattered along the sea front. Based on information supplied by Giuseppe Arcas, and progressing towards Bostanlı.

Name / Original owner	Details
İşçimenler	Turkish merchant
Löhner	German raisin exporter, sale to a Turk in 1970s, new laws prevent demolition, now vacant and a ruin
Penetti	
D'Andria	
Van der Zee	Dutch ship broker, now vacant
Allioti	Pre WWII emigrates to Rhodes, now the residence of Durmuş Yaşar

The council of Karşıyaka has its own historical archiving section based in a pink house by the railway crossings. Occasionally historic photographic exhibitions are exhibited on outdoor panels.

### Houses of Karantina / Karataş

An area that had a minor Levantine community intermingled with a past Jewish presence. High rise developments had its legacy here too however as examples:

Address	Details
Şehit Nihat bey caddesi, no: 186, Konak	A stockily built recently restored 3 story building with Levantine architectural building elements including a stalactite bordered pond in the garden.
Halil Rıfat Paşa Caddesi, no: 370, Konak	A once substantial building overlooking its own garden, no roof or floors remaining, timbers show sign of fire, walls possess ornamental recessed niches suggesting an opulence of a European character and a derelict former guard hut on the side wall suggests a possible former diplomatic connection.

### Houses of Istanbul

The Levantines were clustered around Galata, during the 17<sup>th</sup> century but overflowed in great numbers to populate Pera. Unlike Izmir lack of land availability forced architecture to develop vertically, still visible in the grand high rises around 'La Grande Rue de Pera'. Thus architecture was marked not by its occupants but by the architects, such as the Italian Fossati brothers. The British out of town settlement established in early 19<sup>th</sup> century was the Asiatic shore neighbourhood of Moda. Today the neighbourhood has virtually no sign of this past. Referring to the book The Whittalls of Turkey 1809-

1973, by Hugh Whittall, ‘unlike Bournabat, Moda itself as a village was not distinctive in character – there was no style or architecture about the homes, many of which were built of wood. Internally they were more attractive with open coal fire places and parquet floors in all the reception rooms. Its redeeming features were the gardens, the sea, the views and sunsets over the town.’

One of the most imposing buildings of this neighbourhood was the ‘Tower’ of Sir James William Whittall who founded the J.W. Whittall firm. A scan of photos of this building was obtained from a descendant, Yollande Whittall.

Note: All above lists (and neighbourhoods) are incomplete. They are intended to act as a representative sample of the most significant.

Of the Victorian architectural styles that are potentially applicable locally are:

Style	Example	Brief characteristics
Gothic revival	All Saints church	Starting in about 1840, this style harked back to medieval castles and cathedrals, and its growth in popularity came simultaneously with romantic movements in all the arts
Italianate	Rees house	The style was characterized by a rectangular massing of the body of the house, often arranged picturesquely into asymmetric blocks to imitate the sprawling look of centuries-old villas in Italy that had been modified and enlarged by many generations. The style also featured low-pitched, often flat roofs; heavy supporting brackets under the eaves, often elaborately carved; and windows with heavy hoods or elaborate surrounds. The style often features a square tower or cupola, in which case it is sometimes referred to as "Tuscan".
Queen Anne	Forbes house	Utterly dominated Victorian residential architecture from 1880 to 1910 that it is now virtually synonymous with the phrase "Victorian house" to much of the public. The Queen Anne style at its most extreme is characterized by bewildering excess, featuring large projecting bay windows, towers, turrets, porches (often on multiple stories), balconies, stained glass decoration, roof finials and crestings, walls carvings and/or inset panels of stone or terra-cotta, cantilevered upper stories, acres of decorative trim, patterned shingles, belt courses, elaborate brackets, banisters and spindles -- even the chimneys on Queen Anne houses are spectacularly crafted
Colonial revival	De Jongh house	The 1890's, Colonial Revivalism was a reaction against the extremely elaborate houses which had come to symbolize the High Victorian period. Colonial Revival houses looked back to the Federalist period for inspiration, and are characterized by simpler, more symmetric lines and much less gingerbread than most other 19th-century houses.
Exotic houses	‘Tower houses’	Enjoyed a certain popularity throughout most of the Victorian period. There was always an occasional eccentric here or there who was willing to build something that looked like an Arabian palace or an Egyptian temple. This impulse sprang from more-or-less the same romanticism that led more conventional Victorians to build houses patterned after Gothic cathedrals, or Italian villas, or French mansions -- it was just a bit more idiosyncratic.

Notes:

1- As with most classifications, there is a subjective element arising from variability. The more modest ‘Buca’ and ‘Cumbali’ styles houses characteristic of the region are examined in detail in the book 1a, but not covered here as they are less significance to the Levantine heritage.

2- The fact that these houses are outside the EEC zone mostly but not entirely precludes any chance of funding (e.g. Cultural and architectural heritage funds) for their intrinsic historical or architectural value, and conditions in Turkey mean only the most worthy, such as the Forbes house is likely to be saved from the vagaries of time. Ironically the strict protection laws cause many owners frustrated at not being able to remodel these buildings for their own tastes or profit, allow for the gradual ruination

of many houses, while authorities look on. In worst examples deliberate fires are set alight to hasten this ruination.