

DATABASE ANALYSIS

There is no precise definition of who constitutes a Levantine, and this study is partly aimed at resolving this confusion. However it has to be born in mind that the nature of concentrating on the past of the church in Buca means the English speaking Levantine community get a disproportionate share of the attention, which their numbers would not warrant. Levantines are essentially Westerners who are indexed to long term or permanent settlement in Turkey or its predecessor, the Ottoman Empire. The time range concentrated on, roughly coincides with the period of function of the Buca church (1820-1920) with its connected Anglo dominated community. However the testimonies by their very nature take the story to the present time. The various cemetery databases and files summarising findings in various libraries, are intended as support data, and are kept separate to this document. For sources indicated in superscript, please refer to the references section of the 'Levantine heritage' document.

Considering the Buca cemetery and former community in isolation has the drawback of not providing the complete picture of the Levantine community and not allowing for observing the distribution of families. There were numerous cemeteries in the past (e.g. Caravan Bridge) that have been destroyed over time by the Izmir city authorities, as the city has had to expand.

As far as we know this is the complete list of the **existing Christian cemeteries of Izmir**.

Cemetery Location	Denomination	Officially Open/Closed for burials	Earliest / latest burial recorded	Within our survey Yes/No
Buca	Anglican	1839-cons.1843-1925 C	1808-1928	Y
Bornova	Anglican	1875 consecrated-O for residents only	1838-1996	Y
Karşıyaka	R. Catholic	O		N
Alsancak (Dutch)	Protestant	C	1663-1924	Y
Karabağlar (Paşaköprü)	Any	O		Partially done
Altındağ	Orthodox	1931-O		N
Bornova	R. Catholic	C		N

Notes: 1-According to Ft. Joe the cemetery of Karşıyaka now includes some Protestants and even a Bahai (aligned in opposite direction to rest) who could not be buried in a Moslem cemetery.

2- According to a later correction by Ft Ron Rogers, the last burial for Bornova should be in 1999(?) when he buried Daphne Aliberti's mother there.

The lack of space in my arrangement, mean shortenings are a must in most tables.

The following is an incomplete list of **former Christian cemeteries of Izmir**

Cemetery name	Location	Denomination	Date established	Time burials no longer permitted	Time destroyed
St. Veneranda		Old British community		By 1866 'long since disused'	
(Hospital cemetery) 140	Konak, now 'Birth hospital' extending	Dead of the hospital	1640's ^{1f-p.10}	1866 ^{1f-p.73}	Remains transferred to Caravan bridge in

graves next to G. Orthodox cemet. Aya Palaskevi	down to main road				1877 ^{1f-p.74}
Crimean War	Alsancak next to old Brit Seaman's Hospital, now car park	British war dead	1856 ^{1f-p.69}		1874, remains transferred to Caravan bridge in 1874/5
Bournabat	Corner of the R. Catholic cemetery	Anglican	~1793 ^{1f-p.74}	1894? ¹	
Caravan Bridge	Kançeşme near present Jewish cemetery	Anglican	1873 ^{1f-p.73} consecrated in 1875	1 st Jan.1934 ²	~1980 ³
Caravan Bridge	Kançeşme	R. Catholic German ³ prot ⁶ Austrian ³ Dutch prot. ⁶	19 th century	1934 ⁶	1981 ³ pre 1970 ³ “ 1965 ⁶
Aya Fotini surrounding Cathedral	Alsancak, now S.S. hospital ⁴	Orthodox	Before 1653	?	1922
St. Johanna ⁴	Buca 'Basilica'+ smaller church now 'Muradiye' mosque	Orthodox	?	?	Basilica 1950's since on 1951 aerial map, church 1922?
?	Bayraklı near St. Anthony C.	R. Catholic & nearby Ort. ⁵		?	?

Sources of information are Sally Gallia¹, church records of letter to British Consul Mr. Greig², Willie Buttigieg³, Alex Tahinci⁴, Ft. Joe Buttigieg⁵ and the Dutch Honorary Consul, Karel Dutilh⁶. Note: the Crimean war occurred between 1853-1856.

Note: There is a single 'representative' Armenian headstone displayed at the entrance to the archaeological site 'Tepekule' near Bayraklı (rescued amongst rubble tipped from a truck from Konak) and a few Greek Orthodox headstones can be seen worked into the retaining wall near the ancient aqueduct of Yeşildere.

The chaplains for Smyrna (Izmir) were appointed by the following bodies over time (from the St. John's church wall plaques).

- Between 1636 to 1840 a total of 35 consecutive appointed by the Levant company,
- Between 1840 to 1890 a total of 4 consecutive appointed by the Foreign Office,
- Between 1893 to present a total of 17 consecutive appointed by the Bishop & church council.

There were a total of 7 chaplains for Buca, and after 1925 the church was served by the visiting Chaplains of Alsancak

Name of Chaplain	Served	School / Society	Buried in	Notes
John Andrew Jetter	1839-1840	Church Missionary Soc.	?	-
William Buchner Lewis	1842-1877	M.A.	In U.K. from comemeration plaque on church wall	With wife headed the mission for Jews, also preached in Italian and French at the Dutch chapel and set up a dispensary in the cholera epidemic of 1832. The first British Chaplain to

				succeed those of the Levant Co.
John Theophilus Wolters	1842-1877	C.M.S.	Buca cem.	Took services in Greek and German & preached to the Jews
John Moses Epstein	1867-1885	L.J.S.	?	Before a missionary in Bagdat & Persia ^{1f-A}
William Charteris	187?-1885	C. of Scotland	?	Presbyterian
Louis Le Bouvier	1885-1898	French Ref. Ch.	Dutch cem.	Dutch consular chaplain, not replaced
Robert Pickering Ashe	1898-1922 1924-1925	M.A.	?	Before a missionary with C.M.S. in Uganda ^{1f-p.81}

Note: C.M.S. stands for Church Mission Society. According to Ft Ron Rogers (Izmir Anglican chaplain 1996-00) M.A. Master of Arts, L.J.S. probably London Jewish Society.

From the marble wall plaque in 'All Saints':

Sacred to the loving memory of the Revd. W.B. Lewis, for nearly forty years British Chaplain at Smyrna, died at Old Brompton 3rd January 1870 aged 72, his mortal remains rest in Brompton cemetery –
This tablet is erected by the members of the British community at Smyrna as a token of affectionate remembrance to their late Minister and as a tribute to his indefatigable zeal in furthering the building of this church – Be thou faithful unto Death and I will give thee a crown of life REV II 10

The archives also allow us to compile a listing of Buca church officials and 'the portrait gallery' in the Buca council house for respective names and their terms of office.

Later Izmir Chaplains	Church wardens (2)	Chairman	Secretary	Treasurer	Head of Buca council	Izmir British Consuls ^{1f}
William Henry Edgell 1925-1930	F. Blackler & R.A. Pengelley ?1924 ^{1f} -1926-?	John Lee* ^{1f} 1835-?	Richard G. Newhall ?-1927-?	B.A. Jones ^{1f} 1835-? W.G.Maltass ?-1839-? J.Hanson 1928 ² -?	İsmail Ağa (Karaman) 1923-4 Muzaffer bey (Ergezgin) 1924-30 Hürşit Süer 1930-36 Nazım Anık 1936-44 Tahsin Tezel 1944-50 Suphi Erkin 1950-52 Asım Gümüştüs 1952-53 Mustafa Erdek 1953-55 / 58-59 Rüştü Özmalkoç 1955-57 Dr. Reşat Tanberk 1957-58 İsmet Uç 1959-60 Yzb. Hamdi Kamacık 1960-61 Cemal Sezgin 1961-63 Süha Göksel 1963-71 Yüksel Çakmur 1971-73	(First 1636) Francis Werry 1794-1829B Richard William Brant* 1829-1856B Charles Blunt* 1856-1864B Robert William Cumberbatch* 1864-1876 Thomas Fellows Reade 1877-1879 George Dennis 1879-1888 Frederick Holmwood 1888-1896 Henry Alfred Cumberbatch 1896-1908 Henry Dudley Barnham 1908-1914 Sir Harry Harling Lamb 1921-1923 Robert William Urquart 1922-1923 William Stanley Edmunds 1923-1924 Hyacinth Louis Rabino 1924-1928 James Morgan 1928-1930
Arthur James Westcott 1932-1947	Major A. Fridl, U.S. Army & Mr. R. Abbott 1958 ¹ -?	Rev. R.P. Ashe 1921-25 ² Rev. W.H. Edgell 1928 ² -1930 ² W.O. Barker 1930-31 ² Rev. P.J. Coleman ² W.J. Hanson ² A.J. Westcott 1933 ² Rev. S.W. Bird 1950 ²	Gladys R.W. Routh ?1929-1958 ¹			
Bernard Sydney Hewitt 1947-1949						
Samuel Walsh Harold Bird 1949-1958						
Noel Andrew Seymour Tupholme 1959-1973						

					İşlay Saygın 1973-80 Colonel Sakıp Ersü 1980-81 Izmir Council 1981-89 Ertan Erdek 1989-94 Cemil Şeboy 1994-P.	Charles Aleis Greig 1930-1941 Bernard Joseph Gilliat-Smith 1941 Edwyn Cecil Hole 1941-1946 Victor Vincent Ceuden 1946-1951 David Balfour 1951-? R.E. Wilkinson ?1957-1965? Paul Galdies, ? 1970s ³ Reginald Gallia 1971-1978 Willie Buttigieg 1979-P.
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Notes: Names marked with a)* are consuls who died in office, B are those buried in Buca.

b) 1, are taken from 'Candlesticks' spring 58 p.8

c) 2, are taken from Buca church council minutes documents.

d) 3 is from the testimony of Galip Faruklar

e) In addition to the regular confirmed chaplains were visitors such as P.J.Coleman 1930-31 who declined the offer of permanent appointment

POSSIBLE REASONS BEHIND THE SUCCESS OF THE LEVANTINES

- Persons who by their nature were on the whole better travelled, educated and able to speak the European languages.
- Right from the early days offered diplomatic protection combined with contacts easily available through relatives back in the home country and friends of influence from the local diplomatic community
- Through educational institutions the varied communities 'groomed' their sons for their mercantile future. Some of the British schools founded are Bornova British College (1848), British College (1850's) and British Trade School (1872)^{11-p.41}
- Capitulation advantages that were exploited

Note: On page 458 of 'La Turquie d'Asie Geographie Administrative – Vital Cuinet – 1894' Almanac of Izmir, 'Ecole Commercial' is listed as founded by W. Barkshire who possibly is the same person on the 'List of Members of the British Protestant Community of Smyrna-Within the Old Hospital Radius'. The school, clearly substantial, is detailed as having 13 professors and 110 students.

MAJOR WORLD & LOCAL EVENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON RESPECTIVE LEVANTINE POPULATIONS OF IZMIR

Date	Event	Effect
1592	Founding of the Levant company	Efficient organisation to promote Anglo-Turkish trade
1789	French revolution & Anglo French wars ^{1d-p.82}	Disruption of the organisation of Britain's chief trade rival
1914	Confiscation of all British (and French) firms including Aydın railways & unilateral cancellation of the	Levantines are caught up by the divisions of the First World War and lose income & major increases in customs tax to 30%

	'Capitulations' by the government	in 1915 ^{1d-p.124}
1918	Defeat of Germany and break-up of the Austrian empire	Inability of these nations to pursue major external trade
1922	Major fire of Izmir and loss of much Levantine property and goods	Most former Levantines, now exiles decide not to return
1935	Nationalisation of the Aydin railways	Most former employees leave the country

A BRIEF TABLE OF SELECTED SUMMARISED LEVANTINE OBITUARIES (Most are buried at the Bornova Anglican cemetery)

Name & Date when family first came to Izmir	Born-died (Age at death)	Relations & history	Character reference	Work & notes	Taken from 'Candles ticks' no
Milfred Maud Petter	?-1957	Daughter of Edward Riddle and Sarah Markovitz, married to Charles Petter in Ist. 1939 and lived in Buca. C.P. later head of Izmir branch of Bowen Rees Co.	Amongst the few permanent residents of the parish...The community looked for them for leadership in local affairs	Secretary at the Gary tobacco co. and active in community affairs.	VII, no:7, p.5
Peter Francis du Veluz Gout	?-1957	Son of David du Veluz Arthur and Helen (nee Offley) Gout, as a baby returned to the Gordon's house in Buca formerly belonged to his own family	Complete absence of any personal ambition, petty jealousies or false pride	Albert Whittall's business, official at the consulate etc.	As above
Frederica Marion Evelyn La Fontaine (1786 – James – Levant Co) ^{1f}	1870–1957 (87)	Father died day of child birth, brought up by her devoutly Orthodox (Greek) mother	It was typical of her shrewd and practical character that at the time of the great fire in 1922, she was the last to leave Bornova because Mr. Cecil La F. had an injured foot which needed attention		VII, no:10, p.9
Walter Rowland George Pengelley	1884-1958	Son of Alfred Pengelley (of MacAndrews & Forbes) and Helen Williamson, married Mary Maltass who died 1956	Patient and good natured	Career as an engineer cut short by a paralytic illness	As above
Alfred James Whittall (1809, Charlton W. in 1812 admitted to Levant Co., married Madeline Giraud, 1850's built Bornova church	1879-1957 (78)	Son of Edward W., married to Agnes Keyser 1904, lived in Buca Forbes house 1942-1952, later to house opposite Bornova church	Placid and patient, combined with strength of character and deep religious conviction 1949 became church warden of All Saints Buca	Father's business later P.G.Barff & Co. (Barley export),1922 founds Albert W. & Co. (exporter)	VII,no:9, p.1
Mabel Ada Keyser	1880-1958 (78)	Daughter of Edward & Ethel K. Father and youngest brother killed in WWI. After war returned to Bornova, with great fire left for Malta and so to Nice, returned 1953 stayed with sister Mrs. Agnes Whittall and later another sister Mrs Clara La Fontaine	She was widely read and deeply religious	Educated privately with a French governess & brother killed at war must be Richard Norman Keyser	VII,no:13, p.5
Stanley Borthwick Paterson	-1956 (74)	Son of Douglas P.	Educated at Uppingham and a loyal and generous member of the British	Amongst his various business interests was the	VII,no:6, p.8

			Community, he stood for a great deal that is finest in the Englishman living abroad... frequently seen on the golf course, and in his younger days...	ownership of one of the larger chrome nines in Turkey and succeeded his forebears as Lloyd's agent in Izmir.	
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Apart from Peter F.V.Gout and Milfred M. Petter, all the above persons are firmly members of the Bornova Levantine community. However this list gives an idea of the 1950's and earlier community of Bornova including their work and high culture, which undoubtedly mirrored that of the earlier flourishing Buca community.

MAJOR EVENTS INVOLVING THE BUCA CHURCH

Date	Event	Source
1835	British and American residents of Buca decide to build a church. 8 <i>dönüms</i> of land is purchased by Mrs. Louisa Langdon (nee Gout), wife of Joseph Langdon*	1f-p.60
1836	Operations started but had to be stopped on account of difficulties with the local authorities. Therefore a recently erected house is purchased and is converted into a church by 1 st Nov. 1838.	Archives
1839	Burials allowed – treasurer W.G. Maltass*, church wardens James H. Hanson, Richard R. Barker	Archives
1863	It was decided to rebuild a church, opened 5 th of April 1866	Archives
1868	Church consecrated	Archives
1899	A constitutional meeting held on 8 th Nov. Attended by the newly appointed chaplain (R.P. Ashe) and 14 members.	1f-p.81
1902	Bishop Sandford visits, preaches at Boudjah April 6 th , guest of the Barffs (5-12 April).	1f-p.85
1905	Parsonage purchased by Mr. James D. Langdon*	Archives
1907	The sanctuary lengthened as a memorial to Zoe Rees (date of ground plan?)	1f-p.89
1915	March, using war as a pretext, all English men in Boudjah along with father Ashe arrested, over two weeks all are released.	1f-p.96
1922	May, the arrival of a London built organ donated by T. Bowen Rees	Plaque on organ
1922	September, Turkish cavalry patrol entering Boudjah shoot and kill the unarmed couple, Oscar and Cleofe de Jongh	1f-p.103
1926	Repair of the stained glass windows by the same firm in Bavaria (shipped there and back) that produced them in 1895	Archives
1929-1933	The church committee together with the council is forced into a legal battle with the municipality as it cannot supply satisfactory deeds. Finally resolved through diplomats.	Archives
1953	Tiles given by Mr. Eric Giraud for repairs of large section of roof.	'C.' Autumn 53
1954	Permission given for Greek Orthodox services in church	Archives
1957	Confiscation of all funds of the Rees family in Egypt, preventing all further remittances	Archives
1958	Last (?) Baptism in church of Stephen John, son of Lieut. & Mrs. Lockley, R.N.	'C.' Autumn 58
1960	Services held, including All Saints, possibly the last year	'C' + archives
1964	Stained glass windows removed to replace the destroyed ones in St. John Alsancak after the 31 st August riotous break-in	Archives
1965	August, Church and Churchyard handed over to Buca municipality	Archives
1991	By order of the council the front part of the cemetery cleared of grave stones for a	Archives

	pond feature	
2001	April, the start of Sunday services by the Izmir Baptist congregation July, the start of a tomb stone repair project December, granting of all approvals of transfer of control from council	

Notes:

- 1- * donates to persons now buried in the Buca cemetery
- 2- The organ has the following brass plaque:

Presented to the English church, Boudjah by T. Bowen Rees esq & Mrs. Rees as a thanks offering for the safety of their family during the Great War May 1922

HISTORICAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN IZMIR

Problem	Details	Source /Time
Permission to erect churches	Under Ottoman law a church could only be erected following a <i>firman</i> by the Sultan and only in Christian populated areas. Nevertheless difficulties with local authorities meant the Buca church initially had to be a converted house	1f
National character of the congregation	The Buca church as seen on the wall had the title 'the British Protestant Church'. Some persons financially committed to the construction of the Alsancak church withdrew their subscription and asked for their money back when it was obviously decided that the building was also intended for the worship of non-British Protestants too. In 1894 a revolt list of 23 names, H.O. Whittall, Francis Joly etc.	Alsancak files / 1890's
Recruiting ministers	It appears Izmir / Turkey was not always popular location for aspiring pastors as in 1900 Bishop Sandford stated the post has nothing to offer but 'a field of magnificent hopefulness' one clergyman rejected it on the grounds that there were 'brigands in the mountains and robbers in the streets' ^{1f-p.83} . Nevertheless the strenuous efforts of the Levant co. even in times of poor business and later the congregation meant the line since 1628 is virtually unbroken. No chaplain between 1930-32 is reflected through the correspondence to prospective candidates.	Buca files
Attitude of local authorities	The Buca church in the 1930's had to fight a lengthy battle with the council as its title deeds were deemed non-valid ¹ . The upper disused half of the Bornova Anglican cemetery was confiscated by the local authorities on the pretext of road building to which it later built upon and sold blocks. The legality was never challenged in court by the congregation but the potential for substantial compensation remains ² . In the early 1980 the Alsancak church without notice found 'destruction of church walls and garden and the loss of about 150 square metres of land' ¹ . The Bornova church also had a chunk of its garden removed overnight ² . Despite assurances during the handover and a contract, the Buca authorities allowed the removal of the roof cross to be replaced by a crescent. The church bell and the wooden eagle lectern are also missing.	1-1980 chaplain's Christmas letter, in Guildhall library, MS 30-581 2-Sally Gallia
Criminality	Break-ins to places of worship or desecration of graves is not limited to Christians of Turkey, however within living memory incidences seem to have increased in frequency and severity. Most recently (May 2002) the Anglican Church in Bornova was broken into again and not only irreplaceable items stolen but malicious damage was caused using paint. In the 1990s the Catholic cemetery chapel was cleared clean, in the late 1980s the Buca Catholic church lost 10kg of silver to visiting 'local youths'. In the same period the Buca, Bornova and Ferikoy Protestant (Istanbul) cemeteries all suffered extensive desecration, often by desperate scrap metal 'merchants'.	various

The Anglican community have been more shielded from some of the more unfortunate national laws restricting the registration of communal property by non-Muslim minorities. The law in force since 1936 has particularly affected the Greek and Armenian communities of Istanbul made worse by the practice of requisition of property such as schools by the former owners after 49 years. There is at present a concerted drive by the Christian community leaders to rescind these laws. In the same way the 1942-44 'Assets tax' (*Varlık vergisi*) was intended to break the economic power of these more numerous Christian and Jewish minorities. From figures in the Beyoğlu Internet site the inequity of the tax is shown as, by assets: Moslems & foreigners 1/8

Converts to the Moslem faith (*dönme*) 2/8

Non-Moslems 4/8

Later foreigners' burden was reduced by 35%

The tragedy was compounded by the sending of 1.200 people unable to pay up (had to be cash and within 15 days), to the bleak work camp of Aşkale in Eastern Turkey. I have at present no evidence of any Levantines affected by any of these events. These unfortunate events have to be considered in the light of a desperate government trying to finance the costs of the massive mobilisation undertaken to face the threat of Germany. However these laws probably contributed to a sense of helpless isolation among the Levantines hastening their emigration. Open debate in Turkey on this history has only started recently, fuelled by a film depicting the events, 'Salkım hanımın taneleri' released in 1999.

MAJOR EVENTS INVOLVING THE BRITISH LEVANTINE COMMUNITY OF IZMIR

Date	Event	Source
1581	Levant Company founded as a London based charter	
1636	First Anglican priest, services in rooms at the Consul's house	Guildhall summary
1797	Fire in that house also destroys registers	Same
1843	Church in Smyrna – St. John the Evangelist - consecrated	Same
1857	St. Mary Magdalene Bornova built by Charlton Whittall, consecrated 1864	Same
1898/9	Church of St. John rebuilt at present site, 1902 reconsecrated	Same
1911	Bishop W.E. Collins dies on board ship before his arrival in Izmir, buried in a vault beneath St. Johns church	1f-p.91-92
1914	In order to prevent further bombardment British Smyrna residents forced to sleep in the danger area Confiscation of the assets of British firms including Aydın railways	1f-p.25
1922	Bornova registers disappear with the looting	Same
1922	Majority of the British Levantines are evacuated to the island of Malta, many never return	Archives
1964	The Alsancak church suffers extensive damage connected with the Cyprus issue riots	Archives + Consul W. Buttigieg

A BRIEF LISTING OF SOME OF THE CHURCHES IN IZMIR

Denomination	Established in Izmir	Building name and location	Building built / notes	Building consecrated	Present building status	Present minister (2001)
Anglican	1636	St. John the Evangelist - Alsancak	1899 designed by S. Watkins, engineer ORC	1902	Used regularly	Ft. David Lambert
"		St. Mary	1857	1864	Used	

		Magdalene's - Bornova			occasionally	
“		All Saints – Buca	First chapel 1835, rebuilt 1866	1868, deconsecrated 1964	Now used by the Baptists	
Baptist	1999	All Saints Buca since 2001			Recent relinquishing of council control	Ft. Ertan Çevik
Roman Catholic	1400 ³²⁴ (Franciscan)	9 churches functioning (see below)	Oldest St. Immaculate Conception 1400, destroyed in an earthquake 1688			
Orthodox	2 nd Century, St. Polycarp killed 155	Aya Fotini - Alsancak	1793* original, burnt in 1922	?	Former Dutch Protestant church, used since 1951	Visiting from Greece & islands

The Internet site for the Izmir Anglican churches is <http://stjohnsizmir.tripod.com/>

According to the Dutch Honorary Consul, Karel Dutilh, the former Dutch chapel was built in 1908.

In addition, since 1990 there are many other newly formed churches and groupings, but since they have no relation with the Levantine past they are not listed here.

Notes: 1-* donates to dates taken from source '6a'.

2-The list of the other functioning R. Catholic churches of Izmir:

- St. Polycarp, chapel (1630)³²⁸, church (1775) and enlarged (1898)³³¹ – Pasaport, Alsancak
- St. Notre Dame du Rosaire (1794) – Alsancak rebuilt 1904
- St. Jean Baptist, chapel (1831), church (1840)³⁴⁵ – Buca
- St. Helene (1885)³⁴⁵ – Karşıyaka
- St. Antoine (1902)³⁴⁷ – Bayraklı
- Notre Dame de Lourdes (1898) – Göztepe
- St. Nom de Marie (1831)³⁴⁴ – Bornova
- St. Jean (Cathedral) – Alsancak consecrated 1874
- St. Maria (1667)– Pasaport, Alsancak

All dates are of the earliest construction, most have been partially or completely rebuilt since then following earthquakes and fires. With much disagreement between sources I chose when possible the most reliable, 'Saint Polycarpe et son tombeau – le Pere Jean-Baptist, Capucin (1911) to which the page numbers refer.

A BRIEF LISTING OF THE NOW NON-EXISTING CHURCHES

Denomination	District	Name of building	built	consecrated	destroyed
Anglican	Alsancak (Point)	Part of the consulate	1625	-	1794 (fire)
	same	St. Johns	?	1843	1890
Scotch Mission	same	Limited Church of Scotland	?	?	1922
Greek Orthodox	various	over 50 + the cathedral Aya Fotini	-	-	1922
Armenian Gregorian	various	Including the cathedral St. Etienne	-	-	1922

Note: It is important to distinguish the nature of the previous Anglican churches in Alsancak, which were an integral part of the consulate which was near Pasaport, then the centre of town and the location of all the European Consulates. There is a map in Bishop Collins Hall which Ft Ron obtained and had placed there. In 1890 the old consulate was demolished with the chapel and provision was not made to replace the chapel. Consequently the present St John's was built largely by public subscription in a different part of town.

A SUBJECTIVE TABLE OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANGLO-LEVANTINES & BRITISH RESIDENTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY

Name	Date	Event	Source
Rvd F V J Arundell (Smyrna Chaplain)	1821-40	The first person in modern times to visit site of all "7 Churches" in the process re-discovering Pisidian Antioch. He wrote a book "Travels....?",	Ft Ron Rogers ⁷
William Churchill of Istanbul –d. 1846	1840	As part of damages for being imprisoned for a hunting accident involving the wounding of a Turkish boy in Kadıköy, the right to publish a Turkish language paper, the 'Ceride-i Havadis', being the second, thus allowing for an alternative view for the newly establishing media, acting as the editor.	'Radikal' newspaper 22-7-01
Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)	1854 – 57	The first person to professionally look after the Crimean war wounded in Istanbul and in 1860 setting up the first nurse school in London	AnaBritannica
British diplomats	1850	Through pressure on the Sultan, the Protestants are recognised as a separate 'nation' and the legal recognition continuing till today	1g-p.23
Charlton Whittall of Bornova and Rees's of Buca	1856	The introduction of regular horse racing between Paradiso (Şirinyer) and Buca, in 1856 ^{6b} also watched by Sultan Abdülaziz on his return trip from Egypt in 1863	1a-p.13
Various	1860's	Introduction of railways first in Izmir allowing the foundation of later industrial development	1e
James William Whittall	"	Discovered the great stag and great fallow deer of Asia Minor	Humphries Internet site
Edward Whittall (1851-1917)	?	Keen botanist, discovered several new species of flowers native to Turkey, named after him	"
Bornova Levantine community	1890's-1910's	Introduction of sports such as football (first match Oct. 1890 between visiting British seamen and Levantines ¹), the first team 'Smyrna' in 1901 ^{6b} , tennis and golf in Izmir, that later spread to the general population of Turkey – (Bornova football team came second in the 1906 Olympic Games in Athens ²). Also the first large scale athletic competition held in Turkey in 1895 ¹ .	'C.' Summer 58 +Outdoor city council pictorial history exhibit Oct. 2001 ¹ + Sally Gallia's Bornova cemetery report ²
Richard Whittall of Bornova (1847-1920)	1905	Introduction of the first car to Turkey in Bornova, (from the Ray Turrell book p.216, a pale green Sunbeam)	Sally Gallia's Bornova cemetery report
Charles Balladur	1930	First industrial assembly of motor cars in Turkey, in Izmir	1d-p.222
George Baker till 1905 (died aged 93) continued by sons	1854-1940's	Bakers, the first wide ranging shop in Beyoğlu (Pera) in Istanbul, to set a trend in later retail development. A merchant bestowed with a Sultan's concession, stocking clothing, household goods, perfumes, furniture, optical instruments, travel, hunting and sports equipment etc. including as customers representatives of the <i>Yıldız</i> Palace and so bestowed by the Sultan Abdulhamit II the	Andrew Mango's ³ newspaper article & a pre auction booklet issued by <i>Librarie de Pera</i> for a priced catalogue from

		concession to sell goods to the Ottoman Sarai.	1911 (1990 lot51)
Major Arthur Whittall of Istanbul	1920-30's	Introduction of yachting through the Moda yachting club	Mary Lemma

Notes:

- 1- From the Internet site (<ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/wggenweb/turkey/cemeteries/protest.txt>), we see William Churchill is buried in the Feriköy cemetery in Istanbul. However despite being located in the American sector, church records and 'diplomatic immunity' proves his Britishness and appears to have been moved there to be next to her daughter. His original resting place must have been in the old Christian cemetery in Taksim, since he died in 1846 and Feriköy cemetery was established in 1857.
- 2- Florence Nightingale was dubbed 'the lady with the lamp' for her night vigils in the wards. Fundamental reforms in army conditions were affected by the British parliament through her tireless compilation and presentation of data for death through preventable diseases. This was based on the comparison of death rates based on hospital records for Scutari before and after her hygiene reforms. She pioneered statistical presentation through pie charts. Her reports increased public awareness of the importance of hygiene, but her statistical discipline was not adopted by the hospitals. However she can not be viewed as a Levantine.
- 3- 3 is a Istanbul born Levantine living in London since 1947 who is the author of books on Turkey including, 'Turkey', 'Discovering Turkey', 'The Challenge of a New Role' and 'Ataturk'.
- 4- 6b is from a newspaper article by Erkin Usman, whose list of the first 11 players is unfortunately mostly forename or surname only. However it is apparent that the players are all (excluding one Armenian, Zare Kuyumcuyan) from the Bornova Levantine community (Giraud, Joy, La Fontaines). However, I have been able to do one positive match with the Bornova cemetery, Edwin Charnaud, who must have been 15 at the time. A photo of this team can be seen in the book, 'Bornova albümü – Hasan Arıcan – Tepekule – 1999'.
- 5- The first passenger train was the Stockton and Darlington railway of England, in 1825. Only 35 years later this technology was being applied in Turkey, opening up the hinterland to a cash crop economy. The major capital investment required would have surely eluded the Ottoman government, and even today the national railways are cash strapped with virtually no new lines laid since the establishment of the republic.
- 6- From Y. Whittall's article we know George Baker (1822-1905 - dates match) is buried in the Haydarpaşa cemetery in Istanbul, was also the head gardener at the British consulate. He clearly was able to hold down two jobs.
- 7- According to Ft Ron Rogers there was once a copy of Rvd F V J Arundell's book at St John's church, now missing, and he saw one advertised on the Internet in USA for \$1,000!

Architectural legacy of the former European communities is well covered with a book dealing with the neighbourhood virtually built by them and still well preserved, 'XIX. Yüzyıl Beyoğlusu – Mustafa Cezar – Ak yayınları kültür ve sanat kitapları: 55 – 1991' [Beyoğlu in the XIXth century]. A section of the book also deals with the social structure and its relation to the economic nature of Beyoğlu.

Concentrating my survey on Buca may give a wrong impression of the distribution of local Levantines, the list:

Present name	Past name	Past evidence	Present evidence
Bornova	Bournabat	Anglican and Catholic church, with	Still viable community

	etc.	cemeteries	
Karşıyaka	Cordelio	In 1909 Bishop Collins suggested one member of the St.John's church council from that district ^{1f-p.88} During the last months of his ministry (1925) Mr Ashe also ministered at Cordelio, where people from Bariakle and Trianda also attended ^{1f-p.113}	R.C. church and cemetery, both still functioning.
Alsancak	Point & other parts	In a 1898 letter by S. Watkins to Consul Cumberbatch to help resolve the church site problem, 112 names of British Protestants live within the Point radius and 69 within the Old Hospital radius	1 Anglican and 4 R.C. churches. Only a few old family represented for the former and of the 1,250 R.C. community $\frac{3}{4}$ live within greater Alsancak ^{Padre Stefano}
Bayraklı	Same	The local St. Anthony church files lists Christians of many different backgrounds	A still functioning Catholic church serving a relict community
Turan	Trianda	p.118	A few Levantine houses still standing, long ago vacated
Seydiköy	Sedecui	By 1875 almost deserted by Europeans though a few Levantine Dutch still lived there ^{1f-p.76}	?
Malcajik	Malkacık	In 1902, Gertrude Bell stays here with the Van Lennep family	Seen by Willem Daniels on an old map in Greece, ~30 km south of Izmir, possibly destroyed during the war?
Hacılar	Same (Hadjelar)	R.Chandler (1764-5) described 2 Dutch families. Village destroyed by retreating Greek army in 1922 ^{1a-p.23}	-
Söke	“(Sokia)	McAndrews & Forbes Co. branch, Frederick Clarke in cemetery died there	None
Nazilli	“(Nazli)	Another branch, from the cemetery Pengelley family members born there	None

Note: Although the Southern shore of Izmir bay quarters of Karataş/ Karantina /Göztepe were not main Levantine neighbourhoods they did nevertheless contain foreign communities and the urban development of these areas is highlighted in the web site <http://www.angelfire.com/ar2/korkmaz/paper4.html>

The spectacular growth of the town of Izmir over the past 4 centuries is obviously partly the result of the Levantine traders gradually converting it to a working port city. The numbers:

Date	Regional Levantine total	Levantine total for city	Total city population
1580			5,000
1650			30-40,000 ^{1d-p.27}
1660	-	~50 British merchants ^{1f-p.9}	
1858	R.Catholic, Alsancak 4-5,000 ³		
1873 ⁵	-	10,000 Catholics, 4,000 foreigners	155,000 (75t.Greek, 45t. Turks, 15t. Jews,6t. Armenians)
1875	-	1000 Europeans (newly arrived?), Levantines 15,000 ^{1f-p.76}	200,000 ^{1f-p.76}
1890	Church goes, Buca: 30, Bornova:		

	130 ^{1f-p.79}		
1898	British Protestants, Point (Alsancak):112, Old Hospital radius (Konak ?): 69 ¹		
1905			375,000 ²
1922		15,000 Latins ⁴ & 3,000 British including Maltese & Cypriots ^{1f-p.102}	
1933	Church goers, Buca: 12, Bornova: 24 (com.:148), Alsancak: 18 ^{1f-p.116}		
1946	Church goers, Buca: 6, Bornova: 40(com.:93), Alsancak:40 ^{1f-p.122}		
present	-	1.250 R.Catholics ⁴	3,500,000+

Note :1- The dual list drawn by Alsancak resident S. Watkins and sent in a letter to the British Consul at the time, Mr. Cumberbatch, to help resolve the problem of new church location.

2- Taken from the city plan drawn for an Insurance firm.

3- From ‘Saint Polycarp et son tombeau sur le Pagus – Le Pere Jean-Baptist – 1911’ page 335

4- From Padre Stefano, Notre Dame de R. Church

5- From ‘Izmir 1873’ – page 26

To avoid confusion, the term Levantine in the past was used to long-term residents used synonymously with Catholics and Latins. Similarly to simplify we can assume Foreigner, European and Frenk represent the community under the protection of consulates.

LINKS WITH THE GREEK COMMUNITY

- Until recently most Levantines of any background could speak Greek as their nannies and maids of the past were of that nation. As seen by the record in cemeteries intermarriage was not too infrequent.
- From the obituary of Albert J. Whittall 1879-1957 (C. VII, no9) it is revealed he mastered Turkish while outside Izmir in Milas. This suggests that most Levantines until the last generation were not fluent in Turkish, thus Greeks were used as translators and business middlemen. Archives support this and paint a picture of a network of mostly Greek buyers/middlemen in Anatolia acting on behalf of their bosses based in Izmir.
- During the events of 1922, 30 Greeks were sheltered in the crypt of the Alsancak church by Mr Lewis, the verger, a grandson of Rev W.B. Lewis^{1f-p.108}

The task of evacuating 200.000 destitute civilians was done primarily by the British and the Americans, the latter using Greek ships for this purpose^{1f-p.104}.

Although the Aegean region of Turkey is one of the richest in terms of agricultural output, Izmir was not the only port to support a Levantine population. The following is a rough round the region listing of **cities with R. Catholic and Protestant churches** noted.

City	Name of Church	Denomination	date founded	Open / Closed for services
Trabzon	St. Marie	R. Catholic		
Samsun	Notre Dame de Douleurs	R. Catholic		Open
Istanbul	main: Christ Church	Anglican	Building started 1858,	Open

	(Crimean Memorial) +1		consecrated 1868	
	Main: Cathedral St. Esprit + 15	R. Catholic		Open
Mersin	Main: Cathedral St. Antoine +1	R. Catholic		
Adana	St. Paul Apotre	R. Catholic		
İskenderun	Güzelyayla +1	R. Catholic		
Konya	St. Paul	R. Catholic		
Girne/Kyrenia (Cyprus)	St. Andrew's	Anglican	Built 1913	Open
Beirut (Lebanon)	All Saints	Anglican	?	?

Notes: 1- It should not be assumed that all R. Catholics present or past are of foreign heritage, however virtually all ministers have come from abroad.

2- In addition there are a number of ruined Catholic churches in Anatolia of once minor congregations, aimed more for missionary purposes, such as at Harput, Elazığ.

The absence of a Roman Catholic cemetery in Buca may give a wrong impression of present and past numbers of this community who are equally Levantine. While no Levantine Protestants now live in Buca, there is still a minor community of **R. Catholics of Buca** mostly living near their church. Below is a listing of family names partly based on F. Erpi's book, page 14 and information provided by the British consul Willie Buttigieg¹, Rose-Marie Caporal² and Antoine Karakulak³, Al Simes⁴, Padre Stefano⁵. Many Latin families came to Izmir via various Greek islands where some graves are still present⁵. The names of these islands are taken from the book *Les Anciennes Familles Italiennes de Turquie*⁶ (Willie Sperco).

Family name	'Nationality of surname	Members still in Buca / left at / name	Street of residence	Members living elsewhere in Izmir	Main family business	Members seen buried at	Date of arrival in Turkey & via
Alberti ³	Italian	N / 1986 / Maurice	-	Y	Tobacco, Bornova branch Fiat car dealers		via Tinos ⁶ -p.56
Aliotti	Italian	N / 1920s	-	N / Vido	Export of agricultural produce, import of steel etc.		from Florence via Chios 1682, I. 1822 ⁶ -p.51
Balladur ³	Nahçıvan Armenian ⁵	N / 1965	Fatih cad.	Y	Dried fruit export	Paşaköprü #3	1727 ^{1d} -p.222
Cassar ³	Maltese	2001 / Reymond	81 sok.	Y			
Caporal ²	French	Y	81 sok.	Y		Paşaköprü #4	Early 19th century
Corsini ³	Italian	Y	Menderes cd	Y	Printing		
Delough ¹	Hungarian ⁴	N	81 sok.	Y			
Dermond ³	Austrian	Late 1980s	-	N, Austria 1991	Formerly Dewilux paints ^{1d} -p.224		
Falbo ³	Italian	N / 1980 / George	Fatih cad.	N, dtr to America			
Farkoh	Syrian	N / ? /	Heykel	?	Shipping		

		Stefania					
Filipucci ³	Italian	Y / Lote	-	Al/ Bay/ Karşıyaka			Origin Genoese, via Chios ^{6-p.50} &Tinos ^{6-p.57}
Guiffroy	French	? / Fernand?		N	Ran the horse- drawn tramways co		
Icard ³	French	Y/ Loraine	Heykel	Y	run a nursery in front of house		
Karakulak	Turkish	Y	Fatih cad.	Y	Painter & decorator		
Missir ³	Nahçıvan Armenian ⁵	N / 1997 / Reymond	-	Y	Merchants	Paşaköprü #5	1750s via Chios ^{6-p.47}
Mikaleff ⁴	Maltese	N/~1980	81 sok., Ticaret lisesi	Alsancak	'Kristal' liquid oil factory continuing		
Petrini ³	Italian	N/~1970		Alsancak / Istanbul	Work commissioner		
Rikiki ³	Italian	N/~1935	Erdem cad	Alsancak?			
Rivens ³	Maltese / English	N/~1970	-	Alsancak	Insurance co.		
Russo ³	Italian	N/~1980	81 sok	Y / Karşıyaka		Paşaköprü #5	Via Chios ^{6- p.47}
Sponza ³	Italian	Y #3	Menderes & 111 sok. & yukarı mah.	Y #1	Gold jewellery shops within hotels	Paşaköprü #2	

Note: 1- Not all burials noted are necessarily of members once living in Buca

2-Some families (Filipucci & Missir) have 2 or sometimes 3 independent unconnected branches (division possibly created through old quarrels or independent migrations). The present Buca populations are represented by only one of each.

3- It should be borne in mind that the Armenian legacy of names such as Ballardur and Missir have long since disappeared and together with generations of marriage consider themselves of French background.

4- The post 1922 English population was much reduced. Representatives of families / individuals seem to have left / died by

- 1940s Pengelley (Rowland, died 1933^{1f-p.130}), Gout (Fred), and Forbes, and, Hanson (opp. Umurbey pr.sch³), Blackler (sale 1950)
- 1950s Barker (Oswald, died 1951^{1f-p.126a} and brother), Petter (Charles)
- Whittall (Albert and Agnes – to Bornova 1952)
- Routh (Gladys to Bornova-1953)
- Barff (Hilda V. to S. France -1958)
- Rees (Haydee Maud [Madame Rosa³] to England –1959).

Unlike Izmir itself Buca suffers from a lack of historical statistics or travellers' descriptions.

The German, French and Swedish consulates in Istanbul have historical research institutes attached to their consulates together with libraries. From these various specialist publications are occasionally

published including one recently written by an ex Swedish consul (Cai Falkman). Considering the significant British past in this city it is a pity no similar institution exists for the British consulate. What is worse is they seem to have regular 'clear-outs' of archive documents and my last request to ascertain if any were available for public viewing was answered by 'if any remained they were probably destroyed in the consulate fire [of 1999]'. The same applied to historic books going back to 1675, transferred from Christ Church in 1976 when it was closed down and later partially retrieved in a rain soaked condition in a rickety shed within the grounds of the British consulate or found by chance in bookshops, recognised by the Church stamp and bought back by Ft Ian in the early 1990s. Such is the callous disregard for the Levantine heritage by some of the newer diplomats.