

DE JONGH FAMILY TREE

1755 - 2001

A historical overview and annotated genealogical report

Willem Daniels

PREFACE

The purpose of this De Jongh family tree is to provide a fresh update of Henry Richard de Jongh's *Family Notes*, of which the last systematically updated transcription to my knowledge was made in 1975 by Marguerite Spaulding (see Sources and Acknowledgements below). This new presentation posits the parents of John de Jongh (1785-1854) C the first De Jongh to settle in Smyrna C as the primary ancestors or first generation. John is thus introduced as one of ten siblings, each of several of whom starts a De Jongh line in a different part of the world.

Most of the additions to the core *Family Notes* will be found in the following four branches:

1. The branch extending from Henry Richard de Jongh (1862-1935) has been completed with, to the best of my knowledge, every member accounted for to March 2001 when the then most recent descendant was born. A separate genealogy covering this branch was completed in April 2001 under the title *Henry and Dora and Their Descendants* and distributed to all of Henry and Dora de Jongh's living grandchildren.
2. The branch extending from John Atkinson de Jongh (1854-c.1940) has been expanded with the addition of his son Isidor Waldemar de Jongh (1888-1944) and descendants.
3. The branch extending from Marie Alethea "Maritza" de Jongh (1882-1962) has been expanded with, to the best of my knowledge, every member accounted for down to the most recent descendant, born in October 2001.
4. The branch extending from Dorothy Jane Peacock (1889-1960, listed simply as "Dolly" in *Family Notes*) has been expanded to include most descendants.

Details have been revised or added for a number of names previously included. The many additions have increased the total number of names from some 150 to over 400 C still a modest figure compared, for example, to the monumental Whittall genealogy, which is said to contain 2,600. As will be discussed in the Introduction, however, many gaps and abruptly terminated lines remain. The question is how much more information can be compiled through the simple means I have employed, viz. contacting relatives, reading old family correspondence, investigating genealogical websites, looking through a few consular files, visiting cemeteries and the like. Undoubtedly more data exist, but it may require determined sifting through public records and archives to unearth. For those not in a hurry, waiting a bit may actually pay off, as more and more of such material becomes conveniently accessible online in coming years.

Like the 1975 *Family Notes* transcription, this family tree takes the form of a "genealogy report" showing the progression of the various branches in order of generation. A standard numbering scheme has been added. For such a large body of names, data and notes this form is easier to follow than a long series of confusingly interconnected box charts. The contents represent an annotated summary of basic data available at this time, plus my personal reflections on the family history and notes on Smyrna, the setting that played such a central role in De Jongh family history.

Willem Daniels, Amsterdam, November 2001

SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our primary source is the previously mentioned *Family Notes* compiled by Henry Richard (1862-1935). Fragmentary and reticent as it is, it traces the family back to John, founder of the Smyrna De Jongh "clan" and provides the biographical sketch of John here reproduced verbatim in the Introduction. I have carried over into this update my cousin Marguerite Spaulding's (see Marguerite Estelle Monty, *H&D*) 1975 transcription, my copy of which also contains a number of later handwritten annotations and additions, many of them by my sister Trinetten Horner (see Catherina Henriëtta Daniëls, *H&D*). Unattributed quotations are generally from the 1975 transcription.

On a more personal note, I should add that Trinetten not only provided much basic information about the family without which I would probably have felt too ignorant to attempt an updated transcription: she really inspired this whole effort by passing on to me the copy in question, a weathered photocopy-of-a-photocopy of the 1975 transcription adorned with her and others' ad hoc annotations, remarking in passing that it would be nice if someone would produce a crisp, clean new document based on it. I thought, that shouldn't be so hard, especially with one of those new genealogical computer programs . . . What I failed to realize was that the Smyrna bug was waiting to bite me once this project got underway, while the peculiar fascination of genealogical investigation was also destined to hold me in thrall. Hence this hypertrophied update, which is in fact already slightly out of date as new information slowly but inexorably continues to surface.

It also proved useful to check a few points in the earlier transcription done in 1925 by my father Willem Alouisius Daniëls (1888-1969) under the Dutch title *Afschrift van familie-aantekeningen van Henry Richard de Jongh* ["Transcript of family notes of Henry Richard de Jongh"] referred to hereinafter as *Afschrift*.

The reference *H&D* stands for *Henry and Dora and Their Descendants*, the separately issued pedigree of my grandfather Henry Richard de Jongh and his descendants mentioned in the Preface. *PFT* stand for the previously issued *Purser Family Tree*.

An unpublished memoir completed in 1987 by Emeric Eitel de Jongh (1914-1993) under the title *Eighteen Stages*, referred to hereinafter as *Stages*, contains interesting facts and figures and conveys, in its first two chapters, some of the flavour of life in Smyrna before and after the Great Fire. A unique feature of this memoir is a map of Smyrna showing which parts were destroyed in the Fire. It should be added that *Stages* was among several family records which C as I discovered by following up on a chance remark from another sister, Lee Imkamp (see Godelieve Willemien Daniëls, *H&D*) C had found their way into the safekeeping of our nieces Caroline Garber (see Caroline Dorothea Moore, *H&D*) and Letitia Joanne Moore (see *H&D*); to them, in turn, I am grateful for their hospitable patience in allowing me to sift through their papers, copy this indispensable document, and retrieve other background material.

The research papers and notes of Livio Missir de Lusignan (*LM*), whose historical and genealogical work I became aware of through my cousin Marian Verkerk (see Marian Therese de Jongh, *H&D*), have provided much in the way of useful data (see, in particular, the Introduction for information on consular posts held by De Jonghs).

The recollections of my cousin Ed de Jongh (see Edward Frank de Jongh in *H&D*) cover aspects of family history encountered throughout with the attribution *EdJ*. Of particular value was his reference to the Egypt & Levant Steamship Company C see Introduction and notes on Henry Richard de Jongh (1862-1935) in *H&D*.

Further details on E&L were supplied by Graham Russel, a great-grandson of Henry's business associate Thomas Bowen Rees (see Henry in *H&D*).

The general framework of the "notes on Smyrna" section of the Introduction owes much to passages on the history of Smyrna and its foreign merchant community in *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire*, vol. 2: 1600-1914, ed. Halil İnalcık, 1994.

This project was almost completed when I was finally able to consult a copy of the out-of-print collector's item Evelyn Lyle Kalças, *Gateways to the Past: Houses and Gardens of Old Bornova*, 1983, Izmir. Not only is the treatment of its announced subject C the houses and gardens C invaluable, but it contains a highly informative introduction to the history of expatriate Smyrna which I was sorely tempted to rifle even though my own was already practically finished. The few items I finally did use are referred to by the attribution *Gateways*. Anyone whose interest is at all whetted by my "notes on Smyrna" is urged to hunt down a copy of this remarkable little work. Kalças approaches the history of Smyrna from a different perspective in such a way that the two overviews complement one another nicely.

M.A. Park, *De Nederlandsche Protestantsche Gemeente te Smyrna*, 1910 Leiden (*Gemeente*) covers its subject, the Dutch Protestant community in Smyrna, in workmanlike fashion; I found its breakdown of Smyrna's population by national groups in 1910 particularly illuminating.

The consular files of the Netherlands Embassy at Athens (*NLCA*) provided many details on De Jonghs in that city, and Mrs. Helen Donker of the consular staff was particularly helpful in guiding me to the most useful items.

Among the researchers currently working on expatriate history in Smyrna as part of a project apparently coordinated by local churches, I should mention in particular Craig Encer, whose *Listing of the Buca cemetery [August 2001]* is referred to hereinafter as *Listing*, and Sandy White, who has kindly provided me with data and numerous digital photographs of De Jongh gravestones at All Saints cemetery in Buca. Future chroniclers will no doubt find much to draw on from this work, which is still in an early stage. *White's* most remarkable find, from a De Jongh point of view, has been the gravestone of John de Jongh (see Introduction and notes on John de Jongh).

Augusta de Jongh (see Augusta Henriette Dullaart), widow of Emeric Eitel de Jongh, kindly supplied the data which made it possible to extend the John Atkinson de Jongh branch down to her and Emeric's grandchildren.

My cousin Douglas Oscar Fraser provided a substantial set of data with which to flesh out and extend the line of descent starting with Oscar John de Jongh, including an account of father William Colin Fraser's antecedents and link to Smyrna. Douglas's brother Colin Reginald Fraser shed further light on that branch, with particular reference to Eric de Jongh and his family.

The Web (Internet) proved to be a fruitful source for miscellaneous bits of information and background. Many items on the Web appear on a here today, gone tomorrow basis. One of the more permanent contributions is the series of Whittall websites, which led me to Betty McKernan, researcher and maintainer of the Whittall family tree (see Preface). Betty McKernan kindly provided me with the section of her charts that comprehensively cover the branch extending from Dorothy Jane Peacock and Edward Sidney Whittall C a substantial addition to the De Jongh family tree. These data were further illuminated by correspondence with two cousins from that branch, Joan Liggins (see Helen Audrey Whittall) and Heather Lovelock (see Heather Rosemary Whittall). Also on the Web are baptism, marriage and burial registers of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Athens, Greece (*StPaul*). A lengthy report from the U.S. consul general at Smyrna, George Horton, dated 27-9-1922 (i.e. right after the Fire) contains some useful background on expatriate Smyrna.

Gertrude Bell's diaries and letters (*Letters*) are another durable fixture on the Web. Some offer breezily entertaining and informative cameos of expatriate life in Smyrna in the early years of the 20th century, but they are limited to the traveling Bell's visits with some Whittalls and Van Lenneps. They leave one with the tantalizing impression that there was plenty to write about in Smyrna and thus raise the question, why is there not even a minor expat literature?

Finally, conversations with various family members have provided many insights and dispelled much ignorance C which is not to say that much does not remain to be learned.

Alphabetical list of abbreviations to references:

Afschrift: Willem Alouisius Daniëls, *Afschrift (1925) van familie-aantekeningen van Henry Richard de Jongh* ("Transcript (1925) of family notes by Henry Richard de Jongh").

EdJ Recollections of De Jongh history as told to author by Edward Frank de Jongh in 2000 and 2001.

Family Notes Henry de Jongh et al., *Family Notes*.

Gateways Evelyn Lyle Kalças, *Gateways to the Past: Houses and Gardens of Old Bornova, 1983, Izmir*.

Gemeente M.A. Park, *De Nederlandsche Protestantsche Gemeente te Smyrna*, 1910 Leiden (The Dutch Protestant Community in Smyrna).

H&D Willem Daniels, *Henry and Dora and Their Descendants*.

Letters Gertrude Bell, *Diaries and Letters*.

Listing Craig Encer, *Listing of the Buca Cemetery*.

LM Livio Missir de Lusignan, selected notes and research papers.

NLCA Consular files, Netherlands Embassy, Athens, Greece.

PFT Willem Daniels, *Purser Family Tree*.

Stages Emeric de Jongh, *Eighteen Stages*.

StPaul Registers of baptism, marriage and burial, St. Paul's Anglican Church, Athens, Greece.

White Sandy White, digital photographs of De Jongh and other graves at All Saints Cemetery, Buca, Turkey.

USING THE GENEALOGY REPORT

This family tree is presented in the form of a "genealogy report", grouping all the individuals in order of generation, from the first to the eighth. Although it may look a bit complicated at first, it is actually very easy to consult or browse through if you simply follow the numbers. Take as an example: Eveline Elizabeth de Jongh, born in the third generation as eldest child of David Richard de Jongh and Althea Barker. She makes her appearance under the heading "Issue:" following her parents' names under *Generation No. 3*, as follows:

+ 42 i. Eveline Elizabeth⁴ de Jongh, b. 23-3-1856, d. 19-11-1926 Athens, Greece.

From left to right, the + means that she too had "issue" (children) and will be taken up again in more detail under the next generation, *Generation No. 4*. The number 42 is the number next to which, this time in bold type, you will find her in that generation. Roman numeral i means she is her parents' first recorded child. The superscript⁴ attached to Elizabeth means she is the eldest of a group of siblings belonging to the fourth generation (having been born of third-generation parents).

Since she was born 1922 or earlier, her place of birth is assumed to be Smyrna unless otherwise noted; the same rule applies to place of death and marriage location.

Accordingly, proceeding to number 42 under *Generation No. 4*, we find her entered as follows:

42. Eveline Elizabeth⁴ de Jongh (David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹) b. 23-3-1856, d. 19-11-1926 Athens, Greece, m. ca. 1884 **James Albert Wells Peacock** b. 5-5-1857 Manchester, England.

Eveline's birth and marriage are assumed to have occurred in Smyrna. Date and place of death of spouse James Peacock are omitted because unknown. The string of names in parentheses serves the useful function of showing an instant line of De Jongh ancestors: David Richard in the third generation, John (gen-2), and "John's Father" (gen-1). However, to keep things manageable these ancestor strings are discontinued after the fifth generation.

This basic body of data is followed by notes if any and, if applicable, by "issue", which ushers in new descendants who go through the same cycle.

When a new name makes its appearance without a + at the left margin, it means there is no issue and there will be no further entries for that name; in that case any spouse will be named right there and any notes will immediately follow any accompanying data.

You will notice a few refinements to this system as you navigate the document, but they are obvious enough to pick up effortlessly as you go along.

INTRODUCTION

This introduction addresses questions concerning the De Jonghs and Smyrna that occurred to me, or were brought up by relatives, in the course of my work updating *Family Notes*. Very little hard information relating to the history of expatriate families in Smyrna is to be found in conveniently accessible sources. Anything like a comprehensive scholarly history is still wholly lacking. I have therefore pieced together, from somewhat randomly assembled sources, at least the outline of a coherent story, offering inferences and conclusions often based rather heavily on intuition. Time should bring to light more of the factual evidence we now lack.

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First, *Family Notes* offers the following biographical sketch of John de Jongh, who arrived in Smyrna in 1812:

My Grandfather -

John de Jongh - born at Ostend in Belgium 21 July 1785

- died at Smyrna 8 December 1854

Dutch nationality - Mother Scotch

Came to Smyrna early in the year 1812, in charge of a small cargo of English goods belonging to an English firm. Was recommended to Robert Wilkinson, Consul for Sweden and Denmark. Entered into partnership with him and soon after married his daughter Mary Esther.

In 1814 he went to England and on his return found it necessary to wind up the partnership with the Wilkinsons. All his savings and share of capital were lost.

From this date until about 1824 there is no record of his doings - it is only known that he conducted successfully a cotton press factory.

In a fire in one of the offices of this factory all papers referring to his family were burnt, also many other interesting documents.

In 1827 on the 10th November he was named consul for Denmark. In 1828 was decorated and received the order of "Daneborg". At the close of the war of 1829/1830 between Russia and Turkey he was - with the consent of Denmark - appointed Diplomatic Agent for Russia and for his services received the Russian Imperial Order of St. Anne in brilliants. This was handed to him on the 24th July 1833.

Later on at an audience of the Sultan Abdul Medjid, he was decorated with the Imperial Order of Medjidie - 18 July 1840.

For a time he acted as Vice-Consul for the United States of America and was of valuable assistance to the Consul General Mr. Offley in drawing up a commercial treaty with Turkey. In a work published at Hartford, Conn. by Samuel Woodruff we find the following - "Called upon and paid our respects to Consul de Jongh - he is by birth a Dutchman, a gentleman of fine accomplishments; has resided at Smyrna about 20 years greatly respected for prompt and honorable discharge of his official duties. Received his kind attention and civilities."

In 1840 he founded the "Impartial" (newspaper) with Mr. A. Edwards as editor.

In 1850 he ceased connection - one of the conditions being that he and then his heirs were to receive for all time and free of charge not less than three numbers daily of the "Impartial" - This has always been scrupulously kept by the owners.

Buried at Boudjah -

* * * * *

Nothing is known for certain about John de Jongh's ancestry other than the glimpses this account in *Family Notes* affords. The few existing family papers C which alas include no yellowing copies, or even clippings, of the *Impartial* C and soundings of living family members suggest that no effort had ever been made to investigate it prior to May 2000, when I went to Ostend and Bruges to see if anything could be learned at the family records library and national archives there.

My curiosity was piqued by the coincidence that John de Jongh was Dutch yet born in the Flemish town of Ostend. Given the history of Flanders C too convoluted to go into here but easily brushed up on at, say, the *Encyclopedia Britannica* website C this meant that he could possibly have been of Flemish stock and later assumed Dutch nationality. In which case an interesting new aspect of the family would have come to light and, more important from a practical point of view, his antecedents might have been relatively easy to trace through the Ostend parish registers in which local births were recorded at the time he was born.

It turned out, however, that there are no records of John or other members of the family in the (all Catholic) Ostend parish registers of the 1780s. The most likely reason for this, it was explained to me, was that the De Jonghs were a foreign, and probably Protestant, family established at the international trading port of Ostend who would have registered the births of new members with their own church or whatever authority was performing this task (a modern universal registry system not having been set up yet). The spelling De Jongh is moreover typically Dutch, as distinct from the typically Flemish De Jonghe.

The blank drawn at Ostend leaves us with some challenging questions. Where does one begin to look for ancestral De Jonghs? I have looked through the meagre 19th century consular files at the Dutch public records office but found no leads on the De Jonghs. One might have to comb old archives of Dutch communities from A to Z in the uncertain hope of coming across a reference to a likely De Jongh who had left the country. The fact that De Jongh with its more usual variant De Jong is probably the commonest Dutch surname would make such an approach even more of a search for a needle in a haystack. Crucial

information pointing to an easier solution may have been lost forever in the fire mentioned by Henry de Jongh above.

On the other hand, there are some elements available to play with for anyone wishing to engage in a bit of conjecture. The first is a reference in *Stages* C absent from *Family Notes* C to John de Jongh's father moving from Ostend to London with his family in 1795 or soon thereafter. In London, *Stages* continues, "he went into partnership with an Englishman." This may not have been the family's first sojourn in Britain: they may have been returning there. He already had a Scottish wife, and one bit of family lore has the De Jonghs settled in Scotland for one or two generations before they moved to Ostend. This raises the question of just how Dutch the De Jonghs could claim to be. It also raises the interesting prospect that it might be possible to find something on the De Jonghs through the English and Scottish public records C a prospect I have not yet investigated.

How Dutch were the De Jonghs?

John de Jongh was born in the Flemish part of the Austrian Netherlands C which later became the Kingdom of Belgium C as a citizen, apparently, of the Dutch Republic, which later became the Kingdom of the Netherlands. His father was Dutch but apparently had no active ties to Holland (to use the convenient shorthand term for the country) and may have been descended from a Dutch family established in Britain for as long as two generations. As John's mother was Scottish he may well have grown up speaking English at home though born in Dutch-speaking Flanders, and if he moved to England with his family at the age of ten there is every reason to believe he spent the most formative years of his life in a British environment.

The nominally Dutch John de Jongh who arrived in Smyrna in 1812 must therefore already have been thoroughly Anglicized and may indeed have spoken no Dutch. This description seems to have fitted most of his Smyrniot descendants. Although one of John's daughters married a Dutchman (as discussed more fully below), John himself had married an Englishwoman soon after arrival; the record shows the De Jonghs in subsequent generations moving mostly in the orbit of the British expatriate community C and to a lesser extent in practically all the others *except* the Dutch. Today a number of descendants live in the Netherlands (see *H&D*), but they are greatly outnumbered by those living in Britain and other English-speaking countries. That said, it should be kept in mind that by all accounts nationality as such was always a refreshingly minor issue throughout the expatriate community.

A related question is posed by John's name. *Family Notes* refers to him unequivocally as John. It is hard, however, to imagine a Dutch boy being named John in the late 18th century: his name would normally be Johan or Johannes, and this would be shortened to Jan or Hans in everyday use. *Stages* is equally explicit in calling him Jan. Just recently, however (see notes on John de Jongh), his gravestone was discovered at All Saints cemetery and the name inscribed on it is John. While a gravestone is not quite the equivalent of a birth or baptismal certificate, this find makes it plain that our ancestor was known as John to his contemporaries. I am therefore following *Family Notes* and the gravestone as joint authorities and referring to him by that name.

It is additionally worth noting that the names of all of John's siblings are cast in English form as well, at least according to *Family Notes*. There is no mention of any of them settling in the Netherlands, which, its remarkable 17th century prosperity and cultural energy a distant memory, had become something of an impoverished backwater. On the face of it, all this provides further evidence of the family's Anglicization. Dutch spellings do appear in names of some of John's daughters: Johana, Susana, Matilde, Evelina. Of these, only Evelina appears again in later generations, slightly modified to Eveline C also Dutch, but in a form more likely to pass muster as an English-appearing variant of Evelyn. And one, Johana, in fact appears to have been carried over from the repertoire of the Wilkinsons.

A note on the name De Jongh itself may be of interest to descendants not familiar with Dutch names. It is pronounced *duh-YONG*. *De* means "the" in Dutch, while *jong(h)* means young (but the pronunciation *young* which English-speakers sometimes slip into is incorrect, as is *djong*). The name came into being to distinguish a younger from an elder bearer of the same given name. The Dutch *De* is totally unrelated to its homonym in Romance languages, which means "of". As to whether or not to capitalize the particle, this text follows standard Dutch practice, which is to capitalize it except when it follows a given name or initial: Jasper de Jongh, my name is De Jongh, there goes Mrs. De Jongh, the Smyrna De Jonghs.

The Danish connection

We read in John de Jongh's *Family Notes* bio that he was appointed consul for Denmark in 1827. His father-in-law Robert Wilkinson had been consul of Sweden and Denmark before him.

In his paper "Présences danoises dans les généalogies latines d'orient" presented at the XIVth International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Studies (Copenhagen, August 25-29, 1980), Livio Missir states that John was promoted to consul general in 1836. This is consistent with the inscription on his gravestone: "His Danish Majesty's Consul General". Apparently he was not a representative of the Netherlands too, as were some previous Dutch citizens who were appointed consuls for Denmark at Smyrna. Two reasons suggest themselves why De Jonghs were never, as far as we know, offered a Dutch consular post: the previous appointments were held by members of Dutch patrician families no doubt well-connected in The Hague (the Dutch in Smyrna were unique among the expats in hailing largely from the upper social strata), and at a later stage the Dutch consulate-general was, like its counterparts from other countries with major interests in Smyrna, professionally staffed.

John's son John Robert and grandson John Atkinson de Jongh seem, from the paper just cited, to have succeeded him as Danish consular representative, with the latter holding the post until 1915. We also learn from family papers that Henry Richard de Jongh (1862-1935) had to recover his Dutch citizenship in 1902, his previous status having been that of "Danish protégé" (see notes on Henry Richard de Jongh in *H&D*). We have no further information on this curious fact or its implications: When and why did Henry Richard lose his Dutch citizenship? Was he born a Danish protégé? His children were apparently all Dutch nationals eventually, but the birth certificates of his first and second children, Edward and Dorothy, were issued by the Danish Consulate (signed not by a De Jongh but by Consul K. Brinckman C perhaps a Danish career diplomat to whom John Atkinson de Jongh reported as John de Jongh had once reported to U.S. consul general Offley? - see below for more on the subject of consular representation). Did other De Jonghs find themselves in the same situation? Did John's consular and diplomatic activities on behalf of states other than his own lead to forfeiture or suspension of his Dutch citizenship? Absent some gross impropriety this would seem most unlikely inasmuch as consuls throughout history have often represented more than one government C a strong contender for the record being U.S. Consul Jesse B. Jackson at Aleppo (present-day Halab, Syria), who in 1915 is said to have represented no fewer than fifteen countries in all.

These unanswered questions remain bits of an odd and perplexing aspect of De Jongh history. We can only surmise that the nationality question was somehow bound up with the Danish connection and that the latter stems from John de Jongh's appointment, linked no doubt to his association with Robert Wilkinson, as His Danish Majesty's Consul General C an achievement regarded as momentous enough to be immortalized on his gravestone. As a practical matter, there are no records of any De Jonghs having problems claiming Dutch citizenship after 1902.

The De Jongh clan: its evolution and vicissitudes

The special character and identity of the De Jongh family derives principally from its association with Smyrna, a city whose exotic history and tragic end seldom fail to fascinate. This association may be said to give the De Jonghs and other large Smyrna families a certain stamp, to make them look like cohesive social entities in a way justifying the use of the term "clan" C though it's not a point I would want to make too much of. The second generation brought forth John, the founder of the clan, and all his descendants of the third, fourth and fifth generations were born there, as were almost all of those of the sixth generation who came into the world before the Great Fire in 1922. I count the total number of De Jonghs in Smyrna in September 1922, just before the Great Fire, at about 40, defining a De Jongh restrictively as anyone born to that name or carrying it by marriage. Family papers show no further De Jongh births in Izmir between 1922 and the Second World War.

Smyrna still played on the imagination of the "post-1922" portion of the sixth generation, its evocation generating a common curiosity and sense of identity. It was at least a popular topic of conversation among family members. This is not surprisingly less true of the seventh generation, and any resonance Smyrna may have for the eighth C many of whom are too young to have heard of it yet C is likely, for most, to remain faint at best. The apparent cohesion or special identity it once conferred is gone. Furthermore, very few De Jongh descendants bear the name De Jongh anymore; and three of the four in the eighth generation belong to an adoptive line (for the fourth, see *H&D*). Patriarchy may be on the wane, and the DNA of a

sister register no fewer De Jongh markers than that of a brother, but the latter's children will bear the Name, and that convention is what we still instinctively, or by the force of cultural inertia, tend to go by. By the common perception, the Smyrna De Jongh lineage is in danger of dying out. In fact this family tree may be regarded as a case study in the near extinction of a family name.

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In the early generations the burgeoning clan not only all lived in Smyrna but were presumably all traders and merchants of one sort or another C as explained more fully below in the Notes on Smyrna section, there simply wasn't much else for them to do. (There are bound to have been exceptions to this sweeping generalization, of course: witness, for example, the Mr. A. Edwards who was editor of the above-mentioned newspaper *Impartial*.) The consular appointments received by a few De Jonghs were presumably of the "honorary" kind and as such adornments to careers in commerce. Elsewhere, practitioners of the arts and humanities were sometimes also eligible for such adornment C cf. man of letters William Dean Howells as American consul in Venice C but the business of Smyrna was business. By the turn of the 20th century, some De Jonghs had clerical or management jobs in various commercial establishments, and one had become a wealthy shipowner. There was one engineer, and one tried his hand at farming. Only the men were expected to earn money, of course; some of the women spent time working as volunteer hospital nurses but none had paid jobs.

The only De Jongh of whose commercial and consular activities we have a fairly detailed description before the fourth generation is John himself. Despite the severe setback recorded in rather veiled terms in *Family Notes*, he comes across as a very model of enterprise, resourcefulness, resilience and probity. The extent to which his many-sided talents and moral assets were translated into financial success is not clear, but he must have left his heirs enough to assure them of a decent start. The following generation seems to have been reasonably prosperous; it should be remembered that the large Smyrna fortunes were mostly made in the later 19th and early 20th centuries, and at this early stage high living and conspicuous consumption were in all probability practically unknown in the expatriate community. The fourth generation produced the clan's one big money-maker in the person of Henry Richard de Jongh, whose prowess in this respect has not, to my knowledge, been equalled by any other De Jongh descendants (but see section on "missing" De Jonghs below). In fact it would seem that the fortunes of individual family members began to vary increasingly around the turn of the century, reflecting socio-economic developments in the world at large. There is reason to believe that especially after the Great Fire some De Jonghs and descendants found themselves reduced to modest means if not outright poverty, in Greece and elsewhere (a process elaborated on in *Stages*).

The De Jonghs' estrangement from their nominal country of origin left the more vulnerable members of the family stranded when they saw no future in Smyrna after the Fire. Most other expatriates had always maintained some living contact with their home country C they spoke the language, sent their children to school there if they could afford to, kept up contacts C but these De Jonghs would have been quite lost in the Netherlands. At the same time, seeking salvation in the U.K. or its colonies as most of their British peers did was not an option as they didn't have British nationality. So they had to strike out as best they could in places like Greece, Egypt C where Alexandria offered a general environment not unlike Smyrna C and North America. In view of this it may seem paradoxical that there are so many British De Jongh descendants today, but they are linked to the family through female De Jongh lines where the father's British nationality governs.

The later generations have, as one would expect, seen a considerable increase in occupational diversification. After all, they no longer live in an expatriate community where commerce is pretty much the only game in town. And of course many of the women are now part of the paid work force. From a clan wedded to one locale and engaged almost exclusively in commerce, the De Jonghs have evolved into something more typical for a Western lineage in the year 2001: something looking more like a random assemblage of nuclear families, or disconnected fragments thereof, with diverse occupations, scattered among several countries: the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the United States, Canada, Italy, Greece, Australia, France, and possibly others. Track has been lost of at least one and possibly two lines of descendants who are thought to have settled in the Netherlands not long after the Second World War C an ironic development considering that the pre-Smyrna Dutch origins of the De Jonghs are equally shrouded in mystery.

"Missing" De Jongh descendants

Which branches of the family can these possible lost Greek and Dutch descendants stem from? These particular Dutch descendants would not, incidentally, include any members of the line extending from Dorothy Sophia de Jongh and Willem Alouisius Daniëls, all of whom are accounted for in *H&D*.

Several lines of descent may have produced family members C several generations in some cases, with further offshoots C not accounted for in this pedigree. The earliest one extends from William Edward de Jongh (1856-1909): *Family Notes* makes no mention of a spouse but assigns him an unnamed son and daughter. There are more details on the spouses and progeny of John Atkinson de Jongh (1854-c.1940) and David Richard de Jongh (1857-1918), but they are fragmentary and most of the offshoots do not extend into subsequent generations, which, one suspects, must have produced more issue. Geoffrey de Jongh (b. ca. 1944) is thought to have settled in the Netherlands (date and district unknown). Marian de Jongh (1861-1932) went to New York, according to *Family Notes*: when did she go there, and did she go with her husband John Gout and all or some of their six children, for whom we have first names and DOBs but no further details? There are also the very incomplete lines of descent from Ida, Daisy and Frank Peacock (b. 1893, 1895, 1896, resp.), and, returning to the third generation, from Elizabeth and Matilde de Jongh (1817-1898 m. Fonton, and 1822-1880, m. Van Lennep, resp.). There may therefore be quite a large number of missing C from our point of view, not theirs C Smyrna De Jongh descendants, not only in Greece and the Netherlands but in any number of countries.

Notes on Smyrna

Smyrna was founded by early Greeks about 3,000 years ago, but the expatriate community of which the De Jonghs were a part has its roots in the much later Smyrna of the 16th century which, under the Ottoman Empire, was developing into an international trading centre where European merchants began to settle. This community, which in a later phase also included Americans, receives occasional incidental mention and fragmentary attention in work dealing with the economic and social history of the Ottoman Empire but, as far as I know, a comprehensive scholarly history of it has yet to be written. In the course of updating the De Jongh genealogy I nonetheless came to feel the need for at least a rough grasp of this history's highlights as a backdrop to the story of the family. Hence these notes on Smyrna C which, it should be underscored, focus narrowly on the Smyrna of the expats, not that of its ages-long Greek tenants and their Turkish conquerors.

This Smyrna, which the Ottoman overlords called Izmir, was one of a number of international trading centres in what was known as the Levant, an imprecisely demarcated coastal region at the eastern end of the Mediterranean extending roughly from Salonica (present-day Thessaloniki, Greece) in the north to Alexandria, Egypt in the south. Foreigners who settled there were referred to as Levantines. Why this term has fallen into disfavour in some quarters is not clear to me, but in any case the term used here to designate such persons in Smyrna is simply expatriate (primary Oxford Dictionary definition: "living abroad, esp. for a long period"), sometimes shortened to expat.

European merchants began to settle in Smyrna as early as the 16th century, drawn by a combination of good business opportunities and agreeable living conditions, including beautiful surroundings and a pleasant climate. The East-West import-export trade in which they engaged was facilitated by special trade agreements, called "capitulations", between the Sublime Porte, as the central Ottoman government at Constantinople was known, and their own governments. At the outset, when the Ottomans and the West negotiated from comparable positions of power, these capitulations were viewed as equally favourable to both sides, but as the West grew ever stronger while the Ottoman Empire gradually sank into decrepitude they increasingly favoured the West. By the time of the First World War the relationship was one of outright exploitation by the West of a drastically reduced, moribund empire. Smyrna in many ways resembled a Mediterranean Hong Kong, with the important difference that it remained under nominal Ottoman sovereignty while real power, instead of being vested in a British colonial administration, was exercised through the Western consulates. (That the Western powers were able to maintain this informal international condominium or consortium in harmony seems a remarkable phenomenon deserving of further study in its own right.)

The early phase of this process accelerated in the 17th century. By 1621 there were British, Dutch, French and Venetian Consulates in Smyrna. The street in which European merchants and consuls lived was called Frank Street C today's Öhehi Fethi Bey Bulvarı C which ran northward parallel to the waterfront from near the harbour castle. "Frank" was a term denoting all Europeans in the Ottoman Empire. By the end of the 18th century an extensive European quarter known as Pounta or The Point C present-day Alsancak, pron. Alsanjak C had taken shape alongside the city's Turkish, Greek, Armenian and Jewish quarters. The Europeans were governed through their consulates and their own courts. They also had their own schools, churches and other facilities ranging from postal services to cemeteries. Many Europeans were now born in Smyrna, considered it their home, lived there their whole lives, and brought forth new generations of expatriates in the process. The Christian Greeks and Armenians were Ottoman subjects but never identified fully with the Moslem Ottoman Turks. At this juncture Greece itself C the future kingdom and present republic C was still an Ottoman province. The bulk of the Europeans were merchants and traders, while the Greeks and less numerous Armenians and Jews formed diversified populations including well-to-do merchants and professionals whose universe overlapped to a large extent with that of the expats, clerks, artisans, vendors, and a proletariat of servants and labourers. The expats did business with these groups and relied on them for most services and supplies, while active contact with the Turks was minimal.

Such was, in essence, the Smyrna which John de Jongh stepped ashore at in 1812. The most powerful segment of the expatriate community by that time was the British, which had outdistanced the previously dominant French. French, however, remained the *lingua franca* of the entire Levant until well into the 20th century C followed by Greek, not English. The Dutch presence, quite formidable in the 17th century, had since shrunk as the country's brief heyday as a major power came to an end and the colonies in the East and West Indies, and the United States, absorbed its venture capital. As we have seen, John's background and contacts were British despite his Dutch nationality. The British merchants were backed by the Levant Company, a powerful mercantile consortium established in 1581 which enjoyed monopolies in the trade of various commodities. One such commodity, often left unmentioned nowadays, was opium, a brisk trade in which was carried on by many countries. The Levant Company is said to have purchased nearly half of all the considerable quantities of this popular item channeled through Smyrna for export to Europe and America. By the turn of the 19th century, however, the Levant Company was becoming ill-suited to changing patterns of commerce, and it ceased operations in 1825. Business in Smyrna generally suffered a slowdown if not a downturn until about the middle of the century C perhaps this had something to do with John's having to "wind up the partnership with the Wilkinsons".

After 1850 a surge of activity began that lasted until the First World War: this period saw the expansion and modernization of the harbour; the construction of the Smyrna-Aydin railway as well as the local rail system linking Bournabat, Pounta and Boudjah; and the burgeoning of expatriate enterprises such as the Whittall trading companies, the MacAndrews & Forbes licorice concern, the Paterson chromium mines, and the Egypt & Levant Steamship Company operated by Thomas Rees and Henry de Jongh, to name only some of the larger ones. These infrastructure projects and major enterprises were mainly the fruit of British private initiative and investment. Accordingly, many new British arrivals from mid-century on were no longer merchants and traders but technical experts or managers. Meanwhile, Smyrna and the opportunities it represented drew whole new groups of foreign residents, in particular Italians, Austrians and Americans. The Americans not only brought along what their consul general George Horton called "the omnipresent Standard Oil Company" but also set up educational institutions and organized important archeological digs. In step with the tremendous economic expansion, cultural and recreational amenities also attained a very respectable level, and expats could now take in a concert or an art show, attend a lecture, spend an evening at the theatre, shop for the latest fashions, watch horse races or football, play tennis or golf, or go yachting.

The following population figures for the year 1910 are supplied in *Gemeente*. Smyrna's total population is estimated at 215,000. Contrary to what one would expect given their economic preeminence, the Brits formed one of the smaller groups within the expatriate community: a total of about 1,500. The Dutch numbered a few hundred. The largest national group was the Italians, numbering some 6,500 C how many of these were relative newcomers and how many belonged to Venetian and Genoese families who had been in the region for up to three centuries is unclear. Other large groups were the French (2,500) and the Austrians (2,200). Ottoman subjects numbered 107,000 Greeks (i.e., almost exactly half the total population C just as a century later about half the population of Amsterdam, under totally different circumstances but by analogous methods of classification, was to be called Dutch), 52,000 "Mohammedans" (presumably we would call them Turks today), 25,000 Jews (national origin not specified), and 12,000 Armenians. To make up

the stated total of 215,000, add a few thousand more expats from other European countries, the United States and Canada.

In descriptions of early 20th century Smyrna, Boudjah and Bournabat are generally referred to as suburbs rather than the separate villages or towns they were initially. This no doubt reflects the city's growth, the large numbers of expats living in the two smaller municipalities, and the ease of transport between them and Smyrna proper thanks to the railway. As several kilometers separate the three centres, however, the question arises of how people traveled between them before the railway was built. On horseback and by horse-drawn vehicles, as in the American West? It appears, however, that the Smyrna region was donkey and camel country, with horses uncommon before the second half of the 19th century. And I have been told that in the early days expats did indeed use donkeys for short-haul purposes such as going to each other's parties, which could be held outdoors most of the year and were frequent in an era when practically no other form of entertainment existed. But if one lived in Bournabat or Boudjah and worked in downtown Smyrna, the donkey would hardly offer a convenient regular form of conveyance, even if work schedules were a lot looser than today's. It is possible that even if people had properties in Boudjah or Bournabat and were buried there they lived most of the time at permanent residences in Pounta. Their houses in the villages would then have been simple summer cabins, and only later would grander edifices have been erected. As there are no clear records or even orally transmitted lore on the subject, real answers to this intriguing question must await further research.

Bournabat and Boudjah were not the only smaller localities where expatriates struck roots. One can infer from *Letters*, for instance, that the Van Lennep family, which established itself in Smyrna in the 18th century, had, by 1902, at least one nucleus living in the former village of Malcajik C as spelled in *Letters*; spelling documented at Center for Asia Minor Studies, Athens, is Malkatzí (Greek) or Malkac2k (Turkish) C about 30 km due south of Smyrna. A Whittall nucleus may have lived nearby, for members of that family would apparently drop in casually on the Van Lenneps. An American college was founded at the village of Parádiso (now the district of Ôirinyer), where Henry de Jongh kept racehorses. Expats had summer houses across the gulf from Smyrna in Cordelio (from Crusaders' French *Coeur de Lion* via Shakespeare's *Cordelia*?), Greek *Kordiliós*, present-day *Karô2yaka* C Turkish for "Oppositeshore" C now a division of Greater Izmir); Isidor de Jongh and his family turned his summer house there into a permanent residence after their house in Pounta was torched in the Fire. Balçova (?-former Sikiés), down the coast from Smyrna and today also part of Greater Izmir, became popular as a spa with excellent hot springs; Henry de Jongh owned property there and occasionally repaired there to take the waters, and his son Edward David de Jongh had a farm in the vicinity. Finally, *Gateways* cites two other villages where "the more wealthy Frankish families bought land": Cumaovas2 and Hac2lar.

Where did the De Jonghs live? We know Henry de Jongh lived in Boudjah at least from early adulthood if not from birth, first at Langdon Sokak and later at the mansion he built in the early 20th century. Langdon Street no longer exists under that name, because in present-day Izmir only avenues and boulevards (*caddesi*, *bulvar2*) have names while mere streets (*sokak*) merely rate numbers C by the same token, the modern address for the mansion is 20 Menderes Caddesi (for more on the "De Jongh house" and its fate, see *H&D*). The name Langdon is interesting, as the American (Boston) expat family of that name became allied by marriage with the Reeses, and Thomas B. Rees jr. was Henry de Jongh's longtime business associate (after TBR sr. had been his boss). Henry's brother Oscar (see Oscar John de Jongh in *H&D*) also lived in Boudjah. John, as we know, was buried there. The existing gravesite at Boudjah's All Saints Cemetery for Anna de Jongh (née La Fontaine, 1815-51) points to a strong possibility that she and her husband John Robert de Jongh lived there. The only other De Jonghs for whose place of residence we have any real evidence are Isidor and his family (see above C details documented in *Stages*). Since no records or family lore point to a De Jongh association with Bournabat except indirectly through John's marriage with a Wilkinson and David Richard de Jongh's with a Barker C the former a Bournabat family and the latter apparently well-represented in both localities C it is reasonable to assume that most of the clan lived in either Boudjah or Pounta, or had houses in both.

Living in Boudjah had a certain cachet C this was even more true of Bournabat C but did not necessarily mean that one was very rich: most of the numerous villas and townhouses there belonged to expats who might best be described in modern terms as middle-income. Which is probably what most if not all De Jonghs were until Henry de Jongh joined the ranks of the wealthy. What needs to be remembered in this regard is that in the quasi-colonial setting of Smyrna all expats were automatically clustered near the top of the social order, and being middle-income in these conditions meant living a very pleasant life with more servants, property and other perquisites than would come one's way back in Britain, the Netherlands, or

wherever one was officially from. But when the end came (see below), it came with an added cruel twist: the Great Fire spared Boudjah, Bournabat and the more exclusive residential portion of Pounta while it consumed the rest of Pounta, i.e., the business district and the more modest residential quarters. So it was precisely the less affluent expats who suffered the total loss of their homes.

* * * * *

World War I was the beginning of the end for Smyrna. I have been unable to find any information on the immediate impact of the war on the expatriate community in general and the De Jonghs in particular other than that it caused a certain amount of inconvenience and apprehension. The Ottoman Empire entered the war on the side of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, but the Netherlands was a neutral. The barely comprehensible concatenation of events that led, in the space of an extraordinary three years after the war and the resulting Ottoman collapse, to the cataclysmic Great Fire of September 1922 has been more exhaustively recorded and analyzed than the whole of the preceding three millennia of Smyrna's history, so there is no point in trying to rehash it here. For the expats the consequences were simple and stark: Smyrna was gone, the party was over. (For the Greeks and Armenians, of course, what came to be known as the Catastrophe brought misfortunes of an altogether different order of magnitude.)

The De Jonghs found themselves mourning two of the few actual casualties suffered by the expatriate community: Oscar and Cleofe de Jongh, murdered near their home by Turkish soldiers (see notes on Oscar). The rest, as noted above, ultimately dispersed, except for Isidor and his wife Marina, who decided to hang on in Izmir with their son Emeric (see notes). Most other expats also left. Here too there were exceptions, however; indeed today a number of their descendants still live in Izmir, Istanbul or other places in Turkey. Many traces of the expatriate community and its history remain, and anyone interested in finding them can spend a fascinating few days hunting for them, as I did not long ago. It does take a little preparation and imagination and luck can help as it has not yet occurred to the Turkish tourism industry to promote them as a marketable asset. And it may prove useful to check with St. John the Evangelist Church in Alsancak as itself not to be missed for information on cataloguing, research and restoration efforts currently underway.

Descendants of "John's Father" de Jongh

Generation No. 1

1. "John's Father"¹ de Jongh b. ca. 1755, m. Unknown.

Probably a Dutch merchant established in 1785 when son John was born at Flemish port of Ostend, an international mercantile centre of some importance in late 18th and early 19th centuries. Year of birth given here is speculative. Two generations of family may have been settled in Scotland before John's father moved to Ostend. For further exploration of this and related questions see Introduction.

Only information available on wife of "John's father" is reference to her as "Scotch" in *Family Notes*.

Family Notes lists nine children including John. Maurice, for whom no date of birth is given, had his first child in 1803, so he was probably born no later than the early 1780s, ahead of John. Edward, the sibling with the latest recorded date of birth, 1804, may well have been the youngest, with those for whom no date of birth is available born in the long intervals between the first four listed.

Issue:

+ 2 i. Maurice² de Jongh, b. ca. 1780.

+ 3 ii. John de Jongh, b. 21-7-1785 Ostend, Flanders, Austrian Netherlands, d. 8-12-1854 Smyrna, Ottoman Empire.

- + 4 iii. Joseph de Jongh, b. ca. 1795.
- + 5 iv. Martin de Jongh, b. 1802.
- 6 v. Edward de Jongh, b. 1804. "Nothing known"
- 7 vi. James de Jongh, d. 1852. "Lived somewhere near Vienna"
- 8 vii. Anthony de Jongh. "Drowned on a voyage to the United States"
- 9 viii. Bertha de Jongh. "Married D. Schuets"
- 10 ix. Henry de Jongh. "Lived in Hamburg. Issue: one son." (See notes on brother John).

Generation No. 2

2. Maurice² de Jongh ("John's Father"¹) b. ca. 1780, m. **Unknown**.

"Lived in the South of France - town not known." No date of birth given in *Family Notes*; ca. 1780 offered here based on dates of birth given for his children. Possibly established as merchant at Marseilles? Trade between Marseilles and Ottoman ports was considerable, so it is tempting to speculate that such activity on Maurice's part might have had something to do with John's going on to Smyrna.

Issue:

- 11 i. Louise³ de Jongh, b. 1803. According to dates in *Family Notes*, b. before her uncle Edward (b. 1804).
- 12 ii. Edward de Jongh, b. 1806.
- 13 iii. John de Jongh, b. 1809.
- 14 iv. Charles de Jongh, b. 1812.
- 15 v. Harriet de Jongh, b. 1814.

3. John² de Jongh ("John's Father"¹), b. 21-7-1785 Ostend, Flanders, Austrian Netherlands, d. 8-12-1854 Smyrna, Ottoman Empire; m. 12-9-1812 Smyrna **Mary Esther Wilkinson**, b. 25-3-1791, d. 1-3-1862.

Gravestone recently (September 2001) found at All Saints cemetery by *White* inscribed in part as follows: "To the memory of John de Jongh - knight of several orders - His Danish Majesty's Consul General at Smyrna." See Introduction for more on question of name.

Founder of "Smyrna" De Jongh lineage. On evidence of *Family Notes*, career encompassed successful ventures in trade, industry, diplomacy and publishing. According to *EdJ*, may have spent some years immediately prior to arrival at Smyrna not in London but in Hamburg, Germany, importing sugar and mastic from Smyrna, and this trade may have led to further contacts, possibly with Wilkinson, which he may have been pursuing when he went there in 1812. May have been in business with brother Henry in Hamburg. For more on John see Introduction.

Date of marriage obtained from *LM*. Mary Esther was daughter of Robert Wilkinson (see introductory section of *Family Notes* in *Introduction*) and sister of Clara Wilkinson (see notes on Harriet Wilkin). According to *LM*, settled late in life -- presumably following husband John's death in Smyrna -- at New Malden, Surrey, England. However, gravestone in situ at All Saints cemetery, Buca (2001) showing dates of birth and death (not reported in *Family Notes*; photo and data supplied by *White*) indicates she probably died in Smyrna. The Wilkinsons, a British family, were merchants and consuls at Smyrna since before 1800.

Issue:

16 i. Mary Anne Esther³ de Jongh, b. 30-7-1813, d. 21-6-1821.

+ 17 ii. John Robert de Jongh, b. 13-5-1816, d. 1889.

+ 18 iii. Elizabeth Esther Sofie de Jongh, b. 8-12-1817, d. 2-3-1898.

19 iv. Esther Johana de Jongh, b. 27-1-1820, d. 18-4-1840.

+ 20 v. Matilde Susana de Jongh, b. 3-2-1822, d. 4-4-1880.

+ 21 vi. Edward de Jongh, b. 16-12-1824, d. 6-7-1847.

22 vii. Mary Anne Esther II de Jongh, b. 20-12-1826, d. 7-9-1827.

23 viii. Lydia de Jongh, b. 5-10-1828, d. 14-9-1829.

+ 24 ix. David Richard de Jongh, b. 11-11-1829, d. 20-10-1870.

25 x. Evelina Clara de Jongh, b. 5-4-1831, d. 27-8-1849. (Note: Spelling of first name departs from *Family Notes* in deference to inscription on gravestone at All Saints cemetery, Buca. For further comments on name see Introduction.)

4. Joseph² de Jongh ("John's Father"¹) b. ca. 1795, m. **Unknown**.

Family Notes supplies no date of birth; ca. 1795 offered here as reasonable guess. "Lived in New Orleans -- sugar planter, died of yellow fever, leaving one son." A Joseph de Jongh was christened in Liverpool, England in 1804, but this is hard to reconcile with birth of son William Finch in 1820.

Issue:

+ 26 i. William Finch³ de Jongh, b. 1820, d. 18-1-1850.

5. Martin² de Jongh ("John's Father"¹) b. 1802, m. **Unknown**.

Issue:

27 i. Hélène³ de Jongh. "Madame Overweg"

28 ii. Ida de Jongh. "Madame Bergen"

29 iii. Emma de Jongh. "Not married"

30 iv. Martin de Jongh. "Died in America leaving one son and one daughter"

NOTE: FROM THIS POINT FORWARD, ALL BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES OF DE JONGH

DESCENDANTS AND MEMBERS OF OTHER EXPATRIATE FAMILIES THROUGH 1922 ARE ASSUMED

TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN SMYRNA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

17. John Robert³ de Jongh (John², "John's Father"¹) b. 13-5-1816, d. 1889, m. **(1) Anna La Fontaine** b. 26-9-1815, d. 1-8-1851, **(2) Harriet Wilkin** b. ca. 1827.

He was one of witnesses at marriage, 16-4-1868 at office of British Consul Robert W. Cumberbatch, of Albert Frederick William Werry and Esther Maltass. (Albert was presumably a relative of Zoe Theophanie Werry, wife of Henry Richard de Jongh 1862-1935's business associate Thomas Bowen Rees jr b. 1866 - for details about this association see notes on Henry in *H&D*). See "Danish connection" section of Introduction above re conjectural tenure as consular representative of Denmark.

Anna's name not "Anne Lafontaine" as rendered in *Family Notes*. Inscription on tombstone, which author found in excellent condition, May 2001, in cemetery of All Saints' Church, Buca, identifies her as daughter of J. and N. La Fontaine and shows complete dates of birth and death. Epitaph reads: "Her sickness unto death was of a protracted nature but born with unsurpassed Christian meekness and pious resignation. At last her strength having completely failed her, She fell gently asleep in JESUS."

La Fontaines were based in Bournabat since before 1800, Swiss-born James La Fontaine having settled in Smyrna as a naturalized British subject and member of Levant Company. Could have been the "J." on the tombstone, but Anna was perhaps more likely his granddaughter. There are (2001) reportedly La Fontaine descendants still living in Istanbul.

Harriet Wilkin was British, ninth of ten children of Atkinson Wilkin and Clara Wilkinson, according to information found on Web. Atkinson was christened 15-10-1780 at All-Hallows-by-the-Tower Church, London and buried 22-2-1826 in Smyrna C thus first Smyrna Wilkin? Clara's father was John de Jongh's one-time business partner Robert Wilkinson, and her sister Mary Esther was John's wife (cf. *Family Notes* and see notes on John). Harriet and John Robert were therefore first cousins. Harriet's relative Robert Wilkin was prominently involved in promotion of Smyrna-Aydin railway.

Issue (1):

31 i. Anne Esther⁴ de Jongh, b. 11-8-1848, d. 6-5-1874.

Issue (2):

+ 32 i. John Atkinson⁴ de Jongh, b. 1-4-1854, d. 23-1-1940 Athens, Greece.

+ 33 ii. William Edward de Jongh, b. 15-6-1856, d. 1909.

34 iii. Harry de Jongh, b. 12-6-1858, d. 1861. "Died quite young." Year of death shown in *Listing*.

18. Elizabeth Esther Sofie³ de Jongh (John², "John's Father"¹), b. 8-12-1817, d. 1-3-1896, m. 28-4-1838 **André Noël Fonton**.

Elizabeth's date of death here as on gravestone at All Saints cemetery (*Family Notes* has 2-3-1898). Fontons were a French family with roots in Smyrna since 18th century.

Issue:

+ 35 i. Hélène⁴ Fonton, b. 28-9-1839, d. ca. 1899.

+ 36 ii. Esther Johana Elizabeth Fonton, b. 19-11-1855.

37 iii. Mathilde Fonton, b. 2-10-1857 d. 1930 Menton, France. "Unmarried"

20. Matilde Susana³ de Jongh (John², "John's Father"¹), b. 3-2-1822, d. 4-4-1880, m. 28-3-1846 **Gustave van Lennep**.

Definitive date of death obtained from *LM (Family Notes* has "1875-?"). First De Jongh on record as marrying a Dutchman, and only one to do so until Dorothy Sophia de Jongh in 1921 (see *H&D*). Dutch (or French) form of name Matilde deliberately chosen in preference to usual English form Mathilda or Matilda (cf. notes on Evelina Clara, 25)?

The Van Lenneps were a Dutch family in Smyrna since mid-18th century. Other Van Lenneps were Dutch ambassadors in Athens, Greece and consuls at Smyrna. Historically well-known family in Netherlands, some members of nobility, others of "regenten", a sort of oligarchic class in former times. See *Letters* of 28-3-1902 and 3-3-1902 for vivid cameos of a later generation of Smyrna Van Lenneps. Their presence in Smyrna exemplifies comment on makeup of Dutch community there in "The Danish connection" section of Introduction.

Issue:

38 i. Gustave Adolphe⁴ van Lennep, b. 6-4-1847, d. 21-11-1879.

39 ii. Edward van Lennep, b. 3-1-1850, d. 6-11-1879.

40 iii. Alfred van Lennep, b. 1852, d. ca. 1890.

21. Edward³ de Jongh (John², "John's Father"¹) b. 16-12-1824, d. 6-7-1847, p. **Unknown**.

"Killed at Boudjah." Cause of tragedy said to have been a hunting accident. *Afschrift* gives 1847 as year of death while *Family Notes* says 1844. Former has virtue of consistency with date of birth of son Edward "Bibi", given as same year 1847 in both sources.

Issue:

41 i. Edward "Bibi"⁴ de Jongh, b. 16-12-1847, d. ca. 1887, m. 20-9-1870 Katina Juran (or Juvan), "village girl of Boudja".

"[Bibi was] Edward's son (natural) - adopted by his grandfather [John de Jongh] - in his youth was very wild and later in life drank heavily. Died in hospital St. Antoine age about 40 ... no issue."

24. David Richard³ de Jongh (John², "John's Father"¹), b. 11-11-1829, d. 20-10-1870, m. 1855 **Althea Barker**, b. 11-2-1835, d. 2-12-1884.

Althea described as "daughter of Henry Barker ... buried in Bournabat cemetery" (cf. notes on Charlotte Louisa Barker gen-4). Barkers were in Smyrna since early 19th century and at least one member, Oswald Barker, was still living at Izmir in 1950s. Author did not find Althea's grave in Anglican Cemetery, Bornova, June 2001 but found grave of Henry Richards [sic] Barker (no legible dates) at All Saints, Buca. Several Barker graves listed in *Listing*.

Issue:

+ 42 i. Eveline Elizabeth⁴ de Jongh, b. 23-3-1856, d. 19-11-1926 Athens, Greece.

+ 43 ii. David Richard "Dicko" de Jongh, b. 18-12-1857, d. 15-12-1918.

+ 44 iii. Oscar John de Jongh, b. 15-12-1859, d. 10-9-1922.

+ 45 iv. Marian de Jongh, b. 6-12-1861, d. 1932 New York, USA.

+ 46 v. Henry Richard de Jongh, b. 17-12-1862, d. 16-8-1935 Athens, Greece.

26. William Finch³ de Jongh (Joseph², "John's Father"¹) b. 1820 ?-USA, d. 18-1-1850 ?-USA, m. Newport, Rhode Island, USA **Amelia Tower**.

"Officer in the American Navy. Came to Smyrna in U.S. warship twice." U.S. National Archives searched for his records in February 2000 at author's request and reported, "We were unable to locate the file you requested." The Genealogical Records, New York Archive 1675-1920, contain information on a Lt. William F. de Jongh who resided in State of New York (possible avenue for further research?).

Family Notes on Amelia: "Last news of [Amelia and the two children] was in 1870. Mother and daughter lived in the Isle of Wight and Lance in America."

Issue:

47 i. Lance⁴ de Jongh, b. 18-8-1843 ?-USA (see notes on mother).

48 ii. Bertha de Jongh, b. 7-8-1848 ?-USA (see notes on mother).

Generation No. 4

32. John Atkinson⁴ de Jongh (John Robert³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 1-4-1854, d. 23-1-1940 Athens, Greece, m. **(1) Zoe Helzel, (2) Bargigli, (3) Léonie Alphonse Corsi**, b. 1864, **(4) 24-12-1919 Marie Valaki** b. 27-12-1885, d. 2-9-1953 Athens.

Date of death from *StPaul* and on gravestone at Protestant Cemetery, Athens, Greece (seen October 2001). *Family Notes* observes, "Buried three wives and in 1929 [sic] married his fourth. Issue: three sons, two daughters." LM supplied initial details on wives, supplemented by NLCA.

Zoe was Austrian, from Innsbruck; papers in possession of grandson Emeric's widow Augusta establish her as first wife. Bargiglis were an Italian family, thought to be of Florentine origin, probably in Smyrna since early 19th century. Corsis were an Italian family in Smyrna since 18th century, some of whom lived in Bournabat (*Gateways*). Data on Marie on file at NLCA (parents from Mytilene and Ikaria, Greece; received Dutch passport Athens 1946, valid for two years).

Issue (1):

+ 49 i. Isidor Waldemar⁵ de Jongh, b. 1888, d. 1944 Izmir, Turkey.

50 ii. Richard de Jongh. Not to be confused with second cousin Richard David "Dick" de Jongh (1891-1965).

Issue (2):

51 i. Harriet⁵ de Jongh, b. 1896.

Issue (3):

52 i. Charles Antony "Charlie" de Jongh, b. 7-5-1901, d. 10-1-1964 Athens, Greece, m. (1) 5-1938 Piraeus, Greece Amélie Apostolou Flerianou b. 27-6-1911 Athens, sep. 1941, (2) Henriette Samothraki b. 1898 d. 1978 ?-Athens.

Data drawn from NLCA files, which describe Charles as *vertegenwoordiger* ("representative") employed by Lais factory (see *H&D*) and contain following comments (in Dutch): "Lives [1951] separated from his wife [Amélie], who left him in 1941. Her address is unknown. [Added 1955:] Submitted request for continued recognition of Dutch citizenship 11-4-1955." In due course he apparently married Henriette Samothraki (see below). *EdJ* knew him in Athens in 1930s as "Charlie" who worked for "sales organization" called Serafoglou. Inscription on gravestone in Protestant Cemetery, Athens, omits middle name.

Henriette not mentioned in *Family Notes*; no references to her in *NLCA* or *StPaul*. Only authority for her existence is name Henriette Samothraki de Jongh and years of birth and death inscribed on gravestone shared with Charles. Cf. name Gabriel I. Samothrakis inscribed on tombstone of Sophia Dorothea Purser (gen-4, and see *H&D*).

53 ii. Anne⁵ de Jongh.

33. William Edward⁴ de Jongh (John Robert³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 15-6-1856, d. 1909.

Family Notes records issue but no spouse.

Issue:

54 i. Son - name⁵ unknown.

55 ii. Daughter - name unknown.

35. Hélène⁴ Fonton (Elizabeth Esther Sofie³, John², "John's Father"¹) b. 28-9-1839, d. ca. 1899, m. 2-4-1861 **John Frederick Maltass**.

Family Notes shows simply "John Maltass" (pron. "Molltus"; spelling is variant of Maltus, Malthouse, Malthus). Online Maltass family tree has following entry: "John Frederick Maltass; must be 'John F. Maltass' who mar Helene and had issue: Oscar Alfred John Maltass, b. 24th Nov 1863, Turkey." John and John Frederick probably the same person, with Helene the same as Hélène Fonton. John's father then Benjamin Maltass, b. Smyrna ca. 1785. Maltasses, an English family with roots in Yorkshire, had been in Smyrna since mid-18th century when William Maltass arrived there as a wool merchant and member of the Levant Company. Charles Bennett Maltass, "shipping clerk", signed Henry de Jongh (46) and Dora Purser's marriage certificate (1891) as witness.

Issue:

56 i. Hélène "Lina"⁵ Maltass, b. 4-2-1862, m. A. Schiffmann.

57 ii. Oscar Alfred John Maltass, b. 24-11-1863.

36. Esther Johana Elizabeth⁴ Fonton (Elizabeth Esther Sofie³, John², "John's Father"¹) b. 19-11-1855, m. **Théodore Michel Tarazzi**.

Given names in *Family Notes* simply Esther and Theodore; full names from *LM*. Tarazzis were apparently a French expat family with roots in the Midi.

Issue:

58 i. Marie Elizabeth⁵ Tarazzi, b. 18-10-1880 Marseilles, France.

+ 59 ii. Renée Andrée Tarazzi, b. 6-9-1884.

+ 60 iii. Théodore Charles "Théo" Tarazzi, b. 19-4-1886.

42. Eveline Elizabeth⁴ de Jongh (David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹) b. 23-3-1856, d. 21-9-1926 Athens, Greece, m. ca. 1884 **James Albert Wells Peacock** b. 5-5-1857 Manchester, England.

Middle name from granddaughter Joan Liggins (see Helen Audrey Whittall, 90). Author found grave of Eveline Peacock at Protestant Cemetery, Athens in October 2001; date of death on gravestone differs from 19-11-1926 in *Family Notes*. James was Welsh (*Family Notes*) but according to birth certificate born at Manchester. Said to have come to Smyrna to develop local Smyrna-Bournabat-Boudjah rail system, which would situate him in the somewhat later wave of Europeans who came to Smyrna not as merchants and industrialists but as technical experts (see "Notes on Smyrna" section of Introduction. Granddaughter

Heather Lovelock (see Heather Rosemary Whittall, 91) reports that he was chief engineer on the Delta Light Railway in Egypt. On daughter Dorothy Jane's birth certificate his place of residence is registered as Smyrna (see Dorothy notes for further Egyptian reference).

Issue:

- + 61 i. Dorothy Jane "Dolly"⁵ Peacock, b. 7-10-1889, d. 6-10-1960 England.
- + C ii. Phyllis Peacock, 1891-1964, cont. in *H&D* as spouse of Edward David de Jongh.
- + 62 iii. Ida Peacock, b. 10-12-1893.
- + 63 iv. Daisy Peacock, b. 1895, d. Iskenderun, Turkey.
- + 64 v. Frank Peacock, b. 10-3-1896.

43. David Richard⁴ "Dicko" de Jongh (David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 18-12-1857, d. 15-12-1918, m. **(1)** 25-4-1888 **Charlotte Louisa Barker** b. 20-10-1859, d. 18-9-1888, "no issue", **(2)** 14-11-1889 Aydin, Ottoman Empire **Joanna Loiza** b. 1867.

Middle name shown in *Family Notes* is John. Richard is name entered in *StPaul*, corroborated by middle initial R. inscribed on gravestone photographed September 2001 at All Saints cemetery, Boudjah by *White*. Occupation: banker (*StPaul*).

Charlotte was daughter of Richard and Mary Barker (cf. notes on Althea Barker, gen-3 C full name and dates from *Listing* and *White*). Joanna was daughter of Elia and Helene Loiza; *NLCA* file gives year of birth, spells name Ioanna Louizou.

Issue (2):

- + 65 i. Frederick Rowland⁵ "Freddie" de Jongh, b. 16-12-1890, d. ca. 1965 ?-Alexandria, Egypt.
- + 66 ii. Richard David de Jongh, b. 4-10-1891 d. 1965 Athens, Greece.
- + 67 iii. Louisa "Loulou" de Jongh, b. 10-3-1893, d. ca. 1967.
- 68 iv. Henry George "Harry" de Jongh, b. 10-9-1897, d. Athens, Greece 9-1-1958, m. 9-9-1932 Piraeus, Greece Margarita "Rita" Mandoglou b. 4-5-1910 Adrianople, Ottoman Empire. "No issue". Dates of marriage and death (in Kallithea district of Athens) obtained from *NLCA*, whose records describe him as "employé ['clerk'] - unemployed". Received Dutch passport in 1947 valid for four years. *Family Notes* entry for "Rita (Greek)" supplemented by *NLCA*.

44. Oscar John⁴ de Jongh (David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 15-12-1859, d. 10-9-1922, m. **Cleofe Brufel** d. 10-9-1922.

Oscar is described by grandson Douglas Oscar Fraser as "shipping representative for brother Henry's firm Rees, De Jongh & Co." (Cf. *H&D*, notes on Henry Richard de Jongh 1862-1935.) Oscar and Cleofe were shot and bayoneted to death by Turkish soldiers entering Smyrna just before the Great Fire. Accounts of the details vary: one says they were killed trying to help Greeks hide, another that they were themselves mistaken for Greeks, etc.; the Turks could have been anything from a regular cavalry detachment to "irregulars". The atrocity was an isolated incident insofar that no other De Jonghs and few other expatriates were harmed by Turkish soldiers entering Smyrna.

Regarding Cleofe's background, faint handwritten annotation to *Family Notes* appears to read: "Daughter of General Bruffel, Italian Army." Surname is spelled Bruffel in *Family Notes* but grandchildren learned to spell it Brufel. Nothing is known about the general or his family; Edoardo Rossi (spouse of Helen Marian de Jongh C see *H&D*) is thought to have searched Italian military archives for him to no avail. Presence of senior Italian

military officer at Smyrna would reflect Italy's interest in establishing significant presence in Ottoman Empire (cf. Notes on Smyrna section of Introduction).

Issue:

+ 69 i. Marie Alethea "Maritza"⁵ de Jongh, b. 1-9-1882, d. 13-8-1962 Chester, England.

+ 70 ii. Eric de Jongh, b. ca. 1890, d. 1946 Montreal, Canada.

71 iii. Christine de Jongh, b. 30-1-1893, d. 2-10-1897 (dates inscribed on tombstone in All Saints' cemetery, Buca, found in place by author, May 2001.)

45. Marian⁴ de Jongh (David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 6-12-1861, d. 1932 New York, USA, m. ca. 1879 **John Gout**.

Letter from Joan Liggins (Helen Audrey Whittall, 90) says: "I believe [Marian] had a daughter called Maud who was married to a Williamson and had two children Cresta and Thora. I knew Maud and Cresta but Thora was already dead." Maud would have to be an unlisted addition to Gout children enumerated below or child from later marriage otherwise unreported in family papers or lore. There was an expat family called Williamson, descendants of which are said to have been living in Cyprus in fairly recent times (*EdJ*). Marian is also thought to have gone to Canada at one point.

John was "eldest son of James Gout, merchant at Smyrna." The name Gout is pronounced Goo. Family was evidently British despite French or Dutch name. Several Gouts were buried at Boudjah, but family was also well represented in Bournabat, where they were linked with American Offley family (*Gateways C* possible factor in Marian's going to Canada and New York? See reference to grandfather John de Jongh's service under U.S. Consul General Offley in *Family Notes* bio on John in Introduction). At least one Gout seems to have carried on in Izmir after 1922: in 2001 author came upon tombstone at Anglican Cemetery, Bornova bearing name of Edgar Gout, 1866-1946.

Marriage date based *C* with eye on Marian's age and date of birth of first child as reported in *Family Notes C* on data supplied by a Web contact, from consular records in Family Records Centre, London (where it is recorded as 1876-1880).

Issue:

+ 72 i. Percival James⁵ Gout, b. ca. 1880, d. ca. 1940.

+ 73 ii. Henry Gout, b. 1882, d. ca. 1946.

74 iii. Wilfred Gout, b. 1884, d. ca. 1927, m. Unknown ("English girl (in Egypt) later died of TB")

75 iv. Ethel Gout, b. 1887, d. 1905.

+ 76 v. Geoffrey Gout, b. 1890, d. 1974.

+ 77 vi. Rhoda "Dodo" Gout, b. 1894, d. 1964.

46. Henry Richard⁴ de Jongh (David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 17-12-1862, d. 16-8-1935 Athens, Greece, m. 17-6-1891 **Sophia Dorothea "Dora" Purser**, b. 28-7-1870, d. 30-8-1964 Athens.

[FOR REST OF THIS BRANCH SEE *H&D* - available on request]

Generation No. 5

49. Isidor Waldemar⁵ de Jongh (John Atkinson⁴, John Robert³, John², "John's Father"¹) b. 1888, d. 1944 Izmir, Turkey, m. **Marina Andrikides**, b. 1889, d. 1949 Izmir.

Missing from *Family Notes*, with spouse and children; entry and data on descendants supplied by son Emeric's spouse Augusta Dullaart. Bank manager. *Stages* describes how he and family lost house and most of their other property in the Fire and stayed on in Izmir. Marina was French of Greek extraction, aka Marianne (LM); family owned "houses and warehouses" (*Stages*). Couple became last known De Jonghs to live out their lives in Smyrna/Izmir.

Issue:

+ 78 i. Zoe⁶ de Jongh, b. ca. 1910, d. ca. 1985 France.

+ 79 ii. Emeric Eitel Sydney de Jongh, b. 26-11-1914, d. 8-1-1993 Tenerife, Spain.

59. Renée Andrée⁵ Tarazzi (Esther Johana Fonton⁴, Elizabeth Esther³, John², "John's Father"¹) b. 6-9-1884, m. **(1) Thomas Morton, (2) Hereward Knight** Athens, Greece (actor C EdJ).

Issue (1):

80 i. John Theodore⁶ Morton, b. 29-11-1910.

81 ii. Norman Morton, b. ca. 1915 Athens, d. Athens. Entry supplied by EdJ.

82 iii. Kathleen Mabel Morton, b. 30-1-1919 London, England, d. Athens, m. 11-12-1937 Athens Alfred Royston Clark (*StPaul*).

60. Théodore Charles "Théo"⁵ Tarazzi (Esther Johana Fonton⁴, Elizabeth Esther³, John², "John's Father"¹) b. 19-4-1886, m. **(1) Adèle Françoise Marie Ballardur, (2) Essyan**.

Order of marriages uncertain: Adèle Ballardur from LM, Essyan from *Family Notes*, neither source mentioning the other spouse or supplying dates. Re Théo's association with Edward David de Jongh, see notes on latter in *H&D*. Ballardurs were an expat family whose name gained public recognition when Edouard B. served as prime minister of France, 1993-1995.

Issue (1):

83 i. Viviane Micheline⁶ Tarazzi, b. 7-5-1922.

Issue (2):

84 i. Louise "Bibi"⁶ Tarazzi.

61. Dorothy Jane "Dolly"⁵ Peacock (Eveline Elizabeth⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 7-10-1889, d. 6-10-1960 England, m. 26-2-1913 **Edward Sidney Whittall**, b. 5-5-1888, d. 13-6-1947 England.

Dolly's birth certificate gives birthplace as Smyrna not Egypt as in Whittall family tree. She and Teddy apparently also lived in Egypt (see notes on Edward Sidney Whittall) but youngest daughter Heather was born 1930 in Izmir. (See notes on father James Albert Peacock for more Egyptian references.)

Edward was son of Edward Whittall (1851-1917) of Bournabat. Letter from daughter Helen Audrey states: "My father was an officer in the British Army. When he lived in Egypt, his usual work was as an accountant." According to EdJ, couple also lived in Boudjah. In her letter of 3-3-1902, Gertrude Bell notes, "The Whittalls are grain merchants, they've been settled here since 1809." Family owned major trading firms C. Whittall &

Co. in Smyrna and J. W. Whittall & Co. in Constantinople. Perhaps the most numerous and well-known of all Smyrniot expatriate families, and collectively the most financially successful. Various branches owned properties in Bournabat known for their fine gardens. Edward Whittall sr. discovered several botanical species native to Asia Minor. Betty McKernan wrote author in July 2001: "We started off in Turkey with one 18 year old in 1809 and the genealogy today covers over 2600 names..." Some Whittalls carried on in Turkey after 1922 and descendants still live there today.

List of offspring in *Family Notes* differs from issue listed here: it omits Helen and Heather and includes a Lisa. There is no Lisa on Whittall family tree, from which present list was copied, and Helen assured me there was no child by that name.

Issue:

- + 85 i. Iris Eveline⁶ Whittall, b. 1914.
- 86 ii. Dulcie Mary Whittall, b. 1-9-1915, d. 1916.
- + 87 iii. Dorothy Marion Whittall, b. 25-1-1917.
- + 88 iv. Monica Daisy Whittall, b. 5-11-1918.
- + 89 v. Edward James Francis "Teddy" Whittall, b. 1921.
- + 90 vi. Helen Audrey Joan Janet "Joan" Whittall, b. 18-1-1924 Floriana, Malta.
- + 91 vii. Heather Rosemary Dulcie Whittall, b. 31-10-1930 Izmir, Turkey.

62. Ida⁵ Peacock (Eveline Elizabeth⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹) b. 10-12-1893, m. **Hugh Beard**.

According to *EdJ*, Hugh was a partner or manager of MacAndrews & Forbes and descendants own or manage freight forwarding firm in Turkey called Catoni (or used to). List of freight forwarders on Web in 2000 included Catoni Interlink Nakliyat Ltd Sti, headquartered in Istanbul. Cf. notes on daughter Nora.

Issue:

- 92 i. Nora⁶ Beard, m. 1947 London, England, Titino Catoni, shipowner. (They went to Lebanon - these details about Nora from Heather Whittall, 91.)
- 93 ii. Hugo Beard.

63. Daisy⁵ Peacock (Eveline Elizabeth⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 1895, d. Iskenderun, Turkey, m. **Eric Cooke**.

Issue:

- 94 i. Thomas "Tommy"⁶ Cooke, m. Ruth (English, nurse)

64. Frank⁵ Peacock (Eveline Elizabeth⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 10-3-1896, m. **(1) Lorna Gout, (2) Betty Colen**, Cairo, Egypt.

Family Notes lists Lorna ahead of unnamed "Englishwoman in Cairo", so she is listed as first wife here. In letter dated 10 July 2001 to Betty McKernan, Heather Lovelock (see Heather Rosemary Whittall, 91) writes: "Frank Peacock married Lorna Williamson [sic C cf. Williamson reference in notes on Marian de Jongh, 45 -WD], who died. They had no children. Married Betty? Children." Joan Liggins (see Helen Audrey Whittall, 90) supplied surname Colen only, hence amalgam Betty Colen.

Issue (2):

95 i. James "Jimmy"⁶ Peacock. Listed as unnamed "son" in *Family Notes*. Name supplied by Joan Liggins.

65. Frederick Rowland⁵ "Freddie" de Jongh (David Richard⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 16-12-1890, d. ca. 1965 ?-Egypt, m. 26-1-1924 Athens, Greece **Nina Michaelides** b. 1899 Smyrna.

Marriage date and location and name of spouse ("Greek girl from Smyrna" in *Family Notes*) from *StPaul*, which registers Freddie's occupation as accountant. *EdJ* used to visit him in Alexandria, Egypt in 1940s, where he "worked for the Reeses" (?-i.e. Egypt & Levant Steamship Co. Ltd. - see *H&D*).

Issue:

96 i. Son - name unknown.

66. Richard David⁵ "Dick" de Jongh (David Richard⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 4-10-1891, d. 1965 Athens, Greece, m. **Panayota Papaekonomou**, b. 15-8-1899.

According to daughter Ethel (q.v.), Richard worked as accountant at Lais factory under Edward David de Jongh (see *H&D*). *EdJ* knew him about 1925 to 1940 as "Dick". Author was taken to visit this family or immediate relatives about 1950 when they were living in semi-rural setting at Maroussi, near factory. *Family Notes* describes Panayota as "from Boudjah"; surname and date of birth on file, *NLCA*.

Issue:

+ 97 i. David Richard⁶ de Jongh b. 1-7-1923 Piraeus, Greece (*StPaul*).

+ 98 ii. Ethel Alithea Phyllis de Jongh b. 6-1-1926 Athens (*NLCA*, *StPaul*).

67. Louisa "Loulou"⁵ de Jongh (David Richard⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 10-3-1893, d. ca. 1967, m. ca. 1926 **Niko Bahador**.

Issue:

99 i. Hector⁶ Bahador.

69. Marie Alethea "Maritza"⁵ de Jongh (Oscar John⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 1-9-1882, d. 13-8-1962 Chester, England, m. 1913 **William Colin Charles Falconer Fraser**, b. 30-7-1882 Glasgow, Scotland, d. 12-12-1950 Glasgow.

DOB supplied by son Douglas; *Family Notes* has 1892 (no day-month), which crowds firm DOB (gravestone inscription) for sister Christine. Year of marriage also from Douglas; *Family Notes* has 1912. Douglas recounts that Maritza and William met at hospital where she was volunteer nurse and he was patient. They left Smyrna early in WWI to settle in England by special arrangement with Ottoman government.

Fraseres were Glaswegians. Son Douglas wrote author: "My father was in the business of importing tanning materials (plant extracts) from abroad and his firm owned ... a factory in Smyrna for converting nuts from the Turkish Valonia tree into 'Valonex' which Dad managed for a time before WW 1." Cf. reference in Introduction to need to bring managers to Smyrna.

Issue:

+ 100 i. William David "Bill"⁶ Fraser, b. 29-3-1914, d. 25-3-1999 Bembridge, England.

+ 101 ii. Douglas Oscar Fraser, b. 6-6-1918 Wallesey, England.

+ 102 iii. Colin Reginald Fraser, b. 31-12-1922 Wallesey.

70. Eric⁵ de Jongh (Oscar John⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. ca. 1890, d. 1946 Montreal, Canada, m. Smyrna, div. 1927 **Eva Sadjian** d. Athens, Greece.

Eric was trader in Smyrna, stevedore in Canada. According to *Family Notes* the couple "parted c. 1927/28." Penciled annotation says Eric emigrated to Canada following 1927 divorce. Nephew Colin e-mailed author: "Douglas ... met Eric in Montreal [where] ... he was working on the docks. He still had fond memories of his life in Smyrna." Re Eva, see notes on daughter Winifred de Jongh.

Issue:

+ 103 i. Geoffrey⁶ de Jongh, b. Smyrna, d. ca. 1943 England.

+ 104 ii. Winifred "Winnie" de Jongh.

72. Percival James⁵ Gout (Marian⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. ca. 1880, d. ca. 1940, m. India **Maylyn** ("Eng. girl").

Issue:

105 i. Two children⁶ (no details).

73. Henry⁵ Gout (Marian⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 1882, d. ca. 1946, m. **Sarah Cameron**.

Issue:

106 i. Marian⁶ Gout.

107 ii. Susan Gout.

76. Geoffrey⁵ Gout (Marian⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹) b. 1890, d. 1974, m. Canada **Dorothy** ("English").

According to *EdJ*, started a pig farm in England near Sevenoaks after the Fire, with participation of Henry Richard de Jongh (*H&D*).

Issue:

108 i. Geoffrey⁶ Gout, d. 1940, m. ca. 1935 Nellie

"Died - Battle of Britain."

77. Rhoda "Dodo"⁵ Gout (Marian⁴, David Richard³, John², "John's Father"¹), b. 1894, d. 1964, m. **Charlie Goodfellow** ("Am. in Smyrna").

Issue:

109 i. Connell⁶ Goodfellow.

110 ii. Rhoda Goodfellow.

111 iii. Mary Goodfellow. "{?}"

Generation No. 6

78. Zoe⁶ de Jongh b. ca. 1910, d. ca. 1985 France, m. **Pierre Harvey**.

Moved to France after the Fire. Pierre was "Frenchman of British descent" (*Stages*), banker and airline manager.

Issue:

112 i. Claude⁷ Harvey, b. ca. 1935 (male).

79. Emeric Eitel Sydney⁶ de Jongh b. 26-11-1914, d. 8-1-1993 Tenerife, Spain, m. 7-9-1949 Ankara, Turkey
Augusta Henriette "Guus" Dullaart b. ca. 1921 Hilversum, Netherlands.

Business manager and diplomat. Author of *Stages*. As described in *Stages*, stayed on in Izmir with parents until 1940, joined Dutch foreign service after serving in Dutch army during World War II, retired in Tenerife, Spain. Apparently first Smyrna De Jongh to seek out active association with Netherlands (as distinct from incidental association of De Jongh women who married Dutch husbands). First diplomatic post abroad, in late 1940s, was Ankara, Turkey, where Dorothy de Jongh's husband Willem Alouisius Daniëls (see *H&D*) was also serving. Met Guus (see Sources and Acknowledgements) when she was assigned to embassy as administrative assistant.

Issue (adopted):

+ 113 i. Karella Wiska⁷ de Jongh, b. 1-8-1957 Sydney, Australia.

+ 114 ii. Dirk Emeric de Jongh, b. 29-6-1960 San José, Costa Rica.

85. Iris Evelyn⁶ Whittall b. 1914, m. Turkey **(1) Yvo Issaverdens** b. Rome, Italy, d. 1943 Rome, 15-7-1946 England **(2) John "Jack" Crimes** b. 5-7-1911 England.

Issaverdens family, of Middle Eastern origin, was represented in Smyrna since early 19th century. Couple lived in Rome until death of Yvo and children. Iris lives in Wales (2001).

Issue (1):

115 i. Elianne⁷ Issaverdens, b. 1935 Rome, d. 1943 Rome.

116 ii. Monica Issaverdens, b. 1936, d. 1943.

Issue (2):

+ 117 i. Sidney George⁷ Crimes, b. 21-5-1947.

+ 118 ii. John Edward Crimes, b. 6-1-1954.

87. Dorothy Marion⁶ Whittall b. 25-1-1917, m. **Bruce David Donaldson** b. 30-10-1917.

Lives in South Africa.

Issue:

+ 119 i. Robert Bruce⁷ Donaldson, b. 3-5-1946 England.

+ 120 ii. Margaret Donaldson, b. 17-8-1949 South Africa.

+ 121 iii. Isobel Donaldson, b. 1956 South Africa.

88. Monica Daisy⁶ Whittall b. 5-11-1918, m. 1945 **Reginald Wakeling** b. 1913 England, d. 24-12-1977.

Issue:

+ 122 i. Elizabeth Jane⁷ Wakeling, b. 1946 England.

+ 123 ii. John Wakeling, b. 1-11-1947 England.

124 iii. Peter Wakeling, b. 23-5-1951 East Africa.

89. Edward Francis James "Teddy"⁶ Whittall b. 1921, m. 1946 Austria **Herta Veronica Buchwald** b. 1923 Austria.

British Army officer in WW2, M.C. [Military Cross]. Settled in Austria after the war.

Issue:

125 i. Edward John⁷ Whittall, b. 1947 Austria.

90. Helen Audrey Janet Joan "Joan"⁶ Whittall b. 18-1-1924 Floriana, Malta, m. **(1)** 23-1-1943 Turkey **James Arthur Morris** b. England, div., **(2) Thomas Edward Liggins** b. England.

Order of names as provided by Joan (differs slightly from Whittall tree). Missing from *Family Notes*.

Issue (1):

+ 126 i. James Edward⁷ Morris, b. 27-1-1943 Mersin, Turkey.

+ 127 ii. Joyce Heather Morris, b. 27-2-1946 Birmingham, England.

+ 128 iii. Kenneth John Morris, b. 19-5-1951 Birmingham.

+ 129 iv. Andrew Peter Morris, b. 24-2-1955 Birmingham.

91. Heather Rosemary Dulcie⁶ Whittall b. 31-10-1930 Izmir, Turkey, m. 19-12-1953 London **John Leslie Lovelock** b. 15-4-1932 London, England.

Copied from Whittall family tree C no entry in *Family Notes*.

Issue:

+ 130 i. Carol Rosemary⁷ Lovelock, b. 18-1-1957 London.

131 ii. David John Lovelock, b. 28-4-1970 Isleworth, England.

97. David Richard⁶ de Jongh b. 1-7-1923 Piraeus, Greece, d. 1965 Greece, m. Athens, Greece **Adriana Lembessi** b. 29-5-1929 Sifnos, Greece.

Details from NLCA, *StPaul C Family Notes* has only "David". Mechanic. Applied for Dutch citizenship 1945, left Greece with Dutch passport September 1955. Niece Maria Evgenidou told author he died in accident in Greece age 42.

Issue:

132 i. Richard⁷ de Jongh, b. 1953 Athens, Greece (*StPaul*).

98. Ethel Alithea Phyllis⁶ de Jongh b. 6-1-1926 Athens, Greece, m. 1958 Greece **Mihail-Sergios Evgenidis**, div. 1984.

Family Notes has only "Ethel". Author met her and daughter Maria briefly October 2001 at their home in Nea Smirni section of Athens; data obtained from them, *StPaul* and NLCA. According to NLCA Ethel was worker at Lais factory (see *H&D*). Declaration of Dutch citizenship submitted in 1954, lived in Haarlem, Netherlands several months 1956-1957, then returned to Greece, forfeited Dutch citizenship when she married a Greek

national in 1958. Reassumed De Jongh as surname following divorce 1984. Mihail-Sergios was flight engineer.

Issue:

133 i. Maria⁷ Evgenidou, b. Athens, Greece.

100. William David Beatson "Bill"⁶ Fraser b. 29-3-1914, d. 25-3-1999 Bembridge, England, m. 13-12-1947 London, England **Mary Constance "Connie" Driscoll** b. 19-1-1922 London.

British Merchant Navy officer.

Issue:

134 i. Marion Linda⁷ Fraser, b. 11-5-1949, d. 22-5-1949 Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

+ 135 ii. Julie Mary Fraser, b. 24-8-1952 Punta Cardón, Venezuela.

+ 136 iii. William Michael "Michael" Fraser, b. 24-8-1952 Punta Cardón.

101. Douglas Oscar⁶ Fraser b. 6-6-1918 Wallesey, England, m. 3-6-1966 Birmingham, England **Elizabeth Joan Beech** b. 24-1-1942 Birmingham.

Corporate manager, business consultant. Pilot in Royal Air Force during World War II. They live in England.

Issue:

137 i. Thomas Colin Michael⁷ Fraser, b. 6-5-1967 Bristol, England, m. 5-8-2000 Bristol Sunantha Chatrattananakunchai, b. 24-7-1975 Pitsanuloke, Thailand.

+ 138 ii. Douglas George William Fraser, b. 19-7-1968 Bristol.

139 iii. Edward Lawrence Fraser, b. 19-5-1973 Bristol.

102. Colin Reginald⁶ Fraser b. 31-12-1922 Wallesey, England, m. 30-6-1965 Toronto, Canada **Jean Adrienne Bishop**, b. 14-2-1938 Toronto.

Business manager. Served as British Army officer in WWII, later emigrated to Canada and has lived there since. Jean is a medical nurse and nursing instructor.

Issue:

140 i. Mary Elizabeth Althea⁷ Fraser, b. 10-8-1968 Toronto, Canada.

+ 141 ii. Rachel Adrienne Fraser, b. 1-5-1972 Toronto.

103. Geoffrey⁶ de Jongh b. Smyrna, d. ca. 1943 England, m. ca. 1942 England **Unknown**.

Killed while serving as navigator in RAF with Free Dutch forces in World War II. English spouse.

Issue:

142 i. Geoffrey⁷ de Jongh, b. ca. 1944.

104. Winifred "Winnie"⁶ de Jongh m. **(1)** Athens **Skouras** d. ca. 1942 in Athens, Greece, **(2)** 1955 **Ed Herscher**, div. San Francisco, USA.

Penciled annotation to *Family Notes* reads: "Winnie married a Skouras boy in Athens; he was killed while a hostage during [World War] II. The Skouras family in America had Winnie and her son come over to the States." Cousin Colin Fraser (102) writes: "Winnie told me that she had a tough time during the occupation [of Greece in World War II] after her husband was shot. However, by the time I arrived [1948] they (Winnie, Eva and the baby boy) were living in a very nice house outside Athens ... not far from Aunt Dora." (Eva is spouse of Eric de Jongh, 70; Aunt Dora is Dora de Jongh C see Sophia Dorothea "Dora" Purser in *H&D*, *PFT*.) As reported in letter dated 31-8-1955 from Dora to her daughter Dorothy Daniëls (see Dorothy Sophia de Jongh in *H&D*), Winnie married Ed Herscher after having worked some years at Greek Embassy in Washington and the couple visited Greece on their honeymoon. While there they went for a cruise on the yacht of Tommy Rees, son of Henry Richard de Jongh's (1862-1935 - see *H&D*) business associate Thomas Bowen Rees.

..... Skouras was owner of chain of cinemas. Killed in WW II "while a hostage" (penciled notation in *Family Notes*). According to Douglas Oscar Fraser (101) he was "shot by nazis as suspected spy for Allies". Ed was "attorney and property owner" (Douglas).

Issue (1):

143 i. Thanos "Tommy" Skouras, b. ca. 1941.

HENRY AND DORA AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

(NB: Place of birth, marriage and death for all individuals prior to 1922 is Smyrna unless otherwise noted.)

Generation No. 4

1. Henry Richard de Jongh b. 17-12-1862, d. 16-8-1935 in Athens, Greece, m. 17-6-1891 **Sophia Dorothea "Dora" Purser** b. 28-7-1870, d. 30-8-1964 in Athens.

Shipowner, industrialist. Director of Egypt & Levant Steamship Co. Ltd., manager of Thomas Bowen Rees & Co. Ltd. Built "De Jongh house" in Boudjah around turn of century. Left TBR after WWI, moved to Nice, France after Great Fire and to Athens in 1926, where he launched Lai's knitwear factory and built "the big house" aka Villa Pikrodafne in Psychikó. Boudjah house still stands, owned by Turkish state, well maintained but currently (2001) unused and empty. Villa P. apparently torn down to make way for new Chinese embassy after serving many years as South African embassy. Ultimate fate or current (2001) status of Lai's factory unknown.

Dora was daughter of Edward and Sophia Purser. Edward (1821-1906), Anglo-Irish, was chief engineer and general manager of Smyrna-Aidin "Ottoman" Railway; Sophia was from Andros, Greece. Order of Dora's formal given names was somehow switched in course of life: early records call her Sophia Dorothea, later ones Dorothea Sophia. Villa Rhododaphne, smaller house in Psychikó where she lived after Henry's death, still exists (October 2001) as private residence under new ownership.

Issue:

- + 2 i. Edward David "Eddie" de Jongh, b. 9-4-1892, d. 18-7-1964 in Australia.
- + 3 ii. Dorothy Sophia de Jongh, b. 17-8-1893, d. 19-8-1981 in Zevenaar, Netherlands.
- + 4 iii. Helen Marian de Jongh, b. 30-8-1895, d. 29-11-1982 in Rome, Italy.
- + 5 iv. Henry Richard de Jongh, b. 6-2-1897, d. 6-1-1972 in Sevenoaks, England.

+ 6 v. Mary Eveline "Molly" de Jongh, b. 11-3-1899, d. 12-8-1986 in Sevenoaks, England.

+ 7 vi. Ruth de Jongh, b. 6-11-1905, d. 21-10-1985 in Ottawa, Canada.

8 vii. Percy Brian "Brian" de Jongh, b. 21-4-1912, d. 21-9-1977 in London, England. Author of book *Mainland Greece*, translated Greek scholarly publications. Became naturalized British subject. Lived in Athens. Served in British army intelligence during World War II.

Generation No. 5

2. Edward David "Eddie" de Jongh b. 9-4-1892, d. 18-7-1964 in Australia, m. 1-9-1913 **Phyllis Peacock** b. 16-12-1891, d. 8-1964 in Australia.

Business manager. Had farm near Smyrna before the Great Fire. About 1923 to 1927 ran a wood-importing firm with fellow Smyrnaian Théo Tarazzi based in Patras, Greece, after which he was chief accountant at Laiis factory (see notes on father Henry dJ). A few years after World War II he moved with his family to Australia, where he lived for the rest of his life. Phyllis was daughter of James Peacock, railway engineer in Smyrna and Egypt, and Eveline de Jongh.

Issue:

+ 9 i. Edward Frank "Ed" de Jongh, b. 12-3-1916.

10 ii. Nancy de Jongh, b. 30-12-1918 d. 1966 in Australia.

3. Dorothy Sophia de Jongh b. 17-8-1893, d. 19-8-1981 in Zevenaar, Netherlands, m. 12-7-1921 in Shanghai, China **Willem Alouisius Augustinus Maria Daniëls** b. 18-12-1888 in Nijmegen, Netherlands, d. 20-3-1969 in Arnhem, Netherlands. Willem was Dutch diplomat.

Issue:

+ 11 i. Joanna Maria Dorothea "Joanne" Daniëls, b. 23-2-1924 in Shanghai, China, d. 16-2-1993 in Washington, DC, USA.

+ 12 ii. Catherina Henriëtte "Trinette" Daniëls, b. 12-6-1925 in Nice, France.

+ 13 iii. Godelieve Willemien "Lee" Daniëls, b. 8-8-1928 in Arnhem, Netherlands.

14 iv. Willem Hendrik Daniels, b. 30-7-1934 in Singapore, Straits Settlements, m. 26-5-1966 in Athens, Greece Martha Katherine Kirmss, b. 9-9-1942 in Brooklyn, New York, USA. Div. 1972. Publishing manager, labourer, translator. Lives in Netherlands.

4. Helen Marian de Jongh b. 30-8-1895, d. 29-11-1982 in Rome, Italy, m. 21-8-1920 **Edoardo Sebastiano Niccolò "Eddy" Rossi** b. 9-2-1892 in Padua, Italy, d. 9-2-1962 in Rome.

Eddy ("Edo" in Italian) was Italian army officer.

Issue:

+ 15 i. Paola Vittoria Dorotea Luisa Rossi, b. 27-6-1921.

16 ii. Patrizio Rossi, b. 1923 in Rome, d. 1923 in Rome.

+ 17 iii. Fiorella Noelle Virginia Francesca Rossi, b. 26-12-1924 in Rome.

+ 18 iv. Giacomo Renato Rossi, b. 25-8-1926 in Todi, Italy, d. 1993 in Rome.

5. Henry Richard de Jongh b. 6-2-1897, d. 6-1-1972 in Sevenoaks, England, m. 27-5-1927 **Hilda Marie Antoinette Missir** b. 20-10-1903, d. 25-2-1983 in Brussels, Belgium.

Civil engineer, business manager. Worked as engineer for Smyrna-Aidin Railway. First member of family to return to Boudjah (now Buca) after Fire; resumed job with (now Izmir-Aydin) railway, then moved to Athens, managed Laïs factory (see notes on father Henry dJ). After WW2 family moved to Nairobi, Kenya, where he and Hilda remained until moving to England toward end of his life.

Hilda was born a U.S. citizen, daughter of Charles Missir, merchant and owner of Smyrna Theatre, which was destroyed in the Fire.

Issue:

+ 19 i. Marian Therese de Jongh, b. 12-8-1930 in Athens.

20 ii. James de Jongh, b. 11-8-1932 in Athens, d. 11-8-1932.

6. Mary Eveline "Molly" de Jongh b. 11-3-1899, d. 12-8-1986 in Sevenoaks, England, m. 14-7-1930 in Athens, Greece **Kenneth Charles Roland Gandon** b. 18-6-1894, d. 24-2-1942 in Sidmouth, England.

Kenneth was British gas engineer engaged, like his father, in developing gas supply system in Smyrna area, later worked in Athens.

Issue:

+ 21 i. John Henry Gandon, b. 28-1-1935 in London, England.

7. Ruth de Jongh b. 6-11-1905, d. 21-10-1985 in Ottawa, Canada, m. 25-2-1935 in Singapore **Theodore Joseph "Ted" Monty** b. 3-4-1902 in Joliet, North Dakota, USA, d. 29-11-1988 in Hull, Canada.

Ted was Canadian foreign trade commissioner.

Issue:

+ 22 i. Marguerite Estelle Monty, b. 12-2-1936 in Tokyo, Japan.

23 ii. Peter Brian Joseph Monty, b. 24-6-1937 in Tokyo. Cleric. Lives in Canada.

Generation No. 6

9. Edward Frank "Ed" de Jongh b. 12-3-1916 m. 1940 in Athens **Mabel Maud "Tish" Paterson** b. ca. 1920, d. 15-4-1999 in England.

Travel manager and consultant. Served with Dutch "Prinses Irene Brigade" during World War II. Lives in UK. Tish (aka Titi) was daughter of Stanley Paterson. Patersons were prominently associated with discovery and mining of chromium in Asia Minor.

Issue:

+ 24 i. Gerald Mark "Mark" de Jongh, b. 1946 in Athens, Greece.

25 ii. Nicholas John "Nick" de Jongh, b. 4-9-1948 in Izmir, Turkey.

11. Joanna Maria Dorothea "Joanne" Daniëls b. 23-2-1924 in Shanghai, China, d. 16-2-1993 in Washington, DC, USA, m. 2-7-1947 in Ankara, Turkey **Charles Robert "Bob" Moore** b. 16-8-1915 in Galena, Illinois, USA, d. 1992 in Washington, DC, USA.

Bob was American banker, diplomat.

Issue:

+ 26 i. Caroline Dorothea Moore, b. 30-3-1949 in Washington, DC., USA.

+ 27 ii. Cynthia Gibbs Moore, b. 7-11-1951 in Washington.

28 iii. Letitia Joanne Moore, b. 14-11-1955 in Washington.

12. Catherina Henriëtte "Trinette" Daniëls b. 12-6-1925 in Nice, France, m. 5-3-1946 in Ankara, Turkey **John Evarts "Jack" Horner** b. 19-7-1916 in Detroit, Michigan, USA, d. 29-5-1997 in Seattle, Washington, USA.

Lives in U.S. Jack was American diplomat, institutional manager.

Issue:

29 i. Jonathan Browning Horner, b. 27-7-1947 in Sofia, Bulgaria.

30 ii. Christopher de Jongh "Chris" Horner, b. 22-2-1950 in Moscow, USSR.

+ 31 iii. Willem Daniels "Bill" Horner, b. 24-10-1952 in Kabul, Afghanistan.

32 iv. Stephanie Horner, b. 7-12-1954 in Paris, France.

13. Godelieve Willemien "Lee" Daniëls b. 8-8-1928 in Arnhem, Netherlands, m. 27-1-1953 in Stockholm, Sweden **Alphons Arthur Maria "Fons" Imkamp** b. 15-7-1922 in Beek, Netherlands. Div. 1981.

Lives in Netherlands. Fons was Dutch physician.

Issue:

+ 33 i. Hendrik Alphons⁷ "Dirk" Imkamp, b. 29-12-1954 in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

+ 34 ii. Maarten Antonius Imkamp, b. 4-5-1957 in Amsterdam.

+ 35 iii. Willemien Maria "Maroula" Imkamp, b. 6-10-1960 in Arnhem.

+ 36 iv. Petronella Dorothea "Petra" Imkamp, b. 15-8-1964 in Arnhem.

15. Paola Vittoria Dorotea Luisa Rossi b. 27-6-1921, m. 13-6-1945 in Rome, Italy **Robert Addison "Robin" Bradley** b. 20-3-1916 in London, England, d. 19-7-1988 in Guildford, England.

Lives in UK. Robin was British army officer in WW2, then corporate manager.

Issue:

+ 37 i. Michael Brian "Micki" Bradley, b. 11-3-1946 in Rome, Italy.

+ 38 ii. Andrew David Bradley, b. 22-7-1947 in Godalming, England.

+ 39 iii. Mark Thomas Bradley, b. 1-10-1954 in Rome.

+ 40 iv. Robert Paul "Pucci" Bradley, b. 14-1-1957 in Kuwait.

+ 41 v. Edward James Bradley, b. 2-10-1958 in Kuwait.

17. Fiorella Noelle Virginia Francesca Rossi b. 26-12-1924 in Rome, Italy, m. 1957 in Rome **Renato Rendine** b. 23-8-1924 in Foggia, Italy, d. 1991. Div. 1974.

Retains maiden name as surname. Actress, tour guide. Lives in Italy. Renato was Italian businessman.

Issue:

+ 42 i. Lorena Rendine, b. 9-8-1966 in Rome.

18. Giacomo Renato Rossi b. 25-8-1926 in Todi, Italy, d. 1993 in Rome, Italy, m. 1965 in Rome, Italy **Ellen Stemmerik** b. 1-11-1941 in The Hague, Netherlands. Div.

Actor, known professionally as Giacomo Rossi-Stuart. Member of Italian Olympic pentathlon team. Ellen, aka Ellen Mordhorst, was Dutch fashion model.

Issue:

+ 43 i. Ombretta Rossi, b. 23-2-1966 in Rome.

+ 44 ii. Loretta Rossi, b. 6-3-1968 in Rome.

45 iii. Kim Rossi (male), b. 31-10-1970 in Rome.

19. Marian Therese de Jongh b. 12-8-1930 in Athens, Greece, m. 14-1-1956 in Nairobi, Kenya **Hans Gerard Verkerk** b. 20-2-1927 in Vlaardingen, Netherlands.

Hans was Dutch corporate manager. They live in UK.

Issue:

+ 46 i. Mark Peter Verkerk, b. 13-10-1956 in Nairobi.

+ 47 ii. Linda Christine Verkerk, b. 24-12-1958 in Mombassa, Kenya.

+ 48 iii. Robert Henry Verkerk, b. 9-5-1960 in Nairobi.

21. John Henry Gandon b. 28-1-1935 in London, England, m. 24-4-1965 in London **Elizabeth Penelope "Liz" Stableford** b. 14-11-1943 in London.

Aka Henry. Corporate manager. Revised and updated Brian de Jongh's *Mainland Greece* (2001); see Percy Brian de Jongh. He and Liz live in UK.

Issue:

49 i. Alexander James Gandon, b. 25-9-1966 in Sevenoaks, England.

+ 50 ii. Thomas John "Tom" Gandon, b. 16-6-1968 in Sevenoaks.

51 iii. Edward Kenneth Gandon, b. 6-2-1977 in Sevenoaks.

22. Marguerite Estelle Marie Monty b. 12-2-1936 in Tokyo, Japan, p. **Thomas Harrison "Tom" Spaulding** b. 16-10-1927 in Toronto, Canada.

Tom is Canadian designer, boatbuilder, filmmaker. They live in Canada.

Issue:

+ 52 i. Sarah Marianne Spaulding, b. 10-3-1967 in Oakville, Canada.

+ 53 ii. Catherine Susanne Spaulding, b. 18-12-1968 in Oakville.