

**GENEALOGY**

**updated June 2019**

**LEVANTINE BRANCHES**

**VAN LENNEP**

**DE HOCHEPIED**

**DE LA FONTAINE**

**LEYTSTAR**

**BY**

**HENRICK S. VAN LENNEP**

## INTRODUCTION

The Van Lennep genealogy Smyrna Branch is a translation of a part of the book *Genealogie van de familie Van Lennep* by Henrick van Lennep. A book of 411 pages published in the Dutch language in December 2007. This book can be ordered from Uitgeverij Verloren, Hilversum, [info@verloren.nl](mailto:info@verloren.nl) at a price of Euro 19,- plus postal and transfer cost.

After the publication in 2007 of this book many new details about the Smyrna Branch of the Van Lennep family were collected and included in this publication.

Also the genealogies of the Levantine Branches of the families De Hochepped, De la Fontaine and Leytstar are inserted in this book.

The biographical parts of the Van Lennep genealogy were translated by Alfred P. van Lennep. Willem Daniels was so kind as to correct the whole translation of the Van Lennep genealogy Smyrna Branch and to give some important suggestions.

The Van Lennep genealogy Smyrna Branch and the three other genealogies were published together in a limited edition in bookform on the occasion of the Levantine Heritage Symposium in Izmir from 2 to 5 November 2010.

Please send corrections and additional information to [hs@vanlennep.nl](mailto:hs@vanlennep.nl)



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## FIRST SEVEN GENERATIONS VAN LENNEP

### I. Gerrit van Lennep

tailor, afterwards brewer in Arnhem, † between 13 Apr 1558 and 28 May 1560, natural son of Werner van Lennep and Griete, m. before 29 Dec 1523 Batha Gerlichs, † between 23 July 1560 and 24 Sep 1561, daughter of Gerlich Henricks and Unknown, and widow of Antonis Thonissoon

### II. Werner van Lennep

b. Arnhem, goldsmith in Arnhem, afterwards in Emmerik (1567-1570), lived in the Steenstraat in Emmerik, † between 30 Sep 1578 and 26 Mar 1584, m. before 1564 Mechteld Doeghweerd, † 10 June 1612, daughter of Johan and Heiltgen ten Haeff

### III Abraham van Lennep

b. Emmerik 16 Aug 1570, brewer, church elder 1629, councillor 1631, steward 1635, alderman 1636 of Emmerik, † 24 Aug 1636, m. Emmerik 28 Dec 1595 Elisabeth van Schrieck, b. 1570, † 20 July 1634, daughter of Johan and Johanna van Trier

### IV. Warner van Lennep

b. Emmerik about 1597, goldsmith in Emmerik and Amsterdam, afterwards dealer in cloth and processor of silk and passementerie, buried Amsterdam 3 Dec 1644, m. Amsterdam 15 June 1625 Sara van Halmael, b. Amsterdam 1603/1604, † Amsterdam 22 Feb 1675, daughter of Abraham and Sara Verbeeck; she remarried Amsterdam 20 May 1646 Dirck van der Cooghen

### V. Jan van Lennep

b. Amsterdam 1634, partner in the firm Jacob and Jan van Lennep in Amsterdam, merchants in silk and manufacturers of silk, cloth, damask, gold lace and silver lace, art collector, buried Amsterdam 10 Feb 1711, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Amsterdam 2 Dec 1663 Suzanna Block, b. Amsterdam 16 Jan 1638, † Amsterdam 14 Feb 1665, daughter of Pieter Adriaensz. and Neeltje Schouten; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Amsterdam 10 Oct 1666 Jeltje Sieuwerts van der Schelling, b. Amsterdam about 1643, buried Amsterdam 4 Jan 1669, daughter of Zieuwert Jelmerse and Fijtje Fransen de Vries; m. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amsterdam 27 May 1672 Maria Sijen, b. Amsterdam 1646, buried Amsterdam 10 Sept 1694, daughter of Joris Pietersz. and Maria Arents Bosch  
From the third marriage:

### VI. George van Lennep

b. Amsterdam 1682 as Joris van Lennep, partner in the firm Godfried Bohlen & Van Lennep, merchants in Germany, lived Herengracht in Amsterdam and from 1732 in Beverwijk, † Beverwijk 24 Oct 1736, m. Amsterdam 4 Apr 1709 Hester van Halmael, b. Amsterdam about 1683, buried Amsterdam 30 Jan 1730, daughter of David and Rinsje Aarssen and widow of Lodewijk de Veer





*Jan van Lennep (1634-1711) oil painting about 1700, (111,5x90 cm.), collection Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, bequeathed Maud Angela Yolanda Rafferty-van Lennep in 1979.*

## MERCHANT IN SMYRNA

Together with Philippe de la Fontaine, who was five years older than himself, **David George van Lennep** left Holland for Smyrna in Turkey in 1731. Philippe's older brother Abraham had gone out there several years earlier and worked there in association with Abraham Muysart, who had opened an agency there around 1704. However, when Abraham de la Fontaine married a Catholic girl, the association with Muysart was severed and he quit the company to be replaced by Philippe. Both the De la Fontaine and the Muysart families had been associated with the Levant trade a long time. Note that the sister of Philippe and Abraham, Johanna Maria, would later become the mother-in-law of David George.

Smyrna is situated on the west coast of Asia Minor on a deep embayment which forms an excellent natural harbour. Although the city itself is surrounded by hills, several well-drained and fertile valleys running parallel east to west give easy access to the hinterland of Anatolia. It had for very long been one of the most important trading posts, as a major end point of the Silk Route. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Smyrna and Constantinople had together developed as the most important Ottoman ports for trade with Western Europe. A sizeable colony of western European traders lived in Smyrna, generally along Frank Street, a thoroughfare parallel to the main quay of the port, with the merchants' houses fronting on the street and extending to the quay behind them.

David George van Lennep was registered as an independent Dutch merchant as early as December 1737, as indicated by a power of attorney he signed for the sale of a house belonging to his grandfather. Presumably he worked in the offices of Muysart and De la Fontaine during the first few years and it is not certain when he branched out on his own.

The Dutch Republic signed a treaty of capitulation with the Ottoman emperor in 1612. This treaty stipulated that the Dutch merchants were free to trade under their own flag and practice their own religion as long as this took place in their own homes or at least behind closed doors. Furthermore, Dutch citizens were to be judged in both criminal cases and commercial disputes not under Ottoman law but under Dutch law within the domains of the Ottoman Empire. Such disputes were to be settled by appointees of the Dutch Republic, which in Smyrna meant the consul, a treasurer and some assessors nominated by the directors of the Levant trading authority upon recommendation of the Dutch Nation (The term "Dutch Nation" corresponds to what we would refer to today as the Dutch community in Smyrna; this community was granted extraterritorial rights under the capitulations). The only individuals eligible to represent the Dutch Nation were those agents of the Dutch merchant houses in Smyrna who had taken the oath committing themselves to follow the rules and regulations and truthfully declare the goods traded and not falsify the consular levies.

The Directie van den Levantschen handel en navigatie in de Middellandsche Zee (Directorate of Levant Trade and Navigation in the Mediterranean) was established in Amsterdam in 1625. This body had the supervisory responsibility for the fitting out of all vessels which passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, to verify and check their patents and bills of lading and maintain contact and correspond with the various consuls in the Levant and North Africa. In 1752 the directors of the Levant trade met to discuss a letter from the appointed assessors in Smyrna, Daniel Frémeaux, David van Lennep and Philip Clement in which the authors refuse to accept the posting of assessors, complaining about the extensive smuggling carried out by Greek, Jewish and Armenian traders, men not tied down by any oath

and therefore causing very unfair competition. The three authors of the letter request also to be freed from taking that oath. The request was not accepted by the directors and all three remained assessors,

David served as assessor for the Dutch nation until his death in 1797. It is certain that until 1756 David van Lennep worked in association with Dirk Knipping and Willem Enslie, but from 1758 Dirk Knipping seems to have gone elsewhere and David's only partner was Willem Enslie. Even though Willem Enslie was choleric and short-tempered they apparently got along and remained partners for a long time. Only in 1792 did this partnership split up. David's son Jacob writes:

*There is no doubt that this separation has been a blessing not only for my father and the entire family and household, but also for our friends. He did much harm to the firm and made life difficult for all of us. The firm now continues under my father and myself, inasmuch as Mr. Denland and I now direct the company under the advice of my father, in fact we do not act without his consent. As Mr. Denland is a foreigner, a Swiss, he cannot be an associate of a Dutch trading company, so that he can only sign by proxy and be paid a salary. Friends like him are worth a fortune to a family like ours.*

The firm had an extensive network of international contacts, exporting silk and angora wool thread from the interior of Turkey, and figs, citrus and other fruits from the islands in the Aegean sea. They imported rough cotton, linen, fine cloth, silver and gold cloth, coffee, sugar, indigo, herbs, pepper, porcelain and glass. Furthermore David's company was also the most important commercial bank in Smyrna, and finally the firm Van Lennep and Enslie together with the Amsterdam firm Thomas & Leonard de Vogel were part owners of the vessel "De Vrouwe Catharina", for which Van Lennep & Enslie represented the company as agents and brokers.

On the 11th of April 1758 David George married Anna Maria Leytstar in Smyrna. Her father Justinus Johannes had previously worked for his father Pieter Leytstar, who was a merchant in Galata and Pera, the enclave on the northeastern side of the Golden Horn of Constantinople. He had also acted as treasurer for the Dutch Nation in Constantinople, enjoying a notable degree of affluence. After the father died in 1736 the Leytstar firm rapidly fell into decline. The agency of his brother Pieter and Abraham de la Fontaine in Angora (Ankara) went bankrupt in 1739 and the following year the firm in Constantinople followed suit. In 1741 Justinus Johannes fled with his wife and daughter Anna Maria to Smyrna. Justinus Johannes would return to Angora to start an agency but in October 1757, after the death of his wife, he returned with his daughter to Smyrna.

Around 1770 the Swiss painter Antoine de Favray made a very fine family portrait of David's family showing the oldest eight of the thirteen children as well as her father, a portrait which is currently in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

David George had a large summer house built in Sevdikeuy. The house contained some twenty-seven large rooms, 'each room being as big as three normal ones' wrote Wagenvoort in his diary. He also describes the entry hall as being very large.

David George held a dominant position in the international commercial establishment of Smyrna, as attested by the various notable marriages of his children.

The traveller Mathieu Dumas describes David George as the uncrowned king of the Dutch Colony and his house the rendezvous of the high society of Smyrna.

**Sources:** B.J. Slot, Het Consulaatsarchief Smyrna (1685 -1811), (The Hague 1988); K. Heeringa, Bronnen tot de geschiedenis van den Levantse Handel, eerste deel 1590 - 1660, (The Hague 1910); J. G. Nanninga, Bronnen tot de geschiedenis van den Levantse Handel,

derde deel 1727 - 1765 en vierde deel 1765 - 1826, (The Hague 1952, 1964, 1966); M. Hoenkamp-Mazgon, Palais de Hollande te Istanbul, Het Ambassadegebouw en zijn bewoners sinds 1612, (Amsterdam 2002); J.W. Samberg: De Hollands Gereformeerde Gemeente te Smirna, de geschiedenis eener handelskerk, (proefschrift Leiden 1928); E. Frangakis - Syrett, The Commerce of Smyrna in the eighteenth century (1700 - 1820), (Athens 1992); Friends and rivals in the East, studies in Anglo - Dutch relations in the Levant from the Seventeenth to the early Nineteenth Century, (Leiden 2000); Maurits Wagenvoort, "Smyrna en zijn Hollandsche Kolonie", Op de Hoogte jaargang 1905; F.J.E. van Lennep, "Een schilderij uit de Levant", from Late Regenten, (Haarlem 1962); The Morier Family Papers, catalogued by Katherine Thomson, Library The Balliol College, Oxford; Jan Schmidt, The Joys of Philology: Studies in Ottoman Literature, History and Orientalism (1500-1923), (Istanbul, 2002); Henry McKenzie Johnston, Ottoman and Persian Odysseys: James Morier, Creator of Hajji Baba of Ispahan, and His Brothers, (London 1998); Istanbul Legation Archive in Dutch State Archives.

## AN ADMIRER OF MRS. VAN LENNEP

Lieutenant-General Count Mathieu Dumas (Montpellier 1753 - Paris 1837), then a junior officer, was sent in 1783 on a secret mission lasting into 1784 to the Levant to ascertain and evaluate the military strength of the Ottomans. His brief was to direct his attention especially to the main harbours and defensive positions of Constantinople and the access to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles from the Black and the Aegean seas. As cover he travelled under the name Vernon and as a personal friend of the captain of the corvette *La Badine*, the Count de Bonneval. In January 1784 Count Dumas visited Smyrna where he would stay the following three months. Quite soon after his arrival he was introduced to David George van Lennep and his family. He wrote an account of his visits in his memoirs, which were published by his son shortly after his death in three volumes in 1838. I herewith quote verbatim the description of his encounter with David George and especially with **Anna Maria Leytstar** from this memoir :

*I was especially well received in the family of Mr. van Lennep, a rich Dutch merchant whose house proved to be the meeting place of all the highest society of Smyrna and also proved a meeting place of many foreign visitors who all vied to be introduced to this circle. Mr. de Bonneval, who had become acquainted with this interesting family on a previous visit to Smyrna, hastened to bring me there. I had never before, nor since in my long career and many journeys, encountered a more perfect example of the bliss and happiness of family life: this was the perfect picture of patriarchal harmony; Mr. and Mrs van Lennep surrounded by eleven children (seven girls and four boys).*

*Mrs. van Lennep, who was born in Smyrna (she was actually born in Constantinople – HvL) was famed not only for her beauty but even more for her rare qualities of heart and mind. One admired the unshakeable sweetness of heart, an open mind which seemed in constant contact with all around her and with the objects that interested her. She had a pleasing philosophy, the fruit of deep study and a contemplative mind and was surrounded by a wide circle of friends, and, since she spoke eight languages fluently, she had great influence on those who knew her. She often found herself asked to mediate in family differences, while men often consulted her on important matters.*

*She had a strong character but this pride, this Greek dignity, was tempered by the nobility of her manners, the grace of her movements, her sensitivity and tenderness of feeling and by*





From left to right second row: Justinus Johannes Leytstar, Hester Maria van Lennep (1767-), Anna Maria Leytstar (1738-1802), married David George van Lennep, Jacob (1769-1855), David George van Lennep (1712-1797), tutor Dentand; first row: David van Lennep (1762-1782), George Justinus van Lennep (1761-1788), Cornelia Jacoba van Lennep (1762-1839), Anna van Lennep (1765-1839), Elisabeth Clara van Lennep (1760-1834), oil-painting by Antoine de Favray about 1771, Collection / photo Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

*her exquisite taste for the arts and works of the mind. But it was especially her ideas on the education of this attractive and large family that she demonstrated the superiority of her thoughts.*

*Their oldest son, after having made a journey through Europe, now worked with his father in the family firm. Their eldest surviving daughter, Elisabeth Clara, as beautiful as her mother had been in her youth, married Mr. Morier, an English merchant who was then working at the firm of his father-in-law in Smyrna and who was later, upon his return to England, assigned a number of important missions. Their son, who was just five years old at the time of my visit, is now Consul of England in Paris.*

*Following Mrs. Morier there were three more daughters\*, the youngest of these, Hester Maria, was sixteen at that time. All three were strikingly beautiful but differed in their various talents. Anetta, the oldest of this threesome\*, was later to become the Marchioness of Chabannes. She too had a large family and during the very difficult times of the French Revolution showed that she too had the strength of character of her mother.*

*The second one, Cornelia Jacoba\*, one of the most kind and attractive personalities, married not long after my visit Lord Waldegrave. Their oldest son is nowadays a captain in the British Navy. The third of this threesome, Anetta, would a few years later marry Mr Ensle\*\*, a friend and associate of Mr. van Lennep. Four more daughters and three boys would complete the family.*

*The correctness of Mrs. van Lennep's ideas on education and the upbringing of her children was shown by the results within that family, a system which was in fact no different than letting nature follow its course. One can say that she had very clearly anticipated and applied a system of mutual upbringing where, depending on their differing ages and the development of each intelligence, each child would pass on their own acquired knowledge to their younger siblings; each felt the responsibility to learn ever more so that they could pass this on to the others. As a consequence of this mutual care an indestructible bond was formed between each of them while their mother seemed to pass her life in perfect calm, her principles having been totally absorbed by her children.*

N.B. \*Mr. Dumas got the sequence of the three daughters somewhat wrong; Elisabeth Clara born in 1760 was the first surviving daughter, then came Cornelia Jacoba, born in 1763, married William Waldegrave, first baron Radstock; then came Anna known as Annetta, born in 1765, married the Count of Chabannes, and finally Hester Maria, born 1767, married Edward Lee, an English merchant, not \*\* Mr. Enslie the partner of Mr. van Lennep as suggested in Mr. Dumas' memoirs.

**Source:** *Souvenirs du Lieutenant-Général Comte Mathieu Dumas 1770-1836, publiés par son fils* (Paris 1839), Tome premier p. 320.

## VII. David George van Lennep

b. Amsterdam 5 Aug 1712, departed in August 1731 to Smyrna, chief merchant of the Dutch trading station and Counsel of the Dutch Nation in Smyrna, owned a country house in Sevdikeuy, † Smyrna 13 Apr 1797, m. Smyrna 11 Apr 1758 Anna Maria Leytstar, b. Constantinople 1738, † Smyrna 3 Dec 1802, daughter of Justinus Johannes and Johanna Maria de la Fontaine

From this marriage:

### 1. Hester Maria van Lennep

b. 26 Mar, baptised Smyrna 1 Apr 1759, † Smyrna 8 Mar 1767

### 2. Elisabeth Clara van Lennep

b. 27 Febr, baptised Smyrna 11 Mar 1760, † London 17 March 1834, m. Smyrna 18 Febr 1775 Isaac Morier, b. Vevey (Switzerland) 12 Aug 1750, after the death of his employer, his uncle Samuel Morier, initially employed by David George van Lennep, in 1773 naturalized in Great Britain to become a member of the Levant Company, after working in London and Marseille partner in the firm Morier and Franel in Smyrna 1776, partner in the firm Morier and Gribble (Samuel Hicks Gribble) 1785, departed to England 1787, partner in the firm Morier and Wilkinson (Robert Wilkinson) 1789-1796, member Court of the Levant Company, bankrupt 1803 (owing to war with France), agent and Consul-General Levant Company in Constantinople, † Constantinople 17 Aug 1817, son of Isaac Augustin François and Jeanne Pernette Barbey

From this marriage:

- a. **John Philip Morier (Jack)**, b. Smyrna 21 Sep 1778, employed in the firm of his father 1794-1798, English diplomat in Constantinople 1799-1803, secretary of Lord Elgin,



Isaac Morier (1750-1817)



Elisabeth Clara van Lennep (1760-1834)

Consul-General in Albania 1803-1807, legation secretary in Washington 1810, Minister Plenipotentiary in Spanish America 1812, special assignment to Norway 1814, envoy of the King of England to Dresden 1816-1825, author of *Memory of the campaign in Egypt*, † London 20 Aug 1853, m. Gloucester 3 Dec 1814 Horatia Maria Frances Seymour (Racey), b. St. Martin-in-the-Fields (London) 17 Oct 1795, † London 26 Aug 1853, daughter of Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh and Lady Anna Horatia Waldegrave

- b. **George David Morier**, b. 24 Aug 1780, † May 1781
- c. **James Justinian Morier (Jem/Jas)**, b. Smyrna 15 Aug 1782, employed in the firm of his father 1799-1807, English diplomat 1807-1817, 1824-1826, with the mission of Sir Harford Jones as his private secretary to Persia 1807, worked until 1814 for Sir Harford and Sir Gore Ouseley, Envoy in Teheran 1814-1815, Envoy in Mexico 1824-1826, author of *Voyage en Perse, en Arménie, en Asie Mineure et à Constantinople fait en 1808 et 1809*; *Second voyage à travers la Perse, l'Arménie, l'Asie Mineure*, 1818; *The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Isfahan*, 1824; *Hajji Baba in England*, 1828; *Zohrab the Hostage*, 1832; *Ayesha*, 1834; *The Mirza*, 1841; † Brighton 19 March 1849, m. London 17 Jun 1820 Harriet Fulke Greville, b. 1789, † London 11 May 1858, daughter of William Fulke Greville
- d. **David Richard Morier (Devis)**, b. Smyrna 8 Jan 1784, English diplomat at Janina 1804, added to the mission of Sir Arthur Paget to the Dardanelles 1808, with the secret mission of Robert Adair to Greece and Constantinople 1809-1810, with Sir Harford Jones in Persia 1810-1815, legation secretary in Constantinople 1813-1815, member of Castlneagh's staff during the negotiations preceding the Treaty of Paris and at the Congress of Vienna, Consul-General of Great Britain in Paris 1815-1832, Envoy at the Swiss Confederation in Bern 1832-1847, author of *Des rapports de la religion avec la*



- politique*, 1848; *Photo the Suliot, a Tale of Modern Greece*, 1857, † London 13 Jul 1877, m. London 12 Aug 1815 Anna Burnet-Jones, b. 4 Dec 1793, † Bath 12 Mar 1855, daughter of Robert (Attorney-General of Barbados) and Elisabeth Susanne Eastwick
- e. **Emily Mary Morier**, b. 7 Mar 1786, † unmarried 11 Dec 1861
  - f. **Anna Maria Elisabeth Morier**, b. London 24 Jan 1788, m. 17 Oct 1816 Reverend Francis Vyvyan Jago Arundell, b. 1780, studied Oxford University 1797-1809, chaplain in Smyrna 1822-1834, traveller to the antique scenes in Asia Minor 1826-1833, antiquarian, rector Landulph Parish (Cornwall), author of *A visit to the seven churches of Asia, with an excursion into Pisidia; containing remarks on the geography and antiquities of those countries*, (London 1828); *Discoveries in Asia Minor, including a description of the ruins of several ancient cities, and especially Antioch of Pisidia*, 2 vols., (London 1834), † St. Germans (Cornwall) 5 Dec 1846, son of Thomas Jago
  - g. **William Morier (Bill)**, b. Smyrna 25 Sept 1790, joined the British Navy 1803, sailed in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, in command of HMS *Harrier* and HMS *Childers*, Commander 1830, Rear-Admiral 1855, Vice-Admiral 1862, † Eastborne 29 Jul 1864, m. 13 Jul 1841 Frances Lee Bevan (Fanny), daughter of David Bevan of Belmont (Hertfordshire)
  - h. **Clara Elizabeth Morier (Tolla)**, b. London (St. Andrew, Enfield) 29 Apr 1792, † unmarried 3 Dec 1858
  - i. **Edmund Isaac Morier**, b. London (St. Andrew, Enfield) 13 Aug 1794, † before Aug 1817
  - j. **Robert Isaac Morier**, b. London (St. Luke Old Street, Finsbury) 23 Jun 1796, † young
3. **Georg Justinus van Lennep**
    - b. 2 March, baptised Smyrna 8 Mar 1761, † Smyrna 10 Oct 1789
  4. **David van Lennep**
    - b. 22 Jun, baptised Smyrna 27 Jun 1762, † Smyrna 10 Jan 1782
  5. **Cornelia Jacoba van Lennep**
    - b. 14 Sept, baptised Sevdikeuy 18 Sept 1763, lady of the bedchamber to the Queen of England, † London (Park Square) 10 Oct 1839, m. Smyrna 28 Dec 1785 William Waldegrave first Baron Radstock, (Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath) b. 9 Jul 1753, joined the British Navy 1766, commanded the HMS *Zephyr* 1775, Vice-Admiral of the Blue 1795, distinguished himself particularly at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent in February 1797, Governor of New Foundland, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon 1797-1800, Full Admiral 1815, resided "Diggsweil" (25 km from London) and St. James Place 33, London, † London (Portland Place) 20 Aug 1825, son of John, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Waldegrave and Elizabeth, daughter of the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl Grower  
From this marriage:
      - a. **Granville George Waldegrave**, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Radstock, b. London 24 Sep 1786, joined the British Navy 1798, captain 1807, distinguished himself at the coast of Italy 1812 and at the mouth of the Rhône 1812, Rear-Admiral 1841, Vice-Admiral of the White 1853 and of the Red 1855, president Naval Benevolent Society, naval aide-de-camp of King William IV and to Queen Victoria 1837-1841, † London (Portland Place) 11 May 1857, m. Totteridge (Herts.) 7 Aug 1823 Esther Caroline Puget, b. 23 May 1800, † London 16 Mar 1874, daughter of James of Totteridge and Catherine Hawkins
      - b. **Emily Susanna Laura Waldegrave**, b. Diggsweil 5 Sep 1787, m. 26 Aug 1815 Nicholas Westby of Thornhill, b. 23 Oct. 1787, † 12 Apr 1870, son of William and Mary Fletcher

- c. **Isabella Elisabeth Waldegrave**, b. about 1790, † 1866
  - d. **Harriet Ann Frances Waldegrave**, b. 1796, † 1880
  - e. **William Waldegrave**, b. 7 June 1796, captain Royal Navy, † 20 Dec 1838, m. 25 Sep 1820 Amelia Allport, daughter of Humphrey
  - f. **Caroline Waldegrave**, b. 4 Oct 1798, † 7 Jan 1878, m. 16 Dec 1830 Reverend Carew Anthony St. John-Mildway, M.A., b. 2 Febr. 1800, Archdeacon of Essex, † 13 July 1878, son of Henry Paulet St. John and Jane Carew Mildway
6. **Anna van Lennep (Annetta)**  
 b. 26 Aug, baptised Smyrna 2 Sept. 1765, † Chézy 6 Nov 1839, m. Smyrna 10 May 1787 Jean Frédéric de Chabannes Marquis de Curton et la Palice, Comte de Rochefort, Baron de Madic, b. Paris 17 Dec 1762, 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant Régiment Dragons de Chartres 1777, lieutenant Royal Piémont de Cavalerie, captain Royal Pologne, mestre-de-camp (regimental



Anna van Lennep married Frédéric de Chabannes, pastel.

commander) 2<sup>nd</sup> Limousin infantry regiment 1787, colonel Chasseurs de Normandie 1789, deputy nobles of Bourbonnais 1789, farmer in Barnes (England) 1796-1802, aide de camp Louis XVIII 1813-1814, lived Hôtel de Chabannes, rue de l'Université, Paris, † Canteleu 24 Mar 1836, son of Jacques Charles de Chabannes, Marquis de Curton, Comte de Rochefort, Baron de Madic and Marie Elisabeth de Talleyrand-Périgord and widower of M.J. Constance de Voyer de Paulin d'Argençons  
 From this marriage:

- a. **Elisabeth Anna Marie de Chabannes**, b. Paris 26 Feb 1788, dame du palais of the Queen of France, † 4 May 1875, m. Paris 20 Jan 1817 Paul de Lavenne Comte de Choulot, b. 1794, lieutenant cavalry Garde du Corps du Roi Louis XVIII, employed by the Duke of Bourbon (Louis Henri Joseph Prince de Condé) 1820, general hunting

master 1827-1830, he started with the approval of his wife a liaison with the Baronesse de Feuchères (Sophie Dawes, mistress of the Prince de Condé) 1824-1830, secret envoyé on behalf of the Duchess de Berry to the Emperor of Russia in 1832 to ask the Emperor to support the rights of her son, the Duke of Bourdeaux, to the French throne. After this voyage to Russia he exerted himself until 1845 in the service of the duchess among other for her idea to recover the Vendée for her family, landscape gardener in Nièvre, † 1864

- b. **Olive Louise Marie de Chabannes**, b. Smyrna 11 Jul 1791, carmelite in Oudenaarde (Belgium), † 1864
- c. **Hugues Jean Jacques Frédéric Gilbert Marquis de Chabannes-la Palice**, b. Smyrna 31 Dec 1792, soldat of Cheveau-Légers belges 1806, brigadier 1806, maréchal des logis 1807, 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant regiment Chasseurs 1808, aide de camp of Généreal Clarke, lieutenant-colonel Gardes du Corps 1814, colonel Lanciers de la Garde 1814, cavalry captain in charge of the stables and carriages (ecuyer-cavalcadour) of the King 1820, hunting master (maréchal-de-camp), commander Légion d'honneur, † Lapalisse 30 Jan 1869, m. Paris or St. Leu 16 Aug 1827 Mathilde Dawes, b. St. Hélène 4 Aug 1811, on the occasion of her wedding she received 1 million francs from the Prince de Condé and she inherited in 1840 from her aunt Baronesse de Feuchères (see her sister Elisabeth) Fr. 1.666.666 and from her father on 28 Dec 1842 Fr. 350.543, † Château des Louteaux in Chézy 14 Jan 1854, daughter of James Richard (brother of Sophie Dawes) and Mary Crann
- d. **Laura Cornélia de Chabannes**, b. Barnes (England) 1794, dame-pensionnaire of Bon-Sauveur in Caen, † Caen 1827
- e. **Emma Augusta Anne Sarah de Chabannes**, b. Barnes (England) 8 Apr 1796, mother superior cloister Chapitre de Ste-Anne de Bavière, lady-in-waiting of the Comtesse de Chambord, † La Palisse 27 July 1874
- f. **Alfred Jean Edouard Comte de Chabannes la Palice**, b. Barnes (England) 13 Jan 1799, hunting captain, aide-de-camp to the King of France, † Versailles 2 Jun 1868, m. London 16 Sep 1826 Antoinetta Ellis, b. 14 Apr 1803, lady-in-waiting of Adélaïde d'Orleans, † Paris 7 Jul 1891, daughter of John and Antoinetta Parker
- g. **Anne Henriette de Chabannes**, b. Barnes (England) 1801, sister Bon-Sauveur in Caen, † Caen 1857
- h. **Pierre Antoine Octave Vicomte de Chabannes Curton la Palice**, b. Paris 16 May 1803, naval officer, Governor of Guyana, Rear-Admiral 1854, Naval Commander of Cherbourg and Toulon, senator 1867, † 7 Mar 1889, m. Boulogne 5 Oct 1839 Grace Maitland, b. Jul 1820, † Paris 4 Feb 1874, daughter of John William Gibson and Elisa Harriet Camack
- i. **Mathilde Joséphine Neuvine de Chabannes**, b. and † Paris 1805
- j. **Edgar Jean de Chabannes**, b. and † Paris 1806





*Jean Frédéric de Chabannes Marquis de Curton et la Palice, Comte de Rochefort, Baron de Madic (1762-1836) and Anna van Lennep (1765-1839) and their eight children, painted by Jacques-Louis David, Château de la Palice, Lapalisse*

**7. Hester Maria van Lennep (Mimica)**

baptised Smyrna 16 Jul 1767, m. 6 Feb 1790 Edward Lee, English merchant in Smyrna, signed in 1798 as Lee & Fils, from about 1799 merchant in London

From this marriage:

- a. **Edward Lee**, b. 18 Jun 1791, † Livorno 1797
- b. **Richard Lee**, b. 21 Feb 1793
- c. a son b. and † 1794
- d. **Margoton-Marie Lee**, b. 4 Aug 1796, † Naples 1797
- e. **Richard Lee**, b. London 2 Jan 1799, † 2 Apr 1820
- f. **Edward Lee**, b. 13 Dec 1799
- g. **Marie Lee**, b. 6 Jul 1802
- h. **Emilie Lee**, b. 6 Sep 1803
- i. **William Lee**, b. 27 Mar 1805, † 27 Nov 1817
- j. **Euphemias Lee**, b. 20 Aug 1806
- k. **Georges Lee**, b. 17 Sep. 1808

8. **Jacob**, follows VIII a.

**9. Sara Petronella van Lennep**

baptised Smyrna 8 Sep 1771, † Sevdikeuy 13 Jun 1854, m. Smyrna 22 Aug 1798

Jacques Count de Hochepped, b. Smyrna 12 Mar 1765, merchant, Vice-Consul

Republic of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1787, Consul in Smyrna 1797-1810, 1814-1824, † Smyrna 6 Febr 1824, son of Count Daniël Jean and Marie Dunant

From this marriage:

- a. **Suzon Countess de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 19 May 1799, † Smyrna 23 Feb 1866, m. Smyrna 4 Aug 1823 Joseph Etienne Firmin Guys, b. 1 Dec 1798, merchant in Smyrna, † 17 Mar 1890, son of David François Marie Joseph and Marie Elisabeth Suzanne de Rémusat
- b. **Daniël Jean David Count de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 14 May 1801, † 21 Dec, buried Smyrna 23 Dec 1801
- c. **Anna Maria Countess de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 17 Jul 1803, † Bournabat 7 Oct 1883, m. Smyrna 23 Dec 1836 Jean Baptiste Giraud, b. 1803, lieutenant-colonel British Army, owner of a farm near Ludjakeuy, † Smyrna 1885, son of Frédéric and Marie Gion; he remarried Amalie Pittaki
- d. **Clara Emma Countess de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 19 Jun 1805, † Smyrna 31 Mar 1816
- e. **Marie Clementine Countess de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 18 Oct 1807, † 16 Jun 1808
- f. **Jean Edmond Count de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 6 Jun 1809, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Smyrna -1840, † Smyrna 20 Aug 1840, m. Smyrna 23 Apr 1838 Hélène Elisabeth Giraud, b. Smyrna 12 Feb 1818, † Konia 27 May 1900, daughter of Frédéric and Marie Gion; she remarried Jacques Augustin Alphonse Guys
- g. **Frédéric Pierre Count de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 23 Feb 1812, † Sevdikeuy 18 Sep 1869, “original character and eccentric, he lived from his interest and he did not perform any function”
- h. **David Richard Count de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 5 Apr 1813, † Smyrna 7 Aug 1814
10. **Susanna Constancia van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 22 Feb, baptised 27 Mar 1775, † Smyrna 31 Oct 1845
11. **Henriette Sofie van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 22 Feb, baptised 3 Mar 1776, † Smyrna 5 Feb 1861
12. **Pieter**, follows VIII b. (page 20)
13. **Richard**, follows VIII c (page 26)

## JACOB VAN LENNEP & CO

Jacob van Lennep (1769 - 1855) was one of the signatories of a letter sent to the Dutch National Assembly dated 1 October 1796 pointing out the ever harsher competition caused by the Greek merchants to the Dutch traders in Smyrna. The Greeks traded directly with their contacts in Holland, thereby by-passing the regular shipowners, and furthermore they had built up a monopolistic position in Turkey with respect to the goods they shipped out. The signatories therefore requested the National Assembly to reintroduce the exclusive trading rights of the traditional Dutch trading firms. (*It is not clear what the response to this letter was*).

After having made an extensive journey through Europe he joined the family firm at an early age in 1784. In 1792, at the age of 22, upon the departure of Mr. Enslie he took over the management of the firm from his father although the latter remained involved until his death in 1797. Jacob was assisted by his two younger brothers Pieter and Richard and traded under the name of Jacob van Lennep & Co. Richard clearly found it difficult to work for his ten-years-old brother and in 1804 temporarily left the firm. Business with the Dutch Republic was at that time becoming ever more difficult. Although not as violent as the French Revolution, a similar revolution had taken place in Holland as well. The Republic of the Seven Provinces had been renamed the Batavian Republic and the Dutch Stadhouder Willem V had been deposed and had fled to England (1795). The Dutch fleet was convincingly defeated by the British at Camperduin in 1797. Under the infamous Treaty of Kew, Willem V

(Feb. 1795) directed the governors of the various Dutch colonies not to oppose the British fleet and to hand over the fortresses in their domains. Although many of the governors did not accept this command, it caused much doubt and uncertainty amongst them and much of the Dutch trade network fell to the British. With the continental trade restrictions introduced by Napoleon normal overseas trade became almost impossible. It is therefore of interest that Richard, having left the family firm, made this long journey to the United States in 1808 to seek new commercial contacts there. As a consequence when he rejoined the family firm upon his return to Smyrna, the trade of the company became almost completely directed to the United States, and more especially to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, while the West Indies also became an area of interest. Jacob van Lennep & Co. was the first to ship a cargo of figs to the U.S., while large shipments of opium were shipped to a company in Baltimore for onward shipment to Batavia (Dutch East Indies) and China.

While most of the contact with their agents was carried on by correspondence, Jacob himself also made extensive business trips to Europe and the United States in 1790, 1815-1817 and again in 1819-1822. When, after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, Holland was much impoverished and England was clearly the dominant maritime power, Jacob applied for British nationality (*letter dated 16 April 1817*), thereby hoping to become a member of the Turkish Company. His company had for many years done business with major Scottish and English firms such as Messrs. Baring Brothers. During his stay in London in 1817 he resided at 53 Devonshire street, Marylebone, Middlesex (*W1*) and indicated that he would like to spend the rest of his life in England. Notwithstanding the support of his brothers-in-law, William Waldegrave, the second Baron Radstock, and Isaac Morier as well as various letters of recommendation from his English business contacts, this request was rejected as naturalisation could only be considered after many years of residency and only when his goods and chattels had been brought to England.

From a letter from Lord Radstock it is clear that Jacob considered moving to the United States should British naturalisation not be granted. This too did not materialise, and, possibly because the commercial prospects in Turkey had significantly improved, he returned to Smyrna and stayed there for the rest of his life. However, he retained many happy memories of his visit to the United States and his contacts there. As a token of gratitude for the various services rendered, Jacob donated an Egyptian mummy to the city of Boston, a gift the City Council passed on to the General Hospital in Boston, where, notwithstanding a name change to Massachusetts General Hospital, it still remains.

Jacob had purchased this mummy in Alexandria through his cousin Peter Lee, presumably a partner of Lee & Fils, who was British Consul there. The mummy came from the tomb of Ramses II and is thought to be of the cousin of that pharaoh, and was later identified as "Padhershaf" or more colloquially "Paddy". Paddy was shipped to the States on the vessel *Sally Ann* together with the usual cargo of currents, raisins, wool, opium and carpets.

In 1825 Jacob was nominated Consul-General at Smyrna for what had in 1813 become the Kingdom of the Netherlands. A year later the Directorate of the Levant Trade and Navigation was abolished and the 2% duty on all goods shipped to and from the Netherlands lifted. That same year Jacob was named agent for the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij (NHM) in Smyrna. This company was created on the initiative of King Willem I to reinvigorate commerce in the Netherlands (1824) after the economic collapse during the French occupation. The long-standing friendship of Jacob with Mr. van der Houwen, who would later become the Managing Director of the NHM, will most likely have been influential in this appointment.



*Jacob van Lennep (1769-1855), lithograph after a portret of J. Watkins*

One of the proposals Jacob made to the NHM was to import Javanese coffee to Turkey and to supply opium as a return cargo, as there was a growing demand for it in Batavia (the Dutch East Indies) and China. A first cargo of 60 cases of opium, dried fruit, figs and carpets was forwarded to Amsterdam for onward shipment to the Far East. This was to be the first of many shipments where from 40 to several hundred cases of opium would be sent each year. The opium trade with the NHM, although clearly very profitable, was however not their main interest. Jacob van Lennep & Co.'s shipments to other firms in Holland remained significant while the trade with the United States was by far the most important. For example, in August 1835 Van Lennep & Co supplied cargo for four American ships.

The Greek war of Independence caused serious international developments. An Anglo-French squadron appeared off the coast of the Levant, and when this flotilla destroyed the combined Egyptian-Ottoman fleet in 1827 the animosity against western Europe and the mood of the Turks towards the 'Franks' became extremely tense, disrupting all trade between the Levant and Europe. As a consequence the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij stopped all further initiatives in that area although Jacob van Lennep & Co. remained their agent and continued to ship opium to Amsterdam for onward shipment to the Far East.

During the absence of Jacob from 1819 to 1822 during his journey to Europe and the U.S.A., his brother Pieter directed the firm's affairs. He clearly did not have the same business acumen as his older brother. His long-term loans to Greek traders of the local bazaar caused the firm significant losses.

Pieter died in 1824 and his younger brother Richard died the following year, leaving Jacob to run the firm alone. He then introduced Richard's sons into the trading business of Jacob van Lennep & Co. The second son, Gustave Adolphe, was put in charge of the branch office in Constantinople. This appointment proved to be disastrous and the various debts and obligations he incurred led in 1847 to the bankruptcy of that office. After the settlement of that bankruptcy Gustave started a new firm under the name of G. A. van Lennep & Co. and bought ships and grain with borrowed money. Curiously, Jacob acted as guarantor for his nephew's actions and purchases. Then, during the crisis caused by the political upheavals in Europe in 1848, Gustave's firm went bankrupt. This bankruptcy was one of the causes the

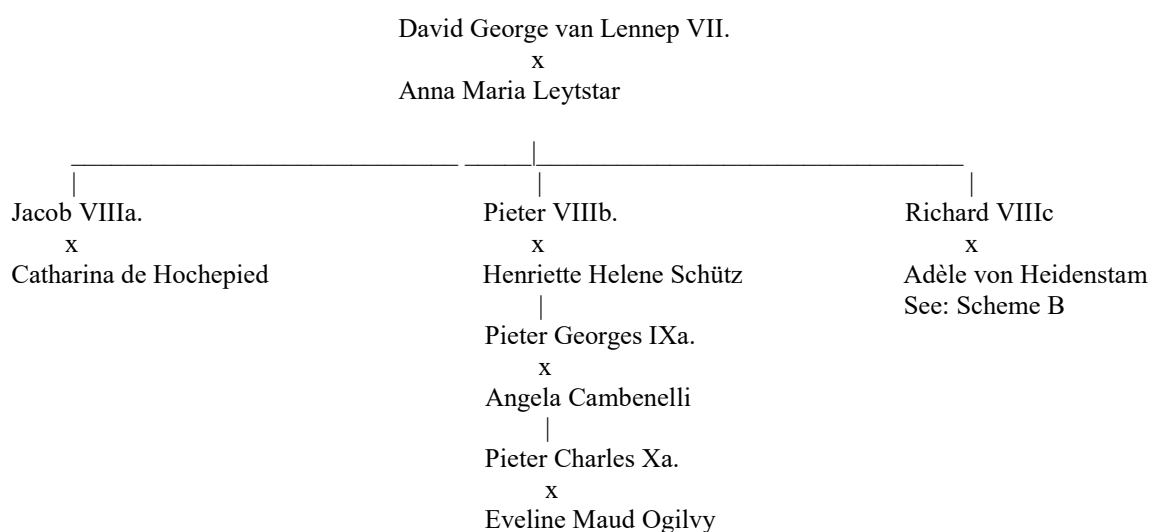


firm Jacob van Lennep & Co. stopped payment. Jacob therefore decided to step down, leaving what remained of the firm for his cousins to clear.

Jacob died in Smyrna the 1st of February 1855 highly regarded, according to his cousin Charles, by all classes of society in Smyrna. The entire town was said to have attended his funeral service.

**Sources:** J. Schmidt, *From Anatolia to Indonesia, Opium trade and the Dutch Community of Izmir, 1820 - 1940* (Istanbul 1998); W.M.F. Mansvelt, *Geschiedenis van de Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, 1824 - 1924*, Deel 1 (Amsterdam 1924); National Archives, Kew, England, Ho1/7/5, 265806.

## SCHEME A



### VIII a. **Jacob van Lennep (Coco)**

(Knight in the Order of the Dutch Lion, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Knight of the Order St. Ann)

Smyrna 4 Jul, baptised Smyrna 11 Jul 1769, partner in the firm Jacob van Lennep & Co. (which from 1819 traded especially with the United States), agent of the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Amsterdam 1826-1848, the firm was terminated in 1848, Consul-General of the Netherlands at Smyrna 1825-1855, † Smyrna 1 Feb 1855, m. Smyrna 30 Nov 1807 Catharina Anna Countess de Hohepied, b. Smyrna 21 May 1767, † Sevdikeuy 8 Nov 1814, daughter of Count Daniël Jean and Marie Dunant and widow of Gerard Johann Balthazar von Heidenstam

From this marriage:

#### 1. **Clementine Louise Sophie van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 22 Feb 1809, † Smyrna 9 Sep 1813

#### 2. **Marie Pulchérie van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 16 Jul 1810, † Smyrna 23 Feb 1888

#### 3. **David George van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 4 Sep 1811, † Smyrna 8 Nov 1811, buried Smyrna 14 Nov 1811

### VIII b. **Pieter van Lennep** (from page 16)

b. Smyrna 23 Apr, baptised Smyrna 27 Apr 1778, merchant, partner in the firm Jacob van Lennep & Co., † Smyrna 28 Oct 1824, m. Smyrna 8 Oct 1804 Henriette Helene Schütz, she had a conflict in 1829 with her brother-in-law Jacob van Lennep about the inheritance of Pieter, † Smyrna 6 Jan 1843, daughter of Conrad Nicholas Gerard and Sarah Crawley  
From this marriage:

#### 1. **Amelia Sarah van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 26 Sept 1805, † 24 Jul 1879

#### 2. **Eugenie Sophie van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 29 Jul 1808, † after Dec 1876, m. Smyrna 12 Jan 1832 Andrew Duncan Smith, from Glasgow, ship's surgeon on HMS *Raleigh*, they lived in Saltash (near Plymouth), † before 1879

From this marriage:

a. **Grace Smith**, b. Smyrna 1834/5, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Smyrna 1834/5 --- Revel<sup>1</sup>; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1867/1877 William Littleton, b. about 1834, † Germans (Cornwall) June 1877, son of Nicholas and Jane Mitchell

b. **Andrew Smith**, (lazy, he caused his mother much trouble and grief), m. Unknown Gondran

#### 3. **Helene Suson van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 5 Jul 1811, † Sevdikeuy 14 Nov 1874

#### 4. **Maria Anna van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 10 Aug 1814, † Smyrna 23 Sep 1814

#### 5. **Pieter Georges** , follows IX a.

### IX a. **Pieter Georges van Lennep**

(Knight in the Order of the Dutch Lion, Officer of the Oak Crown of the Netherlands)

b. Smyrna 6 Jul 1817, Consul-General of the Netherlands in Greece in Zante 1844-1847 and for all the Ionian Islands 1847-, Chancellor of Legation in Athens and deputy Consul-General 1856-, Consul-General in Greece and the Ionian Islands 1860-, † Piraeus 5 Jul 1877, m. Zante (Greece) 21 Jul 1843 Angela Cambenelli, b. (possibly Zante 17 Mar 1825), † Piraeus Mar 1915

From this marriage:

#### 1. **Henriette Hélène Suson van Lennep**

b. Zante 23 Sep 1844, † Smyrna 22 Nov 1901, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Piraeus 23 Apr 1870 Jacques Gérard Edmond Count de Hochepped. b. Smyrna 18 Mar 1839, merchant in Smyrna, established the trading company J. de Hochepped & Co in 1865, † Sevdikeuy 26 May 1887, son of Count Jean Edmond and Hélène Elisabeth Giraud and widower of Elise Caroline Homère; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1 Aug. 1889 Alfred Auguste Constantin Arlaud, b. Smyrna 8 June 1846, French language teacher at the Evangeliki School in Smyrna -1918, co-author of Grammaire Arlaud, editor the Journal de Smyrne newspaper, † Nice 24 Jan. 1927, son of Eugène Auguste and Eulalie Catherine van Lennep (page 27)

From the first marriage:

a. **Elise Angèle Countess de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 25 May 1871, † Sevdikeuy 5 Jul 1872

b. **Elbert Jacques Pierre Count de Hochepped**, b. Smyrna 12 Aug 1872, teacher and author under the pseudonym Jean Dargas, lived in Paris in 1942, m. Smyrna 13 Apr 1895 Laura Fanny Chassiaut, b. 6 Nov 1868, daughter of Dr. William and Georgina Johanna Carrer

<sup>1</sup> From this marriage: a. Jenney Revel, died Millbrook, New Jersey 16 Nov. 1907; b. Reverend Edward Revel (Paterson, New Jersey); c. Emmannel Maurel Revel, lived in Lyon; d. Albert Revel, lived in Utah.

- c. **Jeanne Henriette Elise Countess de Hocchepied**, b. Smyrna 5 Oct 1873, † Constantinople 12 Jun 1912, m. Smyrna 12 Jan 1895 Jean Michel Arachtingi (Frenchman), banker, † Constantinople 1929, son of Michel and Elise Sebbah
- d. **Raoul Louis Charles Count de Hocchepied**, b. Piraeus 21 May 1876, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Piraeus 1902-1906, † Beyrouth 1931
- e. **Hélène Adeline Countess de Hocchepied**, b. Piraeus 30 Mar 1878, † Genève 5 Feb 1926, m. Smyrna 3 Jul 1911 Paul Elmassian (Armenian origin), b. Constantinople 16 Mar 1871, engineer, agricultural inspector, † 2 Jul 1934, son of Joseph and Anna Sérabian

## 2. **Emelie Jacoba van Lennep**

- b. Zante 23 Jun 1852, † Piraeus 27 Jul 1937, m. (possibly in Piraeus 17 Aug 1878) Pieter Origoni, b. about 1845, Consul of Germany and France in Piraeus, † Piraeus 29 May 1930

## 3. **Pieter Charles**, follows X a.

### X a. **Pieter Charles van Lennep**

(Knight in the Order of the Dutch Lion, Commander in the Order of the Oak Crown of the Netherlands, Commander of the Order of the Holy Virgin, Commander of the Order of Charles III, Commander of the Order of Isabella la Catolica of Spain, Officer of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, Count of the Order of Jesus Christ)

- b. Zante 6 Mar 1856 or 1853, doctor in economic and management science, Chancellor and Secretary of the consulate in Piraeus 1870-, Vice-Consul in Smyrna 1875, Consul-General in Piraeus 1879, Consul-General to Greece 1883, diplomatic agent and Consul-General of the Netherlands at Athens 1894-, Consul-General at Cairo 1908-1920, inherited from Emilie Sarah van Lennep the family house in Smyrna in 1879, they lived from 1922 in Spa, † Spa 22 Jan 1930, m. Smyrna 24 Jul 1886 Eveline Maud Ogilvy, b. Malcajik 17 Jun 1868, † Spa 12 Feb 1927, daughter of David Stuart and Eveline Eulalie van Lennep (page 47)

From this marriage:

### 1. **Eveline Maud Hilde van Lennep**

- b. Piraeus 11 Jun 1887, attended the Rijksacademie voor Beeldende Kunsten (the National Academy of Fine Arts) in Amsterdam 1909-1917, painter and sculptor, (exhibition of her work in Silkeborg Kunstmuseum 28 June -31 August 2003), † Gentofte (near Copenhagen) 6 Jul 1973, m. Copenhagen 17 Oct 1917 Professor Dr. Vilhelm Wanscher, b. Horsens (Jutland) 26 Jul 1875, professor Academy of Arts in Copenhagen, art historian, specialised in Egyptian and Etruscan languages, † Lyngby (near Copenhagen) 27 May 1961, son of Axel and Arngoth Dorothea Petronelle Christine Laub and divorced from Laura Kirstine Baagöe Zeuthen and from Dorothea Elisabeth Baumann

### 2. **Maud Angela Yolanda van Lennep**

- b. Piraeus 30 Dec 1889, † Tangiers shortly before Jul 1979, m. Cairo 25 Jan 1910 Michael Harvey Rafferty, b. Dublin 18 Jan 1877, judge in Cairo, judge International Court in Tangiers, † Tangiers 2 Oct 1953, son of Michael and Wilhelmina Quinlan

### 3. **Pieter Charles Harold van Lennep**

- b. Athens 2 Feb 1895, English judge in the Native Court of First Instance, judge Court of Appeal in Cairo 1921-1927, delegate International Institute of Agriculture in Rome 1929-1932, English judge International Court in Tangiers 1932-1953, vice-president Société Américaine in Brussels 1949-, reserve 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant artillery 1920, † Sep 1974, m. Rotterdam 19 Feb 1925 Johanna Maria van Pinxteren, b. Watergraafsmeer 19 Feb 1887, daughter of Maria Magdalena Catharina van Pinxteren and divorced from Arnold Jules Ameye

### 4. **Jan Walram van Lennep**

- b. Cairo 23 Mar 1911, † Spa 11 Febr 1927



*From left to right: Eveline Maud van Lennep-Ogilvy (1868-1927), unknown person, Eveline Maud Hilde van Lennep (1887-1973), Maud Angela Yolanda van Lennep (1889-1979), Pieter Charles van Lennep (1856-1930) and Pieter Charles Harold van Lennep (1895-about 1955), photo taken about 1900*

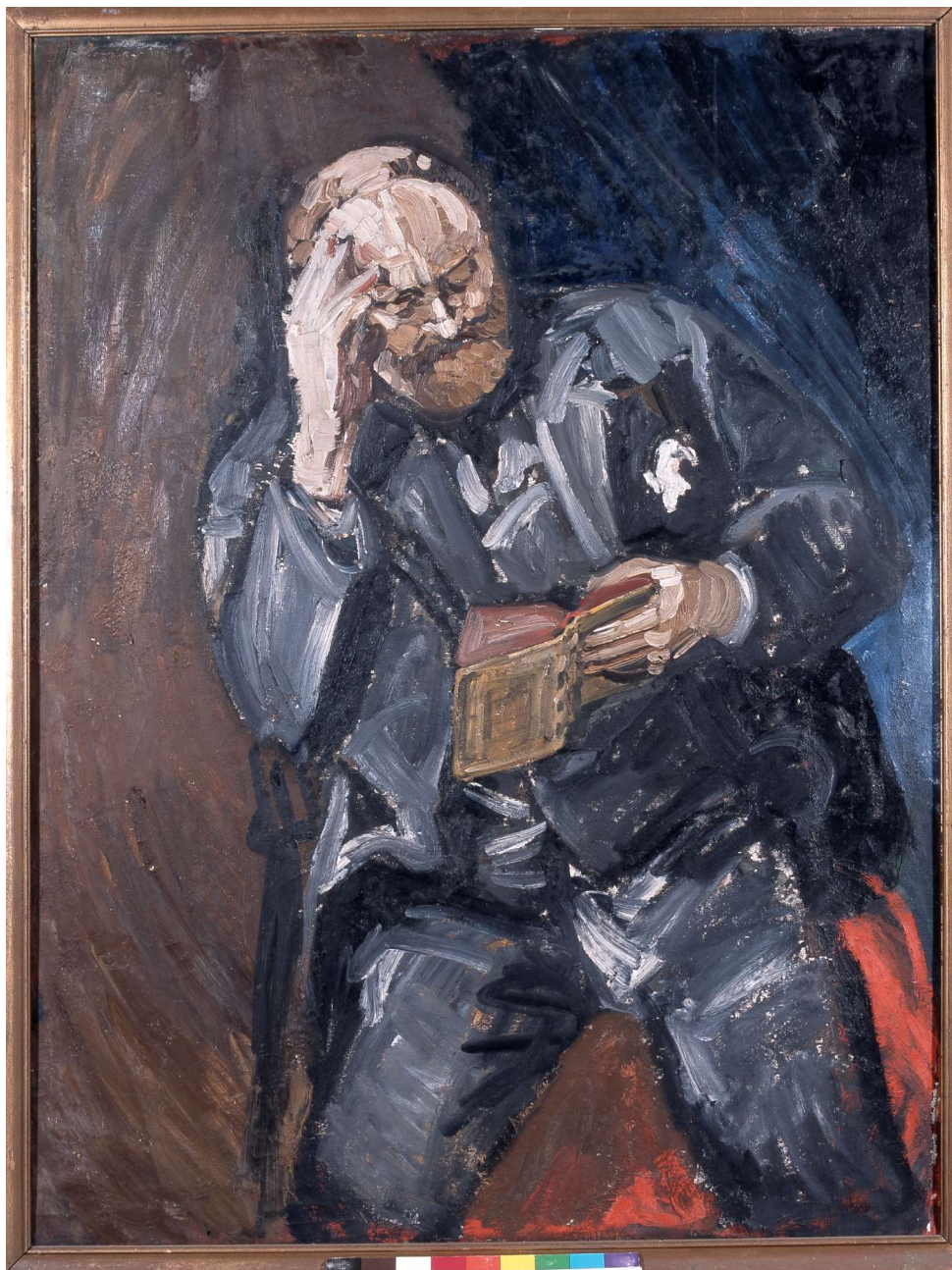
## PAINTER AND SCULPTOR

**Eveline Maud Hilda van Lennep** was born the 11th of June 1887 in Piraeus, where her father was based as Consul-General of the Netherlands in Greece. In 1909 she went to Amsterdam to study painting and sculpture at the National Academy of Fine Arts. Her parents had ensured that all four children spoke and wrote fluent Dutch, and Hilda can have had no great problems integrating with her fellow students. (Her younger brother Pieter attended the Military Academy in Holland as a reserve officer, which he could only have done with a full command of that language.)

In 1914 Hilda went on to study sculpture under professor Bronner and in 1916, through her fellow student Karen Holst, she met the Danish art historian Vilhelm Wanscher, whom she married the following year; she then moved permanently with him to Copenhagen. Vilhelm Wanscher was a professor of history of architecture at the Academy of Art in Copenhagen as well as a renowned art critic. He himself also a painter and sculptor.

During the 1920s Hilda had a number of expositions of her oil paintings and gouaches at a gallery in Copenhagen. She also did small, often quite intricate wood carvings, some of which were based on sketches made by her husband. During an extended stay in Rome in 1924 she worked on two very large compositions which unfortunately have been lost. During these interwar years the couple made a number of journeys to France, Italy, Greece and Egypt to visit the museums and ruins and more especially study the architecture there.

From 1933 until the death of Vilhelm Wanscher in 1961 Hilda appears to have produced very little work herself. After his death she made a series of strong, often quite humorous, compositions which in style and motif were essentially a continuation of her earlier



Portrait of Vilhelm Wanscher 1926, oilpainting , 155x118 cm, catalogue The unknown Hilda Wanscher at Silkeborg Kunstmuseum 25 June 2003. Photo Lars Bay.

expressionistic works. A retrospective exhibition of her work was held from 28 June till 31 August 2003 in the Silkeborg Art Museum in Denmark.

Frans van Lennep together with a close friend of his, Bierens de Haan, visited the Wanschers in 1954, at which time Frans purchased the Smyrna family portrait from them which he later donated to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. We have the following account of this visit as written by Frans van Lennep:

*We discovered the Wanschers in their bungalow filled with books and paintings and it did not take long before Bierens de Haan and Vilhelm Wanscher were deeply involved in the mysteries of the Etruscans, while I myself and Mrs. Wanscher were under the spell of the family portrait. It did not take long before I had purchased it from her.*



*Hilda, who speaks and writes Dutch fluently, then offered me a brooch as gift, a brooch which Clara Morier is seen to be wearing on the portrait.*

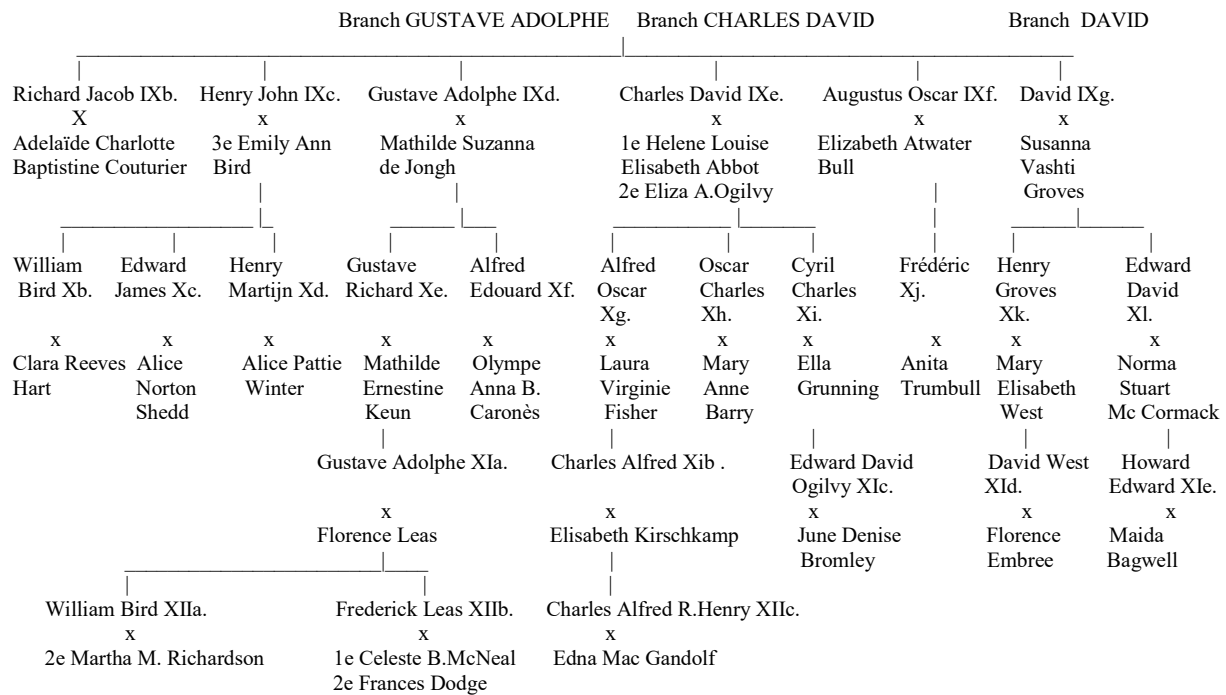
**Sources:** Catalogue 'Hilda Wanscher' from the Silkeborg Museum of Art: Press release *The unknown Hilda Wanscher at the Silkeborg Museum* 25 June 2003; F.J.E. van Lennep, *A painting from the Levant in Late Regenten* (Haarlem 1962).



Eveline Maud Hilde van Lennep (1887-1973) and Vilhelm Wanscher, photo taken in Italy in 1920. Catalogue *The unknown Hilde Wanscher at Silkeborg Kunstmuseum* 25 June 2003, reproduction Lars Bay.

## SCHEME B

Richard van Lennep VIIIc.  
X  
Adèle Marie von Heidenstam







*Six sons of Richard van Lennep (1779-1827). From left to right standing: Augustus Oscar (1821-1883), Edouard Willem (1825-1880), Gustave Adolphe (1816-1863); sitting from left to right: David (1826/8-1910) Richard Jacob (1811-1890), Henry John (1815-1889). Only Charles David is absent.*

**VIII c. Richard van Lennep** (from page 16)

b. Smyrna 15 Dec, baptised Smyrna 23 Dec 1779, merchant in Smyrna, partner in the firm Jacob van Lennep & Co., withdrew from the firm in 1804, visited the United States about 1808 to enter into new business relations, after his trip to the United States he rejoined Jacob van Lennep & Co, Consul of Sweden, † Smyrna 7 Sep 1827, m. Smyrna 10 Jan 1810 Adèle Maria von Heidenstam, b. Pera 5 Feb 1790, † Smyrna 13 Jun 1867, daughter of Gerhard Johan Balthasar (from Sweden) and Catharina Anna Countess de Hochepeid  
From this marriage:

1. **Richard Jacob**, follows IX b. (page 29)



*Eulalie Catherine van Lennep (1822-1909)    Eugène Auguste Arlaud (1813-1865)*

2. **Adelaide Elise van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 11 Mar 1813, † Smyrna 3 Apr 1886, m. Smyrna 28 Apr 1836 Paul Emmanuel Homère, b. 18 Apr 1812, merchant in Smyrna, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Mytilene, † 28 Nov 1869, son of Emmanuel and Anna Henriette Countess de Hochepped  
From this marriage:

a. **Adèle Homère**, b. 5 Apr 1837, † 24 Jan 1923, m. Chiswick (near London) 8 Sep 1863 William Barker, b. Smyrna 5 Mar 1828, son of Henry Richard and Marigo Bargigli

b. **Elise Caroline Homère**, b. Smyrna 22 Sep 1840, † Sevdikeuy 10 Oct 1868, m. Smyrna 17 May 1866 Jacques Gérard Edmond Count de Hochepped, b. Smyrna 18 Mar 1839, studied law in Paris, merchant in Smyrna, administrator of the Dutch National Hospital in Smyrna -1872, † Sevdikeuy 26 May 1887, son of Count Jean Edmond and Hélène Giraud

3. **Henry John**, follows IX c. (follows page 32)

4. **Gustave Adolphe**, follows IX d. (page 37) GUSTAVE ADOLPHE branch

5. **Charles David**, follows IX e. (page 475) CHARLES DAVID branch

6. **Augustus Oscar**, follows IX f. (page 59)

7. **Eulalie Catherine van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 24 Apr 1822, † Sevdikeuy end Sep 1909, m. Smyrna 14 Feb 1845 Eugène Auguste Arlaud, b. Constantinople 31 May 1813, merchant, banker with Banque de Neuflize, † Marseille 20 Jan 1865, son of Pierre Constantin and Cathérine Segond  
From this marriage:

a. **Alfred Auguste Constantin Arlaud**, b. Smyrna 8 Jun 1846, French language teacher at the Evangeliki School in Smyrna -1918, co-author Grammaire Arlaud, editor the

Journal de Smyrne newspaper, † Nice 24 Jan. 1927, m. 1 Aug 1889 Henriette Hélène Suson van Lennep, b. Zante 23 Sep 1844, † Smyrna 22 Nov 1901, daughter of Pieter George and Angela Cambenelli and widow of Jacques Gérard Edmond Count de Hochepeid

- b. **Blanche Eulalie Catherine Adèle Arlaud**, b. Smyrna 29 Mar 1849, † Nice 1919, m. 1894 Michael Cotzonis, b. 21 Nov 1835, physician, Inspector-General Health in Turkey, † 1914
  - c. **Lucien Auguste Paul Arlaud**, b. Paris 22 Jul 1852, manager Post Office in Tangiers and Smyrna, † Nice 19 Dec. 1934, m. Céligny (Genève) 1 Nov 1888 Mathilde Maud Hunzinger, b. Moosleerau (Switzerland) 5 Apr 1856, † London 22 Aug 1918
  - d. **Ernestine Arlaud**, b. 1854, † 1894
  - e. **Laurence Arlaud**, b. 1856, † Nice 1917
8. **Alfred Jacob van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 14 Jan 1824, † Smyrna 17 Sep 1845
9. **Edouard Willem van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 22 Feb 1825, partner in the firm Van Lennep & Co. 1848-1855, † Smyrna 18 Aug 1880
10. **David**, follows IX g. (page 60) DAVID branch

## VAN LENNEP & CO

**Richard Jacob van Lennep** had been involved in the liquidation of the firm of his uncle Jacob following the bankruptcy due to the disastrous speculation by his younger brother Gustave Adolphe. After the death of Jacob he decided to start afresh as an independent agent. He requested to be appointed, like his uncle Jacob, as agent for the *Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij* (Dutch Trading Company), a request which was not granted. In 1849 Richard brought some 80 families of farmers from the Alsace to Turkey to clear and develop land in the vicinity of Smyrna. Six years later he reported the plan had failed, mainly owing to the lack of cooperation by the Turkish authorities in assisting him to obtain the necessary facilities. (It does appear a rather hair-brained scheme considering the arbitrariness and lack of consistency in governance and law during those years of the late Ottoman Empire). Early one July morning in 1851 when Richard was walking with his three young children near his summer house in Sevdikeuy, he suddenly found himself encircled by three well-armed men, who led him to their boss. The boss immediately released the three children but marched Richard off into the mountains where the bargaining concerning the ransom began. The initial demand was 100,000 *kurus*, an amount Richard said he did not possess. He offered 1,500 *kurus*, which was of course rejected. After much haggling they agreed on 50,000 *kurus*. A message was sent both to his wife and to his brother Charles stating this demand. Unfortunately his brother was not at home, so his wife sent the head gardener with 15,000 *kurus*, this being all she had in the house. The head bandit was furious and threatened to torture and even kill Richard if the outstanding sum were not delivered by sunset. After a tense few hours the outstanding 35,000 *kurus* were delivered and Richard released. Upon his return he asked his uncle Jacob to approach the Ottoman authorities about having this ransom money returned as he had been assured that Anatolia was free of any such bandits. Needless to say the money was not refunded; however, he did receive a gold snuff box inlaid with diamonds and with the initials of the sultan engraved on its lid.

In 1848 Richard's four brothers, **Charles David**, **Augustus Oscar**, **Edouard Willem** and **David**, opened a trading agency under the name Van Lennep & Co., with Charles David as manager. All four of them had from their youth been active in trade in the Levant and all

spoke the languages spoken in Anatolia and Rumelia (Bulgaria). They offered their services to the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij (NHM) and already had their first order for a shipment of opium to the United States that very first year. In March of 1853 they notified the NHM that they had taken over the licence for the sale of emery (aka corundum,  $Al_2O_3$ , an abrasive) from the Turkish-Greek monopoly of the emery mines. They acquired this licence from Charles father-in-law, Mr. Abbott .

Augustus Oscar and David emigrated to the United States in 1855.

**Source:** J.Schmidt, *From Anatolia to Indonesia, Opium trade and the Dutch Community of Izmir 1820-1940* (Istanbul 1998)



Van Lennep House in Smyrna

**IX b. Richard Jacob (James) van Lennep** (from page 26)

(Knight in the Order of the Dutch Lion, Knight 4th class Order of the Medjidi of Turkey, Knight 3rd class Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia 1859, Dutch Silver Museum Medall 1878)

b. Smyrna 5 Jul 1811, merchant in Smyrna, Vice-Consul 1841, Consul of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1855-1890, administrator Quays Company in Smyrna (operating the 4.5 km new quay), kidnapped by bandits for ransom in 1851, † Smyrna 18 May 1890, m. Smyrna 14 May 1840 Adelaide Charlotte Baptistine Couturier, b. Smyrna 24 Jun 1815, † Smyrna 9 Jun 1898, daughter of Pierre Hilarion and Elisabeth Sophie Guys

From this marriage:

**1. Edela Sophie van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 5 Febr. 1841, † 1900, m. Constantinople 7 Jun 1864 Richard Edwards, b. 1830/1831, civil servant in Pera (Constantinople) of the Turkish government, son of Joseph (physician) and Elisabeth Marcopoli





Edela Sophie van Lennep

From this marriage:

- a. **Richard Edwards**, b. 8 Mar 1865, † 1889
  - b. **Albert Joseph Edwards**, b. Constantinople 5 Jul 1867, † 1894.
  - c. **Maurice Alfred Edwards**, b. Constantinople 12 Sept 1868, lawyer in the firm Julius and Edward in London, † 14 Sep 1947, m. Louise Henriette Anslijn, b. Elsene (Brussels) 5 Mar 1878, daughter of Johannes Nicolaas and Fanny Grimmond and widow of Willem David Richard van Lennep
  - d. **Georgina Adelaide Elizabeth Maria Edwards**, b. 8 Aug 1874, professional concert singer and singing teacher in London, † London 14 June 1954, m. London 27 June 1903 Wilhelm von Pászti, b. Pancevo, Serbia 20 Nov. 1879, Royal Hungarian Chief Judge, † Budapest 21 Dec. 1945, son of Wilhelm von Pászti.
2. **Eulalie Mary Elisabeth van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 24 Nov 1842, † Smyrna 9 Apr 1843
  3. **Richard Jacob Hilarion van Lennep** (Commander Ottoman Order)  
b. Smyrna 22 Jan 1844, student-translator consulate-general in Smyrna 1859, departed to Alexandria 1864, managing director Alexandria and Ramleh Railways Company Ltd (from Ramley to the East of Alexandria, building started in 1863), Chancellor consulate-general in Alexandria 1870, Vice-Consul 1876, Consul of the Netherlands in Alexandria 1883-1884, member Health Court in Alexandria -1884, "very distinguished, his hair already becoming grey, dark personage, speaks a wonderful French" (letter from Sophie van Lennep-Teding van Berkhout after a visit of Richard to the Netherlands 31 May 1883)  
† Alexandria 4 May 1896
  4. **Laura Emilie van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 18 Apr 1845, † Smyrna 10 Jul 1896
  5. **Grace Sidonie van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 30 Aug 1846, † after 1913, m. Smyrna 12 Dec 1877 Gustave Cirilli, † before 1905  
From this marriage:
    - a. **Leon Gustave Cirilli**, b. Ragusa (Sicilia) 8 Feb 1880
    - b. **Jean Richard Cirilli**
    - c. **Camille Cirilli**
  6. **Laura Adelaide Marie van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 16 Dec 1847, † Wimbledon 6 Dec 1931, m. Smyrna 17 Jan 1870 Richard Franceschi, Consul-General of Austria-Hungary, † 4 Aug 1880, son of Gaspard and Elisabeth Sidonie Couturier, they lived in Egypt.  
From this marriage:

- a. **Sidonie Franceschi**, b. 16 Nov 1870, † Smyrna 1882
- b. **Blanche Franceschi**, b. 3 May 1872
- c. **Rudolph Franceschi**, b. 20 May 1873, Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungaria in Smyrna, under-secretary department of Foreign Affairs in Vienna
- d. **Richard Franceschi**, b. 19 Mar 1875, m. N. Barbier
- e. **Eveline Franceschi**, b. 9 Feb 1878, m. 1903 Frederic Wilkinson, managing director Eastern Telegraph Company in Smyrna
- f. **Christine Franceschi**, b. 13 Feb 1880, † Smyrna 1882
- 7. **Willem Alfred Richard van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 28 Dec 1849, † Smyrna 10 Mar 1851
- 8. **Blanche Pauline Marie van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 28 Sep 1851, † Smyrna 6 Feb 1871
- 9. **Charles Henry van Lennep**  
b. 4 Oct 1852, † Smyrna 24 Dec 1852
- 10. **Eulalie Sophie Zoé van Lennep**  
b. 1 Mar 1855, † Smyrna 6 May 1856
- 11. **Henry Jacob Richard van Lennep**, b. 1 Mar 1855, † Smyrna 1856.
- 12. **Lucien Herman Richard van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 13 Jul 1856, employed by a French firm 1885-1891, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1885-1896, farmer in Alexandria on “El Ricco” near Hoche Issa Schara 1905-, † Alexandria 24 Mar 1932
- 13. **Edouard Willem Richard van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 29 Jul 1859, farmer in Malta, in Egypt 1894-, † Alexandria 27 Feb 1923
- 14. **Willem David Richard van Lennep**  
b. Smyrna 11 Nov 1860, managing director Imperial Bank of Persia in Isfahan 1897- and in Shiraz, owned ¼ part in the farm “El Ricco” in Egypt, † Shiraz (Persia) 23 Jul 1904, m. Teheran 6 Jul 1897 Louise Henriette Anslijn, b. Elsen (Brussels) 5 Mar 1878, daughter of Johannes Nicolaas and Fanny Grimmond; she remarried Maurice Alfred Edwards, son of Richard and Edela Sophie van Lennep

## THE MISSIONARY

The only son of Richard van Lennep who did not go in for a career in business was **Henry John**. Together with his younger brother Gustave Adolphe he was sent by their parents to be educated in the United States at Mount Pleasant School in Amherst and the Hartford Grammar School. Gustave Adolphe returned to Smyrna in about 1835, while Henry John continued his education at Amherst College. During his college years he decided to become a missionary and after graduation from Amherst in 1837 he spent a year at Andover Theological Seminary. He completed his training under the direction of a theologian and was ordained Congregational preacher the 27th of August 1839. Shortly after marrying Emma Bliss he left for Turkey together with his new wife as a missionary for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This board had been created in 1812 as a variant of the Dutch Réveil Movement and had since 1830 begun spreading the “true” gospel amongst Jews, Greeks and Armenians in the Near and Far East. Their missionaries also concentrated on education so that under their direction an extensive network of schools was created in the Levant. Henry John’s first posting was in his birthplace, Smyrna. Unfortunately his marriage did not last long as Emma died in 1840. After travelling extensively in Turkey and Greece, Henry John returned to the United States in 1843, where he married for the second time, this time Mary Elisabeth Hawes, the daughter of his former tutor. Sadly, his second wife also died in Constantinople in September 1844 within a year of their

marriage. She did however leave a diary which together with some letters were subsequently published by her mother and of which we include the following paragraphs:

*(19 Jan. 1844) Our house is delightful. It stands near the seaside and we have a garden filled with roses, orange and lemon trees which are now in bloom while also bearing fruit. The view from our terrace is the finest I ever looked upon. The Smyrna gulf is surrounded by noble and picturesque mountains, all of which coloured in an exquisite violet and rose, so typical of this part of the world. An Austrian frigate is anchored some forty rods from the house and, when the flag is lowered at sunset, their band plays with exquisite taste, a slow and solemn hymn.*

A month later, the 22nd of February, she writes:

*The streets are dark, narrow and dirty, but you only have to knock at one of those solid barn like doors, and you are at once ushered into a court yard, often beautifully paved, and pass into apartments which lead to rooms and apartments which are so romantic they seem to be come straight from a fairy tale. There are a large number of Europeans, Franks as they are called locally. For the most part these are Catholic. In fact the Protestants form only a small insignificant group amongst the Greeks, the Catholics, the Jews and the Armenians and the many others from all over the world. A turbaned head is all too familiar.*

*Our friends tend to converse in French, however they almost all also speak English as well and so it is difficult for me to improve my French. Greek is the language used amongst the servants. We dress in the European style. Such Frankish dress is also common amongst the Greeks and Armenians, however many of the older European ladies wear a Greek costume. Mrs. vL., my mother in law, tends to wear Greek clothes."*

During the following ten years Henry John did missionary work from Constantinople and taught at a seminary in that town. During visits to Syria and Palestine he gathered material for a subsequent publication :*"Bible Lands, Their Modern Customs and Manners Illustrative of Scripture"* (1875). In 1849 he was again in the United States, where he married for the third time, Emily Ann Bird. Four years after the wedding he was transferred from Constantinople to Tokat, a tiny town located along the foothills of the mountains flanking the northwestern part of central Anatolia. There he was to open a missionary post and theological seminary. During his various trips around Tokat he made detailed notes concerning the various archaeological sites he came across which he later published in two volumes as *Travels in Little-Known Parts of Asia Minor* (1870). He himself made the illustrations for this publication. In November 1858 he was visited by the German Orientalist, Mordtmann, who described Henry John as "one of the very few erudite missionaries in this part of the world who have a solid knowledge of both the country and its languages. He is not only a linguist, but also a painter, musicologist, hunter and botanist, in short a universal genius." His rather unconventional behaviour caused jealousy amongst his colleagues, some of whom in fact tried to have him removed from his post. Fortunately Henry John managed to forestall this attempt.

In 1861 the couple left Tokat . After a short stay in the United States they returned to Smyrna to teach there for six years. By then the problems with his eyesight and furthermore disagreement concerning missionary policy made him decide to return to the United States to settle there permanently.

In the U.S. he taught natural sciences, Greek and modern languages at Ingham University in LeRoy, New York for three years, after which he moved to Great Barrington, Mass., where he became director and owner of the Sedgwick School for Boys.

Besides the two publications already mentioned he also published *Oriental Album* (1862) and *Ten days amongst Greek Bandits* (1868).



**Sources:** *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. X, edited by Duncan Malone, (New York 1964); J. Schmidt, *From Anatolia to Indonesia, Opium Trade and the Dutch Community of Izmir, 1820 - 1940*, (Istanbul 1998); *Memoir of Mrs. Mary E. Van Lennep: only daughter of the Rev. Joel Hawes and wife of the Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, missionary in Turkey / by her mother* (Hartford 1850), reprint The University of Michigan; Jan Schmidt, *Henry J. van Lennep, Protestantse Zendeling onder de Ottomanen*, in *De Nederlands Turkse Betrekkingen*, 2012.

**IX c. Henry John van Lennep** (from page 27)

b. Smyrna 18 Mar 1815, linguist (Turkish, Greek, Armenian), painter, sent to school in U.S. in 1830, Mount Pleasant School in Amherst, graduated Amherst College 1837, missionary Congregational Church in Smyrna 1839-1844, Constantinople 1844-1854, Tokat (Turkey) 1854-1861, in the U.S.A. 1861-1863, in Smyrna 1863-1869, university professor in natural sciences, Greek and modern languages Ingham University, Le Roy (N.Y.), managing director and owner Sedgwick School for boys in Great Barrington, author in Armenian and other languages, † Great Barrington (Mass.) 11 Jan 1889, m. 1<sup>st</sup> West Springfield (Hampden, Mass.) 3 Nov 1839 Emma Lucie Bliss, † Smyrna 7 Sep 1840, daughter of Henry and Unknown; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Hartford (Conn.) 4 Sep 1843 Mary Elisabeth Hawes, b. Hartford 16 Apr 1821, † Constantinople 27 Sep 1844, daughter of Reverend Joel Hawes D.D. and Louisa Fisher; m. 3<sup>rd</sup> Hartford (Conn.) 18 Apr 1850 Emily Ann Bird, b. Beiruth 1825, † Philadelphia (Pa.) 4 Jan 1898, daughter of Isaac and Anne Parker

From the third marriage:

**1. Henry Augustus van Lennep**

Constantinople 14 Mar 1851, † Tokat 5 Oct 1853

**2. William Bird**, follows X b.

**3. Edward James**, follows X c. (page 36)

**4. Henry Martijn**, follows X d. (page 37)

**5. Marie Louise van Lennep**

b. Hartford 14 Aug 1863, † Smyrna 1865

**6. Charles David van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 2 Apr 1866, † Smyrna 24 Dec 1867

## SURGEON AND PROFESSOR

**William Bird van Lennep** was the second son of the missionary Henry John van Lennep. Though he was born in Constantinople he spent much of his youth in Tokat in Western Anatolia. When he was sixteen, his parents moved back to the United States where he would finish his formal schooling. From 1869 until 1872 William attended the Sedgwick School in Great Barrington, Mass., the very school where his father would later become Director. From there he entered Princeton University, where he graduated in 1876. Prior to entering the Hahnemann Medical School of Philadelphia he spent some time as an assistant to a doctor in LeRoy, the town where his father was a professor at Ingham University. William Bird completed his studies at Hahnemann Medical College in 1880, earning the gold medal of the faculty. After spending some time in practice he travelled from 1882 until 1884 to London, Paris and Vienna following post-doctoral courses. He subsequently settled as surgeon in Philadelphia. In 1886 he was appointed Professor of Surgery at the Hahnemann Medical Centre. At the same time

he practised surgery at a number of other nearby hospitals. In 1888 he purchased the *Hahnemanian Monthly*, in which he would publish frequently. In 1910 he was appointed Dean of Hahnemann College.

During his deanship the faculty was modernised and the teaching facilities much improved.

*Physically a giant, he was a man of remarkable personality and multiplicity of talents. He was wholeheartedly devoted to Hahnemann, sacrificing all efforts and interests in its behalf. As a teacher he is well remembered by all who sat before him. In all matters pertaining to medicine and homeopathy affairs he was consulted frequently by men important in political and medical movements for advancement.*

**Sources:** *Dictionary of American Biography*, Volume X, edited by Duncan Malone (New York 1964); *In Memoriam William Bird van Lennep, M.D.*, Memorial Service held in the Clinical Amphitheatre of the Hahnemann Hospital, 15<sup>th</sup> January 1919.



*Prof. Dr. William Bird van Lennep (1853-1919)*

**X b. Prof. Dr. William Bird van Lennep**

b. Constantinople 5 Dec 1853, surgeon, lecturer general pathology and morbid anatomy 1886-1890, lecturer surgical pathology 1890-1898, professor of surgery 1895-1919 Hahnemann Medical College Faculty, Philadelphia, senior surgeon Hahnemann Hospital, Dean of the College 1910-1914, surgeon The Pennsylvanian Homoepatic Hospital for Children, Children's Homoepathic Hospital of Philadelphia, consultant Camden Homoepatic Hospital, Woman's Homoepathic Hospital of Philadelphia, Trenton Homoepathic Hospital in Harper, Memorial Hospital, consultant Princeton Athletic Committee, co-founder American College of Surgeons, consultant The North American Children's Sanitarium at Ventnor, member Graduate Advisory Board of Princeton, † Philadelphia (Pa.) 9 Jan 1919. m. Philadelphia 28

Apr 1886 Clara Reeves Hart, b. Philadelphia 24 Nov 1865, † Jenkintown (Pa.) 24 Oct 1951, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Hart

From this marriage:

**Rebecca Reeves van Lennep**

b. Philadelphia 19 Febr 1887, † 19 Nov 1940, m. Philadelphia 3 Apr 1907 Dr. John Dean Elliott, b. Pittsburg (Pa.) 29 Aug 1876, physician in Philadelphia, † Philadelphia 8 Oct 1933

From this marriage:

a. **Frances Marshall Elliott**, b. Philadelphia 3 Jun 1907, † Huntingdon Valley (Pa.) 9 Nov 1967

b. **John Dean Elliott Jr.** b. Philadelphia 16 July 1909, † Huntingdon Valley (Penn.) 23 May 1965, m. Jenkintown (Penn.) 7 Dec. 1946 Elizabeth A. Yinling, b. Jenkintown 3 Febr. 1918

c. **Clara Hart Elliott**, b. Philadelphia 30 Apr 1912, m. Jenkintown 26 Apr 1941 (divorced 17 Oct 1965), Augustus Joseph Miller III, b. 22 Aug 1909.

X c. **Edward James van Lennep** (from page 33)

b. Tokat (Turkey) 26 Jul 1856, managing director and owner Sedgwick School for boys in Great Barrington (Mass.) 1877-1934, language teacher (he knew French, Greek, Armenian, Turkish), † Great Barrington (Mass.) 1 Apr 1946, m. West Stockbridge (Mass.) 18 Jul 1895 Alice Norton Shedd, b. South Egremont (Mass.) 3 Sep 1869, † Great Barrington 29 Jun 1957, daughter of Luke and Julia Ada Norton.



Edward James van Lennep

From this marriage:

1. **Julia Norton van Lennep**

b. Great Barrington 19 Sep 1896, † Great Barrington 11 Feb 1897.

2. **Emily Bird van Lennep**

b. Great Barrington 27 Mar 1898, † July 1961, m. Great Barrington 6 Sep 1922 Harold Kenneth Allen, b. Springfield (Mass.) 24 Dec 1896, trucking contractor in Springfield, † June 1977, son of David Dratton Spear and Lizzy Case and adopted by his stepfather Roswell Allen

From this marriage:

a. **Harold Kenneth Allen Jr.**, b. Springfield, 28 June 1923, trucking mechanic, † Westbury (NY) 6 June 1975, m. Heidelberg (Germany) 5 June 1947 Annelise Amalia Ruf, b. Pfortzheim, 26 Febr. 1927, daughter of Otto Ruf and Hilda.

b. **Peter Norman Allen**

- c. **Charles Edward Allen**, b. Springfield 13 Nov 1925, engineer automotive bearings, † Rochester (Mich) 22 April 2005, m. Astoria (N.Y.) 1 Jan 1952 Marilyn Ann Miller, b. Astoria 17 Jun 1931, † Rochester 23 Dec 2012, daughter of Georg and Lorraine Miller.
- d. **Robert Allen**, b. Springfield 28 Feb 1927, HK Allen Inc, trucking business 1968-2012, † Friendsville (PA) 5 Febr 2018, m. Jean Smith
- 3. **Clara Hart van Lennep**
  - b. Great Barrington 28 Mar 1901, painter in particular of horses, photographer, equestrian, † Great Barrington Sep 1980, m. Canaan (N.Y.) 24 Jun 1937 William Bonnell Nisbet, b. New York 12 Mar 1902, interior decorator. † Great Barrington about 1976, son of William Browning and Edith Bonnell
- 4. **Henry John van Lennep**
  - b. Great Barrington 25 Oct 1902, B.A., famous baseball pitcher Brown University, officer post office Great Barrington, † Great Barrington 24 Jun 1989

X d. **Henry Martijn van Lennep** (from page 33)

b. Tokat (Turkey) 8 Sep 1859, singing-master, choirmaster, composer of musicals and other works, † London 16 Aug 1940, m. London 23 Jul 1891 Alice Pattie Winter, b. Chelsea (Middlesex) 8 Jul 1863, musician, singer, † London-Belgravia 5 Sep 1908, daughter of Edward William and Lydia Foot

From this marriage:

- 1. **Marjorie Emily van Lennep**
  - b. London 21 Sep 1892, actress, † London ? about 1980, m. St. Thomas (Exeter) 23 Jun 1923 (divorced 1934) Harold Martin Wrightson, b. Ramsgate (Kent) 6 Nov 1897, actor, son of Horace and Sarah Elizabeth Pluck
- 2. **Kenneth William Bernard van Lennep**
  - b. London 5 Dec 1897, musician, choirmaster, employed by an engineering firm, appraiser, † London 16 Oct 1949, m. Acton (Middlesex) 3 Jun 1924 Mary Berkeley Baker, b. Heene (Sussex) 3 Jul 1898, † Hastings (Sussex) 21 Aug 1933, daughter of William Henry Scovey and Blanch Amy Tuckey





(Photo—Mrs. Jessie Welford, The Studio, 65 Mansfield Road, Ufford)

MISS CONSTANCE BONTHRON

3. AIR ... "Nobil Signor" (Gli Ugonotti) ... Meyerbeer  
MISS CONSTANCE BONTHRON
4. PIANO CONCERTO—G Minor ... Saint-Saëns  
(1) Andante Sostenuto. (2) Allegro Scherzando.  
MISS CISSIE HOLT (AND ORCHESTRA).
5. NEW SONG ... "My Poppy Maid" ... van-Lennep  
(Words by LAURA A. HART.)  
MISS MARJORIE VAN-LENNEP.
6. OVERTURE ... "La Forêt Perfide" ... Gabriel-Marie  
THE ORCHESTRA. arr. Hans. Ourdine
7. NEW SONGS ... (a) "A Burmese Maid" ... van-Lennep  
(Words by CONSTANCE BONTHRON.)  
(b) "A Japanese Night" ... Words and Music by C. Bonthron  
MISS CONSTANCE BONTHRON.
8. A GRAND PIANO—Assisted by Mr. PHILIP WILLIAMS  
(By kind permission of Messrs. George Grossmith and J. A. E. Malone.)

A few words on the work done by the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops  
for our Badly Disabled Heroes.

INCIDENTAL MUSIC—SUITE BALLET (1) Mazurka (2) Pizzicati (3) Largo (4) Galop Poppy

For the Benefit of  
DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—THE LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL FUND  
PATRONS: H.M. THE KING AND H.M. THE QUEEN  
President - - - - - HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, G.B.E.  
Chairman - - - - - MAJOR-GENERAL THE RT. HON. LORD CHEYLSMORE, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

## PROGRAMME of CONCERT

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MARTYN VAN-LENNEP

Musical Director L.C.C. Musical Society, Shakespeare Hut, and the Lennep Orchestra and Solo Artists, who gave 700  
Concerts for the "Boys" during the War.

BUSINESS MANAGER (for the Director) HOWARD AYNSTEY  
ASSISTANT MANAGER - - - KENNETH VAN-LENNEP



### Part I

ENTRANCE SELECTION ... THE ORCHESTRA

1. OVERTURE  
Incidental Music from  
"The Conqueror" ... E. German  
1. Romance. 2. Dance of  
Children. 3. Satyr Dance.  
THE LENNEP ORCHESTRA.  
Conductor—MARTYN VAN-LENNEP.

2. SONGS  
(a) "Clear the Way" (Faust) ... Gounod  
(b) "All Souls' Day" ... Lassen  
MR. STANLEY OVERBURY.



### Part II

9. INTERMEZZO ... "The Voice of the Past" ... E. Sumpster  
THE ORCHESTRA (Orchestration—K. van-Lennep)
10. SONGS ... (a) "Just you and I" ... Hamilton  
(b) "Young Tom o' Devon" ... K. Russell  
MR. STANLEY OVERBURY.
11. WALTZ SONG ... "Amarella" ... J. Wynne  
MISS CONSTANCE BONTHRON.
12. PIANO SOLI ... (a) "Sérénade d'Arlequin" ... F. Schutte  
(b) "Moorish Dance" ... van-Lennep  
MISS CISSIE HOLT.
13. AIR ... "Ritorna Vincitor!" (Aida) ... Verdi  
MISS MARJORIE VAN-LENNEP.
14. HUMOROUS SONG ... MR. LIONEL MYLES.
15. DUETS ... (a) "Sous le dôme épais" (Lakmé) ... Deslites  
(b) "Two Gay Owls" (by request) ... van-Lennep  
MISS MARJORIE VAN-LENNEP AND CONSTANCE BONTHRON.
16. GRAND MARCH ... "London Scottish" ... Haynes  
THE ORCHESTRA.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The PERFORMING RIGHTS SOCIETY has kindly given free permission for the use  
of its Repertoire on the occasion of this Concert.

At the Piano—MISS BEATRICE FITZGERALD, MAY PURVEY, AND  
MR. VAN-LENNEP.

Program The Lennep Orchestra, Henry Martijn van Lennep (1859-1940), Kenneth William Bernard van Lennep (1897-1949), Marjorie Emily Ella van Lennep (1892-about 1980), Archive Van Lennep, (Amsterdam Municipal Archive).

## BRANCH GUSTAVE ADOLPHE

IX d. **Gustave Adolphe van Lennep** (from page 27)

b. Smyrna 17 Jun 1816, arrived in the U.S.A. in 1830, attended the Mount Pleasant School, Amherst, returned to Smyrna in about 1835, worked for the Constantinople branch of Jacob van Lennep & Co. —1838 (ruined the branch by irresponsible speculations, and the firm was liquidated in 1847), started a new firm named G.A. van Lennep & Co. (bankrupt in 1848), emigrated to Australia 1851, returned 1858, commission agent in Smyrna 1858-, † Smyrna 3 Jul 1863, m. 27 Mar 1846 Mathilde Suzanna de Jongh, b. Smyrna 3 Feb 1822, † Smyrna 4 Apr 1880, daughter of John and Mary Esther Wilkinson  
From this marriage:

1. **Gustave Richard**, follows X e.

2. **Edouard Alfred van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 3 Jan 1850, merchant, † Constantinople 6 Nov 1879

3. **Alfred Eduard van Lennep**

b. 22 Mar 1851, † Smyrna 1 Dec 1851

4. **Alfred Edouard**, follows X f. (page 43)

**X e. Gustave Richard van Lennep**

b. Constantinople 6 Apr 1847, merchant, † Cairo 21 Nov 1879, m. Constantinople 13 Mar 1871 Mathilde Ernestine Keun, b. Constantinople 18 Feb 1848, returned to Smyrna 1879, † Philadelphia (Pa.) 22 Nov. 1926, daughter of Edouard Erneste and Catherine Focc  
From this marriage:

**1. Mathilde Elisabeth van Lennep**

b. Constantinople 30 May 1872, † Constantinople 8 Dec 1891

**2. Gustave Adolphe**, follows XI a.

**3. Eveline Anna Louise van Lennep**

b. Constantinople 25 Apr 1875, † Bournabat (near Smyrna) 22 Jun 1942, m. Smyrna 10 Nov 1912 Charlton Francis (Frank) Whittall, b. Smyrna 25 Oct 1864, partner in the firm C. Whittall & Co., † Bournabat 22 Jan 1942, son of James and Magdalene Blanche Giraud and widower of Ethel Maud Barker

From this marriage:

**Willem Frank Whittall** O.B.E., b. Smyrna 26 Oct 1915, lived in Montreal (Canada), employee of an insurance company, he distinguished himself during the Second World War as member of MI5 (British Intelligence Service) in the area around the Aegean Sea, † Vancouver 16 Feb 1989, m. 1<sup>st</sup> 19 Apr 1941 (divorced 1966) Ruth Mary Giraud, b. Smyrna 30 Oct 1911, daughter of Edmund and Ruth Whittall; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 23 Sep 1966 Livia Luisa Marraccini, b. Rome 1923, † Canada Sept. 1998, daughter of Ulric and Mabel Whittall

**4. Eugène Vigant van Lennep**

b. Constantinople 6 Jan. 1877, † Constantinople 27/28 Sep 1894

**5. Esther Laura van Lennep**

b. Cairo 28 Aug 1879, † Haarlem 18 Dec 1945, m. Smyrna 18 Sept 1902 Jonkheer Willem Anne Mock, b. Lisse, 4 Jan 1865, agriculturist, olive-presser, † (murdered) Sevdikeuy 16 Nov 1912, son of Jhr Willem Anne Lodewijk and Hermina Leembruggen

From this marriage:

a. **Jonkvrouw Hermine Wilhelmina Johanna Mock**, b. Sevdikeuy 5 Sep 1903, † 's-Gravenhage 26 Apr 1985, m. Amsterdam 18 Jun 1941 Adriaan Stoop, b. Bloemendaal 17 Febr 1898, master of laws, civil servant Ministry of Justice, † 's-Gravenhage 5 Febr 1943, son of Ir. Adriaan and Wilhelmina Bernardina van Deventer and divorced from Lucie Mathilde Marcelle Marie Fuchs

b. **Jonkheer Willem Anne Lodewijk Mock**, b. Sevdikeuy 13 Mar 1905, administrator tea company Boekit Daoen (Sumatra), reserve cavalry captain, † Leiden 22 Dec 1971, m. Bloemendaal 11 Sept 1950 Jkvr. Wilhelmina Helena Barnaart, b. Bergen (N.H.) 26 Febr 1910, † Zutphen 21 Sept 1993, daughter of Jhr Willem Philip, heer van Vogelenzang, and Helena Timmerman and divorced from Carel Frederik Cohen Tervaert

**XI a. Prof. Dr. Gustave Adolphe van Lennep**

b. Constantinople 25 Jun 1873, attended the Sedgwick School for boys in Great Barrington 1883, surgeon 1896-1942, chief surgeon and professor Hahnemann Medical College Faculty in Philadelphia, † Philadelphia 8 Jul 1967, m. Philadelphia 17 Dec 1901 Florence Leas, b. Philadelphia 24 Jul 1883, † Philadelphia 22 May 1943, daughter of David Porter and Alice Humphreys

From this marriage:

**1. Alice van Lennep**

b. Philadelphia 12 Apr 1904, † Sea Girt (N.J.) Sep 1967, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Marion (Pa.) 15 Nov. 1924 (divorced Norristown (Pa.) May 1950) Frank Edie Curran, b. 1901, son of George William and Gertrude Flemming; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1955 Dr. Theodore Elliot Ehouse, physician  
From the first marriage:

a. **George William Curran II**, b. Philadelphia 17 Nov 1925, colonel US Army, m. Washington DC 16 Apr 1949 Mary Ellen Shipp, b. Trenton (N.J.) 22 Jun 1928. daughter of Harry L. and Ruth Woolston

b. **Frank Edie Curran Jr.**, b. Greensboro (N.C.) 1 Jan 1928, salesman, † 30 Mar 2010, m. Tenaflly (N.J.) 24 Feb 1950 Ardith Marilyn Valentine, b. Rahway (N.J.) 22 Feb 1927, daughter of Lewis Francis and Gladys Ann Stacey

2. **William Bird**, follows XII a.

3. **Gustave Adolphe van Lennep Jr.**

b. Bala (Pa.) 28 Oct 1908, BS in economics 1930, JD 1933, businessman in farming and real estate, founder of the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, † Miami 3 Mar 1995, m. Bryn Mawr (Pa.) 4 Dec 1931 Vida Hunt Stockwell, b. Philadelphia 10 May 1910, † 27 Oct 2008, daughter of Joseph Francis and Vida Hunt

From this marriage one daughter stillborn 17 Jan 1937 and one adopted son:

**Peter van Lennep**

b. 10 Feb 1939, † 8 Jun 1963

4. **Frederick Leas**, follows XII b. (page 40 )

5. **Mathilde van Lennep**

b. Bala (Pa.) 1 Jun 1915, † 2003, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Bel Air (Md.) 4 Oct 1934 (divorced Reno, Nevada 11 Jun 1940) Robert Richards McKaig, b. Lansdowne (Pa.) 27 Dec 1909 stockbroker, supervisor Gulf Oil Co., son of Walter Brown and Helen Skinner; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Malvern (Pa.) 24 Jun 1940 (divorced Port Elizabeth (N.J.) 5 Feb 1954) William Henry Bedford, b. Brooklyn (N.J.) 26 Jun 1916, vice-president French Esso Standard S.A., son of Henry Edward and Julia Elisabeth Huff; m. 3<sup>rd</sup> Summit (N.J.) 19 Nov 1954 Robert M. Brady, b. 4 Mar 1916, † 20 Nov 1983

From the first marriage:

a. **Roberta McKaig**, b. Philadelphia 25 Oct 1937, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Bryn Mawr (Pa.) 3 Jun 1961 (divorced Norristown (Pa.) 18 Mar 1975) Daniel Paul McAlaine Jr., b. 9 Aug 1935, son of Daniel P. and Ann Morris; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 11 Sep 1976 Gilbert E. Doan, Lutheran pastor.

From the second marriage:

b. **Diana Huff Bedford**, b. 8 Aug 1946, m. 1<sup>st</sup> London 7 Sep 1971 (divorced London May 1984) John Leonard Mason; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 10 Nov 1984 Dean Thomas Klein, b. Jersey City (N.J.) 23 Apr 1949, son of Martin Thomas and Beatrice Patricia Calabrese

6. **Florence Leas van Lennep**

b. Merion (Pa.) 7 Jul 1922, † 10 Feb 2004, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Bryn Mawr (Pa.) 21 Jan 1943 (divorced 3 Sep 1945) Donald Maxwell Smith Jr., from South Orange; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Morristown 10 Sep 1948 (divorced Morristown 1952) Charles Oscar Frasc, b. 8 Sep 1919, son of John Philip and Unknown; m. 3<sup>rd</sup> Elkon (Md.) 12 Jul 1977 John Herbert Gill, b. 7 June 1912



*Dr. William Bird van Lennep (1906-1962), photo taken 1958*

From the second marriage:

**Charles van Lennep Frasch**, b. Philadelphia 13 Mar 1949, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Miami (Fla.) 1 Mar 1981 (divorced May 1990) Vera Ventura Scourtis, daughter of Peter Spiro and Esther Navian; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Oak Ridge (Tenn.) 21 Nov 1992 Karoline Grossman (5847 Howell Highlands Pl., Astone Mountain, Georgia)

From the first marriage:

- a. **Gregory Van Lennep Frasch**, b. Atlanta (Ga.) 22 Sep 1982
- b. **David Charles Frasch**, b. Atlanta (Ga.) 17 Nov 1984

XII a. **Dr. William Bird van Lennep**

b. Philadelphia 2 May 1906, Ph.D. Harvard 1934, librarian and teacher, curator Harvard University Theatre Widner Library, custodian and associate professor Houghton Library, teacher drama Harvard and Northeastern Universities, † Bay Head (N.J.) 26 Aug 1962, m. 1<sup>st</sup> 1926 (divorced 1938) Rebecca de Louche Pollard, painter, † 23 Dec 1997, she remarried John Logan; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1939 Martha Melsena Richardson, b. San Antonio (Texas) 23 Feb. 1913, teacher, businesswoman, daughter of Joel Howard and Arlene Moore

From the first marriage:

1. **Richard van Lennep**

b. Cambridge (Mass.) 1 Mar 1935

2. **Joel Richardson**, follows XIII a.

3. **William Bird van Lennep**

b. Boston (Mass.) 17 Feb 1944, electronics engineer, m. 1<sup>st</sup> 1969 (divorced 1977) Lynn Wilson; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1982 Susan Ellen Appel, b. Salem (Mass.) 27 Dec 1945, riding instructor, trainer, daughter of Robert Charles and Helen Ricker (42 Jewett Street, Pepperell, MA 01463)

XIII a. **Joel Richardson van Lennep**

b. Boston (Mass.) 4 Aug 1941, lute and other musical instrument maker, m. 1<sup>st</sup> 1968 (divorced 1973) Lynette Tsiang; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1981 Jane Lynne Hershey, b. Portsmouth (Va.) 12 Jun 1951, musician, teacher, daughter of Merle Murray and Elizabeth Walker

From the second marriage:

1. **Amelia Hershey van Lennep**

stillborn 21 Sep 1985

2. **Eliza Hershey van Lennep**

b. Peterborough (N.H.) 19 Jul 1987, Collegiate Rowing Coaches Association Pocock All American 2009

XII b. **Frederick Leas van Lennep** (from page 39)

b. Bala (Pa.) 6 Jul 1911, manufacturer, lieutenant U.S.N.R., horsebreeder, owner race course, † Lexington (Ky.) 16 Jun 1987, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Bryn Mawr (Pa.) 3 Apr 1933 (divorced Chester (Penn.) 8 Jan 1948) Celeste Barnwell McNeal, b. Philadelphia 10 Apr 1914, daughter of J. Hector and Blanche de Kinder, she remarried Oct 1948 Charles Harper; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lexington 22 Jan 1949 Frances Dodge, b. Detroit 27 Nov 1914, horsebreeder, heir of the Dodge fortune (she inherited \$10 million in trust from her father and participated in 1938 in the \$12 million inheritance of her brother Daniel Dodge ), bought in 1945 Castleton Farm in Lexington, † Boca Raton 24 Jan 1971, daughter of John and Mathilddda Rausch and divorced from James B. Johnson Jr.; m. 3<sup>rd</sup> Sandusky (Ohio) Jun 1971 Mary Elisabeth Hazen, b. 19 Feb 1921, widow of William James Spro

From the first marriage:

1. **Hector Mc Neal**, follows XIII b.

From the second marriage:

2. **Fredericka Dodge van Lennep**

b. Detroit (Mich.) 10 Jan 1951, m. Lexington (Kentucky) 13 Oct 1973 (divorced) David Richard Caldwell, b. 7 Jun 1950, son of David Ray and Wanda Faye Collius (1520 Lexington Road, George Town, Ky.)

From this marriage:

a. **Elisabeth Dodge Caldwell**, b. (twin) 23 May 1977

b. **Daniel Francis Caldwell**, b. (twin) 23 May 1977

3. **John Francis**, follows XIII c.



**XIII b. Hector McNeal van Lennep**

b. Philadelphia (Pa.) 30 Oct 1935, horse racing consultant, † Vero Beach (Fla.) 2 Apr 2006, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Detroit (Mich.) 23 Jun 1962 (divorced Boca Raton (Fla.) Jul 1983)  
 Mary Louise Kristek, b. Flint (Mich.) 19 Jun 1939; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Boca Raton 11 May 1984  
 Kathrijn McMillan French, b. Washington (D.C.) 14 Mar 1930, daughter of Milay John and Kathrijn Beaty

From the first marriage:

1. **Frederick Francis van Lennep** (adopted)

b. Royal Oak (Mich.) 20 Jul 1958, m. Boca Raton (Fla.) 4 Jan 1986 Deborah Ann Carson,  
 b. Miami (Fla.) 23 May 1956, daughter of Charles Dale and Thelma Ward  
 (Deerfield Beach, Florida)

2. **Madelon Kathleen van Lennep**

b. Concord (N.H.) 5 Jan 1966

3. **Hector Thomas**, follows XIV a.

**XIV a. Hector Thomas van Lennep**

b. Boca Raton 18 Nov 1968, m. Palm Beach (Fla.) 10 Jun 1995 Raquel Tojerio  
 (96270 Hight Point Drive, Fernandina Beach, Florida)

From this marriage:

1. **Hector Thomas van Lennep**

b. Florida 17 Oct 1997

2. **Nicolas Lee van Lennep**

b. Florida 4 Oct 2000

**XIII c. John Francis van Lennep**

b. Detroit (Mich.) 11 Nov 1953, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Delaware (Ohio) 16 Aug 1975 (divorced) Mary Sue Todd, b. Delaware 30 May 1953, daughter of Frank P. and Natalie Broeman; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 23 Mar 1990 (divorced) 19 Feb 2004 Betsy Reardon  
 (6888 Skyline Drive, Delray Beach, Florida 33446)

From the first marriage:

**John Todd**, follows XIV b.

**XIV b. John Todd van Lennep**

b. Pompano Beach (Fla.) 20 Mar 1978, m. Colorado 10 Sep 2005 Karalyn Pytel  
 13350 Callae Drive, Conifer, Colorado)

From this marriage:

**Jade Robyn van Lennep**

b. Denver (Colo.) 8 Sep 2006

**X f. Alfred Edouard van Lennep** (from page 38)

(Knight 3rd class Order of Medjidi, Knight 4th class Order of Osmania, Knight 3rd class  
 Imperial Order of Chefabur)

b. Smyrna 12 Sep 1852, inspector of the tobacco state monopoly in Saloniki and in  
 Constantinople, exterritorial judge on the Consular Court in Istanbul, † Rhodos 1906, m.  
 Saloniki 1880 Olympe Anna Béatrice Caronès, b. Constantinople 28 Oct 1858, † Istanbul 3  
 Nov. 1940, daughter of Charles and Nicola de Yeorgewitch

From this marriage:

1. **Berthe Mathilde Eleonore van Lennep**

b. Saloniki 11 May 1881, † Istanbul 31 Dec 1903

## 2. **Gustave Jacques van Lennep**

b. Epirus 11 May 1882, commercial agent in Constantinople and in Amsterdam 1904-1907, departed for the U.S.A. in 1911, captain U.S. Corps of Engineers, staff and liaison officer foreign missions, attaché U.S. Embassy in London, † Washington (D.C.) 20 Mar 1972

## 3. **Nadine Blanche Marguerite van Lennep**

b. Cavalle (Saloniki) 8 Jul 1884, welfare worker in Istanbul, † 1972

## 4. **René Marie van Lennep (Ruru)**

b. Constantinople 25 Sep 1890, departed for the U.S.A. in 1910, manufacturer in New York, † after Aug. 1966, m. New York 3 Mar 1927 Gertrude Wilhelmina Holmgren, b. Pittsburg (Pa.) 5 Aug 1893, daughter of John Peter and Anna Louise Brandt

# BRANCH CHARLES DAVID

## MALCAJIK

Besides his involvement with his business and consular activities for Sweden and Norway, **Charles David van Lennep** also took a great interest in his farm Malcajik. This was a large estate of some 16,000 acres approximately 20 miles south of Smyrna at a place now known as Bulgurca. The first parcels of land were bought in partnership with his elder brother Richard Jacob (James), but as Richard already had an interest in another piece of land, he soon sold his stake to Charles David.

The house at Malcajik, which they called Tahilick, was a two-storied building of a typical Anatolian style, on a square plan surrounding a court yard. The living quarters were on the second floor, for the sake of both convenience and safety, while the ground floor served as storage space both for the farm and domestic use. There was a water well next to the oven on one side of the courtyard. Some mulberry trees provided shade and at night became a roosting place for the many chickens. The courtyard was closed at sundown by a heavy door.

Since the middle of the 19th century the track of the Smyrna & Aidin Railway Company passed within three miles of Malcajik and a small nearby station provided convenient access to the occasional passing goods train with some passenger accommodation. There were almost no real roads, only tracks, so that all traffic was either on horseback or, for cargo, by camel caravan or mule train, a means of transport still competitive for farm produce until the beginning of the twentieth century.

On the southern edge of the estate the actual village of Malcajik, consisting of some 35 simple houses, straddled the river Takhtali. The houses on the north bank were occupied by the Greek Orthodox community, while Turks lived on the south bank. In a bend of the Takhtali, at a point where a small tributary joined it, lay the large fruit and vegetable garden of Malcajik. Although the actual arable land consisted of a parcel of some six by three miles on the valley floor, the entire property covered some 16,000 acres because under Turkish law any land adjoining the foothills automatically incorporated all the adjacent scrublands above it up to the watershed. Although such land could not be used for growing crops without extensive clearance and terracing, it could be used for grazing sheep, goats and



*Malcajik, Bulgurca (Turkey), front of the house*

buffalo, it was of value as a supply of firewood, and it provided a fine opportunity for hunting.

The arable land was leased to tenants. These were provided with accommodation consisting of a modest hut or cottage, and some tools such as a plough as well as the seeds for the forthcoming season. The tenant paid for this lease in kind by surrendering 50 percent of the produce. The main crop was a high quality tobacco, but grapes were grown to be dried as raisins while olives were grown for olive oil for private consumption together with the other fruits and vegetables from their large vegetable garden.

Charles David had a great interest in modern farming practices and with time he introduced a new plough and bred a water buffalo which was considerably stronger than the local oxen. By grafting good quality stock onto the local wild pear trees he managed to grow excellent fruit. He later even introduced the first American steam-powered ploughs and a steam-powered saw for cutting planks etc.

To gain some profit from the higher scrub land he made an agreement with the charcoal burners whereby they could cut wood at the higher elevations up to the watershed for a share in the profits, while he leased the lower scrub land to shepherds for grazing.

Mary, the first wife of the missionary Henry John van Lennep, gave the following description of the Tchiflick (her spelling) in May 1844:

*We then reached a wide plain where at the far edge just this side of the hills, we could see the little houses of Tchiflick. We could see the red roofs long before our arrival as these houses were built in the foot hills above the plain. Every now and then we passed the black tents of the nomadic Turks and the camels would raise their curious heads to stare at us with their large brown eyes and long black eye lashes.*

*Tchiflick is the big hobby of our family. On this farm, which is set in the most*

*beautiful landscape, they are introducing new American and European farming techniques. The American plough has already been introduced and they intend shortly to make a decent cart track between Sevdiköy and Tchiflick. It is a large estate, six miles long by three miles wide, an enchanting place. There is a large garden with fruit trees and vegetable plots, and the trees in the wood are taller than anywhere else. Indeed being surrounded by such beautiful trees which hide the chasm, I do not miss the American trees.*

Shortly after the death of Charles' first wife, Helen Louise Elisabeth Abbott, David Stuart Ogilvy and his two sisters visited Malcadjik. Their Scottish father was a successful businessman trading in the Far East and his son and two oldest daughters were engaged on a 'grand tour' of Egypt and the Levant. Shortly after their arrival there were two weddings; Charles David married the eldest daughter, Eliza Ann Ogilvy (1832 - 1872) while David Stuart married Charles David's oldest daughter, Eveline Eulalie. A description of Eliza Ann reads as follows: 'She is a woman whose countenance could not fail to arrest attention of a stranger: her finely moulded features were radiant with goodness, while her dark blue eyes were full of tenderness and intelligence.' Some ten years later Charles David's son, Charles Richard, would marry the younger sister, Isabelle Mary Ogilvy. The family ties between the Van Lennep and Ogilvy families would become even more intertwined when David Stuart's daughter Eveline Maud married Pieter Charles van Lennep.

Sadly, Eliza Ann died of tuberculosis shortly after giving birth to Cyril Charles, just three years after their marriage. She had gone back to their ancestral home in Scotland thinking the treatment in Scotland would be better there than in Smyrna. She had taken Cyril Charles with her and he would be brought up in England and Scotland under the loving care of Eliza Ann's youngest sister, Helen Rose (1837 - 1925), spending his holidays in the large Ogilvy family home at Corrimony some 25 miles from Inverness. Unfortunately this large Victorian house in its beautiful wild surroundings would later be totally burnt down.

After the death of Charles David, his son **Oscar Charles** would continue to manage the farm. Upon completion of his schooling in England, **Cyril Charles** joined him as junior assistant. However, when seven years later his prospective bride came over from England and decided that life at Malcadjik was not for her, he returned to England to trade in tobacco in London. In March of 1902 Gertrude Bell (1868 - 1926) came to visit Oscar Charles. She was an English lady who had travelled widely across the Levant and Middle East and would later, during and after the First World War, be influential in the Allied decisions on the arrangements for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. In a letter to her mother she wrote:

*They (the van Lenneps) talk no tongue properly - Greek the best I expect; English with that funny clipped intonation of the Levant and French very fluently and uglily. Mr. van Lennep is of Dutch nationality but has never been to Holland, speaks no Dutch among his many languages and sees none of his Dutch cousins. She is greek, a very pleasant cheerful good natured woman, like a child, amused with everything, but capable with her dairy and her house, all of which she has to look after down the smallest detail. He is a visionary sort of creature, forever discovering some deposit of mineral on his farm which is to make his fortune in no time, but the fortune has not yet been made. He is extremely kind and nice, devoted to his children and I think with a secret respect for anyone who comes out of the big world he doesn't know.*



*Charles David van Lennep (1818-1886)*

*Eliza Anne Ogilvy (1833/1834-1872)*

After the collapse of the Greek invasion of western Turkey in the late summer of 1922 the victorious Turkish forces arrived. The regular troops were preceded by what became known as the 'bashi-bazouks', the irregular mercenaries, renowned for their raping and pillaging. Oscar just managed to escape them on the last train that left for Smyrna, abandoning all he had lived for. All the Greeks who had worked at Malcajik were deported to Greece, a country they did not know except as an historical myth and where they had no roots. Having escaped the great fire of Smyrna which destroyed most of Smyrna in September of that year, Oscar moved to Athens. The estate in Malcajik was sold in 1928 for Lst. 18,000.

**Sources:** Cyril Charles Ogilvy van Lennep, with an introduction by Edward David Ogilvy van Lennep: *Malcajik, an Asia-Minor Farm in the Eighteen Nineties* (Saxmundham 2003); Henry John van Lennep, *Ten Days Amongst Greek Brigands, a True Story* (1874); *The Gertrude Bell Archive*, the Robinson Library, University of Newcastle, ([www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk](http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk)); E.J. Zürcher, *Het Moderne Turkije*, Amsterdam 2006); *Memoir of Mrs. Mary E. Van Lennep: only daughter of the Rev. Joel Hawes and wife of the Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, missionary in Turkey / by her mother* (Hartford 1850), reprint The University of Michigan.

**IX e. Charles David van Lennep** (from page 27)

(Knight of the Order of the North Star)

b. Smyrna 1 Mar 1818, partner in the firm Van Lennep & Co, commission agents (with



Auguste O. van Lennep, Edouard W. van Lennep and David van Lennep) 1848-, tobacco planter in Malcajik (New Bulgurca) “little treasure”, owner of a farm of about 16,000 English acres, consul of Sweden and Norway in Smyrna, short-story writer and novelist, author of the novel *Anthoula*, published in Paris, † Malcajik 20 Aug 1886, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Smyrna 2 Apr 1847 Helene Louise Elisabeth Abbott, daughter of Richard Benjamin and Helen Maltass; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> about 1866 Eliza Anne Ogilvy, b. Liverpool 1833/1834, contracted tuberculosis in Turkey and was sent to England by her husband for recovery, † Waldron (Sussex) 6 Jul 1872, daughter of Thomas of Corrimony (Glen Urquhart, Invernesshire, Scotland) and Elisabeth Mackensie-Wilson

From the first marriage:

1. **Hélène Louise Adèle van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 14 Feb 1848, † Nice 18 Jul 1927, m. Smyrna 27 Jan 1870 Marcel Théophile Habdank Count Gorkiewitz, b. Wylceezista (near Warschau, Poland) 26 Apr 1833, attended the University of St. Petersburg 1850-1854, during the Crimean War served with the Cossack regiment of Sadik Pasha (1854-1863), participated in the Polish revolution in 1863, was in Moldavia and in Walachia during 1864-1866, mining engineer in Turkey, intendant of the mines of the Abbott family in Aziziye (now Çamlık), † Smyrna 14 Aug 1910.

From this marriage:

- a. **Heloutka Gorkiewitz**, b. Choumla (Bulgaria) Nov 1870, † Lausanne 25 Dec 1947, m. Smyrna 10 Apr 1893 Henry William van der Zee, b. Smyrna 1869, † Lausanne 5 Nov 1946, son of William Frédéric and Marie Pauline Adelaide Cousinery
- b. **Jadwiga Gorkiewitz**, b. Feb 1872
- c. **Wanda Lucie Gorkiewitz**, b. Aug 1874
- d. **Richard Stanislaws Gorkiewitz**, changed his name in 1929 in McAlpine, b. Dardanelles Mar 1877, † 1939, m. Smyrna 28 Oct 1901 Alphonsine de Cramer, b. 20 Dec 1878, † 6 Jul 1919, daughter of Richard Rodolphe Louis and Marie Philomène Jeanne Emilie Bonnal
- e. **Eveline Wanda Laura Gorkiewitz**, O.B.E., b. Nov 1878, changed her last name in Whitaker, took care of many fugitive British soldiers in Constantinople during the First World War, † Baltyglan (near Waterford, Ireland) May 1963, m. 10 May 1919 Sir Robert Joshua Paul, 5<sup>th</sup> baronet, b. 6 Jun 1883, served as officer in the First World War and in the Expeditionary Force to Egypt, commander Arabian Gendarmerie in Aleppo (Syria), judge in Waterford, † 1955, son of Sir William Joshua, 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet and Richenda Juliet
- f. **Marcel François Gorkiewitz**, b. 28 Mar 1887, lived in Beirut 1914-, worked for a Water Company and for the Shipping Agent Henry Heald & Co., Beirut, † Beirut 7 Feb 1957, m. Mary Charnaud, b. Smyrna or Bournabat 18 Nov 1885, † Beirut 17 Sept 1976, daughter of Frederick and Dermina Borell.
- g. **Jean Gorkiewitch**, b. 21 Nov 1888, † 21 Nov 1888
- h. **Laura Gorkiewitz**
- i. **Alfred Gorkiewitz**, † 1944, m. Smyrna Rosa (Marie) Livorness



Gorkiewicz family about 1895.

Left to Right: Standing at back: Heloutka (1870-1947), Richard Stanislaws (1877-1939), Eveline Wanda Laura (1878-1963), Alfred († 1944).

In front: Wanda Lucie, with basket 1874-), Laura (with hoop), Marcel Theophile Habdank (1833-1910), Marcel François (1887-1957), Hélène Louise Adèle van Lennep (1848-1927), Jadwiga (1872-). Photo received from Quentin Compton-Bishop.

## 2. Eveline Eulalie van Lennep

b. Smyrna 9 Feb 1849, † South Kensington (London) 25 Apr 1937, m. Smyrna 12 Jun 1866 David Stuart Ogilvy, b. Liverpool 1829, banker in Edinburgh, went bankrupt, captain Royal Engineers, † (during war actions in the Franco-German War) Bellegarde (France) 1870, son of Thomas and Elisabeth Mackensie-Wilson

From this marriage:

a. **Eveline Maud Ogilvy**, b. Malcajik 1868, † Spa 12 Febr 1927, m. Smyrna 24 Jul 1886 Pieter Charles van Lennep (page 21), b. Zante 6 Mar 1856, lastly Consul-General of the Netherlands in Cairo, † Spa 22 Jan 1930, son of Pieter Georges and Angela Cambenelli

b. **Helen Ogilvy**

c. **Daisy Ogilvy**

## 3. Charles Richard van Lennep

b. Smyrna 12 Apr 1850, naturalized in Great Britain 8 Aug 1876, banker in London with the firm F. Huth & Co., † London 30 Oct 1918, m. Clapham (Surrey) 17 Aug 1876



*Charles Richard van Lennep (1850-1918)*

*Isabella Mary Ogilvy (1835-1883)*

Isabella Mary Ogilvy, b. Liverpool 1835, † Arcachon (Gironde) 9 Sep 1883, daughter of Thomas and Elisabeth Mackensie-Wilson

4. **Alfred Oscar**, follows X g. (page 55)

5. **Oscar Charles**, follows X h. (page 57)

From the second marriage:

6. **Ralph Ogilvy van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 17 Sep 1867, † Smyrna 12 Dec 1867

7. **Cyril Charles Ogilvy**, follows Xi. (page 58)



Alfred Oscar van Lennep (1851-1913)



## A DEALER IN ANTIQUITIES AND NUMISMATIST

In the spring of 1868 the seventeen-year-old **Alfred Oscar** together with Ogleby, the elderly Scottish engineer, were busying themselves at the Malcajik farm trying to clean the boiler of the steam plough when, suddenly, Alfred was being grabbed by his legs. They realised they were surrounded by ten heavily armed Greek bandits. An attempt by Alfred to pull his revolver was immediately thwarted. Both men had their hands tied and forced to follow the bandits. They were an unshaven and uncouth lot, which bode all the worse. The labourers who had seen the abduction, and were themselves of course unarmed, ran to the house to warn Alfred Oscar's father. A hunt for the bandits was soon organised. The father, Charles David, his trusted Cabaco and several of his close neighbours on horseback together with some 150 men and boys on foot armed with whatever was at hand set off in pursuit. They were however forced to abandon the chase when the bandits made it known that they would kill Alfred if they were shot at. And so the bandits escaped into the mountains with Alfred and Ogleby as hostages. As Ogleby had difficulty keeping up with the bandits he was soon to be released, carrying two letters, one from the leader of the bandits, Tomará, and one from Alfred and in which he mentions that by then they had moved a considerable distance into the mountains away from Malcajik, and that the bandits threatened to kill him if they continued to be pursued. Initially the bandits hoped to get 10,000.- Turkish liras, but Alfred, who had overheard their discussions, made quite clear that such sum was not obtainable and managed to bargain down the price to 1,500.- Turkish liras. After that a march of more than a week through the mountains and the coastal plain follows for Alfred. He is treated well, although the circumstances are unpleasant because of the nightly cold and dampness. After this march Tomará asked Alfred to write a letter to his father setting out the demands and stating how the money should be sent with one of his father's shepherds. If the money was not brought within a few days the group would retire into the mountains and return twenty days later. He also mentions that he himself felt pretty miserable but was in fairly good physical condition although the nights were damp and cold, and he asked his father to send twelve pairs of *zaroukas* (leggings) and a bible or prayer book. (This letter was given by Edward David Ogilvy to Henrick van Lennep and is now in the family archive). The 1,500.- Turkish lira were delivered in time and Alfred was released unharmed. He was given a hearty welcome by the whole population of Malcajik. Some weeks later Alfred was asked to go to the police station in Smyrna to identify the heads of the robbers who had by then been captured, tried and executed. The ransom money was never found.

Alfred Oscar, a great sportsman, was for a long time the fencing champion of Smyrna and as such was President of the Armoury of the Sporting Club of Smyrna. Frans van Lennep, who attended school with his son Charles Alfred, recounted that in his youth Alfred swam across the Gulf of Smyrna: a unique accomplishment. In 1905 he was invited to be a member of the Smyrna Subcommittee for the Olympic Games in Athens the following year, although ultimately he was too busy to go to Athens to watch the games himself.

He was also an excellent shot, shooting two dozen snipe or woodcock when any normal shot would be pleased with half that number.

When he was 23 years old he spent a year in London, probably staying with his Ogilvy aunt, whose sister had been the second wife of his father Charles David but had died only a few years after their wedding.

A letter from Richard Jacob van Lennep dated 17 March 1886 to the director of the Rijksmuseum van Oudheden (State Museum of Antiquities) at Leiden mentions that 'a nephew of mine, Alfred Oscar van Lennep, a great lover of antiquities, from time to time sends friends in England and America items for sale from which he makes a reasonable profit. He often travels inland and so frequently gets interesting opportunities to buy items.' A week



or so later Richard, at the request of Alfred Oscar, ships a small collection of terracotta items to the museum in Leiden, something he will continue to do during the following months. The following excerpts are typical of the correspondence between Richard and the museum:

'Statue of a seated woman furtively offered to my nephew by a peasant, several terracottas at Kyme' (June 1886). 'A month ago Nicolì told my nephew that not far from this town several marble objects have secretly been dug up and suggested to him he should take some to town for him to look at.' (6 April 1887). On the 19th May 1887 Richard forwards a few drawings of marble items, a gold armband and other gold objects belonging to Alfred and writes, 'I have introduced my nephew to several collectors and lovers of antiquities. He has more time than I have to occupy himself with this and he is acquiring a considerable knowledge of these.' He does also note that such excavations are not legal in Turkey, but that he considers it unjustifiable to see trade in these objects as dealing in contraband. In subsequent years Alfred deals directly with the museum in Leiden. In total the museum obtained or bought some 2000 antique objects from him.

In 1906 he writes to Frank van Lennep in Amsterdam of his involvement with Greek and Roman antiquities (coins, bronzes, terracottas, sculpture, inscriptions, engraved stones and jewels) for more than thirty years, but does not claim such expertise on Oriental earthenware. In May 1995 the wreck of the KNSM steamer the "Castor" was found by some amateur divers off the southern coast of England. The vessel had sunk in thick fog after a collision with a German sailing vessel. Several objects such as marble plaques and two pieces of marble sculpture were discovered amongst the cargo, items which Alfred Oscar had sent for evaluation and possible sale to the Leiden museum. In the subsequent report made up by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust of the wreck of the Castor it is mentioned that Alfred Oscar had supplied numerous items from Ephesus and Colophon to the British Museum and other European museums. The Leiden museum was however mentioned as being his most important client.

In 1903, on a visit to Smyrna, the journalist Maurits Wagenvoort, who wrote for the magazine *Op de Hoogte*, made the following comment:

*Mr. Alfred van L showed me a most significant collection of antiquities in his possession; a large and diverse selection of glassware in elegant shapes showing a curious rainbow-like lustre of three colours, thousands of years old; antique earthenware; sculptures, vases and lamps. He has all sorts of items, and as he is well-known in the country as a collector and expert people bring their finds to him. He has, as a consequence, been able to supply the*

*Dutch Government, which unfortunately is not generally very generous with funds for our own museums, with very important discoveries. He has also supplied the English, who have more generous means. Also significant is his very beautiful collection of cameos and intaglios (incised gems) and other old jewels, signet rings, earrings etc. The most important of all, however, was the catalogue which he together with Mrs. van Lennep, who herself has become an equally competent numismatist, put together of their collection of coins. Several hundred thousand old coins, he told me, have passed through his hands. Of the most significant he makes pencil rubbings on thin paper which are all classified and catalogued in seven volumes with a clear index for each volume. One only has to glance through these sketches and pencil rubbings, which are all very clear, to see the development of coinage from the earliest days throughout the Middle East and other Greek and Latin countries.*

(Note: Unfortunately the whereabouts of this catalogue is not known.).



*A number of the captured kidnappers before their execution.*

Curiously he himself hardly mentions this work in the almost 250 letters he wrote between July 1900 and April 1913 to his son Charles Alfred after the latter had left for Holland to further his education and do his military service and later gone to the United States, where he found his first job and got married. All he refers to are his apparently busy activities as Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Smyrna, while making but the sparsest mention of his dealings in antiquities: he sends a coin as a gift to one of his son's tutors and later a topaz brooch to the newly wedded wife of his son Charles Alfred in New York.

He does mention the reorganisation of the emery mining business which he owns in partnership with his cousin Ernest Abbott, later noting that he has seen his income reduced because he has restricted his activities in that company. In this reorganisation his office is moved from the building of Ernest Abbott to that of Whittall (to whom he was also related). It is clear that with his various activities he had a most interesting life but did not make a fortune.

**Sources :** Henry John van Lennep, *Ten days among Greek Brigands, A true story* (Boston 1874); Maurits Wagenvoort, "Smyrna en zijn Hollandse Kolonie," *Op de Hoogte* jaargang 1905; *Archief Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, ingekomen brieven; Letters from Alfred Oscar van Lennep to his son Charles Alfred van Lennep, 4 Juli 1900 - 2 April 1913*, in the possession of Alfred George Reynold van Lennep, Encinitas, Ca. U.S.A., translated from French into

English by Alfred Pierce van Lennep; Canterbury Archaeological Trust report 1995, *The Wreck of the S.S. Castor* (1870 - 1894) *Koninklijke Nederlandse Stoomboot Maatschappij*. Dr. Maarten Raven, Willem de Famars Testas, de schilderskaravaan 1868, 1993.



*Erneste Eric van Lennep (1893-1988)*



*Charles Alfred van Lennep (1889-1914)*

X g. **Alfred Oscar van Lennep** (from page 50)

(Knight in the Order of Oranje-Nassau, Commander of the Order of the Medjidi 1901)

b. Smyrna 8 Apr 1851, abducted by bandits for ransom May 1868, amateur archaeologist and numismatist, trader in antiquities, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1897-, member of the Commission for the Rebuilding of the Dutch National Hospital in Smyrna, † before 29 May 1913, m. Smyrna 19 Jan 1887 Laura Virginie Fisher, b. Smyrna 4 Apr 1862, † Aincourt-Parnes-sur-Gisors (Eure) 24 Feb 1940, daughter of John and Eléonore Privileggio

From this marriage:

1. **Lilian Helen van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 3 Jan 1888, † Aynho (Oxfordsh.) 20 Aug 1943, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Smyrna 2 Feb 1910 (divorced) Angela Lauro, from Barletta (Italy), captain Carabinieri, detached to the Turkish police 1910, in Tripoli 1911, in Athens 1912; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 10 Sep 1925 Livio Cor Gino Macchioro Vivalba, Italian diplomat

The two marriages were childless

2. **Charles Alfred**, follows XI b.

3. **Winifred Laura van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 29 Jul 1891, † after 1964, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Newark (N.J.) 10 Oct 1910 (divorced)

1915) Alfred Keyes Schanze, from Newark (N.J.), officer U.S. Navy, engineer with a contractor in New York and in Chicago, † New Jersey 1950, son of Charles; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1916/1917 (divorced) Alex H. Moore, member Chicago Board of Trade  
From the first marriage:

a. **Helen Eveline Schanze**, b. Philadelphia 21 Feb 1912, m. Unknown, lived in 1951 in Paris

b. **Alida Alfreda Schanze**, b. Smyrna 18 Aug 1913, m. Unknown, lived in 1951 in Paris  
From the second marriage:

c. **Alex Etienne Moore**, b. about 1917, enlisted U.S. Army October 1942, U.S. Navy Lieutenant and member of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), posted to Munich (Germany), assigned to investigate Nazi counterfeiting and black market operation, re-assigned to the U.S. and left the military, member UNRRA in Czechoslovakia 1946-1947, joined the Economic Cooperation Administration and later the Mutual Security Administration in Paris and the US Agency for International Development -1969, lived in Paris, worked for a consulting firm, † Paris 23 July 2001, m. Unknown

#### 4. **Ernest Eric van Lennep**

(Military Cross) b. Smyrna 4 Jan 1893, arrived in England in 1913, naturalized in Great Britain 20 June 1919, employed by an auditing firm, soldier in the Sportman's Battalion 1914, in Saloniki as liaison officer, manager Illustrated London News 1937-, advertising manager Times 1923-1960, major British Army, † London (Worthing, West Sussex) 17 Aug 1988, m. 1<sup>st</sup> (divorced 1929) Unknown; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> about 1932 Molly, † 1981  
Both marriages were childless

#### XI b. **Charles Alfred van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 15 Aug 1889, attended from 1901 until 1908 a school in Haarlem (Netherlands) and afterwards the Commercial School in Amsterdam –May 1908, employed by the Banque de Salonique in Smyrna 1908, departed to New York 1909, military service in Holland 1909-1910, departed to Newark to find work 1910, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 1910-, in 1913 back in Smyrna, † Barletta (Italy) on the way from Smyrna to the Netherlands to meet military service obligation Sept 1914, m. New York 19 Aug 1911 Elisabeth Kirschkamp, b. New York 23 Jan 1893, of German origin, saleswoman Macy's Department Store, returned from Smyrna to the U.S.A. 1914, † Richmond 1 Jan 1979

From this marriage:

##### 1. **Vivian Eulalie van Lennep**

b. New York 12 Jun 1912, † New York 5 Jun 2002, m. 1<sup>st</sup> 16 Jun 1930 William McClay, b. Washington 8 Nov 1908, conductor DL & W Railroad, † 16 Dec 1960, m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Las Vegas (Nevada) 11 Apr 1965 Jerome Derrico, b. Italy 10 Jan 1902, owner of a fur establishment, † Brook ( N.Y.) 4 Mar 1970

From the first marriage:

a. **William McClay**, b. 13 Jan 1932

b. **Robert McClay**, b. 12 Jul 1938, employed by the Metropolitan Insurance & Financial Advisor, m. 19 May 1979 Mary Kalkhof

##### 2. **Charles Alfred Reginald Henry**, follows XII c.

#### XII c. **Charles Alfred Reginald Henry van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 9 May 1914, tool and die maker, † Lancaster (Calif.) 17 Apr 1995, m. Philadelphia (Pa.) 22 Oct 1938 Edna Mae Gandolf, b. Philadelphia 3 Aug 1913, † Lake Havasu City (Ariz.) 9 Nov 1988, daughter of George and Edna Mae Roberts

From this marriage:

**Alfred George Reynold**, follows XIII d.

**XIII d. Alfred George Reynold van Lennep**

b. Philadelphia (Pa.) 28 Aug 1939, mathematician, m. Los Angeles (Calif.) 17 Nov 1962  
 Rinda Lou Graves, b. Daytona Beach (Fla.) 18 Apr 1939, daughter of (by adoption) Calvin  
 Thomas and Alma Elizabeth Green  
 (363 Hickory Hill Dr., Encinitas, California 92024)

From this marriage:

**David Reynold van Lennep**

b. San Gabriel (Calif.) 1 Aug 1968, forester, m. Carpinteria (Calif.) 26 Sep 1998 Michelle  
 Renee Wilson, b. Santa Barbara (Calif.) 23 Jul 1968, therapist, daughter of Randall Lee and  
 Dolores Louise Picozzi  
 ( Watsonville, California)

**X h. Oscar Charles van Lennep (from page 50 )**

(Knight of the Order of the Crown of Romania)

b. Smyrna 6 Nov 1857, tobacco planter in Malcajik, fled in August 1922 by the last train from  
 Malcajik when his property was overrun by Turkish irregulars (end of the Greek-Turkish  
 war), went to Athens after the fire of Smyrna in September 1922, † Athens 31 May 1928, m.  
 Smyrna 19 Mar or 15 Jun 1885 Mary Anne Elisabeth Barry, b. Smyrna 11 Jan 1864, †  
 Famagusta (Cyprus) 18 Aug 1954, daughter of Gaspard and Irma Edwards

From this marriage:



*Cyril Charles Ogilvy van Lennep (1869-1959) Anne Louise van Lennep (1904-1995)*



1. **Helen Irma Marie van Lennep (Nelly)**

b. Smyrna 30 Jan 1887, mentally deranged, lived with a guard in Malcajik, † Smyrna 30 Oct 1922

2. **Irma Marie Esmé van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 24 Jan 1888, † Smyrna 2 Sep 1905

3. **Charles David van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 23 Feb 1889, † Smyrna 14 Jan 1892

4. **Willem Pieter van Lennep (Willy)**

b. Smyrna 23 Nov 1890, employed by Carpet Manufacturers Co., lived in Bournabat 1913 and in Smyrna 1923, † Smyrna 2 Aug 1923

5. **Eveline van Lennep**

b. Smyrna 30 Jan 1892, m. Smyrna 29 Jan 1914 John William Mounsey, b. Newton Reigny (Cumberland) 18 Sept 1888, orange grower in Famagusta (Cyprus), they departed to England after the disturbances in 1957, son of Thomas and Isobel Robinson  
Children from this marriage?

X i. **Cyril Charles Ogilvy van Lennep** (from page 50)

b. Malcajik 30 Aug 1869, educated in Scotland and in Sussex by the sister of his mother, naturalised in Great Britain 21 Apr 1891, farmer in Malcajik 1891-1898, manufacturer, Malcajik Tobacco Inc., London 1898-1908, Managing-Director of Estate Co. Ltd. 1905-1920, author of theological works, incl. *The Measured Times of the Bible*, 1928; *The Four-Fold Message Arranged and Annotated*, 1938; *Gog-and After*, 1958, † Alverstoke (Hants) 8 May 1959, m. 1<sup>st</sup> London 29 Nov 1902 Ella Theresa Gruning, b. St. John Marylebone (Middlesex) 9 May 1879, † London 8 Jun 1927, daughter of Edward Augustus and Annie Augusta Cappel; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Wandsworth 15 Jun 1937 Lavinia Kate Hunnisett, b. Bellehill, Bexhill (Sussex) 10 Feb 1888, † London 4 Apr 1946, daughter of John Thomas and Sarah Ann Miles

From the first marriage:

1. **Anne Louise van Lennep**

b. Kensington Town 3 Jan 1904, † Braintree (England) 15 Jun 1995

2. **Edward David Ogilvy**, follows XI c.

XI c. **Edward David Ogilvy van Lennep**

b. St. John Marylebone (Middlesex) 17 Aug 1921, lieutenant British Navy 1942-1948, stud farmer, volunteer lecturer HMS *Warrior* in Portsmouth and SS *Great Britain* in Bristol, author of *Ironclad: the sea battle that could have been*, 1994; *Overboard Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Drama of the High Sea*, 1995, † Snape, 1 August 2013, m. Springfield (Essex) 1 Jul 1950 June Denise Bromley, b. Forest Hill (London) 18 Jun 1923, daughter of James Reginald and Elsie Jane Draper

From this marriage:

1. **Jane Ruth van Lennep**

b. Billericay (Essex) 1 Jan 1952, MSc in Equine Studies, proprietor of the Arab Heron Stream Stud in Meadow Farm (Knodishall, Saxmundham), equestrian author, works include *First Foal* (London 1991); *First Steps* (London 1995), former member of the Council of the British Arab Horse Society, director Simple System Ltd (marketing basic foods for horses)

2. **Felicity van Lennep**

b. Billericay 30 Apr 1953, BSc. in Psychology, psychoanalyst, riding instructor and

adviser, equestrian author, m. Rawreth 31 Aug. 1987 (divorced) Timothy Andrew Gillott, b. 9 May 1959

From this marriage:

- a. **Hannah Louise Valerie Gillott**, b. 16 Dec 1988
- b. **Freya Katherine Gillott**, b. 27 May 1990

IX f. **Augustus Oscar van Lennep** (from page 27)

b. Smyrna 1 Mar 1821, partner in the firm Van Lennep & Co. 1848-1855, arrived in the U.S.A. about 1853, merchant in New York, partner in the firm Van Lennep & Quinan, New York, Sunday school teacher: Sunday School Teachers' Agency 1870- and Chautauqua Institute, New York 1874-, † Montclair (N.J.) 29 Oct 1883, m. New York 28 Sep 1853 Elizabeth Atwater Bull, b. New York 2 Jan 1832, † New York 18 Mar 1865, daughter of Frederic and Mary Huntington Lannan

From this marriage:

1. **Adèle van Lennep**

b. New York 24 Aug 1854, † New York 19 Dec 1854

2. **Frédéric**, follows X j.

3. **Mary Lanman van Lennep**

b. New York 17 Nov 1857, † Toronto 30 Jun 1949

4. **Eulalie van Lennep**

b. New York 15 May 1860, † Toronto 14 Feb 1944

5. **Sara Trumbull van Lennep**

(OBE 1935, LL.D. 1933, Lady of Grace Order of St. John of Jerusalem 1917)

b. East Orange (N.J.) 3 Sep 1862, chairman of the board of directors Gutta Percha and Rubber Company 1909-1944, served in many cultural and philanthropic organisations, † Toronto 7 Jan 1952, m. Montclair (N.J.) 17 Jun 1885 Harry Dorman Warren, b. New York 8 May 1860, employé Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York 1878-, later Otis Elevator Company in London, manager Gutta Percha and Rubber Company in Toronto 1885-, owner and president Gutta Percha and Rubber Company Ltd in Toronto 1889- † Toronto 5 Mar 1909, son of Dorman Theodore and Helen Mar Peirce

From this marriage:

- a. **Trumbull Warren**, b. London 18 Jul 1886, captain 43th Highlanders, † Ypres 20 Apr 1915, m. Toronto 28 Feb 1911 Marjorie Braithwaite, b. Calgary 2 Jun 1889, daughter of Arthur Douglas and Margaret Walker Hendrie, she remarried 1918 Schuyler C. Snively
- b. **Helen Huntington Warren**, b. Toronto 11 Apr 1889, † Toronto 5 Feb 1982, m. Toronto 27 Aug 1914 Charles Show Band, b. Thorold (Ontario) 14 Dec 1885, employé James Carruthers & Co. Ltd in Toronto 1904-1914 and in New York 1914-1923, chairman Board of Goderich Elevator & Transit Co., Canadian Surety Co. Ltd., vice-president and director Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., director of some companies, governor National Film Board, † Toronto 27 May 1969, son of Charles Walter and Jessie Camp Shaw
- c. **Carolyn Warren**, b. Toronto 27 May 1890, † 1981, m. 31 Oct 1917 Grant Herbert Pepler, b. Toronto 23 Mar 1891, † 3 Jan 1923 (as a result of exposure to gas during World War I), son of T.S.C. Pepler and Bessie Broughall
- d. **Harold Dorman Warren**, b. Toronto 25 Oct. 1896, † 1980, m. 18 Nov 1930 Bessie Hamilton, b. 18 Mar 1899
- e. **Frederic Alden Warren**, b. Toronto 2 Dec 1897, served Royal Canadian Dragoons during World War I, president Gutta Percha and Rubber Company in Toronto, † 1979, m. 19 Sep 1928 Elizabeth Scott, b. 15 Aug 1904

## 6. **Elizabeth Atwater van Lennep**

b. New York 12 Mar 1865, † Montclair 6 Jan 1937, m. Montclair 30 Apr 1891 Frederick Mayer Harrison, b. 16 Jan 1866, manager of an alcohol factory in New Jersey, went bankrupt, † Montclair 14 May 1932

From this marriage:

- a. **Catherine Margaret Harrison**, b. 24 Mar 1892, † Sept 1958
- b. **Frederic van Lennep Harrison**, b. 21 Jun 1893, † 4 Jun 1917
- c. **Paul Vincent Harrison**, b. 5 Apr 1895, † 4 Aug 1895
- d. **Henry Carleton Harrison**, b. 12 Nov 1896, † 25 Mar 1934, m. 17 Sept 1925 Jane McCurcha
- e. **Chester Bull Harrison**, b. 1 Sep 1898, † 1959, m. 18 Jan 1930 Helen Price MacNeil, b. 23 Jul 1905
- f. **Elizabeth Atwater Harrison**, b. 25 Jul 1902, m. 18 Feb 1930 Dr. Albert Howard Wallace, b. 1 Nov 1876, † 19 Dec 1937

## X j. **Frédéric van Lennep**

b. New York 29 Oct 1855, banker, partner in the firm Edward Sweet & Co, bankers and brokers, † Palm Beach (Fla.) 1 Feb 1909, m. New Haven (Conn.) 21 Feb 1891 Anita Trumbull, b. Valparaiso (Chile) 29 Jun 1863, † New York 16 Mar 1938, daughter of the Reverend David (famous Presbyterian minister) and Jane Wales Fitch

From this marriage:

### 1. **Ruth van Lennep**

b. and † 27 Mar 1892

### 2. **Claire Trumbull van Lennep**

b. New York 21 Jun 1893, † New York Apr 1983, m. New York 14 Dec 1918 Charles Houchin Higgins, b. Cheshire 21 Sep 1879, noted architect, major Army Ordnance Corps during World War I, † New York 26 Jul 1961, son of Joseph and Catharine Houchin

From this marriage:

- a. **Trumbull Higgins**, b. New York 27 Sep 1919, lecturer in history at Brooklyn College 1951-1953, assistant professor of history at Hofstra College 1958, Social Science Research Council fellow 1958-1959, visiting professor foreign affairs at National War College 1959-1960, associate professor of history at Adelphi College 1960-1961, senior staff member in diplomatic research at the Institute for Defence Analysis 1961-1962, associate professor of history at Hunter College 1962-, m. 1 Apr 1954 Barbara Quest
- b. **Anita van Lennep Higgins**, b. New York 10 Dec 1921, m. 1<sup>st</sup> New York 29 Mar 1947 Charles Coe Townsend Jr., businessman; m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Cold Spring Harbor (N.Y.) 24 Nov 1973 Harold P. Salembret
- c. **Faith Trumbull Higgins**, b. New York 18 Nov 1923, m. New York 6 Jan 1945 James Arrison McCurdy, b. Philadelphia (Pa.) 12 Apr 1922, son of James Aubrey and Idella Gribbel

## BRANCH DAVID

IX g. **David van Lennep** (from page 28) see annex c.

b. Smyrna 5 Aug 1826, partner in the firm Van Lennep & Co. 1848-1856, arrived in New York 1857, employed by the firm of his brother August until 1864, attended the School of Mines of Columbia College in New York 1864-1867, geologist and engineer,

geologist for the preliminary survey of the Union Pacific Railway summers 1866-1867, ssayer and surveyor in Unionville 1868-, member American Institute of Mining Engineers 1872, deputy county surveyor 1869, county surveyoir 1874-1878, US deputy Mineral Surveyor for Humboldt County 1872, manager and assyer Gold and Silver mill in Winnemucca (Nevada) 1875-1880, member County board of commissioners -1880, mining engineer in Plumas County and in Auburn, Cal. 1880, fruit grower (figtrees) and surveyor in Auburn 1883-1910-1910, † Auburn 27 Febr 1910, m. Unionville (Pershing, Nev.) 30 Jun 1875  
 Susannah Vashti Groves, b. Ohio 10 Nov 1838, schoolteacher in Jamesville, Unionville 1872 and Auburn, † Auburn 1925.

From this marriage:

1. **Henry Groves**, follows X k.
2. **Edward David**, follows X l

#### X k. **Henry Groves van Lennep**

b. Winnemucca (Nev.) 27 Aug 1876, employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and the predessors of this company 1895-1908, manager and together with his brother owner of the Placer Machine and Auto Co. in Auburn (Calif.) 1908-1916, worked in the transportation of heavy equipment in the mountainous areas of northern California 1916, 1919-1921, † Auburn (Calif.) 13 May 1935, m. Auburn 1902 Mary Elisabeth West, b. New Harmony (Ind.) 1874, † Sacramento (Calif.) 2 Feb 1936



*Porch of the house of David van Lennep and Susannah Vashti van Lennep-Groves in Auburn. From left to right: Susanna Vashti van Lennep-Groves, Edward David van Lennep (1879-1914), unknown person, Henry Groves van Lennep (1876-1935) and Mary Elisabeth van Lennep-West (1874-1936. Photo taken possible in 1902*

From this marriage:

**David West**, follows XI d.

**XI d. David West van Lennep**

b. Auburn (Calif.) 9 Nov 1905, electrical engineer for Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. in Sacramento and in San Francisco 1929-1969, † San Carlos (Calif.) 2 Jan 1998, m. Sacramento (Calif.) 30 May 1942 Florence Embree, b. Amherst (Nova Scotia, Canada) 10 Oct 1912, † 8 Dec. 1995

From this marriage:

**Jean Mary van Lennep**

b. New London (Conn.) 30 Oct 1944, retired eligibility worker with the Department of Human Services, State of Hawaii, m. Carson City (Nev.) 2 Oct 1971 Joseph Ronald Fortin, b. Augusta (Maine) 23 Jun 1942, senior master sergeant U.S. Air Force, employed by the Federal Government, U.S. Navy, † Waipahu 7 Nov 2005, son of Henry Dominic and Marie Rose Pare  
(94-1157 Nanilihilihi Street , Waipahu, HI 96797, U.S.A.)



*From left to right standing: Henry Groves van Lennep (1876-1935), Mary Elisabeth van Lennep-West (1874-1936), Edward David van Lennep (1879-1914); sitting from left to right: David van Lennep (1828-1910) and Susanna Vashti van Lennep-Groves. Photo taken in 1902*

**X 1. Edward David van Lennep**

b. Winnemucca (Nev.) 22 Dec 1879, electrician, in association with his brother proprietor of the Placer Machine and Auto Co. in Auburn, † (electrocuted while working on an electric light system) Auburn 14 Mar 1914, m. 1908 Norma Mc Cormack

From this marriage:

**1. Irene Adele van Lennep**



b. Auburn (Calif.) 14 Aug 1909, † Sacramento (Calif.) 6 Apr 1966, m. Sacramento 11 May 1930 Kenneth Miller, b. Midford (Oreg.) 2 Aug 1904, steel metal worker at Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento, son of William and Ava Zedham

From this marriage:

**David Timothy Miller**, b. 21 Oct 1947, licensed mechanic, owner Rotes Gasoline Agent 1974-1989, owner D & B Enterprises, m. Michigan 10 Jun 1966 Bonnie Hardley, b. Pontiac (Mich.) 24 May 1946, daughter of Ronald Caesar and Bernie Imcilie Grimes ( 3524-52<sup>nd</sup> Ave., Hudsonville, Michigan 49426)

2. **Howard Edward**, follows XI e.

3. **Adelene Norma van Lennep**

b. Alta (Calif.) 3 Aug 1913

XI e. **Howard Edward van Lennep**

b. Auburn (Calif.) 5 Jul 1911, worked for the Southern Pacific Company in Sacramento 1937-1945, and for a lumber mill in Anderbon (Calif.) 1945-1973, † Sacramento 16 Dec 1985, m. Sacramento 20 Jul 1936 Maida Bagwell, † Morelia Mich. (Mexico)

From this marriage:

**Ruth Adele van Lennep**

b. Sacramento 2 Oct 1936

## LEVANTINE BRANCH OF THE FAMILY

### DE HOCHEPIED

#### I. Nicolaas Hoche pied

agent of the Count of Hessen in Cologne, † after Apr 1626, m. Antwerp 14 Jul 1575  
Jacqueline de l'Espine, daughter of Gaston and Cathérine le Flaman.  
From this marriage (total nine children):

#### II. Daniël Hoche pied

b. Cologne 4 Feb 1585, merchant in Amsterdam, trustee orphanage of the Walloon 1632,  
1633, 1637, 1638, main participant Dutch East India Company, † Amsterdam 20 Oct, 1662,  
m. Amsterdam 19 May 1626 Catharina van der Merct, b. Amsterdam 15 Oct 1604, †  
Amsterdam 22 Aug 1676, daughter of Jan and Elisabeth van Beusechem.  
From this marriage (total six children):

#### III. Jan Baptista Hoche pied

b. Amsterdam 23 Jun 1634, partner in the firm Daniël and Jan Baptista Hoche pied, merchants  
in silk and cloth, governor Levant Trade and Navigation 1666, † Amsterdam 2 Dec 1668, m.  
1<sup>o</sup> Amsterdam 21 Dec 1655 Geertruyd Spiegel, b. Amsterdam 20 Nov 1635, † Amsterdam 18  
Aug 1662, daughter of Elbert and Petronella Roeters; m. 2<sup>o</sup> Middelburg Aug 1666 Constantia  
Boudaen Courten, b. Middelburg, daughter of Pieter and Cathérine Fourmenois, lady of St.  
Laurens and Popkansburg and widow of Joan van der Merct.  
From the first marriage (from both marriages total seven children):



View on Smyrna, with in de foreground the reception of th Netherlands Consul Daniël Jan Baron de Hoche pied by the Kadi, 1723, oil-painting anonym, 155x242 cm., Tropenmuseum Amsterdam

#### IV. **Daniël Jean Baron de Hohepied**

baptised Amsterdam 14 Nov 1657, clerk in the office of his uncle Daniël, departed after an unhappy love affair in Dec 1677 to Smyrna, departed to Constantinople in 1679, he was in the Netherlands in 1683, secretary and treasurer Embassy Republic of the Netherlands 1685-1687, during a stay in the Netherlands in 1687 appointed as Consul Republic of the Netherlands in Smyrna (1687-1723), one of the mediators Peace of Karlovitz (26 Jan 1698), Vice-Consul Austria and Tuscany in Smyrna, ennobled by Emperor Leopold I as Hungarian Baron (1704), † Smyrna 10 Nov 1723, m. Pera 17 Sept 1679 Clara Catharina Colyer, baptised The Hague 11 May 1662, renommée par sa beauté, son esprit, ses talents et gaieté, demeuré célèbre à Smyrna sous le nom *Madaman* (Edmon Jacques Paul de Hohepied), † Smyrna 13 Aug 1733, daughter of Justinus and Maria Engelbert (see page 74, foot-note).

From this marriage:

##### 1. **Justinus Constantinus Baron de Hohepied**

b. 22 Jun 1680, assistant-consul of the Republic of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1706-1709, was sent by his father to Vienna to try to recover money paid by Daniël Jean to free Austrian slaves. Emperor Leopold received him 30 Oct 1709, deputy consul in Smyrna during the absence of his father 1711-, † The Hague 25 Mar 1717

##### 2. **Maria Constantia de Hohepied**

b. Pera 24 May 1683, † Pera 30 May 1683

##### 3. **Jacob Byzantinus Baron de Hohepied**

b. Pera 22 Jun 1685, solicitor in The Hague, secretary towncounsel Haarlem 1717, member towncounsel Haarlem 1722, treasurer 1725, buried Haarlem 24 Sep 1736, m. 1712 Margarita van der Wielen, baptised 26 Apr 1682, † 3 Oct, buried Haarlem 9 Oct 1733, daughter of François Louis and Petronella de Hohepied (sister of Daniël Jean)

From this marriage:

##### a. **Clara Pieternella de Hohepied**

baptised The Hague 4 Aug 1713

##### b. **Alyda Clara Baroness de Hohepied**

baptised The Hague 14 Feb 1716, buried Haarlem 30 Jan 1741, m. Haarlem 24 Feb 1739 Jan Theodoor Koeck, b. Batavia 17 May 1717, member towncounsel Haarlem 1752, burgomaster of Haarlem 1783, 1784, 1788, buried Haarlem 22 Feb 1800, son of Pieter and Catharina Havemans

##### 4. **Johanna Baptista de Hohepied**

b. Pera 1687, † Smyrna 22 Apr 1691, buried Constantinople

##### 5. **Daniël Alexander**, follows V a.

##### 6. **Maria Benedicta Baroness de Hohepied**

b. 1690

##### 7. **Elbert**, follows V b. (page 71)

##### 8. **Petronella Jacoba Baroness de Hohepied**

b. Smyrna 16 Aug 1693, † Paris 26 Aug 1766, m. Smyrna 14 Aug 1712 Gaspard de Fontenu, b. 1663, nobleman, counsellor of the French King, Consul-General of France in Smyrna 1710-1727, Chargé d'Affaires in Constantinople 1727-, Commissioner-General Navy in Paris † Paris 5 Sep 1754, son of François and Marquerite le Maire.

Gaspard and Petronella were married clandestine by a Roman Catholic Father, afterwards her Protestant parents accepted her marriage.

From this marriage:

a. **Claire Marguerite de Fontenu**, b. Smyrna 8 Jun 1713, † 25 Aug 1713

b. **Claire Sophie de Fontenu**, b. Smyrna 6 Feb 1715, † 27 Jan 1722

c. **Marguerite Constanca de Fontenu**, b. Smyrna 21 Feb 1716, † 29 Aug 1716

d. **Louise Magdaleine de Fontenu**, b. Bourgia 22 Aug 1717, m. Comte Jacques Paul

d'Aire

e. a son, b. Smyrna 17, † 21 Dec 1718

f. **Jacoba Maria de Fontenu**, b. Smyrna 21 Nov 1719, † Montauban 1786, m. Montauban Charles Louis Victor Auguste de Rocquefort, Knight, Marquis de Marquain, Baron des Salles, cavalry captain

g. **François de Fontenu**, b. Smyrna 3 May 1722, † 31 Jul 1723

h. **François Ignace de Fontenu**, b. 31 Jul 1723, Knight, seigneur de Vivier, de la Motte and de Courtevioult, he was named Marquis de Fontenu, captain grenadier regiment Gardes Françaises -1771, colonel infantry, brigadier armes of the King 1780, Knight of St. Louis, retired by the King because of his injuries, † Lanquedoc, m. Paris 1 Feb 1778 Gabrielle Marquerite Moreau de Plancy, b. 1759

i. **Jean Baptiste Daniel de Fontenu**, b. Smyrna 7 Dec 1724, † 3 Dec 1725

j. **Daniel Louis de Fontenu**, b. Smyrna 8 Jan 1726, † Paris 5 May 1733

k. **Constantia Elisabeth de Fontenu**, b. Constantinople 24 Jul 1727, † revolutionary scaffold 1793 m. Montauban Louis Comte de Malide, † 1801

l. **Louis de Fontenu**, named l'Abbé de Fontenu, b. Bourgia 8 Aug 1729, clergyman

m. **Etienne Gaspard de Fontenu**, b. Paris 4 Aug 1734, sub-lieutenant of the King, † on the man-of-war Intrépide during a battle with an English squadron 24 Oct 1757

#### 9. **Geertruyd Catharina Baroness de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 22 Mar 1697, † Bournabat 28 Mar 1743, m. Smyrna 22 Jun 1718 John Coocke Esq., b. 1682, Consul in Smyrna of the King of England, † 1721

#### 10. **Jean Baptiste de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 20 May 1703, † 15 Dec 1705

#### 11. **Elisabeth Dana de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 12 Nov 1704, † 13 Jun 1705

#### Va. **Daniël Alexander Count de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 19 Apr 1689, lieutenant Navy, Consul ad interim Republic of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1720, Consul for Anatolia, Mytilini and Chios in Smyrna 1724-1759, Vice-Consul of Austria in Smyrna, ennobled by Empress Maria Theresia as Count, † Smyrna 24 Feb 1759, m. Smyrna 23 Feb 1727 Catharina Elisabeth Frémeaux, b. Smyrna 8 Apr 1703, † Smyrna 27 Dec 1728, daughter of Pieter Jacquesz. (from Leiden) and Adriana Rafaëli (from Zante).

From this marriage:

1. **Daniël Jean**, follows VI a.

2. **Clara Catharina de Hochepped**

b. and † Smyrna Dec 1728

#### VI a. **Daniël Jean Count de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 21 Dec 1727, Vice-Consul Republic of the Netherlands 1756-1759, Consul 1759-1796, Consul of Sweden in Smyrna, Vice-Consul of Austria, Russia, Denmark, the two Sicilies and Tuscany, owned a country house in Sevdikeuy, † Smyrna 20 Feb 1796, m. Smyrna 1 Mar 1763 Marie Dunant, b. Constantinople 14 Mar 1726, † Smyrna 30 Nov 1801, daughter of Jacques and Anna Arlaud and widow of Samuel Crawley<sup>2</sup>.

From this marriage:

1. **Daniël Alexander de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 19 Nov 1763, † Smyrna 2 Sept 1783

2. **Jacques**, follows VII a.

3. **Catharina Anna Countess de Hochepped**

<sup>2</sup> Samuel Crawley and Marie Dunant had a daughter Sarah Crawley who married Conrad Godard Nicolas Gerard Schütz. From this marriage Henriette Helene Schütz who married Pieter van Lennep

b. Sevdikeuy 21 (or 27) May 1767, remarkable by her beauty, † Sevdikeuy 8 Nov 1814, m. 1<sup>e</sup> Smyrna 24 Jan 1783 Gerard Johan Balthasar von Heidenstam, b. Kiel 13 Jun 1747, second secretary office of the President 1773, secretary legation of Sweden in Constantinople 1774, Minister Plenipotentiary 1782-1791, Deputy Consul Levant 1787, † Smyrna 22 May 1803, son of Peter Peters and Christina Magdalena Johanna Weber; m. 2<sup>e</sup> Smyrna 30 Nov 1807 Jacob van Lennep, b. Smyrna 4 Jul 1769, partner in the firm Jacob van Lennep & Co., agent of the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Amsterdam 1826-1848, Consul-General of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1825-1855, † Smyrna 1 Feb 1855, son of David George and Anna Maria Leytstar.

From the first marriage:

- a. **Gustaf Daniel von Heidenstam**, b. Constantinopel 25 Jun 1784, fencing-master Military Academy in Karlberg 1807, fencing-master and games master Uppsala Academy 1812, † Uppsala 17 Jun 1850, m. Jun 1809 Elisabet Sandgren, † 21 Apr 1820; m. 2<sup>e</sup> Uppsala 1825 Sofia Ristell, b. Uppsala 4 Mar 1792, † Uppsala 7 Jan 1890, daughter of Nils and Carolina Christina Lemon.
- b. **Adèle Maria von Heidenstam**, b. Pera 5 Feb 1790, † Smyrna 13 Jun 1867, m. Smyrna 10 Jan 1810 Richard van Lennep, b. Smyrna 15 Dec 1779, merchant in Smyrna on the U.S.A. (Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston) and on West India, Consul for Sweden in Smyrna, † Smyrna 7 Sep 1827, son of David George and Anna Maria Leytstar.
- c. **Carl Peter von Heidenstam**, b. Smyrna 11 Nov 1792, Military School St. Cyr, into service French Army 1811-1815 into service Persian Army 1816, captain Swedish Army 1818, Military Attaché for Sweden in Constantinople 1818-1824, captain Halland infantry battalion 1822, Major 1828. General-Consul for Sweden in Greece 1831, Chargé d'Affaires in Greece 1833, Gentleman in waiting 1835, General-Consul Ionian Islands 1838, † Athens 5 Jun 1878, m. Siströmunda 5 Mar 1840 Eliza Skene, b. Aberdeen 23 Oct 1807, † Athens 21 Feb 1886, daughter of James Skene of Rubislaw and Jane Forbes of Pitsligo.
- d. **Carolina Frederika von Heidenstam**, b. Smyrna 18 Nov 1794, † Smyrna 30 Jul 1877, m. Sevdikeuy 4 Jun 1818 Nathanael William Werry, b. 1782, British Vice-Consul in Smyrna (1818), British Consul in Aleppo, † 1855, widow of Carolina Theresa Zoe.

From the second marriage three children: see page 19 Genealogy van Lennep Smyrna Branch.

#### 4. **Marie de Hohepied**

b. Sevdikeuy 30 Jul 1769, † Smyrna 16 Sep 1807

#### 5. **Anna Henriette de Hohepied**

b. Smyrna 7 Feb 1770, † 11 Jul 1832, m. 1<sup>e</sup> 1790 Frederich Hayes, English Consul in Smyrna, † 1792, son of Antoine; m. 2<sup>e</sup> 1808 Emmanuel Homère (Omeros), b. 1767, merchant in Smyrna, † 1850, son of Paul and Elisabeth Sevastopoulo

From the first marriage:

a. **Frederic Hayes**, † 2 months old

From the second marriage, besides a very young deceased child:

b. **Paul Emmanuel Homère**, b. 18 Apr 1812, merchant in Smyrna, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Mytilene, † 28 Nov 1869, m. Smyrna 28 Apr 1836 Adelaide Elise van Lennep, b. Smyrna 11 Mar 1813, † Smyrna 3 Apr 1886, daughter of Richard and Adèle Maria von Heidenstam.

#### VII a. **Jacques Count de Hohepied**

b. Smyrna 12 Mar 1765, merchant, Vice-Consul Republic of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1787, Consul in Smyrna 1797-1810, 1814-1824, † Smyrna 6 Feb 1824, m. Smyrna 22 Aug 1798



Sara Petronella van Lennep, baptised Smyrna 8 Sep 1771, † Sevdikeuy 13 Jun 1854, daughter of David George and Anna Maria Leytstar

From this marriage:

1. **Suzon Countess de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 19 May 1799, † Smyrna 23 Feb 1866, m. Smyrna 4 Aug 1823 Joseph Etienne Firmin Guys, b. Smyrna 1 Dec 1798, merchant in Smyrna, † Smyrna 17 Mar 1890, son of David François Marie Joseph and Marie Elisabeth Suzanne de Rémusat.

From this marriage:

a. **Jacques Augustin Alphonse Guys**, b. 17 Feb 1824, † 1869, m. Smyrna 17 Dec 1843 Hélène Elisabeth Giraud, b. Smyrna 12 Feb 1818, † Konia 27 May 1900, daughter of Frédéric and Marie Gion; widow of Jean Edmond Count de Hochepped

b. **Alfred Joseph Constantin Guys**, b. 24 Jun 1826, † 17 Nov 1836

c. **Ernest Emile Hilarion Guys**, b. 21 Oct 1829

d. **Sarah Elisabeth Céline Guys**, b. 4 Jan 1833

e. **Laure Victorine Clotilde Guys**, b. 8 Apr 1836

f. **Pierre Augustin Alfred Guys**, b. Smyrna 30 Jan 1838, m. Euphémie Vertarche

g. **Joseph Edmond Oscar Guys**, b. Smyrna 23 Aug 1840, † 1914, m. 1<sup>e</sup> Smyrna 9 Oct 1865 Marie Céline Lélia Ballardur, b. 1843, † Bornova 25 Aug 1899, daughter of d'Antoine and Marie Angela Reggio; m. 2<sup>e</sup> Smyrna 1 Dec 1900 Elvire Thowburn

h. **Blanche Clotilde Guys**, b. Smyrna 29 Mar 1843

i. **Armand Casimir Guys**, b. Smyrna 4 Mr 1845

2. **Daniël Jean David Count de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 14 May 1801, † 21 Dec, buried Smyrna 23 Dec 1801.

3. **Anna Maria Countess de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 17 Jul 1803, † Bournabat 7 Oct 1883, m. Smyrna 23 Dec 1836 Jean Baptiste Giraud, b. 1803, lieutenant-colonel British Army, owner of a farm near Ludjakeuy, † Smyrna 1885, son of Frédéric and Marie Gion; he remarried Amalie Pittaki.

From this marriage:

a. **Jacques Joseph Frédéric Giraud**, b. Smyrna 15 Sep 1837, partner in the firm C. Whittall & Co., merchants in among other dried fruit and importers of iron, † Athens 3 Oct 1922, buried in Bournabat, m. 1868 Maty Whittall, b. Smyrna 30 Sep 1843, † 7 Mar 1932, daughter of James and Magdalene Blanche Giraud

b. **Marie Sahara Théophanie Giraud**, b. Smyrna 13 Nov 1838, † Italy 9 Nov 1920, m. Adolpho Haydn, music teacher

c. **Eugénie Marie Amélie Giraud**, b. 2 Apr 1840, † 20 Oct 1841

d. **Richard Edmond Giraud**, b. Bournabat 10 Nov 1841, † Bournabat 1857 by an explosion of gunpowder

e. **Jean Baptiste Giraud**, b. 10 Sep 1844, † 13 Sep 1844

f. **Jean Jacques Eitel Giraud**, b. 26 Feb 1847, † 15 Aug 1849

g. **Rowena Helena Henriette Giraud**, b. Bournabat 16 Aug 1848, † Smyrna 9 Apr 1916, m. Pierre Frederico Carlo de Senn, b. Livorno (Italy) 14 Jun 1840, son of Pierre François Luigi and Jenny Suzanne Adèle Sophie Wolff

4. **Clara Emma Countess de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 19 Jun 1805, † Smyrna 31 Mar 1816

5. **Marie Clementine Countess de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 18 Oct 1807, † 16 Jun 1808

6. **Jean Edmond**, follows VIII a.

7. **Frédéric Pierre Count de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 23 Feb 1812, † Sevdikeuy 18 Sep 1869. *original character and eccentric, he lived from his interest and he did not perform any function*

## 8. **David Richard Count de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 5 Apr 1813, † Smyrna 7 Aug 1814

### VIII a. **Jean Edmond Count de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 6 Jun 1809, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Smyrna -1840, † Smyrna 20 Aug 1840, m. Smyrna 23 Apr 1838 Hélène Elisabeth Giraud, b. Smyrna 12 Feb 1818, † Konia 27 May 1900, daughter of Frédéric and Marie Gion; she remarried Jacques Augustin Alphonse Guys (son of Firmin and Suzon de Hochepped)

From this marriage:

1. **Jacques Gérard Edmond**, follows IX a.

2. **Henri Frédéric Count de Hochepped**

b. Sevdikeuy 5 Aug, † 10 Aug 1840

### IX a. **Jacques Gérard Edmond Count de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 18 Mar 1839, baptised Roman Catholic, his descendants remained Roman Catholic, studied Law in Paris, merchant in Smyrna, established the trading company J. de Hochepped & Co. in 1865, administrator Dutch National Hospital in Smyrna -1872, † Sevdikeuy 26 May 1887, m. 1<sup>e</sup> Smyrna 17 May 1866 Elise Caroline Homère, b. Smyrna 22 Sep 1840, † Sevdikeuy 10 Oct 1868, daughter of Paul Emmanuel and Adelaïde Elise van Lennep; m. 2<sup>e</sup> Piraeus 28 Apr 1870 Henriette Hélène Suzon van Lennep, b. Zante 23 Sep 1844, † Smyrna 22 Nov 1901, daughter of Pieter Georges and Angela Cambanelli; she remarried Alfred Auguste Constantin Arlaud (son of Eugene Auguste and Eulalie Catherine van Lennep).

From the first marriage:

1. **Edmond Jacques Paul**, follows X a.

From the second marriage:

2. **Elise Angèle Countess de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 25 May 1871, † Sevdikeuy 5 Jul 1872

3. **Elbert Jacques Pierre**, follows X b.

4. **Jeanne Henriette Elise Countess de Hochepped**

b. Smyrna 5 Oct 1873, † Constantinople 12 Jun 1912, m. Smyrna 12 Jan 1895 Jean Michel Arachtingi (frenchman), banker, † Constantinople 1929, son of Michel and Elise Sebbah

5. **Raoul Louis Charles Count de Hochepped**

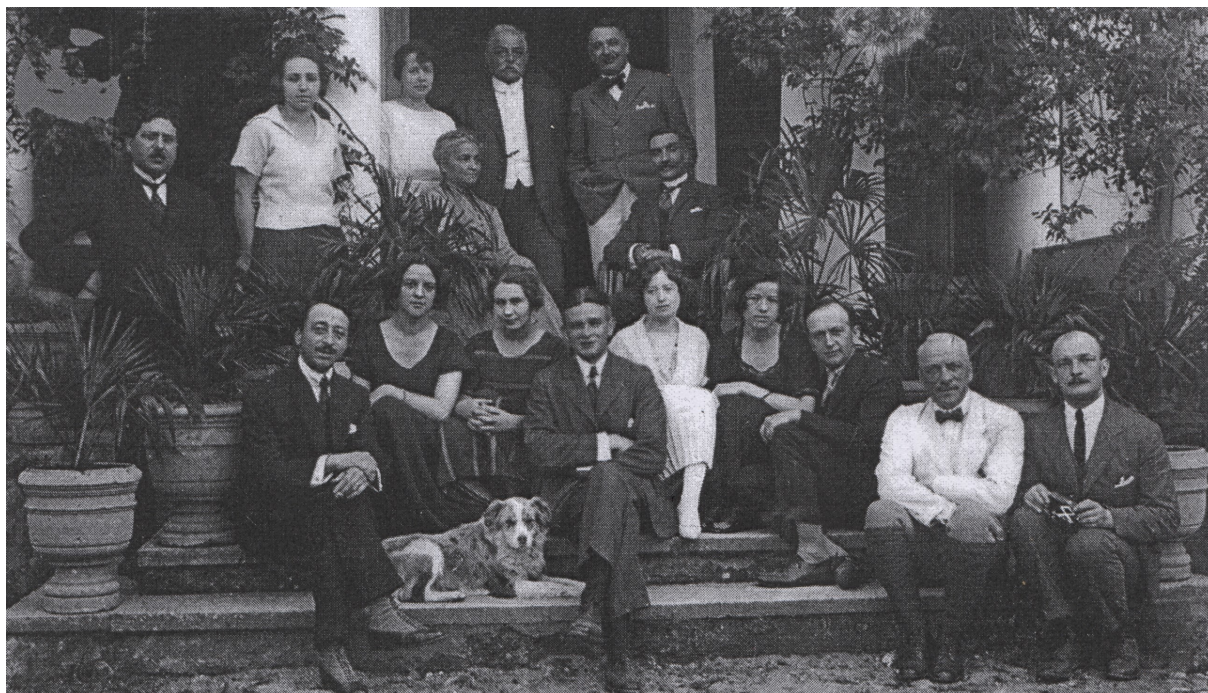
b. Piraeus 21 May 1876, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Piraeus 1902-1906, † Beyrouth 1931

6. **Hélène Adeline Countess de Hochepped**

b. Piraeus 30 Mar 1878, † Genève 5 Feb 1926, m. Smyrna 3 Jul 1911 Paul Elmassian (Armenian origin), b. Constantinople 16 Mar 1871, engineer, agricultural inspector, † 2 Jul 1934, son of Joseph and Anna Sérabian

### X a. **Edmond Jacques Paul Count de Hochepped**

(Knight in the Order of the Dutch Lion) b. Smyrna 27 Feb 1867, Chancellor and second Dragoman 1906-, first Dragoman Consulate-General of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1921-1928, the furniture and all the family portrets in their house in Sevdikeuy were destroyed by the troops of Mustafa Kemal on their way to Smyrna Sept 1922, † Boudja (Smyrna) 21 Jan 1929, m. Sevdikeuy 25 Jun 1890 Marie Octavie Wissing, b. Smyrna 5 Jul 1865, † Cagnes-sur-Mer (Alpes-Maritimes) 1945, daughter of Edmond Arnold and Marie Marquerite Nathalie Amat. (see: Jan Schmidt, *Through the Legation Window*)



At the Hochepped household, family and friends, Sevdikeuy April 1922.

left to right: 1e row standing: Mr. Langlois, Mlle Jeanne Cua, Ctsse Blanche de Hochepped (Guys). Mr. Gérard Wissing, Mr. Morrin; 2e row sitting: Ctsse Edmond de Hochepped (Wissing), Mr. M. Graillet; 3e row sitting: Ctsse Wemy de Hochepped (married Dec 1922 Cord'homme), Mme Léouce Guys, Ctsse Elise de Hochepped, Mr. L. Steeneken; 4e row sitting: Mr. Léouce Guys, Cte Daniel de Hochepped, Cte Edmond de Hochepped, Mr. Tubeuf. Photograph Levantine Heritage Foundation.

From this marriage:

1. **Daniël Jacques Edmond**, follows XI a.

2. **Marguérite Marie Elise Nathalie Countess de Hochepped**

b. Sevdikeuy 7 Sep 1892, † Croydon (Surrey) 22 May 1979, m. Sevdikeuy 5 Feb 1921 Bernard Temple Cadoux, b. Croydon 12 Dec 1886, employee Mac Andrews & Forbes C. Ltd, New York, 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant 1915, † South Croydon 10 Aug 1956, son of William Henry and Emma Temple

From this marriage:

a. **Yolande Bernadette Marie Cadoux**, b. Croydon, Surrey, England 9 Mar 1922, † West Sussex 28 Dec 2001, m. Mar 1945 Clifford S. Stride, b. 26 Dec 1921, † Worthing, Sussex 23 Mar 2012

b. **Rosemary M. Cadoux**, b. Jan 1928

3. **Elisabeth Marie Countess de Hochepped** (Elise)

b. Sevdikeuy 5 Nov 1893, † Hemyock (Devon) 16 May 1982

4. **Wilhelmina Mary Jeanne Countess de Hochepped** (Wempy)

b. Sevdikeuy 12 Dec 1897, † Paris about 1975, m. St. Cast (Côtes-du-Nord) 19 Dec 1922 Jacques Henri Joseph Cord'homme, b. Mourmelon-le-Grand (Marne) 16 Dec 1899, lieutenant French Navy, † Cannes (Alpes-Maritimes) 19 Jun 1983, son of Paul Mouis and Lucie Marquerite Joséphine Colmants

From this marriage:

a. **Paul Cord'homme**, b. about 1920, † before 1922

b. **Monet Cord'homme**, b. about 1922

c. **Pierre Cord'homme**, b. about 1924

5. **Jacobus Edmondus**, follows XI b.

**XI a. Daniël Jacques Edmond Count de Hochepied**

(Knight in the Order of the Dutch Lion) b. Sevdikeuy 1 Jul 1891, Chancellor and second Dragoman with the personal title of Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Smyrna 1912-1932, Consul-General in Istanbul 1947-1957, † München 26 Oct 1972, m. 1<sup>e</sup> Smyrna 4 Sep 1918 Blanche Hélène Marie Guys, b. Broussa (Turkey) 9 Jul 1889, † Istanbul 21 Aug 1950, daughter of Joseph Marie Germain and Adolphine Marie Wissing; m. 2<sup>e</sup> Istanbul 25 Oct 1952 Vera Anna Else Paula Dolly Berhandina Sofia van Kamphoevener, b. Hannover 24 Jul 1918, daughter of Kurt Sahin August Julius Otto and Gisela von Arnim and divorced from Egmont Oskar Alexander Lothar von Dewitz

From the first marriage:

**Willem Jacques Gérard Count de Hochepied**

b. Smyrna 6 Mar 1920, † Istanbul 23 Feb 1956.

**XI b. Jacobus Edmondus Count de Hochepied**

b. Sevdikeuy 22 Dec 1903, administrator estate Wingfoot (Sumatra), † Heemstede (Netherlands) 14 Mar 1984, m. Piraeus 10 Jun 1925 Hetty Giraud, b. Smyrna 3 Aug 1900, † Heemstede 8 Oct 1979, daughter of Edgar and Anna Purser

From this marriage:

**Jacqueline Anne Edmée Countess de Hochepied**

b. Pernatang Siantar (Sumatra) 21 Mar 1929, † Heemstede 24 Jan 2004, m. Singapore 25 Jul 1949 (divorced The Hague 10 Apr 1970) Marius Josephus Wilhelmus van Huijstee, b. Heemstede 14 Oct 1924, manager Le Tabac Reconstitué S.A. (LTR Industries) in Paris, son of Albertus Marius Johannes and Elisabeth Marie Antoinette Bies; he remarried Christina Elisabeth van der Woerd

From this marriage three sons and one daughter.

**X b. Elbert Jacques Pierre Count de Hochepied**

b. Smyrna 12 Aug 1872, teacher and author (pseudonym Jean Dargas), lived in Paris in 1942, m. Smyrna 13 Apr 1895 Laura Fanny Chassiaut, b. 6 Nov 1868, daughter of Dr. William and Georgina Johanna Carrer

From this marriage

**1. Alfred Jacques Guillaume Count de Hochepied**

b. Cordelia near Smyrna 14 Jan 1896, confidential clerk Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, lived in Paris in 1942, m. Paris 2 Jun 1925 Marguérite Agathe Emélie Grosjean, b. Dyon (Côte d'Or) 13 Jun 1905, daughter of Emile Albert and Mélanie Achaintre

**2. Huques René Elbert Count de Hochepied**

b. Smyrna 28 Dec 1897, employee Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, lived in Paris in 1942, m. Paris 17 Dec 1932 Suzanne Marquérîte Souvras, b. Paris 6 Jun 1906, daughter of Elie and Adrienne Guerrier

**3. Henri Georges Count de Hochepied**

b. Smyrna 17 Feb 1902, † Smyrna 28 Jul 1903.

**V b. Elbert Baron de Hochepied (from page 65)**

b. Smyrna 6 Jan 1706, member Protestant church in Haarlem Feb 1732, occupied several duties in the administration of Haarlem, one of the mediators Peace of Belfrade (1739), appointed as Ambassador of the Republic of the Netherlands in Constantinople 1746, † Pera 11 Feb 1763, m. Haarlem 15 Nov 1735 Anna Margaretha Boelema, b. Haarlem 18 Mar 1715, † Constantinople 1758, daughter of Gerard Andriesz. and Anna Craye

From this marriage:

1. **Jacob Baron de Hochepped**

† young

2. **Clara Catharina de Hochepped**

b. Haarlem 25 Aug 1736, † London 1766, m. Constantinople 1755 Sir James Porter, b. 1720, British Ambassador in Constantinople 1745-1762, Minister plenipotentiary in Brussels, author of *Turkey, its history and progress*, † Richmond near London 9 Dec 1776, son of a French officer who changed his name La Roche in Porter

From this marriage:

a. **John Elbert Porter**, b. and † Pera 1756

b. **Anna Margaretha (Naniri) Porter**, b. Pera 4 Apr 1758, † 4 Mar 1832, m. 25 Apr 1782 John Larpent, b. 1742, secretary of the Count of Bedford during the treaty of Paris in 1763, secretary Marquis Hertford, employed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretary Keeper of the Seal, inspector Patent Office, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, son of John and Pezant and widow of Frances Western

c. **Georg de Hochepped Porter**, b. Pera 23 Apr 1760, Lieutenant-General in the British Army, member of Parliament, adopted the name De Hochepped, afterwards his nephew John James Larpent adopted the name De Hochepped. From the last one De Hochepped Larpent.

d. **Sophia Albertini Porter**, † unmarried

e. **Clarissa Catherine Porter**, b. Brussels 2 Dec 1764, † 7 Apr 1833, m. 22 Jan 1798 James Trail, Under-Secretary for Ireland, † Dublin 18 Aug 1808

3. **Susanna Catharina de Hochepped**

baptised Haarlem 27 Jul 1738, † Constantinople 12 Aug 1748

4. **Gerard Johan**, follows VI b.

5. **Josina Baldina de Hochepped**

b. Haarlem 9 Feb 1745, † Haarlem 19 Feb 1767

VI b. **Gerard Johan Baron de Hochepped**

baptised Haarlem 7 Sep 1740, merchant in Constantinople, aide-de-camp Prince of Nassau, cavalry captain Guard on horseback, alderman of Dordrecht, † The Hague 2 May 1807, m. Dordrecht 14 Mar 1779 Sara Anna Gerlacius, baptised The Hague 19 Dec 1751, † The Hague 22 May 1841, daughter of Johan Herman and Anna Clasine Bout

From this marriage:

1. **Adriaan Elbert Willem Jan Baron de Hochepped**

b. The Hague 10 May 1780, † The Hague 9 Aug 1817

2. **Daniël Jan de Hochepped**

baptised The Hague 28 May 1783, buried The Hague 12 Jun 1792

3. **Tjaart Adriaan Hendrik Helenes de Hochepped**

baptised The Hague 28 May 1783, † The Hague 6 May 1804

4. **Johan Arnoud de Hochepped**

baptised The Hague 9 Feb 1785, doctor in law Leiden 1807, solicitor in The Haque, † The Hague 29 Oct 1808

5. **Jonkheer Hugo Balthasar Samuel George de Hochepped**

b. The Hague 20 Feb 1787, doctor in law Leiden 1810, † The Hague 6 Feb 1817 or 1819

6. **Gerard Pieter Anthon de Hochepped**

baptised The Hague 20 May 1789, † The Hague 28 May 1810

7. **Alexander Constantijn de Hochepped**

baptised The Hague 9 Feb 1791, † 1794.



## LEVANTINE BRANCH OF THE FAMILY

### DE LA FONTAINE

#### I. Philippe de la Fontaine dit Wicart

b. 1593, son of Jean de la Fontaine dit Wicart and Aantoont Montigne, manufacturer of silk from Valenciennes [France], buried Amsterdam 17 Oct 1669, m. Amsterdam 19 June 1615 Maria Flaman b. 1594, also from Valenciennes.

From this marriage (total ten children):

#### II. Jean de la Fontaine

baptised Amsterdam 16 Apr 1618, shopkeeper, † before Nov 1670, m. 1<sup>e</sup> Amsterdam 18 Okt 1637 Cornelia de Bie, baptised Amsterdam 18 Jan 1615, daughter of Abraham and Susanna Carels; m. 2<sup>e</sup> Amsterdam 19 Aug 1659 Maria Cruijsten (Kuijsten), b. 1616, widow of Justinus van der Meer

From the first marriage (total thirteen children):

1. Jean / Jan, follows III a.

2. Abram, follows III b.

#### III a. Jean / Jan de la Fontaine

baptised Amsterdam 16 Dec 1640, silk merchant, † Amsterdam 5 Jan 1681, m. Amsterdam 13 Jan 1603 Jeanne Muysart, b. 13 Jul, baptised Amsterdam 8 Aug 1640, lady governor Walenweeshuis in Amsterdam (orphanage of the Walloon) 1684-1710, buried Amsterdam 6 Oct 1729, daughter of Abraham and Hester Passavant

From this marriage (total thirteen children):

#### IV a. Philippe de la Fontaine

baptised Amsterdam 18 Sep 1667, underwriter in Amsterdam, partner in the firm Philippe de la Fontaine with Abraham Muysart 1710-1719, buried Amsterdam 19 Sept 1719, m.

Amsterdam 24 Jun 1693 Anna Wolfgang, baptised Amsterdam 14 Feb 1674, she continued after the death of Philippe to trade under the firm Widow Philippe de la Fontaine & Son, buried Amsterdam 6 Oct 1729, daughter of Abraham and Anna de la Fontaine

From this marriage (total fourteen children):

##### 1. Johanna Maria de la Fontaine

baptised Amsterdam 3 Mar 1701, † Angora 7 Oct 1757, m. Amsterdam 27 Mar 1736 Justinus Johannes Leytstar, b. Constantinople 1708. merchant in Constantinople untill his bankruptcy in 1740, moved to Smyrna in 1741, established in 1743 a commercial agency in Angora, moved to Smyrna in 1757, returned to Angora and started another agency in 1760, back in Smyrna 1766, † Smyrna 1783, son of Petrus and Maria Colyer.

From this marriage:

Anna Maria Leytstar, b. Constantinople 1738, † Smyrna 3 Dec 1802, m. Smyrna 11 Apr 1758 David George van Lennep, b. Amsterdam 5 Aug 1712, departed in August 1731 to Smyrna, chief merchant of the Dutch trading station and Counsel of the Dutch Nation in Smyrna, † Smyrna 13 Apr 1797, son of George and Hester van Halmael.

##### 2. Abraham de la Fontaine

b. 19, baptised Amsterdam 23 Dec 1705, partner in the firm Muysart and De la Fontaine 1731, partner in the firm Justinus van Breen in Angora, partner in a firm with Pieter Leytstar in Angora, this last firm went bankrupt after fraudulent deals on 23 Aug 1739, "Abraham is an incompetent man and before the afternoon already intoxicated by liquor and unable to do anything", m. Smyrna 1731 Petronella Gasparina Rolland, a Catholic girl.

From this marriage two sons.

### 3. **Philippe de la Fontaine**

baptised Amsterdam 26 Oct 1707, arrived in Smyrna in 1731 (together with David George van Lennep), partner in the firm Muysart and De la Fontaine with Abraham Muysart<sup>3</sup> 1731-, this firm existed already 52 years and was the oldest Dutch firm in Smyrna, the firm got into problems 3 March 1752, Counsellor and Treasurer of the Dutch Nation in Smyrna, he still lived in Smyrna in Oct 1760, † Pera Sept 1763.

### III b. **Abraham de la Fontaine**

baptised Amsterdam 7 Jul 1644, merchant in Constantinople 1671-1672 and in Livorno together with Pietro Muysart, Consul Republic of the Netherlands in Livorno 12 Jul 1677, went bankrupt in 1680, merchant in Genoa 1686, † Constantinople Sep 1688, m. Livorno beginning 1668 Maria Colyer<sup>4</sup>, † after 1727, daughter of Justinus<sup>5</sup> and Maria Engelbert; she remarried before 1694 Isaac Rombouts, merchant in Constantinople, † before 1708.

From this marriage:

#### 1. **Maria de la Fontaine**

#### 2. **Justus de la Fontaine**

#### 3. **Justine Constantia de la Fontaine**

buried Constantinople 1686

#### 4. **Pierre**, follows IV b

#### 5. **Cornelia Maria de la Fontaine**

b. Constantinople, m. Constantinople around 1704 Pieter Leytstar, b. Amsterdam 14 Sep 1666, partner in the firm Leytstar & Co. in Galata and Pera from about 1685, Treasurer of the Dutch Nation in Constantinople 1701-1736, † Constantinople 27 Nov 1736, son of Pieter and Maria Donckers

From this marriage:

See genealogy Leytstar

<sup>3</sup> Abraham Muysart, baptised Amsterdam 26 Dec 1679, arrived in Smyrna Jun 1699, merchant, he was elder of the Dutch Reformed Church in Smyrna and he filled in the place of the clergyman May 1711-Jul 1712 and from March 1727, he received from his family in Holland after 1752 a yearly allowance, † Smyrna 11 Nov 1756, son of Pierre and Susanna de Bane. Pierre was a brother of Jeanne Muysart (III a.)

<sup>4</sup> Marloes Cornelissen: Paintings, Powder Puffs and Porcelan Chocolate Cups in Pera: the Private World of the Dutch Ambassador's Sister in Early 18th Century Istanbul in *Osmanli Istanbulu II* (2014) page 723-756.

<sup>5</sup> Justinus Colyer, b. The Hague around 1624, solicitor in The Hague 1661, Resident Republic of the Netherlands in Constantinople 1667-1680, Ambassador 1680-1682, † Constantinople 28 Dec 1682, son of David Robertsson and Clara van de Poll, m. around 1656 Maria Engelbert.

Also from this marriage:

a. Constantinus Colyer, b. The Hague, secretary and treasurer Embassy Republic of the Netherlands 1687, † Constantinople 10 Dec 1688.

b. Alexander Colyer, baptised The Hague 21 Aug 1659, secretary and treasurer Embassy Republic of the Netherlands 1689-1699, secretary of the Vice-Chancellor 1699-, † Constantinople 17 Aug 1713.

c. Jacob Count Colyer, baptised The Hague 18 Feb 1657, secretary and treasurer Embassy Republic of the Netherlands 1682-1684, Resident 1884-1688, Ambassador 1688-1725, mediator between the Austrian Emperor and the Ottoman Empire, † Pera 6 March 1725, m. around 1713 Catharina de Bourg (or Boury), his mistress during 22 years.

d. Clara Catharina Colyer: see genealogy De Hochepped page 63.

**6. Jean Alexander de la Fontaine**

**7. Clara Susanna de la Fontaine**

baptised 's-Gravenhage 7 Oct 1682

**8. Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine**

buried Constantinople 1740, m. 1<sup>e</sup> Christophorus Rombouts, merchant in Constantinople, † Pera before 1740; m. 2<sup>e</sup> Henricus van Diepenbroek, partner in a firm with Romuldus Rombouts, † Constantinople 1744. Henricus van Diepenbroek belonged to a family of merchants, established in Constantinople since the beginning of the 17<sup>e</sup> century

From the first marriage:

Maria Jacoba Rombouts van Diepenbroek, † Pera 4 Jan 1767, m. Constantinople 1 Jun 1744 Jan Carel des Bordes, secretary and treasurer Embassy of the Netherlands in Constantinople, merchant under the firm Des Bordes & Compagnie, bankrupt Apr 1750, rehabilitated Nov 1751, son of Hendrik Carel and Elisabeth Walbexs

**9. Jacob Alexander Anpinus de la Fontaine**

major in the British army

**10. Justinien Tracia de la Fontaine**

**11. Jean Posthumus de la Fontaine**

Vicar, received from the Russian Emperor in Passarowitz in 1718 a Gold Medal, m. Vienna a German Countess.

**IV b. Pierre de la Fontaine**

secretary Dutch embassy in Constantinople 1708-1717, he took over the tasks of ambassador De Hochepped after the death of the ambassador on 6 March 1725, † Constantinople 30 Mar 1725, m. 1<sup>e</sup> Magdalena du Bourg, † Jun 1719; m. 2<sup>e</sup> Constantinople Apr 1719 Catharina Vole (Vollo), daughter of an in Venetian employment deceased General-Major, she became a slave after the conquest of Marea (possible Gioiosa Marea on Sicily) by the Turk. She was bought off by an English merchant in Constantinople. After she became a widow she lived a loose life, she remarried Bar to Lini, secretary of the Venetian embassy.

From the first marriage:

**1. Maria de la Fontaine**

baptised 22 May 1672, † Constantinople 20 Oct 1729, m. Jean Meynard (Mainard), merchant of the French community in Constantinople

From the second marriage:

**2. Abraham de la Fontaine**

b. 1721

The whole genealogy De la Fontaine is deposited with Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, The Hague.

## LEYTSTAR

### LEITSTAR, LEIDSTAR, LEYTSTER, LEITSTER

#### ( GUIDING STAR )

#### I. Gerrit Leytstar

from Gouda, son of Pieter

#### II. Pieter Leytstar

b. Gouda around 1643, confectioner in Amsterdam, lived Prinsengracht, m. 1<sup>e</sup> Amsterdam Nieuwe Kerk 17 Nov (registry office 30 Oct) 1665 Maria Donckers, b. Amsterdam around 1645, buried Amsterdam Nieuwe Kerk 8 Apr 1670, daughter of Isa Frederic; m. 2<sup>e</sup> Amsterdam Nieuwe Kerk 18 Aug (registry office 9 Aug) 1670 Geertruy Verhoeve, baptised Amsterdam Nieuwe kerk 15 Dec 1650, daughter of Geraert and Maria Magdalena Moude  
From the first marriage:

1. **Pieter**, follows III.

#### 2. Margriet Leytstar

baptised Amsterdam Westerkerk 18 Sep 1667, m. Gouda 10 Mar (registry office) 22 Febr 1686 Hendrik Oorland, baptised Amsterdam Oude Kerk 9 Nov 1653, repairer of weapons, son of Isack and Sara Moot

#### 3. Gerrit Leytstar

b. 14 Nov, baptised Amsterdam Westerkerk 18 Nov 1668, merchant in Constantinople, partner in the firm Pieter Leytstar and Pietro de la Fontaine, † Constantinople 23 Apr 1713

#### 4. Johannes Leytstar

baptised Amsterdam 30 Mar 1670

From the second marriage:

#### 5. Willem Leytstar

baptised Amsterdam Westerkerk 8 Apr 1672

#### 6. Willem Leytstar

baptised Amsterdam Westerkerk 1 Apr 1675

#### 7. Joannes Leytstar

baptised Amsterdam Westerkerk 21 Jul 1673

#### III. Pieter Leytstar

b. Amsterdam 14 Sep 1666, merchant, partner in the firm Leytstar & Co. in Galata and Pera from about 1685, appointed by the governors of the Dutch Levant Company as treasurer in Constantinople 12 Dec 1701- 1736, † Constantinople 27 Nov 1736, m. Constantinople around 1704 Cornelia Maria de la Fontaine, b. Constantinople, † before Nov 1736, daughter of Abraham and Maria Colyer  
From this marriage:

#### 1. Pieter Jacobus (Pietro Giacomo) Leytstar

merchant in Istanbul (Leytstar brothers) with Justinus Johannes, bankrupt Oct 1740, from 1743 in Angora, he was still merchant in Angora in Dec 1757

#### 2. Catharina Jacoba Leytstar

† before Nov 1736

3. **Maria Petronella Leytstar**

b. Constantinople 1708, † Constantinople 7 Sep 1725

4. **Justinus Johannes**, follows IV

5. **Clara Leytstar**

b. 1711, † Sweden 1768, m. Constantinople 1742 Edvard Carleson, b. Stockholm 18 Nov 1704 he travelled together with Carl Fredrik Baron von Höpken in 1734 to countries in Europe from instructions of the Board of Trade to find new commercial contacts for Sweden, also together with Von Höpken first diplomat of the Kingdom of Sweden in Constantinople 1734-1745, Governor Bank of Sweden, member Royal Swedish Academy of Literature 1746, Under-secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1757, Chancellor of the Court 1758, President Counsel of Commerce 1762, † 26 Febr 1767, son of Carl Ivarsson and Brita Sundman

From this marriage:

**Adolph Ludwig von Carleson**, b. Stockholm 24 Jun 1747, chamberlain Duke Friedrich Adolf of Östergötland, † 1797, m. 30 Oct 1791 Agatha Bremer, b. 1774, † 1810, daughter of Jakob and Ulrika Fredrika Salenius

6. **Pieter Leytstar**

partner in a firm in Angora (Ankara) with Abraham de la Fontaine and Justinus van Breen May 1737, Justinus van Breen left the firm in 1738, this firm went bankrupt after fraudulent deals Aug 1739, De la Fontaine and Leytstar were sent to Constantinople, went to Europe in 1741

7. **Hendrik Leytstar**

went to Europe in 1741

8. **Petronella Constantia Leytstar**

b. 1720, † Brandalsund (Stockholm) 5 Febr 1806, m. Constantinople 1741 Carl Fredrik Baron von Höpken, (Commander Nordstjärn Order 1750, Royal Order of the Seraphim 1769), b. 19 Aug 1713, Kammarkollegium (The Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency) 1729, he travelled together with Edvard Carleson in 1734 to European countries to find new commercial contacts for Sweden, together with Carleson first diplomats of the Kingdom of Sweden in Constantinople 1734-1742, Chancellor and Envoyé extraordinaire 1738-1742, Envoyé extraordinaire Denmark 1744, Under-secretary War Committee 1747, President Kammarkollegium (Crown Council) 1757, President Kammarkommissionen (Kommission of the Chamber) 1757-1767, † Stockholm 12 Oct 1778, son of Baron Daniel Niklas and Baroness Eleonora Lindhielm.

From this marriage:

a. **Baroness Eleonora Maria von Höpken**, b. 2 Nov 1742, † 2 Jun 1834, m. Sturehov 24 Jun 1764 Baron Gustaf Adolf Lovisin, b. 11 Jun 1732, lieutenant 1757-1763, † Brandalsund 2 Jan 1808, son of Erik

b. **Baron Nils von Höpken**, b. 11 Jan 1749, cavalry captain 1771, major 1777, chamberlain of the Queen, † Mänstorp 30 Dec 1779, m. 18 Dec 1770 Countess Ulrika Eleonora von Fersen, b. Stockholm 24 March 1749, † Frötuna 17 Sept 1810, widow of Georg Jonas von Wright and daughter of Count Carl Reinhold and Baroness Charlotta Fredrika Sparre

c. **Baron Gustaf von Höpken**, b. Stockholm 22 Febr 1750, cornet cavalry 1770, aide-de-camp light dragoon, lieutenant 1774, † Stockholm 29 Apr 1775

d. **Baroness Charlotta von Höpken**, b. Stockholm 4 Dec 1752, † Skiringe (Södermanland) 7 May 1830, m. Sturehov 30 Oct 1777 Johan Jakob Drakenhielm, b. Stockholm 21 Jan 1741, lieutenant 1764, major 1772, † Skiringe 9 Febr 1800, son of Axel



- e. **Baron Carl von Höpken**, b. Stockholm 24 Febr 1754, sergeant-major dragoon regiment 1771, cornet 1771, lieutenant 1776, staff captain 1781, member household of Duchess of Södermanland 1788, aide-de-camp of the King 1788, † Stockholm 7 May 1789
- f. **Baron Anders Vilhelm von Höpken**, b. 6 Febr 1756, † Stockholm 21 May 1775
- g. **Baroness Petronella Constantia von Höpken**, b. 7 Febr 1757, † Styvinge 28 Oct 1780, m. Stockholm 27 Jul 1779 Anders Fredrik Baron and Count Skjöldebrand, (Knight Order of the Seraphim) b. Algiers 14 Apr 1757, cornet 1774, lieutenant 1779, cavalry captain 1783, staff-adjutant of Duke Karl 1789, major 1793, lieutenant-colonel 1797, walked to the North Cape 1799, member Rigstag in Norrköping 1800, chief Östergötlands Army 1808, member commission Rigstag for a new constitution 1809, General-major 1810, Governor of Stockholm 1810-1812, lieutenant-general 1813, representative of Crown Prince Carl Johan to the Emperor of Russia 1813, Baron 1814, chief Army of Sweden 1815, Minister 1815-1828, Count 1819, member household of Crown Prince Oskar 1823, General 1820, member Royal Swedish Academy of Literature 1819, talented musician, drawer and painter, he remarried 1811 Charlotta Letitia Ennes, † Stockholm 23 Aug 1834, son of Erik Brander



View on Angora between 1743 and 1757, oil-painting, anonym, 117x198 cm, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam

#### IV **Justinus Johannes Leytstar**

b. Constantinople 1708, treasurer and merchant in Constantinople in the firm Leytstar Brothers (with Pieter Jacobus) untill their bankruptcy in Oct 1740. moved to Smyrna in 1741, established in 1743 a commercial agency in Angora, moved after the death of his wife to Smyrna Oct 1757, returned to Angora and started another agency with Antonio Guiseppe Santi for the Smyrna firm Van Lennep & Enslie in 1760, back in Smyrna 1766, † Smyrna 1783, buried Dutch cemetery, m. Amsterdam 27 Mar 1736 Johanna Maria de la Fontaine,

baptised Amsterdam 3 Mar 1701, † Angora 7 Oct 1757, daughter of Philippe and Anna Wolfgang.

From this marriage:

**Anna Maria Leytstar**

b. Constantinople 1738, † Smyrna 3 Dec 1802<sup>6</sup>, m. Smyrna 11 Apr 1758 David George van Lennep, b. Amsterdam 5 Aug 1712, departed in August 1731 to Smyrna, chief merchant of the Dutch trading station and Counsel of the Dutch Nation in Smyrna, † Smyrna 13 Apr 1797, son of George and Hester van Halmael.

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<sup>6</sup> The records of the British Chapel mentions that her age was 68 years, but that must be a mistake.

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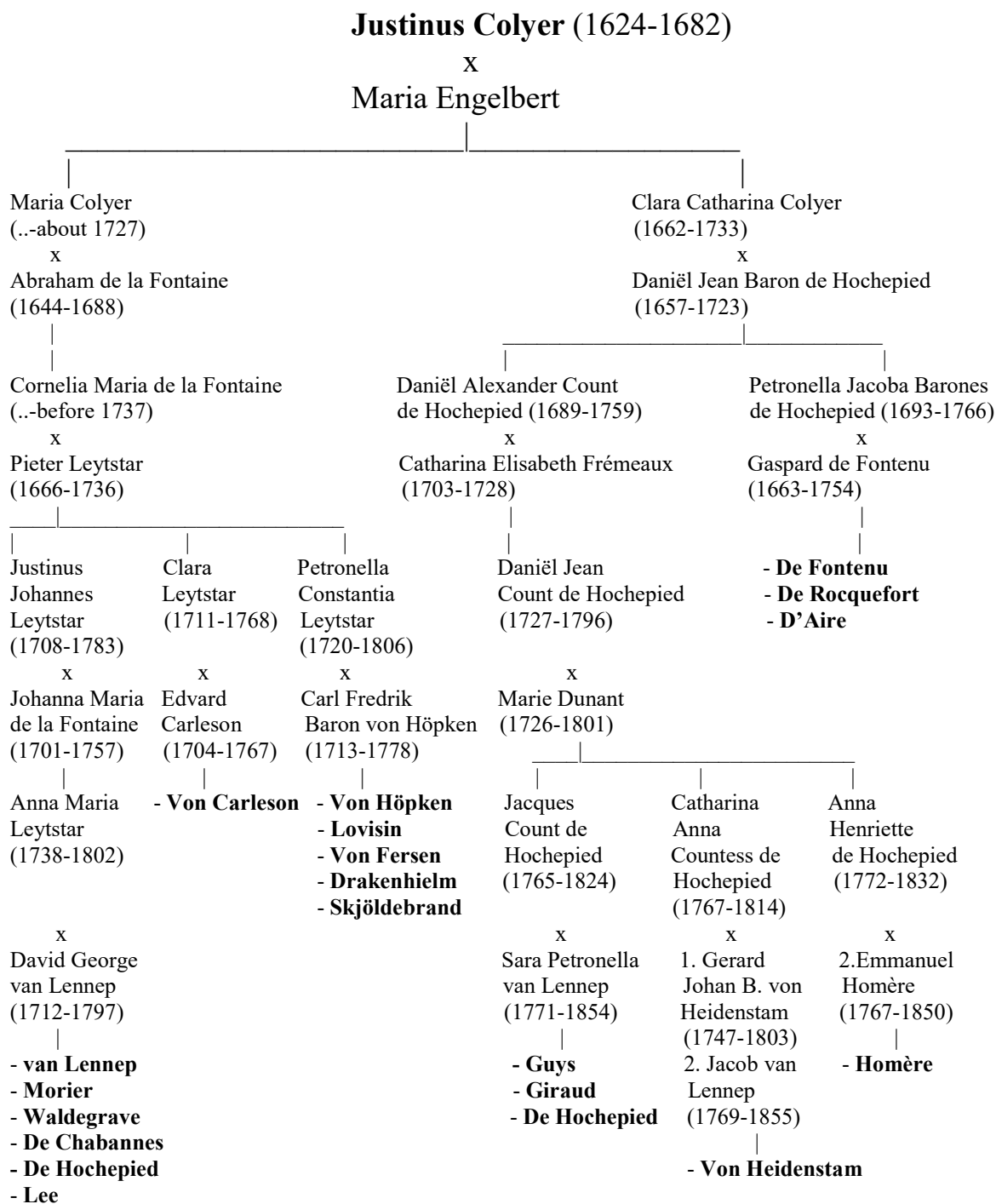
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## Annex a.

**Connections between the families Van Lennep, De Hochepped, De la Fontaine and Leytstar**  
**Some descendents of Justinus Colyer and Maria Engelbert**



## Annex b

**Sublime Purveyor of Levantine Trade and Taste:  
The David van Lennep Family Portrait<sup>1</sup>**

Caroline Mesrobian Hickman, PhD

For the portrait see page 9

Publications that address 18<sup>th</sup>-century Dutch and Ottoman trade and the Levant occasionally include a reproduction and brief description of the striking David van Lennep Family portrait, providing tantalizing glimpses of a work that warrants further study.<sup>7</sup> The monumental group portrait, attributed to Antoine de Favray, ca. 1770, depicts the sizable Dutch Levantine family of Smyrna confidently facing the viewer, richly clothed in colorful Ottoman and European dress (fig. 1).<sup>8</sup> Three generations are present: the prominent Dutch trading merchant David George van Lennep; his wife Anna Maria; their seven surviving children: Anna's father, the mohair trader Justinus Leytstar; and the family tutor, Monsieur Dantan.

<sup>1</sup> This paper is dedicated to Henrick van Lennep, whose extensive genealogical work on the van Lennep family and generous responses to this author's inquiries were invaluable resources. The author also thanks Dr. Linda J. Docherty and Dr. Arthur S. Marks for their generous insights and critiques. The paper is a revised version of that presented at the Levantine Heritage Foundation 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference, London, 2-4 Nov. 2016; an expanded article on the portrait is forthcoming.

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<sup>7</sup> Cover illustration for Ismail Hakki Kadi, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants in the Eighteenth Century: Competition and Cooperation in Ankara, Izmir, and Amsterdam* (Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2012); plate in Philip Mansel, *Levant: Splendour and Catastrophe on the Mediterranean* (New Haven: Yale UP, 2010); and the double-page feature illustration in Mansel, "A Dutch Treat," *Cornucopia* 47 (2012): 48-57.

<sup>8</sup> Now in the collection of the Rijksmuseum, acquired in 1967 by descent through the van Lennep family, [www.rijksmuseum.nl/en/collection/SK-A-4127](http://www.rijksmuseum.nl/en/collection/SK-A-4127). Apparently there are no inscriptions on the painting or documents relating to the commission. At times associated with the Swiss painter Jean-Étienne Liotard, the portrait is currently attributed to Antoine de Favray (1706-98). The French portraitist and landscape painter had a long career centered mainly in Malta, with a residency in Istanbul from 1762 to 1771; see S. Degiorgio and E. Fiorentino, *Antoine de Favray* (Valletta: Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti, 2004). The author of this paper finds the painting has little of the immediacy, bravura, and facial characterization of Favray's works that are firmly documented, such as the portrait of Countess de Vergennes (1768, Pera Muzei, Istanbul). The Rijksmuseum dates the work between 1769-1771. 1770 seems likely, since the youngest child shown in the painting (born early July 1769) appears about one year old, and the van Lennep's child Sarah Petronella, who was baptized 8 Sept. 1771, is not depicted.

<sup>9</sup> Philip Mansel has observed that the painting is “an icon of Smyrna’s cosmopolitan past.”<sup>10</sup> Certainly the portrait shows a Levantine family that has reaped the abundant opportunities provided by that international-oriented, cross-cultural city, then the leading port of the Ottoman Empire.

This paper seeks to interpret the portrait in a broad socio-economic and cultural context, drawing on histories of the van Lennep family, studies on *turquerie*, and changing concepts of familial social order informed by the Enlightenment. The portrait appears to negotiate between a perceived exoticism of the “East,” and “Western” practices, a visual feast of intertwined trade, culture, and customs. But is this really the case? Does the portrait invoke a sense of cultural hybridity? Granted, the van Lennep and Leytstar families’ trading interests and long residence in Turkey move the portrait beyond mere fashion for *turquerie* in 18<sup>th</sup>-century Europe and America. Ottoman dress is both an emblem of their mercantile activities and representative of the luxury goods they wore. But a close reading of the actors’ clothing, posture, ornament, and other material attributes, which encode their professional and familial identities and gendered roles, points them westward. Not only is the family’s orientation to Europe, but the children also ride the cusp of change in terms of social milieu and prescribed gender roles. While the colorful Ottoman clothing invokes cross-cultural encounters, the van Lenneps are also beneficiaries of Enlightenment thought, which has crossed national boundaries to inform new attitudes and relationships.

The monumental oil on canvas projects a powerful image physically and metaphorically.<sup>11</sup> It must have impressed the numerous friends, business associates, and foreigners that visited the van Lennep residence, a spacious house on Frank Street characterized as the “gathering place of the high society of Smyrna.”<sup>12</sup> The portrait shows the family positioned on or in front of a long sofa, along a very foreshortened picture plane, a composition rare to group portraits with such a substantial number of sitters. The sparsely furnished space provides little information about the sitters’ specific geographic location or country of origin. The background provides no real or imagined interior or landscape. The richly hued Anatolian carpet does not necessarily locate them in the Ottoman Empire -- Oriental carpets had been attributes in Western paintings for centuries. Nor does the sitters’ culturally diverse clothing, Ottoman and European, specifically place them. *Turquerie*, or the fascination with and appropriation of elements of Turkish culture, was well established in Europe by the time the portrait was painted.

However, the small cross worn by the youngest daughter shows that they are Christian. Surprisingly, the Dutch nationality of the family is not at all apparent. We might have anticipated a background with ships anchored at Smyrna, all flying the Dutch flag, as this engaging 18<sup>th</sup>-century harbor scene shows (fig. 2). Absent that, we would expect the clothing of the Dutch merchant patriarch, David George, to firmly establish his identity.

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<sup>9</sup> Henrick S. van Lennep, “Smyrna Branch,” [www.vanlennep.nl](http://www.vanlennep.nl); “The Van Lennep Genealogy, Smyrna Branch,” [www.levantineheritage.com/pdf/The\\_Van\\_Lennep\\_Genealogy\\_Smyrna\\_Branch.pdf](http://www.levantineheritage.com/pdf/The_Van_Lennep_Genealogy_Smyrna_Branch.pdf); and F. J. E. van Lennep, *Late Regenten* (Haarlem: H. D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon, 1962), 212-15.

<sup>10</sup> Mansel, *Levant*, 230.

<sup>11</sup> The painting measures 172 x 248 cm., more than five feet high by more than eight feet long.

<sup>12</sup> Mathieu Dumas, *Souvenirs du Lieutenant-Général Comte Mathieu Dumas*, vol. 1 (Paris, Librairie de Charles Gosselin, 1839), 320, cited by van Lennep, “Smyrna Branch.” The van Lenneps also had a large country house in Seydiköy, about 16 km. from Smyrna/Izmir.

However, his dress could as easily be French, then the touchstone of fashion, as Dutch. The Amsterdam-born David van Lennep (1712-1797), a liberal Calvinist, came from a family of prosperous, socially prominent merchants who commissioned portraits and collected art.<sup>13</sup> By the time the portrait was painted around 1770, van Lennep had spent forty years in Smyrna building his merchant capitalist enterprise into one of three major firms that together controlled approximately half of the Smyrna-Dutch trade.<sup>9</sup> B. J. Slot's calculations from the firm's letterbooks of the 1770s show a yearly turnover of a million or more guilders, which was in trade with Holland alone, importing spices, sugar, coffee, European cloth, and exporting cotton, wool, silk, and dried fruit among other commodities. The Van Lennep and Enslie partnership also had significant trade with Livorno, Venice, and Marseilles, as well as a lucrative banking business that imported foreign currencies to trade with and sell as a commodity on the local market.<sup>1415</sup> With Dutch-Ottoman trade having peaked in the early 18<sup>th</sup>-century, just as van Lennep was starting out in Smyrna, and France now dominating trade and fashion, the capitalist had more broadly diversified his business interests.

Van Lennep wielded an extraordinary amount of influence as chief merchant to the Dutch trading station and counsel to the Dutch-Smyrna "nation." The French nobleman Mathieu Dumas, who visited the van Lenneps in 1784, considered him "the uncrowned king of the Dutch colony."<sup>16</sup> Indeed, Van Lennep's portrait affirms this assessment. He projects an image of an enlightened monarch, pausing from his business among his large family to engage directly with the viewer. Seated with one leg crossed high at the knee to show a shapely calf, the near-sixty-year-old projects an ideal of masculinity then favored by royalty and the European elite. The fully European clothing, upright posture, and accoutrements encode European standards of gentlemanly decorum and inferred moral rectitude. Following the current fashion for *habits à la français* and brightly colored cloth for upper-class male dress, the wealthy merchant banker wears a striking green silk collared *justaucorps*, matching sleeveless waistcoat with striking *passementerie*, knee breeches, silk hose, and garters. His peers would have appreciated the choice of green-colored jacket; in the "language of hues," green was one of the most expensive colors.<sup>17</sup> His shoe buckles set with faceted or "paste" glass stones were also among the most costly of the time. He projects a European identity,

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<sup>13</sup> A portrait of David George's grandfather Jan van Lennep (1634-1711), an art collector and prominent merchant of silk and other fine fabrics, is in the Rijksmuseum. <sup>9</sup> Long an international trading center, Smyrna was the leading export port of the Ottoman Empire during the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century; Elena Frangakis-Syrett, *The Commerce of Smyrna in the Eighteenth Century* (Athens: Centre for Asia Minor Studies, 1992), 16, 27.

<sup>14</sup> B. J. Slot, "Commercial Activities of Koraïs in Amsterdam," *O Eranistis* 16 (1980):

<sup>15</sup> ; Frangakis-Syrett, *Commerce of Smyrna*, 99, 141.

<sup>16</sup> Dumas, vol. 1, 320, The quote is from the van Lennep genealogy "Smyrna Branch" compiled by Henrick van Lennep.

<sup>17</sup> Peter McNeil, "Despots of Elegance: Men's Fashion, 1715-1915," *Reigning Men: Fashion in Menswear, 1715-2015* (LA: Los Angeles County Museum of Art, 2016), 238. Apparently Ottoman sumptuary laws that forbade non-Muslims to wear green, the color of Islam, did not apply to European fashion or were not followed in this case. M. de M. D'Ohsson comments on the forbidden color in *Tableau Général de L'Empire Othoman*, vol. 4 (Paris, 1788), 160-61, cited by Matthew Elliot, "Dress Codes in the Ottoman Empire: The Case of the Franks," *Ottoman Costumes, From Textile to Identity*, ed. Suraiya Faroqhi and Christoph Neumann (Istanbul: Eren, 2004), 119.

surely as much at ease in the Directorate of Levant Trade in Amsterdam or a Paris salon as his office or favored casino in Smyrna.<sup>18</sup>

In contrast, van Lennep's father-in-law, Justinus Johannes Leytstar (1708-1783), fully embraces Ottoman clothing, signifying his life-long residency and vital economic association with the Empire and the natural resources of its interior lands. Leytstar's floor-length gold colored caftan trimmed with snowy ermine or white fox and textured mohair cape richly encode his professional pursuits as a mohair trader for the Istanbul and Smyrna markets. The fur cap, Turkish trousers, and long moustache would have helped assimilate him visually in the local trading community, as a comparison with figures in this 18<sup>th</sup>-century view of the angora wool market in Ankara suggests (fig. 3). His clothing is opulent but not fanciful, more an emblem of active mercantile activity than a souvenir or badge of experience of travel in Ottoman Empire. Travel books such as the 1675 account of the French merchant Jean Baptiste Tavernier, who wrote it as a guide for fellow merchants, urged journeyers in Ottoman lands to adopt Ottoman dress for safety and convenience: "When you go from Constantinople, Smyrna, or Aleppo with the Caravan, it behoves all people to carry themselves according to the mode of the country; in Turkie like a Turk ... else ... sometimes they would hardly be permitted to pass in some places."<sup>19</sup> Ottoman *berats* were issued to foreign travelers and resident Franks (Europeans) permitting them to dress in Ottoman clothing when traveling in dangerous parts of the Empire.<sup>20</sup> Leytstar's clothing reflects the nature of his trade and the practical considerations of men of European origin who traded in the Anatolian interior, even longtime residents.

Lest Leytstar be mistaken as a prosperous indigenous trader or one who has

"taken the turban," the artist has cleverly embedded an emblem of the trader's name and European identity in the Oriental rug (fig. 4).<sup>21</sup> The merchants' left boot rests prominently on the edge of an eight-sided star woven into the Anatolian runner, an allusion to the name Leytstar, or guiding star. The star also alludes to his notable heritage. His diplomat Colyer as well as de la Fontaine ancestors were living in Istanbul more than a century before the family portrait was painted. Leytstar's father, the Dutch merchant Pieter Leytstar, had served as treasurer to the Dutch nation in Istanbul.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>18</sup> His suit could be French or Dutch; textile historian Natalie Rothstein suggests that the two could have been indistinguishable during this period, "Dutch Silks – An Important but Forgotten Industry of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century or a Hypothesis?," *Oud Holland* 79 (1964):157.

<sup>19</sup> John Baptiste Tavernier, *The Six Voyages of Jean Baptiste Tavernier* (London, 1678), 47, cited by Charlotte Jirousek, "Ottoman Influences in Western Dress," *Ottoman Costumes*, Faroqhi and Neumann, ed., 235.

<sup>20</sup> D'Ohsson, *Tableau Général de L'Empire Othoman*, vol. 2, 124, cited by Elliot, "Dress Codes in the Ottoman Empire: The Case of the Franks," *Ottoman Costumes*, Faroqhi and Neumann, ed., 112.

<sup>21</sup> A euphemism for a non-Muslim's conversion to Islam.

<sup>22</sup> The Leytstar family's mercantile activities are discussed at length in Kadi, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, Chapter 3; Jan Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in Ankara," *The Joys of Philology: Studies in Ottoman Literature, History, and Orientalism, 1500-1923*, vol. 2 (Istanbul: Isis Press, 2002), 301-28. Leytstar's family history is discussed in Marloes Cornelissen, "Paintings, Powder Puffs, and Porcelain Chocolate Cups in Pera: the Private World of the Dutch Ambassador's Sister in Early 18<sup>th</sup>-Century Istanbul," *Osmanli Istanbulu II*, ed. Feridun Emecen et al, (Istanbul: 29 Mayis Universitesi Yayinlari, 2014), 723-27.



Despite his distinguished background, Justinus's business had not prospered as that of the merchant capitalist van Lennep. His mercantile activities had centered on the acquisition of Ankara *teftik* (mohair yarn) and its trade in Istanbul and Smyrna. The wool of the Angora goat, prized for its shimmering white, curly, long strands considered as fine as silk, was long crucial to the Dutch cloth industry, but that market had peaked in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Fierce competition and local traders' resentment of European's interests in the commodity, fluctuations in price, and potential loss during transport made the mohair trade a risky enterprise.<sup>23</sup> The arranged marriage of Justinus's daughter Anna Maria in 1758 to van Lennep, who was twenty-two years her senior, ensured financial stability and a cosmopolitan lifestyle for the Leytstars, who had come to Smyrna from the relative backwater of Ankara.<sup>24</sup> Although Leytstar was no longer active in the trade by the time the portrait was commissioned, his ruddy complexion suggests years spent in the Anatolian interior, as if he had just returned to Smyrna with a caravan loaded with Ankara *teftik*.

Anna Maria Leytstar van Lennep's elegant attire and attributes more than meet expectations of how the consort of a wealthy Dutch Levantine merchant would cast herself. The Istanbul-born notable is a convincing amalgam of West and East. Her accessories -- sable jacket and long pelt, silver pendants at her throat and bosom, and elaborate strands of pearls artfully arranged around a multicolored cloth turban -- display her elevated status and wealth. The turban and gold-filigreed Ottoman *cevberi* (belt),<sup>25</sup> prominent in so many 18<sup>th</sup>-century *turquerie* portraits of ambassadors' wives and wealthy European women, firmly associates her with the exoticism of the East. Her pointed-toe silk slipper, strategically positioned alongside the carpet's "leytstar" between her father's boot and her husband's buckled shoe, alludes to her Dutch heritage as well as her filial and conjugal roles.

Anna Maria's dress, attributes, and pose encode a multi-faceted identity that shifts between the sacred and the profane, the virtuous and the licentious. The maternal grouping, with her two youngest children flanking her, celebrates motherhood, possibly alluding to the Christian image of Charity, the most important of the three theological virtues.<sup>26</sup> Her two children wear faith-oriented attributes. Jacob, the youngest child (1769-1855) wears a black velvet cap with a stylized flower in the shape of an equalarmed cross, possibly Maltese, with flared sides defining each arm.<sup>27</sup> Hester Maria (1767?) wears a small silver cross around her throat (fig. 5). The crosses seem to serve as protective emblems for the youngest, most vulnerable members of the family, residents of a port city long feared for its periodic outbreaks of the plague and other mortal illnesses.

Indeed, the family had reason to be fearful. The native ranunculous *asiaticus* that Hester Maria holds to her mother must be a remembrance of the van Lenneps' deceased firstborn child, for whom Hester Maria was named (fig. 6).<sup>28</sup> The first Hester Maria, who lived nearly

<sup>23</sup> Kadi, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 132-42, 205.

<sup>24</sup> Henry McKenzie Johnston, *Ottoman and Persian Odysseys* (London and New York: British Academic Press, 1998), 2-3.

<sup>25</sup> Sumiyo Okumura, "Women's Garments,"

<http://www.turkishculture.org/textilearts/clothing/womens-garments-1065.htm>.

<sup>26</sup> Certainly the image leans more towards a representation of Charity than the more Catholic-centric image of Madonna and child.

<sup>27</sup> Alternately, the four-sided bow on Jacob's cap may signify a four-leaf clover, symbolizing hope, faith, love, and luck.

<sup>28</sup> The graceful ranunculous *asiaticus* is native to the region and blooms in the spring. It apparently has no Biblical or secular historical association with death, loss, rebirth, or

eight years and died in March 1767, a few months before her namesake was born, may have been a victim of the prolonged plague that raged in Smyrna from March to September during the years 1757 to 1772.<sup>29</sup>

Despite her children's faith-oriented attributes, Anna Maria van Lennep's clothing and pose subvert ideals of wifely modesty or maternal deference within the family group. Her fashionable silk ivory dress displays a revealing décolletage, rendered somewhat modest by a tucked lace scarf. The type of dress was in vogue with the British and Continental elite during the period that the portrait was painted; even earlier, the Dutch painter Jean Baptiste Vanmour had depicted women wearing the fashion (figs. 7, 8). But Anna Maria's gown, splayed-leg position, and long pelt draped between the legs are quite provocative, as is the positional relationship between her and her husband, her thigh caressed by his long stocking leg, an effect that the lengthy violin bow reinforces. Anna Maria's figure shifts between the domestic and the exotic, between the home and the western perception of the *harem*. She is at once virtuous mother and seductress. Her many progeny bear out these roles. By the time the portrait was commissioned, Anna Maria had given birth eight times in thirteen years of marriage and would deliver five more children.

The figural placement of David George and Anna Maria shows a nearly shared focus, as if partners in a joint enterprise. This arrangement seems to align with a wide body of 18<sup>th</sup>-century European, British, and American portraits that show a transition from patriarchic to a more matricentric family, a change that points to a shift in social ideology and practice (fig 9).<sup>30</sup> Unlike the patriarchal dominance shown in portraits of the early 1700s, post-mid-century portraits frequently depict husband and wife in the same posture, with slight deference of the wife to the husband (fig. 10).<sup>31</sup> In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, a new social and personal vision emerges with regard to couples' relationships to one other. Strict decorum gives way to public demonstrations of affection, at times even of a sexual nature, as the association of sexual pleasure with sin and guilt weakens. The van Lennep's arrangement is perhaps as suggestive as that of the Americans Benjamin and Eleanor Laming, a portrait dating from the late 1780s in which the husband's telescope and her peaches serve as "anatomical analogs" to express their affection and sexual desire (fig.11).<sup>32</sup>

In keeping with Lockean and Rousseauian ideology concerning the child, late 18<sup>th</sup>-century portraiture also exhibits a new freedom and spontaneity in the depiction of children and family relationships.<sup>33</sup> Overt displays of affection and playfulness and more practical clothing

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memory and could simply have been selected because it was the deceased daughter's favorite flower, or was blooming widely in the countryside when she died. However, in addition to their decorative properties, flowers are commonly linked with the death of the young, as both fade quickly.

<sup>29</sup> Frangakis-Syrett, *Commerce of Smyrna*, 44-47, discusses this unusually lengthy episode of the plague.

<sup>30</sup> American portraits of this type are discussed in Margaretta M. Lovell, "Reading Eighteenth-Century American Family Portraits, Social Images and Self-Images," *Winterthur Portfolio* 22 (1987), 243.

<sup>31</sup> Interestingly Lovell identifies the "merchant and professional classes ... the pacemakers of cultural change ... [as] the classes in which the new concept of family relationships were rapidly evolving in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, exactly that moment when family portraits were dramatically changing from earlier patterns," Ibid, 247.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid, 250-51.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid, 254-55. As costume historian Aileen Ribeiro observes, Rousseau's 1762 *Emile* advocated that, "children's physical and social needs, including clothing based on

inform works such as John Singleton Copley's *Family Group* (1776, fig. 12) and Sir Joshua Reynolds *Duke of Marlborough and His Family* (1778, fig. 13).<sup>34</sup> The younger van Lennep children's formal clothing and polite deportment reflect an image of the child that predates this novel thinking. But their self-confident poses and the young van Lennep sisters' affectionate embrace point towards this development. Moreover, they reflect their mother's enlightened child rearing practices. The French nobleman Mathieu Dumas, who visited the van Lenneps in 1784, heartily endorsed "the correctness of her ideas on education of the upbringing of her children." Anna Maria's method centered on a mutual, collegial upbringing that formed strong bonds, in which the older children passed their acquired knowledge to the younger siblings, each determined to learn ever more so as to pass this on to the others. For Dumas the result was a system that followed the norms of nature.<sup>35</sup> Clearly the Frenchman, who had served as *aide-de-camp* to Rochambeau in the American Revolutionary War, considered Anna Maria an enlightened thinker, an innovator in childrearing and a guardian of domestic harmony. Her central position within the family portrait parallels the elevation of the mother as custodian of the family in social discourse of the period, an ideal that casts motherhood in a new light, but which is dependent on altered attitudes toward the child.<sup>36</sup>

The van Lennep children appear confident beneficiaries of this apparently novel upbringing, facing the viewer with self-assured stances and facial expressions. Annetta (1765-1839) and Cornelia (1763-1839) display a strong bond of sisterly friendship and support. Their affectionate embrace and the older girl's hand positioned over her sister's show an intimate relationship fostered by their close ages and their mother's delegated, child-centered educational system. David (1762-1782) and his year-older brother George (1761-1788) form a similar pairing marked by close sibling friendship.

Yet the two pairs of siblings exhibit a stark contrast in prescribed female and male gender roles. The girls' deportment and costume encode traditional roles for 18<sup>th</sup>-century young women as wife and mother. Shown as small adults, they wear matching green and blue silk square-front dresses, bedecked with strands of pearls and carefully coiffured and powdered hair. They demurely, passively, hold a piece of fruit, an emblem of fertility. On the other hand, David and George are active players in the family dynamic, proudly displaying their command of the civil and music arts. By tradition, the boys would have been educated at a Latin school in the homeland to prepare for university,<sup>37</sup> as their matching uniforms of jet-black wool embroidered with gold braid must signify. David's *engarde* position and ornate cast-iron saber, and George's violin typify the sort of genteel instruction well bred young men were expected to master. Their identification with the leisure arts speaks not only to ideas about gender but also to upward mobility. As part of a lineage of wealthy Dutch merchant patricians, van Lennep would have identified with the *regenten*, or rulers of the Dutch Republic.<sup>33</sup> His elite status was all the more confirmed and enhanced as a key figure in the Dutch "nation" of Smyrna and the wider community. But he was still active in commerce and

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practicalities rather than on a display of rank and wealth, should be considered independently," *Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789* (New Haven and London: Yale UP), 2002, 7.

<sup>34</sup> National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire.

<sup>35</sup> Dumas, *Souvenirs*, vol. 1, 322.

<sup>36</sup> Lovell, "Reading Eighteenth-Century American Family Portraits," 257, discusses late 18<sup>th</sup>-century changing perceptions of motherhood.

<sup>37</sup> Benjamin Roberts, *Through the Keyhole: Dutch Child-Rearing Practices in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century: Three Urban Elite Families* (Hilversum: Verloren, 1998), 107. <sup>33</sup> Concerning the rise of the merchant elite and the *regenten*, see Jonathan Israel, *The Dutch Republic, Its Rise, Greatness, and Fall, 1477-1806* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1995), 344-45, 1016.

possibly harbored aspirations for his sons' further upward mobility to the European gentry, or leisure class.

The van Lennep's oldest living child, Elisabeth Clara (1760-1834) projects a far more complex identity than that of her siblings. She belies traditional roles as wife and mother, embracing an unconventional persona that confounds prescribed gender norms. Resplendent in colorful Ottoman dress, she stands in front of her father, signifying her important standing within the family group. A loose-fitting salmon-colored silk kaftan covers her body, unlike her mother's, which is tightly corseted beneath the elegant European dress. An ermine stole (a status symbol for women of the Turkish elite),<sup>38</sup> hooked belt, and headdress complete the girl's outfit. Her stylish headdress scarf trimmed with pearls and feathers resembles those in Jean-Étienne Liotard's *turquerie* portraits of well-born European women (figs. 14, 15).<sup>39</sup>

Elisabeth Clara's clothing signals unconventional role playing in the family milieu. Does it also show acculturation into the wider Ottoman community? Her Ottoman dress appears to signify cross-cultural interaction in what was then the dominant port city of the Ottoman Empire, a site that Edhem Eldem calls a middle ground between the Ottoman and Christian European worlds.<sup>40</sup> She, like other Levantine women, owned Ottoman textiles and accoutrements,<sup>42</sup> appropriating fashion of a different culture. However, cross-cultural interaction between Muslim and non-Muslim women was limited. Elisabeth Clara remains far removed from her female Muslim counterparts, an anomaly in a culture where the majority of the female population was highly regulated.

As the Islamic historian Madeline Zilfi succinctly observes, Muslim women were not to

“deviate from the virtuous, modest, and covered ideal.”<sup>43</sup>

Rather, Elisabeth Clara's clothing and subversion of gender-specific norms show increased enlightened thought regarding the education of young European women and their role in society. Although she would not be the beneficiary of education outside the home as granted her brothers, her posture, dress, and position in the family group demonstrate her active engagement in intellectual pursuits and leadership in her siblings' acquisition of knowledge. She gazes directly at the viewer holding a writing instrument in one hand, the other hand resting on thin piece of carbon paper. She stands in front of and is framed by her father and her tutor Monsieur D'Antan, both of whom defer to her imposing figure. Like van Lennep,

<sup>38</sup> Markus Koller, “Istanbul Fur Market in the Eighteenth Century,” *Living in the Ottoman Community*, ed. Vera Costantini and Marcus Koller (Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2008), 127-28.

<sup>39</sup> From the 1750s on, the headdress in *turquerie* portraits of women feature feathers, scarves, and pearls rather than the turban, Isabel Breskin, ““On the periphery of a Greater World’: John Singleton Copley’s ‘Turquerie’ Portraits,” *Winterthur Portfolio* 36 (2001): 102. As Charlotte Jirousek has observed, headgear was the most common appropriation from East to West, distinctive and prominent, “Ottoman Influences in Western Dress,” *Ottoman Costumes*, Faroghi and Neumann, ed., 244.

<sup>40</sup> “Introduction,” *The Ottoman City Between East and West: Aleppo, Izmir, and Istanbul*, Edhem Eldem, Daniel Goffman, and Bruce Masters, eds. (Cambridge: Cambridge UP,

<sup>41</sup> ), 14-15. See also Onur Inal, “Women’s Fashions in Transition,” *Ottoman Borderlands and the Anglo-Ottoman Exchange of Costumes*, *Journal of World History* 22 (June 2011): 246-47.

<sup>42</sup> The inventory of Elisabeth Clara’s ancestor Maria de Colyer, who died in Istanbul post 1727, includes Dutch and Ottoman textiles; Cornelissen, “Paintings, Powder Puffs ...,” 742.

<sup>43</sup> Madeline Zilfi, “Whose Laws? Gendering the Ottoman Sumptuary Regime,” *Ottoman Costumes*, Faroghi and Neumann, ed., 140.

Elisabeth Clara is a self-aware individual pausing from her business at hand. The objects on the table – a ball-head brass divider (a drawing instrument used to measure distances), ruler, and large piece of white paper scratched with numerous lines -- show her engagement with geometry or navigation, traditionally male purviews and central to her father's mercantile business. While simple mathematics was a component of an 18<sup>th</sup>-century elegant education for young ladies, the figure of

Elisabeth Clara aligns more closely with the rare portraits of 18<sup>th</sup>-century *femmes savants*. Because women intellectuals were fairly well respected in 18<sup>th</sup>-century France, portraitists did very occasionally paint women with attributes of mathematical, astronomical, and scientific accomplishments, as shown in this portrait of the French mathematician and scientist Émilie du Châtelet dating from the 1730s (fig. 16).<sup>44</sup> The van Lenneps' encouragement of Elisabeth Clara's intellectual pursuits is all the more logical when we recall Dumas' enthusiastic endorsement of her mother's intellect and reasoning. Anna Maria was known for her extraordinary wise counsel, which was solicited by those even outside the family milieu. Even "les hommes en place la consultaient dans les affaires importantes."<sup>45</sup> Anna Maria's proud gaze is directed as much at her eldest daughter as her husband, with the expectation that Elisabeth Clara will equal or surpass her own intellectual abilities and respected position in a male-centric society.<sup>46</sup> The closely placed figures of Elisabeth Clara and her Swiss tutor show that he is a seminal figure in her education. Dantan is seated with the van Lenneps on the sofa, an extraordinary, honored position rarely seen in family portraits, his figure only slightly removed to signify his non-kinship relationship to the family.<sup>47</sup> His collarless coat, trimmed with brushed gold buttons, is *au courant*, yet appropriately less ostentatious than that of his employer. Like van Lennep and his sons, he wears a wig, fashionable and signifying high class and masculine authority.<sup>48</sup> Looking up from his book, he holds one hand prominently to his face, a pose that is reminiscent of artists' self-portraits, either shown alone or in their own family milieu. John Singleton Copley's *Family Group*, which dates from the same period as the van Lennep portrait, exemplifies this rare type of group portrait: the artist in profile, paused from work, part of the group portrait yet separated from family members (see fig. 12).<sup>49</sup> Like the painter, Dantan is creator. His prominently placed hand and position, literally and figuratively behind his oldest pupil, demonstrate his crucial contribution to

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<sup>44</sup> Attributed to Maurice Quentin de la Tour, private collection, Choisel.

<sup>45</sup> "The men in office (officials) consulted her in important matters," Dumas, *Souvenirs*, vol. 1, 321.

<sup>46</sup> Alex Baltazzi refers to additional "Madamas" or "superwomen" in the European community who were contemporaries of Anna Maria van Lennep, "Heritage of Seydiköy, Now Gaziemir," 2009, [www.levantineheritage.com/note77.htm](http://www.levantineheritage.com/note77.htm).

<sup>47</sup> The exact spelling of the tutor's surname is unclear. He may have been a descendant of Michel Dantan, who came to Istanbul with the French Ambassador Marquis de Nointel around 1675; a number of his descendants were dragomans working for different countries, but mainly for France; email message from Marie-Anne Marandet to Hendrick van Lennep, 4 October 2016 and kindly shared with this author. However, a transcription of 19<sup>th</sup> century van Lennep family correspondence shows "Dentand," Johnston, *Ottoman and Persian Odysseys*, 5.

<sup>48</sup> Alison McNeil Kettering, "Gentlemen in Satin: Masculine Ideals in Later Seventeenth Century Dutch Portraiture," *Art Journal* 56 (Summer 1997), 46.

<sup>49</sup> Another example is Benjamin West's *The Artist and his Family*, 1771 (Yale Univ. Art Gallery). In a similar vein, John Smibert's *Bermuda Group* (1728, also at Yale) shows the artist with the commissioner of the group portrait.

Elisabeth Clara's intellectual formation.<sup>50</sup> Indeed, he draws comparison with the indispensable tutor in Rousseau's *Emile*, the constant supervisor of his pupil's education and proper upbringing. What little we know of Dantan's personal ideology points to a mind steeped in progressive thought. B. J. Slot's assessment of Dantan from the Dutch consular accounts of Smyrna show him an advocate for "modern ideas" concerning theological and societal issues, a close friend of Adamantios Korais, who would later distinguish himself as a humanist scholar and influencer of the Modern Greek Enlightenment.<sup>51</sup>

The figures of the elderly Leytstar and young Dantan function as bookends to the family and their times. They physically frame the van Lenneps to show their unique relationships to the family. But more importantly, they signify the past and present, old and new ways of thinking. Despite Leytsar's resplendent Ottoman clothing, his *teftik* trading in the Anatolian interior was no longer a viable enterprise for Europeans. His determinist, even superstitious nature, which peppers his correspondence, is relegated to the side.<sup>52</sup> Elisabeth Clara, Dantan's star pupil, is clearly the beneficiary of enlightened thought and heir to a bright future.

Did the van Lennep children as adults embody the identities encoded in the portrait or were they self-motivating agents of change? George and David died in their early twenties, not living long enough to realize their potential or family aspirations for their social mobility. Cornelia and Annetta, whose portraits project a purely European identity and share an emblem of fertility, more than fulfilled their prescribed roles by marrying into the English and French nobility and bearing numerous progeny. Ironically, Clara, whose portrait questions norms concerning gender roles, assumed a conventional life by marrying the Smyrna-based Swiss merchant Isaac Morier. Morier then entered the Levant Trade, and they left Smyrna for London. A three-quarter view of Clara attributed to George Romney shows her full acculturation into London society (fig. 17).<sup>53</sup> These children of privilege reaped the benefits of Dutch-Ottoman mercantile capitalism in Smyrna, that multi-plural, western-oriented Ottoman port city. Those resources facilitated their reorientation to the wider European theater, aligning with nations that were at the forefront politically, economically and socially, in large part leaving behind empires whose golden ages had come and gone. But their portrait remains a striking reminder of the splendor and complexities of 18<sup>th</sup>-century Levantine trade and trade for all time.

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<sup>50</sup> Such an overt allusion to artists' self portraits raises the possibility that Dantan was somehow involved in the creation of the portrait, at the very least advising about the sitters' costumes, attributes, and proper deportment. Johnston, *Ottoman and Persian Odysseys*, 5, mentions the van Lennep children received instruction in painting, singing, embroidery, and dance in addition to academic studies, but it is unclear whether Dantan himself taught these fine arts.

<sup>51</sup> B. J. Slot, "Commercial Activities of Korais in Amsterdam," 78-81. Slot also discusses the progressive thinking of Bernard Kreun, predicant of the Smyrna Dutch Reformed Church, to which the van Lenneps belonged. Moreover, the library of Van Lennep's business partner Wilhem Enslie, who lived at the van Lennep Frank Street residence, contained progressive-thinking books, providing a ready source of enlightened thought for family members.

<sup>52</sup> A collection of Leytsar's letters is in Schmidt, *Joys of Philology*, 325-26.

<sup>53</sup> Private collection, UK, Alex Kidson, *George Romney, A Complete Catalogue of his Paintings*, vol. 2 (New Haven and London: Yale UP, 2015), 418-19, 600. Some of the younger van Lennep siblings and their children continued the family business and maintained a significant presence in Smyrna into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



**ANNEX C**

**Opium, Railroads, Surveying, and Figs:  
The Life of David van Lennep**

**by**

**Alan R. Wallace, Reno, Nevada, U.S.A.**

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Wallace, Alan R., 2018, Opium, railroads, surveying, and figs: The life of David van  
Lennep: Nevada Historical Society Quarterly, v. 61, nos. 1-4, p. 53-74.

Like so many other people in the American West in the 1800s, David van Lennep<sup>1</sup> was an adventurer. In Nevada, he was the County Surveyor in Humboldt County from 1869 into 1880. However, that was just one chapter in a remarkably diverse life that extended from the Mediterranean Sea to California. From roots in his Dutch family's international trading business in what is now western Turkey, Van Lennep went on to be the geologist for the early Union Pacific Railroad expeditions, a mining engineer and surveyor in Humboldt County, and finally a fig grower and engineer in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada (Figure 1). Each phase of his life would have been enough for a major life story, but Van Lennep managed to live at least four lives and make major contributions at each step along the way.

### **Early days in Smyrna and New York City – 1826-1866**

David van Lennep was born on August 5, 1826, in Smyrna, which now is Izmir on the coast of western Turkey (Figure 1). At the time, it was part of the Levant that included much of the eastern Mediterranean region. Smyrna was one of the largest trade ports in the area and included a blend of Muslim Ottomans, Christian Greeks, Jews, and Europeans. Many of the Europeans, including the Van Lenneps, were involved with international trade.

The Van Lenneps were perhaps the most successful Dutch merchants and traders in that part of the Levant in the Ottoman Empire in the 1700s and 1800s<sup>2</sup>. The trading company started with the arrival of David George van Lennep in the early 1730s, who periodically served as the Dutch consul and agent for Dutch trading companies. The family's company exported wool, figs, and other products from Asia Minor and imported a variety of goods from around the world. The company had an extensive network of suppliers and merchants throughout the world, and it was affiliated with one of the major Dutch trading consortiums. The Van Lennep house in Smyrna was a hub of social activity and a focal point of international trade and culture<sup>3,4</sup>.

David George's eldest son Jacob van Lennep took over the company in the late 1700s, and the firm assumed the name of Jacob van Lennep & Co. Jacob's brother Richard – David van Lennep's father – was a partner in the new firm and became the

Swedish consul for Smyrna. He traveled to the United States to develop strong trading contacts with merchants in that country, which became the primary destination for many of the company's shipments. The United States, in turn, relied heavily on this trade, and it waged two battles against Barbary Coast pirates in the early 1800s to eliminate the disruption of the trade routes<sup>5</sup>. The company progressively exported greater amounts of opium, and it imported various goods from the West Indies and the Netherlands to Smyrna and other markets. As the early 1800s progressed, the company and two other Smyrna-based Dutch firms were the major opium exporters in the world<sup>6</sup>.

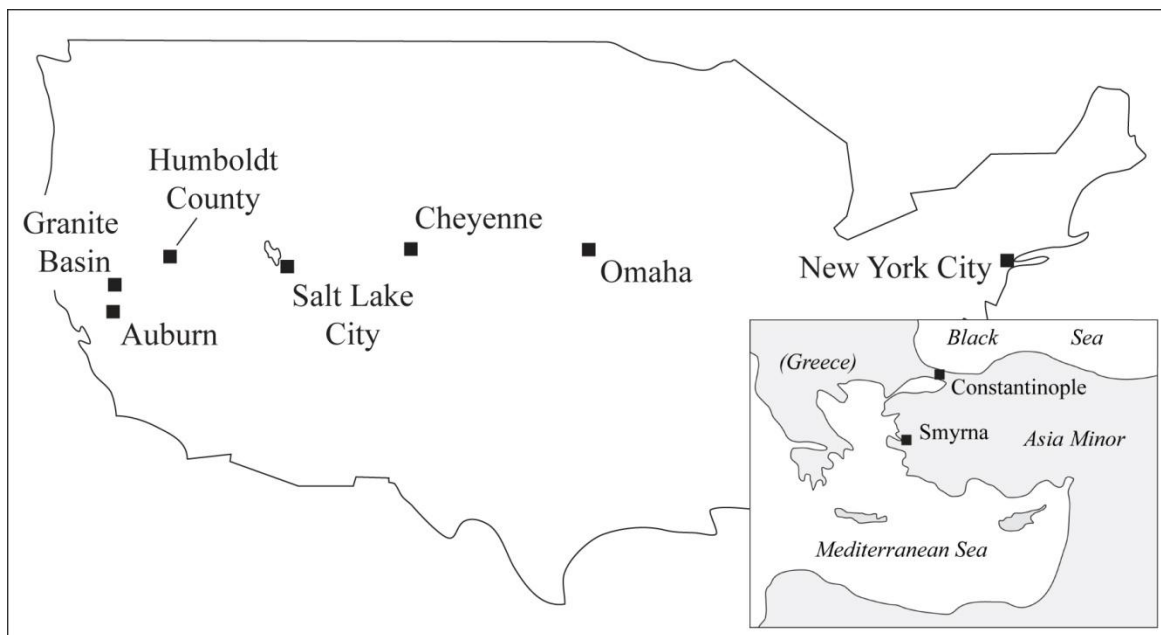


Figure 1. Locations in Asia Minor (inset map) and the United States where David van Lennep spent various parts of his life.

Jacob van Lennep & Co. closed its business in 1848 largely due to rash business dealings and speculation on the part of Gustave van Lennep, who was in charge of the Constantinople office. Gustave was one of David van Lennep's brothers, and young David was an assistant in his brother's office for a period of time before the failure. Four of the brothers, including David but not including Gustave (Figure 2), formed a new family company, Van Lennep & Co., in 1848. The company was, in essence, a continuation of the original family company but with new management and a clean financial slate; Jacob stepped aside as the leader but retained an important advisory

role. They continued with the same trading and financial business of the earlier Van Lennep companies, and their shipments began to include emery abrasives that were mined in Asia Minor (corundum, a hard aluminum oxide, was the major component of the ores). All of the brothers had been privately educated, spoke several languages, and were steeped in international culture, finance, and trading from their youths<sup>8</sup>. David, at the age of just twenty-two in 1848, was an equal partner in the company with his older brothers. At least two of his brothers, as well as their father, had spent time in the United States; one brother, Henry, became a well-known missionary, educator, and philanthropist in the United States, Europe, and Asia Minor. The Smyrna area remained the hub of international trade and commerce, but the region still retained much of the older tribal and rebellious cultures. Indeed, bandits kidnapped David's oldest brother Richard in 1851 and held him for ransom. The kidnappers released Richard after his wife paid the ransom, using the family gardener to carry the money.



Figure 2. Portrait of six of the seven sons of Richard van Lennep, taken in Smyrna in the mid to late 1840s. David van Lennep is seated at the left, reading a book. Reproduced with permission from Henrick van Lennep<sup>7</sup>.

Jacob van Lennep, the figurehead of the Van Lennep trading business, died in early 1855. The four brothers decided to dissolve the company and go in their own trade-oriented directions, although they retained close business connections and personal ties. David's brother Augustus (one of the four partners) moved to New York City around 1850 to work for a "commercial house" and then joined forces with Henry Quinan to form the Van Lennep & Quinan merchant business. With the dissolution of the family company, David moved to New York City to work with his brother in 1857<sup>9</sup>. The Van Lennep & Quinan company was involved with international trading and

received contracts from the U.S. Government in the early 1860s during the Civil War. David became a naturalized citizen in New York City in 1860 and continued to work with his brother until 1864, when he "lost my health."<sup>9</sup> Augustus began working with trading companies in Holland, but he died in New York City in 1864.

David did not mention what ailed him, but it was not enough to keep him from making a major career change in the fall of 1864: on his doctor's advice, he enrolled in the Columbia College (now University) School of Mines in New York City to become a mining engineer. At the time, Columbia was one of the best, if not *the* best, mining and geology schools in the country. What prompted him to head in that direction is unknown. David was the youngest of the Van Lennep brothers and perhaps felt more freedom to follow other passions. Mining engineering was a major departure from what David had known his entire life but fit with his sense of adventure. The company's increasing export of emery abrasives from Asia Minor may have introduced him to the geology of the deposits and the surrounding region. He may have wanted to attend Columbia to learn more about mining and gain formal accreditation in the form of a degree. Mining engineering was a mental challenge, which for David was not a problem. It also could be a physically demanding job, and his active mining engineering and surveying career starting at Columbia indicates that his earlier health concerns were short lived.

At the age of thirty-eight and already with an international background in trade, commerce, and culture, Van Lennep undoubtedly was very different from his fellow students. The School of Mines essentially was a form of graduate school. The three-year program began with the basics of physics, chemistry, mathematics, "machine drawing," and surveying, and it added more specialized mining-related and geology classes in the second and third years (cf. 1864 Columbia College Catalogue<sup>10</sup>).

The program also required its students to use their vacations between the school years to "visit mining and metallurgical establishments" and submit a report on the activities the following fall. Exceptional students were allowed to actually work at a mine or milling facility during the summer. Van Lennep was one of those top students: he was the best student in his second year and a runner-up as best student in his third year (Figure 3). He also was one of the top students both years in the qualitative analysis test, which in essence was the metallurgy and chemistry examination. That success was a prelude to his future work as an assayer and mill manager, as described



later. Although Van Lennep was part of the Class of 1867, he did not receive his degree until 1868.

Dr. John S. Newberry, a well-known naturalist and an acknowledged expert in geology and paleontology, joined the School of Mines faculty in the fall of 1866. Newberry had participated as a physician and geologist in early explorations of the Pacific Coast north of San Francisco, the Colorado River (the Ives Expedition), and the Santa Fe, New Mexico, region, so he brought to his students both his scientific expertise and his sense of exploration and adventure<sup>13</sup>. He may have been a stimulating influence on the equally adventurous and worldly Van Lennep in his last year of school.

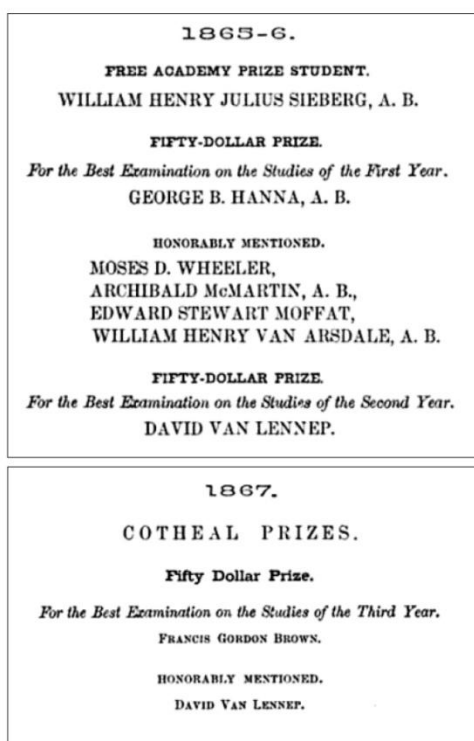


Figure 3. David van Lennep's academic awards at Columbia College School of Mines in the 1865-1866 (top) and 1866-1867 (bottom) school years<sup>11,12</sup>.

## Union Pacific Railroad Geologist – 1866-1868

The Union Pacific Railroad was starting to plan its route across the West during David van Lennep's first two years at Columbia. The idea for a transcontinental railroad had been alive for more than a decade, and early government surveys west of the Mississippi River in the 1850s, two of which included the physician, geologist, and naturalist Ferdinand Hayden, brought back a wealth of information<sup>14</sup>. The Pacific

Railroad Acts of 1862 and 1864 established the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, which were to be built along a central route to the west and east, respectively, and meet somewhere in the middle<sup>15</sup>. The pace of rail construction in both directions ultimately would make Promontory Point in north-central Utah the meeting place in May 1869.

Grenville Dodge, a major-general in the U.S. Army, was put in charge of engineering for the railroad in May 1866. He sent engineer Thomas Bates to explore a possible route to the California-Nevada border in the event that the Union Pacific construction greatly outpaced that of the Central Pacific<sup>16</sup>. One of Dodge's major tasks was to finalize the route, and the major question was how to get past the Rocky Mountains to the Great Salt Lake. Dodge decided on a route over what now is the Laramie Mountains in southern Wyoming (then called the Black Hills<sup>2</sup>) and then west towards the Great Salt Lake, primarily because it would be a lot cheaper, easier, and faster to build than other routes through the high mountains of Colorado west of Denver. The speed of construction was important because they were competing against the Central Pacific, and the more miles built to the west meant more income for the company. As a result, Dodge assigned engineer James A. Evans to focus on the difficult crossing of the Laramie Mountains in 1866.

The railroad needed a geologist to find essential coal, iron, and building stones; discovering some gold and silver along the route would be a bonus<sup>17,18</sup>. The railroad hired James T. Hodge of Massachusetts to explore along the proposed railroad routes in Wyoming and Colorado<sup>19</sup> in 1864, and Hodge wrote a section in the Union Pacific's annual report to Congress<sup>20</sup>. Hodge's work revealed the widespread occurrence of high-quality coal in the region, and he noted that its quality would meet the needs of the railroad. Hodge, however, returned to his work on the geology and coal deposits in the East, and the railroad needed another geologist.

David van Lennep joined the Union Pacific party in June 1866, but little is known about how a second-year student at Columbia School of Mines wound up in that position. As recounted in a 1922 editorial, "Dodge got hold of one David van Lennep, who was reputed to be something of a geologist, to investigate ... the mineral deposits accessible to the railroad line"<sup>21</sup>. The railroad may have thought that the School of Mines, with its excellent reputation, could provide a qualified student who knew the basics of geology and mining and could build on Hodge's early work. Dodge had few

New York connections, but Thomas Durant, the vice president of the company and Dodge's boss, mingled in the company of the railroad tycoons and other businessmen. It may have been Durant who connected Van Lennep with Dodge, just as he had with Hodge earlier<sup>22</sup>. Regardless, Van Lennep, given his age, background, and academic success, turned out to be an excellent choice, more than Dodge or (if he was involved) Durant first realized.

The spring 1866 term at the School of Mines ended in late May, and Van Lennep went directly to Omaha, Nebraska. On June 8, he joined a westward-bound party that was heading for Fort Kearney on the Platte River in central Nebraska. The party included his supervisor and engineer James Evans, and they continued west to begin a summer of exploration in the Laramie Mountains<sup>23,24</sup> (Figures 1, 4). Evans, in his summary report of the 1866 work, wrote that Van Lennep "accompanied me as assistant in the party, and incidentally as geologist of the expedition"<sup>25</sup>. Evans added that he soon gave Van Lennep "all facilities for making [geologic] examinations." Thus, Van Lennep apparently started with two roles, but Evans turned over all of the geologic work to him shortly after the summer began once he realized that Van Lennep was a capable geologist and could be trusted on his own.

Van Lennep, both with Evans' party and at times alone with just a U.S. Army escort, began to explore both sides of the Laramie Mountains and from La Porte in the Fort Collins area in northern Colorado to the northern end of the Laramie Mountains (Figure 4). He recounted both his route and his geologic observations in several preliminary reports in the fall and a summary report sent to Dodge in January 1867<sup>26</sup>. The summary report included descriptions of the geography and physiography, as well as broad to detailed geologic observations. His report referred to earlier observations made by Ferdinand Hayden farther north in Wyoming, so he was aware of at least that work. Oddly, he did not mention Hodge's 1864 work at all, although Durant or Dodge must have given him a copy. Van Lennep's charge was to examine possible mineral deposits, and he managed to find several iron-rich deposits and coal beds along the eastern side of the Laramie Mountains near the proposed railroad route and down into northern Colorado. The summer ended with a late-September group tour of the Laramie Mountains route, starting in La Porte, that included Dodge, Evans, consulting engineer Silas Seymour, and Van Lennep. While waiting for the group to gather, Van Lennep took the opportunity to make a detailed sketch of the original Fort Collins

(Figure 5). Seymour mentioned the presence of a geologist, but not by name, and his account of the trip focused more on the adventure of the trip with his better-known comrades than on the actual railroad route<sup>27</sup>.

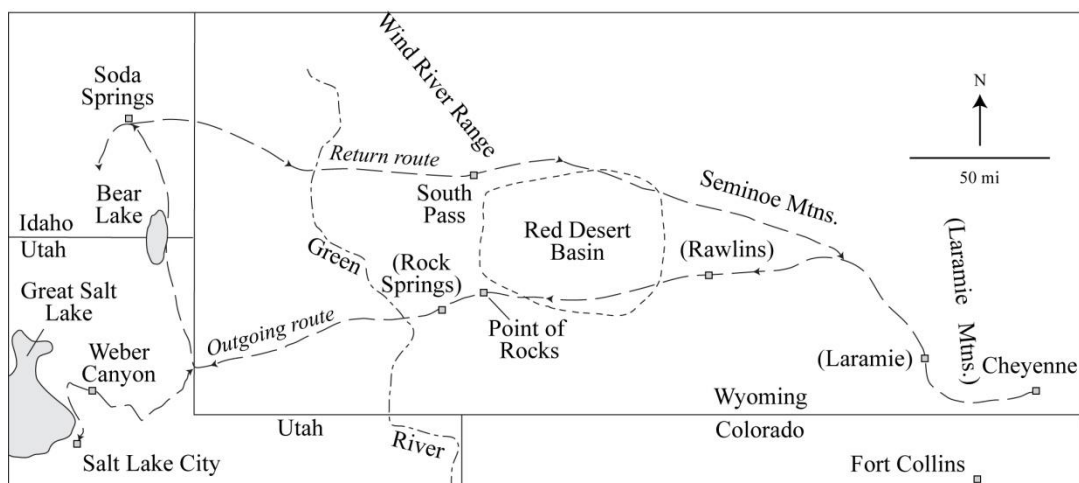


Figure 4. Routes of the Union Pacific Railroad parties in 1866 and 1867. David van Lennep spent 1866 in the Laramie Mountains, and he accompanied Grenville Dodge's party on its journey through southern Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho in 1867. The trace of the 1867 route is based on Grenville Dodge's descriptions<sup>23</sup>. Location names in parentheses are those given after 1867; the other names are those used by Dodge in his reports.

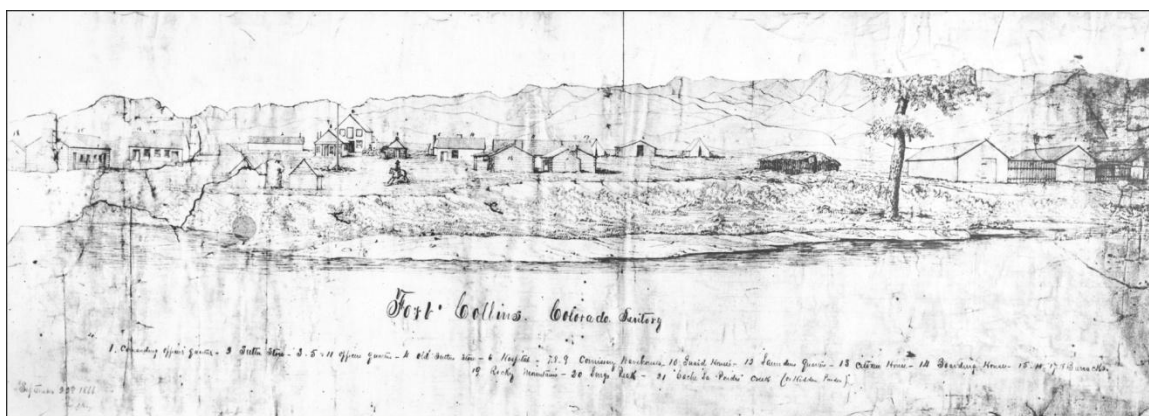


Figure 5. David van Lennep's sketch of Fort Collins in northern Colorado, made on September 22, 1866. The small print below the title numbered and described all of the buildings in the scene. Used with permission of the Fort Collins Local History Archive (Image No. H-00126), Fort Collins Museum of Discovery, Colorado.

Van Lennep returned to Columbia for his third and supposedly final year of school. He wrote the preliminary and final reports in the fall and early winter, and they undoubtedly doubled as the end-of-summer report that the School of Mines required. His 1866 final report was dated January 1, 1867, in New York City (Figure 6). Van Lennep again excelled in school that year (Figure 3), so his work for the railroad clearly did not get in the way of his classes. The high quality of Van Lennep's work caused Dodge to note that the final report "is certainly a valuable one to the company and the country"<sup>30</sup>.

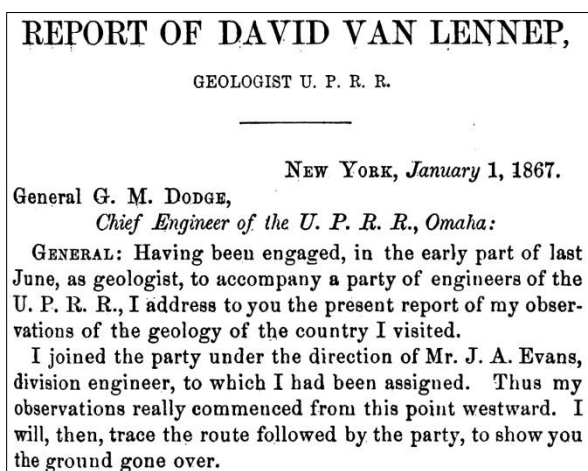


Figure 6. David van Lennep's introduction to his geologic report for the 1866 Union Pacific Railroad campaign<sup>28</sup>.

Grenville Dodge again tapped Van Lennep to be part of the exploration party for the summer of 1867 (Figure 7). The party left Julesburg, in what now is the northeastern most corner of Colorado, and followed the North Platte River to the eastern flank of the Laramie Mountains, with Dodge founding Cheyenne on July 4<sup>32,33</sup> (Figure 4). Two days later, Dodge sent Van Lennep off with a U.S. Army escort to Lone Tree Creek, on the western side of the Laramie Mountains (south of present-day Laramie), to look for coal that might be near the planned railroad route. Rock exposures were poor, but he was able to find a few thin coal beds and hints of other coal beds<sup>34</sup>. He had to be in La Porte to the south on July 10, so he did not have a chance for more exploration.

From La Porte, the entire party, including a U.S. Army escort, headed north and then west through the dry southern part of Wyoming, across the barely noticeable continental divide, and into southwestern Wyoming and Utah (Figure 4). This followed the route that Thomas Bates earlier had suggested as being the best path for the railroad. The party presumably left La Porte shortly after July 10. It reached the Green River in west-central Wyoming on August 12 and Salt Lake City by the end of August.

Their return trip veered to the north, and the party reached Bear Lake on September 8. From there, they arrived at the western side of the Wind River Mountains on September 19 (after enduring a blinding snowstorm in the mountains to the west), and then visited the new mining area at South Pass and southeast to their outward-bound route at the North Platte River. Van Lennep sketched the party at the mouth of the North Platte River canyon through the Seminoe Mountains when they reached the river (Figure 8). Van Lennep earlier had identified extensive coal beds between the North Platte and Rock Creek to the east, and Dodge had him spend some extra time doing detailed work in that area.

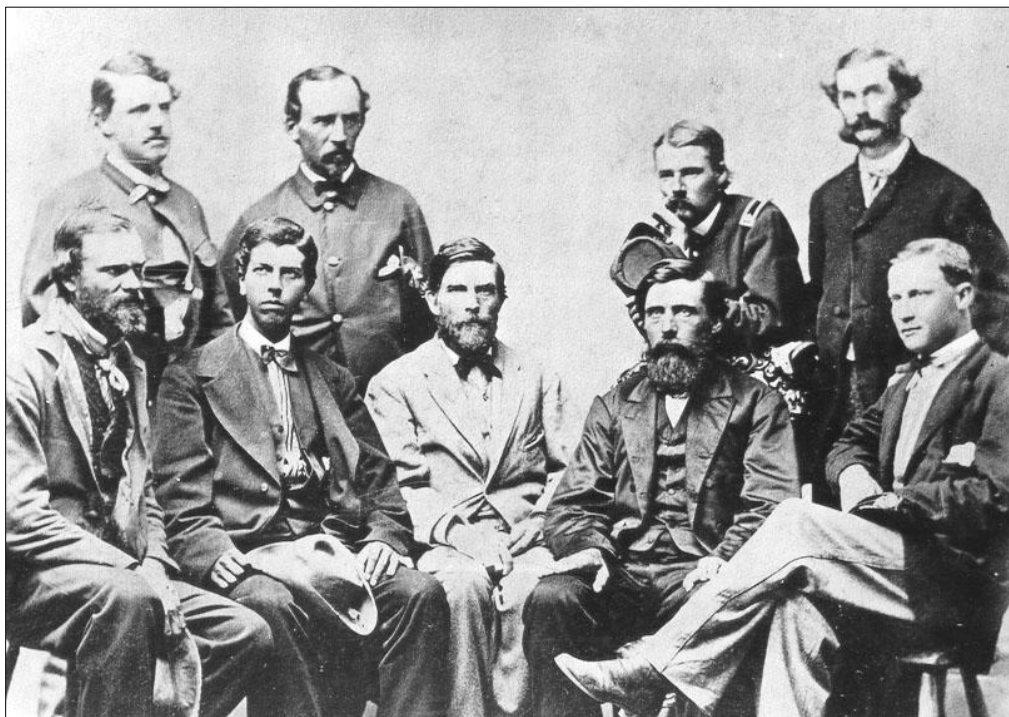


Figure 7. Photograph of the principal members and accompanying U.S. Army leaders in the 1867 Union Pacific Railroad campaign, led by Major-General Grenville M. Dodge<sup>31</sup>. David van Lennep is seated at the far left, and Dodge is seated in the middle, wearing a light-colored coat. Van Lennep was about forty years old at the time, and Dodge was about thirty-six years old.

The region was known, and Dodge had even gone through parts of it in an expedition in the 1850s, although not with a railroad in mind. However, to say that the trip was arduous and dangerous is putting it mildly. In 1866 and 1867, all of Dodge's parties had U.S. Army escorts because the various Native American tribes in southern Wyoming were not at all happy with the new intruders, just as they had not been



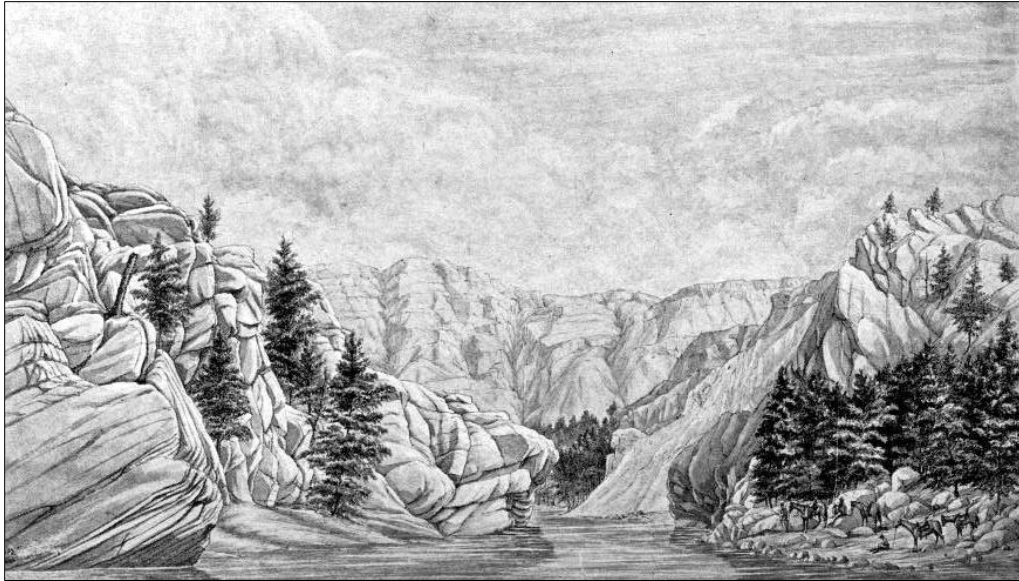


Figure 8. David van Lennep's 1867 sketch of the North Platte River as it entered the canyon through the Seminoe Mountains, central Wyoming<sup>35</sup>.

happy with the emigrant wagon trains and miners who had invaded their lands for a couple of decades. They attacked several of Dodge's separate parties and killed various civilian and army members of the groups. When Dodge's main party reached the Red Desert Basin in south-central Wyoming (Figure 4), he came across two of the groups who had lost quite a few members and were reluctant to proceed. The gold miners at South Pass told Dodge that the attacks "had been so bad that very little prospecting had been done." On top of it was the lack of water in the broad Red Desert Basin. Dodge found one of the advance parties, "unable to go forward [sic.] for want of water, with their horses gone, their [Army] escorts used up"<sup>36</sup>. Not only was the lack of water a problem for the parties, but it also presented a problem for the future railroad. Nevertheless, Dodge and his compatriots scoured the area, covered a lot of territory, and planned the new railroad route. The conditions did not stop Van Lennep from studying the geology or even making sketches at more peaceful moments, such as one at the Continental Divide (Figure 9).

Van Lennep produced two long summary reports on his 1866 and 1867 work<sup>38,39</sup>, and both he and Dodge intimated that he also submitted interim reports that presumably remained in the Union Pacific files. His work was remarkable for several reasons. First, he went into Wyoming with very limited background and no



Figure 9. David van Lennep's drawing of a rest stop at the Continental Divide and the edge of the Red Desert Basin, central Wyoming (see also Figure 3)<sup>37</sup>.

preconceived ideas, and almost everything was new to both him and everyone else. Second, Van Lennep had the gift of observation. His descriptions of landforms, rock types, and geologic structures were excellent, and his "stratigraphic column" in the Laramie Mountains showed the sequence in which the sedimentary units occurred (Figure 10A). Van Lennep's artistic skills complemented his observations, and he drew sketches that illustrated the features that he was seeing in the field (Figure 10B). Third, Van Lennep had the ability to make geologic interpretations of what he was seeing. Despite his limited formal geologic education, he was able to understand the geologic history. The railroad did not care about that, but it underscored Van Lennep's more intellectual bent.

Unfortunately, all of Van Lennep's work was done for the railroad and thus was never published, or at least not in a conventional way. His 1866 report was one of several included in Dodge's overall summary of the summer's work for Oliver Ames, the president of the railroad. The railroad may have released that report later, but it did not get the wide circulation that typified other geologic reports. Dodge included all of the reports from the summer of 1867 in a package that he submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior and the House of Representatives, so Van Lennep's report for that year appeared in Congressional documents. However, most scientists, both

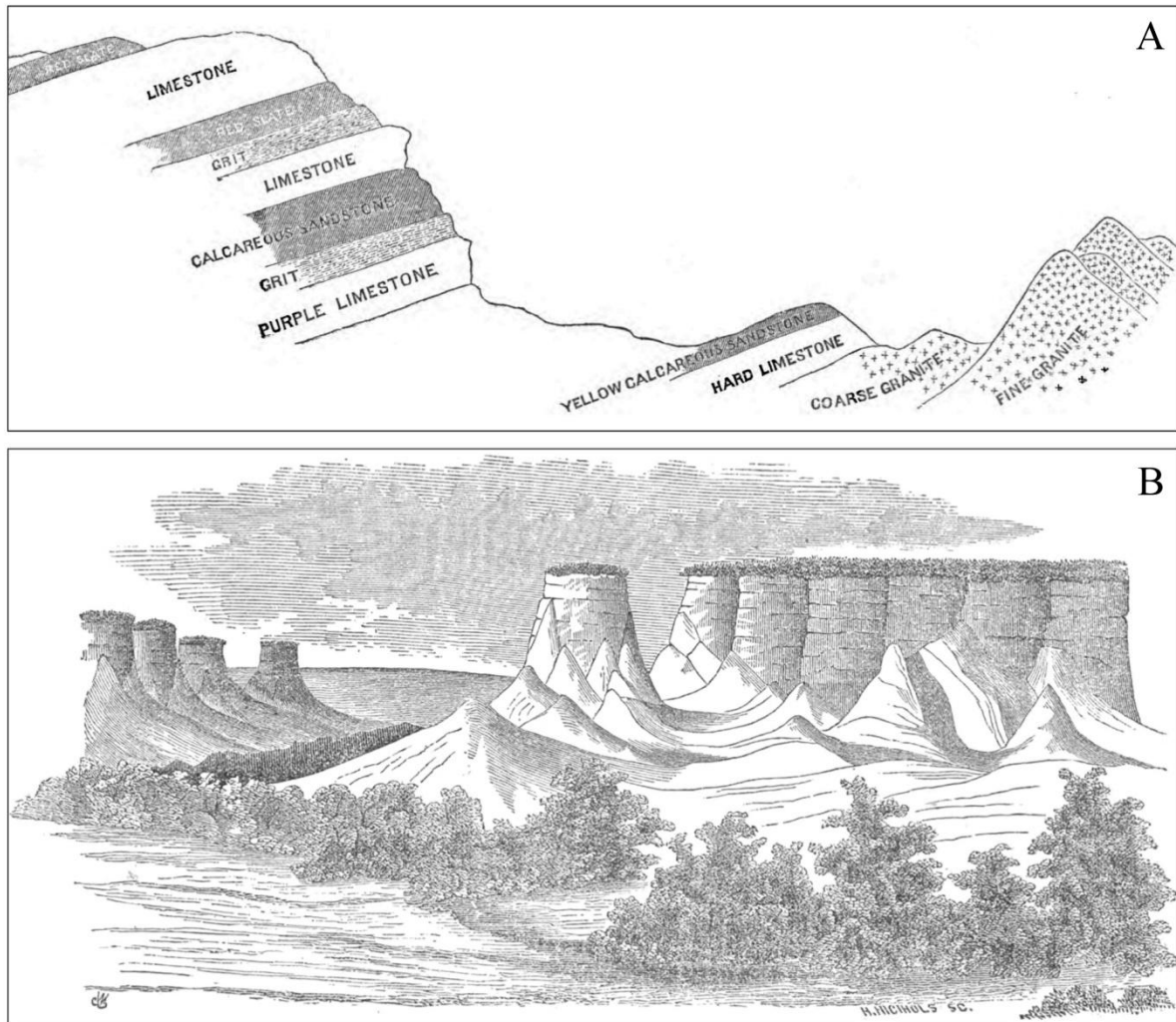


Figure 10. David van Lennep's geologic illustrations<sup>38</sup>. (A) Stratigraphic column for the sedimentary and igneous rocks in the Laramie Mountains, southern Wyoming. (B) Landforms created by erosion in the Laramie Mountains (Laramie Range), southern Wyoming. The sketches were drawn in the summer of 1866 and then etched by H. Nichols for the final report. Van Lennep's abbreviated signature of "dVL" appears in the lower left-hand corner of (B).

then and later, did not automatically turn to Congressional volumes for scientific reports. As a result, few people really knew about the work or Van Lennep's role. The U.S. Government had granted public lands along the routes to the railroads in payment for the railroad construction, and the Union Pacific had no incentive to let the world know about the mineral deposits that were on its lands. A good example is L.W. Trumbull's summary of the coal resources in Wyoming as of 1905<sup>40</sup>. He mentioned that the Union Pacific began "prospecting" at several locations in 1867 (which would have been during Dodge's expedition that year) and began mining in 1868, but he did not

mention Van Lennep's role in that work. Similarly, both Evans' and Van Lennep's 1866 reports described finding various iron deposits on the east side of the Laramie Mountains. Later work on the area by S.H. Ball<sup>41</sup> and others did not cite either Van Lennep's or the Union Pacific's roles in identifying some of those deposits.

Esteemed Federal geologists Clarence King and Ferdinand Hayden worked in southern Wyoming within a couple of years after Dodge's parties were there. King led the Fortieth Parallel Surveys in the late 1860s and looked at the same coal deposits as Van Lennep. He did not specifically mention Van Lennep's work<sup>42</sup>, but the 1922 Pan American Geologist editorial mentioned that King could not materially add any new information to what had Van Lennep written<sup>43</sup>. Hayden led an expedition in 1868 that passed through some of the same area and saw some of the same coal deposits. Hayden wrote that "Mr. Van Lennep, connected with the Union Pacific Railroad as geologist, described more than fifty localities where the coal crops out to the surface not far distant from the line of the road."<sup>44</sup> However, with no widely circulated reports for others to examine, later geologists who worked in the region were unaware of Van Lennep's contributions and thus did not acknowledge them. Although Van Lennep was not of the caliber of King and Hayden, he was a very capable geologist in his own right. Indeed, Dodge, in his later summary of building the railroad, wrote that Van Lennep's reports "have been remarkably verified in later and more detailed examinations"<sup>45</sup>.

Had the railroad job not interceded, Van Lennep would have finished the three-year program at Columbia College at the end of the spring term of 1867. He went back to school for his final year while still putting together the 1866 summary report, and he was back in Wyoming in 1867 after the spring term ended. For some reason, possibly due to an early departure to the field, he did not receive his degree that spring, even though he did very well on the final exams. Omaha, Nebraska, was the "dateline" of his January 30, 1868, summary report of the 1867 field season, and he may have returned to New York City only to receive his delayed diploma in May 1868. The one and only goal of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1868 was to build rail lines as fast and far as possible<sup>46</sup>, and it no longer needed a geologist to find coal and other materials. With a degree in hand, it was time for Van Lennep to move on to the next chapter of his life.

## **Humboldt County, Nevada, Surveyor and Mining Engineer – 1868-1880**

The California Trail, followed by tens of thousands of pioneers on their way to California in the late 1840s and 1850s, passed right next to the Humboldt Range. The riches in those mountains went undiscovered until 1860, and the discoveries prompted the rapid formation of several significant mining districts and towns over the next two years. Among the towns were Humboldt City, Unionville, Star City, Etna, and a variety of smaller concentrations of miners and mills. Almost every canyon draining out of the rugged mountains had mining activity. The area was extremely remote, and freight routes quickly developed to carry goods and machinery back along the pioneer routes from Marysville and Chico in California and Virginia City, Nevada, to the southwest. Unionville soon became the county seat for territorial Nevada. Despite the remote setting, places like Unionville and Star City had a robust collection of well-stocked businesses.

David van Lennep sailed from New York City to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in Unionville, in the Humboldt Range of northwestern Nevada, sometime in June 1868<sup>47</sup> (Figures 1, 11, 12). A New York City mining company with properties in Unionville and Dun Glen (in the East Range to the northeast) hired him to oversee their mines<sup>48</sup>. The Humboldt Range offered an opportunity for him to put his mining engineering skills to work. The area already may have been familiar to him. Grenville Dodge had sent Thomas H. Bates to explore the Nevada part of the Pacific Railroad route in 1866, and Bates mentioned the Humboldt Range mining districts in his report<sup>49</sup>. Van Lennep was not part of that trip, but he undoubtedly read the report and listened to what Bates had to say about the area. Curiously, Dodge wrote that Van Lennep eventually looked at the geology "from the Missouri River to the Pacific" (Dodge 1868b). If true, then Van Lennep could have passed by the Humboldt Range mining districts at the tail end of his Union Pacific work.

The first record of Van Lennep's presence was on July 3, 1868, when he and two other men sold part of the Manitowoc ledge, indicating that he was in Unionville at some point before then to buy into the property<sup>50</sup>. The deed said that it was "owned and governed by the Smyrna Company," an obvious reference to Van Lennep's past. (Many mining "companies" were not incorporated, but were an informal working relationship between several property owners). In early September, he went into business in Unionville as an assayer and surveyor, and Unionville's *Humboldt Register*

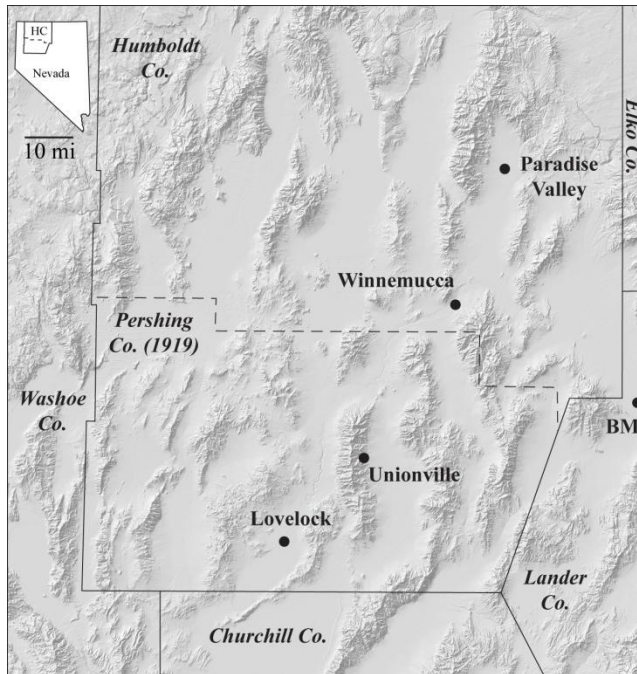


Figure 11. Map of Humboldt County and nearby areas, northwestern Nevada (see inset index map for location). The county included what now is Pershing County until that county formed in 1919. The modern county boundaries as shown are somewhat different than those in the late 1860s and 1870s, but the general outline then was similar. BM, Battle Mountain. Digital shaded relief map from the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

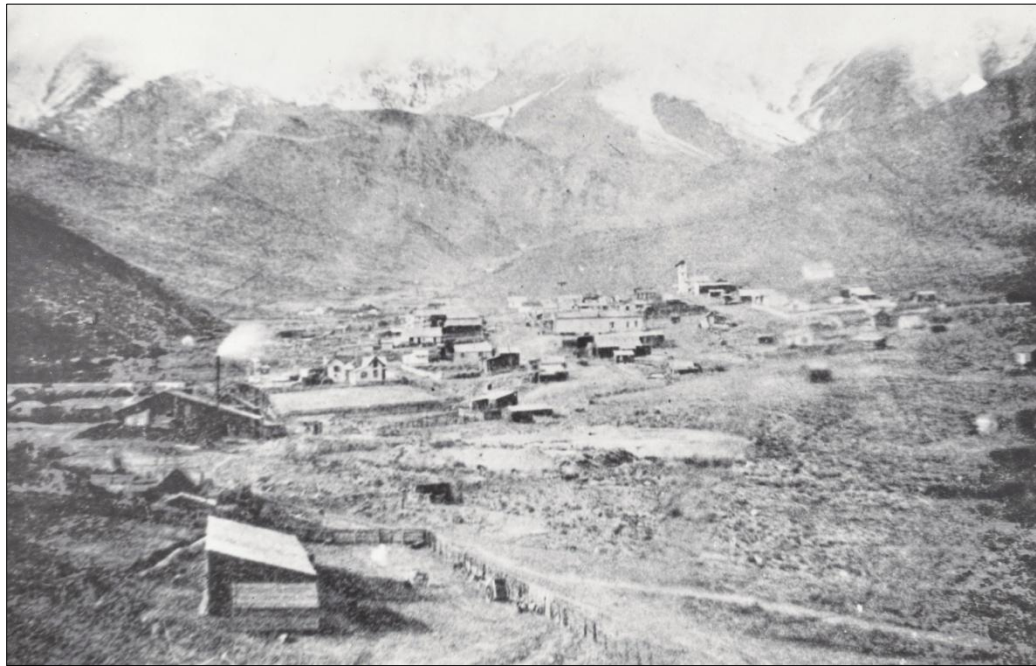


Figure 12. Photograph of Unionville, Nevada, taken in the early 1870s. John C. Fall's gold-silver mill is on the middle left, and the tall steeple of the Methodist Church is in the right background, with the white schoolhouse up the hill to the right. The majority of the buildings line Main Street in the middle of the photograph. Used with permission of the Humboldt Museum, Winnemucca, Nevada.



(despite misspelling his last name) called him "Prof." in recognition of his university degree<sup>51</sup> (Figure 13, top). Van Lennep also bought into various other claims in the region, including one near Unionville and others in the Dun Glen area in the East Range northeast of Unionville, the Relief district at the south end of the Humboldt Range, and later in the Winnemucca district when he lived in nearby Winnemucca.

Van Lennep's surveying and assaying business did very well. The *Humboldt Register* and its successor the *Silver State* routinely noted that miners took their ore to him for assaying, and he also surveyed the locations of mining claims. Despite his remote location, he was elected to be a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1872<sup>53</sup>. Philander K. Roots was the county surveyor, and he hired Van Lennep to be his deputy in April 1869<sup>52</sup> (Figure 13, bottom). Van Lennep's first official survey in this capacity was of a mill and land claim in Humboldt City, in the northwestern part of the Humboldt Range. He made the official survey of a new addition to the lower part of Unionville in September and then created a better map in 1874. Roots resigned in late 1869, and Van Lennep became the *de facto* county surveyor, although the position was not officially his until he was elected later. From his first recorded survey until his last in 1878, he surveyed and recorded more than ninety pieces of land in the county, including ranch and farmlands (Figure 14), water ditches, mining and milling claims, toll roads, and at least two town sites (Relief and Paradise City) in addition to Unionville. Many of the public lands remained unsurveyed, and Van Lennep was appointed to be the U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor for Humboldt County in 1872 to survey townships in the county<sup>55</sup>. The county had few roads, and just getting to some of the locations required multi-day, cross-country horse or wagon rides.

Unionville was a far cry from the culture-rich life that Van Lennep had enjoyed in Smyrna and New York City, but it was much more civilized than Wyoming and the still-wild parts of Anatolia. Van Lennep proved that he could live in both worlds quite easily. He bought an adobe house in Unionville, which he shared with John Guthrie, a young freight driver. He then upgraded to a wood-framed house in the lower part of Unionville in 1872. The house faced onto busy and dusty Main Street, so he moved it back twenty feet, planted trees in front, and erected an assay office in back. The town wanted to build a Methodist church in 1870, and he became one of the church trustees, arranging for a minister, the purchase of land for the church and the minister's house, and then the construction of the church, even to the final raising of the church bell. In

86  
H. S. Reams  
Stamp  
5 Cents  
B. State  
of Nevada  
New Stamp  
5 Cents  
P. H. R.  
April 16/9  
555

Unionville Humboldt County Nevada.  
April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1869.  
Know all men by these presents that I do  
hereby appoint and constitute David Van Horn  
of town of Unionville County and State of Nevada  
a Deputy County Surveyor of Humboldt  
County State of Nevada.  
P. H. Root  
County Surveyor  
Humboldt County Nevada.

[illegible]

19

1874, the *Silver State* reported that a "poor widow woman, with three small boys" arrived by stage in Unionville, and that Van Lennep and the Methodist minister raised the funds to allow her to continue on her way<sup>56</sup>. He also was involved with the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, which variously met at the school, church, and, oddly, the upper floor of the brewery next to Van Lennep's house.

Susannah V. Groves moved to Unionville in the fall of 1872 to be the teacher at the school. She was the much younger sister of Isaac N. Groves, the well-regarded doctor in town. Susannah was born in Ohio in 1840, worked there as a home school teacher, and then joined Isaac and his family in Nevada. Her cousin, Emma England from Ohio, joined her in the fall of 1873, and they co-taught the sixty-seven students at the school<sup>57</sup>. David van Lennep (and undoubtedly most of the single men in town) met Susannah after she arrived in 1872. She probably perceived Van Lennep to be a cut above many of the miners and workers in the mining camp. David and Susannah were married in Unionville on June 30, 1875 (Figure 15).



Figure 15. Photograph of David and Susannah van Lennep, taken in Winnemucca, Nevada. The photographer, Henry C. Tandy, was based in Winnemucca from 1873 into the mid 1880s. The Van Lenneps were married in 1875 and left Winnemucca in 1880, indicating that the photograph was from that period. Photograph used with the permission of Craig Encer, executive secretary, Levantine Heritage Foundation, London, England.

Unionville's mines were fading by the early 1870s, and with them went the town's influence. Winnemucca managed to wrest the county seat from Unionville in 1872, and all of the county offices – including Van Lennep's – moved to Winnemucca. The new county seat was along the Central Pacific Railroad line, and it was becoming the economic center of northwestern Nevada as a result. One new addition to the town

was the Humboldt Reduction Works, which processed ore brought in from mines in the region (Figure 16). Joe Ginaca, one of the original settlers in what became Winnemucca, built a gold-silver mill there in 1867. Ginaca's assayer became ill and then died, and Van Lennep moved to Winnemucca in March 1875 to be the assayer and manager of the facility. He bought a house in May and proposed to Susannah. Their son Henry Groves was born the next year, followed by Edward David in late 1879. Van Lennep was a busy man: he continued his job as the county and U.S. surveyor while also running the mill (Figure 17). He served on the county board of commissioners, and both he and Susannah were active in various civic and religious groups and events in Winnemucca, just as they had been in Unionville. He, along with R.W. Wood, also owned the Winnemucca Gaslight Company in the late 1870s.

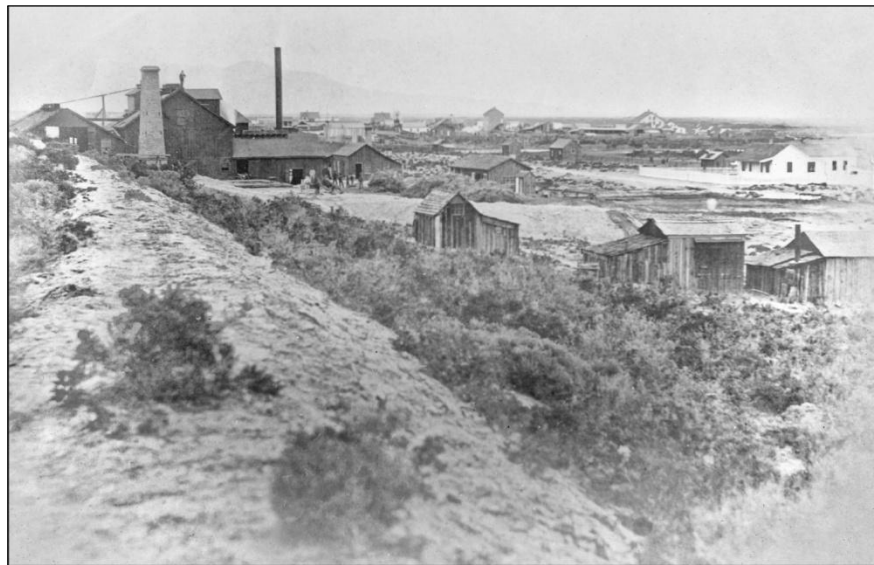


Figure 16. The Humboldt Reduction Works, Winnemucca, Nevada. Photograph taken in about 1875, looking south. The nascent town of Winnemucca is in the background. David van Lennep was the chief assayer and manager of the facility from 1875 into about 1878. Used with permission of the Humboldt Museum, Winnemucca, Nevada.

Joe Ginaca and his partner Anthony Gintz had borrowed money for a long water canal that would pass through Winnemucca and extend south to the Humboldt Range. The canal never made it past beyond Winnemucca, and the people who lent money for construction began to file lawsuits in the mid 1870s<sup>60</sup>. The Boca Mill Company of Sacramento, one of the creditors, was awarded the canal and the reduction works in one

**HUMBOLDT**  
**REDUCTION WORKS.**

---

**ON AND AFTER THIS DATE WE WILL**  
charge the following rates per Ton for  
Working Ores:

**For Working Ten Tons and Up-**  
**wards, \$25 per Ton.**  
**For Less than Ten Tons and More**  
**than One Ton, \$30.**  
**For Less than One Ton, \$35.**

When the assay value of ores worked is  
above \$400 per ton, 82 per cent. in bullion  
will be paid. When less than \$400, 80 per cent.

**DISCOUNT ON BULLION**  
**At Current Rates.**

\* In connection with the Mill we have a  
First-class

**CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE**

Under the Supervision of competent Assayers.  
No quantity of Ore, however small, will be  
worked for less than \$5.  
D. VAN LENNEP, Manager.  
Winnemucca, August 20, 1875.—tf

Figure 17. Advertisements in the  
Silver State for the Humboldt  
Reduction Works, with David van  
Lennep as the manager<sup>58</sup> (top), and  
David van Lennep as U.S. and County  
Surveyor and mill manager<sup>59</sup> (bottom).

**D. VAN LENNEP,**  
**ASSAYER,**  
**County Surveyor**  
...AND....  
**U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR**  
For this and other Counties.  
**Office at the Humboldt Canal Re-**  
**duction Works,**  
Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nevada.  
Assays of Ores and Bullion made at reason-  
able rates. del

of the lawsuits in 1877. David van Lennep was involved with two related lawsuits as both a defendant and a plaintiff that year, and the Boca owners were on the opposing side of each action. He had not been involved with the original financial deals, but his management position appears to have involved him enough that the Boca Mill Company added him to new lawsuits (as did he in kind). His advertisements for surveying and assaying in the *Silver State* began to list his residence as his place of business by early 1878, indicating that he no longer worked at the reduction works.

Van Lennep still held the two surveying positions, but fewer people asked for an official land survey in the late 1870s. His last recorded survey as county surveyor was in 1878, although he continued to do surveys for individuals and companies and assay

ore that miners brought to his office. With the loss of the steady job at the reduction works, the Van Lenneps decided that it was time to move on. Van Lennep spent late August and early September of 1880 in California searching for a new position. In November, he resigned his county commissioner position and sold his share of the gaslight company to his partner, and the family moved to Granite Basin in the northern Sierra Nevada. Humboldt County elected another man to be the county surveyor in the November election, so Van Lennep must have resigned from that position earlier in the fall in anticipation of a move.

### **California Mining Engineer and Fig Grower – 1880-1910**

The Granite Basin mining camp in Plumas County, California, was in a very remote area southwest of Quincy in the northern Sierra Nevada (Figure 1). The area, although very pleasant in the summer and fall, receives a lot of rain and snow in the winter, so the Van Lenneps arrived as winter set in. In an 1881 report to the Director of the Mint<sup>61</sup> Van Lennep wrote that the mining camp had "seven families, besides single men" and every-other-day stage service, but no "postal communication." The small size and isolation did not deter the Van Lenneps: David obviously thrived in remote places, and Susannah had enough of an adventuresome streak to head from Ohio to Unionville eight years earlier. The only difference was that they now had two small boys, one of whom was only a year old.

The district had started in the early 1860s, faded quickly, and then come back to life in the early 1870s when several rich veins were discovered. By 1880, the district had four small mills to process the ore, with plans to add one or two larger mills (*Plumas National* article in Burchard 1881). Van Lennep's 1881 report to Burchard implied that he was working for several of the mills to improve their efficiency. The 1882 voter registration rolls listed him as a mining engineer.

The family stayed in Granite Basin for a year and a half and then moved south to Auburn in Placer County (Figure 1), arriving in 1883. Auburn had started in the late 1840s as a major placer-mining camp and then evolved into the center of government and commerce for the area. The Central Pacific Railroad ran through town and made Auburn an important transportation center, just as it had for Winnemucca farther east. Auburn's population was about 1,200 people in 1880: compared to much smaller



Unionville and Winnemucca, not to mention tiny Granite Basin, Auburn was a major change. The town had a strong Methodist church, good schools, and a mild, temperate climate. Coupled with the robust economy, it made an attractive home for the Van Lenneps.

The Van Lenneps bought a twenty-four-acre homestead on a low ridge just south of the Auburn city limits in early 1883, within sight of the county courthouse<sup>62</sup>. David contracted for water from an adjacent abandoned placer mine for irrigation and proceeded to plant a variety of fruit trees. The 1884 Placer County tax assessment book showed that he also had a couple of milk cows and sixty chickens. David became a United States citizen on March 13, 1883<sup>63</sup>.

David lived something of a dual life over the ensuing years. He variously called himself a rancher or a surveyor in the voter registration rolls and census records. His 1910 obituary said that he "led an active life as a fruit grower and surveyor"<sup>64</sup>, and Susannah's 1925 obituary said that she had been married to "a noted horticulturalist"<sup>65</sup>. He even won an award for a new type of sealing wax for canning at the Oakland fair in 1889<sup>66</sup>. He continued to do surveying, likely to generate some income, and the limited recorded surveys were for water ditches related to agriculture in the surrounding area and new housing developments in Auburn itself (Figure 19). Unlike his days in Humboldt County, he stayed fairly close to home for the few surveys that he did, and the last recorded survey was done in 1893, when he was sixty-seven years old.

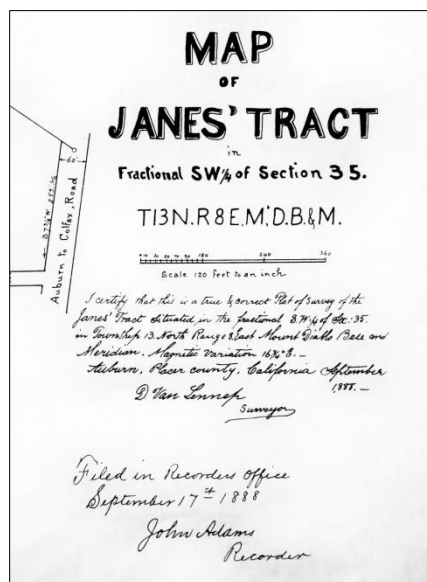


Figure 19. Detail of a survey plat for a housing tract survey in Auburn in 1888, showing David van Lennep's survey information. Use with permission of the Placer County Archives, Auburn, California.

Horticulture, especially growing figs, became his increasing preoccupation. Auburn was part of a fertile fruit-growing belt along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and the Central Pacific Railroad carried the produce west to San Francisco and as far east as New York City. In 1884, one of Van Lennep's brothers in Asia Minor sent him cuttings of Smyrna fig trees, which were a major crop in the Smyrna area and becoming more common in California thanks to the similar Mediterranean-like climate. Van Lennep planted the cuttings on his farm, some of the first fig trees to be planted in the foothills area, and watched them grow to their full size over the next few years<sup>67</sup>.

The figs, however, fell to the ground before maturing, a fate common to all of the fig orchards in the state. Unbeknownst to the early fig growers, the Smyrna trees (as compared to other varieties) needed the fruit of wild fig trees to provide pollen and a wasp (called *Blastophaga*) native to Asia Minor to carry the pollen from the wild fruit to the domestic trees<sup>68</sup>. As it turned out, Van Lennep's older brothers in Smyrna had studied the problem there and had proven the need for the wild figs and the wasps<sup>69</sup>. In 1890, George Roeding, a California fig grower near Fresno, corresponded with one of the Van Lennep brothers (on the advice of David), imported the wild trees and wasps, and was successful<sup>70</sup>. On the basis of a May 1891 lecture that David delivered to the Placer County Farmers Institute meeting in Auburn, he also had been corresponding with his brothers about the problem<sup>71</sup>. Word spread to other fig growers over the next few years, and the California fig industry began to boom in the late 1890s. Various horticultural reports of the day cited Van Lennep's role in helping to resolve the fig problem.

The rest of family kept busy as well. Susannah became very involved with the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the early 1890s. She served as an officer for the Placer County chapter and gave lectures on women's rights at state meetings. The Union in the 1890s also was very involved with the suffrage movement, and Susannah was very active in that movement. Sons Henry and Edward variously worked as farmers, electricians, and mechanics, and they got married and began to raise families of their own.

David van Lennep turned eighty in 1906 and was slowing down (Figure 20). In 1907, he and Susannah sold two small portions of their land, and David deeded over his share of the remaining twenty-five acres to Susannah, likely to give her full ownership in the event of his death. The next year, their son Edward shipped fruit from the family

farm, a task that David undoubtedly handled in the past. David died in Auburn on February 27, 1910, and he was buried in the Old Auburn cemetery. His obituary said that he died of old age, and that "the physical frame was tired out and took its needed rest"<sup>72</sup>. It added that "he led a Christian life on week days as well as on Sunday," and that he was "strict and conscientious in his own conduct" and saw the best in other people.



Figure 20. Photograph of the Van Lennep family in Auburn, California, in 1902. David van Lennep is seated on the left, and his wife Susannah is seated on the right. Behind them, from left to right, are their son Henry Groves van Lennep and his wife Mary Elisabeth van Lennep, and their son Edward David van Lennep. Used with the permission of Henrick van Lennep.

Susannah sold the property at the end of the year and moved in with Henry and his family in Auburn. She remained socially active until she died of a stroke in 1925 in Auburn; she was cremated in Sacramento. Edward was electrocuted and died while doing wiring at an Auburn restaurant in 1914, and Henry, after running the successful Auburn Garage for many years, died from diabetes in Sacramento in 1935. Edward was buried in Auburn next to his father, and Henry was cremated in Sacramento like his mother<sup>73</sup>.

### **Author Biography and Acknowledgements**

Alan Wallace was a research geologist with the mineral resources program of the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver and Reno for more than thirty years. He received his Ph.D. from Oregon State University in 1983. Much of his geologic research focused on various parts of northern Nevada, and he spent part of his childhood living in Unionville and Lovelock. In retirement, he has focused on the history of mining and

other topics related to the early history of Humboldt and Pershing Counties. The author would like to thank the following people who provided additional help, information, and comments on the four stages of David van Lennep's life: Henrick van Lennep of Amsterdam (Smyrna), Maury Klein (Union Pacific Railroad), Dana Toth of the Humboldt Museum (Humboldt County), and Bryanna Ryan of the Placer County Archives (Auburn).

## Notes:

<sup>1</sup> The "van" in a Dutch name is lower case when used as part of the full name ("David van Lennep") and capitalized in all other cases, such as "The Van Lennep family" or to start a sentence (Henrick van Lennep, 2017, written communication). The same practice applies to the artist Vincent van Gogh. Van Lennep's survey records in official Humboldt and Placer County record books used "David Van Lennep," such as seen in a few figures in this paper, but he was not the one who transcribed the original records into the books.

<sup>2</sup> Jan Schmidt. *From Anatolia to Indonesia: Opium Trade and the Dutch Community of Izmir, 1820-1940*. Istanbul: Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut, 1998.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Henrick Van Lennep. "The Van Lennep Genealogy–Smyrna Branch." 2007. Leventine Heritage Foundation, accessed December 30, 2018, [http://levantineheritage.com/pdf/The\\_Van\\_Lennep\\_Genealogy\\_Smyrna\\_Branch.pdf](http://levantineheritage.com/pdf/The_Van_Lennep_Genealogy_Smyrna_Branch.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Frank Lambert. *The Barbary Wars: American Independence in the Atlantic World*. New York: Hill & Wang, 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Jan Schmidt. *From Anatolia to Indonesia: Opium Trade and the Dutch Community of Izmir, 1820-1940*. Istanbul: Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut, 1998.

<sup>7</sup> Henrick Van Lennep. "The Van Lennep Genealogy–Smyrna Branch." 2007. Leventine Heritage Foundation, accessed December 30, 2018, [http://levantineheritage.com/pdf/The\\_Van\\_Lennep\\_Genealogy\\_Smyrna\\_Branch.pdf](http://levantineheritage.com/pdf/The_Van_Lennep_Genealogy_Smyrna_Branch.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> Jan Schmidt. *From Anatolia to Indonesia: Opium Trade and the Dutch Community of Izmir, 1820-1940*. Istanbul: Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut, 1998.

<sup>9</sup> Letter from David van Lennep to Frank Karel van Lennep, June 14, 1901. Sent from Auburn, California. Used with permission of Henrick van Lennep, Amsterdam.

<sup>10</sup> Columbia College. *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Columbia College for the Year 1864-1865*. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1864.

<sup>11</sup> Columbia College. *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Columbia College for the Year 1865-1866*. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1866.

<sup>12</sup>Columbia College. *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Columbia College for the Year 1868-1869*. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1869.

<sup>13</sup>Charles A. White. "Biographical Memoir of John Strong Newberry, 1822-1892." 1902. National Academy of Sciences, accessed December 30, 2018., <http://www.nasonline.org/publications/biographical-memoirs/memoir-pdfs/newberry-j-s.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup>Maury Klein. *Union Pacific, Volume 1: 1862-1893*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

<sup>16</sup>Grenville M. Dodge. *How We Built the Union Pacific Railway, and Other Railway Papers and Addresses*. Council Bluffs, Neb.: Monarch Printing Co., 1910.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup>E.L. Sabin. *Building the Pacific Railway*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1919.

<sup>19</sup>Modern geographic and state names are used for clarity and simplicity. The Laramie Mountains were called the Black Hills in the mid 1860s; the "Black Hills" name later became associated with mountains in western South Dakota. Nebraska became a territory in 1854, shrank in size as adjacent territories were created, and gained statehood in 1867. The Territory of Colorado was created in 1861, and statehood was granted in 1876. Wyoming originally was part of the Territory of Nebraska; it became the Territory of Wyoming in 1868 and then a state in 1890. Southern Wyoming, the location of the Union Pacific Railroad route, remained part of the Territory of Nebraska until 1868. The Humboldt Range mines and towns started as part of the Territory of Utah; they became part of the Territory of Nevada in March 1861 and then the State of Nevada in October 1864.

<sup>20</sup>James T. Hodge. "Report of Professor James T. Hodge, Geologist, to the President and Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company." In *Executive Documents Printed by Order of the House of Representatives During the Second Session of the*



*Fortieth Congress, 1867-'68. 16: 45-54. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868.*

<sup>21</sup>The Pan-American Geologist (editorial). "Beginnings of Economic Geology in America." *The Pan American Geologist* 37, no. 6 (1922): 395-98.

<sup>22</sup>Maury Klein. *Union Pacific, Volume 1: 1862-1893*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

<sup>23</sup>Grenville M. Dodge. "Report of G.M. Dodge, Chief Engineer Union Pacific Railroad to the President and Board of Directors." In *Executive Documents Printed by Order of the House of Representatives During the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1867-'68. 16: 1-22. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868a.*

<sup>24</sup>Grenville M. Dodge. *How We Built the Union Pacific Railway, and Other Railway Papers and Addresses*. Council Bluffs, Neb.: Monarch Printing Co., 1910.

<sup>25</sup>James A. Evans. 1868. "Report of James A. Evans (December 31, 1866)." In *Report of the Chief Engineer with Accompanying Reports of Division Engineers for 1866. 5-46. Washington, D.C.: Philp & Solomons, 1868.*

<sup>26</sup>David van Lennep. "Report of David Van Lennep (January 1, 1867)." In *Report of the Chief Engineer with Accompanying Reports of Division Engineers for 1866. 97-123. Washington, D.C.: Philp & Solomons. 1868b.*

<sup>27</sup>Silas Seymour. *Incidents of a Trip through the Great Platte Valley to the Rocky Mountains and Laramie Plains in the Fall of 1866, 2nd Edition*. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1867.

<sup>28</sup>David van Lennep. "Report of David Van Lennep (January 1, 1867)." In *Report of the Chief Engineer with Accompanying Reports of Division Engineers for 1866. 97-123. Washington, D.C.: Philp & Solomons. 1868b.*

<sup>29</sup>Columbia College. *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Columbia College for the Year 1868-1869*. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1869.

<sup>30</sup>Grenville M. Dodge. "Union Pacific Railroad, Report of the Chief Engineer (June 19, 1867)." In *Report of the Chief Engineer with Accompanying Reports of Division Engineers for 1866. 3-21. Washington, D.C.: Philp & Solomons, 1868b.*

<sup>31</sup>Grenville M. Dodge. *How We Built the Union Pacific Railway, and Other Railway Papers and Addresses*. Council Bluffs, Neb.: Monarch Printing Co., 1910.

<sup>32</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup>Maury Klein. *Union Pacific, Volume 1: 1862-1893*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

<sup>34</sup>David van Lennep. 1868a. "Geologic report for 1867 on the Lone Tree valley and country west of the Black hills, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad Company." In *Executive Documents Printed By Order of the House of Representatives During the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1867-'68*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. 16: 48-71.

<sup>35</sup>Grenville M. Dodge. *How We Built the Union Pacific Railway, and Other Railway Papers and Addresses*. Council Bluffs, Neb.: Monarch Printing Co., 1910.

<sup>36</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup>David van Lennep. "Report of David Van Lennep (January 1, 1867)." In *Report of the Chief Engineer with Accompanying Reports of Division Engineers for 1866*. 97-123. Washington, D.C.: Philp & Solomons. 1868b.

<sup>39</sup>David van Lennep. 1868a. "Geologic report for 1867 on the Lone Tree valley and country west of the Black hills, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad Company." In *Executive Documents Printed By Order of the House of Representatives During the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1867-'68*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. 16: 48-71.

<sup>40</sup>L.W. Trumbull. *A Preliminary Report Upon the Coal Resources of Wyoming*. Laramie: University of Wyoming School of Mines Bulletin 7, 1905.

<sup>41</sup>S.H. Ball. "Titaniferous Iron Ore of Iron Mountain, Wyoming. In *Contributions to Economic Geology, 1906: Part I, Metals and Nonmetals except Fuel-Iron and Manganese Ores*." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 315-D, 1907.

<sup>42</sup>Clarence E. King. "Chapter VII, the Green River Coal Basin." In *Report of the Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, Vol. 3, Mining Industry*. 451-73. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1870.

<sup>43</sup>The Pan-American Geologist (editorial). "Beginnings of Economic Geology in America." *The Pan American Geologist* 37, no. 6 (1922): 395-98.

<sup>44</sup>Ferdinand V. Hayden. *Second Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868.

<sup>45</sup>Grenville M. Dodge. *How We Built the Union Pacific Railway, and Other Railway Papers and Addresses*. Council Bluffs, Neb.: Monarch Printing Co., 1910.

<sup>46</sup>Maury Klein. *Union Pacific, Volume 1: 1862-1893*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

<sup>47</sup>*Placer Herald* (5 March 1910).

<sup>48</sup>Letter from David van Lennep to Frank Karel van Lennep, June 14, 1901. Sent from Auburn, California. Used with permission of Henrick van Lennep, Amsterdam.

<sup>49</sup>Thomas H. Bates. "Report of Thomas H. Bates (June 28, 1866)." In *Report of the Chief Engineer with Accompanying Reports of Division Engineers for 1866*. 75-95. Washington, D.C.: Philp & Solomons. 1868.

<sup>50</sup>Humboldt County Deed Books, 1868 July 1868.

<sup>51</sup>*Humboldt Register*, 24 October 1868.

<sup>52</sup>Humboldt County Record Book (1863-1864).

<sup>53</sup>American Institute of Mining Engineers. *Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, v. 1*. Philadelphia: Sherman & Co., 1873, 22.

<sup>54</sup>Humboldt County Survey Record and Possessory Claims Book B (1863-1905).

<sup>55</sup>*Silver State* (9 November 1872).

<sup>56</sup>*Silver State* (11 June 1874).

<sup>57</sup>*Silver State* (18 December 1873).

<sup>58</sup>*Silver State* (2 September 1875).

<sup>59</sup>*Silver State* (17 July 1875).

<sup>60</sup>Lee Berk. "Humboldt's Big Ditch." *Humboldt Historian* 2, no. 4 (1979), 2-8.

<sup>61</sup>H.C. Burchard. *Report of the Director of the Mint upon the Statistics of the Production of the Precious Metals of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1881, 73-74.

<sup>62</sup>Letter from David van Lennep to Frank Karel van Lennep, June 14, 1901. Sent from Auburn, California. Used with permission of Henrick van Lennep, Amsterdam.

<sup>63</sup>California voter requirements allowed naturalized citizens to register to vote if their citizenship application would be granted before the next election. Van Lennep registered to vote after the 1882 election and became a citizen in March 1883, before the 1884 election. California Secretary of State website, <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/voting-resources/voting-california/registering-vote/>.

<sup>64</sup>*Placer Herald* (5 March 1910).

<sup>65</sup>*Placer Herald* (28 November 1925).

<sup>66</sup>*Pacific Rural Press* (21 September 1889).

<sup>67</sup>J.W. Jeffrey. *Third Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Horticulture of the State of California for 1907-1908*. Sacramento CA: State Printing Office, 1909.

<sup>68</sup>*Pacific Rural Press* (21 December 1907).

<sup>69</sup>*Pacific Rural Press* (14 February 1891).

<sup>70</sup>*Pacific Rural Press* (5 December 1891).

<sup>71</sup>*Sacramento Daily Union* (21 May 1891).

<sup>72</sup>*Placer Herald* (5 March 1910).

<sup>73</sup>Henrick Van Lennep. "The Van Lennep Genealogy–Smyrna Branch." 2007. Leventine Heritage Foundation, accessed December 30, 2018, [http://levantineheritage.com/pdf/The\\_Van\\_Lennep\\_Genealogy\\_Smyrna\\_Branch.pdf](http://levantineheritage.com/pdf/The_Van_Lennep_Genealogy_Smyrna_Branch.pdf).