

GADALETA'S AFFAIR
ADALIA

1859

or

*Correspondence regarding complaints
against Her Britannic Majesty's
Vice-Consul in that port*

COMPILED, EDITED & TRANSLATED
BY
NASSIF MALLOUF

2004

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ADDITIONAL EDITING
BY
CHARLES MALOUF SAMAHA

THE ISIS PRESS
ISTANBUL





Gadaleta's Affair - Adalia

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Adalia



Gadaleta's Affair – Adalia and Preface
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Malouf Samaha. Contact him at: P.O. Box 450,
St. Petersburg, Florida 33731, USA
cmalsam@aol.com.

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Gadaleta's Affair

Adalia

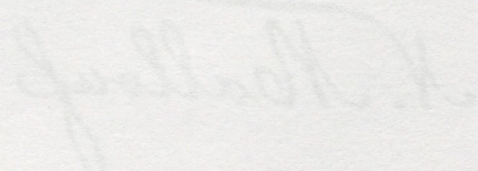
1859



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N. Mallouf

Nassif Mallouf



This one is for all my family, cousins, aunts,
uncles, nieces, and nephews everywhere and
to all Maloufs around the world.

C.M.S.



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With the woman Nooriam.

The father's answer. "No; I know nothing about the matter."

The Consul, being asked about what was said, answered: "This woman Nooriam, sent many times long ago to beg of me to have her daughter, but I did not accept her invitation. Her son in law was put into prison and she came with her daughter to my house to ask me to do something for the prisoner. I said nothing to her and she went away. Afterwards I heard that she had said: "The Consul wished to have my daughter: that he brought her going to his house, but she did not comply with his wishes and ran away." Nooriam repeated that it was known everywhere, and all the town knew it. — (This, she says, because I refused to deliver the prisoner and to accept her invitation for having her daughter.

Then 20 days after, it was on the 21st of Noorham (about the 20th of August), I went to shoot in the gardens, and I arrived by chance at the woman's garden, and I saw her there; — I told her: "Why do you speak so much about me?" — she answered me: "Do not say a single word to me; — if you do, I have prepared a petition (against you), — it is ready; — I shall go and give it to the governor."

Facsimile of a page from the manuscript.

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Selected Books by Nassif Mallouf

- The Key to the Turkish Language (*Liçani turkinin anakhtare-der*, ou Clef de la langue Turque) (Smyrna, 1846)
- French, Arabic, and English Dialogues (Smyrna, 1846)
- French and Turkish Dialogues (Smyrna, 1847)
- Turkish Exercises (*Exercices turcs*) (Smyrna, 1847)
- Turkish and Arabic Dialogues in the Common Language (Smyrna, 1847)
- Eastern Jokes in Turkish by Naserdin El-Khodja (*Plaisanteries de Nasr-ed-din El- Khodja Efendi*) Text in Turkish and French. (Smyrna, 1847) 2nd edition published in 1859, Constantinople.
- Dialogues, Proverbs and Arab Fables (*Dialogues, Proverbes et Fables Arabes, Selon La Langue Usuelle, Pour ceux qui désirent apprendre cette langue en peu de temps*), 16p. Text in Arabic and French. Published by D'Ant. Damiano (Smyrna, 1847)
- New Collection of Phrases and Dialogues in French and Turkish (*Nouveau Recueil de phrases et dialogues Français-Turcs*) (Smyrna, 1849)

- Beyond Reading in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian (Smyrna, 1849)
- French-Turkish Pocket Dictionary (*Dictionnaire de poche Français-Turc ou trésor de la conversation*), 590p., published by D'Ant. Damiano. French and Turkish text. (Smyrna, 1849)
- Stories, Conversations And Small Tales (*Historiettes, Conversations Et Petits Contes*) Text in Turkish and in French (Smyrna, 1850)
- Gentle Conversations, Examples and Chronologies. Translated from French into Turkish. (1850)
- The Book of the Right of Childhood and Youth (*Kitab der Hakk-i Sibyan ve Sabavet*). Published by Matbaat-i Ceride-i Havadis. 103p. in Turkish and 80p. in French text. (Constantinople, 1850)
- The Sweet Valley (*Le délicieux Vallon*). Text in Turkish and Arabic. (Smyrna, 1851)
- Summary of the Ancient and Modern Geography- Historical, Political, Commercial and Religious (*Abrégé de géographie ancienne et moderne, historique, politique, commerciale et religieuse*), 230p. Published by J. Magnie (Smyrna, 1851)

Affair

- A Summary of the Ottoman History, from the Foundation of the Empire to our Time (*Précis de l'histoire ottomane, depuis la fondation de l'Empire jusqu'à nos jours, contenant tous les évènements, toutes les victoires et toutes les conquêtes des Ottomans, leur origine, leur religion, leur langue; et des notions biographiques sur les Grands-Hommes contemporains, sur quelques monumens et sur les principales villes de l'Empire*), 58p. Text in French (Smyrna, 1852)
- The New Manual on Turkish Epistles (*Inchayi Djèdid, ou Nouveau Manuel épistolaire turc*) (Constantinople, 1852?)
- Guide to Letter Writing (*Münşeat*), 139p. (Constantinople, 1852)
- A Guide to Conversations in Turkish, Arabic and Persian (*Guide de la Conversation en langues Orientales: Turquie, Arabe, et Persane; Et-Teuhfèt-Uz-Zehiyèt Fil Loghat-ich-Charqiyèt*), 96p. Text in Arabic and Persian. Edited by Emin Muhlîs. (Smyrna, 1853)
- Turkish-French Dialogues, by Mr. Viguier (*Dialogues turcs-français, par M. Viguier, mis en caractères orientaux, augmentés de cinq dialogues français-turcs, de neuf anecdotes amusantes, d'un recueil de lettres turques-françaises et précédés d'un précis de grammaire*, par N. Mallouf), 228 p. Published by Daveroni et Sougiolli. (Smyrna, 1854)

- Summary of the Eastern Grammar: Turkish, Arabic, and Persian (*Févaydi-Charqiyè, ou Abrégé de grammaire orientale: Turque, Arabe, et Persane*), 124p. Text in Turkish. Published by Daveroni et Sougiolli. (Smyrna, 1854)
- Ottoman Alphabet/Spelling Book (*Élif-Djuzy, ou Syllabaire Ottoman*), 66p. (Smyrna, 1854)
- French-Turkish Dictionary (*Dictionnaire Francais-Turc*) (2nd Edition), 912p. Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1856)
- Mallouf Speech-Making (*Moukhathibati-Malloufiye, ou Allocutions Malloufiennes*), 73p. Text in Arabic and Turkish. (Constantinople, 1859)
- A Guide to Conversations in the Five Languages-Italian, Modern Greek, Turkish, French, and English (*Guide de la Conversation en cinq langues: Italien, Grec moderne, Turc, Français et Anglais*) Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1859)
- A Guide to Conversations in Four Languages-French, Modern Greek, English, and Turkish (*Nouveau Guide de la Conversation ou Dialogues Usuels et Familiers en Quatre Langues: Français, Grec moderne, Anglais et Turc, à l'usage des étudiants & des voyageurs*), 310p. Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1859)



Affair

- A Guide to Conversations in Four Languages- Italian, Turkish, French, and English. (*Guide de la Conversation en quatre langues: Italien, Turc, Français et Anglais*) Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1859)
- A Guide to Conversations in Four Languages- Italian, Modern Greek, French, and English (*Guide de la Conversation en quatre langues: Italien, Grec moderne, Français et Anglais*), 283p. Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1859)
- New Guide to English and Turkish Conversation (*Nouveau Guide de la Conversation Anglais et Turc, ou Dialogues usuels et familiers à l'usage des étudiants et des voyageurs*), 138p. Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1859)
- A Guide to Conversations in the Three Languages- French, English and Turkish (*Guide de la Conversation en trois langues: Français, Anglais et Turc, avec la prononciation du turc figurée en caractères latins*), 203p. Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1860)
- Elementary Grammar of the Turkish Language followed by Familiar Dialogues (*Grammaire Élémentaire De La Langue Turque suivie de Dialogues Familiers, Avec la prononciation figurée, et d'un Petit Secrétaire ou modèle de lettres, du Hatt impérial du 1 Juillet 1861, et des Traités de commerce entre la Sublime Porte, la France et l'Angleterre, avec la traduction*



française et anglaise), 204p. Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1862)

- Turkish-French Dictionary (*Dictionnaire Turc-Français avec la Prononciation Figurée*) 2 volumes, 1489p. Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1863)
- The Guide to Conversations in the Three Languages: French, English, and Arabic (*Guide de la conversation en trios langues: français, anglais, arabe (dialecte d'Égypte et de Syrie), avec la prononciation figurée en lettres latines*), 208p. Published by Maisonneuve. (Paris, 1864)
- Tales of Berquin (*Historiettes de Berquin*). Text in Turkish.
- Alphabet: Arabic, Turkish and Persian (*Alphabet Arabe, Turc et Persan*)
- The Summary of the Geography which Covers the Five Parts of the World, and Covering Mainly the Ottoman Empire (*Abrégé De Géographie qui Traite suffisamment des cinq parties du monde, et qui s'étend principalement à l'empire ottoman*) Text in French.
- *Gadaleta's Affair, Adalia -1859*. Text in English, French, and Italian. Published by The Isis Press. (2002)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR, NASSIF MALLOUF

[Mr. Mallouf] "is the only Orientalist
of the Levant whose works have
signally contributed to the progress
of Arabic, Turkish and Persian studies"
Sir Thomas-Xavier Bianchi (1783-1864)

'Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur' and interpreter to the king

Nassif Mallouf was born in the village of Zabbougha, Lebanon, on March 20, 1823. He was raised as a Greek-Melkite, in the Catholic religion. Since an early age he excelled at learning, which developed when he accompanied his father, Elias, to the court of Emir Bashir Shehab, who ruled Lebanon from 1788 to 1840. Many poets and scholars occupied the Emir's court. The Emir and his sons encouraged Elias to teach his son, so that Nassif might join them in the future.

Nassif studied the principles of science and learning under priests in Lebanon and also joined the service of a bishop and became a scribe for him because of his handwriting and compositional abilities. He studied the principles of French and Italian under some missionaries. However, he yearned to travel especially after the exile of Emir Shehab in 1840.

Around this time a notable businessman came to Beirut from Smyrna¹. Nassif befriended him and learned about the advanced educational opportunities at Smyrna. Nassif decided to travel with him to Smyrna.

On May 19, 1843, they sailed from Beirut to Smyrna. The man hired Nassif to teach Arabic and French to his sons. Also, Nassif managed the business affairs of his household, since he was an accomplished mathematician. Nassif also increased his own studies.

In 1844, he entered the School of the Brotherhood of Christian Teachings, where he practiced French and Turkish. In 1845, he joined the Order of the Teachers of the Eastern Languages, in the School of Propaganda (Collège de la Propagande de Smyrne). He excelled in learning languages and became proficient in Turkish, English, Modern Greek, Italian, and Persian. He entered many scholarly circles and was highly praised by their members. Nassif remained at the School of Propaganda for ten years and taught sciences, and composed many written works. During that time, he visited other parts of Turkey, Paris, London, and various other capitals of Europe.

¹Modern İzmir, Turkey.

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Nassif began to compose written works in the languages in which he excelled. His reputation, in the proficiency of those eastern languages, became widespread. He became a translator for the English during the Crimean War in 1855. He remained as a translator, until September 30, 1856, and witnessed many great battles.

In October 1856, he went to London and acquired, under its scholars, a standing of high rank. The Athenaeum Educational Society welcomed Nassif into their ranks as a member.

In October 1857, he left London for the city of Bucharest, capital of Wallachia (which later became Romania), and joined Sir Henry Bulwer, who was the English commissioner in Bucharest. He entered into his service, and accompanied him as a translator to Turkey, in June of 1858 when Bulwer was appointed British ambassador. He taught him the Turkish language, and dedicated and presented his *Turkish - French Dictionary* as a gift to him. Later, Nassif accepted the office of first translator for the English Consulate at Smyrna. He served the Consulate and was admired for his abilities. He continued to compose and publish books throughout this time.

However, yellow fever, which had spread throughout Egypt and Syria, reached into Smyrna. Doctors advised Nassif to leave for Europe to revive his spirit. He traveled to some of Europe's



capitals, until the pestilence ended. He was ill when he returned to Smyrna. He spent the summer in the area of Smyrna. He died a bachelor on May 14, 1865, and was brought to Smyrna and buried in a special grave.

He received many honors during his life. The Turkish nation awarded him with the Silver Medal, Fifth Class, Medjidie Order, with a sultanic diploma (Firman), in the middle of the eleventh month of the Muslim year 1272 Hegira (1855). The Sultan, Abdul-Medjid Khan I Ghazi, 31st Sovereign of the House of Osman, came down for the presentation. Nassif accepted the presentation of this honor for his published works. He was a member of the Turkish Society of Sciences and Culture, the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Asiatic Society of Paris. The Shah of Iran, Nasser Al-Din, presented Nassif with the Medallion of the Lion and the Sun of the fourth level, with a diploma that was dated in 1276 h. (1859). The Arabic, Turkish and Armenian newspapers of the Ottoman Empire received his writings openly and quoted his sayings. They nicknamed him as the savant, who possessed the science of the eastern languages, and the famous Orientalist, whose fame was widespread not only in the Ottoman Empire, but also in the capitals of Europe.



Preface
by Charles Malouf Samaha

My Great-Great-Great Uncle, Nassif Mallouf, translated, edited and compiled the documents contained herein in 1859. *Gadaleta's Affair* is Nassif's only publication concerning his work as First Translator for the British Consulate at Smyrna. His other works mainly consisted of Dictionaries and books of Grammar, Dialogues, Conversations, Exercises, Stories, History, Geography, all written in Turkish, Arabic, Persian, French, English, Modern Greek and Italian.

Gadaleta's Affair presents an intriguing look at the inner-workings of a British Embassy's investigation into one of their own Vice-Consuls. Frederick Gadaleta was the English Vice-Consul at Adalia, now known as Antalya. Mr. Gadaleta raised the ire of the Turkish local Authorities as well as many Ottoman subjects. Mr. William Brodie was dispatched from the British Embassy at Constantinople to investigate. Nassif accompanied Mr. Brodie as his translator or Dragoman. Nassif translated the documents contained herein into English, French or Italian.

The documents give no clear indication of Mr. Gadaleta's fate. For that, I turned to personal correspondence between Nassif, Sir Henry Bulwer,



and Mr. Henry Phillips of the British Embassy at Constantinople. Mr. Brodie and Nassif arrived in Adalia on September 5, 1859. Already by September 18, 1859, Nassif wrote to Sir Henry Bulwer that the "several and grave complaints against the Vice Consul (Gadaleta) are unfortunately true. For the British honor he could not remain here. It is a pity for his unhappy wife an English lady."

At first, Nassif and Mr. Brodie planned to return to Smyrna in the first days of October 1859. However, they continued to investigate and remained at Adalia to the apparent frustration of Mr. Phillips, who wanted the affair ended quickly. Nassif advised Mr. Phillips that he and Mr. Brodie decided to wait for Mr. Charles Blunt's arrival from the Embassy at Smyrna instead of departing on November 16, 1859, which was the revised departure date. Mr. Blunt finally arrived on December 21, 1859.

While awaiting Mr. Blunt's arrival, Mr. Gadaleta made complaints against Nassif and Mr. Brodie. He accused them of having two women living with them at Baker Effendi's home¹. On January 6, 1860, Nassif, Mr. Blunt, and Mr. Brodie

¹See Mazbata From The Medjlis Of Adalia Respecting The Reputation Of The House In Which Mr. Brodie Lived, And The Respectability Of The Above Gentleman's Conduct Since His Arrival To Adalia Till His Departure, page ?.

Affair

returned to Smyrna via the Austrian steamer "Malta". Nassif immediately wrote to Sir Henry Bulwer about Mr. Gadaleta's accusations. "I can assure you that what Mr. Gadaleta wrote about Brodie and me, is entirely false...If I had really two women, as he wrote privately, I would not have been so stupid as to open him my door and show him these women!" Nassif continued even more bluntly: "I must add to Your Excellency, that Mr. Gadaleta seems to be wicked as well as mad. Mr. Brodie has been *too kind* to him."

Regarding the text, I resisted the urge to correct sentence structure, instead favoring to keep it in its original form. I added punctuation for ease of reading as well as some footnotes.

This book would not have been possible without the efforts of many persons and four persons deserve special recognition. I can think of no one more suited and qualified to have issued this tome than Sinan Kunalp's Isis Press. Sinan's great-grandfather, Emin Muhlis, and Nassif collaborated on Nassif's book, *A Guide to Conversations in Turkish, Arabic and Persian* (1853, Smyrna). Thus, Sinan and I were destined to collaborate on *Gadaleta's Affair*. I must give unbounded thanks to George Hanna Malouf, who

translated the Malouf history¹, as written by Isa Iskandar Maalouf, into English from Arabic. His translation is invaluable and provided much of Nassif's history as outlined herein. None of this would have been possible without my mother, Adelia Malouf Samaha, inveigling me to learn about my heritage. A special thanks to Pam Simos for all her support and encouragement. The Norfolk Record Office, England, graciously allowed me to quote from Nassif's letters, as found in their collection at BUL1/258/1-35 568x5. To each of them and everyone else I give a heartfelt THANK YOU.

Malouf, The Ghassani Legacy, by George Hanna Malouf,
Malouf Publications Intn'l (1992).

Letter From Mr. William Bralle To
The People Of Adalia.

Adalia
January 22^d 1859

Gadaleta's Affair Adalia

1859



translating the Arabic history as written by the
 Arabian geographers into English from Arabic. The
 translation is complete and correct much of
 the work is done in English. None of this
 would have been possible without the patient
 Arabic scholar's assistance and the help of
 my friend. A special thanks to Prof. Dr. G. G.
 for support and encouragement. The Arabic
 School, Oxford, England, kindly allowed me to
 make from their library a copy of the
 original at 10/6/1850. I am sure that each of

ADALIA

1850

Printed by the University Press, Cambridge, England
 1850



I

**Letter From Mr. William Brodie To
The Pasha Of Adalia.**

Adalia
September 29th, 1859

To:

His Excellency,
Mustapha Pasha,
Caimakam¹ of Adalia

Sir,

As you aware, I came here to verify the complaints made by the local Authority and some of the inhabitants of Adalia against Mr. Gadaleta, the British Vice Consul in this place. I beg therefore of you to have the goodness to let me know what such complaints may be.

I have the honor,

/signed:/ William Brodie

¹Administrator of a District. (ed.)

II

The Pasha's Answer To Mr. Brodie.

Adalia
October 2nd, 1859

To: William Brodie, Esquire

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 29th, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the list of complaints sent by the inhabitants to the Sublime Porte against the British Vice Consul at Adalia, Mr. Gadaleta.

In reference to your question if there are any complaints on the part of the Authority against Mr. Gadaleta, I have the honor to state that I am waiting for Mr. Gadaleta's complaints against the Authority, which you promised to send me. When I receive Mr. Gadaleta's complaints against the Authority, I shall answer them stating the Authority's complaints against him.

I have the honor,

/Signed:/ Mustapha, Caïmakam of Teke¹.

Town of Adalia, now known as Antalya (ed.).

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Memorandum.

- 1) Mr. Gadaleta has given an English Passport to a Rayah¹ from Buldur named Spiraki, the brother of Stornass.

This man being at Kutahia, the Passport could not be brought from its possessor.

Spiraki paid 100 Turkish Liras for his Passport and for that of his brother Stornass.

- 2) Mr. Gadaleta has also given a Passport to another person Rayah from Adalia, named Hadji Bandeli Daniel-Oglou, the son of Tchorbadji Hadji Strati.

The man who possessed the Passport was then at Alexandria.

Mr. Gadaleta owes to Hadji Strati, the father of the person in question who has the Passport, the sum of 100 £ Turkish.

- 3) Mr. Gadaleta has received from the physician Costentaki: a gold watch; 2 silver spoons; 2 silver Zarfs², and 1 silk umbrella; say 20 £---- 10 £ from the baker Francesco; and a small piece of land from the Jew, Haïm Avadja, for putting them under his protection.

¹Non-Muslim subjects of the Ottoman Empire (ed.).

²Small cup used for drinking coffee in the Ottoman Empire (ed.).



**Complaints Against Mr. Gadaleta, The
British Vice Consul At Adalia
For Receiving Money:**

£ Turkish

- 1) From Sari Simon Oglou's brother in law 6
[For preventing the claims of the brother
of Hamet Zeibek, who claimed money on
account of debt due from Sari Simon
Oglou's brother in-law, who was killed in
an affray, from being paid].
- 2) From Yordan Sandektchi Oglou 10
[Yordan was equally debtor to Hamet
Zeibek and Mr. Gadaleta afforded him the
same assistance he did to Sari Simon
Oglou's brother in-law].
- 3) From Kayele Bahar Oglou 18
[Promising to say that this man is his
subject and to assist him in his business at
Kalkan and Kash].
- 4) From Hadji Elias Papas Oglou 20
[Promising to say that this man is under his
protection and for supporting him in his
business].
- 5) From Mumen Aga of the province of
Buldur 150
(15,000 Piastres)
[For settling his business when he (Mr.
Gadaleta) went to Buldur].
- 6) From Demit of Alayee 15
[For giving him a Passport and putting him
under his protection].



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- 7) From Hadji Philipi of Alayee 25
[For his appointment as British Agent at Alayee].
- 8) From Girom, 1,500 Piastres 15
[For appointing him British Agent at Almalee].
- 9) From Stanass of Buldur 100
[For giving him a Passport, he being a Rayah].
- 10) From Kayele Turabe 5
[For settling his business with Stanass].
- 11) From Tchene Oglou of Sparta 30
[For settling some affairs. This money is to be paid when the affairs are completed].

Total £ Turkish 394

III

**Letter From The Pasha Of Adalia To
William Brodie, Esquire, Complaining
Of Mr. Gadaleta's Accusation Against
Him To The Governor Of Konia.**

23rd October 1859
16th Rebi-ul-awel 1276

To:

William Brodie Esquire,
Attaché to Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy at
Constantinople, in extraordinary mission at
Adalia.



Sir,

Mr. Gadaleta, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at Adalia, has written to Hamdi Pasha, Governor General of Konia, accusing me that a sum of more than seven Yuks of money (one Yuk equals 100,00 Piastres) received from the districts of this Province, were ready for delivery to the finance Department of the Government; that as I and Suleïman Effendi used this money for the purpose of trading with it, a sum of 190,000 Piastres has been borrowed from some merchants and sent to Constantinople by the steamer "Tuna" for the Government; that 60,000 Piastres were received in copper at a discount of 10%; that Suleïman Effendi is committing many irregularities; and that Cadi Ahmed and Hadji Ibrahim, both Suleïman Effendi's men, were appointed Mudirs¹, the first to the District of Bodjak, the latter of that of Kalkan, and that by this means the inhabitants of these two places are oppressed.

The Governor General of Konia has, in consequence of these communications, demanded from us an explanation of the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Gadaleta.

But as I am entirely ignorant of the places from which he states the seven Yuks of money were

¹A District administrator (ed.).



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received for the public Treasury: of what monetary transactions I am accused of being engaged in company with Suleïman Effendi: from what merchants I am accused of having borrowed the money to be sent to the treasury: and from what place and from whom the 60,000 Piastres I am stated to have taken with a discount of 10% are supposed to have been taken, I can not submit to such a false accusation which attacks my honor and dignity.

As an employee of the Sublime Porte, it is my duty to inspect the state of the funds belonging to the Government, and it is therefore impossible for me to pass over such an accusation in silence.

I beg you will have the goodness to request Mr. Gadaleta either to prove the accusation he has written against me or, if not, to ask him for an apology for me.

I have the honor,

/signed:/ Mustapha Caïmakam of Teke

IV

**Mr. Gadaleta's Complaints Against The
Local Authorities And The Authorities'
Answers To Mr. Gadaleta's Complaints**

- 1) Mr. Gadaleta complains that the Medjlis¹ of Adalia sent to Constantinople a paper against him without communicating a copy of it.

Answer: It is against our regulations to give to an accused person a copy of the petition written and sent against him to the Sublime Porte. Mr. Gadaleta received at that time an answer to his official letter addressed to the Authorities on the subject.

- 2) Mr. Gadaleta complains that he was prevented by the Pasha from recovering, according to the directions of Mr. Consul Blunt, the property of Cazacco which was in the hands of the Bishop.

Answer: Mr. Gadaleta addressed an official letter to the Authorities (of which letter a copy is enclosed herewith) saying that the late Cazacco was an English subject; that the Bishop had seized his goods and in the event of the Bishop refusing to give up to him the goods of Cazacco, he asked for Zapties² to accompany him to the Bishop's house, adding that if the

¹Provincial Council (ed.).

²Police (ed.).

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Authorities did not give him Zapties, he (Mr. Gadaleta) would go himself with his own men and take the property of Cazacco from the hands of the Bishop.

Mr. Gadaleta must have in his hand the official answer to his letter that he received at the time from the Authorities. Its contents were as follows: The accounts of Cazacco were examined by Mr. George the Greek consular agent here during the time of my predecessor, when that agent claimed Cazacco as a Hellenic subject, and sealed (through the Greek Chancery) all his effects. When Mr. Gadaleta at a later period claimed Cazacco as an English subject and wished to have the accounts and to examine them again, the Bishop wrote on the subject to the Greek Consul at Smyrna and so soon as he shall have received his answer, he will see what he has to do.

The Authorities could not approve of Mr. Gadaleta's demand for Zapties or that if they were refused his intimation that he would go himself with his own men to the house of the Bishop- as such proceeding would be contrary to treaty and to justice of His Majesty the Sultan. The Authorities consequently refused the Vice Consul's demand.



Besides, according to information received, and to the Tezkere¹ found in Cazacco's effects, it appears that he was an Ottoman subject. Up to this moment, not one proof of Cazacco's being an English subject has been exhibited and Mr. Gadaleta has never made an official demand to the Authorities for what Mr. La Fontaine has to receive from Cazacco. Let the Vice Consul show the papers exchanged on the subject, and then the truth will be known at once.

- 3) Mumico Artin Oglou, an agent of Mr. Frederick Whittall of Smyrna, was arrested and brought here from a distant place and his property seized by Suleiman Effendi. He has received no compensation, and no explanation of the circumstances has been given to Mr. Gadaleta.

Answer: Mumico Artin Oglou, having bought about the middle of this year 180 sheep from the District of Kezilka, was passing by the territory of Sparta, when he met one of Suleiman Effendi's men who had to receive the duty on these sheep. This man of Suleiman Effendi's asked the duty as usual, but Mumico Artin Oglou refused to pay, and came to Adalia and went to complain to the Vice Consul who sent him, accompanied by his Dragoman², to the Authorities, where Mumico was ordered to

¹Memorandum (ed.).

²Interpreter (ed.).

Affair

pay the legal duty of 60 paras of each sheep, which he paid to Suleiman Effendi and went away with the Dragoman. The affair being thus, how was Mumico's property seized by Suleiman Effendi, and on what grounds is a compensation demanded? Why should an explanation be given?

- 4) Mr. Gadaleta complains that the case of Elias Pana has never been finished, and that when he asked for a Commission the Pasha named as members of it the very parties who were interested in the case.

Answer: Elias Pana has nothing to complain of from the Authorities. Mericli Oglou, an inhabitant of Castle Siosso and a subject of the Sublime Porte, claimed to have received money from some persons of Kash; Elias Pana also claimed to have received from Mericli Oglou. A commission was formed and what has been justly proved between Mericli Oglou and the person from Kash has been settled (taken and given). No case of Elias Pana himself was brought before the Commission and decided against him. During the time of my predecessors, this case was examined several times as everybody here knows.

- 5) Mr. Gadaleta's gardener was beaten in the court of Mr. Gadaleta's house by a soldier. His cook was beaten by another soldier in the Bazaar. His

groom was ordered to dismount from the Consul's horse which he was riding, in consequence of orders given by the Pasha that no Christian was to ride through the gate of the town.

Answer: The soldier mentioned in Mr. Gadaleta's complaint was, at the time, brought up and examined about this affair. He entirely denied having beaten Mr. Gadaleta's gardener. The Dragoman was present and, as the charge against the soldier could not be proved, he answered that the affair was nothing. About Mr. Gadaleta's cook, I know nothing at all. But the soldier who dismounted the Vice Consul's groom from his horse when he was riding through the gate of the town was immediately, according to the law, imprisoned by his officer, and instructions were given to the officers that such conduct must not be repeated again. At the time, the explanation was given in an official note to Mr. Gadaleta. From his complaint now, it appears that Mr. Gadaleta has forgotten what was done then. With regard to what was said: "in consequence of orders given by the Pasha that no Christian was to ride through the gate of the town," I assert that such orders were never given by me. Everybody knows that the soldiers receive their instructions only from their own officers.

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- 6) Constantine Cotzifo, an Ionian subject, was, on account of some trifling difference with an Ottoman subject, thrown into the prison with robbers and murderers.

Answer: Topche Ibrahim had to receive from Constantine Cotzifo some money for hire of a horse, and as it was not paid, he complained on the matter to the Vekil¹ of Stanos. The affair was judged there, and Cotzifo was sentenced to pay Ibrahim. He paid the money after a quarter of an hour and went away. At that time Cotzifo said nothing of being an English subject. However, he never was imprisoned, but was only kept by the Authority till he paid his debt. There is besides no murderers' prison at Stanos. Mr. Gadaleta made a complaint about this affair at the time, and an explanation was given to him by my Vekil, the Mudir Effendi, who then wrote at the same time to Mr. Gadaleta stating that 30 Piastres were due to Cotzifo, and that they were in the hands of the Authority and asking Cotzifo to come and receive them. Until this moment nobody has appeared for the purpose. The answer of the Mudir explains the whole affair and if referred to will show the truth.

¹An agent or representative (ed.).



- 7) The shop of the baker Francesco was several times entered by the Zapties and the baker was once beaten by them, and once received a slap on the face from the Pasha himself. He has also been several times imprisoned in the Konak¹.

Answer: The baker Francesco was neither imprisoned, nor beaten. When the Vice Consul wrote to the Authority about this man, I answered him so. He may look to my letter to him on the subject.

I know that this baker is an Ottoman subject, a native of the District of Ionia. I wrote to Mr. Gadaleta that if he has any Passport as an English subject, I must see it; and that till he shows me his Passport I shall consider him, as heretofore, a Rayah. Mr. Gadaleta has never answered me on the subject. This baker has been, however, neither imprisoned nor beaten. No Zapties entered his shop and maltreated him. Francesco, himself, declared and asserted what I said before Mr. Brodie and Mr. Mallouf when he came lately to the Konak about having made light-bread. No more proof is required.

- 8) Costaki Schilizzi, an Ionian subject and Mr. Gadaleta's agent at Almalee, had his house entered by a Zaptie, and one of his servants was carried off, which caused great injury to his interests.

¹Townhall (ed.).

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Answer: Up to this moment neither Mr. Gadaleta himself nor any other person has made any complaint about what he says now concerning the affair of Schilizzi, and the Authority is entirely ignorant as to what Zapties entered Mr. Schilizzi's house, why one of his servants was carried off, and what great injury has been caused to his interests.

- 9) Ali Pasha was directed to withdraw the orders that he had given to the soldiers to pay military honors to the Consular uniform.

Answer: When the previous irregular guards of the Fortress were replaced by regular troops, Mr. Gadaleta requested that the guards should pay him military honors; and on this demand I wrote to the Military commending Ali Pasha upon the subject. According to Ali Pasha's answer which I still have, no instructions exist for the imperial soldiers to pay military honors to a civil person as a Consul or Vice Consul. This answer was sent officially at the time to Mr. Gadaleta. It is not true that "Ali Pasha was directed to withdraw the orders that he had given to the soldiers to pay military honors to the Consular uniform." The soldiers only receive instructions from their own Commanders.

- 10) Mr. Gadaleta complains that his Dragoman was maltreated and insulted by the Pasha when he went to the Konak on public business for the Consulate.

Answer: Every time that the Dragoman has come to the Authority on the part of the Vice Consul, he has been well-treated; I do not know how he was either maltreated or insulted; and I do not know also when or what about?

- 11) Mr. Gadaleta having requested the Pasha to send orders to the Governors of Almalee and Finika, which are in Mr. Gadaleta's district, to make them recognize his Agents in these towns, the Pasha not only refused to comply with Mr. Gadaleta's request, but even questions his right to have Agents.

Answer: The imperial Firman¹, given on Mr. Gadaleta's appointment as Vice Consul at Adalia, says nothing about his rights to have agents in different Districts; therefore, if any agent were to be named he would require a Vizirial letter. For these reasons the answer was given to Mr. Gadaleta that his request was incorrect.

- 12) That Mr. Gadaleta having asked, agreeably to the request of several British merchants in this place, the Pasha to name some foreign merchants as members of the Commercial Medjlis to represent foreign interests, the Pasha refused to do so and has named Suleiman

¹A decree (ed.).

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Effendi as chief of this Medjlis notwithstanding that Suleïman Effendi is prohibited by an order of the Sublime Porte from taking any part in public affairs.

Answer: There was originally no Commercial Medjlis at Adalia. When there were any commercial affairs they were treated and settled by a Commission. But the business here having lately increased, a demand was sent to the Sublime Porte asking their authorization for forming a Commercial Medjlis. Mr. Gadaleta has been informed of this several times and told that until we should receive the order of the Sublime Porte about the projected Medjlis, every case that should be presented on the part of any of his subjects would be examined and settled in the Commission in presence of his Dragoman or of any merchant he will please to name to. If the Commission committed any irregularity or injustice, he had only to let the Authority know, and immediate attention would be paid to the matter. He has also been informed that the demand sent to the Sublime Porte asked also if foreigners might be named as members of this Medjlis, and that as soon as the orders should be received they would be executed.

Mr. Gadaleta answered to these communications by protesting that he will not accept the projected Medjlis, adding that he will not allow one of his subjects to bring any affair before the Commercial Medjlis.

A Vizirial letter on the subject has arrived. It authorizes the formation of a Commercial Medjlis composed of Muslim and Christian members, and of a Shehbender Vekili, as president. This letter says nothing, however, about foreign subjects being named as members. According to this order the Medjlis has been formed with Muslim and Christian merchants; and Suleïman Effendi, as Shehbender Vekili (head of the merchants), has been named President of the Medjlis. Mr. Gadaleta's protesting against this Medjlis and against the appointment of Suleïman Effendi is not a becoming proceeding on his part. As everybody knows that I am paying great attention for settling the affairs with justice, either for the English or for the other foreign subjects, or for any person generally.

- 13) That a certain Jew named Haïm Avadja, a merchant, having excited the rapacity of some persons here, was unjustly condemned to be imprisoned in irons and that he was menaced with exile. He was saved only in consequence of Mr. Gadaleta's representations.

Answer: This Jew, during the time of my predecessor, insulted many English and Greek subjects. Complaints were made against him and he was judged and found guilty. This case was reported to the Sublime Porte, and according to the Vizirial order, the guilty man

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was imprisoned for the period ordered, after which he was delivered. It is not true that he was menaced with exile. There are the members of the Medjlis and many merchants here who know all about what took place and the truth of what I assert here. It is not just besides that Mr. Gadaleta should complain against me for what happened during the time of my predecessor.

- 14) That the Greek Bishop (having learned that Mr. Gadaleta had orders to seize the property of Mr. La Fontaine which was in the hands of His Reverence) placed armed men in his house to repel by force any attempt made by Mr. Gadaleta to recover the property of Mr. La Fontaine.

Answer: With regard to the Bishop, he has answered that he did not place armed men in his house. However, when he learned the Vice Consul was asking for Zapties to enter his house by force, as indeed he had written to the Authorities to that effect, and that if they were not given to him, he would go himself with his own men to the house of the Bishop and insult him, he (the Bishop), being afraid, kept his house door shut for a week.

- 15) That the Bishop has been traversing in every direction the district of Mr. Gadaleta for the purpose of finding false documents against Mr.

Gadaleta; that he has seized papers which were in the possession of Mr. Gadaleta's subjects; that he has promised to the Caïmakam in writing to prove Mr. Gadaleta to be a dishonest and immoral man; that he has threatened with excommunication the Christian inhabitants of several villages for the purpose of forcing them to bear false witness against Mr. Gadaleta; that he deceived a great number of Christians and persuaded them to sign a document containing several false accusations against Mr. Gadaleta; and, that he has excited the Christian population against Mr. Gadaleta.

Answer: The Bishop has neither collected any papers against the Vice Consul, nor done anything to the Christians to make them act against Mr. Gadaleta. He only questioned some persons who are really and truly Rayahs, subjects of the Sublime Porte, and who had lately said that they were foreign subjects, whether they had any Passports.

- 16) That Suleiman Effendi has been the accomplice of the Bishop in all his proceedings against Mr. Gadaleta.

Answer: In this point, there is nothing explained; it is impossible to understand what Mr. Gadaleta means.

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- 17) Mr. Gadaleta complains that the Pasha has not put into execution the sentence pronounced by him against Dimitri Kiaff and his wife, Meriam Kiaff.

Answer: It is unnecessary to repeat to the Vice Consul what happened before the Medjlis on this subject. If the declarations are completed, a Mazbata¹ may be made out and sent to the Sublime Porte. It is contrary, however, to our regulations to give a Mazbata to one party, either the accuser or the accused, agreeably to his demand alone, without an authorization from the Sublime Porte.

The woman has signed her declaration before the Medjlis and in the presence of Mr. Gadaleta who also signed her declaration; but, although he promised to come and sign his own declaration, he has not done so at this time. When he shall have signed his declaration, the paper will be given to him.

- 18) Mr. Gadaleta complains that Mr. Bertuzzi, the agent of the Ottoman steamers at Adalia, has had some secret understanding with his wife (Mr. Gadaleta's), and that he has gained her confidence by supplying her with the means of intoxicating herself a bad habit to which she has been addicted for several years past. Also, he

¹A report, decision, or memorandum (ed.).

complains that Mr. Bertuzzi insulted his Dragoman and that all he has done has been done with the intention of provoking him personally. Mr. Gadaleta demands satisfaction.¹

V

**Complaints Of The Authorities Of
Adalia Against Mr. Gadaleta**

- 1) A few days after my arrival at Adalia, Mr. Gadaleta came to pay me an official visit. After the usual ceremonies on such occasion were finished, he went to pay a visit to the Cadi². There were with the Cadi, when Mr. Gadaleta arrived, two persons belonging to the Turkish Clergy: Ismail Bey, a notable of the town, and Ibrahim Agha, head of the merchants. The Cadi received Mr. Gadaleta by half-getting up on his seat, but Ismail Bey got up. Mr. Gadaleta, however, supposed that the Cadi did not get up at all, and as the two clergymen who were with Ibrahim Agha did not get up, he was angry and stood still in the middle of the room, saying, "Why do these person not get up for me? I, at present, represent the Queen herself. An insult to me is an insult to my

¹This complaint was not of the nature to be communicated to the Turkish Authorities.

²A civil judge (ed.).



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Government." He said in English many coarse expressions. The persons, who accompanied Mr. Gadaleta, gave me advice of what was passing in order that I might put a stop to such a disagreeable scene. I went immediately therefore to the Mehkeme (house of the Cadi), and endeavored to calm Mr. Gadaleta and as far as possible to put him in good terms with the Cadi. Mr. Gadaleta after having been treated with usual ceremony went away. Mr. Gadaleta was treated with politeness, and when he was so, he passed the limits of good breeding by using indecorous expressions and by acting in the above stated manner in the house of the Authorities. You may have all the details of what happened on that evening from the persons who accompanied the Vice Consul on that occasion: Messers Dimitri Vucina, Vassilaki Brino, Vassilaki Danieloglou, etc.

Three days after what has been stated as having happened at the Mehkeme, Mr. Gadaleta went to pay a visit to Mustapha Bey, a member of the Medjlis, at whose house he met Ibrahim Agha, the head of the merchants. It appears that Ibrahim Agha did not rise, and Mr. Gadaleta said to him then several vulgar and uncivil words and, without taking a seat, left the house of Mustapha Bey and came direct to the Authorities to make a complaint against Ibrahim Agha for not having gotten up for him and asking for his punishment. Ibrahim Agha



was brought before the Authorities and questioned, "Why did he not get up on that occasion?" He answered, "I am a merchant, and although I have been polite enough to go many times to pay visits to the Vice Consul at his house, he has never come to return me any visit. Although as a simple merchant I have nothing to do with the Vice Consul, I have always been polite to him. Since he is a guest of our Government I shall be even more polite to him. If I have done anything wrong I shall go and ask his pardon."

Such irregular proceedings on the part of Mr. Gadaleta can not, however, be approved.

- 2) A person named Palari from Castle Rosso, owing several debts to persons in this Province, which were proved by bills and by sentences given against him, was brought to this place, that he might pay what he owed agreeably to the sentences pronounced against him and that he might settle before the commercial Medjlis the debts claimed from him. Mr. Gadaleta, however, said that Palari was his subject and prevented him from coming before the Authorities notwithstanding several demands and claims made by the Authorities. Besides that Mr. Gadaleta wished to inspect the accounts of Palari with Estifan

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Cozaktchi Oglou, a Rayah merchant of Adalia, in his chancery. In short, Mr. Gadaleta prevented Palari from presenting himself to the Authorities, and from paying what he owed to the above mentioned merchant, as well as to the inhabitants of Kash on account of the public revenues of the district of Kalkan, and without letting the Authorities know he sent him back to Castle Rosso. Even if Palari were an English subject, the Vice Consul ought not to prevent him from coming to the Authorities and explaining his debts.

Palari is an Ottoman subject, an inhabitant of Castle Rosso, and surely then Mr. Gadaleta ought not to act so when it is contrary both to the treaties and regulations. Besides, what right has he to protect an Ottoman subject in opposition to the local Authorities in the discharge of their proper duties.

- 3) A certain baker named Francesco, a member of the corporation of bakers, was convicted of having made light-bread on several occasions. In spite of the numerous notices given to him by the Authorities, which according to the laws, certainly deserved to be punished like the other bakers of the town, he was forced to pay a legal fine for such offenses to the public treasury. He was accordingly summoned to

appear at the Konak for the purpose; however, Mr. Gadaleta prevented him from going to the Konak according to the summons of the Authorities and from following the local regulations, saying that he was an English subject.

In consequence, the Authorities have written officially many times to the Vice Consul asking him if Francesco had an English Passport and, if so, that it should be shown to them, and demanding an explanation of this baker's irregular conduct towards the Authorities. Mr. Gadaleta has never returned any answer on the subject as yet.

- 4) Hadji Apostole, an Ottoman subject, was employed by Mr. Gadaleta as a cook for a certain time; however, he never paid him his wages. Since he is now due to receive over a thousand Piastres, he presented a petition to the Authorities requesting payment of that sum, which is still due to him. The Authorities, consequently, wrote several times to Mr. Gadaleta on the subject; but, he has given them no answer.

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- 5) Mr. Gadaleta shut and sealed up, without giving any notice to the local Authorities, the shop of a Rayah the son of a certain physician named Costentaki who is an Ottoman subject and inhabitant of Adalia, under the pretext that he, Costentaki's son, owed money to an English merchant at Smyrna. The person in question, however, learning that his shop had been closed, went and opened it himself. Mr. Gadaleta then wrote to the Authorities asking for a satisfaction from the son of Costentaki. Costentaki, however, is a Rayah and his son is a Rayah, and even if the man did owe money to a foreign subject, what right had Mr. Gadaleta to go himself and close the shop of an Ottoman subject without first advising the local Authorities? And what right had he afterwards to complain against the man for having opened his shop again.

- 6) Mr. Gadaleta wrote to the Pasha of Koniah accusing me of having employed in trade many Yuks of money (a Yuk is about 100,000 Piastres), collected from public revenues for the imperial Treasury, and of having consequently been forced to borrow a large sum from some merchants to send to the finance Department of the Government. He accuses me besides of having taken a sum of money in copper at a discount. These

accusations attack my honor and dignity and they make me lose the confidence of the Government in my character. I had the honor to write to you begging you to request Mr. Gadaleta to explain his accusation against me: What trade I have been making with the money belonging to the Public Revenues? With whom I have been engaged in trade? From what merchants a sum in copper was received with discount? As yet I have received no satisfactory answer to my demand, and this accusation attacks my honor and that of my Government, and I can not pass under silence such an insult made to my official character. I ask and insist upon a satisfaction being given me.

The Authorities hitherto kept silent about what they had a right to complain, but as Mr. Gadaleta complained first of us and you have come here to inquire into the complaints on both sides, the Authorities' duty was clearly to bring the complaints before you. But as the Vice Consul's complaints against us are totally without foundation, we shall refrain from adding then that besides the above-mentioned complaints there are many others which the Authorities could make. Mr. Gadaleta has given Passports to many Rayahs, subjects of the Sublime Porte, and he has put some of them under his protection. In the list which he sent lately to the Authorities, containing the names of his subjects, we saw several Ottoman

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subjects figuring in it as British subjects. I have written to him several times to explain how these persons come to be his protégés; but, Mr. Gadaleta up to this moment has returned no answer to me.

This, of course, is injurious to the local regulations of the Sublime Porte, and prevents them from being carried into execution.

/signed:/ Mustapha, Caimakam of Teke.

VI

Trial Of Mr. Gadaleta¹ With The Woman Meriam Kiaff Before The Medjlis of Adalia.

Woman (Meriam Kiaff) – The British Vice Consul came to our garden on Saturday, 21st Moharrem (August). He said to me, “Good day. I wished to have your (married) daughter and you did not consent. You spoke about it here and there. Why do you speak about it?” I answered that, “I did not speak anything about.” He said, “Woman, I will beat you; I will kill you.” Then, I told my daughter

¹This Trial occurred at the Medjlis of Adalia to which the Vice-Consul went, ten days before Mr. Brodie’s arrival, in full uniform. The trial was instituted at Mr. Gadaleta’s own request.

to run away. When the girl was escaping, the Vice Consul followed her. I told him, "Why are you following my daughter?" He gave me a slap on the face, and fired his gun in order to frighten the girl. I escaped then and came here to complain to the Authorities about what had happened and to demand justice. Ten days ago the Vice Consul sent to my husband asking for the girl.

The woman, questioned again, said: The day after my son-in-law, Ligori, was imprisoned, I went with my daughter into the castle to inquire about the affair. On leaving my garden, the Vice Consul's gardener came to us, I asked him, "Hadji Pixoli, why did you come?" The gardener answered to me, "Your son-in-law stole a lamb last evening. He is now in the prison. Let us ask the Vice Consul and he will deliver him." After having taken coffee, I told the gardener I have with me a young girl. Perhaps the Vice Consul's family would be angry if we go into the Consul's house. The gardener said, "Come by the garden. My wife lives there. You leave your girl with her and I shall go with you to the Vice Consul and speak to him." I took the girl and went with her to the garden, as the gardener said, and entered his room where there were Ashek Oglou, the gardener himself, and his wife. At that moment, Nicolaki (the Dragoman) came. He took a seat and talked a little. Afterwards, the Vice Consul arrived. The girl kissed his hand and begged of him to get her husband out of the prison. The Vice Consul went away. Then, the gardener told the girl,

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“Your husband is in the prison. You will also be imprisoned here. This evening we shall deliver your husband from the prison, and in the evening you will have him and go home together with him. Then I sent my girl home; but, I remained. After a short time the Vice Consul came again and then I left going back to my own house. When I was on my way, the gardener followed me and said for me to return again. I answered him, “I shall not ask any more about my son-in-law. Let him remain in the prison.” After that I went home.

Question to the woman: Did the Vice Consul, either himself or through any other person, make you an offer promising to give you money or to deliver your son-in-law from the prison, if you let him have you daughter?

The woman's answer: No, never.

Question to the woman: Did you make any sign with your eyes to the Vice Consul that he might have your daughter, if he delivered her husband from the prison?

The woman's answer: No, never: neither by sign, nor verbally, nor in any other manner.

Question to the daughter's father Dimitri: Did you hear that the Vice Consul had asked to have your (married) daughter and that she did not go?

The father's answer: "No, I know nothing about the matter."

The Vice Consul, being asked about what was said, answered, "This woman Meriam, sent many times long ago to beg of me to have her daughter, but I did not accept her invitation. Her son-in-law was put into prison and she came with her daughter to my house to ask me to do something for the prisoner. I said nothing to her and she went away. Afterwards I heard that she had said, "The Vice Consul wished to have my daughter. That he brought her to his house, but she did not comply with his wishes and ran away." Meriam repeated that it was known everywhere, and all the town knew it. This, she said, because I refused to deliver the prisoner and to accept her invitation for having her daughter.

More than 20 days after, it was on the 21st of Moharrem (about the 20th of August), I went to shoot in the gardens, and I arrived by chance at the woman's garden, and I saw her there. I told her, "Why do you speak so much about me? She answered me, "Do not say a single word to me. If you do, I have prepared a petition (against you), it is ready. I shall go and give it to the Governor. Then I was angry, and I gave her a slap on the face, and she went away. My companions were in another garden, and, according to our previous agreement,

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I fired off my gun to let them know where I was.¹ They arrived and we came back to my house. I can give, if required, witnesses to this.

The woman Meriam was again called before the Medjlis, on the 8th of Rebi-ul-awel; in the presence of Mr. Brodie, who arrived from the British Embassy and of the Vice Consul, and she was asked: "Did you send an offer to the Vice Consul to send your daughter to him, or for him to come to her?"

The woman answered: "No, I never offered him my daughter; I never sent for him."

(Here the trial closed.)

According to the law, the Vice Consul ought to prove by witnesses or evidence that the woman sent to offer him her daughter or to call him to her house, but he (answered that he) could not prove what he said. The woman then was asked to swear to what she had stated that he did not send to offer her daughter to the Vice Consul or to ask him to come to her. The woman then swore that it was true

¹There was only one companion, and he made a deposition in writing denying what the Vice Consul said about the previous agreement for firing off his gun, and declaring that no agreement was made between them on the subject.

Gadaleta's

and said she was ready to swear a thousand times if required.

8th Rebi-ul-awel 1276
5th October 1859

VII

Letter Of Mr. Gadaleta To The Pasha Of Adalia.

Adalia
May 7th, 1859

Excellency,

I beg you will have the goodness to give me a Bouyouroultou (order) to the Mudir of Almalee to recognize my Agent there, Costaki, and to give him every assistance in the affairs which he may have in that District.

My subject, Spiraki, merchant at Finika, has written to me complaining that the Mudir of that place has contradicted him in his affairs. I beg of you also to send an order to the said Mudir of Finika to give his assistance to the above mentioned merchant in any affairs he may have in that District.

I have the honor,

/signed:/ Frederick Gadaleta

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VIII

**Letter Of Mr. Gadaleta To Haralambos
Of Sparta.**

Adalia
July 29th, 1859

Dear Haralambos,

I have received and understood your letter of the 26th in which you write me about settling your business. It requires your coming here for these affairs as you can explain everything verbally. It is necessary that all you business should be registered in our Chancery according to our regulations, and if you pay the expenses, I shall send you my Dragoman. However, your affairs are of great consequence and if you pay the expenses of the Chancery, my personal expenses, and design me a monthly pay, I shall probably go myself because, according to our system, the Chancery can accept these affairs. You may act upon this. If you can not get out of the prison and can not come here yourself, you must send an agent in purpose to explain thoroughly your business by word of mouth.

/signed:/ Frederick Gadaleta

IX

Paper Given By Mr. Gadaleta To Nicola Bahar Oglou As An English Passport.

“Our Subject”, Nicola Bahar Oglou, a merchant of Kaye, according to his register and bills, is to receive money in different places lying between Adalia and Smyrna. All those who may see this paper are requested to afford him every assistance in his business as it is an affair of importance to us. This writing is given in order that you all may know that nobody must neglect doing what is necessary to assist him in settling his affairs by receiving the money due to him and you must act agreeably to this order.

The British Consul:
/signed:/ Frederick Gadaleta

Rebi-ul-akher 27th 1275
(about September) 1858

X

Document Given By Mr. Gadaleta To A Person Named Haralambos Of Sparta Calling Him His Protégé And Subject.

We, Frederick Gadaleta, British Consul in Adalia and its Dependencies, let know to all whom it may concern,

Affair

That the bearer of this official document, Haralambos Hadji Gabriel Oghlou of Sparta, our subject in our service, as he is about to engage in some business in the provinces and districts of the Ayalet (Government) of Konia and elsewhere; and that all his affairs belong to us, and according therefore to the rights and friendship existing between the Sublime Porte and our Government of England, we request and beg all the officers of the Ottoman Government to give the said Haralambos every assistance in his trading operation and in settling any affairs he may have, according him protection when he may require it. Haralambos is our man and our protégé and we have given him this official paper from our Chancery.

The British Consul
At Adalia and its dependencies
/signed:/ Frederick Gadaleta

January 23rd, 1858

XI

**Letter Of Mr. Gadaleta To The Pasha
Calling Francesco An Englishman.**

Adalia
May 29th, 1857

To His Excellency Mustapha Pasha

Sir,

Dimitri Francesco, an English (from England) baker, established at Adalia as one of the corporation of bakers, has given to our Chancery a petition in which he says: that the other day he was brought before you, beaten and imprisoned without any notice being given to me. Now it is in fact contrary to the regulations to call up any person of our subjects without the knowledge of our Chancery, and besides that the action of imprisoning and beating is contrary to our laws. Consequently I request justice for him.

/signed:/ Frederick Gadaleta

XII

Mr. Gadaleta's Letter To The Pasha Refusing To Give A List Of His Subjects.

Adalia
Ramazan 28th, 1275

His Excellency Mustapha Pasha,
Caimakam of Adalia

Sir,

You asked me, some time ago, for a list of my subjects at Adalia, as you did from the others

Affair

my colleagues. If I have not hitherto answered you on the subject, it is because I received in June last instructions regarding the convention between the Embassy and the Sublime Porte, and I do not know if you ask this list according to an order from the Porte, or only for your own pleasure. In the first case I shall thank you to send me copy of that order. If it conforms to my instructions, I shall send you the list of my subjects. In the second case, I should beg to say that I am not obliged in any manner to send you a list.

I have the honor,

/signed:/ Frederick Gadaleta

XIII

Mr. Gadaleta's Letter To The Pasha Asking For Zapties To Go With Him And Invade The House Of The Greek Bishop.

Atalie

le 13 Mai 1859.

Très-Illustre Monsieur (Le Pacha),

Dans la maison de l'archevêque grec dans cette ville est mort un certain Demetrius Kazako, dont la nationalité ayant été reconnue anglaise j'ai demandé



instantanément à l'archevêque sa succession et surtout ses comptes et ses livres; mais l'archevêque s'est refusé disant que l'Agent-Consulaire de Grèce avait réglé les comptes et les livres qui appartenaient au susdit défunt. Attendu que cependant Mr. l'Agent Consulaire de Grèce m'a communiqué par écrit que depuis longtemps il s'est retiré de cette affaire, j'ai fait part de cette réponse à l'archevêque lequel, malgré cela, persévère dans son refus. Je viens vous prier en conséquence de vouloir bien demander à l'archevêque, sans aucun délai, tout ce qui appartient au feu Kazako; dans le cas, cependant, où vous négligerez d'employer les moyens de rigueur pour avoir raison de l'arbitraire de l'archevêque qui retient abusivement une propriété anglaise, je vous prie de me donner deux Zapties afin que je m'occupe moi-même de garantir cet intérêt anglais, et si vous me refusez aussi cette demande je prendrai les mesures nécessaires avec mes propres gens, et dans le cas que quelque évènement fâcheux il s'entend que vous serez responsable attendu que je considère de mon droit de vous demander l'aide de Zapties et vous êtes en devoir de me les accorder conformément aux ordres de mon firman.

Veuillez agréer...

/signed:/ Le Vice Consul Anglais, Frederick
Gadaleta

XIV

Mr. Gadaleta's Letter To The Pasha Directing Him To Attend To The Affairs Of A Person Named Palari, A Rahya, Whom He Designates As His Man. Very Insolent Letter Adding That He Has Orders To Inspect The Pasha's Conduct.

Atalie

le 22 Juin 1859.

Très-Illustre Monsieur, (le Pacha)

Dans plusieurs circonstances vous avez usé de la force envers les intérêts Anglais et cela par suite de l'antipathie grande et implacable qui vous anime contre ces intérêts. J'en ai pris bonne note et ce Vice Consul d'Angleterre a protesté en son temps. Dernièrement encore vous avez fait comparaître un de mes hommes à mon insu et l'avez jugé suivant votre volonté. Il résulte de tout cela que vous cherchez ouvertement à mettre nos rapports dans une situation désagréable et à causer par cela des ennuis à nos supérieurs; Attendu qu'il paraît que vous n'êtes pas venu ici à fin d'exécuter les ordres de S.M. le Sultan pour le bonheur de ses peuples, mais bien pour devenir un instrument passif entre les mains des Aghas et pour vous conformer à Leurs vues afin qu'ils exploitent le peuple selon leur ancienne coutume. Apprenez donc que j'ai des ordres et des instructions pour surveiller votre conduite afin que vous vous occupiez des intérêts de

Gadaleta's

tous vos administrés sans exception et il est de mon devoir de vous dire que vous abusez de la position qui vous a été confiée. Veuillez prendre en serieuse considération ce qui précède afin que vous compreniez la responsabilité que vous impose votre conduite par rapport à vos fonctions.

Veillez donc vous occuper de l'affaire de mon homme N. Pallari et ordonner le nécessaire sans le moindre abus de pouvoir puisque vous savez que je ne reconnais pas le tribunal sous la présidence d'Ibrahim Agha et il paraît que c'est pour cela que vous y renvoyez les affaires de ce Vice Consul afin de porter atteinte à la considération Anglaise.

Agréez...

/signed:/ Frederick Gadaleta

XV

Mr. Gadaleta's Letter To The Greek Bishop About The Affair Of Cazacco.

Adalia
9 Mai 1859

Monseigneur l'Evêque d'Adalia,

Il a été prouvé que feu Cazako était un sujet Ionien, et comme tel personne n'a pas le droit de se

Affair

mêler dans ses affaires. Si Mr. Alessandro (Georges), dans la supposition qu'il était un sujet Hellène, a pris quelque parti et maintenant s'est retiré, et si V.S. a quelque droit sur la propriété de Cazako il vous sera fait justice selon les lois; mais nous ne pouvons reconnaître les arrangements faits par une autorité étrangère comme Mr. Alessandro ni encore moins nous pouvons supposer que vous vous faites maître de sa propriété et de ses papiers, ainsi prenant la loi dans vos propres mains au mépris de l'autorité Anglaise à qui de droit appartient de juger cette affaire.

J'ai donc l'honneur de vous annoncer qu'en cas d'un second refus de votre part de m'envoyer les papiers et tous les effets de feu Cazacko je serais obligé de prendre les mesures que les lois mettent en mon pouvoir pour m'en emparer malgré vous.

J'ai l'honneur,

/signé:/ Frederick Gadaleta, Vice-Consul

XVI

L. Focca Announcing His Spontaneous Arrival As New "Consul" At Sparta.

Aglassani,
Thursday (about 10 P.M.)

Mons. Karayanoglou,

Gadaleta's

You are requested to give advice to the Konak and to the Christians that the new British Consul appointed to Sparta will arrive at Sparta tomorrow.

/signed:/ L. Focca, The Consul

XVII

Letter From Mr. Gadaleta To Stanass Saying That He Is Not An Ionian Subject

Buldur

19/31 Janvier 1859

Mons. Stanass Hadgi Basili,

Depuis que je suis arrivé ici j'ai voulu agir envers vous avec bonté et avec de bonne manière, mais je suis fâché de vous dire cette conduite de ma part, au lieu de vous rendre modeste et complaisant, vous porte de jour en jour à suivre une mauvaise voie.

Votre dernier protêt contre Vassilaki (que j'ai l'intention d'avoir ici comme mon procureur) prouve que vos actions doivent être attribuées plutôt à un sentiment de jalousie et d'antipathie envers lui qu'à de motifs réels de plaintes contre lui. Dans ce protêt vous n'exposez pas la manière dont il vous ennuie ou doit nuire à vos intérêts. Vous dites en outre qu'il n'est pas convenable que je sois

Affair

représenté par un tel homme, et en me disant cela vous m'attaquez personnellement et directement comme si je ne réfléchissais pas à ce qui peut être inconvenant ou nuisible aux intérêts Anglais.

Vous vous donnez la qualité de sujet Ionien, mais il n'en est pas ainsi parce que le passeport que je vous ai donné moi-même l'année passée, ne vous donne que la qualité de protégé du Vice-Consul Anglais à Satalie et non pas celle de sujet Ionien comme vous le pensez. Je vous retirerai cette protection à cause de votre conduite envers moi et de diverses plaintes qui ont été portées contre vous.

Si vous êtes fier de ce que vous êtes l'homme de Mr. Emirphopoulou de Smyrne pour le compte duquel vous achetez divers produits je viens vous faire comprendre que dorénavant je protégerai seulement les opérations qui appartiennent à Mr. Emirphopoulou; quant à vos intérêts et à votre personne je vous considérerai comme sujet Ottoman.

Mon intention n'était pas de laisser dans cette ville Vassilaki Danieloghlu en qualité de mon procureur, mais puisque je vois maintenant que vous craignez qu'il ne surveille vos actes, je le laisserai.

/signé:/ Frederick Gadaleta

XVIII

Mazbata From The Medjlis Of Buldur Stating That Money Was Taken Unjustly By Mr. Gadaleta From Mumen Agha And That Mr. Gadaleta Acted In This Affair In Accord With The Late Caimakam of Buldur Rashed Effendi.

Hadji Mehmed Agha, son of Mumen Agha of the District of Kara-Agadj-Gulhissar, a Dependency of the Province of Buldur, arrived here as procurator from his father Mumen Agha and presented to us a sealed Memorandum in which he states that during the period of the late Caimakam of Buldur, Rashed Effendi, Mr. Gadaleta in company with the forementioned Rashed Effendi oppressed Mumen Agha and unjustly forced him to pay them the sum of thirty thousand Piastres (about 260 £). Hadji Mehemed Agha showed us besides an "Ilam" (declaration from the Cadi) declaring that the abovementioned sum was taken wrongfully from his father (Mumen Agha), by Mr. Gadaleta and Rashed Effendi, and upon these papers he asked us for a Mazbata.

Now, although we do not know the exact amount of the sum taken from Mumen Agha, we yet, as the Ilam asserts, know very well the injustices that these two gentlemen committed against him and that they took money for him; but, the public generally report the sum taken to be that stated.

Affair

It is upon what is above said that we give this
Mazbata.

On the 23rd of Rebi-ul-akher 1276

20th November 1859.

/signed:/

The Caïmakam of Buldur (Ismail), The Cadi
(Mustapha), The Mufti (Mehemed), Member
(Mustapha), Nefous Naziri (Isaak), Mudir (Ismail),
Chief-Clerk (Kadri), Director of Agriculture
(Abdul-Baki), Member (Mehemed).

XIX

**Mazbata From The Medjlis Of The
District Of Gulhissar (Dependency of
Buldur), Addressed To The Caïmakam
Of Buldur.**

To the Caïmakam of Buldur,

According to your orders we inquired
respecting what has been reported to you about
Haralambos Hadji Gabriel Oghlou of Sparta, and we
have to report that the abovementioned Haralambos
obtained a Passport last year from the British
Consul at Adalia, that upon receipt of it he declared

himself to be Consular Agent here, that he took upon himself with his own men to perform duties pertaining to the police of the country in imprisoning those persons who were indebted to him, and that in spite of the local Authorities.

There was also a person belonging to Buldur who had to receive 500 Piastres from another person named Karakolak of Olou, a village belonging to our District. Haralambos brought Karakolak bound from Apadjek, a village of the District of Mentasha, where he was then, and took from him the abovementioned sum of 500 Piastres by force, besides taking 57 £ Piastres for expenses. Haralambos has committed many abuses and injustices in several villages of our District.

Safer 21st 1276

/signed:/

The Cadi of Gulhissar, The Muphti, The Mudir, Member

XX

**Mazbata From The Medjlis Of Sparta
Against The Irregular Conduct Of Mr.
Gadaleta**

To the Caïmakam/Pasha of Adalia,

Affair

The banker, Hadji Anesti Chivi Oglou, having received from Sava Tchene Oglou of the same place, the sum of 150,000 Piastres (rather more than 1,000 £), on account of the "Dimes" (titles) due by him and which was proved by regular documents, the Pasha of Konia gave orders that this sum should be paid; if, however, on the other hand the debtor had any reasons to assign for opposing this payment, the Pasha added that he (Tchene Oglou) must go to Sparta and there explain them himself. An officer was sent express from Konia to Sparta for that purpose.

At the time of this order, Tchene Oglou was at Adalia with the British Consul and he came with him to Buldur. On hearing this, the Authorities here wrote on the subject to the Caïmakam of Buldur, who immediately informed the British Consul of the affair. Mr. Gadaleta answered to the Caïmakam of Buldur that he was going to Sparta with Tchene Oglou and that then he would see what was to be done about the matter. The Caïmakam of Buldur sent to the Authorities of Sparta a copy of the answer which he received from Mr. Gadaleta.

A few days later, the Consul himself arrived at Sparta, along with Tchene Oglou, where he was hospitably received. After two days the Authorities wrote officially to him about the affair. The Consul answered that as Tchene Oglou owed money to some British subjects and protégés, he must take



him with him to Adalia, and that the banker Anesti must send an Agent to Adalia, in order to see after his business, adding: "You may inform the Governor of Konia of my answer."

The Authorities then asked Mr. Gadaleta not to take Tchene Oglou to Adalia until they should receive an answer from Konia; but, Mr. Gadaleta, without taking any notice of what the Authorities wrote to him, took Tchene Oglou with him and went away to Adalia. The Governor General of Konia wrote to us at a later period that a real debt due to a British subject or protégé could not be recovered. Thus, Mr. Gadaleta had no right to detain an Ottoman subject without the authorization of the local Authorities, nor to refuse to give up to the Authorities a Rayah who was asked for by them. Besides that, he had no right to bring the claimant of a debt from the center of the Government, Konia, to a place such as Adalia which is a dependency. That such proceedings were contrary to the regulations and injurious to the local Authorities, and that they could not be approved of by the British Embassy. The Governor General, however, wishing to be always on good terms with the Consul, requested us to let Mr. Gadaleta know the above in a polite and friendly manner, and to beg of him that either the abovementioned debt should be paid or the debtor be sent to Konia, adding that in the event of Mr. Gadaleta's having gone to Adalia, we were to send him a copy of this letter; and, that if he refused to deliver up Tchene Oglou, a copy of his answer refusing to give him up was to be sent to the Governor of Konia.



Affair

As the Consul had already returned to Adalia with Tchene Oglou, we wrote to him, according to the above order, on the subject, sending him a copy of the letter of the Pasha of Konia.

In answer to this official communication, Mr. Gadaleta wrote to us that he had perfect right to keep Tchene Oglou and not to deliver him up to the Authorities, and that his answer was to be communicated to the Governor-General.

A certified copy of this correspondence is enclosed herewith.

As it is a thing never to be permitted that the execution of justice should be prevented or that established rights should be annulled, we are sure that the gentleman from the British Embassy at Constantinople, who is now at Adalia, would never approve of such unbecoming proceedings.

We have learned that Tchene Oglou is, at this moment, with the Consul at Adalia. We beg therefore of you to send him here and to communicate on the subject with the gentleman sent by the Embassy.

It is for this purpose that we give you by this Mazbata the details of the affair.

Safer 10th 1276.
September 1859.

/signed:/

The Caïmakam of Sparta, The Cadi, The Muphti, Mal-Mudiri, Evkaf-Mudiri, Tahrirat-Kiatibi, Member, Member, Member, Member, Member, Member, Member, Metropolit-Vekili, Greek Codja-Bashi, Armenian Codja Bashi (absent)

N.B. The correspondence between the Vice Consul and the Caïmakam of Sparta about Tchene Oglou's affair is exactly as it is said in the Mazbata.

Here is the sense: "Mr. Gadaleta retained with him Tchene Oglou; refused to deliver him to the Authorities; prevented him from paying his debt due on accounts of the Public revenues, and, in fact, wrote to the Caïmakam of Sparta, on the 28th of February last, desiring him to advise his chief, the Pasha of Konia that he (Mr. Gadaleta) had kept Tchene Oglou, and that he had every right to do so, and that he would not give him up to the Authorities.

XXI

Petition From The Armenians Of Sparta Regarding Serious Charges Against Mr. Gadaleta.

To: The Gentleman arrived at Adalia, to enquire into the irregularities committed by Mr. Gadaleta, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul.

Affair

A person named Carabet Hadji Nikfos Oglou, an Armenian and inhabitant of Sparta, owed to Georgi, the Greek Consular Agent at Adalia, and to some other merchants, the sum of 135,000 Piastres. When he (the debtor Carabet) was making some arrangements for settling his debts, the Greek Consular Agent, two years ago, brought him to Adalia and there imprisoned him, although he had sufficient property to pay all his debts if he had allowed him.

About that period, Hamdi Pasha, the Governor-General of Konia, went to Adalia and the affair was reported to him. His Excellency referred the matter to the Commercial Medjlis, where an offer was made to the creditors either to receive immediately their money with a discount of 60%, or to wait three years and to receive the whole sum. The creditors consented to wait for three years, agreeably to which arrangement the Commercial Medjlis gave sentence to the debtor Carabet.

However, Carabet was a debtor to the Greek Consular Agent in the sum of 27,000 Piastres. Sava Tchene Oglou, a Greek from Sparta, secretly induced Carabet, the debtor, to add more than 5,000 Piastres to the original sum as interest on it for a year. For this amount Carabet gave a Bill to Georgi under the guaranty of Tchene Oglou. After the year had passed, Georgi claimed and received from the guarantee, Tchene Oglou, the amount of that Bill, 32,000 Piastres. Tchene Oglou having paid this



sum, asked Mr. Gadaleta, the British Vice Consul at Adalia, to enable him to recover the above amount from Carabet who was then, agreeably, to Mr. Gadaleta's demand, imprisoned at Sparta. Tchene Oglou asked that Carabet should be delivered from the prison to enable him to find money to pay his debt. Carabet, however, after having being let out of the prison, fled to Constantinople, and Mr. Gadaleta then wrote to the Caïmakam of Sparta, Nezif-Effendi, asking him to imprison Kevork, the debtor's brother, stating that he had also signed his brother's Bill. The Caïmakam answered Mr. Gadaleta that Kevork was not the debtor, and that besides he had an Ilam (sentence from the Cadi) declaring him bankrupt.

When Mr. Gadaleta received this answer, he sent his own Canvass to Sparta, who brought Kevork to Adalia where he was unjustly detained for 50 days. Later, Mr. Gadaleta brought him along with him to Sparta where Mr. Gadaleta found 18,000 Okas of salt belonging to the debtor Carabet which he took and consigned to Tchene Oglou. He then put Kevork into prison in order to force him to pay the reminder of his brother's debt.

The Caïmakam wrote to Mr. Gadaleta explaining to him again, that Kevork was not the debtor; that he had a declaration from the Cadi as a bankrupt; that he only put his signature to the Bill in order to get his brother out of the prison; that if he had been able to pay the guaranty of Tchene

Affair

Oglou would not have been required; that Tchene Oglou had a right to claim only form the debtor Carabet; and, that in consequence Kevork ought to be delivered from the prison.

Mr. Gadaleta answered that Kevork must pay and that if he did not, a protest would be made. The Vice Consul thus persisting in his demand, poor Kevork remained in prison for a hundred and ten days, until he became most dangerously unwell, and his friends, in the hopes of saving his life, offered a guaranty for him and removed him from the prison to his house. He, however, died a few days after his release, leaving an unfortunate family of five orphans.

Mr. Gadaleta was evidently the cause of the death of this poor man who was not liable for the debt in question as he was not a partner with his brother, and who had already been declared a bankrupt. Instead of looking after his brother, Carabet, the real debtor who was at Constantinople, Mr. Gadaleta seized Kevork whom after having forced to go from one place to another and imprisoned him where he remained three-four months. This imprisonment caused his death.

We intended to report to the British Embassy the wretched position of this unhappy family, when we learned that you had arrived at Adalia, for the purpose of inquiring into the abuses and irregularities committed by Mr. Gadaleta. We

Gadaleta's

consequently take the liberty of sending you this general petition, begging of you to have pity of the position of these orphans and to cause Mr. Gadaleta be judged, according to justice, with the family of the late Kevork. You may inquire, if you like, at the Medjlis of Sparta, about the affair in question.

Safer 15th 1276

(Between the end of September and the commencement of October, 1859)

/signed:/ by 20 Armenian persons of Sparta

XXII

Letter From Mr. Gadaleta To The Pasha, Refusing To Accept A Commission For Deciding On The Bill Of Tchene Oglou Of Sparta For 30 £.

Novembre 10, 1859

A Sua Eccellenza Mustafà Pachà Kaimakam di Adalia

Eccellenza,

Vi ho domandato con altra mia di obligare Sova Zhenoglu al pagamento di lire 30 che mi deve, e vi acchiosi copia della sua obbligazione. Oggi vi ho mandato il mio Dragomanno per mostrarvi l'originale biglietto in caso che egli volesse negare la sua signatura

Affair

Voi mi scrivete di voler fare guidicare l'affare da una commissione. To pero non vedo la necessità d'un giudizio essendo in possessione di una obbligazione che porta da sè la verità. Le con tutto ciò credete di non potere obligare il mio debitore al pagamento, fate come credete, mentre io mi riservo il diritto di appellare al autorità superiore in caso che mi vedrò contrariato.

/signed:/ Frederick Gadaleta

XXIII

**Mazbata From The Medjlis Of Adalia,
Respecting The Reputation Of The
House In Which Mr. Brodie Lived, And
The Respectability Of The Above
Gentleman's Conduct Since His Arrival
To Adalia Till His Departure.**

To: Charles Blunt, Esq., Her Britannic
Majesty's Consul

Sir,

In answer to your letter in which you asked us to communicate you by "Mazbata" (report to the council) what we know about the house in which Mr. Brodie lives, about its proprietor, and about the conduct of the above gentleman.

Gadaleta's

We have the honor to state that Mr. Brodie, on his arrival at Adalia, went and lived in the house which was procured for him by Mr. Gadaleta. The proprietor is Baker Effendi who was then at "Yayla" (in the country), and thence to this moment neither himself, nor any one of his family, has been in this house.

He (Baker Effendi) is one of the "Ulemas" and notables of the town, and a very respectable person.

We never heard anything against the respectability of this proprietor, nor of his family. We state at the same time that we never heard nor saw anything contrary to the respectability of Mr. Brodie's conduct since his arrival here till this moment.

It is about what is above said that, agreeably to your request, we give this Mazbata.

Djemazi-ul-awel 27th 1276
December 22nd, 1859

/signed:/

The Caïmakam of Teke, The Cadi, The Mufti,
The Mudir, The Nakib, Chief-Clerk, Member,
Member, Member, Member, The Agent of the
Bishop, The Chief of the Christian Notables.

Affair

XXIV

**Mr. Brodie's Correspondence With Mr.
Gadaleta Her Britannic Majesty's Vice
Consul At Adalia 1859**

No. 1

Adalia

September 20th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

I beg of you to furnish me, as soon as possible,
with a detailed account of your various complaints
against the Turkish Authorities in this place to the
contents of which I shall pay immediate attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 2

Adalia

September 30th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date in answer to my application to you for a detailed account of your various complaints against the Turkish Authorities in this place to the contents of which I shall pay immediate attention.

In that letter you merely bring to my notice officially two questions, viz: "the Mazbata which was sent against you to the Porte and the sentence which you say has at your instance already passed upon Dimitri Kiaff and his wife for defamation of your character and which you desire should be put into immediate execution": in speaking of the abovementioned Mazbata you say: "I consider that until this is satisfactorily inquired into I had better defer occupying your attention with the other complaints against the local Authorities which in order that they should reach you in the original form they were addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador when required, I shall furnish you with extracts form the Dispatches at various times sent by me to Constantinople."

With reference to the above passages quoted from your letter I must beg to remark that immediately after my arrival in Adalia I informed you that I should require a fully detailed account of all your complaints against the Turkish Authorities; and that trusting in your repeated assurances that



Affair

you were getting such a paper ready for my inspection, I deferred writing to you officially on the subject until such time as I found that it was absolutely necessary for me to have these complaints placed regularly in my hands; and that when I did write I expected you would not have delayed fulfilling that promise. It is a matter of no moment to me whether these complaints are forwarded to me in a form of extracts from you, dispatches to Her Majesty's Embassy or in the form of a Memorandum; though I think the first should be preferable. However, I must request you to let me have them ALL at your earliest convenience that I may be able to investigate them regularly and finish without any unnecessary delay the inquiry for which I have been sent here by Her Majesty's Ambassador.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 3

Adalia

September 30th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Gadaleta's

Sir,

I have to beg that you will hold agreeably to the promise you made to me some time ago, to furnish His Excellency, Mustapha Pasha, without any unnecessary delay with a list of the British born and protected subjects now residing in the Caïmakamie of Adalia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 4

Adalia
October 12th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date in answer to a private note of mine requesting you to be present that day at the Court of inquiry which is now sitting at the Konak of the Government for the purpose of investigating the verity of the accusations brought against your character as a Consul by the

Affair

Authorities and several of the inhabitants of this town. I wrote to you requesting your presence at this Court of inquiry, firstly because I thought it but just that you should be made fully acquainted both with the nature of the accusations brought against you and with the evidence adduced in support of these accusations; and secondly because at the sitting of the Court of inquiry on the previous day you had promised to be able to convict some of the witnesses of perjury in which case I could have demanded of the Pasha their summary punishment. I have only to add that I do not understand why you hesitate to avail yourself of so fair an opportunity of exculpating your character and confounding your enemies.

With regard to your objections to the manner in which the present inquiry is being carried on and to your remark that it is derogating to the character of a British Vice Consul to be forced to give any answer to a Turkish tribunal, I must beg to observe that the Court of inquiry is not a Turkish Medjlis, that it is composed of a select few of the members of the Medjlis along with one or two other respectable persons, and that your two chief accusers, the Greek Bishop and Suleïman Effendi, are required to be present at it. The body in question was in no manner called to judge you but to verify by the testimony of witness, all subjects of the Sublime-Porte, the grave accusations which have been brought against your character.



In another part of your dispatch you say that you were kept in ignorance of the investigation I was about to make until you were brought by me to the Court of inquiry. In so saying you must permit me to remark that you have misstated the facts as I informed you several days previously that I intended examining, in company with the Pasha, the witness against you regularly as they happened to arrive in this town.

In answer to your protest against my continuing the examination of the charges against you I have only to add that, according to my instruction, I shall continue my investigations communicating the results of them to you from time to time, and requesting you to furnish me with explanations for the information of Her Majesty's Ambassador. In conclusion, I have to request that you will furnish me at your earliest convenience with a full and detailed statement of any other complaints besides these you have already communicated to me against the Turkish Authorities of this place which you have already brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Ambassador or Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna as well as any others you may have. I must also beg you to return to me, without any unnecessary delay, the paper of the complaints of the Authorities I lent you the other day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

Affair

No. 5

Adalia

October 15th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

The Pasha, Caïmakam of Adalia, has requested me to ask you to direct Mr. Panayis Ladikos to present himself this day to the Government's Konak for the purpose of giving evidence in some case now pending there.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 6

Adalia

October 17th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copy of a Dispatch addressed to me by Mr. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at Rhodes, which I

Gadaleta's

communicated to you immediately after its receipt by me. As you have never since alluded to the subject of its contents, I beg you will now let me know how you intend to act with regard to Messers Conidari and Focca so that I may communicate your answer to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 7

Adalia
October 17th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of several complaints¹ against you which have been addressed to me through the Governor of this place and which, as you know, I am now investigating. I have to request that you will furnish me with such explanations as you may think proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

¹See page 3

Affair

No. 8

Adalia

October 17th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

I have to request you to fix a day in which I may inspect, in company with a person from the Government Konak, the register of Passports, procurations, etc., now in existence in your Chancery and verify the title of the persons mentioned in the list you sent to the Governor of Adalia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 9

Adalia

October 19th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

Gadaleta's

The Governor of Adalia has addressed a letter to me complaining that you have refused to receive the three enclosed letters which were addressed to you by him. His Excellency has requested me to ask you for an explanation of your reasons for declining to accept them. I, in consequence, beg of you to furnish me with the required explanation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 10

Adalia
October 24th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of the translation of a Dispatch¹ which has been addressed to me by Mustapha Pasha Governor of Adalia, respecting a letter which you sent to the Pasha of Konia accusing him of malversation.

¹See page 5

Affair

His Excellency requests me to ask you to answer his dispatch and I beg of you in consequence to furnish me with an explanation of your reasons for accusing the Pasha that I may communicate them to him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 11

Adalia

October 25th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

Having as yet received no answer from you to my dispatches Numbers 6 & 8 of the 17th instant, I must beg of you to let me know at your earliest convenience the resolutions you have taken with regard to their contents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

Gadaleta's

No. 12

Adalia
October 27th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

In answer to your dispatch without date, No. 5, I have the honor to state that having applied to the Caïmakam for a copy of the petition sent against you to the Sublime Porte, His Excellency informed me that it was contrary to their rules to give copies of such documents and that I must apply to Constantinople where it now is.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 13

Adalia
November 7th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Affair

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Blunt, Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, writes to me stating that as Vice Consul you are not entitled to appoint agents in the different districts of your Vice Consulate without his previous orders for doing so, and that in no instance can any agent be permitted to hoist a flag or use a seal without the previous consent of Her Majesty's Embassy. He further says that the Authorities must be informed not to recognize such agents, and that those of them who may have seals or flags must be directed to deliver them up at once.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 14

Adalia
November 7th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

In answer to your dispatch No.11, I have the honor to repeat in writing what I stated to you

Gadaleta's

verbally the other day that I do not believe you have power to expel Mr. L. Focca as you wish from the Ottoman Empire; but, you have only to report to Mr. Blunt the "unlawful proceeding" he has been practicing whilst at Sparta, which are mentioned but not detailed in your dispatch to me, to have him at once punished accordingly as he deserves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 15

Adalia
November 14th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copy of a dispatch, along with its enclosure which I transmit in original, which I received a few days ago from Mr. Consul Campbell, concerning a certain Mr. G. Lambiri, an Ionian subject, who was expelled some time ago from the whole of the Turkish Empire and who is, as you will see, on his way to Adalia with a Greek Passport.

Affair

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

No. 16

Adalia

November 17th, 1859

To: Frederick Gadaleta, Esq.
H.B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adalia

Sir,

Mustapha Pasha, the Governor of Adalia, has requested me to inform you that the Caïmakam of Sparta has written to him asking him to get from you the papers, bonds, documents, belonging to an Ottoman subject named Haralambos, which it appears Mr. Focca brought with him to Adalia on his return from that place, and to forward them at once to Sparta.

His Excellency has further requested me to say that he would thank you to put all the papers in question into a bag sealed with your official seal and to transmit them to him at your earliest convenience as the Caïmakam of Sparta has sent a trustworthy person to this place for the purpose of receiving them, who is now waiting at Adalia.

Gadaleta's

In consequence of the Pasha's request I have the honor to communicate to you the above substance of a letter His Excellency has addressed to me and to beg that you will inform me what decision you may come to on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient faithful servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

XXV

Adalia
Le 25 Octobre 1859

Monsieur le Docteur Bertuzzi¹,
Agent des Bateaux à vapeur
Ottomans à Adalia.

Cher Monsieur,

Mr. Gadaleta, le Vice-Consul de S.M. Britannique ici, m'a adressé une plainte contre vous dans laquelle il dit que vous avez eu des rapports secrets avec sa femme et que vous avez gagné sa confiance en lui fournissant les moyens de s'enivrer, une mauvaise habitude qu'elle a contractée depuis quelques années. Il se plaint en outre que vous avez insulté son Drogman et que vous avez fait tout cela dans l'intention de le provoquer personnellement.

¹See Complaint Number 18, Page 11.



Affair

Mr. Gadaleta demande une réparation. Je vous prie d'avoir la bonté de me mettre au fait de tout ce qui s'est passé, pour que je puisse répondre à sa demande.

J'ai l'honneur,

/signé:/ William Brodie

XXVI

Adalia
November 16th, 1859

To: Charles Blunt, Esquire
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Smyrna

Sir,

I have the honor to state that, having gotten the books of the late Kazako from the Bishop of Adalia, I, in accordance with my instruction, constituted together with the Pasha Caïmakam of this town a commission of arbitration to inspect and report finally on them; and I enclose herewith in original the decision of the above commission of arbitration as well as the statements of the accounts between the Bishop on the one hand and Mr. Kazako on the other which have been prepared by them.

Gadaleta's

I must beg of you to communicate the purport of these documents to Mr. La Fontaine and to inform him that his agent, Mr. Bino, has now only to present the bills given by the late Mr. Kazako to Mr. Elias Oglou, and now the property of the Ottoman Bank, at the Government's Konak, for inspection and justification, to receive payment of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

/signed:/ William Brodie

Appendix

The Following Is A List Of Documents That Were Sent To The Embassy At Constantinople Without Being Translated And Not Included Herein As Unavailable.

- 1) Letter from Mr. Gadaleta to the Caimakam of Sparta, asking him to recognize Focca as his plenipotentiary Agent at Sparta.
- 2) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, about some complaints made by his Agent at Finica.
- 3) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, protesting in favor of the son of a Rayah "Costentaki", calling this man his protégé.
- 4) Letter from Mr. Gadaleta to the Pasha asking for Dimitri Kiaff (the husband of the woman Meriam) to be delivered from the prison.
- 5) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, protesting for an affair of Mehemed Effendi of Smyrna, saying that his man belongs to his Chancery.
- 6) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, asking the title of "Consul" and giving for proof his Turkish seal.
- 7) Official letter from Mr. Gadaleta to the local Authorities, written November 24th by Conidari's hand-writing.
- 8) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, protesting against the Pasha for having brought, without the authorization of the British Chancery, as

Gadaleta's

witness, a certain Sari Simon Oglou (a Rayah) and calling Sari Simon Oglou the man of Mr. Vucina.

- 9) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, asking him if he knew about the petition sent to Constantinople against him (Mr. Gadaleta)¹.
- 10) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, protesting against the formation of the Commercial Medjlis and menacing the Authorities that he would break off relations with them.
- 11) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, protesting against Ibrahim Aga, the head of the merchants, asking for satisfaction and menacing the local Authorities.
- 12) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, stating that Ibrahim Aga came and made him excuses.
- 13) Letter from the Caïmakam of Alayee, stating that he had seized the irregular Passport given by Mr. Gadaleta to a Rayah of Alayee named Demit, and that he had written to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople about this irregularity.
- 14) Second letter from the Caïmakam of Alayee concerning the Passport given to Demit of Alayee.
- 15) Letter from the Caïmakam of Buldur, affirming that money was taken (unjustly) by Mr. Gadaleta from Mumen Aga; and, also concerning a Bill for 8,500 Piastres given to Mr. Gadaleta on the name of Sadan Zadè.

¹The Pasha answered that he had heard about that Petition.



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- This bill as given by Mumen Aga on account for completing the sum of 15,000 Piastres.
- 16) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Caïmakam of Buldur, proving the money taken by him from Mumen Aga. It is about the mentioned Bill of 8,500 Piastres. This Bill was not accepted then at Adalia.
 - 17) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Caïmakam of Buldur, in favor of Mumen Aga against Stanass!
 - 18) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Caïmakam of Buldur, protecting Stanass in his business!!
 - 19) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Caïmakam of Buldur, about Mumen Aga's affair in favor of Stanass, against Mumen Aga!!!
 - 20) The Cadi of Buldur's letter asserting that Mr. Gadaleta took money unjustly from Mumen Aga.
 - 21) Letter from the Caïmakam of Sparta, stating that Focca took from Haralambos a horse and a watch and that afterwards he took also the papers and the accounts of Haralambos and brought them with him to Adalia.
 - 22) Letter from the Caïmakam of Sparta to the Caïmakam of Adalia, respecting the misconduct of Focca at Sparta in the affair of Haralambos¹.

¹Focca gave a paper to the Caïmakam of Sparta, saying that Haralambos is not an English subject or protégé; he took from Haralambos a horse and a watch; afterwards he asked him for 18 £ and on his refusal, Focca took all the bills and accounts of Haralambos and came with them to Adalia. Mr. Gadaleta seized these papers and has refused during 35 days to deliver them to the Authorities.



- 23) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, asking that at the arrival of the post, the letters from the Vice Consul should be given out before those of the merchants.
- 24) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha, sending him a list of British subjects.
- 25) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Caimakam of Adalia (November 24th, 1859) about his Agent at Almalee, "Costaki Schilizzi".
- 26) Mr. Gadaleta's letter to the Pasha (December 9th, 1859), sending to him a protest of a man Rayah residing at Konia, calling this merchant an English subject.



- 23) Mr. Gadstein's letter to the Pasha, asking that at the arrival of the post, the letters from the Vice Consul should be given out before those of the merchants.
- 24) Mr. Gadstein's letter to the Pasha, sending him a list of arithmetical subjects.
- 25) Mr. Gadstein's letter to the Cashier of Adana (November 24th, 1858) about his appointment in Adana, "Erzählung".
- 26) Mr. Gadstein's letter to the Pasha (November 28th, 1858), sending to him a preview of a map of the Pasha's country at Konia, with a list of names in English and Arabic.

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Gadaleta's Affair Adalia 1859

or
Correspondence regarding complaints
against Her Britannic Majesty's
Vice-Consul in that port

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Nassif Mallouf

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Charles Malouf Samaha

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