



Summary :

Georgios Veinoglou was the grandson of Manolakis Benli Oğlu, the founder of the Christian community of Kuşadası. A wealthy cloth merchant, he was a member of the community council of elders, as well as of the boards of the hospital and the schools of Kuşadası.

Date and Place of Birth

first half of 19th century - probably in Kuşadası

Date and Place of Death

1868 - Kuşadası

Main Role

Merchant

1. Birth – Family

Georgios Veinoglou was the second child, the eldest being Aikaterini, of Konstantinos Veinoglou and Thiresia Peroglou, and grandson of [Manolakis Benli Oğlu](#), the alleged [founder](#) of the Christian community of [Kuşadası](#). After his father died, in 1835, he became the guardian of his family. Besides, this had been the wish of his father, who, through his will, had placed his underage children under the custody of his wife and his eldest son, Georgios, who also inherited a small shop.

2. Commerce and family business

After a relevant proposal, he cooperated with Zorzi Mavrogordatos, a relation by marriage, and was involved in cloth commerce. It was then that he transferred his business to Kelembesi, where he settled with his family. Zorzi Mavrogordatos provided him with clothes and Veinoglou sold them. This activity finally earned him an important fortune, which, according to some estimates, exceeded 40,000 golden liras.¹ After his brother, Avgoustis, grew up, Georgios employed him as his assistant. The business was soon divided and Georgios went to [Sokya](#), while Avgoustis remained for some time in Kelembesi, before he settled in Sokya as well. The next brother, Philippos, followed the same steps and joined the family business, originally in Kelembesi and then in Sokya. Their fourth brother, Emmanouil, returned from [Syros](#), where he had settled, and went to Domatia, where he also became a merchant.

3. Return to Kuşadası and activity in community affairs

In that period, the Veinoglou family returned to Kuşadası and changed their name from Beinoglou to Veinoglou, which sounded more Greek. In 1856, Georgios Veinoglou got married to Eleni Georgiadi, daughter of Nikolaos, a merchant from Kuşadası, and had four daughters: Kalliroyi, Iasemo, Evrydiki and Eirini – another case of local and occupational endogamy.

In Kuşadası, he was involved in communal matters and became a member of the [dimogerontia](#) , the board of the [hospital](#) and the [board of schools](#). During his tenure in the board, it was decided on April 5, 1852, that the hospital should be restored. It is also worth mentioning that both of his brothers, Avgoustis and Emmanouil, held communal posts. He died in Kuşadası in 1868.

1. Βεϊνόγλου, Κ., 'Ιστορία της εν Νέα Εφέσω οικογενείας Βεϊνόγλου', *Μικρασιατικά Χρονικά* 12 (1965) p. 439; Βεϊνόγλου, Γ., 'Επεξηγηματικό σημείωμα στο γενεαλογικό δένδρο της οικογενείας Βεϊνόγλου', *Μικρασιατικά Χρονικά* 12 (1965) p. 448.



Bibliography :



Βεϊνόγλου Τ., "Επεξηγηματικό σημείωμα στο γενεαλογικό δένδρο της οικογενείας Βεϊνόγλου", *Μικρασιατικά Χρονικά*, 12, 1965, 447-464

Glossary :



board of schools

The board of schools (ephoreia) consisted of members either elected by the community or nominated by a commission. They were authorized to supervise the proper functioning of the educational institutions.



dimogerontia

Communal authority consisting of the elected community officials, known as *archontes* (potentates), *proestoi* (notables), *epitropoi* (wardens), *dimogerontes* or simply *gerontes* (elders).

Sources

Βεϊνόγλου, Κ., «Ιστορία της εν Νέα Εφέσω οικογενείας Βεϊνόγλου», *Μικρασιατικά Χρονικά* 12 (1965), pp. 411-445.

Quotations

Hospital of Kuşadası, inscription

«Αιωνία η μνήμη των αοιδίμων κτητόρων και συνδρομητών. Καθιδρύθη μεν ακραιφνεί ζήλω και αόκνω φροντίδι των αοιδίμων κτητόρων και συνδρομητών Μ. Μπεϊνόγλου, Ν. Περόγλου, Δ. Ιωάννου, Γ. Εμμανουήλ, Ασλάνη, Νέστορος, Πλουμή, Μ. Μπουδούρη, Μ. Ζαχαρία, εν έτει 1756, Μαΐου 5, αξιωθέντων αθανάτων τιμών και δόξης αιμινήστου παρά τη εαυτών πατρίδι διά την τοιαύτην θεοφιλή και καλοκάγαθον τοις αδελφοίς ημών προαίρεσίν των, διετηρήθη δε εναγωνίως και εν τη φορά των καιρών μέχρι του 1852, Απριλίου 5, ενώ ο αντιπροσωπεύων ενταύθα την Α.Σ. άγιον Εφέσου Κ.Κ. Ανθιμον επίσκοπος Ελαίας Κύριος Χρύσανθος δι' επισήμου συνελεύσεως προέθηκε την βελτίωσιν αυτού τη τε εγκρίση [sic] της τότε εφορίας της συγκεκριμένης εκ των αξιοτίμων Κυρίων Γ. Μιχαλοπούλου Χατζή, Γ. Γιαγτζή, Ι. Αλεξάκη, Γ. Βεϊνόγλου και Ν. Σαλβάγου και τη γενναία συνδρομή φιλοκάλων και φιλανθρώπων ανδρών. Ούτω δε διευθυνόμενον προς τελειοποίησιν υπό των μετά ταύτα απεφασίσθη κοινή φωνή της πατρίδος να ανακαινισθή εκ βάθρων το ιερόν κατάστημα προσφόρως, ούτινος προέθετο σκοπού. Ανατεθείσα δε η εντολή αύτη τη εν ενεργεία ήδη εφορία τη εκ των αξιοτίμων μελών συγκεκριμένη Μ. Κουτσουπιάδου, Κ. Μαραβέλια και Κ. Μπογιατζή τω 1865, Μαΐου 5, επέτυχε του ιερού αυτού σκοπού. Ταύτα ιδών τις των επεσομένων εθελήσει αν φιλοτιμίαν έχειν τοις τοιούτοις φιλανθρώποις καταστήμασι. Εν Νέα Εφέσω τη 1 Σεπτεμβρίου 1866».

Βεϊνόγλου, Κ., «Ιστορία της εν Νέα Εφέσω οικογενείας Βεϊνόγλου», *Μικρασιατικά Χρονικά* 12 (1965), p. 428.