

Carel Naret Oliphant Born: 19 February 1781 in Yerseke (Zeeland) Died: September 26, 1867 in Leiden. Buried: October 1, 1867 sand grave 330, section F
 Pharmacist and Co-founder of the first Leiden Chess Club Palamedes.
 Married: (1) **Guillemine Agathe Huygens**, June 3, 1806 in Leiden.
 (2) **Johanna Antonetta Kerpestijn** February 28, 1849 in Leiden
 Son of: *Nicolaas Oliphant and Anna Maria Naret.*

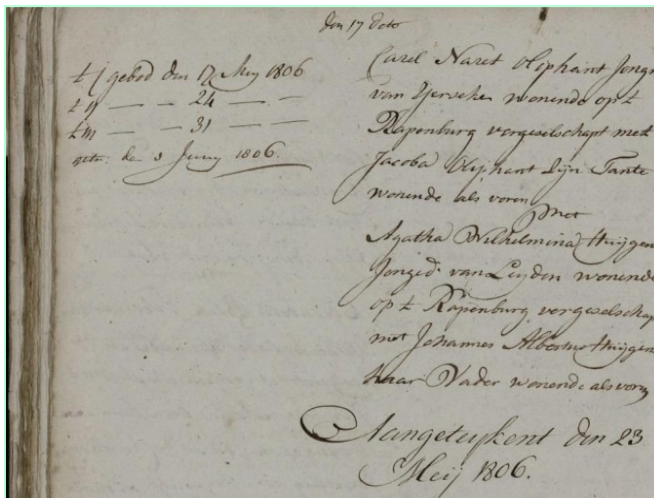


Carel Naret Oliphant met op de achtergrond een schaakspel

Summary

Carel Naret Oliphant was born in Yerseke, Zeeland. He was the son of a Leiden-born pastor Nicolas Oliphant and a Rotterdam mother Anna Naret. Carel came to Leiden to study medicine-mixture there. In 1806 he marries a pharmacist's daughter Guillemine Agathe Huygens and settles in Leyden. The couple had nine children. The first two died in infancy. In 1844 Guillemine his wife dies. In 1849 Carel remarries the widow Johanna Antonetta Kerpestijn. There is not much known of Carl's private life. At his second marriage (1849) he still lives at his father-in-laws at Rapenburg 82, where there is also a pharmacy.

Carel Naret Oliphant is one of the founders of the Leiden Chess Association Palamedes. The association is mainly formed by Walloon reformed and Evangelical Lutheran men. The first years of the association were the worse in terms of membership. The balloting that aspiring members had to undergo debt there is not clear.



Huwelijksaankondiging (23 mei 1806)

In 1851 Carel sells his pharmacy to a colleague Wijnstroom. It could possibly be the reason for his move to Breestraat where he later died in 1867.

In 1865, two years before his death, Carel went to London with son Charles to make a claim on a Scottish estate. The negotiations did not lead to a Lordship, but to a generous, and lifelong annuity for him and his son. Carel and Charles don't have long to make use of the claim as Carl died just two years later, and his son Charles dies one year after his father in 1868.

Full version

Parental family Carel (aka Karel) Naret Oliphant is born on February 19th, 1781 in Yerseke as the son of a Reformed minister Nicholas Oliphant (1750-1797), born in Leiden, also his mother Anna Maria Naret (1754-1787) who married in Rotterdam 1778, at that time the residence of Nicolaas his father and also birthplace of his mother.

As far as we know, Carel was the second child and only son from this marriage. When his mother dies in 1787, she leaves behind three young children; next to Carel is his sisters Jacoba Catharina (Rotterdam, 1779) and Maria (Yerseke, 1787).

Because the baptismal registers of Yerseke cannot be found, it is not clear whether Naret (his mother's surname) is Carel's middle name, because only his last name has been added. At the baptism of his sister, born in Rotterdam, only the name Oliphant is specified.

Later in his life, Carel sometimes adds Naret with his name, but his children all go without the name Naret. So it is likely that Naret is his middle name, even though he used it as the first surname before Oliphant.

Youth and Study

Hardly anything is known about Carel's early years. We do know that he came to Leiden to study 'medicine mixing science'. The choice for Leiden is not surprising: as a native of Leiden, his father Nicolaas knows the city and also studied there.

welke aan ons verzocht hebben het door hen voorgenomen Huwelijk te voltrekken, waarvan de afkondigingen voor de hoofdeur van ons Raadhuis zijn geschied, namelijk de eerste den *Uelthies* den en de twee de den *Nyfen* en twintigsten *Sebreary* bei de dezes jaars s'middags ten twaalf Uren

Geene verhiadering tegen het gemelde Huwelijk ter onzer kennis zijnde gebracht, hebben wij, aan hun verzoek voldoende, in tegenwoordigheid der na te noemene getuigen, aan den Bruidegom en de Bruid afgevraagd, of zij elkander aannemen tot Echtgenooten, en getrouwelijk alle die pligten zullen vereullen, welke door de Wet aan den Huwelijken Staat verbonden zijn; waarop door elk derzelve afzonderlijk een toestemmend en bevestigend antwoord zijnde gegeven: verklaren wij in naam der Wet, dat

Karel Naret Oliphant en Johanna Antoinetta Kerpesteyn door het huwelijk vereenigd zijn, maar van misaete hebben opgemaakt in tegenwoordigheid van *Charles Agathon Guillaume Oliphant* Oud zeken en twintig jaren, *Particulier wonende op het Raapenburg, Zoon, Goffieb Selomon* Oud veer en zeventig jaren. *Particulier wonende op de Kooigracht, aan behuude Broeder Antonie Thomas Subertus Roelmenhorst Mulder* Oud negen en veertig jaren, *Koopman wonende op de Hoorlemstraat, neef van de Comparant en Johannes Gerard la Saeu* Oud vyftien jaren, *Advocaat, wonende op het Raapenburg goede bekende* Hebbende de Comparanten en de getuigen na gedane voorlezing deze acte met ons geteekend.

C. Naret Oliphant *J. Salomon*
J. A. J. van de stegen *M. Roelmenhorst Mulder*
C. A. B. Oliphant van Stoorn *J. Platen*

Marriage and family

Carel Naret Oliphant marries Guillemine Agathe Huygens on June 3rd, 1806 in Leiden. After their marriage, the couple settled in Rapenburg district 4 no. 851 (currently number 82), the address where the bride's parents also live.



Her callsign is Wilhelmina and she is born in Leiden January 17th 1780, daughter of the pharmacist Mr. Johannes Albertus (Jean Albert) Huygens and Jannetje (Jeane) van Struijk. Wilhelmina was baptized in the Walloon church and that explains her French first names. Outside of Walloon church, her first names will almost always later be noted as Agatha Wilhelmina (see above marriage certificate).

The pharmacy at the Rapenburg was severely damaged during an explosion of gunpowder from a ship in 1807. Carel Naret receives a substantial compensation from the municipality and province.

Carel Naret Oliphant and Guillemine Agathe Huygens (Wilhelmina) had nine children:

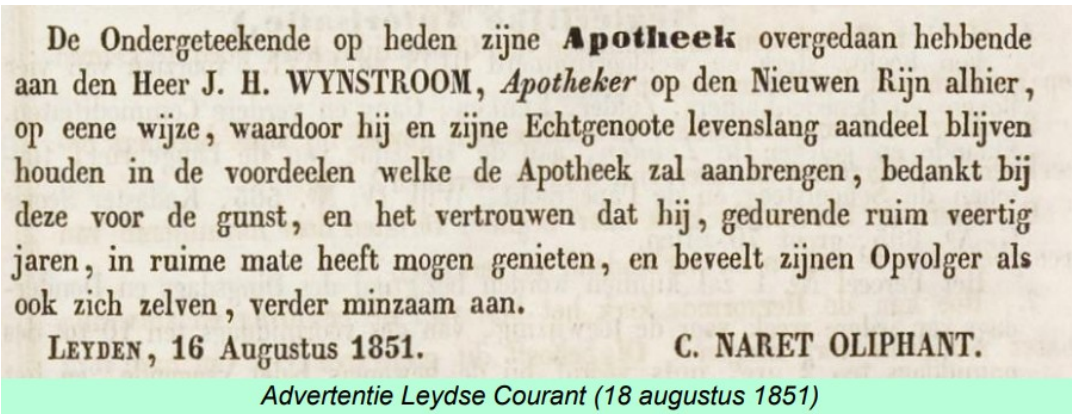
1. Child, 1807-1807, deceased nameless, aged 12 days;
2. Jean Albert, 1808-1809; died in infancy
3. Christine Adrienne Oliphant, 1810-1848, unmarried.
4. Charles Agathon Guillaume Oliphant, 1811-1868, Sailor, Merchant, Commission Agent in Foreign affairs, Stone manufacturer; married to Cornelia Hermina Dibbets (1825-1911); After Charles's death, Cornelia remarries on May 4th, 1871 to Evert Jan Brill, (Publisher) (1812-1871).
5. Anne Marinus Oliphant, 1813-1841, Candidate Theology, unmarried;
6. Jeanette Madelaine Oliphant, 1814-1865, m. Charles Gabriel Cobet (1813-1889), Professor of classical languages.
7. Jacqueline Clasine Oliphant, 1816-1902, unmarried;
8. Jeane Madelaine Gottliebe Oliphant, 1817-1817; died in infancy
9. Jean Gottlieb Oliphant, 1818-1860, Merchant, Brickmaker, m. (1) Aletta Sara Rijke (1826-1850) in Leiden (2) Cornelia Frederica Sodenkamp (1827-1872) in Breda.

About the domestic and business circumstances of Carel Naret Oliphant, very little is known. When his wife Wilhelmina died December 1, 1844, the couple still lived at the same address. She was buried on December 6 at Groenesteeg in sand grave 330.

More than four years after the death of his wife, Carel Oliphant marries again. He still lives at the same address at Rapenburg. His new bride is 49-year-old Johanna Antonetta Kerpestijn (also written as Karpesteyn), born in The Hague. She was the widow of Barend Leemschot, organist. The marriage took place on February 28, 1849 in Leiden.

Retirement

An advertisement in the Leydse Courant states, Carel Oliphant stops with his activities as a pharmacist in 1851. He is then seventy years old and transfers his pharmacy to the pharmacist Wynstroom, who also has a pharmacy on the Nieuwe Rijn.



There is almost nothing found about the domestic and business life of Carel Naret Oliphant, that doesn't apply to his life in the Palamedes Chess Club. Carel Oliphant founded the first Leiden Chess Club in 1846 with three others. He becomes chairman and remained so until his death in 1867. Carel is also active nationally, which earns him a lot of appreciation. He became an honorary member of the Amsterdam Chess Society, from Sissi from Wijk bij Duurstede and from Discendo Discimus from The Hague, now the oldest and still existing Chess Clubs in the Netherlands.

On October 25, 1860, Carel was appointed honorary president by Palamedes. The men had his lithographed portrait made into a Palamedes seal, on which an elephant wears a castle, with an appropriate gesture given the name, "The noble lineage of Carel Naret Oliphant."

The portraits were sold several times on the annual accounts. At the end of this article there is a box with more information about the Palamedes association. Unfortunately, we have not been able to find an image of this portrait and this Palamedes Seal.

Claim to inheritance in Scotland – Gask Estate

Despite his increasing age and declining health, Father Carel and his son Charles undertook a trip to London in 1865. The reason is the claim that Carel wants to lay on the Gask Estate and associated estate in Perthshire (Scotland).

N^o. 112. In het jaar een duizend acht honderd ~~zeven en zestig~~
den achten twintigsten der maand ~~Septemb.~~ des voor-middags te elf-
uren, is voor ons Ambtenaar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente Leyden
verschenen: Hendrick van Wijk, bekent van den
overledene — oud vier en veertig jaren, Clanspreker —
wonende op de Hoogvoerde en Johannes Cornelis Smits
bekent van hem overledene — oud veeren over vijftig jaren —
Clanspreker —, wonende op de Bloemmarkt
welke ons verklaard hebben, dat op den ~~zessen~~ twintigsten Septemb. ochttien honderd
~~zeven en zestig~~ Savonds te acht uren, in het huise op de Bredestraat
binnen deze gemeente overleden is: Carel Carel Oliphant
geboren te ~~Yerseke~~ — oud ~~zessen~~ veertig jaren, zonder bevoeg-
gewoond hebbende in voornoemd huis, gehuwd met Johanna Antonicke
pester, eerder weduwe van van Guillemin de Gouthaillou,
genuc. zoon van Nicolaas Oliphant van Anna Maria
Stavel, beide overleden.
En is deze acte na gedane voorlezing door ons en de declaranten getekend

H. van Wijk
J. C. Smits
Hoffel.

In 1618 these lands came into the possession of William Oliphant of Orchardmill and Burgess of Perth, the first Lord Oliphant of Gask. The last and childless descendant of this Lord dies in 1846.

In a strange Will he determines that said possessions are exclusively intended for those who can prove to be a direct descendant in the male line of the brother of the first Lord Oliphant of Gask.

After a long search of almost twenty years by a few lawyers and via newspaper advertisements in Scotland, England, America and the British colonies, one comes on the track of the Oliphant branch in the Netherlands, presumably attentive to this created by noted publicist and writer Sir Lawrence Oliphant and his contacts with the Leiden publisher Evert Jan Brill, in which Evert Jan Brill, whom Charles's widow Cornelia Dibbets married.

The family relationship goes for six generations. Carel's great-grandfather is John Oliphant, and this John is the great-grandson of William Oliphant's brother or William Oliphant of Orchardmill, Burgess of Perth, and the first Lord Oliphant of Gask. Carel Naret Oliphant thus meets the conditions for the inheritance.

In London, Carel testifies, among other things, that he and his sister Maria lived for a long time with their grandfather James Oliphant in Leiden and that they heard him tell that his father had fled Scotland with his young family after the 1715 rebellion. For a more detailed account of family relationships, see the box at the end of this article.

Yet, after many negotiations, the father and son give up the claim in favor of another descendant, but they kept a generous annual annuity for life. This other descendant is a cousin from the female line of the deceased lord.

Sir Laurence was the 8th Laird of Condie, from a younger Oliphant branch. During the search for the entitled heir, he probably also tried to lay a claim on the Estate. He was eccentric and a mystic, long lived in the United States and Palestine and was the author of various books and travel reports, including about his travels in the Ottoman Empire. He may have passed his publications on and they came into contact with the publisher Brill in Leiden, and through this route with the Dutch Oliphant branch.

John Oliphant was born in Dundee in 1677 and was a wig maker by trade. He settles with his wife and six children in 1723 in Rotterdam from Scotland. They were Protestant and fled because of Jacobitism (a political movement that brought the Roman Catholic royal family of Stuart's of the British throne from Great Britain to the Netherlands).

Death of Carel and other family members

Carel and his son Charles did not have much fun with this annual annuity. Carel dies September 26, 1867, two years after the journey to London, and Charles less than a year later.

According to the death certificate, Carel dies in his house on the Breestraat. So somewhere between 1849 and 1867 he exchanged his house in Rapenburg for the Breestraat.

Carel Naret Oliphant was buried on 1 October 1867 in sand grave 330, where his first wife Guillemine Agathe Huygens (1844) had been buried. When he died, Carel had already lost seven of his nine children. His first two children and the eighth child had died at a very young ages.

The fifth, Anne Marinus, died in 1841, at the age of 28, after a long illness. The third child, daughter Christine Adrienne, was also buried in grave 330 in 1848. The youngest, Jean Gottlieb, died in 1860 in Bronckhorst, Gelderland, and is probably buried there as well.

Finally, in 1865 daughter Jeannette Madelaine, the sixth child, was buried on Groenesteeg in cellar grave 204, the family grave of her husband Cobet.

When Carel dies, only his son Charles and his daughter Jacqueline are still alive. Charles Agathon Guillaume dies shortly after his father in 1868. He was buried on Groenesteeg in sand grave 188, in which Evert Jan Brill, whom Charles's widow Cornelia Dibbets married, and was buried in 1871. Jacqueline Clasine died, aged 86, in 1902 in Assen. On her death certificate she is called Jacqueline Clasina Naret Oliphant.

This is the only time that the name Naret has been added to a child of Carel Naret Oliphant on an official document. Jacqueline had lived in Assen since 1900, when she moved from The Hague

with the family of her niece Marie Louise Cobet (married to Colonel der Infanterie Hendrik Peter Staal) to the capital of Drenthe.

In sand grave 330; Carel Oliphant, his wife Wilhelmina, daughter Christine, and a daughter-in-law are buried: Alette Sara Rijke. She was the first wife of Jean Gottlieb, the youngest member of the Oliphant family, and she died in 1850.

Sources

Kallenberg, L.C.M.: Leidse Glorie - Tour of the historic cemetery Groenesteeg, 2013.

Scholten, Hans: It Runs Unmercifully Mat; Edition J.H. Scholten, 1999.

Family Dick Jaeger (great-grandchildren of Jean Gottlieb Oliphant)

Wilhelmina Agathon Oliphant

Archives:

- Drenthe Archive
- Heritage Leiden and surroundings
- Gelders Archive
- Amsterdam City Archives
- Breda City Archives
- Rotterdam City Archives

Newspapers:

- Leidsch Dagblad
- Leydse Courant

Websites:

- Wiewaswie.nl
- Wikipedia

Author

Joke Boot with Anneke Jesse and Lodewijk Kallenberg (March 2019).

The genus Oliphant

Oliphant is the name of an ancient Scottish family with many ramifications across the whole world. The original name was Olifard, from Normandy. The history records that she went with William the Conqueror from Normandy to Scotland arrived in 1066. The Oliphant Clan in Scotland Owns as Tartan the colors soft blue and green, checkered with double white and black stripe. The motto of the clan reads: "Provide for all."

The documented history of the Oliphants goes back to 1124. The first Oliphants were in English royal circles. During the day the reign of King David I from 1124-1153 Scotland got its political unit. David I donated vast tracts of land to Norman nobles, including his godson David Olifard, in 1141. That the family was held in high regard is also apparent from the fact that the daughter of the famous Scottish King Robert the Bruce, Elizabeth, married Walter Olifard of Aberdalgie, a great-grandchild by David Olifard. In 1458 the title Lord was granted to their descendants: The

Oliphants of Gask. They owned The Mansion (Estate) of Gask, located near Perth and the River Earn.

The great-grandfather of Carel Naret Oliphant was John Oliphant, born in 1677, Dean of Guild in Dundee. This John Oliphant came with his wife Elizabeth Craigie and six children to Rotterdam about 1723 and was admitted as a resident, with an initial authorization for one year. The family fled Scotland after the rebellion of 1715. The Oliphants, though not Roman Catholic, were fervent Jacobites. Followers of the expelled King Stuart and his youngest son James Oliphant (later called Jacobus).

Born in 1715 in Dundee and grandfather of Carel Naret, married Catharina de Graaw in Leiden. He was a city guard in Leiden. He died in Leiden in 1797.

James Oliphant had two sons. His son James became professor of Latin in Leiden and died childless in 1815. His other son, Nicolaas Oliphant, was born in Leiden on January 20, 1750, and became Reformed minister in Yerseke. He married Anna Maria Naret (1754-1787) in Yerseke. He died on August 25, 1797. They had one son: Carel Naret Oliphant.

On September 11, 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, nicknamed Bonnie, visited the Gask estate on his failed campaign of conquest across Scotland. The following year it became 'the auld House' (from 1666) and was occupied by the troops of the English king, George I of Hanover, and was later looted and burned. Some remnants and artifacts are still with the current Estate, dating back to 1801. A well-known resident of the Mansion was Caroline Oliphant Lady Nairne (1766-1845), because of her many well-known Scottish songs. The Estate of Gask was in 1902, after the death of Thomas Laurence Kingston Blair Oliphant, sold. The Estate can now be visited and viewed through the tourist office in Perth.

More information about the Estate of Gask is located at Blair Castle, Blair Atholl, Pitlochry, Perthshire.

Source: W. Maitland Thomson "The Scots Peerage".

A checkered, woolen fabric, from which the Scottish kilt is made.

