

No. 55.

Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem, June 30. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 25, 26 and 27, dated, the first, May 17th; the last two, May 25th; also Circular of May 26th, regarding the fee for passports fixed by Congress.

Referring to your No. 26, I have to state that I also have received a letter from Mr. Clarence Howland in which he admits he has been mistaken, and informs me he has withdrawn his Complaint. But he fails to make any proper apology for the annoyance and trouble he has caused in this affair, from which he retires with the greatest sang froid. Mr. Howland

seems to belong to a class of persons who are filled with the impression that they are specially endowed with the mission to do justice in general, and who, through their superficiality, are continually doing injustice in particular. As, however, this has been the occasion of my receiving the commendation of the Department for my "earnest efforts on behalf of American citizens visiting Palestine", I am more than content, and beg to express my sincere thanks for the kind appreciation of my services.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

56.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 2. 1888.

Mr. Gillman

ackd
19 Sept 88

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Accounts and returns.

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting accounts and returns
for quarter ended June 30. 1888.

Consulate General of the United States,
Constantinople, July 16th 1888
Have notified Consul to send
Accounts direct according to
Paragraph 9. New Regulations.
D. Dymon Pingle
Consul General

No. 56.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 2. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I send you enclosed
the accounts and returns of
this Office for the quarter ended
the 30th June, 1888, as per the sub-
joined list of enclosures.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

List of enclosures:

1. Digest of Invoice Book.
2. Record of Notarial Services.
3. Account, Losses by Exchange.
4. Rent and miscellaneous expense account.
5. Salary of Interpreter and guards.
6. Register of letters received & sent.

Copy

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 10, 1888.



29
AUG 29
OCT 1888
copy to Jerusalem
July 16 1888

To the 1st Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.
United States of America..

Honorable Sir:

I have the honor of introducing myself
as Interpreter and Dragoman to the United States
Consulate at Jerusalem, and beg to submit to you the
following statement, requesting your kind attention
to the same in the hope of finding justice:—

I was born at Askik in mount Lebanon, and
was educated 16 years at the American schools in the
province, the last being the Syrian Protestant American
College at Beirut. On leaving the latter, I alternately
served as master of sciences in Arabic and English at the
British Syrian Boy's school, the German girls' school, and
the Greek school at Beirut, the Church Missionary school at
Gaza, and lastly at Bishop Gobat's school in Jerusalem,
and am provided with certificates of good character from
each of them. In the year 1878, I was elected a member
of the ^{nation} Church Missionary society here, at the same time
being representative of the said society, the London Jew's
society, and the German Society to look after and vin-
dicate their affairs at the local Turkish Courts.

My predecessor having been dismissed in the year
1883, Dr. Selah Merrill, of Andover Mass. U.S.A. then U.S.
Consul asked me to occupy the vacancy, which I gladly

accepted, in hopes that the post will be one more agreeable and advantageous to myself.

Mr. Henry Gillman of Detroit, Michigan U. S. A., succeeded Dr. Merrill in 1886. On his arrival, he made the friendship of a class of people with whom sensible men of self respect and especially men of position avoid to associate. At their urgent request to make a change in the subordinate officers of the Consulate, Mr. Henry Gillman endeavoured to create means of complaints against, and tried to find faults with me, but all was in vain, and could not succeed in his schemes.

About three months ago when Mr. Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister at Constantinople, visited Jerusalem, in the course of his Excellency's conversation one day with Mr. Gillman, made reference to some charges brought to him against me, and remarked that these were ample reasons for discharging me. - This Mr. Gillman's communication to me verbally, though in fact, I was fully aware that Mr. Gillman himself with deliberate falsehood slandered my character to the Minister; but wishing to avoid disputes, I simply insisted to know the nature of the complaints. Mr. Gillman said they speak of bribery. I remarked that this being a serious crime and offence, the name of my accuser should be given me when I will call upon him to justify his charges, but since, said I, no case of law suit have been recorded in the American Consular Court ever since your arrival at Jerusalem, it is obvious that no such complaints can be admitted. Against this remark Mr. Gillman could say nothing, and his hopes were again frustrated.

Last week Mr. Gillman told me he had received a letter from his son at Constantinople in which he states that Mr. Straus had asked him: "has your father made any changes in the Consular officers?" This, Mr. Gillman

added "I must state as a hint and an instruction to discharge you, but it would be advisable for you to give your resignation after which I will provide you with a good certificate of character." My answer to this was in the negative, observing that no officer can be discharged without sufficient grounds for his dismissal, and moreover, having been induced by your predecessor to give up a more lucrative post which has since been occupied by another, would be a crying injustice to turn me out of my post without any legal or sufficient ground.

Yesterday, the 9th instant, Mr. Gillman brought a young man to the office saying: This man is going to replace you, and it would please me if you were to instruct him and show him the way how to manage the business. I repeated again the above remark and added: if you had any cause or reason for discharging me how can you place any further confidence in me, and moreover, how can you entrust such an ignorant fellow with an important post and allow him to represent the Consulate at the Turkish and the other foreign Consular Courts? Mr. Gillman, however, gave no reply to this, and insisted upon tendering my resignation, which I am not at all inclined to do before my following statements, as well as the foregoing are thoroughly investigated.

In protesting against Mr. Gillman for turning me out of the Consular service without legal cause, I must remark that although I would not willingly depart from serving an enlightened and honorable Government as that of the United States, yet the injustice and conduct of Mr. Gillman might justify me in so doing. - I am not in the habit of speaking against the character of persons who do not concern me, but in this case I feel it my duty to bring to light a few facts about Mr. Gillman in respect to his duties at the Consulate and his should-be

faithfulness and honesty towards his Government, which will throw a light upon his proceedings.

Dishonesty

Office rent. The Government is charged for rent of the office \$70.00 quarterly, viz. \$280.00 a year, for which Mr. Gillman produces vouchers authenticated by his certificate and signature, whilst the contract for the lease of the house made with the land lords will prove that only 46 Turkish Liras = \$184.00 are paid yearly for all the five rooms, two of which are occupied exclusively for the private use of Mr. Gillman.

Postage. The over charges under this heading will be explained by the following statistic.

In the quarter ending.	Number of letters forwarded.	Postage charged
March 31. 1887	27	\$ 12
June 30. "	36	" 11
Sept. 30. "	43	" 13.50
Dec. 31. "	39	" 17.90
March 31. 1888	35	" 19.53
June 30. "	44	" 14.35

making a total number of 224 letters for which \$88.28 are charged. This includes a large number of circulars & notices forwarded by the Guards of the Consulate to the local Government and foreign Consulates without having any postage stamps affixed to them; but supposing that postage was paid on 150 letters and taking the average 2 stamps for each letter, the total cannot amount to more than \$15, and if a further allowance is made also for postage for the Jaffa agency, this can not exceed \$5.00

amounting in all to \$20 for the term of 6 quarters.

Stationary.

Ever since Mr. Gillman entered on his duties as Consul only a few bottles of ink, and a few quires of common paper and envelopes were purchased the cost of which could not exceed \$10, and for which he charges the Government for the last six quarters \$43.50, the same can also be said for all other incidental expenses.

Salary of Guards.

Both Guards at the Consulate receive francs 960 a year whilst Mr. Gillman charges the Government \$200 = francs 1050.

Perjury.

In August last year Mr. Gillman travelled 32 days in Syria being absent from the Consular district at least 18 days, but in his return for the same quarter he signed his oath to the certificate of non-absence declaring he was not absent from the Consular district for more than 10 days.

Many cases of misbehaviour, unbecoming any man of education and more especially one representing a Government, could be said about Mr. Gillman amongst which a case that caused the displeasure of the Governor General and encouraged the prejudices of the Mohammedan population, but to state all it would form a volume, whilst my object only is to expose Mr. Gillman's character and publish the injustice he did me, against which I firmly protest.

My humble petition now is that the American Government supported on the pillars of humanity, justice and equality before law, might be pleased to nominate an impartial Commission to have the truth of my statement investigated.

I venture to add that I still continue to consider myself as the Interpreter to the said Consulate, and still under the protection of the United States Government, until the case is thoroughly investigated.

and finally settled, and until then I may also venture to
consider myself so entitled to the full salary of that post.

Hoping that this my humble petition, will be
taken into serious consideration, and to obtain justice
and full satisfaction.

I have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,

William Chase.

Interpreter to the U. S. Consulate at Jerusalem.

No. 57.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 11. 1888.



Wm. Lillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Despatches and Circular.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging the receipt of de-
spatches Nos 28 and 29, of 7th
ultimo, and Circular of June 5. 1888.

Consulate General of the United States

Constantinople July 23. 1888.

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Dupuy-Perrin

Consul General.

No. 57.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 11, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: -

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your
despatches Nos. 28 and 29, of,
respectively, the 7th ultimo; also
of Circular of June 5, 1888.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

817
No. 58.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 13, 1888.



Mr. Lillman,
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Despatches:

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging receipt of Despatch
No. 30, and three Circulars.

Consulate General
of the United States.
Constantinople Aug: 29 1888.
Respectfully forwarded.
D. Dupuy-Simpe
Consul General

No. 58.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 13, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 30, of 27 June last; also of circulars of June 18 and June 28, and of July 16, last.

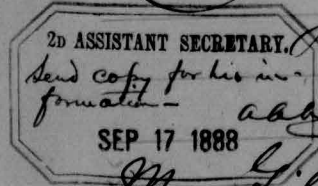
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.



257
No. 59.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 13, 1888.



Send copy for his in-
formation - add

SEP 17 1888

Mr. Gillman

Sent Sept 18/88

ack'd Sept 19

To the Department of State.

Subject:

The Keiley Correspondence.

Abstract of contents:

Requesting that a copy of the document containing the celebrated Keiley correspondence may be sent to this Consulate. Mentioning its influence in the Consular action in resisting the attempted expulsion from Palestine of the Jews.

Consulate General
of the United States.

Constantinople, Aug 29th 1888

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Joseph Pringle

No. 59.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 13. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that a copy of the document containing the celebrated Feilley correspondence may be sent to this Consulate.

I read it with much admiration at the time it appeared in the papers, from which I clipped it; but, in moving, the clipping has been unfortunately mislaid. The Honorable the Secretary of State's part in it greatly impressed me, and largely influenced my action in resisting the attempted expulsion from Palestine of our Citizens of Hebrew race and creed. I greatly desire to have a copy of the Correspondence in full, for

particular reference, and trusts you
will be able to comply with my requests.

I am,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No. 60.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 13, 1888.

Mr. Lillman,
To the Department of State.

Subject:
The discharge of Interpreter.

Abstract of Contents:
Reporting the dismissal of Melhem
Kasre, Interpreter of the Consulate, giving
reasons for same; also the nomination
of Gabriel A. Farnagi to fill vacancy.

Consul General of the United States.

Constantinople, Aug 29, 1888.

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Lynch Peck
Consul General



Appointment approved

do and
25 Sep 88

24 Sept 1888

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

SEP 17 1888

Mr. Rives:

I keep this for your action. The nomination seems to be a good one, and the reasons for the change sufficient.

But my accidental appointments, Govea and Hüttenbach cases - seem to have been unfortunate in precipitating a mass of correspondence - and I fear Nasre will deluge us in like manner.

Abby

No. 60.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 13, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the discharge of Milhem Nasre, Interpreter of this Consulate, and a Turkish subject, for repeated disobedience, neglect of duty, and various irregularities as well as bad habits, unfitting him for the office, which he was never competent to fill. Also, that I have nominated Mr. Gabriel A. Faruagi to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Faruagi is a Turkish subject. He was born in Jerusalem, and has received a good education at the Latin College here, having a knowledge of the French, German, Italian, Arabic and Turkish, as

No. 61.

well as of the English language. He is a Christian, as his family has been for more than two hundred years, and is a gentleman of excellent reputation, and of agreeable manners. He has held office in the Turkish Court, which peculiarly fits him for the conduct of our cases coming before the Ottoman tribunals; and has also held a superior position in the Ottoman Post Office, where he leaves a blameless reputation.

It is not possible to find a citizen of the United States possessing the necessary qualifications.

As required, I have duly submitted the nomination for the approval of the Consul General.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 22, 1888.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Ack. by Number and File.

SEP 19 1888

Mr. Gillman,

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Despatch and Documents.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Public Document and Circular; also Despatch No. 31, enclosing Draft for \$3618.00, for Mr. A. B. Tyan.

Consul General
of the United States
Constantinople. Sept 2, 1888.
Respectfully forwarded.
D. Lynch Penick
Consul General

No. 61.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 22. 1888.

Hon^{ble} George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Public Document No. 173, and Circular of July 23^d last; also despatch No. 31, of July 25th, enclosing Treasury draft for \$3618.⁰⁰ payable to A. B. Tyan, and of which I have promptly notified Mr. Tyan.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

copy
No. 62.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 30, 1888.

Sec. of State. ^{Oct 15}
Oct 15

Mr. Gillman,

To the Department of State

Ans'd off a'd
Oct 12:88

Subject:

Expulsion from Palestine of citizens of the United States.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting the threatened expulsion from Palestine of three citizens of the United States because they are Hebrews, and their passports are not provided with Turkish visas. Giving full facts and correspondence.

Consul General

of the United States.

Constantinople, Sept. 13, 1888.

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Lloyd Burleigh

Consul General

N^o. 62.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 30. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that three citizens of the United States, viz. Meyer Freeman, Isaac Gleichman, and Jacob Reichman, who arrived at Jaffa on the 20th instant, by steamer from Port Said, were prevented by the police from proceeding to Jerusalem, on account of their being Hebrews, and their passports, issued by our Department of State in July last, not bearing the visa of some Ottoman Consulate abroad. At the same time the Commissary of Police informed our Consular Agent at Jaffa that the aforesaid three citizens would be

compelled to leave Palestine by the first steamer.

All efforts of our Consular Agent that our citizens be permitted to pass, and have their passports returned to them were in vain. The local Turkish authorities would not give up their passports, and insisted on expelling the bearers of them.

The result of my most urgent representations and protests with the Ottoman authorities in Jerusalem, was simply the return of the passports, which were forwarded to me by our Consular Agent, Mr. Hardegg, on the 26th instant, with the expression of the belief that the owners would follow their passports the next day.

But in this Mr. Hardegg was too sanguine. One, indeed, of our aforesaid citizens, viz. Mr. Reichman, evading the vigilance of the Jaffa police, escaped to this

office in Jerusalem, on the 27th instant; but the others, two old men, about 70 years of age, are still held under the strictest police restraint, as though they were the prisoners of the Kaimakam of Jaffa. Two attempts have been made to expel them on touching steamers; and they were only rescued from the clutches of the police by the most energetic efforts of Mr. Hardegg, who, supported by my telegrams and despatches, again called personally on the Kaimakam (Deputy Governor), on the 28th instant, and obtained, with great difficulty, a respite of 8 days, subject to the order of the Governor of Palestine, who was at this time absent from Jerusalem. This respite ceases on September 6th next, when the authorities are determined to expel those citizens.

All my most persevering protests addressed to the authorities here, both before and since the return

of the Governor, Raouf Pasha, have received the reply, that they are acting under new instructions received from Constantinople. In notes of the 29th and 30th instant Raouf Pasha informed me, in reply to my last most positive appeals, "that the action of the Kaimakam of Jaffa, in expelling the aforesaid three Jews, Citizens of the United States, is according to an order from the Sublime Porte."

This new order, of which we had hitherto no intimation given us, appears to be to the effect that all Hebrews visiting Palestine whose passports have not received the visa of some Ottoman Minister or Consul, shall be expelled.

I herewith submit the accompanying copy of my correspondence on the subject with the Ottoman authorities, being three of my notes, and one of Raouf Pasha's, in translation. The final note of

Raouf Pasha, being identical with that of which copy is enclosed (his N^o. 141 of the 29th instant), it is not considered necessary to send. —

In this connection I think it proper to add copy of my N^o. 39, of August 9th, herewith enclosed, having reference to the late amendment to the Iradeh of the Sultan, extending the sojourn of foreign Jews in Palestine from one month to three months, my note being addressed to the Agent of the Governor.

As will be perceived, neither was this order communicated to us. This is unusual; as all orders having reference to us or our citizens are sent in copy to the Consulates.

It remains for me to state that I have telegraphed to our Legation, and am reporting the facts in the case to our Consulate General at Constantinople, and keep hoping for favorable intervention.

Permit me to suggest

that the passports of such of our citizens as intend visiting any part of the Turkish Dominions be provided in future with the visa of the Turkish Minister, or some ^{one} of the Ottoman Consuls. This might be done at the Ottoman Legation in Washington, before issuing the passport.

Trusting that my action in this unexpected case may meet the approval of the Department,
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Gillman to Acting Governor, August 22, 1888. (N^o 41).
2. Mr. Gillman to same, August 29, 1888 (N^o 42).
3. Raouf Pasha to Mr. Gillman, August 29, 1888 (N^o 141). -
4. Mr. Gillman to Raouf Pasha, August 30, 1888 (N^o 43).
5. Mr. Gillman to Acting Governor, August 9, 1888 (N^o 39). -

(1)

(Copy)

N^o 41. Mr. Gillman to the Acting Governor.

Consulate of the United States

Jerusalem, August 22, 1888.

To the acting Governor of Jerusalem.

Sir: -

I have received to day from the United States Consular Agent at Jaffa intelligence that three citizens of the United States, viz. Meyer Foreman, Isaac Griebman, and Jacob Reichenman, who arrived there on the 20th instants, were stopped by the Police from proceeding to Jerusalem on account of their passports not having the visa of some Ottoman Consulate abroad. At the same time the commissary of Police sub word to our Consular Agency that the aforesaid three persons would be compelled by the local police to leave Palestine by the first steamer. All efforts of our Consular Agent with the Kaimakam of Jaffa to obtain free passage for our citizens, as well as the delivery of their Government passports to the U. S. Consular Agency, were in vain. Your local Ottoman authorities would not give up the passports, and further, are insisting on expelling from Palestine by the first opportunity those aforesaid citizens of the United States.

I have already communicated with you verbally on this subject, and was informed that you had telegraphed to Jaffa for an explanation. In the absence of His Excellency the Governor of Jerusalem, I feel that this is a matter of grave importance, perhaps involving results which neither you nor I can calculate. On being aware of the facts, I instantly telegraphed to Mr. Hardegg, the United States Consular Agent at Jaffa, as follows:—"I demand our citizens be permitted to pass. They must not be expelled.

Tell the Kaimakam I am reporting this outrage." I further instructed Mr. Hardegg by letter: "You must protest to the last against this shameful outrage, and resist the expulsion of those citizens, even by force, if necessary; informing the Kaimakam that I have so instructed you?"-

And now I must repeat to you what I have already communicated verbally in protesting against this outrage: viz: that I am both surprised and incensed that the citizens of a government as friendly to your Government as ours has ever been should receive such treatment as that I have described; while the remonstrances of our Consular Agent have been disregarded. - Such conduct is contrary to our treaty rights, which have been re-affirmed by

by H. J. W. the Sultan in his Firman to me. And I hereby reiterate my solemn protest against this outrage; and I demand: -

1:- That our citizens be permitted to pass unmolested, and with the protection guaranteed to them by the Government of the Sublime Porte.

2:- That their passports, issued to them by the Government of the United States, as its citizens, be returned by the Ottoman authorities, either through the U. S. Consular Agency at Jaffa, or through this Consulate; at Jerusalem. -

Trusting that in your wisdom you will do nothing to impair the very kindly relations which have always existed between your Government and this Consulate, I take this opportunity of assuring you of my highest respect.

(Signed) Henry Gillman,
U. S. Consul.

(2.) Mr. Gillman to Acting Governor.

N^o: 42. Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August, 29. 1888.

To the Agent of the Governor of Jerusalem,
Sir: -

I have the honor to remind you that my letter of the 22^d instant has received from you neither reply nor acknowledgment. Though the passports of our three citizens therein referred to have been delivered to our Consular Agent, our citizens are not allowed to pass, and the Kaimakam of Jaffa asserts he shall expel them on September 6th, unless he receives countermmanding order from the Governor of Palestine. Two attempts to expel them have already been made by the Ottoman authorities, which have only been averted by the intervention of our Consular Agent. I request you will inform me whether this action of the Kaimakam receives your sanction. I expect an immediate reply. Referring you to my letter of the 22^d instant, and trusting you will give the necessary order to end this difficulty, I take the opportunity to assure you of my highest respect.

(Signed) Henry Gillman,
U. S. Consul.

(3.)

of note from Raouf Pascha to Mr: Gillman.
(Translation.)

N^o: 141. Jerusalem August. 17. 1888
(August 29. 1888)

Honorable Consul of the United
States of America at Jerusalem.

Sir: -

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches N^o: 40 and 42 of the 22^d & 29^d August, in which you make your complaint against the Kaimakam of Jaffa for expelling the three Jews, citizens of the United States, who arrived at Jaffa, with their passports unissued. I inform you that the action of the Kaimakam of Jaffa in expelling the aforesaid three Jews, citizens of the United States, is according to an order from the Sublime Porte.

I take the opportunity
of assuring you my highest respect.
Governor of Jerusalem,
Inshamad Raouf.

(4.) Mr. Gillman to Raouf Pasha.

No: 43. Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August, 30, 1888.

His Excellency Raouf Pasha,
Governor of Jerusalem.

Excellency:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant in which you inform me of your adherence to the determination to expel three citizens of the United States whom you are keeping under police surveillance as though they were your prisoners.

Referring you to my letters No: 40, and 42, of respectively the 22^d and 29th instant, I hereby reiterate my most solemn protest at this treatment of our citizens.

I take the opportunity &c, &c.

(Signed) Henry Gillman,
U. S. Consul.

(5.) Mr. Gillman to Acting Governor.

No: 39. Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August, 9, 1888.

To the Agent of the Governor of Jerusalem,
Sir:

I have received your verbal reply through your Dragoman to my letter of the 4th instant (No: 38), in which I requested a copy of the amendment to the Travels of H. I. K. the Sultan, extending the sojourn of foreign Jews in Palestine from one month to three months.

I regret that you do not consider it compatible with your public duties to furnish me with such copy, and that you only inform me there has been such an amendment as that mentioned.

Having recently been requested, through the police Department, in giving my receipt for passports delivered at this Consulate for our citizens who are Hebrews, to limit their sojourn to three months. I have repeatedly and most decidedly refused to do this. And, now, that there may be no misunderstanding on this subject, I think it best to repeat to you what I have already had occasion to convey to His Excellency, Raouf Pasha, Governor of Palestine, namely, that I must
protest

protest against this requirement limiting
the sojourn in Palestine of United States citizens
who are Hebrews, informing you, herewith, that
it is a fundamental principle of our Government
to make no distinction as to its citizens based
upon race or religion. From this position I
can in no wise recede.

I take this occasion to assure
you of my highest respect.

(Signed) Henry Gillman,
U. S. Consul.

87 No. 63.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 31. 1888.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Delivery of Treasury Draft.

Abstract of Contents:
Reporting delivery of Treasury
draft to Mr. Tyan; and enclosing
his receipt.

Consul General of the United States
Constantinople. Sept. 17. 1888.

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Lynch Smith
Consul General

Sent this
duplicate
receipt to
Treasury Dept
H.P.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
1888
Enclosure to
Treasury Oct.
29 1889.

ack'd
Oct 4/88

ack'd file
1 Oct 1888

N^o. 63.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 31, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, according to your instructions, I have delivered to Mr. A. B. Tyan the Treasury Draft for \$3618.⁸⁰ enclosed in your despatch N^o 31, of 25th ultimo, after I had seen the proper endorsement made thereon, taking his receipt for the same, which is herewith enclosed.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Receipt of Mr. Tyan.

887 No. 64.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 3, 1888.

Mr. Gillman
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Documents and Supplies.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging receipt of documents and box of supplies.

Consulate General of the United States
Constantinople Sept. 17, 1888.
Respectfully forwarded.
J. Dupuis Pringle
Consul General

N^o. 64.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 3. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copy of "Foreign Relations of the United States for the year 1887," Consular Reports Nos 91 and 92, and Special Issue No 33. I have also received box of supplies referred to in your No 28 of June 7th last.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

87
No 65.

Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem, September 10. 1888

See instructions
at Legation
Oct. 17. 1888



Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Ans'd off
a.o. 12 Oct 1888

Subject:

Treatment of citizens of the
United States who are Hebrews.

Abstract of contents:

Reporting further facts in the case
of Meyer Freeman and Isaac Gleichman.

Assurance that, in future, the
British, French and Austrian Consuls
at Jerusalem will resist the expul-
sion of their Hebrew Citizens, and
will give no warrant limiting their
sojourn in Palestine. Reporting con-
trary action on the part of the Russian
Consul. Sept. 25. 1888.

Respectfully forwarded

D. Dupin Binch
Consul General

N^o 65.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 10. 1888,

Honorable George E. River,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the two citizens of the United States referred to in my N^o 62 of the 30th ultimo, 412. Meyer Freeman, and Isaac Glicksman (the latter accompanied by his wife), evading the vigilance of the Jaffa police, and aided by the darkness of the night, escaped to this office in Jerusalem, reaching this on the 5th instant.

On entering the city, they were at once placed under police restraint, and threatened with expulsion. They were, however, offered their liberty on condition of my signing an assurance that they would remain in Palestine only three months. This, of course, I refused to do. My influence with the local authorities has resulted, notwithstanding, in obtaining their release; so that now they are free.

I understand that the authorities, on finding we would give no guarantee that those citizens would leave the country in the above-mentioned time, went through the performance of taking such assurance from a Hebrew, an Ottoman subject, a man of no standing or property, who happened to be in the crowd, and offered to satisfy them by going surety.

The carriage driver, who is a Hebrew, and a Turkish subject, and who brought our aforesaid citizens from Jaffa to Jerusalem, was, at once, thrown into prison.

I had already informed the Governor of Jerusalem of my having referred the case to our Legation at Constantinople, and I requested his awaiting the result. This he seems to be tacitly doing, though I have had no positive assurance that he would delay. Still the 6th of September, the threatened date of the expulsion of those citizens, has come and gone without the execution of the decree.

I have, as yet, had no response from our Legation or our Consulate General; but keep hoping for favorable intervention.

I have received assurance that the English, French, and Austrian Consuls, at Jerusalem now will resist the expulsion of

of their citizens of Hebrew race, and will also refuse to give any warrant limiting their sojourn in Palestine. They have, I understand, lately received the most stringent orders from their Governments to this effect, and, I believe, through the influence of our action. So that, were at first I stood alone, I shall in future have this important cooperation.

The Russian Consul, however, continues to aid the Ottoman Government in the expulsion of Russian Jews, and large numbers of these people are driven daily from our shores.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No 66.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 24. 1888.

Amid in
4 instructions 1888
29th Oct (See over)

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your
despatch No. 32 of the 16th
ultimo, and beg leave to sub-
mit herewith the enclosed state-
ment, in reply.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Statement as above.

A. S. Bonnesse General.

Constantinople. Oct 8th 1888

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Dupuch Benigh
Consul General

St Clair ..

Write to Nasse ack^y
receipt of his communication
of July 10, & say the
Dept. is not disposed usually to
interfere with the employment
or dismissal of interpreters or
other inferior employe's, ~~by~~ the
Consuls of the U. S. It has
however in this case, ~~been~~
~~most~~ other in accordance
with its usual practice,
submitted the complaint to
called ~~on~~ Mr. Gillman
~~for an explanation~~; and, after
reading his statement with
Nasse's, concludes that there
is no cause to interfere

Send this case of Gillman
I ask him to forward it. Tell

him how to make his
despatches.

Say that the Dept. in
forwarding to him the
Communication of ^{Masse} ~~Cullman~~
on Aug. 16th took pains to
state that it did so for
Mr. G.'s information only, and
did not call on him for
any explanation or defence
unless he chose to make it.
The statement now submitted
by Mr. G. is satisfactory
to the Dept.

First as to Masse himself
the Consul seems to have been
perfectly justified in discharging
him. The Dept. is not disposed

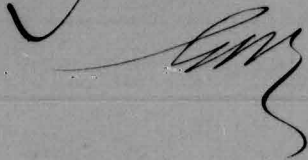
usually to interfere with the
employment or dismissal of
the inferior employes of the
Consulates, - preferring to leave the
responsibility with the Consuls
where it properly belongs. A
suitable ^{and brief} explanation should, however,
be made from time to time as to
the reasons which induce changes
in the personnel of an office.

Second - as to the charges
made by Nassre against Mr. G.
it is sufficient to say that
they seem to be conclusively
answered, and ^{call for} no further comment.

Two matters, incidentally
referred to by Mr. G. may be

noticed. He says he has had
no leave of absence; but
this is in part, at least, due
to his failure to ask for one.
A request made in proper form
under Par 435 C. R. will
receive due consideration. As
to the uniforms of the guards
the Dept. is always ^{desires of} ~~willing to~~
allowing such a salary for
guards at Oriental Consulates
as will enable them ~~to~~ not only
to live suitably but to purchase
proper uniforms from time to
time under the supervision of
the Consul. The salary paid
at Jerusalem seems to be
insufficient for the purpose;
and if Mr. G. desires them

increased, he may submit
a request therefor in a
separate despatch giving
his views in full and the amount
of increase he thinks desirable.



23 Oct 1888.

Statement, giving facts in the
case of Milhem Nasre, accom-
panying Despatch N^o. 66, of Sep-
tember 24, 1888, & being part of same.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 24, 1888.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: —

As I have reported in
my N^o. 60 of the 13th ultimo, I was
obliged to dismiss Milhem Nasre,
for some time Interpreter to this
Consulate, "for repeated disobedience,
neglect of duty, and various irregu-
larities as well as bad habits, un-
fitting him for the office, which he
was never competent to fill." This
must indeed be considered a mild
characterization of the man's offenses.
His time ended on the 10th July last, up
to and including which date I have
allowed him his pay.

In the description given of himself in his letter of 10th July last, a copy of which you have enclosed in your N^o. 32 of the 16th ultimo, it would be difficult to recognize the originals. He calls himself Master of Sciences, from which it might be supposed he had received the honor of such a degree. But such is far from being the case. He reflects no credit on any of the Schools he has attended, his knowledge being most scanty, and his education of the most superficial character. It would be utterly impossible for him to compose the letter of which you send me a copy; and even in copying letters and documents into our Records, his orthographical and other blunders were frequent, defacing the books, to my great concern. When my predecessor, Consul Merrill was leaving this, he felt so ashamed of his appointment that he considered it necessary to apologize for him, saying to me: "I fear

you will be greatly disappointed in Milhem Nasra. He is not what he ought to be, or what you have a right to expect. But this I have to say, it is very difficult to get the right man for the place, and if you dismiss him, you might get worse. I think, too, you will be able to mould him into what you want, as you will take more pains with him than I have done."

Mr. Nasra mentions being provided with certificates of good character from each of the Institutions with which he has been connected. I do not know how this may be. He has never shown them to me. But this I do know, the Rev. J. Longley Hall, of the Church Missionary Society, now of Laffas, told me that Nasra's conduct at Gaza was so disreputable, he had to be removed, and the Society sent him to Jerusalem, in the hope that under stricter surveillance he

would do better; but that the result was far from satisfactory, as he did not reform. Rev. J. F. Wolters, of the same Society, now of Nazareth, was then in Jerusalem, and he also informed me, when lately visiting here, to the same effect; adding that he had once reclaimed Nasre from drinking, &c., but that now he had fallen lower than ever, and was utterly ruined — a hopeless case, and that nothing more could be done for him. He attributed his downfall to the injurious influence of an employe of the British Consulate; and this is the general opinion; it being openly said that this man had taught him to drink and gamble. On my remonstrating with Nasre, and referring to these injurious reports, including the complaints of our citizens in the same direction, he justified himself by saying the English Consul gambled.

The Rev. A. H. Kelk, of the

London Jews Society, and Rector of Christ Church in this city, under whom Nasre was also employed, speaks of him in terms of dissatisfaction, and informed me that Nasre had always given him great trouble in settling his accounts, which he (Mr. K.) had attributed to Nasre's stupidity; adding that he considered him a very stupid man. —

Shortly after entering on my Consular Office, I found it necessary to call Nasre's attention to certain neglects of duty, and disobedience of instructions on his part, thinking a serious remonstrance would prove sufficient. But the desired effect was not produced. His influence on the guards was also hurtful. They had no respect for him, and called him a very bad man. I then made written rules for the Consulate, specially dwelling on points where the Interpreter's conduct called for correction, and stating that any deliberate disobedience

or evasion of them should be considered a just cause for the suspension or dismissal from office of the offender. For only a short while, and on a few points, had this action the effect intended; though he admitted there was nothing in the rules to which he could object. His drinking and other bad habits began to tell upon him, more and more. He neglected to make the required translations from the Arabic, in our Records. Steeped in debt which it was impossible for him to pay, he latterly seemed to grow desperate, and regardless of all principle and responsibility, and without shame. The high rate of interest here - from 12 to 30 and even 50 per cent, makes it disastrous for those who are obliged to borrow. He has himself informed me that the day after he had received his quarters' pay he had not a penny of it left, having paid it to his creditors.

About a year ago he was

granted a leave of absence for ten days. He remained away, without sufficient reason, overstaying his time out of the Consular district, 21 days, and returning in a wretched demoralized condition, with the appearance of having had a prolonged debauch. I severely reprimanded him, and should have discharged him, but for his many pleas and excuses.

Nasre's implication that we have had no lawsuits before our Consular Court is a perversion of fact. We have had numerous cases; but they mostly have been settled by compromise. This, however, affords no reason why he should have taken no bribes, though I have bent all my energies to check this corruption. It is said, moreover, that there is scarcely a case tried before the Turkish Courts in which the influence of bribery is not exercised. Charges from our citizens of his taking bribes were frequent. But these are difficult

to prove, though the crime is so common, as the law is most severe, and equally punishes the giver as well as the taker of a bribe. The result is that bribery is practiced with great cunning, and the giver fears to complain against the taker. - On cases before the Turkish tribunals, which it was his business to attend, were neglected by him, and I found that he made a pretense of visiting the Court when he went off on his own business or pleasure. Despised, and treated with contempt by the Turkish judges, he did not dare to complain.

An expert in the art of lying, on the discovery of his falsehood, he always was ready with another lie. So often had I discovered his duplicity that I ceased to have any confidence in him, and when he made a statement, my first thought was to question it. It seemed next to impossible for him either to speak

the truth, or to turn over to me money paid into his hands in our Consular business. He has perjured himself again and again, taking God to witness in the most solemn manner as to the truth of statements which he knew to be utterly false. His dishonesty, manifested in various directions, became too flagrant to be any longer overlooked or condoned. He withheld the Consular fees, and payments made through him by our citizens in the transaction of their business with our office were retained by him, and on complaint of the fact being made, it was with great difficulty he was compelled to disgorge, and even then, through some false pretence, he would manage to retain temporarily a part of the payments, which he had expended on himself. I was obliged to tell our citizens to make their payments to myself alone. Jealous of the honor of the Consulate, I have myself made good his defalcations

on his promise to immediately bring me the amount; which he had not the principle to do, but let me sustain the loss, till on his leaving I stopped the money. It was impossible for him to feel any wholesome natural conviction of his guilt. After having the most damaging acts brought home to him, he would come up smiling, or with an air of indifference, as if the matter did not concern him. When some of our Citizens complained that they supposed they were safe when making their payments through Mr. Naere, an officer of the United States Consulate, he would turn up on them with a front of brass, and abuse in gross language the innocent victims of his frauds, as though the latter were the offenders, ceasing only when I interfered, telling him he had sufficiently humiliated and disgraced the Consulate. Of course, before matters reached this stage his removal had been determined on. My

forbearance was at first exercised with the hope of reforming him, and out of pity for his wife and children, and was particularly influenced by the objection of the Department to a change of subordinates where avoidable. But forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and his dismissal was only now postponed by the delay in finding a successor who would be competent to fill the place.

His references to our Minister, the Honorable O. S. Straus, in connection with his dismissal, including reported conversations and facts, are incorrect. It is true, however, that when here last April, Mr. Straus informed me he had taken a positive objection to Naere, and that he considered him unfit for the position; and kindly advised me, as a friend, to dismiss him as soon as possible. I need scarcely say that this settled the question for me, and, I considered,

took the case out of my hands. I at once communicated the facts to Nasser, adding that I would give him some little time to look out for another position (which, indeed, was necessary while I selected his successor), and giving him good advice as to this being a warning to him, and the necessity of correcting his habits. He was thus given 3 months notice to seek a place, during which time he could find no one who wanted his services.

I never offered him a certificate of good character on condition of his resigning, but, on the contrary, on his requesting such certificate, positively refused to grant it. On his repeatedly expressing to me the injury it would do him leaving the Consulate under a cloud, that people were talking about him, and that it would prevent his getting another situation, I told him, finally, that I did not wish to injure him,

and would accept his resignation, so as to prevent any damaging statements being placed against him on the books. Subsequently he came to me and asked if I would permit him to include in his resignation the expression that he resigned because of the insufficiency of the salary for the support of himself and family. To this I replied I considered it impossible under the circumstances; but that if he wrote a simple resignation, I should accept it, adding that even this was a great stretch of forbearance and kindness.

Though he apparently acquiesced in this, he afterwards said no more about it. I heard he stated he had been advised not to resign, and seems to have come more than ever under the influence of his evil genius of the British Consulate, whom I have already mentioned, a man of whose bad character Colonel Merrill warned me, expressing his astonishment that the British Consul would employ a man of his

immoral and licentious habits.

Nasre never made to me the remarks he quotes in regard to his successor, Mr. Farnagi. They would have been too absurd. What he did say was, "Mr. Farnagi is an excellent young man, and belongs to one of the best families in Jerusalem." In introducing Mr. Farnagi, I simply directed Nasre to turn over the papers, &c., to him; and the remark about his instruction is simply ridiculous, and was never made. The entire matter did not occupy half an hour.

But it was not till Nasre was dismissed that the flood-gates of accusation opened upon him. His numerous creditors had been a wall of defence to him, and did not wish him discharged, fearing that with the loss of his position their hope of being paid would be gone.

In this statement I do not give a tittle of his delinquencies. He recently attempted to extort a considerable sum of money from the Rev. J. L. Hall which the latter had already paid him;

but Mr. H. fortunately had evidence to disprove Nasre's fraudulent claim. This dishonesty Nasre has tried repeatedly with me, and, I suspect, sometimes in smaller amounts with success.

Since his discharge I have discovered that he had secretly rented for 80 francs, a stable connected with the Consulate, and which of late had been but little used by us. I have now in my possession the receipt he gave for the same, in which he has the effrontery to call himself the landlord, signing it with his name, and sealing it with his personal seal. In this case I am undecided whether simply to force him to pay over to the Government the amount ^{he} has so dishonestly become possessed of, or to take proceedings against him to punish him, as the former action might be considered a condoning of his offence.

With reference to his charges against me regarding my associations

and friendships, as well as misbehaviors, I might well object to be submitted to the judgment of such a despicable creature's criterion of respectability. I will, however, say that I have, all my life, never associated with any but the respectable, and it is not probable, in my present position and surroundings, I should do otherwise. I certainly did forbid our poorer citizens being prevented approaching me with their complaints, to Nasra's great disgust, as it interfered with his levying tribute upon them. The native idea of what constitutes respectability is something wonderful to the Occidental mind. I have heard of a Consul having been seriously complained of to his Government because he was seen carrying his letters in his hand through the street.

As to the rent of the Consulate, it is, as shown by the vouchers rendered quarterly, viz. \$280 per annum. When first I came here I found it leased at this, as it had been

for several years, as the accounts on file in the Department will exhibit, and I have secured it on exactly the same terms as my predecessor, Consul Merrill, who moved the Consulate to this building at the close of the year 1883, paying the same amount he paid, though, since, real estate and rents in Jerusalem have considerably advanced. It will be seen that this is \$120. per annum less than the amount allowed by the Government for rent. In substantiation of the facts in the case I beg to refer to the report on the subject of my predecessor, Rev. Dr. Salah Merrill. See his despatch No. 34, of July 12, 1884. Though I have tried, I have not been successful in finding a more suitable house for the Consulate. The statement that I occupy two of the rooms exclusively for my private use, is not true. One

of the rooms, indeed, has always been considered the Consul's office. In this is his desk, where he writes his despatches, and transacts a great part of his official business; there, too, the archives and more important and valuable documents of the Consulate, and the bulk of the stationary, blanks, &c., are kept; while our numerous visitors from all parts of the United States, as well as those whose business requires a private interview with the Consul, are there received. As the statement seems to imply that I reside in the Consulate, I have to state that this is not so. I board and lodge at the hotel, in the immediate neighborhood.

With respect to the postage, I have to say that while Nassie's statement has at first a plausible appearance, it is manifestly unfair to consider our despatches at two postages, when many of them, with heavy enclosures, run from eight to

ten or more postages. Alas but a small fraction of the Correspondence of the Consulate is included in the list, which only gives the more important of the despatches. A large amount of letters on a great variety of subjects, which must be answered, are constantly received. These include enquiries of travellers, and of business men on Commercial and other topics, with those of persons desirous of coming here to reside, cases of visitors in trouble, &c., requests for personal and public information, to which the Consul has to give his attention; all of which is a heavy tax upon his own time, and which it would appear the Government sanctions, as many of those communications are referred to the Consul by letter from the Department. Then there is overdue postage. Where letters, by mistake or otherwise, are but partially prepaid, which frequently occurs, double postage is charged.

Where we are obliged to send letters by the Turkish mail, the same is the case. To several places in the interior where there is no Austrian post, special rates are charged; and to some points where there is no postoffice, a special messenger has to be provided. In the hurried ^{by mail or otherwise,} delivery to our numerous visitors of their tekkeras, passports, &c., in order that they may not be hindered in passing, expenses are frequently incurred which must legitimately be included as postage. In short, in a Consulate such as this is, I do not think our postal account can be considered as excessive. In this, too, as in other directions, it may be seen by comparison that I have economized. Six quarters of my predecessor's postage account, viz. from January 1, 1885 to June 30, 1886, give the following total, \$103.00; as compared with the six quarters instanced by Nasre, viz. from January 1, 1887,

to June 30, 1888, amounting to \$88.28, this shows a reduction in my favor of \$14.72, being a saving of over 14 1/2 per cent. on the postage account, and exhibits the perverted, untruthful, and malicious nature of his attack. He also seems purposely to have omitted from my list letters which should have gone upon it. I have to add that I have detected and checked Nasre in including his private mail in the official postage. — In this connection I may state that in each of the two years I have been here the number of visitors has been by far greater than ever hitherto known. The majority of these have been Americans, who, it is well understood make heavier demands upon their Consul than people of any other nationality do upon theirs. I do not mention this to find fault, as it gives me pleasure to aid my fellow citizens, but simply as a fact. His charges as to the stationery are grossly exaggerated. But

even were there any dishonesty about it, he is self-condemned, as he kept the account of the items, and invariably brought me the signed vouchers for the expenditures. The only irregularity in the account which I can recall is the including in it of a record book. A suitable book not being procurable, the paper was purchased, and afterwards bound up at the binder's; all, through an oversight, being charged as stationery. I have also detected him inserting in this account items which properly belonged to the flag account. But as in these instances the accounts had been sent in before I discovered the facts, and as the items were legitimate expenditures, belonging to the same accounts, though under different heads, I satisfied myself with reprimanding him, and forbidding its being done in future.

I have this to add, that as regards the entire of the Miscellaneous

expenses, the only part of our accounts that varies, the others being fixed amounts, and common to each, my administering of the Consulate in the six quarters referred to by Mr. Nasre, as compared with the six preceding quarters of my predecessor, to which I have already referred, will show a saving by me of over $14\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., the sums total being respectively (mine) \$162.31, and (Merrill) \$190.23; during both periods Mr. Nasre being Interpreter & clerk of the Consulate. These are facts which can be proved by reference to documents on file in the Department. Were the accounts in such a shape as to cover a greater period, I should be able to show a still larger reduction in my favor. Of course, it suited Nasre's purpose to conceal these facts.

The Salary of the Guards has always been paid

them in full by me, viz. at the rate of \$100. each per annum. Moreover, I have paid them in advance out of my own pocket. But, besides this, they are not in my debt, and have been for nearly a year and a half to the amount of \$60. When first I came here I found the Consulate in many respects very much "run down", to use a familiar expression. Among other things, the dress of the guards was poor and shabby, and a humiliation to them and the Consulate, especially when meeting the guards of the other Consulates on official or other occasions, and in which, I acknowledge, I sympathized with them. They represented this to me, & through this very man Nasre requested me to purchase them suits, and that I could stop the amount from their pay by small installments. The dress was purchased and paid for by me; but I have not succeeded in getting

repaid, nor is there much prospect of it now. Their Salaries are so small they are always in difficulty, and I pitied them too much to press the matter. Besides, other Governments, who pay larger salaries, present their guards with such suits. — I have helped them in other ways besides.

As to the charge that in August of last year I was absent from the Consular district at least 18 days, I have to say that in the time mentioned not only was I not one day absent from the district, but I did not even leave Jerusalem for one day. Since I entered the Consulate I have been absent only twice; first in April, 1887, when I visited the northern part of my district on official business, and returned by way of Beirut and Jaffa, being absent ten days; and, 2^d, in June last, when I was called

to Haifa, on official business, and came back on the return trip of the same steamer I went on, being absent 4 days.

The truth is that I have remained so closely at my post, attending to my official duties, that it has not only become the subject of remark, but my health has suffered in consequence. All the other Consuls and foreign residents find it necessary to change the air after brief intervals, in order to escape ^{or cure} the debilitating and dangerous fevers of their country, and are frequently taking leaves. Even the natives resort to this, as the chief preventive and cure of those maladies, from which no one is exempt. During the time I have been here I have suffered from three series of attacks of those fevers, though never before, in all my life, had I had a fever of any sort.

There is no incident I

can recall explaining "a case that caused the displeasure of the Governor General and encouraged the prejudices of the Mohammedan population". - Nothing of the kind has occurred. There is no Consul in Jerusalem who has anything like the influence and favorable relations with the Governor General that I possess; and this, though, as the Department is aware, I have had many difficult, delicate, and trying cases, and in conflict with his prejudices, to carry with him. I think I have given proof of this. Yet it is not to be supposed a Consul can always execute the instructions of his Government, and at the same time please the Ottoman authorities. The Consul at Jerusalem occupies a peculiar position, and is more like an Ambassador than a Consul. He must be a man who knows how to say and do disagreeable things in such a way as to make them acceptable, carrying a hand of iron

in a glove of velvet. In this as in the general attack of my contemptible defamer, I feel confident our Minister, the Hon^{ble} Mr. Straus, who is now in the United States, can speak in justification of me. During his recent visit here, he was greatly impressed with the peculiarly favorable and honorable relations maintained between our Consulate and the Ottoman authorities, and in referring to the difficult cases I had successfully conducted, informed me I had done the work of an Ambassador, and that I was not aware of half what I had accomplished. As the latest proofs of my relations with the Governor General, I may refer to the recent attempted expulsion at Jaffa of three of our Citizens, Hebrews with unvisaed passports, who, notwithstanding the strict order of the Sublime Porte, I have succeeded in getting to Jerusalem under my protection.

And this when Hebrews of other nationalities were constantly being expelled on the same grounds. — I may also state that when the Governor General learned of my nomination of Mr. Farnagi as Interpreter, he, from himself, privately intimated to me that on my presenting Mr. Farnagi to him, he would accept him provisionally in the character of Dragoman and Interpreter, without waiting for the usual Vizierial letter. This act of courtesy has been of great importance to us. — And here I may mention that the Governor General is very much provoked on finding he had been deceived into giving a certificate to Nasre since his dismissal. This was given out of compliment to our Consulate, Nasre cunningly implying he was still connected with it. —

It is, I feel, unnecessary to mention what I have accomplished for our Citizens visiting Palestine, as

I am convinced it is sufficiently known to the Department, I having had the honor of receiving the thanks of the Department for my services in that direction.

A common remark of our Citizens is, "We have a blessing in our Consul," And it is well known that even visitors and residents of other nationalities prefer coming to me for information, counsel and advice, to going to their own Consuls. But for the grossness of the attack upon me I should not think of mentioning these facts.

Besides my strictly official business, I have found time to aid scholars and learned men, both at home and abroad, in the prosecution of their studies and researches. In this relation I may mention my securing, through my personal influence with His Blessedness, the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem, the photographing

of the celebrated ancient M.S. of the Didaché, which was published (1887) under the auspices of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and is considered as reflecting great honor on the United States. In their preparatory remarks to the work, Pres't D.C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, and Prof. S. Rendall Harris of Haverford College, Penn.^a, give me much credit for my part in the work, specially commending "the enthusiastic co-operation and scholarly sympathy of the United States Consul in Jerusalem"; adding, "To those two gentlemen (Dr. Hale and myself) the Christian Scholarship of the West owes a debt of gratitude for their efforts to secure in the completest form possible the publication of the recovered memorial from the early days of the faith." - I have performed a similar but more difficult task in the case of Clement's Epistles, at the request of the Rev. Dr. Hale of Dav.

support, Iowa, and in connection with the learned work, soon to be given to the world, of the Bishop of Durham (the celebrated Lightfoot).

These are my associations, and the occupations of such leisure as I am able to find from my official duties. And yet Nasre does not consider them respectable.

His remarks in praise of the Government of the United States come with a bad grace from his mouth, and are in keeping with the rest of his statements. In my presence at the time of his discharge, he used the most contemptuous and insulting language toward our Government, — conduct which should be considered as a sufficient reason for condemning and dismissing him. — In this connection it is proper I should mention that I had grave cause to suspect his conveyance to other Consulates, and especially to that of Great Britain,

of information obtained in his official capacity, and calculated to injure our Consulate, and create unpleasantness. I had reason to have similar suspicions as regards Nasre and the local Ottoman Authorities. —

Nasre's saying he considered himself still connected with the Consulate, is not in keeping with his actions. Within three days after his dismissal, he refused to come to the Consulate in answer to my request, and in connection with a most damaging charge against him, informing me in writing that if I had any communication to make with him, I could do so by letter. Also, he left Jerusalem and Palestine shortly after his discharge, removing with his family into Syria.

And now, permit me to say that Interpreters or Dragomans whenever dismissed from the Consulates here, invariably make similar

attacks upon their Consuls. They seem to consider it as expected of them, a part of the programme, and a sort of satisfaction or set-off for their discharge. In the case of our own Consulate, such charges and attacks, and even worse ones, have been made by dismissed Interpreters against Consuls Hay, Beardsley, De Hass, and Merrill, ending in the exoneration of the Consuls, as the records of the Department will show. Consul Beardsley is particularly illuminative on the character of the Jerusalem Interpreters. See his despatch N^o. 64 of November 20, 1871.

Lying, Slander and perjury, with bribery are Fine Arts in this country. So much so is this the case, that it is recognized in the Ottoman laws, which require that not alone shall there be sufficient witnesses in every trial (and often, even in trifling cases, as many as 30 witnesses

are called) but these, again, shall provide other witnesses to establish their good standing and credibility. A highly moral gentleman once said to me in speaking of the system of procuring witnesses by bribery: "You would have no difficulty in finding on the streets of Jerusalem, today, abundance of witnesses to swear I have ten wives living."

If there has been any mistake in dealing with this case of Mr. Nasre, it is that too much forbearance has been exercised toward a creature so incompetent, perverse and guilty as he has proved himself to be.

I have had most cordial offers of credentials in this connection from the members of the American Colony here—the best of our resident citizens; but I have not thought this necessary. They were most urgent in recommending the dismissal of Nasre, stating he would make the Consulate a reproach were he not removed.

In conclusion, I claim, in spite of the obstructive tendencies of Naere, not only that I have materially and decidedly elevated the status of the Consulate, making it honored and respected, and giving it a position and influence to which it had never previously attained; but, while doing so, have administered its affairs in a satisfactory, faithful, and economical manner, and at a saving to the Government, as can be proved by the documents filed in the Department of State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

10
604
No. 67. Late deaths &c
Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 1. 1888.



Mr. Gillman,
To Department of State.

Subject:

Accounts and returns.

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting accounts and returns for quarter ended September 30, 1888.

No. 67.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 1. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I send you enclosed the
accounts and returns of this office
for the quarter ended September 30. 1888,
as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

List of enclosures:—

- ✓ 1. Digest of Invoice book.
- ✓ 2. Record of Notarial Services.
- ✓ 3. Account, losses by exchange.
- ✓ 4. Rent and miscellaneous expense account.
- ✓ 5. Salary of Interpreter and Guards.
- ✓ 6. Register of Letters received.
- ✓ 7. Register of letters sent.
- ✓ 8. Names of deceased Citizens.

(Form No. 121.)

U. S. Consulate

AT

Jerusalem.

1st Quarter, 1888.

Names of Deceased Citizens and
Seamen.

Inclosure No. 8.

In despatch No. 67.

No. 68.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 2, 1888.

Mr. Gillman,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Circulars and Blanks.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Circulars and Blank forms.

Consulate General of the United States
Constantinople. Oct 13th 1888

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Dupuy Pringle
Consul General

No. 68.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem October 2, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rivers,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Circulars dated respectively August 20, 24 and 25, and September 7, 1888; also "General Instructions in regard to Passports - 1888," with 2 blank forms for Applications for Passports, Edition of July 1888; and "Tariff of Consular Fees, revised and corrected to August 24, 1888.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

copy

N. 69.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 3, 1888.

72711 111

Mr. Lillman
To the Department of State.

ordered
~~31 Oct 88~~

Subject:
Blank forms.

Abstract of contents:
Requesting supply of omitted
Blank forms, and of new edi-
tion of Passport applications.

Consulate General of the United States
Levontinople Oct 13th 1888.

Respectfully forwarded
D. Lynch Bingle
Consul General

N^o. 69.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 3, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to re-
quest that a supply of the follow-
ing named blank forms, which
were omitted from the box of
supplies recently sent us, be
forwarded to this Consulate:

Forms Nos 127, 128, and 129,
being respectively Returns of Imports,
Exports and Navigation at a
Maritime Consulate.

Form N^o. 159. being Quarterly
Transcript, Record of Notarial
Services.

I also request a supply
of blank forms for Passport Ap-
plications - Native and Natural-
ized,

ized, Edition of July, 1888. —

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

CM

No. 70.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 6, 1888.



Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Am'd
12 Nov. 88

Subject:

Annual Consular Reports.

Abstract of Contents:—

Reporting that no annual Consular Reports have been received at this office since the volume for the years 1884 and 1885; and requesting that those since published may be supplied this consulate.

Consulate General of the United States,
Constantinople. Oct. 20 - 1888

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Lynch Pingle
Consul General

For
Dr St Clair

You may write to
Mr. G. that the Coml. Rela.
tions for 1885-86 were received
from the press only last week
& will be sent out at an
early date. The Consul will
receive a copy

W. C. Ford

Nov. 9/

No. 70.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 6. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
report that none of the annual
reports of Consular offices of the
United States have been received
at this office since those contained
in the volume of "Commercial
Relations of the United States
with Foreign Countries during the
years 1884 and 1885." And I re-
spectfully request that copies of
such as have since been issued
may be furnished to this Consulate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

copy

No. 71. Com^o of Agriculture



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 7, 1888.

To Ag. Sec^y
Nov. 5

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Subject:

Present of seeds to Patriarch.

Abstract of Contents:

Conveying thanks of the Patriarch
for seeds from the Department of
Agriculture. Presenting request of
the Patriarch, and mentioning the
obligation of our Citizens to him.

Commodore General of the United States
Constantinople. Oct. 20. 1888

Respectfully forwarded

D. Dupuy Pinge
Commodore General

No. 71.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 7, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.,

Sir:

His Blessedness the
Patriarch of the Greek Church
at Jerusalem has requested me
to express his most grateful
acknowledgments and thanks
for the handsome gift of the pack-
age of seeds from the Depart-
ment of Agriculture transmitted
to him through this Consulate by
the Department of State.

The Patriarch is most
anxious to obtain the seeds of
the best American Grapes, that
he may introduce our vines into
his vineyards.

It gives me much pleasure

to State, in connection with present-
ing this request, which I hope the
Department of Agriculture may be
able to grant, that His Blessed-
ness is never weary in doing kind
by acts for this Consulate and for
our Citizens, especially favoring us
in many ways. He has much in
his power in permitting free access
to many of the religious and historic
places, and the examination and
use of valuable ancient manuscripts.
In making requests for our Citizens,
he has frequently replied to me: "I
can refuse you nothing." And that
this is not the language of mere
compliments, he has proved by his
acts. -

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

copy

No. 72.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 8. 1888.



Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Case of expulsion.

Not a file
7 Nov 1888
MR

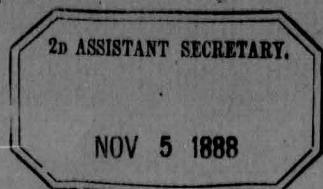
Abstract of Contents:

Reporting that since facts given
in my despatch No. 65, our Citizens
threatened with expulsion have not
been molested; and transmitting
extract from ^{letter of} our Consular Agent
at Jaffa, in connection.

Consulate General of the United States
Constantinople. Oct 20. 1888

Respectfully forwarded:

J Dupuis Gingle
Consul General



Mr. Rives

As you expressed concern about the hard fate of the carriage driver, it will please you to know he was released the same day.

The new rule, of not enforcing this passport requirement except in cases of Jews resorting to Palestine *en nombre*, will probably prevent any more trouble as to American citizens of other faith.

all
y

N^o 72.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 8. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

With reference to the threatened expulsion of our Hebrew citizens, as reported in my despatches N^o 62 and 65, dated respectively August 30, and September 10, 1888, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of Extract from despatch N^o 72, dated September 15 last, from our Consular Agent at Jaffa.

Since my last report on the subject, the three citizens referred to have not been molested, and nothing further has occurred here in this case, except that the carriage driver who brought

those citizens to Jerusalem, and who was thrown into prison for so doing, was also the same day liberated.

I have communicated these facts to our Consulate General.

It is to be hoped that the prompt action of our Legation in connection with this incident shall have the effect of preventing a recurrence of such treatment of our citizens who are Hebrews.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Mr. Hardegg to Mr. Gillman:
Extract from despatch ^{No} 72, of September 15, 1888.

Extract from despatch No: 72, dated Jaffa Sept. 15, 1888, of Consular Agent Hardegg.

In compliance with your request as expressed in your despatch No: 60 as to a report on the treatment of Hebrews of other nationalities by the local passport officials, I beg to submit you the following result of my inquiries into the matter.

Before the enforcement of the new paragraphs in addition to the passport regulations against the Jews, already severe enough, Jews of any other nationality but Russians - having failed to secure the required visa of some Turkish Consul or Ambassador abroad, could atone for such neglect on their landing at Jaffa by paying the legal fine, equal to the double fee of such visa.

Since the new rule, however, that is since six weeks, the local police will not admit any Jew of whatever nationality who would not have procured the indispensable visa on his national passport - binding him at the same time not to extend his sojourn in Palestine beyond three months.

During the aforementioned period the following cases of expulsion of foreign Jews failing in the point of visas came to my notice:

872: English nationality:

2 persons were forcibly put
back on the steamer.

Austrian " 1 " " "

Turkish " 2 " " "

Russian " 15 " " "

Our American Hebrews lately,
I hardly need repeating, so far could only be exempted
from the general rule and rescued by the personal
interposition of the Consul at Jerusalem, and by
straining every nerve of the Consular authority.

I am, Sir,

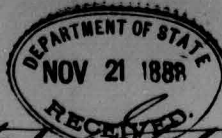
Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) E. Hardegg
U. S. Consular Agent

To

Henry Gillman, Esq.
U. S. Consul,
Jerusalem, Palestine,

No. 73.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 18. 1888.

Mr. Gillman -

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Visit of Their Imperial Highnesses
the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchess.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting the visit of Their Im-
perial Highnesses the Grand Dukes
^{Sergius} Sergius and Paul and Grand Duchess
Elizabeth; and the increased inter-
est of Russia in the Holy Land.

Consulate General of the United States.

Constantinople. Nov. 1. 1888.

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Lynch Pringle
Consul General

Who file
21 Nov 1888

N^o. 73.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 18. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Theodorovna, and the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch arrived here on the 11th instant, and, after a visit of six days, left for Jaffa and Egypt on the 17th instant.

Their Imperial Highnesses during their visit received many demonstrations of respect, especially on the part of the various Consulates. As is the custom here, all the Consulates, including our own,

sent their Dragomans and Cavasses,
mounted on horseback, to meet and
welcome Their Imperial Highnesses
at Colonia, the village on the mount-
ain slopes ascending to Jerusalem
which marks the site of the Roman
Military Colony planted by Titus,
A. D. 70, to guard the approaches.

The object of Their Imperial
Highnesses in visiting Jerusalem, apart
from their desire to see the holy and
historic places, was to be present at
the dedication of the new Russian
Church on the Mount of Olives, just
above the Garden of Gethsemane, erect-
ed in memory of A. I. M. the late
Empress of Russia, and dedicated
to St. Mary Magdalene.

The pronounced interest of Russia
in the Holy Land increases yearly and
daily, of which there is abundant evi-
dence in many directions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Cons
No. 74.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 22. 1888.



Mr. Gillman
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Despatch and Document.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of
despatch No. 33, and of document
containing the Keiley Correspondence.

Consulate General of the United States
Constantinople. Nov. 17. 1888

Respectfully forwarded.

J. Dupuch Bringle
Comme General

N^o. 74.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 22. 1888

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your
despatch N^o. 33 of the 19th ultimo,
also copies of the printed document
(Ex. Doc. N^o. 4) containing the
Keiley Correspondence.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No. 75. Ask P m G.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 24, 1888.

Copy to
Ask P m G
23 Nov 88

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State,

Ass'd
Oct 4/88

Subject:
Kunslick Case.

Abstract of Contents:
Complaint brought by Austrian Con-
sulate against Isaac Kunslick,
U. S. Citizen, on account of alleged
loss of registered package, enquiry
through the Post Office Department
is requested. -

Consulate General of the United States.

Constantinople. Nov. 5. 1888.

It would seem to me as if this infor-
mation could be had either by the P. O.
or the Bureau without involving the Dept.
ment.

D. Bayard Single
Consul General

N^o 75.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 24. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rivers,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that in a case brought before this office by the Austrian Consulate at Jerusalem, it is of importance to ascertain whether Isaac Kusselick, a citizen of the United States resident here, mailed at Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., a registered package to the address of Devora Leshowitz, an Austrian subject (also residing here), somewhere between the 5th and the 8th of June last. - The package, Mr. Kusselick states, was registered to Jerusalem, but he cannot produce the receipt, having lost it. The package, he declares, enclosed a

box containing jewelry belonging to Mrs.
Zehnwirth, the complainant, who, on
her part, testifies she had not received
it.

The proper enquiry through
the Post Office Department, will,
it is believed, determine the ques-
tion; and with this object I lay
the matter before you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N^o. 76.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 7, 1888.

Mr. Gillman,
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Despatches and Circulars.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging the receipt of de-
spatches and Circulars.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople.

November 17, 1888.

Respectfully Submitted

John A. Bigelow

U. S. Marshal

in charge of Consulate General

N^o. 76.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 7, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 34 and 35, dated, respectively, September 25 and October 4, last; the former approving the appointment of Mr. Gabriel N. Farnagi to be Interpreter of this Consulate. I have also received Circular of September 24th 1888, with accompanying documents.

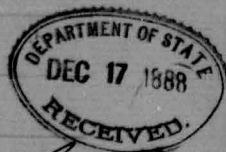
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

204
N^o. 77.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 17, 1888.



Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Despatch on attempted
Expulsion of our Citizens.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of despatch
N^o. 36, approving action in
connection with the attempted
expulsion of our Citizens who
are Hebrews from Palestine.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople December 3, 1888.

Respectfully Submitted

John A. Bigelow

U. S. Marshal.

In Charge of Consulate General

No 77.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 17, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your despatch No. 36
of 12th ultimo, with enclosures, and
approving my actions in connection
with the attempted expulsion of
our citizens who are Hebrews.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Copy

No. 78.

Mr Ford



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 19, 1888.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Export Tables.

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting Statement of de-
clared Exports during year ending
June 30, 1888, together with List
of Productions.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople December 3, 1888.

Respectfully Submitted

John A. Bigelow

U. S. Marshal

In charge of Consulate General

(Tables will be printed in Cons. Rept.
1887-1888)

No. 78.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 19. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to send
you enclosed, Statement of declared
value of Exports to the United States
from this Consular district (including
Jaffa) for the four quarters ending
June 30. 1888, together with List of
Productions other than shown by de-
clared Export Table.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosures:

1. Statement declared Exports, for year
ended June 30. 1888.
2. Productions other than shown by Export Table.

2017

No. 79.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 26. 1888.

Mr. Gillman,
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Despatches.

Abstract of contents:
Acknowledging receipt of de-
spatches Nos 37, 38, 39 and 40,
dated October 29. 1888.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople December 11. 1888

Respectfully Submitted
John A. Bigelow
U. S. Marshal
In charge of Consulate General

No. 79.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 26, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rivers,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 37-40, dated October 29th last; No. 37 approving the discharge of Milhem Nasra, late Interpreter of this Consulate, and exonerating me from his charges.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No. 80.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 27, 1888.

Mr. Gillman,
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Leave of absence.

40 days granted
Jan 8/89

Abstract of Contents:
Requesting leave of absence
of sixty days.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople December 11, 1888


Respectfully Submitted
John A. Bigelow
U. S. Marshal
In charge of Consulate General

Dr St Clair:

Mr. Gillman

may have 40 days
to be availed of at once.
leave - The Pres^t

wishes him to return
at his post as near
March 4 as possible


2 Jan^y. 1889.

No. 80.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 27. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your despatch
No. 38 of the 29th ultimo, I have
the honor to request a leave
of absence of sixty days, with
permission to visit Egypt and
England, the leave to commence
as early in the month of January
next as may be possible. My
reason for applying is to obtain a
change of air and climate to coun-
teract the effects of the fevers of this
country, from which no resident is
exempt, and for which change of
air is considered the most effectual
corrective and preventive.

I have had no leave of

absence since entering on my
duties here.

Our Vice Consul, Herbert
E. Black Esquire, will take
charge of the office during my
absence.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No. 81.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 27, 1888

Mr. Gillman,

To the Department of State,

Subject:
Salary of Guards.

allowed
(see over)
Jan 15

Abstract of Contents:
Stating amount required to en-
able the Guards of the Consulate
not only to live suitably but to
purchase proper uniforms.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople December 11, 1888

Respectfully Submitted

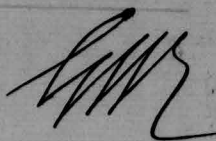
John A. Bigelow

U. S. Marshal

In Charge of Consulate General

and the consul at
Jerusalem may be allowed \$100 a year
extra for each of his two guards, which
will make their salary \$200 a year
each or \$400 in all.

Jan'y. 12/89.



The first part of this
mem. relates to
people & is attached to
146 for the
Secretary of State.

N^o. 81.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 27. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your despatch
N^o. 39, dated October 29, 1888,
I have the honor to state that
in order to enable the guards
of the Consulate not only to live
suitably but to purchase proper
uniforms from time to time under
the supervision of the Consul, an
addition of one hundred dollars (\$100.)
per annum, each, to their present
salaries would be required. This
would make the salary of each two
hundred dollars (\$200.) per annum.

As suggested, a portion of
this amount might be retained for
the purchase of the uniforms.

Should the amount mentioned be considered excessive, an addition of fifty dollars (\$50.) per annum, each, to their present salaries would be a great improvement and acceptable increase to their small incomes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

84
No. 82.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 3. 1888.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of States.

Subject:
Visit of Consul General Pringle.

Abstract of Contents:
Reporting visit of inspection of
Consul General Pringle.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople December 18. 1888.

Respectfully Submitted
John A. Bigelow
U. S. Marshal
In Charge of Consulate General

No. 82.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 3, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rivers,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Hon. D. Lynch Pringle, United States Consul General at Constantinople, arrived at this Consulate, on an official visit of inspection, on the 27th ultimo, and left this morning for Jaffa, expecting to sail for Alexandria on the 4th instant.

Mr. Pringle expressed himself favorably as to all he saw, his visit proving a most agreeable one. —

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N^o 83.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 4, 1888.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Despatches, Document and Blank
forms.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging the receipt of de-
spatches Nos 41 and 42, Atlas,
and Blank forms.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople December 18, 1888

Respectfully Submitted
John A. Bigelow

U. S. Marshal

In Charge of Consulate General

No 83.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 4, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.,

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your
Nos 41 and 42, dated the 5th
ultimo; also copy of Diplomat-
ic Atlas; together with package
of blank forms requested in my
No 69.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No. 84.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 11. 1888.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Despatch, Circulars and Blank
forms.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Despatch
No. 143, two Circulars, and Blank
Invoice forms.

A. S. Corcoran General

Consul General Dec 28th 1888.

Respectfully presented.

D. August Spring

Consul General

N^o 84.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 11, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch N^o 43, dated the 12th ultimo, also 2 circulars dated respectively October 12 and 27, 1888, and package of invoice blank forms N^{os} 100 and 138½.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Tillman,
Consul.

N^o. 85.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 13, 1888.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Annual Report.

Mr. Ford
7 Jan 1889

Abstract of Contents:

Annual Report on the Bus-
iness and Commerce of Palestine
for the year ending September 30, 1888.

U.S. Consulate General, Dec. 29/88.
Respectfully forwarded
D. H. Smith
Consul General

(Report will be printed
in Consul. Rept. 1889-1890)

No. 85.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 13, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of this Consulate on the Business and Commerce of Palestine for the year ending September 30, 1888.

Agriculture and the Drought.

It would seem as if the long-continued commercial depression which has afflicted Palestine had reached this year its climax. The prevailing drought has been disastrous in its consequences. In many parts of the country all agricultural products, cereals, as well as vegetables and fruits, have been more or less injured,

com

No. 86.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, January 2, 1889.



Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

ack'd
Feb. 1

Subject:

Accounts and returns.

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting accounts and returns
for quarter ended December 31, 1888.

No. 86.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, January 2, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I send you enclosed the
accounts and returns of this office for
the quarter ended December 31, 1888, as per
the subjoined list of Enclosures.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

List of Enclosures:

1. Digest of Invoice Book.
2. Record Notarial Services.
3. Rent & Miscellaneous Expense acct., with 3 Vouchers.
4. Account Interpreter & Guards, " 1 "
5. List of U. S. Citizens, Jerusalem.
6. " " " " & Employes, Jaffa.
7. Register, Official Letters sent.
8. " " " " received.
9. Names of employes, U. S. Consulate, Jerusalem.
10. Account, Losses by Exchange.

T.M.

Names of persons employed at the United States Consulate at Jerusalem, Syria
on January, 1888.

Name	Place	of what country a citizen or subject	Rank	Date of nomination	Date of approval.
Herbert S. Clark.	Jerusalem	American	Vice Consul	June 23, 1887	July 30, 1887
Gabriel A. Faruqi.	"	Turkish	Interpreter	July 11, 1888	Sept. 25, 1888
Assad Kassar	"	"	Guard	April 1, 1875	April 3, 1875
Abed Balbesi	"	"	"	Sept. 27, 1881	Dec. 1, 1881
Arif Awaida	"	"	"	Dec. 10, 1877	Dec. 24, 1877



Henry Gillman,
U.S. Consul.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1889
RECEIVED

No. 87.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, January 8. 1889.

Mr. Gillman
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Despatches and Circulars.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging the receipt
of Despatches and Circulars.

U. S. Consular General.
Constantinople Jan'y 21. 1889.

Respectfully forwarded.
D. Lynch Orange
Consul General

U. S. Consulate
at
Jerusalem
2^d quarter 1888

Names of persons with
U. S. Consulate Jerusalem

Enclosure No. 9
in despatch No. 86

No. 87.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, January 8, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.,

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 44 and 45, both of the 14th ultimus, also Circular dated December 6, 1888.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Copy No. 88.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, January 9, 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State

Am. Leg. 15/1/89

Subject:
Detained package.

Abstract of Contents:

Requesting that detained package
of Austrian subject forwarded by
American citizen, now in Dead-
Letter office, may be forwarded
through this Consulate.

U.S. Consulate General

Jerusalem, January 21, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Dupuis Pringle

Consul General

No 88.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, January 9. 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.,

Sir:

Referring to your despatch
No 45 of the 14th instant, enclosing
letter of the Honorable the Postmaster
General (Copy), regarding case referred
to in my despatch No 75 of October
24th last, I have the honor to state
it is the wish of the owner of the
insufficiently addressed package now
held in the Dead-Letter office, that the
same may be sent her through this
office. I add my request to the
same effect, as it is necessary
to the satisfaction of the case
and of all the parties concerned
that the package referred to should
be opened by me at this Consulate,

in their presence.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
Henry Tillman,
Consul.

207
No. 89.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, January 29, 1889.



Mr. Tillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Circulars and Documents.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging receipt of Circulars
of 13th, 15th, and 18th ultimo, and of
"Commercial Relations" and Consular
Reports. —

A. S. Consul General
Constantinople, Feb. 11th 1889.

Respectfully Forwarded
J. Lynch Pringle
Consul General

No. 89.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, January 29, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Circulars dated respectively the 13th, 15th and 18th ultimo; also "Commercial Relations of the United States for the Years 1885 and 1886, Volumes 1 and 2, and Consular Reports Nos. 93 to 96, inclusive.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

072
No. 90.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, February 1, 1889.

Mr. Gillman,
To the Department of State,

Subject:
Leave of Absence.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging receipt of despatch
granting leave, and forwarding information
and Agreement as to Salary in connection
therewith.

A. S. Consular Office.
Constantinople, Egypt, 1889.
Respectfully Forwarded:
D. Dupuy Cingle
Consular Officer

No. 90.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, February 1, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No. 46, dated the 8th ultimo, granting me a leave of absence of forty days.

It is probable that I shall not be able to enter on my leave until the 6th instant; and, under the circumstances, I shall shorten the time of my absence, returning to my post, if possible, in about twenty days from that date.

I herewith enclose, as required, the agreement signed by the Vice Consul and myself with respect to salary during absence.

The other required information

shall be duly forwarded.

My address while on leave
will be Cairo, Egypt.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Agreement of Mr. Gillman and
Mr. Clark as to salary during leave.

This Agreement made this first day of
February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine, between
Henry Gillman, United States Consul at Jerusalem, in the
Province of Palestine, Turkish Dominions, of the first part,
and Herbert E. Clark, United States Vice Consul at the
same place, of the second part —

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part having
received from the Department of State a leave of absence of
forty days, to commence on or about the fifth day of
February, 1889, hereby agrees to relinquish the notarial
fees of the Consulate which shall be paid during his ab-
sence from his post, to the said party of the second part,
in compensation of his services while in charge of the Con-
sulate.

And the said party of the second part agrees, in taking
charge of the Consulate, to receive the said notarial fees in full
compensation of his said services during the said absence
of the said party of the first part.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands
and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed and delivered } Henry Gillman,
in presence of } Consul.

Herbert E. Clark
Vice Consul

Richard A. Ferris,
Witness.

Signatures authenticated.



Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N^o. 91.



7 de

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, March 6. 1889.

2^D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 6 1889

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Despatches and Circulars.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging receipt of despatches,
and of Circular with Executive order.

U. S. Consulate General
Jerusalem March 20. 1889

Respectfully forwarded:
D. Dupuch Pringle
Comme General

Gillman and Mrs.
Clark as to Salary
during leave.

Enclosure No 1.

In Despatch No 90

No. 91.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, March 6. 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 47 and 48, of respectively the 15th January and 1st February, 1889, the former fixing the Salaries of the Consular Guards at the rate of \$200. each per annum, beginning on the 1st January, 1889.

I have also received Circular dated January 12. 1889, enclosing Executive Order of January 7. 1889. —

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman
Consul.

N^o. 92.

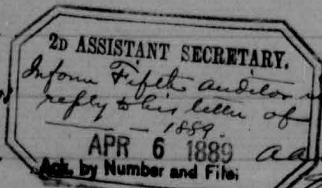


CONSULAR BUREAU

File

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, March 6. 1889.

Mr. Gilman
To the Department of State.



Subject:

Leave of absence.

Abstract of Contents:

Furnishing additional information
in connection with leave of absence.

A. S. Conner General

Constantinople March 20th 1889

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Lynch. Single

Leone General

N^o. 92.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, March 6. 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

Referring to your despatch
N^o. 46, dated January 8, 1889, and
granting me a leave of absence
of forty days, also to my reply,
N^o. 90, of the 1st ultimo, I have
the honor to furnish herewith the
additional information required in
connection with said leave, viz.:

- 1st, Date of departure from post,
February 6. 1889.
- 2^d, Date of arrival at post, on
return, March 5. 1889.

The entire time of absence
covers a period of twenty seven
(27) days, and is therefore thir-
teen (13) days less than the

time granted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No. 93.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, March 22, 1889.

Mr. Gillman
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Despatch and Circular.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging receipt of
Despatch and Circular.

A. S. Bonniak General
Bombay, April 4th 1889.

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Deych Bungle
Consul General

N^o 93.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, March 22. 1889.

Honorable George L. Rivers,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your
despatch N^o 49, dated the 8th
ultimo; also Circular dated
February 4th 1889; the latter having
reference to the color of the paper
on which declarations to invoices
are printed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul

No. 94.



Consular Bureau
W.H.W.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, March 22. 1889.

Mr. Gillman,

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Honorary officials, and dis-
charge of Honorary Consuls.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting as to honorary officials,
and the discharge of Aref Awaida,
Honorary Consul of this Consulate,
since December 10. 1877. —

A. S. Bonneau General

Constantinople. April 4. 1889.

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Dupuy Pringle
Consul General

N^o 94.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, March 22, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir;

Referring to your despatch
N^o 49, dated the 8th ultimo,
and instructing that the practice of
appointing honorary officials be
abandoned at all Consular
Offices, I have the honor to
report that there are in this office
no honorary officials of my ap-
pointment. The only official
of the character referred to
connected with this office is
the Cavass Aref Awaida,
whose appointment dates from
December 10, 1877. In compli-
ance with the instruction of the
Department I have this day

given the said Aref Awaida, who
is an Ottoman Subject, his hon-
orable discharge from the service
of this Consulate.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N^o. 95.

file



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, April 1. 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Accounts and returns.

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting accounts and returns
for quarter ended March 31. 1889.

N^o 95.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, April 1. 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I send you enclosed the
accounts and returns of this office
for the quarter ended March 31. 1889,
as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

List of Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Digest of Invoice Book.
- ✓ 2. Record of Notarial Services.
- ✓ 3. Account Losses by Exchange.
- ✓ 4. Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account.
- T.M. ✓ 5. Salary of Interpreters and Guards.
- ✓ 6. Register of Official Letters received.
- ✓ 7. " " " " sent.

No. 96.



Agriculture

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, April 2. 1889.

Copy May 17

Mr. Gillman
To the Department of State.

...

Subject:

Grape seeds for Greek Patriarch.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging the receipt of the
Grape Seeds for the Greek Patriarch,
and conveying his thanks for the
same.

U. S. Consulate General, Constantinople April 1889
Autograph forwarded.

J. Dupuch Gungle
Consul General

N^o. 96.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, April 2. 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the package of grape seeds presented by the Department of Agriculture to the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem; and to report that I have delivered the same to the Patriarch, who requests me to convey to the Departments of State and of Agriculture his grateful acknowledgments and thanks for their kindness and courtesy in acceding to his request.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Con No 97.



File

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, April 29. 1889.

Mr. Gilliland,
To the Department of States.

Subject:
Circular and Documents.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging receipt of Circular,
Inaugural Address, and Consular
Reports.

U.S. Consulate General
Constantinople, May 13. 1889
Respectfully Forwarded.
D. Lynch Cringe
Consul General

Con No. 97.



File

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, April 29. 1889.

Mr. Gilliam,
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Circular and Documents.

Abstract of Contents:
Acknowledging receipt of Circular,
Inaugural Address, and Consular
Reports.

U.S. Consulate General
Constantinople, May 13. 1889

Respectfully forwarded.
D. Lynch Pringle
Consul General

N^o 97.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, April 29. 1889.

The Honorable
The Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of Cir-
cular dated March 6. 1889. I
have also received copy of The
Inaugural Address of The
President; and Consular
Reports Nos 97 to 100, inclusive.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

on

No. 98



Consular Bureau
7/11

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, May 13, 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State,

Subject:

The visit of King Milan.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting the visit of King Milan,
the ex-king of Serbia.

A. S. Bonneau General

Constantinople May 27, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded

D. Dupuis Consul

Jerusalem General

No. 98.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, May 13. 1889.

The Honorable

The Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that among the more distinguished visitors to Jerusalem this season, was King Milan, the ex-King of Servia, who arrived here on the 19th ultimo, and remained here during Holy Week. The King camped in tents outside the walls, but within the city limits, near the head of the Gihon Valley, and was paid much honor and attention by the local authorities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Con

No. 99.



Consular Bureau file

Consulate of the United States:
Jerusalem, May 14. 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Appointment of new Governor
General.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting the transference of Raouf
Pacha to Beirut, and the appointment
of Rachad Pacha to be Governor
General of Jerusalem and Palestine.

A. S. Consular General

Consular Bureau. May 27. 1889

Respectfully Forwarded:

D. Lynch Pasha

Governor General

No. 99.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, May 14, 1889.

The Honorable

The Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Raouf Pacha, who for thirteen years has been Governor General of Jerusalem and Palestine, has been transferred to Beirut, Syria, and Rachaad Pacha has been appointed to the vacancy.

Our new Governor General, who arrived on the 3^d instant, has, so far, given great satisfaction to the Christian population.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N^o. 100.

File
1



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, May 20. 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Circular and Documents.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Circular
of the 11th ultimo, and of two
documents.

U. S. Consulate General

Constantinople. June 3. 1889

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Lynch Penick

Consul General

N^o. 100.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, May 20. 1889.

Honorable William F. Whartow,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of Circu-
lar dated the 11th ultimo; also
of Copy of Act making appropria-
tions for the diplomatic and Consular
service (Public - N^o. 69); and Copy
of "Errors in the Consular Regulations."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Con No. 101.



File

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, June 18, 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Circulars and Consular Reports.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Circulars
and Consular Reports.

U. S. Consulate General

Constantinople July 1, 1889

Respectfully forwarded:

J. August Pringle

Consul General

N^o. 101.

Consulates of the United States,
Jerusalem, June 18. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of Circulars
dated: respectively the 10th and
14th ultimo; also of Consular
Reports N^o. 102 and N. S. N^o. 1.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No. 102.



Dr. St. Clair

Mr Scanlan

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, June 18. 1889.

Acty
July 1889

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Systems of recorded and other
indebtedness prevailing in Palestine.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting, in compliance with Circular
of May 10. 1889, on the "Systems of
Recorded and other indebtedness
prevailing in this Consular District."

U. S. Consulate General

Constantinople July 1. 1889.

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Dupuy Pringle

Consul General

Copied July 1889-

N. 102.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, June 18. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with Circular
dated May 10th 1889, I have the
honor to submit the following

Report on the systems of recorded
and other indebtedness prevailing in
this Consular District.

1. What systems of recorded
indebtedness, such as mortgages on
real and chattel property, liens and
judgments, both decreed and confessed,
prevail in your Consular district?

All the systems of recorded
indebtedness mentioned prevail in this
Consular district.

2. Are liens placed on person-
al property, including crops, either

by preference or confession of judgment, and is such property subject to execution of judgment? If so, are there any exemptions?

Liens are seldom placed on personal property, including crops, either by preference or confession of judgment, though such property is subject to execution of judgment. In case of mortgaged property there is no exemption; but in other indebtedness, property is exempted to an amount sufficient to provide a home for the family. It would seem there is great liberality and leniency observed in this respect. For instance, where a family is large, a proportionate exemption of property is allowed, the Court having full power and exercising its judgment in the matter. There are cases also where, through personal interest or influence, undue partiality is considered to be shown in this connection. Crops are ^{seldom or} never mortgaged. Furniture, bedding, clothing, and

goods sufficient for use of family are exempt, as also are the tools of a workman with which he gains his livelihood. In this all the needs of the family are regarded and taken into account.

3. What probable ratio do mortgages and judgments bear to total valuation of taxable and assessed property?

About from, at least, 25 to 30 per cent.

4. Is it required that all mortgages be recorded?

It is. And not alone is this so, but the title deeds of the property mortgaged are handed over to the mortgagee, who retains them till the discharge of the mortgage; so that second or more mortgages are unknown here.

5. What is the prevailing rate of interest on mortgage paper, as well as judgments?

For the last two years

the legal rate of interest has been reduced to 9 per cent. Formerly it had been 12 per cent. per annum. By private arrangement, from 12 to 15 per cent. is frequently paid. Even as high as from 50 to 300 per cent. is paid in certain emergencies, and especially by the Bedouins, who often cancel the debt with the produce of their fields, and who, notwithstanding this outrageous usury, are generally faithful to their contracts.

6. Do mortgages complicate or embarrass the transfer of land titles?

The transfer of land titles always has been an embarrassing matter here, and mortgages only increase the complication. Mortgages must, in general, be discharged before the transfer of land titles.

7. Are mortgages foreclosed by action at law or by sale under power, and at what expense?

Mortgages are foreclosed by action at law and by sale under power through the local courts, at an expense of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the mortgage.

8. Is recorded indebtedness increasing or diminishing in proportion to estimated values?

It is increasing.

9. What provisions are made for partial payments on mortgages, obligations, or judgments, viz: Must partial payments be recorded, and does the debtor lose all benefit if he defaults in part?

It is not absolutely necessary that partial payments be recorded, though it is considered better to have them of record; and the debtor who defaults in part is credited with such payments as he can prove he has made. These are generally endorsed on the paper, and are held by the Court as sufficient evidence of the payments.

10. What is the ordinary form for canceling?

The form for canceling is that a receipt in full is written upon the mortgage, which is declared canceled; and also the discharge is entered on the register of the Court; the title deeds being returned to the mortgagor or owner of the property.

There are here many quaint forms connected with the giving and discharging of mortgages, which have become or are becoming obsolete. For instance, it was thought necessary to the validity of the mortgage that the mortgagor should place his hand upon, or take hold of the property in question. I have had this seriously introduced in a case brought before me of canceling a mortgage on a house, the form not having been complied with, and the validity of the mortgage being, in consequence, called in question.

11. Is it possible to arrive at a probable proportion of

existing recorded and unrecorded indebtedness? If so, how?

It would be difficult if not impossible to arrive at this proportion with any approximate degree of accuracy. It could only be by lengthy and laborious investigation, most arduous in a country like this, that the required quantities could be reached with anything approaching correctness. General opinion, however, would place the unrecorded in excess of the recorded indebtedness to the amount of two-thirds of the latter. —

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N. 103.



Dr. Clair

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, June 19. 1889.

File

~~See by No. Subject~~

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

The death of the Latin
Patriarch of Jerusalem.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting the death of the
Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem,
which occurred on the 19th instant.

U.S. Consulate General

Constantinople July 1. 1889

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Dupuy Brinck

Consul General

N^o. 103.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, June 19. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that His Blessedness Vincenzo Bracc, the Patriarch of the Latin (Catholic) Church in Jerusalem, died this morning at 3½ o'clock, after an illness of several days, during the last three of which he lay unconscious.

The flags of all the Consulates in this City are, to-day, at half mast, out of respect to the deceased Patriarch, who, by birth an Italian, was distinguished for his high character and eminent worth united with a modest and retiring disposi-

tion, and whose death is unan-
imously lamented.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N. 104.



Consulate of ~~the~~ United States
Jerusalem

Dr. St. Clair
July 19/89
Attend to this!

Mr. Gillman,

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Detained registered parcel.

Abstract of Contents:

Repeating request that the regis-
tered parcel belonging to an Austrian
subject, detained at the Dead Letter
office, may be transmitted through
this Consulate.

U.S. Consul General
Constantinople. July 1. 1889
Respectfully forwarded:
J. Lynch Bingle
Consul General

N^o 104.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, June 19, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Department
Despatch N^o 45, dated Decem-
ber 14, 1888, enclosing copy of
letter of the Honorable the Postmaster
General, dated December 11, 1888,
also to my N^{os} 75 and 88, dated
respectively October 24, 1888, and
January 9, 1889, I have the honor
to state that the registered parcel
therein referred to has not been
received at this Consulate. And
I respectfully request that, for the
satisfaction of the case brought by
the Austrian Consulate in Jerusalem
against one of our Citizens, the
said package, addressed to Devora

Lohwerth or Duwe Lohwerth,
Palestine, and supposed to be de-
tained in the Dead Letter Office,
where it was on file and known
as parcel "L.12, Vol. I.", may be
forwarded to this Consulate, for
the reasons already represented
in my N. 88 of January 9th 1889,
above referred to.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N. 105.

File



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 1. 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Accounts and Returns.

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting accounts and returns
for quarter ended June 30. 1889.

No. 105.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 1, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I send you enclosed the
accounts and returns of this office
for the quarter ended June 30, 1889,
as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

List of Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Digest of Invoice book.
- ✓ 2. Record of Notarial services.
- ✓ 3. Account Losses by Exchange.
- ✓ 4. Rent and miscellaneous expense account.
- ✓ 5. Salary of Interpreter and Guards.
- ✓ 6. Register of official letters received.
- ✓ 7. " " " " sent.
- ✓ 8. Aggregate return of fees for year.

apt

T.M.

on No. 106.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 2, 1889.



Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State

Subject:

Verification of Invoices.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Circular
of May 2, 1889, relating to the Ver-
ification of Invoices.

A. S. Consul General

Constantinople, July 16, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Lynch King

Consul General

No. 106.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 2. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Circular dated May 2. 1889, relating to the verification of invoices.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Con

N^o. 107.



File

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 15. 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Despatch, Circulars and Document.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Despatch, three Circulars, and Copy of "Commercial Relations for 1886, & 1887."

U. S. Consular General

Constantinople July 24. 1889

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Dupuy Ringe
Consul General

N^o 107.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 15, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatch N^o. 50, of the 14th ultimo, also of Circulars of May 27th and of June 8th and 10th, 1889. I have also received copy of "Commercial Relations of the United States during 1886 and 1887."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman
Consul.

on

No. 108.



Dist. Clair

Mr Scanlan

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 18. 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Report on Cotton textiles.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting upon the Cotton textiles
imported into this Consular district.

U. S. Consulate General
Constantinople, July 20. 1889.

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Lynch Bringle

Consul General

(Inclined)

D. St. Clair

No. 109. Ack by subject
Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 22. 1889.



Mr. Gillman

To, the Department of State.

Subject:

Troops ordered to Crete.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting the sending of troops
from Palestine and Syria to aid
in quelling insurrection against
the Turkish Government in Crete.

A. S. Commodore General

Constantinople. August 5. 1889

Dispatch duly forwarded:

D. St. Clair

Commodore General

No. 109.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 22. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.,

Sir:

I have the honor to report that 5,500 troops have been ordered from Palestine and Syria to Crete, to preserve order there, a state of insurrection against the Turkish government, chiefly on the part of the Christians, existing in that island.

It is openly rumored that the revolt is through Russian instigation.

Of the above-mentioned soldiers, 800 are withdrawn from Palestine, of which 400 men and 16 officers, or about half the

number of troops in the city,
have been detached from Jeru-
salem, and have left to-day,
to take steamer at Jaffa to-mor-
row.

A sum amounting to
72,000 piastres (about \$2,800)
has been appropriated here for
the expenses of the Jerusalem
troops.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N^o 110.

710



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 23. 1889.

Mr. Gillman
To the Department of State,
Washington

Subject:

Despatch and Circulars.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Despatch
and Circulars.

U. S. Consulate General
Constantinople August 5. 1889

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Lynch Cople
Comme General.

N^o. 110.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 23. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

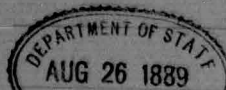
I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your
despatch N^o. 51, dated the 22^d
ultimo; also Circulars dated
respectively the 22^d and 25th ult-
imo, the former having reference
to certain new ports of entry, the
latter to letters of introduction.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No. 111.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 31. 1889.



Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Circulars.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of two
Circulars — of April 27th and May
2nd, 1889. —

U. S. Consulate General
Constantinople. August 12. 1889
Respectfully forwarded:
D. Dupuch Puygale
Consul General.

No. 111.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, July 31. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Circulars dated respectively April 27th and May 2^d, 1889, the former having reference to orders given to seamen, the latter to report on irrigation.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,
Henry Tillman,
Consul.

N. 112.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 10. 1889.

done Sept 17/89

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Marriages of Minors.

Abstract of Contents:

Instruction requested as to the
legalizing of the marriages of our
Hebrew citizens who are under age.
A case in point cited.

U. S. Consulate General

Washington Aug. 22. 1889

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Lynch Pringle

Consul General

N^o. 112.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 10. 1889

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As it frequently happens that our citizens who are Hebrews marry under age, or when only sixteen or seventeen years old, I have the honor to request that I may be instructed as to whether the Department authorizes me to legalize such marriages. The wife in such cases is generally younger; and in most Oriental countries, marriages at even much younger ages than those mentioned are far from uncommon. In some instances the parties to the marriage have been born in this country, and their citizenship is based on their being the children

of citizens of the United States.

Under Paragraph 385 of Consular Regulations is the statement:

"As a general rule, matrimonial capacity is determined by the law of the place of domicil of the party in question."

But can the term "place of domicil" be construed into meaning place of residence abroad? This seems doubtful.

In a case recently brought before me the young man was seventeen years of age, he was born and had always resided in Jerusalem, and both his parents are deceased, his father having been a naturalized citizen of the United States.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman
Consul.

N^o. 113.



File

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 12, 1889.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Asst. by Number and Five.

SEP 12 1889

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

The calling out of the Ottoman War Reserves.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting the calling out of the Ottoman War Reserves, which are said to be destined for Serbia.

U. S. Consul General
Constantinople Aug. 22, 1889.
Respectfully forwarded:
D. Lynch Smith
Consul General

N^o 113.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 12, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, the Ottoman Government having already called out the troops constituting the Reserve Guard (Ahtiat) in connection with the insurrection in Crete, as communicated in my N^o 109 of the 22^o ultimo, a telegram has, to day, been received by the Military authorities here, with secret instructions, calling out the War Reserves (Rédif). These latter troops are, it is said, destined for Servia.

The withdrawal of so large a number of the male population from the active pursuits of life cannot but prove of serious

detriment to the material interests
of a country already so impoverished.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gilliam

Consul.

N^o. 114



file

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 20. 1889.

Mr. [unclear]

Department of State,

Subject:

Despatch, Circulars, and Document.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of despatch,
three Circulars, and volume of "Trea-
ties and Conventions."

U.S. Consulate General

Constantinople. Sept. 2. 1889.

Respectfully forwarded.

D. Lynch Pringle,

Consul General

N^o 114.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 20. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

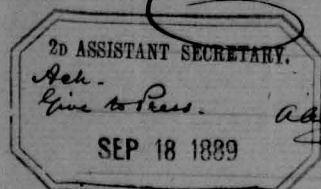
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch N^o 52 of the 19th ultimo, together with three circulars dated respectively the 10th, 13th and 15th ultimo, also copy of "Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers, 1876-1887."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.



Sept 23, 89
 No. 115.
 Consulate of the United States,
 Jerusalem, August 21, 1889.



Mr. Gellman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Survey for Railroad between
 Jerusalem and Jaffa.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting the commencement of
 the survey for the Railroad from
 Jerusalem to Jaffa, and giving
 details as to route.

U. S. Consul General
 Constantinople Sept. 2, 1889.
 Respectfully forwarded:
 D. Dupuy Pingle
 Consul General

N^o. 115.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 21, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the French engineers - charged with making the preliminary survey for the railway between Jerusalem and Jaffa arrived in this city on the 15th instant, and have entered upon their duties.

In my Annual Report for 1888 (Despatch N^o. 85, of December 13, 1888), I have referred to the granting by the Sultan of a firman for the construction of the railroad.

The distance between Jaffa and Jerusalem, as the bird flies, is 32 miles; but the present road, winding up and down the hills and

through the valleys, is about 40 miles in length.

It is probable the railroad will not be quite so long. More than one route is proposed; but it seems likely that, starting from a point on the coast immediately north of Jaffa, it will pass through the German Colony of Sarona, and, crossing the Plains of Sharon not far from the towns of Ramleh and Lydda, approach Jerusalem through the Plain of Rephaim, and close to the German Temple Colony near the Bethlehem road.

A great part of the route lies through the fertile and comparatively level Plains of Sharon; and even in the hill country of Judea there are no engineering difficulties of any consequence to surmount.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N. 116.



Mr. [unclear] Copy long file

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 29, 1889.

Sack. Oct 16/89
Mr. Tillman.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Report on "Irrigation."

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting Report on - "Irrigation as practised in Palestine."

United States Consulate General
Constantinople, Sept 16, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded,

D. Dupuch Punghe
Consul General

Thank for his very complete report

Legend,

Oct. 14, 1889

N^o. 116.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 29, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with instructions conveyed by Circular of the 2^d May, 1889, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report on — "Irrigation as practiced in Palestine."

Hoping the information therein presented will prove to be satisfactory,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Report on "Irrigation as practiced in Palestine."

Irrigation as practised in Palestine.

With the exception of Jaffa and its immediate neighborhood, there is no part of this Consular district in which any extensive and systematic attempt at irrigation according to modern methods is made.

The Jordan Valley.

In the Valley of the Jordan, which contains from 500 to 600 square miles of some of the richest land in the world, and which is never visited by frost, being from 700 to 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea, and where, with its semi-tropical climate and facilities for irrigation, several successive crops may be produced annually, only the most feeble and primitive methods of conducting the necessary water to the few and ill-cultivated fields are followed.

This unique valley, capable, with proper agricultural treatment, of

sustaining an immense population, has no settlement worthy of the name. The wild Bedouin Arabs range throughout its length and breadth, and in defiance of the Turkish Government, which have in vain attempted to drive them out, come and go at their own free will.

Small fields, gardens, or patches of ground are, here and there, cultivated in the neighborhood of some streams having its source in one of the perennial springs of the region. From such a spring the water is conveyed in shallow drains or ditches to wherever required, and is carried through the fields or gardens by still smaller channels, the water being shut off or let on simply by the action of the foot, opening the tiny inlet, or blocking it up with a few pebbles or masses of clay, as may be desired. This is a habit as old as the oldest writings, and of which mention is made in

the Bible: "Where thou sowest thy seed, and waterest it with thy foot, as a garden of herbs." Deut. XI. 10.

Only the common farm crops are cultivated; but they are of specially exuberant growth.

At Nablous or Ancient Shechem or Sychar similar methods in general are followed. The comparatively few fields and gardens are well watered from the abundant streams which have their rise in the Mounts Gerizim and Ebal, making it a spot of beauty in the midst of wild and unreclaimed surroundings.

In one or two instances here, there have been ^{made} some efforts at a more enlightened system of irrigation, the water from the clear and copious springs being conducted by aqueduct of stone masonry, and more satisfactorily supplied. The result, in the luxuriant gardens, in which most of the various kinds of fruits and vegetables suitable to the climate are found, testifies as to what might be accomplished were more intelligent,

systematic, and thorough measures adopted.

Throughout Palestine, a very little water produces a wonderful result. The soil, naturally fertile, immediately responds to the effect of the periodic rains. The bursting of the land into bloom after the first heavy showers of the "rainy season," is a sight never to be forgotten. The hillsides and valleys that, through the dry season, had lain burnt up and barren, like a calcined bone, are suddenly, as if by miracle, turned into a garden of the most brilliant blossoms; the scarlet Ranunculus and Anemone, the Narcissus, Tulip, Cyclamen, Almond, Pomegranate, and many other flowers and shrubs, only known to us in cultivation, "making the wilderness and solitary place rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The King's Garden, Jerusalem.

In the valley of the Kidron, on the southerly side of Jerusalem, is the

King's Garden, which dates back to the time of Hezekiah, if not to that of Solomon. It is mentioned in Nehemiah (iii. 15), where it speaks of "Siloah by the King's garden".

The few acres which are at present under cultivation here, are irrigated in the usual simple manner. The source of ^{the water} supply is the celebrated Pool of Siloah or Siloam — a reservoir 53 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 19 feet deep, which is fed through a subterranean conduit by the overflow of the Pool of the Virgin, an intermittent spring about one-quarter of a mile to the northward. The water is conducted from the former pool, partly by underground drains, regulated by the most primitive of sluices, into smaller channels, in the direction required, where still finer ramifications or branches distribute it to the drills or rows in which the crop is planted; much as in the other instances mentioned, and with as little regularity

or system.

In these garden plots all the ordinary vegetables and many kinds of fruits are produced in good quantity and of fair quality. And up the terraced slopes, even to the very walls of Jerusalem, some of the largest cauliflowers come to perfection, and are in the market in the months of February and March. This vegetable sells at the rate of three heads for 12 cents.

There is no special regulation as to the use of the water, other than that of the most patriarchal kind, the owners of the adjacent land having free access to the pool for all requisite purposes, including household uses, and the watering of their flocks and herds.

Much of the water is also brought into Jerusalem, for sale, in goat-skins.

King Solomon's Pools and Gardens.

About eight miles to the southwest of Jerusalem are the wonderful Pools of Solomon; while, below them, in the narrow Valley of Urtas, lie the

renowned gardens of the wise king, except the Garden of Eden, I suppose the oldest recorded gardens in the world.

These works are mentioned in Ecclesiastes (ii. 4-6), as follows: "I made me great works; I builded me houses; I planted me vineyards; I made me gardens and orchards, and I planted in them all kinds of fruits: I made me pools of water, to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees." There is little doubt, too, that the scenes depicted in that beautiful Oriental love-song - "The Song of Solomon," found here their original. Josephus also speaks of this place - "very pleasant it is in fine gardens, and abounding in rivulets of water," and tells us that Solomon was wont to visit it frequently, describing him as driving out there in the morning, sitting on high in his chariot, clothed in white, and surrounded by his handsome mounted guards, all of great stature and in the flower of manhood, arrayed in Tyrian purple and in armor, their long hair sprinkled with gold dust.

It would be difficult to overestimate the noble character of those remarkable works, especially considering the periods in which they were constructed. The Pools consist of three enormous reservoirs, partly cut in the rock, partly built of massive marble masonry. Their dimensions are as follows: The Upper Pool, 380 feet long; breadth, at east end, 236 feet, at ~~at~~ west end 229 feet; depth at west end, 25 feet. The Middle Pool, which is distant from the Upper Pool 160 feet, is 248 feet long; it is, at east end, 250 feet broad, and at west end, 160 feet; while the depth at east end is 39 feet. The Lower Pool, 248 feet eastward of the Middle Pool, has a length of 582 feet; a breadth, at east end of 207 feet, and at west end of 148 feet; and a depth at east end of 50 feet; having sufficient capacity, as Dr. Thomson has said, to "float the largest man-of-war that ever ploughed the ocean." Each pool overflows successively, by regulated sluices, into the

next below it, in the order here given, the last pool emptying its superabundant water into the valley.

Those venerable structures are, at the present time, in an excellent state of preservation. They are said to have been repaired by Pontius Pilate, which would be about 1855 years ago.

The source of the water supply is the Sealed Fountain of Solomon, at the foot of a hill, a short distance west of the Upper Pool. This fountain is always kept locked; hence the name. A flight of ^{descends} twenty steps, from an arched doorway into an underground vaulted chamber, where four streams of pure and cool water converge. This fountain also afforded, in former times, a constant and abundant supply of water to Jerusalem; a goodly stream being conveyed by the carefully and skillfully constructed stone aqueduct of Solomon, which demonstrates they understood, at that early day, the principle of the siphon, into the Holy Temple Enclosure. About two years ago, the less ancient Saracenic aque-

duct being put in repair, the water was once more brought into the site of the Temple area, and into the so-called Fountain of the Cup, which stands between the Mosque of Omar and the Mosque Al Aksa, and doubtless marks the site of the brazen laver made by Solomon for the ablution of the priests in their sacrificial worship. But the aqueduct soon again lapsing into disrepair, the water is, at present, barely conveyed, in small quantity, as far as Bethlehem, of which town it is the principal supply.

Of the 75 acres of lands below the Pools, in the Valley of Urías, 25 are under cultivation, and are irrigated. Independently of the Pools, the Garden lands of the valley are also largely watered from a separate copious spring which has its rise in the side of the mountain, and at the foot of the village of Urías. The soil is a red clay, exceedingly fertile; and, to this day, the finest fruits and vegetables in

the Jerusalem market come from those gardens. Of the fruits produced may be mentioned Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Prunes, Plums, Citrons, Lemons, Pomegranates, Mulberries, Figs and Grapes. The vegetables include Peas, Beans, Beets, Okra, Egg-plant, Onions, Leeks, Garlic, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Vegetable-marrow, Tomatoes, and Radishes. About two-fifths of the land belong to three Europeans, and the remainder is owned by the native Syrian Fellahin (Peasants).

The distribution of the water is regulated by the old custom or system of "fassels"—a night and a day forming a "fassel." Each family owning land there knows, from time immemorial, its respective rights and share in the "fassel" of water. Some have an entire "fassel;" and, again, the same is divided among the different members of a family, to irrigate their respective shares of land. The water is carried from one flat

to another by drains, in the usual simple manner already described. The Europeans who own land there have made, however, a cemented conduit to convey their share of water into their grounds. No statistics are obtainable, none ever having been kept, as to the duty of water per acre.

No special rent or fee is paid for the water used; nor are there any charges on the land in connection therewith, the only payments made being the usual Government taxes — the Werko (land taxes), and Ushur (tithe).

Solomon's Pools, the Sealed Fountain, and the Aqueduct are public property, and are under the control of the Turkish Government.

Jaffa and its Orange-groves.

The town of Jaffa, looking down from its pleasant elevation, on the one side on the deep blue Mediterranean, and, on the other, on its multitudinous palms and odorous orange-groves, may well be considered entitled to its name, which, softened in the Arabic pronunciation to Yaffa,

means "beautiful." The orange-groves and gardens and their system of irrigation, though they have been greatly extended within comparatively recent times, have, unquestionably, an origin of quite respectable antiquity.

1. The area of land under irrigation at Jaffa would exactly include the space occupied by its orange-groves, being nearly one-third of the cultivable ground belonging to the Community: that is, of 9000 acres of cultivable lands, about 3000 acres are under irrigation. The orange and the lemon are the chief crops; but other fruits, such as citrons, limes, peaches, apricots, grapes pomegranates and melons, and all the ordinary garden vegetables are also produced in abundance, and of fine quality. The vine, especially, is, of late, receiving much attention; and within the last few years extensive vineyards have been planted. Neither the vine nor the olive, of the latter of which there are many groves, require any water other than the usual

rainfall. The superiority of the Jaffa orange is world-renowned, whether its size, juiciness or flavor is considered. In an average season, oranges and lemons, together with other fruits and vegetables, to the amount of \$335,000 have been exported from Jaffa. Besides this, is the immense home consumption, of which there is no record.

2. The sources of the water supply are wells which are fed by underground springs.

3. The engine in use for raising the water is, in every case, without exception, the so-called bajara or bayara; a wooden machine of the most simple construction, driven by horse or mule. Its principal parts are a whim beam or capstan with horizontal wheel attached, moving a vertical wheel connected by shaft with a third wheel which carries at its circumference a chain of pendant reversible buckets. A pole inserted in the whim beam is fastened to the horse or mule, with the monotonous circuit of which an-

inal the entire is set in motion; the wheel with buckets revolving in the well, dipping up the water, and emptying it into the conduit or tank. The tanks are usually close to the wells, and are cemented basins, built of stone. They are filled during the day; the water being distributed from them, through the various channels, during the night, in order that the loss by evaporation may be reduced to the minimum. There are about 700 of these bajaras at work at Jaffa.

4. The system of water distribution, being entirely ^{under} private control, is governed by neither law nor regulation. The quantity of water used per acre during the season of 23 weeks or 161 days, is 2,300 cubic meters, at a cost of from 20 to 25 cents per diem. Thus, for instance, the average expense for irrigating an orange-garden with an area of five acres would be, for 160 days at 20 cents, \$160. The value of the crop might be estimated at from \$500 to \$700.

5. Owing to the peculiarity of

the climate, the orange-groves are obliged to be watered during the summer months, or rather during the "dry season", when no rain falls; that is from May till October or November. The rain-fall in the winter months, or, say, from November till May, varies from 17 to 30 inches. The average temperature is, in the day time, from 70° to 71° Far.; during the night, from 55° to 56° Far.

The soil in the orange-groves is of mixed clay and sand, with rather more of the latter than ^{of} the former. It is exceedingly fertile; and is particularly well suited to the orange.

b. As to the antiquity of the system of irrigation, the close resemblance of the bajara to the Spanish "norra", has induced many persons to imagine its being introduced here, at some early period, from Spain. But as the family likeness of these wheels to the ancient Persian wooden water-wheel is equally great, and as the Crusaders, in the 11th century, are reported to have found the orange-trees ~

(Citrus aurantium) already in Palestine, the actual system of irrigation may as well belong originally to this country, or to the East, and may have been introduced from Persia.

General remarks on the Climate.

In addition to the facts already given respecting the climate of Palestine, I add the following remarks: It is evident from the statements of history, both sacred and profane, as well as from other testimony, that this country, in former ages, was not only under a more general and thorough state of cultivation as regards its agricultural districts, but also that it possessed extensive tracts of forest which have long disappeared. Consequently its rain-fall was more favorably regulated, being more equable in its distribution. The result would naturally be not only ~~the~~ temporary advantage of the ^{improved} growing crops, but the enrichment of the soil, and the permanent benefit of the land. At present, seasons of almost tropical rain are followed by the long dry periods, in which not a drop of rain falls, and

nearly every green herb perishes and burns up for lack of moisture. Swept by the resistless torrent of the "rainy season", the higher lands are stripped of their soil, and entire districts are seen in which the bare and barren ridges of rock crop out like the bones in the skeleton of some gigantic animal.

The phenomenon of the "air-cushion" is seen here to perfection. Before a rain sets in, it generally takes several days of incubatory preparation before the result comes. Great clouds roll up, and cover the entire heavens with their dense masses; but in vain they attempt to discharge their contents, or if they succeed in dissolving, the thirsty atmosphere drinks up the moisture before ever it reaches the earth. And this must continue, till the intervening strata composing the "air-cushion" are sufficiently saturated to permit the rain to fall through, which then occurs in a violent and often injurious downpour. Deprived of the gentle mediation of the growing crops, and especially of the forests, which would have established the proper relations and a just equilibrium,

through their continual evaporation, the parched ground languishes for the rain that is denied it, or that, when given, comes in almost an unwelcome shape.

During the serious drought of 1887, '88, this phenomenon was seen in an extreme degree; weeks and even months passing without adequate rain, though the greater part of the time the heavens were dark with clouds. The intervening unsaturated "air-cushion" drank up the contents of the clouds; as already described, so that little or no rain could pass through it.

It is thought that the agricultural colonies establishing here within recent years have already begun to produce a perceptibly beneficial effect in this direction. But probably it is too soon yet to look for any decided change.

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

United States Consulate,

Jerusalem, August 29, 1889.

on

No. 117.



Dept of Agriculture
7th 8th

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 31. 1889.

Mr. Gillman
Original on
course to
Dep of Agr.
10/8/89.
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Agricultural Report.

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting Agricultural Report
for the months of July and August, 1889,
for the use of the Agricultural Depart-
ment.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople, September 16. 1889.
Respectfully forwarded,
D. Lynch Pringle
Consul General

No. 117.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, August 31. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with Circular
of June 8th, 1889, I have the honor
to submit, for the use of the Agricul-
tural Department, the accompanying
report on the Agriculture and Horti-
culture of Palestine for the months
of July and August, 1889.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Tillman
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. "Report on the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the months of July and August, 1889."

N. 118.

W. Seaman.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 3, 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Harbor Report.

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting - "Harbor Report for
Palestine."

United States Consulate General
Constantinople, September 16, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded,

D. Dupuy Seaman
Consul General

(Filed for Pub.)

No. 118.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 3, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with "Harbor
Circular," dated July 15, 1889, I have the
honor to submit the accompanying "Harbor
Report" for this Consular District.

I regret I am unable to obtain
any report of the Government or other publi-
cation upon the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. "Harbor Report for Palestine."

Con

No. 119.



File

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 4. 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Despatch, Circular, and Docu-
ments.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Despatch,
"Harbor Circular", and Consular Reports.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople, September 16, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded.

J. Dupuch Benigne
Comme Grece

No. 119.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 4, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch N^o. 53 of the 29th ultimo, enclosing copy of letter and registered package from the Honorable the Postmaster General, the latter of which was found to contain the articles mentioned. I have also received "Canal Circular" of 31st ultimo, and Consular Reports N^{os} 104 and 105, together with "Contents and Index to Vol. 29." —

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N. 120.



M. Scanlon

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 4, 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
"Canal Circulars."

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting, in reply to "Canal Circulars," that there is no canal in this Consular District.

United States Consulate General
Constantinople, September 16, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded

D. Dupuch Baingha
Comme Greuce

N^o. 120.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 4, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In reply to "Canal Circular", dated July 31, 1889, I have the honor to state there is no canal of any description, whether for Commerce or irrigation, in this Consular District.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Forwarded to
Oct. 16, 1889
121.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 7, 1889

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Stationery and Supplies.

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting requisition for
Stationery and other supplies
for the use of the Consulate.

U. S. Consulate General

Constantinople Sept. 23, 1889

Respectfully forwarded:

D. Lynch Cungle

Consulate General

N^o. 121.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 7. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit,
in duplicate, the accompanying Requi-
sition for stationery and other supplies
required at this Consulate, and which
I request may be forwarded to me
at your earliest convenience.

The last similar request
was made for this Consulate
under date of April 30. 1888,
in my despatch N^o. 50, which
only was a partial supply; and
only two flags were sent out
of those required.

As both here and at the
Consular Agency at Jaffa we are
greatly in need of flags, & specially

request that those now mentioned
may be sent me. The high winds
here very soon wear out a flag.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Requisition, in duplicate, for
Stationery and other supplies re-
quired at Consulate.

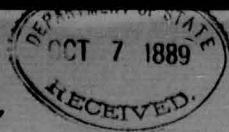
Requisition for Stationery and
other supplies required at Consulate
of the United States at Jerusalem,
September 7, 1889.

- 2 Reams heavy letter paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ruled.
- 2 Reams heavy official cap paper, ruled.
- 2 Reams Commercial note paper $5 \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, unruled.
- 50 Large Envelopes $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches marked U. S. Consulate.
- 50 " " $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches marked similarly.
- 100 Small " $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches " "
- 100 Large " $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches " " and
with "Department of State", etc., on them.
- 100 Common letter envelopes, $6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
- 1 Doz. Pen holders.
- 2 " Pencils (medium), with rubber on end.
- 2 or 3 quires large size heavy brown wrapping
paper.
- 1 Box sealing wax.
- 1 Ball silk cord for fastening papers.
- 1 Doz. pieces India rubber.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " Red pencils.
- 1 Box pens, "Esterbrook's Senator pen N. 77."
- 1 Box pens, "Esterbrook's Falcon", N. 048.
- 1 Scale for weighing postal matter.

3 Balls twine, fine, medium, & coarse.
50 Blank forms N. 142 "Transmission of Services".
6 United States flags - 1. 16 feet; 2,
12 feet; and 3. 6 feet flags.

As both this office and the Con-
sular Agency at Jaffa are greatly
in need of flags, it is specially
requested that those here mentioned
may be supplied.

Respectfully submitted,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.



711
Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 9, 1889.

Mr. Gillman,
To the Department of State,

Subject:
Sorghum seed.

Abstract of Contents:
Hoping soon to be able to for-
ward samples of sorghum seed to
the Department.

U. S. Consulate General
Constantinople. Sept. 23, 1889.
Respectfully forwarded.
D. Lynch Pringle
Consul General

N^o. 122.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 9. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your Circular
dated July 13, 1889, I have the honor
to state that I hope soon to be
able to forward to the Department
a sample of the seeds of such varieties
of Sorghum (Sorghum saccharatum)
as are grown in this district.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N^o. 123



To Mr. Gillman
Sept 10/29
J. H. H.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 17, 1889.

Copied Oct 28th 1889

Mr. Gillman
To the Department of State,

Subject:
Sorghum seed.

Abstract of Contents:
Forwarding for the use of the
Department of Agriculture a sam-
ple of the seeds of each species
of Sorghum grown in this Consular
District.

U. S. Consulate General
Constantinople.
Oct 3rd 1889.

Respectfully Submitted
L. J. Seavey
Consul General.

N^o 123.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 17. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with Circular of July 13th last, I have the honor to forward herewith, for the use of the Department of Agriculture, a sample of the seeds of each species of Sorghum grown in this Consular District, as follows: I. Sorghum vulgare; II. Sorghum ceruum; III. Sorghum saccharatum.

This is now the time of harvest for the Durra, more properly Doura (Sorghum ceruum), which is planted all over the Plain of Sharon. It is exported in great quantities to England and Germany, where it seems to serve largely for the

distillation of alcohol.

The other kinds of Sorghum, viz: the S. vulgare and S. saccharatum, are only produced in this district in trifling quantities, merely for the purpose of making brooms out of the straw, or for the use of cattle, as green food.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman
Consul.

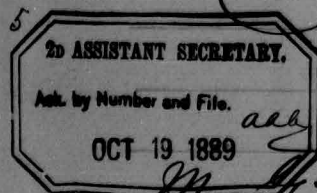
Enclosures:

3 Samples of Sorghum seed, viz:—
I. Sorghum vulgare, II. Sorghum crinum, and III. Sorghum saccharatum, more than 2 ounces of each.

N. 124.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 18, 1889.



Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Despatches and Circulars.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Despatches Nos. 54 and 55, and of Circulars of the 16th ultimo.

U. S. Consulate General
Constantinople Oct 2, 1889.

Respectfully Submitted
L. J. Sweeney
Consul General.

distillation of alcohol.

The other kinds of Sorghum, viz: the S. vulgare and S. saccharatum, are only produced in this district in trifling quantities, merely for the purpose of making brooms out of the straw, or for the use of cattle, as green food.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman
Consul.

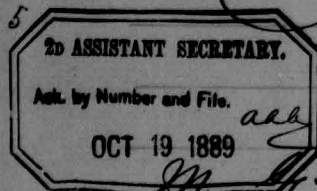
Enclosures:

- 3 Samples of Sorghum seed, viz:-
I. Sorghum vulgare, II. Sorghum cernuum, and III. Sorghum saccharatum, more than 2 ounces of each.

N^o. 124.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 18. 1889.



Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Despatches and Circulars.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Despatches Nos 54 and 55, and of Circular of the 16th ultimo.

U. S. Consulate General
Constantinople Oct 2-1889.

Respectfully Submitted
L. J. Sweeney
Consul General.

N^o. 124.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 18. 1889

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

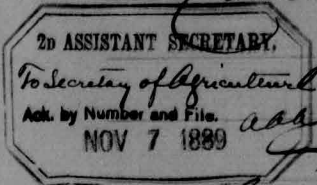
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 54 and 55, dated respectively the 20th and 26th ultimo, also Circular dated the 16th ultimo, relating to the national or patriotic air or song of Syria.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N^o. 125.

Enclosure to Agriculture

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 30. 1889.



Mr. Tullman *Enclosure sent to Mr. 11/20*
To the Department of States.

Subject:

Agricultural Report.

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting monthly reports on
Agriculture and Horticulture for the
use of the Agricultural Department.

Constantinople
Oct 14 1889.

Respectfully Submitted

L. J. Sweeney
Consul General.

N^o. 125.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, September 30. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the use of the Department of Agriculture, my
1. "Report of the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the month of September, 1889."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

"Report of the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the month of September, 1889."

m,

N^o 126



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 1, 1889.

Mr. Gillman,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Accounts and returns.

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting accounts and returns
for quarter ended September 30, 1889.

No. 126.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 1. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I send you enclosed the accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ended September 30. 1889, as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

List of Enclosures:

1. Digest of Invoice Book.
2. Record of Notarial Services.
3. Account Losses by Exchange.
4. Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses.
5. Salaries of Interpreters and Guards.
6. Register of Official letters received.
7. " " " " sent.

No. 127.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 8. 1889

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Prof. Soussa.
Ack account 4- 233
NOV 1889

Copy of enclosed given to Prof Soussa 4/29

Mr. Tillman

To the Department of State,

Thank vast him
to obtain com
translation
if practical

~~Out~~

Subject:

National air of Syria.

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting "Report on the national or patriotic song or air of Syria."

Constantinople

Oct- 21-1889

Respectfully Submitted

L. J. Smalley

Consul General.

N^o. 127.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 8. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with instructions
of Circular dated August 16, 1889,
I have the honor to present herewith
a report on the national or patriotic
song or air of Syria, together with
the music of two airs which, so
far as I am able to discover, are
the only ones entitled to be considered
of the character referred to.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Tillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Report on the national or patriotic
song or air of Syria.

m N. 128.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 15. 1889.

Mr. Gillman

done
Nov 10/89

Copy and enclosure
given to Prof Soussa
11/29

To the Department of State.

Sharp
CJ

Subject:

National Song of Syria.

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting "Supplementary Report
on the National or patriotic song or
air of Syria."

U.S. Consulate General,

Constantinople Oct-25-1889.

Respectfully submitted

Z. J. Sweeney

Consul General.

N^o. 128.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 15. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have recovered the words of the Turkish National Air (N^o. 1 of my report submitted with my despatch N^o. 126 of 8th instant), and I herewith forward "Supplementary Report on the national or patriotic song or air of Syria," in which the words with translation are given.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Supplementary Report on the national or patriotic song or air of Syria.

129
No. 129.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 16. 1889.

Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Despatches and Circulars.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Despatches
and Circulars.

U.S. Consulate General,

Constantinople Oct-28. 1889.

Respectfully submitted

L. J. Swiney

Consul General

N^o. 129.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 16. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 56 and 57, dated respectively the 17th and 23^d ultimo, also Circulars of the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August last, and of the 3^d and 4th ultimo, together with their accompanying blanks and enclosures.

I am, Sir,

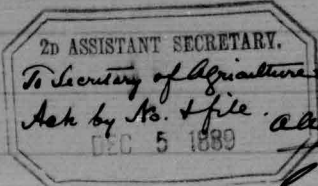
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

No. 130.

Mr. Sweeney



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 30. 1889.



To Apr. 15/90

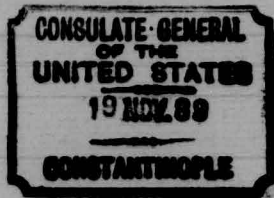
Mr. Gillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:
Agricultural Report.

Mr. Jenks says that this is for work publishing 12/7

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting Agricultural Report
for the month of October, 1889.



Respectfully submitted,
L. J. Sweeney
Consul General

N^o. 130.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 30. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the use of the Department of Agriculture, my Report of the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the month of October, 1889. —

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman,

Consul.

Enclosure:

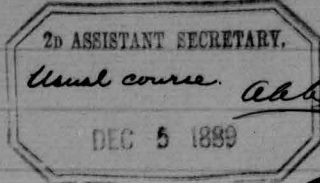
1. Report of the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the month of October, 1889.

To Dept of Agr. 10/30/89

En No. 131.

Consulate of the United States,

Jerusalem, October 31, 1889



noted

Mr. Gillman

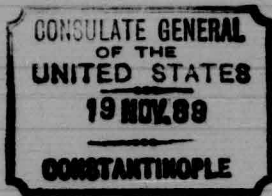
To the Department of States,

Subject:

Marriage certificate.

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting marriage certificate.



*Respectfully submitted,
E. T. Smalley
Consul General.*

N^o. 131.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 31. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1. I have the honor to forward
herewith the marriage certificate of
Menachem Lieienthal, dated October
24th, 1889.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Marriage Certificate of Menachem
Lieienthal.

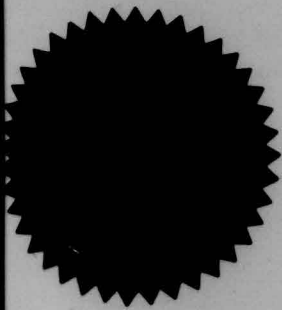
Certificate of Marriage.

Consulate of the United States of America,
Jerusalem, October 24th 1889.

I, Henry Gillman, Consul of the United States at Jerusalem,
do hereby certify that on the 25th of June, A. D. 1889, in the city of
Jerusalem, Menachem Silenthal aged 17 years, born and now
residing in Jerusalem, and Raebel Taragan aged 16 years, born
and now residing in Jerusalem, were united in marriage before me,
and in my presence by the Rabbi Joseph Taragan; who is authorized
by the laws of Turkey to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name
and affixed the seal of the Consulate, at Jerusalem, this 24th of
October, A. D. 1889, and of the Independence of the United States
the one hundred and fourteenth.

Henry Gillman.
U. S. Consul.



U. S. Consulate

Jerusalem

October 24, 1889.

Passage Certificate of
Wm. Schenck Libenthal.

on No. 132.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 2, 1889.

Mr. Gillman

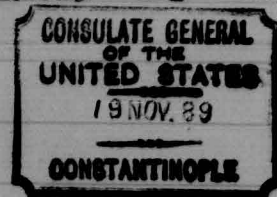
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Circulars and Document.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of three circulars, and copy of "United States States at Large", Vol. 25.



Respectfully submitted,

L. J. Sweeney
Consul General

N. 132.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 2. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Circulars dated respectively the 10th, 21st and 27th of September, 1889, also copy of "United States Statutes at Large", Volume 25. —

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

N^o. 133.



Mrs. Scoville

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 8. 1889.

Frank

Mr. Gillman

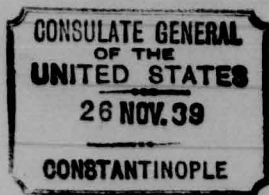
To the Department of State,

Subject:

Report on Weights and Measures.

Abstract of Contents:

Reporting the transmission of "Report
on Weights and Measures."



Respectfully submitted
Z. J. Sweeney
Consul General.

N^o 133.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, November 8. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Circular of
September 27, 1889, I have the
honor to state that, under date
of the 8th instant, I have transmitted
to the Superintendent of the Bureau
of Weights and Measures, Washington,
D. C., my report on the weights and
measures of the Government to which
I am accredited.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Tillman,
Consul.

on
No. 134



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 3, 1889.

Mr. Gillman

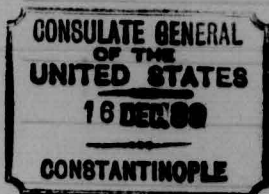
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Despatches and Documents.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of Despatches,
Circulars, and Consular Reports.



Respectfully submitted
L. T. Linceny
Consul General.

N^o. 134.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 3. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatches numbers 58 to 61 inclusive, dated respectively, the first two, October 16th, and, the latter two, October 25th and November 2. 1889. I have also received Circulars dated respectively September 28th, October 8th, and October 18th 1889, and Consular Reports Nos 106 to 108, inclusive.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman
Consul.

57

No. 135.



Consular Bill

Mr. Scammon

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 5, 1889.

Mr. Gillman

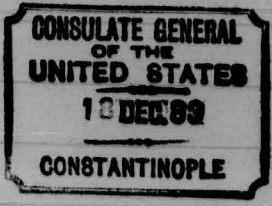
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Agricultural and Horticultural Report.

Abstract of Contents:

Transmitting Agricultural and Horticultural Report for month of November, 1889.



Z. T. Sweeney
Consul General.

No. 135.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 5, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C. -

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith my Report of the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the month of November, 1889, for the use of the Agricultural Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Enclosure:

1. Report of the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the month of November, 1889.

Report of the Agriculture and
Horticulture of Palestine for the
month of November, 1889.

About the middle of this month we had fully two inches of rain nearly all over the Plain of Sharon. This enabled ploughing to be commenced, and the sowing of barley, clover & lentils, and planting of cabbage, turnips, and various other vegetables.

Oranges, though not yet ripe, have been in market in fair quantity, since the beginning of the month. Their exportation has made a remarkably good start, from the very commencement of the season. The number of cases shipped, up to the 28th of November, amounts to 40,000. The price may be considered fair, ranging from \$8. to \$9. per thousand. As customary, to allow for decay and other losses, 1,500

Oranges are counted to the thousand. But, on the whole, Oranges prove less than an average crop this year.

In the Jordan Valley wheat and Barley are already several inches high. —

Henry Gillman,
Consul.

United States Consulate,
Jerusalem, December 5, 1889.

N^o. 136.



Consular Bureau

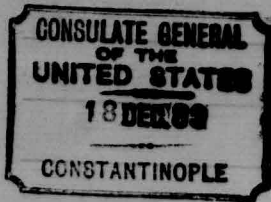
Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 6, 1889.

Inform inquirer
in New York
Mr. [Name] [Name]
For the Department of State.

CG

Subject:
Case of Civia Leah Jacobson.

Abstract of Contents:
Reporting condition of Civia Leah Jacobson and children, giving, in connection, statement regarding the Hebrew Relief Fund of Jerusalem, and the action of the Consulate.



E. J. Sweeney,
Consul General.

N^o 136.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 6. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your despatch
N^o 61, dated the 2^d ultimo, I
have the honor to report that I
have inquired into the condition of
Mrs. Civia Leah Jacobson and her
three children, supposing them to
be the persons intended, though
the name is not mentioned in
your despatch. The two sons are
named respectively Beretz and Men-
del, and the daughter, Rachel.

I find the woman is quite
insane, her insanity taking the form
of the religious-melancholy type.
On this account her husband left
her. His name is Isaac Jacobson,

and, I am informed, he is re-married, and to a Christian, their place of residence being N^o. 55-77th Street, South Norfolk, Connecticut.

It seems to me to be quite reprehensible on the part of the agents of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society that they permitted the insane mother to take control of the children. She should at once have been placed under restraint when she gave utterance to her incoherent ravings of her religious duty impelling her to bring them to Jerusalem, and threatened, as she says she did, to drown herself and the children in the river unless she was permitted to bring them here. We have already, by far, too many such characters in Jerusalem; and they give us much trouble.

This unfortunate mother and her children are now living here, under the care of the Abram Bar Cohen referred to in your despatch, who

is a first cousin once removed of the mother. He appears to be taking good care of them; and, though not well off, and having a wife and children to support, he expends \$2. per month on the education of the eldest boy. On my offering Cohen aid for them from my own purse, he refused to accept it, saying it was not at all necessary. But, at the same time, he besought me to render them my assistance to get their names placed on the relief list, so that they might obtain their share of the alms sent by their Co-religionists from the United States, and which it is stated amount to \$25,000 per annum. He assured me he had implored in vain all the Hebrew Congregations in this city to grant this aid; but that with my interference they would be obliged to yield.

And here I may state that the eleemosynary aid sent to Jeru-

salems by Hebrews, from all over the world, and amounting to a very large sum of money, by many said to be as much as £60,000 per annum, is a continual source of bitterness, contention and quarreling. Crimination and re-crimination between the head Rabbis and the members of the various congregations are incessant, and prolific of the most acrimonious feuds. The chief accusations are that the Rabbis make an improper use of the fund, expending it upon themselves, their families, relatives and friends to a large extent, and using favoritism generally in its distribution. I have received letters from prominent Rabbis of the United States complaining of this; but I see it is, as I have told them, a matter very difficult for me to interfere in. There are about 200 Synagogues in Jerusalem, and there are thousands of Rabbis, the majority of whom are far from

being what they ought to be. There is no question that a reform in this matter is demanded; but it would prove a task equal to the cleansing of the Augean Stables.

The Charitable fund referred to is the chief magnet that draws to Jerusalem mendicant Jews from all quarters of the globe; and here they prefer to live what would seem to most people a miserable existence of laziness, squalor and want.

It is apparent that it is only in special cases of our own citizens of Hebrew race and creed that I have any authority to interfere. In all such cases, I need scarcely say, I am always ready to use my good offices to the full extent of my power.

In conclusion, I have only to add that, in the case now under consideration, I have given the Rabbi Bar Cohen all the assistance he requested, giving

him nine recommendatory certificates, addressed to as many of the congregations, over my signature and the seal of the Consulate, and which he assumes me will be productive of the result desired.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.

Note: It would appear that the large amount mentioned as constituting the Hebrew Relief Fund of Jerusalem must be greatly overestimated; but I have given it as stated to me.

H.G.

Thank for his very interesting report

N^o. 137



Mr Scanlan

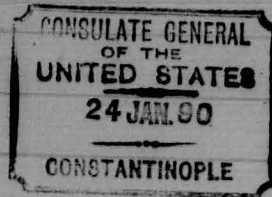
Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 17, 1889.

Mr. Gillman
12/29/90

Department of State.

Subject:
Annual Report.

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting Annual Report for
year ending September 30, 1889,
together with accompanying returns.



Respectfully submitted
L. J. Sweeney
Consul General.

(Report filed for publication)

No. 137.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 17, 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
submit herewith my Annual
Report of the Commerce and In-
dustries of Palestine for the year
ending September 30, 1889. I also
transmit Return of the Declared Ex-
ports from this Consular District for
the year ending June 30, 1889, toge-
ther with list of Productions other
than shown by Export Table.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Tillman,
Consul.

Enclosures:

1. Annual Report of the Commerce

and Industries of Palestine for year
ending September 30. 1889.

2. Returns of Declared Exports for
year ending June 30. 1889.

3. Productions other than shown
by Exports Table.

The Harvest.

The unusual
abundance of the early
rains the past season
gave promise of an
abundant and goodly
harvest in all the
crops of both the field
and garden. Though
this promise was fairly
realized as regards a
great part of Palestine,
for various reasons, the
expectation was hardly
fulfilled with respect
to the crops on the
Plains of Sharon

and Philistia. In these wide and important tracts the harvest was, in general, below the average, producing the consequent depressing results.

The Rainy Season.

The average rainfall at Jerusalem is about 26 inches, and this is intensified by the fact that the maximum amount of the fall is confined to little more than three months; as between the "former" "middle" and "latter" rains there are usually intervals of several weeks' duration in which scarcely any rain falls, and during the dry season

from May to October,
there is no rain what-
ever. During the height
of the rainy season the
sudden bursting of the
overcharged rain-clouds
and consequent down-
pour of a tropical char-
acter in force and
volume. Torrent-like
small rivers gather in
a few minutes, and
rush through the streets,
or pour down the hill-
sides with a violence
that is often destructive
to property, and some-
times to life. An in-
stance of the latter
occurred about two
years ago, when during
an excessive rain-
storm a number of
persons mostly Indians,
sought shelter in a

came not far from
Jerusalem. The streams,
from the sudden rain-
burst, swelling to a flood,
rose through the neigh-
bouring ravines, and
filled the cave with
such rapidity, that be-
fore its inmates could
escape, thirty-five of
them lost their lives
through drowning.

An Unprecedented Rainfall.

There is much
variation in the character
of the rainy seasons, and
in the distribution of
the rain-fall. In some
years the maximum pre-
cipitation occurs in the
early part of the season,
while in others it is
reserved till towards

the case. But as a general rule the great volume of the rain-fall takes place at the middle of the season, the "former" and "latter" rains being usually of the character of gentle or moderate showers. In the last year, however, a remarkable phenomenon occurred, all the more remarkable as succeeding a year of drought; namely the entire of the 24 inches of rain, which constitute the average rain-fall, (or exactly 24.710 inches) were precipitated in about five months, or between the end of October and the 31st of December 1888. Before the latter date, the cisterns of

Jerusalem were not
Palms all filled, but
were over-flowing, some-
times said to be unknown
Droughts, even at the
close of the rainy season,
and certainly unheard
of for at least many
years.

The Cereal Crops.

As already mentioned
or far as the great
grains are concerned
the harvest of wheat
and barley failed to
realize the promise of
the early rains, which
was not sustained
by the rain-fall of the
remainder of the season
which came regularly
through it reached the
unprecedented amount

of 35-640 inches. The
deficiency or the unequal
distribution of the rain-
fall is the principal
cause of the shortening
of the harvest, or fre-
quently complained of.
And this probably can
only be remedied by
increased cultivation
of the soil, and the
planting of trees adapted
to the climate. The
former fertility of the
land, of which so
much is said in
ancient records, in
all probability was
due to the woods and
forest of which the
country has long ago
been denuded. But
though wheat and barley
on the plains were such
but a middling crop,

both Sura and Sesame
have given a handsome
yield, and have proved
excellent quality this
season. Sura (Try-
pan commun) is exten-
sively planted all over
the Plains of Sharon
and Philistia, and more
sparingly in the hill country
and in the valleys around
Jerusalem. On the
Plains this crop is ripe
in September, but in the
hill country it is not
harvested till much
later in the season.
It is largely exported
to England and Germany,
where it is employed
for the manufacture
of alcohol. Sesame
(Sesamum orientale)
is cultivated everywhere
in Palestine. The seed

Being rich in oil, is
in great demand and
always finds a ready
sale. It is also
exported to Europe.

The Orange, Lemon, Olive
and other Fruits.

The Orange crop of
Jaffa and its neigh-
borhood, this fruit being
in season from Novem-
ber to May, inclusive,
was scarcely reasonably
good in quality and
quantity. The lemon
crop was hardly of its
usual abundance
and excellence. Both
of these fruits and others
of their tribe, such as
the lime and citron
owing to the prevalence
of various kinds, do

not promise even
as good a result the
coming season. Olives
have given an exception-
ally fine yield. They do
best on the elevated
lands and in the
mountainous regions.
They were always of in-
ferior quality on the
plains; and, in the
vicinity of Jaffa, the cul-
ture of the orange is
fast being substituted,
or that there the olive
is rapidly disappearing.
In fact, for almost
all other kinds of fruits
the past season has
been an unusually
favorable one. Grapes
were of fine flavor
and size, and yielded
an abundant vintage.
Apricot peaches

Plums, figs, Iron-ore and
and others were not
only exceptionally good,
but were a month
longer time in market
than usual. A like
remark may be made
as to all the ordinary
garden and field vege-
tables of the country.

Price of Produce.

The following state-
ment gives the prices
current in the Jerusalem
market, for measure
of 48 lbs. for some of
the principal products
of the soil:-

Wheat	from	40 [¢]	to	70 [¢]
Barley	"	30	"	40
Oats	"	40	"	50
Pears		\$ 1.10		
Beans		\$ 1.00		

Wool from 12⁴ to 16² per unit (6 lbs)
Wool from 9⁵² to 10⁰⁰ per unit (6 lbs)
Wool Oil from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per gal.

Commerce and Business.

The condition of commerce and business throughout Palestine gives us yet little or no indication of revival. Various causes have operated during the year to depress trade and industry, and among them may be mentioned the unusually severe epidemic of fever which afflicted the entire country for several months.

Added to this, the calling out of the Treasury for the Reserve, owing to the insurrection in Cuba, had a much

injurious influence,
as the withdrawal of so
many producers from
active life could always
have. For a time there
was an almost complete
stagnation of business, with
much distress in many
directions. It is hoped
that the construction of
the railroad from Jaffa
to Jerusalem will be
the precursor of an era
of better things, stimulating
industry and leading
to other improvements. But
this will probably be a
work of time, and no
immediate benefit of
magnitude can be
expected from it.

The Fear Epidemic

The wide-spread

severity of the fever from
which this province suf-
fered through the greater
part of the summer -
and the end into the
autumn, seems to de-
mand more than
merely a passing notice.
During epidemics there
were few families that
did not suffer from
the scourge; thousands
of individuals being in-
fected by it at the same
time. This fever, of a
malarial bilious type,
is what is generally
known as the dengue -
but only was it here -
but all along the shores
of the Indisoreanman
and on the low lying
plains, but it fasted
up into the mountains,
an unusual feature

of the disease, or that
the consequent interruption
to business was of a
most serious character.
But it must be ad-
mitted that Jerusalem
during certain seasons
of the year is scarcely
ever free from malarial
and other fever of a
more or less dangerous
form.

The Incursion in Cret.

In the month
of July a large body
of the Turkish troops
were withdrawn from
Palestine and Syria
their destination being the
Island of Cret. where
they were required to
be seen order in
the revolt which had

broken out against the
Ottoman Government,
only in August the
Government having
already called out the
troops constituting the
Reserve Guard (Chakir),
in connection with this
insurrection, made an
additional call, order-
ing out the War Reserve
(Residif). As I have
already mentioned,
the withdrawal of so
large a number of the
male population from
the active pursuits of
life, could not but
bring of serious detriment
to the material inter-
ests of a country already
so impoverished.

Improvements in Jerusalem.

About half a mile of carriage road has been made within the walls, leading from the Damascus Gate to the Great Jerusalem Bazaar; while an equal amount of stone pavement has been made in the street. A well-laid street has also ^{been} laid through the ancient ruins of the Basilica of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. During the year 1874 new houses have been built, mostly of a substantial character, while repairs and additions have been made to about one-half that number. The Russian Basilica, an imposing

Building of finely cut
stone, and erected es-
pecially by the Russian
Government for the accom-
modation of its pilgrims
to Palestine, has been
very nearly finished.
The cost of this extensive
structure £17,000.

A New Gate Opened.

The opening of a new
gate through the old wall
of the ancient city is an
event worthy of being re-
corded. In conse-
quence of intercourse, it
was considered necessary
to open a gate near the
North West corner of the
city wall, and close to
the so-called Tower of
Goliath. And this has
been accomplished within

the last few months, a
street being laid out in
connection. The new
gateway differs from all
the others in the latter
walled city walls in the
point that it gives di-
rect entrance, all the
ancient gateways being
I-shaped.

Roads in Palestine.

The road from
Jaffa to Jerusalem,
has, at length, been
completed, and to the
great convenience of
travelers, presents a fine,
macadamized carriage-
way throughout. About
one-third of the road to
Jericho has been finished,
as has nearly one-half
that to Ain Karim, the

birth-place of St. John
the Baptist. While the road
to Beit Jallah has
almost entirely been
built.

The Juda Railroad.

On the 13th of August
last the party of French
engineers, charged with
making the preliminary
survey for the railroad
between Jerusalem and
Jaffa, arrived in this
city and entered upon
their duties, a firmness
for the construction of
the road, as previously
reported, having at last
been granted by the Sultan.
The present carriage road
is about 40 miles long;
but it is probable
from the final surveys

and estimates, that the
railroad will be some-
what longer, or about
50 miles in length.
As to the route, it is
proposed that starting
from a point on the
coast immediately north
of Jaffa, it will pass
through the German
Colony of Tarna, and
crossing the Plain of
Sharfa near the towns
of Ramleh and Lydda,
enter the hill country,
passing not far from
Cesarea, and approaching
Jerusalem through the
Plain of Rephaim, and
cross to the German
Temple Colony near the
Bethlehem Road. All
the preliminaries have
now been completed,
and it is expected that

the construction of the rail-
road will be commenced
at the close of the winter
or early in the spring -
After so many years
of disappointment, it would
now appear that the
people of Palestine are,
at last to be gratified
in having this railroad.
A great part of the route
lies through the fertile
and comparatively level
Plain of Sharon, and
even in the hill country
of Judaea there are no
engineering difficulties
of any consequence to be
encountered. Expectation
runs high as to the
benefits to be derived through
this improvement, in-
cluding an increase
in the number of visitors,

and the development of
the agricultural and
industrial resources
of the country.

Visitors to the Holy Land.

During the past year
the Visitors to Palestine
were in greater num-
bers than ever. Each
succeeding year brings
a larger number of
pilgrims than the pre-
ceding one. Of the weather
and more respectable
visitors, our own citizens
are in excess of any
other nationality. This
adds largely to the duties
of the Consulate, as the
various offices to be
performed for these
citizens are numerous
and various, and in

case of any of them getting
into difficulties with the
residents or local au-
thorities, the intervention
of the Council is always
required. Our resident
citizens are a faithful
source of anxiety and
care, demanding con-
stant interference and
protection in their civil
and commercial
dealings.

Discovery of the Bethesda.

Of the more remark-
able discoveries in the
ancient city during the
year, that of the Bethesda
is of paramount interest
and importance. As is
well known, the Park
Square has in the past
been considered as the

side of the Bethesda.
but the authorities of the
Algerine monks under
the ruins in the rear
of the Grand Church
of St. Ann have grad-
ually transferred opinion
in favor of the latter
locality. This was
strengthened by the discovery
of a rock-hewn pool
containing water beneath
these excessive structures.
Subsequent excavations
revealed the remains
of two lines of five arched
arches, the lower line
being in the pool. The
intelligent labors of the
monks, who are in charge
of the property, have been
further rewarded recently
by the recovery of another
pool, containing a
good supply of water.

to the westward of that
first discovered. The
entire agreeing with the
description of the Bethesda
as given by the Fathers
of the Church and Christian
Pilgrims and visitors as
early as the 4th century.
The correspondence in
number of the five broches
to those mentioned in
the gospel of St. John
(v. 7) will not escape
notice. Steps cut in
the rock lead down
into the water. An
ancient Christian Church,
in ruins, encompasses
the entire. The remains
of the upper tier of broches
extend above the Pool
at right angles from
the north wall of the
crypt beneath the church,
in which the apse, at

the East end, though dilapidated, is still distinctly defined.

On clearing away the debris that choked the fifth dock westward of the pier, all these discoveries culminated in unveiling the remains of a painting or fresco upon the plaster of the wall in the rear. This discovery was made just before Easter, or about April 18th last. The fresco represents an angel as if descending into and troubling the water, which latter is depicted by conventional gyges and wavy lines. An olive - green shaded with black some suggestion of Egyptian hieroglyphics than of ordinary art, and

surrounding the figure
on every side. The
right hand of the Angel
was shown as uplifted;
but this has been care-
fully destroyed, probably
by the Donalme, after
their habit, in the early
days of their power. It
shows the face of the
Angel, which has been
chattered or as it is
completely obliterated.
The glow or nimbus
above the head, painted
an orange-yellow, still
remains, however, but
little injured. The edge
of the scroll appears to
be indicated by a broad
red line enclosing the
painting, and having
an occasional rectang-
ular projection into
the water, perhaps

representing steps, or the
line for the benches.
On the East of this fifth
carralled arch (the wall
extending at right angles)
are the remains of
another figure, also in
fresco, much defaced,
and supposed to repre-
sent the Saviour. Above
the head, evidently in-
tentionally mutilated,
is a portion of the nimbus,
and in the lower corner
of the painting, part of
an blue robe. It is to
be regretted that these
frescoes, the colors of
which were quite bright
when first discovered,
have since greatly faded,
or that the blue is
now a dull ashy gray.
The reds and yellows,
however, though lowered

in line, because their
house is somewhat better.

In summarizing the
discoveries are as follows:
First comes the rubbish
covering the ruins, and
built upon by the more
or less modern Turkish
houses; next beneath is
the small church with
apse; modern this the
cupola with five domes,
containing the piers;
and fourth and last
underneath all, is the
port itself, set in the
solid rock and with
five arches of well-
burned masonry.
This last, from the
historical and other
evidence, I have not
the slightest doubt is
the Caesarea Palaestra -
the veritable Pool of Bethesda.

Imports from the United States.

It would seem with judicious management and intelligent agencies a large demand for various goods manufactured in the United States might here be stimulated, while a market for some articles which have not yet been introduced might be created. The superiority of our Cotton Textiles is unquestionable, and is generally recognized. There is no reason why, with proper representation, they should not secure a good share of the trade. Cotton Textiles are imported into this

district from England
to the amount of \$125,000
per annum. I constantly
receive many inquiries
on this subject from our
American merchants, to
which I always give prompt
and careful attention,
saying what lies in
my power to frustrate the
introduction of this class
of iron goods as well
as others into this market.
My report upon Cotton
Textiles imported into this
district, under date
of July 18th, last, gives
full particulars; and
in case it unnecessary
I should say further
upon the subject —
Among other of our man-
ufactures which should
find a ready market
here are sewing machines.

drain-pumps, agricultural
implements, carpenters
and other tools, stoves
and ranges, corking
utensils, cutlery, hard-
ware of various kinds,
labor saving machines,
improved lamps, grind-
ing mills, wirely man-
ufacture, engines and
tridlers.

Petroleum.

The Petroleum im-
ported from the United
States, which in 1888
amounted to 10,000 cases
has, I regret to report,
fallen in the present
year, to 1,700 cases.
While the import of
the Russian oil has
reached the surprising
figure of 52,000 cases

Notwithstanding, the su-
periority of the American
article is indisputable,
and the nearness of
the Russian market
and the slight cheaper
price of the Russian
oil seem the only reasons
why the latter should
take the lead. In or-
dinary case American
Kerosene costs \$1.25,
while an equal amount
of the Russian oil can
be had for from \$1.05
to \$1.10. It also takes
at least one month
more to get an Ameri-
can cargo of oil than
to procure a correspond-
ing one from Russia.
Besides smaller quan-
tities may more easily
be ordered from the
neighboring country.

Consequently the dealer
in Russian oil may,
with smaller investments
and less risk, follow
the vicissitudes of the
Eastern market, and
meet the demands of
our own or less im-
poverished population.

Tariff Reform.

It may be regarded
as the successor of an
impending reform or
change in the entire
schedule of duties, and
a distinct progress
in political economy,
that of a recent order
of the Sublime Porte,
all the products of the
weaving manufacture
in Turkey, whether
of silk, wool or cotton,

have been declared free
of all export duty. Other
similar refunds are
now under discussion.

Declared Exports

During the year ending
September 30, 1889, the
value of the declared
exports from this Consular
district, consisting chiefly
of Pine wood work, other
of Pine work wire and
brandy, is as follows:
Quarter ending December
31, 1888, \$558, 28 1/2; March
31, 1889, \$1,908. 59; June 30,
1889, \$1,747. 00; and September
30, 1889, \$579. 27, making
a total of \$4,193. 14
being about twice the
amount of that of last
year.

I also forward statement

of declared value of
Exports to the United States
from this Consular dis-
trict for the four -
quarters ending June
30, 1889. together with list
of Productions other than
Sugar & Declared Cash
Tobacco.

Caffa.

In connection with
the expected construction
of the Railroad from
Caffa to Jerusalem -
great hopes are enter-
tained as to the future
of the town of Caffa
and its immediate en-
vironing and Orange
groves.

The much to be de-
sired improvement
of the harbor is well

now revised, and, at this time, apparently with better prospects of its realization, as the new railway company will probably consider it essential to the completion of their plans. As in case of weather vessels and steamers have frequently to run by fire-works of shelter, it is unnecessary to dwell on the sound of such an improvement.

I herewith transmit the annual returns of exports, imports, and navigation, forwarded by Consular Agent E. Hardigg, and which sufficiently explain themselves.

Henry Gillman.

United States Consul
Jerusalem, December 17, 1889.

Pen

No. 138.



Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 20. 1889.

Mr. Lillman

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Despatch and Circular.

Abstract of Contents:

Acknowledging receipt of des-
patch and Circular.

Consulate General of the United States

Constantinople Jan 4. 1890.

Respectfully submitted

L. J. Sweeney,

Consul General.

N^o. 138.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 20. 1889.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch N^o. 63 of the 15th ultimo, also circular dated the 19th ultimo.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Henry Gillman,
Consul.