

№ 37

Consulate of the United States.

May 14th 1895-

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl-

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir -

I saw this morning in receipt of a communication from the Treasury Department under date of April 24th, ult. which certainly gives occasion for a remonstrance from me and calls for some explanation from the State Department. In my quarterly accounts for December 1894, voucher No. 5 a charge of \$38.40 was made for furniture. By reference to my dispatch No. 3 to your Department under date of Jan. 24th 1894, to the reply to this written by Hon. Edward H. Strobel under date of Feb. 23rd 1894 and to my dispatch No. 10 of May 19th 1894

you

you will find explanations from me which I think you will consider sufficient for any action done by me.

In the above dispatches, Nos. 3 and 10, a detailed and accurate account of the actual condition of the furniture of this Consulate was given and a request that seemed reasonable made for its betterment; but dispatch of Feb. 23rd from your office intimated that it might be favorably considered at a later date. I quote the exact language of Secretary Strobel: "I have to say that the Department is unable to comply with your request just now, but may be able to do so during the next fiscal year. You should then renew your request." Following this advice my dispatch No. 10 was forwarded. Under date of June 20th 1894 your dispatch No. 9 replied to this. While you did not say positively, I considered that I had good grounds for inferring,

3.

that as soon as the Consular appropriation was made I should hear something, favorable or unfavorable. I waited until Sept. 3rd following, and then in dispatch No. 20, relating to change of Consular quarters, took occasion to refer to the needs of the Consulate as regards furniture. No attention was paid to this reference. Again I waited for two months and on Nov. 2nd '94 forwarded to you dispatch No. 26 to which no reply was received. Winter was then upon us and something simply had to be done. We were actually suffering from cold and consequent dampness in the offices and the health of myself and the consular employees endangered. There was no way to make our condition endurable unless I purchased the necessary stoves. This I did, and these two stoves together with fittings and cost of setting up is what the Department

4
Department takes exception to and refuses to reimburse me for. I cannot see the justice of this ruling on the part of the State Department unless it considers that its servants employed in the foreign branch of its service are not deserving of common comforts and necessities. I earnestly protest against this sort of treatment, especially as I have not asked the Department to grant me a single unnecessary article and have gotten along so far without many articles considered necessary for an office in a civilized country.

Up until a week ago I managed to do without a desk in my office, using instead a shabby pine table, (having a single drawer without a lock) which I had to purchase from my predecessor and which was a disgrace to a respectable place. In its stead I have purchased a desk costing Twenty Five Dollars. I am

5
ready to pay for this myself if the Department so orders. As it is used for Consular purposes solely and for the keeping under lock of important papers perhaps I may be justified in thinking that I ought not to be asked to pay for it. There may also be some reasons justifying me in purchasing this desk and the stove without special permission as I am personally responsible for the safe keeping of certain documents and other articles and for the health and comfort of myself and my subordinates in office. However, if the Department ^{refuses} to grant me these necessary articles, necessary for the proper conduct of its business, there is nothing for me to do but submit, but I shall do so under protest.

Another matter right in line with this is the question of the payment of rent for the Consular Office. In Turkish dominions all contracts for occupying

buildings or property of any kind are made by the year, and, without exception, the rent must be paid in advance. As permission is granted by the Department to draw quarterly for rent only the payment of the full year's rent in advance somewhat inconveniences me. Cannot permission be granted to draw for a year's rental? The Turkish year begins on the 20th of June. On that day I must advance the amount charged for a year's occupancy.

Hoping, Sir, that you will receive the above statement of grievances in the spirit in which it is given, and believing that neither you nor any of my superiors will consider that in thus addressing you I have trespassed beyond the bounds of respect and decorum.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul.



United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
May 22nd 1895

Recd. June 21, '95

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - "Visit of Minister Ferrell."

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir —

I have the honor to inform you of the recent visit to Jerusalem of Hon. A. W. Ferrall, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey. The distinguished gentleman arrived on May 16th and departed May 21st. It may not be customary to report such visits to the Department, but the effect of this visit is so decidedly favorable to American interests in the Jerusalem Consular district that I consider it my duty to report it. As you are doubtless

aware, the anti-foreign spirit is now strong in Turkey and violent expressions of it in any part of the Sultan's dominions would occasion no great surprise. The coming of Minister Ferrall, preceded, as he was, by orders from His Majesty - the Sultan - commanding the local officials to extend to him every courtesy, has had a wonderful effect. I am certain that nothing could have been done that would have resulted more favorably to American interests in Turkey than this presence of Minister Ferrall in the various consular districts. It has given the Consulates and the consuls a standing and importance they would not otherwise have had, and will certainly facilitate to no small degree the conduct of consular business.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

38



DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 9 1895

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
May 28th 1895

Noted July 9, 95

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Copy to Mr. Ferrall
July 10, 95

Subject - Case of Isaac Lipskin.

N^o 38.

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, May 28, 1895.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl —
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir —

I have the honor to reply
as follows to your despatch No.
21, of April 26th ult. with its
enclosure of despatch No. 213 sent
under date of May 19th, 1891 to
our Minister at Constantinople.

All the facts I can learn
about Isaac Lipkin relating to
his connexion with our govern-
ment are here submitted.

Said Lipkin was born in Russia.
At the age of six he was taken by
his parents to the United States.
He resided in Boston, Mass. con-
tinuously for eleven years and
at the age of seventeen came to
Jerusalem

Jerusalem. He was here at first acknowledged as a subject of Russia as is shown from the fact that when the Crimean war broke out and the Russian consul in Jerusalem was compelled to return to his own country, the resident subjects of Russia in Jerusalem were accorded British protection. Said Lippin took advantage of this and thus secured British protection. In 1855 an order was issued through Her Majesty's consulate here notifying all Russian Jews who had thus profited by British protection that such protection would be discontinued after 1890. As they could not then return to Russian protection they were acknowledged as Turkish subjects by the officials here.

Lippin did not wish to fall into the hands of the Turk. Accordingly he wrote to an aunt

of his who resided in Boston, Mass. stating his condition and desires and requesting her to retain the services of a lawyer. This was done and the lawyer, whose name and address Lippin has unfortunately forgot, informed him, Lippin, that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a passport provided only he could come to America. As it was worth the trouble and expense Lippin made the journey, landed in Boston about March 10th 1890, as he himself says. He remained in the United States at this time for fifteen days, then returned to Jerusalem and has continued here ever since. During these fifteen days his certificate of naturalization was issued. Before his passport was received from the Department he left for Jerusalem intending to stop and make a visit in Germany. Here he was to wait

wait until his passport was forwarded to him, as he could not enter Turkish dominions without it. The lawyer in whose hands he had entrusted the matter secured the passport, gave it to his - Liptkin's - aunt and it was forwarded to him. The name and address of this aunt is Mrs. Miriam R. Lee, Salem St. Boston. Mass.

There is no mistake as to the identity of this man Liptkin. Isaac Liptkin, son of Moses, to whom an American passport was issued on or about March 17th 1890 was born in Russia in 1837 of Russian parentage, resided in the United States eleven years, came to Jerusalem in 1854 and, with the exception of fifteen days, in March 1890, has resided here continuously ever since. From 1863 until 1890 he was under British protection and would have continued so but for the change

ordered from the British Foreign Office. It was because of these well known facts that the Turkish authorities here refused to accept Liptkin's papers of naturalization and his passport. It was not known by them that he had been in the United States, but it was known that he could not have been there long enough to acquire citizenship honestly.

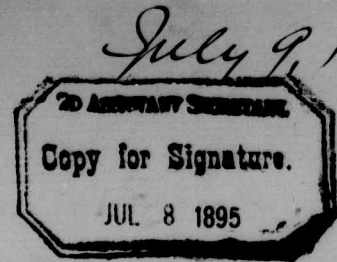
Among other things Liptkin ought to have known but did not was whether his father had ever naturalized as a citizen of the United States.

The above is a full statement of all the facts that can be here learned about this case. They are based upon Liptkin's own statements and the records of this consulate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul.

Edwin S.
Consul Wallace,
Consul,
Jerusalem.



Sir:

Your despatch No. 38 of May 28th last, in relation to the case of Isaac Lipkin, has been received.

Your statements therein remove the doubts which had previously existed here as to the identity of Lipkin. They also show that in the absence of any suggestion that Lipkin's father became by naturalization a citizen of the United States during the son's minority, he, Isaac Lipkin, has not acquired citizenship in conformity with the law. Coming to the United States at the age of six, leaving again at the age of seventeen, and continuously residing in Jerusalem since 1854, with the exception of fifteen days in March 1890, when he visited the United States for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of naturalization, it is evident that he could never have been legally naturalized either under the minor alien section or under section 2170, which requires five years' continuous residence in the United States next preceding admission to citizenship. The conclusion is plain that through his un-named lawyer Lipkin obtained his certificate of naturalization in fraud of the court, or by concealment ^{of} ^{in regard to} the essential fact ^{of} residence.

Under the circumstances Lipkin's name is not entitled to a place in your list of ^{citizen} proteges; and a copy of the correspondence in the case will be sent to the United States Minister at Constantinople for his information and guidance should any question concerning Lipkin be there presented.

It only remains to consider the allegation communicated to you in the Department's instruction of February 11th, 1895

that Lipkin was among those unlawfully protected by your
consulate through the bribery of Mr. Farway and ^{his} Feinstein.
In your No. 32 of March 6th you characterize the allegation as
absolutely false so far as the protection of Mr. Lipkin is con-
cerned. The Department would like to know if you are equally
satisfied of the general falsity of the accusation.

I am, etc.,

Q. P.

No. 39

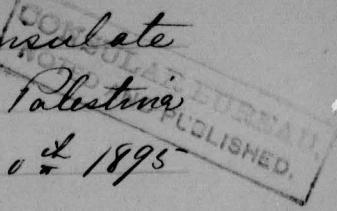
Mr. Faison

Note of death

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Palestine

May 30th 1895



note 9/18/95

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Decrease of Harris Chapman

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

No. 39

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Palestine. May 31st 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir -

I have the honor to report
to the Department the death of
Harris Chapman which occurred
in this city on Friday the 17th inst.
The deceased left a small estate
which he placed by will in
the hands of trustees.

His passport on file in this
consulate is No. 20964 and was
issued by the Department on
September 19th 1890.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul.

Pub.
Syracuse. N.Y.

M. Faison

No. 40

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, May 31st 1895



Recd.
June 28, '95

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Salaries of Interpreters.

No. 40

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, May 31st 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir -

I have the honor to bring to the attention of the Department the matter of the salaries paid the first and second interpreters of this Consulate. I cannot allow the fiscal year to end without again mentioning what must be apparent to the Department, namely that the compensation granted for the services of these employees is wholly inadequate for their proper support. The positions are not secured by any means and to fill them properly and with honor to the government requires more than ordinary

ordinary abilities and attainments.

The two positions are now well manned and in my opinion it would be very detrimental to American interests here to lose either of the present incumbents. The positions are honorable ones and for this reason are desired, but the compensation should be sufficient for living expenses. This they are not receiving as you will see by referring to our quarterly accounts.

For this branch of the service we are permitted to draw but Five Hundred Dollars per annum. Four Hundred of this is paid to the Chief Interpreter. The same position, requiring no more time nor talents pays in the other consulates here from Eight Hundred to Twelve Hundred Dollars. By referring to the allowance granted our Consulate at Beirut you will see that the Chief Interpreter there receives

Nine

Nine Hundred Dollars. His duties are similar and no more arduous than those of the interpreter here. nor are living expenses any higher there than here, if as high.

The second interpreter of this Consulate receives but One Hundred Dollars per annum. The gentleman occupying the same position in the Beirut office receives Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars. The work is the same and the difference in salary great.

In view of these facts and the necessities of the case, fully cognizant of the worth of these men and how essential to the welfare of this Consulate it is to retain them and treat them justly, I earnestly request that the appropriation for this department be increased from Five Hundred to One Thousand Dollars per annum, and I hope that the Department in simple justice will see fit

to

4
to grant it. This amount will
be little enough, and by increas-
ing the salary of the chief inter-
preter to Seven Hundred and Fifty
Dollars and that of the second to
Two Hundred and Fifty you will
readily see that they will seem
to be small enough.

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Secy. Inst.

June 22. 96.



Jerusalem

ack. & copy to
Klingenstein June 15. 96

Webster Groves

No. JUN 12 1896



June 8th 1896

Per
C. W. Rockhill

To the
Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject :- Reply to Department Dis-
patch No. 47 and its enclosure of
letter from Wm Klingenstein Esq. of
New York concerning disposition of
moneys belonging to estate of Meyer
Naetjall, deceased.

ply to as follows. -
The money - Sixty-Two Napoleons -
is in my possession and was by
me brought to this country in the

to grant it. This amount will be little enough, and by increasing the salary of the chief interpreter to Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars and that of the second to Two Hundred and Fifty you will readily see that they will seem to be small enough.

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Jerusalem

ack. copy to Klingenstein June 15. 96

Secy. Inst. June 22. 96.

Webster Groves

No. JUN 12 1896

June 8th 1896



Com. P. M.

To the
Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject :- Reply to Department Dispatch No. 47 and its enclosure of letter from Wm Klingenstein Esq. of New York concerning disposition of moneys belonging to estate of Meyer Naetigall, deceased.

Webster Groves Mo.
June 8th 1896.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:-
Your despatch No. 47, of June 4th,
asking for an explanation of my
action in refusing to pay to one
Wm. Klingenstein, of New York, the
sum of Sixty-Two Napoleons for the
benefit of his heirs - heirs of the
late Mayor Nachtgall, an American
citizen, who formerly resided in Je-
rusalem, I have the honor to re-
ply to as follows:-

The money - Sixty-Two Napoleons -
is in my possession and was by
me brought to this country in the

hope of being able to make an amicable settlement with the American heirs of said Meyer Nactigall. Knowing the conditions that surround the settling of an estate in the Turkish Empire I proposed to the Nactigall heirs here a way to avoid trouble to myself and expense to them. Atty Tom Klingenstein acting for the Nactigalls informed me that his clients would be certain to accept the terms, which were fair to them and were made by me by the advice of the widow of Meyer Nactigall, who is now living in Jerusalem. I had no authority to pay this money, or any money belonging to Nactigall's estate, to said Klingenstein or anybody else unless the terms proposed to me by Widow Nactigall and by me submitted to the Nactigall heirs

were accepted by the said heirs.

Said Khingenstein knows this and his statements to the Department are, in view of that knowledge, gross misrepresentations.

His eagerness to have me first pay the money to him and then allow his clients to decide what they wish to do is ridiculous. I am not assuming that kind of responsibility. Unless they do accept there will be considerable expence before the Turkish Land Tribunal at Jerusalem before the realty of the estate can be settled and I propose, as administrator of the estate, to retain the money belonging to said estate and now in my hands, until all claims against said estate are satisfied. Of course the above suggested course on my

part is subject to the approval or disapproval of the State Department. In view of the fact that the estate is unsettled and will be, at best, for some time, and in order to settle it money is needed, I am certain that you will authorize me, in spite of said Klingenstein's protest to the contrary, to proceed as I have been doing and make the best and earliest settlement possible.

Wm Klingenstein's quotations from my conversation with him and from letters to him are correct, except that he fails to mention the very essential conditions under which they ^(the statements) were made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edwin S. Wallace

U. S. Consul

at Jerusalem.

K. no 41

Male of ^{the} death

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria
July 20th 1895



Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Death of Zibiah Neshtgill

No. 41. Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria
July 20th 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir —

I have the honor to report to the Department the death of one Zibiah Nachtigall, native citizen of the United States. The death occurred on the 16th inst. at Jerusalem, the place of her nativity. Cause of death pneumonia. The deceased was the infant daughter of Mayer Nachtigall, deceased. The mother is residing in Jerusalem. From the ~~estate~~ of her late father said Zibiah Nachtigall inherited a property consisting of a small house and lot, valued at 5400 Francs, and moneys to the amount of

2460.32

2460.32 France. As the child
was less than three years of age
there were no personal effects of
any value.

Said Meyer Nachtgall, deceased,
has two children, one Simon Nach-
tgalb residing in New York City,
the other Mrs. Beila Lipsky residing
in Montreal, Canada. They can be
communicated with through their
attorney Wm Klungenstein Esq., of
114 Nassau St. New York City, who
cared for their interests in the set-
tlement of their late father's estate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul.



Note of Pub. Mast.
CONSUL BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

N.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem

June 28 1895

Hon. Edwin J. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Subject — Death of Mr. Max.
Rothchild.

U. S. Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
June 28th 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl —
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir —

I have the honor to report to you the death of Mr. Max Rothchild, a naturalized citizen of the United States. The death occurred on May 30th ult. in Jerusalem, but was not reported to this consulate until to-day. Said Rothchild was naturalized in New York City. I can learn of no family except one son living somewhere in Cleveland, Ohio, tho' no person here know anything more about him. There were no personal effects. The deceased was dependent upon charity.

for

for support.

I am, Sir
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

42

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria
July 20th 1895-



CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED AND PUBLISHED
MAY 2 95
Ser No. 33

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject -

Case of Francis X. Steffens
drowned in River Jordan March 7th
1895.

No. 42.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria
July 20th 1895-

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir -

Referring to my despatch
No. 33 of March 16th 1895, I have
the honor to inform you that
the legal heirs of Francis X.
Steffens, a citizen of the United
States who was drowned in the
River Jordan on March 7th, have
been communicated with and
their wishes in regard to the
personal effects of the deceased
have been carried out by me.

Through the son of the deceased,
Dr. Wm. Steffens 264 East 122nd St.
New York City the heirs have ex-
pressed themselves as perfectly
satisfied

satisfied with my action in
the matter of the recovery and
burial of the body.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul.

NO 43.

Consulate of the United States

Jerusalem, Syria

July 22, 1895



Hon. Edwin F. Wahl

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

file

Subject:

Final statement relating to the estate
of Meyer Nachtigal, deceased.

No. 43,

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, July 22^d 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir —

I have the honor to enclose herewith the final statement relating to the estate of Meyer Nahtigall, deceased. This statement has been prepared by the attorney appointed by the various heirs and has been approved by them and myself. I have considered it sufficient as an evidence for the Department that all receipts are regular. These original receipts are on file at this Consulate, and if they or copies of them are required by your office will be immediately forwarded.

J

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Received.
Aug 23 1895
J.M.

No. 44.



United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Palestine
Aug. 6th 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 9 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl — $\sqrt{9}$ Constantinople
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sept 10 1895

Ans
Schon

Subject — Vice-Consul at Jerusalem

1. Enclosure. Bond of Herbert E. Clark

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Palestine
Aug 6th 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the bond of Herbert E. Clark, Vice Consul of this Consulate, in answer to your circular of July 2nd ult. The sureties are not citizens of the United States, but are the very best that can be obtained here, there being none of our citizens who are in positions to become sureties.

I would earnestly recommend that the Department take measures to have Mr. Herbert Clark officially recognized as Vice-Consul by the Sublime Porte. In the event of Mr. Clark

Clark being called upon to assume full consular duties, as he is likely to be at any time, any action he might take in protecting American interests would not be acknowledged by the local authorities. They do not recognize the official position of any representative of a foreign power until he presents his credentials from Constantinople. A "firman" similar to the one provided a consul on assuming office should be secured for the Vice-Consul. Mr. Clark has held the nominal position for seven years and is likely to remain in Jerusalem for many years. I strongly advise that steps be taken through our Legation to secure him proper recognition.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Department of State,

CONSULAR BUREAU,

September 5, 1895.

Mr. Adlee:

The Legation in Turkey reported (270- Dec. 24 '86) that as Vice Consuls of the United States act only temporarily at our Consulates a simple notification from the titular Consul of the port is sufficient to have them recognized as such without the necessity of obtaining an exequatur. This was said to be the practice of the Turkish govt with reference to like officers of other governments and was considered satisfactory by the Department.

Mr. Clark's Commission, ^{as Vice Consul} was sent direct to the Consul October 5 '1887 with an ^{explanation of the Commission} ~~statement~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~matter~~, and the Consul was instructed to request permission of the local authorities for Mr. Clark to act on each occasion of his taking charge, temporarily, of the Consulate.

Department of State,

CONSULAR BUREAU,

189 .

Since this time, however, we have requested exequaturs for our Vice Consuls in Turkish Commissions ^{relative} ~~to~~

The Minister has not reported ^{relative} ~~to~~ to these cases, except to acknowledge receipt of the instructions. The presumption is that the exequaturs have been granted.

Shall we accede to the Consuls' request and ask for Mr. Clark's formal recognition by the Turkish government?

W. C. L.
Chief of Bureau.

I think so, to keep the present practice uniform -

Mr. Credler will please prepare suitable instra to Mr. Terrell.

Sept 5.

cc

N^o 45



United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Palestine
August 7th 1895.

Rec'd
Sept. 6. '95

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Subject :-

Alleged unlawful protection
afforded non-Americans by employees of the
Jerusalem Consulate.

Consulate of the United States

Jerusalem, Syria

August 7th, 1895.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to reply as follows to the request contained in the last sentence of your despatch N^o 25 of July 9th 1895:—

It is not possible for any one not entitled to the protection of this Consulate to obtain it by bribing an employe, unless that employe had the approval of the Consul himself and had previously bribed the Turkish officials. It is possible for such wholesale corruption to exist, but the chances of detection are too great even if the inclination existed.

In entertaining any such charge as must have been made to the Department in the case of Lipkin et al. I beg you to bear in mind that it reflects upon my own official

honesty

honesty, as well, as that of the employes mentioned by name. The only protection foreigners desire is, against Turkish injustice. Every one protected against this must come in person to the Consulate, prove that he is here registered, and show his passport. A letter stating his grievance is then written in the Consulate, signed by myself and transmitted direct to the Governor of Palestine by a messenger in the employ of the Consulate. Without my signature the contents of such a letter would be given no attention. Only for cases in which the Turkish government, or a Turkish subject, is the party would American protection be of any benefit to a foreigner. This foreigners would be willing to pay for at times provided they could get it; and I assure you they could only get it by a system of wholesale bribery which would be more expensive, - admitting the corruptibility of the Consul, consular employes, and Turkish officials, - than an average Jerusalemite, could afford.

My answer, then, in self vindication, is, that the entire charge is false; that no protection has been granted by anyone in this office to any one not entitled to it by action of the State Department

Department in granting passports.

At the same time I beg to inform you that the services of Mr Farwagi - one of the employes, accused - were dispensed with by me on the 1st of March last, because of certain irregularities in his official acts. None of these were however, of the nature charged in the first despatch on this subject received from your Department.

The other accused party - Mr. David Feinstein - is still in the employ of the Consulate. I consider him to be a very honest, capable man, above the suspicion of bribery.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul

FILE:

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Palestine
Aug. 10th 1895



Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Asst. Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Subject - Consular Flags

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Palestine
Aug. 10th 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Asst. Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of "Invoice of Official Supplies" mailed from the Department on July 18th and just received at this office.

I regret exceedingly that in the item of flags the Department has deemed it advisable to almost ignore my request by granting for the use of this Consulate and the Consular Agency at Jaffa but three flags. My request was made in good faith and with an exact knowledge of the needs and requirements of both offices

Offices. It was based upon and prompted by a desire to have, for all official occasions, a suitable and unpatched representative of our national colors. An examination of some of our recent "quarterly reports" will reveal the fact that our present stock of flags requires frequent repairs, and hence must be in bad condition.

The severe winds of Palestine are destructive to flags, and perhaps my request appeared to be a large one to those who are not aware of this. In a request of a year ago I asked for a "streamer" hoping thus to save wear and tear on ^{the} flags. This was not granted me. I trust that in my next request for supplies this may be included or the flag appropriation allowed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

N: 47



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem Aug 13th 1895

To S. D. Salomonson
Sept 4, 95

Hon. Edwin T. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Estate of Harris Chapman.

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
Aug. 13th 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir -

Replying to your despatch No. 26 of July 18th ult. I have the honor to inform you that the estate of Harris Chapman was entrusted by will to administrators who are disposing of it according to that will. The original copy of said will is deposited in this Consulate, and a copy of the same was forwarded to S. D. Solomon Esq. of No. 1 Empire Block, Syracuse, New York by myself under date of Aug. 3rd 1895.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

N: 48



Mr. Rockhill



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem Aug. 13th 1895

Hon. Edwin T. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject— Turkish Subjects
under American Protection.

No. 48.

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
Aug. 13th 1875

Hon. Edwin J. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir, —

Replying to your despatch No. 27 of July 18th ult. I have the honor to inform you that no Turkish subjects are enjoying the protection of this Consulate, except those in the employ of the Consulate, namely, the Dragoman and Consular Guards. The only exemption this affords the employes is from military service, if he be a Moslem, and from military taxation if he be a Christian or Hebrew.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul.

N. 49,



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem Aug. 16th 1895

Hon. Edwin T. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Rec'd.
Sept. 11, 1895

Subject - Account for Consular
Furniture

N^o 49. Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria.
Aug. 16th 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl —
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have delayed replying to your despatch No. 22 of June 10th ult. because of an unwillingness to give you any further trouble about the payment for necessary furnishings for this Consulate purchased by myself. My purchases were made contrary to paragraph 528 of Consular Regulations, simply because it was impossible to get along without the articles, and also because after several requests for permission no favorable response could be elicited.

I beg leave, however, to follow the advice contained in despatch
No.

No 22, and herewith submit an
account for the stove and desks,
hoping that Congress will consider
it favorably

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Jerusalem Aug. 20th 1895

Department of State
Washington

to Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul
Jerusalem

For stove and fittings as per voucher No 5 of Dec. 31 st 94	\$ 27. ²⁰ / ₁₀₀
For 2 Office Chairs as per voucher No 5 of same date	11, ²⁰ / ₁₀₀
For 1 Desk as per voucher May 3 rd 95	20 =
Total	\$ 58 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀

Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

J



N: 50



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem Sept. 13 1895

Recd. Oct. 19 '95

*Hon. Edwin T. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.*

*Subject- Marking of American
Passports by Turkish Officials.*

No. 50, Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria.
Sept. 13th 1895

Hon. Edwin T. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir -

I have the honor to report to you a practice recently begun, but now freely indulged in, by the Turkish Consul-General at New York City, namely the writing on the back of American passports of a time limit, saying how long the bearer shall be permitted to remain in the Turkish Empire. This time limit is written in Turkish characters immediately after the visa of the Consul-General.

For example, the passport of Mr. Abraham Berg (No. 2245) issued July 18th 1895, bears a visa of the
Consul-

Consul-General (Ottoman) of New York,
and immediately after the visa is
written the following in Turkish:—

"The bearer is not allowed to
remain, at the said place, [Jerusalem]
more than three months, according to reg-
ulations." (signed) Demail Assim

Le Gérant et vice Consul.

Now, it happens that said Abraham
Berg is and has been for years a
resident of Jerusalem, that on a visit
to the United States he had his pas-
port renewed. His intention is
to remain here with his family, his
home being in Jerusalem.

Frequently the Turkish officials at
Jaffa write a time limit on the
passports. Such cases we can man-
age here and prevent the car-
rying out of the regulation, which
regulation, so far as I can learn,
has been entered into by the
Turks themselves without any
consultation as to the wishes
or opinions of the State Depart-
ment.

ment at Washington.

I desire to be informed by
the Department just what course
to pursue in the event of an at-
tempt on the part of the Turkish
officials to enforce this time limit
against American citizens. That if
so informed I shall insist upon
the right of an American to re-
main here so long as he wishes
providing his behavior is proper.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Edward S. Wallace
Consul.

Mr.

No 51

Mr Faison

ack +
brought for
Nov 4

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria
Oct. 5th 1895



Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I return herewith the bond
of Herbert E. Clark Esq, vice-con-
sul at Jerusalem, bearing his
signature.

According to advice in your despatch
No. 30 of Sept. 12th ult. Mr. Clark's com-
mission has been forwarded to the
Legation at Constantinople for the pur-
pose of obtaining the required ex-
equatur.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

Enclosure:- Bond.

My.
No. 52

Grant. By order of the

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Palestine
Oct. 7th 1895

Act
No. 1



Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject: - Request for Leave of
Absence to visit the United States.

No 52

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Palestine

Oct. 7th 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to request the Department for leave of absence with permission to visit the United States. My request is made because of the health of my family as I do not wish to risk another summer here with my two small children.

My present intention, if this request is granted, is to leave my post about March 1st '96 and return about June 1st '96.

This is my first request for permission to return to America.

My only other request was made in
my

my despatch No. 19 of July 25th 1894
when I asked for a leave for
forty days in order to visit Egypt.
That request was granted and I
was absent thirty days, having left
my post on Nov. 22nd 94 and re-
turned Dec. 22nd following.

I trust that the Department
will see fit to grant the above
request as the health of my wife
and children makes it imperative
for them to return before another
Syrian summer sets in, and they
are unable to make the long jour-
ney without my assistance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Consulate General
of the United States of America

Constantinople October 14. 1895.

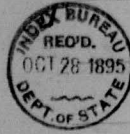
Respectfully forwarded with my
approval.

Luther Short
U.S. Consul General.

No. 53

See Encl. June 22. 96.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria.
Oct. 8th 1895



Rel'd Oct. 16/95

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State -
Washington - D.C.

Subject - Heirs to the Estate
of Zibiah Nachtigall.

No. 53

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria.

Oct. 8th 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to refer to the State Department for information concerning the distribution of the estate of Zibiah Nactigall, deceased, whose death was reported by me in despatch No. 41 of July 20th '95.

I desire to know who are the legal heirs of the child's estate. The consular library is defective for such cases and I have not been able to get definite enough advice from our Legation at Constantinople to warrant me in acting.

The case is thus; Mayer Nactigall
father

father of said Jibrah died some two years ago, intestate. His estate was settled (see my despatch No 43 of July 22nd 95). The child Jibrah received one-third of that estate, the other two-thirds being divided between two children of said Meyer Nactigall by a former wife. The second wife of said Nactigall, mother of Jibrah, the deceased child, is residing in Jerusalem. These three, the second Mrs. Nactigall and the two children of Meyer Nactigall by a former wife are the only possible heirs. What I wish to know is whether these three share equally in the estate ^{of Jibrah Nactigall}, or if not, what distribution will have the sanction of the State Department?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Section 6 of the act of 22 and 23 Charles II provides that—

"In case there be no children nor any legal representatives of them, then one moiety of the said estate to be allotted to the wife of the intestate, residue of the said estate to be distributed equally to every of the next of kindred of the intestate who are in equal degree and those who legally represent them."

Section 7 provides—

"That there be no representations admitted among collaterals under brothers' and sisters' children; and in case there be no wife, then all the said estate to be distributed equally to and amongst the children; and in case there be no children, then to the next of kindred in equal degree of or unto the intestate and their legal representatives as aforesaid, and in no other manner whatsoever." (2 Williams on Executors, page 1594.)

"When a child dies intestate without wife or children, leaving a father, the father is entitled to the administration of the personal effects of the intestate as next of kin exclusive of all others. . . . So with respect to the mother; if a child dies intestate without a wife, child or father, the mother is entitled to administration; and before the statute of 1 James 2, c. 17 she could claim as next of kin the whole personal estate, but by that statute every brother and sister shall have an equal share with her." (1 Williams on Executors, page 489.)

It is believed that these extracts from the statute of distributions and from Mr. Williams' authoritative treatise on the subject will enable you to make distribution of the personalty in this case according to the law which is applicable in your court.

1254

CONSULAR BUREAU,
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

Hon. Bureau

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
Oct. 19th 1895



Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

Subject: - Informing of
the death of George Roller, at
Jaffa.

No. 54.

Consulate of the United States

Jerusalem, Syria

Oct. 19th 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to report to the Department the death of one George Roller, naturalized in Pennsylvania immigrated to Jaffa 1874. where he died on the 15th inst. Cause of death from cancer in the Stomach. He leaves a wife & three children residing in Jaffa who are the inheritors of his little estate.

I am, Sir,

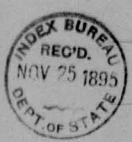
Your obedient servant

Edwin S. Waller

Consul.

N^o 55

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Palestine
October 29, 1895.



Edwin S. Wallace, Consul

to

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

copy of G. D. Newcomb
Dec 2, 1895

Subject:

Mr. & Mrs. Bliden of Saffed

N^o 55.

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Palestine
October 29, 1895.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge
the receipt of your despatch N^o 34, dated
September 16, 1895.

I had enquiries made respecting
Mr. & Mrs. Bliden of Saffed and am informed
that a girls' school is actually kept by them
which however is not very profitably conducted.
They have no orphan asylum. Further that the
family came to Saffed poor but, are now
considered to be worth a few thousand Napoleons.

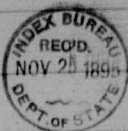
I am, Sir

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul.

No. 56

Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem

October 29th, 1895.



Mr. Edwin S. Wallace

To the Department of State.

Recd. Dec 4, '95

Subject:

Reply to Department Dispatch No. 32.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosures - Two

Letter of Simon Rose, with official translation.

Letter of Max Roem, " " " "

No. 56

Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem
Oct. 29th, 1895.

Honorable Edwin T. Uhl,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to reply to your despatch No. 32 of the 7th inst. as follows;

The letter of Samuel and Joseph Rose sent to the Honorable Secretary of State under date of Oct. 1st 1895 and referred to me, is an entire misrepresentation.

I have just had a conference with Mr. Simon Rose, father of the makers of these charges, and his enclosed statement, voluntarily made, will bear me out.

However, being certain that the basis of these charges was furnished by said Simon Rose I requested him to tell me what he had written to his sons in New York. Not being able to recall the exact words he had written he gave the substance, in effect as follows:

About three months ago he called at
this

this Consulate and desired me to tell him how to draw up his will. I informed him. He then wished to know what would be the result if he died intestate. I replied by telling him the substance of Consular Regulations, paragraph 508 section 69. He then wanted to know if I would consent to act as executor of the will. As he had already told me that he feared his children in America would quarrel over his little estate, and not wanting the appointment, I told him I would not except the position of executor for less than 5% of the value of his estate to be paid after his death and the settlement of said estate. Nothing more was said about it and the subject of the conversation never occurred to my mind till the receipt of your despatch bearing on it. As to charging said Simon Rose for making his will, I can simply say that he never asked me to make a will. And as for taking "5% on every will left," as the

New York Roses assert, I can only say that the records are here in the Consulate and will prove the absolute falsity of such a senseless accusation.

It remains for me to answer the specific charge made by Samuel and Joseph Rose, concerning the estate of M. Rothschild, who died in Jerusalem on May 30th ult. The case was reported by me in my despatch to the State Department under date of June 28th 1895. By referring to that you will see that the deceased was a pauper, dependent upon charity, and had no estate worth mentioning, not enough to pay some small bills and burial expenses. Mr. Max Rosen, an American citizen, acting under my personal direction saw to the burial of Rothschild and administered the effects. At my request he has written the enclosed (No. 2) which ought to be evidence sufficient that the charge of the Roses is unfounded.

The

Translation

Jerusalem, October 30, 1895

Mr. Edwin F. Uhl

Secretary of State

Washington

My son in addressing the Government did not write correctly, namely, he did not understand my letter.

I did not say that the Consul, Mr. Edwin J. Wallace, received of the estate of the late Max Rothschild 5%. ^{This is not true} since all that was left by Max Rothschild was not sufficient to pay his debts.

Further the Consul told me that should I die intestate then a fee of 5% will be due, and should I make a Will and nominate him as executor, he will have a right to demand 5% or even 10% for his services.

(Signed) Simon Jacob Rose

Translation

Edwin F. Weil Esquire

Secretary of State, Washington

Mr. M. Rothschild, deceased requested me to attend to his affairs after his death. Immediately after he died I have informed the Consul Mr. Edwin S. Wallace of the conditions of the estate of the deceased and the Consul never demanded any fee from the estate and consequently, I, in whose hands that estate was never paid him anything since the whole of that estate was not sufficient to cover the payment of his debts and the burial expenses.

In testimony whereof I sign my name

Jerusalem, October 31, 1895.

(Signed) Max Meyer Rosin

No. 57

File

*ack. advised
by solicitor.
Mar. 17.
m.*

Consulate of the United States, *Jornakuu.*

Nov. 14th

, 1895.



Mrs. *Edwin S. Wallace*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Reply to Department Dispatch No. 33.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 57

Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem
November 14th, 1895.

Honorable Edwin T. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 33 of Oct. 19th ult. in answer to my No. 50 of September 13th.

This reply leaves me still at a loss to know what to do should the local authorities resolutely enforce the time limit against visiting American citizens. They have in two cases attempted the enforcement and desisted only on my emphatic protest against such actions toward our citizens.

I shall certainly follow your instructions to "continue, as in the past, to extend the protection of this Consulate to all bona fide Americans temporarily residing in this district." At the same time, may I be permitted to ask what

what the Department wishes me to understand by "temporarily residing?"

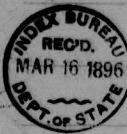
There are at least two hundred American citizens residing in this district who are permanent residents, having been here from ten to thirty years, and who have no intention of ever returning to America. Some of them have never been in the United States, being the children of citizens.

In every instance these permanent residents have been accorded Consular protection, though there have been numerous instances where I have stretched a point in order to grant it, as their citizenship has been used by them for purely selfish ends.

Realizing that this is a delicate and far reaching question I have hesitated in opening it and have done so only because there seemed to be no longer a way of escape. It is one beyond the province of the consul to pass upon.

Yours, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

my
No 58



Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Feb. 10th 1896



Ack. Mar. 21.
1896.
m.

Mr. Fairman

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Subject: Status of families residing in Palestine claiming protection at this Consulate from the fact that husband and father is in the United States and has become naturalized.

U. S. Consulate
Jerusalem, Palestine
Feb 10th 1896

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request
from the State Department infor-
mation concerning the status toward
our Government of persons like the
following:-

Yesterday a Jewish woman
appeared at this Consulate with the
final papers of naturalization of her
husband. The husband had been in
America just long enough to become
a citizen. Immediately on receipt of
his final papers he forwarded the
same to his wife in Jerusalem. On
the strength of the husband's citizen-
ship the wife requests registration.

in the Consulate for herself and
minor children. Is she entitled
to such registration and consequent
protection as a citizen of the United
States? She has no intention of
going to America to reside with her
husband. On the other hand it is
her husband's intention to return to
Jerusalem and become a permanent
resident here.

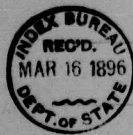
Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

W.S.
No 59

CONSUL BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Feb. 17th 1896



Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

State Publish

Subject - Death of Charles M. Jones.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Feb. 17th 1896

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D. C.

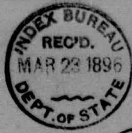
Sir:-

It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of Charles M. Jones who died at Ramallah, two miles north of Jerusalem, on Friday Feb. 14th '96. The cause of death was typhoid fever. The deceased was a native American, though the place of his nativity is not known. The personal effects, which consisted of his wearing apparel only, are in the possession of his wife.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Coy.
No. 60



J

See letters
Mrs. Gelat.

Consulate of the United States 4/4/96.
Jerusalem, Feb. 25th 1896 m.



S. Gelat
in. 1/21-97.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Mr. Whitcomb

Subject - Case of Seraphim Gelat.

No 60

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Feb. 25th 1896

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No. 39 from the Department of State, under date of Jan. 30th ult. referring to the arrest and fining of one Seraphim Gelat. Permit me to say in reply that the entire case in every particular was at the time of its occurrence submitted to Hon. A. W. Ferrill, our Minister at Constantinople, under date of March 18th 1895, and by him referred to the Department of State in Legation Despatch No. 473 of March 27th 1895. In reply to said Legation despatch the then Secretary of State
Hon.

Hon. Walter A. Gresham, sent from the Department over his own signature despatch No. 445 dated April 26th 1895. The Honorable Secretary in concluding this despatch said to Minister Ferrill; "You will call upon Mr. Wallace for a full report, showing, if he can that his action was justified under the Statutes and Regulations." A copy of this despatch, No. 445, was transmitted to me by Consul-General Short under date of June 25th 1895.

Under date of July 13th in despatch No. 56 to Consul-General Short transmitted to Minister Ferrill, as per request of the Honorable Secretary of State, a detailed statement of the entire matter. I have the reply in a copy of Department Dispatch No. 576 sent to Minister Ferrill under date of Aug. 27th 1895. In that despatch my action was approved in the following terms "The action of the Consul in arresting and fining Gelat, while perhaps technically irregular, was
entirely

entirely just and proper in its result, and has the approval of the Department, which concurs with you in regarding his (Gelat's) declaration that he had renounced his American citizenship as a nullity because fraudulently made in the effort to avert arrest and judgment.

I cannot answer more fully than has already been done in my former despatches this much discussed case.

In the communication sent by Seraphin Gelat to the Secretary of State under date of April 15th 1895 there is hardly a vestige of truth. He claims he is not an American citizen, though claims the protection of the United States because he resided there in boyhood. I can only say in answer that he was registered in the Jaffa Consular Agency in 1888 and at his request transferred to the book of registration in this Consulate in 1891. He then had an American passport. In the Spring of

4
of 1894, at the instance of his wife,
he obeyed a request of mine to come
to the Consulate. At that time he was
proud to be known as a citizen of
the United States.

As to his arrest by one Herbert Clark
representing Thos. Cook and Son and by
one Antoine Thomas (Gelat) I beg leave
to inform you that said Herbert Clark
is the U. S. Vice-Consul at Jerusalem
and said Antoine Thomas (Gelat) is the
Consular official dragoman. Both were
acting officially under my orders and
Seraphim Gelat knew it.

He also knew that I had used every
peaceful means to have him come to
the consulate and show reason why
he should not carry out the contract
he had made the previous year to
support his wife. His arrest at the
train and imprisonment and fine in
Jaffa were brought about by his own
illegal conduct.

As to the petition of Mrs. Labibe
Gelat addressed to the Foreign Ministry
of

5
the U. S. A. I beg leave to say that
her claims have also been fully
answered by me. The fine imposed
upon her husband was not mine
to dispose of. It was reported in
my quarterly accounts at the time
and placed to the credit of the
Government. The remaining One
Hundred Dollars was used as
follows. Seventy Two Dollars was
paid said Labibe Gelat to carry
out the conditions of her husband's
agreement made in the Consulate
the previous year. The remaining
Twenty-Eight Dollars was spent in
telegrams, rail-road fare of officers
&c. A detailed statement of expenses
is on file in the Consulate, and if
desired will be forwarded to the De-
partment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

my.



copy to atty. Genl.
4/30/96

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, March 11th 96



ans. Sept. 30. 97.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Mr. Childs.
This information appears plain
to passport clerk -
File V.R.

Subject - Answer to charges
made by one Moses J. Robinson,
of Boston, against David Feinstein,
an employe of this Consulate;
said charges having been en-
closed with despatch No. 41 from
the Department of State.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem March 11th '96

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to reply
as follows to your despatch No
41 of Feb. 13th ult, and its en-
closure, namely, a letter from one
Moses S. Robinson, of Boston, Mass
making serious charges against
one David Frinshin, an employe
of this Consulate.

To call said Frinshin "a hanger
on on the Consulate" is sufficiently
answered by informing you that
he has been a trusted employe
through four administrations, was
in high repute by the three Con-
suls who preceded me and is
believed

believed by me to be thoroughly reliable. Were he guilty of the charges made by Moses Robinson it could be detected in a moment. The making of such charges proves the ignorance of him who makes them.

Robinson's assumption that it was because of information furnished by him that the former Interpreter of this Consulate was removed is a gratuitous assumption.

Now let me tell you, Sir, what the real trouble with this Moses Robinson is. The enclosed citizen papers and passport of Simon Robinson disclose the whole secret. Shortly after the date of the enclosed passport the man whose name it bears appeared at the Consulate with it. The bearer, Simon Robinson, had to Mr. David Franklin's knowledge never been in America, and he so reported to the then consul, Henry Gilman Esq. The Consul took both

both passport and citizen papers and wrote a memorandum on the former.

Simon Robinson is a brother of this Moses Robinson, who has several times complained against this consulate and its employes. When said Simon Robinson was questioned by Consul Gilman as to how he obtained his citizen papers and passport and threatened with punishment if he did not tell he confessed that his brother Moses Robinson, of Boston, secured them and forwarded them to him.

This is not the only case of this kind that has been effected in Boston and it would not surprise me if this Moses Robinson was the man who has been guilty of such punishable actions. There is large money in this fraudulent passport business and no doubt said Moses Robinson feels bitter toward the man who has

has caused the destruction of
his revenue; hence his animosity
to David Finckh.

It seems to me, Sir, that
this is a case the Department
should investigate and ascertain
who the real culprit is.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

United States of America.



CIRCUIT COURT, U. S.

MASS. DIST. SS.

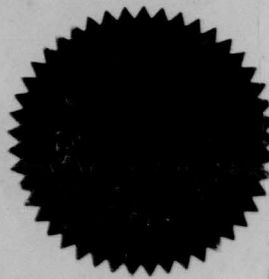
To all People to whom these Presents shall come . . . Greeting.

KNOW YE, That at a Circuit Court of the United States, begun
and holden at Boston, within and for the Massachusetts District, on the fifteenth
day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
eighty-

the 3rd day of *December* A. D. 188*9*

Simon Robinson
of *Boston* in said district, *Labourer*
born at *Russian Poland*
having produced the evidence and taken the oath required by law, was admitted
to become a citizen of the said United States according to the Acts of Congress
in such case made and provided.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Boston
aforesaid, the day and year last above written, and
in the one hundred and *14th* year of the
Independence of the United States of America.



Wm. H. Crowbridge
Deputy
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States
for the District of Massachusetts.

1890
18-11-18
and
partially
filled



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America,
hereby request all whom it may concern to permit

Simon Robinson
a Citizen of the United States

Description:

Age 23 Years
Stature 5 Feet 2 Inches Eng.
Forehead medium
Eyes brown
Nose straight
Mouth medium
Chin full
Hair dark brown
Complexion medium
Face oval

safely
and freely to pass and in case of need to give
him all lawful Aid and Protection.

Given under my hand and the
Seal of the Department of State,
at the City of Washington,
the 23^d day of December
in the year 1890 and of the
Independence of the United States
the one hundred + fifth year

James G. Blaine

Signature of the Secretary

3822405

Du bon pour se rendre à Jerusalem & Palestine
Boston le 29 Decembre 1890

Abrae Bacon

Lieutenant des Consul Général de Turquie

Bahn
1890

This passport was obtained fraudulently
through the corrupt action of M. A. Robinson,
brother of Simon Robinson, who has never
been in the United States. The said
M. A. Robinson left Jerusalem
some years ago having been guilty of
perjury before the Consulate in connection
with the case of Abraham Lambert and
wife. He is a most base-faced liar.

U. S. Consulate,
at Jerusalem,
May 7, 1891.

Henry Gillman,
Consul.



The seal at Saffa of the Turkish authorities
is wanting, showing the bearer never landed with
it in the country. — H.G.

South of Jerusalem
probably Jerusalem
Grand talent
H.G.

This page was obtained from
correct notice of Mr. A. Robinson
of Simon Robinson, who had
the United States on the island
Robinson left Jerusalem
years ago having been guilty of
before the Consulate at
the case of the
He is a most successful
Henry Robinson
Consulate
to Jerusalem
May 7, 1891.
at the
showing the
to country

my N.



U. S. Consulate
Jerusalem, March 12, 1896

CONSUL BUREAU
NOTED

Hon. Edwin F. Well
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Subject: Advice of entrance on leave of
absence.

Enclosure: Copy of agreement with Vic-Consul

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem March 16th 1896

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with a leave of absence granted me by the State Department in Dispatch No. 34 under date of Nov 1st 1895 I am this day leaving my post to visit the United States. Herbert E. Clark Esq, Vice-Consul is left in charge of the Consulate. A copy of the agreement made between the Vice-Consul and myself is enclosed. My address while in the United States will be Webster Groves, Mo.

I am, Sir,
Yours

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul

United States Consulate
Jerusalem March 12th 1896

It is hereby agreed between Edwin S. Wallace, of the first part and Herbert E. Clark of the second part that the party of the second part shall assume the post of acting U. S. Consul at Jerusalem during the absence of the party of the first part - the Consul - in the United States

It is hereby mutually agreed that the party of the second part shall receive during the time he serves as acting Consul the amount of seventy five dollars per month from the party of the first part

Witness our hands { Edwin S. Wallace 1st party (circled)
and seals this 12th { Herbert E. Clark 2nd part
day of March 1896

Mr. No. 61

Note of
CONSUL BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

Consulate of the United States,

Jerusalem May 5th, 1896.



Mr.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Death of Sarah Elizabeth Dowd

Abstract of Contents.

No. 61

Consulate of the United States,

Jerusalem May 5th, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honour to report to the Department the death of one Sarah Elizabeth Dowd a tourist & a native of the U. States died here in Jerusalem on the 8th of April 1896. her place of nativity not known. Cause of death double pneumonia. her family's residence, North Huron, Wayne Co., N.Y. the deceased was travelling with a lady friend & had nothing of her own.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Herbert Clady,
Acting Consul

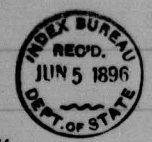
copy

No. 62

note & file
CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED AND PUBLISHED

Consulate of the United States,

Jerusalem May 5th, 1896.



Sir,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Death of Charley John Stone

Abstract of Contents.

No. 62

Consulate of the United States,

Jerusalem May 5th, 1896.

Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honour to report to the Department, the death of one Charles John Stone, a naturalized citizen of the U. States died here in Jerusalem on the 7th of April 1896. was naturalized in Chicago, Ill, U. S. A. Cause of death Heart disease, his family's residence Nas, Sweden, the deceased left nothing.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Hebert-Clay,

Acting Consul



Jerusalem

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

New York City
June 26th 1896

File

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Subject. Announcing departure of
Consul Wallace for his post at
Jerusalem, Syria.

New York June 26th 1896

Hon. W. W. Rockhill -
Assistant Secretary of State -
Washington - D.C.

Sir -

I have the honor to inform
you that my leave of absence
being now over I am sailing
to-morrow (June 27th) to as-
sume the duties of the Consulate
at Jerusalem.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

Mr. No 63

J Copy to Mrs. G. W. Smith & Mrs. S. H. Smith
Sept. 21.

U. S. Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria

July 24, 1896



CONSUL'S BUREAU
NOTED AND PUBLISHED

Honble W. W. Rockhill
Asst Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Subject :-

Death of Mrs. Abigail Alley.

N^o 63

U. S. Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
July 24th 1896

Hon^{ble} W. W. Rockhill

Asst. Sec. of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir

I have to fulfill the painful duty of reporting the death at Jaffa, on the 19th instant, of Mrs. Abigail Alley, a native of Johnsport, Maine, U. S. America.

Deceased was 64 years of age. Cause of death Typhoid fever. Her estate not exceeding twenty dollars in all, goes to her only daughter, Louisa Mary Wells Alley, likewise residing at Jaffa.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant
Herbert C. Clark
Acting Consul

my.
No. 64.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem July 27th 1896



CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTIFIED

John

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Return to Post. from Leave of
absence, etc.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria July 27th '96

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day returned to my post after an absence in the United States.

I left my post of duty on March 12th '96 and reached my residence on April 15th.

I left my residence in the United States on June 18th and after a delay of eight days in Constantinople occasioned by the irregularity of the sailing of steamers due to the Cholera in Egypt reached Jerusalem on the 27th of July.

The time required in making the transit each way is variable because of necessary delays at ports where connections must be made. On the journey to America thirty-three days were required; on the return thirty-nine were necessary.

Enclosed find copy of agreement between myself and Vice-Consul, Herbert E. Clark, concerning compensation for his services during my absence.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

- (1) Enclosed: Copy of agreement as to salary of vice-Consul.
- (2) Receipt from Herbert E. Clark for salary for services during absence of Consul.

Copy of Agreement as to salary of acting
Consul during absence of Consul

United States Consulate

Jerusalem March 12th 1896

It is hereby agreed between Edwin S. Wallace of the first part and Herbert E. Clark of the second part that the party of the second part shall assume the post of acting U. S. Consul at Jerusalem during the absence of the party of the first part - the Consul - in the United States.

It is hereby mutually agreed that the party of the second part shall receive during the time he serves as acting Consul the amount of seventy five Dollars per month from the party of the first part.

Witness our hands
and seals this 12th
day of March 1896

} Edwin S. Wallace 1st party
Herbert E. Clark 2nd "

U. S. Consulate
Jerusalem Aug 8th 1896

Received from Mr. Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul the sum of Three hundred
& thirty seven dollars ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ as my salary, as
per agreement. (see contract-) for four & half
months from March 12th /96 to July 27/96 for
service as acting Consul during his absence

Herbert C. Clark
Vice Consul

\$ 337 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀

my.

No 65

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem July 27th 1896



Hon W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Fin

No 65

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, July 27th 1890

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform
you that to day I have duly
delivered over this Consulate
to Mr. Edwin S. Wallace, Consul,
who has just returned from
America.

I am Sir

Your obedient servant.

Herbert C. Glad,
Vice Consul

W.
No 66

Sec Inst. Sept. 21
Ack. of Klingenstein informed
Sept. 19. 96.
Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Aug. 2nd 1896



Com [Signature]

Hon. W. W. Rockwell
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem. Aug. 2nd 1896

Hon. W. W. Rockhill —
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to reply as follows to your unnumbered despatch of June 22nd 1896, which has just reached me, having been forwarded from Webster Groves, Mo.

The enclosures in this despatch, viz; a letter to the Department from Attorney Wm Klingenstein, of New York, and a copy of my letter to him under date of Feb. 10th '96 are before you and need no comment from me.

At the same time in justice to myself and my office I cannot pass unnoticed some of Attorney Klingenstein's

Klingenstein's assertions. A little knowledge of how estates are settled by Consular Courts in Turkey would have made Atty Klingenstein more competent to write an opinion, or rather if he had had such knowledge he would not have been so ready to write and would have saved the Department much annoyance and unnecessary trouble.

My first letters to Atty Klingenstein were based on the assumption that a man who was so ready to express an opinion was informed on the matter he was presuming to know so much about. He ought to have known as he acted as attorney for the heirs of Meyer Nachtgall whose estate, personal and real, was settled in this Consulate and approved by the Department (See my despatch No. 22, of Oct. 1st 1894.) This will give you some idea
of

of the expense and delay necessary to settling an estate in Turkey. The expense of settling the estate under discussion - that of Zibiah Nachtgall - will be fully as great in proportion, and, because of the minority of the deceased and the complications caused thereby before the local land tribunal, the delay will be greater. The expense that will be entailed upon the estate will be little short of Two Hundred Dollars. No settlement of the realty can or will be made by the local land Tribunal - i. e., no transfers will be made or deeds issued to the heirs until all costs of such are paid. If I am to pay over all the ready money of the estate to the heirs who is to provide for these expenses? I certainly ought not to be expected to advance this amount. If I should do so there is no way
by

4
by which I could be remunerated, because, as I have already explained, the Widow Nactigall - mother of Zibiah - may then not choose to sell the realty. She is entitled to one-eighth of all realty and while the remaining seven-eighths could be sold no purchaser is likely to come forward for it, seeing that the widow can retain possession of her one-eighth.

Your despatch of June 22nd '96 says, "You were instructed that your duties were confined to the settlement of the personal estate and that the division of the real estate was to be governed by the laws of the country where it is situated." In reply I beg to refer you to Consular Regulations of 1888 Art. 366. I cannot find on file in the Consulate any Department circular revoking this article and trust that no such instructions will be issued, for
the

5
the settlement of estates of foreign citizens dying in Turkey is now difficult enough. In the event of entire jurisdiction being taken from the Consular officers no settlement will ever be reached until all the property is in the hands of Turkish officials.

One personal allusion in Atty Klingenstein's letter which touches my private and official honesty would pass without notice were you acquainted with the man who made it. Inferring, however, that you know him only by his correspondence you may attach some weight to his assertion. In the middle of page 2 of his letter of June 17th '96 he says; "It is unfair to permit him [me] to use this money when it rightfully belongs to my heirs." All I wish to say in reply is that the whole amount of money from the estate of Zibiah Nactigall is
not

now, and since the day it was deposited in this Consulate, has been in condition to be paid on call - immediately - to any one having a legal, unconditioned right to it.

Should you authorize or instruct me to forward it to the Naetgall heirs in America I shall certainly do so. Should you instruct me to send the entire amount without deducting necessary expenses I shall certainly and instantly obey instructions, but in doing so all hope of the American heirs to any share in the realty is lost as I shall certainly never advance anything to the estate, nor will the Widow Naetgall who will be in undisputed control so long as she lives.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

N^o 67



United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Palestine

August 10, 1896.

Assistant Secretary
SEP 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Am. Press

Hon^{ble} W. W. Rockhill

Asst Secy. of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject: Death of Rebecca Chapman

No 67

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Palestine, Aug. 10th 1896.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

It is my duty to inform you of the death of Mrs. Rebecca Chapman - American citizen - who died in Jerusalem June 16th 1895. The delay in reporting this death to the Department is due to the fact that we were not advised of it until some months later. The death of her husband - Harris Chapman - was reported to the Department in despatch No. 39 of May 30th 1895. In that despatch it was noted that a will was left and executors appointed. It has since happened that in New York where the property to be divided

12

is situated another will than the one left here was admitted to probate. According to this will, probated in Syracuse, New York, by Attorney S. D. Solomon of Syracuse, the widow of Harris Chapman, to wit, Rebecca Chapman whose decease is herein reported, was made a beneficiary to the extent of Twelve Hundred Dollars, \$1200⁰⁰

As Rebecca Chapman died intestate this amount (\$1200) will go to the next of kin. There are no relatives living here.

Perhaps lawyer S. D. Solomon of No. 1 Empire Block, Syracuse N. Y. who has represented Harris Chapman's interest may know where these relatives are, if any.

Regretting my neglect in reporting this death earlier

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

J

20.57. File
Ans. Sept. 30

N^o 68

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Palestine

August 11, 1896

Hon^{ble} W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject:

Reference to Department Despatch
N^o 42 of March 17, 1896 and requesting more specific
instructions.

No 68

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Palestine Aug. 11th '96

Hon. W. W. Rockhill -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:-

Referring to Department despatch
No. 42 of March 17th 1896 I have the
honor to request you to issue more
specific instructions. To follow your
instructions in above mentioned des-
patch, to the letter, would be an ex-
ercising of authority so far reaching
in its effects and so injurious to
many worthy people doing business
under protection of the United States
that I hesitate to do this which
amounts, virtually, to expatriation.
Should you advise me to follow lit-
erally the instructions contained
in despatch No. 42 I beg of you
to suggest some rule of procedure
as

as to how I am to decide when those now counted as citizens "have no intention of returning to America" I am certain that the majority of those registered in this Consulate have no such intention, as they are elderly Hebrews who have come to their ancient land to spend their last days and then be buried in its sacred soil.

There are others - real Americans - who are engaged in honorable business. It might be doing them an injustice to withdraw government protection.

Again, there is a third class, who have obtained passports in some unaccountable way, ^{and} who use their undeserved citizenship for fraudulent purposes. Such persons have no intention of returning to America, preferring to enjoy special privileges here and to escape the obligations of citizens. They also, because of their American citizenship, escape all
taxation

taxation - civil and military - except that imposed upon real estate. All such are a disgrace to the government whose protection they claim and frequently bring us into disrepute before the Turkish authorities. It gives me pleasure to apply the full force of your dispatch above mentioned to them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace,
Consul.

No 69

ans. Encls. returned
Sept. 22.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria Aug 24th '96



Hon. W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Inquiry concerning one
Joseph Ali, of New York City.

No 69

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Aug 24th 1896

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit
the copy of a letter of inquiry
that has just been received at
this office, requesting information
concerning one Joseph Ali, priest
of the Roman Catholic Church,
who died in New York City some
two years ago. We have at
this Consulate no further infor-
mation about the deceased than
the enclosed copy contains

I am, Sir,

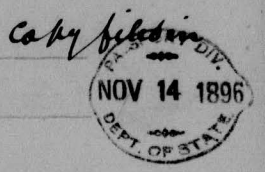
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

1. Enclosure

ms.
H.C.

Mr Hunt

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Sept. 29th 1896.



Hon. W. W. Rockhill.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D.C. File

Subject - Passport Regulations
in Palestine.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Sept. 29th 1896

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to reply as follows to Department Circular of Sept. 1st 1896:-

All foreigners are required to have passports from their respective governments before being admitted to Palestine, or any Turkish dominion, as will be seen by the following translation of Art. 11 of a pamphlet entitled, "Règlement sur les Passports sanctionnés par l'Ordre de S. M. I. le Sultan";- "Subjects of foreign powers friendly and allied to the Ottoman Empire who desire to visit Turkey must provide themselves with regular

regular passports. All such passports must be visaed by a diplomat or Representative or Consul of the Imperial Government. However, in case of there being no diplomatic Mission or Ottoman consul in the country of foreigners a regular passport shall be sufficient."

Concerning the necessity of having a visa on a passport issued by a foreign power, the above quoted document says in Art. 14. "Entrance to the empire is prohibited to all persons who have no passports, or ^{who} are unable to establish their identity. Any one in a locality where there is an Ottoman consulate who shall neglect to have his passport visaed must pay double for having the visa made; viz: - forty piastres (Two Dollars)"

Art. 15 of the same document says, "Every person entering the Ottoman Empire must, without delay, exhibit his passport to the officers at the frontier

frontier if he comes by land or to the officers of Government residing at the port if he comes by sea."

(2) Sojourners in Palestine are not in any way subject to legal interference. In certain cases the local authorities have sought to limit the sojourn of Jews bearing American passports, but without success. In travelling through the land visitors are required by the local authorities to have "Fek-eres," translations in Turkish of the American passport. These are procured through this Consulate.

(3) There are no laws or regulations concerning the departure of foreigners from Palestine

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

№ 70

Copy to Post Mas. Genl.
11/11/96

Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem, Syria, Oct. 5th 1896



Ans. 11/20/96



How. W. W. Rockhill -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Condition of Turkish
Mail Service in Palestine.

1896

at agency
is established

No 70

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Oct. 5th 1896

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to call the attention of the Department to the lamentable condition of the Turkish mail service in Palestine. No mail matter, however private, is safe in the hands of the ^{impud} officials. Letters are opened and if there are any contents of value these are filched and the empty envelope handed to the person to whom it is addressed. Much mail matter is lost entirely. Complaint has been made through the Consulate to the local Post-Master but no satisfactory result. The uniform answer is that if the letter has been opened this was done before

before it reached the Jerusalem office, or if mail has never been received by the one to whom it was sent that it was lost before Palestine was reached.

A few days ago while visiting a flouring mill in Jerusalem I saw a new U. S. Mail sack, plainly marked, standing full of wheat. On inquiry from the miller I learned that the sack had been brought that morning from the house of an employe of the Turkish post-office containing wheat to be ground. I took the sack and now have it in my possession, at the same time reporting the fact to the post-master. No satisfactory answer was given. I have since learned that it is not an uncommon thing for U. S. Mail sacks to be used by post-office employes in this way. As most of the American mail comes through the Turkish post the matter deserves inspection by some one competent to act.

The

The condition of all branches of the Turkish Government is so deplorable that any reforms in local administration may be difficult.

There is an office of the Austrian Post in Jerusalem. Mail matter arriving by this is secure and I hear of no losses. All English mail comes via the Austrian. Any mail matter addressed to Palestine and bearing on the envelope or wrapper "Via London and Brindisi" is handled by the Austrian offices and is much more certain of reaching its destination.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

copy
No 71

copy of enclosure only
to Jerusalem.

3/6.97.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Oct. 12th 1896



File



Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Com *[Signature]*

Subject - Nachtgall Estate.

No 71

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Oct. 12th 1896.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir :-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 49 of the 21st ult. with enclosed copy of a letter of Tom Kligenstein Esq. addressed to you under date of Sept. 18th. I have written to Mr. Kligenstein, in obedience to your instructions, and enclose a copy of the letter. As soon as the papers and receipts, properly executed are received from Mr. Kligenstein, or the Nactigall heirs in America, a full report of the condition of the estate will be made to the Department.

J.

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

Mr. Whitehouse:

I have looked up the
Nachtigall matter. The only
despatches since our instruction
of Sept. 21 are 71 & 72
answered today.

Mr. Tolson (Vol. K.) that the
effects should be delivered to K,
if duly empowered, or to heirs,
protecting himself with their
receipts. K. has not proved that
he is empowered nor has Tolson
made any application. Tolson
also has no receipts to pro-
tect him, so does it not seem that
as he is not authorized to hold
the things over a year, the
affair should now go to the
Treas. for settlement?

E. S. W.

Copy

Consulate of the United States

Jerusalem, Palestine

October 12, 1896.

Wm. Klringenstein Esq

114 Nassau St.

New York

Sir

I am just in receipt of a despatch from
the Assistant Secretary of State directing me to forward
to you the money due your clients from the Nachtigall
estate. The exact wording of the Secretary's despatch is:-
"You are directed to forward the money to Mr. Klringen-
stein if he is duly empowered to receive it, otherwise directly
to the heirs, protecting yourself in either case with the
usual receipts." If I am to send the money to you,
which I am very willing to do, please send me authenti-
cated copies of your right to receive it for the Nachtigalls.
If it is to be sent to the Nachtigalls, kindly forward me
receipts for the amount. The entire amount left by
Lubial Nachtigall was 2460.³²/₁₀₀ francs. Of this 5% is
Government dues and 2% Consular expenses of depositing
leaving 2288.¹⁰/₁₀₀ francs. After the death of the child I
paid out of the money in hand 209 francs of a doctor's
bill and 100 francs for burial expenses. Deducting

Wm

these amounts from the original I find in my possession 1979.40 francs. Of this last amount, namely 1979.40 francs your two clients are entitled to one third each.

On the arrival of the receipts, duly authenticated, and a statement from your clients, with their signatures legalized, that the Consulate is released from all further responsibility in the matter the amounts due will be immediately transmitted.

Respectfully yours.

(Signed) Edwin S. Wallace

Consul

copy No 72

Note + pub
CONSULATE BUREAU
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem, Syria, Oct. 14th 1896



Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Death of James Pollock.

No 72

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Oct. 19th 1896

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

It is my duty to report to you the death of one James Pollock, native American citizen, who died in Jerusalem on Sunday, Oct. 11th, 1896. Deceased was a member of the "Spafford Community" here, and had but recently come from Grand Junction, Mich, where his son Wheeler Pollock now resides. Deceased was 57 years of age. Cause of death - fever. He was without means or personal effects of any value.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace, Consul.

No 73

Copy.



Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Oct. 20th 1896

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Felt

Subject - Accounts for Consular
Furniture.

No 73

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, Syria, Oct. 20th 1896.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose
herewith accounts for furniture
purchased by me for the use of
this Consulate, pursuant to in-
structions contained in Department
despatch No 38 of Dec. 20th 1895.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

24. No. 74.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 5 1897
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JAN 6 1897
DEPT. OF STATE

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Dec. 11th 1896

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Mr. White and
What do you think of this?
Do they say present?
WAP

Subject - Reply to Department
despatch No. 52. of Nov. 18th 1896

Ans by
Carr
Burr
1/18/96

No 74

Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem, Syria, Dec. 11th 76

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

In reply to your despatch No. 52 of the 18th ultimo asking me to report more definitely concerning the subject of my unnumbered communication of Nov. 27th, namely, as to the present need of securing fire arms here. I beg to state that the present weakness of the Turkish government and the character of the native population of Palestine impel one living here to take every possible precaution against any emergency.

I cannot say positively that an emergency so serious as to demand the use of the arms requested will
arise

arise, but it may, and hence my
desire to be provided. The inland
location of Jerusalem renders it a
danger point in case of an outbreak
more dangerous than if on the sea-
board.

That the conditions require or may
require means of self-defence is so
thought by most of the non-Moslem
residents here. I have it on very good
authority that most of the Christian
communities in Palestine are well armed.

While I repeat the request for the per-
mission, and hope it may be granted,
I do not mean to indicate that there
is any immediate danger. Had there
been any way of bringing in the rifles
privately I should have done so, but
the Turkish officials prevent the in-
troduction of any arms - small or
large.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Copy.



CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
JERUSALEM, PALESTINE.

Oct. 27th 1896.

Recd.
Nov. 18.

Hon. W. W. Rockwell -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

Desiring to address you
on a matter that concerns
me personally rather than
officially I trust this direct
communication will not be
considered irregular.

However, the favor I am
about to ask may be an
unusual one, though, under
the circumstances, I hope it

2.
it may be granted. The
troubles and uncertain
times in Turkey occasion
the asking.

I should like to have this
Consulate prepared for any
emergency and am willing
to prepare it at my own ex-
pense, provided permission
is granted me by the De-
partment. I desire to procure
six Winchester rifles in Eng-
land or America and bring
them here together with some
ammunition. It is not pos-
sible to bring such articles
into the country unless they
were to come as official

supplies. Will the Department grant permission
so that I may procure them in this way. I saw
them direct the company from whom I ordered
them to deliver them to our dispatch agent
in New York or London, for forwarding to me.
Hopefully the permission can be granted, and
awaiting an early reply,
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

W

Ask him to
report more defi-
nitely regarding the
present need of
fire arms.

S
5
gin

Cal

WR

Mr Whitcomb

I fancy the counsel
is rather a bit. Can
you root him,

WR

my.
No 75

Ans. 1/15.97.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria Dec. 12th
1896



Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Subject - Concerning effect of Department
Dispatch No. 51 of Sept. 30th 1896.

No. 75-

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Dec. 12th 96

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that since the receipt of Department despatch No. 51, of September 30th last, the instructions therein contained have been communicated to American citizens residing in Jerusalem and vicinity. No public announcement has been made from the Consulate, lest the Turkish officials would presume upon such information and make certain ones who had long been enjoying American protection special trouble and annoyance.

The information contained in
the

the above mentioned despatch was conveyed by me verbally in the Consulate to some of our leading resident citizens. Through them it became known to all. The result was as expected, quite a consternation, as many having protection had settled themselves here and had no intention of ever returning to the United States. Several meetings of the citizens were held and an appeal, or address, was drawn up and printed. I enclose a copy of that appeal for your consideration.

I understand that it has been sent to the President and to many newspapers in the United States.

It is needless for me to say that I shall continue to act according to instructions in this matter, though to do so entails considerable labor and trouble.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

A VOICE FROM JERUSALEM

At a meeting of the U. S. Citizens, exceeding one hundred, domiciled in the City of Jerusalem, Palestine, held at the U. S. Consulate, Nov. 30, 1896, to take some united action in defence of their rights, of which they are now threatened to be deprived, the following address was presented by the Chairman M. J. Franklin M. D., a copy of which was unanimously requested for publication, and a Committee, composed of the undersigned, was appointed to forward a true copy thereof to the President of the United States as

AN APPEAL FOR MORE EFFICIENT PROTECTION OF U. S. CITIZENS IN TURKEY.

At this moment, when this nation is shaking with apprehension of civil discord and war, and when we sorely know what to look for on the coming day, the situation of the U. S. Citizens, resident here, is made extremely perilous by the untimely order issued to our diplomatic officers to withhold all Government protection from those whom they may reasonably suspect of not having the Animus revertendi i. e. the intention of returning to the U. S.

Our Government must certainly know that, independent of such an order, the status of the U. S. citizens in Turkey, although based upon the rights, privileges, and immunities granted them by treaty, is already Non sicut potest. We therefore most earnestly protest against the application of this order to U. S. Citizens resident in Turkey, and moreover for the following reasons:—

1st. Because the rights granted us by treaty to reside here and own real estate is not limited to any time, nor is it in any wise proscribed; else were such a provision altogether useless and superfluous, and because in pursuance of this provision, many of us have established ourselves here; some as missionaries, some as philanthropists; some are engaged in commerce; whilst others have been recommended hither for climatic and sanitary reasons. But those whom this order is calculated especially to affect, are the multitude of poor aged Hebrews who have come to spend their last days in the land of their forefathers.

2nd. It cannot be shown that the loyalty of our fellow citizens to our flag and institutions have in any degree diminished by reason of their absence from their native or adopted country. On the contrary, they have learned, by bitter experience, to prize U. S. citizenship as a most precious privilege and blessing; and we make free to say, that their patriotism far exceeds that of many who have never left its shores.

3rd. Whilst residing in the Sultan's dominions they enjoy the privilege of the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the U. S., are subject to its laws, and amenable to its tribunal alone. The refusal of the Government to grant protection to those who have never renounced their allegiance, or to enforce treaty rights in their behalf, is branding them with the mark of Cain, so that all who meet them may slay them.

It is equivalent to an act of expatriation, a power never granted by the Constitution of the U. S., nor by any act of Congress, to be exercised by any officers over their fellow citizens. Some of us still bear the scars of injuries received in the service of our Country, and all of us are ready to answer any call or demand that may properly be made upon us in its defence; and it is impossible to convince us, by any number of orders, that our Government, which is "of the People, for the People, and by the People", would withhold its protection from the poorest and weakest of its citizens.

Nothing is so humiliating and painful to the patriotic citizen as an insult offered to his country; and that takes place whenever the rights of its citizens are permitted, with impunity, to be trampled under foot, in violation and defiance of treaty obligations. And nothing is so sure to bring a Government, possessing

of progress and strength, into universal contempt, as a cowardly and slavish submission to aggravated insults and wrongs.

...the promulgation at this time of danger is most impolitic, nay, most cruel. It has... the ever increasing hostility manifested towards foreigners, and more especially towards the U. S.

Protection which our Consuls have been able for some years past to grant us, has been... real. Redress for offences committed by natives against U. S. Citizens, sought, through our... the native courts, is in most instances, treated with disdain; and those referred to the... Constantinople, are consigned to some place, whence there is no return. Consequently great... which many of us, entirely innocent of any offences, are suffering, wrongs which not only... but in some cases involve many thousands of dollars, remain unredressed. Therefore... are righted and our just claims enforced, many of us are compelled to remain, however... we may desire to return to our native land.

It is in the power of our able and highly respected Secretary of State, by a mere stroke of... to change our circumstances, than it is to enforce treaty obligations by the same means.

...therefore, that this order was issued in contravention to existing treaties; and that it... legal citizens; and that the declarations therein, that the fact of a person's owning real estate... be taken as prima facie evidence of an intention never to return to the U. S., is an assumption... neither by law nor reason; since some of us, who never expected nor desired to own one foot of... this country, were compelled to accept land in lieu of our claims from Banks recently declared... and will have to retain possession of them until such time as we may be able to dispose

...in a few words: The laws governing U. S. Citizens domiciled in Turkey, and in semicivilized... countries, differ most essentially from those which govern our countrymen in Christian Countries. ... been stated, we are here within the Extraterritorial jurisdiction of the U. S., and subject to its... laws. Such jurisdiction over its citizens never was, and is not now exercised by the U. S. in any... in Europe.

Therefore, we contend that this order is in contravention to law and is not applicable to our countrymen... in Turkey, while the existing treaty between the U. S. and the Sultan remains in force.

It is arbitrary, and contrary to law, in that it deprives innocent citizens of their rights without trial, and because it virtually abrogates the treaty, a power vested only in the President and Senate of the United States.

All which is most respectfully submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States.

- Exec. Committee
- M. J. FRANKLIN M. D. Chairman
 - T. J. ALLEY Sec.
 - S. RAFFALOVICH
 - Capt. S. JOHNSON
 - L. M. SHAPIRO
 - M. STERN
 - I. LEVY

My No. 76

ans 3/6/97



Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem Syria Feb. 6th 1897



Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Com. Pms.

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.
Registered, February 16, 1897.

No. 76.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Feb. 6th 1897

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D. C.

Sir:-

Under date of Oct. 12th 1896, in my despatch No. 71, I replied to Department despatch No. 49, of Sept. 21st '96 and to a letter from Attorney Wm Klungenstein of New York concerning my action in the matter of the estate of Jibiah Nactigall. In my despatch No. 71 of above date I made certain requests of Attorney Klungenstein on the basis of which the amount due his client from the estate of said Jibiah Nactigall would be immediately forwarded to him or his clients. Since that time I have heard nothing from Attorney Klungenstein or his clients.

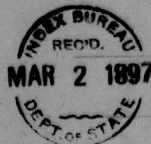
I would respectfully request the Department for information as to how to proceed in the matter. The money has now been in my possession for more than a year and ordinarily should be forwarded to the Department of State. Upon advice from you to do so I shall immediately forward to you the amount due the American heirs of Zibob Kartegall

Sam. Siv.

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

ans. 3/6 27.

No. 77



Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Feb. 6th 1897



Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Com. P. [Signature]

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

Registered, February 16. 1897.

N^o 77

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Feb. 6th 1897

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

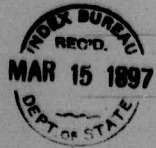
Sir:—

In my despatch No. 71 of October
12th 1896 there was one enclosure,
a copy of a letter, relative to the es-
tate of Jibis Hartigall, addressed to
Attorney Wm. Klingenstein, of New York.
I regret to inform you that we failed
to retain a copy of that letter on
the Consular files. I beg of you to
kindly send me a copy of said let-
ter to complete our file. Regretting
the carelessness on our part that
causes you this trouble

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Cong. No. 78



CONSULAR BUREAU.
AND PUBLISHED.
Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria., Feb. 15th 1897

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Subject. - Death of Emil B. Kidaw-
sky.

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,

Turkey.
Registered February 24. 1897.

No 78

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Feb. 15th 1897

Hon. W. W. Rockwell -

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have to report to ^{you} the death in this city of Israel B. Keldansky, a naturalized American citizen. The death occurred this morning and was caused by apoplexy. The deceased was naturalized in New York City and held Department Passport No. 20989 issued March 16th 1895.

A son of the deceased, Abraham Keldansky, resides at 39 Great Jones St. New York City. I have this day telegraphed and written to him, sending him a list of his father's personal effects. No will has yet been discovered.

I have taken possession of and placed
under

under the Consular seal the following effects.

1. Two notes of \$1000⁰⁰ each against David L. Kadane, dated Jan 1st 1895, one payable one year, the other two years from date, both endorsed by G. J. Levy.
2. One iron bedstead with mattress.
3. Two trunks of miscellaneous articles.
4. Two large and one small pillow.
5. One feather quilt.
6. Two cases kerosene.
7. Three candle sticks (brass)
8. Two ordinary tables (pine)
9. Eight chairs and one sofa, and one stool.
10. Two common stools
11. Three ordinary cheap lamps.
12. Various table and kitchen utensils

Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

copy. No 79



CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.
United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria Feb. 18th 1897

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Subject: The death of Salomon
Davidson.

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

Registered February 24. 1897.

N^o 79

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Feb. 18th 1877

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have to inform you of the death of Solomon Davidson a naturalized American citizen. The death occurred on Feb. 2nd '77, but has just been reported at this office. Consumption was the cause of death.

The deceased leaves here a wife and four children in destitute circumstances. The effects which were few and of little value were turned over to the widows.

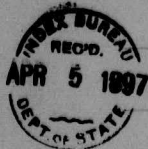
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

my. No 80

Ans. + clure of U. S. District Court
at Providence in pined.

4/10/97



Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria., Feb. 25, 1897.



noted in

Panport clerk

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Case of Jacob Tetelbaum.

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

Registered March 23. 1897.

N^o 80

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Feb. 25th 1877

Hon. W. W. Rockhill -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith the passport and citizen paper of Jacob Fitelbaum. These were presented at this Consulate a few days ago by Jacob Fitelbaum with a request for registration in the Consular Register. The un-American appearance of the man and his inability to speak the language aroused my suspicions. On inquiry I learned that said Fitelbaum had been a resident of Jerusalem until February 1873 and had then gone to the United States. This being so, and the fact is supported by the sworn

sworn statements of three reliable American citizens residing here, I considered it my duty to take charge of the passport and citizen papers, all of which were fraudulently obtained, and to forward them to the State Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

APR 9 1897

Mr. Rockwell:

It is clear that we have done nothing here in this case. The application is perfectly regular - Shows the man was born in Russia in 1860, emigrated in 1882, naturalized on the certificate case in 1896. We cannot hold the notary accountable, as he simply administered the oath, nor can we punish the witness who merely certified & did not swear to the identity. Unless the Consul can find means of punishing the man he goes free, in spite of a double fraud.

I would suggest that the Consul notify

the Turkish authorities of the facts of the case. ^{Can you} ~~Should we not also lay the matter before the President's court?~~
W.R.

Dec 30

United States of America
DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that at the *District* Court of the United States holden at Providence, within and for the District of Rhode Island, on the *11* day of *December* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety ~~two~~ *one* *Joseph T. Tubman* of *Providence* in said District, having produced the evidence, and taken and subscribed the oath required by law, was admitted to become a citizen of the United States, according to the Act of Congress in such cases made and provided.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court at Providence, aforesaid, this

14 day of *March*

A. D. 1896

and in the *120*st year of the independence of the United States of America.

William Cross

Clerk.



ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

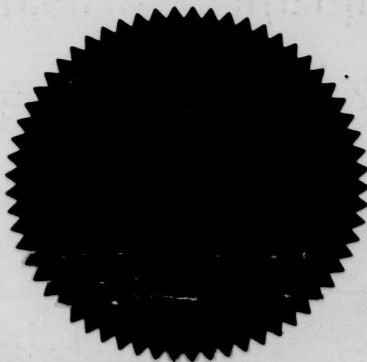
I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America,
herely request all whom it may concern to permit

Jacob Tetelbaum

a Citizen of the United States, accompanied
by his wife safely
and freely to pass and in case of need to give
them all lawful Aid and Protection.

Description.

Age 36 Years
Stature 5 Feet 3 Inches Eng.
Forehead high
Eyes dark
Nose long
Mouth usual
Chin bearded
Hair black
Complexion fair
Face round



Given under my hand and the
Seal of the Department of State,
at the City of Washington,
the 26 day of MAY
in the year 1896 and of the
Independence of the United States
the one hundred ~~and~~ ~~thirty~~ ~~second~~

Signature of the Bearer

Jacob Tetelbaum

The Hon. C. W. [Signature]

note + hub

N^o 81

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. April 2nd 1897



CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED AND PUBLISHED

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject. Death of Lewis Shapiro.

U. S. Consul General
Constantinople,
Turkey.

Registered April 20 1897



No. 61 162
No. Sp. 29
Droit perçu Bon pour se rendre à
30 piastres Frais à New York.
Sollicité

78 au Consulat



By Consul General

Signature

Handwritten Arabic text



Handwritten notes and numbers: 12, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30

No 81

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, April 2nd 1897

Hon. W. W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

It is my duty to inform you of the death of Leon Shapiro, a naturalized American citizen who died ^{here} on March 31st 1897, of heart failure. The deceased was of Polish birth and was naturalized in New York City. He bore passport No. 8852, issued by the State Department April 7th 1894.

He left a will in which two residents of Jerusalem were appointed executors. His widow resides here and one son, L. Shapiro lives at 64 Bowery New York City.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

No 82

Copy to auditor.
5/8/97.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, April 8th 1897



Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Copy to
William Klingenstein
Jan 21
1900

Subject. Settlement of Estate of
Gibrah Nactgall, deceased.

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

Registered April 20. 1897.

No 82

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. April 8th 1897

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

Pursuant to instructions contained in your despatch No. 56 of March 6th ult., I have the honor to inform you that the estate of Zibih Nachtigall being now settled as far as this Consulate is concerned the cash residue of the estate is this day forwarded to the Treasury Department, along with a copy of my account with the estate, which is addressed to the Auditor for the State and other Departments.

The reality of the estate is, as per instructions contained in Department despatch No. 49 of Sept. 21st 1896,
allowed

allowed to remain in its present condition. The mother of the child Zibrah Nachtigall is residing in it. It remains still subject, in part, to the wishes of the American heirs of the Nachtigall estate.

A copy of my account with the estate of Zibrah Nachtigall has been given to the mother - Mrs. Sarah Nachtigall.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Enclosure -

Copy of Account.

Enclosure not recd

W.S.P.M.

No 83



Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, April 12th 1897

note & list
CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND FILED.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill -
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Subject: Death of R. H. McCray.

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

Registered April 20. 1897.

No 83

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, April 12th 1897

Hon. W. W. Rockhill -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir:-

I have to report to you that one
Robert M^c Gray, an American traveler,
died in Jerusalem, of inflammation
of the lungs, on April 3rd 1897.
Nothing is known here about the
deceased, as he was travelling alone.
The only address among his papers
was that of Henry Brown, South Los
Angeles, Cal.

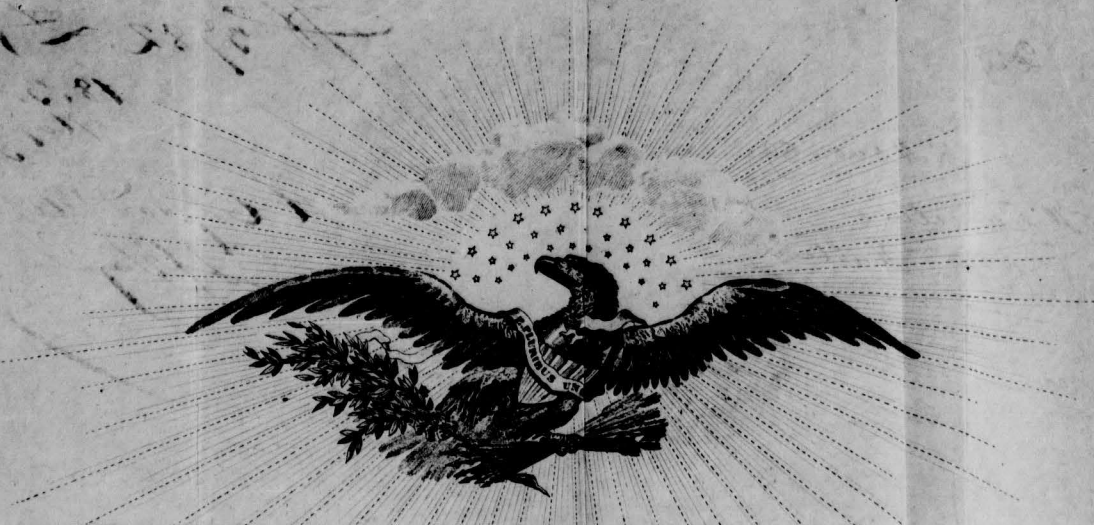
Among his effects were found
Eleven English Pounds in cash, and
a number of moon-stones whose value
has not been determined. There are
besides, three small stones of little
worth. The clothes are very poor and
worth

worth
 almost nothing. I have paid the
 expenses of hospital care and inter-
 ment, and as soon as I can learn
 the value of the other effects will
 transmit the amount to the Treas-
 ury.

Enclose letter of Henry Brewer of
 Los Angeles, Cal.; also the passport
 of Robt. H. McCray, the deceased,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant
 Edwin S. Wallace
 Consul.



LEGATION DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
 en France.

Passport.

N. 63

Signalement.

Age de 45

Taille Pieds
 Pouces Anglais

Cheveux

Sourcils

Yeux

Nos

Bouche

Menton

Visage

Touche

Nous Envoyé Extraordinaire & Ministre
 Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique
 prie Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français
 d'invoquer les Autorités Civiles & Militaires de France
 et autres, s'il y a lieu de laisser passer & librement
 circuler & en cas de besoin de donner aide et protection
 à Monsieur R. H. McCray

Citoyen des Etats-Unis. x x x x
 x x x x



Donné à Paris, sous notre signature
 et sous le Sceau de cette Légation ce
 3 Mars 1869 et la
 93^e année de l'Indépendance des
 Etats-Unis.

Edwin S. Wallace

Signature du Porteur.
 R. H. McCray

New passport issued
Nov. 14th 1872

N. 2191
Visto in questo Consolato Generale Pontificio
Buono per gli stati di Sua Santità
Marsiglia il 5 Marzo 1869
IL CONSOLE GENERALE

H. Cavalliere
Don Martini



N. 3782 L
Roma li 18.3.69
Napoli
A justice giorni
M. Capod'Alfonso
Allegato

South Los Angeles Calif.
Feb 5th 1895

Dear Bro:-

We received your letter 4th of Feb.
Dear Bro:- the lord is working wonderful
here now and many are being saved.
We are all well soul and body
praise his dear name for saving
power. Each prayer that goes up
from our house hold we never forget
you that the dear lord might keep
you on his path for ever and meet
each other in heaven. I would very
much like to be with you but mamma
says I have to go to school
The lords will be done in every
thing

yours in Christ

Henry Brewer
Address
S. Los Angeles
Calif.

Box 12.

Pray without ceasing.
In all things give thanks

No 84

ack. June 3, 97.

see 88.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. April 17th 1897



another copy
to Gov. of Illinois.

copy to
Gov. of Mass. 6/3
Oct. 26 '97

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

See instruction
to Jerusalem
April 5, 1901

Subject - The Spaffordite Colony of
"Overcomers" in Jerusalem.

Registered at
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey. May 7th 1897



No 84

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, April 19th, 1897

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to bring to your attention the conditions prevailing in the American household here, known to the State Department as the "Spaffordites." Several communications have been made to the Department concerning this Spaffordite Community, but thus far nothing has resulted. It is a difficult matter to know how to deal with, but the difficulty of it does not relieve me from what seems like a pressing duty, namely to lay the known facts before you.

The Community is composed of religious fanatics, whose fanaticism leads

leads them to the commission of acts illegal and at variance with the usages of decent society. In any other place this community would be broken up by the police, for it outrages society.

The leader of the community is a Mrs. Spafford, formerly of Chicago, a woman remarkable in many respects. She is an absolute autocrat over the household which bears her name and none dares oppose her. By falsehood she induces the ignorant and unsuspecting to sell all they have in America and come here. Once here all the means at their disposal are taken from them and presumably converted into the general fund. Then they cannot leave, no matter how anxious they are to do so. No money is ever returned to the dupes and no account ever given to them.

Two persons who were deceived into coming to join the Spaffordites came to the Consulate this morning and made the sworn statements contained in the enclosure transmitted with this.

These

These persons, Mrs and Mrs. J. B. Adamson, tell me that there are others in that Community who are very anxious to leave, but who cannot and would hardly dare, if they had the means, because of the terrorism to which they are subjected.

The household at present consists of 140 souls, most of whom have come from the United States. The last accession numbered 70, most of whom were deluded by the false representations of Mrs. Spafford and her assistants into selling what little they had, turning the proceeds over to the treasurer of the Community and coming here. I am satisfied that the majority of these would leave immediately and return to America if they could. Their condition is most deplorable.

Still, I do not feel justified in interfering officially as no direct complaint has ever been laid before me by any one now residing among them.

At the same time I feel strongly that

the Government ought to take some action in the matter. If there is no way of breaking up this pestiferous and disgraceful Community - there surely is some way to prevent them from deluding others now in America. The leaders of the Community never cease their activity in trying to get recruits. They manage to live from the income procured in this way. There are a number now in Chicago who are anxious to come here and join the Spaffordites and are only deterred from lack of means. They are endeavoring to procure sufficient funds to defray expenses. The leader of these people, all of whom I feel certain are the victims of Spaffordite lies, is Mr. Hakim Marino, 6003 Throop St. Chicago.

The Spafford Community has done untold, but well known, injury to many persons. And they are still doing it in defiance of all law. Mrs. Spafford claims to be beyond the reach of law and boldly tells her dupes that her sovereignty transcends any earthly authority.

For a long time these people who form the Spaffordite Community were heavily in debt to various persons in Jerusalem. On the arrival of the last detachment from America, and some from Sweden, they met some of their obligations out of the funds thus procured. But they are still in debt and have not the means, or at least do not, pay. I learn that they are now out of funds and unless more victims are secured, who will be foolish enough to turn what they have into the Community, they will have to face starvation. They have no further credit with the local dealers in provisions. Their promises that "the Lord will pay in His own good time" the dealers no longer take any stock in. What the outcome will be no one can tell, but I fear before long that the one hundred or more innocent victims, forty of whom are children, will be thrown upon the Community at large for the necessities of life. As none of
the

the really substantial or respectable people of Jerusalem have anything to do with them, and because of their really outrageous practices have no sympathy for them I am at a loss to know what will become of those of the number who are to be pitied rather than condemned.

The charges I have to bring against the Spoffordites are as follows:-

First:- They openly try to break up families by separating husband and wife, declaring that God, through Mrs. Spofford who is inspired of Him, has received a divine communication forbidding the marriage relation. The result is that the men and women of the household, though married according to the laws of God and man, are separated and have what they call "spiritual affinities." What the result is may be seen by a perusal of the sworn statements of Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Adamson, which are forwarded with this despatch. Some wives now
practically

practically confined by the heads of this Community, all but one of whom are American citizens, are suffering the anguish of desertion and at the same time compelled to witness the betrayal of their husband's affection upon other women. The wives cannot make any complaint to me, because they dread being cast out of the place, compelled to leave their children, and left with no means of getting a living. I am sure that if the means were at my disposal several wives, thus shamefully treated, would take their children and return to their friends in America. Would that I had the means to thus help them and so relieve them of part of their misery!

Second:- The falsehood by which victims are induced to join this Community. In the name of religion, which makes it all the worse, the leaders make glowing, but absolutely false, statements of the condition of their household, the purity of their
lives

live as Christians, their high standing in the city and the glory of living in Jerusalem. They do not tell husbands and wives that they cannot live together until after their arrival here; then they separate them.

Third: The harassment to which the leaders, particularly Mrs. Spafford, subjects the victims in their power. There are victims now in that house who are ~~are~~ being most shamefully oppressed. They can hold no communication with persons outside the house unless some of the leaders are present to hear and report everything said. They can send or receive no letters without having them first pass through the hands of Mrs. Spafford or one of her trusted agents. If approved the letter is sent or delivered as the case may be. If not it is destroyed or kept as evidence against the offender to prove that he or she has a spirit of enmity with the controlling spirit of the house. The coming of any one to the Consulate would be construed as

an

an act against Mrs. Spafford's authority which is the highest. Only when the execution of some paper is necessary do any of the members come to the Consulate. The papers generally wanted are those which transfer the right and title of property of some member into the general fund.

Fourth - That the Spafford Community is a detriment to the place and an injury to the good name of America. They are non-producers and live off the spoils secured in fraudulent ways. Only very recently have any of them done any work of any kind. Now they are cultivating a few small vineyards and raising some vegetables. But what they can thus produce is of little account considering what is needed for the support of so many. They are now in debt to local dealers for provisions and are making no honest efforts to cancel these debts.

A perusal of the enclosed evidence of Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Adamson, will show

in

in what other respects these Spaffordites
 injure the good name of America.
 This evidence can be corroborated by
 that of others who are acquainted with
 the place and ^{with} the people who are reck-
 oned as leaders.

So thoroughly convinced am I of the
 evil nature of this Community that
 I do not hesitate to characterize it in
 the most positive terms. It is shame-
 lessly immoral and is nothing else
 but a house of prostitution where
 adultery is practiced in the name
 of religion. Men and women not
 married to each other sleep in the
 same bed in order that they may
 "overcome". If they do not succeed I
 am told by reliable witnesses that
 a confession of failure is made next
 morning at a meeting, where all,
 young and old, are present when
 disgusting details are given. After
 a full confession the sinners are for-
 given by Mr. Spafford because they
 have "confessed their faults one to another."

The very fact that young Moslems are
 admitted to the house at any time
 and have free access to the young
 ladies is of itself suspicious. Any
 one acquainted with the characters
 of the Moslems who are admitted
 on terms of intimacy need not be
 told what the result would be if
 the opportunity be given. And it is
 given. They have been seen at dif-
 ferent times by casual visitors in
 extremely doubtful positions.

Henceforth when any of the members,
 unable to endure the oppression and
 to witness, or participate in, the im-
 morality of the place, have left reports
 have been circulated against them
 and counter-charges of immorality
 made. The reason given by the
 Spaffordites when any member leaves
 is that the person was so wicked
 in life and so given over to Satan
 that they could no longer tolerate
 them in their midst. The truth is
 just the opposite.

In fact there is nothing to be said in favor of this iniquitous establishment. It is a disgrace, looked at in any light. That I am not alone in this opinion you will see by referring to dispatch No. 57 of Dr. Selah Merrill, my predecessor in office, who laid the case as it then was before the State Department under date of August 19th 1893.

I have done my best to write about this Spafford Community in a spirit of fairness, endeavoring to lay aside any prejudice that I might naturally have. At the same time I confess that my feelings on the matter are very pronounced. Any decent person's would be.

How to reach them, and make the real offenders amenable to the laws of their country and to the laws of common decency, is the question. It is hard to get evidence against them and comparatively easy to secure at least the opinions of respectable people

in their favor. During the tourist season, which is just now over for this year, many persons not knowing the nature of the place call there on invitation and are treated most cordially. Spaffordite courtesy is hard to resist when one does not know what "Spafforditism" is. Visitors are invited and welcomed and talked to in the most captivating way on religious subjects. The immoral side, the real life of the house, is kept out of sight and visitors go away, almost without exception, favorably impressed. They are unwilling to believe any adverse reports, because during their visit they have seen nothing objectionable. Courtesy and Christian conversation have won them. They are consequently ready to testify that while the Community is in many respects an extraordinary one it is not iniquitous. At least nothing was seen that would arouse suspicions as to the actual practices of the members. Nevertheless, the conditions I have

narrated

narrated are those that exist and can be positively proven by former residents in the Community.

I would respectfully request the Department to suggest a method by which the offending parties can be brought to justice. I am ready to act in the matter and most anxious, but am at a loss just how to proceed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Enclosure - Evidence of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Adamson.

Testimony of Mr. J. B. Adamson and Mrs. Amelia Adamson his wife, given in the U. S. Consulate, Jerusalem, Syria, concerning the
Spafford Community.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Adamson, 7. C. H. West
Harvey, Ill. U. S. A.

Q. How long have you known the Spafford Community?

Ans. Eighteen months.

Q. When did you come to Jerusalem?

Ans. On April 7th 1896.

Q. Have you lived in the Spafford House during this time?

Ans. Yes, without interruption.

Q. Are you living there now?

Ans. No, we left on Saturday April 17th.

Q. Why did you leave?

Ans. Because we were thoroughly out of harmony with the conditions of existence there.

Q. To which conditions did you object?

Ans. To the religious and social conditions.

Q. What were the religious conditions to which you objected?

Ans. The answer to this is involved in the name they assume, i. e., "The Overcomers".

Q. What do the Spaffords mean by that name "Overcomers"?

Ans. That they conquer all natural affections and desires is their meaning.

Q. What is their method of concurring?

Ans. By exposing themselves to all sorts of temptations, particularly sexual.

Q. Is immorality - as that word is generally understood - openly indulged in?

Ans. Not openly.

Q. Do you have reasons to believe that immorality is secretly practiced?

Ans. Reasons sufficient to convince any reasonable person that immorality must result?

Q. What are those reasons that convinced you?

Ans. The general atmosphere of the Spafford house. (1) The effort is constantly made to separate man and wife, the marriage relation being considered degraded, therefore inadmissible. (2) The encouraged freedom of the sexes, young and old, to associate together on terms of suspicious intimacy. Mrs. Spafford is the controlling will. Her word is law in every thing. She has proclaimed that the marriage relation is wrong, and has given permission to married men to mingle freely with the young women and has exhorted the latter not to be afraid of the men but to put themselves freely in the way of the "bachelors," as the men are termed.

Q. What was the result of this advice from Mrs. Spafford?

Ans. It was freely and openly acted upon. Married men were seen by us on various occasions suspiciously intimate with certain female members of the household. Late at night, as late as one o'clock in the morning, the men have been with the women in dark parts of the house, and afterwards in public meetings at which children of all ages were present, these night wanderers professed that they were "seeking the flesh and not the spirit." At these public meetings of the household confessions were frequently made that could not but cause a blush of shame to any right thinking person.

Q. What did Mrs. Spafford say in reply to these confessions?

Ans. "Now you are clean," or "Now you are white; having made their confession."

Q. From what you have witnessed in the Spafford house and heard in these confessions do you believe that promiscuous immorality is commonly indulged in?

Ans. We certainly believe so.

Q. Did you ever express disapproval to these practices while you were a member of this house?

Ans. Yes.

Q. How was your disapproval met?

Ans. By such language and treatment as

really terrified us into silence.

Q. You were not then free agents while residing in that house?

Ans. No.

Q. Why then did you not leave?

Ans. Because they had taken all our means. The community has all things in common, in the hands of a treasurer. No money is ever given to the members not even enough to buy a postage stamp.

Q. How then have you the means to live now?

Ans. Friends in America have sent us \$100⁰⁰ with this we are starting in the hope of reaching America.

Q. What did the "Overcomers" say when you left?

Ans. They threatened us in every way until they saw we were determined to go and then said they would "kick us out." There were the words of Mr. Rudy, the treasurer.

Q. Are there any other disaffected Americans who would leave if they could?

Ans. There are; but they are in the same condition we were with no one to assist them. Such a spirit of espionage is kept over them and such spiritual terror exercised that they are not allowed to converse freely with outsiders or with each other.

Q. Why do they not complain to the Consul?

Ans. They cannot. They are terrified by a spiritual power which they cannot resist. Their wills are powerless.

Q. How do you account for this weakness of will on the part of these people?

Ans. There is only one will in the house, that is Mrs. Spofford's. Any lack of submission to her is insubordination to God. To these people she is God. She has openly stated that she is the manifestation of Christ and the only and final manifestation of Christ. Hence the fear and terror of these people against disobeying her in any particular. The other members of this household are simply her slaves.

Q. Has Mrs. Spofford or any of the leaders ever used their authority in a way that has resulted in cruelty to the other members?

Ans. Yes, on several occasions that we have known of.

Q. Mention an occasion?

Ans. On one occasion a boy of the household, called Arthur Anderson, was taken into the garden, and beaten with a club. His shrieks were heard by the neighborhood.

Two children have died from criminal neglect. No medical attention is given to any member of the house. With proper care these children, or

believe would have lived.

James Dollock, who died on October 11th 1896, was practically allowed to die without attention of any kind! In fact his death was hastened by tormentors.

Q. Can you mention any other cases of cruelty?

Ans. The worst cases of cruelty are not those of bodily suffering. The mental suffering many are forced to endure is terrible. All discipline is enforced by cruelty and any one not in sympathy with every particular is subject to discipline of the most tyrannical kind.

Q. What is the effect upon the good name of America by this Spafford Community?

Ans. It is most disastrous to the good name of America.

Q. But is the Spafford house not frequently visited by Moslems of influence?

Ans. It is a common resort for such. They are made welcome.

Q. Can you give any reason for this?

Ans. The reason is a double one. It works both ways. The Moslems are courted by the Spaffordites and give presents in return. The Moslems both married men and single like to come to this house, because of the privileges they enjoy with the lady members of the place. They are admitted to the ladies' society on the

8
under oath voluntarily gave the above testi-
mony concerning the Spafford Community of
Archbishops in Jerusalem.

Given under my hand and
the seal of this Consulate this
19th day of April 1897.

Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Mr. Adee;

I also think that a copy of the despatch should be sent to the Governor of Illinois. The agency of the colony in Chicago would seem to be amenable to the local criminal law. As the colony derives its support largely from recruits obtained in this country, the breaking up of this source of revenue would probably be a serious blow to the institution.

It seems difficult to reach the colony directly so as to effectively break it up. The Consul states that he does not feel justified in interfering officially as no direct complaint has ever been laid before him by any one now residing with the Spaffordites. While the acts and practices of Mrs. Spafford and her lieutenants are immoral, it would probably be difficult to obtain evidence of actual crime. In case of unlawful duress, or "offence against law", the Consul has power to act under R.S. 4087, and section 47 of the United States Consular Court Regulations in force in the Ottoman dominions, the pertinent parts of which I quote:-

"SEC. 4087. Each of the Consuls * * * at the port for which he is appointed is authorized upon facts within his own knowledge or which he has good reason to believe true, * * * to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing in the country an offence against law; and to arrest and try such offender; and to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed."

"47. Upon application of any person in writing and under oath, representing that he or any other person is * * * unlawfully imprisoned or deprived of his liberty by any

American citizen within the jurisdiction of a consul, such
consul x x x may issue his writ of habeas corpus
directing such citizen to bring said person if in his custody
or under his control, before him, and the question shall be
determined summarily subject to appeal."

J. Vandyne



CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

Enclosure to
auditor. 5/8/97.

Jerusalem, Syria, April 14th 1895

Hon. W. W. Rockhill -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I find I have neglected to enclose in
despatch No. 82 of April 8th 1897 a copy of my
account with the estate of Gibrah Naetigall,
deceased. I am sending you that copy,
which I beg you kindly to include in above
mentioned despatch. Regretting my
oversight and the consequent trouble caused
you,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Ans. Aug. 9.
copy Sept. 28.

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, June 7, 1897



Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

Desk register that
smaller copies of
inf. given often, without
at this time, could be
sent.

To Hon. Thomas Wilbur Cridden
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Subject
Supply of Law-books

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.
Registered June 14, 1897

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. June 7th 1897

Hon. Thomas Wilbur Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to request for
the use of this Consulate the fol-
lowing works on Law:-

"Wharton's Law Lexicon"

"Blackstone's Commentaries," and
some standard work on "Contracts"

I frequently find myself at a loss
for information as to the correct mode
of procedure in questions that come
before the Consulate. The small legal
library we have contains nothing that
supplies the place of the above named
works, and in a Consular Court they
are needed and I am hampered by
not having them.

I

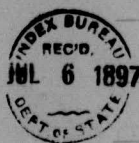
I would also respectfully request that a type-writer for use in this office be sent. The general correspondence is rather large and the results with a type-writer will be much more satisfactory.

Hoping these can be granted and shipped with the supplies I am requesting,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

No. 85



Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem, Syria, June 14th 1897

copy to Mrs. Hanger.

7/8
CONSULATORY BUREAU
NOTES AND PUBLISHED

How. Thomas Wilbur Candler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

~~Shepherd
copy to Mrs. Hanger~~

Subject - Death of James O'Leary.

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

Registered June 22. 1897.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, June 14th 1897

Hon. Thomas Wilbur Criller
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir:—

It is my duty to inform you of the death of James Olsen, a naturalized American, who died on June 6th 1897 in Jerusalem, Palestine. Said James Olsen was born in Denmark and naturalized on June 30th 1879 by the Superior Court of Cook Co. Illinois. The cause of death, as stated in certificate of the physician was "perforation of the bowels, the result of impaction, complicated with chronic hernia."

The only relatives known to his
friends

friends here, are his mother and
sister. The latter is Mrs. Peter
Hansen, P.O. box 44 North Cape
Racine Co. Wisconsin. The mother re-
sides with this sister.

The deceased left no effects.
He was a member of the Spafford
Community.

I am, Sir,

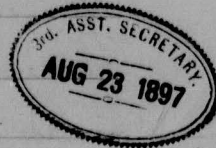
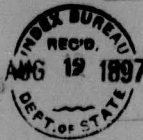
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

86

ack. by form & copy to help taken.

Aug. 17. 97.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Palestine. July 10th '97



Hon. Thomas W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

✓ Copy to St. Petersburg
Aug 24 1897

Subject - Information for American
Heirs of the Estate of Solomon
Mandelstam.

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

July 28. 1897.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Palestine July 10th 97

Hon. Thomas W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of June 12th 97 and Department dispatch No. 59, of same date, relative to the claims of the American heirs to the estate of Solomon Mandelstam, deceased; also the copy of a letter of Attorneys Wolf and Cohen.

Immediately on receipt of the above telegram application for information was made at the Russian Consulate in Jerusalem. The acting Russian Consul told me verbally that the final settlement of the estate of Solomon Mandelstam would

would be effected at St. Petersburg
Russia.

On receipt of your despatch No. 59
of June 13th ult. the matter was again
laid before the acting Russian Consul
with a request that he communi-
cate to us in writing the method of
procedure necessary for the American
heirs to obtain their rights. Accord-
ingly, a letter in French, a verba-
lized copy and translation of which
is enclosed, was transmitted to me.

This is all the information ob-
tainable here, but I think it will
be sufficient to direct the heirs
and their attorneys to the proper
place of application.

No expenses have been incurred
in this matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Enclosure

Copy of letter from the Russian Consulate

Copie

Consulat Général Impérial
de Russie
à Jérusalem

26 Juin
8 Juillet 1897
N^o 532

Monsieur et cher Collègue,

En réponse à votre note en
date du 6 Juillet a. c. sub. N^o 160, j'ai
l'honneur de vous informer que les biens
immeubles du défunt Sholom Mandelstam
étant en Russie, tout le dossier de
sa succession sera transmis à St. Peters-
bourg au Département Asiatique du
Ministère des affaires Étrangères où
ses héritiers ont à s'adresser pour
la dite succession.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur et
cher Collègue l'assurance de ma
considération la plus distinguée.

(Signé) A. Kronglow

Monsieur

Monsieur Edwin S. Wallace

Consul des États-Unis de l'Amérique
Jérusalem

Translation

General Imperial Consulate
of Russia
at Jerusalem

26 June
8 July 1897
N^o 532

Sir and dear Colleague

In answer to your note dated July 6th N^o 160. I have the honor to inform you that the real estate of the deceased Sholom Mandelstam being in Russia all the papers of the estate will be transmitted to St. Petersburg at the Asiatic Department of the Ministry of foreign affairs where his heirs will have to apply for the said estate.

Please accept, Sir, and dear Colleague, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) A. Krongauz

Monsieur

Monsieur Edwin S. Wallace

Consul of the United States of America

Jerusalem

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Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. July 31st 1897



ans. Sept. 17.



Hon. Thomas W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject: Children of Naturalized
American Citizens.

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.
August 12. 1897.

No 87

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, July 31st 1899

Hon. Thomas W. Cudler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

In making a new register of persons who are enjoying the protection of this Consulate a difficulty has arisen for the adjustment of which I can find no information in the "Consular Regulations" or "Revised Statutes".

Nearly all our citizens here have obtained their citizenship by naturalization. In most cases they have remained in the United States just long enough to obtain their citizen papers and passports and then come here.

The questions concerning which I have the honor to ask you for information

information are First. Are the minor children of a naturalized American to be considered as under American protection if at the time of the father's naturalization they were not and never have been in the United States? Paragraph 142 of Cons. Reg. of 1896, seems to exclude them by the clause "if dwelling in the U.S." Second. If the above question is answered in the affirmative, does the minor child of the naturalized father lose his protection at his majority, provided he has never been to the United States and has no intention of going there to reside and perform the duties of a citizen?

Awaiting your reply,
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

No 88
m.p.

Sec 84.

Consular Bureau

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Aug. 16th 1897
Ans. Sept. 13.



Hon. Thomas W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

See & approve his
action in dealing to
submit his report to
the Legislative Colony of
"Overseas".

Subject - Request for Information
concerning the Consular Dispatch
Book as a public record.

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

August 24. 1897.

Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem, Syria. Aug. 16th 1897

Hon. Thomas W. Cridlev -
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to again address the Department of State on the subject of the Speffordite Colony of Overcourse, located in this place.

They have heard of the testimony, or declaration, made in this Consulate by Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Adamson, the original of which was transmitted to you in despatch No. 84 of April 19th ult. I myself intimated to them on a recent occasion, when they attempted, five of them, to dictate to me on how I should act in a charge of a rather serious nature that was brought against them, that there was testimony of a damaging nature on file

file in the Consulate against them. After they heard of the existence of this testimony, or declaration, which they immediately inferred was given by Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Adamson, they demanded to be shown the Consular records. I refused to produce them, though different parties of six or more have on two occasions demanded them. As no use has been made of this statement of the Adamsons except to transmit it to the State Department, I felt that it was not a matter of public record. As it is their intention to appeal to you to order me to produce the Dispatch Book for their inspection, I trust that my decision on the matter will be sustained. Otherwise there will be no end to the demands of these people.

In every instance in which the Spaffordites have had official business with the Consulate I have treated them with the utmost consideration.

Because

Because I have refused to associate with them on terms of intimacy and thus give an outward sanction to their, at least, suspicious practices they choose to regard me as their personal and official enemy. If I have made any mistake in my official treatment of them it has been in exercising too great leniency towards them.

The Spaffordites, or Overcomers, are about to send, or so announce publicly, a representative to Washington to prefer charges against me before the State Department, and assert at the same time that they possess influence enough to effect my removal. As the latter assertion is a silly threat I care nothing for it and only repeat it to you as an evidence of the animus that prompts them.

The only real question between the Spaffordite Colony of "Overcomers" and myself is whether they have any right to see any record in the Consular

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Consular Dispatch Book. In my
opinion they have no such right, as
no legitimate private or public in-
terest is involved. On the contrary,
if a copy of the Adamson declara-
tion were placed in their hands
private and public interests would
suffer. My action in the matter
seems to be sustained by Article
479 of Consular Regulations 1896.

Trusting that in this action
I shall have the approval of the
State Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul.

Ans. Sept. 15.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Aug. 21st 1897



Hon. Thomas W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Acknowledging receipt
of Department Circulars of July 29th,
Aug 1st and Aug 2nd. Tariff of Fees,
and Consular Report for July 1897.

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

August 31. 1897.

Consul might be
reminded of par. 117
Consular Regulations

No 89

Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem, Syria. Aug. 21st 1897

Hon. Thomas W. Cridler -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

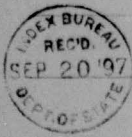
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of Department circulars
dated July 29th, Aug. 1st and Aug 2nd
respectively; also copies of blank
invoice forms; also copies of Tariff
of Consular Fees to take effect Oct-
ober 1st 1897; also copy of Consular
Report for July 1897.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

N^o 90

Consular Bureau



United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
August 28, 1897



Edwin S. Wallace

Consul

ans. Sept. 28.

To

Thos W. Cridler

Asst Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Bishop on Contracts
sent Oct. 2. 97.

Subject:

Supply of law book for Consulate

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

September 7, 1897.

Mr. Chilton. If you know
that he has Wharton's
3 vols. ~~the~~ change this year
him only. Bishop & contracts
which purchase C
Mr. Branigan said he would order Sept. 28.

Mr Chilton:

Suppose we say this.
E. M. S.

Mr Wallace, Con. Jerusalem.

Referring to your previous
dispatch of June 7 last,
and to the Department's
reply of August 9, 1897
I have now to ack. the
receipt of your copy of
the 28th volume, and to say
that Mr Wharton's ~~Department~~
~~of International Law and~~
the "Bishop on Contracts".

Mr. Shelton
What did he specially
desire besides a type
writer - 2

Mr. Bidler -

Blackstone's Commentaries
Standard work on Contracts

In view of this second
despatch we might send
the books now.

R.S.L.

no 90

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Aug. 28th 1897

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your despatch No. 61 of
August 9th. I regret exceedingly the
Department's inability, owing to the
smallness of the available appropria-
tion to grant me the law books asked
for in my despatch of June 7th last.
We can get along without the type-
writer, but the law books are an abso-
lute necessity. Cases of all kinds
come before this Consular Court for
trial which demand careful treat-
ment and require a legal knowl-
edge beyond that which I possess.
Apart from the Consular Regulations
and

and the Revised Statutes of 1878,
and Wharton's Digest of International
Law the Consular books of reference
are valueless. In fact these are all
we have. There is no way here in
Palestine for the Consul to procure
any books needed; otherwise I would
gladly purchase them at my own ex-
pense.

As soon as the appropriation
permits I would respectfully request
that the present unsatisfactory con-
dition of the Consular legal library
be supplied.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

N^o 92

Consular Bureau

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Sept. 13, 1897



Ans. Oct. 12.
See letter of Oct. 28. 97

Edwin S. Wallace
Consul



To Hon. Thos. W. Cridder
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Subject:

Spafford colony at Jerusalem

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.
September 21. 1897.

See instruction to
Jerusalem,
April 3, 1901



ack & say that neither Mr.
Rudy nor any one else repre-
senting the Spafford colony
at Jerusalem has been
to the Dept. for any purpose.
Should he visit the Dept.
to make complaint against
you on account of the
character of your report
toward that Colony you
rest assured that your interests
will be protected.

N^o 92

Consulate of the United States.
Jerusalem, Syria. Sept. 13th 1897

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

As the Spafford Colony of Jerusa-
lem have sent a representative to
the United States for the purpose,
among other things, of preferring cer-
tain charges against me before
your Department I consider it my
duty to keep you informed in so
far as I can of what I have done
towards them and what I have
refused to do. Thus far I think
you will find my dispatches
relating to this Colony conclusive
as to my opinion concerning it.
You will also find that I have
said that my estimates were
based

based, not upon personal knowledge, but upon the statement of others who have been well acquainted with the inner workings of the so called Colony. In fact my more recent dispatches have been based upon evidence furnished me by former members of the Colony.

On two separate occasions recently two delegations from this Colony have called at the Consulate and remonstrated with me concerning my reports to the State Department, and requested me to inform you that my reports had been based upon hearsay. For the sake of proving my fairness in my treatment of them I agreed to do so, conditioning the promise with the statement that I should have to say that the hearsay evidence was from former members largely. Mr. Rudy, business manager of the Colony, now on his way to America wrote me a few days ago the letter which I enclose
and

designate as No. 1. Permit me to say also that I asked him to suggest to me just what he wished me to write to the Department in order to satisfy him and others in the Colony that I had no personal enmity against them. This letter marked No. 1. is his written expression of what he thought would satisfy him and the others. My reply to No. 1. is as follows;
Jerusalem, Palestine, Sept. 6th 1897

Edw. H. Rudy Esq.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your favor of this morning permit me to say that I am ready and willing to write to the State Department and inform that Department that all the reports written by me concerning your household were based upon common report, or upon hearsay evidence, most of which was furnished me by former members of that household.

I cannot say, however, that I was prejudiced

directed by Dr. Merrill, or that he was
"influenced by the unfriendly attitude
the missionaries bore towards" your
"household." The former statement I
do not believe to be true. Concern-
ing the latter I am in ignorance.

Yours respectfully
Edwin S. Wallace.

In reply to this Mr. Rudy sent
me the enclosure designated as
No. 2. To this I sent no reply
as I considered it most insulting
and unwarranted.

Again permit me to say that I am
ready to meet any and all charges
these Spoffordites may bring against
me. Their regard for the truth is
so slight that I have no idea what
report the said Mr. Rudy may make
to you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

No. 1

Jerusalem, Palestine,
Sept. 6th 1897.

Edwin S. Wallace, Esq.,
U.S. Consul,

Dear Sir:-

In accordance with
your desire that we should state what
would correct the wrong idea formed
in the State Department about our
household to our satisfaction, we would
say that the only thing that could
give to the State Department the
just impression of our household,
would be that the records of the
Department contain evidence, by
a statement from you, that all the
information hitherto conveyed to
them by you had been gathered
and formed from hearsay, as you
have already verbally admitted to
us, and that you had been preju-

diced by Mr. Merrill, who pursued
such a course influenced by the
unfriendly attitude the missionaries
bore towards our household.

Kindly reply at your earliest conve-
nience, as I am expecting to leave for
America on Wednesday morning,
Sept. 8th.

Yours Respectfully,
Wm. H. Rudy.

No. 2

Jerusalem, Sept. 6th 1897.
Edwin S. Wallace, Esq.,
United States Consul,

Dear Sir:—

Your proposal to "write
to the State Department and inform
that department that all reports
written by you concerning our house-
hold were based upon common report
or upon hearsay evidence, most of
which was furnished you by former
members of the household," does
not meet the case at all; for to
account for your course and actions
by saying it was "former members
who had influenced your decision,
we never could admit; for which
of the former members of our
household had given you their
"evidence" the first day you were
in office, which influenced you

to refuse to acknowledge the paper we brought you for that purpose? And when, years after, "former members" of our household did come to you, (under what conditions need not here be asked,) what was it that influenced you to take their statement, and forward it, without hearing the other side, or causing the two sides to meet, in order that you might ascertain what were the facts, using that, and, as you have admitted, all other "hearsay evidence," to send to the State Department as facts? And what influenced you, when we contradicted to you the truth of those reports, on their coming back to us, not to correct the misinformation which still stands there as an evidence of your prejudice? Who gave you

the prejudice you admitted to us you had against us, and which manifested itself the first day you were in office, and has throughout your term of office, causing you, as you stated to us, to manufacture your facts, and to be unwilling to correct them, and repeatedly refusing to give us access to detrimental "hearsay evidence" against us, while you volunteered it to others not interested? Surely not "former members."

Our note to you this morning contains the only statement which, being put by you on the records of the State Department, will at all meet the case.

As I am leaving in the morning I should be glad of an immediate reply.

Yours Respectfully,
Wm. H. Rudy.

No. 93



Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem
September 21st, 1897.

Mr. Edwin S. Wallace
To the Department of State.

Ac'd Oct. 27. 1897

Subject:

American Cemetery in Jerusalem

Abstract of Contents.

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

October 6. 1897

No. 93

Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem

September 21st, 1897.

Honorable Thos. W. Culler,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of a matter which is of considerable importance to Americans residing in Palestine and to many persons in the United States. The question of the burial of deceased Christians is a serious one in this part of Turkey. Each Communion has its own cemetery and is jealous in conserving it for the burial of its own adherents.

About sixty-five years ago a cemetery for the needs of American missionaries was purchased by a society known as the American Board. This cemetery, a small plot of ground on Mount Zion was afterwards transferred to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, of 156 Fifth Avenue
New

New York. This latter Board has for many years given the use of its cemetery, gratis, to any American needing burial. This generosity has resulted in the overcrowding of the cemetery until it is now too small.

A favorable opportunity came last week for the Presbyterian Board to sell this property, which was done. In order, however, not to wound the feelings of living persons whose friends were interred in this cemetery, Rev. William H. Eddy, of Sidon, Syria, was sent here by the said Board to make the sale, purchase a new cemetery and transfer the bodies temporarily to the English cemetery while we are awaiting a firman for the new cemetery, the ground for which has been purchased already and which is two times as large as the old cemetery. The same privileges are to be offered to the American residents and traveling American public.

public as were had when the old cemetery was held by the above Board.

The transfer of the bodies was personally seen to by Rev. Mr. Eddy, who acted under a power-of-attorney granted by the said Presbyterian Board, and was done most carefully and tenderly in every instance and with the knowledge and consent of the friends of the ones removed, tho' the exact time when the transfer was made was not communicated to any one.

For the old cemetery no government permit was held by the Presbyterian Board. In Turkey such a permit is now necessary and in order to give the new cemetery its full standing as a place of burial in the eyes of Turkish officials; also that it may be known as the American cemetery in Jerusalem, I would respectfully request the
State

State Department to confer with our Minister in Constantinople, requesting him to use his good offices with the Sublime Porte, that when an application comes from Jerusalem to request a "firman," or government permit for the ^{American} cemetery, the Minister may assist in the procuring thereof. Of course we can have a cemetery without this "firman," but it will be acquired or rather so used, in an illegal way.

As the ground and all expenses of preparation are supplied gratis to the American public I am sure I am not doing anything but my duty in notifying the Department and inquiring in what ways you can assist the Presbyterian Board in its charitable work.

I am, Sir,
 Your obedient servant
 Edwin S. Wallace
 Consul.

No. 94

ackd Oct 29 97



Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem
 September 23rd, 1897.

Mr. Edwin S. Wallace
 To the Department of State.

Cancelled

Subject:

"Standing of Lib Goldstein as regards his American Citizenship"

Abstract of Contents.

Registered at the
 U. S. Consulate General,
 Constantinople,
 Turkey.

October 5, 1897.

OCT 23 1917

This comes back to
me safely - but
where is the record
for which I asked?

This comes
first time to



all

No. 94

Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem
September 23rd, 1897.

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler,

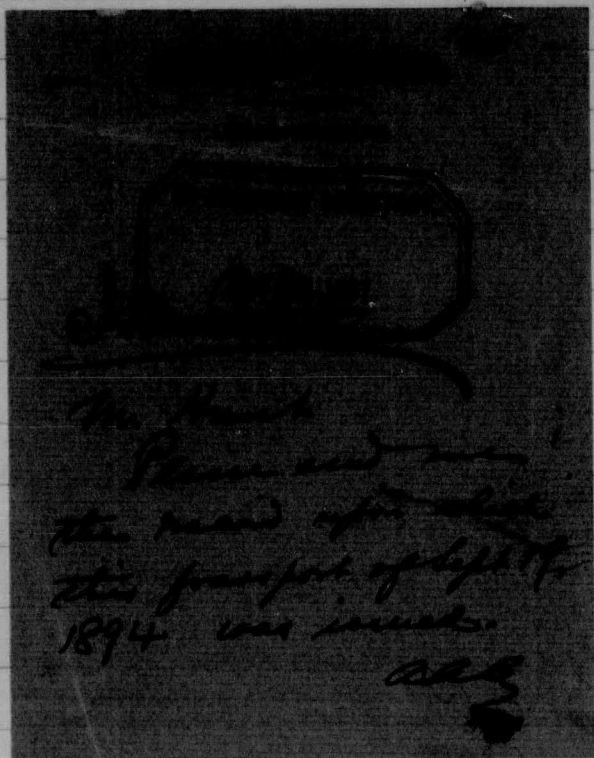
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request your Department to inform ^{me} as to the true standing as regards citizenship of one Leib Goldstein, whose passport and citizen paper are herewith enclosed. This Leib Goldstein went from Jerusalem to the United States with the object of securing naturalization and then returning to Jerusalem. He was naturalized, as will be seen by referring to his certificate of naturalization, on Sept. 17th 1894. He procured his passport from the Department of State immediately, or on Sept. 19th 1894 and remained in America only a few days longer.

At the time of his naturalization it was evident that he had no intention



intention of remaining in the United States and performing the duties of a citizen.

What I desire to know is whether such a person, and there are several others here who have done the same thing, is entitled to the protection of this Consulate? They leave Jerusalem, remain in America just long enough to become naturalized and then return. The Turkish authorities have known them previous to their departure and when on their return we recognize them as Americans it brings us into dispute. Awaiting your reply,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Copy.

No. 95

Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem.

September 27th, 1897.



Mr. Edwin S. Wallace

To the Department of State.

Subject:

"Inheritance of Ruth L. Whiting of the Spafford Community of Jerusalem.

Abstract of Contents.

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

October 5, 1897.

See instruction to
Jerusalem
April 3, 1901



rec'd Oct. 26. 97
copy to file
Oct. 26. 1897

No. 95

Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem

September 27th, 1897.

Honorable Thos. W. Cudler

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In my dispatch No. 88 of Aug. 16th ult. I had occasion to inform you that the Spofford Community of this place had sent a representative to Washington, ostensibly for the purpose of preferring charges against me. I have just learned the real mission of this emissary whose name is Wm. H. Rudy.

As you have already been informed this Spofford Community has all things in common, in theory, at least, They subsist on the donations of victims who give their all into the general fund, of which the said Wm. H. Rudy is treasurer. They are now about bankrupt, as I learn, and more victims and funds are badly needed.

needed. They have their victims secure and are now after her funds. The victim is Ruth L. Whiting a girl who has just turned eighteen and has been since infancy a member of this Community to which she was brought by her father J. H. Whiting, deceased. By the terms of her grand-mother's will this girl was left a sum of money which I believe now amounts to about \$35,000. It was placed in the hands of a trustee who is now residing in Springfield, Mass.

Before the departure of the said Wm. H. Rudy for the United States a power of attorney was executed in his favor by all the adult members of the Community. Among the number was the girl Ruth L. Whiting, and her name is the important one, for Mr. Rudy is to demand of the guardian of her inheritance the amount coming to her. If he succeeds in this a great wrong will be done to this girl who is only a child

child and a tool in the hands of these schemers. If Mr. Rudy obtains this money it will go into the general fund of the Community and be used up in the support of its more than one hundred members who do practically nothing for their own support.

This girl, Ruth L. Whiting, has a younger brother in the Community who is a beneficiary from his grand-mother's estate for the same amount. If they succeed in their first raid they will make another as soon as the boy attains his majority. The mother of these children, Mrs. Mary E. Whiting is here, but is powerless in the presence of the stronger wills that control her.

Believing that it is my duty to do all in my power to prevent the Spaffordites from obtaining possession and concerning the inheritance of these innocent children, I have given you this information

formation, so that steps may be taken to protect them.

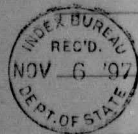
I regret that I cannot give you the name of the trustee, whose residence is in Springfield, Mass. I have not been able to learn it. The grandmother's name was Whiting and the father of the children, who died here in 1886, was Mr. John H. Whiting.

Hoping that something can be done to thwart the unprincipled designs of Mr. Rudy and the other leaders of this conscienceless community,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

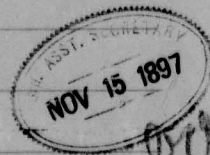
No. 96



Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem
October 18th, 1897.

Mr. Edwin S. Wallace

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Exposition at Jerusalem.

Abstract of Contents.

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

October 26. 1897.

Am Bureau

Substituted
given to the press
M.

ack by subject
but thanks for
the information
ack no. 16. 1897

No. 96

Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem
October 18th, 1897.

Honorable Thos. W. Cudler

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Inquiries having recently been made to me by business firms in America concerning an advertised exposition to be held at some future date in Jerusalem, I consider it my duty to inform you that the proposed exposition is all on paper and under the present management will never be anywhere else. The truth is it is a fraudulent enterprise contrived in one man, and that man is considered by reliable business men here as a rascal. There is no evidence in Jerusalem that an exposition of any kind is to be held and no interest being taken in it by any responsible parties.

The

The plan of the person who is engaged in arousing the interest of probable exhibitors is to get advance payments for the right to exhibit from them. How successful he has been at thus duping the public I have not been able to learn, but the fact that he has elicited an inquiry to me from the "United States Export Association" of 143 Chambers St. New York, indicates that the exposition advertised by the Scientific Society of Jerusalem demands exposing. There is no Scientific Society in Jerusalem and there will be no such exposition.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

Consular Bureau

No. 97



Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem

October 22nd, 1897.

Mr. Edwin S. Wallace

To the Department of State.



Ans. T. Nov. 17.
Chas. Golding inf.

Substance to
Complainants -
Ack. explain
in satisfactory
order

Subject:

Answer to Department Dispatch No. 66
of Sept. 30th 97.

See instr.
Dec. 8. 97.

Abstract of Contents.

1. Answer to charge made against Edwin S. Wallace, Consul, by Samuel Golding, Aug. 30th 1897
2. Answer to charge made against Edwin S. Wallace Consul, by Josef Cohen, Aug. 30th 1897
3. Answer to charge made against Edwin S. Wallace, Consul, by Samuel Golding and others, Aug. 30th 1897

Registered at the

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

November 2. 1897.

No. 97

Consulate of the United States, *Jerusalem*
October 22nd, 1897.

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to reply as follows to your despatch No. 66 of Sept. 30th 1897.

1. In re. charge of Samuel Golding:-
Mr. Samuel Golding was, as he says, attacked by one Moses Johnson and assaulted. He did come to this Consulate and complained. I told him exactly how to proceed in the matter and to bring a charge against the man who assaulted him. This he has never done. Because I refused to imprison his assailant he presumably considers I failed in my duty. Golding's assertion that I remarked about the assault "It is well done" is an absolute falsehood. I expressed

ms

no opinion then and have not since.

2. In re Joseph Cohen. This complainant was asked to come to this Consulate for a certain purpose on Aug. 26th. He came and had left the Consulate some minutes, when he returned and showed evidence of having been assaulted. I brought him in my room, myself washed his face, which was bleeding from a slight wound, and at his request wrote a charge against his assailant. I summoned Moses Johnson immediately, set the time for the hearing next day. Said Johnson pleaded guilty and was fined Two Dollars and costs (Three Dollars) all of which he then paid. I do not know what more I could have done in this matter. The complainant, Josef Cohen, has never intimated to me that he was dissatisfied with the judgment.

3. Concerning the charge of partially signed by a number of persons calling themselves American citizens. I must say that I do not know to what they refer. Only about half the persons who have signed this are Americans, the rest are mere tools in the hands of Rabbi Samuel Salant of this place and he is trying to use them against me. His reason for so doing is this: Said Rabbi Salant is the recipient of large sums of money sent from the United States by Hebrews who wish this money to be used for charitable purposes. Recently several letters of inquiry have come to me from leading Jews in America asking me to inquire what becomes of their donations to charity. After making a careful investigation I became convinced that Rabbi Salant was not using this money as its donors intended and replied accordingly to

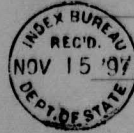
to the inquirers. He has heard of this and this charge now made against me is his method of retaliation.

A party composed of the best and most respectable American Jews was formed among themselves and entirely by themselves and have been making a serious and successful effort to secure the management of the above mentioned charities. I have had nothing to do with this matter, though Rabbi Solant knows I favor ^{unofficially} the new party in any way I can. At the same time as no opportunity has been given me to decide officially as between the two the charge of partiality is entirely unfounded.

My own opinion is that said Rabbi Solant is back of all these three accusations against me as they are made by his creatures, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

No. 98.



Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem

October 23rd, 1897.

M^r. Edwin S. Wallace

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Request for Leave of Absence.

Abstract of Contents.

U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

November 2, 1897

Forwarded with my approval.

Leather Short
U. S. Consul General.

Consular Bureau

ack
Nov 17

from 40 days absence

No. 98

Consulate of the United States, Jerusalem
October 23rd, 1897.

Honorable Thos. W. Cudler

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request the Department to grant me a leave of absence for forty days. My intention is, if the leave is granted, to visit certain points in Palestine and vicinity, most of which are within my Consular district. During the past year I have not been absent from my post. I do not wish to visit the United States. Should this permission be granted I should like to have my absence begin about Dec. 20th 1897. I shall not be absent from my post more than three weeks at any one time.

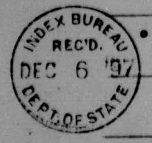
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

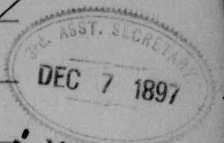
99

Consular Bureau



Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria, Nov. 9th 1897

See Telegram and
instructions
March 17, 1898



Hon. Thos. W. Culler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Copy to Gov. of Pennsylvania
Chas. B. ...
Cooperation -
See to press

Subject: - Jaffa Property of Mrs.
Clorinda A. Minor, deceased.

Registered at the
U.S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

November 23, 1897.

to ack -
Ack by form
to Gov. of Penn.
Dec. 9.
again refer to
Dec. 24/97.

No 99

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Nov. 9th 1897

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir:-

Some days ago an inquiry was made at this Consulate through the local land bureau about a tract of land near Jaffa that was purchased and belonged to one Mrs. Clorinda A. Minor of Philadelphia Pa. As said Mrs. Minor died on Nov. 6th 1855 the land has been occupied by various persons since that time. A German subject, named Christ Jung was the last tenant and in virtue of long possession, payment of taxes and certain improvements claims possession and is attempting to sell the

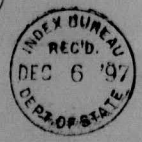
the property. Unless some legal heir of said Mrs. Cornelia A. Minor appears it is very likely that the land will be regarded as the property of said Christ Jung and his sale of it be deemed valid.

The property consists of about 24 acres lying two miles north of the town of Joffa. It is worth about \$4000. Should any heirs appear in America they might be able to substantiate a claim and obtain something, and if there are any such and will send a power of attorney to me or any American here I shall see what can be done for them. For the time being I have stopped the sale awaiting your instructions. As the sale cannot be prevented eventually I would advise any heirs who may be found to sell their interests to said Christ Jung

I am, Sir
Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

N^o 100

ny.



Consular Bureaus.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Nov. 9th 1897

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Copy to Treasury

ack. by form
copy with orig.
enclosure to
Auditor.
Dec. 9.

Subject: Final Settlement of the
Estate of Robert McCrea, deceased.

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.
November 23. 1897.

N^o 100

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Nov. 9th 1897

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler
Assistant-Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that the estate of Robert McCrea, an American tourist who died in the German Hospital at Jerusalem on April 3rd 1897, has been settled. After paying all bills against the deceased there remains in my possession fifty moonstones. These have no value here and I am sending them to the Treasury Department. Enclosed please find statement of my account with said estate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

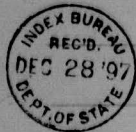
Edwin S. Wallace

Consul

1. Enclosure
as above.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Dec. 2nd 1897



Hon. Thos. W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Subject - Death of Rev. J. R. Patterson.

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.
December 14, 1897.

N^o 101

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, December 2nd 1877

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

Sir:-

It is my painful duty to in-
form you of the death of Rev. J. R.
Patterson of Winter Hill, Mass. The
deceased was an American traveler
and had been in Jerusalem about
a week. He died on Nov. 30th 1877.
The cause of death was heart-failure.
The presumption is that the deceased
was a native American. From letters
found on his person I learned that
Rev. Patterson was a resident of Win-
ter Hill, Mass. but was to be address-
ed Care of Baptist Headquarters,
Tremont Temple, Boston Mass. To
this address yesterday sent a cable-
gram

gram telling of the death and re-
questing them to inform the family.

The personal effects are now in
my possession and consist of:-

1. One gold watch & chain.
2. One Purse
3. One Pocket-book
3. A Kodak
4. Cash \$100 - and 46.³⁰ francs.
5. Fifty Dollars in American Express Co's checks.
6. An Overcoat
7. A valise containing numerous small
personal effects, & one suit of clothes
8. A carryall with numerous small
effects.

I have written Rev. Patterson's
widow asking her to inform me as
to what she wishes to be done with
the effects.

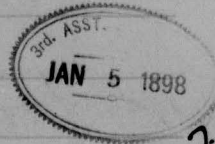
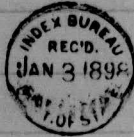
Interment was made in the Eng-
lish cemetery in Jerusalem,
Jaw, Sir.

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul.

90 = 102

Consulor Bureau

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Dec. 7th 1897



Hon. Thos. W. Cridler

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

See instructions
to Jerusalem
April 3, 1901

Subject - Additional Information
concerning the Spafford Community -
in reply to letter of Wm. H. Rudy Esq.
to the Department under date of
Oct. 25th 1897

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.

December 15. 1897



Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria Dec. 7th 1897

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 69 of October 29th last, containing a copy of Mr. Wm. H. Rudy's letters to this Department dated respectively Oct. 25th and 27th 1897. The Department's reply to Mr. Rudy's first letter was not enclosed as you intended.

Permit me to express my great satisfaction at the Department's decision to have the Spafford Institution "thoroughly investigated by an officer of the Government." This is the only way for the Department to learn the true character of

of

of this establishment which in my opinion is doing much to injure the good name of America in this part of the world. The only other way for the Department to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion would be to appoint a commission here to take the testimony of the reputable Americans and English here. Many of these know the Spoffords well and some of them are ex-members of the Community. The testimony thus obtained would be unanimous against this Community.

I trust that the Government will positively forbid the Spoffordites to use the name "Americans" as they are now calling themselves. They have no right to it as less than one-fourth of the members are Americans. They are an aggregation of numerous nationalities, the majority being Scandinavians. And yet they are making photographs and
 putting

putting the same on sale, every one of which is marked "The American Colony, Jerusalem". Of course we cannot prevent others from calling them "Americans," but we can and ought to prevent them from thus designating themselves. I would respectfully ask you, under these circumstances, to order them to discontinue calling themselves by this honorable name.

Mr. Rudy's communication to the Department was a revelation to me in that he claimed that his community was doing missionary work. On several separate occasions he, in company with others of his sect, repudiated the title of "missionary" and assured me and others that they were not missionaries in any sense of the term. My opinion is that he is now assuming the name and professing to do such work simply in the hope of thus securing a standing in

in the estimation of respectable people. This is the first intimation I have ever had that this Community was doing, or pretended to be doing, any mission work.

Mr. Rudy may repudiate the name "Spoffordite" or "Conversion" as much as he likes. The community was founded by a Mr. Spofford, now deceased, and is at present absolutely controlled by Mrs. Spofford, whose power over her subjects is perfectly marvellous. None dare express an opinion about the place without her consent and it was because of this power that Mr. Rudy was not at liberty to give to the Department a "full written statement showing the character and purposes of the community." You may get such a statement later, but it will be dictated by Mrs. Spofford, who is shrewd enough to leave out the practices and beliefs that ^{will} exhibit the real "character" and to supply "purposes" that

that will commend the community to right-thinking people. After four years of dealing with these people and frequent conversations with those who have been members but succeeded in escaping I am firmly of the opinion that Mrs. Spofford has no regard for the truth and has such power over her victims as to make them swear to be true that which they know to be false.

A large part of Mr. Rudy's letter of Oct. 25th '97 is made up of charges against Dr. Selah Merrill, my predecessor. Permit me to inform you that the Department at that time reviewed all this matter and in a dispatch No. 29 of Nov. 22nd 1893 virtually exonerated Dr. Merrill from the charges by saying, "The enclosure in your dispatch No. 60, relating to the arrest of Mrs. Whiting indicates that you acted within your jurisdiction."

There

There is an American gentleman residing here by the name of F. J. Alley, who, for the purpose of assisting Dr. Merrill to arrest Mrs. Whiting, was detailed as a special officer. I read to him what Mr. Rudy says in his letter about that arrest and requested him to reply to it. I enclose his answer (marked No. 1.)

In his answer Mr. Alley took occasion to remark on Dr. Merrill's alleged desecration of the American Cemetery of this place.

As to the alleged desecration of this same cemetery recently by Rev. W. K. Eddy, of Sidon, Syria and myself Mr. Rudy's statements are absolutely false. As he was in the United States when the transfer of bodies was made he is simply repeating what he has been taught by Mrs. Spafford to say. You have already been informed by me fully as to this entire matter. If desired by you I can furnish you the sworn statements-

statements of many Americans here, and of the authorities of the English Cemetery, to which the bodies were transferred, which will satisfy you that everything in the sale and transfer was done, not only decently, but tenderly respectful of the dead and their living friends. The Spaffordites had a year's notice from me and on two separate occasions since were told by me that the sale and transfer were to be made. They are only using this tale of indignities and sufferings in the hope of discrediting me before the Department.

Two English subjects, former members of this Community, were interred in the American Cemetery. The heads of the Community appealed to the English Consul here, John Dickson Esq. He investigated their complaint and decided that there were no grounds for it. They then appealed to the British foreign office, which referred the matter to Consul Dickson. At
my

my request Consul Dickson^{has} furnished me with a copy of that part of his dispatch to his government which relates to the alleged indignities practiced upon the bodies of British subjects. See enclosure No. 2.

Since my last communication to you on this troublesome subject another incident, showing the disrespect of the Spaffordites to the Consulate, has occurred. On Nov. 30th last an American tourist, Rev. J. R. Patterson, died in Jerusalem. He was travelling with a party, and having taken sick here, was left by his Conductor at the Spafford House. Being informed that he was dangerously ill I went to the house, arriving just in time to see him die. I made all the arrangements for his funeral and provided for a funeral service at the Anglican Bishop's Chapel at ten A.M. on the day following the death, also securing a place of interment in the English cemetery. Immediately notified

notified Mrs. Spafford of all the arrangements, specifying the hour of service. The custom here when a foreigner dies is for the Consul or his representative to attend the funeral and to drape the casket with a flag. The Spaffordites know this well. Instead of waiting for me on this occasion they took the body to the Chapel at least twenty minutes before the hour designated. They did not wait for me or for the flag. Arriving at the Chapel they were requested by an officer of the Bishop to wait till the time set. They refused and, about forty in number, crowded into the Chapel with the body. I drove to the Spafford House in good time and was greatly surprised to learn they had gone. Hurrying to the Chapel I found the service just over though it was hardly ten o'clock. Not wishing to create a disturbance then I draped the coffin in a flag and accompanied it to the cemetery.

At

At the cemetery, when the service at the grave was over, Mrs Spofford came to me with an apology, saying she regretted the occurrence, but that it was due to ^{their} ignorance of the English Church burial service. This must have been false, as I know of at least six members of the Community who were brought up in the English Church. The truth was it was another insult to me and was so intended. That same afternoon I called upon the Anglican Bishop to thank him for his courtesy to a deceased American and to regret the occurrence. In this conversation he suggested that such an occurrence ought to be reported to the authorities at Washington. I informed him that if he would report it to me I would transmit his report. At the same time I told him I would send him a copy of Mr. Rudy's letter to the Department and hoped he would answer the charge of "Missionary persecution" or anything

anything else charged in that letter with which he was acquainted. The enclosure marked No. 3 is his answer. Being a very mild man and a thorough Christian gentleman his letter is a very strong one.

Mr. Rudy's statement that I once said to him that I "manufactured facts" for my reports is so absolutely unworthy of credence that I need not enter into it except to say that it is false and he knew it. There are more "facts" known about his sect than I have ever reported, for the simple reason that I did not want to burden my reports with what would have been of no interest to anybody.

Mr. Rudy's claim that "members are at perfect liberty to leave" the Community "at any time they see fit to do so" is false. There are people in that house now that want to leave and cannot. Mrs. Spofford trifles them, with the assistance of her

her lieutenants of whom this man Rudy is one, into submission. I have in this Consulate the sworn statements of three former members that when they expressed a desire to leave they were threatened in many ways. Another reason why those who wish to leave cannot is because when, under false representations they entered the household, they gave their all into the common treasury. Once in, and Mr. Rudy is treasurer, they can never get it out, not a cent, not enough to buy a postage stamp to inform their friends of their condition. In this way no letter is allowed to leave the house that Mrs. Spofford does not approve. For further information on this point I refer you to J. B. Adamson Esq, of 1014 Lake St. Chicago Ill. who, with his wife, succeeded to escape from this Community. There are others here now whose testimony on this point I can procure if desired.

I send enclosed, marked No. 4 a letter recently addressed to me by a German gentleman residing in this city. It was unsolicited by me, but as it bears on the subject is worthy of consideration.

I also beg you to note the contents of enclosure No. 5. This was sent me this morning and bears on the question of Missionary persecution. Rev. Kalk, the author of No. 5, is head of the London Jew Society in Jerusalem and if there was any such persecution as is charged by the Spoffordites he would know it.

Enclosed please find also a letter to me, marked No. 6, written by an elderly American lady here who is well acquainted with Spofford affairs. The letter introduces another element into the discussion, but one well known to be true by many persons now residing here.

In enclosure No. 7, a printed leaflet signed by many American and English

English residents you may find some interesting statements. In connection with this last I must assure you that I had nothing whatever to do with its preparation, nor did I know anything about it till after its appearance.

Hoping the above long statement with accompanying enclosures will assist the Department to understand the real nature of the Spoffordites and the difficulties I have had, and am still having, in dealing with them,

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul

Enclosures, No. 1. Mr. T. J. Alley's Letter;
No. 2. John Dukens Esq. H. B. M's Consul for Palestine Letter; No. 3 Bishop Plyth's letter; No. 4. Mr. Palmer's letter; No. 5. Rev. Kirk's letter; No. 6. Mrs. A. E. Davis's letter; No. 7. Printed leaflet signed by many Americans and English.

No. 1

Jerusalem, Dec. 3rd 1897

Hon. E. S. Wallace, U. S. Consul, Jerusalem.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request of yesterday for a statement of the particulars of the arrest of Mrs. Whiting, of the Spofford community, by Consul Merrill your predecessor; and also what I know of the explorations made by Mr. Merrill in the American cemetery, I, in deep respect for the necessity of such statements, beg to offer the following, according to the best of my knowledge and remembrance:

The offense for which Mrs. Whiting was arrested - Contempt of the Consular court in refusing to obey its summons to appear at the Consulate - was not in her alone; the "community" in which she lived were equally guilty, having assisted her from the house, and concealed her from the expected agent.

She was summoned at the request of her brother, ^{Prof. Single} of Chicago, that he might have the privilege of private conversation with her, which privilege was denied him by her associates in the house. When it was known that she had returned to the house several men - four missionaries from Beirut and two residents of Jerusalem - were appointed to assist in enforcing the Consular service, as there were several ways of escape from the house, (or rather houses,) which they occupied. I was one of the assistants, and took my position, with a native, in a mulberry tree some little distance from the houses, but commanding the rear exits and the way out into a neglected garden, in which was thickets of large cacti and various brushwood. We saw the woman run out of the main house and across an open space towards the other houses occupied by them, and that she was accompanied by several men and women of her associates, and closely followed

by the arresting party, with her brother appropriately in the lead, and who soon caught her, when she at once submitted without a struggle.

After arrangement of toilet and other preparations, she announced herself ready, and walked quietly with her brother to a carriage at the nearest carriage road, and was conveyed to the Grand New Hotel, the leading first-class hotel of the city, where she was given one of the best rooms, and all privileges and fares of the house, with many nice little trinkets and notions and kindnesses to herself and children, from the hands of an evidently loving brother, with whom they also walked or drove at pleasure, and all at ^{his} expense, during his vain efforts to awaken memories of the home life of the past, and win and reclaim a lost sister, and save her children from so bad a fate.

The Beirut gentlemen, above referred to, were stopping at the same hotel, and kindly served, one and another, at times of the brother's absence, (but never near her room,) in an oversight to prevent the stealthy approach of the hangers-on, who were forbidden by the proprietor to enter the house; but who, notwithstanding the prohibitions of landlord and Consul, and even threats of arrest, they persisted in improper talk to her and the children from the street, and in throwing up letters onto her balcony; seeming to fully realize how the quiet reasonings and pleadings of a brother was jeopardizing the \$70,000 coming to those children by the will of their grandmothers.

And, as to his charges against Mr. Merrill on account of his little diggings in the cemetery, let me spare you and the Department by the brief assertion that they are false, and only false, in every word. Surely if there is anything in that very Scotch adage: "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," we may hope that the end of that vile, troublesome establishment is not far distant. Don't cease to urge the Department to send an agent to investigate the affair, and rid the ^{small} American city of the small American part of the shame.

Respectfully yours
J. J. Alley

No. 2.

Jerusalem

December 7. 1897

Sir & Dear Colleague,

In reply to your letter of
the 6th instant, asking me to let you
know the result of my investigations
concerning the removal of dead bodies
from the American Cemetery, and their
reinterment in the English Cemetery, I

beg to state that having made

enquiries

Edwin Wallace Esq.

United States Consul

" " " Jerusalem

enquiries on the subject I was informed
on reliable authority that the report, that
the Coffins now temporarily vested in the
English Cemetery are only covered with a
sprinkling of earth, is altogether untrue,
as also the ghastly story of the breaking
up of the bodies; that all the bones
were taken up with reverence and placed
in new Coffins, each numbered and
lettered according to the place of the
old Cemetery, so that each can
be

be identified, and that they are buried
in a large square grave 7 feet deep,
each lying separately and decently.

In answer to your further
enquiry as to the funeral estimate in
which the "Spafford Community" is held
by the English residents in Jerusalem,
I cannot do better than quote the
following sentence from an official
Communication which was addressed
to me by one of the oldest and most

prominent

prominent members of the English Colony in
Jerusalem: -

"We none of us like their mode
of living which seems to be on the basis
of an Agapemone, but even this has
led to no persecution, although we have
always been spoken of by them as
"Babylon".

I am,

Sir & Dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant

John Dickson

From the Bishop in Jerusalem.
To the Consul of the United States of America,
Jerusalem.
December 8th 1897.

No. 3

Sir. It was a regrettable incident at the funeral
of the citizen of the United States, who was interred a day
or two since in the English Cemetery, that the time
agreed to with yourself was anticipated; and that
therefore that part of the service which took place
in my private Chapel (as being the nearest place
of public worship), was nearly over when you arrived,
yourself rather before the time. My carvass told the
bearers to wait, but they took the coffin off the carrying
and brought it into the Chapel, and filled the Chapel.
My Chaplain then felt obliged to commence the service.
Your desiring burial at our hands for this American
citizen was a natural request, and it was complied
with by us with every readiness. He was died at
the home of the "Shaffordite" Community, and their
burying the proceedings, - which was entirely in
your hands, was unnecessary.

The "Shaffordites" as a peculiar community, and
I must say that, as far as I know them, your attitude
towards them has been marked with no unkindness
that I have heard of; your reasonable dissatisfaction
has been expressed with any regard for their proper
rights. My heart went with no unkindness from
their inroads, as they state I am aware of. It is
natural that there should be little intercourse between
the world and those engaged in religious work.
For as the Christian religion knows no further
revelation until its Second Advent, one must

retially regard those who upon the sacraments
of Christ, and any form of recognized ministry, and
also accept the revelations of a self-constituted
prophetess, as outside the usual pale of religious
life. In fact she pretends to such a com-
-mission, especially being a female, must be either
under a craze, or an impostor. No such
revelation can be real or true. But in your
country and mine, which are free, we are prepared
to leave people to follow their own religious
ideas, provided they be not harmful to the com-
-munity, and provided they leave others free to reject
their ideas.

But the "Spaffordite" theory is not only
contrary to recognized ideas in religion, but
oppositely to those of common morality. I do
not of course speak on better evidence than
common reports. But I think it is obvious
that there is a community of over 100 persons
of both sexes, including many young men
and young women, whom Mr. Spafford's
theory induces to live outside any laws
of marriage. This cannot surely be recognized
by any State, or in accordance with usual
standards of morality. And also it appears
that the same theory does not admit of
medical attendance, or aid, in cases of
illness. Now, I believe that in England the

refusal of proper medical attendance would
lay those who refused it open to trial for manslaughter,
it might further, under certain circumstances, lay
those who refused it under suspicion of a more
serious character. And, as the community depends
on external aid for subsistence, questions affecting
property may become serious under such circum-
-stances; perhaps questions of sanity (at least
under religious mania), in the disposition of property
may also arise.

And with regard to the name assumed by
the community, "the Americans", it must be
remembered that they include not only many
who are Europeans. Does the American flag
cancel obligations of nationality? Has a Jewish
subject to join them (it is said they propose to be
ministers to Jews and Muslims) would such
a subject be thereby de-nationalized, and under
the protection of the American flag? Does
America recognize those who, not only in
religious matters (which perhaps freedom of religion
opinion might justify), but in matters of common
morality or civil law matters. Such civil
questions surely require at least enquiry and inspection.
I cannot but feel, Sir, that you being officially
on the alert in such questions is a satisfactory
matter. Had I been in Palestine when I
desert residents has lately addressed you, I
should have added my signature to theirs. And

I am sure that she it is remembered that in
religious matters I am less, not only in the re-
-presentation of Order of the English Church only,
but of the Anglican communion, which is in full
communion with so large a section of the religious
life of America, by thus writing to you will
not be considered un-called for. And I
shall feel glad if your efforts will be commended
to the authorities at Washington that I
consider that your attitude in the matter of this
community not very satisfactory, - but that I
believe it to have been marked with due regard
courtesy and consideration to those who are really
difficult to deal with, as their exact position
is not ascertained.

Yours
Yours very faithfully

P. A. H. H. H.
Bishop in Jerusalem.

No. 4 | Jerusalem December 3. 1897

Dear Mr Wallace.

I happened the other day
to look in on the people known
here as the "Spaffordites" as I
had heard that they had a
spinning and weaving industry,
in which I take an interest.
The women engaged in this industry
struck me painfully by their
look of extreme dejection and
hopelessness, giving me the idea
that the poor people were in
deep trouble. Can nothing be

done for them? I cannot help
thinking that an enquiry into
their condition would show
that some of the inmates at
any rate are not in that place
of their own free will.

Believe me

Yours sincerely

H. Salmons

Ed. Wallace Esq
W. St. Consul
Jerusalem

No. 5

Jerusalem
December 7. 1897

The American Consul in Jerusalem, Mr.
Wallace, having informed me that the
(so-called) American Colony, have stated
in Washington that the Missionaries in
Jerusalem have combined with the Consul
to persecute the said Americans, I think
it only right that I should be allowed to
write a few words in self defence, and
not with the idea of finding fault with those
to be accused.

I was already resident in Jerusalem
for some years when the first of these
Americans arrived, and believing them
to be earnest Christian people I went out
of my way to show them some attention.
I and my fellow Missionary & the Jews
at the time, visited them on several
occasions at our houses, and were much
pleased with their conversation, and their
singing of hymns which was very sweet.

I found that they had some peculiar notions about waiting for the Second Advent of our Lord Jesus Christ, but nevertheless I asked them to address some of my meetings. And in such ways I gave them an introduction to my congregation, which consists chiefly of Jewish Converts.

Gradually I found that they were making known some of their more peculiar notions. I found that they were universalists to the extent of saying that the devil would be saved. That that they were spiritualists, and received all directions as to what they were to do or say from a medium who was at their head, and whose words were to them as the voice of God, and were spoken of as such.

I have seen some of the written messages which consisted of one word out of one passage of scripture, two out of another, and so on, strung together so as to make the sense they wished, and which was

to be to them the Word of God.

They professed to perform miracles, of healing to live entirely by faith, and to have no need to work. They very soon owed thousands of pounds in the City, and lived apparently idle lives. So that I began to feel that I must warn my people against their teaching. But as they were kind and sympathizing in words, and especially in nursing the sick, I found it a very difficult and unpleasant thing to do.

Next I found them describing our Church as Babylon, and warning all who would be saved to come out of her. They induced one of our promising young Teachers to leave us, and drew others away from us as well.

The step that stirred me most of all was their giving up married life, destroying their Wedding rings, and living together as a community of brothers and sisters. At the same time I did not

10
consider that they were guilty of immorality until further revelations made by those who had lived with them compelled me to think that they were. As I have not examined their dances, I cannot say they are guilty, but it is plain that their principal attraction is to young men, and that by means of some very pretty young women among them.

As to their doing any Mission work among the people I have never heard of their professing to do so, beyond the teaching of a few young men the English language and giving English lessons in the Jewish Schools.

When they first came they professed that some of their members would die before the Second Advent, but the mortality among them has been greater than among any other equal number in any part of the population, and principally because they refuse all Medical help. For some

5
of the death they would have been
indicted for murder in any civilized
Country.

As they came here from Chicago, and
their former and teacher, Mr. Spafford,
had been a prominent Lawyer in that
City, I would suggest that enquiries
should be made there as to his out-
suits as I am informed that some very
serious defalcations were laid to his
charge.

I think these statements are sufficient
to show that nothing has been done here in the
way of persecution, since I am the one principally
involved in the accusation, but that our action
has been purely self defence against false
statements about us; and a desire to guard
our people against false teaching.

A. Hastings Kell, M. A. Cantab.
Minister of Christ Church, Jerusalem
and Head of the English Church Mission to the Jews.
and Examining Chaplain to the Anglican Bishop.

No. 8

Jerusalem. Dec. 6th 1897

Mr. E. S. Wallace. Dear Sir.

I have seen Mr. Rudy's complaint to the Department at Washington, and, in sympathy with the people of Jerusalem to inform the authorities and by their assistance to save the innocent and unsuspecting from that fearful snare, the Spaffordites community, I gladly volunteer a word of my own experience in the matter, having had opportunities during 16 years near them, and most of that time on more and more shyly neighbor terms to learn something of the real character of the establishment. Some years ago I had charge of a garden of trees and vines, and in it a cistern of pure water in the heazy outskirts of the new city outside the walls, and was much pleased to afford its ample room to those who was in poor health in the filthy "old city" and in need of pure air and

semi-rural scenery. Among others desiring such advantages was some of the Spaffordite community, who brought their tents and lived there for many days at a time. This was during the life of Mr H.S. Spafford, the husband, so to speak, of the head of the establishment, and he the principal one, in his decline, to avail himself of the favor. During his stay there with others of the house, I was often at the tents, sometimes affording him and little comforts as might be of benefit to the sick, and of course learning what I could of their new and strange religious notions, the full disclosure of which they were more or less shy or reticent. Mr Spafford appeared rather more communicative than any of the rest, and evidently more fearful than unwilling of disclosures, and it leaked out, little by little, that he was not in harmony with the house in which he lived as a member, and unhappy to a degree of sad dejection and heart

3

heart misery. This led me naturally to seek little private interviews with him in his feeble dying condition. and I was more and more assailed by all the circumstances of his extreme unhappiness which were every day lowering him towards the grave, which, ^{as} the community openly announced none of them was to pass.

One day at their house I was left alone in the salon with Mr Spafford, and after some conversation as to their status and prospects, the dying man clearly indicating in his uneasy, unintentional way his great trouble of mind, turned slightly away upon the divan upon which we were sitting, and resting his elbow upon his knee, and his head upon his hand, seemingly forgetful for the time of any human presence, began

4

audibly to soliloquize in a sad strain something as follows:— What does it mean?— what is it all coming to?— Is it a phase of Spiritism or what? What will come of it all? I cannot believe that this is the work of Spiritism. What does it mean? I soon after left the house, possibly in almost as much misery as the poor dying man, asking the same question, "What can it be"! a phase of Spiritism or what? Shortly after this I learned from those in the house that he was condemned for unfaithfulness and taboed from the notice or speech of the inmates for forty days, and shamefully abused, and contemptuously treated even to personal indignities, by the one he had taken up from a helpless orphan condition, and educated and married— The

5-
continued head of the house.
Thus he declined, and died that
honor'd martyr's death, the most
excruciating miseries of the flesh
that he might prove to the end
the realization of his beautiful
world renowned hymn.

"It is well with my soul."

Yours faithfully
Alice E. Davis

No 7.

Spaffordism.

A Conclusive Expose of The
Spaffordite Fraud

OF

Jerusalem.

NOTE

The following statement has been prepared and signed for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the authorities at Washington, and checking the further advance, as far as America is concerned, of that nefarious establishment known as the Spafford Community. This Community, which dignifies itself, and at the same time disgraces all others of the name, by calling itself "American", lives by preying upon the innocence of the unsuspecting. It does this by a show of godliness, and a claim to possessing special holiness, and favors from above. Their deluded ones are required to sell all their possessions, and hand every dollar of the proceeds over to the head ones of the scheme, and hence on arrival they have no means of getting away, or even of writing to friends for assistance, and thus exposing the dark affair.

The marriage plight between husband and wife is ruthlessly broken, and, as has been abundantly shown by those who have left the vile establishment by strategy, or desperation, and as some have declared, at the risk of their lives, and by other circumstances and evidences, the community embraces the principle of free-love.

Some of those lured into the snare—it is impossible to ascertain what proportion—are soon broken in spirit, discouraged and cowed down beneath the strong hypnotic power of Mrs. Spafford, the head, and absolute ruler of the house, while those who are seen to brave the conditions, and hope for escape, are closely watched, and kept from communication with any upon the outside, and all the while intimidated with terrible stories of the fate of those who dare to lift up the heel against them. That strange personage, the head,—a rather small, blue-eyed, cramped featured woman, of Norwegian birth, and determined bearing, in a measured, rather trembling voice, promulgates her "messages," from her "beautiful god," declaring them to set aside any Bible teaching that stands in dissonance, and her faithful devotees more than willingly bow down in obedience to the "divine," revelation and behest.

She—and that includes her votaries—work chiefly upon the Norwegians and Swedes of America, but some Americans have embraced the scheme, and some of them now constitute her chief support in the dark crime.

Will not the friends of the ignorant and weak, towards whom their efforts are mainly directed, make diligent use of the following statement and witnesses of standing, by wide-circulation and publication in the papers, and save the people from their greedy talons

T. J. ALLEY

Jerusalem! Sept. 28-th, 1897

To the President and Department of State, Washington:

Having learned of the departure of a member of the Spafford community of this city for America to prefer charges against Mr. E. S. Wallace, U. S. Consul at this place, I think it my duty,

as a resident of years, and largely acquainted with the Spafford establishment, to offer a word of warning in the matter.

If the Department will but take the pains of an official inquiry, that establishment will be found to have no standing in honor, truth, or common decency among the worthy people of Jerusalem.

I would not trouble the Department by particularizing here, but hope that their representations there may open the way for an official investigation of that troublesome affair, so annoying to the Consulate, and opposed to all good, that will not fail to elicit facts which, spread before the people of America, in so proper and forcible a way, will guard them against their dark machinations, and save the home-land the shame with which they, by their assumed name, "The Americans," would stigmatize it.

It seems hardly worth while to suggest that no notice be taken of any false charges they may prefer, but, upon the other hand, all worthy people here, of every nationality, admiring the unprecedented promptness and equity with which Consul Wallace has conducted the business of the Consulate in all particulars, would most gratefully have him retained in that position.

I am, most respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

T. J. ALLEY

We, the undersigned, Citizens of the U. S., heartily approving of the above setting forth of Mr. T. J. Alley, do hereby freely give our names in evidence of the truth and justice of those statements, and earnestly, and trustingly pray the President and State Department, not only that the false, and characteristically sneaking attempt of the Spafford establishment be justly dealt with, but that the earnest wishes of the worthy people here be gratified in the retention of Mr. Wallace in the Consulship.

Alice E. Davis

Sophia Durgin

Augustus Frank

Benjamin Durgin

Florence M. Durgin

Charles Williams

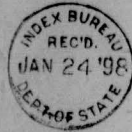
Mrs. Williams
Clarinda Clark
Mrs. Mary E. Rea
Lucy E. Dunn
Josephine Cowgill

Herbert E. Clark
Mrs. Ellen Clark
Francis M. Parsons
A. Elizabeth-Brown
Mrs. Minerva Byerson

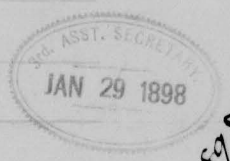
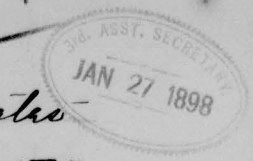
And we, the undersigned, of other nationalities, would join our American friends in the exposition of that evil-spirit, hypnotic establishment, and in expressing our admiration of the straight-forward and business like qualities of Consul Wallace.

A. Hastings Kelk, Minister of Christ Church, and head of the English Mission to the Jews
J. Gregory D'Arbela Director of Meyer Rothchild Hospital
E. G. Hinsman Olivet House Proprietor
M. E. Hinsman " " "
Rev. G. E. Woodhouse Bishop's House, Jerusalem
M. A. Blyth " " "
E. C. Fitzjohn, The Jewesses Institution
J. E. Smedley " " " "
R. Datzi " " " "
Louisa Barlee L. J. S. Mission
Melville T. Bergheim, Proprietor The New Mill "

103



Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Dec. 31st, 1897



Hon. Thos. W. Cridler
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington - D.C.

ack'd by 1.1898
Letter to Miss Cullen
Feb 1. 1898

Subject - Spafford Community

Registered at the
U. S. Consulate General,
Constantinople,
Turkey.
January 11. 1898.

Mr Chilton &

ack. this with thanks

write Miss Aiken for
any written or sworn state-
ment she may desire to
submit for the Dept's infor-
mation regarding the Spaf-
ford Community at
Jerusalem, saying that Mr
Wallace the US Consul
there, has reported her owing
rep' to do so -

No 103

Consulate of the United States
Jerusalem, Syria. Dec. 31st 1897

Hon. Thos W. Cudde
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

In pursuance of instruction to
keep you advised concerning the
Spafford Community of this place
I have the honor to inform you
that the Community has opened
its school to Moslem pupils. Up
until about Dec. 1st '97 the Spafford-
ites had their school solely for the
instruction of the children of par-
ents who were members of the
Community. As they have made
claim to the Department of being
missionaries and are expecting
an inspector, they have decided
to adopt this plan to convince the
inspector

inspector, when he arrives, of the justice of their claim. They will be able to show him that some Moslem children are in attendance upon their school.

Should the Department care to investigate further the real immorality of this community as to its moral character and immoral practices an inquiry addressed to Miss Annis Aikew, 38 Olga Street Lake View, Chicago will materially assist. This lady was for some years a member of the community and knows all about it. She is willing to tell what she knows.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Edwin S. Wallace
Consul