



N: 46.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem January 2<sup>d</sup> 1883

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts, with the necessary enclosures and vouchers, for the fourth quarter ending December 31<sup>st</sup> 1882, amounting respectively to viz. \$160 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for Salary of Interpreters and guards, and \$123.62 for rent and miscellaneous expense account; and to advise my drafts for the same at fifteen days sight in favor of Messrs Melville P. Bergheim & Son, bankers at this City.

I also transmit herewith such annual returns as are required by the Consular Regulations.


I remain Sir, Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Selah Merrill  
Consul

Mine

## Nine Enclosures

- Agst* (1 Rent and Miscellaneous expenses. (with 6 enclosures)  
*Stat* (2 Salary of Interpreter & Guards. ( " " " )  
*Stat* (3 Statement of Invoice book, for the 4<sup>th</sup> q<sup>r</sup> of 1882.  
*Stat* (4 Record of Notarial services fees, " " " " " "  
 5 Name of persons employed at this Consulate &  
 Jaffa Agency, during the year 1882.  
*Notes* 6 Aggregate of fees received during the year 1882, at  
 this Consulate and Jaffa Agency.  
*File* 7 List of despatches written to State Department,  
 during the year 1882.  
 8 Register of American citizens residing at Jerusalem.  
 9 " " " " " " " Jaffa.

### NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate at Jerusalem and Jaffa Agency, for the year ending Dec. 31 1882.

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL.
Samuel Beyhem	Jerusalem	German Subject	Vice Consul	Dec. 16 <sup>th</sup> 1878	Jan. 31 <sup>st</sup> 1879
Constantine Agar	"	Turkish Subject	Interpreter	July 1 <sup>st</sup> 1877	Nov. 14 <sup>th</sup> 1877
Elias Jacot Agar	"	"	Pragoman	March 12 <sup>th</sup> 1881	April 11 <sup>th</sup> 1881
Issad Nassar	"	"	Guard	Oct. 1 <sup>st</sup> 1881	Oct. 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1881
Abel Buhara	"	"	"	Sept. 27 <sup>th</sup> 1881	Oct. 1 <sup>st</sup> 1881
Lucy Sweda	"	"	"	Nov. 21 <sup>st</sup> 1882	Nov. 21 <sup>st</sup> 1882
<hr/>					
L. Hawleeg	Jaffa	German Subject	Cons. Agent	Oct. 27 <sup>th</sup> 1870	Dec. 7 <sup>th</sup> 1871
Jacot Musa	"	Turkish Subject	Pragoman	Dec. 15 <sup>th</sup> 1871	June 8 <sup>th</sup> 1871
Haim B. Gharyet	"	"	"	Oct. 19 <sup>th</sup> 1882	Nov. 8 <sup>th</sup> 1882
Ahmed Feli	"	"	Guards	Dec. 10 <sup>th</sup> 1870	Dec. 15 <sup>th</sup> 1870
Muhammad Farah	"	"	"	June 8 <sup>th</sup> 1872	June 15 <sup>th</sup> 1872
U. S. Consulate at					
Jerusalem, January 2 1883.					
 <i>Seah Merrill</i> <i>Consul</i>					

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

Jerusalem, Jan. 7 1883.

Enclosure No. 5.

Name of persons employed  
at this Consulate and Jaffa  
Agency, during the year  
1882.

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With despatch No. 16-

List of the Register of the United States Citizens  
residing at Jerusalem, for the year ending Dec. 31 1882.

No.	Name	Age	Birth place	Where Naturalized	Year of Arrival in Turkey	Remarks
1	Angel Moses	42	England	San Francisco	1882	Passport from London Legation
2	" Sarah	38	Poland		"	Wife of Moses Angel
3	" Joseph	18	England		"	Son " " "
4	" Leah	14	"		"	Daughter " "
5	" Anna	12	San Francisco		"	" " "
6	" Julia	8	Pittsburg Pa.		"	" " "
7	" Deborah	5	Philadelphia		"	" " "
8	" Marks	3	England		"	Son " "
9	" Isaac	1	"		"	" " "
10	Berg Abraham	36	Germany	New York	"	Passport from State Depart.
11	" Anna	34	"		"	Wife of Abraham Berg
12	" Tobek Elie	9	New York		"	Daughter " "
13	" Anna Maniam	5	"		"	" " "
14	" Eli Hayem	4	"		"	" " "
15	Bendiston A.	59	Poland	New York	1879	Wife of deceased J. Bendiston
16	Bernstein L.	53	"	"	"	Passport from State Depart.
17	" Esther	52	"		"	Wife of L. Bernstein
18	" Jacob	16	"		"	Son " " "
19	" Sarah	13	New York		"	Daughter " "
20	" Rachel	20	Jerusalem		"	Wife of deceased Ab. Bernstein
21	" Abraham	2	"		"	Son " " " "

No	Name	Age	Birth place	Where Naturalized	Year of Arrival in Country	Remarks
22	Bensimon David	61	Moscow		1878	Passport from Consul at Tientsin
23	" Esther	47	"			Wife of D. Bensimon
24	Bucke Joseph	73	Poland	South Carolina	1874	Passport from State Depart.
25	" Joe	51	"		"	Wife of Joseph Bucke
26	" Moses Isaac	1	Jerusalem			Son " " "
27	Blum Isker	35	Russia	Hamilton, Ga	1879	Passport from State Depart.
28	" Augusta	32	Russia		"	Wife of Isker Blum
29	" Sarah	12	New York		"	Daughter " "
30	" Leah	13	" "		"	" " "
31	" Wolf	11	" "		"	Son " "
32	" Fredy	10	" "		"	Daughter " "
33	" Alexander	5	Cincinnati		"	Son " "
34	Berman Simon	64	Poland	New York	1880	Passport from State Depart.
35	Brinton Jonathan	66	Wash <sup>ton</sup> Co		1874	Born Citizen
36	" Mary	56	Ill.		80	Wife of J. Brinton
37	" W. Grant	26	Penn.		81	Son " " "
38	Goppal Jacob	21	Jerusalem		60	Son of deceased Meyer Goppal
39	" Rachel	20	"			Wife of Jacob Goppal
40	" Abraham	7	"			Son " " "
41	" Malack	1	"			Daughter " "
42	" Malack	45	"		60	Wife of deceased M. Goppal
43	" Bela	17	"			Daughter " " "
44	" Moses	8	"			Son " " "

No.	Name	Age	Birth place	Where Naturalized	Year of arrival in Turkey	Remarks
45	Cohen Samarah	59	Russia	New York	172	Passport from State Depart.
46	" Lewis	54	Germany	" "	179	" " " "
47	" Rosa	54	Russia	"	"	Wife of L. Cohen
48	" Moses lb.	30	Germany	"	"	Son " " "
49	" Grendel	17	Austria	"	"	Wife of Moses lb. Cohen
50	" Bella	1	Jerusalem	"	"	Daughter " " "
51	Davis H. E.	53	Wells Me.	"	181	Born Citizen
52	Davidson Sol.	40	Poland	"	180	Passport from State Depart.
53	" Hannah	27	"	"	"	Wife of Sol. Davidson
54	" Isaac	12	New York	"	"	Son " " "
55	" Rachel	8	" "	"	"	Daughter " " "
56	" Esther	5	" "	"	"	" " " "
57	" Ellice	1	Jerusalem	"	"	" " " "
58	Frankel G. H.	52	Poland	New York	179	Passport from State Depart.
59	" Gettek L.	34	Russia	"	"	Wife of G. H. Frankel
60	" Rachel H.	8	New York	"	"	Daughter " " "
61	Fidman David	46	Russia	Cincinnati	1882	Passport from State Depart.
62	" Sarah	45	"	"	"	Wife of David Fidman
63	" Hersh L.	15	"	"	"	Son " " "
64	" Asher B.	10	"	"	"	" " " "
65	" Moses	6	"	"	"	" " " "
66	Gould Amelia	43	Canada	Chicago	1881	certificata

No.	Name	Age	Birth place	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in Country.	Remarks
67	Hayat W. H. A.	33	Syria	New York	174	Passport from State Depart.
68	Habler Fried.	37	Germany	" "	174	Passport from " "
69	" Katharina	28	"	"	"	Wife of Fried. Habler
70	" Jonathan	8	Jerusalem	"	"	Son " " "
71	" Adelheid	7	"	"	"	Daughter " "
72	" Sophie	3	"	"	"	" " "
73	" Frieda	2	"	"	"	" " "
74	Hanstoroom S.	38	America	"	175	Passport from State Depart.
75	" Sarah	29	New York	"	"	Wife of S. Hanstoroom
76	" Rifea	8	Jerusalem	"	"	Daughter " "
77	" Hana S.	5	"	"	"	" " "
78	" Hayeh	3	"	"	"	" " "
79	Hanstoroom H.	36	New York	"	175	Passport from Gov <sup>t</sup> Legation
80	" Rachel	26	Jerusalem	"	"	Wife of H. Hanstoroom
81	" Jerusha	8	"	"	"	Son " " "
82	" Jacob	7	"	"	"	" " " "
83	" Rifea	6	"	"	"	Daughter " "
84	" Eglatch	3	"	"	"	" " "
85	" Esther	1	"	"	"	" " "
86	Hanstoroom J.	35	New York	"	175	Passport from Gov <sup>t</sup> Legation
87	" Leah	25	Jerusalem	"	"	Wife of J. Hanstoroom
88	" Rifea	8	"	"	"	Daughter " "

No	Name	Age	Birth place	Where Naturalized	Year of Arrival in Country	Remarks
89	Kanstrom Jacob	4	Jerusalem			Son of J. Kanstrom
90	" Galman	3	"			" " " "
91	" Abraham	1	"			" " " "
92	Lawrence A. E.	20	New York		1881	Born Citizen
93	Lee M. W.	56	" "		"	" "
94	Lilienthal Gerah	57	Russia		47	Wife of deceased Ben. Lilienthal
95	" David	35	Jerusalem			Son " " " "
96	" Etta	33	"			Wife of David Lilienthal
97	" Rahma	8	"			Daughter " "
98	" Rosa	5	"			" " "
99	" Ab. Ben.	2	"			Son " "
100	" Sarah J.	1	"			Daughter " "
101	Lilienthal Moses	28	"			Son of deceased Ben. Lilienthal
102	" Beizeh	26	"			Wife of Moses "
103	" Rachel	8	"			Daughter " "
104	" Rosa	5	"			" " "
105	" Sigel	3	"			" " "
106	Lilienthal Gekiel	26	"			Son of deceased Ben. Lilienthal
107	" Sarah	23	"			Wife of Moses "
108	" Ben.	5	"			Son " " "
109	" Pelta	2	"			Daughter " "
110	Lilienthal Mariani	21	"			Son of deceased Ben "



No.	Name	Age	Birth place	Where Naturalized	Year of arrival in Country	Remarks
111	Helenthal Sarah	20	Jerusalem			Wife of Mr. Helenthal
112	" Sarah H.	7	"			Daughter " "
113	" Manahan	14	"			Son of deceased "
114	Lampert M. H.	33	Poland	New York	175	Passport from State Depart.
115	" Leah	31	"	"	"	Wife of M. H. Lampert
116	Leven M. H.	47	Russia	" "	177	Passport from State Depart.
117	" Frieda	29	Poland	"	"	Wife of M. H. Leven
118	" Esther H.	10	Jerusalem	"	"	Daughter " " "
119	" Moses S. B.	3	"	"	"	Son " " "
120	Lowensohn M. H.	33	Poland	New York	177	Passport from State Depart.
121	" Esther	34	"	"	"	Wife of M. H. Lowensohn
122	" Rachel	15	New York	"	"	Daughter " "
123	" Joseph	12	" "	"	"	Son " "
124	" Rosa	9	" "	"	"	Daughter " "
125	" Solomon	6	" "	"	"	Son " "
126	" Bess	6	" "	"	"	" " "
127	" Figel	3	Jerusalem	"	"	Daughter " "
128	Lampert Israel	46	Russia	New York	177	Passport from State Depart.
129	" Mary	44	Jerusalem	"	"	Wife of I. Lampert
130	" Ephraim	20	New York	"	"	Son " " "
131	" Sarah	18	" "	"	"	Daughter " "
132	" Esther	15	" "	"	"	" " "

No.	Name	Age	Birth place	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in Turkey.	Remarks
133	Loqua Jacob	39	Jerusalem	Philadelphia	1882	Passport from State Depart.
134	Messiman G. L.	61	Corn.		1881	Born Citizen
135	Meyer Samuel	72	Poland		175	Passport from Berlin Legation
136	Regil	54	Russia		"	Wife of S. Meyer
137	Morris Max	40	Russia	New York	177	Passport from State Depart.
138	" Halebek	30	"		"	Wife of Max Morris
139	" Branch	13	New York		"	Daughter " "
140	" Hannah	12	"		"	" " "
141	" Rabbogalter	10	"		"	" " "
142	" Moses Isaac	4	Jerusalem			Son " "
143	" Asna	1	"			Daughter " "
144	Moses Zephania	55	Romania	Mission Co.	1887	Citizen paper
145	" Sarah	45	"		"	Wife of Z. Moses
146	" Alter	21	"			Son " " "
147	" Benjamin	19	"			" " " "
148	" Leah	15	"			Daughter " "
149	Nathaniel Nathan	64	Russia	New York	179	Passport from State Depart.
150	" Malka	35	Jerusalem		"	Wife of N. Nathaniel
151	" Levy	10	New York		"	Son " " "
152	" Shindel	7	"		"	" " " "
153	Page O. S.	34	Vermont		1881	Born Citizen
154	" Elizabeth	33	Missouri		"	Wife of O. S. Page
155	" Flora F.	9	Ill.		"	Daughter " "

No.	Name	Age	Birth place	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in Jersey	Remarks
156	Rudy W. H.	36	Penn.		1881	Born citizen
157	Raiten Anna	15	New York		"	" "
158	Ruben Aaron	43	Hungary	New York	"	Passport from State Depart.
159	" Hannah	41	"	"	"	Wife of R. Ruben
160	" Jacob M.	18	"	"	"	Son " " "
161	" Israel	15	"	"	"	" " " "
162	" Moses	11	"	"	"	" " " "
163	" Esther	5	New York		"	Daughter " "
164	Sackler Levi	63	Poland	Merck, Co., N.	1882	Passport from State Depart.
165	Stern Michel	28	Germany	St. Mary land	1774	Passport from State Depart.
166	Simon Morris	51	Poland	New York	175	" " " "
167	" Anna	36	"	"	"	Wife of M. Simon
168	Spafford H. G.	54	New York		1881	Born citizen
169	" Anne J.	40	Norway		"	Wife of H. G. Spafford
170	" B. H.	4	Ill.		"	Daughter " " "
171	" Grace	2	"		"	" " " "
172	Sneersohn H. J.	50	Russia	New York	174	Passport from State Depart.
173	" Esther	26	Jerusalem			Wife of H. J. Sneersohn
174	" Stern H.	1	"			Daughter " " "
175	White Solomon	69	Poland	New York	177	Citizen paper
176	" Pearl	22	Syria			Wife of S. White
177	" Rifea B.	1	Jerusalem			Daughter " "

No.	Name	Age	Birth place	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in Turkey	Remarks
178	Whiting J. C.	37	Mass.		1881	Born citizen
179	" Mary E.	33	Penn.		"	Wife of J. C. Whiting
180	" Ruth L.	3	All.		"	Daughter " " "
181	" John David	1	Jerusalem			Son " " "
182	Ward M. B.	33	Maine		1866	Born citizen
183	" Clara	25	England			Wife of M. B. Ward
184	" Beatrice Elsie	1	Jerusalem			Daughter " " "

M. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem, January 2<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill

Council



U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem, Jan. 3<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Enclosure No. 8.

Register of American Citizens  
residing at Jerusalem  
during the year 1882.

With despatch No. 16

*List of Citizens of the United States  
residing at Saffa during the year 1882*

<i>Names</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birth place</i>	<i>Where Naturalized</i>	<i>Year naturalized in Turkey</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Alley, Abigail</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>Maine</i>		<i>1866</i>	<i>Widow. Washwoman</i>
<i>do Willie</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>Son of Abigail. Guide</i>
<i>Clark, Ellen</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>New Hampshire</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>do Lebat</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>Son of Ellen. Guide</i>
<i>do Mary</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>Daughter of Ellen</i>
<i>do Frank</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>Son " " Guide</i>
<i>Divison, Sallie Jacqueline</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>Virginia</i>		<i>1880</i>	<i>Teacher at the</i>
<i>do Mary E.</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>1881</i>	<i>Baltimore Memorial School</i>
<i>Floyd, Rolla</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Maine</i>		<i>1866</i>	<i>Guide for Palestine</i>
<i>do Fidesia</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>Wife of Rolla</i>
<i>Hay, Anne Mary</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>Virginia</i>		<i>1867</i>	<i>Superintendent of the</i>
<i>Lighton, Abitha D.</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>Maine</i>		<i>1866</i>	<i>Baltimore Memorial School</i>
<i>do Ralph</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>Washwoman</i>
<i>Oldroy, Charles</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>New York</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>Son of Abitha. Guide</i>
<i>do Mary</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Carpenter formerly at Saffa</i>
<i>Mushkeo, J. W.</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Pennsylvania</i>	<i>1874</i>	<i>Wife of Charles do do</i>
					<i>Ship chandler</i>
<i>Rolla, George</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Pennsylvania</i>	<i>1874</i>	<i>Fairce</i>
<i>do Mary</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>1869</i>	<i>Wife of George</i>

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem, Jan. 2<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Enclosure No. 9

Register of American  
citizens residing at Jaffa  
for the year 1882 —

With despatch No. 16

No. 17



file

57000000

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, February 27 1883.

Selah Merrill

Counsel

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Acknowledgment of dispatch No. 10.

U. S. Consulate General  
Constantinople, March 6, 1883

L. H. Stimp

Counsel G





N<sup>o</sup> 17.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem February 21<sup>st</sup> 1883.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 10 of the 16<sup>th</sup> ult., informing me that the measures taken to increase the compensation of this office had failed in the Senate.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Elah Merrill  
Consul

send.  
which Van Dyke  
short was furnished in  
the last lesson & files  
No. 18.

as received  
opened 19/80  
Shannon



W. Bilton

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, March 10<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill  
Consul

To the State Department,  
Washington.

Subject.  
Acknowledgment of two Circulars.

Abstract of Contents  
List of articles required for the use of  
this Consulate, and Jaffa Agency.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, March 19, 1883

Y. B. B. B.  
Consul Gen

N<sup>o</sup>. 18.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem March 10<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> John Davis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two circulars dated the 9<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of January, in regard to touches of employes, and Wool exportation.

// I enclose herewith a list of Books and articles required for the use of this Consulate, and Jaffa Agency.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.  
Selah Merrill  
Consul

One Enclosure.  
List of Books and articles required.

No. 19



United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, March 28<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Solah Merrill,  
Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject  
Acknowledgment of Circular and  
despatch No. 11 -

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, April 9<sup>th</sup> 1883

L. H. Gray  
Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 19



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem *March 28<sup>th</sup>* 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir. -

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 9<sup>th</sup> January, in regard to sent voucher and certificate of non residence in the Consular office.

Also your despatch No 11 of the 24<sup>th</sup> February 1883.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Isiah Merrill  
Consul

J. B. Chilton



Rec  
May 12 83  
J. B. Chilton

No. 30.

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, April 2<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill.

Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Quarterly accounts

Abstract of Contents

All necessary vouchers and returns.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, April 19<sup>th</sup> 1883

L. S. Heap

Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 20



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem April 2<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my account and returns with the necessary enclosures and vouchers, for the first quarter ending the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 1883, amounting respectively to viz \$160 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for Salary of Interpreter Guards etc., and \$110. <sup>74</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for Rent and Miscellaneous expense account, and to advise my drafts for the same at fifteen days sight in favor of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Melville P. Berghman & Son, Bankers in this City.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Selah Merrill  
Consul

How

Four Enclosures

as 1/2 Rent and miscellaneous expense account with 6 enclosures.  
as 1/2 Salary of Interpreter Guardi etc., with 2 enclosures.  
Stat. 3. Statement of Invoice book  
file 4. Record of notarial service fees, for first q<sup>r</sup> of 1883.

D. H. Blair



file

No. 21.

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, May 2<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill,  
Consul  
to the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject  
Acknowledgment of Circulars and Pamphlets

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, May 14. 1883.

*[Signature]*  
W. T. Consul General.





N: 21.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem May 2<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 10<sup>th</sup> January and 2<sup>d</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, and 27<sup>th</sup> of February, and 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>d</sup> of March respectively -

Also an act no. 60 reducing internal revenue taxation etc, and an act no. 34 making appropriations for diplomatic and consular service for the year ending June 30<sup>th</sup> 1884 -

And fifteen Pamphlets of Consular reports on Commerce, manufactures, etc., numbers 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26 -

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your devoted servant,  
Selah Merrill

Consul

No. 22.



McClain

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, June 2<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill  
Consul

granted July 4/83.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject  
Request for leave of absence.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, June 10. 1883

L. H. Stearns  
Consul Genl

N<sup>o</sup> 22.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem June 2<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Hon. Frederick S. Prelinghuysen,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir,

Permission is hereby asked to be absent from this Post for a period of thirty days during the hot season, said period to commence on or about the first of August 1883. The health of my wife or my own may require a change for a few weeks to the Lebanon Mountains, and it is on this account that the present request is made. The Lebanon Mountains are only two days distant from this Consular Post, and Samuel Berghem our Vice Consul will be left in charge of the office should I find it necessary to avail myself of the permission now asked for.

I remain Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Isiah Merrill  
Consul

Disclair



No. 23

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, June 6<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill

Consul

In the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Acknowledgment of Circular and dispatch  
No. 17.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, June 19. 1883

G. S. S. S.

Consul General

N: 23.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem June 6<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circulars of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of February, the 26<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of March, and the 11<sup>th</sup> of April respectively -

Your despatch No 12 of the 19<sup>th</sup> April with regard to stationery, flags, books etc., needed at this Consulate, is received. -

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.  
Selah Merrill  
Consul

Dept fully concurs  
but Congress alone  
No. 24. has power



D. W. Clair.

Asst Secy

To increase United States Consulate at  
salaries. Jerusalem, June 15<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill,

Consul.

To the Department of State,

Washington.

Subject.

Acknowledgment of despatches numbers 138,  
14, and status of the Consulate.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, June 25<sup>th</sup> 1883.

I respectfully commend Mr Merrill's  
remarks to the favorable consideration of  
the Department.

J. A. Shufeldt  
Consul General



N<sup>o</sup> 24

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem June 15<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches numbers 13 and 14 of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> May respectively.

In compliance with the wishes of the State Department as expressed in your despatch no 13, I enclose herewith a statement showing the names and nationality of all persons officially connected with this office and the Jaffa Agency, the dates of their appointment, together with their duties and salary.

In regard to the necessity for the retention of these persons in office at this Consulate and at the Jaffa Agency, our only Agency in Palestine, I will say that the work cannot be carried on with a less number of men. The only person now on the roll that can possibly

possibly be spared is the assistant dragoman at this Consulate.

On the other hand it will be noticed that we have but three Hawasses or guards, and there are frequently times during the winter season when we absolutely need four. The circumstances at this Consulate are peculiar. The four hundred to six hundred travellers who visit Jerusalem during the year are all dependent to a great degree upon the Consul. For instance, they cannot visit the Mosque and the holy places connected with it unless the Consul sends an officially recognized guard with them, and likewise obtains from the local government, by a written order, a Turkish guard to accompany them also. Were not these precautions taken, Americans, or any other foreigners, attempting to visit the Mosque would be insulted and stoned and quite likely killed by fanatical Moslems. Often three or four parties wish to visit the Mosque on the same day, and we are sometimes obliged to make parties wait for one or two days until a guard can be spared to accompany them.

At the Jaffa Agency there are two dragomans. Jaffa, as the sea port of Palestine, is an important post. An intelligent and efficient officer is needed

there

there because a great deal of responsibility devolves upon him. The dragomans are unpaid and have business of their own. Sometimes it is very inconvenient for them to leave their business to attend to the demands of the Consulate, and this difficulty is in part obviated by having two dragomans instead of one.

As to the list of foreigners who receive the protection of this Consulate and Jaffa Agency, I will state that protection is not given to any persons except to those who are in the active service of the Consulate and the Agency, and also to those who have been naturalized in the United States and who carry passports from the State Department or from the United States Legations abroad. Of this class there are One hundred and sixty seven persons at Jerusalem and Jaffa which, together with the Thirty four born citizens, makes Two hundred and two persons under our protection. See my despatch number 16 of January 2<sup>d</sup> 1883, enclosures numbers 8 and 9.

I trust the Department will not consider that I am going outside of my sphere when I venture to suggest certain modifications in the Consular service in Palestine which our interests seem to require.

The government demands efficient men and

has



has a right to require and expect of them efficient service. But it seems not to have occurred to our law-makers that compensation for such service should be arranged on a basis of justice; that for the service which the government requires a reasonable compensation should be made. In my judgment the government ought not to lay such responsibilities as are laid upon its officials in Jaffa without some compensation. The Agent, also one dragoman, and one Kawan ought to receive a small but stated salary.

In like manner the two paid Kawanas at this Consulate ought to receive just double the amount which they receive at present. They are faithful men and devote their entire time to the service of the government. The Interpreter here ought to receive six hundred dollars instead of four hundred dollars as at present, and the Consul two thousand dollars instead of one thousand five hundred dollars. The expense of living in Jerusalem is one third greater than it is in Beirut, and house rent is nearly double, although as regards population Beirut is as large again as Jerusalem.

As another item which could be more  
justly

justly arranged I will refer to the matter of miscellaneous expenses. At this post the Consul must incur a number of such expenses which he is prohibited by the consular regulations from introducing into his account, but which it would seem to be clearly the duty of the government to pay. Such the single item of official receptions. Princes, Generals, and many persons of high rank visit Jerusalem every year. To some of these persons it is customary to give an official reception. The Vice Consul, or the Dragoman and the Kawanas from each Consulate are sent out, mounted, to Kulonich, a station one hour from Jerusalem on the Jaffa road, where the person is met and escorted into the city. There are sometimes six and sometimes a dozen such occasions during the year, and the horses for each occasion cost the Consul from six to ten dollars. The Consul cannot avoid taking part in these ceremonies. But on the other hand he cannot afford to pay these bills, as of course he is obliged to do, from his meagre salary.

The Consul after having paid his own expenses from America to Jerusalem, and after paying his house rent and meeting the demands upon him for

Miscellaneous

miscellaneous expenses as indicated above and others for which the government makes no provision, has, from his fifteen hundred dollar salary, very little left to live upon. It seems in every way a reasonable and just demand that the salary of this Consulate be raised as I have indicated especially since, in addition to the reasons already given, the duties of the post are arduous and require the entire time and attention of the Consul.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Selah Merrill  
Consul

One enclosure

Statement showing the names and nationality of all persons officially connected with this office and the Jaffa Agency.

Statement showing the names and nationality of all persons officially connected with this office and the Jaffa Agency, the dates of their appointment, their duties and salary.

Name	Nationality	Duties	Date of appointment	Salary.
Samuel Bergheim	German	Vice Consul	December 16 <sup>th</sup> 1878	Unpaid
Constantine Azar	Turkish	Interpreter	April 29 <sup>th</sup> 1870	\$400, per annum
Elias Jacob Azar	"	Assistant Pragerman	March 12 <sup>th</sup> 1881	Unpaid
Assud Nassas	"	Guard	April 1 <sup>st</sup> 1875	\$100, per annum
Aled Bullesse	"	"	September 27 <sup>th</sup> 1881	" 100, per annum
Arif Ewedah	"	"	December 10 <sup>th</sup> 1877	Unpaid
<i>Jaffa Agency.</i>				
Ernest Hardegg	German	Consular Agent	October 27 <sup>th</sup> 1870	Fees only
Jacob Musa	Turkish	Pragerman	December 15 <sup>th</sup> 1871	Unpaid
Haiser Ghoreyet	"	"	October 19 <sup>th</sup> 1882	"
Ahmed Shames	"	Steward	December 10 <sup>th</sup> 1870	"
Israhim Zant	"	"	January 10 <sup>th</sup> 1883	"

Selah Merrill  
Consul

No. 25



ac oct 15/83  
Sherman

By H. Clair

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, July 2<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill,

Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Quarterly account and returns for the  
quarter ending June 30<sup>th</sup> 1883.

M. J. Consulate at

Jerusalem, June 15<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Enclosure No. 1.

Statement showing the names  
and nationality of all persons  
officially connected with this  
office and the paper agency etc.

With dispatch No 24

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, July 17<sup>th</sup> 1883

L. S. Hayes

Consul Genl.

N<sup>o</sup> 25



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem July 2<sup>d</sup> 1883

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my account and returns with the necessary enclosures and vouchers, for the second quarter ending June 30<sup>th</sup> 1883, amounting respectively to viz. \$ 160 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for Salary of Interpreter Guards etc, and \$ 105 <sup>93</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for Rent and Miscellaneous expense account, and to advise my drafts for the same at fifteen days sight in favor of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Melville P. Berghelm & Son bankers in this city.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Selah Merrill

Consul

Five enclosures

act  
TH  
1. Salary of Interpreter Guards etc, with 2 enclosures.  
2. Rent & Miscellaneous expense account with 3 enclosures

*Stent*  
3. Statement of Invoice book  
*Notes*  
4. Record of notarial service's fees, for the 2<sup>d</sup> q<sup>r</sup> of 1883.  
205. Aggregate of fees received during the fiscal year ending  
June 30<sup>th</sup> 1883, at this Consulate and Jaffa Agency.

"has sample"  
and file.



Selah Merrill,

Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject  
The climate of Palestine.

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, July 11<sup>th</sup> 1883.

original inclosure  
was for  
separate service.

Admitted  
And Copied  
to Secy. of War  
Aug. 24/83

United States Consulate Suva  
Constantinople, July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1883.  
*G. H. ...*  
Consul Genl

No. 26

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, July 11<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir-

I have the honor to present the following Report upon  
the climate of Palestine with eight accompanying Tables.

I remain Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Leah Merrill  
Consul

One enclosure  
Report upon the climate of Palestine.

No. 27

de  
copy of report  
& original map  
& original map  
sent to us Sept  
1883  
J. H. S.



was deliv  
for Europ office

W. H. S.

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem, July 31<sup>st</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill

Consul

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Jordan Valley Canal.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, August 13. 1883.

The map mentioned in this valuable  
and interesting report is forwarded in a  
separate package.

J. H. S.  
Consul General



No. 27

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, July 31<sup>st</sup> 1883.

Hon. John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir.

1/ I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report  
on the proposed Jordan Valley Canal with a Map.  
I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Leleh Merrill  
Consul

Two Enclosures

- 1 Report on the proposed Jordan Valley Canal.
- 2 Map of the same.

## THE JORDAN VALLEY CANAL.

THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL GAVE ADDITIONAL IMPORTANCE TO THE ALREADY LEADING PLACE WHICH EGYPT AND SYRIA HELD IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST, BUT THIS NEW INTEREST WAS CHIEFLY OF A COMMERCIAL RATHER THAN OF A POLITICAL CHARACTER. THE CIVILIZED WORLD LOOKED WITH ASTONISHMENT UPON THE CREATION OF THIS GREAT HIGHWAY OF COMMERCE ALONG THE BORDERS OF THESE TWO COUNTRIES THROUGH THE VERY DESERT; NOR DID ANY ONE EXPECT WHEN IN THE FACE OF MANY DIFFICULTIES THE CANAL WAS ACTUALLY OPENED, THAT THE EVENT WOULD SO SOON BE FOLLOWED BY DEMANDS FOR A NEW ONE.

THE INCREASE OF TRAVEL AND COMMERCE ON THIS NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST HAS BEEN LITTLE LESS THAN MARVELLOUS, AND TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE UPON IT VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS HAVE FROM TIME TO TIME BEEN MADE WHICH HAVE AWAKENED A DEEP INTEREST AMONG THE PROMINENT MEN IN EVERY CIVILIZED NATION, BUT CHIEFLY AMONG THOSE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE. (1). TO BUILD A CANAL THROUGH EGYPT IN AN ALTOGETHER DIFFERENT DIRECTION FROM THE EXISTING ONE, (2). TO WIDEN THE PRESENT CANAL, OR (3). TO CONSTRUCT ANOTHER BY THE SIDE OF IT, ARE AMONG THE SUGGESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE AND ADVOCATED WITH ABILITY BY DIFFERENT PARTIES

### PROPOSITION TO UTILIZE THE JORDAN VALLEY.

MEANTIME ANOTHER SCHEME FOR ACCOMPLISHING THE DESIRED PURPOSE HAS BEEN PROJECTED, AND IT HAS LIKEWISE RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION FROM CAPITALISTS, ENGINEERS, AND JOURNALS, THE LONDON TIMES ITSELF BEING AMONG THE LATTER. THE PRESENT PAPER IS DESIGNED TO GIVE SOME ACCOUNT OF THIS NEW SCHEME AND TO FACILITATE THE LABOR OF THOSE WHO MAY WISH TO INVESTIGATE IT, I HAVE PREPARED, TO ACCOMPANY MY REPORT, A SKETCH MAP OF THE SECTION OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE NEW CANAL SHOULD PASS.

THE PROPOSITION IS, IN BRIEF, TO CUT A CANAL FROM HAIFA ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST NEAR MOUNT CARMEL SOUTH EAST TO THE JORDAN VALLEY, FLOODING THIS WITH WATER, AND ANOTHER BETWEEN THE DEAD SEA AND THE GULF OF AKABAH, THUS CREATING AN UNINTERRUPTED WATER-WAY BETWEEN THE RED SEA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

### PECULIAR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS REGION.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THIS PART OF PALESTINE AND OF THE REGION SOUTH OF IT MAY BE NECESSARY, IN ADDITION TO THE ACCOMPANYING MAP, BEFORE THE CONDITIONS WHICH IT IS SUPPOSED MAKE THIS PLAN FEASIBLE, CAN BE UNDERSTOOD. THIS IS DONE AT THE RISK OF REPEATING WHAT ARE, TO MANY PERSONS, FAMILIAR FACTS.

THE JORDAN, THE LARGEST AND LONGEST RIVER OF PALESTINE, INSTEAD OF FOLLOWING THE NATURAL COURSE OF RIVERS AND RUNNING TOWARDS THE SEA COAST ( IN THIS CASE THE MEDITERRANEAN ), RUNS IN A LINE PARALLEL TO IT AND IS SWALLOWED UP IN THE DEAD SEA. BY THIS RIVER THE COUNTRY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PRETTY EQUAL PORTIONS CALLED RESPECTIVELY "EASTERN" AND "WESTERN" PALESTINE. WESTERN PALESTINE, THE PORTION BETWEEN THE JORDAN AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, CONSISTS CHIEFLY OF A RIDGE OF MOUNTAINS 2000 TO 10,000 FEET HIGH. THIS RIDGE EXTENDS NORTH WHERE IT IS KNOWN AS THE LEBANON RANGE, AND SOUTH TO THE PENINSULA OF SINAI. BETWEEN THE OLD PROVINCES OF GALILEE AND SAMARIA THIS RIDGE DROPS DOWN TO A LOW LEVEL FORMING WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE GREAT ESDRAELON PLAIN WHICH STRETCHES BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEAN ON THE WEST AND THE JORDAN VALLEY ON THE EAST. IT IS ACROSS THIS PLAIN THAT IT IS PROPOSED TO DIG THE FIRST CANAL, THAT, NAMELY, (SEE MAP) FROM HAIFA TO THE JORDAN.

FURTHERMORE THE JORDAN VALLEY IS UNIQUE ON THE SURFACE OF THE GLOBE. IN GENERAL IT MAY BE DESCRIBED AS A VAST CHASM OR SEAM FIVE TO FIFTEEN MILES IN WIDTH, SUNK INTO THE EARTH TO THE DEPTH OF 600 TO 1300 FEET. THE EN -

11

TIRE VALLEY INCLUDING THE SEA OF GALILEE AND THE DEAD SEA, ARE THUS FAR BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND LIKEWISE THE LEVEL OF THE GULF OF AKABAH. IT IS BY FILLING THIS GREAT BASIN AND THUS FORMING AN INLAND SEA THAT THE PROJECTORS OF THIS SCHEME HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR OBJECT. AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE MAP, THE LAND AT A POINT ABOUT TWENTY SEVEN MILES FROM HAIFA, SINKS RAPIDLY BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND A SHIP HAVING REACHED THAT POINT THROUGH A CANAL, WOULD SUDDENLY BE LAUNCHED UPON DEEP WATER WHICH WOULD CONTINUE (WHERE THE DEAD SEA NOW IS THE WATER WOULD BE 2600 FEET DEEP) UNTIL THE SECOND CANAL WAS REACHED, NAMELY, THE ONE CONNECTING THE DEAD SEA WITH THE GULF OF AKABAH.

BEFORE THE ERA OF SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION IN PALESTINE COMMENCED IT WAS POPULARLY SUPPOSED THAT THIS GREAT DEPRESSION, OR CHASM, CONTINUED UNTIL THE GULF OF AKABAH, AND THAT THESE TWO BODIES OF WATER WERE ONCE UNITED. INDEED I FIND THAT VERY MANY INTELLIGENT PERSONS, WHO OF COURSE CAN NEVER HAVE EXAMINED THE SUBJECT CAREFULLY, STILL ENTERTAIN THE OLD NOTION THAT THE DEAD SEA MUST HAVE SOME INVISIBLE OUTLET TO THE RED SEA OR THE GULF OF AKABAH. A GLANCE AT THE DIFFERENT LEVELS AS GIVEN ON THE MAP WILL CONVINCING ONE THAT THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE.

FOR THE FIRST CANAL OR THE SECTION BETWEEN HAIFA AND THE JORDAN VALLEY ACCURATE SURVEYS HAVE BEEN MADE AND THE DATA GIVEN ARE RELIABLE. UNFORTUNATELY THE REGION BETWEEN THE DEAD SEA AND THE GULF OF AKABAH HAS NOT BEEN SURVEYED WITH SIMILAR ACCURACY AND THE DATA GIVEN MAY NOT THEREFORE BE ABSOLUTELY CORRECT. IT IS CHIEFLY OWING TO THE FACT THAT THIS PORTION OF THE COUNTRY IS OCCUPIED BY POWERFUL AND HOSTILE TRIBES OF ARABS THAT THE WORK OF SURVEYING IT THOROUGHLY HAS NOT HITHERTO BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. STILL THIS SECTION HAS BEEN TRAVERSED FROM TIME TO TIME IN VARIOUS DIRECTIONS BY COMPETENT OBSERVERS WHO HAVE TAKEN LEVELS AT CERTAIN POINTS, AND THE RESULTS GIVEN ON THE ACCOMPANYING MAP ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT EXISTS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

IT WILL BE SEEN THAT THE DEPRESSION OF THE JORDAN VALLEY CONTINUES FOR SOME MILES TO THE SOUTH OF THE DEAD SEA, WHEN THE LAND GRADUALLY RISES TO AN ELEVATION OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE GULF OF AKABAH. INSTEAD OF THERE BEING A DEPRESSION BETWEEN THESE TWO BODIES OF WATER FORMING A CANAL ALREADY DUG BY NATURE, OR A PLAIN COUNTRY WHICH MIGHT IN TIME BE CUT THROUGH, THE INTERVENING GROUND IS FOR A GREAT DISTANCE MORE IN THE NATURE OF A LOW TABLE LAND.

#### THE NORTHERN CANAL.

AFTER THIS GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE LEADING PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THE PROPOSED CANAL IS TO PASS, WE CAN CONSIDER DIRECTLY THE DETAILS OF THE SCHEME ITSELF, AND THESE I FIND TO BE MOST FULLY STATED IN A PAMPHLET OF 17 PAGES, ENTITLED "MEMORANDUM ON THE JORDAN VALLEY CANAL" BY T. F. HENLEY [LONDON, 1882].

OF THE TWO DISTINCT CANALS WHICH, AS ALREADY STATED, ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED, THAT FROM HAIFA THROUGH THE ESDRAELON PLAIN TO THE JORDAN VALLEY WILL BE CONSIDERED FIRST. SO FAR AS POSSIBLE I WILL, FOR THE SAKE OF FAIRNESS, GIVE THE AUTHOR'S OWN LANGUAGE.

" THIS NORTHERN CANAL ", HE SAYS, " REPRESENTS THE MOST COSTLY ENGINEERING WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE WHOLE UNDERTAKING " . . . " IT SHOULD HAVE A CAPACITY SUITED TO THE PASSAGE, BOTH WAYS, WITHOUT SIDINGS, OF THE LARGEST CLASS OF VESSELS " . . . " IT MUST BE FIFTY FOUR YARDS IN WIDTH AT THE BOTTOM, WITH A DEPTH OF NINE YARDS " . . . " THE CUTTING WOULD BE THROUGH CHALK AND LATERITE, WITH THE SIDES WALLED WHEREVER IT WAS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE CANAL AGAINST THE WASH OF RAPIDLY PASSING VESSELS " . . . " THE HIGHEST LEVEL ABOVE THE MEDITERRANEAN ALONG THIS ROUTE IS 108 FEET " . . . " IN THE SEA AT

HAIFA, 600 YARDS FROM THE BEACH, THERE IS A DEPTH OF THIRTY FEET, THE RISE OF THE TIDE BEING FROM THIRTY TO THIRTY SIX INCHES " . . ." STONES FOR PIERS AND OTHER DEMANDS COULD BE SUPPLIED FROM MOUNT CARMEL, AND TWENTY SQUARE MILES OF OAK FORESTS, ALSO ON MOUNT CARMEL, WOULD FURNISH ALL THE FUEL THAT WOULD BE REQUIRED " . . ." THE EXPENSE OF THE CANAL, INCLUDING TWO PIERS AT HAIFA AND A EUROPEAN STAFF OF ENGINEERS FOR FIVE YEARS, WOULD, IT IS COMPUTED, AMOUNT TO ABOUT FIVE MILLION POUNDS STERLING " .

#### ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THIS CANAL.

" IT WOULD BE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE FOR SHIPPING PROCEEDING TO OR FROM THE EAST " . . ." IT WOULD OPEN NEW AND VALUABLE COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES TO THE BENEFITS OF COMMERCE AND CIVILIZATION " . . ." IT WOULD ASSURE A SOUND, PROFITABLE, AND PERMANENT INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL " . . ." ITS COST WOULD BE BUT ONE HALF THAT OF THE SUEZ CANAL " . . ." THE EXPENSE FOR MAINTENANCE WOULD BE BUT A FRACTION OF THAT INCURRED BY THE SUEZ CANAL " . . ." AT A CHARGE OF ONE HALF THE RATES NOW CHARGED BY THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY THERE WOULD STILL BE A LARGE MARGIN OF PROFIT FOR ITS SHAREHOLDERS " . . ." THE AUTHOR CLAIMS THAT BECAUSE OF THE ABSENCE OF THE DELAYS INCIDENT TO THE SUEZ CANAL THE DIFFERENCE IN TIME OF A BOAT BOUND EAST WOULD BE, AT THE LATITUDE OF SUEZ, AT LEAST FORTY EIGHT HOURS IN FAVOR OF THE NEW ROUTE. HE CLAIMS, FURTHER, THAT THIS CANAL " WOULD AFFORD UNUSUAL FACILITIES FOR VISITING THE HOLY LAND " .

#### THE SOUTHERN CANAL.

WITH REFERENCE TO THIS THE AUTHOR SAYS :- " THE QUICKEST, BEST, AND LEAST EXPENSIVE MODE OF FILLING THE GREAT RAVINE OF THE JORDAN WILL BE FOUND TO BE BY TAPPING THE RED SEA AT THE CASTLE OF AKABAH " . . . THIS POINT I HAVE MARKED SIMPLY "AKABAH " ON MY MAP. . " A CUTTING THROUGH THE SANDS FROM THAT POINT NORTHWARDS BY MEANS OF AN ELEMENTARY DITCH OF TWELVE TO TWENTY MILES IN LENGTH, WOULD BRING TO AID THE TREMENDOUS POWER LATENT IN THE BACK WATER OF THE RED SEA, WHICH WOULD THUS BE EMPLOYED AS AN ABRAIDING AGENT " . . " THE AVERAGE FALL OF THE COUNTRY FROM AKABAH TO THE DEAD SEA IS THIRTEEN FEET TO THE MILE, AN INCLINE ON WHICH THE MOVEMENT OF WATER WOULD BE PERFECTLY TORRENTIAL, CARRYING DOWN NOT ONLY SAND AND GRAVEL BUT ROCKS AS WELL " . . ." THERE IS NOT PROBABLY IN EXISTENCE ANOTHER SUCH FIELD FOR EXERCISING THE ABRAIDING POWER OF WATER AS THAT WHICH WE HAVE HERE AT OUR DISPOSAL " . .

THE AUTHOR PROPOSES FURTHER TO FOUND A COMPLETE COLONY AT AKABAH, PROVIDED WITH BUILDINGS, HOSPITAL, A NATIVE CAMP FOR 5,000 LABORERS, BARRACKS FOR CONTINGENT SOLDIERS, BAZAAR, TRAMWAYS, STEAM DREDGERS, AND A STEAMER. . THE BASE OF OPERATIONS WOULD BE AT SUEZ 300 MILES DISTANT. . COMMUNICATION WOULD BE KEPT UP WITH JERUSALEM BY MEANS OF A CAMEL CARAVAN. . " OF THE FIVE YEARS ESTIMATED AS THE TIME REQUISITE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THIS GREAT WORK, WE ALLOW TWO FOR THE ELEMENTARY DITCH SERVING TO TAP THE RED SEA, AND THREE YEARS FOR THE INPOURING TORRENT TO FILL THE RAVINE " . . ." ONE HUNDRED CUBIC MILES OF WATER WOULD BE REQUIRED PER ANNUM IN ORDER TO FILL THE JORDAN VALLEY IN THREE YEARS TO THE LEVEL OF THE SEA " . . ." FOR THE PURPOSE OF CUTTING THE ELEMENTARY DITCH OF, SAY, FIFTY FEET IN BREADTH AT THE BOTTOM, WITH A DEPTH TO CARRY A SOLID BODY OF WATER TEN FEET DEEP TO BEGIN WITH, ANY NUMBER OF BEDOWIN LABORERS MAY BE HAD AT 4D. ( 8 CENTS ) PER DAY " . . " THE ONLY TOOLS REQUIRED BEING THE NATIVE HOE, AND ANY KIND OF BASKETS OF THE COUNTRY, AND IT IS ASTONISHING THE AMOUNT OF WORK WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED OUT OF THESE APPARENTLY INDOLENT PEOPLE " . . ." THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES HIS PAMPHLET AS FOLLOWS :- " IT IS HARDLY POSSIBLE TO IMAGINE A MORE FAVORABLE FIELD FOR THE SECURE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL THAN THAT PRESENTED BY THIS JORDAN VALLEY ENTERTAINING. IT MAY BE EMPLOYED FOR THE INVESTMENT OF FAMILY FUNDS. IT CAN HAVE NO COMPETING LINE, AND MUST AFFORD SATISFACTION TO ITS SHAREHOLDERS " . .

COMMENTS

COMMENTS UPON THE AUTHOR'S STATEMENTS.

THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS GIVE, I THINK, THE MAIN POINTS OF THE SCHEME AND AFFORD A SUMMARY OF WHAT THE ORIGINATORS OF IT PROPOSE TO ACCOMPLISH. THE UNDERTAKING IS CERTAINLY ONE OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS, AND I DO NOT INTEND TO CRITICISE THE PLAN FURTHER THAN TO POINT OUT WHERE THE AUTHOR OF THE PAMPHLET SEEMS TO BE DECIDEDLY IN ERROR, AND TO STATE WHAT I CONSIDER TO BE SOME OF THE OBJECTIONS TO IT.

IN HIS STATEMENT RESPECTING THE NORTHERN CANAL THAT " THE HIGHEST LEVEL ABOVE THE MEDITERRANEAN ALONG THIS ROUTE IS 108 FEET " THE AUTHOR IS IN ERROR BY AT LEAST 150 FEET.

IN MY JUDGMENT THE AUTHOR IS ALTOGETHER AT FAULT IN HIS ESTIMATE OF THE GROUND BETWEEN THE DEAD SEA AND THE GULF OF AKABAH. INSTEAD OF " AN ELEMENTARY DITCH THROUGH THE SANDS AT THAT POINT WHICH WOULD DEVELOPE INTO A WIDE ESTUARY FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE RED SEA ", ENGINEERING SKILL WOULD BE FACED HERE, AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE MAP, BY A TABLE LAND NOT LESS THAN 700 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL AT ITS HIGHEST POINT, FORMING AN OBSTACLE WHICH PROBABLY COULD NEVER BE OVERCOME.

ONE IS LIKELY TO BE MISLED BY THE AUTHOR'S REFERENCE TO THE "OAK GROVES ON MOUNT CARMEL ". IT SHOULD BE EXPLAINED THAT THEY CONSIST OF SMALL SCATTERED TREES WHICH CAN HARDLY BE SAID TO FORM A "GROVE " EVEN WHERE THE TREES ARE THICKEST. THE TREES ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR TIMBER. STILL IT IS NOT DISPUTED THAT THEY WOULD FURNISH QUITE A LARGE TEMPORARY SUPPLY OF FUEL, BUT TO SWEEP THEM OFF SUDDENLY WOULD BE ONLY ANOTHER STROKE TOWARDS COMPLETING THE ABSOLUTE RUIN OF THE COUNTRY.

THE SAME IS TRUE OF HIS REFERENCE TO " THE ASTONISHING AMOUNT OF WORK THAT CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THESE APPARENTLY INDOLENT PEOPLE " WHICH STATEMENT IS APPLICABLE ONLY TO THE FELLAHEEN OR PEASANT ARABS. THE WILD BEDOUIN, WITH WHOM THEY WOULD HAVE TO DEAL ALONG THE SOUTHERN CANAL, ARE A DIFFERENT CLASS OF PEOPLE ALTOGETHER, AND IT IS HARDLY POSSIBLE THAT THEY COULD BE COMPELLED TO SUBMIT TO MANUAL LABOR TO WHICH THEY ARE UNACCUSTOMED. BUT EVEN IF THE BEDOUIN WILL NOT LABOR, THE WORLD COULD OF COURSE FURNISH LABORERS SHOULD THEY EVER BE REQUIRED.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SCHEME.

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAN WHICH OCCUR TO ME AT THE PRESENT TIME.

(1). THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO CONSTRUCT THESE CANALS IS UNDER THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT, AND THOSE WHO KNOW THAT GOVERNMENT BEST HAVE THE LEAST FAITH THAT THE NECESSARY GRANTS FOR SUCH A WORK WOULD EVER BE ISSUED.

(2). WITH REGARD TO THE NORTHERN CANAL INCLUDING THE JORDAN VALLEY IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WOULD BE DISPLACED FROM THE LAND WHICH THEY OWN AND, UNLESS THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT SHOULD ARBITRARILY DRIVE THEM FROM THEIR POSSESSIONS, THE MATTER OF COMPENSATING THEM WOULD BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS IN THE WHOLE PROJECT.

(3). THE LAST STATEMENT WILL BE BETTER APPRECIATED WHEN IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT IN CREATING THIS INLAND SEA NOT LESS THAN 10,000 SQUARE MILES (PROBABLY MUCH MORE THAN THAT ) OF THE BEST LAND IN PALESTINE WOULD BE COVERED WITH WATER. IN THE TIME OF CHRIST THERE WERE THIRTEEN IMPORTANT CITIES ABOUT THE LAKE OF TIBERIAS. OF THESE THE MODERN CITY OF TIBERIAS, AND ONE SMALL VILLAGE BESIDES, ARE ALL THAT REMAIN. BUT THIS CITY, THE LAKE ITSELF, AND ALL THE RICH LAND ON THE SHORE AROUND IT, WOULD BE 700 FEET UNDER WATER. THE ENTIRE

JORDAN VALLEY CONTAINING 500 OR 600 SQUARE MILES OF SOME OF THE FINEST LAND ON THE GLOBE, WOULD BE SUBMERGED TO A DEPTH OF 700 TO 1300 FEET. THIS WOULD BE TRUE ALSO OF ALL THE EASTERN END OF THE GREAT PLAIN OF ESDRAELON. IN FORMER TIMES THE JORDAN VALLEY WAS THICKLY INHABITED, AND THE RUINS OF SEVERAL CITIES AND IMPORTANT TOWNS BEAR EVIDENCE TO ITS ANCIENT PROSPERITY.

(4). IT SEEMS TO ME ALSO THAT PALESTINE HAS TOO STRONG A HOLD UPON THE RELIGIOUS FEELINGS OF ALL THE CIVILIZED WORLD TO ALLOW OF SUCH A LARGE PART OF ITS SURFACE BEING THUS FOREVER OBLITERATED.

(5). FROM THE DATA WHICH I HAVE GIVEN IN MY MAP THE PROJECT CANNOT BE SAID TO BE A FEASIBLE ONE. TO CUT THROUGH THE PLAIN OF ESDRAELON ALONE WOULD BE A FORMIDABLE UNDERTAKING, BUT THE LOW TABLE LAND SOUTH OF THE DEAD SEA WOULD PRESENT AN ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLE. I DO NOT PRETEND TO SAY THAT ENGINEERING SKILL MIGHT NOT IN TIME WORK ITS WAY THROUGH THESE IMMENSE BODIES OF EARTH, BUT PRACTICALLY THE WORK SEEMS TO BE NOTHING LESS THAN IMPOSSIBLE.

(6). IT IS, FURTHER, EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL IF THE MEANS FOR SUCH AN UNDERTAKING COULD EVER BE RAISED. THIS HOWEVER IS A QUESTION WHICH CAPITALISTS CAN EASILY DECIDE WHENEVER THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED CANAL ARE MORE CLEARLY STATED, AND THE PROBABLE COST OF CONSTRUCTING IT IS MORE ACCURATELY COMPUTED.

(7). THE COUNTRIES EAST OF THE JORDAN WHICH IT IS PROPOSED IN THIS MANNER TO OPEN TO COMMERCE, WOULD IN MY JUDGMENT, AND I SPEAK AFTER TWO YEARS SPENT IN THE WORK OF EXPLORING THOSE VERY COUNTRIES, BE MUCH BETTER ACCOMMODATED BY A RAILROAD CONNECTING THEM WITH THE SEA COAST THAN BY ANY CANAL. BUT NOT EVEN THIS WOULD SERVE ANY PURPOSE UNTIL A LINE OF FORTS, WELL GARRISONED, WERE CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE BORDER OF THE DESERT TO PREVENT THE INROADS AND DEPREDACTIONS OF THE WILD ARABS. EVEN IF A CANAL WERE BUILT ALL THE SOUTHERN SECTION WOULD CERTAINLY HAVE TO BE GUARDED BY FORTS WITHIN CONVENIENT DISTANCES OF EACH OTHER, AND FOR THIS LARGE ITEM OF EXPENSE NO PROVISION IS MADE IN THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

(8). THE GULF OF AKABAH ITSELF IS SAID TO BE VERY DEEP, TO BE LINED ON EITHER SIDE BY PRECIPITOUS ROCKY WALLS FROM 500 TO 2000 FEET IN HEIGHT, AND TO BE SUBJECT TO SEVERE GALES. THE LENGTH OF THIS GULF OR RATHER THE DISTANCE FROM AKABAH TO RAS MUHAMMED, I HAVE GIVEN ON THE MAP AS 130 MILES, AND THIS LONG NARROW GORGE MAY BY REASON OF STORMS AND ROCKS, PROVE TOO DANGEROUS TO SHIPPING TO ALLOW OF ITS BECOMING A PRACTICAL ROUTE TO THE EAST.

#### CONCLUSION.

THOSE WHO ARE, AT ALL INTERESTED IN THE MATTER OF INCREASED FACILITIES FOR COMMUNICATION WITH THE EAST CANNOT FAIL TO HAVE THEIR ATTENTION ARRESTED BY THE GIGANTIC SCHEME OF WHICH I HAVE NOW GIVEN A SUMMARY WITHOUT BECOMING EITHER ITS ADVOCATE OR ITS OPPONENT.

BESIDE PLACING THE FOREGOING FACTS UPON RECORD MY REPORT MAY SERVE A GENERAL PURPOSE IN CALLING ATTENTION TO A WONDERFUL COUNTRY AND TO SOME OF ITS SURPRISING PHYSICAL FEATURES. IT WOULD BE OF GREAT PUBLIC AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST IF THE PORTION OF THIS ROUTE FROM AKABAH TO THE SOUTH END OF THE DEAD SEA, A DISTANCE OF 110 MILES (SEE THE MAP), COULD BE ACCURATELY SURVEYED. JUST SOUTH OF THE DEAD SEA THERE ARE MOUNTAINS OF ROCK SALT, LARGE BEDS OF BITUMEN AND SULPHUR, AND SOME SPRINGS OF LIQUID PETROLEUM. THERE OUGHT TO BE THEREFORE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE SURVEY, A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THIS PARTICULAR REGION.



*U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem, July 31<sup>st</sup> 1883  
Selah Merrill  
Consul*

Mr. Hawes  
file

No. 28

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, August 14 1883.

Selah Merrill,  
Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject  
Sanitary reports.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, Sept. 1. 1883

Y. A. Heath  
Consul G.

N<sup>o</sup>. 28



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem August 14<sup>th</sup> 1883

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

In pursuance to your instructions in Circular dated the 2<sup>d</sup> of June 1883, in regard to Sanitary reports, I have the honor to transmit herewith two Monthly Sanitary reports from this Consulate and Jaffa Agency for the month ending July 31<sup>st</sup> 1883.

The Cholera has not yet made its appearance in Palestine, although there is a great deal of sickness in the different villages and towns. Some efforts are made by the authorities in connection with the different Consuls and the Medical staff of the city, to prevent its approach. The fact that Jerusalem is 2600 feet above the sea, and that we have pretty uniformly cool nights however oppressive the heat may be by day, lead us to hope that the

Cholera



Cholera will not visit us. In 1865 however it  
raged here with considerable violence. -

I remain, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient Servant.

Selah Merrill  
US Consul

Two Enclosures

2. Sanitary reports from this Consulate  
and Jaffa Agency for the month ending  
July 31<sup>st</sup> 1883.

M. H. P.



file

Mr. Haws

No. 29

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, August 15<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill,  
Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Acknowledgment of three Circulars and  
despatch No 15. -

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, September 1. 1884

G. H. Gray  
Consul

N<sup>o</sup> 29



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem August 15<sup>th</sup> 1883

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circulars of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of May and June 2<sup>d</sup> respectively.

With regard to the subject matter of your circular of the 15<sup>th</sup> May, I am collecting facts and will report as soon as possible.

Your despatch No. 15 of July 6<sup>th</sup>, granting me leave of absence etc., has been received. While however the people of the country are so anxious about the Cholera, and while united efforts are being made by the Consular force, the Medical staff, and the local authorities, to prevent its approach to this city, I shall not avail myself of this leave of absence, but remain at my post.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,

Your

Your obedient servant,  
Selah Merrill  
Consul



ac no. 6/83  
J. H. H. H.

No 30.

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, September 17<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill,  
Consul,  
to the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of case marked  
\$7445 containing stationery etc., and pamphlets  
of commercial relations etc.,

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, October 6<sup>th</sup> 1883  
L. H. H. H.  
Consul Genl



N<sup>o</sup>. 30

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem September 12<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

The case marked \$ 7445 from the Department and Respatch Agent London, containing Stationery etc, referred to in your despatch no. 12 of the 19<sup>th</sup> April 1883, is this day received, having been three months on its way from London.

I send herewith enclosure no 1 list of articles received, in said box.

I am also in receipt of eight pamphlets of the Commercial Relations numbers 27, 28, 30, and 31, also one pamphlet "contents and Index" to commercial reports, and one pamphlet report on the commerce of the World.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Elah Merrill  
Consul

Inclosure

1. List of articles received on the 12<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 1883,  
in box marked X 7445.

Received on the 12<sup>th</sup> of September 1883, in box marked X 7445.

1. Vol.<sup>2</sup> Foreign relations for the years 1881 & 1882.
1. Vol. Revised edition of Treaties etc., 1873.
1. " Treaties and conventions since May 1<sup>st</sup> 1870 to 1876.
1. Copies capitulations of the Ottoman Empire, first & second parts.
1. Small size blank envelopes.
1. Large and middle size envelopes for State Department.
- 1/2 Doz. pencils.
- 1/2 " pen holders.
1. Ream letter paper.
- 1/2 Reams note paper.
- 1/4 Ream heavy ruled cap paper.
1. Large size flag - 12 feet.
1. Map of the United States.
1. Sheets of blotting paper.

For Jaffa Agency.

1. Letter record book.
1. Fee book.
1. Invoice book.

M. S. Consulate at,  
Jerusalem, September 12<sup>th</sup> 1883



Selah Merrill  
Consul

U. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem, Sept. 12<sup>th</sup> 1883.

List of articles received  
of the 12<sup>th</sup> of Sept, in box  
marked X 7445.

Enclosure no 1

With despatch no. 30.

No 31



cc  
Nov. 6/83  
J. H. [unclear]

MSA 601

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, September 25<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill,

Consul

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Acknowledgment of four Circulars with  
two enclosures, and despatches numbers  
16 and 17. -

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, October 13<sup>th</sup> 1883

J. H. [unclear]  
Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 31



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem September 25<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Olney A. Alden,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of four Circulars of June 30<sup>th</sup>, July 11<sup>th</sup>, July 16<sup>th</sup> with two enclosures copies of Circulars from the Hon. Secretary of Navy and Treasury Department, and one dated the 20<sup>th</sup> of August announcing the death of Jeremiah S. Black.

Also your despatches numbers 16 and 17 of July 25<sup>th</sup> and August 24<sup>th</sup> respectively.

The series of questions proposed by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Secretary of the Navy in Circular dated July the 11<sup>th</sup> I have referred to Mr Hardegg the Consular Agent at Jaffa, and will report as soon as his answer is received.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully,  
Your obedient Servant.

Isiah Merrill  
Consul





Albani

acces 183

No. 37

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, October 1<sup>st</sup> 1883.

Salah Merrill,  
Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject.

Quarterly account and returns.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, October 23, 1883

G. H. Heath  
Consul Genl



N<sup>o</sup>. 32

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem *October 1<sup>st</sup> 1883.*

*Hon<sup>ble</sup> Olvey D. Adce,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.*

*Sir:*

*I have the honor to transmit  
// herewith my account and returns with the  
necessary enclosures and vouchers, for the third  
quarter ending September 30<sup>th</sup> 1883, amounting  
respectively to viz: \$ 160 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for Salary of Interpreter  
Guards etc., and \$ 120 <sup>16</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for Rent and Miscellaneous  
expense account, and to advise my drafts for the  
same at fifteen days sight in favor of Mess<sup>rs</sup>  
Jacob Valero & Co. Bankers in this city.*

*I have the honor to be  
Sir, your obedient servant.*

*Salah Merrill  
Consul*

*Four Enclosures*

*act  
TMM  
1 Salary of Interpreter Guards etc., with 2 enclosures*

act  
M. S. 2. Rent & miscellaneous expense account with 7 enclosures  
Statement of Invoice book.  
Notes. Record of notarial services fees, for 3<sup>rd</sup> q<sup>r</sup> of 1883.

Entered  
No. 33  
as Dec 1/83

Duplicate report  
sent to Mr. Deaulon



J. F. Clair

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, October 18<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Seah Merrill,  
Counsel,  
To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject.  
Annual report.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, November 6<sup>th</sup> 1883.  
L. H. Heap  
Consul General

N. 33



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem October 18<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of  
your despatch No 18 dated September 12<sup>th</sup> 1883.

And in pursuance of instructions, I have  
the honor to enclose herewith duplicate report  
of this Consulate for the year ending Sept.  
30<sup>th</sup> 1883.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Salah Merrill

Consul

One enclosure  
Annual report in duplicate.

## Report.

### Rainfall affecting the general prosperity.

It is hardly possible to prepare an annual report upon the commercial and business affairs of this country without commencing with the rainfall. When the rains are uniform and ample this is a land of plenty; when they are cut off great hardships and suffering ensue and sometimes famine.

During the last winter there were continued periods of rainy weather and the amount of rainfall was large. Springs, reservoirs, and cisterns were filled and every body was rejoicing in the prospect of a prosperous year. When the spring came, however, the "latter" rains, without which the crops are likely to perish, were cut off, and the grain withered before it was half developed. The inevitable consequences followed, a poor crop, high prices for wheat, and suffering among the poorer classes of the population.

In the lengthy report upon the climate of Palestine, which I made to the Department in my despatch No 26 of the present year (1883), I devoted one section to showing the price of wheat as connected with the amount of the rainfall year by

year

year for a period of twenty two years. This it seemed to me might prove, from a commercial point of view, of general interest.

### War and the Cholera.

Two other circumstances have largely interfered with the business and prosperity of the country for two years past, namely, the war in Egypt last year and the cholera in that country during the present year. Palestine is so closely connected with Egypt that whatever affects the latter country affects also Palestine. The natural connection of the business and commerce as well as of most of the other interests of this country, is with Egypt and not with Constantinople or Turkey.

### Quarantine and Stagnation of business.

So far as business is concerned the cholera and quarantine have proved far more injurious than the war. People here were almost panic stricken. They dreaded the approach of the cholera but, unlike the inhabitants of Beirut, they had no mountains with a healthy climate near them, to which they could flee for refuge. A severe and exacting quarantine in

the

the East means stagnation in all kinds of business, consequently there have been, during the summer at least, no imports or exports, and no travel. Multitudes of people have been out of employment, incomes have been reduced, and the cost of living has been greatly increased. That an Oriental and consequently half barbarian style of regulating a quarantine can practically isolate Palestine from the rest of the world may be learned from the fact that letters from Paris, London, and Berlin, have been forty four full days in reaching Jerusalem, when the time ordinarily required is eight or ten days. Notwithstanding the near approach of cholera the health of Palestine has been in general good, certainly there has not been nor is there at present any disease which should deter travellers from coming here, or which need interfere with the natural course of business.

### Partial failure of the wheat crop.

In regard to the failure of the "barley" rains not all portions of the country suffered equally. On the great plains which are depended upon for the main supply of wheat, the crop was bad. In the mountains the damage done was less severe.

As soon as it was known certainly that the wheat

crop

crop was to be short, the price rose rapidly and there began at once to be suffering among the poorer classes. When the new crop began to come in it was immediately bought up and held by the "middle men" whose one of the curses of this country, and the sufferings of the poorer classes were only aggravated thereby. The quarantine which has caused so much injury to the country in general has, by preventing all exports, been indirectly of service by keeping in the country itself whatever wheat was raised. The wheat crop is estimated as being forty per cent. less than that of last year, while the barley crop, as compared with that of last year, is about one third of the amount. The durma crop, the kind of maize that is raised here, has been good, which is not always the case when the latter rains are abundant.

One effect of the high price of barley, for instance, is that animals are unusually cheap. With the price of barley one third to one half above the ordinary rates, a donkey or a horse will soon "eat itself up," and those who own them are glad at such times to dispose of them for a merely nominal sum.

### Public revenue and improvements.

The income for the district of Palestine for the  
last

last fiscal year was 90,000 Turkish lias, or 10,000 Turkish lias less than the amount reported last year. This is chiefly due to the partial failure of the wheat crop.

The income from the jaffa road for the past year was 1450 Turkish lias, this being 300 Turkish lias less than the year previous, which is explained by the fact that the quarantine has for so many months stopped almost entirely the business of exporting and importing and all travel, and this of course checks the traffic upon the road. The road itself is in a worse condition than it was a year ago, although some feeble efforts have been made during the summer to repair it.

Just now there is on the part of the Government a spasm of enthusiasm in regard to it and 800 Fellahs and 1000 camels have been impressed to put it into better condition. But about road mending the Fellahs are as ignorant as the camels, nor have the officials in charge of the laborers any but the most incorrect conception of what a road should be or how one should be made, consequently little is expected from this apparently mighty effort. Perhaps it should be stated that all labor upon this road, except that of the officials, is forced labor.

Building

## Building in Jerusalem.

The following table will show what has been done in the way of repairs and new buildings during the past year. It will be understood that whatever is done under the head of "Repairs" and "Additions" requires a permit from the Government no less than new houses. The Government tax is from one to twenty *hijidies* (a *hijidi* is 91 cents in American money) according to the size of the new house or the amount of work that must be done upon an old one. The tax is higher than it has been in previous years and this fact together with the scarcity of money and the stagnation in all kinds of business has made the building operations in the city somewhat more limited than they were last year.

Permits within the city walls.		Permits outside the city walls.	
Repairs	20	Repairs	30
Additions	22	Additions	22
new houses	8	new houses	21
New houses 29, Additions 44, Repairs 50, Total 123.			

## Crowded houses and the influx of Jews.

Jerusalem is one of the most crowded cities in the East. There is not room enough to give one half the  
population

population a decent place to live in. Multitudes of the inhabitants live in stived houses or more properly dens, where it is impossible to have suitable ventilation to say nothing of proper means for cleanliness. This crowding is most marked in the Jewish quarter where it is not uncommon to find four to a dozen persons in one small room, with their cooking utensils and bedding piled in the corners or scattered upon the floor. It is characteristic of the Jews in Jerusalem at least, that they do not care to have this wretched style of life changed.

The number of Jewish immigrants during the past year, as officially reported, was 4,000. The actual number that arrived in Palestine is probably considerably larger, as very many land at Beirut or some other Syrian port and make their way hither overland. These are not reported to the Government. These immigrants settle as usual, chiefly at Jerusalem, while some of them remain at Jaffa, and others go to Gaza or Hebron. Certain societies are making efforts to colonize especially the Russian immigrants or "refugees" as they are called, and a large tract of land situated between here and Jaffa is about being purchased on which the managers of the proposed colony



are soon to commence operations. What is sought to be done will however be very difficult of accomplishment since the Government is opposed to the influx of Jews and to Jewish colonies in particular.

### Scarcity of money and ruinous interest.

With short crops, increased cost of living, and high rents, the rate of interest on loans is also high with very poor security. Good security is very difficult to obtain. Money is scarce and there is no public confidence in the stability of affairs in general. There have been some failures during the past year so that natives, the Moslems especially, who have any money prefer to hide it in their houses to loaning it to Bankers or elsewhere on any terms.

Good security means six per cent. annual interest. Very few wish to loan money at that rate, the most preferring to board it if they cannot get ten or twelve percent. For short loans two percent. a month is demanded, and not infrequently when the time is for a few days only the loaner exacts  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of one percent. a day, at which rate one dollar American money would draw 90 cents a year.

Opportunities

### Opportunities for investments.

When I say that there are no good opportunities here for investing capital it is only another way of saying that no one should come here with the design of establishing a business of any kind. It is not the poverty of the country or its limited resources that leads me to make this statement for the natural wealth of Syria and Palestine is great, and the careful observer sees on every hand ways in which capital might be most profitably invested, but, governed as it is, there is absolutely no encouragement to those who would institute reforms, undertake internal improvements, or organize measures for the development of the natural resources of the country. There are extensive deposits of coal, iron, copper, sulphur, bitumen, and salt, and probably of petroleum also, which if properly worked would yield the most gratifying results; but the Government does not wish foreign capitalists to enter the country for this purpose, nor does it wish to sell its land to aliens. No commercial or business enterprise of any kind is favored by the Government consequently individual effort is useless no matter how great the skill which may direct it or the capital which

it

can command in its support.

While one cannot invest money in land, mining, or manufactures of any kind some thing might still be done in a small way in private mercantile business. One ought not to think, however, of establishing stores here for the purpose of supplying the Europeans of the country with European goods. A fair amount of trade is already done in this way and the only chance for success would be by underselling and crowding out somebody who now occupies the ground. Instead of this, efforts should be made to secure the traffic of the Fellahien or peasants of the country and of the wild Bedawin of the desert. This traffic is large and there is no special reason why a share of it at least should not be in the hands of Americans.

### "Middle men" and money lenders.

These people do now what in a certain sense may be called a "cash business," but it is done in such a way as to make them poorer every year. The peasants receive cash for their produce and pay cash for what they purchase. If this statement covered the whole business there could be no objection to it. But the Fellahien are deeply in debt and they have to borrow money at a ruinous rate of interest

interest in order to pay cash for what they buy. They must have animals, utensils, seed, and clothing, and in order to obtain these they go to the money lender, borrow money paying at least 12 percent., and secure him on their stock and especially upon their incoming or prospective crops. With the money thus obtained they buy what they need until their crops are ready for the market. If the crop, whatever it may be, is short, they cannot meet their liabilities, and the money lender then acts the part of a merciless tyrant.

Another way in which the Fellahien suffer is by not receiving a fair price for the produce which they bring to market. For instance, a man comes to market with a camel load of charcoal. Outside the gates a "middle man" accosts or rather pounces upon him, seizes his camel, at first dithers with him but very soon begins to brow beat the poor fellow until he takes for his load whatever the middle man chooses to give him. He pays the peasant, we will say, one dollar and a half for the load and a few minutes later within the city walls he has sold the same load for two dollars and a half. There are no laws against this kind of robbery, and public sentiment allows it.

The money lenders and the middle men ought to be dispensed with in some way and the peasant and

Bedawin

Bedawin ought to deal directly with the men who can furnish them with whatever goods or supplies they need. By a system of barter trade they would receive a fair price for their produce and pay no more for their supplies, perhaps not so much, as they do at present.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the Consular district of Palestine to the United States of America during the year ending September 30<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Articles	Quarter ending				Total amount for the year
	Dec. 31 <sup>st</sup> 1882.	March 31 <sup>st</sup> 1883.	June 30 <sup>th</sup> 1883.	Sept. 30 <sup>th</sup> 1883.	
Stancy articles of Olive wood work, mother of pearl, &c.	3830.90	296.90	6285.52	2560.88	12,974.
Total in U.S. Gold	—	—	—	\$	2502.

Comparing this with similar statements for previous years it will be seen that the amount of exports from Jerusalem for the past year has been double that of any previous year.

U.S. Consulate at }  
 Jerusalem, October 1883 }  
 Selah Merrill.  
 Consul

No. 34

ACKD  
NOV 29 1883

Dr. claim

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, October 20<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill,

Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Death of Jeremiah S. Black.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, November 6<sup>th</sup> 1883

*[Signature]*  
Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 34



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem October, 20<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:-

In pursuance to instructions received in Circular from the Department of State, dated August 20<sup>th</sup> 1883, announcing the death of Jeremiah S. Black and directing the observance of appropriate memorial honors,-

I have to report that the flags of this Consulate and Jaffa Agency were displayed at half-mast on receipt of said Circular, namely, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September, and that the symbols of mourning were worn for ten days by all persons officially connected with these two offices.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Leah Merrill  
Consul

No 35



Recd Dec 1 1883

Lt. Clair

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, October 22<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Selah Merrill

Consul

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject  
Sanitary reports.

Forwarded to  
Surg. Gen.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople - November 6<sup>th</sup> 1883

L. H. Clark  
Consul Genl

N<sup>o</sup>. 35



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem October 22<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> Almy. H. Udee,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

In pursuance of instructions, I have  
the honor to transmit herewith four monthly  
sanitary reports from this Consulate and Jaffa  
Agency for the months ending August 31<sup>st</sup> and  
September 30<sup>th</sup> 1883 respectively.

I am, Sir, Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Isiah Merrill  
Consul

Your enclosures:--

Two monthly sanitary reports from this Consulate  
for the months of August and September 1883.  
Two monthly sanitary reports from Jaffa Agency  
for the months of August and September 1883.



No. 36

ac rec 1/13

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem, October 23 1883.

Selah Merrill,

Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Acknowledgment of Circular dated July 18<sup>th</sup>  
and despatch no 19 of September 18<sup>th</sup> 1883.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, November 6. 1883

J. H. Straff  
Consul Gen



N<sup>o</sup>. 36.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem *October 23<sup>d</sup>* 1883.

*Hon<sup>ble</sup> W. Hunter,*  
*Second Assistant Secretary of State,*  
*Washington.*

*Sir:*

*I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular dated July 18<sup>th</sup> with accompanying "Memoranda" of August 25<sup>th</sup> in regard to breeding cattle.*

*Also despatch No 19 of September 18<sup>th</sup>, with one enclosure copy of a letter dated the 8<sup>th</sup> of September from the War Department concerning my report on the climate of Palestine. -*

*I remain, Sir, Respectfully,*  
*Your obedient Servant.*  
*Leah Merrill*  
*Consul*

Navy  
No. 37  
ac rec 1883

Received  
Dec 11<sup>th</sup>  
1883  
RECEIVED

Dr claim

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, October 24<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Salah Merrill.

Consul.

To the Department of State,  
Washington.

Subject

Answers to Secretary Navy concerning coal

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, Nov 6<sup>th</sup> 1883

J. St. S. S. S.

Comal Com

N<sup>o</sup>. 37



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem October 24<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Davis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to your Circular dated July  
11<sup>th</sup> 1883, containing a series of questions proposed  
by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, relating to  
facilities for procuring coal,

I have the honor to report, viz:—

- I. There are three kinds of coal used at Jaffa, viz:  
Cardiff coal, Newcastle coal, French Briquettes.
- II. The amount of coal on hand at this date is 70 tons  
mixed of Newcastle and Briquettes.
- III. Total amount on hand during the year 500 tons.
- IV. The cost per ton of Cardiff and Newcastle coal  
\$9 to \$10, of French Briquettes \$8. —
- V. Coaling ships may be interrupted by storms in  
the rainy season lasting from November till April.
- VI. There is neither a coaling station of the Jews

nor of any other nation at Jaffa or its vicinity.

VII. The distance is from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 English mile to transport the coal to the Steamer.

VIII. There is no coal mining carried on in the vicinity.

IX. The next nearest port at which coal can be obtained is Port Said, Egypt.

X. There are no dry docks in the vicinity of Palestine.

XI. There are no machine shops at which Steamers can effect repairs.

I am indebted for the foregoing answers to Mr E. Hardegg our Consular Agent at Jaffa.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully,

Your obedient Servant.

Salah Merrill

Consul



No. 38.

ac  
Rec'd 1/13  
Dy + Clair  
United States Consulate at Jersalem.  
November 15. 1883.

Salah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject

Commerce and Navigation at Jaffa

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople December 1. 1883

G. H. Straus

Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 38



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem Nov. 15. 1883

Hon. John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir—

*Stat.*  
I have the honor to enclose herewith in duplicate Report on Exports, Imports, and Navigation of the Port of Jaffa, drawn up by the Consular Agent Mr. S. Hardegg.

Regularly this should have been forwarded with my despatch No. 33 of Oct. 18. The delay is due to the fact that during October Mr Hardegg was laid aside with a broken leg, the Turkish authorities being unable or unwilling to give the desired information without his personal presence.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully  
Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
Consul

Three

Three enclosures

1. Duplicate report of Exports from Jaffa Agency
2. Duplicate report of Imports from Jaffa Agency
3. Duplicate report of Navigation from Jaffa Agency

Mr. Scammon

in Chilton

No. 39.



United States Consulate  
at Jerusalem Palestine.

Salah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

Subject

Report on System of Credit in Palestine

United States Consulate, General  
Constantinople, December 17, 1883

J. H. S. C.

Consul General

Enclosure filed for publication  
B.H.



N: 39

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem Palestine 1883  
November 29.

Hon John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to make the enclosed report on the system of credit as existing in Palestine and its effects upon the general prosperity of the country, as requested in circular from the Department of State dated Washington, May 15, 1883.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

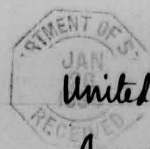
Selah Merrill  
U.S. Consul

One enclosure

Report on system of credit in Palestine.

No. 40.

file



Arch. Clair

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Palestine,  
December 12, 1883.

Salah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington.

Subject

Sanitary Reports, oct. & nov.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, December 31, 1883.

G. B. Stearns  
Consul General



No. 40.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Palestine,  
December 12. 1883.

Hon. John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir -

In pursuance of instructions I have the honor to transmit herewith four monthly sanitary reports from this Consulate and Jaffa Agency for the months ending October 31<sup>st</sup> and November 30<sup>th</sup> 1883 respectively.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant

Salah Merrill  
Consul

Four enclosures

Sanitary reports as above

Sent to Mr. Gen.

Approved

No. 41.



ad. ap<sup>s</sup>  
Feb. 5/84

De Clair

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Palestine,  
December, 26. 1883.

Selah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. John Davis  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Notice of leave of absence to Vice Consul

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, Jan 4 12. 1884

G. H. Jones

Consul General



N<sup>o</sup>. 41

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, December 26. 1883

Hon. John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

In accordance with Consular Regulations, Paragraph 466, I have the honor to inform you that I have granted Mr. Samuel Berghem, U.S. Vice Consul at this post, leave of absence for two months to visit England. His business and the health of his family seemed to justify me in granting his request.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant

Salah Merrill

U. S. Consul



No. 42.

ref. 1184

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1884.

Salah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington

Subject

Accounts for quarter ending Dec. 31. 1883, with  
annual returns.

Consulate General  
of the United States of America  
Constantinople

January 22 1884

*[Signature]*  
Consul General



N. 42.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1884

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts, with the necessary enclosures and vouchers for the fourth quarter of 1883 ending December 31<sup>st</sup>, amounting  
1/ to, respectively, \$160.50 for salary of interpreter.  
2/ and guards, and \$109.67 for rent and miscellaneous expense account, and to advise my drafts for the same at fifteen days' sight in favor of Messrs Jacob Valers & Co., bankers in this city.

I also transmit herewith such annual returns as are required by the Consular Regulations.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill

U. S. Consul

Ten

Ten enclosures

1. List of letters received
2. List of letters sent
3. List of despatches to Depart. State during the year 1883.
4. Register of American Citizens residing at Jerusalem
5. " " " " at Jaffa
6. Names of persons employed at this Consulate & Jaffa Agency.
7. Siget of Invoice Book for 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1883. *Stat*
8. Record of Notarial Services fees " " *Stat*
9. Rent & Miscellaneous expense account with 3 enclosures
10. Salary of interpreter & guards with two enclosures.

List of American Citizens in Jaffa January 1<sup>st</sup> 1884.

	Name	Place of birth where naturalized	Age	Date of arrival in Turkey	Remarks.
1	Alley, Abigail	Maine	51	1866	Widow
2	" Willie	"	23	"	Son of Abigail Alley. born citizen
3	Betty Armand P.	Switzerland	19	1883	
4	Clark Ellen	N. Hampshire	51	1866	Widow
5	" Herbert	"	27	"	Son of Ellen Clark born citizen
6	" Mary	"	23	"	daughter " " born " "
7	" Frank	"	22	"	son " " " "
8	Floyd Rolla	Maine	43	"	Born citizen
9	" Theodosia	"	54	"	wife of R. Floyd
10	Hay Anne Mary	Virginia	64	1883	widow
11	" J. Baldwin	"	37	"	born citizen
12	Lighton Whitia D.	Maine	54	1866	widow
13	" Ralph	"	24	"	born citizen
14	Alldorf Charles	Germany New York	46	1869	
15	" Mary	"	40	"	wife of C. Alldorf.
16	Roller George	" Penn-a	43	1874	
17	" Mary	"	37	1869	wife of G. Roller.
18	Ward Melville	Maine	35	1866	born citizen
19	" Clara	England	24	1881	wife of Melville Ward
20	" Beatrice E.	Jerusalem	1		daughter " "



United States Consulate  
 Jerusalem, Syria,  
 Jan. 2. 1884.  
 Selah Merrill  
 U. S. Consul

List of American citizens in Jerusalem Jan. 1. 1884.

No	Name	Place of birth	Where naturalized	Age	Date of ar. recd. in Turkey	Remarks
1	Aiken Annie	New York		16	1881	born citizens
2	Angel Moses	England	San Francisco	43	1882	Passport from London Legation.
3	" Sarah	Ireland		39	"	Wife of Moses Angel
4	" Joseph	England		19	"	son " "
5	" Leah	"		15	"	daughter " "
6	" Anna	San Francisco		13	"	" " "
7	" Julia	Pittsburg Pa		9	"	" " "
8	" Deborah	Philadelphia		6	"	" " "
9	" Marks	England		4	"	son " "
10	" Isaac	"		2	"	" " "
11	Barg Abraham	Germany	New York	37	"	Passport from State Depart.
12	" Anna	"		35	"	wife of A. Barg.
13	" Tobek Elie	New York		10	"	daughter " "
14	" Anna Mariani	"		6	"	" " "
15	" Eli Hayim	"		5	"	son " "
16	Bendiston R	Poland	New York	60	1879	widow of J. Bendiston.
17	Bernstein L	"	"	54	"	Passport from State Department.
18	" Esther	"		54	"	wife of L. Bernstein.
19	" Jacob	"		17	"	son " "
20	" Sarah	New York		14	"	daughter " "
21	" Rachel	Jerusalem		21	"	widow of Abraham Bernstein
22	" Abraham	"		3	"	son " "
23	Ben Simon David	Moscow		61	1878	Passport from Consul at Tangier
24	" Esther	"		48	"	wife of D. Ben Simon
25	Burke Joseph	Poland	S. Carolina	74	1874	Passport from State Depart.
26	" Eva	"		52	"	wife of J. Burke
27	" Moses Isaac	Jerusalem		2	"	son " "
28	Blum Asher	Russia		36	1879	Passport from State Depart.
29	" Augusta	"		33	"	wife of Asher Blum
30	" Sarah	New York		15	"	daughter " "
31	" Leah	"		14	"	" " "
32	" Wolf	"		12	"	son " "
33	" Freddy	"		11	"	daughter " "
34	" Alexander	Cincinnati		6	"	son " "
35	Berman Simon	Poland	New York	65	1880	Passport from State Depart.
36	Coppal Jacob	Jerusalem		22	"	son of M. Coppal, deceased.
37	" Malaksh	"		2	"	daughter of Jacob Coppal
38	" Malaksh	"		46	1860	widow of M. Coppal
39	" Pota	"		18	"	daughter " " , deceased,
40	" Moses	"		9	"	son " " "
41	Cohen Tamarah	Russia	New York	60	1872	Passport from State Depart.
42	" Lewis	Germany	"	55	1879	" " " "
43	" Rosa	Russia		55	"	wife of L. Cohen.

44	Kohen Moses At <sup>m</sup>	Germany	21	1877	Son of L. Kohen.	
45	" Gornel	Austria	18	"	wife of Moses At <sup>m</sup> Kohen	
46	" Bella	Jerusalem	2	"	daughter " " "	
47	Davis Abie E	Wills. Ms.	54	1881	born citizen.	
48	Davidson Sal	Poland	New York	41	1880	Passport from State Depart.
49	" Hannah	"	28	"	wife of Sal Davidson	
50	" Isaac	New York	13	"	son " "	
51	" Rachel	"	9	"	daughter " "	
52	" Esther	"	6	"	" " "	
53	" Ellie	Jerusalem	2	"	" " "	
54	Eisenstein Wolf	Poland	"	50	1883	Passport from Legation, Berlin.
55	Frankel Gittel L	Russia	35	1879	widow of G. H. Frankel	
56	" Rachel R	New York	9	"	daughter " " deceased	
57	Fridmann David	Russia	Cincinnati	47	1882	Passport from State Depart.
58	" Sarah	"	46	"	wife of D. Fridmann.	
59	" Heish L	"	16	"	son " "	
60	" Acher B	"	11	"	" " "	
61	" Moses	"	7	"	" " "	
62	Gould Amelia	Canada	44	1881		
63	Kayat W. H. &	Syria	New York	34	1878	Passport from State Depart.
64	Kubler Fried	Germany	"	38	1874	" " " "
65	" Katharina	"	29	"	wife of F. Kubler.	
66	" Imatzean	Jerusalem	9	"	son " "	
67	" Adelheid G	"	8	"	daughter " "	
68	" Sophy	"	4	"	" " "	
69	" Frida	"	3	"	" " "	
70	Kaustorom Shelon			1875	Passport from State Depart.	
71	" Sarah			"	wife of S. Kaustorom.	
72	" Rifea	Jerusalem	9	"	daughter " "	
73	" Kammal S	"	6	"	" " "	
74	" Heayeh	"	4	"	" " "	
75	Kaustorom H.		37	"	Passport from State Depart.	
76	" Rachel	Jerusalem	27	"	wife of H. Kaustorom	
77	" Leshon	"	9	"	son " "	
78	" Jacob	"	8	"	" " "	
79	" Rifea	"	7	"	daughter " "	
80	" Eglatch	"	4	"	" " "	
81	" Esther	"	2	"	" " "	
82	Kaustorom J.		36	"	Passport from Legation Paris 'ple.	
83	" Leah	Jerusalem	26	"	wife of J. Kaustorom.	
84	" Rifea	"	9	"	daughter " "	
85	" Jacob	"	5	"	son " "	
86	" Zalman	"	4	"	" " "	
87	" Abraham	"	2	"	" " "	
88	Lamson Robert E.	New York	21	1881	born citizen	
89	Lee Margant (Mrs)	"	57	"	" " "	
90	Lilienthal David	Jerusalem	36	"	Son of Ben Lilienthal, deceased.	



91	Lilienthal Etta	Jerusalem	—	34	—	wife of L. Lilienthal
92	" Nahama	"	—	9	—	daughter " "
93	" Rosa	"	—	6	—	" " "
94	" Ab <sup>m</sup> Ben	"	—	3	—	son " "
95	" Sarah J.	"	—	2	—	daughter " "
96	Lilienthal Moses	"	—	29	—	son of Ben Lilienthal deceased.
97	" Brizek	"	—	27	—	wife of Moses "
98	" Rachel	"	—	9	—	daughter " "
99	" Rosa	"	—	6	—	" " "
100	" Figel	"	—	4	—	" " "
101	Lilienthal Ezekiel	"	—	27	—	son of Ben " deceased
102	" Sarah	"	—	22	—	wife of Ezekiel "
103	" Ben	"	—	6	—	son " "
104	" Purla	"	—	3	—	daughter " "
105	" Ab <sup>m</sup> Hiam	"	—	1	—	son " "
106	Lilienthal Modcai	"	—	22	—	son of Ben " "
107	" Rosa	"	—	21	—	wife of M. " "
108	" Sarah H	"	—	3	—	daughter " "
109	Lilienthal Menahem	"	—	15	—	son of Ben " "
110	Lampport Ab <sup>m</sup> H	Poland	New York	34	1875	Passport from State Depart.
111	" Leah	"	—	32	"	wife of Ab. H. Lampport
112	Levin Ab <sup>m</sup> H.	Russia	"	48	1877	Passport from State Depart.
113	" Frida	Poland	—	30	"	wife of A. H. Levin
114	" Esther H	Jerusalem	—	11	"	daughter " "
115	" M. S. B	"	—	4	"	son " "
116	Lowensohn M. H.	Poland	New York	34	"	Passport from State Depart.
117	" Esther	"	—	35	"	wife of M. H. Lowensohn.
118	" Rachel	New York	—	16	"	daughter " "
119	" Joseph	"	—	13	"	son " "
120	" Rosa	"	—	10	"	daughter " "
121	" Solomon	"	—	7	"	son " "
122	" Baer	"	—	7	"	" " "
123	" Figel	Jerusalem	—	4	—	daughter " "
124	Lampport Israel	Russia	New York	47	"	Passport from State Depart.
125	" Mary	Jerusalem	—	45	"	wife of I. Lampport.
126	" Ephraim	New York	—	21	"	son " "
127	" Sarah	"	—	19	"	daughter " "
128	" Esther	"	—	16	"	son " "
129	Merriman L. L. (Mrs)	Comit	—	62	1881	Born citizen
130	Meyer Samil	Poland	—	73	1875	Passport from State Depart.
131	" Ragil	Russia	—	55	"	wife of S. Meyer
132	Morris Halech	"	—	31	1877	widow of Max Morris
133	" Grannch	New York	—	14	"	daughter " " deceased
134	" Hannah	"	—	13	"	" " " "
135	" Danni Alta	"	—	11	"	" " " "
136	" Moses Isaac	Jerusalem	—	5	"	son " " "
137	" Anna	"	—	2	"	daughter " " "

138	Nathkin	Nathan	Russia	New York	65	1879	Passport from State Depart.
139	"	Malka	Jerusalem	—	36	"	wife of N. Nathkin
140	"	Levi	New York	—	11	"	son " "
141	"	Shindel	"	—	8	"	daughter " "
142	Page	O. S.	Vermont	—	35	1881	Born citizen
143	"	Elisabeth	Missouri	—	34	"	wife of O. S. Page
144	"	Flora H	Illinois	—	10	"	daughter " "
145	Rudy	W. H.	Penn.	—	37	"	born citizen
146	Robnem	M. J.	Germany	Boston	23	1883	Passport from State Depart.
147	Rubens	Aaron	Hungary	New York	44	1881	" " " "
148	"	Heamah	"	—	42	"	wife of A. Rubens
149	"	Jacob M	"	—	19	"	son " "
150	"	Israel	"	—	16	"	" " "
151	"	Moses	"	—	12	"	" " "
152	"	Ester	New York	—	6	"	daughter " "
153	Sadler	Levi	Poland	Penn-a.	64	1882	Passport from State Depart.
154	Stern	Michel	Germany	Maryland	29	1877	" " " "
155	Simon	Morris	Poland	New York	52	1875	" " " "
156	"	Aima	"	—	37	"	wife of M. Simon
157	Stone	Joseph	"	Cincinnati	64	1883	Passport from Legation house of Pl.
158	"	Rachel	"	—	58	"	wife of J. Stone
159	Spafford	H. S.	New York	—	55	1881	Born citizen
160	"	Anna T.	Norway	—	41	"	wife of H. S. Spafford
161	"	Bertie H.	Illinois	—	5	"	daughter " "
162	"	Grace	"	—	3	"	" " "
163	Sneerson	Ester	Jerusalem	—	27	"	widow of H. S. Sneerson
164	"	Stene H	"	—	2	"	daughter " " deceased.
165	White	Solomon	Poland	New York	70	1877	citizens paper
166	"	Prila	Syria	—	23	"	wife of S. White
167	"	Rifca R	Jerusalem	—	2	"	daughter " "
168	Whiting	John H.	Mass.	—	38	1881	Born citizen
169	"	Mary E	Penn.	—	33	"	wife of J. H. Whiting
170	"	Ruth L	Illinois	—	3	"	daughter " "
171	"	John L.	Jerusalem	—	2	"	son " "

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,

Jan. 2. 1884

Seah Merrill  
U. S. Consul





Ac  
Feb 11/84

No. 43.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

January 8, 1884.

Isiah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Aluch A. Ades

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches, circulars and reports.

Consulate General  
of the United States of America  
Constantinople

Jan 21, 1884

E. A. Smith  
Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 43.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, January 8, 1884

Hon Alush A. Adde

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatches nos. 20, 21, and 22, dated respectively Oct. 18, Nov. 6, and Dec. 1, 1883.

Also one communication, Oct. 16, forwarding letter to Consul at Jerusalem, and one circular dated Nov. 20, concerning Export returns.

I am in receipt likewise of "Commercial relations of the United States," May, 1883 (seven copies), "United States Consular reports," No. 32, August 1883 (two copies), "Register of the Department of State" corrected to Oct. 1, 1883, "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation," Public - No. 60, "Annual report fifth auditor of the Treasury," June 30, 1883, and circular from Treasury Department, Sept. 27, 1883 concerning imported merchandise.

Respectfully your obedient servant

Selah Merrill

U. S. Consul



file

W. Clifton

Jaffa, January 11<sup>th</sup> 1884.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Alvey A. Adee,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington.

copy in Bureau  
apl 4/84

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your perusal and consideration copies of a letter received from Mr S. Merrill the U. S. Consul at Jerusalem, and my answer to him, also of a letter from Mr Sharp the U. S. Consul General at Constantinople and my answer to him.

I beg leave to state further than what I have already stated in my letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November last that I am ready any time when I am called for to prove to the Department of State the improper and the illegal action of Consul Merrill in respect to his account with the U. S. Government in many matters and drawing more money than what he is really paying or spending in his account of Rent and Miscellaneous expence &c. —

I have no intention of returning to my former post but my object is to place before you the conduct of Mr Consul Merrill. —

I hope

I hope to send you in a short time a complete report  
of all this in detail. —

A careful observer of Mr Merrill's account and  
returns which he sent for the quarter ending the 31<sup>st</sup>  
of December 1883, will be able to judge after comparing  
them with former returns and accounts if he is a competent  
Counsel or not —

I remain, Sir very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Constantin Azar  
ex-Interpreter

Some enclosures

1. Mr Merrill to C. Azar, of Dec. 27<sup>th</sup> 1883.
2. C. Azar to Mr Merrill of " 29<sup>th</sup> "
3. Mr Heap to C. Azar " " 3<sup>rd</sup> "
4. C. Azar to Mr Heap " January 5<sup>th</sup> 1884.

Copy

Jaffa, Dec. 29<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Mr Selah Merrill,  
U. S. Consul

Copy

Jerusalem, Palestine,  
Dec. 27. 1883.

Constantin Azar,  
Jaffa.

Dear Sir.

There are two letters awaiting you, one of them  
from Mr Heap.

You promised to come in and help me at the  
close of the year, if I wished. There are some points about  
the list of "Citizens" etc. which I would like to have you explain.

You promised also to take me to certain libraries, and to  
help me in getting the tiles.

Cannot you come up so as to be here on Monday and  
Tuesday and perhaps on Wednesday next? You will  
be paid for your time and services.

Respectfully  
(Signed) Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

I hope to send you in a short time a complete report  
of all this in detail. —

A careful observer of Mr Merrill's account and  
returns which he sends for the quarter ending the 31<sup>st</sup>  
of December 1883, will be able to judge after comparing  
them with former returns and accounts if he is a competent  
Counsel or not —

I remain, Sir very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Constantin Ajar  
ex-Interpreter

Your enclosures

1. Mr Merrill to C. Ajar, of Dec. 27<sup>th</sup> 1883.
2. C. Ajar to Mr Merrill of " 29<sup>th</sup> "
3. Mr Heap to C. Ajar " " 3<sup>rd</sup> "
4. C. Ajar to Mr Heap " January 5<sup>th</sup> 1884.

Copy

Jerusalem, Palestine,  
Dec. 27. 1883.

Constantin Ajar,  
Jaffa.

Dear Sir.

There are two letters awaiting you, one of them  
from Mr Heap.

You promised to come in and help me at the  
close of the year, if I wished. There are some points about  
the "list of Citizensis" etc. which I would like to have you explain.

You promised also to take me to certain libraries, and to  
help me in getting the tiles.

Cannot you come up so as to be here on Monday and  
Tuesday and perhaps on Wednesday next? You will  
be paid for your time and services.

Respectfully  
(Signed) Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Copy

Jaffa, Dec. 29<sup>th</sup> 1883.

Mr Selah Merrill.  
U. S. Consul,  
Jerusalem.

Dear Sir.

Your note of the 27<sup>th</sup> inst., received this morning,  
contents fully noted.

Will you kindly forward at once all letters which have  
come for me. - particularly Mr Heap's letter -

In regard to your request that I shall go up to Jerusalem  
to explain some points about the list of citizens etc., and to  
take you to certain libraries I do not remember that I  
ever promised to come and help you at the close of the year.

Had I been in the service of the U. S. Government and  
not been dismissed by you I would have been at your  
service, but considering that I am out of the consular employ-  
ment, I do not see it my duty in any way to come to you.

I have a large family to support and am at present engaged  
in some work for Miss Walter Bennett which I cannot  
possibly leave.

Truly yours  
(Signed) *Samuel May*

Encl. No 1

Mr Merrill to S. May  
of Dec. 27<sup>th</sup> 1883.

With my letter of the  
11<sup>th</sup> January 1884.



Copy

Consulate General of the U. S.  
Constantinople, Dec. 3<sup>d</sup> 1883.

Mrs Constantine Agou,  
Jerusalem.

Sir:

I have to inform you in answer to your communication of the 14<sup>th</sup> ultimo, complaining of your dismissal from the service of the United States Consulate at Jerusalem that I have sent your letter to Mr Merrill, who will take such action as he may consider the case calls for.

I am respectfully  
Your obedient servant

(Signed) G. H. Heap.

Consul General.

Enclosure No 1.

R. Agou to Mr Merrill  
of Dec. 29<sup>th</sup> 1883.

With my letter of the  
11<sup>th</sup> January 1884.

Copy

Jaffa, January, 5<sup>th</sup> 1884.

Hon. G. H. Heap,  
Consul General of the United States,  
Constantinople.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ult., No 252 informing me that you have sent my letter to Mr Merrill who will take such action as he may consider the case calls for.

I beg to enclose herewith copies of a letter received from Mr Merrill and also of my answer to him.

It seems to me that the only action Mr Merrill takes was to call for me to help him as you will see from his letter.

I have not the least expectation of returning to my former post.

My object is to lay before you some facts in regard to the conduct of Mr Merrill.

Referring to part of my former letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> November, in regard to the inhabitants of the village "Lifta" who were arrested and imprisoned in the Brinton case, I am sorry to inform you that they were set free one week after my dismissal.

You will also with your knowledge of the consular business, be able to judge from Mr Merrill's report on  
my

Enclosure No. 3-

Mr Heap to G. H. Heap  
of Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1883.

With my letter of the  
11<sup>th</sup> of January 1884.

my charges and his annual and quarterly returns &  
accounts, if he is a competent found or not.

Every quarter Mr Merrill drew 75 dollars as  
rent for his office; A house for which he only pay 4 1/2  
dollars annually.

The foregoing items are only a sample of others  
similar.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.  
(Signed) *Samuel May*

*Received Mr 4 -*  
*E. May to Mr May*  
*of January 5<sup>th</sup> 1884.*  
*With my att. of the*  
*11<sup>th</sup> January 1884*

Dr. St. Clair

No 44.



*file*  
United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria  
January 16, 1884.

*Selah Merrill, Consul,*

To

Hon Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Sanitary reports for December 1883.

Consulate General  
of the United States of America  
Constantinople

February 4, 1884

*G. St. Clair*

Consul General

N. 44



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, January 16, 1884

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir—

In pursuance of instructions I have  
the honor to enclose herewith two sanitary reports  
from this Consulate and Jaffa Agency for the month  
ending December 31 1883.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Seleh Merrill

U. S. Consul

Two enclosures

Sanitary reports as above Gen.  
A. A. A.

No. 45.

24  
re Mar 24/84



McClilton

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

January 30. 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Impressment of Christians into the  
Turkish army. Duplicate reports.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, February 28. 1884

G. S. S. S.

Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 45



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, January 30 1884

Hon Alvey A. Adee

Third assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to communicate the enclosed report respecting the impressment of Christians into the Turkish army of which there have been recently several cases in Palestine. My object is merely to call the attention of our Government to what is taking place here without presuming even to suggest whether a public act of great cruelty and injustice on the part of Turkey does or does not merit official rebuke.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill

U. S. Consul

Two enclosures

Duplicate Report - Christians  
in the Turkish army.

C O P Y.

-----  
T H E I M P R E S S M E N T O F C H R I S T I A N S  
I N T O T H E T U R K I S H A R M Y I N S Y R I A.  
C A S E O F S T E P H E N A T E E Y E H.

DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS THIS CITY HAS BEEN THROWN INTO AN UN -  
USUAL DEGREE OF EXCITEMENT BY THE ENLISTMENT ON THE PART OF THE GOV -  
ERNMENT, OR RATHER BY THE IMPRESSMENT OF CHRISTIANS INTO THE TURKISH  
ARMY. THE MATTER SEEMS FOR SEVERAL REASONS TO BE OF SUFFICIENT IMPOR -  
TANCE TO BE REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AT WASHINGTON.

I AM AWARE THAT TURKEY CLAIMS THE RIGHT OF DEMANDING MILITARY  
SERVICE FROM SUCH OF HER SUBJECTS AS ARE LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY EVEN IN  
CASES WHERE THEY HAVE DECLARED THEMSELVES TO BE CHRISTIANS. THIS RIGHT  
HOWEVER MAY BE EXERCISED UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES AS TO MAKE THE ACT  
ONE OF GREAT CRUELTY AND INJUSTICE. THIS APPEARS TO BE TRUE AT THE  
PRESENT TIME ; BUT IN ORDER TO MAKE THE MATTER DEFINITE IT IS PRO --  
POSED TO CONFINE THIS REPORT TO ONE OF THE MORE AGGRAVATED OF THESE  
CASES, NAMELY, THAT OF STEPHEN ATEEYEH OF WHOSE IMPRESSMENT THE FACTS  
ARE BRIEFLY AS FOLLOWS. -

THIS MAN, NOW FORTY YEARS OLD, WAS BORN OF EGYPTIAN PARENTS WHO  
WERE MOHAMMEDANS AND WHO DIED WHEN HE WAS A CHILD. HE WAS CARED FOR  
BY SOME FRIENDS WHO, AS SOON AS THE CHILD WAS OF SUITABLE AGE, PLACED  
HIM IN THE SCHOOL ON MOUNT ZION THEN UNDER THE CARE OF BISHOP GOBAT  
WHO WAS AT THE HEAD OF <sup>THE</sup> ENGLISH MISSION IN JERUSALEM. HERE HE RECEIVED  
A GOOD EDUCATION AND AFTER LEAVING THE SCHOOL HE BECAME AN INTELLIGENT,  
INDUSTRIOUS AND USEFUL CITIZEN. WITHIN RECENT YEARS HE HAS JOINED THE  
CATHOLIC CHURCH. HE HAS BEEN MARRIED ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS AND HIS WIFE  
WHO IS A NATIVE OF BETHLEHEM AND IS NOW THIRTY YEARS OLD, WAS WELL ED -  
UCATED IN A GERMAN SCHOOL. THE COUPLE HAVE FOUR CHILDREN NOW LIVING,  
THE ELDEST THIRTEEN YEARS AND THE YOUNGEST BUT SIX MONTHS OLD.

THE TWO PRINCIPAL FACTS WHICH MAKE HIS IMPRESSMENT SEEM SPECIALLY  
UNJUST ARE, I. THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALWAYS, EVER SINCE HE WAS OLD  
ENOUGH TO PAY A TAX, RECEIVED FROM HIM YEAR BY YEAR THE TAX WHICH CHRIST-

ANS PAY AS AN OFFSET TO THE ACTUAL PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY DUTY, AND HAS THEREBY ALL HIS LIFETIME HITHERTO RECOGNIZED HIM AS A CHRISTIAN; AND, 2. THAT HE HAS NEVER BEEN ENROLLED AND NEVER EVEN BEEN SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ENROLLING OFFICER FOR THAT PURPOSE. HAD THE GOVERNMENT REGARDED HIM AS A MOHAMMEDAN IT SHOULD HAVE CALLED UPON HIM, AND CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE DONE SO, TO APPEAR FOR ENROLLMENT AT THE AGE OF SIXTEEN.

THIS MAN STEPHEN, OR AS HE IS FAMILIARLY CALLED "MUSTAPHA", WAS EMPLOYED FOR MANY YEARS AS HEAD WAITER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HOTEL IN JERUSALEM. ON MONDAY THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER LAST ABOUT NINE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, STEPHEN WENT OUT UPON THE STREET IN FRONT OF THE HOTEL TO MAKE SOME PURCHASES AND WHILE DOING SO WAS SEIZED BY SEVERAL ZABTIEHS, BEATEN, HIS HANDS TIED BEHIND HIM, AND TAKEN TO THE SERAI OR COURT HOUSE HERE HE WAS BEATEN AGAIN AND WAS NOT ALLOWED TO SEE ANY ONE NOT EVEN HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN. THE AFTERNOON OF THE SAME DAY OF HIS ARREST, WITHOUT HAVING BID A SINGLE RELATIVE OR FRIEND GOOD BYE, HE WAS MARCHED OFF TO JAFFA WHICH IS FORTY MILES FROM JERUSALEM. SINCE THAT DAY NO ONE HAS HEARD FROM HIM OR KNOWS WHERE HE IS. IT IS SUPPOSED HOWEVER THAT HE HAS BEEN TAKEN TO SOME DISTANT POINT WHERE THERE WILL BE NO POSSIBILITY OF HIS ESCAPE OR WHENCE, IF BY CHANCE HE SHOULD ESCAPE, HE COULD NOT RETURN TO JERUSALEM.

THE SUDDEN AND VIOLENT ARREST OF THIS MAN, AND THE UNJUSTIFIABLE CRUELITIES CONNECTED WITH IT, CREATED INTENSE EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND CAUSED CONSTERNATION AMONG THE CHRISTIAN PORTION OF THE INHABITANTS.

THE PASHA WHO WAS AT ONCE APPEALED TO FOR HIS RELEASE, DISCLAIMED ANY ABILITY TO INTERFERE IN THIS CASE AND THREW THE RESPONSIBILITY UPON THE GOVERNMENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE AND UPON THE SPECIAL MESSENGER WHO HAD COME THENCE (THE PASHA CLAIMED) WITH ORDERS TO IMPRESS INTO THE ARMY ALL MALES BORN OF MOHAMMEDAN PARENTS, WHO HAD BECOME CHRISTIANS AND FROM WHOM SUCH SERVICE WOULD OTHERWISE BE DUE.

IN SPITE OF PROTESTATIONS OF THIS KIND IT SEEMS PROBABLE, SINCE,



AS WE HAVE STATED,STEPHEN'S PARENTS DIED THIRTY ODD YEARS AGO AND NO PUBLIC RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IS KEPT,AND SINCE LIKEWISE THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN JERUSALEM HAVE DURING THAT PERIOD BEEN CHANGED MANY TIMES OVER,THAT ONE OR MORE GOVERNMENT SPIES HAD BEEN AT WORK AND THAT THE FACTS CONNECTED WITH HIS HISTORY WERE CONVEYED IN SOME SECRET MANNER TO THE PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

HAD STEPHEN GROWN UP TO MANHOOD AS A MOHAMMEDAN AND HENCE BEEN RECOGNIZED AS SUCH,OR HAD HE BEEN DULY ENROLLED,NO ONE COULD COMPLAIN, THE LAWS OF TURKEY BEING AS THEY ARE,THAT HE SHOULD BE CALLED UPON TO SERVE AS A SOLDIER ; ALTHOUGH EVEN THEN THERE COULD BE NO JUSTIFICATION OF THE HARSH AND INHUMAN MANNER IN WHICH HE WAS TORN FROM HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN MOHAMMEDANS AND CHRISTIANS IN A MOHAMMEDAN COUNTRY ARE AT ALL TIMES DELICATE AND BUT LITTLE IS NEEDED TO CAUSE A VIOLENT AND BLOODY OUTBURST OF FANATICISM WHEN LEAST EXPECTED ; HENCE IT IS A SURPRISE THAT THE GOVERNMENT,KNOWING THIS FACT,SHOULD PERMIT SUCH A FLAGRANT ACT OF INJUSTICE TOWARDS CHRISTIANS TO TAKE PLACE APPARENTLY WITH ITS FULL KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL.

THERE HAS BEEN DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS AN APPARENT REVIVAL OF MOHAMMEDANISM IN SYRIA,WHICH HAS EXPRESSED ITSELF IN MANY DESPOTIC AND FANATICAL MEASURES AGAINST CHRISTIANS NOT ONLY IN JERUSALEM BUT IN RAMALLAH,JAFFA,GAZA,HEBRON AND OTHER PLACES AS WELL. MEANS ARE SOUGHT TO FRUSTRATE EVERY BENEFICENT PROJECT,WHETHER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION,EDUCATION OR COMMERCE,THAT IS UNDERTAKEN OR THAT IS KNOWN TO BE SUPPORTED IN ANY WAY BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF CHRISTIAN POWERS. THEY MUST BE UNWISE LEADERS WHO ATTEMPT TO PERSUADE THIS GOVERNMENT THAT IT CAN GAIN ANY PERMANENT ADVANTAGE OR STRENGTH BY THESE ARBITRARY AND OPPRESSIVE ACTS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC,OR AS IT IS CALLED HERE,THE LATIN CONVENT WHICH REPRESENTS A POWERFUL MONIED AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE,TOGETHER WITH THE FRENCH CONSUL WHO HAS THIS RELIGIOUS ORDER UNDER HIS CARE,ARE MORE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THESE RECENT IMPRESSMENT ACTS THAN ANY OTHER

CHRISTIAN POWER, YET TURKEY DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE, BUT BY SUCH MEASURES  
SHE SETS AT DEFIANCE ALL CHRISTIAN NATIONS ALIKE AND SEEKS THUS TO AS-  
SERT HER SUPERIORITY TO THEM ALL.

CONSIDERING THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF STEPHEN ATEEYEH'S LIFE AND THE  
MANNER IN WHICH HIS ARREST WAS ACCOMPLISHED THE FACT OF HIS IMPRESS -  
MENT IS ONLY A NEW ILLUSTRATION OF THE NON-EXISTENCE OF PERSONAL RIGHTS  
IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE, AND A NEW REVELATION OF THE UNCHANGING AND BITTER  
HATRED OF TURKEY TOWARDS THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.



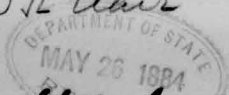
*United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
January 30. 1884.*

*Salah Merrill  
U. S. Consul*

No. 46.

ac Al 25/84

D<sup>y</sup> Clair



United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Palestine,  
February 13, 1884.

Salah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Export report 1882 in duplicate.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople May 12 1884

E. B. Stearns

Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 46



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, February 13 1884

To Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

In accordance with the request contained in a circular from the State Department, dated November 20, 1883, with regard to exports from Palestine, I have the honor to enclose herewith duplicate reports for the year 1882.

This report has been prepared by Mr. E. Hardegg, Consular Agent at Jaffa, who begs me to state that, owing to the great difficulties encountered in trying to obtain from the authorities any exact statistical information, the Circular has not been answered in every particular.

Respectfully Your obedient Servant

Enclosures  
Export report 1882  
in duplicate.

Salah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Dup'to St. Mary's

In compliance with a circular of the Department

# Return of Exports at Jaffa

Description	Quantity	Value	Country of Origin
Barley	Quibels 204 000	\$ 102 000.-	Egypt
Wax (kind of Hair)	" 511 000	" 255 500.-	Egypt
Jerusalem Wine	"	" 120 000.-	Jerusalem
Olive Oil	Quibels 150 000	" 30 000.-	Jerusalem
Oranges	Two Millions	" 150 000.-	Jerusalem
Rags	Bales 3500 1 cent a pound	" 22 000.-	Jerusalem
Sesame	Sts 2000 000 11 cents per Sts	" 200 000.-	France
Soap	Quibels 15 000 at 8 cents a pound	" 450 000.-	Egypt
Vegetables	"	" 75 000.-	Egypt
Wheat	Quibels 203 400	" 162 720.-	France
Wool	"	" 30 000.-	France

U.S. Cons. Agency  
Jaffa April 16<sup>th</sup> 1884

E. Surdegen  
Cons. Agent

Department of State, dated Nov. 20<sup>th</sup> 1883:

See Syria for the year 1882

Countries whither exports and proportion of exports to those Countries	Proportion of transport by Steam & by Sail	Nationality of the vessels engaged in the trade & proportion of engagement.
Egypt 75 per cent		
France 25 "		
England 70 per cent		
Turky 20 per cent France 10 per cent		
To all Countries		
France		
Turkey 45 per cent		
Australia 35 "		
Russia 20 "		
England		
France 85 per cent Italy 15 per cent		
Egypt 75 per cent		
Turkey 25 "		
Egypt 75 per cent Turkey 25 per cent		
France 65 per cent England 25 per cent Italy 10 per cent		
France 55 per cent		
America (via Smyrna) 45 per cent.		

General Proportion of transport	By Steam	Sail
	75 per cent	25 "

Nationality of Vessels	33 per cent	27 "	15 "	15 "	10 "
American					
French					
English					
Turkish					
Greek					

D. Z. W. Cair

No. 47.



United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
February 20. 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Sanitary reports for January 1884.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, March 6<sup>th</sup> 1884

E. S. Green

Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 47



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, February 20, 1884

To Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

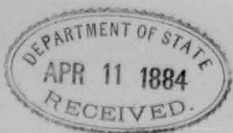
In pursuance of instructions  
I have the honor to enclose herewith  
two sanitary reports for this Consulate  
and Jaffa Agency for the month ending  
January 31, 1884.

I remain, Sir, respectfully  
Your obedient servant  
Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

Two Sanitary reports for Jan. 1884.





No. 48.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
March 11. 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Sanitary reports for Feb. 1884  
Jerusalem, and Jaffa.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, March 25<sup>th</sup> 1884

G. S. Sear

Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 48.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem March 11<sup>th</sup>, 1884.

To Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

In pursuance of instructions I have the honor to enclose herewith two Sanitary reports for this Consulate and Jaffa Agency for the month ending February 29<sup>th</sup>, 1884.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully,  
Your obedient Servant  
Selah Merrill

Enclosures

U. S. Consul.

Two Sanitary reports for Feb. 1884. *Agew*

*Sent.*

No. 49

acape 25/84



Dz. 31 Clai

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
March 20. 1884.

Salah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon Ruey A. Ades  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington,  
D. C.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches and circulars

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, March 31. 1884  
G. S. Davis  
Consul General

N<sup>o</sup>. 49



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, March 20, 1884

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 23-26 dated respectively Dec. 21<sup>st</sup>, 1883, Jan. 28<sup>th</sup>, Feb. 5<sup>th</sup>, and Feb. 11<sup>th</sup> 1884. Also the following circulars:—

Corrections in Consular Invoices, dated Nov. 27, 1883, regarding Fruit Culture, dated Dec. 4, 1883, Landing certificates for Customhouses (in duplicate), dated Dec. 17, 1883, and verifying official telegrams, dated Jan. 4, 1884.

I remain respectfully  
Your obedient servant

Leah Merrill  
United States Consul

No. 50.

recd May 22/84



United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Palestine,  
April 4, 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. Olney T. Alden

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Accounts & returns for first quarter ending March 31, 1884.

United States Consul General  
Constantinople, April 14, 1884

E. S. [Signature]

Consul General

N: 50



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, April 1. 1884

Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts and returns with the necessary enclosures and vouchers for the first quarter ending the 31st of March 1884, amounting respectively to \$160.<sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for salary of interpreter and guards, and \$134.<sup>97</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for rent and miscellaneous expense account, and to advise my drafts for the same at fifteen days sight in favor of Messrs Jacob Valero & Co., bankers in this city.

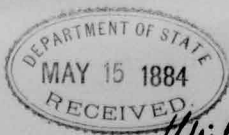
Respectfully, Your obedient servant,

Selah Merrill

U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1. List of letters received *file*
2. List of letters sent *file*
3. Rent & Miscellaneous expense acct with 5 enclosures *agl* *M*
4. Salary of interpreter and guards with 2 enclosures *agl*
5. Statement of invoice book *Stat*
6. Record of notarial services for quarter ending March 31, 1884. *file*



file

W. B. Clair

No. 51

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Palestine,  
April 12. 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Arrival of U.S. Flagship Lancaster, and  
U.S.S. Kearsarge.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, April 28<sup>th</sup> 1884

G. B. Seagraves  
Consul General

No. 51.

United States Consulate, Jerusalem, Palestine

April 12. 1884.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report that the U. S. Flagship  
"Lancaster", 470 men and 10 guns, Captain Potter under  
Rear Admiral C. H. Baldwin, also U. S. S. "Kearsarge",  
— men and 7 guns, Captain Bridgman, arrived  
in Jaffa from Alexandria and Port Said on the 30th  
of March and sailed thence for Beirut on the 9th  
of April.

The general health of both officers and men on  
both ships is good.

Admiral Baldwin, Captain Potter, and 25 other  
officers, also 75 petty officers and men from the  
"Lancaster"



"Lancaster", likewise Commander Bridgman,  
14 other officers, and 57 petty officers and men  
from the "Kearsarge" — in all 174 officers and  
men, — visited Jerusalem and I take pleasure  
in recording the fact of their quiet and orderly  
behavior while here.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill

U. S. Consul

No. 52.

Forward such as  
can be spared  
So send  
June 1884

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 27 1884  
RECEIVED  
United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Palestine,  
April 30, 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Acknowledging Circular and Commercial reports  
and asking for missing numbers.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, May 12, 1884

Y. S. Merrill  
Consul General

(Sent all that could be spared)

N. 52.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem April 30<sup>th</sup> 1884.

Hon. Olney, et. aldee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of circular, dated February 20<sup>th</sup> 1884,  
relating to agricultural machinery.

Also five volumes of Consular Commercial reports  
no. 33 Sept. 1883, no. 34 Oct. 1883, no. 36 Dec. 1883, no. 37 Jan. 1884,  
and no. 38 Feb. 1884.

no. 35 November 1883, has never reached this consulate.

The following numbers are wanting in the set of this  
publication belonging to this office. — no. 11 Sept. 1881, no. 19  
May 1882, no. 23 September 1882, and no. 29 March 1883. If  
there are duplicates that can be spared I would ask that  
these missing numbers be forwarded to this office.

I remain respectfully  
your obedient servant.

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

No. 53

Request that we cannot  
make any allowance  
for the first part  
and June 16/84

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

May 14. 1884.

D. S. Clair



Salah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches and request  
of Joseph Jemal

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, May 26. 1884

G. S. Clair

Consul Genl

N: 53



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, May 14. 1884

Hon Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches nos 27, and 28, dated respectively Feb. 26 and March 24, also Labor circular dated February 15<sup>th</sup>.

Allow me to call attention to the fact that we are dependent for our barometrical notes and summaries which accompany our sanitary reports upon the kindness of Mr Joseph Jemal an able assistant in the employ of Thomas Chaplin M. D., in whose office very accurate and reliable meteorological records are kept. These records are private and it is only as a special favor to us that we have obtained the summaries which are every month forwarded to Washington.

Mr Jemal has asked for a small annual compensation for

for his services. His request is a just one  
and I think that he ought to receive two  
or three Napoleons a year. I would like to  
be advised if I can incur such an expense,  
and if so under what head I should enter it  
in my accounts.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U.S. Consul

No. 54.

Approved  
June 16/84.

*J. H. Clair*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JUN 10 1884  
RECEIVED  
United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
May 14. 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,  
Do

Hon Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

Subject

Nomination of Frank C. Clark as  
Vice Consul for Palestine.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople May 26<sup>th</sup> 1884  
*G. H. Hayes*  
Consul General



N<sup>o</sup>. 54

UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, May 14, 1884

Hon Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

Mr Samuel Berigheim having decided not to return to this country his resignation as United States vice Consul for this Consular district has been accepted.

Allow me to nominate as Vice Consul for this district Mr Frank C. Clark a resident of this country and engaged in business here. Mr Clark was born in Maine and is an American citizen of irreproachable character and habits. He is highly respected by all who know him. Besides a good business education he has had a good general education as well and is able to read and write English, French, German, Arabic, and Italian. For his honesty,  
Uprightness

uprightness of character, ability, and  
general intelligence I feel safe in com-  
mending him in the highest manner to  
the Department for the office now proposed.

Should his nomination be confirmed allow  
me to ask that the necessary papers and instruc-  
tions be forwarded, which will qualify  
and authorize him to hold this office.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

No. 55.



United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Palestine,

July 2, 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

Da

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Accounts and returns for 2<sup>d</sup> quarter of 1884 ending  
June 30<sup>th</sup>, with seven enclosures.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople July 14, 1884

L. A. Straub

Consul General

N: 55



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, July 2, 1884

Hon Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my  
accounts and returns with the necessary enclosures and  
vouchers for the second quarter of 1884 ending June 30  
th, amounting respectively to \$160<sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for salary  
of Interpreter and Guards, and \$97<sup>20</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for rent  
and miscellaneous expense account, and to advise  
my drafts for the same at fifteen days' sight in favor  
of Messrs Jacob Vabers & Co., bankers in this city.

I remain, Sir, respectfully

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Enclosures



7 Enclosures

1. Salary of Interpreter and Guards with 2 enclosures  
2. Rent and Miscellaneous expenses account with 2 enclosures  
3. Statement of Invoice Book  
4. Record of Notarial Services fees for 2<sup>d</sup> Quarter ending June 30, 1884  
5. Aggregate of fees received during fiscal year ending June 30<sup>th</sup> 1884, at this Consulate and Jaffa Agency  
6. List of letters received during 2<sup>d</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> 1884  
7. List of letters sent during 2<sup>d</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> 1884.

cor



Sent to Mr. Goulard at once

Levy Clair + Wycaulan

No. 56.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria.

July 5, 1884.

Comment noted C.S.

Salah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Subject

Report on the condition of labor and the laboring classes in Palestine.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, July 21, 1884

G. H. Beach

(Duplicate filed for publication)

No. 56.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria.

July 5, 1884.

To Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

In answer to the circular from the  
Department of State, dated February 15, 1884,  
I have the honor to make the following report  
on

The Condition of labor and the laboring classes  
in Palestine.

Difficulties under which the report is made.

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the difficul-  
ties under which such a report as that required  
by the Department of State in its "Labor Circular"

of

of February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1884, is made in Palestine. A government so little civilized as the Turkish government takes almost no interest in anything which might concern the welfare of its subjects.

Instead of a happy and prosperous people one sees on every hand oppression and suffering, ignorance and degradation.

No statistics of any kind are kept, hence the consul must first collect and collate his facts which in a civilized country would exist ready to his hand, before a report on any subject can be made. After all the trouble and time that I have expended in getting materials for this report, I feel that I have only the most meagre results to offer to the Department. In reality it seems to me that any results and facts which I am able to present will serve much more as a matter of curiosity than for any purposes of comparison with anything that exists in America.

### No basis of comparison between Palestine and America.

There is between the two countries no common basis of comparison, as will readily be seen by such facts as the following:

1. Everything here is of the most primitive character and on the smallest scale, - while in America everything is modern and costly and on the grandest scale.
2. No one here works by the "week." In fact so far as the Mohammedan portion of the inhabitants is concerned there is no distinction of weeks in the matter of labor. The Mohammedan laborer observes no day of rest unless he is employed by a Jew or a Christian. Most labor here is done by the day or by the job.
3. There is no rule about the number of hours which constitute a day's work. The apparent rule is from sunrise to sunset, yet the laborer often begins his work long before sunrise and leaves off before sunset, or even continues working after sunset as the particular circum-

stances

stances demand.

4. There is no very marked distinction between employers as a class and laborers as a class, because of the fact that nine-tenths of all laborers are in some way for themselves. A man may be absolutely for himself, he may combine with others and each have a certain share in the profits, or he may give his labor as an offset to that of another man who does an entirely different kind of work.

5. Hardly any kind of labor continues through-out the year. This affects the living and the habits of the people in a very marked manner.

6. Large numbers of trades and kinds of occupation that are well known in America do not exist here, and on the other hand there are a few trades and kinds of occupation common in Palestine that are not known in America.

7. There are here no settled rules about paid labor. Every workman asks at first a very high price and

in

in the end takes what he can get, it may be only a fraction of what he at first demanded.

8. Furthermore there are here no fixed values either of anything that is sold in the shops or of any article of produce that is raised in the country and brought to the towns for sale. (There are two or three shops kept by Europeans to which the first part of this remark does not apply, but these are the only exceptions.)

Every person asks about double what he actually gets at last for his goods, provided he makes a sale. The people of the country do not seem to have any well defined ideas about values; they know in a general way that twenty cents will buy more than ten cents, but of intrinsic values they know nothing.

#### Character of Jerusalem and its inhabitants.

The population of Jerusalem is remarkable as being composed of Mohammedans, Jews, Christians, and Europeans. Of the 40,000 inhabitants of the city, one fourth are Christians (including  
the

the Europeans), one fourth are Mohammedans, and one half are Jews who number not far from 20,000 souls. The houses are built of stone, the rooms in them are small and poorly lighted, the streets are narrow and filthy, and the people crowd together in stifled apartments where all sanitary laws are set at defiance.

The present city is built upon the ruins of ancient Jerusalem, or rather upon the ruins of many ancient cities, since the city has undergone no less than thirty-six sieges, in several of which it has been reduced to a heap of ruins. The Jerusalem of 2,000 or 3,000 years ago lies in some places at a depth of ten feet in other places at not less than ninety feet below the present surface of the ground. The Jerusalem of today is poorly built and the inhabitants are for the most part poor and wretched. Formerly there were among the natives a large number of wealthy families, while today there are very few, their wealth having  
been

been dissipated by the peculiar social and political circumstances of modern times.

#### People supported by charity.

Nearly all the Jews of Jerusalem receive charity, while two thirds of them depend mainly upon these funds which come mostly from Europe, for their support. With many of the Jews the struggle for life, - for a daily pittance of bread, - is a hard one. In spite of the large sums that are annually distributed among the Jews of Jerusalem it cannot be shown that their condition is thereby materially bettered year by year. On the other hand it would be easy to show how this so-called charity is a curse rather than a blessing, - chiefly because it puts self reliance at a discount and fosters idleness.

Among the Greeks (meaning those who are of the Greek religion) we find some wealth, but a great deal of poverty, and the same is true of the Latins or Roman Catholics. The Greek and Latin Convents are large  
owners

owners of property in the shape of gems, jewels, and treasures stored away in the churches and convents, and also in houses and lands in and around Jerusalem. Both the Greek and Latin convents give to every family in their special communions, a house free of rent. It is a common practice for a Greek, if he owns a house, to rent it to a Mohammedan, a Jew or a Protestant, and get for himself a house free of rent from the convent. Each convent has likewise a large flouring mill and a bread making establishment, and they furnish bread, gratis, to every family twice a week. It is not probable, from all the data that I am able to collect, that there are fifty Christian families (and this number of course includes the native Protestants, but does not include the Europeans) in Jerusalem, who pay house rent. Protestantism which inculcates frugality, independence and self reliance, cannot compete with either the Greek or the Latin religions in Jerusalem, consequently it has, and has

always

always had a hard struggle to maintain itself here. To the natives in whom energy is not one of the most marked characteristics, that religion which furnishes house rent and bread free, offers the greatest attractions.

It will be seen that neither Greeks, Latins, nor Jews are self supporting. Were the aid which they receive from outside to be cut off suddenly they would perish from starvation. Greeks, Latins, and Jews are here for religious purposes. They wish to devote themselves to religion and meantime to lean on someone besides themselves for support. This state of things is just the opposite of what it should be. The current now indicated is so strong that the native Arabs or Mohammedans have been largely affected by it, and they likewise find idleness more pleasurable than labor, consequently, they are consuming whatever they may have inherited from their fathers, and they lack both the enterprise and the disposition to accumulate anything either for themselves in their old age, or for

their

their posterity.

According to American notions prosperity consists in the increase which comes from the healthy development of internal resources, while in Jerusalem prosperity comes only by the introduction of foreign capital including together with money, European muscle and brains, character and skill.

#### Observations on the Department Blank Forms.

With regard to the blank forms furnished by the Department, I have retained those from II to XV, pages 5-18, since under only four of these fourteen different heads could I make any entries, and the scanty information which I might give under these four heads is incorporated in my general report, or in the list of "general trades" which accompanies it.

#### Observations on the Department's list of General Trades.

Some miscellaneous observations are necessary with regard to the list of "general trades" that has been furnished

by

by the Department.

Although there is no absolute rule in the matter I consider that twelve hours in twenty four is about the time that a laborer is expected to devote every day to his work.

I have taken the liberty to draw a line through such of the trades mentioned in the list as do not exist in Palestine. Among these, for example, I have thus marked out "cabinet makers" for the reason that no such class is known here in distinction from "carpenters".

In like manner there is no distinction between "tenders" of masons, "tenders" of plasterers, and "hod carriers" who in America have to do chiefly or exclusively with bricklayers.

Under the head of "drivers" only one class is known here, namely, those who drive the so-called "carriages" corresponding to our lumber or farm wagons, which pass between Jerusalem and Jaffa.

I have been obliged to make a distinction between  
the

the wages received by the natives of the country and those received by Jews. To facilitate this I have placed the wages received by Jews in red ink directly over those received by the natives which are in black ink. It is interesting to notice that of thirty three different trades mentioned, the Jews engage in twenty two, that is, in two thirds only, and of these twenty two trades they receive wages equal to the Arabs in thirteen, while in the remaining nine they receive less than the Arabs.

#### Very few steady employments.

While all the trades are uncertain as to the income to be derived from them, some are far more precarious in this respect than others. For instance "Porters" I have put down as earning \$2.40 per week. This means of course if they have continuous work. There is a large number of this class and the work is hard. One of these men will carry a heavy box half across the city, take it upstairs besides if need be, for six cents, and be occupied in doing this thirty minutes or one hour.

If he is fortunate he may pick up five or six such jobs during the day. One day he will earn half a dollar, perhaps, and then for one, two, or three days he may not earn a cent.

Similar remarks apply to the boatmen at Jaffa. Their life is one of danger and hardship and their income is very uncertain.

Again, barbers in order to eke out their precarious livelihood, take up dentistry as a branch of their business. There being no proper dentists in the city the barbers are the dentists, or rather, since they never fill teeth, they are the teeth pullers (literally jawbreakers) of Jerusalem. Barbers also keep leeches for sale and bleed people when they imagine they need it.

#### Difficulty of arriving at "Average Wages."

In four only of the trades mentioned have I been able to obtain a middle rate of wages, consequently it is much more difficult to arrive at what may be called the "average wages" of a working man. But I arrive at



it approximately in this manner: considering that the majority of laborers receive the lowest rate of wages mentioned in the schedule while only a very few receive the highest, it is sufficiently correct to say that where one man receives sixty cents a day or \$3.60 per week, four others will receive each forty cents a day or \$2.40 per week: - hence

4 men at \$2.40 per week = \$9.60

1 man at \$3.60 per week = \$3.60

\$ 13.20

This amount divided by five gives \$2.64 as the average per week. The above computation is in the case of blacksmiths.

In the case of Jew blacksmiths,-

4 men receive \$1.92 per week = \$7.68

1 man receives \$2.40 " " = \$2.40

\$ 10.08

This amount divided by five gives \$2.01 $\frac{2}{5}$  per week.

It may be put down as a rule that where one man receives

receives the larger wages mentioned in the schedule four men will receive the smaller wages. To this there are important exceptions for in some cases where one man receives the larger wages nineteen others will receive the smaller wages.

Expenses of living of different classes who receive different wages per week.

Daily expense of living of a laboring man who earns 40 cents a day or \$2.40 per week:-

Bread	10 cents
Olive oil	2 "
Vegetables	2 "
Olives or cheese	2 "
	16 cents

Daily expense of living for a family of five persons, a man, his wife and three children where the man earns 40 cents a day or \$2.40 per week:-

Bread	16 cents
Oil	4 "
Lentils	8 "
Vegetables	8 "
Charcoal	4 "
	40 "

Daily expense of living for a common farmer

Laborer

Laborer who receives 24 cents a day or \$1.44 per week:-

Bread	8 cents
Oil or olives	4 "
Onions	2 "
	<u>14 "</u>

Daily expense of living for the family of a common farm laborer, consisting of himself, his wife and three children, who receives 24 cents a day or \$1.44 per week:-

Bread	16 cents
Oil or olives	8 "
Onions	4 "
	<u>28 "</u>

Daily expense of living of a laboring man, if he is a Jew, who receives 40 cents a day or \$2.40 per week.

Bread	5 cents
Vegetables	6 "
Coffee, sugar, tea	6 "
Salt and pepper	6 "
	<u>17 "</u>

The daily expense of living for a Jewish family of five persons, a man, his wife and three children where the man receives 40 cents a day or \$2.40 per week would be 40 cents a day or \$2.80 per week solely for food; and for their yearly expenses they would require

for

for food	\$ 145.60
for rent	22.00
for clothing	25.00
	<u>\$ 192.60</u>

In case of a common farm laborer who has a family, his wife, and children, if the latter are old enough, labor in the field as well as himself.

While the figures show what a common Jewish family requires yearly for their support, it should be said that very few families have that amount to spend. Probably they do not have even one hundred dollars for their entire expenses per annum.

In regard to all these classes as far as food is concerned they must live on less than they earn, else they could not pay for rent and clothing in the towns, or provide farm implements and clothing for themselves on a farm.

As to the laborer who receives 40 cents a day and spends, according to our reckoning, 16 cents a day for food, it will be asked if he does not lay up something?

It is almost certain that he lays up nothing or at best, but very little. We must remember that he has work but about half or two thirds of the time. This reduces the surplus to nothing, especially when they have no habits of economy and never think of laying up anything for the future.

These people have the habit of spending all they get whether it be little or much. If they receive large wages they consume them all, and if they receive next to nothing they manage to live on that.

Those who receive larger wages than those indicated above are able to live slightly better, but only slightly after all. They are able to add rice to the variety of their food, and also meat once a week, or it may be three times in a fortnight. The staple articles of food of all the laboring classes and of the large majority of the inhabitants of the country, are bread, oil or olives, lichen or cheese, rice and vegetables: - under the head of vegetables, they have onions, garlic, water melons, two kinds  
of

of cucumbers, kusa, egg plant, and grapes.

### Hours of daily labor on a farm.

With regard to the number of hours which constitute a day's work it may be said that farm laborers start before it is light so as to reach the field by daybreak. In the harvest fields women and children labor equally with the men. They start thus early because the wheat or barley must be cut while the dew is upon it. After about ten o'clock the grain becomes so dry that it falls from the head if an attempt is made to cut it. The laborers lie off until near sunset when they commence again.

### House servants and nurses.

As to house servants it must be remembered that there is a considerable class here who have been held as slaves. They are black people from India, and having been brought up as slaves and knowing no other kind of life they, in many cases, remain with their old masters. Practically some of them  
are

are still slaves although they are not bought and sold. Such persons get nothing besides their clothing, shelter, and food. There are likewise numbers of native servants who in a sense belong to the families with whom they live, who get little besides their clothing, shelter, and food, but who are free to go when they choose. A good native servant will receive fifty cents a week and her food. A good European servant girl, - this class are mostly Germans, - receives seventy five cents or one dollar a week and her food, while a German man-servant will receive \$1.50 per week and his food. Germans are employed, it need hardly be said, only in hotels and in European families. A native woman who is employed as a nurse receives \$1.50 per week

#### Large classes dependent upon travellers.

People who are not familiar with this country can hardly realize to what an extent the laboring classes and trades people here are dependent upon  
travellers

travellers for a large part of their support. Among these are boatmen, carriage owners and drivers, hotel keepers; waiters, cooks and servants in hotels; waiters, cooks, servants, muleteers, and others who go with travellers through the country; donkey drivers, owners of horses and mules, guides, errand boys, porters, makers and vendors of diva wood work, beads, mother of pearl, and Jerusalem curiosities in general, shop keepers, dealers in incense, wax candles, pictures of saints and other articles of "piety and devotion" as they are called, and still other classes.

It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of people in Jerusalem and Palestine look to the travelling season as their harvest time, as almost the only time during the year when they can receive any considerable amount of money. Consequently when this business is interfered with, as it was seriously in 1882 because of the war in Egypt, and  
again

again in 1883 by the quarantine, great hardship and suffering ensued.

### Wages paid by Tourist Companies.

In general, the wages paid by the large tourist companies like that of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son who pay the highest salaries in order to secure the best men, are several times greater than what laboring men ordinarily receive in Palestine. Consideration must be had for the fact that the travelling season is short, lasting but about three months, namely, during February, March, and April. A trip through the country occupies twenty or it may occupy thirty days and those who are employed in this business cannot expect to make more than two trips during a single season. For this and for other reasons the wages paid must be correspondingly high. See "cooks," "dragomans," and "waiters," in the Schedule. In the travelling season a horse is worth \$1.00 a day  
and

and frequently one cannot be obtained for less than \$2.00 a day. Mules also are worth during the season \$1.00 or \$1.50 per day, while donkeys are worth .60 cents a day including a boy. A camel is worth \$1.00 a day. As a rule the owner of the animals feeds both himself and them unless a special agreement otherwise is made. If a man owns two or three mules and they are hired for a certain journey, he goes with them himself.

### Employment of Dragomans.

There are two kinds of dragomans here, those employed at the consulates and convents, who act as interpreters, clerks, agents, &c., and those whose business it is to conduct parties of tourists and travellers through the country. It is only the latter that are included in the schedule of "general trades". They must know two or more languages well, and be familiar with all parts of the country. As a class they are superior men and their wages  
are

are high, but they do not have work for a longer period than one third of the year. It is doubtless well known that travellers do not visit this country during the summer and autumn on account of the great heat.

#### Guards at the Consulates.

The class called in the general list "kavasses" are the guards at the consulates and convents. They are all Mohammedans and are loaned to the different foreign governments by the Turkish government. Were they not thus employed they would be in the Turkish army since they are really soldiers, or at least persons liable to military duty. Counting all the consulates and their agencies together with the large convents, there are a large number of this class, and it may interest the statisticians, merchants and others in America to know that the United States Government pays the guards of its Consulate

in Jerusalem less than any other government, the lowest sum paid by any other government being \$3.00 per week while the highest sum paid by the United States is \$2.00 per week.

#### Wines and Liquors.

In the list of "general trades" distillers are mentioned and I have drawn a mark through the word. There is one brewery in Jerusalem where beer of an inferior quality is made by a German. Most of the beer consumed here is brought from Europe. Large quantities of wine are made since this is a land of grapes and vineyards. While there are here no public distilleries large quantities of liquor are made, nevertheless, and drunk by the inhabitants. After the grapes have been pressed for wine the pomace is subjected to a certain process by which an inferior quality of liquor is obtained which can be sold at a very low price. The poor here do

do not abstain from drinking but manage to provide a liquor which is adapted to their limited means. Almost every Jewish family makes this poor liquor for its own use, and they consume a great deal of it. It is called arak and if indulged in is very injurious to the system.

#### Salaries of teachers.

The wages paid to teachers in the schools including the Mohammedans, the Jewish, and the Christian, will no doubt attract attention. The teachers provide for themselves, - food, clothing, and lodging. Those who receive the highest sum, namely, \$4.80 per week are the rare exceptions. Probably where one receives this amount per week, nineteen receive the lower sum or \$1.20 per week.

#### Telegraph operators.

As to telegraph operators there are but four in the city and much of the time there are only three persons connected with the office, including the  
director

director. When the staff is full their wages are per week, respectively \$1.50, \$3.00, \$4.50, and (for the director) \$15.00. The management of the telegraph is in a bad way, although it corresponds to everything else in Turkey. Sometimes it takes three days to send a telegram to Beirut and get an answer, although the distance is only one hundred and twenty miles. It takes from three to five days to send a message to Egypt and to receive an answer. The Turks have never yet learned to associate promptness and speed with their idea of the telegraph.

#### Post Office employes.

In the Turkish Post Office there are two persons. The post office and the telegraph are so united that the employes of the latter sometimes assist in distributing the mail. Turkey is in the Postal Union and in Europe and America it is supposed that she is sufficiently civilized to

deserve to be thus admitted, but those Europeans and Americans who reside here realize, to their sorrow often, that letters in the Turkish post are common property when they see them scattered promiscuously about the single room of the post office on window ledges, tables and the tops of boxes, on divans and on the floor.

#### Clerks in stores.

As to shop hands or clerks in stores, it is not probable that one in a hundred receives the larger wages, and it is next to impossible to fix an average.

#### Female labor.

In its circular the Department asks with regard to female labor. On this subject very little is to be said in addition to what has been reported when speaking of house servants and nurses. In the capacity of house servants many women are employed at very moderate wages

wages. Peasant women labor in the fields with the men, and most of the small produce and merchandise is brought to market by women. They carry their burdens on their heads and many of them come from a distance of ten or more miles. The rule is that any work that is considered menial or degrading is put upon the women, while everything in the way of labor that is at all honorable or respectable is monopolized by the men.

#### Conditions which control the trade of Palestine.

This being, as I have indicated, a poor city and the inhabitants likewise poor, all the business that is done here is on a very small scale. There are no large mercantile establishments of any kind, on the contrary there is a multitude of very small shops six by eight feet or eight by ten feet in size. A shop or store in Jerusalem that measures ten by fifteen feet is considered large. The



The ceiling is low and an upstairs apartment is not known. In general the customer stands in the street while he trades since the merchant who stands or sits inside needs all the available space for manipulating his yardstick or his scales.

The wants of a half civilized people like the natives of this country, especially if they are poor, are few and simple. Not are the Jews on any higher level than the natives themselves. In their own estimation they are the noblest people on earth and deserve special consideration from all other races, but in the eyes of others who are competent to judge they are very low in all that pertains to refined and civilized life. This is not saying what they might be under favorable circumstances, but they are suffering from generations of oppression, ignorance, and poverty. They come here from Europe where their condition is most wretched, bringing with them their peculiar habits, and they are unable to add anything

anything to Jerusalem except bigotry and filth. Very many of the small shops are kept by Jews and some of the more fortunate ones are able to accumulate a little property.

Whatever goods are brought here must be adapted to the means of the purchaser. Hence as a rule one can expect to buy at these shops only inferior articles. Second hand goods, goods purchased in Europe at auctions, bankrupt stocks, prints and clothing that are out of style in European cities, damaged and shopworn articles; also adulterated wines, oils, liquors, drugs, and whatever else can be adulterated, - it is this class and quality of goods that are brought to Jerusalem and which one must expect to find in a "Jew shop". The Jews outnumber so largely all the rest of the population of the city that their methods, - purchasing, selling, hawking cheap, inferior and adulterated goods, &c., - affect all the native shopkeepers in Jerusalem. The  
nature

Entire trade of the city is, as I have said, adapted to the ideas and means of the purchaser.

There are fortunately two or three European stores in the city where good articles can be bought at a fixed price. With regard to the Jews it should be said that if they have property they put it into jewels with which on special occasions they load their persons. In this form property can easily be hoarded and secreted, and whenever it is necessary to do so, money can be raised on it. They lose the interest, of course, but they have the satisfaction of being able to display their wealth, which they frequently do upon their necks and arms even when their bodies are covered with coiled and goring linen.

#### Rate of interest and an indifferent Government.

One great obstacle to the prosperity of this  
Country

Country, especially is this true of the farmers, is the scarcity of money. Everybody wants to spend more than he earns. Everybody wants to use a little more money than he can legitimately command. Hence borrowing money has become a vice and a curse, and many people in Palestine and Syria are irreversibly in debt. The rate of interest here is something frightful.

Twelve per cent per annum is a low rate of interest. Money will easily command thirty per cent per annum. Of course here as elsewhere the higher the rate the greater the risk. People understand that. The peasants or farmers, who are often obliged to raise money in some way even if they are ruined by it, not infrequently pay fifty or one hundred per cent for it. It is only a question of time how long any man's capital and substance will last under such malthusianizing circumstances. So long as this extortion is  
allowed

allowed there are always plenty of men ready to take advantage of others, to furnish money on their own terms, which of course are always ruinous. The Government might help its subjects by reestablishing a fixed rate of interest. But the government itself is only an organized system of tyranny, oppression and robbery. It does nothing for internal improvements. It does not desire that the resources of the country should be developed and prohibits the introduction of any foreign capital that otherwise would be brought here for that purpose. It is opposed to the passing of any portion of the land of the empire into the hands of Christians from Europe. In every way in its power short of actual hostilities it opposes the reestablishing of Christian missions and schools. In a word it stands in the way of all progress. It is thus no wonder that its subjects, at least all the Arab portions of them, hate their own government and secretly but most earnestly

earnestly desire and look for a change. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the wealth of the old families of the empire is being dissipated, that the mass of the people are poor and ignorant, and that the finances of Turkey are in a ruinous condition.

#### Poor prospect for American laborers in Palestine.

There is a class of persons in America who desire to come to this country to settle. They are for the most part laboring people of little education and of very limited means. They have very crude notions of Palestine and do not consult these books or persons in America that could give them the best information. Occasionally they write to the Consul making inquiries, but as a rule, they are pretty sure not to follow his advice, especially when it is adverse to their coming. In their minds their coming here is connected with some crude religious

religious notions which they expect will be realized the moment they have planted their feet upon the soil of the Holy Land. The ignorant leaders of these people inflame their minds in many ways, but especially by articles in the small journals which are the only papers that are read by or that circulate among these obscure sects. Misrepresentations are made to the effect that the climate here is delightful, that the earth yields grain, fruits, and vegetables with very little labor being expended upon it, and that workmen of all kinds are needed who, it is asserted, would command here excellent wages. The names of such papers and quotations from them could be given, were it necessary, to justify the above remarks. Last year one such family arrived, and last January eight other individuals came expecting to find here the working-man's paradise and the fanatic's heaven. The result is disappointment,  
suffering

suffering, and sickness for the deluded people themselves, and embarrassment, annoyance and trouble for the consul. I do not know that the government can prevent their coming here as it prevents the pauper classes of Europe from entering the United States. The head of the family referred to as coming last year had only \$4.00 in his pocket when he arrived in this city, and he had not a dollar in the world besides that he could draw upon for his support. The family were soon reduced to terrible straits and a few charitable persons assisted the consul in sending them back to America. One of these who came last January was in our war with the Federal Troops, and was in forty battles. He has been twice to my office and cried like a child while begging me to send him home to Massachusetts.

If some of the facts which I have reported with regard to labor in this country could be placed

placed before such people they might be deterred from coming here. The trouble is however that they would believe their own religious leaders more than they would believe the government. Palestine is one of the poorest countries in the world to which a laboring man can go with the hope of earning a living. He cannot compete with native laborers who work for 15 cents a day and find their own food. It is very doubtful if he would be able to stand the climate. Even if one has some means, this is not a country where business can be created easily as it can be in America. No one should think of coming here unless he has ample means to live upon for a period of years, or until he can establish himself in some business or employment that will yield him a living income.

Schedule of

Schedule of  
I. General Trades.

Occupations.	Wages paid per week of 12 hours in 24		
	Lowest Wages.	Highest Wages.	Average Wages.
	\$	cts	\$ cts
<del>Building Trades</del>			
<del>Bricklayers</del>			
Hod. Carriers	.72	.96	1.20
Masons	2.40 2.88	3.60	7.20
Tenders	.72	1.20	
Plasterers	2.40 2.88	3.60	5.52
Tenders	.72	1.20	
<del>Platers</del>			
<del>Boys</del>			
<del>Tenders</del>			
<del>Plumbers</del>			
<del>Assistants</del>			
Carpenters	1.92	3.60	7.20
Gas-fitters			
Bakers	1.20 1.20	2.40	2.40
Blacksmiths	1.92 2.40	2.40	3.60
<del>Tricks</del>			
Bookbinders	1.92 2.40	4.80	7.20
Brickmakers			
<del>Brewers</del>			

Figures in black indicate wages rec'd by natives in distinction from Jews and Europeans.  
Figures in red indicate wages rec'd by Jews.

General Trades. continued.

Butchers		2.88	
		2.88	
<del>Business Journeymen</del>			
<del>Cabinet Makers</del>			
<del>Confectioners</del>			
<del>Cigar Makers</del>			
<del>Cooks</del>			
<del>Cutlers</del>			
<del>Distillers</del>			
<del>Drivers</del>			
<del>Druggists &amp; Teamsters</del>			
<del>Ed. carriage &amp;</del>	2.40	3.60	
	2.40	3.60	
<del>Food &amp; Beverage</del>			
Dyers		2.88	
		2.88	
<del>Embroiders</del>			
<del>Furriers</del>			
<del>Gardeners</del>			
<del>Hatters</del>			
Horse Shoes	2.40	3.60	
Jewelers	2.40	4.80	
	2.40	4.80	
Laborer Porters &c.	2.40	3.60	
	2.40	3.60	
<del>Lithographers</del>			
<del>Millwrights</del>			
<del>Nail Makers (hand)</del>			
Potters	1.92	3.60	
	1.92	3.60	

### General Trades continued

Printers	1.44 1.92	2.40 3.60
Teachers Public Schools	1.20 1.20	4.80 4.80
Saddle & Harness Makers	1.92 1.92	3.60 3.60
<del>Sail Makers</del>		
<del>Stonemason</del>		
Tanners	2.40	3.60
Sailors	1.44	4.80
Telegraph Operators	1.50	15.00
Tinsmiths	1.44 1.44	4.80 4.80
Weavers (outside of Mills)	1.92	2.88
<hr/>		
Barbers	1.20 1.20	1.92 2.40
Boatmen	1.20	4.80
Cooks	9.00	30.00
Dragomans	12.00	24.00
Kawasses	2.00	4.50
Muleteers		
Oil Makers	1.92 1.92	3.60 3.60
Pearl Workers	1.20	3.60
Shoemakers	1.20 1.92	3.60 8.60
Stonecutters	1.44 2.40	1.92 4.32
Waiters	6.00	12.00
Whitewashers	2.40 2.40	3.60 9.60

4

*General Trades continued*

<i>Farm labourers</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>2.40</i>
	<i>1.44</i>	<i>4.80</i>
<i>Post office clerks</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>7.50</i>
<i>Police</i>	<i>.75</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Shop hands or clerks</i>	<i>.50</i>	<i>5.00</i>
	<i>.50</i>	<i>10.00</i>

*I remain, Sir, respectfully*

*Your obedient servant*

*Selah Merrill*

*U. S. Consul*



cor

File

No. 57



United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
July 7. 1884.

Salah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. Aloy. S. Adce  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Arrival and departure of U.S. Kearsarge.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, July 21. 1884  
G. H. Stebb

No. 57

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

July 7. 1884

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the U. S. S. Kearsarge, Captain Bridgeman, arrived in Jaffa on the 20<sup>th</sup> of June and sailed thence for Alexandria on the 25<sup>th</sup> of June. The general health of both officers and men is good.

During the time mentioned two persons only, both of whom were officers, visited Jerusalem.

I remain, Sir, respectfully

Your obedient servant

Salah Merrill

U. S. Consul

cor



No. 58

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Palestine,

July 8. 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alex. A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches nos. 27, 30, & 31, and circulars.

United States Consulate General

Constantinople, July 21. 1884.

G. S. S. S.

N<sup>o</sup>. 58



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, July 8, 1884

Hon. Alucy A. Lee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 27, 30, and 31, dated respectively April 25, May 22<sup>nd</sup>, and June 4. Also two copies "Consular Service," Ex. Doc. No. 121, Message of the President &c., dated March 20, 1884, and one copy Report of Secretary of State to Chairman Committee on Appropriations, Senate, dated May 29, 1884; also Circular respecting Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, dated May 3, and two copies Extra Consular Reports for September 1881 and November 1883.

I remain, Sir, respectfully  
Your obedient servant

Salah Merrill,  
U. S. Consul



No. 57

*W. S. Condon*

*W. Chittou*

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Palestine,

July 14, 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Report on the Culture of Olives, Oranges,  
grapes, and figs in Palestine.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, Aug 4, 1884

*G. S. Hayes*

Duplicate report filed for publication.

No. 59

United States consulate

Jerusalem, Palestine,

July 14. 1884.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sr.

In answer to the circular from the Department of State, dated December 4, 1883, respecting fruit culture in this country, I have the honor to make the following report on

The culture of olives, oranges, grapes, and figs in Palestine.

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### Olives

There are four kinds of olives raised in Palestine denominated respectively by the natives the white, the black, the large and the small. The difference

difference in the trees is not specially marked, and as they all grow together they appear alike to the casual observer. Out of a thousand trees perhaps not more than one will produce what are called the "large olives". Likewise very few of what are called the "small olives" are raised. The production is confined mainly to the so called "white" and "black" kinds. The white are really green, and the black are a very dark purple. While these two kinds are the best, the black kind is that which is chiefly raised.

Olive trees are produced from the stems of the wild olive trees which are raised for the purpose. These are planted about thirty feet apart and at the age of eight or ten years are grafted, and in three or four years the new shoots begin to bear. Sometimes when a very small wild olive tree is grafted, fruit is produced in six years, but the usual period is from ten to fourteen years, counting from the time that the wild olive tree starts from the ground.

When

When the young trees are planted care is taken to have their roots so deep that they will not be molested by the plow, for the land between the trees is always cultivated. Otherwise no pains is taken in planting the trees and it is seldom that they are watered. Their growth is most rapid and certain if they are watered, but as few farmers have the means to do this it is rarely done. And as to irrigation it may be said that no money is ever spent in irrigating an olive orchard. As to the time that an olive tree will continue bearing there is no means of determining the question. With regard to many of the oldest trees about Jerusalem there is a tradition that they date from the time of the Romans.

Olive trees bear a good crop every other year and during the off years only a small or poor crop. The reason is not in the nature of the olive trees themselves, but in the manner of cultivating them. The olives grow on the tiny twigs which sprouted the year previous. When they are gathered the trees are beaten which destroys the tender twigs

twigs of that year, consequently, the next year there is only a small crop. Then of course they are not beaten, hence the young twigs get a start and the next year produce a heavy crop. Were sufficient care taken in gathering the fruit the trees would produce a good crop every year.

As to the soil best adapted for their growth they seem to flourish best in the valleys and on the plains and there they produce the largest quantity of fruit, but the olives that are raised in the mountains are said to produce more oil and that which at the same time is of finer quality. In very many cases the earth seems to fall away from the roots of the trees so that the parts which should naturally be underground are exposed to view and one sees a combined mass of gnarled, tangled roots and trunks. Hence a small terrace is built about the trunk of the tree so as to protect the roots from the effects of the sun, otherwise the heat during the long dry summer would injure them greatly.

The

The kind called the "green olives" which always remain green, are gathered just before they are ripe, otherwise they would become too soft for use. Those called the "black olives" are allowed to remain until they are very nearly ripe when they are picked carefully and put into baskets with salt and subjected to a slight pressure. They remain thus for three or four days when they are removed from the baskets and put into earthen jars or wooden barrels without the addition of salt, water, or anything, in which state it is supposed that they will keep for an indefinite period. This is the common method of preparing them for eating, but the people in the towns sometimes prepare them for this purpose by pickling them with vinegar.

Those olives that are designed for oil are left on the trees longer and are gathered when ripe by being beaten off as I have explained. They are allowed to remain in heaps for twenty or twenty-five days until they



they become soft when they are crushed in great stone mills constructed for the purpose and afterwards subjected to a heavy pressure, being first placed in large strong baskets through which the oil is strained as the pressure is applied.

As to the field of olive trees a very small tree produces two measures, a medium sized tree six or eight measures, and a large tree produces twelve measures. No estimate can be made as to how much an acre of olive orchard will produce and the field is never reckoned in that way, but always according to the number of measures. It may be said that an acre or feddan is not a very well defined amount. It means "what a yoke of oxen will plow in a day" which is very indefinite, for strong and fresh oxen will plow more than those that are small and fatigued, and again, if the land is rough less can be plowed than where it is smooth.

A measure of olives is considered to be about four rattles or a little less than truly four pounds. And  
four

Four rattles of olives will produce one rattle of oil, which is equal to about three quarters of a gallon. The oil as it is taken from the presses in the country is put into skins and carried to the large towns or to the place of export, here chiefly to Jaffa, where it is purchased, stored, and afterwards shipped by the oil merchants. It is stored in large cisterns which are prepared with great care and is shipped at the merchants' convenience. It is stored in bulk but is shipped in casks and is sent mostly to France, where it is reduced, mixed, and adulterated in various ways and at last is turned out as pure, genuine French olive oil.

There are really three pressings before all the oil is extracted from the crushed olives. The result of the first pressing is called the "best oil"; of the second "good oil," while that of the third pressing is always poor. The first and second qualities are mixed, and the third is always sold to the soap makers.

The refuse or cake that remains after the oil has been  
been

been extracted furnishes a superior kind of fuel and for that purpose it not only finds a ready sale but commands a good price.

As to taxes, one tenth of the oil produced belongs to the government. The estimate is made beforehand by judges appointed for the purpose who visit the orchards and decide on the quantity of oil that the trees will yield. These officers are sure to make overestimates: this is a part of their duty, i.e. to themselves. A certain number of trees may be estimated to produce one thousand measures of oil, when in reality they will not possibly produce more than eight hundred measures. Hence the owner before he visits the orchard with the appraiser will hand the latter a certain number of dollars and after much nice consideration of the matter the appraiser decides that the orchard in question will produce five hundred measures of oil. Such a process in regard to every owner of any considerable number of  
olives

olive trees, is gone through with year after year.

Besides this there is a land tax which is considerably higher than the ordinary rates in case the land has upon it young olive trees that do not yet yield fruit.

### Oranges.

The orange groves in Palestine are confined mostly to Jaffa and Gaza which are situated on the sea coast. The trees seem to flourish best near the sea, the beach sand mingled with alluvial soil being the best adapted to their growth.

There are in Jaffa alone no less than five hundred different gardens containing altogether not far from 800,000 trees both large and small. Of these gardens one hundred and fifty are ranked as first class while the others are ranked as second and third rate in size and production.

The trees are planted about fifteen feet apart  
although

although there is no regularity or exactness in planting orange trees by the natives any more than there is in anything else that they do.

In July or August cuttings are made from the sweet lemon tree, each about eighteen inches long, and these are planted in beds and watered twice a day. They grow rapidly and in the second year they are budded. When the bud has taken the lemon stalk is cut off a few inches above the bud, and the new shoots begin to bear in the third or fourth year. The trees continue bearing for twenty or thirty years.

During the summer every tree is watered once a week, and some gardeners make it a rule to water their trees every fifth day. Water is brought to the surface from a depth of twenty five or thirty feet when an ample and even inexhaustible supply is found, by means of horse power, the owner of the garden employing for this work horses, mules, donkeys or camels according to his convenience.

The

The cost of irrigation with which it is customary to reckon the other expenses that are necessary to keep the ground in order, is estimated at about one-fifth of the value of the crop in gardens of the first class while in the inferior gardens it amounts to one-third and sometimes to one-half of the value of the crop.

The orange trees in Palestine do not suffer from any noxious insects, fungus growths, or diseases of any kind. Both the climate and the soil seem admirably adapted to produce healthy trees.

The ground between the trees is generally cultivated, small fruits or vegetables being raised where the branches of the trees do not touch each other. Interspersed among the orange trees one frequently sees palm trees, bananas, the apple, peach, plum, pear, apricot, or fig, also the mulberry and sycamore. I do not know any reason for this unless it be attributed to oriental fancy.

The average cost to the producer of one thou-

sand

Sand oranges is estimated to be about \$5.00, and capital invested in orange gardens is expected to return an interest of twelve and sometimes as high as fifteen per cent. For one thousand oranges it is customary to reckon fifteen hundred, so that after they are assorted the purchaser will have out of his fifteen hundred, one thousand that are fit for exporting.

They are exported in large quantities to Europe and among the different markets Odessa is coming to be one of the finest for the Jaffa oranges. Thousands of boxes are also sent to London but as the conditions of shipment vary greatly the business is not always a paying one. An experiment has been made the past season of sending them to New York and with very favorable results. Could they be introduced into American markets they would command a ready sale at a good price, since our country produces nothing like them.

Three

There is a kind of orange which grows upon trees that are raised directly from the seed of the orange without budding or grafting. These are smaller and of inferior quality and are all consumed at home.

The proper Jaffa orange and the only kind exported, are oval or lemon shaped and are very large, in fact, they are the largest oranges in the world. The skin is thick and in the largest specimens, the pulp is inclined to be rather dry.

### Lemons.

Comparatively few lemons beyond a sufficient quantity for home consumption, have been raised in this country, although more and more attention is being paid to their culture every year. Like the oranges they attain a very large size and are far less acid than those found in our American markets. The trees flourish well, both the climate and the soil being finely adapted

to

to their growth.

### Grapes and Raisins.

Vineyards are planted on the hillsides and plains, in the valleys and on the sea coast, and the vines appear to flourish as well in one place as in the other. As to the grapes those that are raised on the hillsides are the sweetest and best and they also produce the greatest quantity, and the finest wine.

Good wine is not produced from grapes that are raised near the sea. All the hill country of Palestine is a limestone region and it is here, as I have said, that the best results are obtained. The earth between the vines is plowed twice a year, men lifting the vines while the plow passes by. In many vineyards the vines are laid on small piles of stone or on the rocks, while in a few they are trained on sticks which raise them slightly above the ground. While the vines are very young the

land

land between them is frequently planted to cucumbers. After three years the vines begin to bear well, and they continue bearing for an indefinite period, the natives say for a hundred years.

The pruning of vines is done in the rudest manner. It may be said also that the orange, lemon, fig, and olive trees are never trimmed. Could these trees be properly cared for and could the vineyards of the country be put likewise under the care of skilled laborers, there is no reason why the fruits of Palestine, that are here mentioned, might not rival the finest fruits of similar kinds that are at present raised in any part of the world. Even under the present rude system of cultivation the abundance and sweetness of the grapes raised here is simply astonishing. The grapes are not injured by mildew nor are the vines ever irrigated. As to the cost of the crop per acre, or the yield and value, it is impossible to give any data. The government claims

one

• one-tenth of the yield which is estimated by appraisers or "experts" as in the case of the olives.

These men examine the vineyards and decide as to the number of kantars and rattles that the vines will produce. The government receives its share in money, not in kind as is the case with the wheat and barley. (100 rattles = 1 Kantar. 1 rattle = nearly 6 pounds; 1 Kantar or 100 rattles = nearly 600 pounds.)

Very fine raisins are made in Es Salt (east of the Jordan), and also in Hebron. These are chiefly consumed in the country for raisins are as much a staple article of food in every family as potatoes are in America. The seedless raisins which are very sweet, are sent to Egypt and small quantities to other places also. Wine which is manufactured in great quantities, is consumed at home, and very much is shipped to different parts of Europe. It is estimated that 2 Kantars

of

of grapes or 1200 pounds, will produce 1 Kantar or 600 pounds of wine, or not far from 75 gallons.

### Figs.

The natives count as many as twelve kinds of figs of which the so called "white" fig (which is really green) is the best. The trees begin to bear in the third year of their growth and attain full bearing in their fifth year.

From the nature of the fruit fresh figs cannot be shipped from the country. They are dried by being spread in the sun on flat rocks or on the ground. A dried fig is small and hard and the skin is puckered. Great quantities of both the fresh and the dried figs are consumed in the country. All the poorer qualities of figs are gathered and are used for making a very cheap liquor, the vilest kind of arak, used largely by the Jews.

Rain

Rainfall in Jerusalem, during the  
rainy season of 1883-1884.

---

	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Rainy days</u>
October 1883	.310	3
November "	7.590	11
December "	3.205	12
January 1884	6.085	10
February "	8.260	18
March "	3.750	10
April "	2.080	3
May "	.620	3
	<hr/> 31.900	<hr/> 70

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

No. 60.



United States Consulate.

Jerusalem, Syria.

July 23, 1884

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon Alvey A. Adee.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Referring to Circulars, 1. "Cattle," July 13, 1883,

and 2. "Agricultural machinery" Feb. 20, 1884.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, August 14, 1884

G. H. Smith  
Acting Consul General

No. 60.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

July 23, 1884.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee.

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

No doubt the Department fully realizes the difficulties under which reports pertaining to certain subjects, are prepared in this country. The consul has first to collect and classify the necessary statistics, which involves a great amount of labor. Even after this work has been patiently accomplished the results, in some cases, are so meagre that I am ashamed to forward them to Washington. This must be my excuse for not furnishing reports in answer to the "Cattle" circular of



of July 13, 1883, and the circular  
"relating to agricultural machinery"  
of February 20, 1884.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

No. 61.



United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
August 11, 1884.

Selah Merrill Consul  
To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject  
Acknowledging despatches and circulars

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, September 1, 1884  
G. H. Street  
Acty Consul Genl

No. 61. United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
August 11. 1884.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches nos. 32 and 33 both dated June 16, also circular dated June 21 respecting "Currency certificates", — Circular dated July 14 respecting Appropriations Act for Consular and Diplomatic Service, and Act, Public No. 111, Appropriations for Consular and Diplomatic Service, Approved July 7, 1884. Circular respecting "Currency certificates" was in duplicate.

Despatch No. 32 contained a blank form of bond to be executed by Mr Frank B. Clark which has been forwarded to him as he is temporarily absent from the city.

Respectfully Your obedient servant  
Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Note published  
Noted & published  
Oct 11 '84

No. 62.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

August 13. 1884.



Salah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Death of Levi Sadler, American Citizen.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, September 1. 1884

L. S. Hays

Chief Consul General

No. 62.

United States consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
August 13, 1884.

Hon. Hvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to make the following communication respecting Mr. Levi Sadler, an American citizen residing in this city, who died on Friday last, August 8<sup>th</sup>. His disease was dysentery aggravated by the weaknesses of old age. He lived alone and had no family or near relatives in this country. His citizen paper, issued by the Court of Common Pleas, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, is dated June 15, 1875, and his Passport, No. 2276, from the State Department, is dated May 20, 1882. In this his age is stated to be 63 years, which would make him 65 at the time of his death. It is supposed that he has a wife residing at Sharon, Pennsylvania. He has a son  
in

in Kansas City, Missouri, whose address is A. N. Sadler, Corner 7th, Main and Delaware Streets, to whom at the request of the deceased, a despatch has been sent announcing the death. Deceased was recorded on the books of this Consulate as follows:—

- " Name, Levi Sadler
- " Age, 65.
- " Occupation, none.
- " Place of birth, Poland.
- " Naturalized, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.
- " Left America, 1882.
- " Last arrived in Jerusalem, 1882.
- " Passport from State Department, issued in 1882.
- " Came out of religious motives: intends to remain."

Deceased left a small amount of personal property with regard to which the usual steps and formalities as prescribed by law, are being taken by this Consulate.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant

Salah Merrill  
U.S. Consul.

late marriage



United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

August 22, 1884

Salah Merrill, Consul

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject:

Marriage certificate of

Julius Kempner and Johanna Levy.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, September 1, 1884

G. H. Sears

Actg Consul Gen

No. 63

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

August 22. 1884

Hon. Alvey A. Adee.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

In accordance with Consular Regulations  
Paragraph 415, I have the honor to enclose here-  
with copy of marriage certificate of Julius  
Kempner and Johanna Levy, parties united in mar-  
riage in this Consulate and before me by Rev.  
Hermann Friedlaender resident clergyman of  
the Church of England, on the 13th of August  
of the current year.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Selah Herrill

U. S. Consul

Enclosure

Marriage certificate as above

United States Consulate, Jerusalem, Syria,  
August 13, 1884.

I, Selah Merrill, Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, do hereby certify that on this thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1884, at three o'clock, in the city of Jerusalem, Julius Kempner aged 33 years, born in Landsberg, Germany and now residing in Alexandria, Egypt, and Johanna Levy aged 32 years, born in Neumarkt, Germany, and now residing in Alexandria, Egypt, were united in marriage before me and in my presence, by Rev. Hermann Friedländer who is authorized by the laws of England to perform such a ceremony.

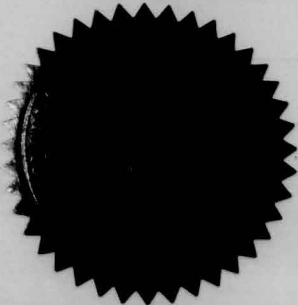
In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of this Consulate, at Jerusalem, this thirteenth day of August A.D. 1884, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and ninth.

Selah Merrill, U.S. Consul

Clergyman's signature { Friedländer

Witnesses

{ A. B. Merrill  
{ J. H. Hornstein



81  
for P.M. General  
Oct. 18th 1884  
Mrs. Harp.

Copy to Postmaster  
General



Copy to P.M.G.  
Oct. 15/1884  
Smith  
Oct 22/1884  
Smith

By Air

No. 64.

United States Consulate.

Jerusalem, Syria.

August 30. 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul.

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Management of the Turkish Postal Service  
in this Consular District

Management of Turkish Postal Service

Julius Kemper and  
Johanna Leep,

August 13. 1884.

Enclosed with

despatch No. 63

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1884

Y. H. Straus  
Acting Consul



No. 64.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria.

August 30, 1884.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to lay before you the following facts with regard to the

### Management of the Turkish Postal Service

in this consular district. By these it will be seen that all representatives of civilized governments residing here whether in an official capacity or as private persons, suffer not only great inconvenience but actual loss from the careless, negligent, and inefficient manner in which the Turkish postal service is administered.

Perhaps I hardly need repeat what should be well known, that Jerusalem is the capital of this province and that it has but one seaport, namely, Jaffa where all the mail steamers touch and where the mail is landed. Jaffa is a little less than forty miles from Jerusalem, and the mail

is

is brought here either by a messenger on horseback or by carriage. As a rule the steamers arrive at Jaffa in the morning or during the forenoon of the day on which they are advertised to reach that port and the mail is supposed to be brought to Jerusalem the following afternoon or night. It reaches this city early the next morning, and if it receives attention at once, it is opened so that people can get their mail by seven o'clock A.M.

There are in Jerusalem two mail services, namely, the Turkish and the Austrian. The management of the Austrian is all that could be desired in regard to regularity, promptness and reliability, while the management of the Turkish is exactly the opposite in every one of these particulars. The Austrian mail arrives in Jerusalem and is distributed by half past six or seven o'clock in the morning, about eight, ten or twenty hours after it arrives in Jaffa. The Turkish is seldom open until five or six hours later, or about midday, and frequently it does not arrive until the following day, that is, fully eight hours after its arrival at the sea port. This happens when it is not convenient for the Turkish Post Office officials in Jaffa to forward

forward it on the evening of the day of its arrival there.

It will make the matter more definite if I specify a few particulars, as follows:

On one occasion the bag containing the mail was given by the Turkish officials at Jaffa to a common peasant who agreed to take it to Jerusalem for one Mezidie (about one dollar American money) which was paid to him at the time. The man took the bag and disappeared. The bag never reached Jerusalem nor has it ever been found, the authorities claiming that they could not ascertain who the man was nor where he lived. How much actual pains they took to find out is not known.

The bag is sometimes brought from Jaffa and left for hours by the side of the road, or street outside of the gate of Jerusalem, where crowds of men and animals are constantly passing. No one is there to watch it and it could easily be stolen.

Near the point just referred to where all the Jaffa carriages stop, there is a large Khan where mules and donkeys with their saddles &c., are kept, and here the mail bag has been dumped

dumped upon its arrival from Laffa and left remaining half the night or half a day as the case might be, at least until some official arrived at the Post Office and sent for it.

Within the town between the street which, although only nine feet wide is one of the most crowded in the city, and the stairway leading to the Post Office, there is a narrow open passage fifteen feet long, and here the mail bag has been dropped and left for two or more hours. On one occasion a person awaiting his mail cut open the bag as it lay in this passage, examined the letters and went away leaving the bag where he found it. Any person passing along the street might have taken the bag and all its contents had he been disposed to do so.

During the rainy season, that is, during the winter months, as no pains <sup>are</sup> taken to protect the Turkish mail bag it frequently gets wet and letters, papers, and books are injured and sometimes quite ruined in consequence. This never happens with the Austrian post.

In case the Turkish mail arrives at the Post Office by eight or nine o'clock in the morning, which

which is seldom the case, it must lie unopened until the mudir comes in which is often not until noon or past midday. This frequently happens during Ramadan or the great Mohammedan fast (of one month's duration), when the officials are more indifferent than at any other time.

I have myself seen the mudir in the Turkish Post Office open the bag containing the mail, take out the Turkish official letters, give them to some government messenger, and then deliberately sit down and smoke, utterly indifferent to the remaining contents of the bag for which numerous anxious Europeans were waiting. Why should Turkish officials bother themselves about letters for Christians?

Some letters to my certain knowledge and, taking twelve months together, I should say that many valuable letters were lost either through the dishonesty or carelessness of the Turkish Post Office officials.

The same remarks apply to the number of letters that are opened in the Post Office by persons other than those to whom they belong.

It happens a number of times every year

year - that letters containing money or checks are taken from the post office and do not reach the persons to whom they are sent. No such complaint is ever heard from the Austrian office.

Letters lie in the Turkish Post Office for months, the enquirer being always told that there is nothing for him. As the letters are scattered about on the table, window ledge, or a box or divan, and even sometimes on the floor, the officials do not know what letters are really in the office. It is easier to shake their heads and say no when a letter is asked for than it is to look about and find it.

So far as this consulate is concerned I never allow letters to go through the Turkish post if I can possibly avoid it. Occasions frequently occur, however, when I am compelled to send a letter or letters through this channel. In such cases I have the letters sealed with wax, with the consular stamp upon them, and if the letters are important I have them registered, thus taking all possible precautions to insure their safety. All this however does not insure promptness

of

of which the Turks have no idea. Other Consuls feel as I do in this matter and I think the French Consul has already sent a protest to his government respecting the management of the Turkish postal service in this country. But refusing to employ the Turkish Post Office here does not prevent letters being sent to Jerusalem through the Turkish mail. Could we control this the annoyances and losses complained of would be essentially lessened.

The foregoing facts are such as I am personally conversant with and such as I could substantiate by proof were it required. Indeed I would not report officially anything that was based merely upon rumor.

I have not prepared this report as a complaint, nor in any vain hope that it will result in reforming even in the slightest degree this or any other of the business ways and habits of the Turks, but to show the government that the Turks have no idea of the sacredness of what passes through the mails, and that their administration of the postal service is careless, inefficient, and dilatory in the extreme. Turkey is in the Postal

Union

Union and in some respects this is supposed to be an advantage; at the same time the state of things which I have described is deplorable and unjustifiable and would not be tolerated a moment in any civilized country.

As to a remedy for this evil I have no suggestions to offer unless it is in the power of our government to prevent mails coming to the East from passing through the Turkish Post Office. The quickest and most direct mail route from Europe and America to Syria is that by Brindisi. The route by Trieste is likewise rapid and reliable. In either of these cases the mails come to the Austrian Post Office. The longest and most dilatory route is that by Constantinople since the mails arrive here through the Turkish Post Office.

I remain, Sir, respectfully  
Your obedient servant.

Salah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Attd. Oct 21/84  
No. 65



U. S. Consul  
United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
September 3, 1884.

Salah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Answer to enquiries respecting Moses Angel.

This seems to be a clear, straight-forward & satisfactory explanation and is fully approved. - Copy to complainant if necessary.

JTB-

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, September 23 1884  
G. S. Tracy  
Acting Consul General

No. 65.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

September 3, 1884.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

In reply to your despatch No. 35, dated August 6, 1884, making enquiries respecting Moses Angel, I have the honor to lay before you the following facts.

Land Purchase of 1882.

In his communication Moses Angel endeavors to convey the impression that the present Consul and this Consulate had something to do with his attempt to buy land here in 1882, and with the failure of the attempt; whereas in fact nothing of the kind is true. This Consulate has nothing whatever to do with land matters, neither with the purchase or sale of land, or with the building upon any land owned by American subjects, except to interpose its friendly offices when they are required. Even then the utmost caution has to be exercised because the Turks, having

having treaty right on their side, are extremely jealous and allow no interference in such transactions. If, however, after the purchase is made the parties desire to have the documents recorded in the Consulate, it is of course done.

Parties frequently ask the assistance of the dragoman of the Consulate in making such purchases, which is readily granted, but with the distinct understanding that he is acting in his private capacity, and that the Consulate has officially nothing to do with such transactions.

In October 1892 Angel deposited with me seventy three Napoleons and when he wanted his money I returned it to him. This my bank book shows and this he admits in his letter. But I had no knowledge that this money was, as he says, connected with the purchase of land. Angel put this money into my hands for safe keeping as many other travellers and new comers do with funds which they do not wish to carry about their persons. His money did not remain in my hands ten minutes for I placed it at once in the bank to his credit to be delivered whenever he should call for it. I wish to emphasize the fact that I have not had

had and while I am Consul will not have anything to do with the purchase of land for any persons or parties whatsoever. Whoever states anything to the contrary states what is absolutely false.

It appears that after the parties who claimed to own the land had agreed to sell it to Angel it was ascertained that the Government likewise claimed it, and all proceedings in the way of transfer or sale were stopped immediately.

The first the Consulate knew of this matter was when Angel brought in a petition for the recovery of a certain amount of money, he says seven Napoleons, which he said that he had advanced to these parties and which they refused to refund.

The claim was sent to the Government in due form, but as in the letter we mentioned that the money had been advanced for the purchase of land, our document was returned. Later, however, as Angel was begging us to interfere for the recovery of his money, another paper was prepared, omitting all reference to land matters, and on this the Court gave a decision against the parties in question. They promised to

to refund the money after the harvest of this year, which would be about the present time. I shall do what I can to see that the money is collected and paid over. But since Angel has left the country, leaving many debts unpaid, and no legal representative, I do not know to whom to pay over the money should I receive it. Further than what I have now related this consulate had nothing to do with the decision of the local court or with this transaction.

The recovery of this money is what Sarah Angel alludes to in her letter to her husband, dated July 9, and enclosed with letter of Moses Angel of August 1. 1884.

As to Mrs. Angel's account of her being insulted by the dragoman of this consulate, no such scene as she describes ever occurred to my knowledge. She was never turned out of the office, but has been allowed to use her tongue in the freest manner that she chose to do.

Her most important statement respects the present occupants of a part of the Angel house, namely,

namely, a Greek family. I told Mrs. Angel and her son that they must have a contract properly signed before the local court, or they might get into trouble. This they refused to do saying that they would take all the risk themselves. The Greeks took the house on the express understanding and agreement on the part of the Angels that the kitchen was to be put in order or a new one built. The keys were given to the Greeks who paid four napoleons and entered the house, leaving four napoleons unpaid until the Angels should fix the kitchen. Up to the present time the Angels have not repaired the kitchen and the Greeks have refused to pay the balances of the rent. Mrs. Angel was very angry because I would not compel the Greek family to pay the money or, failing that, to order them out of the house which could not be done under thirty three days, and must be done through the Greek consulate, which would be an expense to the Angels. Besides the time for which the Greek family had the house would expire in about two months from the date of her making her complaint. The Greek Consul told



told me that the Greek family were ready to pay the four napoleons just as soon as the kitchen was repaired.

This is a fair sample of the way in which the Angels do business. They make agreements and will not keep them; they will not do business lawfully even when told how they must do it; they always and inevitably get into trouble and then curse the Consul because he will not take their part.

Angel's land purchase of 1883 involved him in many quarrels and in two or more actual fights with his neighbors. In every case he himself was the aggressor. On one occasion he made an assault with a gun upon one of his neighbors, a German subject, for which a complaint was made against him through the German Consulate and Angel was arrested on the charge of assault with murderous weapons. I did not confine him nor require bonds, but after he was brought to the Consulate I let him go upon his word of honor that he would keep the peace. This is the arrest to which he refers,

refers, but no bail was asked as he alleges, and besides it had nothing to do with the affair with the German Consul.

His neighbor upon the opposite side of the house from the German subject just mentioned, a widow, brought an action against Angel for building upon her property, and judgment has been rendered in her favor. In other words the court has decided that Angel having actually built upon this woman's property, must take down that wall of his house. Angel's wall in the first storey was built against the wall of the widow's house. When he built his second storey, as the widow's house had no second storey, he carried his wall over on to her wall a distance of six inches. The wall of the widow's house has in consequence already begun to sink, is badly cracked, and is liable to fall during the next rainy season. It is the wall of his upper storey, which Angel built partly on his own and partly on the widow's wall, that he has been ordered by the court to take down.

It is in unjust acts of this kind that he demands that the Consulate shall protect him.

In Jerusalem Angel is notorious for his unjust

unjust and fraudulent dealings as well as a disturber of the peace.

One of his latest transactions here was to draw a bill on a banking house in London for £60,000, through a banker in this city named Hamburger, when at the time, as he knew perfectly well, he had no funds and no credit there. When the bill was returned the banker complained to me and I called Angel to the consulate and urged him to settle the matter. He explained that although he knew that he had no funds in the London bank he needed money and therefore drew the bill, representing to the banker that he had money and credit there. He said that he could not settle with Hamburger, the banker, just at that time. Very soon after this interview I learned that he had left town and no one knew where he had gone.

Since his departure the banker has taken legal steps through the Austrian Consulate, as he is an Austrian subject, to secure himself on Angel's house and land. As Angel left secretly and without attempting to make any settlement with the banker whom he had deceived, judgment has been rendered against

against him and steps, as I have said, are now being taken to recover from Angel's house and land the amount, including the costs, that is due the banker.

In the affair with the German Consul Angel was the aggressor and in the most shameful manner. I was talking with the German consul when Angel suddenly appeared and approached us addressing some remark in Jewish-German to the Consul about "not getting protection". The Consul replied that it was not the time or place to introduce such a subject. Whereupon Angel replied in an insulting manner and the Consul immediately called for his diagonen and as the latter approached Angel ran to a stone wall which was ten or fifteen feet distant, took a large stone in his hand and raised it and just as he was in the act of throwing it at the Consul. I seized him, took the stone from his hand, and told him to go home.

I consider that the German Consul was very lenient and forbearing for had he pressed the matter I should have arrested and punished Angel for (1) offering an insult to

to the German Consul and (2) for attempting to commit an act of violence by throwing the stone.

In one of his neighborhood fights, which occurred in the street near his house, he received a scratch or a flesh wound on the forehead and three bruises on different parts of his body. He came at once to the consulate and reported the case demanding that the parties be "immediately arrested for murder." He sent for a physician to examine his wounds, a copy of whose report is in the consulate and in that it is stated that "the skin-cut and the three bruises are all very slight." — This doctor has, through the consulate, sent to Angel three or four different times, his bill for this examination, but Angel has always refused to pay it.

During the first six months of Angel's stay in Jerusalem I used to get him to settle many of his quarrels before the Jewish rabbis, a method I frequently employ in the case of petty difficulties that arise among the Jews; but after the rabbis had, in two  
or

or three cases, decided against him and at last declared that he must place himself under a bond of two hundred raffleons, about \$800., to keep the peace, he became their bitter enemy and is so still. He even went to the synagogue and cursed these rabbis during the time of service.

I also tried to have him settle his difficulties by arbitration. The first attempt failed altogether. In the second and only other case he agreed fairly to do so and signed the papers to that effect, and left the office. The next day he appeared and said that he would not do it. I will give his reason for declining in his own language: — "How do I know that the arbitrators will decide in my favor?" This is a good illustration of the man's idea of justice; — he is right and every body else is wrong.

Angel's son informed me once that his father was not in his right mind and that this was the judgment of the entire family. He begged me therefore that I would overlook  
his

his father's violent language and strange conduct. It is possible that his language and actions, in which respects he bears a striking resemblance to Guiteau, may be partly accounted for in this way.

On one occasion he came into the city screaming at the top of his voice and passed through one of the most crowded streets crying all the way in this manner and cursing the Pasha, the United States Government, and the United States Consul. What the inflaming cause of his acting thus was I never knew, but he raved like a demon. I was thankful that the Turks did not understand what he said for had they understood that he was cursing their governor and their religion they would have made short work with him crazy or not crazy.

On several different occasions Angel took his passport from the Consulate saying that he intended to leave the country as he could get no business here. Frequently when in a rage against me he would threaten to go to  
Constantinople

Constantinople which I always advised him to do for I felt sure that his presence there would do more towards settling his case with the Consul General than any letter or explanation that I might write. The only time that I told him he could not go was when he was under arrest for, as I have stated, disturbing the peace and the use of murderous weapons.

I have never refused to protect and aid this man whenever he has been unlawfully interfered with or unjustly treated. I have in fact done more for him than for all the remaining Jewish protégés of the United States in Jerusalem of which there are nearly two hundred on our Consular books. During the past two years I have spent on an average from one to two hours a day with and for him, generally in listening to his complaints and his demands for protection. He never would understand, at least he never seemed to comprehend the fact that the Consulate could not interfere in land matters and it is with such matters that his most serious difficulties have been directly connected. When he would get too wild and violent in his insulting and  
Profane

Profane language I have had to tell him that I could not see him again and that thereafter all his communications to me must be in writing. This would last for a few days or weeks perhaps when he would appear again. Sane or insane this man has an awful tongue and in this respect his wife is fully his equal, hence I have borne from them very many things which will not bear to be repeated. Instead of failing to protect him I have on four or five different occasions saved him from going to prison. I have done everything in my power for him and, notwithstanding all the mischief that he has done in Jerusalem and all the trouble that he has caused me, I look upon him with pity. The real cause of his troubles is within himself.

In the foregoing statements I have not set forth a tithe of the trouble and annoyance that I have had with this man and had I regarded him as really sane I should long since have reported his case to the Department for advice whether a person conducting as he has done has not thereby forfeited his right to protection.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul.

No. 66.



United States Consulate,  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
September 26, 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon Alvey A. Adee,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Bond of Frank L. Clark nominated Vice  
Consul for Palestine.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, October 20<sup>th</sup> 1884

G. H. Straup  
Acting Consul General

N: 66



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, September 26<sup>th</sup> 1884

Hon. Alvey A. Adcox,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

Referring to your despatch No. 32 dated  
June 16, 1884, containing a bond for Frank B.  
Clark, nominated via Consul for this district,  
I have the honor to enclose herewith the said  
bond, properly executed, and await your  
further action.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Enclosure  
Bond, executed, of Frank B. Clark.

United States Consulate, Jerusalem, Syria.

October 7, 1884.

*Personal*  
*Ack'd*  
Hon. John Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.



Sir.

I wish to make some reference to your despatch  
No. 34, dated Washington July 12, 1884, and have chosen to do  
so in this unofficial way.

As the matter of the investigation was begun, carried on, and  
finished almost, or I may say quite independently of me, I have  
felt that it was my duty to pass it by in silence. But since  
this might be construed as indicating a lack of courtesy to  
yourself and of appreciation of your hearty letter of "complete  
exoneration" of July 12th, it is better, perhaps, that I say  
something.

Your letter gave me special gratification and for it  
you have my sincere thanks. But as I know absolutely

nothing of what Colonel Robeson may have reported to you, and am ignorant of the amount of information which the Department may possess of the condition of the affairs of this Consulate when I entered it on the 1st of July 1882, allow me to say in brief that its affairs were then, and had been for a long time previous to that date, practically in the hands of Constantine Azar who was thoroughly unprincipled and corrupt. I found that he was in the habit of taking bribes and doing other similar acts by which the Consulate had been brought into public disgrace. After some months one of his flagrant acts of this kind was brought to light and I decided that his connection with the Consulate should cease at once. The reason why I did not cut him off sooner was partly because I desired the fullest and most convincing evidence on which to ground my action, and partly because these nations, when they are degraded from positions which they have occupied, scruple at no kind of intrigue or falsehood in order to reinstat themselves, - at least in the public estimation.

Azar was discharged without ceremony and the not-unexpected results followed. Numerous letters and documents were sent by him to Constantinople and Washington, and the sequel is perhaps better known to yourself than it is to me. Copies of some of the letters which he sent I have seen, and I am certain that he could not have written them wholly himself, for his knowledge of English is rather limited. One of his accomplices was Nolla Floyd of Jaffa with whom Azar was, I have since learned, in constant secret communication and at whose house, after his discharge, Azar made daily or more frequent visits.

Azar purloined copies of important documents from the Consulate and of this I informed the local government and had an order prepared for his arrest, but the moment the investigation was completed he fled to Egypt and has not since returned.

Had my coming to Jerusalem as Consul resulted in nothing else I should feel that I had done the government good service in ridding the Consulate of such an unworthy and improper person as Constantine Azar. It has been



no slight or easy task to accomplish this, and although I ask and expect no thanks for this service I should at the same time have been gratified had the Department been willing to have expressed appreciation of what I had done.

While I am writing on personal matters you will allow me to say a few words with regard to the general management of the affairs of this Consulate. - I am in my office from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon. During the winter and spring I am there from eight o'clock until five or six o'clock in the afternoon. No other consulate in Jerusalem is open for more than half a day each day, and no other consul devotes more than two or three hours a day to his office work. I do this because sometimes the office work demands it, and also in order to avoid giving the slightest foundation for a charge of neglecting my work.

Many annoyances arise from the Jews residing here who claim to be American citizens. The children of Israel of modern times are children still of the most unruly sort; they are ignorant, bigoted, passionate,

revengeful, quarrelsome, deceitful and mean. A great amount of skill and tact are required to manage them. I get them to settle many of their disputes and petty quarrels before the Rabbis. This is all negative work requiring a large expenditure of time and patience for which I have nothing to show. Did I not do this, however, many of them would be involved in perpetual lawsuits.

To this rule there are a few exceptions, but only a few. Among the quarrelling majority a man named Moses Angel, whose acquaintance the Department has already made, is a conspicuous example. His language and manner, and his conduct in very many respects remind me strongly of the notorious Guiton, except that Angel has not yet killed anybody. I hardly know what to do with such a man. He is a disturber of the peace and I may have been too lenient in not punishing him in some way.

Some of the Jews who hold passports came by them, I am convinced, by fraud. How to deal with such cases I do not know. It may be said that I have no right to go behind

their papers, if these are in order, and ask how they obtained them. Generally they are the most objectionable characters who hold such papers.

Besides the cases that come up for decision in the consulate we have constantly cases in the local court which require much care and attention. Our present dragoman is well versed in Turkish law and was so before he came to the consulate. The department knows well enough that the salary paid a dragoman here is small consequently it is difficult to get men who are in every way qualified for such a position. Even were the salary larger it would still be difficult to find the men.

In all the cases that come before me for decision and in all my intercourse with American citizens I endeavor to act with the utmost impartiality. To do this is only what I am bound to do, and to fulfil my duty in this respect is my constant aim and study.

I trust that nothing that I have said in this letter will be construed in the nature of a complaint for with all the unpleasant things that I have to face here I still enjoy the work of this consulate, which keeps me busily occupied from week to week and from year to year.

With great respect I remain

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill

(U.S. Consul)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
NOV 3 1884  
RECEIVED

No. 67.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
October 1, 1884.

Solah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Accounts and returns for 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 1884.

Hon. John Davis  
enclosed in separate  
No. 68 & Sept 11<sup>th</sup> 1884

United States Consulate General

Constantinople, October 20, 1884

*[Signature]*

Acting Consul General

N: 67



UNITED STATES CONSULATE FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, October 1, 1884

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts and returns with the necessary enclosures and vouchers for the third quarter of 1884 ending September 30th, amounting respectively to \$160<sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for salary of Interpreter and Guards, and \$101<sup>81</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for rent and miscellaneous expenses, and to advise my drafts for the same at fifteen days' sight in favor of Messrs Jacob Valero & Co., bankers in this city.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

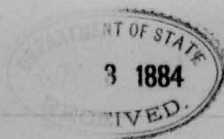
Enclosures

Enclosures

Enclosures

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Great  
noted
- (1. List of letters received during 3<sup>d</sup> quart. 1884.
  - (2. List of letters sent during 3<sup>d</sup> quart. 1884.
  - (3. Salary of Interpreter and Guards with two enclosures.
  - (4. Rent and Miscellaneous expense account with 5 enclosures.
  - (5. Statement of Invoice Book.
  - (6. Record Notarial Service fees for 3<sup>d</sup> quarter 1884.

No. 68.



United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria.

October 7, 1884

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches and circulars.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, October 30<sup>th</sup> 1884

L. A. Adee  
Acty. Consul General

No. 68.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
October 7. 1884.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches nos 34 and 35 dated respectively July 12, and August 6, 1884. No. 35 was answered in my despatch no. 65 of date September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1884. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of August I received a letter forwarded by the Department of State.

I acknowledge the receipt of the following blank forms and circulars pertaining to vessels and seamen under Act of Congress of June 26, 1884, namely:—

Four copies blank form "A",  
Four copies blank form "B",  
Four copies blank form "C",  
Four copies blank form "D4", and  
Circular dated Washington July 30, 1884,  
to Consular officers of the United States at  
maritime ports.

Also

Also

Circular dated Washington July 1884  
respecting the New Orleans Exposition, and  
Circular dated Washington, August  
19, 1884, respecting the endorsement of  
accounts and returns.

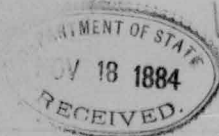
I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul.

Enclosure

Personal letter to Hon. John Davis.

Very interesting  
notes



No. 69

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,  
October 21, 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Commercial report for Palestine for the  
year ending September 30, 1884.

duplicate sent to Stat Sec.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople November 4, 1884

S. S. Heap

Copy enclosed to

(Report filed for publication.)



No. 70.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

November 15, 1884.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Supplementary report respecting the general  
affairs and interests of this Consulate.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, December 3<sup>d</sup> 1884

*H. S. Adee*

Consul General



No. 70.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

November 15. 1884.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir ..

In reply to the circular from  
the Department of State dated August 21, 1884,  
requesting certain statements supplementary to  
those made in 1883 regarding the general affairs  
and interests of this consulate, I have the honor  
to make the following report.

Exports to the United States.

The principal exports to the United States  
from this consular district are olive wood,   
articles

Articles made of mother of pearl and Dead Sea stones (bituminous limestone), and oriental curiosities, which amounted in 1883 to \$2151.36. But up to the end of October 1884 the value of this kind of exports amounted to \$3629.87, owing to considerable quantities being shipped to New Orleans to the Exposition.

#### Opportunities for business and American Interests.

In my annual report for the present year dated October 21, 1884, I called attention to certain branches of business such as canning fruit, the manufacture of tiles, the production of wine, the exportation of olive oil, the importation of ready made furniture, sashes, blinds, doors, and iron houses, hardware, crockery, cotton goods, &c., which might profitably be established in Palestine. The French, Austrians and Russians have lines of steamers which touch regularly at Jaffa, conse-

quently

quently goods from these countries are found in the stores and shops of Jerusalem and the other large towns in this district. Could American goods be brought to the country at reasonable rates there is no reason why a fair share and possibly in time a large share of the trade of the country should not be in the hands of Americans.

With regard however to investments of every kind the fact must always be borne in mind that the government being as it is and what it is, such investments would be attended with a far greater amount of risk than they would in any civilized country.

#### Character of the Consul's duties.

##### (A) In connection with American Travellers.

During the season of 1883-1884, 367 travellers registered their names in the consular book of whom perhaps three or four per cent were English. Last season was considered a poor

one

one because the quarantine remained in force until the very close of the year 1843. In a good year the number of American travellers ought to be at least double of that just mentioned. The season ordinarily lasts from October until May inclusive and every traveller or party of travellers demands more or less of the time of the consul. This remark does not apply to any social demands made by travellers upon the consul, but simply to public and necessary duties in caring for their interests while here, in making them to visit certain sacred localities which without consular authority and consular guards they would not be able to visit, and in enabling them to travel about the country with greater facility and safety.

From the nature of the circumstances here American travellers are brought into close relations

relations with the consul and it requires constant and special care to see that the interests of every one receive their proper attention.

### (B). Legal Duties.

In this district a large share of the time of the consul is devoted to what may be called "court business," divided as follows: 1. Cases between American subjects which come before the consul for decision; 2. Cases between American subjects and the subjects of European Powers which are represented here by consular officers; 3. Cases between American subjects and Turkish subjects or the Turkish government. The last are the most perplexing while the first class are the most numerous. We have here more than two hundred natives born Americans and naturalized American subjects, and the latter are almost without exception Jews. Some of these never saw

America

America, while most of them know very little and care nothing about it. They come here to live and here in Jerusalem they wish to be buried when they die. They have passports, or their fathers had, and they claim our protection. Many of them are very quarrelsome. The character of the Jerusalem Jews as a class is that of very ignorant and unruly children grown up to manhood and womanhood. Some wish have any respect left for their own religion I can sometimes persuade to settle their quarrels before their rabbis. Others prefer a decision by the consul and their cases are heard and decision given. Very seldom however is a Jew satisfied or does he allow a case to remain decided when the decision is adverse to himself.

A number of these Jewish families have purchased houses and land and serious questions

questions and difficulties frequently arise between them and the Turkish government, and in the settlement of these disputes the consulate can do no more than interpose its friendly offices. These Jews can never be made to understand that the consulate has no jurisdiction over land and building matters within the Turkish dominions. They demand what is impossible and are offended when their wishes cannot be complied with. Some of these cases between Jews on the one side and Turkish subjects or the Turkish government on the other are well nigh interminable.

In connection with the various matters that arise demanding the attention of the consul the dragoman of the consulate has to spend many hours every week in the Serai or local Turkish court.

Whit

While the class of duties to which I now refer consume a great amount of time and are often very perplexing, still I have nothing to show for it in my reports to the Department of State. I should like to emphasize this remark in order that it may receive the consideration which it deserves.

The duties of the consulate are such that I find it necessary to keep the office open all day although none of the other nine Consulates in this city have more than half a day's session.

### Suggestions respecting passports and registration

A matter which I would bring before the Department is that of passports.

(1). Not one of all the American born citizens residing here has a passport or, so far as I can learn, ever had one. This seems to me  
an

an evil which ought to be corrected since in a country like Turkey emergencies might at any moment arise where it would be difficult to protect such persons without proper passports.

(2). With regard to naturalized American subjects, who are mostly or wholly Jews as I have explained, I scrutinize every case with great care and do not allow any names to be recorded upon the consular books except such as are fully submitted to our protection. I understand that I am not authorized to go back of a passport and inquire whether or not the person holding it is entitled to it, at the same time I am convinced that in a few cases Jews now holding passports from our government obtained them by false pretences.

(3). Furthermore there ought to be some law compelling naturalized Americans and American citizens to come to the Consulate once every year for the purpose

purpose of registering their names and the names of their families, for which a certain fee should be charged. As it is, while the consul is obliged to report to the Department the names of all such persons every year he finds it difficult to get them all to come to the Consulate for compulsory registration.

#### Suggestions respecting insane persons.

There exists in Jerusalem a class of persons who are insane upon religious matters. Among them are found, at different times, representatives of nearly every civilized country including America. Some of these are harmless while others are violent and dangerous. In the regulations I do not find any rules to guide the Consul in defending himself and others from the latter class.

The consul cannot arrest an insane person as a criminal even when he disturbs the peace  
and

and does injury to those about him. These people defy all the laws of God and man and are a law unto themselves". Such cases are very troublesome. It would relieve the Consul in this district, wherever he may be, of a great amount of anxiety if some provision could be made for the care of such persons, their confinement if necessary after proper medical examination, and their compulsory return to their friends.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
Selah Merrill  
U.S. Consul

No. 71.



United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
December 17, 1884

Selah Miller, Consul,

Do

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

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

Subject

Acknowledging despatches and circulars.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, December 31, 1884

G. H. Hayes  
Consul General

No. 71.

United States Consulate,  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
December 17, 1884

Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 36 and 37 bearing date October 21, 1884, and also of the following circulars:-

Respecting the importation of rags into the United States, dated Washington September 3<sup>rd</sup>;

Requesting reports descriptive of Consular Posts, dated August 21, answered in my despatch No. 70, dated November 15, 1884;

Respecting the exhibit of the Department of State at the New Orleans Exposition, two circulars dated Washington August 6, also blank forms and documents pertaining to the same dated September 30;

Respecting tariff of Consular Fees, two tables of official fees and blank forms  
"it."



"N." Bill of Health; and  
Register of the Department of State  
Corrected to October 1. 1844.

I remain, respectfully,  
your obedient servant,

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Dr. M. Clair  
Meridian

J. H. Clair

Henry G. ...

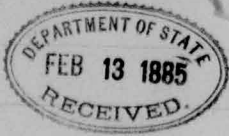
United States Consulate

not introduce  
everything into one  
despatch. See  
what he has done  
in his 1172

Tell him so,  
J. H.

J. H. Clair

No. 72.



United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
January 2, 1885.

Recd  
Mar 10/85  
Copied July 22, 1886  
to Henry 100/100

Leah. Allenill, Consul,  
To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Accounts and returns for fourth quarter of 1884  
with 12 enclosures.

See memo  
on N. 99

Copy of report &  
minutes of Sudder  
etc to Henry Mallman  
Kansas City  
Apr 22/85

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople January 2, 1885

J. H. Clair  
Consul Genl.

No. 72

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

January 2, 1885.

Hon Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts with the necessary enclosures and vouchers for the fourth quarter of 1884 ending December 31st, amounting to, respectively, \$160,50 for salary of Interpreter and Guards, and \$106,89 for rent and miscellaneous expenses, and to advise my draft for the same at fifteen days sight in favor of Messrs Jacob Valero & Co., Bankers in this city. I also transmit herewith such annual returns as are required by the Consular Regulations.

I remain Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Leah Merrill

U. S. Consul

Enclosures

Enclosures.

1. List of letters received.
2. List of letters sent.
3. List of despatches to Dept. State during the year 1884.
4. Register of American citizens residing at Jerusalem.
5. Register of American citizens residing at Jaffa.
6. List of persons employed at this Consulate & Jaffa Agency.
7. Digest of Invoice Book for 4th quarter of 1884.
8. Record of Notarial Services fees for 4th quarter of 1884.
9. Rent & Miscellaneous expenses of C for 4th quarter 1884 with 5 enclosures.
10. Salary of Interpreter & Quacks for 4th quarter 1884 with two enclosures.
11. Marriages celebrated in the U. S. Consulate, Jerusalem during the year 1884.
12. Report on estates of deceased American citizens.

Report, according to Consular Regulation's Paragraph No. 634, on the estate of Levi Sadler naturalized American citizen deceased in Jerusalem during the year 1884.

This person died on the 8th of August last and due notice thereof was sent to the Department of State in my despatch No. 62 dated August 13, 1884. The following is a summary of the property left by Mr. Sadler:—

Cash found on his person after death	\$ 11.58.
Personal effects, clothing, bedding, &c, as appraised	46.83.
5 Mortgages payable in installments, & balance amount	4491.11.
Bills representing interest on mortgages, which bills according to terms of agreement, are to be exchanged for smaller amounts proportionate to the payments of capital made by the parties	555.84
Total	\$ 5105.36

Also, in addition to the above, a few small articles kept for the friends of the deceased. A detailed inventory is enclosed.

The necessary and regular steps were being taken for the settlement of the Sadler estate and payments were being made upon the mortgages, when the

the Turkish authorities notified us that by the terms of the Treaty a consul could not discharge mortgages since this had to do with land matters. I claimed that by the Treaty the consul had power to do everything that was necessary like done in order to settle for the heirs, all of whom reside in America, the estate of an American citizen deceased. Some of the parties were ready to pay, by discounting the full amount due from them, but I could not receive the money because I was not allowed to discharge the mortgages. One of the parties wished to sell his house but could not do so until the mortgage, held by Sadler, was discharged, and this I was not allowed to do.

Thus, in the regular discharge of my duties, I was brought into direct conflict with the Turkish authorities and as they would not yield, the settlement of the Sadler estate came to a stand still.

The Turkish authorities said that a paper must be drawn up by the heirs giving the consul full power to act for them, which paper must be signed by the Turkish Ambassador at Washington and upon the presentation of the same at the court here the consul would be allowed to discharge the  
mortgages

mortgages in question.

To accomplish this I deemed it the most expeditious way to write directly to A. N. Sadler, Kansas City, Missouri, asking that full power of attorney be given him by all the heirs of his father and afterwards given by him to me, and that the said power of attorney be sent to Washington for the signature of the Turkish Ambassador as required. This Mr Sadler has done but he informs me that there is some delay either in the State Department or on the part of the Turkish Ambassador in signing the paper so that it has not yet been forwarded to me. One who knows the spirit of the Turks need not be told that they are sore respecting the terms of the Treaty and that they will take advantage of the smallest technicality if they can annoy foreigners or hinder them in carrying out their legitimate duties.

With such a paper as the authorities here claim to be necessary the Sadler estate could, unless the Turks should interpose some further obstacle, be settled without any special trouble or delay since the parties

parties against whom the mortgages are held are in every case abundantly able to pay them.



Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
January 1, 1885.

Estate of American  
Citizens deceased.  
Enclosure.

Year 1884

Jerusalem, Syria,  
Selah Merrill  
Consul.

Inventory of the property of Levi Sadler deceased formerly of Sharon, Pennsylvania, died at Jerusalem on Friday 5<sup>th</sup> August 1884.

	Francs
1. Mortgage upon the property of Abdul L. Aliff Effendi dated 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept. 1883. for the amount of Nap. 500—payable in three annual instalments, the first falling due on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept. 1884.	10,000
2. Mortgage upon the property of Salem Hussein Effendi dated 9 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 1883. for the amount of Nap. 200—payable in 3 annual instalments, the first falling due on the 9 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 1884.	6,000
3. Mortgage upon the property of Raged ibn Alahsi dated Oct. 1883. for the amount of Nap. 150, payable Oct. 1884.	3,000
4. Mortgage upon the property of Saleh ibn Omar for the amount of Nap. 13½, payable on the 30 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 1884.	270
5. Mortgage upon the property of Mendel Katz dated May 1884. for the amount of Nap. 200 and payable in May 1885.	4,000
6. 9 bills for 10 Nap. each upon Abdul L. Aliff Effendi as interest upon the amount mentioned in No 1, payable in 9 successive quarterly instalments, the first falling due on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept. 1884.	1,800
Carried forward	25,070

	Francs
Carried over	25,070
7 9 bills for 6 steps each upon Salim Husni Effendi as interest upon the amount mentioned in #22, payable in 9 successive quarterly installments, the first falling due on the 9th Oct. 1884.	1080
Cash found on the person of deceased	60
	26,210

List of personal effects as appraised by D. Feinstein and H. Agash, persons legally appointed for the purpose by the U. S. Consul.

	Pastras	Francs
1 small table common and slightly injured	15	
1 small table round	10	
1 bedstead wood	70	
3 old chairs	15	
Board for a Divan, 5 straw pillows, 1 straw mattress & covers for the same	55	
Straw mattress for bed, 1 blanket & 1 quilt	45	
1 long feather bed & 1 pillow	100	
4 Coats, 3 waistcoats & 3 pairs of trousers	120	
2 Coats of Jerusalem Jewish fashion	110	
Equal to Francs at the rate of Pi. 5.4 = Fr. 1.00.	540	100
Carried forward		26,310

	Pastras	Francs	Dollars
Carried over		26,310	
Shirts, underwear, stockings, odd linen things all in poor condition	105		
1 silk hat and 3 caps	35		
1 prayer robe and phylacterics	35		
1 revolver, 2 old pistols and 50 Cartridges	57 <sup>20</sup>		
1 broken trunk	30		
1 Alarm clock common	35		
1 leather travelling portmanteau	40		
1 hand bag	15		
1 linen sack for travelling	10		
1 fur coat	150		
Books, 20 Hebrew & a lot of 10 old books	150		
2 Candlesticks, glass	10		
2 old umbrellas	10		
1 hand saw and a hammer	8		
a lot of old tin, bottles and odd things	26		
1 tea kettle	54		
Equal to Francs at the rate of Pi. 5.4 = Fr. 1.00.	770 <sup>20</sup>	142 65	
		26,452 65	
Equal to American Dollars, at the rate of Fr. 100 = \$ 19.3.			5105 36



Mariages celebrated in the United States Consulate, at Jerusalem during the year ending December 31, 1884. Cons. Regulations, Paragraph 469.

1884  
August 13. Julius Kempner, aged 33, born in Landsberg, Germany, residing in Alexandria, Egypt.

Johanna Levy, aged 32, born in Neumarkt, Germany, residing in Alexandria, Egypt.

First marriage in the case of each party.

Rev. Herman Friedlaender, officiating clergyman.

A. B. Merrill and K. Hornstein witnesses.

Fee - - - - \$ 1.00



Selah Merrill,  
U. S. Consul.

United States Consulate,  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
January 1, 1885

List of personal effects to be retained for his friends.

- 1 Gold watch
- 2 Gold rings name of deceased engraved
- 1 Gold head of a cane " " " "
- 2 silver forks
- 1 silver spoon
- 1 silver spice box
- 1 Album containing photographs
- A bundle of family letters

The foregoing is a correct copy of the Inventory of the property of Levi Sattler, deceased, as recorded in the books of this Consulate.



Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul.  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
January 1, 1885.

Jerusalem, Syria,  
Selah Merrill  
Consul

Year 1884

Marriages celebrated  
during year 1884

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate at Jerusalem, Syria, on the first day of January, 1885.

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL.
F. C. Clark	Jerusalem	American (Maine)	Vice Consul	May 14, 1884	June 16, 1884
Milhem Kaser	"	Turkish	Interpreter	Nov. 15, 1883	
Assad Kassar	"	"	Guard	Apr. 1, 1875	Apr. 3, 1875
Isaad Bulbas	"	"	"	Sept. 27, 1881	Oct. 1, 1881
Adreef Adweidi	"	"	"	Dec. 10, 1877	Dec. 24, 1877

Jaffa Agency

C. Hardegg	Jaffa	German	Consular Agent	Oct. 27, 1871	Feb. 1872
Jacob Misa	"	Turkish	Interpreter	Dec. 15, 1871	June 1872
Kaiser Ghoreyel	"	"	"	Oct. 19, 1882	Jan. 1883
Schmed Shamis	"	"	Guard	June 1872	
Ali Ibrahim Sant	"	"	"	Jan 1883	



Selah Merrill  
U.S. Consul

Jerusalem, Syria,  
January 1, 1885

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

Various envelopes & list  
 Jerusalem Consulate  
 and Jaffa Agency  
 during year 1884

year 1884

Abel & Gould  
 Consul

Number of families	Number of individuals	Name	age	Profession	place of birth	where naturalized	when left America	when last arrived at Jerusalem
45	168	Stern, Michael	29	none	Germany	Maryland		1882
46	169	Stone, Joseph	65	Grazier	Russia	Cincinnati	1883	1883
	170	Rachel his wife	59		"	"		
47	171	White, J. A.	33	Merchant	"	"	1883	1883
	172	" Sarah his wife	26		Syria	"		
	173	" Esther daughter	12		Philadelphia	"		
	174	" Isaac son	10		"	"		
	175	" Harry	5		"	"		
	176	" Rachel daughter	3		"	"		
48	177	" Solomon	67	dealer in old clothes	Poland	New York		1877
	178	" Perla his wife	25		Syria	"		
	179	" Rebecca daughter	4		Jerusalem	"		
49	180	Weinstock Rachel	62	widow	Poland	"		1884
50	181	Miller, John	43		Germany	"		1884
	182	Susannah his wife	56		England	"		

List of America

1	Aiken, Annie	18	maid	New York	1881	
2	Davis, R. E.	55	widow	Maine	"	no passport, intends to
3	Durgin, Benjamin	66	stone cutter	New Hampshire	1884	"
4	" Sophie Wolf his wife	39		New Scotia		
5	" Florence May son	5				
6	" Alice Augusta daughter	4				
7	Gould, Amelia	45	widow	Canada	1881	"
8	Lawrence, R. E.	22	no business	New York	"	"
9	Lee, M. W.	58	widow	"	"	"
10	Herriman C. L.	65	"	Conn.	"	"
11	Page, O. S.	37	no business	Vermont	"	"
12	" Elizabeth his wife	35		Missouri	"	"
13	" Flora F. daughter	11		Illinois	"	"
14	Rudy, W. H.	38	no business	Penn.	"	"
15	Spafford, H. G.	56	"	New York	"	"
16	" Annie F. his wife	43		Norway	"	"
17	" B. H. daughter	6		Illinois	"	"
18	" Grace	4		"	"	"
19	Whiting, J. H.	40	"	Massachusetts	"	"
20	" Mary E. his wife	35		Penn	"	"
21	" Ruth L. daughter	4		Illinois	"	"
22	" John David son	3		Jerusalem	"	"
23	Clark, Herbert	28	Tourist Agent	New Hampshire	1866	
24	" Corinda his wife	19		Jerusalem	"	
25	" Frank C.	23	"	New Hampshire	1866	

Birth	where naturalized	when left America	when last arrived at Jerusalem	Passport from	when issued	Remarks.
any	Maryland	1862		State Department	1876	intends to remain.
ia	Cincinnati	1883	1883	Legation Constantinople	1883	intends to remain
	"	1883	1883	Legation London	1877	intends to return
phia						
	New York		1877			intends to remain. S. White has a citizen paper only dated 1876.
		1884		State Department		husband was naturalized at New York.
		1884		his Passports		intends to remain

List of American born citizens

1881	no passport, intends to remain
1884	"

Jaffa Agency, List of American citizens et.

No.	name	age	Profession	place of birth	arrived	Remarks.
1	Alley, Abigail	52	widow teacher	Maine	1866	
2	" Willie her son	24		"	"	
3	Bettar, Armand Phil.	30	apothecary	Switzerland	1883	
4	Clark, Ellen	52	widow	New Hampshire	1860	
5	" Mary, her daughter	24		"	"	
6	Floyd, Rolla	44	Tourists Guide	Maine	"	
7	" Frostoria his wife	58		"	"	
8	Hay, Anne Mary	68	Superintendent School	Virginia	1867	
9	" John B.	38		"	"	
10	Oldorf, Charles	47	Merchant	Germany	1867	naturalized at New York
11	" Mary his wife	41		"	"	
12	Roller, George	44	Farmer	Germany	1874	Pennsylvania
13	" Mary his wife	38		"	"	
14	" Mary daughter	1		Turkey		



Isiah Merrill.  
 U. S. Consul.  
 Jerusalem, Syria.  
 January 1. 1885.

Number of families	Number of individuals	Name	Age	Profession	place of birth	where naturalized	when left America
	126	Lilienthal, Rosa	6		Jerusalem		
33	127	" Moses	30	none	"		
	128	" Beila his wife	30		"		
	129	" Rachel F. daughter	10		"		
	130	" Sarah "	7		"		
	131	" Rebecca L. "	5		"		
	132	" Benzion "	2		"		
34	133	" Eschiel	28	none	"		
	134	" Etta his wife	24		"		
	135	" Ben. A. son	7		"		
	136	" Perla daughter	3		"		
35	137	" Esther	22		"		
	138	" Sarah	3		"		
	139	" Gesha	1		"		
36	140	" Menahem	15		"		
37	141	Meyer, Samuel	74	none	Poland	New York	1875
	142	" Rachel his wife	59		Russia		
38	143	Morris, Hariah Liba	36	deals in flour	"		
	144	" Kreina daughter	19		New York		
	145	" Hannah "	14		"		
	146	" Aaron David son	12		"		
	147	" Moses Isaac "	6		Jerusalem		
	148	" Ornath daughter	4		"		
	149	" Peise "	2		"		
39	150	Natkin, S. Nathan	66	Rebbi	Russia	New York	1869
	151	" Elka his wife	37		Jerusalem		
	152	" A. Lob son	13		New York		
	153	" Sheindle daughter	9		"		
40	154	Robinson, M. A.	22	Pedlar	Germany	"	1880
	155	" Hinda S. his wife	21		Jerusalem		
41	156	Ruben, Aaron	46	none	Hungary	"	1880
	157	" Hannah his wife	45		"		
	158	" Jacob M. son	20		"		
	159	" Israel "	17		"		
	160	" Moses "	15		"		
	161	" Esther daughter	7		New York		
42	162	Rubenstein, Israel	62	none	Russia	"	1880
	163	" Sarah his wife	42		"		
43	164	Simon, Morris	53	Turner	Poland	"	1870
	165	" Hannah his wife	38		"		
44	166	Inersohn, Esther	26	none	Jerusalem		
	167	" Sterna H. daughter	4		"		

Place of birth	where naturalized	when left America	when last arrived at Jerusalem	Passport from	when issued	Remark
Jerusalem						daughter of D. H. Lilienthal son of B. Lilienthal deceased
"						
"						
"						
"						son of B. Lilienthal deceased.
"						widow of Mendocai Lilienthal the son of B. Lilienthal deceased. daughter . . . . .
"						son of B. Lilienthal deceased.
Poland	New York	1875	1875	State Department	1875	Left America on account of illness intends to remain.
Russia				State Department	1877	widow of M. Morris, intends to remain. Passport was for M. Morris, wife + 3 minor children.
New York						
"						
Jerusalem						
"						
Russia	New York	1869	1879	State Department	1869	Came out of religious motives intends to remain
Jerusalem						
New York						
"						
Germany	" "	1883	1883	State Department	1883	temporarily absent
Jerusalem						
Hungary	" "	1881	1881	State Department	1881	Came for business intends to remain
"						
New York						
Russia	" "	1884	1884	State Department	1884	intends to remain
"						
Poland	" "	1875	1875	State Department	1874	intends to remain
"						
Jerusalem						widow of H. L. Haersohn. H. L. Haersohn had a passport from State Department. He died in South Africa + passport never returned to this city.
"						

number of families	number of individuals	Name	Age	Profession	place of birth	where naturalized	when left America	when last arrived	
25	84	Konstoroom, Hirsch	28	Tinman	New York				
	85	" Rachel his wife	34		Jerusalem				
	86	" Ierson son	14		"				
	87	" Jacob "	12		"				
	88	" Etta daughter	9		"				
	89	" Rebecca L. "	6		"				
	90	" Esther "	4		"				
	91	" Judah L. son	2		"				
	26	92	" Isaac	36	Tinman	New York			
		93	" Leah his wife	27		Jerusalem			
94		" Etta Rosa daughter	18		"				
95		" I. David son	8		"				
96		" Jacob "	5		"				
97		" Abraham "	3		"				
27		98	Lampert, Ab. H.	35	Watchmaker	Poland	New York	1850	1852
		99	" Leah his wife	33		"			
28	100	" Israel	48	Talmudist	Russia	" "		1850	
	101	" Mary his wife	45		Jerusalem				
	102	" Saul son	20		New York				
	103	" Esther daughter	18		"				
	29	104	Levensohn, ell H.	36	" "	Poland	" "	1878	1879
105		" Esther his wife	37		"				
106		" Rachel daughter	18		New York				
107		" Joseph son	15		" "				
108		" Rosa daughter	12		" "				
109		" Solomon son	9		" "				
110		" Bear "	9		" "				
111		" Feiga daughter	6		Jerusalem				
112		" Tauba "	2		"				
30		113	Levin, Abraham H.	49	" "	Russia	" "	1874	1875
	114	" Freida G. his wife	31		"				
	115	" Esther H. daughter	11		Jerusalem				
31	116	" Meyer I. B. son	6		"				
	117	" Isaac A. D. "	1		"				
	118	" Moses A "	39	none	Russia	" "	1854	1855	
	119	" Mary his wife	38		"				
	120	" Francis daughter	14		"				
	121	" Gennie "	8		"				
	122	" Rebecca "	6		"				
	123	" Rachel "	4		"				
32	124	Lilienthal, J. H.	38	none	Jerusalem				
	125	" Etta his wife	34		"				

Place of birth	where naturalized	when left America	when last arrived at Jerusalem	Passport from	when issued	Remarks.
New York Jerusalem			1856	Legation Constantinople	1880	intends to remain
"						
"						
"						
"						
New York Jerusalem			1856	Legation Constantinople	1880	intends to remain.
"						
"						
Poland	New York	1880	1880	State Department	1880	Came for pleasure to the Holy Land and intends to remain.
"						
Russia	"		1877	State Department	1884	intends to remain
Jerusalem New York						
"						
Poland	"	1878	1878	State Department	1878	Came out of religious motives and intends to remain
"						
New York						
"						
"						
"						
Jerusalem						
"						
Russia	"	1874	1874	Legation Constantinople	1883	Came out of religious motives and intends to return
"						
Jerusalem						
"						
Russia	"	1884	1884	State Department	1884	Came out of religious motives and intends to remain
"						
Jerusalem						son of B. Lilienthal deceased, and intends to remain. B. Lilienthal arrived in Jerusalem 1847, had a passport from State Department 1846, also from A. Rhodes U. S. Consul Jerusalem 1864. These are now on file in the Consulate. Wife of B. Lilienthal also deceased. None of the sons of B. Lilienthal have passports.



Number of families	Number of individuals	name	Age	Profession	place of birth	where naturalized
13	43	Cohen, Moses Ab.	23	Turner	Germany	
	44	" Kreindla his wife	20		Austria	
	45	" Beila daughter	4		Jerusalem	
	46	" Isaac son			"	
14	47	Davidson, Sal. et.	42	Tailor	Poland	New York
	48	" Hannah his wife	33		"	
	49	" Isaac son	15		New York	
	50	" Rachel daughter	11		"	
	51	" Esther "	7		"	
	52	" Elijah son	4		Jerusalem	
15	53	Eisenstein, Wolff.	52	Shirt maker	Poland	New York
16	54	Frankel, Gutta L.	36	none	Russia	
	55	" Rachel R. her daughter	9		New York	
	56	Fridman, David	49	Hebrew teacher	Russia	Cincinnati
17	57	" Sarah his wife	49		"	
	58	" Mirik h. son	18			
	59	" Asher B. "	13			
	60	" Moses "	9			
	61	Grudshinsky, Tamba	55	none	Russia	
19	62	" Samuel	22	Clerk	New York	
	63	" Gutta his wife	19		Jerusalem	
	64	" Schama daughter	3		"	
	65	" Abraham son			"	
	66	" Marcus	20	Builder	New York	
20	67	" Itta his wife	20		Jerusalem	
	68	" Abraham Noah son	1		"	
	69	Harris, Nieman	63	none	Russia	New York
70	" his wife					
22	71	Kayat, W. H. et.	35	Chancellor in N. Dist. Ch. Consulate	Syria	New York
23	72	Kubler, Frederick	38	Butcher	Germany	Pittsburg
	73	" Katharine his wife	30		"	
24	74	" Jonathan son	10		Jerusalem	
	75	" Adelheid J. daughter	9		"	
	76	" Sophie "	6		"	
	77	" Frieda "	3		"	
	78	Konstoroon, S.	41	Tinnerman	New York	
	79	" Sarah his wife	39		"	
	80	" Rebecca daughter	10		Jerusalem	
	81	" Eva S. "	7		"	
	82	" Haiah "	5		"	
	83	" Leah "	1		"	

Place of birth	where naturalized	when left America	when last arrived at Jerusalem	Passport from	when issued	Remarks
Germany				none		son of Lewis Cohen, intends to remain
Austria						
Jerusalem						
"						born February 1854.
Poland	New York	1810	1880	State Department		intends to remain
"						
New York						
"						
Jerusalem						
Poland	New York	1876	1883	Legation Berlin	1877	temporarily absent
Russia			1879			widow of G. H. Frankel, intends to remain. G. H. Frankel had a passport from State Department
New York						1879, family not mentioned in it.
Russia	Cincinnati	1881	1881	State Department	1881	intends to remain.
"						
Russia			1880			widow of Isaac Grudshinsky, intends to remain. G. Grudshinsky had a passport from State Department 1879, family not mentioned in it.
New York			"			son of G. Grudshinsky, deceased
Jerusalem						
"						
"						born November 1854.
New York			"			son of G. Grudshinsky, deceased.
Jerusalem						
Russia	New York	1884	1884	State Department	1884	
Syria	New York	1876	1878	State Department	1876	intends to return
Germany	Pittsburg	1872	1874	Legation Berlin	1873	intends to remain
"						
Jerusalem						
"						
"						
New York		1879	1880	State Department	1879	Came in quest of work and intends to remain.
"						
Jerusalem						
"						
"						

American citizens residing at Jerusalem and Jaffa January 1. 1883.

Number of families	Number of individuals	Name	Age	Profession	Place of birth	Where Naturalized	When left America	When last arrived
1	1	Angel, Moses	44	none	England	San Francisco	1830	18
	2	" Sarah, his wife	40		Poland			
	3	" Joseph, son	20		England			
	4	" Leah, daughter	16		"			
	5	" Annie	14		San Francisco			
	6	" Julia	10		Pittsburg			
	7	" Deborah	7		Philadelphia			
	8	" Markes son	5		England			
	9	" Isaac	3		"			
2	10	Barg, Abraham	40	Talmudist	Germany	New York	1831	18
	11	" Hannah, his wife	36		"			
	12	" Tuba Elka daughter	12		New York			
	13	" Annie Miriam	10		"			
	14	" Elijah Haim	7		"			
3	15	Benderson, Rebecca B.	61	none	Poland			18
4	16	Bernstein, Lipman	55	servant in a Synagogue	"	New York	1878	18
	17	" Esther his wife	55		"			
	18	" Sarah daughter	16		New York			
5	19	" Jacob son	18		Poland			
	20	" Sarah his wife	18		Jerusalem			
	21	" Abraham	4		"			
6	22	Bensimon, David	56	none	Morocco			
	23	" Esther his wife	51		"			
7	24	Burke, Joseph	75	none	Poland	South Carolina		
	25	" Eva his wife	51		"			
	26	" Moses Isaac son	4		Jerusalem			
8	27	Blum, Asher	37	Pedlar	Russia			
	28	" Augusta his wife	34		"			
	29	" Sarah daughter	16		"			
	30	" Leah	15		"			
	31	" Wolf son	13		"			
	32	" Freina daughter	10		"			
	33	" Alexander son	7		"			
9	34	Coppel, Jacob	23	Matras maker	Jerusalem			
	35	" Rebecca his wife	22		"			
	36	" Haleda daughter	3		"			
10	37	" Malca	47	none	"			
	38	" Perla	19		"			
	39	" Moses	10		"			
11	40	Cohen, Tamarah	61	none	Russia			
12	41	" Lewis	57	Talmudist	Germany	New York	1878	18
	42	" Rosa his wife	57		Russia			

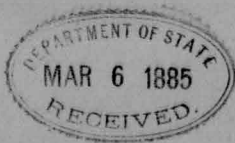
January 1, 1880.

Place of birth	Where naturalized	When left America	When last arrived at Jerusalem	Passport from	When issued	Remarks.
England	San Francisco	1880	1882	Legation London	1882	intends to return
Poland	"	"	"	"	"	"
England	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
San Francisco	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pittsburg	"	"	"	"	"	"
Philadelphia	"	"	"	"	"	"
England	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Germany	New York	1881	1881	State Department	1881	intends to remain
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
New York	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Poland	"	"	1878	State Department	1878	widow of Jacob Boudston, deceased
"	New York	1878	1878	State Department	1878	Came to Jerusalem out of religious motives, intends to remain.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
New York	"	"	"	"	"	"
Poland	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jerusalem	"	"	"	"	"	son of Abraham Bernstein deceased, and grandson of L. Bernstein.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Came out of religious motives, intends to remain. Passport states that D. Ben Simon is a citizen of Morocco and is under the protection of the Consulate of the United States at Tangier.
Morocco	"	"	1876	U. S. Consul Tangier	1868	"
Poland	South Carolina	"	1874	State Department	1874	Came to reside in Jerusalem
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jerusalem	"	"	"	"	"	"
Russia	"	"	1879	State Department	"	temporarily absent
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jerusalem	"	"	"	U. S. Consul Bombay	1865	son of Aljezel Coppel deceased, intends to remain. Passport belonged to Aljezel Coppel and states that he (Aljezel Coppel) was a citizen of the United States
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	widow of Mezel Coppel
"	"	"	"	"	"	daughter of Aljezel Coppel deceased
"	"	"	"	"	"	son " " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	widow of S. B. Cohen. S. B. Cohen had a passport, died in Russia & passport never returned
Russia	"	"	"	State Department	"	"
Germany	New York	1878	1879	Legation Constantinople	1881	temporarily absent
Russia	"	"	"	"	"	"

Jerusalem, Syria.  
Salah Merrill  
Consul

Jan 1884

American citizens residing  
at Jerusalem and Jaffa  
January 1, 1885.



No. 73.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

January 19, 1885.

Seleh Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Enclosing letter to Charles S. Hill respecting  
shipment to World's Exposition.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, February 13<sup>th</sup> 1885

G. H. Steacy  
Consul General

No. 73.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

January 19, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith  
a letter with necessary enclosures, to Charles S. Hill,  
Representative Department of State, respecting  
shipment made by myself to World's  
Exposition at New Orleans.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill

U. S. Consul

Enclosure

Letter to Chas. S. Hill.



No. 74.

United States consulate

Jerusalem Syria,

February 28, 1885

Leah Merrill, Consul

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches and circulars.

United States consulate General  
Constantinople, March 17<sup>th</sup> 1885

G. H. Steub

Consul General.



No. 74.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

February 28, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches nos. 38, 39 and 40, dated respectively November 15 and November 21, 1884, and February 2, 1885, also the following documents and circulars:—

Circular respecting the New Orleans Exposition dated November 17, 1884.

Circular respecting the Shipment of Foreign Cornets, dated Washington, October 31, 1884.

Circular respecting Change in Forms for relief of seamen, dated, Washington, November 20, 1884.

Circular

Circular respecting the importation of old  
bagging, dated Washington, December 12, 1884.

Ten copies blank form No. 94, statement of relief  
of seamen; ten copies blank form No. 103, movement of  
vessels and seamen; six copies blank form No. 124, delayed  
list of seamen shipped; ten copies blank form  
No. 126, return of seamen; and five copies blank  
form No. 174, health reports.

Consular commercial reports No. 42 June  
1884, No. 43 July 1884, No. 44 August 1884,  
No. 45 September 1884, No. 46 October 1884.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

No. 75.

ae May 1/85

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

April 1, 1885.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third assistant Secretary of State

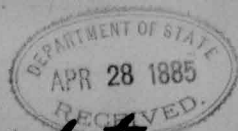
Washington, D. C.

Subject

Accounts and returns for first quarter  
of 1885.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, April 14, 1885

G. St. S. S. S.  
Consul General



No. 75.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
April 1, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee.

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

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith  
my accounts and returns with the necessary encl-  
sures and vouchers for the first quarter ending  
the 31st of March 1885, amounting respectively  
to \$160.50 for salary of Interpreter and Guards,  
and \$104.88 for rent and miscellaneous  
expenses, and to advise my drafts for  
the same at fifteen days' sight in favor  
of Messrs Jacob Valero & Co., Bankers in this  
city.

Respectfully your obedient servant,  
Selah Merrill,  
U. S. Consul.

Enclosure

Enclosures

7. ~~File~~ List of letters received first quarter 1885.  
2. List of letters sent first quarter 1885.  
aqt 3. Rent and Miscellaneous expense account  
with 5 enclosures.  
4. Salary of Interpreter and Guards with  
two enclosures.  
5. Statement of Invoice Book.  
6. Record of Material Services fees for first  
quarter of 1885.

No. 76.



United States Consulate.

Jerusalem, Syria,

April 28, 1885.

Leah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Acknowledging despatches, circulars,  
and documents.

United States Consulate General

Constantinople, May 11<sup>th</sup> 1885

G. H. Stead

Consul General

No. 76.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria.

April 28, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

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

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your despatches Nos. 41 and  
42, dated respectively February 17 and  
March 10, 1885, and also the following  
Circulars: -

Circular dated March 7, 1885, appointment  
of Hon. T. F. Bayard Secretary of State.

Circular dated March 19, 1885, appointment  
of Hon. James S. Porter assistant Secretary  
of State.

Circular, two copies, dated February 2,

1885

1885, adjustment of accounts of Consular Agents.

Circular dated February 1885 respecting returns for services for American vessels.

Act, Public No. 47, approved February 25, 1885, Appropriations for Consular and Diplomatic Service.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

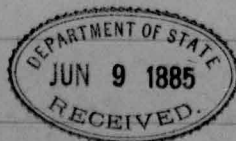
Approved,

No. 77

W. D. Smith  
June 10/85

By H. Clair

United States Consulate.



Jerusalem, Syria,

May 12, 1885.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Leave of absence to Vice Consul Clark.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, May 25<sup>th</sup> 1885

G. H. Stamp

Consul General

No. 77.

United States Consulate,

Jerusalem, Syria,

May 12, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that I have granted Frank B. Clark, United States Vice Consul for Palestine, leave of absence for four months from the 30th day of April 1885, for the purpose of visiting Europe and England, since his business and (especially) his domestic affairs seemed to demand it.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Leah Merrill

U. S. Consul

Navy

as per  
June 10/85

No. 78

United States Consulate



Jerusalem, Syria,

May 15, 1885.

Salah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Arrival and departure of U.S. "Quimbeaug."

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, May 25, 1885

G. St. Humph

Consulate General



No. 78.

United States Consulate.

Jerusalem, Syria,

May 16. 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report that the United States Steam Ship "Quinnebaug," Miss Ludlow Commander, arrived in Jaffa on Tuesday the 5th of May and left again for Port Said on Wednesday the 13th.

During this time the Captain and several other officers, together with about ninety men, visited Jerusalem. The conduct of the men, with two or three exceptions, was excellent while here, and the health of both officers and men is good.

I remain, respectfully,  
your

Your Obedient Servant  
Selah Merrill  
U.S. Consul

No. 79.



Sent a reasonable supply  
and  
ordered  
June 10/85

United States Consulate,  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
May 16, 1885.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Subject

Request for Stationery for Consulate.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, May 25, 1885  
G. H. Strach  
Consul General

No. 79.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

May 16, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

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

Sir,

The following items of stationery and office materials are needed at this Consulate, and I hereby request that they may be forwarded to me at your earliest convenience. The last similar request made for this Consulate was under date of March 10, 1883 in my despatch No. 18. —

1½ Reams heavy official cap paper, ruled.

2½ reams heavy letter paper, 10  $\frac{1}{8}$  x 8  $\frac{1}{8}$  inches, unruled.

2 Reams commercial note paper, 5 x 8  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches, unruled.

100. large envelopes, 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, marked "United States Consulate at."

100. do. 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, marked in same way.

100. Small envelopes, 6 x 3  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, marked in same way.

100. large envelopes, 8  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 3  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, marked in same way, and with "Department of State, Washington, U. S. A."

U. S. A.," printed on them.

50 envelopes  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9$  inches, or a larger size, suitable for a sheet of heavy official cap paper folded once. These are specially needed.

100. Common letter envelopes,  $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ , or near that.

1 Dozen pen holders.

2 Dozen lead pencils.

1 Dozen sheets blotting paper, large size.

2 Quires large size heavy brown wrapping paper.

1 box pens, "Esterbrook's senate pen", or something similar.

1 box pens, "Dreka" stub or "engrossing pen, no. 3", or something similar.

3 Balls twine, fine, medium, and coarse, one each.

50. Blank forms No. 138, "Declaration to be made by the purchaser, or owner, n. r."

50. Blank forms No. 140, "Certificate to be endorsed"

50. Blank forms No. 92, "Exchange Voucher".

2 Small flags, five or six feet long.

A duplicate list is enclosed.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure  
Duplicate list as above

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

No. 80.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

May 27, 1885.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.



Subject

Acknowledging Circulars and documents.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, June 8<sup>th</sup> 1885

G. H. Heath

Consul General

No. 80.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

May 27, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following circulars and documents: -

"Consular Reports, No. 47, November, 1884.

Consular Reports, No. 48, December, 1884.

"Shoe and Leather Circular", dated, Washington, April 6, 1885.

"Notice of appearance of cholera the given by cable", dated Washington, April 9, 1885.

"Discontinuance of charges for court-rooms and of compensation for constables from July 14, 1885."

I remain respectfully

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill

U. S. Consul

allow the bill <sup>to be</sup> plain  
tell the Cons. to discontinue  
the service of the States Consulate.

J. H. Merrill, Consul,

June 9, 1885.

J. H. Merrill, Consul,

to

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Communication from Joseph Jemal respecting  
compensation for preparing weather reports.



Allowed  
July 12/85

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, June 20<sup>th</sup> 1885  
J. H. Merrill  
Consul General

No. 81.

United States Consulate.  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
June 9, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee.  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

Referring to my despatch No. 53 dated May 14, 1884 relative to the compensation of Mr Joseph Jernal for preparing weather reports, and to the reply of the Department in despatch No. 33 dated June 16, 1884, allow me to state that I have received <sup>from</sup> Mr. Jernal a letter upon this subject, a copy of which is enclosed, accompanied with the request that I forward his letter to the Department of State at Washington.

Whatever arrangement was made between this Consulate and Mr. Jernal respecting the data in question, was made previous to my arrival in Jerusalem and I do not learn that any definite terms as to compensation were agreed upon. As soon as I learned that

No. 81.

United States Consulate.  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
June 9, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee.  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

Referring to my despatch No. 53 dated May 14, 1884 relative to the compensation of Mr Joseph Jernal for preparing weather reports, and to the reply of the Department in despatch No. 33 dated June 16, 1884, allow me to state that I have received <sup>from</sup> Mr Jernal a letter upon this subject, a copy of which is enclosed, accompanied with the request that I forward his letter to the Department of State at Washington.

Whatever arrangement was made between this Consulate and Mr Jernal respecting the data in question, was made previous to my arrival in Jerusalem and I do not learn that any definite terms as to compensation were agreed upon. As soon as I learned

that



that compensation was expected I wrote to the Department and soon after its reply was received I ceased to ask Mr Jemal for weather reports. Several times since he has pressed his claim and I now refer it again to the Department for final adjustment. Mr Jemal's claim does not seem to be an unreasonable one especially since our Government has asked for statistics of this kind. How the Department can compensate Mr Jemal I do not know unless it allows me to enter it under the head of "Expenses incurred in obtaining statistics" although hitherto I have never made any claim under this head.

Had I the necessary instruments at my Command I could prefer these and many other similar statistics myself as I have had considerable experience in works of this kind.

I remain, respectfully,

Enclosure.

Communication from

Joseph Jemal.

Your obedient servant

Salah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Copy.

Jerusalem, Syria,

June 8<sup>th</sup> 1885.

To

Salah Merrill Esquire

U. S. Consul, Jerusalem.

Sir,

For nearly two years I furnished to the American Consulate monthly meteorological summaries and notes for the use of the United States Government at Washington. The preparation of these statistics required considerable time which I could ill afford to give gratuitously, and I therefore beg that you will forward this letter to Washington and ask if the United States Government will not allow me the sum of four Napoleons, about \$16.00, for my services as stated above.

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Joseph Jemal.

Joseph General  
to  
Selah Merrill.

Compensation for  
preparing weather  
records.

Forwarded with  
despatch No. 81.  
Jerusalem,  
June 9. 1885.

10814  
Copy to P.M.G. Affairs



No. 82.

act  
adopted  
July 29

United States Consulate.

Jerusalem, Syria,

June 15, 1885.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Management of the Turkish postal service in  
this Consular district. - Has reference to my despatch  
No. 64 of the 30th of August 1884, and to letter  
of M. Szzet Director General Ottoman Post to Postmaster  
General at Washington of 8th of April 1885.

Six enclosures.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, July 7<sup>th</sup> 1885

Received July 6. 1885

L. H. Strong  
Consul General

No. 82.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
June 15, 1885.

Hon. Wm. A. Adee.

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

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 43, dated May 4, 1885, containing a copy of a letter of Hon. Wm. F. Villars Postmaster General to Hon. T. F. Bayard Secretary of State forwarding to the latter a copy of a letter of M. Izzet Director General of the Ottoman Post to the Postmaster General at Washington, dated Constantinople, April 8, 1885.

M. Izzet's letter has reference to my despatch No. 64, dated the 30th of August 1884, in which I made certain statements respecting the management of the Turkish postal service in Palestine or this Consular district.

As his letter simply ignores my statements by declaring that they are "entirely without foundation", the Department will allow  
me

me to say that I am not here to make false charges, or statements based merely upon rumor, against anyone. Every statement contained in that despatch I can substantiate and prove in a court of justice. A reference to that despatch will show that it is made up largely of particular cases, and my object in preparing it in this manner was both to avoid general and sweeping charges, and to have the facts with which I was conversant presented in such a tangible form that there might be something specific to deal with in case my statements should ever be called in question.

I enclose herewith the following documents as pertinent to the subject in question:—

1. A petition from the citizens of Jerusalem dated February 9, 1885, sent first to the Post Master General in Alexandria, and later to the Post Master General in London. — Enclosure No. 1.
2. Letter of M. P. Berghheim, banker, to the Post Master General in London enclosing the above petition, dated Jerusalem March 25, 1885. — Enclosure No. 2.
3. Reply to Mr. Berghheim from General Post Office, London, dated 17th April 1885. — Enclosure No. 3.
4. Letter from H. Friedlaender to Selah Merrill

Merrill, dated Jerusalem, June 10, 1885.

Enclosure No. 4.

5. Letter of Nael Temple Moore, H. B. M. Consul, to Selah Merrill, dated Jerusalem, June 9, 1885. — Enclosure No. 5.

6. Written statements or affidavits of ten different persons residing in Jerusalem, who have failed to receive valuable or registered letters that had been sent to them through the Turkish post. — Enclosure No. 6.

From these documents the Department will see that I am not the only person who complains of the management of the Turkish Post in Palestine. In these documents much stronger language is used respecting the incompetency and dishonesty which characterize the Turkish Post Office in Jerusalem and Palestine than was used by myself in my despatch of August last. I would also refer to them as a commentary upon the words of Mr. Szzet in his letter, namely, "that the complaints made by the U. S. Consul are entirely without foundation and are inexplicable."

The petition of the citizens of Jerusalem with  
the letter

the letter of Mr. Berghem which accompanied a copy of the same to the Post Master General in London, - Enclosures nos. 1 and 2. - were drawn up and forwarded quite independently of me, and hence they form independent testimony of the most valuable kind.

The petition accompanied by a brief note, sent first as I have said to the Post Master General in Egypt, received from an Arab assistant in the Egyptian office a short but evasive answer.

The petition had reference, chiefly, to a single grievance on the supposition that if that could be corrected there would be less cause to complain since the bulk of our mail would then come through the Austrian Office; but the language used shows that the citizens of Jerusalem feel that the Turkish Post Office in Jerusalem and Palestine is dilatory, negligent, and very insecure.

By comparing the dates of three of the documents enclosed, - Enclosures nos. 1, 2 and 3. - with the date of Mr. Izzet's letter it will be seen that they were drawn up about the time that Mr. Izzet was making what he terms a "rigorous investigation" as to the conduct of the Turkish Postal Service in

in Palestine.

About the 20th of April last, a Turkish official called upon me representing that he had been sent here from Beirut to investigate the affairs of the Turkish Post Office in Palestine.

He asked me why I wrote that letter, meaning my despatch of August last, to Washington.

I did so, I replied, because the Turkish postal service was so notoriously inefficient and unsafe. At the end of our conversation he asked me what I would suggest in order to render the service more efficient. I said that the letters must be brought here and delivered promptly. Also security for valuable registered letters and for ordinary correspondence must in some way be guaranteed. As things are managed at present the public have no confidence whatever in your post office. When you make your post office as safe, prompt, and reliable as the Austrian now is I shall be glad to patronize it. Your post office will receive confidence just as soon as it deserves it. - Here our conversation ended.

This is the only person that I have heard of as having been sent here to investigate  
the

the management of the post office and its affairs. This person's report, provided he made one, could not have reached Constantinople until after the first of May, but M. Izzet's letter in which he speaks of a "rigorous investigation" having been made here, is dated the 8th of April.

M. Izzet says that had the charges made by the U. S. Consul been true other reports of a similar kind would have reached him from other sources; this not having occurred the "unexcusable" conduct of the U. S. Consul must be accounted for by personal spite or malice. In reply I would say that I have been informed from the Austrian Consulate here that several complaints of the loss of valuable letters in the Turkish post, made by Austrian subjects, have been carried up through that Consulate to the Austrian Embassy at Constantinople and been presented by the Embassy to the Turkish officials there. M. Izzet may not have heard of these complaints, but the facts are not thereby altered.

On the first of February of this year I received a registered letter,—"Registered No. 95,"

And

and "R. New York, N. Y., No. 37544",—from George B. Frost of Oxford, Massachusetts, and when I opened it the money which the letter said was enclosed and for which it was registered was not in the envelope. The tuck of one end of the envelope had been opened and closed again in a clumsy manner with gum Arabic. I went at once to the post office and stated the case to the Mudir who treated me with very decent courtesy and said that it was not done in his office and that he was in no way responsible for it. He would not even suggest to whom I should write or appeal for redress. He said moreover that "money and valuables including drafts should not be put into registered letters." Later when calling upon the Pasha who is Governor of Jerusalem and Palestine, I brought up this matter, showed him the envelope, and told him that other similar cases had been reported to me, and asked him what was to be done in the way of redress or to correct this evil. He had nothing to suggest. He was very courteous as he always is to me, but I got from him no satisfaction since he said that the Turks were not skilful enough to do such things.

From

From the facts which I can gather I am convinced that the Turks look with indifference upon the loss of valuable letters in the post, and that they take little or no pains to ferret out such matters in order to ascertain, and punish the offenders.

I cannot say where the trouble lies; but the fact is an indisputable one that no registered letter coming to Palestine through the Turkish post, is safe, or is sure of arriving at its proper destination.

I have no wish to enter into any controversy with the Turkish postal authorities respecting the conduct of their postal service, nor had I when I wrote my despatch in the summer of 1884, any intention of doing so. At the same time when the postal authorities in Egypt and Constantinople compel us to use the Turkish post, as they do by sending all our mails through it, and we find that our letters are lost or the money which they contain is stolen, that little care is exercised as to whom the letters are delivered, and that no pains whatever is taken to secure the prompt delivery of the mails, it

is certainly the duty of the citizens of Jerusalem to protest plainly and earnestly to whatever authority may be appealed to until some redress is secured.

My despatch of last August has not been entirely without results. When a copy, or some notice of it, was received at the Turkish post office here some three months since, the Mudir was greatly enraged at me. Recently, however, he has changed his tactics and is now excessively polite and accommodating. Within six weeks past there has been a slight improvement in the management of their service, but the habits of those in charge of it have not been changed and things are already falling back into their old ways. We are subject to the same delay and uncertainty as before and new cases of the loss of valuable letters have been reported to me as occurring during the past ten days.

Had the charges which I made been at all. Izzet alleges "entirely without foundation", my conduct might have embarrassed, — in a small way perhaps —, still it might have embarrassed the Department; hence the documents which

J

I herewith enclose will form a justification of my conduct and, what is of far greater importance, put the Department in possession of reliable data as to the management of the Turkish postal service in this Consular district and as to the feelings of the citizens of Jerusalem respecting the same.

As to whether or not these facts should be laid before M. Szzet I have nothing to say. Could they, however, be brought to his attention they might convince him that even the "Director General" of the Ottoman Post cannot with impunity charge falsehood upon a Consul of the United States however humble his position may be who is endeavoring conscientiously to discharge his duty.

I remain respectfully

Your obedient servant

Salah Merrill

U. S. Consul

Enclosures.

1. Petition citizens of Jerusalem to Postmaster General at Alexandria and London.
2. M. Bergheim to Postmaster General London.
3. Postmaster General London. to M. Bergheim.
4. S. Friedlaender to Salah Merrill.
5. N. T. Moore, A. B. M. Consul to Salah Merrill.
6. Affidavits and statements of losses through the Turkish Post.

C O P Y.

JERUSALEM, SYRIA. FEBRUARY 9 TH, 1885.

TO THE POST MASTER GENERAL,

ALEXANDRIA, E G Y P T.

S I R.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS OF JERUSALEM, BEG TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE GREAT INCONVENIENCE CAUSED US HERE BY THE DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF THE JAFFA AND JERUSALEM MAILS WHICH ARRIVE IN EGYPT FROM EUROPE VIA BRINDISI.

UNDER THE ORDINARY ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMERS AND THE AUSTRIAN POSTAL SERVICE THE MAIL OF A WEEK AGO SHOULD HAVE ARRIVED AT JAFFA ON SUNDAY THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY AND BEEN DELIVERED IN JERUSALEM THE FOLLOWING MORNING, NAMELY, ON MONDAY THE 2 ND OF FEBRUARY. IN CONSEQUENCE, HOWEVER, OF THE ALTERATION MADE, THAT IS BY HANDING OVER THE MAILS AT ALEXANDRIA TO THE EGYPTIAN OR OTHER STEAMER OR STEAMERS FOR DELIVERY TO THE TURKISH POST OFFICE, OUR MAIL HAS BEEN DELAYED FOR FIVE DAYS, DELIVERY BEING MADE ON SATURDAY MORNING THE 7 TH INSTANT.

THE TURKISH POSTAL SERVICE IN PALESTINE IS, AS EVERY ONE KNOWS, IN A VERY INCOMPLETE AND PRIMITIVE STATE, WITHOUT REGULARITY AND WITHOUT ANY GUARANTEE FOR THE SAFE DELIVERY OF THE MAILS ENTRUSTED TO IT, AND THE TURKISH OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF THE OFFICE HERE ARE SELDOM ABLE TO READ OR WRITE, THEREFORE CONSIDERING THESE FACTS AND OTHERS OF A SIMILAR KIND UNDER WHICH WE SUFFER, WE PRAY THAT IMMEDIATE STEPS MAY BE TAKEN TO CONTINUE THE DELIVERY OF THE MAILS TO THE AUSTRIAN POSTAL SERVICE WHICH IS PROMPT, EFFICIENT, AND RELIABLE IN ALL ITS ARRANGEMENTS, ITS OFFICIALS MOREOVER POSSESSING THE ENTIRE CONFIDENCE OF ALL CONCERNED.

THE AUSTRIAN POST OFFICE HAS THIS MORNING, FEBRUARY 9 TH, DELIVERED THE MAIL THAT ARRIVED BY YESTERDAY'S AUSTRIAN STEAMER AT JAFFA. AS LITTLE OF THE EUROPEAN MAIL AND NONE WHATEVER OF THE BRITISH HAS ARRIVED, IT MUST HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO THE TURKISH POSTAL AUTHORITIES, AND NO INFORMATION AS TO THE TIME OF ITS PROBABLE ARRIVAL OR WHEREABOUTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

THE EVILS OF WHICH WE COMPLAIN, AND THE DELAY AND UNCERTAINTY RECUR WHEN-  
E V E R



EVER THE MAILS ARE ENTRUSTED TO THE CARE OF THE TURKISH POSTAL AUTHORITIE  
ARE OF SUCH A NATURE THAT IN OUR JUDGMENT NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST IN RECTI -  
FYING THEM AND WE TRUST THEREFORE, SINCE IT IS IN YOUR POWER TO EFFECT THE  
DESIRED REMEDY, THAT YOU WILL DO ALL THAT IS NECESSARY TO BE DONE TO SECURE  
THE PROMPT AND SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

WE REMAIN, S I R, RESPECTFULLY, YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

( SIGNED )

MELLVILLE P. BERGHEIM,	BANKERS.
J. FRUTIGER & CO.	BANKERS.
W. DUISBERG & CO.	MERCHANTS.
F. NICODEMUS.	MERCHANT.
W. LEVY.	MERCHANT.
MAX UNGAR.	MERCHANT.
HUGO WIJELAND.	MERCHANT.
P. ABERLEY.	MERCHANT.
REV. A. H. KELK. HEAD OF THE ENGLISH MISSIONS IN PALESTINE.	
THOMAS CHAPLIN. M.D. IN CHARGE OF THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL AND FOR 25 YEARS CON- NECTED WITH THE ENG. MISSION AS ITS PHYSICIAN.	
W. ELSE. MASTER OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL IN JE- RUSALEM.	
PETER BERGHEIM. EXTENSIVE LAND OWNER AND FARMER, THOMAS COOK & SON. TOURIST AGENTS.	
WM. H. KAYAT. ACTING ENGLISH CONSUL FOR PALESTINE	

AND A DOZEN OTHERS CHIEFLY BUSINESS MEN RESIDING IN  
JERUSALEM.

C O P Y.

JERUSALEM, SYRIA.  
MARCH 25, 1885.

TO THE POST MASTER GENERAL,  
L O N D O N.

S I R.

I BEG TO ENCLOSE HEREWITH COPY OF CORRESPOND-  
ENCE BETWEEN MYSELF AND THE EGYPTIAN POST MASTER AT ALEXANDRIA FROM WHICH  
YOU WILL SEE THAT THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL HERE IS SUFFERING SEVERELY BY THE  
ALTERATION MADE IN DELIVERING THE MAILS INTO THE HANDS OF THE TURKISH POSTAL  
AUTHORITIES.

IT IS ONLY WITHIN THE LAST FEW WEEKS THAT THE ALTERATION COMPLAINED OF  
HAS BEEN MADE, BUT SINCE THEN WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED ONE MAIL IN PROPER TIME,  
NEITHER HAS ONE MAIL BEEN DELIVERED IN PROPER ORDER OR WITHOUT ANY INCONVEN-  
IENCE AND DANGER.

CLAIMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ARE MADE EVERY WEEK AGAINST THE TURKISH  
POST OFFICE ( IF SUCH INDEED IT CAN BE CALLED ), WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST REDRESS.

THE PERSONS DELIVERING THE MAILS CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE, AND FURTHER-  
MORE THEY ARE SUCH KNOWN CHARACTERS THAT I AM COMPELLED TO SAY IT IS NOT  
RIGHT TO ALLOW OUR REGISTERED PACKAGES, LETTING ALONE ANY OTHER CORRESPOND-  
ENCE, TO PASS THROUGH THEIR HANDS; OUR AFFAIRS ARE THUS PLACED IN A STATE OF  
CONTINUAL UNCERTAINTY AND DANGER.

I THEREFORE NOW BEG THAT YOU WILL, IF WITHIN YOUR POWER, SEE THAT THE OLD  
SYSTEM OF DELIVERING THE BRINDISI MAIL TO THE AUSTRIAN POST OFFICE AT ALEX-  
ANDRIA BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE UNTIL SUCH <sup>TIME</sup> WHEN THE TURKISH OFFICIALS  
SHALL BE CAPABLE OF DELIVERING THE MAILS IN A PROPER MANNER, OR UNTIL THEY  
SELECT SUCH PERSONS TO DIRECT THEIR AFFAIRS THAT THE PUBLIC CAN HAVE IN THEM  
SOME CONFIDENCE. IF THE MAIL BAG FROM BRINDISI WERE ADDRESSED TO THE AUS-  
TRIAN POST OFFICE AT ALEXANDRIA, I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT SOME OF OUR TROUBLES  
WOULD CEASE.

I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL DO ALL IN YOUR POWER TO HELP US IN THIS MATTER

A S

*Petition*

*Copies of Jerusalem*

*to*

*Postmaster General at*

*Alexandria and London.*

*Enclosure No. 1.*

*With despatch*

*No. 82*

*June 15, 1885.*

AS I KNOW WITH WHAT A SPIRIT YOU WILL TREAT UNPUNCTUALITY AND PARTICULARLY  
DISHONESTY BOTH OF WHICH ARE NOT WANTING IN THE TURKISH POST OFFICE.

AWAITING YOUR REPLY I AM, S I R,  
YOUR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

(SIGNED) MELLVILLE P. BERGHEIM.

WITH PETITION OF BANKERS AND BUSINESS<sup>MAN</sup> OF JERUSALEM  
ENCLOSED.

*With despatch  
No. 82.  
June 15, 1885.*

*Enclosure No. 2.*

*Advocate General, London.*

*M. P. Bergheim*

C O P Y.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.  
17 TH APRIL 1885.

S I R.

I BEG LEAVE TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF YOUR  
LETTER OF THE 25 TH OF LAST MONTH, IN WHICH YOU CALL ATTENTION TO THE INEF -  
FICIENT AND UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF THE TURKISH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS AT JE -  
RUSALEM AND URGE THE DESIRABLENESS OF REVERTING TO THE FORMER SYSTEM OF DE -  
LIVERING CORRESPONDENCE FROM ENGLAND, & C., THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE AUSTRIAN  
POST OFFICE AT THAT CITY.

IN REPLY I HAVE TO ACQUAINT YOU THAT CORRESPONDENCE FROM THIS COUNTRY  
FOR JERUSALEM IS SENT IN THE MAILS FOR ALEXANDRIA UNLESS SPECIALLY ADDRESSED  
FOR TRANSMISSION BY ANOTHER ROUTE, AND THAT THE FURTHER DISPOSAL OF IT THERE -  
FORE IS A MATTER FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE, HAVING  
REGARD, HOWEVER, TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH YOU SET FORTH, I HAVE WRITTEN TO THE  
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS AT ALEXANDRIA ON THE SUBJECT, AND INFORMED HIM  
THAT THIS DEPARTMENT SEES NO OBJECTION TO THE LETTERS, & C., BEING TRANSFERRED  
AT ALEXANDRIA TO THE AUSTRIAN POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION THENCE TO THE  
AUSTRIAN POST OFFICE AT JERUSALEM, SHOULD HE THINK IT PROPER TO ADOPT SUCH  
A COURSE.

I AM, S I R,  
YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT

TO  
MELLVILLE P. BERGHEIM ESQ  
AND OTHERS,  
JERUSALEM.

(SIGNED) E D W. H. R E A.

COPY.

MISSION HOUSE,  
JERUSALEM, SYRIA, JUNE 10, 1885.

DEAR MR. MERRILL.

DURING THE LAST EIGHTEEN MONTHS THERE HAVE OCCURRED THREE DIFFERENT CASES OF REGISTERED LETTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN DELIVERED WITHOUT THE CONTENTS OF VALUE ON ACCOUNT OF WHICH THEY HAD BEEN REGISTERED.

THE ADDRESSEES WERE INMATES OF AN INSTITUTION UNDER MY CHARGE, BUT AS THEY HAVE LEFT JERUSALEM I AM NOT ABLE TO GIVE THE EXACT DATES. IN EACH CASE THE TURKISH POST OFFICE WAS APPEALED TO FOR REDRESS, BUT IN VAIN.

THE IRREGULARITIES IN THE DELIVERY OF UNREGISTERED LETTERS AND PAPERS BY THE TURKISH POST OFFICE HERE ARE AS NUMEROUS AS THEY ARE TRYING. IT IS VERY COMMON FOR ME TO RECEIVE ONE OR TWO LETTERS ONE, TWO OR THREE DAYS AFTER THE REST OF THE MAIL OF WHICH THEY HAD FORMED A PART HAD BEEN GIVEN OUT, MORE THAN ONCE STRANGERS MEETING ME IN THE STREET HAVE HANDED ME LETTERS WHICH HAD ARRIVED BY THE TURKISH POST AND WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN UP AT RANDOM BE - CAUSE NOBODY IN THE POST OFFICE HAPPENED TO BE ABLE TO READ ENGLISH.

SUCH FACTS ARE SO NOTORIOUS WITH US HERE THAT I SHOULD NOT HAVE CONSIDERED IT NECESSARY TO ENUMERATE THEM IF YOU HAD NOT TOLD ME THAT A KIND OF DEFENCE OF THE TURKISH POST OFFICE IN JERUSALEM AND PALESTINE HAD BEEN SET UP BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE OTTOMAN POST IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THERE IS NOT A EUROPEAN LIVING HERE THAT COULD NOT BY RELATING SIMILAR FACTS IN HIS OWN EXPERIENCE, CONFIRM THE STATEMENTS MADE ABOVE.

YOURS FAITHFULLY,

TO  
SELAH MERRILL  
U.S. CONSUL,  
JERUSALEM.

( SIGNED ) H. FRIEDLAENDER,  
MISSIONARY RESIDING THIRTEEN YEARS IN  
JERUSALEM.

*Delivered to General  
to  
Director*

*M. P. Benjamin*

*Envelope No. 3.*

*With scrapatch*

*No. 82.*

*June 15, 1885.*

COPY.

BRITISH CONSULATE.  
JERUSALEM, SYRIA, JUNE 9, 1885.

MY DEAR DR. MERRILL.

WITH REFERENCE TO OUR CONVERSATION OF YESTERDAY ABOUT THE TURKISH LOCAL POST, I WISH TO SAY THAT ALTHOUGH I MYSELF HAPPEN HITHERTO TO HAVE NOTHING MORE TO COMPLAIN OF THAN DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF LETTERS, WHICH, OF COURSE, MIGHT HAVE CAUSED ME SERIOUS INCONVENIENCE, I HEAR ON ALL HANDS STRONG DISSATISFACTION EXPRESSED AT THE DILATORINESS, IRREGULARITY, AND GENERAL INEFFICIENCY OF THIS POST, AND OF ABSOLUTE LOSSES INCURRED THEREBY, AND THAT FROM QUARTERS WHICH LEAVE NO DOUBT IN MY MIND AS TO THE TRUTH OF THESE COMPLAINTS.

IT IS GREATLY TO BE DESIRED THAT A REMEDY BE APPLIED TO THIS STATE OF THINGS.

BELIEVE ME,

VERY TRULY YOURS,

(SIGNED) NOEL TEMPLE MOORE.

H. B. M. CONSUL

TO

SELAH MERRILL  
U. S. CONSUL  
JERUSALEM.

*H. Temple Moore  
to  
Selah Merrill*

*Enclosure No. 4.*

*With despatch  
No. 82.  
June 15, 1885.*

COPY.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS OR AFFIDAVITS OF VARIOUS PERSONS RESIDING IN JERUSALEM, WHO HAVE FAILED TO RECEIVE VALUABLE REGISTERED LETTERS THAT HAD BEEN SENT TO THEM THROUGH THE TURKISH POST.

( 1 ). SARAH GRUEN, WIDOW, RESIDES IN JERUSALEM, RECEIVED A REGISTERED LETTER FROM KOWNO, RUSSIA, VALUE THIRTY ROUBLES. SHE SIGNED THE RECEIPT BUT WHEN THE LETTER WAS OPENED THE CONTENTS WERE GONE. SHE REFERRED HER CASE TO THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES WITHOUT REDRESS. - DATE AUGUST 1884.

( 2 ). LEOPOLD WEISS RESIDES IN JERUSALEM, RECEIVED A LETTER FROM BUDAPEST VALUE THIRTY FLORINS. LETTER REGISTERED AND CHARGES PAID AT BUDAPEST, WAS CHARGED AT TURKISH POST OFFICE IN JERUSALEM ONE FRANC AND FIFTY CENTIMES EXTRA. WHEN THE LETTER WAS OPENED THE CONTENTS WERE GONE. CASE REFERRED TO THE POST MASTER WHO SAID HE HAD NO RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MATTER. - TWELVE PERSONS LOST VALUABLE REGISTERED LETTERS BY THE SAME MAIL. - DATE 14 TH OCTOBER 1884.

( 3 ). AMRAM BLAU RESIDES IN JERUSALEM, RECEIVED REGISTERED LETTER FROM VIENNA VALUE FIFTY FLORINS. LETTER OPENED IN THE PRESENCE OF SEVERAL PERSONS BUT THE CONTENTS WERE GONE. MR. BLAU COMPLAINED TO THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES WHO REFERRED HIS CASE TO THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE. - DATE JULY 1884.

( 4 ). HAIM DULBERG RESIDES IN JERUSALEM, RECEIVED A REGISTERED LETTER FROM JASSAY, ROUMANIA, VALUE SEVENTY TWO FRANCS. LETTER OPENED IN PRESENCE OF THE POST MASTER, BUT THE CONTENTS WERE GONE. WHEN SHOWN TO THE POST MASTER HE REPLIED SIMPLY THAT HE "COULD NOT HELP IT". POST MASTER TOOK THE ENVELOPE AND REFUSED TO RETURN IT TO MR. DULBERG. - DATE JUNE 1884.

( 5 ). M. KUTZES RESIDES IN JERUSALEM, RECEIVED A REGISTERED LETTER FROM TIATRA, ROUMANIA, VALUE FIFTY FLORINS. WHEN OPENED THE CONTENTS WERE GONE. CASE WAS REFERRED TO THE GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM BUT WITHOUT REDRESS. POST MASTER TOOK THE ENVELOPE AND REFUSED TO RETURN IT TO MR. KUTZES. - DATE JUNE 1884.

( 6 ). M. ANIXT RESIDES IN JERUSALEM, RECEIVED A REGISTERED LETTER FROM RUSSIA, VALUE SIX ROUBLES. WHEN OPENED THE CONTENTS WERE GONE. - DATE 5 TH JUNE 1885.

*to  
P. B. M. Council  
Selah Merrill*

*Enclosure No. 5.*

*With Despatch*

*No. 82.*

*June 15, 1885.*

( 7 ). HERMANN KERNBACH RESIDES IN JERUSALEM, RECEIVED A REGISTERED LETTER FROM CRAJOWA, ROUMANIA, VALUE TEN FLORINS. WHEN OPENED THE CONTENTS WERE GONE. THE ENVELOPE SHOWED PLAINLY THAT IT HAD BEEN OPENED AND RESEALED.- DATE AUGUST 1884.

( 8 ). PHILLIP LEVYSOHN RESIDES IN JERUSALEM, RECEIVED A REGISTERED LETTER FROM KUSTENDJA VALUE TWENTY FRANCS. ON OPENING IT THE CONTENTS WERE GONE. HE APPEALED AT ONCE TO THE POST MASTER WHO TOLD HIM TO COMPLAIN TO THE GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM.- DATE AUGUST 1884.

( 9 ). MRS A.E.DAVIS, AMERICAN, WIDOW, RESIDING IN JERUSALEM, MADE A WRITTEN COMPLAINT TO THIS CONSULATE DATED JUNE 6 TH 1885, THAT TWENTY DOLLARS WERE SENT HER IN A LETTER FROM S.A.CHAPLIN OF PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, SOMETIME IN OCTOBER 1884, WHICH NEVER REACHED HER.

( 10 ). ARTIN TORROSSIAN RESIDES IN JERUSALEM. RECEIVED A REGISTERED LETTER FROM LYDIA FINKELSTEIN, NEW YORK, VALUE TEN FRANCS. LETTER CAME THROUGH TURKISH POST. WHEN OPENED THE CONTENTS WERE GONE.-DATE SUMMER OF 1884.

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS WITH THE SINGLE EXCEPTION OF NO.10, WERE MADE EITHER TO ME IN WRITING OR IN MY PRESENCE AND SIGNED BY MILHEM NASSER AND DAVID FEINSTEIN AS WITNESSES.

( SIGNED ) SELAH MERRILL  
UNITED STATES CONSUL  
JERUSALEM, SYRIA.  
JUNE 9, 1885.

NOTE.- IT WILL BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE ABOVE ARE SAMPLES OF CASES OF LOSS THROUGH THE TURKISH POST AND THAT A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF SUCH CASES COULD BE ADDUCED IF NECESSARY.

IT IS USUAL FOR LETTERS ON THEIR ARRIVAL TO BE STAMPED AT THE TURKISH POST OFFICE WITH THE JERUSALEM STAMP BEFORE THEY ARE GIVEN OUT. MR. KERNBACH'S LETTER, NO.7, WAS NOT THUS MARKED NOR WAS MY OWN WHICH I HAVE DESCRIBED IN THE BODY OF MY REPORT. THIS WAS TRUE ALSO OF SOME OF THE OTHER REGISTERED LETTERS DESCRIBED ABOVE WHOSE CONTENTS WERE FOUND TO BE MISSING.

Cons  
Amid 3/3/86

L. H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JUL 20 1885  
RECEIVED

No. 83.

Copy to King/Wollman  
Mar 2. 86  
See memo  
in No 99

United States Consulate,  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
June 22, 1885.

Selahlevill, Consul,  
To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Half-yearly report on estate of Levi Sadler,  
American citizen, deceased.  
See despatches No. 62, August 13, 1884, and  
No. 72, January 2, 1885.

Important statements  
of losses through the  
Danish Post

Enclosure No. 6.

With despatches

No. 82

June 15, 1885.

No. 83.

United States Consulate.

Jerusalem, Syria,

June 22, 1885.

Hon. Olney A. Adee.

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to make the following report relative to the progress made in the settlement of the estate of Levi Sadler, deceased.

For account of his death see my despatch No. 62, dated August 13, 1884, and for condition of his estate at the close of last year see my despatch No. 72, dated January 2, 1885.

The power of Attorney from the heirs of Mr. Sadler, authorized by the Secretary of State and signed by the Turkish Ambassador at Washington, which the authorities here claimed to be necessary, — see my despatch No. 72, January 2, 1885, — was duly received and after considerable delay and difficulty was recognized and signed by the Governor  
of



of Jerusalem. Since then several sums due the estate have been collected and placed on deposit.

Only two persons are now indebted to the estate, namely,

A. who owes three hundred and thirty three napoleons or about \$1285.00. On this the interest has been paid and one half the principal is due early in September next, and the other half in September 1886.

B. owes two hundred napoleons or about \$772.00, likewise to be paid in two payments corresponding in time nearly to the dates mentioned in the case of A. On B's indebtedness about \$65.00 interest is now due.

Both A. and B. are considered perpetually good.

As both are Turks I do not think that they can be pressed for payment before the payments are due. I have proposed that they make payments of the entire amounts at the date of the yearly payment of the present year, namely, in September, allowing them a reasonable discount. Were I to allow them a large discount they would, no doubt, make the payment

as

at proposed. This I do not feel justified in doing and without this the parties are in no haste to make the payments before the time when they are legally required to do so.

Two small claims against the estate remain unpaid. One, a carpenter, has not yet sent in his bill in a proper manner, and the other was disputed by the Consulate as unjust and a proposition for a compromise has been submitted to the heirs. Doubtless both claims which together do not exceed forty dollars, will soon be settled.

The few small articles which are kept for the friends of the deceased, as mentioned in despatch No. 72, January 2, 1885, are still in the possession of the Consulate.

There is now on deposit, as I have said, to the credit of the estate of Levi Sader, the sum of £413.00.0, sterling, in pounds.

I remain respectfully  
Your obedient servant

Leah Merrill  
U.S. Consul.

207  
No. 84.

Served  
by order of [unclear] 85



United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

June 24, 1885.

Selah Kerrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Sanitary blank forms needed for Consulate.

No. 84.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
June 24, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

This Consulate is in need of one hundred blank forms for our sanitary reports and I would ask if they cannot be forwarded by mail. Twenty five of them might be forwarded by mail if it is not convenient to send the whole that way, and the rest forwarded with the articles requested in my despatch No. 79 of May 16, 1885. This matter was not overlooked when that despatch was written; but a package of blank forms which we use in connection with the Latin Consent here and which resemble very closely our sanitary blank forms, was mistaken for them.

I remain respectfully  
Your obedient servant.  
Schahkervell  
U. S. Consul

Con

No. 85.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria.  
July 1. 1885.



Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Subject

Accounts and returns for 2nd quarter 1885.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, July 10. 1885.

G. H. Stead  
Consul General

No. 85.

United States Consulate.

Jerusalem, Syria.

July 1. 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

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

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts and returns with the necessary enclosures and vouchers for the second quarter of 1885, ending June 30th, amounting respectively to \$160.50 for salary of Interpreter and Guide, and \$100.36 for rent and miscellaneous expenses, and to advise my drafts for the same at fifteen days' sight in favor of Messrs. Jacob Valero & Co. Bankers in this city.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Leah Merrill  
U. S. Consul.

Enclosures

Enclosures

1. List of letters received.  
2. List of letters sent.  
3. Salary of Interpreter and Guards. 2 Enclosures.  
4. Rent and miscellaneous expenses. 5 Enclosures.  
5. Statement of Invoice Book for 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1885.  
6. Record Notarial Services for 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1885.  
7. Aggregate of Fees for year ending June 30, 1885,  
received at Jerusalem Consulate and Jaffa Agency.

Approved <sup>copied 9/3/86</sup>  
No. 86 ✓ <sup>876</sup> <sup>24/85</sup> <sup>Sept 24</sup> D. H. Blair  
United States Consulate,  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
July 22, 1885.



Salah Kerrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

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

Copied to Henry  
Wallerstein  
Mar 13/86

See memo on  
~~no 99~~

Subject.

The estate of Levi Sadler, with two enclosures.  
See dispatches no. 62, August 13, 1884, no. 72,  
January 2, 1885, and no. 83, June 22, 1885.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, August 3 1885  
G. H. Blair  
Consul General

No. 86.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

July 22, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee.

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

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from P. Van Alstine, dated 48 Pine Street, New York, June 20, 1885, making enquiries with regard to the death and estate of Henry Sadler an American citizen who died in Jerusalem. As my duty relates solely to the collecting of Mr Sadler's estate and turning over the same to the Department of State at Washington, it seems best for me not to communicate directly with Mr Van Alstine who, as his letter shows, is writing in behalf of one who claims to be an heir of Mr Sadler.

I have however written a note to Mr. Van Alstine which I enclose, properly addressed, and which might be forwarded to him should the Department approve of the

the same.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Leah Merrill

Enclosures

U. S. Consul

1. Copy of a letter of P. Van Alstine respecting estate of Levy Sadder.
2. Note address G. P. Van Alstine from U. S. Consul at Jerusalem.

Previous despatches relating to this subject.

No. 62, dated August 13, 1884, notice of death of Levi Sadder.

No. 72, dated January 2, 1885, report on the estate of Levi Sadder.

No. 83, dated June 22, 1885, report on the progress made in the settlement of the estate of Levi Sadder.

I think this note was in a sealed envelope, and that I threw it into the mail box, considering it ordinary private mail from Consul.

Copy.

48 Pine Street, New York, June 20, 1885.

" Hon. U. S. Consul.

My Sir.

One Levy Sadder left  
" his home and family in Sharon Penn  
" in 1881 or 1882, and started for Palestine  
" to spend his remaining days there. I am  
" informed that he died in Jerusalem in  
" August 1884. He took his estate with him  
" and was supposed to have about \$25,000.  
" He left a wife named Rebecca also three  
" sons and one daughter. His sons are named  
" Abraham - Salomon & Joshua - and  
" his daughter who is in an insane asylum  
" is named Paulina - Joshua who  
" resides in New Jersey accidentally learned of his  
" Father's death and can get no satisfactory  
" information from his brothers and therefore  
" address you in regard thereto - I should  
" like to know the following things  
" 1<sup>st</sup> when did Levy Sadder die? How much  
" of an estate did he leave? Did he leave  
" a will? If a will what disposition did he  
" make of his estate? If he died without  
a will



"a will what is necessary to be done  
"by Joshua to get his share &c. Have  
"the other heirs made any attempt to get  
"the estate, also any other information con-  
"cerning the same, and you will oblige

Yours &  
(signed) " P. Van Alstine  
" Attorney & Counselor at Law

Enclosed with  
Despatch No. 86,  
July 22, 1885

Recd. estate of same  
father.

John Merrill

No. 87.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

July 22, 1885.

Lelah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

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

Subject

Acknowledging despatches and circulars.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1885

Y. J. Strub  
Chief Clerk

No. 87. United States Consulate,  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
July 22, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adcox,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 44 and 45, dated respectively May 10 and June 10 1885, and also of the following circulars and documents:-

Letter forwarded to Consul, received June 15.

Circular: Correspondence with Columbian Min-  
istry respecting blockade, dated April 9, 1885.

Circular: statements of services to American  
vessels, dated April 21, 1885.

Circular: Consular sanitary reports to be in  
duplicate, dated May 2, 1885.

Circular and order respecting death of F. T.  
Frelinghuysen late Secretary of State dated  
May 21, 1885.

Consular reports No. 49 for January 1885.

Consular

Consular reports for February 1885. - No. 50.

Circular: respecting Consular drafts, dated  
May 28, 1885.

The instructions respecting the wearing of  
srape and the displaying of the flag at  
half mast in honor of the late Secretary of  
State, Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, were  
carried out for the usual period at this  
Consulate and at the Jaffa Agency.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Selah Merrill  
U.S. Consul.



No. 88.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
August 5, 1885.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

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

Subject

Forwarding letter to Charles L. Hill.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, August 17, 1885

G. H. Hoop  
Consul General

No. 88.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
August 5, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith  
a letter to Charles S. Hill, representative of  
the Department of State, containing ex-  
planations and copies of vouchers sent  
by me to Mr. Hill on the 19th of January  
1885. These explanations and vouchers  
have reference to goods shipped by myself  
to the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Enclosure

Letter to Chas. S. Hill.

Salah Merrill  
U. S. Consul.

No. 89.

*L. H. Merrill*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
SEP 28 1885  
RECEIVED  
United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
September 2, 1885

Leah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

Subject

acknowledging despatches Nos. 46, 47, and  
48, and circulars.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, September 14<sup>th</sup> 1885

*John H. King*  
Consul General

No. 89.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
September 2, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 46, 47, and 48, dated respectively July 13, "25," and 29 " 1885.

Your instructions contained in despatch No. 46 respecting the settlement of Joseph Jemal's account, have been complied with.

I am in receipt likewise of the following Circulars and documents:-

Circular dated Boston, Massachusetts, June 1, 1885, respecting quarantine regulations, forwarded in Department of State envelope.

Circular dated Washington, June 15, respecting the importation of old rags.

Circular dated Washington June 16, respecting the importation of old rags, two copies.

Paq Page

Package containing 184 blank forms  
for sanitary reports.

Circular dated Washington, July 17, respecting  
the importation of old rags.

Documents and blanks from Charles S.  
Hill respecting the New Orleans Exposition, dated  
May 7, 1885.

Circular, two copies, "Missing, Dr. Richard C.  
Brandies", dated New York, January 10, 1885.

Circular dated July 28, respecting Consular  
fees in connection with foreign built vessels.

Proclamation and order dated Washington,  
July 23, respecting the death of General  
Ulysses S. Grant.

General Grant visited Jerusalem early in  
the year 1878, and was received with special  
honors. The news of his death has been re-  
ceived with profound regret by the Governor and  
native officials in Palestine, by the different  
Consular officers residing here, and by the  
entire population of Jerusalem.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Selah Kerrill  
U. S. Consul



No. 90.

United States Consulate,

Jerusalem, Syria,

September 23, 1885

Selah Kerrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject

Acknowledging supplies for Consulate,  
also books and circulars.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, October 6<sup>th</sup> 1885

Y. H. A. A. A.  
Consul General

No. 90.

United States Consulate.

Jerusalem, Syria,

September 23, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one box containing two small flags and other supplies for this Consulate as asked for in my despatch No. 79, dated May 16, 1885, and also of the following books and circulars:—

3 Volumes "Labor in Foreign Countries, 1884. Consular Reports."

Circulars, two copies, Changes in Articles XI and XXIV Consular Regulations, dated June 29, 1885, with enclosure, "Law Bureau, May 4, 1885."

Circulars, two copies, Articles XII and XIII, instructions relating to passports and marriages, accompanying Circular of June 29, 1885.

Circular



Circular dated July 15, 1885 re-  
lating to labor, wages, and the cost  
of manufactured articles.

I remain, respectfully,  
your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

100



No. 91.

11/85  
No. 1

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

October 1. 1885.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Accounts and returns for 3<sup>d</sup> quarter 1885.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, October 13<sup>th</sup> 1885

G. J. Henry  
Consul General

No. 91.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

October 1, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts and returns with the necessary enclosures and vouchers for the third quarter of 1885 ending on the 30th of September, amounting respectively to \$160.50 for salary of Interpreter and Guards, and \$117.08 for rent and miscellaneous expenses, and to advise my drafts for the same at fifteen days sight in favor of Messrs Jacob Valero & Co., Bankers in this City.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Selah Merrill

U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1. List

L. H. Clair



No. 1. U.S. Consulate Jerusalem

Washington D.C. Oct 19<sup>th</sup> 1885

Mr. Arbelly  
To the Department of State.

Subject  
acceptance of Office.

Abstract of contents.  
Transmission of official oath and bond  
Information as to place of birth and  
State whence appointed

- Nov
1. List of letters received during 3<sup>d</sup> quarter 1885.  
2. List of letters sent during 3<sup>d</sup> quarter 1885.  
3. Salary of Interpreter and Quarts with 2 enclosures  
4. Rent and miscellaneous expense &c with 7 enclosure  
5. Statement of Invoice Book.  
6. Record Notarial Service fees for 3<sup>d</sup> quarter 1885.

Oct  
J.M.

file

No 1 U.S. Consulate Jerusalem  
October the 19<sup>th</sup> 1885

Hon. James D. Porter  
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of formal appointment papers announcing to me the fact of my appointment as Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, Turkey; which position I hereby formally accept.

The blank forms of official bond and oath of office which were transmitted with the papers above mentioned having been duly executed will be returned.

I was born in Damascus Turkey and was appointed to my present position from the State of Tennessee, where I was naturalized, my former residence was Turkey.

I have the honor to be Sir  
Your Obedient servant  
Kageel J. Arbecky  
Consul

Enclosures  
Oath of office  
to Porter

No 2. U.S. Consulate Jerusalem  
Washington D.C. October 21<sup>st</sup> 1885



Mr. Arceely  
To the Department of State.

Subject.  
Transmission of official bond

Bond to them  
Oct 21/85

Abstract of contents.  
Transmission of official bond  
Information as to place of birth and  
State whence appointed.

ac. 2 papers  
Oct. 22. 85  
With this despatch  
Mr. Arceely handed in  
a certificate of naturalization  
from the Clerk of the Circuit  
Court of the Eastern District  
of Tennessee with  
the seal of the Court  
attached. and dated  
January 24. 1884

No 2

U.S. Consulate Jerusalem  
October 21<sup>st</sup> 1885

Hon. James D. Porter  
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit the  
form of official bond duly executed.  
The form of oath of office was returned in  
my communication No 1 and dated  
the 19<sup>th</sup> of October, 1885.

I was born in Turkey where I  
resided, and was appointed to my  
present position from the State of  
Tennessee.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your obedient servant  
Kageeb J. Arbecly  
Consul

Enclosures.  
No 1 official bond.

Con

Enclure



No 2 United States Consulate, Jerusalem,  
Washington D.C. October 27<sup>th</sup> 1885

Mr Arbelly  
To  
Department of State.

Subject.  
Acknowledgment of receipt of official  
Passport and Register of Department.

Abstract of Contents.  
Acknowledgment of receiving  
official Passport and Register of Department.



No 3 United States Consulate Jerusalem  
Washington D.C. October 27-1885

Hon. James D. Porter  
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir.

I have the honor to  
acknowledge the receipt of an  
official Passport No 195 inclosed  
in your Despatch No 4 of October  
22<sup>d</sup>. Also one copy of the Department's  
Register for the year 1884 under  
open cover. Your instructions  
contained in No 3 will be complied  
with as directed.

I have the honor to be Sir  
Your obedient servant  
Nageeb Ar beely  
United States Consul  
at Jerusalem

04  
No. 92

✓  
J. H. Clair  
D. D. P.

J. H. Clair  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
NOV 30 1885  
RECEIVED  
United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
October 28, 1885.

Salah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon Alvey A. Adee

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject:

Consular Premises in Jerusalem, with  
one enclosure, plan of the same.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, November 12, 1885

J. H. Clair

Consul General

No. 92.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

October 28, 1885.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee.

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

Sir.

In answer to your circular dated August 31, 1885, respecting "Consular Premises," I have the honor to enclose a plan of the building occupied as a Consulate in Jerusalem, and to add the following statements:—

This consulate is very conveniently located both for the purposes of business and for the accommodation of travellers.

The consulate is not connected with any other buildings and is not even touched  
by

by any) except at one corner; but this building is separated from the Consulate by a solid stone wall.

It is the rule in all the Consulates in Jerusalem for one of the Consular guards to remain in the Consulate at night.

The consulate has no iron or other safe and the records are secured only in a common wooden case.

The building belongs to an Armenian who, some years since, placed it at the disposal of the Armenian Convent of which the building is hired from year to year.

The entire rental is paid by the Consul one year in advance. Payment of rent one year in advance is the universal custom in Jerusalem. The Consul advances the year's rental from his private means. The year is the Mohammedan year - this is also according to

to custom - which is twelve days shorter than the Christian year.

The Consul keeps the premises in repair at his own expense. The rent paid, at present, is \$280 per year. Good rents are very difficult to obtain, owing to the great demand, and they are also very high. On many accounts I consider it to be very fortunate that the Consulate has secured these premises.

In addition to the "book case", the "desk", the "table", and the half dozen chairs allowed by the Consular regulations, paragraph 517, and with which it would seem that the Government considered that the Consulate could be "suitably and respectably furnished", the Consuls have from time to time added such articles of furniture as were needed to render the Consulate decent as a place of

of reception for the hundreds of American and other travellers who visit the consulate every year to say nothing of the visits of the Governor and officials of Palestine and the representative of foreign Governments who reside in Jerusalem.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

Salah Merrill.

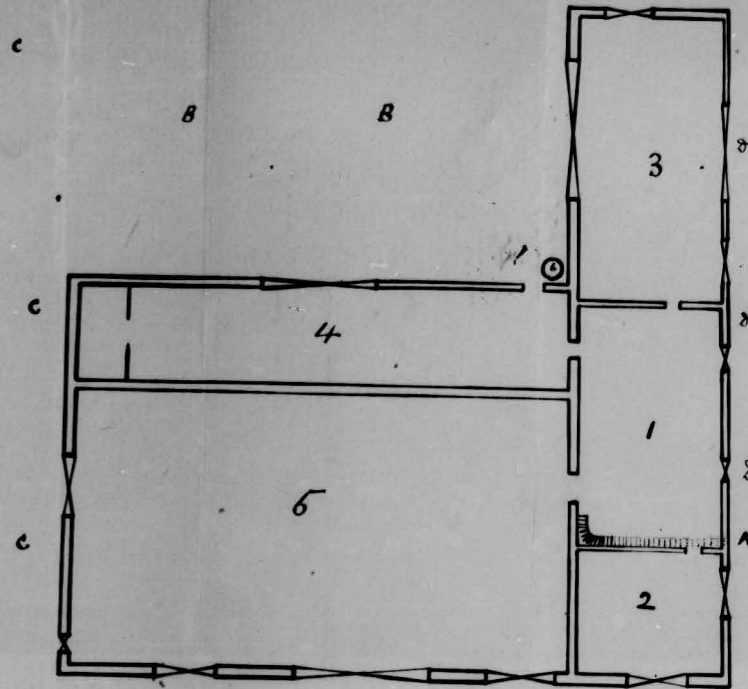
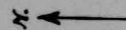
U. S. Consul.

Enclosure

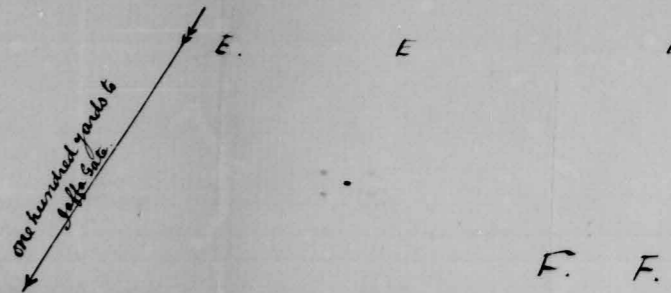
Plan of Consular Premises.

Index.

1. Court.
2. Kawasses or guard room.
3. Room of dragoman or interpreter.
4. Store room, boxes, flags, &c.
5. Consul's room.
- Crossed lines indicate windows.
- Flag staff stands at "6".
- A. Entrance.
- B.B. Terrace or flat roof of houses beneath, reached only through the Consulate and used only by Consulate.
- C.C.C. David Street.
- D.D.D. narrow passage.
- E.E.E. Open place.
- F.F. Castle
- G. Mediterranean hotel where most of the American travellers stop.



Plan of U. S. Consulate, Jerusalem, occupying the second story of a two-story building.



No. 93. ✓



United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

November 7. 1885.

Leah Herrill, Consul.

To

Hon. James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Acknowledging despatch No. 49, also

Circulars and documents.

With despatch No. 92.

Jerusalem  
Circulars received  
Plan of  
F. F.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, November 24. 1885

*J. H. Smith*  
Consul General

No. 93

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
November 4, 1885.

Hon. James D. Porter,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 49, dated September 24<sup>th</sup> 1885, and also the receipt of the following circulars and documents:—

Circular (2 copies) dated August 11<sup>th</sup>, respecting accepting office from foreign governments.

Circular dated August 12<sup>th</sup>, respecting place of residence.

Consular reports No. 51, March, No. 52 April, No. 53 June, No. 53½ June, No. 54 July, and No. 55 August, in all six numbers 1885.

Circular dated September 25<sup>th</sup>, respecting disposition of seaman's wages and effects.

Circular dated September 25<sup>th</sup>, respecting address of communications to Department of State, in conformity with which the present

present despatch is addressed to  
the Honorable James D. Porter instead  
of to the Third Assistant Secretary of  
State as the Consular Regulations,  
paragraph 148, 32 have directed  
should hitherto be done.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

No. 94.

94 Clair  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DEC 8 1885  
RECEIVED  
United States Consulate,

Jerusalem, Syria,

November 4, 1885.

Selah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Arrival and departure of U. S. S.  
"Quinnabaug".

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, November 21, 1885  
G. H. H. H. H.  
Consul General



No. 94.

United States Consulate,  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
November 4. 1885.

Hon. James D. Porter,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report that the  
U. S. S. "Quinnchaug" Captain A.  
Ludlow commanding, arrived at Jaffa  
on the 19<sup>th</sup> of October and left for Port  
Said on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October.

During the interval Executive Officer  
Sperry with two other officers and  
twelve men visited Jerusalem. The  
conduct of the men while here was  
exceptionally good.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Salah Merrill

U. S. Consul.

No. 95

recd Dec 9/85



J. H. Clair  
also Ford

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

November 10, 1885.

Leah Merrill, Consul,

To

Hon. James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Subject.

Business and Commerce of Palestine  
for the year ending September 30, 1885.  
Also returns of Exports, Imports, and  
Navigation.

Copies for publication 4.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, December 3<sup>d</sup> 1885

J. H. Clair  
Consul General

No. 95.

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
November 10, 1885.

Hon. James D. Porter,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to present the  
following report on

The business and Commerce of Palestine  
for the year ending September 30, 1885.

The past year has been a fairly prosperous  
one in spite of obstacles of which not the least  
has been the quarantine which, as was true  
of the two previous years, has greatly interfered  
with travel and with the Commerce of Palestine.

As to opportunities for the introduction of  
American goods into this province I have  
little to add to what I have said in former  
reports. If such goods could be brought to  
this country there is no reason why they  
might

might not find a remunerative market. The Consul in Jerusalem is, however, powerless to get the goods from the United States to Palestine, and of this fact the Department has many times been apprized.

Notwithstanding the fact that Jerusalem is a poor city the population is steadily increasing, the official estimate being now 42,000. New buildings are likewise constantly being erected and during the past year no fewer than one hundred houses have been built. This number does not include additions and repairs for which run up to nearly a thousand. I have before shown that this growth is due to foreign capital since there is no business in Jerusalem to justify it.

The income from the Jaffa Road during the past year has been T.L. (Turkish Liras or pounds) 1750. Each carriage pays for a single trip, that is a trip either way between Jaffa and Jerusalem, a tax of three quarters of a Nojedie, which is a little more than three francs. The road is in

a

a terrible condition and the consequence is that the horses are soon worn out and the carriages ruined. Several carriage Companies and individuals owning public carriages, have failed during the past two or three years because the wear and tear of carriages and horses in addition to the heavy tax made the expenses so far exceed the receipts that those who ventured into this business met with a sure and certain loss.

A certain amount of work is done upon the road every year, but these portions are not infrequently ruined by the winter rains and the result is that the condition of the road is at all times simply abominable. Were a suitable company found to reconstruct and manage the road properly it would pay a good dividend and the road would then become a great blessing to the country. Hitherto the Turkish Government has not been willing to grant a firm for such a purpose. The tax on carriages, as will be seen from the amount stated above, is large especially since

Since the length of the road is not quite forty English miles. But were the road a good one carriage drivers would be willing to pay even a higher tax than they pay at present.

Within the past year the Government has devised a new method of extorting money from its impoverished subjects, namely, by taxing every loaded animal that enters the gates of Jerusalem. Guards are stationed at the gates and four cents is collected for every loaded camel that passes, two cents for every loaded mule or pack horse, and one cent for every loaded donkey. In this way there was collected during the year covered by this report the sum of T.L. 800, or about \$36.80 in our money. This money is supposed to be spent upon improving the streets within the city; but as there are five engineers each receiving a salary from this fund, the amount left is sufficient for only a few yards of these called "street improvements."

The

The income for the last year from the tithes including the tax on the sheep and goats was T.L. 75,000. Sheep and goats are taxed about fourteen cents per head. The income from the land tax, and "soldier tax" for the same time was T.L. 45,000. That from the so called "endowments" was T.L. 15,000. The income from the Municipality Court is reckoned at about T.L. 100 per month.

It will be interesting to show how the "soldier tax" which is levied on the non-Moslem Turkish subjects who are not allowed to serve in the army, is distributed among the different sects in Jerusalem alone:— Jews T.L. 800; Latins (whom we call Roman Catholics) T.L. 180; Greeks (of the Greek religion) T.L. 280; Armenians T.L. 50; Copts T.L. 13; Greek Catholics T.L. 4; Protestants T.L. 8.— For the rest of the province outside of Jerusalem I have no similar statistics.

The wheat crop for the past year was an average one and the price of wheat has been from two  
and

and a half to three piasas a rotle, i. e.,  
ten or twelve cents for six pounds of  
wheat.

Every family of five persons requires  
six pounds of flour for its daily use. The  
universal custom is for a family to buy its  
supply of wheat after the harvest and  
have it ground as they need it. They pay  
two cents for grinding six pounds of wheat,  
and about two cents additional for having  
this quantity baked after it has been made  
into loaves. The baking is done at the  
public bake-ovens of which there are forty  
or more in Jerusalem, not including  
several regular bakeries which are owned  
and managed by foreigners. It is almost  
an unheard of thing for a family to bake  
its own bread.

The fuel in these bake-houses consists of  
wood in small quantities, bushes and thorns  
in larger quantities, but chiefly of oil cake  
or the refuse from the oil presses.

Wood is always sold by weight the  
average price for a Kantar or six hundred  
pounds being one dollar and twenty  
cents

cents to one dollar and forty cents in our  
money. As the wood consists largely of the  
roots of trees and scrub oak with which  
coak and stones are unavoidably mixed,  
the weight is increased and the amount of  
wood one gets for the price is lessened.

For cooking and to some extent for heating,  
charcoal is extensively used. This is likewise  
sold by weight and a camel load of fifty  
rotles or three hundred pounds is worth,  
on an average, two and a half nejadis  
or about two dollars and thirty cents  
in our money.

Of petroleum there was consumed in  
Jerusalem during the past year 20,000  
boxes. Each box contains two tins, and  
each tin contains five gallons. This would  
make the whole amount 200,000 gallons.  
As I have before reported, large quantities  
are brought from Russia and more has  
been brought the past year (1885) than ever  
before. It is brought in boxes and tin  
cans similar to the American method. The  
average price is two nejadis box or about  
one

one dollar and eighty cents.

One who has not lived here can hardly realize to what an extent the petroleum boxes are used not only by the people in the towns but by the Arabs of the desert.

They are strong, light, and of a convenient size, and are used everywhere and for hundreds of purposes. As the name of the oil company is plainly printed upon the boxes this universal distribution of them becomes a capital advertising medium; but unfortunately the people cannot read English. It would be a good idea for the oil companies to print their name in Arabic at least on one end of the boxes. This remark applies to all boxes that are shipped to Arabic speaking countries.

Palestine and Syria have the reputation abroad, i.e. in England and America, of being very free from intemperance and drunkenness. I have seen it stated by very respectable writers and speakers that the wine produced here is so pure that it will not readily intoxicate even when taken in

large

large quantities; which, however, is far enough from the truth. In this connection a few statistics as to the consumption of liquors in Jerusalem may not be without interest.

There are in Jerusalem one hundred and thirty shops or places where liquors are sold, - chiefly wine and arak. There are no special wholesale stores for the largest liquor merchants sell also by the glass or bottle.

The shops are kept mostly by Christians and Jews. Among the Christians the Greeks take to liquor selling more readily than any other nationality or religion. Among the Jews many shops are kept by women. In such cases the shop will also be the woman's private house.

Seventy per cent. of the wine used here is made in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the neighboring towns, while the rest is brought from Cyprus. About four kantars of wine are consumed every day, which is equal to 1600 bottles. Of arak, the favorite langle-leg drink of the country, there is a daily consumption of a similar amount, or 1600 bottles. The price of the common arak is seven cents a bottle while the highest priced costs

fifteen

Fifteen or twenty cents per bottle. Ten per cent. of the Alek consumed here is made in Jerusalem, while the bulk of it is brought from Cyprus and the Greek islands.

While some of the choicer imported wines cost not for, we will say, from two dollars a bottle, the most of the wine consumed here is cheap, costing not more than five or ten cents a bottle. The wine produced in the country is both very pure and costs almost nothing. In fact, during the summer, while a skin of drinking water costs six or seven cents, a bottle of good wine can be bought for five cents.

During the past year 10,000 bottles of beer were sold in Jerusalem. This comes chiefly from Austria, but small quantities come also from Germany and Odessa. The foregoing is in addition to the production of a brewery in Jerusalem, which is owned and managed by Germans.

Every liquor seller of any and every description must obtain a license from the Custom house authorities. The sum  
which

which the individual applying for a license pays for his shop as rent is ascertained, and an amount equal to one fourth of this sum is charged for the license. This income goes to the Customhouse authorities and is sent direct to Constantinople, that is, it is not received and accounted for by the local Government.

It is estimated that ten per cent. of the Moslem population drink habitually, and the percentage is increasing every year. Many of the Turkish officers are what we call "heavy drinkers." The Jews almost universally use liquor, and a large majority of the Christian population indulge in drinking, - often to excess. Indeed it is rare to find a person who does not use wine or other liquors to a certain extent. Because it is not common to see drunken persons upon the streets one should not argue from that fact that there is little or no drunkenness in Jerusalem since from the testimony of physicians and others who know best the habits of these people it cannot be denied that the amount of private drinking



drinking and private drunkenness here is simply alarming.

The following table will show the value of declared exports from this Consular district to the United States of America during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Kind of Goods.	Quarter ending			
	Dec. 31, 1884.	Mar. 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Sept. 30.
Olive wood work, mother of pearl, ivory, &c., &c.	\$ 2424.67	* 1097.70	* 290.45	* 677.35
			Total	\$ 4570.17

During the season of 1884-1885 rain fell on fifty seven days, and the total rainfall was (inches) 25.840.

At present, from all the towns and villages in every section of the country, men are being drafted and brought in to serve as soldiers. Consequently there is a great deal of activity, but it is of a kind which means a further strain upon the resources of an impoverished people.

I enclose duplicate reports of the  
"Exports"

"Exports", "Imports", and "Navigation" at Jaffa, with reference to which Mr. E. Haslegg, our Consular Agent, says that "the disproportion between imports and exports this year finds its explanation in the low prices realized for the exported articles, which left almost no profit in the hands of the merchants. Quarantine again, also the unsettled state of political affairs in Egypt were serious obstacles to the commercial life of last year".

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant

Solaherill

U.S. Consul

Enclosures.

Exports from Jaffa. Duplicate copies.  
Imports at Jaffa " "  
Returns of Navigation at Jaffa " "

## RETURN OF IMPORTS AT A MARITIME CONSULATE.

Statement showing the imports at *Taffa* for the year ending *Septemb. 30<sup>th</sup> 1885.*

DESCRIPTION.	Quantity. (Reduced to American measurement.)	Value entered. (Reduced to American dollars.)	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
American canned goods		\$ 700.-	8 pct	England, America
Tea	570 Tons.	4760.-	"	England, France
Coffee	4283 Sacs.	65566.-	"	Arabia, Austria, France
Drugs	712 bags.	11477.-	"	France, Austria, England
Wool	420 sacs.	7780.-	"	Russia, France, Austria
Hides		6900.-	"	Arabia, India, Egypt
Iron & Steel	147 Tons.	7196.-	"	England, France, Sweden
Leather		15580.-	"	Germany, France, Greece
Manufactures			"	
Cotton wool, silk	2483 Bales	79600.-	"	Engl. France, Germany, Austria, India, Italy
Petroleum	15600 casks.	22000.-	"	America, Russia
Potatoes	1370 Sacs.	3964.-	"	Turkey, France, Austria
Rice	16500 "	105970.-	"	Egypt, Italy, Engl.
Wool	1540 Tons.	31448.-	"	Turkey
Sugar	5745 casks	67914.-	"	Austria, France, Egypt
Tobacco	1760 bales	21360.-	"	Russia
Wine & liquors		19500.-	"	France, Austria, Turkey
Wood & timber		56300.-	"	Turkey, Austria, Russia
Sundries viz: Case, glassware Furniture, machines Stationery, paints Perfumes, tea etc etc		96400.-	"	From all countries
		<u>\$624415.-</u>		

*E. Hurdogg*  
U. S. Consul.

(FORM No. 128.)

RETURN OF EXPORTS AT A MARITIME CONSULATE.

Statement showing the exports from Jaffa, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1885

DESCRIPTION.	Quantity. (Reduced to American measurement.)	Value, including costs and charges. (Reduced to American dollars.)	Countries whither exported.
Barley	21860 Tons	469160.	Turkey Engl. France
Bones and Rags	210 "	6960.	England Italy
Cloves	"	5600.	Austria Engl. France
Tea	2655 "	51380.	Turkey France Engl.
Fruits dry and salted	"	3600.	Germany Austria
Hides	"	7720.	Turkey, Egypt &c.
Jerusalem articles			
Wool of pearl, Olive wood &c.	"	46720.	To all countries
Lupines	2280 Tons	61360.	France, Engl. Austria
Olive Oil	1890 "	267520.	Turkey, France &c.
Sesame Oil	29000 Cogs	5676.	&c &c &c
Oranges, Lemons			
Melons, fruit, vegetables &c.		335000.	Egypt Turkey and to all parts of Europe
Sesame seed	2134 Tons	171350.	France, Austria, Turkey
Coffee	9800 Bales	156900.	Egypt, Turkey
Wine	"	7600.	To all countries
Wheat	2260 Tons	63280.	Turkey France, Italy
Wool	"	7400.	France, Engl. America
Livestock: viz: Cattle, fowl, Horses Swine, Hats, Sheep &c &c		20000.	To all countries
		<b>\$1087226.-</b>	

*E. Hardegg*  
U.S. Consul.

## RETURN OF NAVIGATION AT A MARITIME CONSULATE.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of *Tripoli* for the year  
ending *September 30th*, 188 *5*

FLAG.	FROM OR TO—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Austrian</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>99205</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>99746</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>99205</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>99746</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>18662</i>			<i>28</i>	<i>18662</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>18662</i>			<i>28</i>	<i>18662</i>
<i>French</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>72966</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>73166</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>72966</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>73166</i>
<i>German</i>	<i>Germany</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>135</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>135</i>
<i>Greek</i>	<i>Turkey</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>637</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1282</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>637</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1282</i>
<i>Italian</i>	<i>Italy</i>			<i>5</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>943</i>			<i>5</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>943</i>
<i>Ottoman</i>	<i>Turkey</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36662</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>19030</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>55692</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36662</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>19030</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>55692</i>
<i>Persian</i>	<i>do</i>			<i>7</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>161</i>			<i>7</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>161</i>
<i>Russian</i>	<i>Egypt</i> <i>Russia</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>77792</i>			<i>52</i>	<i>77792</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>77792</i>			<i>52</i>	<i>77792</i>
						<i>949</i>	<i>327579</i>					<i>947</i>	<i>327529</i>

STEREO'S.

*E. Hardegg.*  
U. S. Consul.

Con



No. 96

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
December 12, 1885.

Selah Merrill, Consul,

To  
Hon. James D. Porter  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches nos. 50, 51 and 52,  
also Circulars and documents.

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, December 31, 1885  
G. H. Heath  
Consul General

No. 96

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
December 12, 1885.

Hon. James D. Porter  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your despatches nos. 50, 51, and  
52, dated respectively October 17, November 10,  
and November 11, 1885; also

Circular dated October 7, 1885 respecting the  
Authentication of Surveys; and

Consular Reports No. 56, September 1885, and  
No. 57, October 1885; likewise

Document dated 1885, respecting the  
Trade Unions of Europe.

I remain, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant

Salah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

Con

No. 97.

note Henry Wellman  
Kansas City asking  
for list of heirs  
of your wife

H. H. Clark



United States Consulate  
Jerusalem, Syria,  
December 15, 1885.

Salah Merrill, Consul,  
To

Hon. James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject:

Respecting Estate of Levi Sadler.

Copy to Henry Wellman  
Mar 3/86  
To go to and with  
settlement - apr 6/86

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, December 31, 1885

G. H. St. John  
Consul General

No. 97.

United States Consulate

Jerusalem, Syria,

December 15, 1885.

Hon. James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 51, dated November 10, 1885, with enclosures from Joshua Sadler to Assistant Secretary Porter, respecting the estate of Levi Sadler.

On the 23<sup>d</sup> of October last I received a letter from Henry Wollman, Esquire, of Kansas City, Missouri, enclosing two letters from yourself, dated respectively July 21 and July 31, 1885, and enclosing also Administrator's Bond and Letters of Administration, properly executed, appointing A. S. Sadler administrator of Levi Sadler's estate. I was instructed by Mr. Wollman attorney for Mr. A. S. Sadler, to forward at once all money in my hands belonging to said estate to Mr. A. S. Sadler  
and



and to make all remittances to the same.

Acting upon these documents including your letters to Mr. Wollman, I caused to be forwarded from London to Mr. A. N. Sadler, the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds sterling. This money was sent to Mr. Sadler on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November.

Now, however, in accordance with your instructions in despatch No. 51, I shall deal directly with the Department of Stes.

The amounts due this autumn in September and October, have not yet been paid in in full, and the delay is as annoying to this Consulate as it is to the heirs to whom the money belongs. It is no doubt true that the Turkish Effendis from whom the money is due find it hard to raise money in these times for living purposes to say nothing of paying their debts.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Selah Merrill  
U. S. Consul

St Clair  
Constantinople Turkey  
Dec the 16<sup>th</sup> 45

Hon. T. F. Bayard  
Secretary of State  
Washington  
D. C.

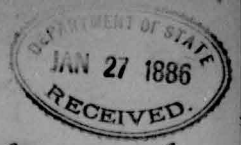


Dear Sir.

My being at a loss  
what to do in case of my  
prospective failure to get  
an exequatur from the  
Turkish Authorities, is the  
excuse, and the reason, I  
have for taking the great  
privilege of sending this  
unofficial communica-  
tion, which I trust, under  
the present circumstances,  
will be pardonable, having  
from my standpoint con-  
sidered it advisable and

copy

H. Clair



No 4

United States Consulate Jerusalem

December 27<sup>th</sup> 1885

Mr Arceely

To the Department of State

Subject  
Arrival at post

Abstract of Contents  
Arrival at post and waiting  
for the "Exequatur"

United States Consulate General  
Constantinople, Jan 11. 1886

G. S. Heath  
Consul General

At the Legation  
I was informed, that my  
exequatur, has been applied  
for, but may be refused,  
on account of a Turkish  
law which refuses to  
recognize the Naturaliza-  
-tion of a once Ottoman  
subject.

I have had a very long  
and wearisome journey,  
entailing upon me, great  
deal of expense, and  
physical hardships.

I leave today for Jerusalem,  
according to my instructions.

In case, the Turkish  
Authorities should ignore  
my naturalization, and  
refuse giving my exequatur,  
it will not be through any  
reasons of personal character  
or any objections to me,

be responsible.  
In these hard circumstances  
I hopefully look to the  
beloved land of my adoption,  
and confidently to you,  
Respected Sir, for remedying  
a would be overwhelming  
disappointment, by trans-  
-ferring me to another Post  
in case my Exequatur  
is refused, for these reasons  
which do not exist in any  
other country.

Hoping Honored Sir  
that you will consider  
this unofficial letter  
as an application on my  
part for a transfer to an  
other Post, I remain,  
Respected Sir

Gratefully yours

P. J. Arceley

MICROCOPY

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