

out, Y. de Kari made known that he receives under the shadow of the mercy  
of his Government even such of the natives of Russia to whom Russia  
herself, according to her laws, does no more extend her protection.

As we know the great evil that would befall every one that does  
not stand under the protection of one of the high foreign Governments  
in the shape of persecution by the common people of this country, and  
as the mercy shown by the American Government towards all who trust  
in its shadow was not hidden from us, we all hastened with joyful  
hearts and brought to the Consul, which he demanded of us, according  
to law, and he gave every one of us a Certificate stamped with the  
seal of the Government (may God praise its glory!)

But after the above mentioned Consul had left his place and  
Mr. Wilson had arrived to take his place, his Excellency, the Pasha of  
Jerusalem, impugned the validity of Y. de Kari's action, and the  
new Consul (may his Rock and Redeemer guard him!) states that he  
cannot decide the matter, before he has received instruction  
about it from his high Government.

Under these circumstances, we throw our petition before the  
glorious throne of the President, that he may show us the mercy of informing  
the Consul here, that he may protect us under the shadow of the wings of  
his Government's continuance.

There are the words of the petitioners before his high and glorious  
throne, who pray for his good and bless him for ever and ever.

Mose Laiser Don  
Ben Lion Schless.  
Simcha Sanevel  
Abraham Lempert  
Josa Helfmann  
Heschiel Schulmann  
Laiser Lapin  
Seal and signatures  
As witness called  
J. Wilson, US Consul  
Jerusalem Oct 19, 1877



1 Enclosure  
Petition of  
The Jews.

No. 6

ask  
Mr. J. G.



U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Oct 29 1877

J. G. Wilson  
Consul, to the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject Panayotti paper

Abstract of contents

Are Not worthy of serious consideration.  
Are partial statements, garbled extracts from  
Consulate records, vain repetitions,  
illogical reasonings and falsehoods.  
The protege passport question

No. 6

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Oct. 29 1877

Hon. J. A. Campbell  
Third Asst. Sec. of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir

I am in receipt of the package containing copy of the Panayotti papers, and having read them carefully and patiently,

I have the honor to report, that I find nothing in them to change, or to modify essentially the expression of opinion in my dispatch No 3 Oct 18<sup>th</sup> 1877

Panayotti seems to think that he is the Interpreter of this Consulate, and that he has a life lease of the Office - The sooner his mind is exercised of this illusion, the better.

In one letter he makes charges against Mr Hardegg, in another against Mr De Glass, and in another against both.

Now we have on file a letter to Mr De Glass, flattering him, and making charges

charges against Mr Hardegg

He denies that the improvements were made, and the Furniture bought for which vouchers were forwarded to the Department

But the improvements are palpable, and the Furniture is here, the most of it, some broken, some perhaps worn out.

The only question is; To whom does the Furniture belong? To the Government, or to Mr De Hass, and that depends upon another question, were the bills allowed and paid by the Department?

Panayotti founds a long series of arguments and charges, on the relative value of the Piastre to the Dollar and to the Pound, There is absolutely nothing in this - The Piastre is a variable quantity, and the changes are violent and extreme, every month and some times every week

Any estimate upon this basis, would be good only for the day. The measure of value is gold.

There may have been irregularities, but of these, the chief was in making appropriations, before having received authority to do so, but it may have been out of the question to wait,

I do not see how the house could have been used

used at all, as an Office without the improvements

In respect to minor irregularities, # complained of, some of them may have been committed by the Interpreter in the absence of the Consul, or in dealing with the natives he may have been imposed upon by the Interpreter, or Mr de Hass may be able to explain them all satisfactorily, even in cases where I might fail. A set of Books must be very well kept indeed, better than Panayotti seems to have kept them, to be in all particulars self-explaining to a stranger, or self-explaining - It might be necessary to open a new set of Books, and to copy and post every item from the original records.

In respect to the Invoice for Harass I think a mistake must have been made by Mr De Hass or by his Interpreter in making out the list of private property, a copy of which I sent you.

Were I the secretary, or the Auditor I should under all the circumstances approve the bills; and thus put an end to troublesome questions.

I have no doubt that Mr De Hass and

Mr

Mr Hardege, both did the best they could under the circumstances and what they thought for the best; the one often absent, and the other residing at Jaffa, and both had to be left astray by the Interpreter, left in charge of the office.

Inference to the Protege Passport question, I have but little to say more than in former dispatches - I have presented the main outlines - I find that the act of receiving these men under our protection was universally condemned; by the Pacha, by all the Consuls, and by the common public sentiment of Jerusalem, except of the Jews themselves.

But there is this to be said; there was a panic, it was rumored that the Bedwins were marching upon Jerusalem - it was preached about in the synagogues, and Mr De Hass was I suppose caught in the tide of sympathy, for those Jews who had no Consular protection.

On the other hand, it may be said, why were they not registered regularly, and what became of the Fees?

But it is done; and now,  
There are three practical questions which we  
Must

must settle (first) with the Pacha (second) with the German Consul, and (third) with the Proteges themselves.

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your obt. Servant  
J. G. Willson  
W. Consul.

I send this letter direct, for the sake of quick transit.

All letters and papers via Constantinople are delayed from one to two weeks.

The time of letters, <sup>from America</sup> by the last mail was from 30 to 42 days -  
J. G. Willson

ack Jan 30 <sup>1878</sup>



ack. Congratulate him  
and say that his course is  
what matters second how  
much courage, discernment  
Jerusalem Dec 19, 1877  
and discretion. / 6

J. G. Millson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject  
The Baramby case -  
Abstract of Consents -  
The final Settlement -

No 7

US Consulate at

Jerusalem. Dec 19, 1899

Hon J A Campbell.

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report, that I have made a final ~~settlement~~ settlement of the ~~Barankey~~ Barankey case, on the basis of the decision of the Consul General, to whom the papers seem to have been referred, and substantially on the basis of the original decree of the Consular Court; taking his receipt in duplicate for the money, and also incorporating it in the Deed for the several properties of Adams, as a part of the conditions of the settlement, and of the transfer of the lands, from the Consulate to ~~Barankey~~ Barankey.

That you may know the kind of man who have given the Consulate and the Department, so much trouble, I give you a history of my experience during the last few days.

~~Barankey~~ Barankey sent me a written

acceptance

acceptance

acceptance of my offer, pursuant to the decision of the Consul General, his signature, being attested by two witnesses. I made out the Deed, ~~and~~ and gave it, together with a draft for the Money, to Mettardegg, to be given to Baranby, in exchange for his receipt.

Baranby refused to exchange papers. I immediately went to Joppa, and spent two days in Conference with Baranby and his advisers - the first day three hours, without any result. The second day, five hours, with complete success.

I found that I had to deal with six men, Baranby himself, two Arab friends, two Greeks, claiming to be his agents, and his lawyer, or attorney, the same who managed his case in the Consular Court, and who wrote or dictated his voluminous correspondence to the Department, and to the Consul General, complaining of, and appealing from the decree of the Consulate.

I took with me my Dragoman, and secured the aid of an American, who

speaks

speaks Arabic

speaks Arabic fluently, and explained to them fully my position, and offer, and placed the Conference in their hands; so that I had only to sit still, and listen to the Babel voices of Arabic vociferation, and occasionally to answer a question.

Baranby denied having sent me a letter of acceptance. The letter was produced, and the witnesses attesting it. He was ready to settle on the payment of all his original claims. He would write to Constantinople, he would write to Washington, he would go to Constantinople, he would appeal to the Turkish Courts and sue the Consulate. He would not settle on the basis proposed.

When his attention was called to the statement of the Consul General, that he could give no farther attention to the matter; he said, 'O, that is nothing, the Consul General has often said that before'.

His advisers, pretended to urge him

to



to

to accept, called him a fool, abused him, with all the hard names in the Scotch Dictionary; and then urged his stubbornness, as a reason why I should make concessions.

They wanted me to pay the money to his agents, and take their receipt, to pay the money to Baraneky as part payment of his claims, to deposit the money in Bank, subject to his order, when he should change his mind. Even Mr Hardegg, wanted me to accept some of these propositions. To each and all of them I said, No. Then, they wanted Backsheesh, five Napoleons, three Napoleons, one Napoleon even, not of right, but to obtain the signature of a foolish old man. I said, No, not a p. cent.

"Here is my offer I want, yes or no."

Still Baraneky refused. Then, his Attorney pretended to be very angry with him. abused him, stamped on the floor, tore her hair. would

never speak

speak to him again; bade me adieu with great ceremony, and left the Conference.

This was all very fine acting, prearranged, beforehand, and perfectly understood by them: they supposing that I was ignorant of its import. Baraneky followed his Attorney, and brought him back. and the Conference was renewed around the Council Board.

Then, they wanted the wording of the receipt. changed, just one little word, of no import, "to gratify the whim of a foolish old man".

My reply was, "No, not a word nor a letter. What is written is written." Then, the storm abated, and we had fair sailing. Baraneky signed in Duplicate - written in Scotch and in English, making in all, his signature four times, and each signature attested by five witnesses. Papers were then exchanged, and formal Ceremonials, of friendship

never speak

and

and

and reports.

It was all prearranged. The object was to wear me and to gain some concessions, if only one Napoleon

After the settlement. I learned from the Attorney, that Baranek's note which Mr Hardegg sold out, because it was secured by the mortgage, was entirely fraudulent. The second note was a renewal of the first, and embraced it. Baranek, pretended to have lost it, and it was not surrendered, and when Adams, left, he brought it forward as a valid claim, and essach until now, the Attorney had always represented it.

The matter settled, and I am glad of it; for it has been trouble enough to the Consulate, and to the Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant  
J. H. Wilton  
US Consul.



Act. Approx. H

No 9

US Consulate

Jerusalem Dec 20 1877

J. H. Wilton

avg. Jan 20

Consul.

To the Department of State  
Washington Dc

Subject

Consular Agency at Jaffa

Abstract of Contents

Nomination of Ernst Hardegg.

No. 8

V. V. Consulate - at

Jerusalem. Dec 20, 1891

Hon Mr. H. Everts -

Secretary of State

Washington Dc

Sir,

I have the honor to re-nominate  
Mr. E. Hardegg as Consular Agent,  
at Jaffa, under the jurisdiction  
of this Consulate

Reasons for the Nomination

1. Mr. Hardegg is the present  
incumbent, and has held the  
position under my predecessors  
for a number of years -  
2. I do not know of any person  
at Jaffa, who is competent and  
willing to discharge the duties  
of the office, so well, as Mr. Hardegg

3 Mr. Hardegg

Mr Hardegg.

3 Mr Hardegg, sustains a good reputation at Jaffa and at Jerusalem, as an honest and as an honorable man.

4 I hope and trust, that this nomination will command steady to your approval, and that a certificate of his appointment may be received, by due course of mail.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. H. Millson  
US Consul.

No. 9

Mr Wood  
ack Jan 30

US Consulate at  
Jerusalem Dec 27 1877



J. H. Millson

Consul

To the Department of State

Washington Dc

Subject

Acknowledging Despatch No 7

Abstract of contents

Copies of Despatches

Nos. 63, and 79

No. 9

US Consulate at  
Jerusalem. Dec 27, 1877

Dear Mr Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington DC

Sir.

I send as Enclosures, No 2 182  
Copies of No 63 from Mr De Bass,  
and 72 from Mr Hardegg as  
per your request, in Despatch  
No 7, of date Nov 15, 1877

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your obedt servant

J. W. Wilson

US Consul.

Two Enclosures

Copies of Despatches No 63 & 72

✓  
No 107  
rec  
C  
M  
18

Send copies of this despatch + enclosures -  
to Mr de Haas - July 25 78  
See Williams - No. 27.



US Consulate

Jerusalem Dec 28/87

J. H. Wilson

Consul -

To the Department of State

Washington DC

Subject

Acknowledgment of Despatch No 83

Abstract of contents

The Protogo-passport subject -

and Lists of Names -

Two Enclosures.

Nos 1, and 2.

No 10 US Consulate at  
Jerusalem Dec 28, 1877

Hon W A Sumner

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington Dc

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge  
receipt of despatch No 8, Nov 15, 1877,  
and I beg leave to reply as follows; viz;

1 There is not a line or word in  
the Official Records of the Consulate  
in regard to the Protage-passport  
subject

2 All that I know is from unofficial  
sources, and this information was  
communicated to the Department of  
State, in despatches, Nos, 2, 3, 5, 6

3 I send as enclosure No. 1 & 2  
as your request a copy of the Lists

of

of

of the names, verification of dates  
without date or signature or seal,  
or anything to make it an official  
paper

Joseph Gabud who was then Dragoman  
informs me that the Lists were made  
by him, under the direction of Mr  
De Haas, and that they are correct,  
as he believes -

4. There are no dates, to the Lists, and  
neither names, nor dates in the  
official Records; but I have reason  
to believe that the papers were issued  
during the month of May, 1877, commencing  
about May 1st,

5. I do not learn that the persons receiving  
these "protection papers" have receipts  
for the money paid for them

6. In my despatches Nos 2, 3, 5, 6

J

J

I gave a history of the transactions, and  
asked three questions, embracing, as  
I supposed the principal points of the  
subject. In your despatch of 10<sup>th</sup>  
you do not reply to any of those  
questions - The Pacha courteously  
promised to wait until I should  
hear from the Department, the persons  
holding the protection papers, meanwhile  
remaining undisturbed by the local  
authorities; but I fear that I shall  
be unable to induce the Pacha to  
wait much longer

The Pacha claims that these men  
are Turkish subjects - having suffered  
their Russian nationality to lapse,  
and that all or nearly all, Russian  
subjects applied for and obtained  
letters of protection from the Russian Consul

8. There



8. There

8. There are no papers in the Consulate showing the proper nationality of any of the so-called proteges -

9 In conclusion I may say, that the Roche maintains that these men holding protection papers from the Consulate, are Turkish subjects, and that the papers which they hold will not be recognized by the local authorities, unless an order to that effect, be obtained from the Sublime Porte at Constantinople

I have the honor to be

Dear

Your obedient servant

J. H. Wilson

Consul

Two Enclosures -

Copies of lists of names of proteges

Nos 1, and 2

First List

	Age	No		Age
Abraham Haim Lempert	27	84	Baruch Mandelbaum	50
" Gutchin	65	140	Berl Meyer Gottlieb	18
Alexander Goldstein	35	121	Berke Eichtenagar	33
Abraham David Halberm	57	187	Berl Kirentol	35
" Zeilik Widman	24	143	Baruch Rosenstein	28
" Richard	20	60	Essiel Goldberg	60
" Weinberg	28	28	Daniel Binias huti	60
Aron Noyal Maket	27	93	David Isaac Goldstein	58
" Gobot	71	153	Den Azkiel Mandelwars	22
Abraham Jacob Kowitz	21	164	David Gottlieb	57
Alter Menachem Winstein	44	67	Eliako David Haimovitz	21
Azar Lapin	23	141	Elias Cohen	53
Abraham Haim Lapin	18	145	Edidie Golding	22
" Noah	66	10	Gershin Brisk	24
" Jacob Moses	21	77	George S Wera	51
" Isaac Isenberg	50	10	Haim Isaac Weinstein	28
" Goldberg	19	13	Hersh Leijer Goldman	38
Aaron Hersh Isaelson	42	34	Haim Jacob	44
Baruch Samuel Lapin	24	78	Haim Kalinowitch	62
" Gofy	23	82	" Luria	29
Berl Glick	65	90	Hershe Saufar Jeld	40
Benjamin Liberman	23	91	" Friedman	28
" Neber	50	96	Haim Solomon Meyer Goldstein	48
Berl Lustgarten	40	103	Hensch Sheik	50
Baruch Simon Gaffa	21	104	Haim Isenstein	31

No	name	age	No	name
109	Haim Hersh Moses	33	166	Jehuda Mirzahal
113	Hersh Leip Golden	36	12	Juda Leip Meyerowitch Kofman
126	Haron Tzipkin	58	27	Judah Moses Gildch
136	Haim Jacob Herman	32	33	Joseph Shanberg
9	Isaac Wolf Gordon	35	49	Jacob Haim
14	" Solomon Shuili	42	59	Joseph Levi
30	" Hersheovits	55	65	" Bourstein
41	" Jacob Shingon	45	71	Jacob Cohen
44	" Leiderberg	30	79	" Gindia
48	Ishwa Inchan	30	85	Juda Blumenfeld
68	Israel Feldman	45	105	Jacob Hornstein
69	Isaac Perstein	38	126	" Srazon
75	Israel Zibeen Leidl, Hader 20	137		" Eliah Glickman
97	" David Zegerbaum	45	148	Judah Cohen
106	Isaac Reipe	24	157	Jacob Moses
111	" Ahman Zinglsten	21	159	" Isrolson
124	" Jacob Horvits	21		" David Spetke
134	" Borok Isuterman	47	22	Leipe Horvits
149	Israel Simon Shain	25	24	" Rosenfeld
154	" Moses Yarits	30	25	" Hriske
18	Isaac Suter	26	114	Lazarus Knadan
161	Israel Moses	58	122	Leipe Rozanow
162	" Lifshits	23	135	Leipy Turavis
4	Jacob Heiman	54	138	Lemel Zabinofski
8	" Rosencrants	29	1	Moses Samatti

No	name	age	No	name	age
	Moses Palkerson	25	38	Pentson Shlomiack	58
	Moses Bekenni Kahonof	60	45	Pentson Zilberstein	63
	Marducal Traagoda	27	99	" Shleiz	63
	" Gershon Weinberg	18	102	" Kahan	20
	Michel Somen	45	25	Pinhas Tullathi	22
	Moses Graff	51	55	Bubeen Marducal	21
	" Haim Piskeyon	28	76	" Perilstein	30
	Meyer Ziper	37	110	Raphael Shtock	60
	Marcus Grishol	38	6	Samuel Wolfenson	22
	Moses Reinbert	57	19	Swindle Perelstein	22
	Meyer Hagan Sitnaga	57	23	Sheia Grinbart	40
	Mordel Vollet	35	31	Samuel Leip Perelstein	18
	Marducal Lifshits	25	37	Shaul Nazarawitch	55
	Moses Gungart	27	41	Solomon Galtsman	18
	Meyer Eizenberg	24	43	Samuel Wolf Kaufman	61
	Marducal Cohen	25	114	Shlomo Hriske	21
	Moses Goldstein	34	46	Solomon Zelman Perish	30
	" Aaron	42	54	Samuel Daga Zilkerman	24
	Meyer Schimen Hblencu	26	56	" Wolf	40
	Naftali Aronovski	44	63	" Zuseman	24
	Nahman Bin Gafi	52	81	" Euna Sha Revets	19
	Nathan Bricoja	35	94	Solomon Benj Millelovski	50
	Noah Hepstein	37	100	Samuel Jacobson	28
	Oias Moses Jacob	71	101	" Ganhem Shuchet	31
	Pinhas Sapheer	50	125	Sheia Hriscestein	42

No.	Name	Age
112	Samuel Herman Wildman	21
113	Simcha Yoniver	35
114	Solomon Ellinham	54
117	" Izenberg	33
152	" Gabs	40
160	Shichind Mindelgum	36
	Shlomo Hani Zintl	65
163	Solomon Derenthal	37
118	Isaiah Lapin	20
150	Wolf Reisental	26
3	Yeni Sacub	50
35	Yotel Leive	42
74	" Leider Handler	52
92	Yudel Solomon	55
107	Yozza Hoffman	37
21	Zeilik Hownistki	37
86	Zevron Hershovits	47

Page 1 & 2 50  
 " 3 & 4 50  
 " 5 & 6 50  
 " 7 — 16  
 first 167  
 second 97  
 total 264

Copy of the first list  
 of the new notes

No. 1  
 Abraham  
 Solomon  
 David

Second list

No.	Name	Age	No.	Name	Age
112	Abraham Robinson	50	112	Baruch Broda	60
	Daron Shoeman	35	124	Beril Baruch Livonski	60
	Abraham Zek Lederman	20	145	Benjamin Schwarz	45
	" Daron Leizer	20	70	David Cohen	40
	" Kamin	25	81	" Azolai	40
	Abraham David Harwitz	50	120	" Weinstei	70
	Abraham Lewita	55	140	Dan Abraham	38
	Daron Pashig	29	166	Dober Eshkanazi	50
	Abraham Likhitz	45	178	David Hershbaum	40
	" Epstein	50	114	Elia Fiskelson	40
	" Shmerling	30	47	Ezriel "	55
	Daron Dab	35	63	Elizer Wolzner	55
	Abraham Moses Luncy	23	66	Elia Hinnich Davidson	50
	" Aba	60	68	Ezekiel Blum	70
	Daron Sechowitz	28	111	Ephraim Ephraim	28
	" Kalmied	50	130	Elizer Lihowitz	50
	Alter Goldsmid	24	132	" Cohen	60
	Daron Joseph Weingarten	40	148	Elias Sechowitz	32
	Abraham L. Hachfater	40	177	Eliakim Getz, Imnaton	60
	Abraham Epstein	46	189	Elia Leiser Epstein	40
	Beril Papaput	30	56	Fischel Cohen	46
	Ben Zim Liphitz	27	74	Guttmann Leupert	52
	Baruch Eppel	75	147	Gershon Schob	38
	Ber Finkelstein	62	135	Guedalla Makowski	45
	Beril Weisse		163	Getzel Kikanski	26

No	Name	Age	No
172	Gershon H. Guntel	40	10
182	Guedalla Seiland	38	18
196	Gershon Mabit	38	35
20	Haim Leit Neublank	60	43
182	Gershon Himmen	23	65
21	Haim Wolf	30	75
24	" Kahne	45	76
27	" Weksner	42	80
36	Hersh Leib Lederberg	52	121
37	Haim Harowitz	50	127
43	" Kartinger	44	137
50	Hillel "	45	151
55	Henech Meshenberg	20	152
62	Hershel Lewi	24	156
100	Haja Minz	43	180
128	Hersh Friedwald	35	185
131	" Haim Weint	70	188
138			2
139	Haim Selig Chubch	30	4
143	Hersh Stein	60	5
164	" Joseph Pyarling	65	6
183	" Wolf Mart	42	11
190	" Blum	42	17
1	Isaac Moses Rosenthal	40	29
9	" Bregmann	50	30

Name	No
Isaac Jacobs	
" Abelson	
" Blank	
" Werblowski	
" Tobiah	
" Leib Levinson	
Israel Glickman	
Muthiel Lipshitz	
Isaac Meyer Golomb	
Israel Geitelmann	
" Gaffe	
Isaac Bloch	
" Jacobson	
Israel Hersh Meizels	
Isaac Jacob Steinschneider	
" Sheftlen	
Israel Hotchfater	
Jacob Berri	
Joseph Benj Gaffe	
" Heykheil Gotlibe	
Jacob Gelles	
Joshuah Jacobson	
Jekuthiel "	
Juda Leib Goldsmann	
Jacob Shapiro	

No	Name	Age	No
2	Joseph Grunberg	45	149
3	Jacob Blotnizer	50	162
4	" Habad	62	171
5	Jeruchem Bekant	75	194
6	Joshua Zarchi	31	14
7	" Glickman	18	23
8	Joseph Becka Shurubig	56	26
9	Jacob Marcus	32	30
10	" Shwarzki	63	31
11	" Jacobson	74	46
12	" Grumberg	21	49
13	Juda Rosenberg	43	51
14	Jacob Shulman	50	67
15	Joshua Leib Herchter	20	73
16	Nijun Abraham	30	77
17	Halman Litowitz	55	86
18	Liezer Abil	50	92
19	Lewi Isaac Isenman	59	93
20	Leiser Kirshenbaum	55	105
21	Leib Schneider	50	106
22	" Ginsberg	20	100
23	" Ben	25	115
24	Joseph Haim Meizels	20	118
25	Lewi Isaac Alexander	60	126
26	Leib Shatzkin	20	133

Name	No	Age
Leib Helmann		40
Leiser Kilanski		18
Leib Blumentopf		70
" Helmer		35
Meskel Rabinowitz		60
Moses Zebi Zichwitz		35
Meyer Etting		60
Marcus Goldberg		22
" Godel		40
" Gershonowitz		50
" Hamsyir		60
" Epstein		45
Moses Shury		35
Meyer Wasserman		60
" Zinkelstein		40
Moses Schneider		20
Meyer Meizelson		55
Moses Friedmann		35
" Piseyer		70
" Pazer		60
" Lewin		30
Michael Etlin		55
Moses Janwer		45
" Gerwel Schneider		20
" Cohen		45

143	Marcus Lewin	65	59	Samuel Leib Berken	5
147	Moses Sechowitz	60	69	Simion Keiben	4
153	" Coken	63	92	Solomon Wilner	9
167	Meyer Eschmanazi	27	91	Samuel Raphael Brodwy	27
169	Moses Isaac Sachant	40	95	Solomon Meshel	5
181	Marcus Levi	63	96	Samuel Isaac Weinberg	5
8	Nathan Lipschitz	35	97	Shoel Granzic	5
53	Noah Haimson	23	119	Solomon Schapira	5
78	Nachman Jacob Goldstein	23	129	Samaria Diamond	5
39	Pessah Rotenberg	28	141	Sebatian Hefez	18
103	Pessach Weiner	37	157	Simon Elia Feldman	4
150	Pessah Leiberg	60	158	Sender Shor	30
3	Reuben Wolkemia	65	161	Samuel Eisek Coken	6
16	" Mendelsohn	50	173	Ammerel Nahum Ehring	38
12	Samuel Epstein	50	174	Solomon Hestien	6
13	Solomon Geb	60	148	Podros "	55
19	Samuel Goldberg	50	186	" Altowitz	40
22	Solomon Lederman	45	144	Wolf Keipen	2
25	" Dabrowner	57	191	Wolf Ziptin	50
28	Samuel Rabinowitz	35		44	
34	Solomon Geb Shwarz	40			
40	Samuel Rubin	20			
41	Solomon Haimson	18			
58	Samuel Habad	67			
54	" Finkelstein	30			

page 9-10 50 Napoleon 97  
 " 11-12 49  
 " 13-14 50  
 " 15-16 44  
 194

Copy of the second list  
 of the four pages  
 No 2  
 Zucherman  
 Zucherman Books

no 11

Mr Wood  
ack Jan 30

US Consulate at

Jerusalem Dec 29



J. H. Wilson

Consul

To the Department of State

Washington Dc

Subject

Acknowledge Despatch no 9.

Abstract of Contents.

Approval of Courtantine Sca

as Dragoman and Interpreter -

No 11 US Consulate at  
Jerusalem Dec 29, 1874

Hon Mr Austin

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge  
receipt of despatch No 9, approving  
of and authorizing the employment  
of Constantine Arzor, as selected  
Dragoman and Interpreter to this  
Consulate.

The Vicerual order to this effect  
has also been received, through  
the Legation and Consular Marshal,  
and he has been recognized by  
the local authorities.

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your Obedient Servant  
J. H. Wilson  
N. Consal.

No 12

7/11/77  
I do not say that the  
subject is only Consul  
Consulate  
DEPT. OF STATE  
RECEIVED  
NOV 29 1878

Jerusalem Dec 29, 1877

ack Jan 31

J. H. Wilson

Consul

To the Department of State-

Subject

The Vice Consul.

Abstract of Contents

Nomination of

Heinrich Friedlaender.



no 12 U.S. Consulate — at  
Jerusalem Dec. 29, 1841

Don Wm M Coverts .

Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I embrace the opportunity, within  
the 90 days of Consular Regulations,  
to nominate,

Hermann Friedlaender  
as Vice Consul at Jerusalem—  
Reasons for nomination

1. Mr Friedlaender is a resident  
of Jerusalem, and has been for  
a number of years—
2. He is a German — a German subject,  
and speaks and writes English  
French and Arabic.
3. Mr Friedlaender is a good man

to

to

to whom I have been strongly attracted,  
from the first, after my arrival at  
Jerusalem, and I am happy to  
learn that he is willing to accept  
the appointment -

4 In case of my sickness, or absence  
on leave, I should feel that the  
interests of the Consulate and of  
the Government were safe in  
his hands -

5, I hope and trust that the  
nomination will command itself  
to your approval.

I have the honor to be

Sir -

Your obedient servant

J. G. Willson

U.S. Consul.

Mr Wood

ack Feby. 13



No 13

U.S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Jan. 2 1878

J. G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject

Return of 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter

Abstract of Contents

List of letters - Rent & Misc; expenses  
Salary Interpreter & Guards, Persons employed  
Fees. U.S. Citizens, Drafts

No 13

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Jan. 2<sup>d</sup> 1878

Hon W Hunter

Second Assist. Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith  
my return for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1877 viz:

List of official letters received & sent  
during the quarter as per Enclosures No 1 & 2

Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses \$ 102:6  
as per Enclosure No 3.

Salary of Interpreter and Guards \$ 137:50

No 4.

List of persons employed at this Consulate  
and Jaffa Agency No 5.

Aggregate of fees for the year ending Dec:  
31<sup>st</sup> 1877

Lists of United States Citizens  
residing at Jerusalem and Jaffa  
No 7 & 8.

And to advise my drafts for the  
above accounts in favor of Mr McEville, P. Berghim  
Banker of this city

J

I have the honor to be  
 Sir  
 Your obedient servant  
 J. H. Wilson  
 Jerusalem.

Eight Enclosures

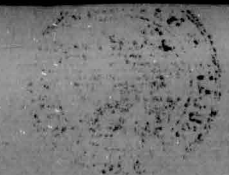
- 1 Letter received
- 2 " sent
- 3 Rent and miscellaneous account with (4) enclosures in duplicate
- 4 Salary of Interpreter & Guards " (1) "
- 5 List of persons employed at this consulate, Jaffa Agency
- 6 Aggregate of fees for the year ending Dec 31 1877
- 7 List of U.S. Citizens residing at Jerusalem
- 8 " " " " " " " " Jaffa

List of the Citizens of the United States residing at Jerusalem December 31 1877

Name	Age	Birth place	Where Naturalized	Year of Naturalization	Remarks
Leah Benj Lelienthal	52	Russia	New York	1841	wife of the deceased Benjamin Lelienthal
David " "	30	Jerusalem			Son " " " "
Lily David " "	28	"			Wife of David " "
Mahama " "	3	"			Daughter " " "
Rosch " "	1	"			" " born on the 1st day 1877
Moses Benj " "	23	"			Son of Benj Lelienthal
Beija " " "	21	"			Wife of Moses " "
Rachel " " "	3	"			Daughter " " "
Ezekiel Benj " "	21	"			Son of Benj " "
Sarah Eze: " "	18	"			Wife of Ezekiel Benj: "
Benjamin Eze: " "	0	"			child " " born July 25 1877
Manahem Benj: " "	16	"			Son of Benj: Lelienthal
Mordecai " " "	9	"			" " " "
Jacob Goppal	16	"		1861	Son of deceased Mayel Goppal
Rachel " " "	15	"			Wife of Jacob Goppal
Abraham " " "	2	"			child " " "
Perla M. Goppal	12	"			Daughter of M Goppal
Moses " " "	3	"			child " " "
Malatke " " "	40	"			Wife of M " "
Samuel Meyers	67	Poland	New York	1875	Temporarily absent in U.S.A.
Regil " " "	50	Russia	"	"	Wife of S Meyers
Bella " " "	14	"	"	"	Daughter " " "

No	Names	Age	Birth place	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in country	Remarks
23	Louis S. Hanger	27	Russia		1875	
24	Morris Simon	46	Poland	New York	"	
25	Dana "	31	"			Wife of M. Simon
26	Fredrich Hables	32	Wurtemberg	"	"	"
27	Katherina "	25	"			Wife of F. Hables
28	Jonathan "	3	Jerusalem			Child " " "
29	Adelheid "	2	"			Daughter " " "
30	Isaac Wolf	53	Russia	New York	"	
31	Malka "	24	Poland			Wife of Isaac Wolf
32	Samuel H. Wolf	0	Jerusalem			Child " " son of M. Wolf
33	Joseph Bucke	68	Poland	North Carolina	"	
34	Eva "	46	"			Wife of J. Bucke
35	John Laya	33	Woodrow	Dummy certificate	"	
36	Sarah "	33	Jerusalem			Wife of John Laya
37	Helen Beckel "	2	"			Daughter " " "
38	Hyam Groussin	45	Russia	New York	"	
40	Esther "	21	"			Wife of H. G. Groussin
41	Abraham S. "	19	Jerusalem			Son " " "
42	Moses G. "	23	"			" " " "
43	Alte "	20	Rumania			Wife of Moses " " "
44	Hyich "	4	Safad			Daughter " " " " "
45	Bedel "	0	"			Son " " " " "
46	Simon Pocz	45	Poland	New York	1877	

No	Names	Age	Birth place	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in country	Remarks
1	Geeth Pocz	45	Poland	New York	1877	Wife of Simon Pocz
2	Abraham "	16	"	"	"	Son " " "
3	Joseph "	19	"	"	"	" " " "
4	Isaac "	9	New York			Child of " "
5	Leopold Bernstein	48	Poland	"	"	
6	Esther "	47	"	"	"	Wife of L. Bernstein
7	Rechel "	19	Germany			Daughter " " "
8	Abraham "	17	Poland			Son " " "
9	Isaac "	13	New York			" " " "
10	Sarah "	9	"			Daughter " " "
11	Rebecca White	23	Russia	"	"	Wife of H. White in N.Y.
12	Moses H. "	12	Ukraine			Son " " " " " "
13	Abraham "	3	Belgium			Child " " " " " "
14	Abraham White	64	Poland	New York	"	
15	Rebecca "	64	"	"		Wife of A. White stock
16	Barthelma "	16	Jerusalem			Daughter " " "
17	Melba "	20	New York			Son " " "
18	Mena "	22	Russia			Wife of Melba "
19	Helen "	3	Jerusalem			Child " " "
20	Michel Stern	23	Germany	St. of Maryland	"	
21	Max Morris	35	Russia	New York	"	
22	Habek "	25	"	"	"	Wife of Max Morris
23	Grana "	8	New York			Son " " "
24	Hanna "	7	"	"		Daughter " " "
25	Dobry Alter "	5	"	"		Child " " "



No	Names	Age	Birth place	How naturalized	Year of arrival in Turkey	Remarks
72	Abel H Levin	42	Prussia	Boston	1877	
73	Fredy Getz	24	Poland	"		Wife of Abraham H Levin
74	Esther Thomas	5	Jerusalem	"		Child " " "
75	Abel M. Smith	30	"	"		Wife of Abraham H. Nathan
76	Henry	14	"	"		Daughter " " "
77	Edie	5	"	"		Child " " "
78	Mindel	2	"	"		Daughter " " "
						U.S. Consulate Jerusalem Jan 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1878 J. H. Wilson U.S. Consul

M. J. Consulate at  
 Jerusalem Jan 2<sup>nd</sup> 1878  
 No 7  
 Wife of M. J. Consulate  
 Residing at Jerusalem

## List of United States Citizens

Residing at Safa during the year 1877

Name	Age	Birthplace	How naturalized	Year of arrival Turkey	Remarks
Wiley, Abigail	45	Maine	"	1866	Widow
Willie	17	"	"	"	son of Abigail
Baldwin, Mary	64	Virginia	"	1869	Died of Consumption June 20 <sup>th</sup> 77.
Balynor, John	29	Hilltown Michigan	"	1875	Established himself as blacksmith in Beyruth June 26. 1877.
Clark, Robert	21	Maine	"	1866	
" Mary	17	"	"	"	Mary & Frank Clark left in July 77 on temporary absence for America.
" Frank	15	"	"	"	
Floyd, Rolla	37	Maine	"	1866	
" Theodosia	48	"	"	"	Wife of Rolla
Wax, Anna Mary	58	Virginia	"	1867	Widow
Lighter, Abitha	48	Maine	"	1866	Lives since 9 years separated from her husband
" Idella	24	"	"	"	daughter of Abitha
" Ralph	18	"	"	"	son " "
Washco, John	53	Syria	Pennsylvania	1874	
" Emilia	39	Canada	"	1876	Wife of Washco left for America in May this year.
" Alexander	17	"	"	"	Disputed his father May this year
" Joseph	9	Michigan	"	"	son of Washco
Koller, George	37	Hilltown Pennsylvania	"	1873	
" Mary	32	"	Syria	1870	Wife of Koller
" Samuel	1	Syria	"	"	son, died Sept. 1877
Hard, Abigail B	29	Maine	"	1866	

U.S. Consulate  
Jerusalem Jan 2 1878

No 8  
List of U.S. Citizens  
residing at Jaffa

Con  
E

Jerusalem.

W. Wood



Ad and Car that  
in the protection of  
not approved. <sup>New York Jan. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1878.</sup> The money  
Hon. Wm. Hunter, must be refunded  
Second Assistant Sec. of State. W.  
Sir: ave Jan 25

As my Correspondence with the Department  
in reference to the Russian proteges of the  
Jerusalem Consulate, was through the Third  
Assistant Sec. of State, Hon. Geo. A. Campbell,  
who has since retired from the post, allow  
me to furnish a few facts on the subject  
for the consideration of your Honor and  
the Department.

First, We received some lost Russian Jews  
who had forfeited their Citizenship in  
different ways and were without Consular  
protection. Many of them had lived in America,  
some served in our Army and others were  
connected by Marriage with our other subjects.  
When the war broke out the Russian Consul  
left the City, and the German Consul was



absent from his post. The greatest consternation prevailed; and these unprotected Jews thinking their lives were in jeopardy, fled not only to the U.S. Consulate, but to all the other Consulates for shelter from the storm. At first we refused those that came to us, protection in the absence of instructions from our Government, but having been directed by our President Minister at Constantinople "to observe carefully the Condition of the Hebrews within our Consular district, and report without delay any instance of persecution or maltreatment to the Legation", we finally to quiet their fears and stay the effusion of blood, granted, without any consideration, temporary protection, subject to the approval of the President, and only during the disturbed state of the Country.

Secondly, We objected giving them Certificates as Protégés, but they insisted on having some paper to show that they were under Consular protection, as their lives and property were in constant peril, and after a few days delay,

yielded to their demand. The Certificates we gave them were as Protégés of the Government Consulate, and not as Subjects of the U.S. State. All these Certificates expired by limitation in 1877, and are no longer of any effect.

The fee charged for affixing the Consular Seal was ten francs or half a Napoleon, as you will see from the enclosed receipt, which is a copy of the original. See Enclosure.

Some who were not Members of this Community, gave in addition to the ten francs one and two dollars for protecting their homes, making our their Certificates and other expenses incurred by the Consulate, but nothing more to my knowledge.

Thirdly, These fees were not returned to the Dept. because we had personally promised to refund the money provided the President did not approve of our proceedings, so have held them for further instructions from the Government.

The money is on deposit subject to your orders and directions you have to give

in the matter will be faithfully  
carried out.

I am, Sir,

Your obedt. servant

J. S. Adams

Late U.S. Consul,

now at Martin's Ferry Ohio.

One Enclosure.

(Copy)

U.S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem May 7<sup>th</sup> 1877.

Received of Rabbi Meyer Meigel,  
Twenty six and a half Napoleons, to  
pay for the acknowledgment of  
two hundred and ninety three Russian  
Hebrews, to be taken as protégés  
of this Consulate, subject to  
the approval of the President of the  
United States, and in case such  
approval is not obtained the  
money is to be returned to  
the Jewish Community, except the  
cost of issuing and recording the certificates.

J. S. Adams

U.S. Consul,

No 14

Mr Wood  
Recd Feb 13

U. S. Consulate

Jerusalem Jan 3 1878



J. G. Willson

Counsel to the Department of State

Washington D. C.

Subject

Annual Return

Abstract of Contents

Official Letters. Index

No 14

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Jan. 3<sup>d</sup> 1878

Hon. W. Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith  
Return of official letters written to the  
Department during the past year.

And statement showing the value of  
declared exports from this Consulate, to  
United States of America

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. H. Wilson  
U. S. Consul

Two Enclosures

- 1 Return of Official letters written to Department  
of State  
2 Statement - Invoice Book

Mr Wood

ask March 6



No 15

U. S. Consulate

at Jerusalem Jan: 15 1878

J. G. Wilson

Consul to the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

Unrequedgment

Abstract of Contents

Despatch No 10. Stationery

No 15

United States Consulate  
at Jerusalem 15<sup>th</sup> January 1878

Hon W Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington. D.C

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 10, of the 1 December 1877.

Also a parcel of Stationery with flag, as per your despatch No. 7, through the Despatch Agent, B. F. Stevens Esq. at London.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your devoted servant

J. W. Wilson

U.S. Consul

Mr Wood

ack receipt to



No 16

U. S. Consulate  
at Jerusalem Jan: 16 1878

J. G. Willson

Consul to the Department of  
Washington D. C.

Subject

Acknowledgment despatch of 10<sup>th</sup> December  
Abstract of contents  
Receipt of Commission

Mr Wood

ack receipt to



No 16

U. S. Consulate  
at Jerusalem Jan: 16 1878

J. G. Willson

Consul to the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

Acknowledgment despatch of 10<sup>th</sup> December  
Abstract of contents  
Receipt of Commission



No. 16

United States Consulate  
at Jerusalem January 16<sup>th</sup> 1878

Hon W Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10<sup>th</sup> ult. 1877, enclosing Commission and notice of confirmation by the Senate as Consul at Jerusalem.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. H. Wilson

U.S. Consul.

Case

ack March 5<sup>th</sup> Mr Wood



No 17

US Consulate at

Jerusalem. January 31, 1878

J. H. Wilson  
Council.

To the Department of State  
Washington D C

Subject.

Protoge Pasport, issued by Mr De Haas.

Abstract of Contents

Final Disposition of the Subject.

No 17

U.S. Consulate — at

Jerusalem, January 31, 1878

Hon W A Miller,

Second Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In reference to your despatch  
No 10, of December 1, 1877, which  
I acknowledged, by despatch No 15  
Jan 15, 1878, I have the honor,  
to report, that I have communicated  
the substance of it to the Pacha  
of Jerusalem, and also the  
substance of the despatch of the  
Consul General, Don Eugene  
Schuyler No 23, on the same  
subject, and that the Pacha  
requests me to present his expressions  
of consideration and regard to

To

to you, and to the Government of  
the United States.

This, then, is the end, of this  
unfortunate and embarrassing affair  
unless, I should receive from  
you, further, and more definite  
instructions.

I am happy to be able to say  
that there has been no occasion of  
Consular interference in behalf of  
any of the Jews referred to. They  
knew that their right to Consular  
protection was called in question,  
and they have been on their "good  
behavior".

The only fear I have, of a final  
disposition on these bases, is that  
they may publish a complaint  
in the Hebrew Papers of Europe

and

and America.

They claimed, first, protection,  
or, second, the refunding of  
their money.

Such publication of complaint  
I hope to be able to prevent through  
the assistance of Mr. Aemerson  
Middleander, who is thoroughly  
conversant with the Hebrew  
character, and of whose kind  
offices, I have on more than  
one occasion availed myself.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

Your obedient servant  
J. H. Wilson  
U. S. Consul.

Mr Wood  
rec April 12



No. 18

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem Feb 7<sup>th</sup> 1878

J. G. Wilson

Consul to the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

Acknowledgment

Abstract of contents

Three Books received

No. 18

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem Feb 7<sup>th</sup> 1878

Hon. W. Hunter  
Second Assistant Secretary of State.  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the three following Books viz:  
First. "Digest of opinions of Attorneys General."  
Second. "Morgan's U.S. Sheriff for 1877-78, fifth Edition."  
Third. "Register of Department of State, dated December 1877, which have been placed in the Library.

All valuable publications, at your disposal, will be thankfully received and carefully preserved.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant  
J. G. Wilson  
Consul

Cow  
&



Copy to Mr Willson  
with instructions  
Jerusalem -  
sent April 12  
Wood

Martin's Copy of Feb. 11<sup>th</sup> 1878.

Hon. W. Hunter  
Second Assistant Sec. State.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your despatch "E",  
bearing date January 25<sup>th</sup> and in  
reply would say, that I have no  
correct list of the Hebrew protégés  
in my possession; and not having  
removed my deposits from Jerusalem,  
would respectfully suggest that  
instructions be given Mr. Willson,  
the Consul, to call in the certificates  
of protection I issued to the Russian  
Jews at the outbreak of the war, and  
send the number and names through  
the Department to me, and I will  
at

Given to press  
April 9, 1878  
Abraham

Wm. H. G. J. O.

Wood



No 19,

sent April 12

US Consulate at  
Jerusalem Feb 18, 1878

J. H. Willson  
Consul.

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject  
General Grant  
Abstracts of Contents

Arrival of Mr. Hamer B. A. A. A.  
Reception of General Grant at Jerusalem.  
His return to Jaffa.

at once give a draft on my  
banker for the amount. From  
some of the proteges I never  
receive any fee, and to others  
I refunded their money before  
I left Jerusalem.

I am, Sir,

Your obt. servant,  
J. S. Wilson  
Late U.S. Consul,

No 19,

Given to press  
April 9, 1878  
C. S. Wilson

MS No 10

W. Wood

ask April 12



MS Consulate at  
Jerusalem Feb 18, 1878

J. S. Wilson  
Consul.

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject

General Grant

Abstracts of Contents

Arrival of Mr. Hamer Vandalea.  
Reception of his party at Jerusalem.  
His return to Joppa.



No. 19

U.S. Consulate — at  
Jerusalem. February 18, 1878

Hon W Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State -  
Washington D. C.

Sir.

The U.S. Steamer, "Naudah",  
Capt. Robeson, Commandee, arrived  
at Jaffa, Feb. 15<sup>th</sup>, having on board,  
General Grant, Mrs Grant, and Mr  
I R Grant.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of Feb. Gen. Grant and  
family, together with four of the  
Officers of the Steamer reached  
Jerusalem, conducted by the  
Consular Agent at Jaffa, Mr E  
Hardess, and had a reception  
worthy of the General, and of the  
Republic, of which he is a distinguished  
representative.

He was met at Halousah, five  
miles distant, by the U.S. Consul,  
Dragoman and guards, by the  
Dragomen and guards of the several  
Consulates, of the Greek Patriarch,

of

of the Pacha of Palestine, and by a company of Cavalry, and after introductions, refreshment and rest, at rooms prepared for the purpose, was conducted to the City with Military honours, with Banners streaming, and with Music, by the Military Band of the Pacha; and every day, the General was serenaded by the Band, during the period of his sojourn here.

The usual official calls, were received and returned, on the 13th the General and suite, and the US Consul, dined with the Pacha, at the Palace, and every where, and at all times and by all classes of people the tribute of respect, was sincere, spontaneous and enthusiastic.

Especially I beg, to notice the attentions of the Pacha, of the Governor his Dragoman, of the Vaill Temple Moore, the English Consul, of the Greek Patriarch, of the Armenian Patriarch, and of the Right Reverend Giddes, Bishop of the English Church.

Resident

Resident

Resident at Jerusalem -

The General, was surprised as well as gratified, with so hearty and enthusiastic a reception, and after visiting the Tower, the Mount of Olives, the Mehem, the Tomb of Omar, and other interesting localities and objects, in, and around the City, he left for Jaffa, on the morning of the 16th, conducted by the Dragoman, and guards of the US Consulate.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant  
 J. Wilson  
 Consul.

25.

W. Wood.

ack April 12



No 20 MS Consulate

Jerusalem - Palestine - March 4, 1878

J. H. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington DC

Subject

Acknowledgment of Circulars, and despatch No 11

Abstract of Contents

List of Articles, placed on record,  
as part of office furniture

No. 20

U.S. Consulate est  
Jerusalem. March 4, 1878

Hon W.A. Hunt

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt  
of two Circulars, of date Jan 9, 1878,  
relating to sending "procure lists" of  
drugs &c to the appraisers of the port  
of New York; and to, Correspondence  
direct, with the Collectors of Customs  
in regard to Cost and Market value  
of Merchandise at Consulates -

Also, your despatch  
No 11, date Jan 19, relating to  
List of articles left in the Consulate  
by my predecessor, which I have  
placed on record among the  
articles of furniture of the Consulate,

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. Wilson  
Consul.

No 21,

Jerusalem,  
J. W. Wilson  
Consul

77000  
P.S. Perhaps a  
copy of the program relative  
to Mr. Friedlaender  
MS Consulate, attached  
might be sent or shown to  
Mr. Schaefer. H

ack April 12

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject

Acknowledgment of despatches Nos, 12, 13.  
Abstract of Contents

Thanks for recognition of Mr. Hantegg  
as Consul Agent at Jaffa.

Statement in regard to Mr. Friedlaender,  
nominated as Vice Consul at  
Jerusalem.

No. 21

US Consulate at  
Jerusalem March 6<sup>th</sup> 1878

Gen W Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington Dc

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge  
receipt of despatch No 12, Jan 30  
and No 13, Jan 30, the first No 12,  
pertaining to the Baramky case, and  
the second No 13 to the nominations  
of Mr Hardegg as Consular Agent  
at Jaffa, and of Mr Friedlaender  
as Vice Consul at Jerusalem - Informing  
me that the nomination of "Mr Hardegg  
has been approved", and "that the  
question of the appointment of Mr  
Friedlaender will be taken into  
consideration".

I thank you for the prompt  
recognition of Mr Hardegg,  
as Consular Agent, and in  
reference to the Vice Consul -  
permit me to say, that I made the  
nomination at the time, so as

as to Comply with the Consular Regulations, even to the letter; as I do not really need a Vice Consul at present, except as a provision, in case of sickness, or necessary absence. In such a case, it would be an advantage to have a Vice Consul, already appointed.

Mr Friedlaender, has been of great service to me, in dealing with the Protage-Jews, and in answering their demands; as he is thoroughly conversant with the Hebrew Character. He is a fine scholar, a good man, and one, conversant with affairs; a practical man; and I am sure, that should he be appointed Vice Consul, he will honor the office, and through the office, reflect honor upon the Government.

No man in Jerusalem (few men anywhere) stands higher than Mr Friedlaender, in the estimation of all who are acquainted with him.

I have the honor to be  
 Sir your obedient servant  
 J. M. Wilson  
 Consul

✓  
 J.

Ask - J. C.  
 Ask April 30



No 22

U.S. Consulate

Jerusalem, March 15, 1878

J. M. Wilson  
 Consul.

To the Department of State  
 Washington D.C.

Subject

Acknowledgment of Despatch No 14.  
Abstract of Contents.  
 Communication to the Pacha,  
 of substance of the Despatch.

No 22. US Consulate at  
Jerusalem. March 15, 1878

Hon. Mr. Austin

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of Despatch No 14 in  
reference to the Protege-passport question,  
and to report, that I have communicated  
the substance of it, to Raouff, Pacha, the  
Governor of Palestine, who requests me  
to present to the United States Government  
the expression of his highest consideration  
and regard, and to say that he never  
doubted, that the final decision would  
be proper and right; and that it,  
was his duty, as well as privilege,  
to hold the question in abeyance,  
until such decision should be received  
by the United States Consul.

For myself, and on behalf  
of the Consulate permit me to say, that  
the conduct of the Pacha, has been  
uniformly considerate and kind,

and



and

and that I should be doing violence  
to my own feelings, if I did not  
express my sense of esteem and  
obligation, in view of the Statesman  
like manner, in which the Pacha  
has treated the subject, since my  
connection with it.

The delay, during the  
interchange of Despatches, between  
the Department and the Consulate,  
held the Passports good, until the  
close of the War; and as they were  
understood to be provisional, only, the  
holders of these protection papers, have  
little to complain of. They have received  
all that they paid for; though, they  
now claim, that they were temporary,  
and it is probable, that the Department,  
will be unwieldy, from time to time,  
with petitions from them on the subject.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
J. H. Wilson  
Consul.

Con  
47

ack April 20



No 23

US Consulate

Jerusalem March 28, 1878

J. H. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D C

Subject.

Arrest and Imprisonment of  
American Citizens, by the Local  
Authorities -

Abstract of Contents

A Report of the Case -

No. 23

US Consulate at  
Jerusalem, March 28, 1878

Hon W Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir

In accordance with Treaty 1830,  
Article 4, and Acts of Congress, 1848  
1860, 1862, to carry into effect the provisions  
of the Treaty, in accordance with decisions  
of Attorney General, Digest 1874, Sections  
4, 13, 155; and especially, in accordance  
with despatch No 153, M C, of date, May  
12, 1877, of Legation, embodying the  
substance of a despatch from the  
State Department, requiring of the  
Consul the maintenance of the  
provisions of the 4th Article of the Treaty  
of 1830, I sent to the Legation a  
cipher telegram, March 16, 1878, asking  
Vizual Order, for release of  
American citizen, arrested and  
imprisoned by the local authorities,  
in violation of the Treaty and the laws,  
pertaining to the subject.

Spaid

Isant-

I send enclosed copies of my despatch, to the Pacha, requesting and insisting on release;

- 1/ Enclosure No 1
- Also, Copy of Capher Telegram,
- 2/ Enclosure, No. 2

Under date March 22 I wrote to the the Legation, and also to the Consular General, giving a statement of the case, so far as it had then progressed, and asking for Order, for the protection of US Citizens.

The Pacha claims that he is acting under special instructions from the Sultan, in exercising jurisdiction over Foreign residents charged with criminal offences.

I showed him the Treaty, for he had no copy, in English and in French, the latter printed by authority of the Turkish Government, fully sustaining the English Text; and more; for the rendering is stronger and more explicit, "that the Ottoman Authorities, can, neither imprison

1102

1102

nor, arrest, a US Citizen, suspected of a criminal offence, and urged, that the Treaty is potential and binding, and that his instructions of 1875 are subsidiary, and that my instructions of 1877, are in accordance with the Turko-French version of the Treaty; all of which he admitted; but he said, "What shall I do? I must obey my Superiors, or they will take off my head, meaning I suppose, that they will break him of his office.

At another interview he expressed the fear, that should he order a release, the Court would protest, and report to the Sultan. He said further; "Get me an order for release", I had telegraphed for an order, prior to this interview.

The Pacha is a man of sense, and of culture; but the Court is incurable. The Court offered, again and again, to release on bail for ten Napoleons, or to acquit for fifty Napoleons.

There is probably; no evidence against the man; that is true, though I knew only

2 of

of one, whom I first asked the Pacha  
for release; they are brothers, Merchants  
of approved reputation with Barkers  
and business men; in evidence, except  
that of the thief with whom the property  
was found - But that is not the question.  
The question is, ask the jurisdiction of  
the Court under the Treaty.

If it be once admitted that an  
American citizen may be arrested  
and imprisoned by the local authorities  
there will be no longer any safety, for  
either person or property; and more  
especially, as there are more American  
travellers in Palestine, than from all  
other countries, put together; if we  
except the pilgrims.

My impression is, that the Pacha  
misinterprets his instructions of 1876 -  
that they refer, and were intended to  
to refer, to disputes between Turkish  
American citizens, and to matters, where  
questions are involved in regard to  
Real Estate,

Meaning; awaiting reply

from

from

from Constantinople, I succeeded,

- 1 In having the men removed from  
a vile cell, to a comfortable room.
- 2 The next morning the Pacha released  
them on bail, for two days, to the  
great disgust of the Court.
3. Then, he extended the time for three  
days more.
- 4 In the fifth day, when I asked  
for extension of time, the Pacha  
released them without bail, indeputely,  
reserving, the right of trial, and the  
claim of jurisdiction, unless, I obtain  
Vizerial Order, Contravening, or  
suspending the operation of his instructions  
of 1876 -

I am awaiting despatch from  
Constantinople - I know that my cipher  
despatch went through; for there was  
reply, concerning overcharge for  
telegraphing. I infer that my request,  
for Vizerial Order was correct; for  
if not, the answer would have been  
prompt, and immediate; "stop", or  
"go slowly". I feel sure that I am

right,

21 Feb.

21 Feb.

I am sustained by Wheaton, and also by Extradition Treaty, 1844, 1845 proclaimed by the President, May 26 1845; Article 7; as follows;

"Writers of the Contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up to each other, under the stipulations of this Treaty", This 7th article having been written expressly to prevent the possible, Misinterpretation of the Treaty, so as to controvert the 4th article of the Treaty of 1830.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. G. Wilson.

Consul.

Two Enclosures.

- 1 Copy of despatch to the Paicha.
- 2 Copy of Cipher Telegram to the Legation.

Reservation

I send this duplicate despatch direct, on account of rumors of disturbance at Constantinople. The original goes through the office of Consul General, except Constantinople.

Copy

No. 11

M. S. Consulate at Jerusalem March 16 1878

To His Excellency

Pasha

Governor of Palestine

I learn with regret, that Shalom Hanterman a citizen of the United States, has been imprisoned by the local authorities, and by referring to the Treaty existing between Turkey and the United States, May 7, 1830, Article 4, to which I beg to call your attention, I find that all such cases are to be tried before the Minister or Consul, and that the persons cannot be arrested and put in prison by the local authorities.

And also, by a late despatch from the Legation at Constantinople, May 12 1877, addressed to all Consuls throughout the Turkish Empire, I am instructed to insist that such persons charged with offences shall be held answerable before the Minister or Consul, as per Article 4 of the above date.

I have therefore to request that Shalom Hanterman be set free, and that charges if any be communicated to this Consulate.

J'ai l'honneur, d'etre, avec le plus profond respect

Le Consul des Etats-Unis

(Signed)

J. G. Wilson

M. S. G. Smith at  
Jerusalem March 20 1878

Enclome  
No 1

With des. No 23

Copy of Cipher Telegram  
Jerusalem March 20 1878  
United States Legation  
Constantinople

Send Vizerial order for release of two  
American Citizens, arrested and impri-  
soned by the local authorities, on suspi-  
cion of theft, and that they be given over  
for trial to this Consulate.

(Signed)

William  
Cannal

A. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem March 21/78

Enclosure

No. 2

With des. No. 23

McWood

Rec June 12

No. 24

M. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem April 1878



J. G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

First quarter return of 1878

Abstract of Contents

Min: Account Salary of Interpreters  
and Funds, with Exchange Vouchers and  
receipts for the quarter ending March  
31<sup>st</sup> 1878



No. 24

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem April 1<sup>st</sup> 1878

Hon: W. Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith  
my return for first quarter of 1878 viz:

$\frac{1\ 2\ 3}{24}$  List of Official letters received and sent  
during the quarter, as per Enclosures nos. 1 & 2.

$\frac{3}{24}$  Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses \$ 105:91 as  
per Enclosure No. 3.

$\frac{1}{24}$  Salary of Interpreter and Guards \$ 137:50,  
as per Enclosure No. 4

And to advise my drafts for the above accounts  
in favor of Mrs Melville P. Berghain Banker  
of this city.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. W. Miller  
Consul.

Four Enclosures

1 & 2 Letters received & sent

3 Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses

4 Salary of Interpreter & Guards

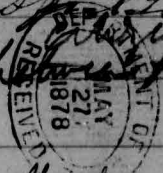
file  
J. W. Miller

Brook  
Ack. Approval of his view  
of the protection question. That  
Consulate.

No 25

J. W. Wilson  
Consul.

relation to jurisdiction  
Jerusalem April 24, 1878  
over American  
disruption of the goods  
No.



To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject Ack June 12

Acknowledgment of despatches, Apr 15/16  
Abstract of Contents

The Protegeprotection papers-

Arrest of American citizens by  
the local authorities.

The question of jurisdiction.

Reference to the Legation.

No 25 U.S. Consulate

Jerusalem April 24, 1858

Hon W. Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir,

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, Nos. 15, 16.

In reference to the subject of despatch No 16, viz, the "protoges", I have said to them, that their provisional protection papers, issued by Limitation, with the close of the war; and that if they had not done so, they could have had no permanent value, having been issued without authority.

In my despatch, No 23, of March 28, I gave you the history of the "arrest and imprisonment," of two American citizens, by the local authorities. The Rasha of Belistine, has released the prisoners, on my demand, but "protests" against the claim of jurisdiction

by

by

by the United States, through the Consulate,  
and refers the matter to his superiors.

I do not suppose that the local  
authorities will venture to re-arrest  
the men.

It is a question of jurisdiction, fair  
and equal; of the United States  
over her own citizens; or of the  
Turkish Government.

I have referred the whole matter  
to the Legation at Constantinople.

The Pacha claims jurisdiction over  
all foreign residents in criminal cases,  
under special instructions from the  
Sublime Porte.

The English Consul has been  
in the habit of yielding to this claim;  
the German Consul has not.

The Treaty is very explicit; so are  
the instructions of the Legation to the  
Consulates of 1857.

I have the honor to be

Sr. Your obedient servant

J. Wilson  
Consul.

a. 25 July 28.

McWood

No 26.

M. A. Consulate - Palestine  
Jerusalem May 17<sup>th</sup> 1878

J. Wilson

US Consul

To the Department of State

Subject.

Washington D C

Subsisting. despatch No 1

Abstract of Controls

In reference to Subincent





26.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem May 17 1878

Hon Mr State

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington DC

Sir

I am in receipt of Despatch No 17  
with enclosure from Gen J H  
Vineat, in regard to earth and  
mineral specimens, for a "Large  
Model of the Holy Land"; and I  
would say, that I shall take great  
pleasure, in rendering all possible  
aid and assistance, in the accomplishment  
of the object proposed.

Sir: That I have written to  
Mr Vineat of the subject.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, your obedient servant  
J W Wilson  
Consul.

9.25 July 78.  
\* Send to Mr de Bass copy of inclosures  
142 in Mr. Wilson's No 10 + request draft  
L. P

M. P. H. D.

No 27

U. S. Consulate - Palestine  
Jerusalem May 20<sup>th</sup> 1878

J. H. Wilson  
Consul



To the Department of State  
Washington D C

Subject

Acknowledging despatch no 18  
Abstract of Contents

In reference to Lists of Protoges -

\* Subscribes of dispatch and inclosures, (no. 10)  
25<sup>th</sup> July 78. On St. Marks  
Martin's Ferry. Ohio.



N<sup>o</sup> 27

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem May 20 1878

Dear Mr. Austin

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir

I am in receipt of despatch no 18 with enclosure (copy) from my predecessor Mr. S. Hays, in regard to List of Potogis, to whom he granted protection papers; and I have to reply as follows, viz:

In my despatch No 10 of date December 28, 1877, were enclosures, Nos. 1 and 2, Lists of the names of the Potogis, with the amounts paid for the papers, in one list,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Napoleon each; in the other 1 Napoleon each, the aggregate amount being, French Napoleons, 264, two hundred and sixty four.

I am the honor to be  
Sir, your obedient servant  
J. Weston  
Consul

no. 28

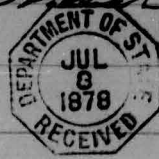
a. 25 July 78.

Mr. G. V.

Wood

Via Consulate - Palestine

Jerusalem June 5, 1878



J. M. Wilson

Counsel

To the Department of State

Washington D. C.

Subject

Acknowledgment of despatch No 19

Abstract of contents

In reference to interpretation  
of Treaty of 1830





N<sup>o</sup> 28

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem June 5 1878

Dear Mr. Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D C

Sir.

I am in receipt of despatch No 19,  
in which you state that the "Umyra  
Case, involving the construction of the  
Treaty of 1830, is still under discussion  
between the Department and the Ottoman  
Minister" at Washington.

The Vice Consul General,  
at Constantinople, under date April  
19<sup>th</sup>, refers me to my Exequatur, for  
my authority, and statement of prerogatives

Consequently, I have caused a  
translation of the Exequatur to be made,  
and I find that it is written in the  
interest of the Turkish interpretation  
of the Treaty; so that it is of no  
importance to me in this case.

The Treaty says, "The Ottoman  
Authorities cannot arrest, nor imprison

an

an American citizen, but he shall be tried by the Minister or Consul; and shall be punished as other Strangers.

Now, the Local Authorities claim that this qualifying clause, repeats the main proposition; and that as "other Strangers, especially English, are under Turkish Authority, therefore, American citizens, as other Strangers, may be tried, imprisoned, &c by the Local Authorities.

The English version of the Treaty is very clear; so is the French, published by authority of the Turkish Government; so are the instructions of the Legation, May 1859, to the Consulate. I hope, that the Department, will secure a settlement of the question with the Ottoman Minister; so as to be in the future, beyond controversy.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, your obedient Servant at  
J. G. Willson  
Consul.

Mr. Wood

asked  
12/18  
United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem July 1<sup>st</sup> 1878  
J. G. Willson

Consul  
to the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject  
Second quarter return



Abstract of Contents  
Accounts & Vouchers &c



N<sup>o</sup> 29

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem

July 1<sup>st</sup> 1878

Hon: W. Hunter  
Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit  
herewith my return for the second quarter  
of 1878 viz:

1 List of Official letters received and  
sent during the quarter, as per enclosure No 1.

1 Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses \$84 <sup>41</sup>/<sub>100</sub>  
as per enclosure No 3.

1 Salary of Interpreter & Guards \$137 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub>  
as per enclosure No 4.

1 Statement - Invoice book, as per enclosure  
No 5.

And to advise my draft for the above  
accounts in favor of Mr Melville, P. Berghim  
Banker of this city.

I have the honor to be  
Sir: Your obedient servant

J. W. Mason  
Consul.

Five

Five Enclosures

- 1 & 2 Letters received and sent *file*
- 3 Rent and miscellaneous expenses *file*
- 4 Salary of Interpreter & Guards *file*
- 5 Statement - Invoice book *file*

*Con  
#.*  
Approve nomination  
subject to usual conditions  
*side. Pref Aug 20.*

*MWD*

U. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem, July 19, 1878

*J. G. Wilson*  
Counsel

To the Department of State  
Washington D C



Subject  
Acknowledgment of despatch No 20  
Abstract of contents.  
Rights of American citizens.  
Calling attention to despatch No 12,  
in reference to nomination of  
Pico Counsel at Jerusalem.



N. 30

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem July 10 1878

Hon W Hunt

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D C

Sir

Your despatch No 20, June 13  
is received, and I am glad  
to know that my views, as to  
protection of American citizens,  
are approved.

It was a delicate business, but  
I felt assured that I was right,  
and that I was acting in obedience  
to instructions.

Besides, I had the advice and  
moral support of the German Consul.

Of my colleagues, he is the  
only one I consult, and on  
such occasions, Mr Hermann  
Friedlaender, acts as my Interpreter,  
who has also rendered essential  
service to the Consulate and to  
the Department, in connection with

The

the

The settlement of the Rivalry  
question

He is a man of ability, of  
experience, and of integrity; and  
this is saying a great deal, at the  
Orient, where the spirit of intrigue  
prevails the atmosphere, where  
dishonesty is not dishonour, and  
where bad faith is the rule, and  
not the exception

The travelling season closed June  
15th. It is thought, that it will  
commence early, this year, and  
that it will assume, more than its  
former large proportions; now  
that the war is closed

My duties, during the summer  
are chiefly in connection with  
the Jews - American citizens, and  
Consular protection, and almost  
every day brings new labors.

These people come to the Consul  
for advice, assistance, and for  
legal redress, on all occasions

Yours

Yours

For the most part, they are docile,  
and generally I succeed in  
persuading them to settle their  
differences amicably.

I beg leave to call your attention  
to my despatch No 12, Dec 29, 1877.

The nomination of Mr Hermann  
Friedlaender, as Vice Consul  
at Jerusalem, and to request  
that the nomination be approved.

In case of sickness of the Consul,  
or of absence on leave, it is  
almost a necessity, that there  
should be a Vice Consul at  
Jerusalem; and among all  
my acquaintances here, I know of  
no one, so well qualified for  
the position.

He is a German subject, of  
European education of long  
residence at Jerusalem, and  
he speaks and writes many languages  
fluently.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, Your obedient servant.  
J. W. Wilson

ack<sup>d</sup> etc  
Aug 26 - 1878

No 31

U.S. Consulate M. Clement  
Jerusalem, July 17, 1878



H. Wilson

Council.

To the Department of State  
Washington D C

Subject.

Last Amistun discovered.

Abstract of Contents

The Murpleb, Ranayatto.



N<sup>o</sup> 31

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem July 17 1878

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr. Austin.

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D C

Sir

The correspondence on file, shows that my predecessor, Mr. D. A. S., in entering upon the duties of the Consulate had to incur considerable expense in re-equipping the Office, and I have often wondered what became of that purchase by Mr. Beardsley.

Chance or Providence, has just furnished a clue to the mystery. Mr. Beardsley left suddenly without having made a list, or transfer to the Vice Consul who being at Jaffa, could not be expected to know what was taking place in the Office.

Meanwhile, that Murphy, the then Quaysman, appropriated it to his own use; desk, tables, chairs, flags, bookcase, or wardrobe,

divers



clothes, curtains, and Stationery,  
in all, 23 articles, that I can  
enumerate, leaving the office,  
absolutely, stripped of furniture.

Of course, Mr. D. has known nothing  
of this.

I knew several months ago that  
Panayotis was using Government  
papers in his business as a Goldsmith;  
I knew it from the "water marks", but  
did not suspect that he had taken  
away heavy furniture, some of  
which is still in his possession.

I have not determined whether to  
prosecute him or not. I had long  
since, ceased to speak to him, or to  
have anything to do with him.

In this case, I have two  
witnesses of the theft, or appropriation,  
but as he was a Consulate Officer at  
the time of the robbery, and long  
afterwards, I do not know, what  
disposition of it might be made  
by a Turkish Court.

I have the honor to be  
Sir your obedient servant  
J. G. Willson  
Consul.

0  
002  
f

No 82



U.S. Consulate

Jerusalem August 1, 1878

ret  
Oct. 12. 78  
Mr. O'Connor  
Mr. Clemens

J. G. Willson  
Consul.

To the Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Subject

An Inquiry.

Abstract of contents.

An American citizen  
native born, without passport;  
is, in any case, entitled  
to consider protection; and  
in case of his death, is the Consul  
to take charge of his effects?



N<sup>o</sup> 32

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem August 1 1878

Gen W Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

Sir

An American citizen, native born, resident at Jerusalem not enrolled in the Consulate, and without Passport; is he, or is he not, entitled in any case, to the protection of the Consulate, and in case of his death, is the Consul to take charge of his effects?

An early reply, to this abstract question, will enable me to act conformably to the views of the Department.

The practical case is this:

An American citizen, his wife and family in America, slightly deranged, claiming to be a prophet, sometimes claiming to be Jesus Christ;

is

is investing a considerable amount of Money on Mortgages, and in Real Estate. Some of his securities are not good, and he is likely to be involved in difficulties.

The Turkish Authorities have already made claims for taxes upon him as a Turkish subject.

As an American citizen, he cannot take a step in the collection of a Mortgage, or of any claim whatever, without the intervention of the Consul, and in case of his death, the property ought to be secured for his family.

Behinadji is insane, and impracticable. He professes to believe that he is superior to all Law, and above all Authority American or Turkish.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, your obedient servant  
J. G. Wilson,  
Consul.

No 33

Sept 7 1878

M. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Aug 11 1878

J. G. Wilson  
Consul



To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject  
Matters of local interest.

- Abstract of contents
- The weather in August.
- Barages of the locusts.
- The Eastern question
- Emigration to Cyprus
- The logic of events
- Lord Beaconsfield.



N<sup>o</sup> 33

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem August 14<sup>th</sup> 1878

Hon: W. Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Since the first of August, the weather has been pleasant, and comparatively cool; light clouds by day, heavy dews at night, a few drops of rain occasionally on the sea coast, and the intense fierceness of the sun's rays, & mitigated by the vapors in the atmosphere. It is the overflow of the Nile, and the outpouring of the waters of the great river, upon the mountains of Palestine, and upon the plains.

The "heated term," will commence again in the month of September.

The most notable event of the season, of local interest, has been the "ravages," of the locusts. They appeared in Samaria and Galilee, in May, and in Southern Palestine in June. - Millions

of

of them - the plains were covered with the crawling creatures, and when on the wing, the sun was darkened by them.

The early harvests were safely garnered, but the summer crops; fruits, vegetables, sesame, vines, and olives were severely injured. This fact has raised the price of grain, since the early harvest, & arrested buying, for shipment.

Some persons, indeed, are buying for storage and for a "rise" in the home market.

It is feared that the olives are very much injured, and under similar circumstances, the injury has sometimes been so great, that the trees did not recover, so as to bear fruits for two or three years.

Of course, the soap manufacturers are alarmed, and it is possible, or rather, probable that many factories will be suspended; as the manufacture and the export of soap are dependent, mainly, upon the olive oil.

It is not supposed by thoughtful people here, that the settlement of the Eastern question, at

at Berlin, is final. It is not satisfactory to France, nor Italy, nor Greece, and the Graeco-Turkish provinces are in a state of insurrection.

England has assumed various responsibilities in the "protectorate" of Turkey in Asia; but it is a vantage ground, a stepping stone, and may be but the "beginning of the end"; the English Queen, the Empress of India, and of Palestine and Arabia.

Even Lord Salisbury, admits that the adjustment may not be final. He says, "Rich and extensive provinces have been restored to his (the Sultan's) rule, at the same time that provision against future misgovernment has been made, which will, it may be hoped, assure their loyalty, and prevent a recurrence of the calamities which have brought the Ottoman power to the verge of ruin. Arrangements of a different kind, but having the same end in view, have provided for the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan, security for the present, and the hope of prosperity and stability in the future. Whether use will be made of this, probably

the

the last opportunity which has been thus obtained for Turkey, by the interposition of the Powers of Europe, and of England in particular, or whether it is to be thrown away, will depend upon the sincerity with which the Turkish Statesmen now address themselves to the duties of good government and the task of reform."

There is considerable emigration to Cyprus, from Egypt, from Syria and from Palestine; there is the promise of a rush, and consequent over crowding and suffering.

Cyprus is an important strategic position. It is, says the London Times, an important acquisition. "It makes England mistress of the Mediterranean, With Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, she commands the entrance to the Sea, its centre, and its eastern extremity.

From Cyprus, she will dominate the coast of Asia Minor, from which this island is only forty four miles distant."

What is called the "logic of events," has another illustration, in the recent annexation  
of

of Cyprus - an illustration also of the "system of policy" of Lord Beaconsfield, as foreshadowed in the Premier's novels, many years ago. Writing in Tancred, thirty years ago, the present Prime Minister, wrote as follows, "The English want Cyprus, and they will take it as a compensation." And again, "They will not do the business of the Turk for nothing."

We at Jerusalem, however it may be elsewhere, do not quite agree with those "critics," who say that Lord Beaconsfield, aimed at nothing and hit it." If historic precedents are of any value, and if there is a continuity, in the life of nations, then, have we not reason to conclude, that the presage of the future is prophetic of great events, in the revolutions that are to be, at the East, and whose reflex influence, at the West, are to be of the most momentous importance!

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

Your obedient servant  
J. G. Wilson  
Consul.

This duplicate sent direct, for quick transit - Original sent through Office of the Consul General at Constantinople  
Wilson

to the Press  
given to Press Sep 24.

No 34



81371578

Wood

U.S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem August 21 1878

J. G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject

Acknowledgment of Circular  
No 72, & dispatch No 21 of July 25

Abstracts of contents  
Prices of labor & provisions  
Flags old and new.



N<sup>o</sup> 34

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem August 27 1878

Hon: W. Hunter  
Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of Circular marked  
(Public- No 72), Approved, June 4 1878.  
Also of despatch No 21 of 25 ult.

The non-production, in  
consequence of the withdrawal of soldiers  
for the war, is marked, and the suffering  
has been wide spread and alarming.

Business is depressed, travelling has  
been less than usual, and pilgrimages  
have been almost suspended - The Convents,  
usually flush of money are large borrowers,  
and at high rates of interest, giving Real-  
Estate as security.

The rate percent, per month is some-  
thing fearful, and of course ruinous,

without



without speedy relief -

The price of provisions though low really, is high, as compared with the wages of laborers.

Wheat 6 Frank, per bushel, 60 lb.  
Barley 2:80 Fr " " 50 lb.  
Sugar 1/2 Frank, per lb, Rice 1/3 Frank,  
Coffee 1 1/3 Fr, Tea 4 to 6 Fr, Meat 1/2 Fr, lb,  
Butter 3/4 of Fr, Flour 4 to 6 C. lb, Olive  
oil 1/2 fr. lb, Petroleum 12 1/2 frank, per case.

The wages for Day laborers

In gardens, 1. to 2 Frank,

Carriers 1 " 2 "

Carpenters 3 " 5 "

Masons 5 " 6 "

The amount of building in progress is less than formerly, and many houses are unoccupied -

When I arrived at Jerusalem, our flags were all in rills. I made a requisition for flags, but Mr Stevens sent me only one, which I float only on extra occasions.

I sent for a Sailor and had new flags made

made of the sound pieces of the old ones, one of which I sent to the Jaffa Agency.

But being old, they do not stand the winds, and are giving way again, and require constant mending.

In one of the stores, I found some flag material, and had three flags made by the Sailor, at very low rates, one of which also, I sent to the Jaffa Agency. The voucher of the Sailor including cost of material, will accompany my next quarterly return.

A comparison of my quarterly returns with those of my predecessors, will show that I am running the office, economically. In purchases and disbursements, I am acting as carefully as I was accustomed to do in the management of my Newspaper Office in Fort Madison, and I think I may safely say, that, not a dollar has been spent that was not indispensably necessary.

I have the honor to be  
Sir: Your obedient servant  
J. W. Wilson  
Consul.

*in. 222*

No 35



*col. 78*

*rich & thank*

C.P

*W. Wood*

US Consulate

Jerusalem August 31 1878

J. H. Wilson

Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington, D.C

Subject

The Consulates

Abstract of Contents

Their work, and their  
importance.



N<sup>o</sup> 35

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem August 31 1878

Hon W Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D C

Sir

My object in the present despatch is to present an outline, of the conditions and work of the Consulates at Jerusalem

11 The German Consulate has under its care 270 subjects, and 200 protoges, the latter, mostly Russian subjects, who have forfeited Russian protection

12 The Austrian Consulate has 900, mostly Jews, from all parts of the Austrian Empire, except 9 German subjects from Vienna.

13 The Russian Consulate has 220, Jews, under its care, and the pilgrims, whose name is legion.

It is not the policy of Russia to afford protection to Russian Jews, resident in Palestine and

the

the passports, expire after five years; and unless renewed, the holders of them become Turkish subjects.

- 14 The English Consulate has 25 subjects, and 300 protégés.
- 15 The US Consulate, including the Jaffa Agency has 117 persons under its care, mostly, Germans, Polish and Russian Jews, who while in the States become naturalized American citizens.
- 16 The French Consulate has 100, Jews and Christians, chiefly from Algiers.
- 17 The Italian Consulate has 15 subjects, and 20 monks.
- 18 The Spanish Consulate has 6 subjects, and 16 monks.
- 19 The Grecian Consulate has 25 subjects, chiefly keepers of liquor shops.
- 110 The Russian Consulate has 12 subjects.

During the last few months, the English Consulate had the care of 52 travellers, the Italian French

and Spanish Consulates, 50 travellers, and the US Consulate nearly 200 travellers. The number would have been greater, but for the supposed or feared insecurity of the country occasioned by the war.

Travellers are dependent upon the Consulate, for guards, for the tents, when they remain in camp, near the city, as they frequently choose to do, for guards, to the Jordan valley, to Hebron, to Nebelaa and Tiberias, and to the land of Moab.

They are also dependent upon the Consulate for permits, to visit the Mass of Omar, the Tomb of the Kings, at Sun, the Garden of David. Bethshan at certain seasons, the Convent of Ennemaar, and the Convent of Mar Saba.

In some cases, it is necessary to send a Cavalry, with the travelling party - it is always, necessary, to do so, to the Mass of Omar.

No. one of the Consulates is of any considerable Commercial importance.

The duties of the Consulates are diplomatic, magisterial, judicial - in a word, they are Protectorates, and but for the protection afforded, it would be "difficult, and dangerous, if not impossible for a Christian or a Jew, to reside, or to travel in the country". This is the emphatic testimony of Mr. Noel Temple Moore who for 14 years has been the English Consul at Jerusalem.

Such is the esteemed importance of the Russian Consulate at Jerusalem, that it is considered, and treated by the Russian Government, as second only to that at Constantinople in the Ottoman Dominions.

The Russian Consulate occupies the first place, in the case of the pilgrims, the Austrians in the case of resident subjects and protégés, and the United States Consulate, the first place, in

the case of travellers, there being more travellers in Palestine, from the United States, than from all the world besides.

I have the honor to be

Sir

your obedient servant  
J. H. Wilson  
Consul.

1035

Report C. D. Wood  
ack  
Nov. 19. 1878

W. S. Consulate

Secession Sept 12, 1878



J. G. Wilson

Council

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

An Enquiry.

Abstract of Contents.

The validity of certain  
described papers, as the basis  
of protection by the Consulate.



N<sup>o</sup> 36

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem Sept 12 1878

Hon W Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington D C

Sir.

I write to enquire, as to the validity, of certain papers, as the basis, of Consular protection.

1 Discharge papers of Soldiers?

2 " " " " Seamen?

3 Passports over two years old?

a. I may not use them. If they are not good, as travelling papers, how can they be good for protection of residents?

4. A man enrolled year ago, on passport, abandons American protection, goes abroad with a Turkish Passport, and returns with an American Passport. Is he as a resident of Turkey entitled under the circumstances, to the protection of the United States?

The

The.

The "Dass Protages" were never enrolled; we have no protages except persons in service of the consulate.

But of original papers of persons enrolled, as above stated, I am in doubt.

5 Declaration papers, I have refused, though the persons holding them, supposed them to be good, and though they were long residents of the United States.

Though accustomed to vote at elections, they had failed to take out second papers.

6 A Turkish subject goes abroad, and returns for permanent residence, bringing an American passport.

Is he to be regarded, as an American citizen, or as a Turk?

I have the honor to be  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant  
J. G. Willson  
Consul

Mr. Wood.

Wm.  
A.

1034



Oct 19 78  
United States Consulate  
Jerusalem Oct. 1<sup>st</sup> 1878  
J. G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject

Third quarterly return

Abstract of contents

Accounts & vouchers





UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem Oct: 1<sup>st</sup> 1878

N<sup>o</sup> 37

Hon: Mr. Hunter  
Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit  
herewith, my return for the third  
quarter of 1878 viz:

1 List of Official letters received and  
sent, during the quarter as per enclosure  
No: 1 & 2.

1 Rents & Miscellaneous Expenses \$ 92 <sup>65</sup>/<sub>100</sub>  
as per enclosure No. 3

1 Salary of Interpreter, Guards, and  
other expenses \$ 163 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub>, as per enclosure

1 No 4. Statement-Invoice book, No: 5

And to advise my draft for the  
same, at fifteen days, in favor of Mr  
Melville P. Berghain, Banker of this  
City.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, Your obedient Servant  
J. W. Wilson  
Consul.

Five

Five Enclosures

- 1 & 2 Letters received & sent <sup>see</sup>
- 3 Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses <sup>see</sup>
- 4 Salary of Interpreter, Guards & other expenses <sup>see</sup>
- 5 Statement of Invoice book. <sup>see</sup>

Mr Wood

No 38

ack. Nov. 19. 78

M. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem Oct. 5 1878

J. G. Wilson

Consul.

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

Annual Reports

Abstract of contents

Duplicate report of this Consulate  
and Duplicate on Commerce and  
Navigation from Jaffa Agency



Sup. to Mr. Wood



N. 38

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem Oct: 5<sup>th</sup> 1878

Hon: W Hunter  
Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.  
Sir:

In pursuance of instructions I have  
the honor to enclose herewith, duplicate &  
report of this Consulate for the year ending  
September 30<sup>th</sup> 1878.

Also with an exhibit of the Commerce  
and Navigation of the port of Jaffa for  
the same period, from the Consular Agent  
Mr Hardegg.

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. Wilson  
Consul.

Six Enclosures

2 Duplicate report of this Consulate  
2 Commerce report of Jaffa Agency  
2 Navigation report " " " " } 1st



U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Oct. 5<sup>th</sup> 1878

I have the honor to report that the duties of the Consulate at Jerusalem have been to a considerable extent quasi-diplomatic; the interpretation of Treaties, the maintenance of the rights of American Citizens, controversies with the local Authorities, appeals to the Pacha, and the reference of the questions at issue to the Legation at Constantinople, and to the State Department at Washington.

American Travellers are dependent upon the Consulate for comfort and for safety. There are a number of places to which they cannot gain access without an order, obtained through the Consulate, and in such cases, the presence of a caravan, is usually necessary.

Assistance has been rendered to two hundred American travellers, and also to a few from Sweden the Netherlands, and Switzerland - Governments, that have no Consular representatives here.

There

There are nearly one hundred American Citizens under the care of the Consulate & the business is advisory, magisterial, and judicial.

The Consul seems to be at once, Governor, Judge and Marshal.

These American Jews, for such the most of them are, are a very litigious set of men.

They wish to have their quarrels about a few piastres, settled by a suit at Law; but in most cases I have persuaded them to make amicable settlements.

During the year 36 causes have been entered in the Consular Court, and of these 30 have been disposed of

I have given 46 Consular orders, written 21 despatches to the Pacha of Palestine, to the Legation 13, to the Consul General 45, and 36, to the Department of State.

The routine business of the Consulate & the regular correspondence, is by no means inconsiderable.

190 Official letters have been received, and 219 have been written by the Consul; some of them, requiring a good deal

deal of study and of reading in the preparation.

I am happy to say, that I have maintained good terms, with the Pacha and with the Local Authorities, and that in every controverted case, I have gained the point, for which I contended; though in one case under the formal protest of the Pacha.

The Consulate, as I have said, is magisterial, and judicial - for the protection of American travellers, and of American Citizens, its importance cannot be overstated.

The American Flag is highly esteemed & greatly honored, throughout the Orient; & I believe, that for the safety of travellers, there ought to be several Agencies established in Palestine.

It would be mere affectation, to speak of the commercial importance of the Consulate, in a country without commerce, without roads, without manufactories, and without Harbors; but, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, Invoices, have been issued during the year; and now, that the war is closed, it is probable that the number will be increased.

The

The amount of Fees, from all sources received at the Consulate has been during the year closing September 30 1878, \$109:75,

The imports, are manufactured goods, of various kinds, chiefly from England, France, Germany, and Italy; and from the United States, petroleum and lumber, via Trieste.

The amount of petroleum used, is constantly increasing, in proportion to the increase of the European and American population, and the advance of the natives in a taste for the comforts and refinements of civilized life.

The exports are chiefly, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, grapes, wine, wool, Hides, soap, tobacco, bones, rags, Olive wood ware, Mother of Pearl, beads, and crosses, wheat, barley and grain of various kinds, called, generically, corn. At Jerusalem, Gaza, Jaffa, Haibous, Acre, and other prominent places, there are Business Firms, Commission men, who are employed in shipping corn, to Europe, chiefly to Marseilles.

Hides are exported to France, Greece, and Italy

Italy; tobacco to Egypt and to England.

Soap is exported largely to Egypt, and, to some extent to the United States.

The Ashheaps, prominent features adjacent to harbours, and to Jerusalem, are the debris, of the Soap Factories, of former and more prosperous Eras.

An American-German Firm, they are American Citizens, at Haifa, are making monthly shipments, of a very fine article of soap, to a Firm at New York, and to another Firm at Buffalo. They inform me that the margin of profit, is very small, in consequence, as they say, of the Custom's duties; 30 percent ad valorem, and one cent per pound, nearly 50 percent on the amount of sales. They urgently request a modification of the Tariff.

Among the possible exports, under an improved state of agriculture and of Government, are cotton, Indigo, Sugar and Coffee.

The Jordan valley has a climate almost tropical. All of these products have been grown there at former periods

periods.

Near Jerico, are now the ruins of sugar mills, of the era of the Crusades, and the profits of the culture were very large. The Gardens of Jerico, yielded a revenue of £5,000, Sterling annually to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, during the era of the Crusades.

The Palm Groves of Jerico, in the days of Herod the Great, were three miles broad, and eight miles long, interspersed with gardens of Balsam, so fragrant, that the forest was scented with them, and so valuable, that a few years later, no richer present, could be made by Antony to Cleopatra.

The entire Jordan valley may be irrigated, not only by the mountain-streams, but by the Jordan river, and the land awaiting reclamation, and the resources now undeveloped are scarcely inferior to those of the valley of the Nile.

I have examined the Jordan valley, in company with a gentleman of practical experience, from Nevada, with special  
reference

reference, to irrigation from the Jordan itself, and am convinced, that the project is feasible.

In ancient times, there was a very perfect system of irrigation, by means of canals and aqueducts from the mountain springs, remains of which still exist, built at great expenses, under ledges, through mountain ranges, and around rocky cliffs, and showing a considerable degree of engineering skill.

Give to these plains and deserts, on either side of the Jordan, water, and they are transformed into gardens.

The capabilities are great, because the supply of water is abundant, and every acre of land can be reached by irrigating canals.

The valley of the Jordan, and basin of the Dead Sea, is geologically one of the most interesting on the earth's surface, and it is the key to the whole geology of the district.

Palastine is a mass of mountains rising from the sea coast on the West,  
and

and from the desert on the East, cut asunder by the Jordan valley from the North, to the South, and by the plain of Esdraïlon from East to West; so that, in a limited area of territory we find a great variety of climate and of products.

There are four plainly marked belts, or tracts of country, in Palestine, running from North to South; the maritime plain, the central mountain range, the broad Jordan valley, and the Eastern tableland-Bashan, and the land of Moab.

The central range of mountains is intersected by the plain of Esdraïlon extending from the Mediterranean to the Jordan. The Northern portion of the range of mountains is called "the hills of Galilee," and the central portion, "the hills of Samaria."

The maritime plain is an immense wheat field, capable of producing, wheat, rye, barley, and grain of various kinds. One of my friends has purchased a farm of five thousand acres, at Gezar, and he regards it as

a good

a good investment.

The mountain range is fruitful of the Olive, the Fig, and the Vine, and, with proper culture is exceedingly & productive.

Over all this land, are flocks and herds of sheep, goats, cattle and horses; & in the valleys between the mountains are patches of arable land, where are grown wheat, rye, barley, & vegetables and fruits.

At Gaza, there is a fair variety of the apple; and at or near Damascus, the apple and the apricot attain to a considerable degree of perfection.

There are immense tracts of country now lying waste, capable of the highest degree of cultivation, sufficient, if restored and protected by a strong government, for the support in comfort, and even in luxury, of a population equal to the most extravagant features drawn by the historian Josephus, when his object in writing seems to have been to enhance the importance of his country in the estimation of the Greek speaking people for whom he

wrote.



wrote.

Whether his figures are correct or not, I am convinced, that they are not beyond the bounds of possibility, or of probability.

The vast number and extent and magnificence of the ruins of deserted cities, each on its mountain height, and on the borders of the sea, and in the Jordan valley, and on the trans Jordanic plains; not fragments of stones, only, but solid walls, columns, capitals, fountains, cisterns, aqueducts, and even streets and houses and temples afford evidences of what the country once was, and of what it may again become, under the fostering care of good government, a secure land tenure, and equitable laws.

It not only may, but it did sustain tenfold its present population - It was prosperous and populous in the days of Solomon, of the Persian rule, of Herod the Great, of the Romans, and comparatively so, of the Crusaders.

Almost every hill top, on the mountain range is covered by the vestiges of some city or fortress, of former ages, ruins, numerous

numerous and in a large proportion to the villages and towns still in existence.

So, too, the maritime plain; on the sea coast, in the Jordan valley and on the plains of Moab.

We may not judge of the capabilities of the land by its present depressed condition - It is a country of ruins beyond any other country on the face of the globe, and all over its surface is written one word - desolation.

It is a tree-less limestone region; and yet, it once was, a land of gardens and forests, of fig trees, of Olive Groves and of Vine yards.

The nations of the earth need the products of these lands.

The world is waiting for the hour, and for the man - for the man who shall call these dead industries into life, and make the resources of this ancient land, celebrated in story and in song, tributary and subservient to the wants and needs of the world's advancing civilization. x

The Military district of Palestine is divided into four military quarters;  
Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Gaza, Jenin, and Habbous,  
of which the war contingents were #  
Jerusalem 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  Regiments Gaza 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
Jenin 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Habbous 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , of 800  
men to a Regiment; total 23,200 men  
with drawn from productive labors, #  
leaving the old men, the women and children,  
in all, 100,000 dependent upon charity  
for support.

The suffering has been and is very great.  
Relief to a considerable extent has been  
afforded through the Consulates, and  
through the religious and Missionary  
associations; whose appeal to the people  
of Germany and of England last Autumn,  
was responded to liberally.

There is now another trouble in the  
future, I refer to the visitation of the  
Locusts, which appeared in May & June.

The early harvests were gathered safely;  
but the summer crops of Maize, Sesame,  
Corn, Olives, Vines, Apples, Pears, Potatoes,  
Tomatoes and Beans, have suffered severely.

This is very hard upon the Peasants  
especially in view of the heavy and  
increased

increased taxation, on account of War  
expenses.

The ravages of the Locusts have now  
ceased, but the loss is estimated by the  
Local Authorities, at nearly one half of  
the summer harvests - I am informed  
by an intelligent gentleman of Jerusalem,  
who is cultivating a large farm, that  
his loss will be not less than \$2,500.

On account of the comparative failure  
of Olive oil, many of the soap factories  
will be suspended - sources of large  
revenues to the Country here to fore.

The rainy season commenced  
this year, September 18<sup>th</sup> last year Oct. 17<sup>th</sup>.

The travelling season commenced this  
year, September 11<sup>th</sup> last year Nov 12<sup>th</sup>.

The rainfall last year was 38 inches  
nearly double the amount of the year before.

H. M. Brown  
Consul.

Statement

Statement showing the value of declared exports  
 from the consular district of Palestine to the United  
 States, during the year ending September 30 1878  
 Jerusalem

Articles	Quarter ending				Total for the year
	Dec: 31 <sup>st</sup> 1877	March 31 <sup>st</sup> 1878	June 30 <sup>th</sup> 1878	Sept: 30 <sup>th</sup> 1878	
Fancy articles, olive wood, mother of Pearl, thorns, flowers, Jordan and Dead sea Water etc.	\$12: 00	—	963: 65	138: 00	1713: 65
Total U.S. Gold	—	—	—	8	330: 75

J. S. Williams  
 Consul.

ack. July 9. 79.

ACK C.P.

1039



U.S. Consulate  
Jerusalem. October 9

J. G. Wilson

Counsel

To the Department of State  
Washington D C

Subject

Acknowledgment of Despatches Nos 22, 23

Abstract of contents

The Vice Consulate & Consulate.

ack. July 9. 79.

ack C.P.

1039



U.S. Consulate  
Jerusalem. October 9, 1878

L. Wilson

Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D C

Subject

Acknowledgment of despatches Nos 22, 23

Abstract of contents

The Vice Consulate of Hamatan.



N<sup>o</sup> 39

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem October 9 1878

Hon H W Edward.

Acting Secretary of State  
Washington. D C

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of despatches Nos 22, 23, with approval of the nomination of Mr H. Greenland as Vice Consul, and inquiry as to particulars, abstracted from the Office.

I learn that the removals were effected at various times, and to a larger extent than I supposed, at the date of my despatch No 31.

It was Consulate property, and the main significance of the fact, is the explanation it affords, for refusing the Office.

As to Panagotti, all persons who have ever traded him, have been cheated and robbed.

U.S.



N<sup>o</sup> 39

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem October 9 1878

Hon J W Edward.

Acting Secretary of State  
Washington. D C

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of despatches Nos 22, 23, with approval of the nomination of Mr H. Greenland as Vice Consul, and inquiry as to particulars, abstracted from the Office.

I learn that the removals were effected at various times, and to a larger extent than I supposed, at the date of my despatch No 31.

It was Consulate property, and the main significance of the fact, is the explanation it affords, for refusing the Office.

As to Panzotti, all persons who have ever traded with him, have been cheated and robbed.

Yrs

With the recovery of the property,  
or any portion of it, I shall  
endeavor to be governed by the  
prudent suggestions contained in  
your despatch. No 23.

The bond of Mr. Dicklaender, I  
hope to be able to forward at an  
early day.

There may be some delay,  
in his formal acceptance, as it is  
intimated that there may be objections  
interposed, by his Official Superiors  
at London.

I made the nomination, with  
his own consent, and the approval  
of his Associates at Jerusalem; the  
Late. Bro. Mr. Kuntzsch, and the  
venerable Bishop Gobat.

I have written to Bro.  
G. Smith, with whom I am personally  
acquainted, the Secretary of the  
London Jew's Society, and hope  
to be able to report, that all objections

have been removed, or abated.

The office is functionless, except  
in case of the sickness or absence  
of the Consul; and as I have not  
to be sick, and do not propose  
to be absent, very much during  
my term of service, and then,  
only during the "hotted term", when  
there is not much Consular business,  
it need not in the least, interfere  
with his important and responsible  
work, nor with his relations to  
the Committee at London.

Mr. Dicklaender is a Hebrew,  
a scholar, a business man.  
He came to Jerusalem as a  
Lay Reader, and Assistant of the  
resident Missionary.

To facilitate his labors, he  
has been licensed, or ordained  
by the Bishop, as a Deacon of  
the Anglican Church.

De Harben of Madras writes  
to me, as he speaks and writes



writes

German and French, and when I first came, was my adviser, and a modest, in controlling the turbulent impetuosity of the Jews, who wrote to me all sorts of absurd and impracticable letters, and who demanded documents to force me, to assume their protection, as they had constituted Mr. D. Ass.

The pressure was very great at the time, and for a few days. Mr. D. Ass., was almost literally surrounded by a mob.

His sympathies, also, they have misled him, and he may have thought, that he was doing a great and good work, like Washburn at Paris, during the Franco-Prussian War.

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. G. Willson  
Consul.

ms.

Ack in  
L. P. Pack, 8.79.  
Jany. 8.79.  
Mood

1040  
M. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Nov. 12 1878

J. G. Willson  
Consul  
To the Department of State

RECEIVED  
DEPT. OF STATE  
JAN 13 1879  
Subject  
Chas. Techowity

Abstract of contents  
The Ac Han protoge paper



N<sup>o</sup> 40

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem November 12 1878

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Rayson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your despatches nos 24 & 25,  
with enclosure in no 25, in regard to  
Elias Lechowitz of Egypt, who claims  
American protection.

In reply to your enquiries, I have to say;  
1<sup>st</sup> There is no such name on our list, in  
the Consulate, nor is there any old passport,  
nor any record of any such having ever  
been received.

2<sup>d</sup> From the style and tone and date of  
the certificate now held by Elias Lechowitz,  
now in Egypt, I infer, that it is one of the  
DeHass protoge papers.

In enclosure no 2, in my despatch  
no. 10 of Dec. 28 1877 in paper marked list  
two, you will find the name Elias Lechowitz,  
as one of the protoges.

Yours

There were two lists, unofficial, unsigned, unsealed, copies of which were sent to you, in lists nos 1 & 2.

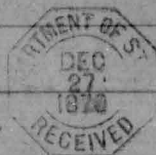
These names were never recorded in our books.

The names I found in two loose papers, marked, List 1, List 2.

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. H. Wilson  
Consul.

N. 41



UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem November 12 1878

Mr. Cha. Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir

In reference to my despatch no 32, of August 1 1878, acknowledged in your despatch no 24, I have further to report, as follows:

The crazy man named Brinton was sued in the Turkish court, and I was inquired of, whether, he was an American Subject. In answer I requested the court, to wait until I should have an answer from the Department of State.

On Sunday night November 3<sup>d</sup> Brinton was shot, cut with a knife or dagger, beaten and robbed. His housekeeper also was wounded with a dagger - Fortunately, the wounds were not dangerous. Brinton however was sick at the time.

I at once gave notice to the Pacha - A number of suspicious characters were arrested

and

and imprisoned.

The Pacha, requested that he be sent to the Court, to give his testimony. He refused. His acquaintances urged him to go. He refused still. I have no acquaintance with him.

He refused to ask for the interference of the Consulate in his behalf.

He denies Turkish authority over him.

He scorns American Authority. Officially, he is not known at the Consulate; yet we all know that he is an American born citizen.

He is crazy, slightly so. Now, if I use force, or constraint, if for instance I send him to the Court, he will in all probability become a raving madman - and then, what shall I do with him?

I await instructions. The primary question is this. Is unofficial evidence, to be taken as a basis, of recognition as a citizen?

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. S. Wilson  
Consul

No 41

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Nov: 12<sup>th</sup> 1878

J. G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

The crazy man, Brinton

Abstract of contents  
Asking for instructions.

ny

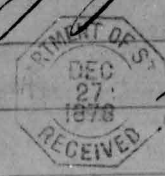
sent to  
no. 38  
act. 8  
July 1879

Wood

No 42

U. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem Nov: 15<sup>th</sup> 1878

J. G. Willson  
Consul



To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

U. S. S. Gettysburg

Abstract of contents  
Arrival and Departure



N<sup>o</sup> 42

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem November 15 1878

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you,  
that the U.S.S. Gettysburg, Comd<sup>g</sup>  
Lieut. Henry H. Goringe, arrived  
at Jaffa from Port Said on the evening  
of the 23<sup>d</sup> day of October 1878; Six  
officers - eight petty officers and forty  
two men arrived for a visit to Jerusalem.

The Steamer, left Jaffa, for Beirut  
via Haifa, on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of October.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. G. Wilson,

Counsel.

Act as interesting

Delwood

No. 43



Act as interesting  
J. G. Wilson

U.S. Consulate  
Jerusalem Dec. 5 1878

J. G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject.  
Education.

Abstract of contents.  
Schools at Jerusalem.

J. G. Wilson  
Consul.

No. 43

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem Dec: 5<sup>th</sup> 1878

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Rayson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir.

The object of this despatch will be  
to present a brief outline of the educational  
facilities, at Jerusalem.

I

Mohamedan Schools -  
Schools 11. Pupils 570.

II

Greek Church Schools  
Schools 4. Pupils 80

III

Armenian Church Schools  
Schools 3. Pupils 75

IV

Jewish Schools  
Schools 10. Pupils 370

V

London Jew's Society - Mission Schools  
Schools 2. Pupils 87

VI



## VI

English Church Mission Schools  
Schools 2. Pupils 85

## VII

Latin, Catholic Church Schools  
Schools 9, Pupils 522

## VIII

German Schools  
Schools 5 Pupils 305

## IX

Total number of pupils, 2094  
Whole number of Teachers, 103

## X

The Latin church have recently built a Collegiate or University School, using as a part of the foundation the Tower of Goliah so called, probably the Psephinus Tower of Josephus, in the N. W. part of the city; and also an art school on the hill, West of the Gihon Valley, and outside of the city.

These buildings are costly and elegant structures, and promise to be schools of a high order, and the monks assure me, that they are to be open to pupils of all sects and creeds.

## XI

## XI

The celebrated College of the Greek church, at the Convent of the Beers, two miles West of the City, has a fine Library and Chapel, and Refectory, and an organized Faculty of Instruction, but the exercises of the school were suspended, on account of the failure of funds, during the Russo-Turkish war, and have not been resumed.

## XII

The London Jews Society confines its labors in Palestine to Jerusalem where there is a strongly organized Mission, and a large and elegant church, with about one hundred church members, mostly converts from Judaism, and Europeans connected directly or indirectly with the mission.

The Bishop Golat, resides here, but he has no connection with the mission, except that the church is in his Diocese, and under his Episcopal supervision.

The Church Mission Society has a Chapel, outside of the city walls, built at a cost of \$30,000 and a small Arabic speaking church, of Protestants, mostly from

from the Greek church

The church missionary society has in Palestine 23 preaching stations, and 33 boarding schools, with 1500 pupils, and strong missions at es-Salt (Hamath filad) beyond Jordan, Hazareth, Habbous, and at other places.

This society has a fine church at Hazareth - a gem architecturally considered.

### XIII

The Latins, Greeks, and Armenians have Patriarchates, at Jerusalem and Lalaces, & Genvents.

The Patriarchs, Latin, Greek and Armenian, are learned and courtly gentlemen - also the Bishop of Bethlehem with each of whom I have been permitted to sustain pleasant social relations.

### XIV

Each of these Genvents has a printing press, for light get work; but, the only newspapers are published by the Jews, one a Weekly the other a monthly - small unimportant sheets, containing the current news of the Hebrew

Communities

Communities - the Sephardim, the Ashkenazim and the Shariets - the latter a small, and comparatively uninfluential sect.

The Jews of Asiatic, African and of Spanish descent; are enrolled with the Sephardim; and while, this is the most numerous sect, it is also, the most wealthy, and enjoys a higher social position; though among them are 200 recognized beggar families.

The Ashkenazim are European Jews, and live mostly on the charity, of their friends in Europe and America.

There are fifteen thousand Jews in Jerusalem - the most of them poor, idle, and apparently feeble physically as well as mentally.

Jerusalem seems to be the rendezvous of a certain class of Jews, the pious, not to say the fanatical, the infirm, the unfortunate, the aged, in a word the disappointed, who come to Jerusalem to live on alms, and for prayers, spending their melancholy hours at the "Wailing-place", and waiting for the coming of the

the expected Messiah.

I have the honor to be

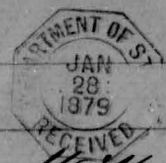
Sir

Your obedient servant

J. G. Wilson,  
Consul.

44

No 44



recd. 31. Jan. 9. C.P. Wood  
U.S. Consulate  
Jerusalem Dec: 14<sup>th</sup> 1878

J. G. Wilson

Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject

Vice Consul

Abstract of contents

Declination of Mr. Friedlaender.



UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem December 14<sup>th</sup> 1878

N° 44

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.  
Sir.

I am sorry to have to announce  
the declination of the office of Vice Consul  
at Jerusalem, by Mr Hermann Friedlaender,  
under the ruling of his superior officers,  
of the London Jews society at London;  
a ruling in a former case, of the existence  
of which neither Mr Friedlaender nor  
myself were aware, at the time the nomi-  
nation was made.

I wrote to Rev Frederick Smith  
the Secretary, asking that the operation  
of the rule might be suspended in this  
particular case; as the light duties of  
the office at Jerusalem, during the Consul's  
absence, would not interfere with Mr.  
Friedlaender's labors.

A copy of Mr Smith's reply, I send  
herewith.

herewith - enclos. no. 1.

From Mr Smith's standpoint the rule is probably a good one, though I cannot but regret its operation in this instance.

I hope to be able very soon, to present another name in nomination as Vice Consul.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. Wilson  
Consul.

One Enclosure  
Copy of Mr S. Smith's letter.

Forwarded Jan 7. 1879

~~J. Wilson~~  
W. C. Wood F. Constantinople

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews

16, Lincoln's inn Fields.

London, W. C. Oct. 30. 1878

My dear Sir

Our Committee regret very much that they cannot sanction the appointment of the Rev. H. Friedlander to the American Vice Consulship in Jerusalem; feeling the importance of their missionaries not undertaking any duties that might militate against the special work to which they have devoted themselves and also guided by past experiences it is felt necessary not to countenance the holding of an appointment which if it has any duties real or prospective would necessitate a two-fold allegiance the one spiritual the other secular.

The Committee appreciate both the compliment paid to the mission as well as that to Mr

Friedlander personally in the appointment  
and knowing also the warm friendly feeling,  
which you have shown towards the mission,  
it is a matter of so much greater regret that  
they feel unable to sanction the carrying out  
of your kind proposal and the honor offered  
by the Government of the United States

With kind regards

I am dear Sir

Very truly yours

Fredrick Smith

Secretary

Geo. G. Willson Esq

United States Consul

Jerusalem

Enclosure

No 1

With des. No 44

118

Appoint; if no objection appears  
L.P.

ack. 131.  
J. G. Willson



No 45

Consulate  
Jerusalem Dec 15 1878

J. G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject  
Vice Consul

Abstract of contents  
Nomination of Mr Samuel Berghelm



N<sup>o</sup> 45

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem December 16<sup>th</sup> 1878

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts  
Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to nominate  
Mr Samuel Bergheim as Vice Consul  
at Jerusalem, in place of Mr Hermann  
Freidlaender, declined.

Reasons for nomination.

Mr Samuel Bergheim is a gentleman  
of good family, of fair ability and of fine  
culture.

He is a native of Jerusalem though  
of German parentage and a German  
Subject.

He was educated in England, and  
has travelled in the United States of  
America

He has leisure to attend to the duties  
of the office, in case of sickness or absence  
of the Consul, and I have his consent  
to

to place his name in nomination.

I trust that the nomination will be approved.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. G. Wilson

Counsel

I respectfully recommend the appointment of W. Samuel Benjamin as U.S. Vice Consul at Jerusalem

Consulate Gen<sup>l</sup> of the United States

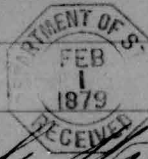
Constantinople, January 7, 1879

G. H. Smith

Consul General

Mr Wood

No 46



U.S. Consulate at

Jerusalem January 7<sup>th</sup> 1879

J. G. Wilson

Counsel

To the Department of State

Washington D.C.

ack'd about 4 1879 - same  
for substituted report  
you proposed  
order under in article  
committee in  
Constantinople

Subject

Quarterly returns

Abstract of Consuls

Statements and Vouchers for the

fourth quarter ending Dec: 31<sup>st</sup> 1878

Forwarded Jan 14 1879

G. H. Smith, Consul Gen<sup>l</sup>





N<sup>o</sup> 46

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem January 2<sup>d</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Myson

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit  
herewith my return for the fourth quarter  
of 1878 viz.

- 1<sup>st</sup> / List of official letters received and  
sent during the quarter as per enclosures nos. 2.
- 3 / Rent and miscellaneous Expenses \$88.27  
as per enclosure no. 3
- 4 / Salary of Interpreter and Guards \$166.50  
as per no. 4
- 5 / List of persons employed at this Consulate,  
and Jaffa Agency no. 5
- 6 / Aggregate of fees for the year ending Dec.  
31<sup>st</sup> 1878 no. 6
- 7 / List of United States Citizens residing  
at Jerusalem and Jaffa no 7 & 8
- 9 / Return of official letters written to the  
Department of State during the past year.  
no 9

Statement

10) Statement of Invoice Book no. 10  
 And to advise my drafts for the foregoing  
 accounts in favor of Mrs M. L. Berghum  
 Banker of this city.

I have the honor to be  
 Sir,  
 Your obedient servant  
 J. W. Miller  
 Consul.

See Enclosures

- 1 Letter received
- 2 " sent
- 3 Rent & Miscellaneous account with (3) enclosures
- 4 Salary of Interpreter & Guards " (2) "
- 5 List of persons employed at this Consulate Jaffa Agency
- 6 Aggregate of fees for the year ending Dec: 31 1878
- 7 List of U.S. Citizens residing at Jerusalem
- 8 " " " " " " " Jaffa
- 9 Return of Official letters written to the Depart.
- 10 Statement of Invoice book

List of  
 U.S. Citizens residing at Jaffa 1878.

Name	Age	Birthplace	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in Turkey	Remarks
Wiley Abigail	46	Maine		1866	Widow
" Willie	18	do		"	Son of Abigail
Clark Robert	22	do		"	Guide for Palestine
Lloyd Polla	38	do		"	do do
" Theodosia	49	do		"	Wife of Polla
Mary Anne Mary	59	Virginia		1867	Superintendent of an American Missionary School
Kayal, W. W. A.	28	Syria	New York	1878.	Merchant.
Lighton, Abitha	49	Maine		1866	Divorced from her husband who lives in the States
" Idella	25	do		"	Daughter of Abitha
" Ralph	19	do		"	Son " "
Washcoo, Z. A.	54	Syria	Pennsylvania	1874	Merchant; since May established at Beirut
Roller, George	38	Germany	do	1873	Farmer
" Mary	33	"		1870	Wife of George
" Paul Ulrich	1	Jaffa		1878	Son of "
Hard, Melville	30	Maine		1866	Guide for Palestine

U.S. Consulate Agency  
 Jaffa Dec 31 1878



(1)

List of the Citizens of the United States  
residing at Jerusalem, during the year  
1878

Name	Age	Birth place	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in Turkey	Remarks
Reine Benj. Lienthal	52	Russia	New York	1847	Wife of deceased B. Lienthal
David " "	30	Jerusalem			Son " " " "
Lighty David " "	28	"			Wife of David "
Sahama " "	3	"			Daughter " "
Rosch " "	1	"			" " "
Moses Benj. " "	23	"			Son of Benj. Lienthal
Beize Mr. " "	21	"			Wife of Moses "
Rechel " "	3	"			Daughter " "
Eze Miel Benj. " "	21	"			Son of Benj. "
Sarah Eze " "	18	"			Wife of Eze. "
Benjamin " "	1	"			Child " " "
Manche in Benj. " "	16	"			Son of Benj. "
Woodcai " "	9	"			" " " "
Jacob Goppal	16	"		1861	Son of deceased Mr. Goppal
Rechel " "	15	"			Wife of Jacob "
Abraham " "	2	"			Child " " "
Pola " "	12	"			Daughter of Mr. "
Moses " "	3	"			Child of Jacob "
Malata " "	40	"			Wife of Mr. "
Samuel Meyer	67	Poland	New York	1875	



W. J. Connelate  
 Jerusalem Jan. 27/79  
 No 8  
 Inscribed  
 by J. M. Williams  
 at Jaffa

Name	Age	Birth place	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in country	Remarks
Regil Meyer	50	Russia	New York	1875	Wife of S. Meyer
Bella "	14	New York			Daughter " "
Louise S. Hengst	27	Pennsylvania			" " " "
Morris Simon	46	Poland	New York		" " " "
Anna "	31	"			Wife of M. Simon
Friedrich Huber	32	Hantheimberg	New York	1874	" " " "
Thatharina "	23	do			Wife of F. Huber
Amathan "	3	Jerusalem			Child " " "
Helhaide J "	2	"			Daughter " " "
Isaac Wolf	53	Russia	New York	1874	" " " "
Malta "	24	Poland			Wife of I. Wolf
Samuel H "	1	Jerusalem			Child " " "
Joseph Bunkle	68	Poland	South Carolina	1874	" " " "
Eve "	46	"			Wife of J. Bunkle
John Korya	33	Modena		1874	Des. Army Confed. States
Sarah "	33	Jerusalem			Wife of J. Korya
Rechel "	2	"			Daughter " " "
Harum J. Isaacson	45	Russia	New York	1874	" " " "
Ester "	21	"			Wife of H. J. Isaacson
Abraham "	19	Jerusalem			Son " " " "
Chia Refca "	1	"			Daughter " " " "
Simon Pocz	45	Poland	New York	1877	" " " "

Name	Age	Birth place	Where naturalized	Year of arrival in country	Remarks
Esther Pocz	45	Poland		1877	Wife of Simon Pocz
Solomon "	16	"			Son " " " "
Joseph "	19	"			" " " "
Isaac "	9	"			" " " "
Lipman Bernstein	48	Poland	New York		" " " "
Ester "	47	"			Wife of L. Bernstein
Rechel "	19	Germany			Daughter " " " "
Abraham "	17	Poland			Son " " " "
Jacob "	13	New York			" " " "
Sarah "	9	"			Daughter " " " "
Israel Goldstein	47	Jerusalem	New York	1877	" " " "
Rebrah "	24	Russia			Wife of I. Goldstein
Moses "	11	America			Son " " " "
Solomon "	3	Prussia			Child " " " "
Solomon Whitstork	64	Poland	New York	1877	" " " "
Rebecca "	64	"			Wife of S. Whitstork
Barukha "	16	Jerusalem			Daughter " " " "
Isidoro "	20	"			Son of " " " "
Anna "	22	Russia			Wife of Isidoro
Heerson "	3	Jerusalem			Child " " " "
Michel Stern	23	Germany	St. of Maryland	1877	" " " "
Max Morris	35	Russia	New York		" " " "

Name	Age	Birth place	Where Naturalized	Year of Arrival in Turkey	Remarks
Halech Amis	25	Russia		1877	Wife of M. Hanstam
Leane "	8	New York			Son " "
Hanna "	7	"			Daughter " "
Osby Alter	5	"			Child " "
Abraham H. Levin	42	Russia	Boston	"	
Brady Getz "	24	Poland			Wife of W. H. Levin
Esther Hanna "	5	Jerusalem			Child " " "
Malka H. Hoffman	38	"			Wife of Nathan Hoffman
Springy " "	14	"			Daughter " " "
Leve " "	5	"			Child " " "
Shindel " "	2	"			Daughter " " "
S. B. Cohen	60	Russia	New York	1872	
Marnach "	57	"			Wife of Cohen
David Ben Shimon	55	Morocco		1878	
Esther " "	42	"			Wife of D. Ben Shimon
Chabrah " "	36	"			Daughter " "
Shalom Hanstam	34	America		1875	
Sarah "	25	New York			Wife of S. Hanstam
Refla "	4	Jerusalem			Daughter " "
Hava Shifa "	1	"			Child " "
Leish Hanstam	32	New York		1875	
Rachel "	22	Jerusalem			Wife of W. Hanstam

Name	Age	Birth place	Where Naturalized	Year of Arrival in Turkey	Remarks
Isachen Hanstam	5	Jerusalem			Son of W. Hanstam
Jacob "	3	"			Child " "
Refa "	2	"			Daughter " "
Isaac Hanstam	31	New York		1875	
Lezah "	21	Jerusalem			Wife of I. Hanstam
Refla "	4	"			Daughter " "
Abraham H. Himsbach	34	Poland		1878	
Lezah " "	27	"			Wife of Abraham
Simon Harris	55	"	New York	"	
Moses H. Lewensohn	29	Jerusalem		"	
Esther " "	30	Poland			Wife of Lewensohn
Rechel " "	12	New York			Daughter " "
Joseph " "	8	"			Son " "
Rosch " "	5	"			Daughter " "
Solomon " "	3	"			Child " "
Beer " "	3	"			" " "
Jacob Benderson	65	Poland	New York	1878	
Rechel " "	55	"	"	"	Wife of Benderson

M. A. Consulate at  
Jerusalem January 2<sup>d</sup> 1879  
J. W. Brown  
Consul.



U. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem Jan: 2 1879

Enclosure

No 7

List of U. S. Citizens  
at Jerusalem

Act. Give to press part relating to drought & famine  
C. S.

No 47



W. W. B.

U.S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem January 15 1879

J. G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.  
Subject

U.S. dispatches Nos 26 & 27

Abstracts of contents  
Growth - Reforms - Health

Recd. Mail # 107  
Prescribed 5 April of year  
Refer to British Consul  
Under Convention  
of Constantinople

United States Consulate Genl at Consple,

forwarded January 27. 1879

L. S. Strick

Consul Genl



UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem January 15<sup>th</sup> 1879

N<sup>o</sup> 47

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I write to acknowledge receipt of despatches nos 26 & 27; and to indicate two or three facts of more than local interest. 1<sup>st</sup> The continued drought, has stopped the export of grain; and serious apprehensions, are entertained in regard to the future harvest; as without rain, the peasants, can neither plow nor plant.

Famine is imminent. One of our Mercantile Firms, is trying to make arrangements, for a ship load of grain and of flour direct, from New York, to anticipate the want, that is felt to be almost a certainty.

I have afforded such information as to prices and freights, as I have been able to obtain, from the New York papers.

The



The drought pervades Tunis, and Tripoli,  
even more than Palestine.

I learn, that at Beirut, the rains have  
been heavy and continuous.

2<sup>d</sup> The Secretary of the English Embassy  
at Constantinople Mr Malet, has been  
here - The Pacha of Palestine, and the  
President of the Jerusalem Municipality,  
(Mayor) profess to be in favor of the proposed  
reforms, under English guardianship.

The latter, (the Mayor) was educated at  
Constantinople, and speaks of Dr Hamlin,  
as "my great and honored teacher, Dr Hamlin."

Mr Sage, the English Vice Consul  
at Damascus, writes me, that he is very  
busy, with the Pacha of Syria in initiating  
reforms.

The question here, among thoughtful  
people is, "whether reforms are possible &  
under existing Turkish rule."

3<sup>d</sup> The general health of the people of  
Jerusalem, is better than it was during  
the summer.

The climate here, is not a bad one, and  
with good Hygiene (drainage and venti-

lation

lation) the health of the people, at all seasons  
would be good.

The Free Dispensary, of the London  
Jews Society, a large establishment, in  
charge of Dr Chaplin, is doing a good  
work here, for the poor Jews; and they  
are nearly all poor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. H. Wilson  
Consul.

No. 48

ack. b. P.

ack safe 19/79

W. Wood

U.S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Feb. 15 1879

J. S. Wilson  
Consul



To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject

Acknowledgment despatch No. 28

Abstract of Contents

Hypothetical Citizenship.

The cattle plague.

Quarantine of vessels from Ports of Greece,  
on account of the plague at Thessaly.

Pulattine Steamers to be discontinued.

American flow - necessity for direct  
line of shipment.

Light rainfall of the season

Rec'd Promissory

U.S. Consulate Gen'l Cairo

February 24 1879

J. S. Wilson



N<sup>o</sup> 48

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem February 15<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your despatch No. 28 of 8<sup>th</sup> January, in reference to "hypothetical cases," of citizenship claiming Consular protection.

It seems, that the Consular rules are susceptible of two interpretations, my predecessors, having adopted one, not warranted as it seems to me, by the rules, but inasmuch as these persons, enrolled, suppose themselves to be citizens, I have not deemed it advisable, to "drop their names," without the express sanction of the Department of State.

I have uniformly, declined to enroll persons, holding Semilar papers.

The Gattle Plague, has appeared in few towns in the Habbous District, and a strict Quarantine has been established by the authorities here.

here.

Rumor has just reached us direct and authentic, that the Plague - (the Russian Fever) has broken out in Thessaly, Greece, and that all ships coming from Greek Ports must undergo Quarantine.

The Rubattino line of Steamers (the Italian line) is to be discontinued on this coast.

The Mercantile Firm, ordering from Liverpool, samples and prices of American flour, inform me, that the charges at Liverpool for reshipment are too high, and that they can not invest, unless they can secure direct shipment from America. They talk of chartering a vessel for this purpose.

The rainfall thus far, this season is light, and the prospect for the harvest is discouraging.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant.

J. G. Willson

Consul.

No 49

Ad. Fr. 18  
ackd Apr 19 1879  
m m o o d

U. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem Feb. 25 1879

J. G. Willson  
Consul



To the Department of State  
Washington

Subject

Acknowledgment of despatch No. 29

Abstract of Contents

M. de Han Totogis

No. 48

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem February 25 1879

Hon Chas<sup>r</sup> Layson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington

Sir,

I am in receipt of your despatch  
No. 29 asking for such information "as I may  
be able to glean from the records," in regard  
to the Re Hiss Protoges; and I hasten to  
comply with your request; merely premi-  
sing, that the Records are almost a blank  
on the subject.

There is no official record of names or  
of fees, or of reasons, for giving passports,  
beyond what is contained in a letter of  
Mr Re Hiss to the Department.

On loose sheets of paper, I find the  
names of 361 persons, said by the Dragoon,  
Joseph Gabriel to be the names of protoges.

The protection, granted, or promised was  
provisional; that is, it was for the war.

It was also tentative; that is, if repudiated  
by the Department, it was at the risk of  
the

the Protoges - In other words Joseph Gabriel says, that Mr DeMass provided, that in case the Department should disapprove the act, he was not to be blamed - He was only trying to help them in an extremity and a peril. They were to take the risk.

Of course, the Jews, ignored all this, and claimed, that they were good American Citizens, in perpetuo, by virtue of this new process of naturalization.

These, two facts, were stated distinctly and emphasized, as I am informed by the Dragoman, Joseph Gabriel.

When I came to Jerusalem these Jews were impetuous, and imperious; demanding protection, as per terms of Passports.

I said, substantially.

Gentlemen,

What ever may be my private opinions, I know nothing officially - I refer the whole matter to the Department of State.

You must wait,

I informed the Pacha, of what I had done, and asked him, to permit the  
protection

protection to hold good, until I should hear from my Government. He assented to this, not as he said, of right, or of doubt, as to the issue; but through deference to me personally; for which I was grateful, as it warded off the impertunity of the Jews.

When the War drew to a close, I informed the protoges, that their papers or passports, being provisional, had expired by limitation.

When at length I received a definite reply from the Department of State, to the various questions involved, I informed them of the fact, and advised them that according to my instructions, the papers, were of no force from the beginning.

And since then, I have heard nothing at all on the subject, though I wrote that the Department, probably would be annoyed by letters from the protoges, or from their lawyers or agents, by whom the scheme had been pushed upon Mr DeMass.

In regard to the letter a copy of which you sent me, purporting to have been signed by certain Jews,  
permit

permit me to observe, that it was not written by them nor does it represent their sentiments; they are illiterate men, and incapable of writing - One of them is a pauper and a beggar - Their names I find in the list of proteges.

The writer, has strangely mingled together his facts and fancies, writing as he did recklessly concerning things that he knew nothing at all about - and never had any opportunity of knowing, by any possibility.

I have no proteges - not one, except the official servants of the consulate.

The letter, or complaint, or whatever it may be called, is a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood from beginning to end.

Thus much, it is proper to say, & in vindication of the consulate - much more might be said, but I deem it unnecessary.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that the De Bass protege subject was disposed of satisfactorily, one year ago, in accordance with the instructions of the Department  
of

of State.

It is finished; and though the final decision was not in all particulars such as I had anticipated, it has been generally accepted as a finality by the proteges themselves, and without much complaint on their part.

They claimed at first, that the amount paid for fees, ought to be returned to them; but on the other hand it may be said that the delay in obtaining a final decision caused the protection papers to expire by limitation, with the close of the war.

The amount paid by the 361 proteges, for the papers, was, so far as I can learn 264 hardleons; but as I have said, there is no official record on the subject, and nothing to which I could certify as Consul.

My opinion is, that the question as to the return of the money for fees, whatever may have been proper at first, ought not, at this late day to be reopened - The settlement would cause a great deal of trouble; and the proteges claim, that  
there

There were five hundred persons or more, who received passports, and if so, much more than 264 Napoleons must have been paid, though there is no unofficial record even of the fact, and Joseph Gabriel, says that there may have been more, though he does not know how many, nor is he certain that there were any more.

The two papers containing names, he wrote under instructions; copies of which I sent to the Department of State, under date of December 28<sup>th</sup> 1877. Enclosures in despatch No. 10.

This despatch is substantially a resume of former despatches on the subject, from October 1877, to January 1878; but I think that it embodies in brief, all the information available, in this office, either from papers, or from the Pragerman.

This whole protege business was an unfortunate and a disgraceful affair. It was managed by a ring, of Brokers and Rabbis. The money was paid out of a common fund, the rich paying much - the poor nothing. The fund was supplied mainly from Europe

enc

One Firm wrote, "draw upon us for any & amount that may be required."

The Brokers sent the names, to the Consulate - the papers were sent to the Rabbis to be distributed, the Brokers, & pocketing five Frank's for every name sent, and the Rabbis, two Frank's, for every passport delivered.

Joseph Gabriel is my authority for this statement.

There was a peril, and a panic - the Jews had fled from Russia to escape conscription. They sought American protection, to escape such conscription, or banishment from the country.

As I have said, above, they were protected, because of the delay, in getting a final decision from Washington. The end was obtained by an accident, or by the necessary delay & incident to the Consulate correspondence.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

Your obedient servant  
J. Wilson  
Consul.



Mr. Hoover

Rec'd Apr 19/79

No. 50

U. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem March 5 1879

J. G. Willson  
Consul



To the Department of State  
Washington

Subject

Acknowledgment of despatch No 30

Abstract of Contents

Return of Official bond certified and sealed.

Ans. aff'd  
Apr. 18. 79

Cop. sent to  
App. Museum  
Apr 18. 79

Consulate, Jerusalem  
Received & forwarded Mar: 26/79

J. G. Willson  
Consul



N<sup>o</sup> 50

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem March 5<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have to acknowledge receipt of  
despatch no 30, enclosing blank bond,  
to be executed, by the Vice Consul, Mr  
Samuel Berghheim.

I enclose herewith, the bond, signed, sealed,  
certified as required.

The sureties are first class, one the  
principal Banker of Jerusalem, and  
the other, one of our most enterprising  
merchants.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant  
J. G. Willson  
Consul

One Enclosure  
Official bond of Mr S. Berghheim

ack. as interesting  
C.P. *Rebelle 1879*

*Wood*

*No 51*

*M. Consulate of  
Jerusalem March 15 1879*

*J. G. Millson  
Consul*



*To the Department of State.*

*Washington D.C.*

*Subject*

*Acknowledgment of Circular No. 1031*

*Abstract of Contents*

*Travelers, American Jews, Parliament  
in the desert.*

*Consulate of Constantinople*

*Letter forwarded Mar 26 '79*

*[Signature]*

*Chas G*



N<sup>o</sup> 51

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem March 15<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I write to acknowledge receipt of Circular No 11 of January 3<sup>d</sup> 1879 enclosing copy of the Treasury Department circular under date of 1<sup>st</sup> January, and also your despatch No 31, in regard to evidence of citizenship.

There are now at Jerusalem 57 travellers, three fourths of them as usual from the United States of America.

I am of course, very busy, affording & necessary assistance, in the way of permits orders and protection guards, etc.

We have had ten days of continuous rain, a fact, unprecedented, since 1863.

Report is, that the quarantine has been raised, at Alexandria, Cyprus and Marseilles.

The American Jews, have recently  
organized

organized themselves, into a Community,"  
for mutual assistance, and for Synagogue  
services, and to place themselves in direct  
and responsible relation, with their friends  
in America; which I think, is a good  
arrangement, as heretofore, there has been  
discrimination against American Jews,  
in the distribution of alms (the Malukha)  
by the German, Austrian, Russian, English  
Communities, although a considerable  
portion of the money has been received  
from America.

An aged, feeble man, who came from  
New York, last year, expecting support from  
the Malukha, was ruled out, because he  
had been absent from Germany more than  
10 years.

The American Jews, have now their  
own organization, Constitution By laws,  
Committee and Seal, and there is reason  
to hope, that the suffering part of their  
number, may be hereafter, better cared for.  
Brother Campbell a missionary from  
China, on his way home, has just returned  
from a 16 days trip in the land of Meab,

under

under the safe conduct of Yallah a brother  
of the noted Sheikh, Yallah.

Yallah rules over 16 tribes, has a Congress  
or Council of 32 men, two chosen by each  
tribe.

He says, "Open Parliament, they  
all speak, I hear all that they have to say,  
and then, I decide, and then it is finished.  
Such is Parliamentary rule in the desert.

The greater number of the Jews at  
Jerusalem, are very poor, and are supported,  
in whole or in part, from the Malukha.

The American Jews, U. S. Citizens,  
are I think, less litigious than they were, last  
year.

I am encouraging them to settle their trifling  
difficulties, amicably, which they are the more  
willing to do, since they have learned, that  
the Consular Court fees, have to be paid.

When I first came, they seemed to  
suppose that every thing was to be done for  
them, "gratis."

I am also urging them, to make definite  
contracts, and to bring the papers to me,  
to see, that they are correct and legally

executed

executed.

There is a class of Jew-writers here who make a living by writing papers, notes, mortgages, and I find that many of them are not correct, or are not legally executed.

These men also attend the courts & discriminating in favor of the man who pays, most backsback, and sometimes receiving money from both parties.

"If the destruction of the poor is their poverty," the destruction, also of the ignorant, is their ignorance.

A case illustrative is at hand.

An American citizen loans to an Austrian Subject, a large amount of money secured by note and mortgage.

He applies to the U.S. Consul, for foreclosure of mortgage - the case goes to the Austrian Consul, and thence to the Jewish Court - But it is discovered, that the mortgage is defective, covering the house and ground, but not a foot in front or rear; so that in case of sale, the purchaser has neither ingress nor egress; and this purposely on the part of the "Writer of the papers," in the

interest

interest of the owner of the property - the debtor in this case.

As the result, of this irregularity, or defect, it cost the plaintiff, 50 Napoleons extra, to obtain his money.

Oversights, and blunders, not to say crimes, of this sort, are continually brought to the notice of the Consul.

I have informed the American Jews that if they will let me see their papers before being executed, I will endeavor to save them from such impositions.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant  
W. Wilson  
Consul

Send copy of disp. & inclos. to the President of  
the American Society of Israelites N.Y. (Mr. Isaacs?)  
for such action as may be deemed expedient.  
No 52 Ask the letter & inform writer what has been done  
Send reply in a dir to Genl. U.S. Consulate C.P.

Jerusalem March 28/79

J. G. Willson

Unloosed

Council



To the Department of State

Washington D.C.

Subject

Community of Peace

Abstract of Contents

An American-Hebrew benevolent  
organization.

May 16 11/1879,  
The welcome  
sent to Mr. U.S.  
Isaacs, No 243.  
Mrs. May, N.Y.  
Ackd May 16/79

Received & forwarded April 8 1879

U.S. Consulate of Constantinople

J. S. H. [Signature] Consul [Signature]



N. 52

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem March 28<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Layson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I send by request a letter enclosed. /  
of the "Community of Peace," a new society  
of American Jews, organized for mutual  
assistance, for religious services, and for  
the purpose of having direct and responsible  
relation with their co-religionists in America.

There have been for a long time European  
Hebrew Communities, Austrian, German,  
Russian and English; but the American  
Jews complain, that in the distribution  
of the "Halukah," their pecu, are overlooked, or  
slightly treated, though a considerable portion  
of the money is received from America.

The names of the "Committee," by whom the  
letter is signed, represent the better class of  
American Jews. They are not mendicants,  
and they have been chosen by the community,  
in view of their character and standing,  
and



and because of their comparative independence of charitable assistance, One is a Rabbi, one is a prosperous jeweller, one is living upon a fixed income, one, having been unfortunate in business in America, has saved a fragment from the wreck of his fortune and has come to Jerusalem to pray and to die, and one, recently from America, seems to be in comfortable circumstances.

One object of the Association, is to afford relief to poor American Jews and to others, as means may be afforded. The Committee have sent numerous letters and circulars to their friends in the States, and they beg of the Department of State to represent in proper terms to leading Members in America, their condition, organization, aims & purposes.

They also refer to the aid afforded to their poor, by the Consul, through the contributions of his personal friends in America. Should this organization be prosperous, one of the results will be in course of time a Synagogue, of American Jews. Of the 15,000 Jews at Jerusalem, I think, I may safely say, that 12,000 are dependent upon charity, in whole or in part, for support. The amount of aid received is large as is known, from what is called Jew paper, monthly, on the market.

I have stated the substance of the letter enclosed. I shall not attempt to give a literal translation.

*One Enclosure*  
*Letter of the Community*  
 I have the honor to be  
 Sir, your devoted servant  
 J. G. Willcox  
 Consul.

כב אדר הרלי"ט.

החלים עליו  
 Ps. 72, 3, 4.

ב"ה  
 ישאו הרים שלום לעם ונבשח כבוד קדשם עמי עם יושעי לבני ציון.  
 פתיח'ק ירושלים תוכב"א.

דר ורוץ נכבד, חף מרוש!

מוחר לבב הודו, יקרה רוחו, הרם והנשאל, ורגשי חמלה המהוללים בקדשו, יהגו אונן בלבבו עבדיו החתומים משה, אזרחי אמעריקא אשר בירושלים. להגיש בקשתם זאת, אל כבוד מוח, אד גדול בלאום!

כל עם לאום כחלק מארצות אייראפא, לאמונתם ודתו השונות, ירצה אהות אחת להחזיק הקדושה. יתן כבוד לירושלים ויקר לשמה וזרה הנקדש מדור דור, איש איש באשר חנו ה' יעמוד לחוקיר את העיר לה אשר ה' הפז בה. לרחם את ענייה, ולתמוך את בתי החסד האשים אשר נשקרו בקרבה. על הוללות נדיבי עמים אכזבי אייראפא.

גם עם ישראל המפורז ומפורד בהכל לכל קשתיה. לא יחדול ממקריב את קרבנות חמלתו על מזבח אהבה אדם אשר בירושלים, וכל בני ארץ אחרת מארצות אייראפא, אשר נאחזו בשרנו נושעו ויהי לעדה לברה. ובכסף הנאסף מנדבות נדיבי הארץ יהיה יתמוכו, ככה נפרדו פה עם בני ישראל ויהיו לעדות רבות ושונות. עשהן יכולכלו, בתי חסד נשקרו להן, וכל דבר הדרוש לעדה ומקלה בהקדשה, לא יחסר להם.

לדאבון לבב ארץ אנהו אזרחי אמעריקא נפשו בזה מכל העמים, כי אין עדה ומקלה מיוחדת לנו, וענינו יגדלו ללחם סבלי עזר ותמיכה. לראי מופני כי יחסרו רגשי חמלה חלילה לאחיו באמעריקא, לא! כבכל ארץ יפזרו גם נדיבי אמעריקא כסף באפר לעזר עמי ירושלים, אך סבלי קדוים ועדה מיוחדת עתן הכסף לאלוים אונים אשר החלק היחיד גדול מהכסף יתן להם לכרס והתאחזתים, ומעט הנוחר לא יעזבם הוא אל יסוד הנדחה.

האר הנכבד קאללאנעל ר. ג. ווילסאן קאנזול ארצנו פה, בבואו הנה, ראה ונוכח לדעת כי הנסיכה האלה היא בעבור עמי אמעריקא תושבי ירושלים, ובטובו וחסדו עמל מעט הקדושה. עמלו לא עלה כהוהו, כי דבריו מתאון משילות בלבב נדיבים אחדים ויאלמו את כספם אלנו, ומזו המך בהם את עמי אמעריקא. אך להאזין לבב מרמזן ידים לא נשקה עדה על מכוונה, ומתלב הרע שב לאיתנו.

בעת האלה נתאספו יחדיו כל בני אמעריקא היושבים בירושלים, וייקדו עדה ומקלה מיוחדת לבני אמעריקא, ונקראה בשם שלום ירושלים הקדושה נכתבו בכפר, החט נבחרו למונהלי העדה, ושאר הקאנזול מלא את דבריהם, ויאשר את הבחירה ובקשתם.

בגשתנו היום לדרוש מאת אחינו ומרחמינו תושבי אמעריקא להכיר את ערצנו לעדה, ולחוס לרחם על ענינו, נקח לנו החופש להודיע הדבר ראשונה להוד כבודו אד מרוש! ולבקש מאתו כי יוואל בטובו לקבל עלינו שם ראש העדה החדשה הזאת, להק עליה, ולהכיריה תחת טחקה חקו.

אנא! אד מרוש. האלל נח מהודך עלינו, חוס ענינו ואבוינו, ודבר על לב אזני בני ישראל באמועריקא, לרחם בבקשת את אחיהם בני עריהם וארצם. היושבים בירושלים, ולא יגרע חקם מכל העמים אשר בירושלים.

בתקוותינו כי המון רחמי ארונט אשר לא יתאפקו גם אלנו, ובחסדו יואל להעתר לבקשתנו. הענו לוקחים החופש להגיד לנו כי מעמקי לבבנו נברכו ונעתיך

אנחנו עבדיו ראשי ומנהלי עדת  
**שלום ירושלים**

בני אמעריקא תושבי הארץ הקדושה.



- לא פגד שלמו ואשרו כל הימים.
- נאם Joseph Burke
- נאם J. Cohen
- נאם Abraham H. Levy
- נאם S. Meyer
- נאם Abraham Chaim Leopold

No  
 Hon. Genl Payson

and because of their comparative independence of charitable assistance, One is a Kalli, one is a prosperous Jeweller, one, is living upon a fixed income, one, having been unfortunate in business in America, has saved a fragment from the wreck of his fortune and has come to Jerusalem to pray and to die, and one, recently from America, seems to be in comfortable circumstances.

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One Enclosure  
Letter of the Community

I have the honor to be  
in your obedient servant  
J. G. Willson  
Consul.

כ"ב אדר הרל"ט.

ב"ה  
ישאו חרים שלום לעם ונבשה בצדקה ששם עני עם ישיע לבני אביון. החלים ע"כ  
פעיח'ק ירושלם הוכב"א

שר ורוץ נכבד, אף מרומם!

נוהר לבב הודו, יקרה רוחו, הרם והנשא, ורגשי חמלה המתרחשים בקרבו, יתע אומן בלבבו עבדיו החתומים מטה, אזרחי אמעריקא אשר בירושלם. להגיש בקשתם זאת, אל כבוד הודו, אד וגדול בלאום!

כל עם לאום בחלק מארצות אייראפא, לאמונותם ודתו האנונה, יראה אותה אהבתו להאזין הקדושה. יתן כבוד לירושלם ויקר לשמה וזכרה הנקדש מדוד הודו, איש אשם באשר חנוה יעמול לחוקיר את העיר לה אשר ה' חפצי בה. לרחם את ענייה, ולהמוך את בתי החקד האנוים אשר נקדו בקרבנה. על הולאה נדיבי עמים אובני אייראפא.

גם עם ישראל המפורז ומפורד בחבל לב קצותיה. לא יחדול מהקריב את קרבנות חמלתו על מזבח אהבה אדם אשר בירושלם, וכל בני ארץ אחרת מארצות אייראפא, אשר נאחא בעשרנו נועדו ויהו לעדה לבדה, ובכסף הנאסף מנדבות נדיבי הארץ יהיה יתומבו, ככה נפרדו פה עם בני ישראל ויהיו לעדות רבות ואנונה, עתה יוכלבו, בתי חקד נקדו להן, וכל דבר הדורש לעדה ומקלה בהקדנה, לא יחקר להם.

לדאבון לבב ארץ אנהנו אזרחי אמעריקא נפלעו בזה מכל העמים, כי אין עדה ומקלה מיוחדת לנו, ועניינו יעודו ללחם מבלי עזר ותמיכה. לרא מופני כי יחקרו רגשי חמלה חלילה לאחינו באמעריקא, לא! כבבל ארץ יסורו גם נדיבי אמעריקא כסף כאשר לעזר עניי ירושלם, אך מבלי קדוים ועדה מיוחדת יתן הכסף לאלוהים אנוים אשר החלק היותר גדול מהכסף יתן להם לשכרם והתאחותיהם, ומעט הנוותר לא ייע גם הוא אל יקוד הנדנה.

השר הנכבד קאללאנעל ר. ג. ווילסאן קאנזול ארצנו פה, בבואו הנה, ראה ונוכח לדעה כי הנסיכה הזאת היא בעוכרי עניי אמעריקא חובבי ירושלם, ובטובו וחקדו עמל מאפט הקדימה. עמלו לא עלה בתוהו, כי דבריו נתקו מקילות בלבב נדיבים אחרים יאלחו את כפתם אלנו, והוא תמך בהם את עניי אמעריקא. אך לדאבון לבב מרפיון ידים לא נקדה עדה על מכונה, והמלכ הרע שב לאיתנו.

בעת הזאת נתאספו יחדיו כל בני אמעריקא הנושבים בירושלם, וייבדו עדה ומקלה מיוחדת להם אמעריקא.



J. G. Meyer  
Abraham Chaim Looport, נאס.

To  
Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Enclosure

No 1

Letter of the Community

With des. No. 52

52

Rec'd 7/1879

in hand

No 58



U. S. Consulate at

Jerusalem April 1879

J. G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State

Washington D.C.

Subject

First quarter returns 1879

Abstract of contents

Accounts and Vouchers



N<sup>o</sup> 53

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem April 1<sup>st</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith  
my return for the first quarter 1879 viz.

- 1/3 List of official letters received and sent,  
during the quarter as per enclosures nos 1 & 2.
- 3/ Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses \$ 80:45  
as per enclosure no. 3.
- 4/ Salary of Interpreter Guards and other expenses,  
\$ 160:50 as per enclosure no. 4

And to advise my draft for the foregoing  
account in favor of the Messrs. L. Benjamin  
Bankers of this City.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, your obedient servant  
J. H. Wilson  
Consul.

Three Enclosures

- 1 & 2 Letters received and sent
- 3 Rent & miscellaneous account with (3) enclosures
- 4 Salary of Interpreter Guards " (2) "

*Handwritten initials and a checkmark.*

100

No 54

Navy

copy sent  
May 2/79

replied 26/79

M. H. D.

U.S. Consulate

Jerusalem April 15<sup>th</sup> 1879

Joseph G. Wilson  
Consul



To the Department of State  
Washington

Subject

U.S.S. Wyoming  
Abstract of Contents  
Arrival and Departure



N<sup>o</sup> 54

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem April 15<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you, that  
the U. S. S. "Wyoming", Comd<sup>r</sup> J. C. Watton,  
arrived at Jaffa from Alexandria Egypt,  
on the evening of the 6<sup>th</sup> day of April 1879.

Eleven officers - two Petty officers and sixty  
one men arrived for a visit to Jerusalem on the 7<sup>th</sup>.

The Steamer left Jaffa, for Beirut on the  
13<sup>th</sup> day of April.

I remain Sir

Your Obedient Servant

J. C. Willson

Counsel

1000.

Grant leave subject to usual limitations C. P.

Wood  
[File]

No. 55

reilly  
leave  
granted

M. S. Constitute

Jerusalem April 15 1879

Joseph G. Willson

Council

To the Department of State



Subject

Leave of Absence

Abstract of content

Requested





N. 55

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem

April 15<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. W. M. Evarts  
Secretary of State  
Washington

Sir,

I propose to go to Mt. Lebanon, with leave of the Department, as a precautionary measure, during the heated term, commencing about July 10<sup>th</sup>. I write to ask, leave of absence for two months.

I may observe that I have not been absent from my district a day, during a year and a half, though I have been all over Palestine and have been 30 days, all told on horseback.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir

Your most obedient servant  
J. W. Wilton.

The application of Consul  
W. Wilton is respectfully approved and  
forwarded, U. S. Consulate Genl. Constantinople  
April 28<sup>th</sup> 1879  
J. S. Smith,  
Consul Genl.

Method.

No. 56

Ack'd June 24/79

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem May 5 1879

J. G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State

Washington D. C.



Subject  
Acknowledgment

Abstract of contents  
Circulars and books



N<sup>o</sup> 56

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem May 5<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Layson

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I am in receipt of Circular no 12 of February 13<sup>th</sup> 1879, with enclosure, copy of despatch from the Treasury Department, in regard to Invoice Value - Additions for Charges - And two circulars under date March 8<sup>th</sup> 1879, one enclosing copy of Act, making appropriations for Consular and diplomatic service for the year ending June 30<sup>th</sup> 1880, and the other statement in reference, to prices current of Articles of Merchandise, usually exported to the United States, from this port.

The following official documents have also been received, viz:

Register of the Department of State.  
Spickley's Constitution of United States

I have the honor to be

Sir Your obedient servant

J. Wilson  
Consul.

Mr Hood

see 730.80

Academy No 179

no. 57

U.S. Consulate

Jerusalem May 5 1879

J. G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State

Washington D.C.



Subject

Wants of the office

Abstract of contents

List of articles needed



UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem May 5<sup>th</sup> 1879

N<sup>o</sup> 57

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

<sup>1/57</sup> I send herewith, enclosure No. 1  
List of articles, needed at this Consulate.  
Stationery, Flags, books, blank forms etc.

There is no item in the list that is  
not needed, and it is worthy of notice,  
that there are many blank forms, needed  
at some Consulates, that are not needed  
here, or of which we have a surplus.

In the package of Stationery sent through  
Mr. Stevens last year, many things were  
omitted, that were asked for, and many  
were sent that are never, or seldom used,  
just as if a Consulate package had been  
forwarded "haphazard", without any  
reference to the special needs of this  
office.

Of blank forms, books, Custom House  
envelops

envelops, Marine note of protest.  
Marine extended protests, etc, we have  
more on hand than will be used in  
an age, while forms blanks, envelopes  
etc, asked for, were either not sent,  
or were abstracted, on the way.

I have the honor to be  
Sir.

Your obedient servant  
J. H. Willmore  
Consul

One Inclosure

List of articles, needed at this Consulate.

List of Articles needed.

Repat: of Agriculture Report of the year. Viz.  
1874-1875-1876-1877-1878.

Diplomatic correspondence of the year. Viz.  
1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878.

Commercial Relations of the year. Viz.  
1863-1866-1872-1875-1876-1877-1878.

United States Statutes at large for the year.  
1876-1877-1878.

- 1 Book for miscellaneous correspondence.
- 2 Books for Register of Official letters received & sent.
- 1 Chest of drawers
- 50 Rent & miscellaneous expense account.

(Item no. 90)

- 200 Record of Treasury fees. (Item no 95)
- 50 General Quarterly account (Item no 96)
- 50 For stating account for salary. (Item no 105)
- 400 Register of Official letters received & sent (Item 111-112)
- 5 Flags, 2, from 10 to 16 feet, and 3, from 6 to 10 feet.

One ream of letter paper

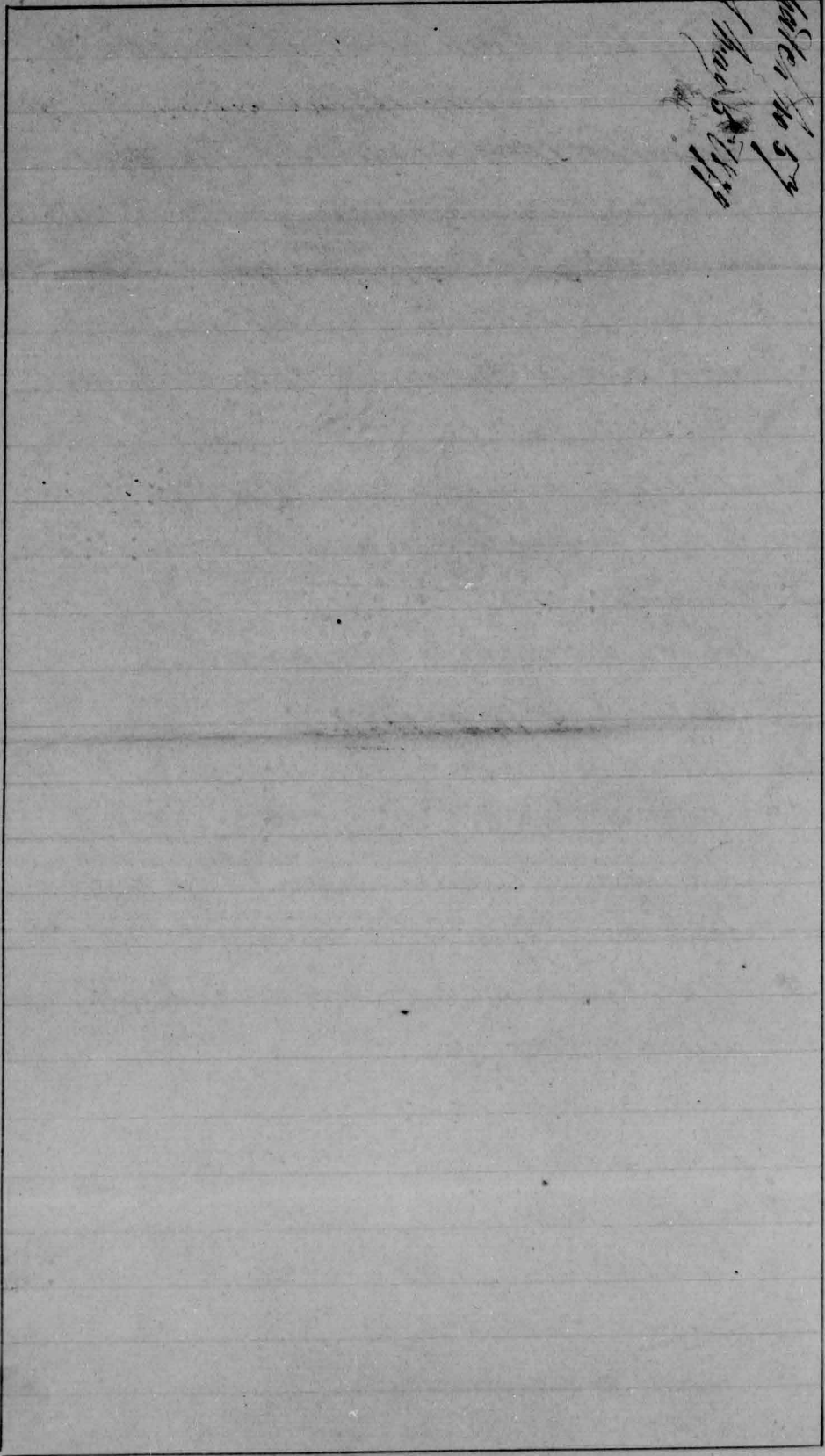
" " " Cap "

" " " Note "

- 600 Large & small size blank envelopes
- 12 Pieces of sealing wax, & 2 doz. of Pencils
- 12 Sheets of blotting paper
- 12 Paper, a narrow ribbon.

J. H. Willmore  
Consul

Enclosed with  
despatches no 57  
of May 25 1879



No. 58



Ask as instructive & interesting  
New June 1879  
L. P. Wood to the Pres June 16 4613  
M. S. Bonvicini  
Jerusalem May 10 1879

J. G. Wilson  
General  
to the Department of State  
Washington

Subject  
Acknowledgment of despatch no. 32

Abstract of contents  
Turkish reforms and commercial  
facilities between Palestine and the  
United States

No. 58

United States Consulate  
Jerusalem May 10<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Frederick W. Seward  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I am in receipt of your despatch, no. 32 of March 4<sup>th</sup> 1879, in reference to proposed reforms in Turkish administration, and the prospect of increased commercial facilities between this country and the United States.

This is a subject of which I have thought much and earnestly, and have conversed with the local authorities and with the resident consuls on the subject.

Rasuf Pacha, Governor of Palestine is in favor of reform; so is Joseph Effendi, Mayor of Jerusalem, both cultivated gentlemen, and apparently well disposed; but as the Governor says "What shall I do? Every official almost takes backsheesh, and if I remove one, and appoint another,

he



he will repeat the offence, and the matter is no better but rather worse."

The Pacha can complain to the Grand Vizier, but the Padi and the Effendi may combine and complain of the Pacha, and the larger purse, will probably win in the duel at Constantinople.

The average Oriental mind, I speak of course of Palestine, has no conception of honor and right, in the abstract - thought takes on a concrete form - He is supposed to obtain his rights in a court of law, who wins his case, by chicanery or by bribery.

I obtained an order on a Padi (Judge) at Gaza, to proceed and adjudicate a cause - the order was three times repeated, but the Padi, still waited for backsheesh.

When the Plaintiff asked for another order, I directed him to send me a complaint, and copies of the Pacha's orders, that I might send them to the Legation at Constantinople. This brought the Padi to terms, and secured a judgment.

Two British Agents, have been here, making investigations and reports to the

Foreign

Foreign Office, with reference to future reforms, but I do not find any one who has faith in the success of efforts in the present direction. The British Council has no confidence in them - They must be tried, and on failure, the way may be prepared for more radical measures.

The Turkish administration may be wise, by accident - it is evil by system. The more it is reformed, that is, the more perfectly it is worked the worse it becomes.

The Pachalics, are farmed out, the 7 sub-districts unfarmed out.

The whole system is wrong, and is incapable of being reformed.

In reference, to imports from the United States, I may say, that the Customs duties are not very high, but the inevitable Backsheesh, attendant upon passing goods, makes the expense very great; and in opening boxes and packages, goods are often broken and sometimes abstracted.

The smallness of the population and the poverty of the people, necessarily tend to limit importations.

Palestine

Palestine has  $\frac{1}{10}$ , or  $\frac{1}{20}$  of its normal population, and  $\frac{1}{100}$  or  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of its former wealth, literature and intelligence.

If the demand, were large enough to justify a ship load of American goods, they might be sold to advantage -

There is not a good store in Palestine.

American cutlery, garden tools and light farming implements, might be sold, as they are better, and cheaper than those bought from Germany and from England.

There is no direct line of transportation from the United States, and the expense of transshipment at Liverpool and at Alexandria counterbalances, any advantage in the purchase.

Still, we do of necessity, import Petroleum largely, Ham, canned beef, and canned fruits to some extent.

Quisberg & Co. of Jerusalem - have Branch-houses at Jaffa, and at Haifa. This is a large establishment - Not long since Mr Quisberg, ordered flour, bacon, Corned beef, and some other articles, in small quantities, via Liverpool, but the charges were so great, that the order cannot be repeated.

Mr

Mr Quisberg, says, however, that if there were a line of transport from the States direct, to Alexandria or to Beyrout, he could advantageously order from America, iron ware cutlery, stoves, and Cotton goods, and occasionally flour, Bacon Corned beef etc.; and in this opinion, he is in accord with Mr Sam. Berghem, Vice Consul, a copy of whose despatch on the <sup>1/58</sup> subject, I send herewith. Enclosure No. 1

The Berghem family have a farm of 5000 acres on the plain of Sharon - the only firm in Palestine who farm on a scale large enough to want or to need an American Reaper - They have in use two English Reapers -

This country wants, and awaits development - It is fallen and degraded - It was once great, and fertile.

The Maritime plain is a natural wheat-field - The Esdraillon Valley is scarcely inferior to the Prairies of Illinois or of Iowa - The Jordan Valley is tropical and capable of producing Sugar Cotton and Indigo.

The trans-jordanic country, the land of Ammon and of Moab is naturally fertile, and capable of almost unlimited development -

The

The natural resources are great - and there are yet the remains and the ruins of a once, splendid civilization.

The country, needs -

1<sup>st</sup> Harbors -

2<sup>d</sup> Roads.

3<sup>d</sup> Light, taxation - and not irregular and capricious.

4<sup>th</sup> A regular and wholesome administration of the laws, The judicial administration needs to be entirely revolutionized -

It is amusing, the plan of reform proposed by the Beaconsfield administration.

1<sup>st</sup> Turkey is anxious to introduce reforms -

2<sup>d</sup> Turkey cannot introduce and carry out reforms, without a loan.

3<sup>d</sup> Turkish Officials cannot be entrusted with the use and distribution of a loan - The distribution must be under the supervision of British officials; or in other words, and in plain terms, the Sultan, must abdicate, in order to rule.

4<sup>th</sup> I submit, that this theory of reform does not commend itself to my judgment, and in this opinion I but express the sentiments

of

of all with whom I have conversed.

The Sultan is to pledge his Customs & revenue, and France and England are to find Commissioners of Customs, to prevent duties pledged to the creditors being stolen by Pashas.

There is so little strength in the Empire, that it cannot live without a loan. There is so much hatred for it among its own subjects, that it cannot live without support. There is so little honesty in it, that it cannot be trusted with a loan. There is so much pride in it, that support is, except on its own terms, continually rejected.

The Turks generally do not know what "reform" means. The majority of them understand by it a giving up of civil law and a complete return to that of the Koran - Many of them would be glad to see existing abuses removed, but to have it done by a foreign power like England is a severe wound to Mohammedan pride.

An intelligent military officer said to me the other day, "The Turks will not submit to the operation," and another military Pasha said "The friendship of England is worse for us than the enmity of Prussia.

The

The government itself, at least that part of it which is localized in these parts, is too corrupt to be much concerned about such things. The great aim of Turkish officials is to save each man for himself, as much as he can from the general wreck. Official integrity is rare.

Dishonesty is the rule, integrity the exception.

This is the unblushing declaration often and often made to me by officials of every grade.

Affairs have grown worse and worse during the last few years. Twenty years ago the administration of government was very simple. Some ten or twelve years ago the French system was adopted, which by its complexity gives greater opportunity for bribery and plunder. Matters have been especially bad since the beginning of the war.

In respect to the introduction of American goods, in small quantities under existing circumstances, we must make the best of things as they are, and I shall seize every opportunity, of calling the attention of dealers to such articles as I think might be profitably introduced.

These

There is one mill in Jerusalem, Engine, Boiler, Machinery etc. brought from Philadelphia, after the exposition, by a native, hachly, by name, used for grinding wheat, and for sawing Olive wood. The fuel used for the furnace, are the refuse pieces of the Olive wood.

Another person, Hanstowan a Jew, an American citizen, has gone to Paris, and London for the purpose of bringing a mill, and fixtures, for grinding wheat and for sawing wood.

He said on leaving, that he would if possible, purchase an American built mill.

Meanwhile, leaving England and Turkey to work out to the legitimate results, the present theory of reforms, it might be well, for our government to encourage, if possible, the establishment of a regular line of transport, if not by steam, at least by sailing vessels from New York, or Baltimore or some other American port, to Alexandria.

This, more than any other one thing, that I can think of would tend to introduce

American

American products to the Markets of the  
Orient.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir  
Your obedient servant  
J. G. Willson  
Consul

One Enclosure  
Viz Consul's despatch

Jerusalem May 6 1879

J. G. Willson Esq.  
United States Consul  
Jerusalem

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of  
your communication with copy of Assistant  
Secretary Seward's despatch relative to  
commercial facilities between the United  
States and Turkey.

I can of course only limit myself to  
some report of the trade with Palestine and  
which you are no doubt aware is very small.

There are no exports whatsoever to the  
States from Palestine - excepting a very  
small quantity of soap, amounting to a  
few hundred dollars, from Haifa where  
it is manufactured by some German Colonists  
and exported to New York or Boston.

There is no direct import trade here from  
the United States - The only American  
produce finding its way here to comparatively  
an important amount is Petroleum - This  
article is brought to Palestine from Beyrout

or Alexandria where it is imported in sailing vessels direct from New York or Boston.

Some provisions too - such as cured hams, corned beef in tins and other preserves are also brought via Marseilles but in very small quantities.

I have had the opportunity of examining various articles of American produce - textiles, hardware, breadstuffs and other goods, and have found that they compare most favourably as regards price and fitness for our markets - with European fabrics of the same nature and quality and I firmly believe that some business in imports might be done.

But the great drawback and hindrance is the want of direct and regular communication by steamer or even sailing vessel with the States and the only alternative now would be to import goods over Liverpool or Marseilles - but the length of time required, the costly expenses of several trans-shipments would more than do away with the benefits that might arise from the difference of the prices.

This

This has been tried with some American flour that was imported last winter from the States both via Liverpool and Marseilles - but the expenses for several transshipments were so great that no further orders could be given.

If regular steam communication were established between New York (or some other port in the States) and Alexandria or Beyrouit I have no doubt trade would be developed and in the course of a few years to an important amount and a great many articles which are brought from Europe would be imported from the United States.

The smallness of the import trade even at its best would not warrant the establishment of a regular line of Steamers from the States to call at Jaffa - but if this were done to Alexandria or Beyrouit, there is sufficient regular and cheap communication with these places from our port (Jaffa) to induce people to try American markets - both for exports as well as imports.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Sam. Bergheim  
Vice Consul

Enclome

No 1

With du No. 58

No 51



Recd July 19/79

with enclosure

M. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem May 24 1879

Joseph G. Willson  
Consul

In the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

Acknowledgment of des. No 33

Abstract of contents

Arrival & departure of M. S. S.  
"Zinnibang"





N<sup>o</sup> 59

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem

May 24<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt  
of your despatch no. 33 of April 19<sup>th</sup> 1879.  
And to inform you, that the U.S.S.  
Quinnelaug arrived at Jaffa from  
Alexandria Egypt on the 19<sup>th</sup> May 1879.  
Com<sup>dr</sup> H. H. Farguhar - 23 - Officers and  
123 - men arrived for a visit to Jerusalem  
on the 20<sup>th</sup> inst.

The steamer will leave Jaffa for  
 Smyrna on the 26<sup>th</sup> of May 1879.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. H. Wilson  
Consul.

Report C.P.

Revised 1979.  
and sent in  
the papers  
must you copy  
Abstract books to  
show in  
1897. Repr  
Alston

No. 60

M. S. Consulate

Jerusalem June 4<sup>th</sup> 1879



Joseph G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject  
The Consulate

Abstract of contents  
American citizens travellers Agencies

Tables, agency in register 1871  
dropped out in 1872

Consulate G<sup>o</sup> of the U.S. at Constantinople

June 17. 1879.

Forwarded June 17. 1879. with dispatch N<sup>o</sup>

G. H. H. H. H.  
Consul Genl



N<sup>o</sup> 60

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem

June 4<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Layson

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir.

The object of the present despatch is to communicate to the Department of State for consideration, some special facts pertaining to the condition of this Consulate, at present, and for the future.

There are 106 American Jews, under Consulate jurisdiction, and one native American.

There are no proteges, except the official servants of the Consulate.

Eleven American Jews, have arrived during the year, but a larger number have returned to the States; so that the aggregate number is not so large as it was a year ago; and this is true of all the Consulates, the Hebrew population of Jerusalem is diminishing, rather than increasing, by reason of their poverty, the lack of remunerative labor,

and

and the partial failure of the "Halukki" i.e. Charity fund, from Europe and America. Many, very many, Jews, now here, would return, if they could pay or beg their way back.

The only remedy, for this state of things that I can conceive of, is that the Jews should engage in agricultural labor, which they do not seem disposed to do.

There are no farmers, among the Jews in Palestine - or almost none.

2 I have on my Register, the names of 555 travellers, for the season commencing Sept. 6, 1878; as against 200, for the travelling season commencing Nov. 13, 1877.

All, or nearly all of these persons manifest a grateful recognition of the services tendered to them by the U.S. Government, through the Consulate.

I have made many, very many pleasant acquaintances, and formed I trust, not a few lasting friendships.

Travellers in Palestine, are as a class intelligent people, and earnest students.

They are all dependent on the Consulate for, Orders, permits, Guides, Guards, settle-

ment

ment of contracts with Dragomen, and for recovery of property, if stolen or lost.

Not long since, I sent a watch and chain, to Dr. Gay of Buffalo, New York, recovered a month, after he and his family had left the country.

Too great precautions cannot be taken for safety, in this country.

Persons, venturing out alone, are almost sure to be robbed, as was a German American Citizen, not long since, between Bethlehem and the Frank mountain; thinking as he said, that he was travelling in a civilized country -

Sent parties, camping near a village always, need extra guards, from the Sheik of the village - This not only ensures safety, but it makes the village authorities responsible for any thing that may be lost.

Travellers to the Jordan, always have as guards, Sheiks of the Jordan Valley Bedouins, and those beyond the Jordan Sheiks of the Desert Tribes, who are sent for, for the purpose, by the Consulate, and contracts are made in the most formal manner, for

for the safe conduct and return of the parties.

After long deliberation, and after having been over nearly all the country, I am prepared, to recommend to the Department of State, the establishment of an Agency, at each of the following places. Viz. Gaza, Habbous and Hazareth.

The expense, would be small, and the comfort and safety of travelling parties would be greatly increased.

The Missionaries at these places, render good service to our travellers in this regard, obtaining orders, permits, guards, and in prosecuting suits before the local authorities for the recovery of stolen property; but they, the missionaries, assure me that they could act with more facility, and more assurance of success, if armed with authority, under the Consulate by the U.S. Government.

In one case, Mr Fisher of Hazareth succeeded in recovering a large amount of money and property stolen from an American party.

I am informed by Mulitein, just returned, that an English party was robbed at Habbous,

And

and an American party at Hazareth, recently.

The party with which I went thither last year was robbed at Hazareth.

Siberias is a nest of robbers, Rabbi Sh. Z. Snewohn an American citizen lost 400 pounds at Siberias, a few years ago; but there is no person at Siberias, qualified for Agent. This miserable town, should be placed under the supervision of the Agent at Hazareth.

I also would suggest, to the Department of State, the propriety, and necessity of defining the territorial jurisdiction of the Consulate, as is done by the English and by the German Governments, to prevent conflict of authority and to ensure responsible and efficient action, in case of need.

The Rabbi Snewohn robbery, as I learn from the records, and from correspondence on file, was taken in hand, by Mr De Haas, and by Mr Fisher of Beirut, and as the result, nothing was done, though the parties to the robbery

were

were known, and were responsible.

Every pound of the lost property might have been collected.

In regard to the proper line of division between Palestine and Syria, I have nothing to suggest, until I shall have seen and consulted with Mr Edgar, as I hope to do next month; only that the natural and proper line, has probably been adopted by the English and by the German governments, in view of the obvious commercial and travelling relations of the several districts of Country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. H. Millson  
Consul.

Ask & say that it is not deemed expedient at present to increase the no of agencies

Before deciding as to the limits of the Consular districts, Consul's further suggestions after consulting Mr. Edgar will be awaited C. P. Report.

W. H. 19/79  
Comp

Dispatch No 60, dated June 4, 1879, from the Consul at Jerusalem.

Subject.

- 1<sup>o</sup> The establishment of Agencies at Gaza, Hebron and Nazareth.
- 2<sup>o</sup> The better designation of the boundaries of Consular districts.

Facts

The whole argument in favor of the establishment of new agencies is summed up in the following extract from Mr Wilson's dispatch.

"The expense would be small, and the comfort and safety of travelling parties would be greatly increased."

The argument against their establishment is stated about as clearly in the following extract from the report of the Consul General at Constantinople forwarding the Dispatch of the Consul at Jerusalem.

"Mr Wilson is better able than I am to

judge of the necessity of establishing new  
consular agencies in his consular district,  
but I think he should be required, where  
possible, to appoint only respectable American  
citizens, as it is not advisable to increase  
the number, already great of consular agents  
and their protégés, who are Ottoman subjects,  
and who seek the appointment to place  
themselves and their affairs under the protection  
of the United States.

It seems to be the intention, should the  
Dept sanction the establishment of the agencies  
in question, of Mr Wilson to nominate missionaries  
as agents. Upon this point Mr Hepburn says,

"It is a question for the Department to  
decide whether it would be a wise policy  
to appoint missionaries as consular agents,  
not that they would not make efficient and  
zealous agents, but for their own sakes, as the  
position would bring them in conflict with  
the authorities of their own country, which might be good  
for the high mission they are charged with."

And he might have added, that in all  
likelihood they would gather round them a  
host of protégés.

There is no strictly consular reason for the  
establishment of the agencies. That the agents  
would be useful to commerce cannot be doubted.

"Hablous" appears in the Register for 1871,  
but disappears after 1872.

Going back as far as 1869 I do not find  
that we have had agencies at the other places.

---

### Second.

As to the letter defining of the boundary  
line between the consular district, I am  
strongly with the Consul. I do not think that  
the cost iron rule of the consular Commission  
is applicable in many cases. Some districts, from  
local needs & peculiarities, should be larger on  
the side of an adjoining consulate than the  
half way point. I can fancy such a condition  
of affairs in Syria. On this point Mr Wilson  
says.

"I also would suggest, to the Department of  
State, the propriety, and necessity of defining the  
territorial jurisdiction of the consulate, as is done  
by the English and by the German governments,  
to prevent conflict of authority and to ex-  
ercise responsible and efficient action in

'case of need'

The then offers a case of disputed jurisdiction between the Beirut + Jerusalem Consulates, which illustrates the inefficiency of the present system in respect of these two Consulates.

Should the Dept conclude to agree to a definite demarcation, the subject should be referred to the Consul General at Constantinople to hear both Consuls on the subject, and then to decide. The Dept of course could not in any intelligent manner decide where the line should be drawn.

Respectfully Submitted.

A. B. W.



Mr Wood.

No. 61

Recd Sept 1 1879

U. S. Consulate

Jerusalem June 18 1879

Joseph G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.



Subject

Acknowledgment of despatches

Abstract of contents

Acknowledgment of despatches

Received and forwarded

U. S. Consulate Genl Beirut

June 30<sup>th</sup> 1879

A. H. Street  
Consul G.



N<sup>o</sup> 61

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem June 18<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I am in receipt of a separate despatch  
under date of March 20<sup>th</sup> 1879.

Also your despatches nos. 34 and 35 the  
last dated May 16<sup>th</sup> 1879, have been received.

In the latter was enclosed a letter  
addressed to the Officers of the American  
Association of Israelites of Jerusalem, in reply  
to their former letter, which I have delivered  
to them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant  
J. Wilson  
Consul.

ack. Sept 14 1879  
inward

No. 62



U.S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem June 24<sup>th</sup> 1879

Joseph G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject  
Acknowledgment of des. No 36

Abstract of contents  
Leave of absence, and rumors

Rec<sup>d</sup> July 7<sup>th</sup>  
Fow<sup>d</sup> July 8<sup>th</sup>  
U.S. Consul Gen<sup>l</sup> to Consul<sup>s</sup>  
U.S. Secretary  
Chas. G. L.



N<sup>o</sup> 62

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem June 24<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Layson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I am in receipt of despatch no 36, of May 26, granting me leave of absence, of which I hope to avail myself, about July 10 or 12, going probably to Mt. Lebanon.

Rumor is just received, of the death of the Prince Imperial of France in Zululand, and of the abdication of the Khedive of Egypt in favor of his son. We await confirmation, though it is certain, that both rumors have been flashed over the wires.

So far as I can learn, the affairs of the Turkish Government, are growing no better, but rather worse, but of events you at Washington will be advised, sooner than we at Jerusalem.

I have the honor to be, Sir  
Your obedient servant  
J. W. Wilson  
Consul

Mr Hood

No 63

Recd Sept 1. 1879

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem June 30 1879

Joseph G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington



Subject

Referring to separate despatch of  
March 28 1879.

Abstract of Contents  
Act. of the U. S. Statutes

U. S. Consulate G. Conckers

Rec'd Forward July 16. 1879

G. H. Hood  
Consul G.



N<sup>o</sup> 63

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem June 30<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your separate despatch  
under date of March 20<sup>th</sup> 1879, forwarding  
to this office one copy of the second edition  
of the Revised Statutes of the United States.  
I have the honor to state, that the said  
Statutes and another of the year 1874-78  
have been received through Mr Stevens  
our Despatch Agent at London.

I have placed this volumes among the  
archives of the Consulate as Government  
property.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. W. Moore,  
Consul.

ackd. Sept 1/79

Mr Hood

No. 64



U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem July 1. 1879

Joseph G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject

Second quarter return.  
Abstract of contents  
With account and Vouchers

U. S. Consulate Genl & Compt.

No. Forwarded July 16. 1879

J. G. Wilson

Consul G.



N<sup>o</sup> 64

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem July 1<sup>st</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my return for the second quarter of 1879 viz.

2/ List of official letters received and sent, & during the quarter as per enclosure no 1 & 2.

3/ Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses \$ 91.48 as per enclosure no. 3.

4/ Salary of Interpreter Guards etc. \$ 160.50 as per enclosure no. 4

5/ Statement of Invoice book. no. 5

And to advise my draft for the foregoing account in favor of Mr Mel. C. Beugheim Banker of this City.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant  
Ch. Morrison  
Consul

Five



Five Enclosures

- 1, 2 List of letters received & sent *file*
- 3 Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses *file*
- 4 Salary of Interpreters Guards etc. *file*
- 5 Statement - Invoice book *file*

No. 65

(64 files <sup>see</sup>)  
Oct 5 Sept 1879

Mr Hood

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem July 5 1879

J. J. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.



*Refer*

Subject  
Marriage Certificates

Abstract of contents  
names of the parties



N<sup>o</sup> 65

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem

July 5<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir.

<sup>17</sup>/<sub>2</sub> I herewith transmit two Marriage  
Certificates, viz: of Mordecai Lilienthal,  
and of Abraham Bernstein, Citizens of  
the United States, now residing at Jerusalem,  
being the sons of naturalized American  
Citizens, as appears from Records and papers  
in this Office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant

J. H. Wistron

Consul

Two Enclosures  
Marriage Certificates of Lilienthal  
and Bernstein.

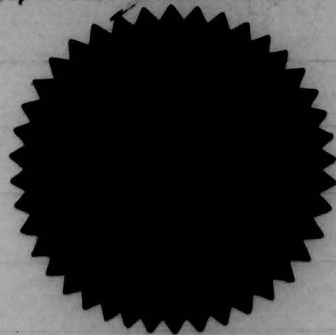
U.S. Consulate at Jerusalem  
No. 2, Jerusalem July 16. 1879  
L. H. Wilson  
Consul U.S.

No. 1

U.S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem July 2<sup>d</sup> 1879.

I Joseph L. Wilson U.S. Consul at Jerusalem Palestine, do hereby certify that on this day at the Consulate in the city of Jerusalem, Abraham Lilienthal aged 18 years born in Palestine, and now residing in this city, by the consent and approval of his mother and guardian, and Rosch Cohen, aged 16 years born in Russia, and residing in this city, were united in marriage before me and in my presence by Rev. Allazar (Dunn), who is authorized by the laws of Turkey to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate at Jerusalem this the 2<sup>d</sup> day of July 1879 A.D. and of the Independence of the United States the One hundred and Third.



J. L. Wilson  
Consul.

No. 1.  
Marriage Certificate  
of Mrs. Selim that

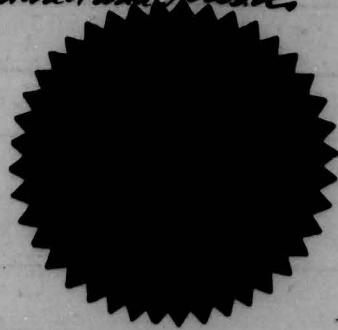
No. 2

United States Consulate

Jerusalem July 3<sup>d</sup> 1879

I Joseph G. Willson U.S. Consul at Jerusalem Palestine, do hereby certify, that on this day at the Consulate in the City of Jerusalem, Abraham Bernstein, Aged 19 years born in Poland, and now residing in this City, by the consent and approval of his Father, and Rachel Israel, Aged 16 years born in Jerusalem, and residing in this City, were united in Marriage before me and in my presence by Rev. Jacob <sup>son</sup> Green, who is authorized by the laws of Turkey to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate at Jerusalem this the 3<sup>d</sup> day of July 1879 A.D. and of the Independence of the United States the One hundred and Third.



J. G. Willson  
Consul

No 2

Marriage Certificate  
of W. Bunstein

143

Mr Wood.

No 66

recd Sept 1. 1879

M. S. Consulate  
Jerusalem July 8 1879

Joseph G. Wilson  
Consul



To the Department of State  
Washington U.S.

Subject  
Acknowledgment of despatches

Abstract of contents  
Stationery & Diplomatic Correspondence.

file  
June 20/79

F.R. 77/78  
G.R. 76/77.  
Lans 44.45 Copy

U.S. Consulate Genl Smyrna  
Recd & Forwarded July 31. 1879  
L. H. Heap  
Consul G.S.



N<sup>o</sup> 66

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem

July 8<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of  
despatches nos. 37, 38, the last dated June  
12<sup>th</sup> 1879.

I await anxiously arrival of stationery,  
being nearly out of paper and forms, in  
almost daily use in this office.

As to application for copies of Diploma-  
tic and consular correspondence, as stated  
in the List, the reason is this; I have in  
the Library, volumes from 1863 to 1868;  
and I desire to have the series complete.  
Besides, though I can do without them, I  
have found it convenient many times to  
have them for reference.

As to the progress of reforms, and  
the future of Palestine, I shall gladly  
communicate such facts as may fall  
under

under my observation.

The prospect is not hopeful under present regime.

I have the honor to be  
Sir.

Your obedient servant.  
J. G. Wilson  
Consul.

No. 67

Revised 7. 1879

[File]

Mr Hood

U.S. Consulate  
Jerusalem July 12<sup>th</sup> 1879

J. G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject  
Leave of Absence

Abstract of contents  
Visit to Mt. Lebanon

U.S. Consulate G. L. Condit's  
Rec<sup>d</sup> July 28<sup>th</sup> Forw<sup>d</sup> July 29/79  
J. G. Wilson  
Consul





N<sup>o</sup> 67



UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem July 12<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I avail myself of leave of absence, granted in your despatch no 36, of May 26, and shall leave Jaffa for Beirut, on July 14, leaving the Office in charge of the Vice Consul, Mr Sam. Berghem, during my absence, a period of two months, or less - I expect to spend the most of the time on Mt. Lebanon.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. Wilson  
Consul.

Ms Hood

No. 68

recd Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> 1879

U. S. Consulate

Jerusalem July 14<sup>th</sup> 1879

Sam. Berghain

Vice Consul

To the Department of State

Washington.



Subject

Departure of Consul Wilson

Abstract of Consents

taking charge of the Consulate.

U. S. Consulate General Cooper

Recd July 28. Forwarded July 29/79

*[Signature]*  
Consul



N<sup>o</sup> 68

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem July 14<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you  
that Joseph G. Wilson Esq. United  
State Consul at this post having left  
on leave of absence

I this day enter on the discharge of my  
duties as Vice Consul in charge of this Office.

I remain Sir

Your obedient servant

Sam. Perkins

Vice Consul in Charge

W. Wood

No. 69



Rec'd Secy 29

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem August 20 1879

Sam<sup>l</sup> Blenheim

Vice Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject

Acknowledgment of Circular and  
despatch No 39.

Abstract of Contents  
Consular Agencies and boundaries

Rec'd & forwarded Sept 1. 1879  
Consulate Gen<sup>l</sup> Constantinople  
G. S. Wood



N. 69

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem August 20<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Layson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular dated May 29<sup>th</sup> and circular no. 13 of June 10<sup>th</sup> 1879, and also of your despatch no 39, under date of July 19<sup>th</sup> 1879, with reference to Consular Agencies at Gaza, Haifa and Naplous, and in regard to the Consular Boundaries of Palestine.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Berghem  
Vice Consul

43

Mr. Clunton

No. 70

Recd Dec 4/79



U.S. Consulate at  
Jenin Sept. 15 1879

J. G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject

Return from the Lebanon

Abstract of contents

Result of observations

Forwarded 7 Oct 79  
U.S. Consulate Genl  
Constantinople  
G. S. Mess.  
Consul Genl



N<sup>o</sup> 70

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Vayson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I write to inform you of my return from Beirut, per French Steamer, Sept. 11-12<sup>th</sup> and of my resumption of Consulate duties.

I had a most enjoyable trip, to Beirut, the Mountain House at Aleik, Damascus, Bijeh, Baalback and the Cedars - I learned also, much of the condition and Government of the Lebanon and of Syria, which may be of use to me in the future in the discharge of the duties of the Consulate.

For special attentions, I would name Mr Edgar our Consul at Beirut - Mr Aldredge, the English Consul General of Syria, Mr Christian of the Ottoman Bank, Mr Jago, the English Vice Consul

at

at Ramascus, and the Lord Chief Justice  
of Cyprus, Judge Phillips, whom I  
met at the Mountain house, and also  
at Ramascus, and from whom I  
obtained much valuable information.

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. G. Willson  
Consul.

No. 71

Notes

Recho Dec 1/79

Approved

U. S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Sept. 25<sup>th</sup> 1879



J. G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

Subject  
Circulars

Abstract of Contents  
Board of Health - Health of the United States  
Sir Henry Austin Layard

Forwarded 7<sup>th</sup> Oct. /79

U. S. Consulate Genl

Constantinople

H. S. Consul

Consul Genl





UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem Sept. 25<sup>th</sup> 1879

N<sup>o</sup> 71

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Payson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of separate Circular of June 24<sup>th</sup>, and Circulars nos 15, 17 of July 9<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> 1879.

Referring to separate Circular requesting me to forward to the "National Board of Health at Washington," Statistics in regard to Climate, health, death rate etc, I have to say, that I shall endeavor to comply with the request so far as records, and statistics accessible, will permit.

Records, by the authorities here are fragmentary, and imperfect, with the exception perhaps of the Hospital of the London Jew's Society.

Referring to Circular No. 17, in regard to the Book, "The wealth of the United States" requesting information as to Libraries & Boards of Trade, and Societies "which may be favorable depositories for accomplishing the public objects of the proposed work," I have

to

to recommend as follows -

- 1<sup>st</sup> Inter-national Club - Jerusalem
- 2<sup>d</sup> Literary and Library Society - Jerusalem
- 3<sup>d</sup> German Reading Club - Jaffa

I have also further to report that Sir Henry Austin Layard, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and wife, arrived at Jerusalem Sept. 18, and left on the 21<sup>st</sup> for Beirut and Damascus - He received calls from the Consuls resident on the 19<sup>th</sup>, and called upon the Consular Body, on the 21<sup>st</sup> at the German Consulate, and took dinner at the Palace of Naouf Sheha on the evening of the 20<sup>th</sup> - He received also the representatives of the various religious bodies, and heard their complaints and statements of grievances - the Patriarchs, the Bishops, and the representative of the late Anglican Bishop, Gobat

It is supposed, that the object of his visit, was in reference to proposed reforms, but, outside of Turkish Official circles, nothing definite is known.

I have the honor to be  
 Sir,  
 Your obedient servant  
 J. H. Willson  
 Consul.

No 72



Recd Dec 10/79

A. S. Consulate at  
 Jerusalem Oct. 1<sup>st</sup> 1879  
 Joseph H. Willson  
 Consul  
 Is the Department of State  
 Washington D. C.

Subject  
 Third quarter return.  
 Abstract of Contents  
 Accounts and Vouchers

Rec<sup>d</sup> & forwarded Oct 13. 1879  
 U.S. Consulate G.<sup>e</sup> Constantinople  
 G. S. H. H. H.  
 Consul G.<sup>e</sup>



N° 72

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem

October 1 1879

Hon. Cha<sup>s</sup> Bayard  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

- I have the honor to transmit herewith  
my return for the Third quarter of 1879. Viz.
- 1/ List of Official letters received and sent,  
during the quarter as per enclosure no. 1 & 2.
  - 2/ Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses \$ 92.02  
as per enclosure no. 3.
  - 3/ Salary of Interpreter - Guards etc. \$ 160.50  
as per enclosure no. 4.
  - 4/ Statement of Invoice book, enclosure no. 5.
- And to advise my draft for the foregoing  
account in favor of Mr Melville P. Benjamin  
Banker of this city.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant  
J. M. Wilson  
Consul

Sive

Five Enclosures

- 143 List of letters received and sent *Agent [initials]*
- 3 Rent and miscellaneous expenses
- 4 Salary of Interpreter of names etc (2 enclosures)
- 5 Statement of Invoice book *Stat*

to the Pref Nov 11

Ack + send to Mrs. Scamman  
Duplicate files for publication. P.S. -

No. 73

U.S. Consulate at

Jerusalem Oct. 4<sup>th</sup> 1879

Joseph G. Wilson  
Consul

*Delivered 179*

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject  
Reports

Abstract of contents  
Consulate and Commercial Reports

U.S. Consulate Genl

Constantinople, Oct. 20<sup>th</sup> 1879.

I am not aware of the "liberal allowance"

Mr. Willson mentions.

Res<sup>d</sup> & Forwarded *[Signature]*  
Consul Genl



N<sup>o</sup> 73

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem *October 4<sup>th</sup> 1879*

*Hon. W. Hunter*  
*Acting Secretary of State*  
*Washington D.C.*

*Sir,*

*I am in receipt of your despatch No. 40*  
*of Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> 1879.*

*And in pursuance of Instructions, I*  
*1/ have the honor to enclose herewith, duplicate*  
*report of this Consulate for the year ending*  
*September 30<sup>th</sup> 1879.*

*2/ Also with an exhibit of the commerce*  
*and navigation of the port of Jaffa for*  
*the same period from the Consular Agent*  
*Mrs Haudegg.*

*The report, such as it is, is obtained with*  
*difficulty, and only on the payment of*  
*bachsheesh - a tax upon the Consul, as*  
*I know of no fund or allowance to which*  
*it may be charged - I notice in the*  
*Consular Regulations that the Consul*  
*General has a liberal allowance for*  
*this*

This purpose.

The number of travellers, the last year, was more than double what it was, the year before; the number of American citizens, (Jews naturalized) slightly less, in consequence of the hard times, the number of departures for Europe and America, being more than the number of arrivals.

At present, there is a great deal of sickness among the Jews, but fortunately, not of a very serious character - The rate of mortality is not high.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant  
J. M. Willson  
Consul

### Eight Enclosures

- 2 Duplicate reports of this Consulate
- 2 " Statement of Commerce from Jaffa
- 2 " of exports " "
- 2 " of navigation " "

United States Consulate at  
Jerusalem Oct: 4 1877

There are in Palestine, two Ports, Sheifa and Jaffa - Vessels also, call at, or near Jaffa, when called for, or when ordered, to receive cargoes, of Corn, that is of Wheat and barley; rags, Olives &c.; but they do not make regular trips; and the invoices are sent through the custom house at Jaffa -

Sheifa, being attached to Beirut Consulate, the report, of course will be sent through the Consul at Beirut.

That of Jaffa I transmit herewith

It is necessarily imperfect, from the incompleteness of the records, and the ignorance of the Officials - & many packages of goods are passed without record, and without payment of Customs, merely on the payment of *bachsheesh* - If honest merchants pay the Customs duties, and pay *bachsheesh* besides, for & otherwise, the boxes are liable to be broken open, and the goods to be, abstracted or portions of them - O<sup>r</sup> Chaplain of the Mission of the London Jews Society had a box of China, and *gacensware* broken open, and a few dozen pieces appropriated, but as the careless officials, put nothing in the place of the articles removed, the contents were loose, and of course were

marly

nearly all broken in the transit to Jaffa.  
The C<sup>o</sup> says, that he did not mind the "stealage," it  
was the breakage that disturbed him.

He was unable to obtain any orders.

There are three lines of Steamers on this coast  
touching regularly at Jaffa, the Austrian Lloyd,  
the French, and the Russian, the latter recently  
re-established, having been drawn off at the begin-  
ning of the War. The Italian Steamers which  
plied on this coast last year, were discontinued at the  
commencement of the quarantine, and have not been  
restored.

The exports from this coast are grain, fruit, Hops,  
Olive Oil, Grange, Sigs, Wine, Soap, Olive wood ware,  
Mother of Pearl etc.

The export of grain is prohibited this year, a usual  
precaution, as the home price forbids purchase for  
export. We had a short harvest. The Olive was  
an entire failure. Of grain, there was about half a harvest.  
The prices were high - nearly double the average price.  
Of course the destitution and suffering of the poor will  
be more than usual.

The imports from America are light indeed, except  
of Petroleum. The Europeans all use it, and many  
of the natives.

There are many American articles that might  
be imported, to advantage if we had a regular  
line

line of Steamers, or even of sailing vessels, to some  
Port on the coast.

Goods of various kinds, are imported from Germany,  
Italy, France, Switzerland, and England.

The native manufacturers, are undersold at their  
own doors - The silk factories of the Lebanon Dis-  
trict, once flourishing are dying out, a Swiss  
imitation, an inferior article, at less cost, taking  
the place of the native product, mauling the manu-  
facturers of the Lebanon poor, and diminishing  
the resources of the Turkish Government.

The Turkish Statesmen, if they should consult their  
own interests would protect by a heavy tariff their  
own manufactories, and thus enrich their own people,  
and lay a foundation for a large revenue.

But to this, England would object and France, and  
Germany.

All over Palestine and Syria the people are becoming  
poorer, the resources of the country less and less by  
degrees.

As Chaplin, says that the Palestine of today does  
not compare favorably with the Palestine of ten or  
fifteen years ago.

C<sup>o</sup> Mashalla of Damascus, says, that the Lebanon  
and Syria, are in a worse condition, in every respect,  
than they were thirty years ago.

Mr Jago, English Vice Consul at Damascus, says that  
affairs in Syria are worse than they were were before.  
The

The people are taxed, and robbed by the Sargathiers, out of all hope and courage.

There is a land tax, a capitation tax, a by the of the gross harvest, before a measure can be sold, a tax upon every thing coming into Jerusalem, and then a tax upon the seller, and recently a heavy forced loan has been imposed upon the land, of the repayment of which, there is neither expectation nor hope.

Every thing is going to waste and every body is declining.

The ruling Sult, for a few piastres of tribute permits the Bedouin, to pasture his flocks on the fields after harvest. On the Sharon plain, on the plain of Herodion, in the valley of Josapha, I have seen hundreds of black tents, troops of wild Arab men women and children, and thousands of camels.

These wandering children of the desert, rob, and steal and lay waste and destroy. The agriculturist has no encouragement to enterprise and thrift.

What he accumulates, that is visible, will be taken from him.

I see in this old country, Palestine and Syria, vast possible resources. The Sharon plain the Herodion plain the valley of Josapha, are natural wheat fields. There ought never to be destitution or suffering in this country. The Jordan valley is not surpassed for

for natural resources by any equal area of territory on the face of the globe; fruitful of Cotton Indigo, sugar, for which the world's markets are waiting; but all this beautiful and fertile land is dominated over by the Bedouin.

Even the mountain districts have been in former times, fruitful, beautiful and populous. The foundations, and the scattered ruins of elegant temples, and the remains of aqueducts, prove this.

Travellers and letter writers frequently receive and convey wrong impressions respecting the present state of the country. Their conclusions are broader than their premises.

I have spoken of the country as a whole. There are local exceptions. Wherever there are European colonists, churches, missions, there is progress, improvement, comparatively, prosperity; as of Beirut, Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem.

Judging from these localities, one might suppose that the country is improving.

The Jews of Jerusalem receive from abroad, so I am informed by Bankers from eight to ten thousand pound sterling a month. They live upon the bounty of others. They do not engage in agriculture. They are tilling no permanent soil in the soil. They have no manufactures. There is nothing in the present aspect of affairs, looking towards the permanent foothold of the Jew in



in Palestine. The people of this country must be agriculturists - peasant proprietors, or worse. There been.

The convents, the missions, and the German colonists are imparting a degree of life and energy to those around them, wherever they are located, as at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Beirut.

But a part from this, all is stagnant as the Sea of death."

Jerico is dead, Siberias is not dead, but might as well be; Damascus is declining. A fatal stroke was the massacre of 1860 - the final blow was the Suez Canal.

Jahleh, in the Lebanon - a Christian town. Allich and Shemlan, the summer resorts of Beirut and Cyprus people Nazareth and Bethlehem also Christian villages are improving.

The evils of the country, besides the prevailing ignorance and superstition of the people are by.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Capricious and irregular taxation.
- 2<sup>d</sup> The extortions of the tax gatherers -
- 3<sup>d</sup> The enforced loans.
- 4<sup>th</sup> The utter want of just and equitable judicial administration, either civil or criminal.

Of the proposed reforms of the Berlin convention, nothing yet appears, except increased taxation, under the pretext "means of reform."

There is perhaps one exception - the repairing of the  
law

low level aqueduct and the bringing of water from the pools of Solomon and the sealed fountain to the Mosque of Omar, and to the Serai, by Karuf Ncha - the most notable event of the season.

The high level aqueduct bringing water from the fountain, near to Hebron to the highest summits of Jerusalem has been disused for ages.

Of Karuf Ncha Governor of Palestine I have really a favorable opinion - He seems to be a well disposed man - But he is timid, temporising, if you please politic; and his subordinates, do evil, right before his eyes, almost with impunity.

Recently, the complaints of the Governors of Gaza, and of Jaffa have been loud, numerous, and alarming - What does the Governor, Karuf Ncha propose to do? Break them of their offices? No & merely to transfer them, a change of places, with the hope that they will do better hereafter.

So too, Midhat Ncha, at Damascus, the professed reformer - his profession the war cry of a party leader. He says, to those who complain, or who prefer change, Gentlemen, no doubt, all you have to say is true - These men all receive bribes, I have no doubt of it, but I am powerless, my hands are tied - I can do nothing."

I am informed by Mr Jago the English Vice Consul at Damascus, that Midhat, came  
with

with a great flourish of trumpets and promises of reforms. He drew up and submitted to the sublime Porte, a plan of government for Syria, making himself to be substantially Vice Roy, which was not approved.

And now, he folds his arms upon his dignity, and attempts to do nothing, and he succeeds - Nothing is done except a carriage road from his place in the country to the Government house in the City.

The governmental affairs of Palestine are in a sad state of disorganization, with no immediate prospect of improvement; and the same is true, in Syria, and so far as I can learn, throughout the Empire.

The British Government, is pledged before the world, and is pressing upon Turkey certain reforms, of a some what indefinite character, which she has not the power to carry into execution.

She has not the means, to pay the salaries of her own Officials; and already, the poor Fellahs are taxed to the utmost limits of human endurance.

She has not the men, and throughout the Empire, of the ruling class, the Turks, the men cannot be found, who are capable, morally considered of a just and equitable administration.

The future of Turkey, is among thoughtful men here, the question of questions - and of course the  
opinions

opinions are various.

All are agreed, that as between the Greek and the Latin Churches, Palestine, should be neutral ground.

Most persons are agreed, that very soon, the Turk, must get out of Europe; and that in the tendency and trend public affairs, England is the obstructive.

The Lord chief of justice of Cyprus, Judge Phillips whom I met in the Lebanon, and at Hamares, and who is very frank in the expression of his sentiments says; "Constantinople must go to the Greek; or it will fall into the hands of Russia, it is only a question of time." Why? said I, has it not been given to the Greek? Because, said the Judge of the jealousy of the European Powers, and because the Greek, has not yet demonstrated his administrative ability, for so great a trust."

J. M. Wilson  
Consul.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the  
 Consular district of Palestine, to the United States, during the  
 year ending Sept. 30<sup>th</sup> 1879

Articles	Quarter ending				Total the year
	Dec. 31 <sup>st</sup> 1878	March 31 <sup>st</sup> 1879	June 30 <sup>th</sup> 1879	Sept 30 <sup>th</sup> 1879	
Waney articles, olive wood work, mother of Pearl etc.	Dollars 215: 00	Dollars —	Dollars 358: 27	Dollars 729: 71	Dollars 1302: 98
U.S. Gold	—	—	—	—	\$ 252



J. H. Willson  
 Consul

Exile under Jerusalem J. Mr Hood

U.S. Cons. Agency at Jaffa <sup>ack. 7/11/80</sup>  
Octob. 8<sup>th</sup> 1879



E. Hardigg Cons. Agent  
To the Department of State  
Subject:

Reply to a separate Circular  
concerning the Nat. Board of Health.

U. S. Consulate General

Constantinople; Nov 18. 1879

I shall request Mr Willard to instruct

the Consular Agents of his District to address their  
official correspondence to him, and to transmit  
their reports on "Vital Statistics" to the Assistant D<sup>r</sup>  
of Health through him to that Board and not  
to or through the Department of State.

W. H. Shepard  
Consul Genl

Cons. Agency of the United States  
Jaffa Octob. 8<sup>th</sup> 1879.

To the Department of State  
Washington D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of a separate Circular  
requesting Cons. officers to assist the  
National Board of Health in carrying  
out the provisions of the Act of June 2<sup>d</sup> 1879,  
to prevent the introduction and spread  
of contagious or infectious diseases into  
the United States.

I have also received the forms for  
weekly reports to show the sanitary  
condition of my District.

In reply to the Circular of  
the Department I beg to state, that  
I heartily concur with the important  
aim of the Nat. Board of Health, and  
I shall pay

my dutiful attention to all the requirements  
set forth in the respective instructions of the  
Department. However as this remote part  
of the Globe in which I have the honor to represent  
the Government of the U.S. is so far behind the  
footsteps of Civilization that there exists here  
nothing of what may be called, "Vital  
Statistics", it is impossible for me to furnish  
the Board with weekly sanitary reports as  
required. All that I can do is, to  
send occasional reports to the National  
Board of Health giving an estimate of the  
mortality & the prevailing diseases here, & to  
inform the Board of the outbreak of  
any dangerous Epidemic, observing in such  
an emergency the precautions recom-  
mended by the Department of State.

I have the honor to be  
Your obedient servant  
E. Hardegg  
Cons. Agent

No. 74



J. J. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject  
Wants of this Consulate  
Abstract of Contents  
Stationery and Flags

U.S. Consulate Genl  
Constantinople, Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> 1879  
J. J. Wilson  
Consul Genl

Mr. Hardegg  
Consul Genl  
Constantinople  
sent June 20 1879  
Method.



N<sup>o</sup> 4

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. Geo<sup>d</sup> Rayson  
Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

Referring to my despatch no 57 of  
May 5, 1879, with enclosure, List of articles  
needed at this Consulate, which was  
acknowledged by your despatch no. 37 of  
June 12, informing me that a supply of  
stationery and Consular Forms, would be  
sent to this Consulate, I beg to state that,  
to this date, they have not been received,  
and that I am almost entirely out of all  
kinds of stationery and Forms, used in  
this Office; the Sticks also, are nearly worn  
out.

Hoping that they will be forwarded at an  
early date.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, Your obedient servant  
J. H. Wilson  
Consul.

Report previous correspondence O.P.



Joseph G. Willson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington.

Subject  
Consulate jurisdiction

Abstract of contents  
Limits of between Palestine & Syria

Consulate General of the United States.

Constantinople Nov. 25. 1879.

Messrs Willson and Edgar might be able to pre-  
pare a joint report on the subject of this despatch,  
which would assist the Department in dividing  
Syria and Palestine between the Consular Dis-  
tricts of Beyrout and Jerusalem, with a due re-  
gard to the Commercial and administrative  
interests involved.

It would be difficult, by a



mere examination of the map, to make a proper delimitation of these consular districts. There are towns which tho' geographically nearer one Consulate ~~than~~ are brought into closer contact with the more distant one by the course of commerce or travel.

On the other hand, it would occasion inconvenience and trouble if one Consul held jurisdiction in a vilayet or government in which the other Consul was recognized by the local government.

Respectfully,

G. S. Messersmith  
Consul



UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem Nov. 10<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. W. Hunter

Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I referenc to your despatch no 39 of July 19<sup>th</sup> 1879, in regard to the boundary line between the Beirut and the Jerusalem Consulates, I have the honor to report that Palestine is divided into six Turkish districts, for administrative purposes, viz: Beir, Haleb, Jerusalem, Hebron, Gaza, and Jaffa; and that there seems to be no uniform rule, as to the boundaries, or territorial limits of the Consulate at Jerusalem.

The German Consulate embraces all these Turkish districts, the English Consulate all but one, viz. Beir.

I do not know that the limits of the United States Consulate at Jerusalem, have ever been defined.

My opinion however is, that the German Consulate has the proper line of division between Palestine and Syria, and for the following

reasons

reasons, viz: geographical position, commercial relations, the social and business habits of the people, the short distance comparatively of the several districts from Jerusalem, and the fact that all of Palestine, naturally falls under the supervision of the Consul at Jerusalem.

I am informed by Baron Pacha of Jerusalem that a plan is now under consideration at Constantinople by which all these districts will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Pacha at Jerusalem.

If this should be done, it will facilitate the settlement of the question; as heretofore two of the Palestine Turkish districts have been attached to the Pacha of Damascus, and the German Consul, and the English Consul, have of necessity, had official relations, not only with the Pacha at Jerusalem, but also, with the Pacha at Damascus.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant  
J. G. Wilson  
Consul

duWood

No. 76



U.S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem  
Nov. 12 1879  
Joseph G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington D.C.

Subject  
Archives of the Consulate  
Abstract of Contents  
Condition of

Notes

U.S. Consulate General  
Constantinople, Nov 25 1879

J. G. Wilson  
Consul



N<sup>o</sup> 76

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. F. W. Seward  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No 16, of August 27<sup>th</sup>, requesting a brief statement as to the condition of the Archives of the Consulate, and your Circular, "Separate" of Sept. 17<sup>th</sup> 1879, in respect to the transmission of the "Weekly Reports" direct to the President of Board of Health at Washington.

Referring to Circular No 16, I beg to report:  
1<sup>st</sup> That all instructions and correspondence, received are bound and endorsed, for reference.

2<sup>d</sup> All outgoing despatches and correspondence, are recorded in their respective record books and indexed, up to date.

3<sup>d</sup> No press copies are used for any record of correspondence at this Consulate.

4<sup>th</sup> All copies of translations and enclosures, accompanying despatches and correspondence,

are

are preserved at this Consulate.

5. Since, my entrance upon the duties of the Consulate, I have kept, a permanent detailed record, of accounts - Prior to that date, (Oct. 1 1877), I do not find any such record.

6. In regard to the care and safe keeping of the records and archives, in this Consulate, I have to suggest, the necessity of an iron safe, for the most important records and papers, and also, of a paper case, for filing, in assorted packages such papers and documents, for ready reference, as are not proper to be bound.

7. In reference, to the general condition of the archives, and the incomplete series of "Books, 'Diplomatic correspondence,' 'commercial relations' etc. I beg to refer to my despatches, Nos 57, 66, and 74 and their respective enclosures.

I have the honor, to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
J. W. Wilson  
Consul

Act

No. 77

Recd  
No. 77  
Consulate at  
Jerusalem (Dec. 6 1879)

Joseph G. Wilson

To the Department of State  
Washington

Subject  
Arbitrals

Abstract of Contents  
Gen. Hayes our Minister to France & family  
M. S. Entreprie Com<sup>de</sup> Selfridge

Consulate Gen<sup>l</sup> of the United States  
Constantinople, December 17. 1879  
Rec<sup>d</sup> Dec 16. Forwarded Dec 17. 1879  
G. M. Strick  
Consul

are preserved at this Consulate.

5<sup>th</sup> Since my entrance upon the duties of the Consulate, I have kept, a permanent detailed record, of accounts - Prior to that date, Oct. 1<sup>st</sup> 1877, I do not find any such record.

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7<sup>th</sup> In reference, to the general condition of the archives, and the incomplete series of Books, "Diplomatic correspondence," "commercial relations" etc. I beg to refer to my despatches, Nos 57, 66, and 74 and their respective enclosures.

I have the honor, to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

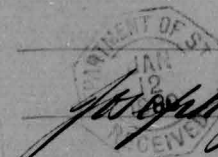
J. G. Wilson  
Consul

Ask

No. 77

W. J. Wood

Consulate at  
Jerusalem Dec. 6<sup>th</sup> 1879



Joseph G. Wilson

In the Department of State  
Washington

Subject  
Arrivals

Abstract of Contents

Gen. Hayes our Minister to France & family  
M. S. Interspin Com<sup>rs</sup> Selfridge

Consulate Gen<sup>l</sup> of the United States

Constantinople, December 17. 1879

Rec<sup>d</sup> Dec 16<sup>th</sup> Forwarded Dec<sup>r</sup> 17. 1879

L. S. Strick

Consul G<sup>l</sup>



N. 77

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem December 6<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. W. Hunter  
Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you,  
that the U.S.S. "Enterprise" arrived at  
Jaffa from Alexandria Egypt on the  
29<sup>th</sup> of November last.

Com<sup>dr</sup> J. Q. Selbridge with twelve  
officers and thirty two men arrived for  
a short visit to Jerusalem.

The Steamer left Jaffa on the evening  
of the 4<sup>th</sup> inst. for Beirut.

Gen. Hayes our Minister to France & family,  
the pleasure of whose society we had for  
eleven days, and who enjoyed their visit  
to Jerusalem very much, have just left  
us for Cairo, and the Nile.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your obedient servant  
J. W. Mason  
Consul

Express regret <sup>that</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>illness</sup> ~~illness~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>Mr</sup> ~~Mr~~ <sup>Spay</sup> ~~Spay~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>carried</sup> ~~carried~~ <sup>out</sup> ~~out~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>far</sup> ~~far~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>practicable</sup> ~~practicable~~.  
E. P.

No. 78



*Amst. Jan 20*  
*name*

U.S. Consulate at  
Jerusalem Dec. 20 1879

Joseph G. Wilson  
Consul

To the Department of State  
Washington

Subject  
Mr G. B. Spay  
Abstract of Constants  
His serious illness

U.S. Consulate General  
Constantinople, Dec 20 1879

G. B. Spay  
Consul Genl



N<sup>o</sup> 78

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-PALESTINE

Jerusalem December 20<sup>th</sup> 1879

Hon. W. Hunter  
Second Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.

Sir,

It is my painful duty to report the serious illness of Mr John B. Gray U.S. Consular Clerk at Liverpool, at Jaffa, where he has passed the summer and autumn, on leave, as I am informed.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of December, Mr Hardigg, wrote to me, stating that Mr Gray, had been taken, suddenly, and violently of insanity, and that he was fearful, it would result in frenzy.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of Dec. Dr Chaplin of Jerusalem, was summoned by telegraph as consulting physician, and again on the 13<sup>th</sup>; on the 14<sup>th</sup> he went to Jaffa, and remained in consultation two or three days.

The medical statement of Dr Chaplin I transmit herewith; enclosure no. 1.

Yours  
Thorough



Though Mr Hay's attack, seemed to be sudden, I learn that for some time, his words and actions had seemed strange, and erratic, indicative of a disturbed and restless state of mind.

For some days he has been violent and dangerous and has to be guarded constantly by strong bare men, and even with these precautions he has inflicted serious injuries upon some members of his family.

If I have understood, Dr. Chaplin, it is, an attack, of acute mania, and may very soon terminate fatally, or may possibly subside, leaving a state of mild mania, with some hope of possible ultimate recovery.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient servant  
W. Wilson  
Consul

Enclosure  
Dr. Chaplin's Medical Statement in regard to Mr Hay's illness.

Jerusalem, Dec: 20/79.

At the request of the United States Consul of Jerusalem I hereby certify that having been summoned by telegraph to visit Mr. Baldwin Hay, of Jaffa, who was stated to be ~~entirely~~ "totally deranged" I proceeded to Jaffa on Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> December, and on arriving found Mr. Hay suffering under a severe attack of acute mania;

that on Monday he was very violent and had very serious delusions (as that he was God or Jesus Christ, that he was in hell and his attendant the Devil, &c.); that on Tuesday when I left him he was calmer and more rational; and that in my opinion it is necessary that he be removed as early as possible to Europe in order to be placed under efficient management and medical treatment.  
Thomas Chaplin  
M.D.  
Phys. English Hosp. for  
Hospital. Jerusalem.

Enclosure  
No. 1

Dr. Chaplin's Medical  
Statement in regard  
to Mrs. Hay's Illness

Enclaves  
No. 1

Dec. <sup>31</sup>/<sub>79</sub>

Page

MICROCOPY

453

ROLL

2

