December 12th, 1903.

Mr. F. E. Hoskins,
Board of Foreign Missions,
Beirut, Syria.

Dear Sir:—

I have before me your letter of November 5th and the accompanying document. I wish to thank you very cordially for sending me this material. I wish exceedingly that we were in a position to accept the proposition you make, but I do not see that there is any possibility of availing ourselves of the opportunity. We appreciate very much indeed your courtesy, and if anything turns up along these lines we shall be glad to communicate again.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Judson
December 18th, 1935

Mr. H. K. Hoskins
Board of Education, Newton
Mr. Stuart

Thank you.

I have before me your letter of November 25th and the accompanying document. I wish to express my appreciation for sending me this material. I hope we can help in a position to accept the proposition you make. I regret that we were not in a position to accept the proposition originally and that it did not come to my attention at an earlier time. We appreciate very much indeed your continued interest and our continuing efforts and support.

May I try to communicate again?

Yours very sincerely,

H. F. Judson
REPORT
OF A VISITATION OF THE
SYRIA MISSION
of the PRESBYTERIAN BOARD
OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
BY THE
Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., Secretary

PRINTED FOR THE
USE OF THE BOARD
AND THE MISSIONS

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
1902
taught embroidery, silk-winding and dressmaking. (5) Teng-
chow, China, where some industrial work is done in connection
with the Tengchow College, chiefly in iron work. (6) Pyeng
Yang, Korea, where a recently established Boys' Academy has
an industrial department on the plan of Park College, Missouri.
(7) Dumaguete, in the Philippine Islands. The munificence
of the Hon. H. B. Silliman has provided an endowment of
$20,000 for the Silliman Industrial Institute, but for reasons
which I discussed in my report to the Board on the Philippine
Islands, the industrial department of the Institute has not yet
been constituted. (8) Benito, Africa, where some agriculture
and gardening are done in connection with the Boys' Boarding
School. (9) Batanga, Africa. Mrs. Robert Hoe generously gave
$1,000 in February, 1900, to start industrial work "in agricult-
ure, carpentry, wood-work, tailoring and such like trades and
occupations as might hereafter be agreed upon," though the
serious reduction of the missionary force by deaths, furloughs
and resignations has thus far prevented the actual inauguration
of the school. Urumsia, Persia, and Lakawn, Laos, should not now
counted, for the attempt to teach carpentering and blacksmith-
ing at the former was brought to an end by the resignation
of the foreign superintendent in 1897, and the experiment of an
agricultural farm at Lakawn has proved a failure, for reasons
which I discussed in my report on Siam and Laos. (10)
Yokohama, Japan, where girls are taught sewing, cooking,
etc. (11) Sidon, Syria.

The last is the largest industrial plant under the care
of the Board. Nearly all the others are doing industrial
work on a small scale, the object being, in most cases,
simply to afford some means of self-help to needy stu-
dents. In Sidon the industrial work is a department of
the Gerard Institute; but is conducted on a larger scale, and with an
ampler equipment. The Department was established in 1895,
the initial expenditure being $15,000, of which Mrs. George
Wood gave $6,500, the rest being secured by the missionaries,
with the approval of the Board, from individuals, the Rev. Dr.
Henry Jessup alone collecting $4,550. This sum was expended
as follows: $8,000 for land; $4,000 to furnish needed accom-
modations for the added requirements of the Industrial and
Orphanage Departments; $2,000 for implements, and $1,000 for running expenses the first year.

These sums, however, have been supplemented from time to time by the gifts of various interested individuals, chief among whom is Mrs. George Wood, who several years ago made Sidon her home, and who has ever since given her entire time and strength to the Institute as an unselfed worker. March 6th, Mrs. Wood added to her already generous benefactions the following splendidly munificent proposal:

"Having long cherished a desire to add to the permanence and scope of the Mission Training School for Boys at Sidon, it gives me double pleasure to connect the offers I am prepared to make, with the auspicious occasion of your first Secretarial visit to Syria. Allow me, then, through you to make to the Mission and the Board, for the benefit of Gerard Institute, the following offer:

1. Fifteen hundred dollars in cash already loaned by me to the stock account of the Industrial Department of the General Institute.

2. Such a sum in cash (not to exceed $10,000) as may be required to erect needful buildings at 'Dar Es Salam.'

3. The loan of such a further sum in cash without interest as might be required to carry out any plans the Board and Mission may decide upon, said loan being fully covered in their judgment by assets of the Mission for the purpose becoming available in a few years' time.

4. The title deeds for the new building for the orphans known as 'Buishah Home'—with the large tract of land on which it stands, and the forest tract near by.

5. An annual sum (not exceeding $1,000) to cover the cost of maintaining the Orphan Department with a maximum of 20 boys, including the wages of the Farm Overseer.

"When the plans of the Mission relative to these offers shall have been matured I shall be ready to take all requisite measures to satisfy the Board and the Mission regarding the security of my offers and their permanent validity.”

This offer has been unanimously and cordially accepted by the Syria Mission and by the Board, so that the Gerard Institute now has a larger financial support than any other boarding school in the world connected with our work. I cannot speak too highly of the value of Mrs. Wood's intelligent, sympathetic and self-sacrificing co-operation. She has given unthinkingly of her time, her strength and her money, and without her assistance the Institute could never have become what it is to-day.

The Institute is situated in the city of Sidon, but while the location is convenient, it was too small before Mrs. Wood's offer, and it is altogether impossible from the viewpoint of the enlarged plans which her generosity has permitted. There can be no expansion in Sidon proper, for the adjoining property on three sides is owned by parties who will not sell, while the tract across the street is a Moslem cemetery. It is, moreover, desirable that such a school should have a larger area than would be possible in a crowded Oriental city, especially as the farm is to form a prominent feature of the work of the school. Accordingly a large tract has been secured about two miles from the city. It lies on the slope and summit of a high hill, and commands one of the noblest views in all the East. It is a superb site for an Institution; near enough to the city to be easy of access, and yet far enough away to give ample room for development. The Beulah Home Orphanage is already established at this site and the whole Institute will be transferred to it as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected, though it is probable that some work, particularly the day schools, will continue to be done at the old site. The industrial departments are (1) farming and gardening; (2) masonry and plastering; (3) carpentry and joining; (4) tailoring; (5) light blacksmithing and locksmithing (6) shoemaking.

A serious difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable Christian instructors. None of the missionaries had the requisite technical knowledge and the resources of the Institute did not permit the employment of suitable superintendents from the United States. As a temporary makeshift, therefore, arrangements were made with local tailors, carpenters, masons, etc., to give free instruction to such boys as wished to learn their respective trades and to take the profits of the shops for their compensation. This plan has worked well enough finan-
cially. It has given foremen without cost to the Institute, while on the other hand, free student labor has been a sufficient incentive to the local workmen. The difficulty is that these foremen have usually had no thorough training themselves, their knowledge being limited to the native methods, and that they are apt to lack the patience and skill required to impart what they do know to a lot of boys who may be but languidly interested. Even more serious is the fact that such foremen, while men of excellent character, are for the most part not evangelical Protestants, so that they are unable to exert that spiritual influence which we regard as so essential. In time, it is fair to expect that graduates of the Institute will become available for foremen in the various departments, and special effort should be made to develop the right men for this purpose. But for so large a school, a foreign mechanical superintendent is urgently needed and with the added resources now made available by Mrs. Wood's offer, it is hoped that Dr. Ford can carry out his long cherished desire to obtain a foreign assistant, who will unite mechanical skill and missionary character.

The Mission has outlined the policy of the Institute as follows: The basis of this work is the existing Sidon Academy which is to continue its valuable work as before, drawing the same funds that have supported it during its history thus far, and simply employing the new funds just raised to enlarge its scope by the industrial and orphanage extensions; and its leading aim will continue to be evangelistic.

Manual labor, not exceeding two hours daily, shall be assigned to all the pupils, by classes.

Pupils who cannot pay the school fees may be received as workers, spending eight hours a day in manual labor, and being supplied with night-school facilities. For each year thus spent in one of the shops the worker shall be entitled to one year in the Academy on a par with those who pay, and to two years in the case of those who work on the farm or in masonry. Suitable-facilities for evening classes shall be given to all the manual labor students.

A few Protestant orphan boys (not more than twenty) between the ages of five and fifteen shall be received. They will occupy a separate building and be in charge of a Christian family and attend the classes of the Academy and day school.

When the orphans reach the grade of the second year in the Academy, they shall be discharged from the Orphan Department and shall then be dealt with on the same basis as other poor boys, not orphans. The orphans shall also be cared for if necessary through the vacations.

"Pupils are to pay the same fees as formerly, viz.: 8 French liras ($32) and none shall be received into the Academic Department who do not pay at least 4 liras.

"Orphans are to pay 1 English pound each annually, and to be otherwise provided for by annual scholarships of $25 each from the income of this Department.

"The finances of all the industrial branches shall be directly under the control of the management of the school.

"Any net income from the Agricultural Department shall go to supplement the scholarships for the benefit of the Orphan Department, whose accounts shall be kept distinct, and whose number of pupils shall be regulated by the state of the funds.

"Any net income from the other trades shall go to help support the working class of those who are trying to earn their own way, and whose number shall be regulated by the state of the funds."

Dr. Ford, who has from the beginning been the Superintendent of the Institute, strongly emphasizes the evangelistic aim of the industrial work. He writes: "Only upon this ground has this innovation and expansion received the hearty endorsement of the Mission, at a meeting which, more than any other I have attended, was charged with emphasis upon the evangelistic phases of our many-sided work. And speaking for myself, I can assure you that, but for my estimate of the high evangelistic value of this industrial project as it now stands, I could not support, much less urge this new departure. The conception is that of a family school, presided over by a picked missionary, pervaded by the religious and missionary atmosphere, and in which the young orphans shall furnish a field for the practical development and exercise of Christian service on the part of the other students. The leading aim is the building up of Christian character, so as to supply the native church and the community at large with worthy leaders as fast and as fully as we can."

I was deeply interested in what I saw of the practical workings of the Institute. I found 115 boarding pupils, and 73 day
scholars, beside eighteen boys in the Orphanage. The spirit of the School was most excellent, and, so far as I could judge, thoroughly faithful evangelical work is being done. I came away in deeper sympathy than ever with this work. I believe it to be of vital importance, and worthy of the cordial co-operation of the Mission and the Board.

British-Syrian Schools.

The British-Syrian Mission, founded in October, 1860, by Mrs. Bowen-Thompson, has a record of forty-two years of loving and useful service. It is "essentially a woman's mission to the women of Syria," and is supported by an undenominational Society in England, of which the Bishop of Durham is Patron and the Right Rev. Thomas Bickersteth is President. The Mission includes the Beirut Training Institution; boarding schools at Shemland and Baalbec; day schools in Damascus, Tyre, Homs, and numerous Lebanon villages; medical mission work at Tyre, Baalbec, and in the Lebanon; evangelistic work among the Bedouins and the soldiers of the Lebanon army; night schools for men; special schools for the blind, and house-to-house visitation. The local force consists of 19 missionaries, of whom 18 are women; 25 Bible women and 111 native teachers. The 56 schools of all grades enroll 4,262 pupils, and the dispensary patients numbered last year 4,389. The work is conducted in sympathetic co-operation with our Syria Mission. Indeed, during the years of enforced re-trenchment, the British-Syrian Mission generously assumed the care of several of our schools in order to prevent them from being closed. I visited several of its institutions, particularly those in Beirut, Baalbec and Damascus, and I was very much gratified by the character of their work. As a rule, the buildings are large, and the general scale of maintenance impresses the traveller as better than that of most mission schools.

The Bible-Lands Missions Aid Society is another English agency, to whose helpful co-operation our Mission has been frequently indebted. It also is undenominational, the Right Hon. Earl of Aberdeen being the President, and several eminent Englishmen of various denominations forming the Honorary Council and the Executive Committee. The Society makes annual
Pres. W.R. Harper,
Univ. Of Chicago;

Dear Friend;

Dr. Banks passed through here a week ago on his way to Baghdad. While in the city and our house he had a conference with Dr. Ford of Sidon concerning a lot of Anthropoid sarcophagi and other antiquities which we have dug up on our Mission property in Sidon, and which we are holding until circumstances allow of their being taken out of the country. Many of them have been reinterred in the place of their discovery. Turkish law allows us to gather and hold them where they were discovered but would not allow us at this stage to make any attempt to get them out of the country. There are people ready and willing to purchase and take all risks of getting them out, but we have never entertained any such offers. Now if the Univ. of Chicago is going to come into close relations with the head officials in Ctle, it is not too much to expect that some arrangement can ultimately be made for taking out these anthropoids, because the Museum in Ctle already has a fairly good stock of them. At any rate you people could certainly do much better with them than we can ever hope to do. We can hold them indefinitely however subject to your call and the proposal to help us get for them a new building for the Industrial School on whose land they are is to my mind a very fair solution of the problem and one which the Mission could fairly and righteously consider.

We gave Dr. Banks a few pages from a pamphlet which sets forth the aims and present status of this Industrial work, but I also promised Dr. Ford to send you the enclosed clean copy of the same that Dr. Banks saw and may have sent you. I also gave him a roll of photos which will give a much clearer idea of the antiquities.

Very cordially yours,  
F. E. Hoskins.
Dear [Name],

Dr. [Name] recently expressed concern about the need for additional training and resources to effectively implement the new protocol in the city. We are currently reviewing the protocol and discussing the potential implications with Dr. [Name].

Dr. [Name] notes that there have been significant changes in the protocol since it was first introduced, and he believes that additional training and resources are necessary to ensure a smooth transition.

We are currently exploring different options to address these concerns. It is important to ensure that the new protocol is implemented correctly to minimize any potential negative impacts on the community.

Thank you for your continued support and collaboration. We will keep you updated on the progress of this initiative.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
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taught embroidery, silk-winding and dressmaking. (5) Tengchow, China, where some industrial work is done in connection with the Tengchow College, chiefly in iron work. (6) Pyeong Yang, Korea, where a recently established Boys’ Academy has an industrial department on the plan of Park College, Missouri. (7) Dumaguete, in the Philippine Islands. The munificence of the Hon. H. B. Stillman has provided an endowment of $20,000 for the Stillman Industrial Institute, but for reasons which I discussed in my report to the Board on the Philippine Islands, the industrial department of the Institute has not yet been constituted. (8) Benite, Africa, where some agriculture and gardening are done in connection with the Boys’ Boarding School. (9) Batanga, Africa. Mrs. Robert Hoe generously gave $1,000 in February, 1900, to start industrial work “in agriculture, carpentry, wood-work, tailoring and such like trades and occupations as might hereafter be agreed upon,” though the serious reduction of the missionary force by deaths, furloughs and resignations has thus far prevented the actual inauguration of the school. Urumia, Persia, and Lakawn, Laos, should not now counted, for the attempt to teach carpentering and blacksmithing at the former was brought to an end by the resignation of the foreign superintendent in 1897, and the experiment of an agricultural farm at Lakawn has proved a failure, for reasons which I discussed in my report on Siam and Laos. (10) Yokohama, Japan, where girls are taught sewing, cooking, etc. (11) Sidon, Syria.

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4. The title deeds for the new building for the orphans known as 'Beulah Home'—with the large tract of land on which it stands, and the forest tract near by.
5. An annual sum (not exceeding $1,000) to cover any needed outlay toward securing more efficient instruction in the manual department.
6. An annual sum (not exceeding $1,000) to cover the cost of maintaining the Orphan Department with a maximum of 20 boys, including the wages of the Farm Overseer.

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Accordingly a large tract has been secured about two miles from the city. It lies on the slope and summit of a high hill, and commands one of the noblest views in all the East. It is a superb site for an Institution; near enough to the city to be easily of access, and yet far enough away to give ample room for development. The Beulah Home Orphanage is already established at this site and the whole Institute will be transferred to it as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected, though it is probable that some work, particularly the day schools, will continue to be done at the old site. The industrial departments are:

1. Farming and gardening;
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The Bible-Lands Missions Aid Society is another English agency, to whose helpful co-operation our Mission has been frequently indebted. It also is undenominational, the Right Hon. Earl of Aberdeen being the President, and several eminent Englishmen of various denominations forming the Honorary Council and the Executive Committee. The Society makes annual
Beirut Syria,  
Oct. 25, 1903

President William R. Harper,  
Dear Sir:

I am enclosing under separate cover photographs of Phoenician anthropoid coffins in white marble and other objects which have been found in land owned by missionaries in Sidon. All of these objects are now in their possession, but most of them are buried and cannot be seen at present. The principal objects of the collection are

1. 3 white marble anthropoid coffins, one of which is painted, two are broken at the foot.
2. Plain white marble sarcophagi, with their skeletons.
3. Human skeleton with belt attached with gold wire. One similar to this is in the Louvre.
4. Bull fragments, the head of one in perfect order. These may be put together.
5. Statues, life size in calcareous stone, one male and the other female.
6. Various terra cotta statuettes.
7. Small bronze objects.
8. Alabaster vases not in photographs.

All of these objects are owned by missionaries here, one of whom is Dr. P.E. Hopkins, and all are...
Unlegible text
are connected with an Industrial Farm, a part of a project of which I enclose. This institution ranks among the best in Turkey in point of usefulness. It is the desire of the missionaries to dispose of these objects for the benefit of the school and they would prefer to have them go to an American institution. I have seen none of them, but I am convinced by the photographs that they are the best specimens of anthropoids in the world, and together they form the largest collection to my knowledge. Prof. Terry of Yale has seen them all and I believe was present at the excavation of some of them. I am told by Dr. Ford, one of the missionaries that the Louvre has offered 5,000 francs each for some of the anthropoids and similar sums for the statues. The missionaries have not been willing to set a price upon them but they have made a provisional statement that if some person would raise for their industrial work the sum of $10,000 a building would be erected with the money and the donor might have the privilege of naming it. In return a room in the building would be made for these objects and they would be sealed up there until such time as the donor might wish to remove them from the country.

They would naturally have to be smuggled out. I believe this could be done without any serious difficulty by carrying them at night to the shore and placing them in a boat to be transferred to a larger boat. I should be willing
to undertake that work should I be so called upon to do it and I should expect to succeed.

I understand that Prof. Terry is soon to publish an account of these objects and that the missionaries do not wish to have the objects removed until after their visit. The museum authorities learn of them and hold them responsible.

Should the University of Chicago desire to possess these objects, I should be very glad to do all in my power to secure them and to get them from the country, or you might prefer to communicate directly with Dr. Hoskins, with whom I understand you have had some correspondence on other matters.

When you have examined the photographs, will you kindly return them, as marked, to Dr. Hoskins.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Edgar J. Banks.
To inform you that we have received your request and are currently processing it. We will keep you updated on the status of your application.

Best regards,

[Signature]

[Date]
Honored and Beloved Friend,

Though not unmindful of the thousands of young men you are ever meeting, still I have a conviction that you will remember one to whom you were especially kind at old Yale. I have seen with much concern the accounts of your surgical operation, and earnestly pray that...
it may have been successful and its cure complete.

I noted with much interest and gratification your stand at an undenominationa

nal university, may you to prosper more and more. You will be interested

in a statement made by Rev. Harlan P. Beach D.D. after

hearing a talk with me recently, he said, "This approach

the nearest to an ideal all-around mission work, of any

work I have been in China."

Please permit me to send you a copy of our "Occasional

Note."

With affectionate regards

Frank Akeller

July '92.
Our work is at present reinforced by a party of four ladies belonging to the German China Inland Mission. Under the leadership of Mrs. Schwerdtfeger, our fears, is only temporary, as they may soon be moved to the district in the west of this province which has been occupied by the Germans. Their work is housed in a convenient and well situated house outside the South Gate of the city.

The "newness" of the work in Hunan impresses one. Scarcely has it been settled. Invariably the missionaries one meets, are studying the language, building premises, training workers, the presence of continuous progress is a day of beginnings with us. The fact that the missionaries almost without exception have been called to this special field and in some cases have been looking forward to service here for long years, together with the fact that Hunan is perhaps one of the best prayed for provinces in China, may account for the phenomenal progress already made by the gospel and the glorious possibilities which are looming up on ahead.

The Hospital.

The hospital is five minutes’ walk from the compound, and is staffed by nurses formerly used for the general work, there is capacity for 48 in-patients or 12 on a pillow. A two-storey building, the dispensary is open only three afternoons a week, and much good is done. From the very first, the medical officer has been regarded as the one in whom God has signally blessed this agency. We look forward to the time when we will be supplied with everything essential to a thoroughly scientific and spiritual work in the medical line. The hospital evangelist lives there and speaks much to the people of the love of God. Our medical students occupy rooms and pursue the studies there as well, coming over to the compound for their lectures. So far as the medical situation is concerned we are in our first year of operation. We have made an excellent beginning, but the regions beyond are: suitable assistants, the purchase of land and erection of buildings, and the equipping of the same. Will the friends join with us so that God may soon see fit to entrust us with a thoroughly working plant which will redound to His glory and relieve much bodily suffering?

The Country Work.

With a map of Hunan before us let us trace from Chang-sha in a southerly direction for sixty miles. This will bring us to Li-lung, a city, numbering a thousand shops, and an inviting place for missionary work. The people were not kindled towards us two years ago, but we are Roman Catholics. Recent visits have been encouraging, and, except for the want of workers, there is no reason why we should not have a hall there. Still tracing to the south another two days’
journey, we find Lien-hsing—as large and as needly. Here the folk have always been kind to us and have repeatedly asked for a gospel hall.

In another day we reach Cha-ling-chao, smaller than the other two, but very important. This is our only out-station; Christian work has been carried on systematically for some time and foreigners have lived here quickly. Several have been baptized and a small church organized. The station at present has quarters for a suitable Chinese worker, or better still a foreigner to supervise it. From Chang-sha the distance is about three miles. Farmsteads and tea-houses dot the high-ways, and every three or four miles you find villages and groups of shops and inns whose audiences may be had at any time as the missionary trudges through the country.

Our work might be extended farther south than this, going as far as Lien-hsing and Kuei-long, cities where, to my knowledge, no missionary has yet visited. Lack of workers prevents this, however.

Returning by boat from Cha-ling to Chang-sha we pass much fine scenery, and the great need of the district is impressed on us as he passes market towns and villages lining the river banks. Many have regular market days, which bring together large numbers of countrymen, and give the missionary a splendid opportunity to preach the Word and scatter literature. The distance is about three miles to Chang-sha by water, and this means that our large district has been entrusted to us. Only two itinerant journeys to these three points are possible in the year with our present force, and one cannot remain long at any point. Six important places on this river should be visited several times a year in order to do lasting work, but time and strength forbid it.

The people are willing to hear us; hundreds of tracts have been sold and many have a general idea of the gospel; but our need is an additional number of workers to thoroughly evangelize the field. We give God thanks for their willingness to hear, but we also earnestly pray the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest.

Key to the Plan of the Compound.

We trust our friends will study this plan; it represents our ground floor, and the premises that does not appear is referred to under twenty-five. Our days, which are full to the brim, are spent in carrying the Chinese in and about these courts and rooms. We trust that we can seize the chance to give a cut of our present medical quarters in the next.

1. Front street on which the soldiers are stationed opposite the main entrance.
2. Chinese post office where the tract societies and a number of the influential citizens are on sale.
3. Front entrance.
4. Street chapel with seating room for three hundred.
5. Reading-room for the Chinese.
7. Men's study.
8. Evangelist's study.
9. Veranda for those of the church by taking down the large doors marked O.
10. Servants' sleeping quarters.
11. Prayer meeting room.
12. Inner hall.
13. Preaching-platform, under which is the baptismal.
15. Dr. Kelly's study.
16. Women's study.
17. Dining-room.
18. Servants' eating and wash-room.
21. Well, and open space.
22. Store-room for provisions.
23. Open courts.
24. Hall-way showing: wallace, leading to Mrs. Kelly's study, Mrs. Barr's study, foreign sleeping quarters and box-room.
25. Sitting-room.
27. Mrs. Barr's sitting-room.
28. Servants' rooms.
29. Servants' sleeping room.
30. Cook-room.
31. Small lawn.
32. Evangelist's study house.
33. Guest room for Chinese Christians who may be visiting from the country.
34. Back street.
35. Servants' room.
36. Gatekeeper's room.
37. XXXX. Open air space, after Chinese plan of ventilation.
38. Passage.
39. The men's side of the chapel.
40. The women's side of the chapel.
41. North.
42. South.

The heavy black line enclosing the map represents the wall surrounding the compound. It is twenty feet high and intended for protection from robbers and fires.

Editorial.

W11 One hour increased activities and enlarged staff an ever enlarging circle has become interested in our daily work of faith and labors of love, and for any one of us to give to his special circle an adequate idea of all that concerns him would be a task consuming an amount of time that could illly be spared. We have only to remind our friends that the occasions are frequent when it would be a genuine treat to be able to sit down and write to the extent that the pleasant of so writing dictates, and this being impossible we are combining our efforts and making the experiment of passing on to the general public the work of the day. In this way we hope to gratify in a somewhat changed measure the friends who are interested in our station.

We trust" "Occasional Notes" may be helpful also in creating a spiritual link among the home groups of friends we individually represent. Our interests as workers differ, and yet we are so interlinked and interwoven both as regards to prayer and service that each is in living touch with the other. We, therefore, pray that there may at least be a linking together of the prayer interests of our dear ones at home.

The Holy Spirit depicted in the story may not be content with anything short of the letter personal. A great united volume of prayer will mean we believe much more for the kingdom of God in China; perhaps even the more irregular and individual prayers which our personal letters have called forth.

It is our profound conviction that the experiences recorded in the history of the Chang-sha work have been in large measure to the volume of prayer which has ascended to God for it. Therefore if prayer is increased we are sure to find that the testimony of this station as a quickening spiritual force also proportionately increasing. Should our printed letter be used of God to inspire or call forth greater and united prayer, not only shall we as workers be enriched and our lives the more truly be kept in the place of sacrifice and intercession; but those who are providentially entrusted to our teaching will likewise be blessed a hundred fold.

The Woman's Work.

Mrs. F. A. Keller.

God is certainly answering the many prayers that have been offered for the Hunan women, and the wonderful way in which He is working among them in Chang-sha will, I am sure, fill many hearts with peace and call forth more prayer that greater blessings may be saved.

Before I came to Chang-sha, which was in September, God had given Dr. Keller the joy of baptizing four women. In March, 1902, another dear old lady of sixty years of age was added to the church, and last September seven more publicly confessed Christ, making in all twelve women. Some of these are ladies of rank, some had been opium smokers and gamblers, others had been vegetarians for many years, hoping by the self-denial involved in the way of life prescribed for their souls. It is beautiful to see their changed lives and hear how they are following the path of the Saviour.

Besides these Christians there are several inquirers, some of whom have asked for baptism. Both Christians and enquirers have unbound their feet and the feet of their little ones also because any pressure was brought to bear upon them, but simply of their own desire as a consequence of a desire to please their Lord. One of the young women who was baptized last September is very enthusiastic about it, and although her feet are only 3½ inches long she wears six-inch shoes. In fact, among so interesting a company as this, I am very earnest about the study of the Bible, and the rapidity with which she learns is simply marvelous.

The Holy Spirit is undoubtedly leading and guiding her. All these women, with but one or two exceptions, read very nicely and understand what is read. I give this a great help in the work among the women of Hunan. Many read and can do so quite apart from any contact with foreigners. This, as you probably know, is uncommon in China. I am very heartily for the work we are doing. I mean heartily girls, go to Chinese schools specially opened for them at the same time as boys.

I have three classes each week for the women: Monday for Christians, Tuesday for heathen, and Thursday for enquirers. In addition to these there is a weekly singing class for all who care to attend.

These mid-week services are well attended. There are also about one hundred women at each of the two Sunday services, and as they usually come about an hour before the services begin we have an excellent opportunity for personal work. Besides these we meet many visitors each day, who come out of curiosity, and as they seldom seem in a hurry, I have splendid opportunities of telling them the gospel. They nearly always wish to see our rooms and like to ask many questions about my family and country; when their curiosity has been satisfied they are willing to listen for ten or fifteen minutes. We have found them invariably a very interesting, intelligent, and friendly people. Pray much for them.

Subjects for Thanksgiving to God.

1. For the eleven new members received into the church during the year 1903.
2. For the high Christian ideal and intelligent devotion to the cause of Christ evinced by our two Chinese evangelists.
3. For the commodious, conveniently arranged and well situated premises purchased and occupied during the fall of 1903.
4. For the addition of two new workers to the station.
5. For the great willingness of the Chinese to hear the gospel.

Notes on the Station Work.

H. G. Barr.

Our work consists in daily preaching, private room work, Chinese and English Bible readings for the evangelists, classes for the women, school work,
Mr. James E. Judson
Chicago University

Dear Dr. Judson:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing to you an article due to me from President Charles Elliott Hall which I hope will not inconvenience you in any way. I realize that this is a very busy season for college work.

Very sincerely,

Mary Mills Patrick
My dear President Judson,

I beg to introduce to you President Mary Mills Patrick, Ph.D., of The American College for Girls at Constantinople. As President of the Board of Trustees of that College I am asking that Dr. Patrick shall have an opportunity to make known her work in some influential circles in Chicago. Her devotion and wisdom in conducting the college are beyond praise, and we feel that we are now on the verge of a much larger sphere of influence among women in South-Eastern Europe and Turkey. Any courtesy that you can extend to President Patrick, I shall appreciate most highly.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.
September 15, 1915

Dear President James,

I am writing this letter to inform you of my resignation from the presidency of Union Theological Seminary. After much consideration, I have made the decision to step down from this position.

I believe that this is the best course of action for the future of the Seminary. I have been honored and privileged to serve as its leader, and I am confident that the institution will continue to thrive and excel under new leadership.

I am grateful for the opportunity to have served in this capacity, and I am confident that the Seminary will continue to make a positive impact on the world.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

President Emeritus

[Handwritten note: Faculty and friends. Thank you for your support.]
March 2, 1909.

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

An Auxiliary Association has been formed in behalf of the American College for Girls at Constantinople during the past year. This Association is growing rapidly and we are now enlarging its scope. The President is Dr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia. I enclose a plan, which has been formed by the New York Trustees of the College, of the organization of the Association. We have made a list of the names of people whom we wish to secure as officers of the Association, and many of them have already accepted. We have taken the liberty of putting your name in this list and I am writing to ask you if you will give us the great honor and pleasure of allowing us to use your name as one of the Honorary Council of the Auxiliary Association. There are no obligations connected with this office. There will be an occasional meeting of the officers and members of the Association which you would, of course, be invited to attend, but the attendance will not be in any way obligatory. What we wish to secure is the influence of your interest in the College as expressed by having your name in this list.

Hoping very much indeed for a favorable reply,

Yours very sincerely,

Mary Mills Patrick
March 8, 1909

President Henry Field, Juneau, Ill.

University of Chicago

Dear President Field:

An Auxiliary Association has been formed to cover the endowment funds of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, Turkey. The Association is composed of American citizens and has as its object to promote the welfare of the College and to obtain funds for its support. The membership is open to all American citizens.

With the approval of the President, I am prepared to submit the plan, which has been prepared by the New York headquarters. The President of the College will have the opportunity to present the plan to the Board of Trustees of the College, and to the Association of the College.

I am convinced that the Association of the College, and the Association of the Auxiliary, both of which have been established, will prove to be of great benefit to the College, and will aid in the support of the College.

I am pleased to know that the Auxiliary Association has been formed, and that the College will receive aid from this Association. The Association will be of great assistance to the College.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Hoping very much to hear from you soon,

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS
AT CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY

President
MARY MILLS PATRICK, PH. D.
501 Fifth Avenue, New York

Vice-President
GRACE H. DODGE
125 Madison Avenue, New York

Secretary
SAMUEL C. DARLING
1001 Pemberton Building, Boston

Treasurer
CHARLES H. RUTAN
122 Ames Building, Boston

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Western College

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116 West 113 Street, New York
Treasurer
Mr. Charles H. Rutan
333 West 104 Street, New York
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Boston, York.
AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS
AT CONSTANTINOPLE,

TURKEY.

October 31, 1906.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of October 25, 1906, and am glad to learn that you are interested in making a donation to the College. However, I must inform you that the College is not yet in operation and therefore cannot accept any donations at this time.

I understand that you are interested in the College and that you wish to contribute to its development. I assure you that we will use your donation to its fullest extent. We are currently in the process of securing funds to purchase a suitable site for the College and to build the necessary facilities.

In the meantime, I would be happy to provide you with more information about the College and our plans for its future. Please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Institution]
HONORARY COUNCIL

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Rector St. Thomas Church, New York

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President Vassar Alumnae Association, New York

Dr. Muriel Wadsworth
President Smith College Club

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Yale University

Pres. Charles Eliot, LL.D.
Harvard University

Pres. Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph.D., M.D.
Columbia University

Chancellor Henry K. McClurken, Ph.D.
University of New York

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.
University of Chicago

Pres. Benjamin Ida Wheeler, Ph.D., LL.D.
University of California

Rev. Charles Frederick Azell, B.D.
Fifth Avenue Baptist Church

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge
99 John Street, New York City

Arthur B. Farquhar
York, Pa.

Mrs. A. M. B. Johnson
Pres. Mary Mills Patrick, Ph.D.
507 Fifth Avenue, New York

John E. Milholland
Hotel Manhattan, New York City.

Secretaries will be appointed in different cities and colleges in the United States where interest has been awakened in the Woman's College at Constantinople. It will be the office of the Secretaries to secure members for the Association. The following have already agreed to serve:

Susan H. Olmstead, 415 West 118 Street, New York
Mary Williams Montgomery, Ph.D., 125 West 104 Street, New York
Helen F. Betts, Morris Heights, New York
Julia R. Paton, 74 Lake Place, New Haven, Conn.
Della Armstrong Mason, 415 West 118 Street, New York.
March 6, 1909

Dear Miss Patrick:—

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. I shall be glad to serve with those on your list if you think it advisable.

Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Miss Mary Mills Patrick,
507 Fifth Ave., New York.
Dear Miss Patti:

Your favor of the 29th inst. to receive I am to be glad to see with some of your Press if you find it advisable.

Wishing you all success I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P. Jahoda

Miss Mary Miller, Partied,
200 14th Ave., New York.
January 28, 1910.

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson,

I would like to write to you about the present condition of the College and our plans for the immediate future.

There is such a demand for the education of women in this part of the world, that it is difficult to keep pace with it. We are at present occupying, as you know, very unsatisfactory quarters in Scutari, using old houses in which the sanitation is bad and the danger of fire constant. By crowding the students here to the last limit, we have managed to accommodate a student body of one hundred and ninety, and we have refused to accept perhaps twice as many more.

The Trustees of the College plan to build as soon as possible on our new site, and in order to move the College, we must erect three buildings. Miss Helen Gould has given the money for the central building, Gould Hall, which is to contain public rooms, offices and recitation rooms. We wish to erect a dormitory on each side of Gould Hall to accommodate from 75 to 100 students each, besides the professors and teachers of the College. With these buildings we could move across the Bosphorus and make a beginning. We have the money for Gould Hall and
January 28, 1910

President Heath, President, III.

University of Chicago

Office, III.

Dear President jubao:

I would like to write to you about the present condition of the college and our plans for the immediate future.

There is such a demand for the education of women in this part of the world, that it is difficult to keep pace with it. We are in constant need of a normal school and the country is ready to pay for the instruction of our graduates. We are in the process of accommodating a student body of one hundred and ninety, and we have received letters of support from many more.

The Trustees of the College plan to move as soon as possible. We must erect three new buildings. We have already given the money for the central building, and it is on the way. We plan to establish a dormitory on the site of the old hall to accommodate from 75 to 100 students each. Besides these, we can accommodate the professors and teachers of the college. We have the money for Gould Hall and dormitories and make a beginning.
for one dormitory but we lack the money for the other dormitory. Could you help us in any way to secure it either through your friends or otherwise. We think that a dormitory can be erected for 75,000 dollars.

I am also enclosing the leaflet for our Auxiliary Association to ask for any suggestions that may occur to you in regard to new names or any change in the appeal that would be desirable.

Our College is very interesting this year with its mixture of nationalities, and constantly enlarging influence. The Mohammedans are now free to attend. There are thirty-three, five of whom were sent by the Government of Turkey to be educated here as teachers. We have the daughter of the Minister of Justice of the present Cabinet, and others from leading families in the city.

You will have seen in the papers an account of the burning of Tcheragan Palace, the palace where Murad V was confined so long, and where Parliament has assembled this year. It was the most beautiful palace on the Bosphorus, built of white marble, and contained many treasures and works of art. The loss was probably five million dollars.

Madâne Salih, our notable Mohammedan graduate, published a striking article in the leading Turkish paper the following day, in which she said that the House of Parliament might burn and be destroyed, but that the real Parliament is in the hearts of the people and the devotion of the deputies.

We should be very much pleased to have a visit from you here at any time when you can come to Constantinople.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Mills Patrick
To aid in supporting the College, we have been seeking funds for the last year. We think that a contribution can be accepted for $2,000.

I am enclosing the letter for our Auxiliary Association to see if you personally may accept the next sum of $500.

Our College is very interesting this year with the mixture of nationalism, and country's enduring influence. The Government of Turkey is in the hands of its own people, and we have a Minister of Finance to be accredited here as Treasurer. We have the Governor of the Ministry of Justice of the present Cabinet, and others from leading families in the city.

You will have seen in the papers as to the arrest of the President.

A letter was sent to the President, and there is a movement among the press and people to extricate him from the confusion.

The President was properly the Mediator, and not the Mediator.

The Mediator, Mr. Saffir, our representative in Constantinople, published a statement that the Mediator, Mr. Saffir, was not the Mediator.

We hope you will come soon to Constantinople.

Yours sincerely,
THE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION
of the
American College for Girls at Constantinople

OBJECT
To aid in supporting the College and in promoting its interests

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION
APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CHAIRMAN, ROBERT E. ELY,
23 West 44th Street, New York
MISS GRACE H. DODGE,
262 Madison Avenue, New York
MRS. HENRY VILLARD,
145 West 58th Street, New York

SAMUEL T. DUTTON,
Teachers' College, New York
HAMILTON HOLT,
130 Fulton Street, New York

I desire to become a member of The Auxiliary Association of the American College for Girls at Constantinople. I enclose dollars for the current year, and promise to continue the same subscription for five years.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP - - Five Dollars
SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP - - Ten Dollars
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP - Twenty-five Dollars
SUBSCRIPTION MEMBERSHIP - Fifty Dollars
SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIP - One Hundred Dollars
MAINTENANCE MEMBERSHIP - Five Hundred Dollars
FOUNDATION MEMBERSHIP - One Thousand Dollars

Name

Address

Date

The aim of the Association is to raise $20,000 annually towards the support of the college while an endowment fund of $500,000 is being secured.

Checks should be made payable to the order of Charles H. Rutan, Treasurer, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

(over)
PRESIDENT
TALCOTT WILLIAMS, Litt.D., LL.D.,
916 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
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632 Fifth Avenue, New York
JUDGE DAVID J. BREWER, LL.D.,
United States Supreme Court
HON. JOHN W. FOSTER, LL.D.,
1323 18th Street, Washington
MRS. CHARLES CUTHERBET HALL,
MRS. JOHN HAY,
509 16th Street, Washington, D. C.
HON. OSCAR S. STRAUSS, LL.D., L.H.D.,
American Embassy, Constantinople

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ESTHER H. SUTTON, B.L.,
507 Fifth Avenue, New York
WILLIAM H. SHORT, B.D., A.M.,
507 Fifth Avenue, New York

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122 Ames Building, Boston

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415 West 118th Street, New York
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BELLE ARMSTRONG MASON,
22 Front Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
HELEN F. MCAFEE, A.B.,
94 York Street, New Haven, Conn.
CHARLES W. STEVENS, M.D.,
22 East 45th Street, New York
JOHN W. COOK,
215 West 23rd Street, New York

(OVER)
With cordial regards and best wishes,

I am,

Very truly yours,

February 16, 1910

Dear Miss Patrick:—

Your favor of the 28th of January is received. I have been much interested in the changes in Turkey, especially as bearing on the educational work with which you are connected, and certainly hope that you will obtain the funds which you desire.

The burning of the Tcheragan Palace was certainly a calamity; I am glad to see the fine spirit, however, in which the matter is taken. I wish that I could see Constantinople, but have no immediate plan of a trip to the East. When I go to Constantinople, Turkey, I shall take great pleasure in meeting you, and seeing your very interesting and important work.
With cordial regards and best wishes,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Miss Mary Mills Patrick,
% British Post Office,
Constantinople, Turkey.
382 Commonwealth Avenue

Boston, Mass. June 9, 1909,

Dear Dr. Judd,

I enclose the latest copy of our Auxiliary Blank, as I am sure that you will be interested in what strong reasons we have deemed.

I wish so much that

that could be a monument

in the various Colleges

in the interest of

for women in	study and

May ill be study

Boston, Massachusetts.
The subsequent transformation
of the Lyceum Institute. We are all
living from the result of
Professor Austin's visit to
our College. He has
written a letter to us,
which I will copy
here. We need help very much indeed,
for while we have the finest
site of all American institu-
tions in Turkey, it has no
buildings at all.

Thanking you for your kind
interest in our College,

Very sincerely,

Mary Mill Patrick

Boston, Massachusetts.
June 11, 1909

Dear Miss Patrick:

Your favor of the 9th inst. received. I am glad to know of the progress that is being made, and wish you all success for the future. Of course we shall all be interested in Mr. Burton's report.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Miss Mary Mills Patrick,
382 Commonwealth Ave.,
Boston, Massachusetts.
June II, 1929

Dear Mr. Patrik:

Your vision of the 6th Fleet is

generous. I am glad to know of the progress
that is being made, and that you will succeed in
the future. Of course we shall all be interested
in Mr. Dutton's Report.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H.F. Judson

[Address]

Miss May Mlife Patrik

262 Commonwealth Ave.

Boston, Massachusetts
Chicago, November 14, 1911

My dear Miss Olmstead:

Your favor of the 24th of October came duly to hand. You must excuse me for not being more prompt in replying. I am glad to know of your new undertaking, and hope that it will meet with all success. I will try to send you some suggestions shortly as to the best way of reaching people in this vicinity who might be interested. If one result of the activity of the School should be the discovery of a process for the elimination of Turkey as a power from the face of the
Your favor of the 28th

Of October came only to hand. You must excuse me for not being more prompt in replying. I am glad to know of your new appointment, and hope that it will meet with success. I will try to send you some suggestions shortly as to the best way of connecting people in this activity who might be interested. If one report of the activity of the School Power Project and the advancement of a process for the elimination of...
earth I should be glad to contribute personally towards it. I fear this may not meet your views, however. Of course when you come to Chicago we shall see you. I am glad to remember the old days in Minneapolis, and thought of many of them a few weeks since when I was attending the inauguration of the new President of the University of Minnesota.

With cordial regards, in which Mrs. Judson joins, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Miss Susan H. Olmstead,
404 W. 116th St., New York.
Very truly yours,

H. A. Judson
November 21, 1911

Dear Dr. Judson:

I was very glad to hear from you and to be assured that you have not forgotten me. I do not really agree with you that Turkey should be wiped off the map: that is, I know, the feeling of many wise people, but the Turk is not such a bad lot as you fancy, and Turkish girls, once they are educated, will save the nation from destruction. Our great hope for that poor country is in the young women who are today demanding the advantages of a liberal education. Please say all this and more to anyone whom you may have the opportunity to interest in this splendid work that is making for a better civilization.

We had Dr. Vincent with us last week: he is certainly a vigorous man, and will undoubtedly do much for Minnesota. I shall hope to have the assistance you promise. In the meantime, you have my warmest greetings.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]
New York Finance Committee
American College Women's
Conservatory

February 5, 1911

[Text is not legible due to the image quality. However, it appears to be a letter discussing financial matters and committee work.]
October 24, 1911

My dear Dr. Judson:

The years between have not entirely effaced the memory of one of your old students at the University of Minnesota, I trust; and in any case, the College at Constantinople I am sure will remind you of me, even though it is a long time since I last met you in Chicago - on my return from Constantinople, I believe it was. Now, I am again working for the College, which all this time has had my deep interest, but to which I could devote very little time, because of other occupation.

At the spring meeting of the Trustees it was decided to undertake a special plan for raising funds for the support of the College, which is soon to move to its new location at Arnavutkoy. The enclosed article from the N.Y. Herald will tell you all the facts if you have not already heard them, and by the way it is an unusually fair presentation of the whole matter. This article was quite unsolicited, and we feel that it may be the means of interesting many persons in the College.

As you will readily understand, I have been asked to work for the New York Finance Committee of the Trustees, and sometime during the winter I expect to come out to Chicago. In the meantime, I would like to send the enclosed pamphlet to many persons in and about Chicago, so that when I come, I may find a number of people interested to hear more about our work. I shall be glad to speak before some Club or Society, and tell what it is quite impossible to explain fully in a little leaflet like this.

Hoping that your broad interest in the education of women, and your acquaintance with this particular institution will lead you to suggest some ways and means for me to find new friends for the College, I remain with cordial greetings to Mrs. Judson.

Very sincerely yours,

Susan H. Olmstead

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago, Ill.
Partial to translation.

I'm afraid I can't translate it accurately. It seems to be a letter written in a different language. I'm not sure what it says without being able to understand it.
Chicago, November 28, 1911

My dear Mr. Crane:—

Miss Susan H. Olmstead, Secretary of the New York Finance Committee of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, writes me desiring a list of names of those who might be interested in the work. She is planning, I believe, to come on in the winter, and to try to meet people and address them on the subject. She desires to speak to clubs, etc. As you, I believe, are one of the Trustees I think properly I should put the matter in your hands. Of course I will have her speak in the University if she wishes, but the most effective thing would be to address some clubs of women, perhaps the Woman's Club, for instance.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Charles R. Crane,
1214 S. Canal St., Chicago.
Chicago, November 26, 1917

Mr. Henry C. Crane

Miss Susan H. Dimes, Secretary of the New

Your Finance Committee of the American College for the

Colored and Negro, write me herewith a list of names of those who

might be interested in the work. As to placing, I prefer to

come on the Wilson and to try to meet people who have

some understanding. I am anxious to speak to people about

the question. The great advantage of the question I think probably belongs to

the matter in your hands. Of course I will have par speech at the

University of the weapon but the most effective thing now is to

address someiplina of women,抱着去, and Woman's Creed, for instance.

Very truly yours,

H. J. N.

Mr. George L. Crane

Mr. Charles E. Crane

Mr. E. General M. C cascade.
April 17, 1912.

Rev. Edward R. Evans,
Gloversville, New York.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Replying to your inquiry of April 15th, I have to say that of all of the five men ordained at Salem February 6, 1812 Messrs. Judson and Lowell with their wives salied from Salem in the "Brigantine Caravan" February 19th while Mr. and Mrs. Nott and Messrs. Hall and Rice salied from Philadelphia on the Harmony which finally got away from the Delaware Cape on the 24th. The Caravan arrived at Calcutta June 17, 1812 but the missionaries were not allowed to take up work there, and both the Judsons and the Newells were obliged to seek a location elsewhere.

Before the Judsons got away to Burma (the Newells left earlier for temporary location at Mauritius) the Harmony arrived with the other party. All were obliged to leave Calcutta. Hall and Nott succeeded in finally getting a footing in Bombay early in 1813 if so that Judson did not land in Burma till July as your clipping says. the American Board's work was really begun the earlier of the two.

Your contention then I think is quite justified that the statements in the Biblical World were both literally and actually incorrect. However, as the party was ordained together and virtually set out together upon their enterprise, it is not an important matter as to which actually began work first since all were at it within the same year.
Rev. Mr. [Name]

Dear Mr. [Name],

Re: Request to Your Ministry of April 1919

I have to say

With all of the live men of the German military force in Berlin, we have been able to defend our home with firmness and faithfulness to the American "peace". But these men are not enough to fight the German arms. The German army is armed with the latest weapons.

Re: The American"peace". We can really not see the difference.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Note: The text appears to be a mix of English and German, with some unclear or fragmented sentences. The context suggests a request or response regarding military personnel and the American peace movement.]
Mr. Evans—2

I return herewith the clippings which you sent.
Believe me,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
I return peremptory the affidavit after the event.

[Signature]

July fourth, 19[ ]

[Handwritten note:]

Mr. Gauge