

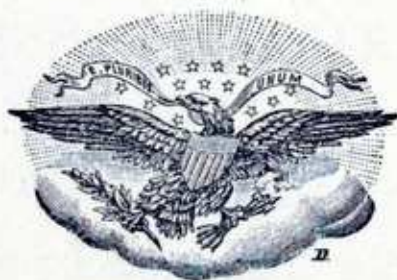
THE AMERICAN CLUB
OF CONSTANTINOPLE
1921 - 1922

YEAR BOOK No 1

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE AMERICAN CLUB
OF CONSTANTINOPLE

FOR

the year ending July 4, 1922



Containing an account of the record of
The American Luncheon Club at Constantinople
whose name subsequently was changed to
The American Club of Constantinople

YEAR BOOK N° I

1921-1922

AMERICAN LUNCHEON CLUB
CONSTANTINOPLE



July 8, 1922.

On motion of Mr. Snowden, seconded by Mr. Blackett, it was VOTED that the address delivered by Mr. Ravndal at the proceedings at the Embassy on July 4th last be printed as a monograph of the Club.

Attest:

FOSTER STEARNS
Secretary

AMERICAN CLUB OF CONSTANTINOPLE



October 22, 1922

On the suggestion of Mr. Ravndal it was VOTED that the Club monograph, of which publication was voted on July 8th, be expanded so as to assume the character of a Year Book, and that Mr. Theron J. Damon, Executive Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, be entrusted with its publication.

Attest:

FOSTER STEARNS
Secretary



Mr. LUTHER RICHARDSON FOWLE
Assistant Treasurer of the American Missions in Turkey

THE AMERICAN LUNCHEON CLUB AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Report of the Secretary, Mr. LUTHER R. FOWLE, on the
origin of the Club and on its activities during 1921-22,
read at the meeting of June 2, 1922.

Conservation, the elimination of waste in business and manufacture, is the most hopeful path toward that dim and distant state known as normalcy. And the complete utilization of the by-product and the incidental is the mark of the successful conduct of affairs in the twentieth century. Sometimes the by-product exceeds in value the primary object. Such, we hope, is the case with a committee appointed by action of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant at their meeting on May 27, 1921. On that date the directors voted that a committee be appointed to consider the matter of the publication of an American newspaper in Constantinople. Subsequently the committee was named by Pres. Gunkel of the Chamber of Commerce, and consisted of Messrs. Blackett, Conn, Chester and Fowle, who acted with Mr. Gunkel and with Consul General Ravndal. This group met at the American Consulate in the Rue Tom-Tom on July 12 to discuss the proposed American newspaper.

The almost inevitable decision was reached with reference to the paper, but before the committee adjourned Mr. Ravndal, that practical idealist, who dreams dreams that come true, asked permission to present another matter

which was on his mind. This is where the by-product appears. From the grave of a newspaper there emerges a Luncheon Club. In a few words Mr. Ravndal expressed his conviction that the American Colony had reached that point in numbers where it could support and would profit by some kind of a Luncheon Club to draw us all together in acquaintance and interest in one another, and in a common loyalty to that which is best in the life of our distant homeland. Needless to say the idea took with the committee, and Mr. Conn of the Guaranty Trust Company invited those present to lunch with him on Friday, July 22nd, at the bank's dining-room to discuss in fuller detail the new suggestion for a Luncheon Club. Perhaps he did not realize that this was but the admission of the camel's head into the tent, and in defence of ourselves we on the committee can only say that we were as innocent as Mr. Conn. We therefore sat down to lunch in the Officers' dining-room of the Guaranty Trust Company on July 22nd, those present being Messrs. Ravndal, Gunkel, Blackett, Chester, Newman Smith, Conn and Fowle. At this luncheon Mr. Conn stated that the summer Friday bank holiday might make possible the use of the bank's dining-room and equipment for the proposed club on Friday noons. This generous offer combined with the subtle influence of the delicious meal served by the bank's caterer, Mr. Pulaki, and the general atmosphere of good fellowship which possessed us all, caused those present to immediately reach a decision to invite some thirty representative Americans to meet at the bank's dining-room the following Friday at 1 p.m. for lunch. The hearty response to this invitation

emphasized again how ready we were for such a scheme.

The larger group met on Friday, July 29th, with the United States High Commissioner, Rear-Admiral Bristol, as our guest of honor. When the coffee was brought on Mr. Ravndal introduced the topic of a more permanent organization, pointing out that the American community in Constantinople was larger than any other between Rome and Manila, and that some body which might act for the community as a whole and draw us all together in our common interests might find scope for very real service. At the end of his speech Mr. Conn, Manager of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, moved that the American Luncheon Club of Constantinople be now and hereby is organized. The motion was seconded by Maj. C. Claffin Davis of the American Red Cross and was unanimously adopted by acclamation. Moreover, the newspaper committee of the Chamber of Commerce, supplemented by J. Wylie Brown, was elected as the committee of management for the Luncheon Club. The gathering was brought to a close by happily worded remarks from Rear Admiral Bristol who expressed the conviction that the newly formed club would be a very useful element in the community life and stated that he hoped it would remain, as it was in its birth, exclusively and fully American in character and aspiration. Before adjournment those present, by a rising vote of thanks, expressed their appreciation to the Guaranty Trust Company and to Mr. Conn whose practical help made possible the prompt and happy inauguration of the American Luncheon Club in Constantinople.

At a subsequent meeting Consul General Ravndal

was elected President of the Club, J. W. Conn Treasurer, and L. R. Fowle Secretary. It was decided that membership should be open to all Americans and the membership fee was set at Ltq. 5 for the first year. Thus the club was organized, and it has continued to meet regularly on Fridays at 1 p.m. with one or two exceptions only, when holidays or other activities seemed to make it best for the general interest of the community to omit that particular luncheon.

There is annexed herewith a list of the members for the first year of the club, covering all those who have joined up to May 5, 1922, and who hereby are qualified to vote in the election of officers for the subsequent year. There are at present 97 members of the Luncheon Club in addition to 42 one-time members who no longer are in the city.

There is also annexed herewith in Annex No. 2 a list of those who have addressed the Luncheon Club. It will be noted that wide interests are represented in our speakers and one of the charms of the Club has been the frank and open way in which those addressing us have expressed their opinions and have endeavored to interpret for our understanding the complicated commercial, financial, relief and other situations in which they and we of Constantinople find ourselves.

Thirty-eight luncheons have been held with a total attendance of 1781, averaging 47 persons per gathering. All too late a register of members and all guests was started. If you have not done so already, please do not fail to sign the register, giving your permanent home address, as well

as the business or other connection that brings you to Constantinople.

The functions of the American Luncheon Club have been twofold:

(1) To strengthen the ties of mutual acquaintance and friendship which should bind together Americans far from home, furnishing added power to each in the support and interest of his fellows. To those who have attended the lunches with some degree of regularity no proof will be required as to the club's services in the first regard.

(2) A second function which it was hoped the Club would have is to serve as a channel of expression for American Community ideas and ideals, and to give voice and leadership to our growing community in the observation of American holidays and celebrations, and in any other strictly American activity. Already the Club has gone far in filling this second function of American community leadership.

A Committee of the Club, led by Maj. Davis of the Red Cross, arranged Thanksgiving Day activities, announcing them in the press so that Americans met together that day at the Embassy, the colleges and the Sailors' Club.

It is possibly not out of place to say that the Luncheon Club had some influence on the organization of the American Women's Luncheon Club which grew up in the fall of 1921, and we are glad to admit that the ladies have already out-distanced us in the number of Americans that have gathered at their monthly meetings.

Washington's Birthday was fittingly observed by a luncheon at Tokatlian's at which nearly two hundred Americans were present, both Clubs cooperating. Our committee consisted of Messrs. Brown, Claiborne and Keeley, to whose careful planning was due the success of the event. People took their places according to the section of the homeland from which they came, and many were the pleasant surprises in finding those of our number here who shared with us acquaintance and interest in the same section of our United States. Rear Admiral Bristol presided, and Dr. Patrick of the Constantinople Woman's College fittingly addressed us. Nor should we fail to mention the music furnished by our friends of the Navy.

Perhaps the most important committee of the year is that appointed on March 3rd consisting of Messrs. Peet, Conn, Bergeron, Gunkel, Goodfellow, Stem and Heizer. This Committee was asked to cooperate with the American Ladies' Luncheon Club in arranging a proper observance of Memorial Day, and in such steps as seemed advisable, looking toward the more permanent organization of an American Club in this city, possibly with more of the features of a Community Club than can pertain to a Luncheon Club.

With the possible exception of the Washington's Birthday Community Luncheon the most noteworthy single event in which the Luncheon Club furnished community leadership to the Americans in this city was in the observance of Memorial Day, May 30th. If records available are correct there are 78 Americans buried in and about Constantinople, and in cooperation with the Ladies'

Luncheon Club it was decided to observe Memorial Day by the decoration of these graves, and by a service held in memory of those whose bodies rest on the shores of the Bosphorus. The bodies of American sailors buried in the Crimean Memorial Cemetery, Haidar Pasha, having been recently sent to the United States, it was decided to hold the Memorial service in the Ferikeuy Cemetery where there is an American section, and where the largest single group of graves is located. A procession formed at the cemetery gate at 11 o'clock and marched to the American section where the United States High Commissioner, Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol, spoke appropriately on the meaning of Decoration Day and was followed by Prof. Bradlee Watson of Robert College, who most fittingly recalled the meaning and service of the lives given by America to the Near East. The «Scorpion» band played appropriate music while the graves were being decorated. A group of eighteen or twenty American children from the Community School in Roumeli Hissar, who attended in a body, sang the closing hymn. This ceremony would be a very happy precedent for others, and could hardly be improved upon. It was brief, in noble vein, without sentimentality, happy in the memory of those who held aloft with honor the name of America on these distant shores.

In accordance with the decision of the Luncheon Club at its meeting on May 5th, a representative committee was appointed by the chair to nominate officers for the coming year, to be elected at the first meeting in June. The original list of officers therefore lays down its duties and privileges with the present gathering. They are glad in so

doing to be able to report the American Luncheon Club a going concern, with vitality of its own, full of hope and promise for the future. We fervently hope that in due time, from the Ladies' Luncheon Club and from this club, there may be developed a real American Club in Constantinople with rooms of its own, where the American stranger within our gates may feel at home, and may readily get into close understanding and touch with the American community in this city, and where we of the colony can find a Community Center with all those features that will hold us together as Americans.

We would express the hope that the Club in its future development may be thoroughly American in the broadest sense. There are in the Club today groups of people from the Navy, from the Consular or diplomatic service, from business circles, from relief, educational and mission institutions, yet the Club belongs to no one of these groups. It consists of all of them mingled in friendly interest in the American tradition and inheritance which is the common bond between us all. We hope for the future that the same freedom from special interest, the same equality and the same cordial friendship which has marked the Club during its first year will serve to hold us all together in the support of each other and of those things which are best in our American life.

Respectfully submitted,

L. R. FOWLE

Secretary.

June 2, 1922.

ANNEX I.

LIST OF MEMBERS

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. ABREVAYA | L. R. FOWLE |
| C. S. ALEXANDER | C. F. GATES |
| S. ANDERSON | J. E. GILLESPIE |
| P. H. BARTON | F. F. GOODSSELL |
| F. W. BELL | W. E. GRIFFIN |
| R. E. BERGERON | O. GUNKEL |
| E. W. BERRY | H. B. HARTER |
| W. L. BLACKETT | E. M. HEDDEN |
| E. W. BLATCHFORD | O. S. HEIZER |
| H. H. BARNUM | A. R. HOOVER |
| A. BLATTNER | G. H. HUNTINGTON |
| C. A. BODET | UGO E. GUERRINI |
| H. E. BOYDE | A. E. HURT |
| A. E. BRADY | M. JOBLIN |
| W. M. BREWSTER | C. R. JOHNSON |
| L. BRIGGLE | L. F. JONES |
| J. E. BRIGGS | J. KAPLAN |
| MARK L. BRISTOL | J. H. KEELEY, JR. |
| W. E. BRISTOL | A. Y. LANPHIER |
| C. A. BROWN | J. H. LATHAM |
| J. W. BROWN | A. H. LEAVITT |
| W. A. CASTLE | R. E. LEE |
| A. T. CHESTER | J. M. LIEBER |
| E. T. CIEMINSKI | J. W. LIVINGSTON |
| O. V. CLAIBORNE | A. R. MAGRUDER |
| F. B. COLBY | H. R. MANDIL |
| W. G. COLLINS | J. K. MARDEN |
| J. W. CONN | W. M. MILLER |
| F. P. CRANE | G. B. MOORE |
| J. P. CUMMINGS | C. D. MORRIS |
| T. J. DAMON | T. J. MURPHY |
| C. C. DAVIS | W. S. MURRAY |
| J. C. DEMETRIUS | W. W. PEET |
| G. H. DENNIS | D. T. PETTY |
| C. C. EDWARDS | P. P. PHILLIPS |
| E. J. FISHER | N. H. POE |

J. RANDOLPH
G. BIE RAVNDAL
O. RAVNDAL
C. T. RIGGS
H. M. ROSS
LARRY RUE
A. C. RYAN
G. HOWLAND SHAW
L. A. SCIPIO
S. C. SHIPLEY
M. M. SMITH
A. A. SNOWDEN
F. STEARNS

F. D. STEGER
F. B. STEM
E. C. STEVENS
G. WADSWORTH
J. G. WARE
E. B. WATSON
J. R. WAY
C. J. WHEELER
G. D. WHITE
A. E. WILLS
C. B. WILSON
H. C. WOODS
C. R. WYLIE



ANNEX II.

List of Speakers at the Luncheons During the Year

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N., U. S. High Commissioner; General Chamberlain, U. S. Army; Miss Frances Keller; A. W. Dulles, Secretary of the American Embassy; D. A. Davis of the Y.M.C.A., Geneva, Switzerland; L. I. Thomas, Director of the Standard Oil Company of New York; Honorable Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States; Edward F. Nickoley, Acting President of the American University at Beirut; Major C. Clafin Davis, American Red Cross; Admiral Niblack, U.S. Navy; David Forbes of MacAndrews & Forbes Company, Smyrna; H. Mason Day, International Barnsdall Corporation; H. B. Barton, Assistant U.S. Trade Commissioner at Tiflis; H. C. Jaquith, Near East Relief; Commander John C. Cunningham, U.S. Navy; Oscar Gunkel, Standard Oil Company, Constantinople; Miller Joblin, General Manager of the Standard Oil Company, Constantinople; Arthur B. Bestor, President Chatauqua Institute; Colonel E. St. John Greble, jr., Manager for Southeastern Europe of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Bucharest; Julian E. Gillespie, Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner; Lewis Heck, General Motors Export Company, Constantinople; Consul Moser; Thomas Whittemore; Dr. E.E. Pratt, Secretary and Managing Director of the American Section, American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, New York; A. Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; R. W. Imbrie,

U.S. Vice Consul; Captain Saunders, American Relief Administration, Russia; Philip H. Chadbourn, International Barnsdall Corporation; Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S. Navy, retired; Dr. A. Ross Hill, American Red Cross and University of Missouri; Major C. D. Morris, Near East Relief; E. A. Yarrow, Near East Relief; Professor C. Densmore Curtis, American School in Rome; J. Hamilton Lewis, ex-U. S. Senator from Illinois.





Miss MARY MILLS PATRICK, Ph. D., L. L. D.,
President of Constantinople Woman's College

ADDRESS

BY

Miss MARY MILLS PATRICK, Ph. D., LL. D.,
PRESIDENT, CONSTANTINOPLE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

at the

joint luncheon at Tokatlian's on Washington's Birthday, 1922.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our thoughts turn naturally on this occasion to our American High Commissioner, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, and Mrs. Bristol who always preside with eloquence and grace, and to Consul General and Mrs. Ravndal, the founders of the two clubs that have united in inviting us here today.

It is remarkable that the birthday of George Washington has been connected with the growth of the American Republic in an anniversary to be regarded during all the years of its history. This is one of the many reasons which we have to believe that the personality of George Washington was a leading element in the foundation of the United States of America.

This personality we cannot reproduce today to any vital extent. It is shrouded in the mists of historical dimness. There are two things, however, about George Washington that speak for themselves, and could only be true in regard to a character based upon very decided personal democratic principles. The first of these is that George Washington refused to accept any salary for his

leadership as Commander in Chief of the American forces. The second, that he very decidedly disapproved of slavery, and set all the slaves of his own plantation free, by the terms of his will.

The democratic principles which constituted the strength and contributed the power in the character of George Washington have been the foundation principles of all American progress.

Democracy always touches the heart. Why do American diplomats, American educators and American business men always succeed in other lands? Is it not because of the democratic principles which bring them near to the people? Why has the progress of the American Republic been so unusual in the short period of its history? Is it not because democracy has enabled the people to work together and to stand together? Why is it that all nations in distress and trouble flee to the shores of America? Again there can be but one answer: It is there that they find the principles of freedom and equality.

George Washington was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." In the development of the same spirit, may the United States of America be first to abolish war, first to promote peace and first to reach the heart of the world.





REAR ADMIRAL MARK L. BRISTOL
United States High Commissioner

ADDRESS

BY

Rear Admiral MARK L. BRISTOL

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER

at the Ferikeuy Cemetery, Memorial Day, 1922

We are gathered together to do honor to the memory of those beloved ones who have gone to the far beyond. Today in the United States, in every city and town, there will be similar gatherings. It is natural that our inner deep feelings and profound thoughts should give way from time to time to outward and tangible expression. Thus it is that we are here to pay tribute to the memory of those Americans who have found their last resting place in this foreign land.

Originally there was set apart by the various States of our country a day each year for observances in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the Civil War of 1861 to 1865. In the same way the Southern States of the Old Confederacy had their day in honor of those who fell fighting for their cause in that war. This is known as Memorial Day. Gradually, by usage, the thirtieth of May has been settled upon as Memorial Day and especially in the Northern States.

On Memorial Day there were appropriate services and parades in honor of the dead, but the most impressive and

expressive part of the ceremony was the decoration of the graves with flags and flowers. Thus Memorial Day became better known as Decoration Day.

This is still more appropriate because there is more of pride and honor than of mourning in thus paying tribute to the memory of those who have given their lives for their country. Also the beauty of the day's ceremony helps those who have lost close friends and relatives to bear their grief.

From the time when Decoration Day was observed in honor of those who fell in the Civil War, it has gradually come to be observed in honor of all soldiers and sailors who have died in the service of their country.

With this idea in mind the ceremonies were arranged today by our American Colony here in Constantinople. Then it was proposed to extend the ceremony so as to include all Americans who have found their last resting place in Constantinople and its immediate vicinity.

When it was suggested, I was immediately struck with the appropriateness of this idea. Many of those who rest here have truly given their lives for their country. They have come to the Near East to impart to the various races here the way to gain the happiness and the liberties that our great country enjoys. They have come to help humanity at large, but they have built up a sentiment of respect for and friendly feeling towards America that must result in great benefit for the future.

Thus they have served their country and justly deserve that on this day we should join together in doing honor to their memory.

I am sure it will be a solace to all to feel that, while we are doing honor to those Americans resting here, like ceremonies are taking place at home where our dear departed ones are laid to rest. Likewise our thoughts will turn to those, many in lonely graves in out-of-the-way places in Turkey, who are laid to rest where they passed away in serving mankind and in upholding the highest ideals of our country.

I will now ask our Ladies to give outward and loving expression to our feelings in honor of those Americans lying here by decorating their graves.



ADDRESS

by Prof. E. B. WATSON

DEAN OF FACULTY, ROBERT COLLEGE

at the Ferikeuy Cemetery, Memorial Day, 1922

Admiral Bristol, Members of the American Colony and Friends :

Few of us have not at some time in the shadow of death found our way to this hallowed spot, and stood in grief and in the sacred beauty of memory, as some one of our little American fellowship has been laid apart from the life of this world.

Today we come here not to give expression to personal griefs, but banded together as American citizens in a foreign land to do fitting honor to those of our countrymen who have laid down their lives, many of them in the service of the same causes that we too are here to serve.

It is right that we should do this, not only because it is good to perform the accustomed rites of decoration as millions of our countrymen in America will do this day, but rather because here, far from the reach of loving hands, are many American graves that must remain unvisited, if not unthought of, but for what we are honored in doing today.

We are still but a small Colony. With nearly a century of gradual settlement behind us, the list of our dead here and at Haidar Pasha does not yet reach to one hundred. Many, it is true, whose lives were spent here,



Professor E. B. WATSON, Ph. D.,
Dean of Faculty, Robert College

returned to the home land in their declining years, and lie buried there. Few, indeed, of the names of the great pioneers of the Colony appear on the stones and tablets that mark the American graves in these local cemeteries; but many members of their families lie buried here, reminding us of the sacrificial nature of the service rendered in a land of plagues and of insecurity of life. We should, therefore, in our thought today include all whose worldly existence, if not ended here, was in a very true sense given to this land.

So at this time we recall with pride the names of Drs. Goodell, Dwight, Hamlin, among the early missionaries and founders of schools and colleges, of Lew Wallace, Maynard, and Dickinson among honored diplomatic and consular representatives, and of Washburn, Long and Bliss among more recent missionaries and educators.

Over half of the Americans buried in and about Constantinople are relatives of these great men or are persons who were associated directly or indirectly with their pioneer work. Add to theirs the names of the prominent men buried here, Riggs, Greene, and Ormiston, and it appears that 43 of all the 78 American names in these cemeteries were of persons whose presence here was due to the life and work of a half dozen men whom I have named.

These early workers laid foundations of a broad humanitarianism and of international friendship upon which we, the workers of today, are still building. Whatever we enjoy of confidence among the people of this land, we owe in no small measure to these genuine characters. On each of

them our God "did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man."

The hospitality opened for them by their own worth and wisdom and good faith has ever been our heritage as Americans in this land of generous courtesy. May this spirit of friendly confidence never fail, but grow with years of mutual service.

The greater part of the list of our dead is from the rolls of the American Board of Foreign Missions. No tribute so eloquent could be paid to the simple, steadfast sense of duty that has always inspired these workers and made them noble exemplars of the religion they profess and worthy expounders of a regenerating truth in the lives of men. This tangible sacrifice has placed the stamp of sincerity on all that they have done and upon all that they have been. Martyrdom in the heroic sense may never have been their lot, but endurance of hardships, of famine, and of peril often was.

The institution represented by the next largest number of graves is Robert College, with twelve members of its community buried in the two cemeteries in the neighborhood of the College. The remaining graves are of persons in private walks of life, of travelers, of persons in relief and naval services and of consular agents, among whom many of us recall especially Consul-General Ozmun, who by courtesy of British officials was given burial in the historic cemetery at Haidar Pasha.

We cannot review these facts without having borne in on us anew the meaning of our presence as an American Colony in Constantinople. We have not at any time been

called upon as a national group to share decisively in the great political events of this land, nor is it our purpose or our desire to do so. We represent our country in a different relationship. We are here to express in many forms of endeavor, first as missionaries, next as teachers, and now more and more as men of business and workers in social and official service, that spirit of goodwill towards all men and nations which is the historical message, I might almost say the holy purpose, of the United States of America, in its dealings with all the world.

It is easier to accept and profess great virtues than to body them forth in lives and in action. The world is today as never before challenging the genuineness of our basic purposes. We are now too close to the titanic events of the Great War to read aright, or to interpret, America's part in the sober light of historical truth. We can only hope and believe, and all of us I am sure must hope and believe, that the names of Roosevelt, of Wilson, and of Harding, and all that they connote, will pass into history,—whatever may in future years be recorded as their failures—with the certain stamp of genuineness as servants of the great principles of human justice and liberty which our country in common with all others has not only adopted, but upon which, unlike all others, it was originally founded, and into a complete realization of which may it ever grow, not only for itself, but for all the world.

One fact in our minds stands out above all others at this time. The men and women whom we are here to commemorate were in the largest sense exemplars of this spirit of service and good will. As we grow in numbers

and extend our activities, let us again and again come back to these graves, and in the memories they evoke, let us set our minds and our wills, here in this land of many creeds and races, upon the realization, in all that is given us here to do, of the faith in the soul of humanity and of the loyalty to all fellow creatures which are, and always we pray shall be, the basic principles of the American State.



PROGRAM

FOR EXERCISES AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY

July 4, 1922.

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN LUNCHEON CLUB.



1. THE SERVICE OF DEDICATION WILL BEGIN AT 11.30 A.M. AND WILL BE CALLED BY THE U. S. S. SCORPION BAND TO THE TUNE "COLUMBIA THE GEM OF THE OCEAN".
2. REMARKS BY ADMIRAL BRISTOL, AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER, ON "COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION AND THE OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL HOLIDAYS".
3. "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE", READ BY GEORGE D. WHITE.
4. MUSIC BY THE BAND, "THE STAR SPANGLED-BANNER".
5. ADDRESS BY HON. G. BIE RAVNDAL, CONSUL GENERAL, U.S.A., ON "DAVID PORTER AND THE TREATY OF 1830"
6. UNVEILING OF THE COMMODORE PORTER TABLET BY MRS. BRISTOL, PRECEDED BY A FEW REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, WHO WILL TELL HOW THE TABLET CAME TO BE ERECTED.
7. PRAYER AND BENEDICTION, REV. A. C. RYAN.



ADDRESS

BY

Rear Admiral MARK L. BRISTOL

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER
at the American Embassy, Constantinople
on the Fourth of July, 1922

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure to see you here today. On behalf of Mrs. Bristol and myself, I greet you on this small bit of America in this ancient city.

We are celebrating today the most important anniversary of the history of our country. I think I might be permitted to state that it is one of the most famous anniversaries in the history of the world. It certainly is one of the great landmarks in the path of world political development.

The fact that all Americans celebrate the Fourth of July, with great pride in their country, is justified, and no true American could do otherwise. It is natural for Americans to gather together for this celebration, and especially where Americans are away from home or living in small communities in foreign lands as we are here.

Families have home gatherings for the celebration of holidays and anniversaries. It is a well-known fact that families of the most sturdy stock give the most

attention to such celebrations, and they are likewise the ones that have the strongest family ties. They stand together solidly for the good name of the family. There is deep family pride that protects the individuals when protection is necessary, and that same pride makes the individuals of the family live up to the traditions of the whole. In such a family there is sincere criticism of each other and there may be family squabbles, but any outsider who would criticize or attempt to enter the family squabbles would find the whole family in opposition to the outsider. Thus the families with the highest ideals and the strongest family ties are the ones most honored and most respected. I feel our country should be such a family. Likewise, wherever there is a colony abroad of Americans it should be like unto such a family.

One hundred and forty-six years ago our National family was formed by virtue of a common cause which united our forefathers to resist outside interference. The Father of His Country, George Washington, naturally became the head of the family. The ideals then established have endured and have developed. The next great step in the development of our ideals was eleven years later — the step from the Declaration of Independence to the Constitution of the United States of America. The last step in organizing the family of thirteen states in accordance with the family ideals was then taken and a President was chosen, and of course the choice fell upon the real head of the family, George Washington. Since then, how that family has grown! But the ideals have been maintained and grown higher and more binding.

Remember we have not the traditions of the old family like some other nations, but neither have we the skeletons in the closet. We have not entirely a clean record, may be, but I can unhesitatingly say we have less to regret than many others. We have much to learn, but we are willing to learn, in the future as we have in the past, and fortunately realize it: that is, we are progressive and not self-satisfied. Our country — Our America— is a family that we can be proud of — we should be proud of it. It has traditions and a history with high ideals which makes it one of the first national families of the world. Thus it is only natural that wherever we are we should gather together to celebrate the national holidays—the family anniversaries. We would not show the proper pride and self respect if we did not.

In our national family as in our own families, proper pride and self-respect engender respect for other families and a generous, tolerant attitude of live and let live towards all others. Likewise there should be the necessary conceit for proper self-confidence. Thus real and true family, or national, pride produces true self-respect and demands respect of others. If you do not respect yourself, nobody else will. If we Americans do not draw together as a family at home and abroad and support our national family so as to demand the respect of other national families, we cannot expect them to respect us either as a nation or in fact as individuals. Thus the law of self-preservation draws us together as a family.

It seems to me that here in our American Colony we are steadily developing a true family spirit. I have tried

to give you my ideas of why that is a natural spirit and how it would develop gatherings for the celebration of national holidays. I believe that you have already had these same feelings and that is the reason so many are here today and at our celebrations in the past. The luncheon on Washington's Birthday was an excellent example. I look forward with you to still greater co-operation, not only in celebrating our national holidays but in every way whereby a national American family will be produced in the Near East that will have the highest and most progressive ideals, and while demanding its rights and the rights of all its individual members will respect the rights of all others.



ADDRESS

by

Hon. G. Bie RAVNDAL

CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

at the American Embassy, Constantinople

on the Fourth of July, 1922

Today, some 85 years ago, in the centre of a lovely garden in the village of San Stefano, on the historic shores of the Marmora, there was waving from a tall staff the flag we love so well, the Star-Spangled Banner.

It was a large ensign which had been thrown to the breeze on America's Independence day because here lived David Porter, Minister Resident of the United States, in honor of whose memory we are assembled this morning.

Chronicles of that period tell us that the former Commodore was touchingly fond of watching, from the portico of his house, the flag of his country being ceremoniously hoisted by the Capougee and the Kawasses. No American vessel passing San Stefano failed to salute that flag by three times lowering its own colors. While the snow-capped Mount Olympus, towering against the eastern sky, seemed still to brood over the problems and struggles of the darker ages, this flag, in its pathetic Oriental setting, bravely proclaimed the fundamental principles of the American Commonwealth:—Justice, equal rights, universal education, religious and civil liberty.



Honorable G. BIE RAVNDAL
Consul General of the United States of America

America was still a young nation when Capt. Bainbridge, in the fall of 1800, arrived in these waters in the frigate GEORGE WASHINGTON carrying presents and messages to the Sultan, from the Bey of Algiers, compelled thereto by that Barbary potentate. This was the first time our National Flag was displayed before the ancient walls of Constantinople.

At that time Mr. Rufus King was our Minister to England. This distinguished diplomat in various ways endeavored to establish treaty relations between America and the Ottoman Empire. In consequence, President Adams in 1799 appointed William Smith of South Carolina, who was then our Minister to Portugal, to be Minister to the Sublime Porte with full authority to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Turkey. This mission, however, was soon abandoned, and although American commercial interests in the Eastern Mediterranean were considerable—some 10 to 12 American merchant vessels calling at Smyrna alone in a year—no further official steps towards a treaty were taken until 1820. In the meanwhile David Offley, an American merchant in Smyrna, through personal efforts, had succeeded in modifying to a certain extent the discriminating dues levied by the Porte and by the English Levant Company upon American trade. The Bradish-Bainbridge mission of 1820 produced no conclusive results and neither the English-Rodgers mission which covered the years 1823-1826, nor the Crane-Offley mission of 1828, could claim better success.

The treaty of 1830 was negotiated on the part of the United States by Mr. Charles Rhind, a New York merchant,

long interested in trade in the Levant; Commodore James Biddle, commander-in chief of the U. S. Mediterranean Squadron, and Mr. David Offley, already mentioned, who afterwards became the first American consul in Turkey under the treaty. These gentlemen received their commissions in September 1829 from President Jackson. While Mr. David Offley, in virtue of nearly twenty years of effort, contributed essentially and vitally to the ultimate success of the treaty negotiations, it fell to Mr. Rhind to actually carry on the final conversations and to sign the convention in the absence of his fellow commissioners.

Quite an interesting account of circumstances surrounding the conclusion of the Treaty of 1830 is furnished by an Irishman, Rev. Dr. R. Walsh, who at that time was Chaplain to the British Embassy. The following quotation is from Dr. Walsh's work, in two volumes, entitled *A residence at Constantinople during the Greek and Turkish Revolutions*, 1833:

A new accession was now made to the diplomatists of Pera by the establishment of an American mission. The existence of an American continent was a thing scarcely known to the Turks in general. It was a place rather too remote for their comprehension, and was veiled in a cloud of obscurity, like some distant indefinable object, which might furnish a theme for a story-teller but was not altogether a place to whose existence a true believer was bound to attach much credit. But though America was thus slightly known to the Turks, Turkey was well known to the Americans, and the active and intelligent people of the western continent had been long endeavoring to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with it. This attempt was made during the administration of Washington. Mr. King, the American agent in London, employed an English gentleman well acquainted with the Turks, to negotiate a treaty, but he and his instructions fell into the hands of the

French, and all traces of them were lost in the prisons of Verdun. A variety of attempts were afterwards made through other channels, but they all failed through the jealousies of other powers, who supposed that the profits of the Turkey trade were little enough for themselves, and they seemed to unite in excluding so active and enterprising a people from any share in it.

At length, Mr. Rhind, the American Consul at Odessa, undertook it, and the manner in which he conducted it exhibits a remarkable trait of those jealousies and intrigues which are continually in movement at the Turkish capital. He came only as an individual on his own private affairs, and he commenced his operation during Ramazan, a period when the Turks were never known before to transact any business. He intrusted the secret to none but himself and the Reis Effendi, and by a judicious and liberal application of funds at his disposal he completely effected his object. To the astonishment of the diplomatic world of Pera, when the Ramazan was over they found a new people recognised among them, and received on terms of the "most favoured nations." It further appeared that the tact and the sagacity of Mr. Rhind converted what he made out as an important concession to the Turks, into a valuable benefit to his own country. By a secret article they were allowed to have ships built in America; and thus while we of the old world were destroying the fleet of our ancient allies at Navarino, those new-comers had supplied them with a new one by clearing away the useless forests which only encumbered their soil.

Further light is thrown upon these final negotiations by Dr. James E. De Kay, an American physician, who at that time was on a visit of study in Constantinople, and afterwards published his impressions under the title: *Sketches of Turkey in 1831 and 1832*. Says Dr. De Kay:

The treaty so often made the subject of negotiation was finally brought to a successful issue by Mr. Rhind whose conduct on that occasion deserves great commendation, indeed much more than it was his good fortune to obtain from the public servants of

the United States. The private history of his negotiations, the intrigues employed to counteract it, the stratagems resorted to, the plot and counterplot, give it rather the air of a romance than a tale of real life. . . . It is due to the Russian Government to state, that its ministers and public agents at Constantinople afforded Mr. Rhind every assistance in their power, and their services, particularly those of Count Orloff, were eminently useful. In this particular, the Russian Government stood alone.

Thus the American government obtained for its citizens in Turkey rights equal to those enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations. Thus the Black Sea, hitherto closed to us, was opened to American commerce and navigation.

The treaty was transmitted to the Senate by President Jackson on December 15, 1830, and the Senate ratified its public articles on February 2, 1831. The secret article was rejected.

On March 2, 1831, Congress appropriated funds for an American Legation in Constantinople, and on April 15 the President commissioned David Porter, at that time Consul General at Algiers, as Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation. Mr. Porter sailed in August, authorized to exchange ratifications of the treaty. He took passage on the U.S.S. JOHN ADAMS, which gained the distinction of being allowed to pass the Dardanelles without dismounting her guns.

After considerable discussion, the exchange of ratifications took place October 3, 1831, at the village of Kandili on the Bosphorus, opposite the present site of Robert College, where the Reis Effendi, i. e. the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, resided. Mr. Porter tells us that "the ceremony of exchange was merely rising; the Reis Effendi

taking the Turkish treaty in his right hand and the American minister doing the same with the American, raising them as high as the head and at the same instant making the exchange. The endorsement on the Turkish treaty was as follows: "This the Imperial ratification of the treaty between the noble and glorious possessor of the world and the noble chief of the United States of America'."

Commenting upon the ratification of the treaty, Dr. De Kay observes that "the Americans in Constantinople feel as if they were now on an independent footing."

American enterprise in the Ottoman dominions — whether philanthropic or economic — during these intervening four score years and eleven, has rested upon this Capitulation with which David Porter's name is thus honorably identified.

David Porter belonged to an American family of sailors who rendered creditable service in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Boston February 1, 1780, and was raised largely under his mother's care since his father was a skipper and often absent. The boy was restless and daring. At the age of 16 he went to sea with his father who in 1796 took a ship from Baltimore to the West Indies. The United States at that time had practically no navy, but its sea-going vessels were usually armed. On this voyage young Porter received his first baptism in blood. This happened in a fight off San Domingo with an armed boat from a British frigate which demanded to search the American ship for deserters or for men owing allegiance to Great Britain.

During two years of service in merchant vessels,

Porter was twice impressed and suffered much hardship. He was a frail youth growing stronger in the open air life at sea. At the age of 18, through the influence of friends, he was appointed a midshipman in the navy.

I can touch only upon the high points of David Porter's career as a naval officer. He fought with truly heroic gallantry in the wars with France, the Barbary States and Great Britain. Several times he was wounded. As first lieutenant on the PHILADELPHIA, which fell into the hands of the Tripoli pirates in 1803, he suffered all the deprivations incidental to captivity amongst savages. He was made Commodore in 1806 and married in 1808.

In command of the New Orleans station, he met by chance David Glascoe Farragut. Grateful to the latter's father for a favor, Porter adopted the boy who was then seven years old and trained him for the navy. It is interesting, in this connection, to recall Admiral Farragut's memorable visit to Constantinople on the U. S. S. FRANKLIN in 1868.

Porter was appointed a captain in the navy on July 2 1812. His feats in the Pacific Ocean against British merchant vessels, as well as his geographical discoveries, form an exciting and romantic chapter of the history of that war. The battle between his flagship, the U.S.S. ESSEX, and a superior force of British vessels of war, off the harbor of Valparaiso in 1814, will forever perpetuate the fame of David Porter as a naval commander. He subsequently assisted in the defence of the city of Washington.

Upon the conclusion of peace, Captain Porter, Commodore Rodgers and Captain Hull were constituted a



COMMODORE DAVID PORTER

board of commissioners to direct naval affairs under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Navy. Stephen Decatur, fresh from his brilliant exploits in the Mediterranean, soon replaced Captain Hull on the Board. Captain Porter was then perhaps at the pinnacle of his renown and influence. He built himself a home in Washington in which he lived and dispensed hospitality. His connection for the best part of ten years with the Navy Board illustrates his high professional reputation.

However, his path was not altogether strewn with roses. In 1823, he was placed in command of a squadron which was called upon to clear the Caribbean Sea of pirates. This he did so effectively that ultimately in 1825 he was court-martialled for violating Spanish sovereign rights in Cuba and Puerto Rico and sentenced to be suspended from the navy for six months.

The era of good feeling of President Monroe's administration had been succeeded by a period of intense strife between political parties. Judging from the records, it is not unlikely that animosities of this nature entered into the trial of Captain Porter.

He felt his apparent disgrace most keenly and did not hesitate to take the public into his confidence. A less proud and sensitive officer might have subdued his feelings, and philosophical patience would have closed the incident. Captain Porter considered that he had been unjustly treated and resigned from the navy. He was the father of ten children who depended upon him for support. This circumstance in part explains his next step: He accepted an offer to reorganize the Mexican navy.

David Porter remained in command of the Mexican navy as General of Marine from 1826 to 1829 and led many gallant fights in behalf of the independence of the young republic.

However, he did not feel happy among the Mexicans. Jealousy fostered intrigues which even endangered his life. Eventually, when „Old Hickory” became President of the United States, the call from home proved irresistible. With Andrew Jackson's inauguration, David Porter's friends had again come into power in Washington.

Mr. Porter reached his home in Maryland in October 1829, broken down in health and fortune. He was offered re-instatement in his old position in the navy but declined. President Jackson then appointed him Consul General at Algiers, an assignment which rendered him supremely happy. He occupied his new post until Algiers was captured by the French, when he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople.

The personnel of the Legation established by Mr. Porter in Constantinople consisted of Mr. William B. Hodgson of Virginia as dragoman, Mr. George Porter, a nephew of the Chargé d'Affaires, as Secretary, and Mr. Ascaroglou, an Armenian, as Interpreter. This latter dignitary proved quite useful to Mr. Porter, since he was familiar with diplomatic customs among the Turks.

There is a story told about Ascaroglou which can stand repetition. The Armenians, so the story runs, are the greatest adepts in diplomacy of any people in Turkey, and Ascaroglou was the Turveydrop of his race. He knew to a fraction, just how near to bring his forehead to the

ground on every occasion of ceremony. In the presence of the Sultan he would bump his head against the floor, with force enough to knock an ordinary man's brains out: to the grand vizier he would not strike it quite so hard; to the other ministers he would drop on one knee, bow his head and cross his hands over his breast; to the next in grade his salute was a low salaam, his hand on his forehead, to the next below a rather familiar salaam and a smile; while to persons of his own rank you could see nothing but the twitching of his long ears which moved to show that he recognized their existence, but would die sooner than make the first advances. However, should one of his equals salute him first, he received in return a condescending salaam and the expression of a hope "that it might never rain upon his grave."

We are told that Mr. Porter soon began to like the Turks who treated him with great distinction and kindness. In fact, he liked everything in Constantinople except the climate. After testing various localities for a residence, he ultimately in 1834 settled down in San Stefano, where he bought a house with a garden around it. "The garden," so his son, Admiral Porter, informs us in his "Memoir of Commodore David Porter", was the chief attraction of the place, and the Commodore spent much of his time with his books, seated under the umbrageous trees, whence a most magnificent view was presented of the sea of Marmara". He came to his office in town only on special occasions.

His loneliness was considerably relieved when his widowed sister, Mrs. Mary Brown, with her son John P.

Brown, joined Mr. Porter at San Stefano. Mr. Brown, after some preliminary study of oriental languages, was appointed Dragoman of the Legation and in the various grades of Dragoman of the Legation, Secretary of Legation, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires served the United States from the year 1835 until near the close of 1872, the year of his death. It is greatly to be regretted that the consular records of this period were lost in one of the great Constantinople fires (1873) but we know that Mr. Brown was Consul General in 1857, and it is presumed that the consular office in Constantinople as such had for a number of years previous to this date been occupied by him.

One of Mr. Porter's achievements in Constantinople was the selection of Mr. Henry Eckford, a celebrated American shipbuilder, as chief naval constructor of the Ottoman Government.

His main accomplishment was the respect he inspired for the American nation and the protection he afforded to the American missionaries and to American travelers. Mr. Porter's house was always open to the few Americans then in Constantinople, and especially in days of fire and pestilence. In a period of distress, Reverend Mr. Goodell and family once lived with the Chargé d'Affaires for the best part of six months. On September 25, 1831, the first American child born in Constantinople, was baptized in Mr. Porter's house, receiving the name of Constantine Washington Goodell.

"Fourth of July," his son informs us, "was his day of days, when the great flag was hoisted at San Stefano and the anniversary of our independence celebrated by a

united dinner of all the Americans in Constantinople. Some beautiful spot would be chosen by the Commodore for the celebration, where the Declaration of Independence was read, toasts were drunk, and a short patriotic address delivered by himself. The celebration was not considered complete without the presence of all the children, for it was the Commodore's maxim that the youth should be imbued with the principles of liberty from the time they began to think, and that they should be made familiar with the history of their country's revolutionary struggle, and venerate Independence Day as the greatest of anniversaries. Besides, he thought that no festival could be successful where the happy voices of children were not heard."

Mr. Porter was appointed Minister Resident on March 3, 1839. Four years afterwards he died. Provisionally the mortal remains of the Minister were interred at the foot of the flag-staff in his garden at San Stefano. Some months later they were transferred, in an American man of war, to Philadelphia and there buried with the honor due his rank and services. The inscription on the monument surmounting his grave reads as follows:

COMMODORE DAVID PORTER
ONE OF THE MOST HEROIC SONS OF
PENNSYLVANIA
HAVING LONG REPRESENTED HIS
COUNTRY
WITH FIDELITY
AS MINISTER RESIDENT AT
CONSTANTINOPLE

DIED AT THAT CITY
IN THE PATRIOTIC DISCHARGE OF HIS
DUTY

MARCH 3rd, 1843

HIS EARLY YOUTH
WAS CONSPICUOUS FOR SKILL AND
GALLANTRY

IN THE NAVAL SERVICE OF
THE UNITED STATES

WHEN THE AMERICAN ARMS
WERE EXERCISED WITH ROMANTIC
CHIVALRY

BEFORE THE BATTLEMENTS OF TRIPOLI

HE WAS ON ALL OCCASIONS
AMONG THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE
ZEALOUS IN THE PERFORMANCE
OF EVERY DUTY

ARDENT AND RESOLUTE
IN THE TRYING HOUR OF CALAMITY
COMPOSED AND STEADY
IN THE BLAZE OF VICTORY.

IN THE WAR OF

1812

HIS MERITS WERE EXHIBITED
NOT MERELY AS AN
INTREPID COMMANDER
BUT IN EXPLORING NEW FIELDS
OF SUCCESS AND GLORY
A CAREER OF BRILLIANT GOOD FORTUNE
WAS CROWNED BY AN

ENGAGEMENT
AGAINST SUPERIOR FORCE AND
FEARFUL ADVANTAGES
WHICH HISTORY RECORDS
AS AN EVENT
AMONG THE MOST REMARKABLE
IN
NAVAL WARFARE

David Porter was outspoken and impulsive but also honest, conscientious and courageous. His public and private record entitles him to the unstinted respect and admiration of his countrymen. We Americans in Constantinople in this year of our Lord 1922 honor ourselves by honoring his memory.

I think it is true that American people living abroad come to love their country more than those at home. At any rate, we who are here assembled, although several thousand miles away from home, feel our hearts this morning swell with patriotic pride and gratitude. We would consecrate ourselves anew to the service of our country and once more profess our allegiance, our devotion, our faith:

«Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears
Are all with thee, are all with thee ».



REMARKS

BY

Mr. OSCAR S. HEIZER

AMERICAN CONSUL

at the American Embassy on the Fourth of July, 1922

The tablet which is to be unveiled in honor of the memory of Commodore David Porter, the first diplomatic representative of the United States to the Ottoman Empire, and one of the chief factors in the negotiation of the treaty of 1830, is the result of action taken by the American Luncheon Club of Constantinople some months ago when a committee was appointed by the Chairman of the Club to arrange for a bronze tablet to be placed in a suitable position. Admiral Bristol, the High Commissioner, suggested that a panel in the wall of the Embassy building would be an appropriate place for the tablet, and this suggestion was unanimously accepted by the Committee. The tablet has been placed in a panel near the corner of the Embassy facing the street where it can be seen by persons approaching the front door of the Embassy or the Chancery.

The idea of a memorial tablet to Commodore Porter seems to have been first suggested by Consul General Ravndal in a Memorial Day address delivered May 30, 1921, at the Haidar Pasha Cemetery.

The making of the tablet and the placing of it in position was entrusted by the Committee to Prof. Scipio, Director of the Engineering Department of Robert College.

The cost of the tablet has been defrayed from a fund which has recently been created by the American Luncheon

Club to be known as the Commodore Porter Memorial Fund.

Mrs. Bristol has kindly consented to unveil the tablet.

Mrs. Bristol then pulled a cord, withdrawing the American flag which covered the tablet.

The tablet was made in the Foundry of the Engineering School at Robert College. The inscription is as follows: —

IN HONOR
OF
COMMODORE DAVID PORTER
U. S. N.
FIRST DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ACCREDITED TO TURKEY

COMMODORE PORTER
AND THE REIS EFFENDI
EXCHANGED RATIFICATIONS
OF THE FIRST TREATY BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
AT CANDILLI
OCTOBER 3, 1831.

THIS TABLET WAS DEDICATED BY
AMERICANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE
FOURTH OF JULY 1922.

OFFICERS
OF THE AMERICAN LUNCHEON CLUB
1921—1922

President, G. BIE RAVNDAL
Treasurer, J. WESLEY CONN
Secretary, LUTHER R. FOWLE

OSCAR GUNKEL
W. L. BLACKETT, J. WYLIE BROWN, A. T. CHESTER

COMMITTEES

ON LUNCHEON

FOR WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 1922

J. WYLIE BROWN, *Chairman*
OMER V. CLAIBORNE
J. H. KEELEY, JR.

ON THE OBSERVANCE
OF MEMORIAL DAY, 1922*

W. W. PEET, *Chairman*
J. WESLEY CONN
R. E. BERGERON
OSCAR GUNKEL
C. C. GOODFELLOW
F. B. STEM
O. S. HEIZER

ON NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

R. E. BERGERON, *Chairman*
G. H. HUNTINGTON
W. W. PEET
LESTER BRIGGLE
F. B. STEM
A. A. SNOWDEN

O. V. CLAIBORNE
R. E. LEE
C. CLAFLIN DAVIS
GEO D. WHITE
ELBERT C. STEVENS

* This Committee also took charge of the arrangements for the exercises at the American Embassy on July 4, 1922.

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY EXCURSIONS

FRANKLIN W. BELL, <i>Chairman</i>	C. D. MORRIS
C. CLAFLIN DAVIS	C. B. WILSON
O. S. HEIZER	C. R. WYLIE
R. E. LEE	L. R. FOWLE

OFFICERS ELECTED on June 2, 1922 for the year 1922-1923:

<i>President,</i>	G. BIE RAVNDAL
<i>Vice President,</i>	C. F. GATES
<i>Secretary,</i>	FOSTER STEARNS
<i>Treasurer,</i>	OMER V. CLAIBORNE*
<i>Historian,</i>	LUTHER R. FOWLE

OSCAR GUNKEL, C. CLAFLIN DAVIS, F. B. STEM

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

A. A. SNOWDEN, *Chairman*
T. J. DAMON
J. H. KEELEY, JR.

WELFARE COMMITTEE ON STRANDED AMERICANS

C. CLAFLIN DAVIS, *Chairman*
GEORGE WADSWORTH
T. J. DAMON
NELSON POE
W. L. BLACKETT
G. D. WHITE

* Owing to the departure of Mr. Claiborne from Constantinople, Mr. Richard Schellens was elected Treasurer in October 1922.

S.P.I.—FRATELLI HAIM CONSTANTINOPLE

