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**Conversion and conflict in Palestine : the missions of the
Church Missionary Society and the protestant bishop
Samuel Gobat**

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Appendix

I Overview of the Protestant schools run by Gobat and the CMS

The table below presents an overview of the locations of Protestant schools in Palestine and their attendance figures. With a few exceptions, these figures are based on letters and reports by Gobat and the CMS missionaries, and do not include schools run by other Protestant organizations. As mentioned in Chapter 7, at the end of Gobat's episcopate the CMS was in charge of twenty-two or twenty-three schools. In the table below only those schools are included for which the missionaries mentioned the number of pupils in their reports.¹

The table reflects the fact that in the letters and reports years, towns, and attendance figures are often incomplete and inconsistent. A reason for this inconsistency is that it sometimes is difficult to tell whether the figures concern one or more schools, and whether there was only a boys' school or also a girls' school. Furthermore, it is not always clear if the missionaries give figures for schools in just one town or if outstations are included. Another reason for the inconsistencies is that in some villages or towns the schools were sometimes closed for a time, because of the death of the schoolmaster or as a result of the competition with schools of other churches. As we have seen, according to the missionaries the rivalry with other denominations also (temporarily) affected attendance in the Protestant schools. In Lydda in 1864, for instance, there were twelve boys in the school, but after the Greek priest had excommunicated all people who sent their children to the Protestant school there were only three children left, according to Gruhler.²

¹ Consequently, CMS schools for which I have not found any attendance figures are not included, for instance Gaza, Jifna or Fuhais. Schapira mentions a school in Gaza. A new school in Jifna is mentioned by Nyland in 1880 and Johnson refers to a school in Fuhais. Schapira to Wright, Annual Letter, Gaza, December 1879, C M/O 64/8; Nyland, "Report about the outstations near Jerusalem", Ramallah, 25 March 1880, C M/O 57/1; Johnson to Hutchinson, Jerusalem, 25 November 1875, C M/O 38/2. All: Birmingham/UL.

² Gruhler to Sandreczki, Quarterly Report, Ramle, 18 June 1864, Birmingham/UL, C M/O 29/15.

Town or village	Number of schools and/or pupils
Akka ³	1875: 16 children 1876: more than 30 boys
Beir Zeit	1878: 20 children
Beit Sahur ⁴	May 1871: 5 children June 1871: 8 children
Jaffa ⁵	1855: 30 girls in the girls' school and ca. 12 boys in the boys' school 1877: 3 schools: 154 children: 91 boys and 63 girls 1879: 5 schools: 264 children: 171 boys and 93 girls
Jerusalem ⁶	1847: 9 children 1848: 12 children (in January), 17 (Februari) 1850: 35 children (boys and girls) 1851: 47 pupils 1878: 5 schools: 182 children (boys and girls) and 10 preparandi ⁷
Lydda/Lod ⁸	1864: 3 1868-1879: average of 70-100 children every year 1877: 2 schools: 30 in boys' school and 39 in girls' school 1879: more than 100 children in the schools after the summer 1879: 2 schools: 49 boys in the boys' school and 48 girls in the girls' school
Nablus ⁹	1848: 21 boys 1854: 80 children 1878: 41 girls in girls' school (boys in the boys' school are not mentioned) 1879: 5 schools (number of children is not mentioned)
Nazareth ¹⁰	1855: 30 children 1856: 26 boys 1857: 54 children: 34 boys and 20 girls 1868: 42 boys 1872: 6 schools: 152 boys and 6 preparandi

³ Huber, "Report of the quarter ending September 30th 1875", Nazareth, 5 October 1875, C M/O 34/86; Boutaji, Annual Letter, Shefa Amer, 30 November 1876, C M/O 16/18. Both: Birmingham/UL.

⁴ Saleem, Jerusalem, 25 May 1871, C M/O 8/83B; Saleem, Jerusalem, 23 June 1871, C M/O 83C. Both: Birmingham/UL.

⁵ The figures of the 1870s probably apply to Jaffa and its outstations. Figures for Jaffa are based on: Krusé to the Secretaries of the CMS, "Journal of the Jaffa Station for the month of August", Jaffa, 4 September 1855, C M/O 45/169; Hall to Fenn, Annual Letter for "Jaffa, Ramleh and Lydd stations", Jaffa, 6 December 1877, C M/O 31/36; Hall to Fenn, Annual Letter for Jaffa, Ramle and Lydda, Jaffa, November 1877, C M/O 31/37. Both: Birmingham/UL.

⁶ The figures for Jerusalem are based on: Gobat to Tait, Jerusalem, 21 November 1877, London/LPL, TP, 234. ff. 280-283; Gobat to Rose, Jerusalem, 26 January 1848, London/BL, RP, 27, Add. 42798, ff. 207-208; Gobat to Rose, Jerusalem, 11 September 1850, London/BL, RP, 27, Add. 42798, ff. 227-228; Gobat to Venn, Jerusalem, 31 December 1851, Birmingham/UL, C M/O 28/71; Jamal to the CMS, Jerusalem, 11 January 1878, Birmingham/UL, C M/O 36/9.

⁷ These are the figures for Jerusalem and outstations.

⁸ The figures for Lydda are based on: Gruhler to Sandreczki, Quarterly Report, Ramle, 18 June 1864, C M/O 29/15; Hall to Fenn, Annual Letter for "Jaffa, Ramle and Lydd stations", Jaffa, Jaffa, 6 December 1877, C M/O 31/36; Damishky to Wright, Lydda, 1 June 1879, C M/O 22/1; Damishky to the CMS, Report, Lydda, 1 November 1879, C M/O 22/5; Odeh to Wright, Ramle, 1 November 1879, C M/O 58/2. All: Birmingham/UL.

⁹ The figures for Nablus are based on: Annual Letter of 1848, in Gobat, *Leben und Wirken*, 300; Gobat to the CMS, Jerusalem, 16 June 1854, C M/O 28/73; Fallscheer to the CMS, Annual Letter, Nablus, 18 December 1878, C M/O 24/5; Fallscheer to Fenn, Annual Letter, Nablus, December 1879, C M/O 24/6. All: Birmingham/UL.

	1873: 6 schools: 250 boys 1874: 7 schools: 260 boys and 4 preparandi
Ramallah and outstations ¹¹	1878: 137 boys
Ramle ¹²	1858: 32 children: 30 boys and 2 girls 1860: 20 children ¹³ 1861: 36 children 1877: 2 schools: 60 children: 30 boys and 30 girls. 1879: 2 schools: 69 children: 30 boys and 39 girls ¹⁴
Salt ¹⁵	1877: 1 school: 25/30 boys and girls 1879: 50 children: 36 boys and 14 girls
Shefa Amer ¹⁶	1872: 25 children 1873: 48 children 1874: 30 boys 1876: 65 children
Taybeh ¹⁷	1878: 25 children
Yaffa ¹⁸	1858: 1 school: 20 children: 16 boys and 4 girls

¹⁰ The figures for the 1870s probably apply to Nazareth and its outstations. Figures for Nazareth are based on: Klein to Venn, Annual Letter, Nazareth, 11 February 1855, C M/O 41/282; Huber, "Report of the Quarter ending September 1856", Nazareth, 22 September 1856, C M/O 34/73; Müller, Annual Report, Nazareth, 3 March 1857, C M/O 54/2; Paddon, Annual Report, Nazareth, 28 December 1868, C M/O 60/9; Zeller to Fenn, Annual Letter, Nazareth, December 1872, C M/O 72/277; Kawar, "Translation of the Revd. Michael Kawar's Annual Letter", Nazareth, 10 December 1873, C M/O 40/6; Zeller to the Secretaries of the CMS in London, Annual Letter for 1874-1875, Nazareth, January 1875, C M/O 72/278. All: Birmingham/UL.

¹¹ By the outstations of Ramallah Nyland means: Taybeh, Beir Zeit and Beit Sahur. Nyland, Annual Letter, Ramallah, December 1878, Birmingham/UL, C M/O 57/4.

¹² The figures for Ramle are based on: Gruhler to Sandreczki, Quarterly Report, Ramle, 24 December 1858, C M/O 29/7; Gruhler to Sandreczki, Quarterly Report, Ramle, 1 February 1860, C M/O 29/9; Gruhler to Sandreczki, Annual Letter, Ramle, 18 January 1861, C M/O 29/17; Hall to Fenn, Annual Letter for "Jaffa, Ramleh and Lydd stations", Jaffa, 6 December 1877, C M/O 31/36; Odeh to Wright, Ramle, 1 November 1879, C M/O 58/2. All: Birmingham/UL.

¹³ In his Annual Report for 1860, Gobat mentions that about 40 children visited the Protestant school in Ramle. However, Gruhler says that there were indeed 40 children in the school, but that several children had left the school when a Greek Orthodox schoolmaster arrived. As a result the average number of children visiting the Protestant school was 20. Gobat, Annual Report, Jerusalem, 6 December 1860, in Gobat, *Leben und Wirken*, 428; Gruhler to Sandreczki, Quarterly Report, Ramle, 1 February 1860, Birmingham/UL, C M/O 29/9.

¹⁴ The figures for the other years might also be based on two schools, one girls' school and one boys' school.

¹⁵ Wolters to Fenn, Annual Letter, 20 December 1877, C M/O 71/154; Jamal to the secretaries of the CMS, Annual Letter, Salt, 29 November 1879, C M/O 36/11. Both: Birmingham/UL.

¹⁶ The figures for Shefa Amer are based on: "Extracts of the journal of the Rev. Serafim Boutagi Quarter ending June 30th 1872", Shefa Amer, 30 June 1872, C M/O 16/11; "Translation of the Report of Serafim Boutagi, for the quarter ending, March 31st 1873. Shefamer", Shefa Amer, 31 March 1873, C M/O 16/13; Boutaji, Annual Letter, Shefa Amer, 26 November 1874, C M/O 16/16; Boutaji, Annual Letter, Shefa Amer, 30 November 1876, C M/O 16/18. All: Birmingham/UL.

¹⁷ The figures for both Taybeh and Beir Zeit come from Nyland, Annual Letter, Ramallah, December 1878, Birmingham/UL, C M/O 57/4.

¹⁸ Muller to Chapman, Annual Letter, Nazareth, 10 February 1859, Birmingham/UL, C M/O 54/3.

II Franciscan presence in nineteenth-century Palestine

The table below provides an overview of those towns and villages in Palestine¹⁹ where the Custody of the Holy Land was present, together with the sanctuaries under their care, and their convents and hospices (*case nove*) during the nineteenth century.²⁰

Town or village	Convents	Sanctuaries and other Holy Places	Hospices for Pilgrims
Acre	St. Francis		
Ain Karim or St. John in the Mountains	St. John	Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary Church of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist Desert of St. John the Baptist	Casa Nova
Bethlehem	St. Catherine	Basilica of the Nativity: Altar of the Manger Site and altar of the Adoration of the Magi Tomb of the Holy Innocents St. Jerome's Grotto Altar of St. Joseph Tomb and altar of St. Jerome Tomb of St. Eusebius Tomb of St. Paula Tomb of St. Eusiochium Cistern of David House of St. Joseph Milk Grotto Grotto of the Shepherds	Casa Nova
Bethany		Tomb of Lazarus	
Jericho		Chapel on the spot of the house of Zacchaeus	
Cana		House of the First Miracle and of Saint Bartholomew	
Capernaum		House for guarding the Holy Place	
Emmaus	St. Cleophas	Sanctuary of Emmaus	Casa Nova
Yafa (Galilee)		Chapel of St. James	
Jaffa (Judea)	St. Peter	Site of St. Peter's vision	Casa Nova
Jerusalem and environs	St. Saviour Holy Sepulchre Flagellation	Holy Sepulchre: Chapel of the crucifixion Chapel of the apparition Chapel of the Invention of the	Casa Nova

¹⁹ The entire area of the Custody covered Palestine, Lower Egypt, Syria and Cyprus.

²⁰ This table is based on: Marcellino da Civezza, *Histoire*, 338-340; *Prospetto generale [...]1862-1889*, 3-41; Marie-Léon, *La Custodie Franciscaine*, 43; Franciscan Custody of the Holy Land, *Franciscan Schools of the Custody of the Holy Land; Famiglie Religiose della Oss. Custodia di Terra Santa*, Jerusalem, 1889; Claubry, *État*, 7-8; P. Kinsel and L. Henry, *The Catholic Shrines of the Holy Land*, London, 1951; Golubovich, *Serie Cronologica*, 194-210, 249-258.

		Cross Alter of the Addolorata Stone of Unction Tomb of the Redeemer Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene Grotto of the Agony Gardens of Gethsemane Holy Sepulchre Dominus Flevit Via Dolorosa Mount of Olives Bethphage	
Mount Tabor	Transfiguration	Sanctuary of the Transfiguration	Casa Nova
Naïm		Sanctuary on the site of Jesus' raising the widow's son from the dead	
Nazareth	Annunciation	Sanctuary of the Annunciation Workshop of St. Joseph Mensa Christi Mount of Precipitation	Casa Nova
Ramle	St. Nicodemus	Sanctuaries of the Saints Joseph and Nicodemus (this is the former Arimathea)	
Sephoris		House of St Anna	
Tiberias	St. Peter	Sanctuary of St. Peter	Casa Nova

III Patriarchal Missions established in the period 1848 - 1879

In order to give an impression of the status of the mission of the Latin patriarchate during the Valerga years and the first years of his successor Patriarch Vincent Bracco (between 1848-1879), the table below presents an overview of the towns or villages where the patriarchal mission was established, the year of its foundation, and indicates whether the *Dames de Nazareth*, *Saint-Joseph de l'Apparition*, or *Notre Dame de Sion* were present. In some cases the names of the first missionaries of the patriarchal mission in a town or village are given.²¹

²¹ This table is based on: Duvignau, *Joseph Valerga*, 177-210; *Missiones Patriarchatus Latini Jerusalem*, Jerusalem, n.d.; *Le Patriarcat Latin de Jérusalem, fondé en juillet 1099-réconstitué le 23 juillet 1847: Statistique Générale*, Jerusalem, 1928 ; Posetto, *Il Patriarcato*, 109-131.

Mission	Foundation	Patriarchal mission and Missionary society
Acre	1861	<i>Dames de Nazareth</i>
Beir Zeit	1859	Patriarchal mission (Joseph Coderc)
Beit Jala	1853 1875	Patriarchal mission (Jean Morétain) <i>Saint-Joseph de l'Apparition</i>
Beit Sahur	1859	Patriarchal mission (Jean Morétain)
Bethlehem	1853 1863/1864	<i>Saint-Joseph de l'Apparition</i> Orphanage founded by Antonio Belloni ²²
Ermémim	1873	Patriarchal mission
Fuhais	1874	Patriarchal mission
Gaza	1879	Patriarchal mission
Haifa	1858	<i>Dames de Nazareth</i> (besides the Carmelites)
Jaffa	1849	<i>Saint-Joseph de l'Apparition</i>
Jerusalem	1848 1856	Restoration Patriarchate <i>Saint-Joseph de l'Apparition</i> <i>Notre Dame de Sion</i>
Jifneh	1856	Patriarchal mission (Barthélemy Cardito: first missionary)
Karak	1875	Patriarchal mission
Lydda/Lod	1856	Patriarchal mission (Aldobrando de Matélica: first missionary) ²³
Madaba	1879/1880	Patriarchal mission
Nablus	1862	Patriarchal mission
Nazareth	1855	<i>Dames de Nazareth</i>
Rafidia	1865 ²⁴	Patriarchal mission
Ramallah	1857 1872	Patriarchal mission (Pierre Gotta) <i>Saint-Joseph de l'Apparition</i>
Ramle	1873	<i>Saint-Joseph de l'Apparition</i>
Reneh	1878	Patriarchal mission
Salt	1866	Patriarchal mission
Shefa-Amer	1864 1879	<i>Dames de Nazareth</i> Patriarchal mission
St. John in the Mountains (Ain-Karim)	1863	<i>Notre Dame de Sion</i>
Taybeh	1860	Patriarchal mission (Philippe Uhlenbrock)
Yafa (near Nazareth)	1866	Patriarchal mission

²² Antonio Belloni (1831-1903) had started the orphanage in Beit Jala, where he was a teacher at the seminary. About a year after its establishment the orphanage was transferred to Bethlehem. It was the first Catholic orphanage for boys in Palestine. Cf. Duvignau, *Joseph Valerga*, 207-210; *Relazione per l'anno 1882 dell'opera della S. Famiglia in Betlemme*, Isernia, 1882.

²³ The Franciscan Aldobrando belonged to the mission in Ramle, but also took care of the mission in Lydda until 1858. In this year Valerga nominated Simon Kajabegow as pastor of Lydda. Duvignau, *Joseph Valerga*, 182-183. According to *Missiones Patriarchatus* the mission in Lydda was opened around 1864. *Missiones Patriarchatus*, 19.

²⁴ The foundation date given in the *Statistique Générale* is 1879. *Statistique Générale*, 7.