Elizabeth Stephenson Williams, a native of Duluth, Minnesota, worked with the Yale University Hospital attached to an army unit conducting Red Cross recreational work at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts in 1941. She followed these assignments with Red Cross work in New Zealand, Guadalcanal and the Solomon Islands where she became interested in work with people affected by leprosy. After returning to the U.S. in 1945 Elizabeth Williams resigned from the Red Cross in order to return to Fiji as a volunteer worker to study leprosy. She spent the next six years travelling the South Pacific, Indonesia, Malay, Thailand and India as an observer of leprosy treatment. During her travels she visited the Philadelphia Hospital and Leprosy Home in Ambala City, Punjab and was so impressed with the work that in she decided to return and accept their invitation to work there as a volunteer. With the approval of the PCUSA's Board of Foreign Missions she was designated an honorary missionary, and assumed the post of physio- and diversional therapist at Ambala in 1953. On her journey to Ambala Elizabeth Williams attended the International Leprosy Congress in Madrid as a representative of the hospital. In 1956 she took a leave of absence and returned to the U.S. to promote leprosy work and publish her book Doctorji's Clinic. Williams attempted to return to Ambala at the end of the year, but the Suez Crisis prevented her journey. She continued to promote leprosy work and maintained her contact with the hospital.

The collection consists of a large scrapbook/album, book script and drawings and miscellaneous letters that reflect her work at Ambala and her interest in leprosy treatment. The scrapbook contains correspondence, newsletters, photographs and news clippings that document her work at Ambala and her journeys. The drawings are the original drawings used in Doctorji's Clinic and those used for a filmstrip.

The collection is arranged accordingly:

- Series I: Scrapbook/Album, 1950-1967
- Series II: Publication, 1956

Scrapbook/album (1950-1967), and publications (1956) of Williams, relating to her work as a volunteer missionary for Punjab Mission, Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., at Ambala Hospital, work with people affected by leprosy, attendance at International Leprosy Congress in Madrid, Spain, in 1953, and book, Doctorji's clinic (1956). (Finding aid in the repository) (90 NUCMC)
Record Group 8

The Division of Foreign Missions and later the Division of Overseas Ministries, continued within the National Council of Churches the work of one of the oldest ecumenical agencies in the world, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, founded in 1893, which served mission boards and agencies in the United States and Canada.

The papers of the Division of Overseas Ministries, 1914 - 1972, are arranged in the following eight series:

- Series I: General Administration, 1950 – 1972
- Series II: Africa Committee, 1921 – 1972
- Series III: East Asia Committee, 1920 – 1972
- Series IV: Latin America Committee, 1914 – 1969
- Series V: Southern Asia Committee, 1949 – 1971
- Series VI: Specialized Ministries and Programs, 1919 – 1972
- Series VII: Department of Churchmen Overseas, 1950 – 1963
- Series VIII: Church World Service, 1929 – 1972

Series I General Administration, 1950 – 1972 Alphabetical Files: Box 4 Folder 1 Am. Leprosy Missions; An. McCall Assoc.; Am. Red Cross

Series II Africa Committee Box 10 Folder 21 American Bible Society; Am. Committee on Africa; American Leprosy Mission and Box 17 Folder 6 Am. Leprosy Missions

Series VI Specialized Ministries and Programs, 1919 – 1972 Box 68 Folder 18 American Leprosy Mission and Box 68 Folder 19 Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Labaréné

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations. Photographs, ca. 1850-1972. (8.00 cu.ft.)

Record Group 223

The PCUSA's Board of Foreign Missions was organized in 1837 to convey the Gospel throughout the "heathen and anti-Christian world." Before 1870 missions were established in Africa, Brazil, China, Columbia, India, Japan and Thailand. After the reunion of the Old/New School in 1870 the BFM absorbed the ABCFM's mission work in Iran, Iraq, and Syria and expanded into Korea, central and south America and the Philippines. The Presbyterian Church's foreign missionary enterprise in the 19th century was responsible for the establishment of the indigenous churches, a variety of educational facilities, hospitals, orphanages, seminaries and other institutions that reflected the church's educational, medical and evangelical ministry.

Record Group 223 documents the Board of Foreign Mission's work through photograph and glass slides and negatives. Subjects depicted include people, mission stations, educational institutions, churches, medical facilities, projects and certain prominent events. The material is arranged alphabetically by country and by city/town/village and then chronologically.
within that grouping. There are very few early photos. The bulk of the collection is from the twentieth century.

Series II: Asia; Subseries 8: Thailand/Siam

- Folder 43: Chiengmai, 1906-1923; 1928-40
- Folder 46: Leper Asylum 1941, 1950s; Folder 47, 1947-66; Folder 48, c. 1951-65
- Folder 49: Chiengmai, McCormick Hosp. and Nursing School, 1955; Folder 50, 1951-65

Subgroup II; Series I: Asia; Subseries II: Korea

- Box 7 Folder 22: Leper Asylum
- Box 7 Folder 79: Leprosy cure

Subgroup II; Series I: Asia; Subseries III: India

- Leper Asylum Folder 38-39
- Lepers at Scottish Free Church Leper Asylum Folder 42


Record Group 140

Presbyterian work in Korea commenced in 1884 when Dr. and Mrs. Horace Allen of the Shanghai station were transferred to Korea, then referred to as Chosen. Early mission work centered in Seoul and Pyeongyang and eventually nine stations were established. The others included: Taiku (1899); Syenchyuin (1901); Chairyung (1906); Chungju (1908); Kangkai (1908); Andong (1910); and Hingkin in Manchuria (1918). Medical work played a prominent role in the Presbyterian Church's missionary efforts in Korea.

Record Group 140 documents the work of the PCUSA's Korea Mission, 1903-1972. The bulk of the collection dates from 1911. Included are primarily reports and correspondence that reflect the Church’s educational, medical and evangelistic work.

Record Group 140 is arranged as follows:

Series 5: Medical Work/Mission Medical Institutions, 1911-1971; Box 14

- Leper Work, Korean Committee of Mission to Lepers, 1919-22; 1927; 37; Folder 20
- Presbyterian Hospital; Leper Hospital (Taiku), 1921-41; Folder 24

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations. Secretaries’ files: India Mission, 1891-1972 (35.00 cu.ft.)
Record Group 83

The beginnings of American Presbyterian mission work in India antedate the organization of the Board of Foreign Missions. In 1834, William Reed and J.C. Lowrie arrived in India under the auspices of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, the Board's predecessor, and established a station at Ludhiana. Two years later, stations were opened in Saharanpur, Sabathu and Allahabad. In 1840, the India Mission was subdivided into the Punjab Mission, which encompassed the original four stations, and the North India Mission, also known as the Farukhabad Mission. The expansion of the North India Mission began and continued throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. Mainpuri was opened in 1843, followed by Fatehgarh in 1844, Jullundur in 1846 and Mussoorie in 1847. Work at Dehra Dun and Fatehpur commenced in 1853, followed by Etawah a decade later. Hoshiyarpur was occupied in 1867 and Etah in 1873, though the latter was not formally constituted as a station until 1900. Ferozepur was opened in 1882, followed by Cawnpore in 1901, Gwalior and Kasganj in 1911 and Shikohabad in 1924. Work in the Punjab throughout the 19th century revolved around the stations at Ludhiana, Saharanpur, Sabathu and Allahabad. In 1908, Khanna was opened, followed by Rupar in 1910, Moga in 1911 and Kosur in 1913. In 1870, the work of the American Board of Foreign Commissioners in western India was transferred to the Board of Foreign Missions. Thereafter, that field was known as the West India Mission. In addition to the inherited station at Kolhapur, succeeding stations were opened at Ratnagiri in 1873, in Sangli in 1884, in Miraj in 1892, in Vengurla in 1900, in Kodoli in 1893, in Islampur in 1906 and in Nipani in 1910. Medical work was carried out through a variety of hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, sanitarium and leprosy asylums. Institutions like the Wanless Chest Hospital in Miraj, the Philadelphia Hospital in Ambala and the Fatehgarh Memorial Hospital serve as monuments to the medical work done by the Presbyterian Church in India.

Record Group 83 documents the work of the Presbyterian Church in India from 1891-1972, though the bulk of the collection dates from 1910 through the late 1960s. The collection documents the Board of Foreign Missions' tripartite ministry in India but also reflects the development of the modern Indian state in a broader sense. Reaction to foreigners generally and Protestant missionaries specifically, discontent with British rule and the development of the Independence movement, the emergence and activities of national figures like Gandhi and Nehru, the 1947 partition and the problems resulting from it are well documented here.

The collection consists primarily of minutes, reports and correspondence from the North India, West India and Punjab Missions. It is arranged as follows:

- Series 1: North India Mission, 1894-1949 Boxes 1-5
- Series 2: Punjab Mission, 1911-1949 Boxes 6-9
- Series 3: West India Mission, 1911-1949 Boxes 10-12
- Series 4: India Mission, 1949-1972 Boxes 13-21
- Series 5: Miscellany, 1891-1966 Boxes 22-35

In series 5, Box 25, Folder 17, this is a folder titled "Higginbottom, Samuel, 1927-36" and in Box 34, Folder 18, "Naini Leper Asylum, 1926-43".

Presbyterian interests in Siam began in 1838 when the Reverend R.W. Orr from China visited Bangkok and strongly urged the opening of a mission there. Government opposition to the missionaries characterized the first several years of the mission's existence. Most of this initial opposition had ceased by the mid 1850s. Following this period of initial opposition a station was established in the provincial capital of Petchaburi in 1860. In 1867, another station was opened in Chiangmai, 600 miles northwest of Bangkok. The nature of the Presbyterian Church's ministry in Siam has been primarily evangelistic, educational and medical. The period of rapid religious expansion that began in the closing decades of the 19th century continued into the 20th century. The establishment of dispensaries and hospitals such as the McCormick Hospital and the leper asylums in Chiangmai and Seitamarat likewise accompanied the opening of every mission station.

Record Group 84 documents the history of the Presbyterian Church's ministry in Siam from 1865-1973, with the bulk of the records dating from 1921-22 (the year of the merger of the North and South Siam Missions) onwards. The records include minutes, annual station reports, correspondence, cables, Board letters, personal reports (including the annual missionary reports), statistical summaries (submitted annually for each station and each institution within the station), and property-related correspondence.

The collection is arranged as follows:

Series 1: North Siam (North Laos) Mission, 1865-1920; Boxes 1-2
Series 2: South Siam Mission, 1911-1922; Box 3
Series 3: Siam (Thailand) Mission, 1921-1973; Boxes 4-18

Nathaniel Bercovitz, Sr. (1889-1979) Papers, 1910-1979 (bulk, 1918-1965) (0.80 cu ft)

Record Group 402

Nathaniel Bercovitz, Sr. was born in Constitution, Chile in 1889. He then attended medical school at the University of California-San Francisco, graduating in 1914. In 1946, he worked in Hainan as superintendent of the American Hospital in Hoihow, as well as the Hainan orphanage and leprosarium.

This collection consists primarily of Bercovitz's writings, correspondence, and publications during his tenure on the mission field, as well as numerous photographic records of his clinical cases. Bercovitz's notes contain his personal commentaries on readings, Chinese politics, and his work as a missionary. Also included, in the miscellaneous series, are several clippings and publications pertaining to Wang Ngo Lim, M.D., who worked under Bercovitz.

The collection is arranged as follows:

- Series 1: Correspondence, 1918-74, N.D.
- Series 2: Reports, 1922-53, N.D.
In Series 6: Photographs and Slides, there are "Photographs, Hoihow, Hainan Leper Colony, n.d. Folder 21"


Record Group 85

Presbyterian mission work in the Philippines commenced shortly after Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila in 1898. As a result of the 1901 accord, Presbyterian work in the Philippines was to encompass various stations on the islands of Luzon, Negros, Leyte, Panay and Samar. On Luzon, stations were established in Laguna (1902), Albay (1903), Tayabas (1905), Camarines (1911), Batangas (1917) and in Manila, which had first been occupied in 1899 and was to be divided equally between the Presbyterian and Baptist missions. On the island of Negros, a station was opened in Dumaguete (1901). Stations on Cebu and Bohol were commenced in 1902 and 1909 respectively. Tacloban on the island of Leyte was opened in 1903 and Iloilo on Panay was jointly occupied by both the Presbyterian and Baptist missions until 1925. On Samar, the station at Catbalogan was occupied in 1930.

The Presbyterian Church's ministry in the Philippines was medical, educational and evangelistic nature. Medical work was first initiated in Iloilo in 1900 with hospitals, dispensaries and nurses' training facilities later established at Albay, Bohol, Dumaguete and Tacloban.

Record Group 85 documents the work of the PCUSA and its successor, the UPCUSA, in the Philippines, 1903-1973. It consists primarily of minutes, reports, and correspondence that evidence the Board of Foreign Missions' medical, educational and evangelistic ministry to the Filipino people. It is arranged as follows:

- Series 1: Minutes, 1911-1964 Box 1
- Series 2: Reports, 1911-1972 Boxes 1-3
- Series 3: Correspondence, 1904-1971 Boxes 4-18
- Series 4: Miscellany, 1903-1973 Boxes 19-21

Folder 3 holds information on the "Culion Leper Colony, 1922-46"

Sir W. J. (William James) Wanless (1865-1933) Papers, 1889-1963 (2.00 cu ft)

Record Group 92

Dr. William James Wanless was assigned as a medical missionary by the Board of Foreign Missions to the Western India Mission in 1889, upon graduating from the University Medical
College in New York City. He began his work at Sangli but in 1892 moved to Miraj, where he was to remain until his retirement in 1928. Through his efforts, the first missionary medical school was established in 1897, followed by a leprosy asylum in 1900 and a tuberculosis sanitarium in 1931.

Record Group 92 consists of Dr. Wanless' correspondence, notes and diaries, scrapbooks, and photographs of the mission hospital work.

The collection is arranged as follows:

- Series 1: Correspondence, 1892-1933
- Series 2: Miraj Hospital and Western India Mission, 1893-1930
- Series 3: Notebooks and Diaries, 1895-1928, nd
- Series 4: Scrapbooks and Certificates, 1894-1963, nd
- Series 5: Photographs, 1890-1928, nd

David Reed Gordon (1866-1959) Papers [not later than 1931], (bulk, n.d.) (0.05 cu ft)

Record Group 340

David Reed Gordon was the son of Dr. Andrew Gordon, founder of the Sialkot Mission (UPCNA). The Gordons spent their first thirty-six years of service in the district of Gurdaspur in the Punjab Mission. After a 1930 furlough, the Gordons returned to India. He and his wife settled in Rawalpindi, where he became superintendent of the leprosy asylum.

This collection contains Gordon's history of the Milne Memorial Mission School in Dhariwal, India. The history contains a number of photographs.

Christian Unity Records, 1935-1973 (29.00 cubic feet)

Record Group 10

The Division of Christian Unity was created in 1965 "in order that there might be, within the National Council of Churches, a major program division whose primary focus is the unity of God's people." The Division's purpose was "to enable Christians in today's world to discover and express their unity in Christ."

The papers of the Division of Christian Unity, 1935 - 1973, detail the history, organization, and activities of the Division and its various departments and committees. Although the papers extend from the years 1935 to 1973, they date primarily from 1965 to 1970.

The papers are organized in six series according to the departments that existed within the organizational structure of the Division of Christian Unity. In each series the papers are arranged alphabetically by subject category. Items within the subject files are arranged chronologically by year, month, and day. Partially dated documents are placed at the end of the month or year; undated items are placed after all dated material. Enclosures are placed
after their letter of transmittal. Newspaper clippings, unless enclosed with correspondence, are placed at the end of subject files.

- Series 7: Mission Institutions, 1937-1959; Leper work, 1942-1943; Folder 31
- Series 8: General Subjects, 1924-1961; Leprosy Missions, 1951-1953; Folder 22

**Wells, Kenneth E. (1896-1981) and Margareta (1902-) Papers, 1893-1990** (2.50 cu ft)

Record Group 268

Kenneth E. Wells and his wife Mary (Margareta) Burr, applied to the Board of Foreign Missions in 1927 and were appointed teachers at the Prince Royal’s College in Chiangmai, Thailand.

This bulk of the collection consists of personal correspondence of the Wells with Henry (Hugh) O’Brien, M.D., (1891-1970), and his wife, Mary Lucretia (Mary Lou), (1896-), who served as missionaries at the McKean Leprosy Hospital, 1926-1933, and with the Rev. Kenneth Landon, (1903-), and his wife Margaret (1903-), also missionaries to Thailand, 1927-1937.

**United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations. Medical Department Records, 1921-1961** (5.00 cu ft)

Record Group 144

Established in 1921, the Medical Department was the first organized attempt by the Board of Foreign Missions to supervise the health of missionaries on the foreign field. The PCUSA was one of two pioneer Protestant denominations in this country in the field of organized medical mission work. The establishment of the Department resulted from the growing number of missionaries subject to unsanitary surroundings, malignant diseases and other stresses that would impair their usefulness or threaten their lives.

Record Group 144 documents the broad range of interest and activity in medical missions of the principal departmental correspondents, Drs. Dodd and W.J.K. Clothier, Medical Secretary and Assistant Medical Secretary respectively, between 1921 and 1961. The collection contains the personal medical correspondence with missionary candidates and missionaries on the field. RG 144 evidences both the concerns of the BFM for the welfare of its numerous workers abroad and their level of response as reflected by problems of personal care and maintenance under generally primitive conditions.

The collection is arranged as follows:

- Series 1: Medical Council/Committee, 1947-1957
- Series 2: Medical Department, 1926-1959
- Series 3: Missionary Candidates, 1939-1956
- Series 4: Foreign Students and Visiting Nationals, 1937-1951
• Series 5: Miscellaneous, 1927-1956
• Series 6: Missionary/Colleagues Correspondence, 1923-1960
• Series 7: Mission Institutions, 1937-1959
• Series 8: General Subjects, 1924-1961
• Series 9: Medical/Educational Literature; Medical Conferences, 1925-1960
• Series 10: Sanitaria/Missionary Retreats, 1921-1961

In Series 7, Folder 31 is titled "Leper work, 1942-1943; Folder 31" and Series 8, Folder 22 "Leprosy Missions, 1951-1953".

Eugene R. Kellersberger Papers, 1906-1986 (Record Group 756)

1. Diaries, 1916-1966 (3.5 cubic feet)

This series consists of bound, yearly diaries kept by Eugene Kellersberger from the beginning of his missionary work in Africa until his death. Some years contain almost daily entries while others are almost empty. The diaries describe Dr. Kellersberger's medical work, daily life at the Congo mission, and the culture and society of the Congolese people. Later diaries discuss his work for the American Leprosy Mission, Inc. Many contain personal observations and feelings about family matters, religious and spiritual beliefs, and missionary work.

2. Scrapbooks, 1906-1966 (2.75 cubic feet)

This series consists of scrapbooks assembled by Winifred Kellersberger Vass, daughter of Eugene Kellersberger. The scrapbooks contain primary materials used by Mrs. Vass in writing a biography of her father. Included are many letters written by Dr. Kellersberger, as well as letters written by his first wife, Edna Bosche Kellersberger, and his second wife, Julia Lake Kellersberger. Other letters are from family members, fellow missionaries, medical colleagues, and friends. The scrapbooks also contain programs, articles, and other items related to Dr. Kellersberger's life and work. Notes by Mrs Vass are interspersed throughout the primary documents.

3. Correspondence, 1913-1966 (0.5 cubic feet)

This series consists of correspondence written by and to Eugene Kellersberger, as well as travel letters written by Julia Lake Kellersberger from their trips around the world on behalf of the American Leprosy Missions, Inc. Included in this series are Kellersberger family letters written in German, letters from missionaries and government officials, and miscellaneous correspondence.

4. Medical Work, 1918-1980 (1 cu. ft)

This series consists of papers related to Dr. Kellersberger's medical work as a missionary, medical researcher, and General Secretary of the American Leprosy Missions, Inc. Included are statistics, correspondence, surgical notes, and other materials from the A.P.C.M; Reports, bulletins, articles, and other papers related to the American Leprosy Missions, Inc.; and articles on leprosy and sleeping sickness authored by Dr. Kellersberger. The series also contains a Medical School class notebook of Dr. Kellersberger.
5. Personal Papers, 1921-1966 (1 cu. ft)
This series consists of guest books, clippings, biographical materials, travel mementos, and other personal items. Also included are obituaries, memorial service programs, and other materials related to the death of Dr. Kellersberger.

6. Julia Lake Kellersberger Papers, 1915-1986 (0.5 cu. ft)
This series consists of papers related to the life and work of Julia Lake Kellersberger, wife of Dr. Eugene Kellersberger. Included are articles written by Mrs. Kellersberger, correspondence, biographical materials, and miscellaneous other items.

7. Oversized Materials (0.25 cu ft)
This series contains two items: A framed letter and a certificate.

Korea Mission Records, 1896-1986 (22.00 cubic feet)
The first PCUS missionaries to Korea were appointed in 1892. After Korea was annexed by Japan in 1910, the missionaries faced an increasingly unfavorable political and economic environment. Soonchun station was established in 1913. Work among leprosy patients was begun. By 1940, renewed Japanese hostility to Christian missionaries had led to the virtual shutdown of all missionary activity in Korea, except for the leprosy colony. The first missionaries returned in 1946, faced with the task of recovering mission property and rebuilding many of the mission buildings that had been destroyed during the war. Five new presbyteries were established, and the Mission's educational and medical work continued to grow. In 1950, Mission operations were disrupted once again by the Korean War. 1954 saw the Mission return to full operation, with more than 50 missionaries. The Mission hospitals were also enlarged and improved, including the Graham Tuberculosis Sanatorium (which became the Kwangju Christian Hospital), the Presbyterian Medical Center in Chunju, and the Wilson Leprosy Center.

The Korea Mission Records are arranged into 11 series: 1) Annual Mission Meeting Minutes and Reports; 2) Correspondence; 3) Subject Files; 4) Station Files; 5) Wilson Leprosy Center; 6) Pamphlets; 7) Missionary Files; 8) Financial Records; 9) Presbyterian Church of Korea; 10) United Presbyterian Church in the USA; 11) Miscellaneous. Arrangement is chronological and alphabetical within the series.

Wilson Leprosy Center
This series contains records of the Wilson Leprosy Center in Soonchun, Korea. The Center was staffed by PCUS missionary personnel and funded primarily by the American Leprosy Missions Inc., the Korean government, and individuals. Included in the series are account books; minutes and reports of the board of directors; correspondence; financial reports and salary records; annual reports, 1968-86; and miscellaneous other records.

Wilson Leprosy Centre
- 1. Account Journal, 1973-78 Box 50
• 1. Board of Directors, Minutes, 1965-69 Box 52
• 2. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1970
• 3. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1971
• 4. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1972
• 5. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1973
• 6. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1974
• 7. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1975
• 8. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1976
• 9. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1977
• 10. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1978
• 11. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1979
• 12. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1980
• 13. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1981
• 14. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1982
• 15. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1983
• 16. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1984
• 17. Board of Directors, Minutes and Reports, 1985

• 1. Correspondence, Abundance Foundation and Dr. Charlie Shedd, 1974-79 Box 53
• 2. Correspondence, Abundance Foundation and Dr. Charlie Shedd, 1980-83
• 3. Correspondence, American Leprosy Missions, 1972-74
• 4. Correspondence, American Leprosy Missions, 1975-77
• 5. Correspondence, American Leprosy Missions, 1978-79
• 6. Correspondence, American Leprosy Missions, 1980-81
• 7. Correspondence, American Leprosy Missions, 1982-83
• 8. Correspondence, American Leprosy Missions, 1984-85
• 9. Correspondence, American Physicians, 1974-79
• 10. Correspondence, American Physicians, 1980-81
• 11. Correspondence with Donors and Friends, 1977-78
• 12. Correspondence with Donors and Friends, 1979
• 13. Correspondence with Donors and Friends, 1980
1. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1969 Box 54
2. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1970
3. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1971
4. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1972
5. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1973
6. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1975
7. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1976
8. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1977
9. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1979
10. Correspondence, Clarence Durham and Stanley Topple, 1980
11. Correspondence, Home of Peace, Oakland, CA, 1971-78
12. Correspondence, InterChurch Medical Assistance, 1977-81
13. Correspondence, Land Purchase, 1982-85
15. Correspondence, Medical Benevolence Foundation, 1974-76
16. Correspondence, Medical Benevolence Foundation, 1977-79
17. Correspondence, Medical Benevolence Foundation, 1980-83
18. Correspondence, White Cross, 1972-80
19. Correspondence, White Cross, 1981
20. Correspondence, White Cross, 1982
21. Correspondence, White Cross, 1983-84
22. Correspondence, White Cross, 1985
23. General Correspondence, 1960-76
24. General Correspondence, 1977-81
25. General Correspondence, 1982
26. General Correspondence, 1983-84

Financial Records Box 55

1. Account Sheets, Inter-Presbyterian Mission Office, 1975-77
2. Auditor's Reports, 1968-69
3. Finance Committee Minutes, 1978-81
1. Administrative Correspondence, 1977-82 Box 56
2. Administrative Notes, Discussions of Clarence Durham and Dr. Yoo, 1979-83
3. Administrative Notebook, 1969-70
4. Administrative Notebook, 1983
5. Administrative, Misc.
6. American Leprosy Missions
7. Annual Reports, 1968-69
10. Annual Report, 1974
11. Annual Report, 1975
15. Annual Report, 1979
18. Annual Report, 1982
21b. Articles
22. Board Rules
23. Brochure
24. Charter and Constitution
25. Colony Marriages, 1970
26a. [UNK] and Ruth [UNK] Personal Reports, 1976-80
27. Executive Committee Meetings, 1972-73
28. Executive Committee Meetings, 1974
29. Executive Committee Meetings, 1975
30. Executive Committee Meetings, 1976
31. Executive Committee Meetings, 1977

1. Executive Committee Meetings, 1978 Box 57
2. Executive Committee Meetings, 1979
3. Executive Committee Meetings, 1980
4. Executive Committee Meetings, 1981
5. Executive Committee Meetings, 1982
6. Executive Committee Meetings, 1983
8. Job Descriptions
9. Korean Documents
11. Land Reclamation/Purchase Problem, 1971
12. Leprosy Colony
13. Leprosy Conference Report, 1960
13a. Leprosy Symposium Report, 1977
14. Medical Benevolence Foundation, 1972-82
15. Mobile Clinic, Reports and Financial Statements, 1967-73
17. Peace House #2, Aid Application, 1982
18. Policies and Procedures
19. Reports, 1959; 1973
20. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1964; 1974
21. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1975
22. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1976
23. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1977
24. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1978
25. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1979
26. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1980
27. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1981
28. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1982
29. Reports to American Leprosy Missions, 1983
30. Resettlement Program, 1973-75
31. Resettlement Program, Correspondence, 1973-79
32. Resettlement Seminar, 1975-76
33. Rules and By-Laws

1. Schedule of Charges and Fees, 1970-82 Box 58
2. Seminar on Leprosy for American Leprosy Missions, 1972
5. Statistics, 1975-76
7. Statistics, 1978
Edward Donald Grant (1897-1985) Papers, 1921-1985 (29.25 cubic feet)

Record Group 719

Edward Donald Grant (1897-1985) was born in Glasgow, Scotland. From 1921 to 1934 Grant served as the Secretary of Education and Promotion for the PCUS Board of Foreign Missions. He was a delegate to the International Missionary Council in Madras, India in 1933. From 1934 to 1952 he served as Executive Secretary of the Board of Christian Education and Publication. In 1952, Grant resigned from the Board of Christian Education to accept an appointment as Director of Institutions for the state of Louisiana, a position he held until 1958. In 1958 and 1959, he worked with American Leprosy Missions, Inc. in New York City. In 1959, he began serving as president of Grant Chemical Company in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, chairman of the board of Grant-Lear Corporation, and secretary-treasurer of Gramor Chemicals, Inc. In 1962, Grant was elected Moderator of the PCUS General Assembly. In 1970, he founded Roadways International Corporation, a manufacturer of asphalt emulsions. Grant served on the boards of the American Leprosy Missions, Inc.; the National Council of Churches; and the Christian Children's Fund. He was founder and first president of the International Hospitality Foundation of Louisiana State University. He received honorary doctorates from Austin College and from Southwestern at Memphis. Grant was married to Georgia Voyles. They had one son, Edward Donald Grant, Jr. Mrs. Grant died in February 1985, and Edward Grant died on November 13, 1985 at the age of 88.

The Edward Grant Papers are arranged into 14 series: 1) Addresses; 2) Subject Files; 3) National Council of Churches Files; 4) Miscellaneous Correspondence; 5) Subject Correspondence; 6) Individual Correspondence; 7) Personal Correspondence; 8) General Correspondence; 9) PCUS Files; 10) Louisiana Board of Institutions Files; 11) Business Files; 12) Miscellaneous; 13) Oversized Materials; 14) Oral History. The papers are arranged chronologically and alphabetically within the series. The subject files include the American Leprosy Missions, Inc. Photographs: The Edward Grant Papers include 0.25 cubic feet of photographs that are stored in a separate photo collection.

Congo Mission Records, 1891-1980 (31.00 cubic feet)

Seeking a new mission field inland for the Southern Presbyterian Church, Lapsley and Sheppard founded the first PCUS mission station at Luebo, in the Congo, in 1891. Following the transfer of the Congo to Belgian rule in 1908, the A.P.C.M. had new opportunities for expansion. Other mission stations would open at Lusambo (1913); Bulape (1915); Bibanga (1917); Lubondai (1924); Kasha (1935); Mboi (1937) and Moma (1942). The work of the mission grew rapidly in these years. One of the endeavors of the A.P.C.M. included a leprosy colony and hospital;

- Bibanga Station: Box 7  21. Leper Colony, 1951-1952; 22. Leper Colony Dispensary