

It is indeed inspiring to learn about the individuals whose vision and dedication led to the establishment of multiple missions, often extending their reach to help many more people. From the sources provided, we can identify several founders who were instrumental in establishing more than one mission:

- **David Nasmith**

- Glasgow City Mission (founded in 1826)
- Dublin City Mission (also known as Dublin Christian Mission)
- London City Mission (founded in 1835)
- He was also key in setting up **31 missions** across the United States and Canada during a visit in 1830. Specific locations include:
 - Philadelphia
 - New York City (New York City Mission)
 - Providence
 - Boston
 - Portsmouth
 - Richmond
 - George Town
 - Alexandria
 - Washington
 - Montreal
- A mission in Paris, France
- Missions in Cambridge and Birmingham
- Missions in Manchester
- Missions in Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and York
- Two Town Missions in Margate and Ramsgate
- Two Female Missions in Margate and Ramsgate
- One Maternal Society in Margate and Ramsgate
- Three Young Men's Societies in Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover
- Overall, he is credited with founding over 140 missions and societies.
- David Nasmith is recognized as a foundational figure for the broader City Mission movement, which began in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1826. His vision led to the establishment of city missions in numerous locations across Europe and also in America, where he personally visited in the 1830s and helped found 31 missions. Nasmith's work established an early model for providing spiritual, social, and material support in urban settings, influencing the subsequent development of rescue missions. His correspondence often detailed his observations of social conditions and interactions with individuals in need, from prisoners to children.
- His work directly led to the formation of a New York City Mission, and his influence is documented in cities such as Philadelphia, New Orleans, Georgetown, Alexandria, and Washington.

- **Frances Nasmith**

- As David Nasmith's wife and partner, she helped with numerous projects including the Female Rescue Mission, the London Female Mission (which included a rescue mission for prostitutes called the Female Friends Society), Maternal, Young Women and Little Girls Associations, Female and Family Missions, and the Society for the Benefit of Domestic Servants.

- **Ernie Mills**

- Durham Rescue Mission

- Alamance Rescue Mission (now known as the Piedmont Rescue Mission)
- **Albert Ruliffson**
 - Bethany Institute (a women's missionary training center)
 - Bowery Mission (co-founded with Ellen Dorchester Ruliffson)
- **John Greener Hallimond**
 - Volunteers of America social work programs (established across the country at the request of Commander Ballington Booth)
 - Memorial House (which became the Winner's Club)
 - Bethesda Home in Brooklyn
- **Colonel Henry H. Hadley** (also referred to as Henry Hopkins Hadley)
 - **More than sixty rescue missions.** Some examples include St. George's and St. Bartholomew's churches opening missions with him as an advisor in New York. His brother, Colonel Henry H. Hadley, converted at Water Street after Samuel encouraged him to attend, went on to establish 60 other rescue missions himself. Henry H. Hadley also served as an advisor for missions opened by prominent churches, such as St. George's and St. Bartholomew's Episcopal churches in New York. Many other men, most of them converts from the Water Street Mission, were inspired by McAuley and Hadley to become leaders of Christian and benevolent enterprises, establishing new centers of good works. Hadley also initiated cooperation among mission leaders, leading to the formation of a national federation, a precursor to the International Union of Gospel Missions.
 - Samuel Hadley, often known as S.H. Hadley, was a key leader who continued Jerry McAuley's work, succeeding him as the head of the Water Street Mission. His personal account of his time at the mission, "Down in Water Street," offers insights into the early days of rescue work. Hadley was instrumental in fostering collaboration among city mission leaders, leading to the formation of an early national federation. He participated in annual conferences with other notable figures like Mel Trotter and Harry Monroe to discuss their shared ministry. His passing in 1906 marked a transition, with Mel Trotter taking on a more prominent role as a spokesperson for gospel missions.
 - Henry Hopkins Hadley was the younger brother of Samuel Hadley, converted in 1886. From his background as an insurance agent, he transitioned to become a national spokesperson for rescue missions, and is credited with founding more than sixty missions. He also advised fashionable Episcopal churches in New York as they opened their own missions.
- **Emma Whittemore**
 - A second chain of missions for "Fallen Women"
 - **The Door of Hope (which grew to include 73 homes by 1908)**
 - Emma Whittemore was a notable leader in the rescue mission movement, particularly known for founding the Door of Hope, a network of rescue homes dedicated to supporting women. She was actively involved in the International Union of Gospel Missions (IUGM) as a co-founder and corporate member, and served on the Executive Committee of the National Federation of Gospel Missions. Her writings, including "Records of Modern Miracles," provide valuable insights into her ministry and the challenges faced by the women she served.
 - Inspired by McAuley's Water Street Mission, she developed a chain of "Door of Hope" missions for "fallen women," opening the first in New York on October 25, 1890. Her organization grew to operate 73 homes within 18 years and 97 before her death.
 - She founded multiple "Door of Hope" missions across the United States and even internationally, with numbers ranging from over 50 to almost 100.
- **Jerry McAuley**
 - Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission (also known as Helping Hand for Men, and now the New York City Rescue Mission on Water Street)

- McAuley Cremorne Mission
- Jerry McAuley is often considered a pivotal figure in the American Gospel Rescue Mission movement. His own life story, marked by struggles with addiction and criminal behavior, and his subsequent transformation while incarcerated in Sing Sing Prison, became a compelling testament to the power of personal change. In 1872, he established the McAuley Water Street Mission in New York City, widely regarded as the first of its kind, focusing on the spiritual and practical needs of the most marginalized urban dwellers, particularly those battling addiction. He later opened the McAuley Cremorne Mission in 1882. His autobiography, "Transformed," circulated broadly and served as an inspiration for many subsequent rescue missions.
- **Missions or individuals inspired/helped by Jerry McAuley:**
 - The **Cremorne Mission**, which McAuley himself opened to expand the outreach to another part of New York City.
 - **Emma Mott Whittemore**, who was moved to establish her "Door of Hope" missions for women after visiting Water Street.
 - The **Central Union Mission** in Washington, D.C., founded in 1884 by Reverend Latham Douglass and his wife, who had attended meetings at McAuley's mission and desired to combine spiritual and physical care in a similar way.
 - The **City Mission of Schenectady, New York**, which opened in 1906, was modeled after the McAuley Water Street Mission.
- **Maria McAuley**
 - She co-founded the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission (often recognized as the first rescue mission in North America) with her husband, Jerry McAuley. Following Jerry's death, she assumed leadership of the Cremorne Mission, which was opened to enlarge their work, effectively managing a second mission.
- **Charles N. Crittenton**
 - **A chain of Florence Missions** (which by 1910 included seventy-eight Florence homes in the United States and foreign countries)
- **Mel Trotter**
 - City Mission in Grand Rapids (now Mel Trotter Ministries)
 - Mel Trotter is credited with founding sixty-six or sixty-seven other "Gospel lighthouses."
 - He often sent converts from his own mission to oversee these new establishments.
 - His brothers, George and Will, both of whom had experienced transformation through his influence, also entered the same field of service.
 - Mel Trotter became a very influential figure in the gospel rescue mission movement after Samuel Hadley's death in 1906, often serving as a key spokesperson. His own conversion experience at Chicago's Pacific Garden Mission profoundly shaped his life and ministry. Trotter was highly active in founding new missions, with one account noting his involvement in establishing as many as sixty-seven. He regularly met with other leaders like Samuel Hadley and Harry Monroe to discuss their work and strategies. His autobiography, "These Forty Years," offers a personal perspective on his journey and the movement's growth.
 - **Specific missions founded or significantly helped by Mel Trotter:**
 - A mission in **Saginaw, Michigan**, led by his brother George Trotter.
 - Missions in **Chattanooga** and **South Bend, Indiana**, with Ray Bird as the superintendent.
 - A mission in **Muskegon, Michigan**, led by Bill Van Domelen.
 - A mission in **Kalamazoo, Michigan**, led by Bill Colegrove, notably established in a former saloon.
 - Other "Gospel lighthouses" in cities such as **Milwaukee, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, and Los Angeles**.

- He also helped organize rescue work in numerous smaller cities in Illinois and Iowa, including **Jacksonville, Decatur, Springfield, Kankakee, Galva, Galesburg, and Bloomington**, by staying behind after Billy Sunday's campaigns to support the converted men in starting small missions.
 - Mel Trotter Ministries, the organization he led, continued this legacy by supporting the establishment of missions like the **Harbor Haven Rescue Mission** in Benton Harbor, Michigan, and a new mission in **Manistique, Michigan**, in collaboration with the AGRM's Midwest district.
- **Carrie Judd Montgomery**
 - People's Ministry (Mission) in San Francisco
 - Beulah Rescue Home in Oakland, CA
- **Lucius**
 - Faith Cottage Rescue Mission in Ashville
 - A Bible Conference Grounds
- **Rev. Joshua Gravett**
 - Market Street Mission (a rescue home for women) in Denver
 - Living Waters Mission (a men's shelter, later renamed Sunshine Rescue Mission) in Denver
- **Carrie Judd Montgomery**
 - She founded the People's Ministry (Mission) in San Francisco and established the Beulah Rescue Home in Oakland, California.
- **Michelle Porter**
 - She is noted as the founding director of Souls Harbor Rescue Mission in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- **Eva Von Tiele-Winckler (Mother Eva)**
 - During her ministry, she opened forty orphanages, three hundred homes for the elderly, ninety-two mental hospitals, and rescue homes for women.
- **Maud Booth**
 - She originated and directed the prison work for the Volunteers of America, which included establishing "Hope Halls" for ex-prisoners.

Other Key Figures include

- **Billy Sunday** Billy Sunday was a prominent evangelist whose own transformative experience occurred at the Pacific Garden Mission in Chicago. His impactful ministry, which focused on urban revivalism, was closely linked with the aims of rescue missions. He also contributed to the establishment of the Buffalo City Mission through his funding efforts. The **Buffalo City Mission**, established in 1917, for instance, was initiated following an \$8,400 contribution from Billy Sunday. His campaigns led to the founding of a number of rescue missions.
- **Louis Klopsch** Louis Klopsch was the publisher of the *Christian Herald*, a publication that became a significant platform for sharing information about various welfare institutions, including rescue missions and homes for women. Through the *Christian Herald's* initiatives, Klopsch was actively involved in numerous philanthropic endeavors, chronicled notably by Charles M. Pepper.
- **Charles N. Crittenton** Charles N. Crittenton was an evangelist recognized for leading a network of rescue homes specifically for women, particularly the Florence Crittenton Mission in New York. His work also held influence within the temperance movement of his era.
- **John Wesley** John Wesley, a foundational figure of the Methodist movement, laid principles that deeply influenced later Christian charity and social reform, including aspects of rescue mission work. His

emphasis on practical Christianity and concern for the poor, as well as the balance he struck between individual and collective responsibility, aligns with the core values observed in the missions.

- **Harry Monroe** Harry Monroe served as the superintendent of the Pacific Garden Mission in Chicago, beginning in 1892. A "converted criminal" himself, his leadership was impactful. He was part of a group of leaders, including Samuel Hadley and Mel Trotter, who regularly convened to discuss strategies for their rescue ministries.
- **Thomas Morse** Thomas Morse founded the Union Gospel Mission in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1900. His personal narrative, featuring his conversion in prison after a manslaughter conviction, provided him with particular credibility and equipped him to minister effectively to others facing similar challenges.
- **Lyman Stewart** Lyman Stewart founded the Union Rescue Mission in Los Angeles in 1891. Beyond his work in rescue ministry, he was also known as an American businessman and philanthropist with involvement in the oil industry.
- **John Callahan** John Callahan earned the title "Bishop of the Bowery" and also held the significant position of Chaplain of The Tombs prison. His remarkable story includes serving as chaplain in the very prison where he had previously been incarcerated.
- **John Jaeger** John Jaeger, a German immigrant and former anarchist struggling with addiction, found transformation at Jerry McAuley's Water Street Mission in 1881. His journey led him to become the superintendent of the Mission of the Living Waters on Christie Street, exemplifying the profound changes possible through rescue ministry.
- **A. B. Simpson** A. B. Simpson was an influential figure associated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance. His writings often underscored the crucial role of women in missionary endeavors. He also contributed to the narrative of the broader Alliance movement by authoring or editing biographies of his colleagues.
- **T. DeWitt Talmage** T. DeWitt Talmage was a clergyman linked to the *Christian Herald* and was involved in various philanthropic activities. He played a part in the establishment of Jerry McAuley's Cremorne Mission.
- **Sarah Clarke** Sarah Clarke, alongside her husband Colonel George Clarke, co-founded the Pacific Garden Mission in Chicago in 1877. She was particularly recognized for her dedication as a "personal worker" at the mission.
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- **William E. Paul** William E. Paul served as a former President of the International Union of Gospel Missions (IUGM). He chronicled aspects of the rescue mission movement through his books, such as "Miracles of Rescue" and "The Romance of Rescue," which often featured testimonies of individuals whose lives were transformed through the missions. The IUGM tasked him with compiling a history of rescue missions in 1946.
- **J. Wilbur Chapman** J. Wilbur Chapman is noted for writing acknowledgments and introductions for important books about rescue mission leaders, including Samuel Hadley. His writings convey a deep appreciation for the mission work and its leaders, emphasizing the spirit behind these efforts.
- **John S. Huyler** John S. Huyler served as the President of the Board of Trustees for the Water Street Mission, as recorded in 1906. His involvement highlights the support that early missions received from civic and philanthropic leaders.
- **R. Fulton Cutting** R. Fulton Cutting held the position of Treasurer for the Board of Trustees of the Water Street Mission. His role, like that of John S. Huyler, demonstrates the backing and engagement from civic figures in the early development of these missions.
- **Charles Loring Brace** Charles Loring Brace was a social reformer, best known for his work with the Children's Aid Society, where he initiated programs like the "orphan trains" to relocate vulnerable children from urban centers to homes in rural areas. While not exclusively part of the rescue mission

movement, his efforts were a significant part of the broader 19th-century urban social welfare landscape, addressing the needs of at-risk youth.

- **Edward Everett Hale** Edward Everett Hale, a nationally recognized author and pastor, took on the role of president and director for the City Mission in Schenectady, New York, in 1906. His leadership brought a professional dimension to the mission and helped to integrate its work within the city's civic life. He also offered analyses of successful social reform efforts, such as those of the Boston Industrial Aids Society in addressing alcoholism.
- **Major George Hilton** Major George Hilton was an influential figure in the evangelistic welfare movement, notably establishing the Pacific Gospel Union Mission in Los Angeles in 1891, patterned after the Central Union Mission in Washington, D.C.. His leadership inspired the creation of similar missions by others. Hilton then influenced **John Appel**, a converted homeless man, who went on to open the **Gospel Union Mission of Portland, Oregon**, in 1892.
- **Maria Pahy McAuley** Maria Pahy McAuley was Jerry McAuley's wife and a significant contributor to the rescue mission movement, specifically recognized for founding the Cremorne Mission, which ministered to women. Her own life of transformation, much like her husband's, provided a powerful testimony within the movement.
- **Charles Haddon Spurgeon** Charles Haddon Spurgeon, a renowned British preacher and philanthropist, had his life and work featured in the *Christian Herald*, a publication that covered rescue mission activities. His philanthropic endeavors and connection with the *Christian Herald* provide a wider context for understanding the social reform efforts of the period.
- **David and Beulah Bulkley** David and Beulah Bulkley were the founders of the City Union Mission in Kansas City. They uniquely established their mission by acquiring buildings that had previously been "luxurious houses of ill repute," transforming these spaces for their new ministry. Beulah Bulkley is specifically mentioned for her ministry among "Madams and Pimps".
- **Clemme Ellis White** Clemme Ellis White is identified as a city missionary whose work was remarkably effective, and she is listed among the influential women in rescue ministries from the early 1800s. Her writings have been utilized in compiling historical accounts of organizations like Citygate Network.
- **Pauline Baker Myers:** Inspired by Cliff Phillips, she founded the **Evangel Home in Fresno, California**, in May 1955, specifically for women and children who were being turned away from other mission services.
- **Thomas McGregor:** A Toledo businessman, inspired by a night of prayer walking through saloons, he rented a building to start a mission in Toledo, Ohio.
- **Individual Converts:** The movement also expanded organically through individuals whose lives were transformed. For example, the sources indicate that the "seeds" for missions in **Fresno and Bakersfield, California**, were spread by converted individuals. This included John Drzewiecki (from Fresno Mission) serving in Boise, Idaho; Dave Itkson (from Fresno) starting a mission in Eureka, California; Paul Holland (friend of Bakersfield) opening missions in Redding and Santa Rosa, California; and Jim Stamford (converted at Bakersfield) opening his own mission in Ogden, Utah. Similarly, the growth of the Grand Rapids mission under Mel Trotter led to converts spreading out and starting missions in other cities.
- **"Uncle" Jim Barker and Mr. Griffith Jones:** In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the **Harrisburg City Rescue Mission** was founded on December 22, 1914, by "Uncle" Jim Barker, following Mr. Griffith Jones's arrival in the city with the purpose of starting such a mission.
- **Pastor Bruce Gimbel:** His experience at the Waterfront Rescue Mission in Pensacola, Florida, inspired him to found **Jericho Road Ministries** in Spring Hill, Florida, in 1998, as he realized a similar ministry was needed there.

- **Don and Dan Kramer and Kay Nakashima:** Their service at the Ogden Rescue Mission led them to question why Salt Lake City didn't have its own Christ-centered homeless service provider, prompting them to establish the **Rescue Mission of Salt Lake**.

MISSIONS FOUNDING OTHER MISSIONS

It is certainly encouraging to see how the spirit of mission has spread through the initiative of various established organizations, leading to the formation of new outposts of hope and help. Based on the sources, here are the missions that helped to start another mission:

- **Glasgow City Mission**
 - Set a model that inspired similar ministries across North America.
 - Pioneered innovative methods of Christian care, laying the foundation for the global rescue mission movement.
- **Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission** (also known as Helping Hand for Men, and now the New York City Rescue Mission on Water Street)
 - Widely recognized as the first rescue mission in North America.
 - Inspired the establishment of numerous other rescue missions across the U.S. and around the world.
 - The "McAuley Experiment" inspired rescue missions across North America and around the world.
 - Its influence led to over one hundred rescue missions opening between 1872 and 1892.
 - Specifically inspired the City Mission of Schenectady, New York.
 - Inspired the Central Union Mission in Washington, D.C..
 - Inspired Emma Mott Whittemore to establish the Door of Hope for women.
 - Inspired the organization of the International Union of Gospel Missions.
- **Pacific Garden Mission** (Chicago, IL)
 - Its annals contain many "miracles of grace," and its converts, like Billy Sunday and Mel Trotter, influenced the founding of other rescue centers.
 - Mel Trotter, a convert there, was sent from PGM to start the Grand Rapids mission (now Mel Trotter Ministries).
 - It served as a "cradle of American evangelism," from which many stepped into Christian service and proclaimed the Gospel.
 - Billy Sunday, converted there, urged the founding of missions in other cities and called many men into mission work.
 - Mel Trotter, converted there, founded sixty-six other Gospel lighthouses.
 - Harry Monroe, superintendent of Pacific Garden Mission, sent its testimony abroad through the whole middle west.
- **Durham Rescue Mission**
 - Ernie Mills, the founder, started the Alamance Rescue Mission (now Piedmont Rescue Mission) in response to requests from leaders in Alamance County.
- **The Sanctuary in Savannah, Georgia** (a church)
 - Its pastor, Larry McDaniel, inspired by the Los Angeles Mission, led members of The Sanctuary to establish the Old Savannah City Mission in 1997.
- **Los Angeles Mission**
 - Larry McDaniel, while Pastor of The Sanctuary in Savannah, Georgia, was inspired by preaching at the Los Angeles Mission to establish the Old Savannah City Mission.

- A residential recovery program similar to theirs was developed by Pastor McDaniel for the Old Savannah City Mission.
- **Bowery Mission**
 - Operated the Christian Herald office, where the National Federation of Gospel Missions (NFGM) was founded in 1906, a precursor to Citygate Network.
 - It adopted two struggling missions: Goodwill Rescue Mission in Newark, New Jersey, and New York City Rescue Mission (which Jerry McAuley had founded).
- **Central Union Mission** (Washington, D.C.)
 - Served as inspiration and model for a number of other "Union" or "Gospel Union" missions.
 - Major George Hilton, important in its early history, opened the Pacific Gospel Union Mission in Los Angeles in 1891, patterned after it.
- **Mel Trotter Ministries** (Grand Rapids, Michigan)
 - Mel Trotter, its founder, was credited with founding sixty-seven missions in total.
 - The mission acted as a mentor for two expansion missions: Tom Williams' efforts to establish Harbor Haven Rescue Mission in Benton Harbor, and another mission in Manistique, Michigan.
 - He also traveled training local men, some former derelicts, to superintend these establishments, including his brothers who opened missions in Saginaw and Los Angeles.
- **International Union of Gospel Missions (IUGM)** (now Citygate Network)
 - Helped new directors get established, trained, and spiritually fed through sharing expertise.
 - Has undertaken efforts to strengthen and expand rescue ministry.
 - Undertook a serious study in 1984, which led to the creation of the executive director office and expanded services like education and training.
 - Its tracks (e.g., Women and Family Ministry, Urban Youth Ministries, Chaplains, Development, Education and Employment, Christian Addiction Rehabilitation Association, and Christian Thrift Stores) brought new members into the association.
 - Raised funds from its membership to send someone to New Orleans to start a mission.
 - Districts and individual missions have sponsored and nurtured new missions.
 - When groups contact them about starting a mission, they send material and link them with a nearby mission for guidance.
 - Peter Quartel, a Field Secretary, founded the Union Mission of Cincinnati, Ohio, and rendered valuable service to at least four other missions that would probably have closed.
 - J. Arthur Schlichter, Field Secretary for the East, established four new missions and re-established four more.
 - E. R. McKinney, Field Secretary, is credited as the founder of the Union Gospel Mission of St. Paul and founded missions in Freeport, Aurora, Rockford, Clinton, Dubuque, Flint, Pontiac, and Hastings.
 - The IUGM aimed to organize into one movement the missions of good standing and supported by evangelical churches, and to foster cooperation, develop higher standards, prevent duplication, and distinguish legitimate missions.
- **Union Gospel Mission** (St. Paul, Minnesota)
 - Peter MacFarlane from this mission traveled to Seattle in 1932 and met with clergymen, leading to the launch of Seattle's Union Gospel Mission.

MISSIONS MERGING

- **Immokalee Friendship House** merged into St. Matthew's House.
- **Goodwill Rescue Mission (Newark, New Jersey)** was adopted by The Bowery Mission.
- **New York City Rescue Mission** (originally founded by Jerry McAuley in 1872) merged with The Bowery Mission and became a controlled affiliate.

- **Florence Mission** eventually ceased to exist independently when it merged into the Child Welfare League of America as the Florence Crittenton Division in 1976.
- **Having the Courage to Change** (a ministry serving women coming out of prison and into recovery) merged with City Gospel Mission in 1998.
- **City Cure** merged with City Gospel Mission in 2001, operating under the umbrella name of City Ministries (later rebranded as City Gospel Mission).
- **The Western Brotherhood** (an association of about forty missions and a group of ministers, centered in Grand Rapids, Michigan) was folded into the International Union of Gospel Missions (IUGM) in 1923.
- **Rescue College** became a part of the Christian nonprofit Tech Mission in 2008; Tech Mission later became City Vision University, with Rescue College renamed City Vision College.
- **The Light House Mission (Bellingham, WA)** was given to and operated by Seattle's Union Gospel Mission in 1943 after it was decided to close The Light House Mission.
- **The Care Center** merged with Wheeler Mission Ministries in 2001.
- **Lighthouse Mission (Indianapolis)** merged with Wheeler Mission Ministries in 2006.
- **Backstreet Missions (Bloomington, IN)** merged with Wheeler Mission Ministries in 2015.
- **Unnamed existing ministries** merged with GRM-3 (a studied Gospel Rescue Ministry) to expand its services, though specific names were not provided in the source.
- **Market Street Mission (Denver, CO)** merged with the **Florence Crittenton Mission and Home for Women** in 1892. This merger led to the formation of the **Living Water Rescue Mission**, which later changed its name to **Sunshine Rescue Mission**.
- **Open Door Mission (Fort Collins)** was acquired by Denver Rescue Mission in November, becoming **Fort Collins Rescue Mission (FCRM)**.
- **State Street Mission** was "taken over" by Pacific Garden Mission in 1921, indicating it was brought under their operation.
- **Two unnamed church congregations** merged with Central Baptist Mission (later renamed Jefferson Street Baptist Center) in 1964.
- **Jewish Family Services, Jewish Vocational Service, Jewish Addiction Services, and Jewish Big Brother/Big Sister League** consolidated to form Jewish Community Services (JCS) of Baltimore in 2008.

MISSIONS CLOSING

- **Immokalee Friendship House** merged into St. Matthew's House.
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From Romance of Rescue CHAPTER 11 RESCUE MISSIONS—A REVIEW

In 1921 there were 58 Missions in our International Union of Gospel Missions and the attendance at the Annual Convention in Akron, Ohio was 44. The Western Brotherhood had 29 Missions, holding their Annual Convention at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In 1923 the Annual Convention in Minneapolis listed 124 Missions with 235 delegates.

Through the years there has been a steady increase until the 1946 Directory showed 215 Missions.

A comparison of directors shows that we lost a total of 35 Missions since 1923. These missions have either closed or dropped out of membership.

Without absolutely dependable information, it appears that the majority were lost through the death of the Superintendent.

During these twenty-three years, 50 Superintendents have died. This is almost half the total number of Missions represented in 1923. In 17 instances out of 50, the Mission closed with the death of the Superintendent or shortly thereafter.

Approximately twelve Mission Superintendents, as of 1923, have either retired or dropped out of the work.

These statistics tend to show a loss of more than half of our Superintendents every twenty years by death. Mission Superintendents are old in years; older than most executives in any other profession or any other branch of the ministry. This is due to the large number of twice-born men who enter Mission work after conversion in middle life, and to the plausible conclusion that young men are not challenged by the Rescue Mission Field or prefer an easier and more socially attractive field of labor. "The fields may be "white to the harvest," but the sun is hot and the work hard.

The number of Missions lost is high when one considers the total figure of 124. These figures do not include the number of Missions that have joined and dropped out over the period of years, which, if included, would

bring the total of lost Missions, either through closing or lapse of membership, to 50. The number lost would represent, in either case, approximately one-fourth to one-third or an annual loss of two a year, average.

Among the Missions lost, one could name some very well known: "The Old Brewery Mission" of Montreal, where the colorful and dynamic D. H. Scott did an outstanding work; "The Washington Street Mission" of Springfield, Illinois with Robert Brown; "The Light House Mission" of Terre Haute, Indiana (since re-opened), where the jovial Charles M. Slusser labored for so many years; "The Hope Mission" of Boston, presided over by David Reid; the splendid and commodious "Springfield Rescue Mission" of Springfield, Massachusetts; the great "McGregor Institute" of Detroit, Michigan; the famous "Hadley Hall" of New York City with the individualist, John Callahan, the Chaplain of the Tombs; "The Toledo City Mission" of Toledo, Ohio, with George F. Spreng, often found listed among our officers; "The Rescue Mission" of Allentown, Pennsylvania, splendidly equipped and well located—(this has now been re-opened).

Among the Mission leaders gone, one finds a list of interesting and dynamic men: J. David Fraser, a man of prayer. J. C. Davis, cordial, courteous, and lovable. John S. Bennett, one of the great Mission workers of all times. Charles Langsman, the greatest personal worker I have ever known. Fred G. Becker, a former president. George A. Kilbey, pioneering in industrial work. Frank H. Ward in Sunshine Mission, not soon to be forgotten. C. M. Stocking, the humorous after-dinner speaker, toastmaster, and "friend by the side of any road." E. J. Helms, founder of the Goodwill Industries and known in his field throughout the world. John R. McIntyre, a friend of saint and sinner. "Gloryface" Card of St. Louis. Tom Noonan, a former president, of Chinatown fame. A. L. Jones of recent date. George Soar- heide of Cleveland, Ohio. Mother Ross of Buffalo, and Little Mary Angove of Minneapolis.

Among these saints now in glory are some real "old timers" whose work goes back to the early days of the Rescue Mission Movement.

Among the original incorporators of the International Union of Gospel Missions, one reads names like Whittemore, McKinney, Angell, Dippel, Fritz of Boston, Woodruff of Birmingham, Avery of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and John H. Wy- burn. There are only two living members of the first corporation. They are Lucius B. Compton and May P. Wyburn. "Time Marches On."

There are several observations suggested by these facts. First of all, greater effort must be put forth if we are to save, in the next quarter century, one-fourth to one-third of the Missions now in our directory, and there are two possible sources:

First, the historic. We have recruited our Missions almost 100 per cent from among either twice-born men saved in our Missions, or men and women who were trained in our Missions. Whether we can look to the Bible Schools and Seminaries for leadership is a question, and so far the answer has seemed to be negative. During the depression, one Mission offered board and room and one dollar a week to assist them in going thru Bible School and Seminary with the requirement that they play in the orchestra or sing in the service five nights a week. The number ranged from two to twelve, and over a period of ten years, a total of 40 students had this unique and rich experience. The result is that they occupy the leading pastorates among the alumni of the Bible School and Seminary. Some of them have churches today with a thousand members, but not one—not one—has entered the Rescue Mission field. Whether this was the fault in the training or the direction implanted by the curriculum, any answer would be pretty apt to be an opinion, for here we are dealing with facts which are not under question, but the interpretation of the facts is. Much has been said regarding a program of training and it is certainly well worth trying.

The second source is the ministry itself. The Rescue Mission field has through all the years, recruited some of its leaders from the ministry and a few from the evangelistic field. This offers a tangible source of information

for there are a number of ministers that would do far better work in the field of Rescue than they are about to do in the pulpit or pastorate.

A study of this question over a long period of time by Mission workers and educational leaders has led us to the conviction that this is a problem that belongs to all of us— to the small Mission as well as the large—to the Mission in the frontier as well as those in great metropolitan centers. It would seem as if every mission ought to some day lay its hands with apostolic blessing upon some devout and capable person. We should observe the Scriptural injunction to “lay hands suddenly on no man.” With the exercise of care and good judgment in seeking the counsel of others in the field, we ought to do a more thorough job than has been done. Mission work has suffered in some places by hasty and unwise laying on of hands suddenly upon some men. This, however is no reason why we ought not to try to do the job thoroughly and well.