

SUMMARY

OF THE

Reports of Stations of the Mission

OF THE

A. B. C. F. M. to Western Turkey

PRESENTED AT

THE ANNUAL MEETING, MAY, 1901

WITH MAP, STATISTICAL TABLES

AND A LIST OF NAMES OF MISSIONARIES

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR 1882

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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WASHINGTON

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In printing this Summary of the Reports of the Seven Stations of the Missions of the A.B.C.F.M. to Western Turkey, read at the Annual Meeting of the Mission held in the Bible House, Constantinople, May 15th to 22nd, 1901, it is proper to observe that this is one of three Missions of the American Board in the Turkish Empire, the others being the "Central" so called, embracing the stations,—or cities where missionaries reside—of Aintab, Marash, Adana, Oorfa and Hadjin, and the "Eastern" Mission, with Stations at Erzroum, Bitlis, Van, Harpoot, and Mardin.

The seven Stations of this Mission are Constantinople, Smyrna, Brousa, Cæsarea, Marsovan, Sivas and Trebizond, with missionaries resident also at Adabazar and Bardezag, within the limits of Constantinople Station. The Stations are very disproportionate in size, both as regards the number of missionaries resident, and the extent of the work reported. A map of the Mission, statistical tables, and a list of missionaries, with their several addresses, supplement the summary of reports given.

The needs of the growing work at all points will not fail to appeal, though not here emphasised in a direct way.

Whoever reads these brief summaries through will see how every station presents some unique features, different from the others, or how the record exhibits some special line of work or emphasises some special truth of importance in connection with the work.

The Reports are condensed to about one fourth of their original bulk, and a certain abruptness of statement will be observed in the summaries given.

G. F. H.

Constantinople,
June 25th, 1901.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE STATION

The First Church has continued to worship in the Dutch Chapel, Pera, Prof. Djedjizian, preacher. The Chapel is always full. The congregation has now decided to erect a church on a site, purchased years ago, near the German Embassy Chapel. The contributions of this church for 1900 were $132\frac{40}{100}$ Turkish liras, = 580 Dollars. The membership of this Church is 164, including its two branches, one worshipping in the Bible House Chapel in Stamboul, and the other in Scutari, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus.

The Langa Church, though long deprived of a church home by the persistent refusal of a permit for the erection of a suitable building on the admirable site purchased years ago, has continued public worship both in the hut on their ground and at the Bible House Chapel, and there is marked spiritual growth in the membership of the church.

The most noteworthy thing in the life of this church the past year is the way in which its young members have warmed to the active duties and responsibilities of their position.

The service on Sunday mornings in Turkish at the Bible House Chapel, has been kept up ever since the failure of Mr Constantian's health in October, 1899, by Drs Greene and Herrick and two native preachers taking the duty in turn. The numbers attending do not yet reach the figure reported before the events of 1896, as many young Protestant Armenians then left the country finally, but the proportion of Greeks in this congregation is largely increased. Earnest effort is made to secure a permanent native preacher for this central congregation.

The Armenian congregation of Sunday morning at Scutari has considerably increased. Here also four preachers, *viz.*: Drs Barnum and Greene, and Rev. A. Asadourian and Mr Koundradjian, have sustained the service, and hope to do so till a permanent preacher is found. The congregation has shown new zeal in gifts for repairing the chapel and sustaining their day school. A well attended Sunday school, and two weekly prayer-meetings have been sustained.

The congregation of 100 to 120 worshipping in the Hasskeuy Chapel, under the ministry of Rev. A. Asadourian, who is also acting pastor for the First Church, is nearly all from the Gregorian community, an evangelical light where greatly needed.

The Turkish service at the Koom Kapoo Rest, on Sunday p.m. in charge of Dr Greene, has been kept up, with about 50 attendants. The City Evangelist has worked constantly and efficiently among the transient population of the city. A service is held every Sunday evening in the village of Boyadjikeuy, with an average of 30 attendants, and a new day school and Sunday school have been started there.

The two Greek preachers have sustained three preaching services every Sunday, viz.: one at the Bible House, one in Pera, and one at Koom Kapoo, with increasing audiences, also Sunday schools at the two latter places. Weekly prayer meetings, and much of household visitation have borne good fruit in the growing spiritual life of the church, which numbers 55 members. The regular attendants at the Greek services number 130 and their gifts for religious purposes during the year were $73\frac{85}{100}$ Turkish liras. = \$320.

The work done by the ladies resident at Gedik Pasha, in the heart of the city, has been abundant, varied and fruitful. Their large Sunday school has filled their great house in all available rooms, and the work done has been better in quality than ever before. The day schools have been very full, an average attendance of 151 and the grade of work done is higher. Two Christian Endeavour Societies hold weekly meetings with much enthusiasm.

Two weekly prayer meetings are held, the poor are industrially aided, and much house to house visitation is maintained, with an ever-deepening influence on the dense mass of population in which this work is situated.

The chief interest of the work of this Station lying outside of Constantinople is found in the three churches and two high schools situated in Adabazar, Nicomedia, and Bardezag.

The Adabazar church has 85 families, 151 church members, and an average attendance on Sunday services of 350. In co-operation with the lady missionaries this church successfully manages the High

School for Girls, of which the pastor of the church is the principal. This School has had, this year, 66 boarding and 30 day pupils: the expenditure, nearly covered by receipts from pupils, has been 824 Turkish liras. The School is a blessing of inestimable value to the city and country. Attached to this school is a kindergarten with 51 pupils. The church sustains a primary school for girls with 67 pupils, and one for boys with 45. The money collected and expended by the church for all objects during the year was a little over 1,000 liras (4,400 dollars). The young pastor is filling well his distinguished father's place.

The Nicomedia Church, Rev. H. Filian, acting pastor, has 76 members with an average attendance of 150 at service. It has a girls' school, a boys' school and a kindergarten, 80 pupils in all, and has contributed for all purposes 120 liras (525 dollars), and been aided 76 liras (334 dollars).

The Bardezag Church, Rev. H. Garabedian acting pastor, has a membership of 146, average attendance 200. This church has three schools with 50 pupils, contributed 81 liras (357 dollars), and was aided 48 liras (211 dollars).

The Bardezag High School, Rev. R. Chambers, D.D. Principal, is just completing its 22nd year. It has been the medium of instruction and Christian influence to about 1,000 boys and young men, who have spent periods of from one to eight years under its care. Of these, 116 have completed the course and taken diplomas. The record of these men in their various callings is full of encouragement. They are marked men, upright, active in every good cause. The School has, within the past year become housed in a new and suitable building, costing 1,700 liras (7,500 dollars). The income from pupils in the past ten years has been more than quadrupled. This year the amount is 1,250 liras (5,500 dollars). The religious life of the school is encouraging. Sunday is full of preaching, Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Meetings.

The Publication Work for the three Turkey Missions is included in the Report of Constantinople Station, also that of the Treasury, which serves these three Missions and that of Bulgaria also.

The stringency in the Publication Department was so great, as the year 1899 closed, that in 1900, only our three weekly papers and one monthly, the Sunday School Lesson book in three languages, and eight tracts were issued. The Avedaper in its several issues, reaches, it is estimated, about 10,000 persons, and the Sunday School Lessons twice that number. All tracts are circulated and read still more widely. The following resolutions, passed unanimously by the annual meeting of the Mission, held May 15th-29th, show the present attitude of this Mission toward Publication Work.

Res. 1. That we contemplate with apprehension the continually diminishing stream of pure literature issuing from our Press, while harmful literature from other sources flows on in increasing volume. Editions of valuable books are becoming exhausted, and the Publication Committee is without the means of printing new editions of these, or of publishing new books.

2. That a restoration of the appropriation of 1950 liras for publication work made in 1890, already greatly reduced from the amount given in still earlier years, is none too much for the vigorous prosecution of this branch of our missionary work, and that 1,500 liras from the Board is the smallest sum consistent with the necessary efficiency,

3. That we call the attention of the Prudential Committee to the fact that, while the appropriation for publication work has been reduced 60% since 1890, the amount left for other publications, after the sum necessary for the support of the periodicals is deducted, is reduced more than 90%.

4. That we hail with great satisfaction, the suggestion made by Mr Wishard to a member of our mission, that "He would be glad to propose publication work in Constantinople as a specific object for some wealthy church to support." We believe that such a church would find correspondence with the Publication Committee a means of stimulating its missionary zeal, and that it would feel that its gifts are most profitably expended.

5. That we recommend to the Publication Committee to secure, if possible, the services of Prof. Hohannes Krikorian of

Aintab, or some other competent person belonging to our native Evangelical Community, as assistant editor of our periodicals, the responsible editor to remain, as heretofore, an American Missionary.

The issues of the Press, till last year, have for many years averaged about 10,000,000 pages a year. This does not, of course, include any copies of the Bible, in any language.

NOTE:—The work of Robert College, with its more than 300 pupils, and that of the College for Girls, with its 152 pupils, the one on an independent basis, and the other connected with the Woman's Board of Missions, though of immense significance among the elevating Christian influences of this capital and this country, do not come within the scope of our present Summary.

THE TREASURY AND BOOK DEPARTMENT

The volume of business last year, though smaller by about 35% than that of 1896, the year that witnessed the greatest inflow of gifts for emergency work, shows still that our good friends in Europe, Britain and America have not forgotten the charge they undertook a few years ago.

The net cash transactions for the year 1900 amounted to £T.121,846.12 (536.122.93 dollars).

The Bills of Exchange negotiated in Constantinople reached the sum of £T.95285.20. The Drafts on the Treasurer of the Board to 38.132.56. dollars.

The Banking Accounts at London and Paris represented a yearly business of £T.64,357.00 and £T.20,999.38 respectively. 1,116 Drafts were drawn for remitting the funds into the interior, representing a money value of £T.29,045.25. 325 orders for goods were filled in Constantinople, and the articles purchased were forwarded to Stations in the Interior.

292 Boxes from abroad were cleared at the Custom House. 1,000 registered letters and packages were collected from the Post

Office, while the letters, papers etc. handled during the year in the Treasurer's Post Office in the Bible House are estimated at 35,000 pieces.

201 Book Orders were filled during 1900, bringing an income to the Book Department of £T.401.59. These orders represent 16,118 volumes, of which 337 were Bulgarian books. The department also sent out 22,378 Tracts (3,743 Bulgarian) on order from the Stations.

As in the past, the work in the Book Department has been performed by the Treasury staff at no extra cost. The expenses for freight etc. on books sent to stations ordering was £T.36.30 for the year.

BROUSA STATION

The Evangelical Church of Brousa, a self-supporting church, has successfully prosecuted all its forms of church activity. The pastor, who is the superintendent of the orphanage in West Brousa, lives at a little distance from most of his people, but keeps in constant touch with them; the congregations are sometimes so large, on special occasions, with the incoming of Gregorians, as to crowd the church edifice.

The church at Yenijeh is one in which, to a very exceptional degree, is illustrated the bond of love between pastor and people, cemented by twenty-five years of faithful, fruitful labor on his part. His love for his people and their love, respect and loyalty toward him are unbounded. This has found unique expression the past year. The plan was started for the congregation to build and own a public bath, the bath of the town. For several years the young people have been earning and saving money for this object. When the work commenced these youths undertook to provide all the needful stones and sand, a "large order" as they soon found. But they persevered, going to the mountains with carts and lanterns, after their day's work in the fields was over, and returning at midnight, shouting and cheering each other in the work. The result is a signal success which will at once be a great blessing to the town, and bring in a revenue to the Evangelical community.

The pastor of the Mouradchai mountain church, though now advanced in years, does pastoral duty for four congregations including his own. At Bandurma, on the Marmora, the Greek and Armenian brethren live and work harmoniously together, sustaining services on Sunday, even when no regular preacher is there, and supporting their school.

Of the four educational institutions in Brousa itself, viz.: the Boys' School, the Girls' High School, the Kindergarten with 40 pupils, and the Girls Orphanage, the second is the one in which we note most evidence of progress. This progress is especially in the increase of boarding pupils, fourteen at present, with a total of 57, and in the fact, over which we are permitted at length to rejoice, that an American lady missionary has now been appointed to relieve Mrs Baldwin in the work. She will, D.V., be on the ground before the school opens again after the summer vacation. Four girls graduated from the school last year: three are to graduate in July next.

SMYRNA STATION

The fact to which special attention is called in the Report of SMYRNA Station, is the evidence, rapidly increasing, that the influence of our work, so far from being measured by statistics that give the number of our pupils, and our church members, native contributions, and other facts that admit of tabulation, is greater among the Orthodox Greek, the Gregorian and Armenian communions, than ever before, greater than within the circle of avowed Protestants. Radical reform and the infusion of spiritual life in the old churches and communities was the very aim with which our predecessors began their work. Just these results have been slow in appearing, but they are measurably nearer to-day than they were only a few years ago.

With the greatly diminished resources at our disposal, with which to aid the out-stations of our field, we are glad to report substantial progress in several of them. In Manisa, work among Greeks shows growth, both in numbers and in spiritual life. This is largely due to the continuous pastorate of a good man for twenty years.

Afion Kara Hissar presents a phenomenon of progress. It is more than a year since the public preaching of the gospel in that city was prohibited. Much effort has been expended in the hope of getting this interdict removed. There have been disturbing complications in the matter, and the prohibition still holds.* But the preacher has remained at his post, and worked diligently under the limitations imposed. He has gained friends. Never has there been such deep interest in spiritual truth and Biblical instruction. One of the largest lists of subscribers for our mission paper, the "Avedaper" comes from there.

In Smyrna itself the faithful work of the two pastors, — Greek and Armenian, — is bearing visible and cheering fruit in a broadening and deepening of Christian life, in harmony and consecration to service, most cheering for the future.

The most salient features of the work of the Smyrna Station are observed in the well established educational system of the Station in the city of Smyrna.

It is here that Kindergarten work received in our mission its first strong impetus, and it is now well understood that education begins with the Kindergarten. In this school larger tuitions are now charged than formerly, resulting in a larger income than ever heretofore. The re-establishment of the Training Class for Kindergartners, with a competent assistant for Miss Bartlett, has become a pressing necessity.

The year now soon closing has been for the Collegiate Institute for Girls one of the most successful since its establishment. Its graduates in the city are cordially loyal to their *Alma Mater*, as shown in works of charity conducted by them in the city, under the leadership of the school. A new department, *viz*: that of Pedagogics has been introduced this year. A class of seven is to graduate this summer; six of them are Protestants, most of them will engage in teaching.

The Collegiate Institute for Boys enjoys the increasing confidence of the people. There are about 200 in attendance, 45 of whom are boarders. Much attention is given to Biblical instruction and Christian training. Four are to graduate this year. Our

* It is now, June 25th, removed.

accommodations are far too small, till we can secure money (3,000 dollars) to finish and utilise the large building purchased last year. We need also books, and apparatus. The income of the school this year is £T. 1,300 (5,700 dollars).

CAESAREA STATION

The Report of CÆSAREA Station, this year, reviews the work under two divisions, *viz*: that superintended by native brethren, and that for which missionaries are directly responsible. The following summary gives the salient points.

The force of native workers, preachers and teachers, if eleven teachers in the High Schools in our own charge are included, is the largest it has ever been, 82 in all. The most notable event, in the first division of the work, is the constitution of the Talas branch of the Cæsarea church into an independent church, the settlement of a pastor over the church, Rev. Hagop Bulbulian from Aintab, and the advance of the church into the rank of self-supporting churches. This latter step meant the doubling of the gifts of the people for church work.

The Church at Ak Serai, organised two years ago, is prospering. The Cæsarea Church has erected a new chapel building, with no help from the Board. There is nothing special to report from the other Churches.

In a review of the whole field we note the following facts, *viz*: aid given by the Board for preaching, teaching and woman's work in A.D. 1880 was £T.1524, in 1890, £T.1129, and in 1900 £T.508, this last being just one third of the sum given 20 years ago, while the native contributions, notwithstanding the distress suffered by Armenians, have more than doubled. The preaching places are the same, 34. The Church membership now is almost exactly double that of 20 years ago, the number added the last year being 121, the largest in any one year.

We infer from the facts, that enforced and drastic retrenchment in the matter of financial aid to native helpers has done no harm to the missionary work, but that the work is on a more stable and therefore more hopeful basis than ever before.

The Native Home and Foreign missionary societies have done good work. The former has two evangelists in the field, supplying otherwise destitute places. The latter has sent money to support catechists in India and in China.

The whole responsibility for the church and evangelistic work is now borne by our so-called "mixed conference," of which the missionaries are members, but always in minority as regards numbers.

Coming to the work directly under missionary control, the institutions to be mentioned are four, viz.: The Girls' Boarding School and the Boys' High School at Talas, the Kindergarten in Cæsarea, and the Hospital and Dispensary at Talas.

Miss Closson is just closing her period of 34 years' service. Pupils this year have been 71, and of these 49 were boarders. Since the opening of the school, 85 girls have graduated, the first class of the school as now organized, graduating in 1883. A very large majority of these have become teachers for longer or shorter periods. Just now we are confronted with the news that Miss Nason's health does not permit her returning next year, and we send over the Atlantic a ringing call for help.

The High School for Boys is but four years old. The number of pupils has been 57. There has been marked advance in the quality of work done. A remarkable work of grace began among the boys remaining with us during the winter vacation, resulting in some conversions and in a great change in the character and Christian activity of the whole school.

The Kindergarten in Cæsarea has been well kept up during Miss Burrage's absence. Number of pupils 55.

Advancing years have compelled Dr and Mrs Farnsworth to resign the work of touring to Mr Fowle. Dr Farnsworth has, the past 48 years, travelled on horseback or in wagons, 70,000 miles on tours in our large field. These veterans now find most profitable employment in visiting the sick in the Hospital, and in personal work in Talas and Cæsarea.

The most noteworthy of the external changes in the Cæsarea Station the past year is the erection of the new hospital building at

Talas. The hospital, when completed, will accommodate 70 beds. At present there are 25. Generous gifts from friends in America have rendered this work possible. Last year—only two months open—113 patients were received into hospital. Total attendance on out patients, including 749 visits to homes, numbered 7,829, of which 3,675 were new cases at the dispensary. The total income was 1979 dollars.

SIVAS STATION

The force at the SIVAS Station is peculiarly constituted. Mrs Hubbard has remained at her post, in abundant work since her husband's lamented death more than two years ago. Mrs Perry was obliged to take a furlough one year ago. Mr and Mrs Partridge arrived at the station last November. The work in the orphanages under the care of the station, largely supported by funds from Switzerland, has had the assistance of five persons sent out from Switzerland, and last autumn Rev F. Margot, formerly French Instructor in Anatolia College, was, with Mrs Margot, transferred to Sivas to superintend these orphanages, so far as supported by Swiss Christians. The manner in which our Swiss friends have co-operated with us in this philanthropic and Christian work for the last four years is above all praise.

Miss Brewer's time has been occupied in the care of the High School for Girls at Sivas. So soon as the new teacher appointed arrives on the field, she desires to give more time to general missionary touring.

The Evangelical work at Sivas has prospered under the Divine blessing the entire year. The congregation has filled the chapel to overflowing, and the presence of the Lord has been manifest in the prayer meeting and church services, especially under the ministry of the preacher who came to us from Marash last July. At every celebration of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, some have been received into the church. The second Sunday service, conducted by the young men, has been continued with full audiences and increasing interest.

The Sunday School, so well established and enthusiastically conducted by Mr Hubbard while he lived, has been very full, average attendance 500 during the first months of this year.

Only five of our out stations could be occupied the past year. In three of these, viz., Gurun, Tocat and Enderes, the progress towards self support has been very marked. At Tocat there is a most enthusiastic group of evangelists; weekly and even daily meetings are held in the different wards of the city. This stirred up our Gregorian friends, not to persecution, but in emulation, in Evangelistic and preaching endeavours.

The schools at Tocat are also well sustained, by weekly collections, by which, with some help from Professor and Mrs J. Rendall Harris, they support four teachers.

Our school system at Sivas is divided into three departments. Gathered in these are 824 pupils, including the 243 orphans, with 21 teachers. Tuition collected was 118 Turkish liras—nothing, of course, from the orphans. Our school accommodations are so small that all the rooms are greatly overcrowded. There is an industrial department for boys connected with the schools, in which a sum of £50 has, for six years, been turned over and over, paying expenses, and re-supplied by sales of articles made in the shop. We are in the most urgent need of more room, especially for both our Boys' and our Girls' High School. To supply this we are making most earnest pleas.

THE TREBIZOND STATION FIELD

The territory assigned to the care of one missionary located at Trebizond extends along the coast of the Black Sea about 200 miles, and into the interior from 40 to 60 miles, about equal in extent to the two States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and with a population of three-quarters of a million. These are, in religion, Mohammedan, 600,000, Greek Christian, 120,000, and Armenian Christian, 30,000.

Trebizond was occupied by missionaries as early as 1835, but was left vacant in 1857, and was again occupied in 1882, since which time the present missionary, with his wife, has been alone

on the ground. And yet, notwithstanding the great disparity between the means used and the means required to reach so large a population spread over so extensive a field, the adherents to the Evangelical faith have increased, during 18 years, from 170 to 1,320, the one church of that period has grown to three, and the 26 Communicants have increased to 344, the attendants on worship from 100 to 1,077, the scholars under instruction from 68 to 561, and contributions from 97 dollars to 2,070 dollars. Thus far this is only a drop in the bucket, still, with a similar growth during the next half century, the region will become as thoroughly evangelised as to numbers as any part of New England.

Even now the Evangelical movement is widely felt throughout a large part of the field. In Ordou, on the coast, 100 miles west of this city, there are two large congregations: one, Greek, numbering 500, and the other Armenian, numbering 350, whose influence is felt in all the vicinity, and even to distant regions. In the mountains are two Greek villages, in which there are 400 Evangelicals, and during the summer the Greeks of Ordou locate in a large summer town in the mountains, where they have a chapel and maintain schools. In nearly all the Greek villages there may be found one or two at least that have espoused Evangelical sentiments.

Of course, there is bitter opposition, less from the people, who are usually glad to listen to the Word, than from the ecclesiastics, who are quick to see that with the spread of light their sway over the masses will pass away. Only a short time ago a most interesting work sprang up in a large village in the mountains, and a preacher in three months time gathered a congregation of 200 souls. The Bishop of the Diocese, hearing of the movement, visited the place, and, thrusting a number into prison, succeeded in so far frightening all the yet imperfectly-grounded congregation that they were scattered, only one man remaining firm. For the moment the work is stopped, but, as we believe, soon to start up again.

In Kerasoon, on the sea coast, new interest is springing up, and there is a corresponding degree of opposition. We do not deplore this opposition, it indicates religious zeal, and when once

turned into the right channel, as in the case of Paul, it develops the best type of Christianity.

It is noticeable that this opposition is chiefly among the Greeks. There was a period when there was a similar hostility among the Armenians. That period has now passed away, and the 50,000 Armenian Protestants of Turkey have so far leavened the entire population, very essentially changing the character of the ancient Armenian Church, that persecution is no longer thought of among them. But as there are now less than 3,000 Evangelicals among the five or six million Greeks of the Turkish Empire, the leaven has not yet sufficiently spread to prevent persecution. The work of leavening this vast mass is before us, the chief beginnings of which are in this station field. The congregation in Ordou is the largest Greek Evangelical congregation in the world, and more than one third of all the Evangelical Greeks of Turkey are to be found in the district of Trebizond. Have we not here the providential indications that call loudly on us to push earnestly this work among the Greeks? Through the efficient work done for Greeks in the college and seminary at Marsovan, we now have several well-equipped young Greek preachers; will the churches in the home land provide the funds needed to send them into the field already ripe for the harvest?

THE MARSOVAN FIELD

A careful reckoning shows less than 50,000 Armenians within the bounds of our station, while the Greeks number at least 150,000, and are on the increase. In some of the coast cities they are the leading element, and new Greek villages are constantly appearing. There are many Greek officers of the local governments, and the Greeks not only patronise our schools, but welcome Evangelical influences more than formerly.

The report of the church at Marsovan for the year gives 800 to 900 as the average Sunday audience, 28 new members received into the church out of 38 received in the whole field. The church raised £T. 221 for all purposes. The preacher, Mr G. Adanalian, is a hard and faithful worker. Prayer meetings are well sustained,

and Christian life and activity in the church is more healthy than for many years. With the 40 liras raised for home missionary work, the church has aided the villages of Azab-Aghu, Avkat and Gumush, and is employing a theological student in Chorum for the summer. Of the other churches in our field, only Samsoun requires specific mention. The effort of this church to re-build their church edifice has resulted in one of the most attractive church edifices in the country, located where the building itself is a powerful evangelical testimony, viz., at a centre of travel and of trade. The pastor, Rev. Simeon Babasinian, has completed twenty years of faithful, fruitful, unpretending labour there. The near future will see there, as at Ordou, two churches in place of one, because the Greeks naturally desire to worship in Greek rather than in Turkish.

Of the out stations where churches do not exist, Fatsa, Alacham, Derekeuy, Gumush, Herek and the new out station of Iskili require special mention. Derekeuy has followed the telling example of Alacham, and assumed self support.

Fatsa-on-the-Sea has a large, warm-hearted congregation, all Greek, with frequent additions both to the congregation and to church membership. While many of the houses of the congregation could be built for less than 5 liras each, they have promised an average of 5 liras a family for the new church they hope to build to take the place of the one they lost through the hostility of their Orthodox friends. The congregation has recently voted to organise their branch church as an independent institution, and ordain their preacher as pastor. They had a stirring revival last winter.

Gumush—within sight of our homes in Marsovan—is a village of about 3,000 Greeks, among whom, for three or four years, a most interesting work has been in progress. It was started, under the blessing of God, by the chief teacher of the "Orthodox" school, who was himself led into the light of Christian faith by one of our theological students. The teacher preached the truth in the church and taught the Bible in his school. He has now left and avowed himself a Protestant, but his work with scores of persons has taken root downward, and is beginning to bear fruit upward. Like the teacher, they find themselves unable to maintain a Gospel

life in the Old Church, and probably a new community will soon be formed by these friends.

The Herek congregation give generously to the support of their beloved young preacher, to the Armenian and Greek teachers, to the evangelistic committee, to the Cæsarea evangelistic committee, to Azab-Aghu, to Iskili, and to famine sufferers in India, and it is no wonder they are a happy, useful, influential congregation.

The Greek people of Iskili—near Herek—have for some time come in contact with evangelical truth through reading the Scriptures and occasional intercourse with Protestants. When the Evangelist Apostolos—fit name—went to Iskili last autumn, he found 14 men ready to unite in calling him to remain permanently with them as preacher and teacher. Persecution increased the 14 to 19, besides women and children, making a congregation of some 80 souls. A persistent effort, reaching even to the Patriarchate, was made to drive the preacher from the place, and he was driven away temporarily; but at Sivas, the centre of the vilayet, a variety of influences combined to gain for him “official permission unofficially to go on with his work.” This was stiffened by the District Governor at Tocat into “official permission officially to go on with his work.” Other villages around are looking on with great interest to see what will come of the “way” that many already believe is the truth.

Marsovan is the centre of a group of educational institutions, and we turn to these.

Of the Theological Class of five that graduated a year ago, two Armenians and three Greeks, all but one, immediately entered upon their work as preachers at Hadji-Keuy, Herek, Adrianople, and itinerant missionary on the Black Sea coast. A new class of eight, five Armenians and three Greeks, all earnest, promising young men, entered the Seminary last September. All the instruction has been given in English. Candidates for entering the Seminary are already numerous, and we expect to receive a new class in 1902. We rejoice in the hope of the return in September of both Mr Edward Riggs, Dean of the Faculty, and of Mr Xenides, who is spending a year in Athens.

Anatolia College has had another successful year, the number of students, 250, having been strictly limited by our accommodation. There are 175 Armenians and 75 Greeks. Nearly 90 are in the four college classes, a larger number than ever before, and the graduating class this year numbers 15, the largest in the history of the college. There has been a quiet but strong religious influence, and several have united with the church. Good discipline and order have been the rule. Our associates, the native professors, have done excellent work. Two years ago the tuition and board of pupils was raised from 10 to 12 liras without the loss of a scholar. Our outgo is 2,800 liras (12,320 dolls.) a year, 2,400 of which comes from pupils and 400 from endowment income, a dwindling sum from the Board, and personal gifts.

The pupils in the Girls' Boarding School this year have been 183, viz., 123 Armenians, 57 Greeks, and 3 Americans; 73 are boarders and 110 day scholars. The teaching force has been too small, and the pressure on the American teachers too great. Much importance, as always, has been given to religious instruction, and the tone of the school has been high. Six of the girls have joined the church. Of the eleven girls to graduate this year all are Protestant Armenians, and all but three church members. We believe they will be true Christian women of pure, strong influence, as they leave the school. Twenty-three girls and three teachers go out into the city every Sunday to conduct neighbourhood Sunday Schools. There are in Marsovan 14 ward Sunday Schools, besides those in the Church and on the missionary premises, pupils in all averaging 1,200.

The Orphanages—emergency work—are still continued, with 64 boys and 45 girls. All are industrially educated, and will be able to provide for themselves by and by.

In Hospital and Medical work, Dr. Carrington has performed 162 major operations, 166 persons have been received into the hospital of 40 beds—better equipped and enlarged during the year—for an aggregate of 3,545 days, and 4,395 persons have been treated at the dispensary. The medical work steadily gains in reputation and influence. About half the number of patients treated have

been Greek, the other half about evenly divided between Armenians and Turks. The moral and religious influence of the hospital work and life there upon the patients is very strong and healthy. So eager are the patients to read the Bible that they almost quarrelled over the copies put within their reach, because they were too few. The A.B.S. Agent, Rev. M. Bowen, has now more fully supplied this want.

**LIST OF THE MISSIONARIES OF THE A. B. C. F. M.
WESTERN TURKEY MISSION**

Where nature of work is not specified, general missionary work will be understood.

- REV. THEODORE A. BALDWIN, Brousa
 MRS THEODORE A. BALDWIN, Girls' High School, Brousa
 HENRY S. BARNUM, D.D., Publication Dept., Constantinople
 MRS HENRY S. BARNUM
 REV. LYMAN BARTLETT, Smyrna
 MISS CORNELIA S. BARTLETT, Kindergartner, Smyrna
 MISS MARY E. BREWER, Sivas
 THOMAS S. CARRINGTON, M.D., Anatolia College Hospital, Marsovan
 MRS THOMAS S. CARRINGTON
 ROBERT CHAMBERS, D.D., Bardezag High School for Boys, Nicomedia
 MRS ROBERT CHAMBERS
 MISS SARAH A. CLOSSON, Girls' High School, Cæsarea
 MISS PHEBE L. CULL, Girls' Boarding School, Marsovan
 MISS ISABELLA F. DODD, College for Girls, Constantinople
 Rev. W. S. DODD, M.D., Cæsarea Hospital, Cæsarea
 MRS W. S. DODD
 HENRY O. DWIGHT, LL.D., Publication Dept., Constantinople
 MRS HENRY O. DWIGHT
 MISS LAURA FARNHAM, Girls' High School, Adabazar
 WILSON A. FARNSWORTH, D.D., Cæsarea
 MRS WILSON A. FARNSWORTH
 MISS FLORA A. FENSHAM, College for Girls, Constantinople
 Rev. JAMES L. FOWLE, Cæsarea.
 Mrs JAMES L. FOWLE.

JOSEPH K. GREENE, D.D., Constantinople.

Mrs JOSEPH K. GREENE.

GEORGE F. HERRICK, D.D., Publication Department, Constantinople.

Mrs GEORGE F. HERRICK.

Mrs EMMA R. HUBBARD, Sivas.

Miss SUSAN C. HYDE, Girls' High School, Adabazar.

Miss ANNA B. JONES, Constantinople.

Miss MARY E. KINNEY, Girls' High School, Adabazar.

Mrs ETTA D. MARDEN, Constantinople.

Rev. ALEXANDER McLACHLAN, Collegiate Institute for Boys,
Smyrna.

Mrs ALEXANDER McLACHLAN.

Miss McCALLUM, Collegiate Institute for Girls, Smyrna.

Rev. JAMES P. McNAUGHTON, Smyrna.

Mrs JAMES P. McNAUGHTON.

Miss MINNIE B. MILLS, Collegiate Institute for Girls, Smyrna.

Miss CORA A. NASON, Girls' High School, Cæsarea.

Rev. MOSES P. PARMELLE, M.D., Trebizond.

Mrs MOSES P. PARMELLE.

Rev. E. C. PARTRIDGE, Sivas.

Mrs E. C. PARTRIDGE.

MARY M. PATRICK, Ph.D., College for Girls, Constantinople.

W. W. PEET, Esq., Treasurer, Constantinople.

Mrs W. W. PEET.

Rev. HENRY T. PERRY, Sivas.

Mrs HENRY T. PERRY.

Miss CLARIBEL PLATT, Collegiate Institute for Girls, Smyrna.

Miss ILSE C. POHL, Collegiate Institute for Girls, Smyrna.

Miss HARRIET G. POWERS, College for Girls, Constantinople.

Miss IDA W. PRINCE, College for Girls, Constantinople.

Rev. CHARLES T. RIGGS, Seminary and College, Marsovan.

Mrs CHARLES T. RIGGS.

Rev. EDWARD RIGGS, Dean Theo. Faculty, Marsovan.

Mrs EDWARD RIGGS.

Miss SUSAN D. RIGGS, Girls' Boarding School, Marsovan.

Mrs SARAH S. SMITH, Anatolia College, Marsovan.

CHARLES C. TRACY, D.D., Pres., Anatolia College, Marsovan.

Mrs CHARLES C. TRACY

Miss J. W. B. M.

Miss MARY B. WARD, Girls' Boarding School, Marsovan.

Rev. GEORGE E. WHITE, Seminary and College, Marsovan.

Mrs GEORGE E. WHITE.

Miss CHARLOTTE R. WILLARD, Girls' Boarding School, Marsovan.

Rev. HENRY K. WINGATE, Boys' High School, Cæsareá.

Mrs HENRY K. WINGATE.

The names of Mr O. S. Heizer, assistant treasurer, Mrs Heizer, and those of certain ladies connected with the College for Girls, and those of certain gentlemen connected with Anatolia College, Marsovan, and the Collegiate Institute at Smyrna, are not found in the list, because these persons are serving without missionary appointment.

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