

# Turkish Missions' Aid Society

FOR THE PROMOTION OF  
EVANGELICAL MISSIONS  
IN BIBLE LANDS

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"LOOK ON THE FIELDS."—*John* iv., 35.

"TOWARD THE SUNRISING."—*Joshua* xiii., 5.

"WE HAVE SEEN HIS STAR IN THE EAST, AND ARE COME TO  
WORSHIP HIM."—*Matt.* ii., 2.

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## Thirtieth Annual Report,

PRESENTED AT THE

### ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY, 1886.

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OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY:

7, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

1886.



*Contributions to the Society may be sent either to the Society's Bankers, Messrs. RANSOM & Co., No. 1, Pall Mall East ; or to Rev. T. W. BROWN, 7, Adam Street, Strand, London. Post Office Orders should be made payable at CHARING CROSS POST OFFICE. If money sent is intended for a special object in any part of the Mission field, that should be expressly mentioned.*

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### PROPER FORM OF A BEQUEST OR LEGACY TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being of " The Turkish Missions' Aid Society "                      Pounds, *free of Legacy Duty*,<sup>o</sup> for the general purposes of the said Society, to be paid within                      calendar months next after my death, exclusively out of such part of my Personal Estate as by the Laws in force at my death may be bequeathed for charitable purposes, and in priority of all other payments thereout, but to be subject to abatement proportionately to other Legacies, in case my general Personal Estate shall be insufficient for payment of them all in full. And I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Society shall be an effectual discharge for the said Legacy.

\* If so intended.

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<sup>o o</sup> *Devises of Land, or money charged on land, or secured on mortgage of lands and tenements, or to be laid out in lands or tenements, or to arise from the sale of lands or tenements, or of debentures, are void ; but money or stock may be given by will, if not directed to be paid out of the produce of the sale of lands or tenements, or of debentures, or to be laid out in land.*



## Thirtieth Annual Report.

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IN presenting the Thirtieth Annual Report, your Committee cannot but allude to the lamented death of the late President, Lord Shaftesbury. We regard with profound thankfulness that lengthened career of usefulness, during which he was enabled to serve his generation by the will of God until he fell asleep. He was deeply interested all along in the evangelisation of the Mohammedans, as well as of the subject races in the Turkish Empire, and often expressed his admiration of the valuable service rendered by missionaries of the American Board, and of other Societies, both British and American, now labouring in Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and Greece. Though latterly unable to devote much time or strength to the administration of this Society, his sympathy was unabated, and a great loss has been sustained through his departure.

It gives us pleasure to report that the Earl of Aberdeen has been chosen, and has cordially agreed, to occupy the place of the departed. His antecedents warrant the hope that the Society will find in him a warm friend and advocate. He is specially interested in the American mission work which has been carried on in Egypt for thirty years, and the brethren there have welcomed his accession to office. He regrets his inability to be present at our Annual Meeting.

Reminding our subscribers and friends of the vast superficial extent of the territory described as the Lands of the Bible, as well as of the diversity of race and of religious faith by which the population of those lands has been, and still is, characterised, we ask attention to the Divine selection of that territory as the theatre of God's revelation of truth, and manifestation of grace. Our historical retrospect begins with the establishment of Israel in Canaan, where they were to undergo a suitable training, and where, as in a seed-plot, the plant of the Church was to be nurtured till the time should come for its removal into the great outfield of the Gentile world. Observe the suitability of Palestine for the purpose in view. Consider its secluded position, its limited size—allowing of the constant intercourse required for the development of the national religious life, and its central position relatively to the world at large, so that the early Apostles could readily pass out into heathendom with the Gospel of God's grace. Beginning at Jerusalem, and afterwards proceeding from Jerusalem as a



centre, they went everywhere preaching the Word, and in a wonderfully short time the countries around the Greek Archipelago and the Levant were made acquainted with the truth which saves. Antioch, Cyprus, Ephesus, Smyrna, Philippi, Thessalonica, Athens, and Alexandria became so many light-centres for the illumination of the East. And the wisdom of the arrangement is obvious. Thus planted in the very heart of the old Roman Empire, the Christian faith had ready access to the heathen nations all around.

But for this beginning in the East, the evangelisation of the West had not been ; the torch which the preachers of the fifth and following centuries carried over Central and Western Europe was kindled in Palestine.

But, while Europe was being enlightened, the East was falling back into darkness. The declension and decay of the early Churches, followed, as a just judgment, by the two successive invasions of the Saracens and the Ottoman Turks, and the accompanying spread of Mohammedanism, covered those lands with a pall of spiritual death. Thus they continued to the present century. Under the quickening grace and gracious guidance of the Head of the Church, Christians in Britain and America were moved to seek the re-establishment of the Gospel in its ancient home. Hence those missionary enterprises, for the advocacy and furtherance of which this Society exists. The object is to trace out anew on the soil of the Bible Lands the characters of truth and life which had been so sadly effaced, for this is the palimpsest of the world-wide mission field. And we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the coming of the Gospel with power among the nationalities of the East will be an important element towards the solution of the Eastern Question. It is not without a Divine purpose that Christians of the West have been led into the Turkish Empire and adjoining lands. This is perceptible even now, and as new complications and developments arise it will more fully appear. Whether the future of Turkey shall be brighter than its past or present will depend in no small degree on the extent to which the subject races shall have come under the power of the Gospel of Christ.

It is interesting, as well as comforting, to reflect that so many earnest workers are plying their vocation all over the ancient East. Some portions of the field, such as Syria and Palestine, are comparatively better tilled, enjoying the benefit of what may be called spade husbandry, while other districts, such as Asia Minor and Eastern Turkey, are much less fully cultivated ; but, on the whole, there is remarkable activity in all quarters, and the Lord's servants are pressing forward in obedience to the Master's command—" Occupy till I come."

A rapid retrospect of the outstanding facts which have



occurred during the past year will disclose activities and experiences worthy the attention of those to whom the Lord has given largeness of heart. Let us make a circuit of the field, travelling rapidly, and taking a brief glance at the countries and races as they come successively under our eye.

Greece. WE begin with the kingdom of Greece. The Greeks from home, the communities of Hellenes in such large centres as Constantinople, Smyrna, and Trebizond, are being cared for by missionaries of the American Board; but in Greece proper Gospel work has hitherto been chiefly carried on under the direction of the Southern Presbyterian Church of the United States. To the mission, while on that footing, our Society has frequently rendered efficient aid, in the matter of church building and in other respects. But Dr. Kalopothakes reports a new departure, which is thus described by himself: "The Greek Evangelical Church has undertaken to carry on the evangelistic work within the kingdom of Greece, which was formerly under the direction of the Southern Presbyterian Church, leaving to that Church the work among the Greeks of Macedonia and Epirus. I have resigned my connection with them, and united with the native brethren in this new enterprise. We are at present three ordained ministers and two elders, and have a young man who will be ready for the work in two years. We occupy three stations—Athens, Piræus, and Volo—and hope to extend our operations to other points, as fast as we can get proper men and sufficient means for it. The Bible Society, also, has entrusted to us its Bible work, so that the entire business is, in reality, in our hands. The step which we have taken seems to be attended already with good results. It has roused the Christian spirit of the native brethren, and prompted to new exertion and self-sacrifice, and has produced a good impression upon the minds of the Greeks in general, so that we feel hopeful for the future. In view of the growing importance of the town of the Piræus, we decided to establish there a regular evangelist with his family, and to open a reading-room for sailors and others, similar to those at Smyrna and Constantinople." Your Committee have made a small grant towards the support of the mission at Piræus.

Albania. UNDER the head of Albania there is little to report. Mr. Kyrias, whose painful experiences among the brigands are fresh in the recollection of many, is now employed and supported by the Bible Society—but we shall keep in touch with the movement on behalf of the Albanian people by assisting to educate his younger brother, who is very promising, and may yet become a missionary to his countrymen. He is at present studying under the American missionaries at Samokov.



The Bulgarians. IN the effort to realise their long-cherished aspirations, the Bulgarian people have manifested some noble qualities, and gained golden opinions among the Western nations. But, viewed religiously, they are still, for the most part, either bigoted adherents of the Greek church, or avowed infidels. Yet the entrance of the Gospel nearly 30 years ago has not been in vain. Our American friends have done good service, and in and around the three great centres—Monastir, Samokov, and Philippopolis, the work of teaching and preaching goes bravely forward. So far from the war having hindered that work, at least materially, the privations and hardships of the time have led many to seek after God; and the warm practical interest shewn by the missionaries when things were at the worst, has made way for them and their loving message into the hearts of not a few. There is much spiritual life, and lively spiritual interest, among the native protestants. One happy feature is, the maintenance of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, which charges itself with evangelising in Sofia and the neighbourhood. The simple faith of some of the young men is full of encouragement and hope.

Mr. Marsh, of Philippopolis, has been moved to make a special effort on behalf of soldiers. With the help of Dr. Isaac Bliss, of the American Bible Society, he and his fellow-workers have distributed 10,000 portions of Scripture. These were cordially received; and the hope is, that, as those soldier boys return to their homes, at least 50,000 souls may have opportunity to read and hear the Sacred word. Mr. Marsh has also printed and distributed 30,000 text cards, and circulated 1,000 copies of the *Zornitza*, a monthly missionary paper. He adds: "I am arranging to supply each regiment with a small library of good books. The young officers will receive most benefit from this, but I trust that the privates who wish to read may have a chance. I am happy in having the acquaintance of some of the higher officers, and I shall have their hearty approbation in all I seek to do for the morals of the army." To assist this zealous missionary, the balance of the fund for the Bulgarian wounded has been remitted to him.

Apropos of the bearing of the Bulgarians and their Prince during the war, it may be mentioned, that, through the kindness of Sir Henry Ponsonby, some letters on the subject, written by Miss Stone, were lately submitted to Her Majesty the Queen, who has manifested special interest in the struggle of the Bulgarian people.

Constanti- FROM a valuable paper by Dr. Wood, we extract the  
nople. following sentences: "The importance of Constanti-  
nople as a missionary field can hardly be estimated. Its capital is



more than London is to England, or Paris to France. Every pulsation sent forth from this great heart is felt to the utmost extremity of the body. How invaluable for influence throughout all these lands of the East would be a strong, united, active, and in every way exemplary evangelical community in this city. What object can there be more worthy to be sought by fervent prayer and appropriate effort?" That is true; and while many Christian agencies are now at work in Constantinople, with a view to the conversion of Greeks, Armenians, Moslems, and Jews, it is felt by the labourers themselves, that an outstanding visible community, informed by the Spirit of life, and manifesting, in large measure, the uniting influence of Christian love, has not yet been sufficiently realised. Hearty mutual regard, and zealous co-operation in mission work on the part of Christians in that great capital, would be a mighty power for good. The conviction of this being a desideratum has led to the formation of an Evangelistic Association, and the proposal to erect a Gospel Hall, which may be used as a centre for Christian work. This is what the promoters say, and the words deserve to be carefully weighed by all who long for more effective work in Constantinople and the regions beyond:—

Fields extending from this centre, further than the eye can reach, are ripe for the harvest, but little success can be expected as long as those who profess Christianity have only the form of godliness without the power thereof.

It is with the view of elevating the standard of Christianity, by pure teaching and the diffusion of the Word of God, and of giving back to the benighted East the flame of Truth, so generously supplied by her to the West centuries ago, that Christian friends have now decided to build an Evangelical Hall on this highway of Eastern and Western civilisation. They are contributing to the best of their ability, but their resources being small, they appeal to all those who have their Master's glory at heart to aid them with contributions.

At this point it may be desirable to draw attention to a statement by the Rev. Dr. Dwight, on behalf of the Committee of the Western Turkey Mission, regarding the serious disabilities, passive resistance, and even active opposition, of which the Protestant community in that part of the empire have to complain. The burden of the complaint is, that the civil organisation, established in 1853, through the efforts of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, has become practically a dead letter. First, the salary of the central Vekil (representative of the Protestants) was cut off, and his office used for other purposes. Then the custom of calling him to court on state occasions was dropped. More recently the Protestants have had increasing difficulty in obtaining a permit for the erection of schools and churches, and in protecting existing schools and churches from being closed. In one case, the right of the civil agent to represent the Protestants in his province has been denied. In short, the time has come for making a stand, and it is hoped that the friends of civil and religious liberty in Britain will back up the Protestants of Turkey in their demand for the restoration of their rights.



Bithynia. THE province of Bithynia contains several centres of Christian activity—Nicomedia, Bardezag, Adabazar, and Broussa. The outstanding feature of that activity is the educational one. The High School for boys at Bardezag, and that for girls in Adabazar, have grown into great efficiency in a few years, and will prove excellent feeders for Robert College and the Theological Institution at Marsovan. The Rev. A. Dijizian, the experienced pastor of the Adabazar Church, has thrown himself into this work with all his heart ; and the large congregation over which he presides is full of life, energy, and zeal. The orphanage on Mount Olympus, founded by the late Mrs. Baghdasarian, and still carried on by her husband, continues to do good service, and enjoys the rare distinction of having been approved of and sanctioned by the Turkish Government. The last annual examination brought out the efficiency of the teaching, and all who are conversant with the Institution testify to its value. As an outcome of practical benevolence, it has secured, to a remarkable extent, the favour of the native community. Would that it were more adequately supported !

Smyrna. THE varied work in Smyrna, and over the large area of which Smyrna is the centre, continues to be prosecuted with vigour and success. The Rest, under the charge of Miss Grimston, is still a spiritual birthplace and a spiritual home to many. Dr. Constantine has been largely blessed to his compatriots the Greeks. The daughter of the Rev. Lyman Bartlett has established a Kinder-Garten for the very young children of Armenians. But the labourers are few, while the spiritual necessities of the region are vast, and we can sympathise with Dr. Somerville in his earnest appeal for additional help.

What does the Church of God not owe to Asia Minor ? Shall she ever be able to re-pay Asia Minor for all we have received from it ? Surely the day is at hand when the Church of Christ, like the seven fabled youths at Ephesus, will wake up from her long slumbers, and go forth with freshness and alacrity to spread her Master's name throughout those Eastern territories.

It is to be feared that our American brethren cannot do more at present in Western Asia, and British Christians have their hands pretty full. But much may be hoped for from a baptism of blessing on the native Christians themselves. Some such, energised by the Holy Spirit, may yet take up the work of St. Paul, and so bestir themselves that all who dwell in Asia shall hear the Word of the Lord Jesus.

Anatolia  
College. THE Rev. Edward Riggs, of Marsovan, is now heading a movement for the thorough development of the high school there. What is proposed is its elevation to the rank of a college—a companion to those other collegiate institutions in Asiatic Turkey, which are doing so much to dispel the darkness of that land. As Mr. Riggs remarks, the people are beginning to feel the necessity for the existence of



educated laymen, as well as an educated clergy; and the advantages of mission schools are now eagerly sought by many who do not expect to devote themselves to the ministry, or to teaching. This growing desire on the part of all classes for a higher and more thorough education is a great joy to the missionaries, who feel that it is the direct result of the evangelistic efforts of the past fifty years, and the assurance of much good in the future.

OVER this wide area, more than co-extensive with the ancient Armenia, and including the important towns of Trebizond, Erzroum, Harpoot, Diarbekir, Mardin, Mosul, Bitlis, and Van, the usual evangelistic and educational work has been carried on during the past year. Owing to remoteness from the capital, Government officials do very much as they please, while depredators often remain unpunished, and thus the Christian population receives scant justice, and are often denied the protection of such laws as exist. Yet the missionaries are not discouraged. Though settled in a distant part of the Empire, they are sustained by the prayers of many, and they have the full sympathy of the Master in their endeavour to win souls for Him.

Two facts of interest may be recorded. The first is that Miss West, who has been sowing seed among the women and in the households of Trebizond, will this month begin the same work in Erzroum. Truly the "romance of missions" is not over. It is spirit-stirring to contemplate this veteran worker, who has made her mark in the West of Asia Minor, braving the hardships of a long and toilsome journey in order to reach Armenian women in the remote East. The other fact may be told in the language of Dr. Edwin Bliss:—

You will remember that two or three years ago two of our missionaries, Dr. Reynolds, of Van, and Mr. Knapp, of Bitlis, fell into the hands of robbers, and were not only plundered, but very roughly treated in other respects, Dr. R. especially being badly wounded. The leader of the robber band was very well known, and the most strenuous efforts have been made to secure his punishment. He has, however, thus far escaped, and has managed even to keep himself in a position of authority in the region, where his character and evil deeds are too well known. Recently a colporteur, passing through the village where he resides, was surprised and not a little alarmed to be summoned to his home. He went, with no little fear and trembling, but was most agreeably disappointed to find that the man only desired to purchase a copy of the Scriptures in the Koordish, his native tongue. He made the purchase, and paid its price, three piastres. He said afterwards to an acquaintance that he would have paid three liras rather than have failed to secure the book. As he took it in his hand he reverently kissed it, and began at once to read it, and continues still to do so, and to quote its teachings in the religious discussions he holds with his Armenian neighbours of the National Church, to show them that the doctrines of their Church are not in accordance with the Gospel. I do not know that there is any evidence that his own heart has been touched



by those teachings, but there has been, it is said, a very notable change in his bearing towards the Christian population about him, whom he once kept in constant fear of being plundered, or even murdered. Is anything too hard for the Lord? May not that copy of God's Word give light to the man's mind, and be the means of turning his heart to Christ?

Central Turkey. OF the Central Turkey Mission there is nothing special to record, except that the College holds on its way of usefulness, and that it is now graced with the presence of the venerable Dr. Riggs, who has left the Constantinople field, and is residing with his daughter and son-in-law (Dr. Trowbridge) in Aintab.

Syria and Palestine. IT would be absurd to attempt an exhaustive review of this comparatively well-cultivated field. A few notes must suffice. The mission of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North Syria has sustained a heavy loss in the removal of Dr. A. J. Dodds, medical missionary, who was drowned in the wreck of the "Sidon," off the coast of Spain, in October last. He had lost his wife shortly before, and having gone to America to leave their only child with relatives, he was returning full of vigour and zeal to engage once more in the Lord's service.

The statistics of the American Mission in Syria proper indicate progress. It may be mentioned that nearly 88,000 volumes were printed during the year, and that nearly 60,000 copies of Scripture, in whole or in part, were sold or distributed.

The Syrian Protestant College, although not organically connected with the mission, is one in aim and hearty co-operation with it, in endeavouring to control the higher education of Syria; to make that higher education thoroughly Christian; and to raise up pastors, translators, teachers, and mission helpers.

Of other agencies—in Damascus, over the Lebanon, and throughout Palestine, there is nothing very special to record. The company of workers may be thought of as

Plying their daily task with busier feet,  
Because their secret souls a holy strain repeat.

In spite of drawbacks and discouragements, the tide is rising in the Holy Land, and these earnest pioneers are preparing the way of the Lord. It has given us peculiar pleasure to make a small grant this year to the Rev. C. T. Wilson, of the Church Missionary Society, in Jerusalem.

Persia. THE western branch of the American Mission in Persia embraces Oroomiah, Salmas, and Tabreez. The eastern embraces Hamadan and Teheran. In 1836, the first day school was opened in Oroomiah, with an attendance of 6 children. The best evidence of success since then is the following table of statistics for 1885:—Ten ordained and five lay missionaries; 17 female missionary teachers; 230 native helpers; 25 churches; 2,000 communicants; 3,000



scholars ; eight students for the ministry ; church attendance nearly 5,000 ; and a million and a half of pages printed.

The Jubilee of the Nestorian Evangelical Church was celebrated in Oroomiah last year. The occasion was one of profound interest ; 1,500 men and women were present, and the utmost quiet and decorum prevailed from beginning to end. The following facts are gleaned from the narrative of the proceedings, or from the papers read :—

The attendance of nearly eight hundred Nestorian women, the most quiet and attentive part of the large audience, was the most impressive feature of the occasion. A significant explanation of this remarkable decorum was given, when, in response to the request that the readers among the women should rise, full three-fourths of them rose to their feet. Fifty years ago there was not a woman in Oroomiah who could read. And even this year, in the mountains of Koordistan, a Nestorian priest, who had recently visited Oroomiah, anxious to teach his wife, was shamed out of doing so by the taunting query from his neighbours, "Are women to be our priests?"

The air was redolent with precious memories of the early missionaries, especially of Miss Fiske and Miss Rice. The presence of some of their first pupils added no little interest to the occasion. One grey-haired woman, one of Miss Fiske's earliest girls, came a distance of two days, half the way on foot, over rough mountain roads, to attend the jubilee.

A Persian official, calling on the missionaries during the jubilee exercises, remarked : "I say, in all honesty, that I find no such trustworthy men as those whom you have trained. Your Shamasha Eleeza, head of the Protestants—I can commit to his care any business, with perfect confidence in his ability and integrity to adjust it." This Shamasha was recently called before the Prince Governor, who stated to a large assembly of the prominent men of the city : "During the three years of my governorship I have not found a Nestorian so reliable and true as this man. He deserves that we give him a commission as agent, not only for the Protestants, but for all the Christians."

Under the heading, "Trials of Missionary Life in Persia," Rev. S. G. Wilson, of Tabriz, writes :

A not uncommon question is, "Sahib, what do you give such a one for being a Christian? what will you give me if I become one?" This enquiry is made, not with shamefacedness, but in the full expectation that we will hold out some pecuniary inducements to them to become converts. A woman listened to the Gospel for a few hours, and then said : "Lady, I believe in Christ ; won't you give me a new skirt?" A young man came to the meetings for a few Sundays, and when I gave him a cordial shake of the hand and invited him back, he replied : "I will, if you will give me something for my expenses."

It may be added, that Deacon Abraham returned to his post in January last ; that Pastor Jacob and his devoted wife continue their labours among Mohammedans ; and that Joseph, the Pastor's son, is studying at King's College, with a view to his becoming a medical missionary among his countrymen.

Egypt. It only remains to allude to the condition and prospects of mission work in the land of Egypt. The only thing necessary to say is that the several workers, British and American, are pursuing their work in faith. Like the sowers of the material seed in that same land, they are casting



their bread on the waters in the expectation of finding it after many days. Indeed, the American brethren are already reaping the fruit of thirty years' labour.

Five great centres, 20 fully organised congregations, 60 preaching stations, 5,000 scholars, 1,600 communicants, 12 training schools, and a college with 400 students are something to speak of as practical evidence of the Divine blessing. The one great trial of the year is the recent death of Dr. John Hogg, who gave an address at our Annual Meeting in Exeter Hall in May last. Some will remember with what fervour and force he then described the result of twenty years labour at Assiout. Truly he wore himself out in the Master's service. Having dedicated himself and all his God-given powers to the business of winning souls, he remained faithful to the end, and died at his post. What an eager spirit he was! And what a bright example of single-hearted devotion he has left behind him! His motto was, "Egypt for Christ," and he did much towards the realisation of the wish.

And now, after this bird's-eye view of the Bible Lands, we conclude with some practical remarks.

Our aim as a Society has been, and is, to set forth the special interest attaching to Christian work in that part of the world, and the peculiar claim which it has on the followers of Christ for support. Our success in that line of things has been only partial. We are often elbowed out by other objects, which, being more largely and influentially supported, command a greater measure of attention and sympathy. While a few friends of this cause are enthusiastic, many are lukewarm. Allegations of vagueness are sometimes made, and the very extent of the work done, or to be done, thus operates as a hindrance. These things ought not so to be. We entreat Christian people all round—to whatever section of the universal Church they belong—to give attention to such facts as have been presented in this Report, and to lend a helping hand. The Lord has need of all we can do in this behalf. Making all due allowances, the Society continues to hold its own; but it is not right that the revenue should be kept at starvation point. The missionary labourers all over the field expect, and have a right to expect, much more than the mere pittance which we are able to afford to each of the many clamant cases that come under review. "The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things he shall stand."



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the Year ending March 31st, 1886.

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand ... ..	219	7	2
General Fund ... ..	1052	18	4
Special Fund ... ..	525	6	11
Sales of El Khindi... ..	4	2	6
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	£1801	14	11
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## PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
General Fund ... ..	1093	18	8
Special Fund ... ..	490	6	11
Balance in hand ... ..	217	9	4
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	£1801	14	11
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THE peculiar function of the Turkish Missions' Aid Society, is, on the one hand, to make known in this country the character and amount of the work which is being carried forward, as well as the openings which occur from time to time; and, on the other hand, to receive and distribute such pecuniary help as may be contributed by well-wishers to the propagation of the Gospel in those interesting Lands of the Bible.

*N.B.—Collecting Cards will be forwarded on application; also copies of the "STAR IN THE EAST," the Annual Report, and any other Documents issued by the Society.*

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be made payable to the Rev. T. W. BROWN, *Secretary*, 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

*President*: The Right Hon. the EARL of ABERDEEN.

*Treasurer*: The Hon. A. F. KINNAIRD.

*Secretary*: The Rev. T. W. BROWN, M.A.



## GRANTS, AND SUMS SPECIALLY DESIGNATED.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
GREECE							
Mission at Piræus .....					10	0	0
ALBANIA							
Education of Kyrias, junior .....					10	0	0
EUROPEAN TURKEY							
Bulgarian Evangelical Society .....	3	0	0				
Monastir.....	20	0	0				
Philippopolis .....	25	0	0				
Samokov.....	40	0	0				
					88	0	0
CONSTANTINOPLE							
Evangelical Hall .....	5	0	0				
Greek Work .....	15	0	0				
					20	0	0
WESTERN TURKEY							
Broussa Orphanage .....	89	10	0				
Education of young Greek (Sardoan) .	12	0	0				
Adabazar Girls' School .....	10	0	0				
Smyrna (Armenian Work) .....	10	0	0				
do. (Greek Work).....	10	0	0				
Istanos (Church building) .....	10	0	0				
					141	10	0
EASTERN TURKEY							
Trebizond .....	15	0	0				
Erzeroum .....	15	0	0				
Mardin .....	15	0	0				
Van .....	15	0	0				
do. Medical Mission (Dr. Casparian)	10	0	0				
					70	0	0
CENTRAL TURKEY							
Central Turkey College .....	68	2	8				
Adana .....	15	0	0				
Marash .....	15	0	0				
					98	2	8
NORTH SYRIA							
Suediah .....	170	0	0				
Latakia .....	15	0	0				
					185	0	0
SYRIA AND PALESTINE							
Beyrout.—American Mission .....	30	0	0				
do. Miss Taylor's School for Moslem Girls.....	10	0	0				
Lebanon Schools .....	10	0	0				
Shemlan .....	10	0	0				
Baakleen .....	10	0	0				
Zahleh.....	10	0	0				
Sûkh el Ghurb .....	10	0	0				
Sidon .....	20	0	0				
Nazareth (Orphan Home) .....	15	0	0				
Jaffa.....	10	0	0				
Jerusalem .....	10	0	0				
					145	0	0
PERSIA							
Western Mission .....	26	5	0				
Eastern Mission.....	26	0	0				
Pastor Jacob .....	70	0	0				
Joseph Education Fund .....	50	12	0				
					172	17	0
EGYPT							
Miss Whately's Schools .....	10	0	0				
Cairo and the Delta .....	30	0	0				
Upper Egypt .....	25	15	0				
					65	15	0
London Moslem Mission .....					0	5	0



# PECUNIARY AID

RENDERED THROUGH THE

## Turkish Missions' Aid Society.

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	£	s.	d.
MISSIONS IN GREECE .....	1,339	10	0
MISSIONS IN EUROPEAN TURKEY .....	3,421	14	1
MISSIONS IN ASIA MINOR .....	33,217	5	4
MISSIONS IN PERSIA .....	8,871	19	10
MISSIONS IN SYRIA AND PALESTINE .....	15,174	10	5
MISSIONS IN EGYPT .....	3,008	9	0
CHURCH BUILDING .....	3,050	2	9
SUNDRIES .....	894	0	9
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TOTAL .....	£68,977	12	2
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PA7-27