

THE
Forty-second Annual Report
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Presented to the General Assembly, May, 1879.

NEW YORK:
MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET
1879.

questions, but it forbears to enter upon them here. It can not hesitate, however, to express its satisfaction at the defeat of the attempt to place the Indian Agencies under military control. There are now comparatively few tribes that require to be kept under the power of the army ; most of them are peaceful. What they all chiefly need is peaceful treatment, and especially the influence of the Gospel of Peace. They should be placed under the protection of the law ; they should own their land in severalty ; they should have common schools for their children, supported for the present by the General Government ; they should enjoy the benefits of missionary labor, under the charge of all evangelical denominations ; and then they will eventually become qualified for the rights and duties of citizenship, and for the privileges of the Church of Christ. It is by no means labor in vain that is given to Indian evangelization, and thence will follow the best civilization.

The Indian agents now in commission, on the nomination of the Board, are Messrs. B. M. Thomas, for the Pueblos ; S. A. Russell, for the Mescalero Apaches ; G. Eastman, for the Navajos ; B. F. Brockett, for the Utes in Uintah Valley, and C. D. Warner, for the Nez Percés.

MISSIONS IN MEXICO.

Southern Mission.

MEXICO CITY : capital of the Republic ; occupied, 1878 ; laborers—Rev. M. N. Hutchinson and wife ; Misses Mary G. Forbes and Leonie Hennequin, assisted by Miss Annie Lauder.

NATIVE MISSIONARY FORCE.

Rev. Messrs. Arcadio Morales, Juan Moya, Heriquito Forcada, Hipolito Quesadas, Benjamín Piscal, Procopio Dias, Manuel Zavaleta, Francisco Aguilar, Henriquet Blanch, J. Clemato Salazar, Daniel Rodriguez—eleven ordained preachers.

Twenty-three other native preachers and teachers.

MÉRIDA : capital of Yucatan, 24 miles from the port of Progreso ; occupied, 1878 ; laborers—Rev. Maxwell Phillips and wife.

Northern Mission.

MONTEREY : occupied, 1877 ; laborers—Rev. Henry C. Thomson and wife ; Miss Abbie Cochran ; two native preachers and three teachers.

ZACATECAS : occupied, 1873 ; laborer—Rev. T. F. Wallace ; three native helpers.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ : occupied, 1873 ; laborer—one native preacher.

In this country : Rev. D. J. Stewart and Mrs. Wallace.

Southern Mexican Mission.

The work in Southern Mexico has been very interesting during the past year, although the return of Rev. Mr. Hutchinson to this country about the first of January, prevented the receipt of full and specific reports. The church organizations, according to the latest accounts, now number twenty-two ; the aggregate number of communicants is 3,010. There are over sixty cities, villages, and hamlets in which there is a greater or less company of believers. Those in the smaller towns

During the past winter a precious revival has been enjoyed by the churches in Mexico City and in many of the adjacent towns. The young men who are engaged as preachers appear to have received a new baptism of the Spirit, and to have enlisted with a deeper engagedness in their work.

The churches have shared their quickened zeal, and many scenes of religious interest have been witnessed which our churches at home might well covet. As a natural result, large accessions have been made to their rolls of membership.

We quote a few extracts from letters describing the progress of the awakening.

It will be specially noted that these are the accounts given by the native preachers in letters to Rev. Mr. Hutchinson and his family.

Sr. Morales wrote in January: "We have decided to devote one hour to prayer each day, and then visit from house to house, to read the Bible and pray with the brethren, and exhort them to true repentance. If appearances do not deceive us, we are already gaining souls for God in this way whom we could not reach through our general services; for this is a kind of preaching and very personal. . . . I said there was coldness on the part of some, but in others there are marked signs of spiritual birth. Now it is a *sister* penitent for her sins; now a *brother* who asks Christian prayers for his family; now a poor *servant* who wishes to give a dollar toward the expenses of the church. Especially is the spirit of prayer being awakened in this city (Mexico), in Tizapan, Tlalpan, and in Culhuacan, giving proof of a deep spiritual experience and life. This very day we have had in the church gallery a service so solemn and sacred. If we have not yet realized all that we had hoped to see accomplished by this time, God Himself knows why His promises are retarded in their fulfillment. We must be importunate, humble, and repentant."

At a later date the same brother writes: "Our services are excellent. The Lord continues to pour out His Holy Spirit. Yesterday we passed nearly the whole day in prayer, asking the Lord for a rich blessing upon the union service, to be held in the Methodist church next Wednesday, for, as you know, we desire to see them blessed equally with ourselves. . . . In Tlalpan the Lord is blessing the labors of Sr. Arco. Yesterday they celebrated the Lord's Supper there with fifty brethren; twenty-eight united on profession of faith. . . . In Tizapan there is great earnestness. Every day ten, twelve, fourteen brethren offer prayer one after another. . . . The soul of Sr. Aguilar is leaping for joy at what the Lord is doing in Michoacan. Among those who have been gathered into the church in Zitacuaro, there are about one hundred youth, and corresponding results are seen at the other points in that region. . . . At Jalapa all is progressing well. Senor Pascal is laboring with courage and enthusiasm. The brethren have been quickened. This week brother Pascal will purchase a horse, and will visit the surrounding villages, and will establish a congregation at Lucas Masim, about eighteen miles from Jalapa. Brother Quesada writes me from Vera Cruz that the services of the Week of Prayer were excellent. He himself wonders at the manner in which

the Holy Spirit is aiding him. . . . Brother Trajello writes that when the news reached Tampico of what God was doing for us here, he threw himself at the Saviour's feet, beseeching Him to bless his heart and work also.

"On Thursday last we held, in this city (Mexico), our first special service for children, and fifty-five of the children offered prayer spontaneously. This gives promise of becoming another important branch of our work."

Rev. Mr. Pascal, of Jalapa, wrote about the same time : "This congregation has experienced, in a very visible manner, the influence of the Spirit of the Lord. Three days ago we celebrated the Lord's Supper, and the church was not large enough to accommodate the congregation, which has increased in faith and in numbers. I beg you to remember me very specially to the youth of that Bible-class in Buffalo." The Bible-class referred to supports Mr. Pascal.

Mr. Forcada, whose labors have been richly blessed in the State of Michoacan, wrote from Zitacuaro : "Allow me to call your attention to what God in His mercy is doing in these parts in these days. Eight days after my return from Mexico, I left our worthy brother and co-laborer, Senor Aguilar, here in Zitacuaro, and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th visited Tuxpan, Patambaro, and Aquacate. Ah ! brother, the Lord be praised ! Among those hills where but yesterday, as it were, the sons of Cain were shedding the blood of their brothers, and in the name of religion scattered everywhere desolation and anguish—in those same villages, I say, are heard to-day the prayers of humble, but fervent Christians. Oh, if the Christians of New York, and of all that dear sister Republic, could transport themselves to these mountains, how would they rejoice at beholding the aged, white-haired and venerable, strong and robust men, youth and smiling children, casting away black and impious idolatry, and worshiping God in spirit and in truth.

"Nor is it possible for me to tell what I experienced on the night of the 25th, as I sat at the Lord's table with nearly three hundred pious souls. I can only say that my heart was well-nigh intoxicated with unspeakable pleasure, and desired nothing but to glorify God, and bless the souls of those sons of God who support the Christian missions, laboring in this way for the honor and glory of the Lord."

Of the educational work, Mr. Hutchinson, in our lack of a formal report, has furnished the following facts :

The native ministers, employed by the Board in Mexico, have, for the most part, been trained up from among selected young laymen. Few, if any, converted priests are among them.

A Students' Home has been established at the capital for those who feel that they are called of God to prepare themselves for the work of preaching or of teaching. From sixteen to twenty are supported at the Home each year.

These, in addition to their studies, assist in the work of printing. In this way they have been enabled, among other things, to print and bind about 6,000 copies of the Spanish hymn-book at a very moderate expense.

THE
Forty-third Annual Report
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Presented to the General Assembly, May, 1880.



NEW YORK:
MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.
1880.

are now employed, it is believed, for the spiritual benefit of these "prisoners," at least none by persons acquainted with their language. Their case and that of the Poncas show the hardships of removal from northern homes to the Indian Territory. If the latter tribe could have their homes assigned to them on the reservation of the Omahas, with whom they are connected by ties of kindred, and by whom they would probably be welcomed, they would be in more hopeful circumstances.

In regard to Indian agents, appointed on the nomination of the Board, no change is to be reported. The same gentlemen are in office still—Messrs. Russell, Thomas, Eastman, Critchlow, and Warner, in the agencies respectively of the Mescalero Apaches, Pueblos, Navajoes, Utes of Uintah Valley, and Nez Perces.

MISSIONS IN MEXICO.

Southern Mission.

MEXICO CITY: capital of the Republic; occupied, 1873; laborers—Rev. Messrs. M. N. Hutchinson, Maxwell Phillips, and A. P. Keil, and their wives; Misses Mary G. Forbes and Leonie Hennequin, assisted by Miss Annie Lander.

NATIVE MISSIONARY FORCE.

Rev. Messrs. Arcadio Morales, Juan Moya, Heriquio Forcada, Hipolito Quesadas, Benjamin Piscal, Procopio Dias, Manuel Zavalata, Henriqui Bianchi, J. Clemato Salazar, and Daniel Rodriguez.

Northern Mission.

MONTEREY: occupied, 1877; laborers—Rev. Messrs. Henry C. Thomson, D. J. Stewart, and Mrs. Thomson; Misses Abbie and Mary E. Cochran; five native preachers and three teachers.

ZACATECAS: occupied, 1873; laborers—Rev. Messrs. T. F. Wallace, I. H. Polhemus, and Mrs. Polhemus; three native helpers.

SAN LUIS POTOSI: occupied, 1873; laborer—one native preacher.

In this country: Mrs. Wallace.

General Survey.

The missions of the Board in Mexico have during the past year received important accessions. Rev. A. P. Keil and wife joined the Southern Mission in October, and Rev. I. H. Polhemus and wife, and Mary E. Cochran were added to the Northern Mission. Rev. Maxwell Phillips was transferred from Merida to the City of Mexico; Rev. D. J. Stewart from San Luis Potosi to Monterey.

In the early part of the year a Missionary Conference was held, by request of the Board, in the City of Mexico, for the purpose of maturing plans and completing the organization of the mission. The health of the missionaries has been preserved, and no event has transpired to mar the peace and successful prosecution of the mission.



THE
Forty-Fourth Annual Report
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PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY, 1881.

NEW YORK :
MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.
1881.

but earnest white men are still called for, especially ministers, and but few seem to feel that this call is one addressed to themselves. It is less difficult to obtain the services of well-qualified ladies as teachers. Recognizing the critical condition of many Indian tribes, who must soon become settled and industrious, or else pass into a condition of almost hopeless vagrancy, the Board would gladly be enabled to extend its work for their Christian civilization, and especially for their conversion to Christ—the true means of any valuable progress in civilized life. The past history of the missions of the Board abundantly attests the wisdom and the good results of its plans and labors for the welfare of the Indians.

The Indian agencies for which the Board made nominations are now but four: the Pueblos and Moqui Pueblos, in New Mexico and Arizona Territories; Uintah Valley, in Utah Territory, and Nez Percé, in Idaho Territory, occupied respectively by Messrs. Thomas, Sullivan, Critchlow, and Warner.

MISSIONS IN MEXICO.

Southern Mission.

MEXICO CITY: capital of the Republic; occupied, 1873; laborers—Rev. Messrs. Maxwell Phillips, A. P. Keil and I. H. Polhemus, and their wives; and Miss Leonie Hennequin.

NATIVE MISSIONARY FORCE.

Rev. Messrs. Arcadio Morales, deceased; Juan Moya, Heziquio Forcada, Hipolito Quesada, Benjamin Piscal, Procopio Dias, Manuel Zavaleta, Henriqui Bianchi, J. Clemente Salazar, and Daniel Rodriguez; and 7 licentiates.

Northern Mission.

MONTEREY: occupied, 1877; laborers—Rev. Henry C. Thomson; Misses Abbie and Mary E. Cochran; Rev. Brigidio Sepulveda; four native preachers and three teachers.

ZACATECAS: occupied, 1873; laborer—Rev. T. F. Wallace; three native helpers.

SAN LUIS POTOSI: occupied, 1873; laborer—one native preacher.

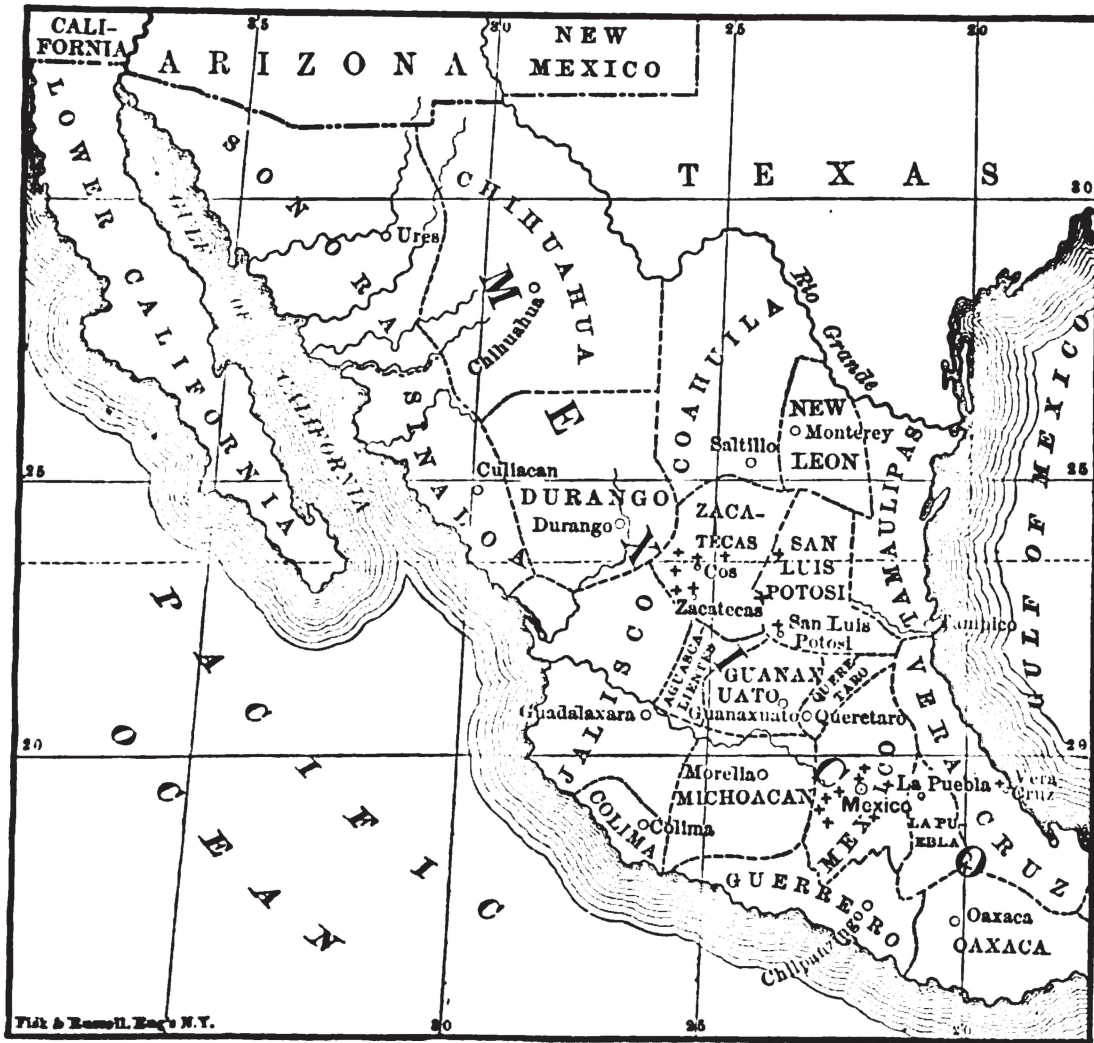
JEREZ: occupied, 1880; laborer—Rev. D. J. Stewart, and his wife.

In this country: Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Thomson.

Southern Mexico.

This mission, which in other years has been so greatly prospered, has during the past year met with serious loss in its missionary force. In October Rev. M. N. Hutchinson was dismissed from the mission, and soon after Rev. I. H. Polhemus was transferred from Zacatecas to take his place. The mission has been cheered as well as saddened, and especially by the stability and zeal of the native ministry.

Exact statistical reports have not been received, owing to the changes occurring in the personnel of the mission. The reports, so



own people who live elsewhere. The latter should be restricted perhaps to those who give the best promise, and all should be called upon to contribute as they are able to their self-support.

The Board has taken steps to meet this great need by appropriating the sum of \$15,000 for the purchase of suitable buildings for a girls' school in the capital, it being understood that the money will be raised by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Philadelphia.

The Board has purchased during the year the building occupied by the Boys' Training-School, and has received the title of the Chapel *El Divino Salvador*, the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, valued at not less than \$15,000. The church organizations embraced in this field are :

1. That of the church *El Divino Salvador* above named, with a branch congregation worshipping in a chapel known as *San Pedro y San Pablo*. The total membership is 520. Rev. Arcadio Morales, Pastor.

2. *Toluca*. This is situated about forty miles south-west of Mexico City, in the center of a promising field of labor. The church, with a membership of 100, is under the care of Rev. Manuel Zavaleta.

3. *Jungapeo*. The church membership numbers 300; the Sabbath-school, 60. This congregation, which is under the care of Rev. Enrique Bianchi, has raised about \$400 toward the building of a church edifice. Around it are other small congregations in villages at varying distances, situated in the State of Michoacan.

4. *Tlalpan*. This church is situated in the Valley of Mexico, and is under the care of Mr. Alvino del Arco, a licentiate. The membership is 75. Vigorous efforts are being made to secure a church edifice.

5. *Tisapan*. This is in the midst of a manufacturing community mostly employed in a cotton factory. The nominal Protestants of the place number about 500; the membership of the church, 250. The day-school has 36 pupils. Contributions for all purposes, including the care of the poor, amount to about \$500. This little congregation has suffered heavily from persecution, five of its number having been murdered by fanatical mobs since its organization, seven years ago.

6. The church at *Ozumba*. This is an imperfectly organized body as yet, with an average attendance of about 100. At two little hamlets adjacent are worshipping assemblies of about 30 each. The Sabbath-school numbers 50. A day-school is also sustained with 137 children. A similar school at *Chimal* numbers 26. This work, church and school, is under the care of Mr. Francisco Escobar, assisted by his excellent wife.

7. *Jalapa*. This is situated on the eastern slope of the Cordilleras, and is considered one of the most delightful places with respect to climate, vegetable productions, and romantic scenery to be found in the world. There is a church, with 160 members, under the care of Rev. Benjamin Pascal. Attendance at Sabbath-school, 60; day-school, 20. Accommodations for public worship are granted gratuitously through the influence of a female member, the sister of a former official of the Government.

THE
Forty-Fifth Annual Report
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PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY, 1882.

NEW YORK:
MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.
1882.

Indian Territory, be made, that rests for its reason on the apprehended settlement of white people in that Territory, for whose arrival the Church should send ministers in advance. Such settlement cannot lawfully take place without the full and free consent of the Indians themselves. So long as rivers run or grass grows, the title of the Indians to the land must be maintained on the faith of our Government. Our Christian people can of course do nothing that could be construed to express their approval of lawless invasion, nor anything that should seem to imply indifference to it. On the other hand, the missions of other evangelical churches in this Territory must be considered in the letter and spirit of the Golden Rule in any new work for these Indians—a condition which somewhat limits the work to be done by our Church. And native missionary laborers may be expected to come forward under the means now in use.

With these things in view, the Board respectfully submits the question of transfer to the decision of the General Assembly; and it earnestly solicits such action as to all the interests of these missions, as will best promote their influence and usefulness amongst the Indians.

Three Indian agents only are now in office who were nominated by the Board for appointment, viz.: For the Pueblos, New Mexico, Dr. B. M. Thomas; for the Utes of Uintah Valley, Mr. J. J. Critchlow; and for the Nez Percés, Mr. C. E. Monteith. The Board never makes any nomination until requested to do so by the Indian authorities in Washington, D. C.

MISSIONS IN MEXICO.

Southern Mission.

† MEXICO CITY: capital of the Republic; occupied 1873; laborers—Rev. Messrs. A. P. Keil, J. Milton Greene, and Rollo Ogden and their wives; Miss Laura M. Latimer and Miss Fannie C. Snow.

NATIVE MISSIONARY FORCE.

Rev. Messrs. Arcadio Morales, Hesiquio Forcada, Hipólito Quesada, Benjamin Pascal, Procopio Dias, Manuel Zavaleta, Henriqui Bianchi, J. Clemato Salazar, and Daniel Rodríguez; and 7 licentiates.

Northern Mission.

MONTEREY: occupied 1877; laborers—Rev. Henry C. Thomson and his wife; Misses Abbie and Mary E. Cochran; Rev. Brigidio Sepulveda; and four other native preachers and three teachers.

ZACATECAS: occupied 1873; laborer—Rev. Luigi M. De. Jesi and his wife; three native helpers.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: occupied 1873; laborer—one native preacher.

JEREZ: occupied 1880; laborer—Rev. D. J. Stewart, and his wife.

In this country: Mr. and Mrs. Wallace; Rev. I. H. Polhemus and his wife.

Southern Mexico Mission.

Several changes have occurred in the missionary force in Mexico City during the year. Rev. Maxwell Phillips and wife resigned early in the year, and in the following autumn Miss Leonie Hennequin re-



N. A. Matur.

THE
Forty-Sixth Annual Report
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

1883.



prompt and so generous. Nowhere else have richer harvests been gathered. No Christian nation ever had a fairer field, or one more open and accessible and fruitful than that which now presents itself just across our southwestern border. The mission report, after giving the total membership of the principal portion of the field at 5,067, says:

"We prefer to drop out, in block, the work in Guerrero, instead of retaining a part of it—573 members—as did the report of last year, as, in fact, the returns are uncertain, all we can learn from our two Bible-readers who work among the 32 scattered congregations in that State, being that the brethren, in general, are true to their Christian belief and are anxiously awaiting the day when the mission can send them ministers—a thing which can not be done under the present fanatical Governor." It is a significant fact in relation to the character of the persecuted Christians of the 32 congregations of Guerrero that two of them who fled to Southern California have there so faithfully preached the Gospel to the Spanish-speaking residents that a flourishing religious community is the result. Thus the reflux tide of missionary influence returns to bless our own land. During the year the mission has suffered the loss by death of one of its ministers, the Rev. Benjamin Pascal.

During the year the following new congregations have been opened:

Limapan, minister, E. C. Salazar, attendance.....	70
"El Barrio," " H. Forcada, "	60
Poxtla, " O. Vega, "	18
San Andres, " Del Arco, "	30
Ecacingo and Tejomachusco, minister, L. Alitarre, attendance....	55
Agustadero, under the Zitacuaro ministers.....	125

The past year has seen steady growth in the girls' boarding and day-school in the City of Mexico. The school had at the end of the year a force of five instructors, 100 enrolled day-scholars, and 13 boarders. The mission has also supported, in whole or in part, in the City of Mexico and elsewhere, 9 other schools, under 10 teachers, showing a total enrollment of 340.

The Theological Seminary in the City of Mexico has been well sustained during the year, the missionaries giving instruction three hours a day on the following subjects: Theology, Church History, Homiletics, Evidences, Introduction of Greek Grammar, Exegesis, and Comparative Creeds. The number of students in the seminary, or in preparation for a theological course, is 13. To these should be added 8 others in Zitacuaro, who pursue theological studies under the care of Mr. Rodriguez, as he and they are able.

The Press has done the following work, nearly all the labor of type-setting and printing being the gratuitous offering of the theological students:

An edition of 4,000 Shorter Catechisms.

" " " 3,000 Provisional Hymn-books.

Sunday-school lesson leaves, 500 a month for the past four months. a dozen tracts and leaflets, 50,000 copies, 300,000 pages.

A detailed account of some of the churches will exhibit the thrift and promise of the work.