

**WHAT
DO
YOU
KNOW
ABOUT**



• **CONSTANTINOPLE**

?

MARK THE SIGHTS YOU HAVE SEEN
AND MAIL THIS HOME.

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F. W. MACCALLUM, Bible House, Stamboul.

CONSTANTINOPLE

SALIENT FACTS.

FOUNDED 328 A. D. by Constantine the Great. Includes three ancient cities: Byzantium (Stamboul), Chalcedon (Kadikeuy), and Chrysopolis (Scutari). Situated on both sides of the Bosphorus, the Golden Horn, and the shores of the Marmora. Main centres, Stamboul (between Golden Horn and Marmora), Pera and Galata (north of Golden Horn and west of Bosphorus); and Scutari (on Asiatic side of Bosphorus and on Marmora).

The Bosphorus is the strait connecting the Black Sea with the Marmora; it is 18 miles long, and from less than half a mile to over two miles wide, and very deep; steamers can tie up against the shores along most of its course.

The Golden Horn is an estuary forming the mouth of two streams, called the Sweet Waters of Europe, or Kiat-hané. It is crossed by two bridges, only one now usable; the remnants of Turkey's fleet lie within the inner bridge.

Main points of interest in Stamboul.

(1) The *Mosques*:—St. Sophia, Sultan Ahmed, Sultan Süleiman, Sultan Bayazid, Mohammed the Conqueror (called Fatih), Kahrié (the "Mosaic Mosque"), Küтчük Aya Sophia (Church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus), and many others.

(2) The *Bazaars*, especially the Grand Bazaar,

where some acres of shops have the streets arched over with masonry ; in the centre is the Bezestan, with high roof, where antiques of all sorts are for sale.

(3) The *Museums*:— A. The Imperial Museum of Archaeology, where are the sarcophagi from Sidon, including the so-called "Alexander" and "The Weepers ;" a magnificent collection of cuneiform tablets from Mesopotamia ; the finest collection of Hittite antiquities in existence ; the Siloam inscription and the temple court inscription from Jerusalem. B. The Military Museum, in the ancient Church of St. Irene, including the collection of costumes of the Janissaries. C. The Evkaf Museum, a fine exhibit of Turkish remains of various times.

(4) The *Cisterns*:— Especially the Thousand-and-one Columns, or Bin-bir Direk, and the Royal Cistern of Constantine, or Yere Batan Serai, the latter lit by electricity.

(5) The *Palaces*:— Blachernae, at the Golden Horn end of the land walls, now in ruins ; and Eski Serai, or Seraglio Point, Palace of Mohammed the Conqueror (admission only by special permission ; includes the Imperial Treasury).

(6) *Other points*:— The Hippodrome, or At Meidan ; the land Walls of Theodosius ; the Aqueduct of Valens ; the Column of Constantine or Burnt Column (Chemberli Tash) ; the Ecumenical Greek Patriarchate at Phanar, and the Armenian Gregorian Patriarchate at Koum Kapou.

(7) American institutions :—

American Bible House, Findjandjilar Yokoushou.

American Bible Society, Bible House.

American Hospital, Charshu Kapou.

American School, Gedik Pasha.

Y.M.C.A. Stamboul Branch, Divan Yolou.

Y.W.C.A., Stamboul Service Center.

Points of interest in Pera : —

American Embassy.

American Consulate-General.

American Navy Y. M. C. A.

American Red Cross Headquarters.

Y. M. C. A. Headquarters.

Y. W. C. A. Service Center.

Pera is the quarter for hotels, theatres, cinemas, European stores, and European life in general. Here are some of the largest Greek and Armenian churches ; also the Church of Scotland, British Embassy Chapel, Crimean Memorial Church, Armenian Evangelical Church, British and Foreign Bible Society. Here are the Whirling Dervishes and Howling Dervishes.

The **American School for Girls is in Scutari ; Bithynia High School for Boys, at Geuz Tepé**, on the south shore of the Marmora ; the **Mission Language School**, and the **School of Religion, at Roumeli Hissar** on the Bosphorus ; Constantinople College for Women at Arnautkeuy on the Bosphorus ; Robert College at Roumeli Hissar on the Bosphorus ; Scotch Church Mission to the Jews, in Galata ; the Standard Oil Company's works at Selvi Bournou on the Bosphorus ; on the Bosphorus also are the great Imperial palaces, — Dolma Baghtche, near Beshiktash ; Beylerbey, in the suburb of that name ; Geuk Sou, near Candilli ; and the burned palace of Cheraghan, near Ortakeuy. The headquarters of the Near East Relief

are between Ortakeuy and Beshiktash, on the shore.

The Khalif (Caliph), Abdul Medjid, lives in Dolma Baghtche Palace. Yildiz, where Abdul Hamid lived, is on the hills above Beshiktash.

POPULATION.

Constantinople is said to have about a million and a quarter inhabitants but no accurate census has ever been taken. Of these, about half are Turks, a quarter Greeks, an eighth Armenians, a sixteenth Jews, and then follow the Kurds, Persians, Albanians, Italians, etc. Most of the Russians now here are the remnants of the multitude of refugees who poured into the city in 1920 and 1921 from Southern Russia.

PRODUCTS.

The city has very little manufacturing ; most of the people are engaged in trade, the chief items being rugs, tobacco, mohair, silks, European manufactured goods, etc. The waters teem with fish, and there are many fishermen. Among the larger fish are the tunny, porpoise, sword-fish and turbot.

AMERICAN MISSION WORK

1. IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The largest contribution to the betterment of the life of the city has been fostered through American philanthropy. For ninety years, representatives of the United States have been at work here, largely through evangelistic and educational efforts, to raise the standards of personal and community life. The first missionaries to reach Constantinople were Rev. and Mrs. William Goodell, in 1831. They

were soon joined by Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Schauffler, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. O. Dwight, Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Hamlin ; and a long line of able and consecrated men and women have followed in their train.

PUBLICATION.

From the first, the printed page has been a means of carrying new light and life to the various peoples of the city and country. Through the scholarship of these early missionaries the Scriptures have been translated into Turkish, Armenian and the other languages of the land, and school text books and religious and scientific works have been given the people in their own tongues. Weekly and monthly periodicals have been issued, with a wide circulation, and a taste for reading has been cultivated.

EDUCATION.

Western education first came in contact with this city through Americans and the American schools have always been popular. The attendance is generally limited by the available accommodations. *Robert College* for men and *Constantinople College* for women are outgrowths of mission work. The schools at *Gedik Pasha*, *Scutari* and *Geuz-Tepe* are under the **American Board**, and contain in all about 500 pupils.

At the *Mission Language School*, newly appointed missionaries spend a year in the study of the vernacular before taking up active service. The *Hostel* of the *Language School* is open to transient missionaries as well.

The *School of Religion* has had, during the

first year of its existence, twenty-three students, Russian, Armenian, Bulgarian and Greek. It offers a three-year course of post-graduate study in training for active Christian work, either in preaching, teaching, or Christian Association work.

CHURCHES.

Evangelical churches hold regular services in Armenian, Greek and Turkish at ten points through the city, besides which Sunday services in English are conducted at the two American Colleges.

THE BUSINESS END.

The Treasurer of the American Missions in Turkey is William W. Peet, LL. D., whose offices are at the Bible House, Stamboul. The Treasury Department has for many years been carrying on the largest financial transactions of any American institution in Turkey. Through this channel, millions of dollars of relief funds have been sent to sufferers from famine, massacre and deportation in all parts of the country. The credit of this Department is equal in the money market to that of the best European or American banks.

2. ASIA MINOR.

Conditions during the past few years have interfered greatly with mission work in Asia Minor; but the following facts will show something of the extent of that work up to the war. The 162 missionaries were cooperating with 1000 native workers, and there were 132 churches with 14,800 communicants and 50,000 Evangelical Christians. Among

these were 438 schools of all grades, with 25,000 scholars.

LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

For their church and school expenses, these native Christians gave out of their poverty \$ 142,178 a year.

MISSION CENTRES.

The main centres of mission activity were Adana, Aintab, Bitlis, Brousa, Cæsarea, Erzroum, Harpout, Marash, Mardin, Marsovan, Sivas, Smyrna and Trebizond.

COLLEGES.

Six American Colleges were in operation, and two more just beginning.

HOSPITALS.

Ten American hospitals were relieving human suffering, and living the Christ-life in as many centres, accomplishing wonders with inadequate equipment.

THE OUTLOOK.

The work of a century has not been in vain; and we look forward to a still greater future. No single contribution of America to the Near East has been of such value to the various nationalities of this region; and the vigorous resumption of all branches of this work will be of the most potent significance for the future of the country, and for the firm establishment of peace and goodwill among all classes of its inhabitants.



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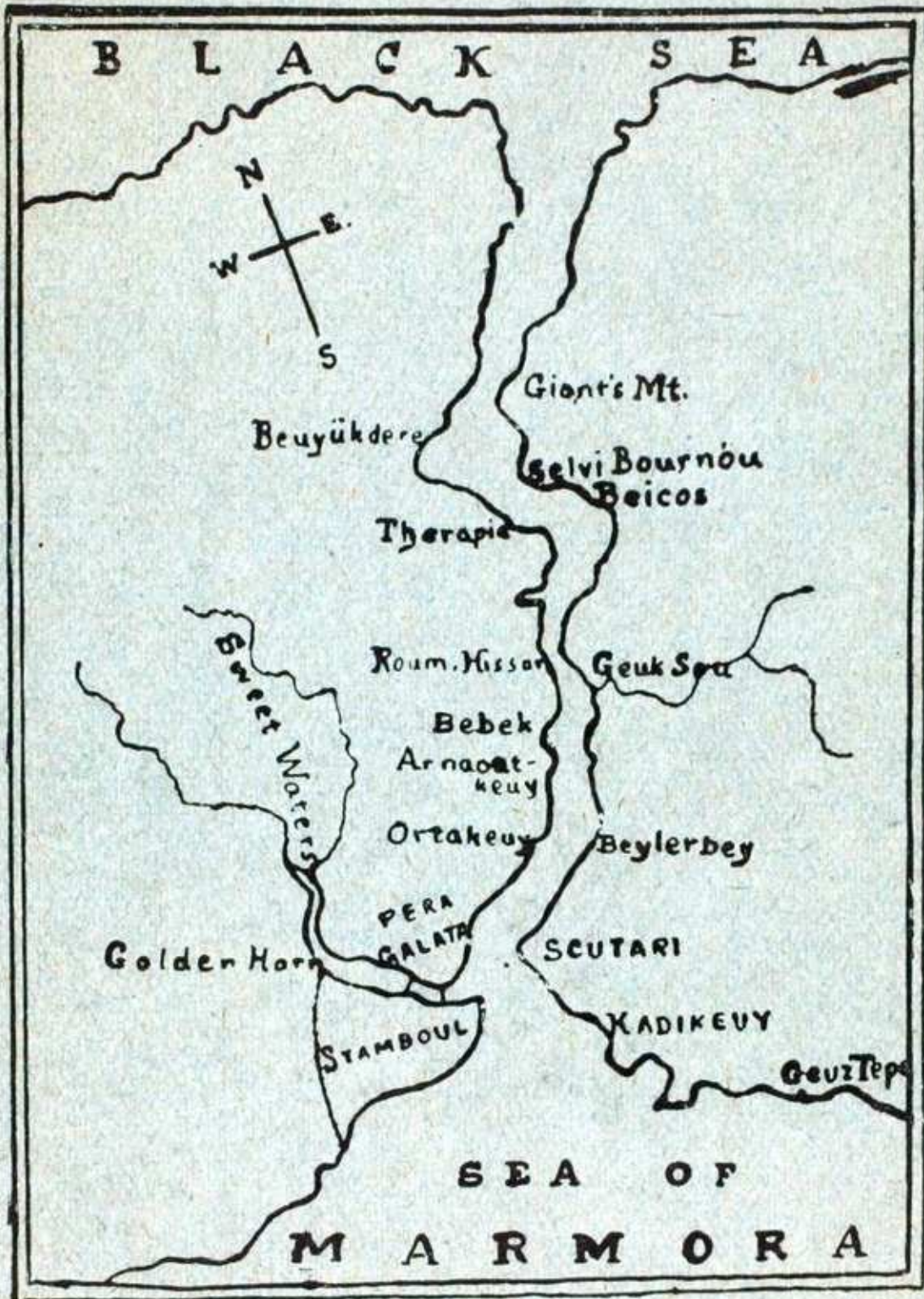
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CONSTANTINOPLE



AND THE BOSPHORUS