

FINDING AID 205

FONDS 205
CANADA CONGREGATIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY FONDS

Accession Number 1980.009C
Accession Number 1980.015C

Acc.	Box-File	Title/Contents	Date(s)
CANADA CONGREGATIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY FONDS. – 1881-1927. -- 60 cm of textual records. --1 map.			

The Society was organized in 1881 by the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec and was originally known as the Congregational Foreign Missionary Society of British North America. Its object was to spread knowledge of the Gospel. In 1889, the later name was incorporated; the primary responsibility was to raise money and oversee a mission in Angola.

Fonds consists of the following series: minutes and financial records, 1881-1925; correspondence relating to the mission in Angola, 1881-1925 a map of a birdseye view of the Currie Institute at the Dondi Mission, Angola (n.d.)

Open

See Appendix A for a detailed history of the Angola Missions and the scope of the papers.

SERIES 1: MINUTES AND FINANCIAL RECORDS. – 1881-1925. – 12 cm of textual records.

Series consists of minutes, primarily manuscript, 1881-1893; minutes, primarily manuscript, including Executive and Board of Directors, 1902-1925; treasurer's book containing records refunds and other financial matters; and financial journal, 1883-1885.

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SERIES 2: CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE MISSION TO ANGOLA. – 1881-1927. – 48 cm of textual records.

Series consists of correspondence (including reports and clippings), primarily incoming, to the Society's Secretary, Vice-President, and President; correspondents include missionaries from Angola (principally Walter T. Currie) and officials of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions. Also includes reports, 1896-1898 and 1917-1926; printed material; and map of Currie Institute in Angola.

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80.015C	1-1	General Correspondence:	1881-1886

The letters in this file are from the early formative years before any Canadian missionaries have been sent to Africa. Included are some chronologies of the early history of the mission. There are some letters concerning the appointment of the Rev. Walter T. Currie, B.A., Montreal, as missionary, and his connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Correspondence is from Curries, Rev. Hugh Pedley, Cobourg, Secretary of the C.C.F.M.S. and Rev. E.K. Alden, D.D., of the A.B.C.F.M., Congregational House, Boston. Later, Currie, on tour to promote the new missionary work throughout Canada, sent monthly reports and letters to Rev. E. Munson Hill, M.A., Montreal, Secretary of C.C.F.M.S. Currie reveals plans to marry Miss Clara Wilkes of Brantford, who will go out as his assistant. A search is being made for proper location in Africa. It is hoped that Canada will eventually have a field of its own. Currie finds himself frustrated getting the Board to act.

Acc.	Box-File	Title/Contents	Date(s)
	1-2	---: This folder contains Currie's reports on his voyage over, arriving in Benguella on June 4, 1886. Letters were sent from Lisbon, Benguella and Bailundu. Currie's letters reveal the excitement of being on the verge of his life career, and the tragic death of his young bride on September 24, 1886, at Bailundu. Long letters with maps describe Currie's exploratory trips into the interior.	1886-1887
	1-3	---: In November, 1888, the first letters came from Currie in Chisamba, then called the Canadian Station, North Bihe. Currie's letters are excellent accounts of the very early Canadian work in Angola. The letters are written mainly to Rev. E.M. Hill, Secretary, in Montreal. Rev. Wilberforce Lee, the second male missionary, sailed in June of 1889 and wrote to Hill upon his arrival in Benguella.	1888-1889
	1-4	---: Miss Mennehaha A. Clarke went out to Angola in August, 1890, as a school teacher. Wilberforce Lee wrote from Chisamba concerning Currie's illness. The first native converts were made in January, 1891. Miss Agnes Carter left Montreal in May and married Lee in Benguella when she arrived. In 1892 Currie was in Canada, and later in New York at the Medical Missionary Training College. An annual Report of the Chisamba Station, West Centre Africa Mission, 1892, was presented by Lee. Rev. F.W. Read of Montreal, and his wife went out under the American Board to Bailundu. The correspondence in this file is mostly from Currie and Lee to Hill.	1890-1892
	1-5	---: Wilberforce Lee in Chisamba wrote about Miss Clarke's death on March 18. Lee found that he could not work with Currie and asked for a transfer to a new station, thus leaving the Canadian missionary society. He opened a new station in Sakanjimba, together with the Woodsides. Miss Amy Johnson of Brandon and Miss Helen J. Melville of Toronto joined the missionaries in Chisamba. A newspaper clipping gives an account of their voyage and arrival. Clippings from Mrs. Annie Read tell of the work in Chisamba, Kamundonga and Bailundu. There is some correspondence with the Rev. Judson Smith. D.D., of the A.B.C.F.M., Boston.	1893
	1-6	Newspaper Clippings: Clippings are mostly from the <u>Canadian Independent</u> , being mainly letters from W.T. Currie and W. Lee, also Mrs. Currie's obituary.	1884-1894
	1-7	General Correspondence: These letters are mostly from Currie in Chisamba to Hill in Montreal. Currie complains that Lee was difficult to work with. Rev. Frank W. Read at the American Station in Benguella	1894-1895

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80.015C	1-8	would prefer to join the Canadian work. The first church in Chisamba was organised in May, 1894. Currie and Miss Johnson were married in December. Currie wrote a general report on the work for the year ending April 1, 1895. There is a letter from Mrs. Annie Read in Chisamba in April. An article from the Christian Herald, New York, August, 1895, describes the work at Chisamba at great length. Miss Maggie W. Melville left Toronto for the mission in July.	1896-1898
	1-9	The correspondence is very scarce for these years. There is a letter from Currie to Hill, some letters about a mission church bell for Chisamba and a letter from Judson Smith to Rev. T.B. Hyde in Toronto about the sending of a mechanic to the station. In October a school was opened at Chiyuka. Report of Dr. Walter Currie	1898
	1-10	A complete report on the mission, its work and native people. General Correspondence:	1899
	1-11	Most of this file is the correspondence of Rev. E.M. Hill, Montreal. It concerns shipping the new church bell and the search for a mechanic to go out as an industrial missionary. Mr. Robert G. Moffatt is appointed to go in this capacity. Rev. T.B. Hyde Northern Congregational Church, Toronto, wrote several letters to Hill about the mission. A letter from Judson Smith, Corresponding Secretary, A.B.C.F.M. is concerned with the salaries of the missionaries. Dr. A. Yale Massey, B.A., M.D., C.M., was appointed to go out as missionary physician. There is a letter from him en route.	1900
	1-12	Currie, as Superintendent of the Evangelistic Department, sent back letters about his work. Dr. A.Y. Massey sent letters to the Young People's society describing his voyage from Montreal to Chisamba via London, Lisbon and Benguela. Other letters are from Robert G. Moffatt of the Industrial Department, Chisabma. There is correspondence with Mary Hill Moffatt, Oberlin, Ohio, who is about to go out with Mrs. Currie. A later letter from Mrs. Moffatt describes her trip to Africa. Rev. F.W. Read of the American Mission wrote about an African King's funeral. Mrs. Bertha Stover, Bailundu, recalled incidents in the early years.	1901
		Dr. Massey continued his letters home to the Young People's. In private letters he complained about Currie's commercial enterprise. Both he and Moffatt found Currie very difficult to work with. An inventory of the property and Currie's store at Chisamba is enclosed. The First Annual Report of the Medical Department, Chisamba Station, was delivered by Dr. Massey. Miss Helen Melville was the nurse. Massey wrote some history of Angola and the Portuguese colonisation. Mrs. Read wrote on Native Foods and Drinks.	

Acc.	Box-File	Title/Contents	Date(s)
	1-13	Mrs. Moffatt had the chicken pox. Currie wrote to Judson Smith and E.M. Hill telling his side of the story. ---	1902-1903
	1-14	In his letters home to the Young People's Massey described a visit to the outstation at Chiyuka. Miss Diadem Bell sailed from Africa in May, 1902. Miss Ella M. Arnoldi went out from Toronto and married Dr. Massey in December, 1902. A new dispensary was opened in 1903. Rev. F.W. Read died in Montreal. A rebellion broke out Angola. Copies of Letters received from Re. Walter T. Currie, B.A., D.D:	1885-1903
	1-15	Extracts of his letters written in Africa throughout his career to his family, in particular, to his mother. Copies of Letters received from Miss Amy Johnson later Mrs. Walter Currie:	1894-1902
	1-16	Extracts of letters written in Africa to Mrs. Currie, Sr. Journey notes 1. Journey from Bihe to Dando and Back, 1901 2. Journey of Dr. and Mrs. W.T. Currie, 1903 3. Journal of Exploration, September 2, 1909, W.T. Curried a. First Journey continued, W.T. Currie. b. Brief Notes, First Journey of Exploration, September 3, 1909, W.T. Currie. 4. Second Journey of Exploration, December 16, 1910, W.T. Currie.	1901-1909
	1-17	General Correspondence:	1907-1908
	1-18	The bulk of letters here are from Rev. W.T. Currie in Chisamba to Rev. Joseph Kenney Unsworth, Westmount, Quebec, President of the C.C.F.M.S. Dr. and Mrs. William Cammack had sailed in 1906 and there are letters from him in Benguella. Others are from Mrs. Currie to Mrs. Unsworth. ---	Jan.-Aug. 1909
	1-19	---	Sept.-Dec. 1909
80.015C	2-20	The main correspondents are Curried and Unsworth. Currie was on tour of investigation and exploration. There was a plan for an institute to train teachers and preachers. Some letters concern the question of holding property and legal documents. Both Currie and Cammack provide special reports on the work. Other correspondents are Rev. H.A. Neipp, Rev. Merlin Ennis, Rev. T.W. Woodside, all of Africa, James L. Barton, D.D., Secretary of the Foreign Department, and Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., Secretary of the Home Department, A.B.C.F.M. ---	Jan-Mar. 1910
	2-21	---	Apr.-May 1910
	2-22	---	June-Sept. 1910
	2-23	General Correspondence:	Oct.-Dec. 1910

Acc.	Box-File	Title/Contents	Date(s)
		Walter Currie remained the most important correspondent in 1910. He continued to send reports of the work to Unsworth. Early in the year he threatened to resign in order to secure more power. J.L. Barton, Boston, wrote Unsworth that Currie was asking for too much. He wanted to run his own affairs without consent from the Board. There was a letter from Currie to Barton giving his plans and ideas from the Institute. To Unsworth, Currie complained about the frustrations of working under the American Board. The American missionaries thought the Canadians had special privileges and were, therefore, unfriendly. The Mission Council was largely American. Canadian churches were not interested in giving support. Currie also sent the Schools and Evangelistic Report for 1909-10. Miss Maggie Melville wrote concerning the manufacture of an arithmetic book in the Umbundu language. Later she and her sister went to Canada on furlough. William Cammack, M.D., sent a report on the medical work in Chisamba. Rev. W.H. Sanders, Kamundongo, wrote to Barton about the lack of co-operation on the mission and to Unsworth about the proposed Institute. A basis of cooperation between the American and Canadian Boards for the Institute was discussed. There was a report of the Men's Conference, Chisamba, in March and the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the West Central Africa Mission in Chiyaka in April. There were attempts to find a new teacher from Chisamba. The Rev. E.C. Woodley, M.A., Danville, Quebec, replaced J.K. Unsworth as President of the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society.	
	2-24	---	Jan-Mar 1911
	2-25	---	Apr.-July 1911
	2-26	---	Aug.-Dec. 1911

The main correspondent in Canada during 1911 was Rev. E.C. Woodley, President of the C.C.F.M.S. Throughout the year there was chaos in Chisamba because of the personal conflicts amongst the Canadian missionaries. Currie complained that Miss Diadem Bell was the cause of the trouble. He was backed up by Rev. R.G. Watt., B.D., Guelph, Secretary of C.C.F.M.S. Currie also corresponded with Rev. William T. Gunn, M.A., B.D., General Secretary of the Congregational Union of Canada. Miss Bell wrote to Woodley defending herself. Dr. H.S. Hollenbeck and Dr. and Mrs. Cammack suspected Currie of mental disorders because he was so difficult to work with. The Cammacks asked for a transfer to another station. The claimed the younger members had no rights and the Board would not act against Currie. They supported Miss Bell. Miss L.M. Silcox, Secretary and Mrs. S.H.E. Moodie, President of the Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions, wrote to Woodley about Miss Bell. Curried has taken away her Sunday School and she threatened to resign. James Barton suggested Currie come home early. The problem was solved by doctor's recommendations that Currie retire. There was a letter from Currie in London to Gunn about his medical condition.

Acc.	Box-File	Title/Contents	Date(s)
80.015C	2-27	---	Jan.-May 1912
	2-28	---	June-Aug 1912
	2-29	---	Sept.-Oct. 1912
	2-30	---	Nov.-Dec. 1912

Further correspondence dealt with Miss M.W. Melville and the printing of an arithmetic book in Umbundu. Rev. John T. Tucker, a new missionary, was touring church in Canada before leaving. He developed knee trouble and had an operation in Montreal. His doctor recommended that he not go. There was correspondence with L. Gordon Cattell, a candidate for missionary service. Mr. Neipp replace Currie in Chisamba for the time being. Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., Secretary of the Home Department of the A.B. C. F.M., went on a deputation to the West Central Africa Mission. There were letters concerning the relationship and basis of cooperation of the Canadian and American societies. Barton hoped that the Canadian Board would ultimately take over its own work. Woodley corresponded with Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, B.A., foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society.

In 1912, there was much correspondence concerning Tucker's ability to go to Africa because of his weak knee. Eventually Barton decided to risk sending him. Later, Tucker wrote to Henry Yeigh, Brantford, Secretary of the C.C.F.M.S., describing Lisbon and Portuguese pretensions to power. Helen Melville wrote to Yeigh and Woodly to ask when she and her sister would be returning to Africa. They did so later in the year. Gunn corresponded with Woodley about Currie's health and allowance. Miss Bell and the Cammack's were angry because Rev. William C. Bell, Mission Treasurer in Africa, appointed Rev. H.A. Neipp as station treasurer. Later, Cammack, on Furlough in Salem, Iowa, wrote Gunn that Currie had added very materially to his worldly possessions by his commercial enterprises in Chisamba. Enoch F. Bell, Associate Secretary, Foreign Department, A.B.C.F.M., wrote Rev. James T. Daley newly elected President of the C.C.F.M.S., that the Prudential Committee in Boston had voted not to authorize the return of Dr. Cammack because of his failure to learn the native language and because the mission did not advise his return. Cammack, appealing to Gunn for a second chance, accused the Canadian Board of not giving proper backing and of dodging responsibility. Rev. T.W. Woodside, Bailundu, Secretary of the West Central Africa Mission, advised Barton to disallow Cammack's return.

Many letters were concerned with the new training institute at Ndondi, later the Dondi Institute. James Barton suggested a long range architectural plan. William Bell described the site as being healthy and near the railroad. H.A. Neipp wrote about gaining land concessions and titles from the Portuguese government. Dr. R.G. Moffat wrote to Barton about inaugurating the Institute and a girls' boarding school. There was a new Board of Education and curriculum.

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		L. Gordon Cattell and Miss Diadem Bell wrote about the disastrous fire in Chisamba in August which destroyed the carpenter's shop, the Misses Melville's house and store and the girls' compound. The station's books and records and the mission stores were lost. Miss Silcox and Mrs. Moodie wrote to Daley about the Melville's plight. Delegates from Bailundu, Chisamba, Chiyaka, Ochileso and Kumundongo attended the Annual Meeting of the West Centre Africa Mission at Ndoni in July.	
	2-31	General Correspondence	Jan.-Apr 1913
	2-32	---	May-Aug. 1913
	2-33	---	Nov.-Dec. 1913
		Rev. John T. Tucker, in Lisbon studying Portuguese, wrote Yeigh and Patton about the need of evangelizing the Portuguese and the advisability of having Portuguese assistants in the Institute. Rev. and Mrs. Tucker arrived in Chisamba later in the year. There were many letters concerning the new Institute in Dondi. Titles to the property must be obtained as it was feared that part of Angola might be turned over to the Germans. It was necessary to find a man to head the Institute, a position held temporarily by William Bell of Bailundu. Patton preferred Ernst Krueger. Enoch Bell told Daley new buildings were needed at Dondi and the Canadian society must give the money. Portuguese officials visited Chisamba and Tucker interviewed the Governor-General. Gordon Cattell wrote to Barton and H.W. Barker, Treasurer of the C.C.F.M.S., about his anxiety to get started on the Institute. Later Cattell expressed his desire to marry his fiancé, Miss Margaret Morton. The Prudential Committee decided to let Dr. Cammack return. Gunn wrote to Daley about Currie's health and financial state while living in British Columbia. Included are the minutes of the extra meeting of the West Central Africa Mission at Dondi in January and the Annual Meeting at Ochileso in July.	
80.015C	2-34	---	Jan.-May 1914
	2-35	---	May-July 1914
	2-36	---	Aug.-Dec. 1914
		Mrs. Moodie, Miss Silcox and Miss Thompson of Woman's Board wrote to the Misses Melville and Bell at Chisamba about co-operating with the other stations of the mission. Miss Hine of Toronto left in her will a sum of \$10,000 as an endowment for the education of native children in Chisamba. A Communication from the Governor gave the missions official government recognition, guaranteed religious liberty, the further right to organize missions and an offer of land. William C. Bell wanted to study Hampton Institute in the United States as preparation for running Dondi. Bell, an American supported by the American Board, was to be in charge of Dondi institute until a Canadian was found. Tucker was made permanent superintendent. William Cammack in Chisamba told Yeigh the mission was fined by the authorities. Miss Morton of Hamilton refused to go to Africa until Cattell	

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		came home for her. Cattell was in Sheffield, England, when World War I broke out and wrote for instructions. Eventually the Cattells, with the Bells sailed for Angola via South Africa. Miss Silcox wrote to Daley expressing her concern that Germany might grab Angola. Cammack was transferred to Chiyaka and Moffat to Chisamba. Amy Currie wrote to Gunn. Yeigh told Daley it would not be wise to put on the Dondi Institute money-raising campaign under war conditions. Tucker wrote Barton describing the opening of the new Institute in October. There were twentieth anniversary celebrations at Chisamba. The Annual Meeting of the Mission was held at Dondi in May and a Special Meeting held in October. There was a report of the Chisamba station in May, a tentative curriculum for the Institute and a map of the proposed Institute grounds.	
	2-37	General Correspondence	Jan.-May 1915
	2-38	---	June-Dec. 1915
		Tucker was transferred to Dondi and Cammack, after sending his last report, went to Sachikela. Daley wrote to Enoch Bell in Boston about the Basis of Co-operation and financing the Institute. Tucker gave an account of the work at the Institute. He noted the Germans were gaining ground in the south of the colony and were only thirty miles from Genguella. There was a native revolt twenty-five miles to the north and more whites were eaten. Cattell wrote to Barker about the war and the mission work. Miss Bell asked Yeigh for a new school house in Chisamba. Cattell urged Gunn to get someone to support the boys at the Boys Boarding School. Helen Melville sent a list of supported boys. Moffat reported on a meeting of the trustees of the Institute and predicted bell and Tucker would squabble over the principalship. There was correspondence with Amy Currie about Walter's death, the continuance of his allowance and her possible return to the field. The Annual Meeting was held at Dondi in May	
80.015C	2-39	---	Jan.-June 1916
	2-40	---	July-Dec. 1916
		Certain letters dealt with the possibility of Mrs. Currie taking charge of the scholastic side of the Central Girls' Training School in Dondi. Libbie Cammack wrote to Yeigh about the school. Tucker wrote to Gunn and Daley about a possible German occupation and how it would affect the mission. W.C. Bell told Daley that funds from home might be cut off by the war. Dr. Moffat wanted to send his family to England because the children were not being education. Mrs. Moffatt became of very ill and they went to England. T.W. Woodside described to Daley his trip back to America. Cattell sent to Chisamba Station report in June. There were minutes of the Annual Meeting at Chisamba and minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Central Schools at Dondi in June. Tucker was elected Principal of the Dondi Institute.	
	3-41	---	Jan.-June 1917
	3-42	---	July-Dec 1917

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		There was correspondence about the campaign in Canada to raise money for the new school. It was called the Currie Memorial Fund for the Institute at Dondi, with J.G. Hindley as Secretary. It was hoped to raise \$25,000. A meeting of the Board of Trustees of Central Schools was held in March. W.C. Bell gave the report of the Treasurer of Dondi Institute in June. Cattell sent the annual report of Chisamba to Gunn. The first automobile had arrived. Miss Bell reported on her tour of twenty-nine outstations. The Annual Meeting of the West Central Africa Mission was held in Sachikela in June. There were letters about the Allen and David Gunn Memorial Boarding School. Tucker wrote to Hindley about seeing the Governor General in Lobito. Cattell had been indiscreet in his writing and put the whole mission in danger from the officials. Tucker also made a case for in adequately equipped hospital at Dondi. Woodside sent an excellent report on the work to Daley. Some letters dealt with the qualifications of Beatrice Maud Belnavis to go out as a wife for Dr. Hall.	
80.015C	3-43 3-44	General Correspondence ---	Jan.-Mar. 1918 Apr.-Dec. 1918
		Helen Melville wrote to Daley about the lack of drugs. Patton wrote to Daley about the appointment of Rev. and Mrs. Steed, Dr. Hall and Miss Belnavis. Cattell wrote to Hindley about the Boys Boarding School and the mission generally. W.C. Bell sent the financial report of the Institute in January. The meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in January. Other letters were concerned with Arthur Steed's ordination, his desire to do war work and the Dondi campaign. Enclosed was the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the C.C.F.M.S. to the member of the corporation in May. Miss Bell sent the report of the Chisamba Station. The annual report of the Dondi Institute was sent in June. The largest amount of correspondence concerned Dr. Reubens. Hall, at present studying at Dalhousie, Nova Scotia, his fiancé, his training and his allowance. Dr. Hall wrote to E.M. Hill describing the bad medical situation at Grand'mere, Quebec. There was an influenza epidemic. There was difficulty getting travel arrangements for Hall because of the war, and eventually he went without official permission.	
	3-45 3-46	--- ---	Jan.-Nov. 1919 Dec. 1919
		In 1919 J.T. Daley was forced to resign and E.M. Hill became President of the C.C.F.M.S. Dr. Hall wrote from England and later Lisbon. It appeared that he might not be able to go out via South Africa because of their refusal to allow coloured people to enter. Hall married Miss Belnavis. Enoch Bell wrote to Daley about the Canadian Society absorbing the Kamundongo Station. There were several letters concerning the Currie Institute at Dondi. F. Sidney Dart, Secretary of the Board of Trustees for the Institute, wrote to Moore complaining that, although there was good financial support, he never heard from the Canadian Society. W.H. Sanders	

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		wrote to Tucker, on furlough, about a new station at the coast. W.C. Bell wrote to Tucker about a new station at Lobito and the division of territory with adjacent missions. Dr. Hollenbeck wrote Tucker about the serious poverty and increased taxation in Angola. Wesley M. Stover was appointed the new Secretary of the Mission. The Chisamba Station report appeared in June.	
	3-47	General Correspondence	Jan. 1920
	3-48	---	Feb.-Mar. 1920
	3-49	---	Apr.-May 1920
	3-50	---	June-July 1920
	3-51	---	Aug.-Dec. 1920

John T. Tucker increasingly emerged as the most important Canadian involved in the work in Angola, and the frequency of his correspondence increased. W.H. Sanders wrote to Tucker about the need to expand the mission and about the military situation. Maggie Melville wrote a confidential letter about the threat of the English Mission getting Chisamba. There was the jealousy of the other station, the spite of the Cammacks and the refusal to vote money to Chisamba to contend with. There was correspondence about Mrs. R.S. Hall going out via her home in Jamaica. Enoch Bell wrote to George Moore about Dr. Hall in Lisbon having difficulty with the language and in securing a Portuguese licence in medicine for practice in Angola. Hall returned to Jamaica before sailing to Angola via Lisbon. Tucker was given some time off after his furlough to work with the Stokes Commission on Education in Africa, Gordon Cattell was fed up with industrial work and did not expect to return after his furlough. Later there was correspondence with Cattell in Hamilton about a hand power sawing machine and the station oxen. There were letters concerning the application for service of Edward Richards, Kenneth E. Prior and the Flewellings. There was a possibility of hiring J.C. Rosa, a Portuguese studying in the United States, and Mrs. James Hunter for Dondi. Major C.J. Swaddling, a Foreman Builder and Electrician, and his wife, a nurse, were sent to Dondi. James Edward Lloyd was appointed as an evangelistic missionary. Enoch Bell wrote to Moore about the Canadians taking over all the West Central Africa Mission. He felt it was impossible because of the agreement with the coloured churches of America to have a chance in West Africa. H.S. Hollenbeck wrote to Barker about the Bie Station which the Canadian Board was to take over. The Canadian Society was also to take over entirely the Kamundongo and Dondi Stations. The question of removal of Chisamba because of sanitary conditions was discussed. Dr. Cammack favoured the idea in a letter to Tucker. Miss Bell reported on Chisamba, W.C. Bell on Dondi and Hollenbeck on the Kamundongo Boarding Schools. There were letters about construction work and the need of electrical equipment at Dondi. The Annual Report of the Currie Institute was sent in June. Mrs. James Daley wrote from Port Hope. Tucker wrote an article about the need of medical work in West Central

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80.015C	3-52	Africa. Hollenbeck, in Kano, Nigeria, wrote to W.C. Bell describing that country.	Jan.-Mar 1921
	3-53	General Correspondence	Apr.-May 1921
	3-54	---	June-July 1921
	3-55	General Correspondence	Aug.-Sept. 1921
	3-56	---	Oct.-Dec. 1921
		In 1921, there was increasing difficulty with the Portuguese officials. An article from the Journal de Benguella attacked the foreigners in Angola. W.H. Sanders wrote to Bell about the necessity of missionaries speaking Portuguese and the impressment of fifteen Dondi students as soldiers. Tucker wrote to Moore and Barker about the forbidding by the Portuguese of teaching in the vernacular and the necessity of using Portuguese. Enoch Bell was concerned about more training in Portuguese for the missionaries. J.C. Rosa was hired to teach the language. A search was made for a medical missionary and applications received. An industrial worker for Chisamba was sought to replace Cattell. Albert Towers of Stratford applied. Sanders reported to Moore on the work in Bie, Dart on the trustees' meeting. R.S. Hall gave a sanitary and medical report on Chisamba. Helen Melville, in the Luimbi country, reported on her work. Sanders wrote to Barker about financial affairs. H.C. McDowell of Lobito was moved to Dondi and sent a long report. Elizabeth Mackenzie was appointed Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Currie Institute. Beatrice Hall wrote Hill about her sick mother in Jamaica. Rev. Steed found the personal conflicts at Chisamba so difficult that he might not return. Hollenbeck wrote to Moore about Miss Bell on her "high horse". There were letters about a turbine for Dondi, about insuring missionaries, about the Portuguese Evangelical Alliance and the African Educational Commission, Phelps-Stokes Fund. Dr. Hollenbeck, at work on the latter Commission, wrote to Bell about the Congo and South Africa. Ernest w. Riggs replaced Enoch Bell Secretary of the Foreign Department, A.B.C.F.M. Mary Daley, Port Hope, Superintendent of the Prayer Union Department of the Foreign Missionary Society, corresponded with Moore. An Executive Meeting of the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society was held in Montreal in March.	
80.015C	4-57	General Correspondence	Jan-Feb, 1922
	4-58	---	Mar-May, 1922
	4-59	---	Jun-Aug, 1922
	4-60	---	Sept-Dec, 1922
		John T. Tucker continued to be the most important correspondent in 1922. From Libito he wrote to Moore about Hollenbeck's unsuitability to be a doctor at Dondi, about Major swaddling and the press, about the relationship between Chisamba and Kamundongo and about the new village at Dondi. Later, Tucker, at Sachikela, sent a letter to the C.C.F.M.S. and C.C.W.B.M C. (Congregational Church Woman's Board of Mission) about the bad personal relations	

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80.015C	4-61	<p>between Miss Bell and Rev. Steed. The Melville Sisters, he claimed, were too ladylike to have row. He wrote to Moore about his visit to Loanda and the new coloured station at Galanque. Indeed, Tucker's letters dealt with all the affairs of the mission. Florence Rawlings wrote to Moore about the work and Tucker's High ideals. The search continued for an industrial worker. Ernest Riggs wrote to Moore about a printer. Mr. Glaze applied for the job and Mr. McAllester applied as an agricultural worker. Dr. Fred E. Stoke y was appointed for Dondi after breaking up with his Italian Roman Catholic Girlfriend. Moore corresponded with Enrico de Figuelredo in Dondi, the new Portuguese language teacher. Sanders send a long report on Kamundogo and its outstations. Elizabeth S. Mackenzie and F. B. Rawlings sent reports from Dondi. H. C. McDowell reported from Lobito. W. C. Bell, on Furlough in New York Wrote about Leper work and his agricultural studies. Sanders wrote about the dismissal of Major Swaddling and the construction at Dondi. There were letters about the purchase of Ford car and a motorcycle and about Portuguese policies towards missions. An article told about Christian African Soldiers. Dr. R. S. Hall wrote about the need for Quinine to Barker and to Moore about the new hospital building in Chisamba. His annual Medical report of Chisamba told of Superstition and why the Natives buried still born children near a stream. Hollenbeck reported on the state of affairs in Portugal and the need of evangelistic work there. Miss Effie, A. Jamieson, General Secretary of the C.C.W.B.M. wrote Moore about the possible release of Miss Bell. She would be needed as the Melville sister might have to retire soon.</p>	Jan-May, 1923
		<p>Tucker corresponded with Moore about all aspects of the mission work reporting on the various stations. Ernest Riggs and Moore discussed financial and business matters. Riggs thought it would be unwise for the new Canadian missionary organization under the United church to take over the entire West African field. Cooperation with the American Board had worked well. Tucker wrote to Moore about the C.C.W.B.M taking over the Means school at Dondi. There were applications for industrial and agricultural workers. Sander's wrote Moore about Lloyd's ability in the Umbundu language. There was concern about the cost of sending a motorcycle to Angola. Dr. Stokey, in Lisbon, wrote Moore about Portugal and his future medical work in Angola. Dr. Hall wrote about the medical building. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were appointed to Africa for a short term while the Neipp's were on holiday. Riggs was planning a trip to Mozambique and hoped Tucker and Gunn would go with him. Miss Diadem Bell was in Waterloo on furlough. Moore wrote to Cattell in Hamilton about the advisability of allowing her to return. Cattell favoured her return on the condition that she endeavor to be "a little more generous". The Woman's Board generally felt she would be returned, but Miss Jamieson disagreed. Later Miss Bell died in Cobourg due to Appendicitis poisoning.</p>	

Acc.	Box-File	Title/Contents	Date(s)
		There Is an article on the future development of the Currie Institute.	
	4-62	---	Jun-Jul, 1923
	4-63	---	Aug-Dec, 1923
	4-64	General Correspondence	Jan-Feb, 1924
	4-65	---	Mar-May, 1924
	4-66	---	Jun-Aug, 1924
	4-67	---	Sept-Oct, 1924
	4-68	---	Nov-Dec 1924

In the 1924 correspondence, the following reports are preserved: Kamundongo station report, Half-yearly statement of Chisamba, The report of the Treasurer of the West Central Africa Mission, The report of the Currie Institute by Tucker, the report of the Committee on Nomination, the report of the medical and sanitary department at Chisamba and the Chisamba Surgical Clinic by Mary F. Cushman. There are minutes of the Board of Trustees, the Annual meeting of the Mission and the Native conference at Dondi on October 21. Moore received reports of work from J. A. Steed and Mrs. Edith Steed in Chisamba, Hollenbeck and Sanders in Bie and James E. Lloyd in Kamundongo. Sidney Dart made a sketch of the Charles Macdonald Hay Preparatory school. J. Arthur Steed reported to Miss Jamieson on the ladies' work. There were attempts to secure an Industrial and Agricultural Worker. The applications of H. Clifford Wilson and Harold Kilborn Dancy were considered. Miss Gladys Baxendale also applied to go to the field. K.H. Prior was appointed as a new agricultural missionary. There was correspondence about Ernest Rigg's journey to Africa. No one from the Canadian Board was able to join him. Tucker was with him for a while and send reports to Moore on the situation in Rhodesia and Mozambique. Dr. Hollenbeck sent notes on specific medical cases to show the kind of work being done. Some letters dealt with the provision for retirement adopted by the American Board. E. Munson Hill wrote to Moore about personal business. Miss M. W. Melville thanked E.C. Woodley for his letter of appreciation of her services. Great interest was shown in Church union. Miss Jamieson - sent a circular letter to the staff in the field about the basis of co-operation with the American Board, the Means school and the future work of women in the light of union. She told Tucker the Means school and the Currie Institute should be under the one church. The C.C. F.M.S. and the C.C.W.B.M. sent a letter to the A.B. C.F.M. asking for a reconsideration of the relations of these boards in the African work in light of the approaching consummation of church union in Canada.

80.015C	4-69	---	Jan-Mar, 1925
	4-70	---	Apr-May, 1925
	4-71	---	Jun, 1925

The ordinary work of the mission proceeded despite the stirring times. W.C. Bell sent a long report on Bailundu. Steed and Hollenbeck wrote from Bie. Tucker wrote about the Hay

Acc.	Box-File	Title/Contents	Date(s)
		<p>Memorial School. There is a bill of landing and an invoice for the year's shipment of goods to Angola by the Woman's board. There were debts still provided for. Harold B. Belcher, Assistant Treasurer of the A.B. C. F.M., wrote to Barker about insurance for Tucker and Lloyd. Applications for service were received from Stanley Ralph Collins and Ralph Leroy Wilson. Moore had correspondence with H. Clifford Wilson, Cherokee, Iowa, the new agricultural missionary. Miss Jamieson wrote to Tucker about the amount of language study required by nurses. There were minutes of the Board of Trustees send in January, the Report of the prayer union by Mary Daley, the Educational Secretary's Report by W. H. Thomas, the Annual Report of the Directors of the C. C. F. M.S and the minutes of the General meeting of the C.C.F. M.S in June. Included are the resolutions from the last annual meeting and a short history of the C.C.F.M.S. There was much written about the approaching union and plans for the future work. The missionaries expressed their views on the changes. The Woman's Board made a statement about its future relationship with the A.B.C.F.M. and its affiliated Woman's Board. They passed a resolution severing the connections with Boston and affiliating as an auxiliary of the C.C.F.M.S. Tucker wrote to Riggs advocating separation of the work. Three of the Canadian leaders went to Boston to straighten out affairs. The C.C.F.M.S asked for their own stations and missionaries. They wrote Riggs that the present relationship and Basis of Co- operation of 1912 must be dissolved, the West Central Africa Mission must be divided so the Canadian Society has its own mission under its own control entirely to carry it into the united church. The Central Schools might still be carried on as a co-operative enterprise under a Joint Board of Control. The missionaries of the American Board now supported by the Canadian Board should resign and ask for reappointment as Canadian missionaries. The American board should return the papers of candidates now under consideration. The Prudential Committee, American Board, approved of a division of the field and the termination of the present relationship, but time must be taken for a decision by those on the field as to a division of territory, the conduct of union institutions and the transfer of missionaries. Effie Jamieson sent a circular letter to the missionaries on June 11 telling about the newly consummated Church union. Fraternal greetings arrived from the Presbyterian Mission in North Honan, China, signed by Murdoch MacKenzie. On June 10, the Congregational church and its missionary work in Africa passed into the United Church of Canada.</p>	
	4-72	<p>Two issues of the United Church Record, March and April</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Genesis of our African Mission, by H.W. Barker • Walter Currie as I knew him at college, by J.K. Unsworth. • Recollections of the early days in Angola, by a Pioneer Missionary • Dreams come true, by Jean M. Collins, Kamundongo 	1936

Acc.	Box-File	Title/Contents	Date(s)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Romance of the Currie Institute, By J. Arthur Steed Some impressions of the visit, by Effie Jamieson Day. 	
	4-73	Correspondence from Congregational Missionaries in Angola to Miss L.M. Claris, Missionary Band Leader, Southern Canadian Congregational Church, London, Ontario	1914-1927
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 Dec. 1914- Melville, Maggie M. Letter of Thanks for Gifts to White and Black African children. 9 Nov. 1915-Bell. Diadem. Family News. 27 May 1917- Read, Annie W. Neighbouring African Friend 9 Jan 1922- Steed, Edith. Letter to Thanks for Christmas Parcel. 11 Jan. 1922- Hall, Beatrice. Christmas Gifts and entertainment; small-pox epidemic building operations 23 Jan. 1922- Rawlings F. B. State of boys' clothes 23 Jan. 1922- Rawlings, Florence. Handkerchiefs, a life-saving gift for Natives; Ms. Rawling's house and appointment as Matron for Currie institute; Portuguese examination for boys. 9 July 1923-Melville Helen. Christmas Gifts; Angola and Native conferences; sister's retirement; Elizabeth Read's furlough; Kumba, native worker; services; visit of soldier camp. 17 March 1926- Rawlings, Florence. Christmas gifts; Miss Claris' father; death of Maggie Melville; Tucker, Bell, Rafus, Ralph Wilson; girls' work; church membership. Bible study. 17 Jan, 1927- Rawlings, Florence. Christmas gifts regulated according to attendances; Tuckers, Miss Campbell, Miss Melville, Miss Hastings; week to Prayer; Miss Claris difficulties at Southern church. 	
80.015C	4-74	Reports, 1896-1898, 1917-1926	1896-1898, 1917-1926
	4-75	Printed Material	
	4-76	Map of Currie Institute, West Africa	
	4-77	Canadian Congregational Women's Missionary Board Secretary's Correspondence	1909-1914

SERIES 3: MAPS. --n.d. --1 map.

Series consists of a map of a birdseye view of the Currie Institute at the Dondi Mission, Angola (n.d.) (1980.015C)

See Archives Catalogue for item-level description.

Acc.	Box-File	Title/Contents	Date(s)
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APPENDIX A

ANGOLA MISSION PAPERS

The Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society was organized at a meeting in Toronto in 1881, "to spread the knowledge of the Gospel among the heathen and other unenlightened people". It was eventually arranged to work through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the missionary society of the Congregational Church in the United States, sending out missionaries under their auspices. The Canadian Society was to be responsible for a separate station within the West Central Africa Mission in Angola, the Portuguese territory in West Africa.

On June 4, 1886, Rev. Walter T. Currie and his new bride, the former Clara Wilkes, landed at Benguella on the coast of Angola as the first missionary representatives of the Canadian Congregational churches. Mrs. Currie died at the American station at Bailundu in September. Currie proceeded to learn the Umbundu language and to explore the surrounding country. He decided to establish the Canadian station at Chisamba in the Kingdom of Bihe, 120 miles from Bailundu and about three hundred miles from the Atlantic coast. In September, 1888, he moved permanently to Chisamba where he was joined within a year by the Rev. Wilberforce Lee. The first church there was organized in 1894.

Throughout the years many different missionaries were sent to help in the work and much progress was made. There were many medical, educational, industrial and agricultural tasks performed as well as the evangelical work. By 1925, when the Congregationalists and their missionary work entered the United Church of Canada, the

station at Chisamba developed into a native village of several hundred people. There was a large church building, a fully equipped hospital, a boys and girls boarding school, day schools, industrial buildings and the homes of missionaries. Camundongo was developed along similar lines. Agricultural work was stressed and natives were taught how to improve their food supply. Another new station at Dondi became the location of the Currie Memorial Institute, a training centre for boys and men for the surrounding countryside. A Means School for girls was located nearby. The above stations also serviced a number of outstations where educated boys and native pastors carried on school work and evangelistic services. The Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions was actively involved in the work from 1886.

The four boxes of material in this collection tell the story of the Congregational missionaries in Angola from the beginning until the Union in June, 1925. Of most importance is the correspondence between the missionaries in the field and the missionary society leaders at home. Prominent correspondents from Africa are Rev. Walter T. Currie, Rev. Wilberforce Lee, Dr. A. Yale Massey, Rev. John T. Tucker, Rev. William C. Bell and Dr. R.S. Hall. In Canada the most frequent correspondents were members of the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. E. Munson Hill, D.D., Montreal, Vice-President; Rev. J.K. Unsworth, B.A., Westmount, President; Rev. J.T. Daley, B.A., Maxville, Ontario, President; Rev. E.C. Woodley, M.A., Danville, Quebec, President; Mr. H.W. Barker, Toronto, Treasurer; Mr. Henry Yeigh, Brantford, Secretary; Mr. George A. Moore, Outremont,

Secretary. Rev. William T. Gunn, M.A., B.D., General Secretary of the Congregational Union of Canada, and Miss Effie A. Jamieson, Secretary of the Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions, often sent and received letters. As well there is much correspondence with the members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions: Rev. Judson Smith, Rev. James L. Barton, Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Rev. Ernest W. Riggs.

An attempt has been made to give some idea of what it is in the letters. Unfortunately, it is impossible to list every one. Anyone interested in the correspondence would be advised first to read some of the excellent secondary material on the Angola Mission. The following books, as well as much other material listed in the catalogue of the United Church Archives, can be recommended to give a general knowledge of the mission work:

The Story of Chisamba, H.W. Barker, 1904.

The Story of Chisamba Re-told, Miss L.M. Silcox, 1916.

Drums in the Darkness, John T. Tucker, 1927.

A History of the Mission of the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society in West Central Africa, R. Arthur Steed, B.D. thesis, Victoria University, 1958.