

teacher in due time became his wife, and in a very important sense his helpmate. In the meantime, however, he carried out his intention of visiting his native land, where he arrived in 1827. After a brief visit to his parents, he began work as agent of the American Board in the Home Mission field. Very soon, however, the Ladies' Greek Committee in New York secured his services as a missionary to Greece. He was now thirty-six years old, in the prime of life, and thoroughly furnished for the work to which he was called. He returned to Greece in 1829 and was married to Miss Mengous. This, in the providence of God, kept him in Greece for the remainder of his long and useful life. He opened a school for girls in Poros, which was so successful as to alarm the Greek church officials, who, fearing that their influence was going to be undermined, made vigorous efforts to suppress the school. But Dr. King persevered with characteristic calmness, and success crowned his efforts. In 1830 he visited Athens. About the same time he resumed his connection with the American Board, and opened a school for both sexes in that city. It was not long before he again fell under the ban of the Greek Church. Dark intrigues were employed to arouse the popular feeling. Diatribes were issued against "the Americans," and absurd stories circulated to their discredit. They were accused of sedition, and the schools were for a time broken up. But, in the meantime King was instant in season and out of season. In three years—from 1833 to 1836—Dr. King sold and distributed nearly 9,000 New Testaments in modern Greek, and 87,000 school books and religious tracts. But from that time until his death in 1869, he was the only missionary of the American Board in Greece. The crowning efforts of his missionary career occurred in the years 1845-47, when the struggle with the Greek Hierarchy reached its climax. Public accusation was made against him that he had used impious language against the Virgin Mary. He published a defence in a small volume, in which he proved his assertions to be in conformity with the doctrines of the Greek Church. The book was formally denounced, and its author pronounced "an outlaw whom no one might salute in the streets." He was summoned before the authorities. A case was made

out against him and proceeded to trial. He was declared guilty, but sentence was reserved for a higher court which met at Syra. The proceedings there were accompanied by such excitement that the Greek lawyers engaged for his defence were afraid to proceed. A conspiracy was formed against Dr. King's life, and, as the only way of getting out of a very critical situation, Dr. King was advised by his friends to return to Athens. This he prudently did, and was taken under the protection of Sir Edmand Lyons, the British Ambassador. On several subsequent occasions he was cited to appear before the courts to answer charges made against him, and so exasperated were the populace by his coolness and bravery, his life was threatened. After absenting himself for some time on account of these demonstrations, he returned to Athens in 1848, resolved to take whatever might come. "No one," he said, "ever took a castle by remaining outside. He may lose his life, and he may take the castle. At any rate, here I am." Things often come to the worst before they mend. Another charge was formulated against him—"for reviling the dogmas of the Eastern Church." After a trial of six hours, Dr. King was adjudged guilty, condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, to pay the costs of court, and then to be banished from the kingdom. He underwent his imprisonment, but the execution of the sentence of banishment was delayed, and finally abandoned, in consequence of the remonstrance of the United States Government, to whom he appealed. In 1863 a prince of the royal House of Denmark was elected King of Greece, and it was not long before Dr. King was invited to administer the Lord's Supper in the palace of George I. Soon after this, Dr. and Mrs. King visited America, when Christians of all denominations vied with each other to do them honour. They returned to Athens in 1867, and there, in the 77th year of his age, Jonas King passed away to his reward. He was the honoured friend of multitudes of the most learned and eminent persons of his generation, and his death was lamented as a national loss by Greeks of every class.

The missionary work of the world now includes 100 societies—50 American and 50 European—which report an income of \$9,723,850.