

Lutheran Missionaries, Landmarks and Legacies

Gettysburg, PA, USA to Guntur, AP, India

By

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Prologue: India's first church was founded in 52 A.D. by Apostle Thomas, one of the twelve disciples of Jesus Christ. As commissioned by the Lord, the doubting Thomas became a fervent missionary and preached gospel throughout Malabar Coast. He died as martyr in 72 A.D. and was buried in a tomb near Chennai. Though Christianity was established in 52 A.D., the Christian movement throughout the rest of India was propagated only after the arrival of the European and North American missionaries in the 16th century. Saint Francis Xavier, a Roman Catholic missionary commenced the great missionary work in 1542. The First Protestant missionaries Bartholomew Ziegenbalg and Pluetschau arrived in Tranquebar in July, 1706 and worked extensively by translating and printing the first Indian Bible in Tamil in 1714. William Carey, the father of modern missions arrived in Calcutta in November, 1793 and greatly influenced the missionary movement in India.

Christianity in the Telugu land is the result of several foreign missions. The following table provides the details of the foreign missions in Telugu region until the arrival of American Lutheran Mission.

Year	Mission	Base	First Missionaries
1805	London Missionary Society (LMS)	Vizagapatam (Visakhapatnam) – 1805 Cuddapah (Kadapa) – 1822 Chicacole (Srikakulam) - 1839	Rev. George Cran and Rev. Augustus Des Granges
1836	Plymouth Brethren	Narsapur, Palakollu	William Bowden, George Beer and their wives
1840	American Baptist Mission (ABM)	Nellore	Rev. Samuel Stearns Day, Rev. Stephen Van Husen and their wives
1841	Church Missionary Society (CMS)	Masulipatnam (Machilipatnam)	Rev. Robert Turlington Noble and Rev. Henry Watson Fox
1842	American Lutheran Mission	Guntur	Rev. Dr. John Frederick Christopher Heyer

Lutheran Church in America:

The Pennsylvania Ministerium was the first Lutheran church body in North America, founded by German-American clergy in 1748. It was a member of Evangelical Lutheran General Synod of the United States of North America (General Synod) from 1820 to 1867. Afterwards, it became a constituent church of General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America (General Council).

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania:

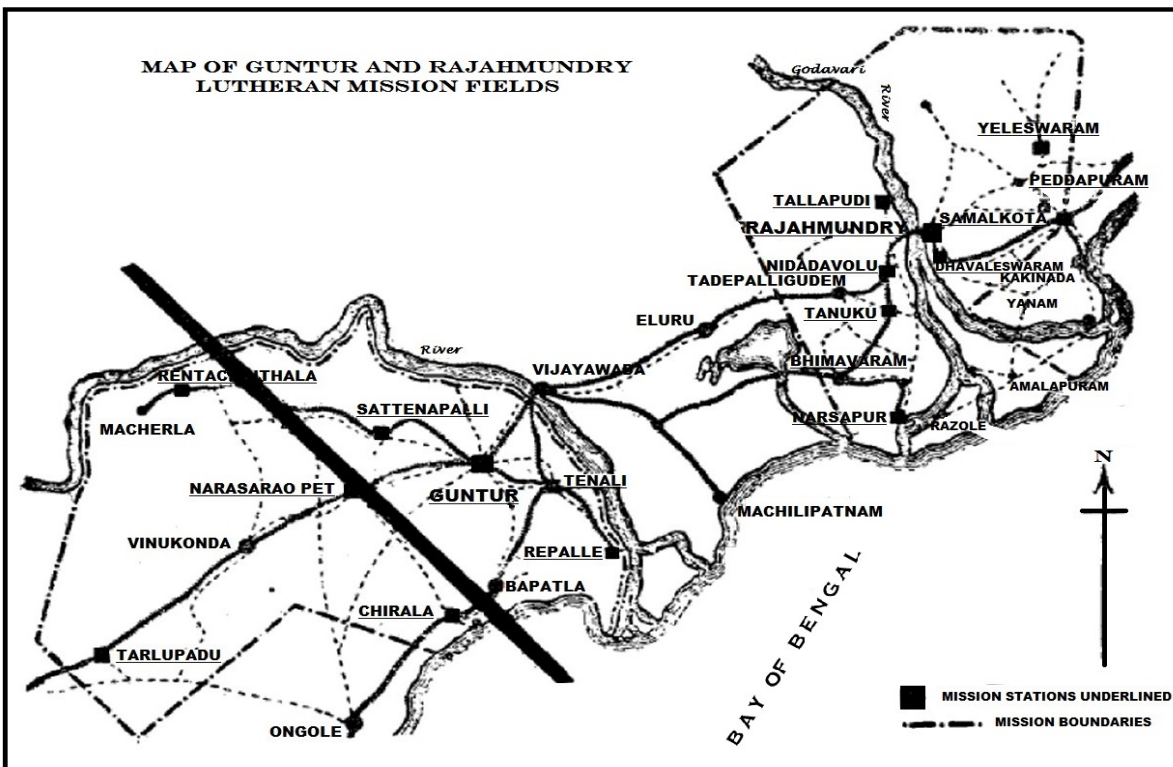
Under the leadership of Samuel Simon Schmucker, the General Synod founded Gettysburg College (1832) as well as Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg (1826), the oldest continuously running Lutheran college and seminary in North America. American Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society was formed in 1836 as the missionary organization of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and started missionary work in countries such as India.

American Lutheran Mission in India:

July 31, 1842, was considered the day on which the first American Lutheran mission was begun in India. Rev. John Christopher Frederick Heyer, familiarly known as Father Heyer arrived in Guntur on this day and founded the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission in India. A tiny seed of faith sown then by Father J.C. F. Heyer has now grown like a mighty tree and is known as Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church (AELC) with hundreds of pastors, thousands of congregations and millions of families.

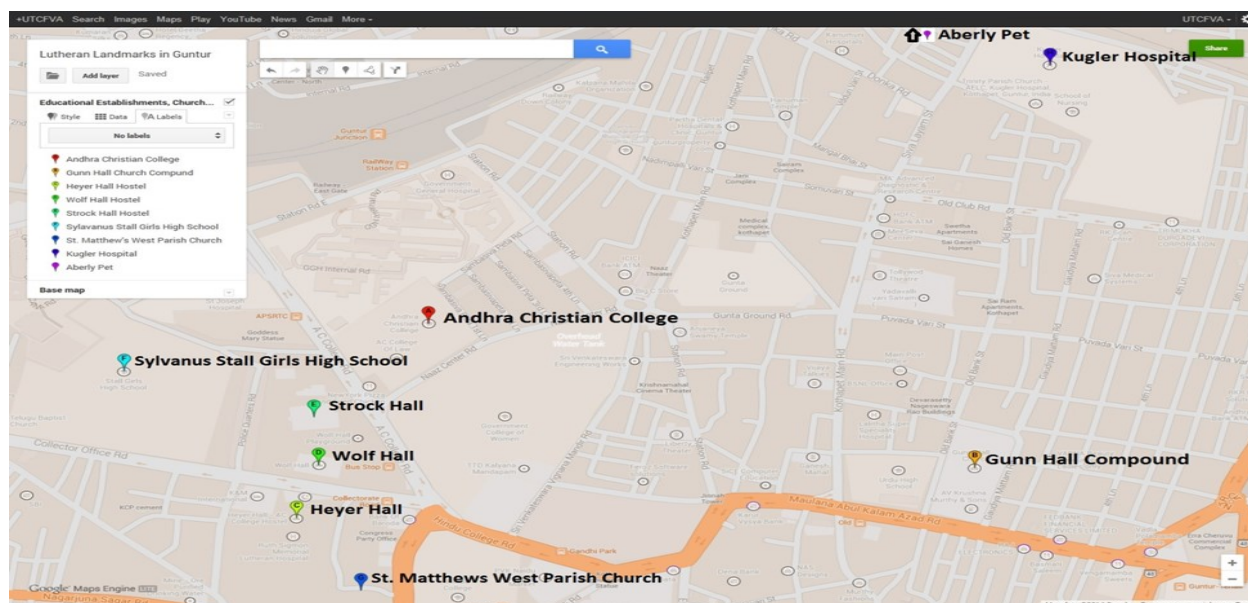
Guntur, Andhra Pradesh:

Guntur is the center of American Lutheran Mission work. Though propagation of Gospel was their main mission, during the course of time missionaries established several churches, educational institutions and hospitals in Guntur and other regions. Their network of schools, churches and hospitals spread across various fields including Narasaraopet, Rentachinthala, Sattenapalli, Repalle, Tenali, Tarlupadu, Chirala, Rajhamundry, Narsapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Nidadavole, Tallapudi, Peddapur, Dhavaleswaram, Samarlakota and Yeleswaram. Over the period of time, as part of the mission work, missionaries built the necessary buildings which became important landmarks in the respective mission fields. Map-1 displays the various mission stations, fields and the boundaries.



Map-1: Lutheran Mission Fields and Boundaries

The scope of this article confines to the works of the Lutheran missionaries who started their missionary journey from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, USA, and toiled much in setting up educational establishments, churches and hospitals in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India. These resources helped not only the Telugu region but also the country as a whole to grow ecumenically, educationally, socially and economically.



Map-2: Lutheran landmarks in Guntur

Map-2 depicts the significant landmarks in Guntur that were instituted by the Lutheran mission. These lasting buildings and landmarks portray the legacy of the missionaries whose biographical sketches are provided in this article.

1. Andhra Christian College

More than a century old Andhra Christian College is a living symbol of the great missionary work by the Lutheran Mission in Guntur. It was founded with a mission of providing highest type of Christian education. The motto of the college is "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free", which was taken from John 8:32.



Andhra Christian College, Guntur

Andhra Christian College traces its roots back to an Anglo-vernacular school that was handed over to Rev. John Christopher Frederick Heyer in 1842. The school continued to progress for few years but had to close in 1863 due to financial difficulties during American Civil war. However, the arrival of Rev. Dr. Lemon Leander Uhl, a Gettysburg college graduate who landed in Guntur along with his wife on March 26, 1873 changed the situation. He reopened the Anglo-vernacular High School on July 1, 1874. His commitment and contribution towards education was tremendous during his fifty years of mission service. A new era started on September 1, 1885 with the introduction of

Intermediate courses and with the affiliation to Madras University. The school rose to a second grade college and was named as American Evangelical Lutheran Mission (AELM) College. Rev. Dr. L. L. Uhl worked diligently in America to raise funds for a permanent building for the college. A major donation was received from the Watts family in Maryland in memory of their loved one. The then Collector of Guntur, Mr. A. T. Arundel, Esq. (the famous Arundel Pet was named in his honor), laid the cornerstone for the first permanent building on March 18, 1890. Acknowledging the noble gift given by Messrs. Watts, the building was named Arthur G. Watts memorial building. The building was completed under the supervision of Rev. L. B. Wolf, the first principal of college. The building was formally opened by Lord Wenlock, the Governor of Madras Presidency on March 17, 1893 and it was first occupied in October 1893. A few years later, Assembly Hall and other administrative buildings were erected. Mr. Valaparla C. John, familiarly known as Mr. V. Ch. John was the first Indian Principal of the College.

On July 1, 1926 a new chapter in the life of college started by opening degree classes with an affiliation to newly established Andhra University. Along with the cooperation received from Church Missionary Society and Baptist Mission, the college was rechristened as Andhra Christian College in 1928. During 1930's Bachelors of Science and Bachelors in Divinity courses were introduced. In 1939 the Theological Department of Andhra Christian College was transferred to Luthergiri Theological College (Seminary) in Rajahmundry. From 1971 onwards, the college has been affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University.

The stone structure of A. C. College surmounted by a high tower has been a significant land mark in the heart of the city. Steeped in history of over one and a quarter centuries, Andhra Christian College has been the alma mater for many generations. Its alumni have distinguished themselves in various spheres of life and are spread across the world.

2. Heyer Hall / Heyer Hall Compound

Father J. C. F. Heyer founded the American Lutheran Mission in Guntur in 1842, which is presently known as Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church (AELC). Commemorating Father Heyer's pioneering and eminent missionary services, in the jubilee year of American Evangelical Lutheran



Mission in Guntur, the corner stone for Heyer Memorial building was laid on November 5. Heyer Memorial building that served as boys' boarding hostel was built entirely from the funds received by the congregations in India, and was dedicated on October 7, 1902. Afterwards, a new block was constructed with fine stones in 1937. Further, a bronze bust of Father Heyer was installed in the hostel on July 31, 2010, marking the 168th Gospel Day. The large compound in which this hostel situated is known as Heyer Hall compound.

Rev. Dr. John Christian Frederick Heyer (July 10, 1793 - November 7, 1873):



John Frederick Christian Heyer was born in Germany, moved to America at the age of fourteen and continued his studies by living with his maternal uncle in Pennsylvania. He studied theology under scholars like Dr. Helmuth and Dr. Schaeffer. He was licensed by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and appointed a traveling missionary.

Rev. J. C. F. Heyer was instrumental in purchasing Gettysburg Academy and forming Gettysburg Gymnasium in 1829 which became Gettysburg College in 1832. He was one of the patrons of Gettysburg College and was elected to the first Board of Trustees. Also, Rev. Heyer assisted laying the cornerstone of the Seminary building in Gettysburg on May 26, 1831, and afterward served this institution as a member of the Board of Directors.

Rev. Heyer offered to become the missionary to India with an initial investment of one thousand dollars of his own money, and it was accepted by Society of the Synod of Pennsylvania on June 9, 1841. He sailed from Boston and landed in Madras, and from there he reached Guntur via Nellore in 1842. The collector of Guntur, J. Henry Stokes, Esq. cordially welcomed Rev. Heyer and generously supported the missionary activities. Rev. Heyer held the first service in Guntur on the first Sunday of August 1842. He spent four years in and around Guntur in acquiring the language, in teaching and preaching. The fruit of his labors consisted in the baptism of a number of children of Christian servants, the baptism of a few others, and a number of candidates for baptism. Rev. Dr. Heyer pioneered the establishment of missionary schools in and around Guntur. A few years later, he was joined by Rev. Gunn and Mrs. Gunn. In 1846 failing health compelled Father Heyer to return to America.

After regaining health, Father Heyer went back to India in 1847 and started a mission station at Palnadu (Gurazala). Meanwhile, Rajahmundry field which was started by German missionaries was merged with Lutheran mission in 1850. He became a missionary at Rajahmundry till 1857, after which he returned to USA due to ill health. When Rev. Heyer heard of the proposal to transfer the Rajahmundry field to Church



Missionary Society, he offered himself to go to India for the third time at the age of seventy seven. After a remarkable missionary work, he finally returned to USA in 1871. In 1872 he was elected chaplain and house-father of the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia and served there till his death at the age of eighty.

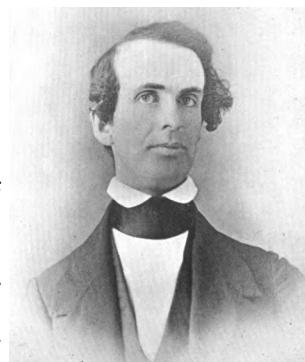
Father Heyer's zeal in pioneering was compared to that of the Apostle Paul. His life is a rich legacy to his church and to her children. His name is even to this day held in loving remembrance in the fields where he labored. Father Heyer is commemorated as a missionary in the Calendar of Saints of the Lutheran Church on November 7.

3. Gunn Bungalow / Gunn Compound

The Reverend Walter Gunn was the first missionary from the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, who had fallen in foreign field. The Mission house built by Father Heyer was partly demolished by a severe storm in October, 1846. A new bungalow was erected immediately with the contributions received from Mr. J. Henry Stokes, Collector of Guntur, a kind hearted godly person. Foreign Missionary Society provided funds to complete the building into which Rev. Gunn and his family moved on July 20, 1847. Famously known as Gunn bungalow, this was a home for many missionaries from which they carried on extensive mission work. The early Lutheran Church known as Stork Memorial Church was built in Gunn Compound.

Rev. Walter Gunn (June 27, 1815 – July 5, 1851)

Walter Gunn was born in Montague, Massachusetts. Later he moved to New York in 1833. After getting converted at a religious meeting held in New York in 1837, Walter Gunn connected himself with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Schoharie. He had a strong desire to preach gospel to the heathen. In order to qualify himself for the foreign missionary field, he studied in Theological Seminary



at Gettysburg. He was ordained in 1843 and was appointed missionary to India. He was married to Lorena Pultz in 1843 before sailing for India. In November 1843 he embarked with Mrs. Gunn in a ship at Boston for India.



Rev. and Mrs. Gunn arrived in Guntur on June 18, 1844 and immediately joined the mission started by Father Heyer. He remained a faithful and indefatigable co-laborer for seven years till his death. The entire Lutheran mission work in Guntur fell on his shoulders when Father Heyer returned to the United States. Though Mrs. Gunn was in charge of schools, the mission task was not easy as the field is filled with so many obstacles, so much prejudice against Christianity, and opposition to the truth.

In 1849 they lost their youngest child in Guntur. However, they were encouraged by their faith in the promises of the gospel. His zeal for the Lord was so much that it was noted on one occasion in the Guntur bazaar, he became so indignant at some idolatrous performances of the heathen, that he lifted up his voice in great earnest against the idolaters who became exasperated at him and consequently proceeded to pelt him with stones.

He loved the cause, labored patiently and cheerfully with unremitting diligence. After 7 years of extensive service, his health declined. Reverend Walter Gunn died from Tuberculosis and was buried in Guntur Cemetery.

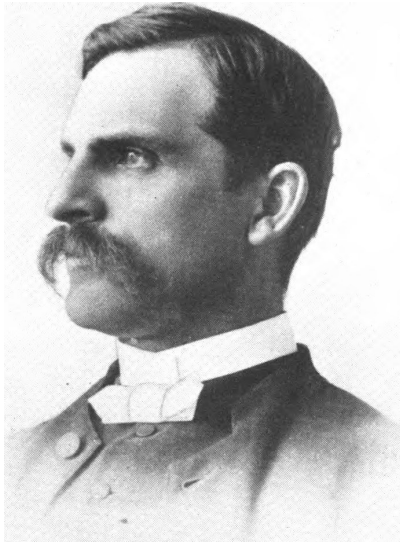
4. Wolf Hall

Wolf Hall is a Boy's hostel named in honor of the Rev. Dr. L. B. Wolf, an American Lutheran missionary in India for 24 years. He was the first principal of Andhra Christian College.

Rev. Dr. Luther Benaiah Wolf (November 29, 1857 - November 25, 1939)

Luther Benaiah Wolf was born in Pennsylvania, one of eight children to his parents. He was educated at Gettysburg High School, College and Seminary; licensed by the West Pennsylvania Synod in 1882 and was appointed to the foreign field in December, 1882.

Rev. Wolf along with his wife arrived in Guntur on November 29, 1883. He took charge of the high school and English work from Rev. L. L. Uhl in January 1885 and had charge also of the boarding boys' hostel and Guntur congregation till 1890. During his principalship the high school was raised to a college and affiliated to the Madras University, to which



Rev. Dr. L. B. Wolf

he was appointed a Fellow by Lord Wenlock, the chancellor of the university in March, 1893. Rev. Wolf supervised the construction of first permanent building for A. C. College, known as Arthur G. Watts's memorial building. Ground was broken in 1889 by his five year old son George Benner, who was born in Guntur and died of Cholera within a month of ground breaking ceremony. Overall, Rev. Dr. Wolf had ably served the college for eighteen years.

In addition to the numerous engagements, his contributions to the literary field are notable. As determined during the Mission's jubilee celebration, he had written an admirable historical sketch of the General Synod's mission work in India. It's titled - "After Fifty Years" a historical sketch of the Guntur Mission. He also edited and published "Missionary Heroes of the Lutheran Church" which includes extensive profiles of a number of India missionaries.

He returned to the United States in 1907, served as general secretary and also in other executive roles for the Board of Foreign Mission of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. At the age of 82, Rev. L. B. Wolf, D.D. died in Baltimore, MD.

5. Strock Hall

Strock Hall is the girls' hostel for the students of Andhra Christian College. This hostel was given the name in honor of Rev. Dr. John Roy Strock who served for 33 years as a Lutheran missionary in India.

Rev. Dr. John Roy Strock (June 8, 1882 - October 30, 1978):

John Roy Strock was born in Pennsylvania. In 1905 he enrolled at Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and three years later earned a bachelor of divinity degree. He was ordained into the ministry and commissioned as a missionary for the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States on September 3, 1908. He sailed for India on September 9, 1908 and arrived in Guntur on November 1, 1908. Being a Science graduate from Dickinson College, PA, he re-



organized the laboratory of Andhra Christian College and was appointed Vice Principal in 1911. He married Elizabeth Maudy Evans at St. Matthew's Church, Guntur on November 9, 1911 and Rev. Dr. Uhl performed the marriage ceremony.

Rev. Roy Strock had efficiently served as the principal of Andhra Christian College for three times spanning a total of 12 years (1919-1922, 1927-33, 1936-39). He initiated the merger of Noble College, Masulipatnam (Machilipatnam) with Andhra Christian College to make one United Mission College and assumed the principalship of Noble College. During years of 1922-24, he conducted a huge fund raising campaign in the USA and collected around three hundred thousand dollars.

During his tenure as principal, Rev. Dr. Strock was sympathetic to the Indian national movement for freedom. In 1936, he was the recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind first class gold medal from His Majesty the King Emperor of India in recognition of public service in India. Rev. Dr. John Roy Strock was the fifth President of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church (AELC) in 1937. Later he served on various All-India bodies connected with the National Christian Council. He also served as an advisor to the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church until his return to the United States in 1949, after which Pastor and Mrs. Strock retired from active missionary service. Rev. John Roy Strock, D. D. died in Tennessee at the age of 96.

6. Sylvanus Stall Girls High School

Missionaries pioneered the women's education as part of their missionary work. Mrs. Lorena Gunn, the first woman missionary in Guntur was in charge of Guntur schools from 1844 to 1853. Though women missionaries like Mrs. Schure, Mrs. Unangst, Mrs. Uhl, Mrs. Rowe, Miss Dryden, Miss Sadtler and Mrs. Wolf carried on the school work in Guntur, the first normal school for girls was opened in February 1892 with Mrs. G. Thaayaaramma as Head Mistress. Afterwards, Miss Minnie Moses, Miss Sadler, Mrs. Albrecht and Dr. & Mrs. Aberly helped with the school discipline. The school was raised to Lower Secondary in 1900 and upgraded to Higher Secondary School in 1907.



Girls' Boarding School in Guntur in 1885

As the school was growing, the building with mud walls was not adequate and the need was to build a bigger building. Miss Brewer, principal of the school was instrumental in raising funds for a fine school building. Foreign Missionary Society of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church helped to a large extent in this effort.

Rev. Dr. Sylvanus Stall, a Lutheran pastor, author and philanthropist donated more than one-third of the total cost of the building. Though not a wealthy man, in this benefaction he had not given a little out of much, but very much out of a little. For his generosity, his name was given to the school. The ground was broken on April 11, 1910, corner-stone was laid on July 13, 1910 and the Stall School was dedicated on April 10, 1912. This large building is 280 feet long and 112 feet deep. It was built of light gray stone. The walls being three to four feet thick, it is intended to last many centuries. Afterwards, a compound wall was erected around the School.

The first student graduated from Stall High School was Chegudi Victoria Danamma, daughter of Mr. Chegudi Joshua, in 1919. She was sent to Women's Christian College in Madras and two years later to Madras University for B. Sc. After completing her degree, Mrs. C. Victoria Joshua (wife of Rao Saheb T. S. Paulus) had the honor of becoming first Indian Head Mistress of Stall Girls' High School.

The famous saying "Great Oaks from little acorns grow" is very much true in the life of this school. Over the years, several missionaries contributed their services to shape Stall School into a successful girl's school and the list of those missionaries includes Miss Fuller, Miss Knauss, Miss Jessie Brewer, Miss Tillie Nelson, Miss Florence Welty, Miss Emma Johnson, Miss Susan Glatz, Miss Edith Eykamp and Miss Hazel Naugle.



Stall High School Senior class of 1939

The Sylvanus Stall Girls High School celebrated the centenary fete in November 2007. Over the century, those women who studied in this school generation after generation rightly proved the old adage - "If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a family".

7. St. Matthew's West Parish Church

Over a century, St. Matthew's West Parish Church evolved as a symbol of Christian faith and an important landmark in Guntur city. This Church has its beginnings in Stork Memorial Church in Gunn Compound that was erected in 1877 by the generous gift of Mrs. Emma Baker Stork of Pennsylvania, in memory of her husband Rev. Theophilus Stork, a graduate of Gettysburg seminary. As the congregation was growing, there was a need for building a larger Church. Again, Mrs. Stork contributed generously for the new church



Native Pastors, Preachers and Missionaries

Back row (L-R): Dr. Victor McCauley; Mr. V. Ch. John; Mr. N.V. Raghavachari; Pastor M. Satyanandam; Mr. P.B. Paul; Dr. John Aberly. Front row: Pastor P. Philip Leisenring; Mr. S. Bhushanam; Pastor K. Luke; Dr. L.L. Uhl; Mr. Chegudi Joshua; Pastor R.P.D. Augustus; Pastor Murari David

building. Mrs. and Dr. Zimmermen of New York who were visiting India, broke the ground for the new church on January 21, 1904. The cornerstone of the Church was laid with solemn ceremonies on January 18, 1905. Rev. Murari David was ordained and installed as the first regular pastor in 1905. The completed Church was dedicated on October 8, 1907. Rev. Dr. John Aberly was intimately connected with the church until 1923. During his time the congregation increased in numbers and spiritual life.



St. Mathew's West Parish Church with magnificent rock edifice and stained Belgian glass windows has been instrumental in bringing in social and cultural revolution. Many were benefited from the communion and the fellowship on the Church premises and went on to become great men and women. The Church celebrated the centenary week during the third week of October 2007.

8. Kugler Hospital

Founded on June 22, 1897 by Dr. Anna Kugler, the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Hospital on the 18 acre campus was considered one of the best during her tenure. Dr. Kugler was the first woman medical missionary sent by the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States. She ministered to the spiritual and physical health of the people in Guntur region for 47 years. No patient left the walls of the hospital without having heard of the grace and mercy of Jesus of Christ, the Savior. The Mission Hospital, which was renamed after her as Kugler Hospital has been a prominent landmark in Guntur.

Dr. Anna Sarah Kugler (19 April 1862 – 26 July 1930):

Anna Sarah Kugler was born in Ardmore, Pennsylvania; graduated from Friends' Central High School in Philadelphia. She attended the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1879. She interned for two years in the Women's Department of the Norristown State Hospital. She was moved by a sermon of an old missionary that described the suffering of Indian women for the lack of medical aid, and decided to do medical work for the women in India. In 1882 Dr. Kugler applied to the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in America for sponsorship. As the Mission was not ready for medical work, she was initially sent to India as a general missionary to assist the Zenana work.

Dr. Kugler arrived in Guntur on November 29, 1883. In addition to her general missionary duties, she worked on secondary responsibilities as doctor. Recognizing the need, she was appointed a medical missionary in 1885, and a new dispensary for women and children was opened on February 15, 1892. A corner



stone was laid for the hospital building in 1893. Eventually American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Hospital became operational in 1897, which was mostly administered by women. Dr. Kugler worked tirelessly as a doctor as well as raising funds for the need. Over time, the hospital was equipped with surgical facilities, maternity and children wards and a nursing school. A chapel was erected in the campus with the generous donation from Mrs. Sophia Zimmerman, President of the Woman's Missionary Society of the First English Lutheran Church, USA. The Women's Convention in Pennsylvania donated much needed amount to rebuild the maternity and surgical blocks, and a children's ward was donated by Mrs. Mary Hencken of New York in 1911.

For the yeoman services rendered by Dr. Anna Kugler, the British government in India awarded her the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal twice in 1905 and 1917. She was a devoted, consecrated, self-sacrificing worker in the missions cause and an accomplished, admirable and highly honored missionary. Her autobiography titled "Guntur Mission Hospital" is considered a great inspiration to the medical servants and others as well. Dr. Anna Sarah Kugler died of pernicious anemia on July 26, 1930 and was buried in Guntur. Though her name was deeply graven in the hearts of people, a bust and a tablet were installed at the entrance to the hospital in 1983, which will continuously remind the great services of this noble woman.

9. Aberly Pet

Aberly Pet, a colony located north of Kugler campus in Guntur is named in honor of the Aberly family for their contributions in missionary and literary work for over three decades.

Rev. Dr. John Aberly (Sep. 18, 1867 - Dec. 21, 1963):



John Aberly was born in Pennsylvania, studied at Gettysburg College and graduated as the first honors of his class in 1888. Afterwards, he studied in the Lutheran Theological Seminary. He married Alice Strauss of Gilbert on August 3, 1889. They were called to serve the Lord as missionaries. In November, 1889 they left for India and reached Guntur on January 18, 1890.

The Aberlys served among the Telugu people for over three decades and educated Telugu Church leaders, pastors,

Bible trained teachers, and gospel workers until 1923. Initially, Rev. Aberly labored for two years in the Narasaraopet field, after which he took charge of the Boarding School, the Theological Training School and the Telugu congregation at Guntur. He acted as Principal of Andhra Christian College during the period when Dr. L. B. Wolf was away on furlough or on other duties. Mrs. Alice Aberly worked with boarding school children, women of the congregation and church music.

Rev. John Aberly learned Telugu and authored Telugu Bible Dictionary that took about 20 years to complete. Apart from editing various church periodicals in Telugu, he authored Telugu commentary for seven Bible books that included Mark, Acts and Romans. He also authored Telugu Union Hymn book that shows Telugu hymns in English metres. His scholarly Telugu literary works remain a great gift to the Telugu churches in the years to come. After serving for 33 years, on February 27, 1923 the Aberlys left for America.

After returning to the United States in 1926, Reverend Aberly served as the president of Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg till 1940. Rev. Dr. John Aberly served God humbly with deep devotion all through his life and was called to his eternal reward at the age of 96.

Conclusion

Many faithful and devoted missionaries have toiled their lives to yield the fruits of their labor. Their strenuous efforts not only brought us the gospel but also gave us the momentous resources and left an unsurpassed legacy. As followers of Christ, it is our duty to carry out the great commission given by Jesus Christ. And as Christians, it is our responsibility to protect and improve the Churches, Educational establishments, Hospitals in order to keep the legacy alive.

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