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0206

LETTERS FROM NANKING

Nanking, China
September 20, 1913

Here at last! We arrived at the landing hulk about two and were dropped off there with most of our baggage. In the confusion two pieces of mine could not be found - my typewriter and a roll of rugs and bedding. This will probably be found and reach me later. I should hate to lose my ^{Turkish} rugs. I never found steamer people so unwilling to assist passengers to get their baggage. When we were on the hulk we were still some two miles ^{from} Nanking, upriver, and had to get down with all our stuff in small boats. This took considerable time and it was nearly six before I finally reached the Williamses ^{home}. They were all very glad to see me and I had a welcome which helped me to forget the trials on the way. I only hope now that there will be no occasion for leaving for sometime. I want to stay put.

I left Friday morning at 6 A.M. and had a very comfortable trip down. We had moonlight ^{at the} start and a cloudy day to cross the plains. Our boat left Kinkiang shortly after noon.

Sunday, September 21

It is thought best for me not to go to Chinese church service today as the churches are even yet being used by refugees and the chances of contact with disease must be reckoned with when one belongs to a family with children. So I have a long, quiet morning and I feel like giving part of it to you.

I cannot attempt to give you much description yet of Nanking. When I get people and places located I shall fill in the map of the city

and send it to you and you can trace out for yourself my location with reference to other places of which I shall write.

It is hard to believe we are in the heart of a city. The Drum Tower is about the center of the walled space, which you know is over twenty miles in circumference. The northern part, however, is almost all waste land or gardens since the days of the Tai Ping rebellion. It is nearly five miles up from the river to the Drum Tower and there is a carriage road all the way up - quite wide and bordered much of the way by trees. We passed British, American and German Consulates on the right as we drove up, and could see the ¹⁹¹⁰ Exposition grounds off at the left. Most of the houses along the way looked deserted, and practically all have been looted - and that means stripped bars.

All along the road were the soldiers who have done it all - Chang Hsün 's men. They are a slouchy, bad looking lot, with queues. Of course the city is under military rule and these soldiers are supposed to be on duty. At one place I saw two of them sitting down in foreign style chairs holding their guns across their knees. Imagine soldiers on duty in such attitudes! They are even yet looting, and holding up the poor people and robbing them of any money they may be carrying. The chief problem now is how to get Chang Hsün and his soldiers out of Nanking. It is a problem for Yuan Shi Kai as well as for the people here. He should never have been allowed to come here. It is one big mistake made by the supposed-to-be-infallible Yuan.

The tales one hears are very pitiful stories and there will be much suffering this winter among all classes in the city. Fortunately there does not seem to be much sickness. It has been a dry summer and consequently healthier. The doctors went around among the refugees who flocked to the foreign compounds and found little or no sickness among them. Five thousand

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people were protected from harm by the handful of foreigners in the different missions ^{which} (who) opened their gates to friends and neighbors and gave them shelter. One man, Mr. Gray, of the Presbyterian Mission, had some 350 neighbors, mostly women and children, in his compound. Soldiers came and demanded admission, insisting that there were rebels within. He replied that there were only his neighbors and they could not come in unless they killed him first. They finally went away and the poor people were safe. The story is told all over ^{the city} and the willingness of the foreigners to give even his life for his friends is a piece of the Gospel which is preached through these days of turmoil and strife.

The Christians, as a result of their having first claim on the foreigners, and coming first to them for help, have largely escaped and are able to give thanks for deliverance. Their houses have suffered in the looting but they carried a good many of their belongings away with them, and ~~the~~ lives are spared and their women have not been outraged. That has been one of the terrible things. The three days allowed the soldiers were given to killing, (nominally fighting but practically killing defenseless men), looting, and rape. It is the old barbarous way and these soldiers are barbarians. But even white soldiers ^{break} loose ~~in~~ in Peking after the ^{in 1900} siege so we cannot throw stones. The two ladies who came in two weeks ago with Mr. Williams, Miss Dresser and Miss Lucas, saw some terrible things. Williams family were greatly pleased at the turn things took for they were

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I met the American consul here, Mr. Gilbert, and his wife, at the tea yesterday. They are just nice, plain Americans. Mrs. Gilbert has been in the city all summer and had some rather exciting experiences. They feel that we are absolutely safe here - that even Chang Hsun will hardly dare to touch foreigners or their property. I wish he'd leave, however.

October 1

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There are gunboats in the river - 7 Japanese, beside 1 British, 1 American, and scattering others. They would come to the relief of foreigners if needed.

It is not uncomfortably hot tho we are having sunshine. The open spaces make all the difference in the world. It is really quite like the country here. In a way it is pathetic that it should be so for it means a great importance yet it will always be a name to conjure with because of its history and political importance. It really ought to be the capital.

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September 30, 1913

There was a rather amusing scrap between Hwai Yuen and Nanking over my assignment as the Hwai Yuen people - Mr. James Cochran made the motion - got in their request for me first. Nanking was quite indignant and protested and they carried the day as every one knew they would. I was taken entirely by surprise but was rather thankful to have the Nanking station spurred on to want me a little more as a result of the request from Hwai Yuen. I have more close personal friends in the latter place than in the Nanking station, but I know people outside the Mission here. The Williams family were greatly pleased at the turn things took for they were a little troubled at the attitude of one or two people toward my coming. The Board broke a rule in my appointment - that the Mission should be consulted when a person from another Mission is up for appointment, and one or two who did not know me very well resented a little the idea of my being thrust upon them. But it all came out beautifully and everybody is friendly enough to me personally. Some people are great sticklers for rules and regulations.

October 1

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I go to Soochow on Friday to attend a meeting of the Union College
Committee at the home of the chairman, Miss Pyle. I will get more light on
the situation than I have. Everything in Nanking is in a state of confusion
and uncertainty especially in regard to schools. The University, which
usually has nearly 500 students had to open with only 50 enrolled. Girls'
schools are not yet open, as it is too great a responsibility to assume. As
long as Chang Hsun is in command here things will be uncertain. His men are
a bad lot and are preying upon the city and the country around. They all
wear queues and he represents reaction. He is most unpopular and will have
to go sometime, no doubt, but when and how are big problems. He made his
apologies Sunday to the Japanese, and they are satisfied for the present so
no trouble is to be looked for in that quarter. There is a wild rumor in
Shanghai (!) about a plot between Chang and Chen Chi-mei, one of the rebel
leaders, to start another revolution. Chang is for restoring the Manchus
and Chen has been for more radical republicanism. How they could get to-
gether is not easy to see, but they both have reasons for opposing Yuan Shi-
kai. Poor China, I wish she'd stop fighting and let her boys and girls go
to school. The local people are all bankrupt and unable to pay tuition or
board for their children, and outside people are afraid to send them into
Nanking.
Foreigners seem more secure than ever as far as safety of life and
property are concerned. The stories of the way foreigners stood up to the
soldiers during and after the siege show how the fear of foreign nations is
in the eyes of both sides. It enabled the few men who were here to protect
many hundreds of people, their friends and neighbors, and especially women
and girls, for whom worse than death waited.

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October 3

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I am now on the train on my way to Soochow. Since I am alone I am travelling first class which is regarded as great extravagance. I do not know how much more it is costing me but the whole ticket is only \$5.65 Mex. and I am to be on the train nearly five hours. The train is like English trains of the corridor variety and I have a whole compartment to myself and my three pieces of baggage. I want to do some looking at scenery to get to know this part of China. Like the city, the country round about Nanking also looks poor compared to Hunan; but the harvest has been good, and for China perhaps it is not so very poor.

Another good letter from home came last night to cheer me up. And you will be glad to hear that my rugs and typewriter have also come. I do not yet know where they went astray but I have them back so I don't care. Foreigners seldom lose things in China.

Relief work is a great problem in Nanking. People in evangelistic work come up against it more, and of course I am not in things enough to be seeing much for myself. The very rich people left Nanking with many of their possessions before things got to the worst, and then they still have the land left them even where houses are destroyed. The very poor people were not so great an attraction to the looters and escaped the loss of their few possessions in many parts of the city. One way in which they have suffered is in the looting of the pawn shops where their winter garments were in cold storage. But the great sufferers are the merchant and middle class of scholars - decent, self-respecting people who are not used to poverty, who are now as poor as the poorest. And like the man in the parable

I had one of the most interesting days in Soochow that I have ever spent in China. It is sure like the old pictures and stories of China when

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they "cannot dig" and to beg "they are ashamed." Yet when it gets out that relief is to be distributed in the shape of bags of flour and clothing, the places are almost mobbed by beggars and the very poor who can always take a little more. It was so in the relief work after the San Francisco earthquake. Hoboes lined up to try to get better garments than they had ever had, and Italian relief had to be done by people who knew the local Italians in Oakland to prevent imposition on the relief funds and supplies. East and West are a good deal alike after all. Even the poorer Christians who have really lost nothing seem to feel that they ought to profit in the distribution of relief, and feel grieved when they are refused tickets by the missionary in charge, which is very discouraging, of course, just as "seeking loaves and fishes" was in the days long ago. could not expect to be supported at home as Union work is not in favor.

The North There are a great many things to discourage one returning to China just now after all the high hopes of the past year. Conditions all over China are far from ideal. Canton and Szechuan are having troubles as well as Nanking. Remors keep threatening trouble in Changsha. How it will turn out for the immediate future no one can say but in the end we can be sure of good and our being here helps to bring the good sooner. The coming week is critical, for a President ought to be elected. If this fails it will be bad for the Republic. But before you read this you will know how that went. standing at present is that of the first master of faculty ap-

pointed. It is a beautiful day, and men, women and children are working in the fields and everything looks very peaceful. Given peace and the country is safe. pavement is of small broken stone instead of smooth granite slabs, and they average a little narrower

Shanghai - Full October 6

I had one of the most interesting days in Soochow that I have ever spent in China. It is more like the old pictures and stories of China than

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any other city I have yet seen. I reached the city just before dark Friday night and took a chair as directed to go to the Southern Methodist Girls' School where our Committee was to meet. I had not realized what a journey it was or I should have taken an earlier train and got in by daylight. I do not enjoy making my first entrance, alone, into a Chinese city at night. But nothing happened, as usual, and after long and devious journeying I got there just before 8 o'clock.

Our Committee meeting was called in the morning at 8:30 and was over before twelve. Reports showed that Presbyterian, (North) Disciples, Methodists, North and South, had all taken the required favorable action and were ready to appoint the members on the Board of Control (see Tentative Constitution). Mission action was taken by Southern Baptists but they could not expect to be supported at home as Union work is not in favor. The Northern Baptist member gave encouraging promises but their Mission had not taken any action.

The present Committee sees its work done as it can now be turned over to the Board of Control. A meeting is called in Nanking, November 14, ^{for} of the Committee and the Board of Control to meet in joint session so that one may pass over to the other the work of carrying on the enterprise. There is hope of making some beginning of work a year from now. Dr. Goucher's daughter is out here and will probably be the Methodist appointee to the Faculty. My standing at present is that of the first member of faculty appointed. Until the Board of Control organizes that is enough.

The streets reminded me of Changsha. They are not as clean because the pavement is of small broken stone instead of smooth granite slabs, and they average a little narrower, but they are fully as picturesque.

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Then Soochow has a network of canals - it is sometimes called the Venice of China. These gave most interesting vistas with the high arched bridges to allow boats to pass under.

We turned aside to visit the city temple - more impressive than any Buddhist temple in Changsha. All around in the open space outside were hucksters of all sorts of wares and within the temple around the shrines they were selling scrolls, large and small. The idols looked as if they had just had a new coat of paint and gilt. The reaction which is now being felt in China shows itself by greater activity of Buddhism and by the effort to make Confucianism the state religion. The idea that Confucianism can be the state religion in a republic is absurd. The key stone of the whole system is an Emperor, Chang Hsü⁴, the arch-enemy of Nanking, is ready to propose setting up an Emperor - himself! But that I cannot and will not believe possible. But the Chinese have always been able to reconcile the irreconcilable in the realm of ideas.

We also went out of our way to see a big Pagoda and climbed its four stories to get a view of the city. Soochow is rich in pagodas. It has five in the city and ^a leaning pagoda on a hill outside. The one we visited is the largest and in a very good state of preservation. I should have liked to climb to the top but we could hardly afford the time and it is a pretty stiff pull. This one must be considerably over 100 feet in height.

Then we were put into a boat - not so unlike a gondola in effect and a woman and her small son, aged about eight, rowed us through the canal and the city wall, under the wall and along the outside canal or moat to the railroad station where we found a Soochow Presbyterian also going down to Shanghai and the four of us boarded the train with second class tickets, but since second class was crowded we were given seats in the first class. It seems that is quite frequently done - is rather reckoned on by some people. Personally I don't like the

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idea and rather think I'll pay my money and travel first, at least when alone. The second is always crowded with Chinese and they smoke. Seats are arranged like seats in a Pullman, and while it would be all right if you could have a section to yourself it would not be so comfortable travelling for seven hours that way, as I shall be going back to Nanking. I have particular reasons for avoiding being crowded in with Chinese for fleas just eat me up. I am miserable now with dozens of bites on both of my "lower hind limbs" as Lawrence used to call them. I went one day to see one of the school buildings in Nanking where refugees had been housed, and the famished fleas left behind fell upon me and I was miserable for days. One spot about the size of my hand just above the knee joint had over 50 bites. I captured four or five but others eluded me. I'll go to Shanghai less often and travel first when I go - at least until I get a little hardened, to doing such things alone.

Presbyterian Mission, Nanking
October 12, 1913

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I went to church this morning to the first Chinese service I have attended since my return. Chinese church tends a little to homesickness, and after such a long absence the confusion and lack of harmony in the service strikes me a little harder. The hymns all hitched - they were all difficult for an untrained congregation and the organist did not lead. There was no leading voice. Then ^A number of babies lifted up their voices through the course of the service.

The people here are not as attractive to me as the Hunanese, and I do not think the missions here have reached the same class of people as they have in Hunan - this was the opinion of Dr. Arthur Smith when he visited

I stayed in town with Mrs. W. E. Taylor of the Y.M.C.A. while I was
Changsha and other Hunan cities in 1908. The city here is poorer in all outward
aspects and the people in church looked a little less prosperous than the Chang-
sha Christians. There have been a good deal of paternalism here in this Mission,
both in church and school work, and it does not tend to produce a virile type of
church members or school girls. I find myself constantly wondering about the
lack of trained leaders. The best pastors and teachers here seem to be Shantung
men, not Nankinese. Of course, if a Mission does not succeed in training leaders
the foreign workers have to keep doing over and over again (the elementary work)
and seem always to be just barely head-above-water as far as advance goes. The
contrast in my mind is with the Central Turkey Mission and with the Episcopal
Mission around Hankow. Both have gone in strong for educational work of a high
grade. Whether this is the reason for the difference or whether other causes
center in I do not know. Presbyterians around here have been conservative, in
their educational work.

And of course on the bright side, as far as the church ser-
vice goes, there are things to be said, things that make the heart glad for what
has been done - a goodly number of men, women and children hearing a message
from a good man who speaks from his own understanding of God's truth. He drew
lessons from the ^{Epistle} gospel to the Philippians, comparing the church in that city
to the church in Nanking and warning the Christians who listened to him to learn
from the city of olden times, I could understand him in the general drift of his
speaking, but his Shantung dialect bothered me more than Nanking Chinese would,
I think.

The best part of last week was spent in Shanghai shopping.
That means, in Shanghai, searching vainly for things you want and then taking
what you can get, or nothing.

I stayed in town with Mrs. W. E. Taylor of the Y.M.C.A. while I was ordinarily a month of clear weather in this climate, but the unbroken sunshine at my shopping. She is one of the dearest people out here and I have known her in Hankow and Kuling ever since I came out in 1906 - in fact I met them at home in 1905 at S.V.M. training conference. They are Canadians and I think nice Canadians are very nice people. They have passed through very deep waters of sorrow in the past six months. Their little daughter, Margaret, aged about ^{Seven} 7, died in March or April, and little Eric, aged about four, left them to go to Margaret in July at Kuling. It makes one's heart ache to be in the home, but they are as sweet and brave in bearing the loneliness and emptiness as two people well could be.

Outside rumors are worse than inside facts as far as conditions in the city affect foreigners. For the Chinese it is pretty bad, if Chang Hsun has any grudge against them either for taking part in this late rebellion, or in the revolution when he had to leave the city and lost the face he has been trying to get back now. We hear he is to leave us on Tuesday. If he goes out quietly it will be a great relief. He has left us no attractions in the city to hold himself here. He is thoroughly hated and must be a little afraid to stay on. I pity the place he goes to, on whatever pretext.

I took over the housekeeping when I got back from Shanghai. We have a cook, a boy, an amah (woman servant) and a gardener. At present the cook is away getting married but he provides a substitute. The woman does our bedroom work and mends and does odd bits of personal washing. The boy does domestic and some family washing in addition to the downstairs work. Wages are higher a little than in Hunan.

Presbyterian Mission
Nanking China 14 Oct. 1913

..... We are having the most gorgeous weather these days. The sun has shone every day but one since I came to Nanking, which is now a month. October is

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ordinarily a month of clear weather in this climate, but the unbroken sunshine is more than ordinary. As long as the sun shines it is warm enough for summer dresses and the poor people suffer less than they will when the rains begin. The dryness, however, is almost drought. The usual September rains failed this year, and wells and ponds are running dry. Fortunately the Yangtze is near by, but for the ordinary people it is not very convenient to have to go miles for water. They depend on the ponds which are scattered all through the city, and all over the country in China. They are terrible looking places these days, and one fears sickness as a result of using such old, stagnant water. The dust is very troublesome and another source of danger to health. I am suffering chiefly from the fleas, which are a result of the dryness, but every time I come in from the street I feel that I must wash out my eyes and even my nose, sometimes. So there are drawbacks to the beautiful sunshine and we are hoping for rain to fill the ponds and wells, lay the dust, and kill the fleas.

The event of the week has been the arrival of my study furniture from Wuchang. It is nice to have the things and to find them in such ^{good} condition -- much better than they would have been if left in Changsha. There are little scratches from the handling by the way but nothing serious. I have heard nothing from Changsha but the things must arrive soon. I spent the day getting the furniture up here from the boat. I left here in a carriage about ten in the morning and did not get back till five. I went first to the dock and they said they expected the steamer about twelve. That gave me time for some errands for myself and others, chiefly the buying of lamps. The Standard Oil company sells lamps cheaper than they can be bought at home. I got a B. & H lamp in a nickel finish with a white globe for \$2.20, and a small nickel lamp for 95¢ for my bedroom.

After getting the lamps I went back to the dock and waited two hours for

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the steamer to arrive. Then I found, to my utter disgust that the things had come as regular cargo, and I had not the bill of lading! The Harbor ~~Master~~ ^{note because it has been the} came to my rescue and cut a lot of red tape and let me take the things away on my promise to send the bill of lading to him as soon as it came, which was the following day. It was four by the time I got away and I had had nothing to eat since breakfast. I had a man to help me whom Mr. Williams sent down, ^{but} and I had to do quite a little about the bossing of the job myself. I really think I mind this kind of thing more than a riot. There is something so humiliating in the whole business and I never get used to it. I have not had as much of it to do in my connection with the Yale Mission as I shall have here. It has been chiefly in connection with Kuling coolies that I have done it. The foreigners with whom I had dealings were very polite and gave me all the help they could. The Harbor ^Master is a very nice Englishman, and he was the one who could do the most.

Friday morning I decided I would wait no longer to see the city of Nanking and I accepted an invitation to visit Miss Kelly of the Christian Mission - to come down and see her at her ^Felief work. She gives out sewing to 140 women, and sends the garments, when finished, to a tailor who sells them at cost. She lives on one of the main streets near the South Gate, in about the same kind of situation ours was in Changsha. The shops are beginning to take up business again and are laying in new stock to take the place of the loot. It is not as nice a street as our Changsha Main Street, still it is the city and full of people and interesting.

The week had one more social engagement on Saturday when I went to tiffin at the Methodist Mission to meet Miss Goucher who has arrived and is at work in the language school. She is a very bright little lady and the

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Methodists seem to be counting definitely on her for the College. I had a letter today from Miss Pyle and I must pass on to you what she put at the end of her note because it has been the message of encouragement that I needed very much. I feel very humble, but at the same time I do feel that if people will believe in me and back me up with confidence I can do this thing. Miss Pyle wrote, "I want to tell you that after seeing you I feel a sense of absolute trust in you for the President of our College." Miss Pyle did not know me personally when she wrote me last spring.

November 2, 1913

understand. I attempt a little explanation ^{Nanking} and I load in proper with a book, as yet. I have asked different servants to lead, but the work is

October 28, 1913

Saturday was Faith's thirteenth birthday and we had a picnic on the wall near our West Gate. It is a fine high open place and gives one a view of the country within and without the wall. It is very pretty outside the city. There are hills, and a good many trees, and much water in the great canal which was the moat of the city in the days of its glory. There was a system of canals through the city also in those days but now they are more like long ponds with no flow in them.

Miss Morton of Shanghai came up with a girl entering the school here. She expected to bring four but the others refused to come ^{to Nanking} here.

~~I spent Sunday at the Williamses taking care of the children while~~

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and on Thursday a Union Ladies Meeting. I went to the latter for the first time this week and had to lead it. Through some oversight there was no one there to lead. The evening has no set appointment by I do not

Nanking, China
November 2, 1913

..... Chinese in the evening, but I have spent a number of evenings at it this week, getting ready for prayers. When one ^{and} ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~not~~ looked a Chinese character in the face for two years there is a bare chance that the same might well so far. At eight o'clock I have prayers with the servants. We are reading Mark and they each read a verse, stumbling through it like six year old children, except the cook, who is something of a scholar. I often wonder how much they understand. I attempt a little explanation sometimes, and I lead in prayer - after breakfast, and attend to domestic and personal affairs. I try to make with a book, as yet. I have asked different servants to lead, but the Amah is so long-winded, and goes over the same set phrases, that I felt it better to keep the lead myself. I use different combinations of prayers from two ^{Prayer} books and I think it is as profitable as any other way. I hope to have a Montessori experience one of these days and "break" into prayer, or into the feeling that my Chinese is adequate to the occasion. At half past eight I go to the school for a half hour in music and gymnastics. After more girls get back I am to have ^a the Bible class of which I wrote last week, in Old Testament Characters. That will have to be the subject for my Chinese study for a time, but I hope I may gain ease as I did in my class in Changsha, although this is a good deal of an undertaking. The rest of the morning I have for ^{Chinese} study. Dinner is at half past twelve. I take stock with the cook after that, planning out meals and taking accounts two days in the week. My Chinese teacher is to come at one thirty and I am to study with him till four. Tea is at four, or as soon after as anyone is there to have it. Between that and seven there are no daily engagements. It is the time for getting out for exercise in some form, or for calling. Two days in the week there is a prayer meeting. On Wednesday it is the Station meeting,

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and on Thursday a Union ^{Womens} Ladies Meeting. I went to the latter for the first time this week and had to lead it. Through some oversight there was no one there to lead. The evening has no set appointments. Theoretically I do not study Chinese in the evening, but I have spent a number of evenings at it this past few weeks, getting ready for prayers. When one has not looked a Chinese character in the face for two years there is a bare chance that the name might not come to the top on sight, so I look it over beforehand. I should hate to lose face with the cook and not know a character in the reading!

Saturday the school work is not on the schedule so I see the cook after breakfast, and attend to domestic and personal affairs. I try to make Saturday afternoon a time for seeing some of my friends who have real homes, like the Williamses and Evanses. I am going to find the Lasells very good friends I think. Mrs. Lasell is much younger than her husband, but she is an ^{attractive} nice little California girl, and seems to take the fact that I knew ^{Sidney's sister} Gail as admitting me to the circle of family friends, and Sidney is very friendly. Someway he seems particularly nice and homey. They live quite near here, in the Seminary group of houses.

The event of real importance in the week took place on Friday morning at eight o'clock, when I led school prayers. It was a bold move, ^{but} and I knew I must make the break some time. To my utter amazement I found I took up the whole half hour, with only one hymn. I did it to relieve Miss Lucas, who had a very hard cold in her head. She was able to stay in bed. I hope there was something of profit in it to the girls. I took the Feeding of the Five Thousand as my lesson, and tried to say some simple things, bringing it home to our own lives. I hate so to do things that I cannot do well, and it is really a drawback to learning a language. One must be willing to make a fool of oneself, or else be enough of a fool not to realize that you are one, and go ahead and talk. I do not wish to undertake this regularly for a few weeks, but I am glad to have had to do this, ^{time}
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I have a very full month ahead of me. One could always spend all the time one had on Chinese, so there is never the sense of leisure which comes from doing all the day's appointed work. I have to give time to mundane matters such as buying coal, seeing that stoves are set up, etc. My duties as Secretary of the Nanking Association require sending out of notices of the meeting which comes in two weeks or so. The Union College Committee and Board of Managers is to meet in Nanking about the middle of November and I have quite a little thinking and planning to do for that. Harriett Allyn is due here sometime about the middle of the month. I ought to write her this minute to Peking, and send her some promised Hankow and Wuchang introductions. Sometime before the end of the month I must think of Christmas and send off the things I got in Japan against that time. But I am well enough to face all this without too much worry over it and I shall make out, day by day, through to the end.

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Nanking
November 10, 1913

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November 11, 1913

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Annie
 A letter from Miss Morton says, "Changsha is a lovely place. We are more and more in love with it... Poor Nanking must look like a country village to you, in comparison to this place." And she is right, it does just that. From the point of view of Chinese cities I have seen nothing as attractive as Changsha. And I think Kathrina will enjoy the cosmopolitan flavor of life there. I miss it a little here. The whole community here is American, with middle-west elements rather strong. Then it is so big that you can't know everybody or see very often all the people you do know.

I must get to work on my preparation for the Union College Committee meeting. Miss Pyle hopes for three things from this meetings

- (1) the organization of Board of Managers

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in New York

(2) the affiliation with University of Nanking so that *their*
some-Trustees can act *for us* at the Methodist

(3) the election of myself as President, with Miss Fyle as Chairman

Next letter will report on what is really done.

Nanking, China
November 15, 1913

The event of greatest importance to write about this week is the meeting of the Union College Committee. As I wrote you before it was a joint meeting of the Committee, which has been at work for about two years, and the Board of Control, composed of two delegates from each of the co-operating Missions. Five Missions were represented by regularly appointed members and two others by associate members, who were by courtesy allowed to vote at this first meeting. If they come into it afterward they can feel that they had a say as to how things were organized at the start. The regular members were from the Presbyterian Mission, North; The Baptist, North; Methodist, North and South; and the Christian Mission. They arrived on Thursday afternoon and I was a delegation of one to meet the train and see that they got carriages and got up from Hsia Gwan. (This is the part of Nanking down by the river, outside the wall.) We went to Christian the/Girl's School, saw that, had tea and then started under the leadership of Miss Lyon of that Mission, to see some of the possible locations for the College. We saw one most attractive site north-east of the Drum Tower, with a beautiful view of Purple Mountain, and away off across the river to the north, besides a fine sweep of the city itself. It is at present occupied by graves. That is less of an obstacle than it used to be. Other sites were nearer the present University, but this would be nearer the new Campus.

We had Miss Cogdal of our Mission in Shanghai, and Miss Fyle, Chairman of the Committee, and of the M.E.M. South, as our guests, and Katherine Abbey

it seems to be taken for granted that I am the person who has these things for her first and most important work. There is to be another meeting of the

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Board of Control about the end of January -- in Shanghai.
was at Miss Dresser's. The first session was in the evening at the Methodist
School compound. Formal organization was effected, with Miss Pyle as Chairman
of the Board, and Miss Nourse, Baptist, as Secretary. She is a bright young
woman from the University of Chicago. Someway the evening meeting dragged and
I was quite blue about it and felt that there was a lack of real enthusiasm,
and a desire in particular, to avoid the question of President. There were two
men present as delegates from two Missions, and they seemed to put a feeling of
constraint on the meeting. It may have been only that everybody was sleepy from
the long drive of the afternoon, and the long day on the train. I lost most of
the night over it, and in the morning I decided, with the approval of ^{my} the two
guests, not to go to the meeting till I was sent for in the morning, in order
to give a chance for a full discussion of the whole question of my reaction to
the College, and to the Committee. The latter made a full statement of the
case, explaining the coincidence of dates in their letter ^{to me} and my appointment by
the Presbyterian Board, and nominated me as President. There was quite a dis-
cussion of which I have been told the major part, but the vote was unanimous,
and I suppose I am as much the President of ^a the College as that gentleman in
Connecticut who is to get Connecticut College started. I am particularly glad
to have my position defined, for there have been some hard things in the last
few months. I simply could not act as if I expected to be President of a
College when I was not, and when I felt as if some people resented the idea.
It is ~~definitely~~ perfectly clear now, and a good many people have expressed them-
selves as pleased with the outcome.

Committees were appointed on Constitution, Literature, and Land. I am
on the first two, and that means quite a piece of work. I am not chairman, but
it seems to be taken for granted that I am the person who has these things
for her first and most important work. There is to be another meeting of the

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Board of Control about the end of January -- in Shanghai.

I was invited to go on a picnic yesterday with the language school people to the Ming Tombs, but my sense of duty kept me at home to make up for the time lost on the Committee meeting. It was a glorious day and they had a very ^{good} nice time. I spent ~~a good~~ part of the morning buying coal and paid \$45 for three tons. Coal costs twice what it costs in Hunan, and the best coal here is from Hunan, or Honan. I am told both.

The cold weather has come and we sit by the fire to keep warm, with special attention now ^{and} then to getting our feet warm. The floors are so cold. The Evans house has a furnace, and one or two other houses in Nanking. When we build our College Teachers' residence I shall vote for a furnace. The Evanses also have ^{house} a system of water pressure and a septic tank for the disposition of the sewage. I will have a chance to learn from their experience how really practical these things are.

Nanking, China
November 30, 1913

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Two of the Nanking women are out in the country and I have been having some Sunday work on that account in the places where they go in the city. I have chaperoned the girls in Sunday school, and taught a class of women, and visited one of the city chapels. There seems to be a dearth of trained workers in the chapels here - Chinese workers, I mean. One wonders if it is the result of a neglect of the educational aspect of evangelistic work. If the missionary keeps the evangelistic work too much in his own hands and does not definitely train Chinese to do it, he has to keep on doing it over and over again. To neglect educational work means loss all along the line. I believe it is the ideal to make ourselves unnecessary as soon as possible, by training

the Chinese Christians and putting the responsibility more and more on them to carry what they have received to their own people.

December 4, 1913

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I must tell you about our Thanksgiving. I had two dinners so I ought not to complain. We invited our guests for the evening as we had some school duties during the day. After church Mrs. Williams asked me to go home with her, and I had the pleasure of having a real home-like time. The children were allso glad to have me. The church service was led by Dr. ^{Edward} Perkins ^(of Hartford + Yale 1898) and special music was planned. A chorus was organized the night before, and we sang an anthem with only ^{one} rehearsal which went very well. It was Barnby's "O Lord how manifold are thy works!" which Katharine Abbey says is a favorite at Holyoke. ^{Mount} Most of us half knew it and it went very well, considering. Katherine has come up with her mother who has just returned to Nanking after nine years in America. She is living with Miss Dresser, just across the street from us.

Friday afternoon I helped chaperone the girls at a football game between Nanking and Soochow Universities. They play Association ball and it is a good game to watch. It got pretty cold before the game was over, but I had a nice cup of tea afterward at Mrs. Stewart's where I had been invited to meet the Shanghai people.

Saturday afternoon a new hospital for foreigners was dedicated. It is the gift of the Bowens, and it is a great boon to the community to have such a place to go to if one is sick. There is an ^{American} ~~foreign~~ nurse and a housekeeper in charge, and Chinese nurses in training in the Nurses' Training School are on duty. Already there have been a number of operations, one baby, with a number on the program for the coming month, and some other sick people besides.

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One item on the program of the hospital exercises was a quartette by four Yale men, three of them old Glee club men - Dr. Lasell, Dr. Evans, Dr. Perkins and Mr. Magee. ~~Mr. Perkins' voice did not fit very well, but~~ they were asked to sing again on Sunday, much to their amusement. I dropped into the Lasells on my way home and found them just finishing a rehearsal. Dr. Perkins had gone but the other men were making harmony as men love to when they get started. They made me sing the air for some of the old Yale songs and it was lots of fun. They are a nice bunch of men, quite a Yale delegation, in some ways more representative Yale men than some of the Yale Mission men.

.....

It has been cold the last few days. The poor people without extra bedding and clothing must be suffering and the drought still continues. No rain of any account has fallen. It is the worst drought in 60 years, they say. There are many discouraging things in the present situation in China, particularly here in Nanking. I cannot take time to go into detail. I do not suppose you get much in the papers as there is nothing sensational, and few American papers know enough about the financial and political situations in the East to open their mouths editorially, and few people would care to read it if they did. Mr. Drummond, the senior man in active service in our Nanking station group was very gloomy this afternoon and thinks another blow-up is inevitable. Men are being punished for the part they took in the Revolution two years ago and the Southern feeling is being outraged in many ways. The foreign press keeps talking about Yuan as the strong man in China, but Mr. Drummond thinks Yuan has lost his grip on things. Everyone knows he cannot get Chiang Hsüñ out of Nanking - if he wants to.

Nanking, China
December 13, 1913

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The ^{time} Most of my study has to go to the preparation of school work.

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I do the thought work and make out questions in English and then struggle to get the same fine distinctions into my Chinese questions. I have succeeded to this extent that when Mrs. Gu, the matron of the school saw the questions that I gave to my class in their first written lesson she expressed great admiration for the depth of thought they called for and made some polite remarks to Miss Lucas to the effect that she wished I would take her class and ask such questions. I have been trying to get the girls to think some things out for themselves, asking things ^{to} which they cannot find answers ~~for~~ in the book. They know their Bibles as far as mere knowledge of the stories and main outlines go, and there is no great advantage in asking them to tell what happened to Jacob at Bethel. They do need to be made to think about the meaning of the experience and its effect on Jacob's life. ^{These} Chinese girls are the most irresponsive students I have ever encountered. I hope I may be able to stir them a little before the year is over. I corrected my first set of papers in Chinese this week, by having the teacher read them to me. I suppose I could have puzzled out all the poorly written characters in time, but this is the usual way, and much quicker.

Right in the thick of things on Wednesday, when I had to get ready for prayers Thursday morning, along comes a globe trotter who wished to see Nanking in one day and names the Ming Tombs as the first thing she would like to see. ^{It is} They are outside the city off to the east and I have not been able to get to see ^{it} them myself. Fortunately this particular lady was as much a guest of Miss Lucas as of mine and Grace offered to take her to the Ming Tombs. Miss Steel, the globe-trotter, was a Scotch lady whom we met on the steamer coming over from Japan and I met her again on the way up to Kuling and in Kuling. She has been in Y.W.C.A. work in Glasgow and is making a grand tour, visiting friends in Kiang and spending the winter in China. I showed her around here and took her over to the Methodist Hospital and in

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the afternoon she saw the Ming Tomb and the old Examination Halls with Miss Lucas. Church service is liturgical in a fashion and by bringing up

I am to have a whole week in Hwai Huen, going up Saturday, the 20th, with the rest of the party. They have to come ten miles in a launch to meet us and it is more considerate of us to go up in one party. I am feeling a little the need of a let-down and the week will be a week of good company and outdoor good times if weather permits. We are having rain tonight - a good steady pour and much needed it is. This is the worst drought in 60 years.

..... success. The also did not avoid the "Man with the Deaf Wife."

December 29, 1913

..... We left here about seven Saturday morning and were ready to sit down at supper there about seven. There is a three-hour ride in a steam launch from Beng-pu, the railroad station, up to Hwai-yuen - along the Hwai river which is the river without a mouth and responsible for most of the bad floods in that badly drained region.

The scenery at Hwai-yuen is very attractive. The city lies at the junction of the Hwai and the Go rivers and there are mountains behind the city and across the Hwai. They are called East and West Mountain and are as high, about, as Tom and Holyoke. We climbed part way up West Mountain on Sunday afternoon and on Friday climbed to the top of East Mountain. They are bare rocky hills but have a kind of rugged beauty of their own. In spring they are green.

The Sunday was a nice day. The church in Hwai-yuen is finer than any church in Nanking - well planned, and a dignified place, ^{of worship} Their service is a good combination of liturgy and plainness - enough to give it an order and a

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Our Christmas dinner was in the family - eight of us. It was a good dignity which made it more attractive than services here in Nanking. After dinner and good company. The main course was pleasant which is very all a Center Church service is liturgical in a fashion and my bringing up still holds. I have not broken away like Dr. P--- and gone over to the Methodists.)

Wednesday evening was the Christmas Eve party at the Morrises. The four small children were asleep but the other ten were on hand for all the fun, which was over at ten. After supper we played games and had one charade acted. With Jeannie Jenkins as stage manager and star performer it was a great success. She also did her monologue "The Man with the Deaf Wife."

Christmas morning we opened our stockings upstairs sitting around in Mary Murdock's room like a parcel of school girls - eight of us. The other members of that family are Mabel Steele Jones, who used to be Mr. Brockman's secretary, and Florence Chaney, who has been out a year and is to take over the Girls School. Miss McCurdy goes to Hwai-yuen for evangelistic work. after her Language School year.

Our Christmas breakfast over, we sallied forth to see the other people's presents and I just finished the rounds in time to go to church at ten-thirty. The new church bell rang for the first time on Christmas day. They have a clock for the church tower too, so they will keep the city up to time when they get it set up.

The Christmas service was well attended - a good many came out of special curiosity on a special day, and the service was planned to give the Christmas story and the simple meaning of Christmas to those who heard. One wonders about Chinese how much people understand from merely hearing. There are so many possibilities of confusion through the limited number of sounds, and the women have such vacant faces and spend most of their time looking around - the heathen women who drop in; when they get tired, they get up and walk out, sometimes calling to a friend to come along.

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Our Christmas dinner was in the family - eight of us. It was a good dinner and good company. The main course was pheasant which is very good eating. The dessert was plum pudding and chocolate ice cream served together - a Baltimore way of serving it and a very good combination

Various people dropped in during the afternoon and we sat and sewed. I finished up one of my Christmas presents, a little crochet bag for Chinese pennies, which are as big as an English penny and only worth half an American cent - so one has to use a good many of them, mostly to pay one's rickshas.

The school boys gave a Christmas entertainment at five-thirty to which church members and inquirers were admitted by ticket. The thing was repeated the following night for the friends of the boys. It was in the form of a play.

.....

Friday afternoon the school girls gave an entertainment in one of the hospital wards, emptied of patients for the occasion. It was a simple little series of songs and recitations with a kind of tableau of the Ten Virgins and the Shepherds. The girls had made very pretty costumes out of paper and the room was decorated with Chinese lanterns. There were one or two excitements when lanterns caught fire, but everybody kept cool and no harm was done. One lantern blazed up in a most alarming manner.

We had a rather unpleasant experience between the river and the station at Beng-pu with a crowd of beggars who were very rude, to say the least, snatched at our clothes and small bags and hindered our progress by coming in front of us kneeling and begging. One could never give anything to such ^{a crowd} creatures for they would only mob you for more if you began. I breathed more freely when we were safely at the station where station guards kept off the crowd. The presence of such ^{Poor} creatures is a sign that conditions are not normal. In fact there are a good many strained situations in China just now, and something may blow up anywhere. Nanking conditions are very peculiar.

and made such of the first clause in the prayer and the thought that God was
Djang Hsun has been replaced by Feng *Guo* Djang as Dudu^h (spelled Tutu^h)
but he goes on living in the official yamen and refuses to leave the city
though he got \$300,000 Mex. to pay off his soldiers and clear out. Some of
his long-haired soldiers still hang around but the city is filled with Feng's
men who are a little better type. No one seems to know anything about any-
thing, past, present or future. But there is no particular cause for foreign-
ers to be anxious for themselves and we go about freely ⁱⁿ and out of the city,
no questions asked. The Chinese are pretty closely watched and streets at
night are quite deserted, save for the soldier police, who are the decentest
lot - really fine, clean-looking men who seem to be "on the job."

very much. Miss Lucas has done a great deal but there still is left a good deal
to be done. Things are a good deal at Nanking, China
January 3, 1914

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Miss Goucher came over and spent the day with me today and we had a
good time talking and planning for the College. Our Constitution Committee
meets here on Tuesday. I have been working out a draft of a Constitution.

.....
Mrs. Jones is a very systematic person and
February 1, 1914
I am sure a year of her influence will be a good

.....
Miss Lucas is off on a little holiday and I am opening school, so I
have to be on the job. I received a new pupil yesterday afternoon, saw to the
fumigating of the clothes of the new pupils and the girls returning from vaca-
tion, read a letter that came to one of the girls and interviewed her about
it since it looked rather suspicious - a letter from a boy in Shanghai who
had no business to be writing her. He pretended to be her aunt and began the
letter "Dear niece". It was in English of the sort school boys write.

.....
Today I took the girls to church in the morning, again in the after-
noon to Sunday School. I talked to a class of women on the Lord's Prayer as
my part of the teaching. They were not Christians so I had to be very simple

and made much of the first clause in the prayer and the thought that God was like a father and loved his children and was ready to hear them. I do not know how much they grasped. The minds of women of that class are very dense and I am not gifted in teaching children, sticking to rudiments of truth. The conditions were not very favorable to keeping the attention of the women. don't know how to act in official houses.

Opening school is quite strenuous when one is as green as I am. We got through it, however, and I left Mrs. Jones in my place. She was in the country when Miss Lucas left. She will probably be in charge of the school next year with my assistance in oversight of High School work. I think we shall work together very well and be able to do some things that need doing very much. Miss Lucas has done a great deal but there still is left a good deal ~~more~~ to be done. Things are a ~~good deal~~ at sixes and sevens in the ^{school} house-keeping and general order. Nobody seems to know who is supposed to do anything and Miss Lucas herself has to attend to many things which ought to be attended to by Chinese teachers and matron. They need a carefully worked out system of domestic work to smooth things out. Mrs. Jones is a very systematic person and one who follows things up. I am sure a year of her influence will be a good thing for the school. It is ~~very~~ interesting to see a school showing the defects of character of the person in charge. Lack of personal dignity and of orderliness are the weakness in this particular case and lack of them in a school is unfortunate.

The appalling thing in all lines of work in Nanking is the lack of efficient Chinese help. Servants are distinctly inferior to Hankow and Changsha servants. I imagine the fact that American middle-west standards prevail in Nanking has something to do with this. English standards prevail up river in housekeeping and the English know how to use servants. But in missionary work the case seems to be the same. The Bible women are coarse and of a lower

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they reached Sinal. We cannot do this work alone. If we do not train the

class than they ought to be - good faithful servant women have been taught to read and used as Bible women. They have reached people of their own sort, but are not fitted to go into the homes of the better sort of Chinese. The Hwai-yuen people say they cannot use Nanking Bible women in their calling. They don't know how to act in official houses.

Teachers seem to be as scarce as Bible women. Places where there are openings for a school cannot be entered for lack of a suitable teacher. This applies to men as well as women. Evangelists are imported from Shantung but even then are not always satisfactory. Their speech is not very well understood out in the country. They come down here for bigger salaries than they can get in Shantung and seem to be somewhat demoralized by the change. The Nanking Presbyterians try to run work in five places in the city. In only one is a regular pastor in charge - this is the parent church across the street from where I live. This pastor is a Shantung man whose speech I do not easily understand. He is a pious man, but he does not strike me as a very big man - as a thinker or an organizer. The church gives very little and seems to expect a good deal to be done for it. There is no question that the Mission has neglected the training of leaders among the Chinese. There are nine foreigners in evangelistic work in the station and only one of the nine is training workers. I have never been in ^{any} station where people went so often to the country, or gave so much time to direct work. They are working, it seems to me, on lines that keep the foreigner forever here, barely able to keep his head above water, with no efficient help from the people themselves. At least this is the impression it all makes on me from what I see and hear. I think over and over again of the advice Moses got from Jethro just before

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they reached Sinai. " We cannot do this work alone. If we do not train the Chinese to help us we are lost. The difference between the Central Turkey Mission and this Mission is very striking. The North China Mission was half way along. The Episcopal Mission around Hankow seems to me a nearer approach to the Central Turkey standard. You cannot neglect the educational side of work without paying a price.

I had a call on Thursday last from Mr. Elliot of Changsha - in the American Bible Society. He says things are "looking backward" in Changsha as well as every where else. Reaction is the order of the day and Yuan is getting his grip on things. He'll have to let go yet, or I am much mistaken. I don't think he's the only man in China though I would not undertake to name his successor. But the things he is doing are wrong and the South will turn yet. Yuan has the backing of money interests in outside nations and at present he has things all his own way. The Chinese Washington has not yet appeared.

Kites are flying today. The sun still insists on shining and the country is all dried up. Sickness of various kinds is all around us - much small pox, also scarlet fever and measles. Miss Goucher has a rash of some sort and cannot come to the Board meeting, for which I am very sorry. We were out looking at land yesterday and she seemed well. A woman has measles in the school where Miss G.. lives with Miss Shaw, but Miss G.. is studying in the language school and does not have work with Chinese..

The Land Committee report is going to be very unsatisfactory. Miss White's delay and then her illness wasted two months and we have not been able to get very definite ideas on the subject.

Shanghai
February 4, 1944

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February 15, 1944

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I have not a great deal to add to the letter mailed in Shanghai, except to give some account of my visit to Hangchow. It is the finest Chinese city I have yet seen. Bigger and richer than Changsha and with natural beauty of scenery that is very unusual in China or elsewhere. There are hills all around the city and water to the east and west and north. A lake at the west has a famous island with pagodas and temples and trees - a sort of pleasure park in the new regime which seems to be holding on in Hangchow better than in most places. The famous Dje river lies to the east, named from a character in Chinese which is almost like an English Z because the river at Hangchow has such a shape. It is in this river that the famous "Hang chow bore" is seen - a tidal wave rushing in from the sea like a wall of water, often over ten feet high - read about it in the book on the Provinces of China. I think the impression given there of the devastated character of the city is not quite up to date. There has been a good deal of rebuilding. All the cities of the Yangtse Valley show the marks of the terrible Tai ping Rebellion, (1850-1865)

I stayed with Miss Nourse, in charge of the High School there - a bright young University of Chicago girl who has her sister living with her and keeping house. Alice, the sister, succeeded Sue Griggs as Y.W.C.A. Secretary at Teacher's College and had a nervous breakdown. She came out here for her health and finds China less wearing than New York. She has just announced her engagement to a Standard Oil man, Mr. Hobart, of Brookline, Mass. His sister was with him out here. Perhaps Helen knows her. They report her as interested in missions. Mr. Hobart is now in Manchuria.

I like the type of girl Miss Nourse has in her school -- promising candidates for our college to be. The girls in the Ming Deh School are too repressed and the most unresponsive girls I have ever had to do with. I wish I knew how to break through the barrier and get at them.

The union in Hangchow is between Presbyterians, North and South, and Baptists, North. They have had a good many difficulties, chiefly with ^{some} the Southern Presbyterians, whose zeal for orthodoxy makes them suspicious of all "liberal" bodies and theologies. They are not in our College and it makes some things simpler to have them out of it.

I made an interesting discovery in Hangchow in finding Mary Lee, of the Presbyterian Mission there, to be a daughter of Dr. Lee of Marash. The thing just stumbled out of our conversation and then, of course, we had an interesting time making connections.

I spent a night at the "Missionary Home" in Shanghai on my way back, as I was leaving early on Wednesday morning for Nanking. To my great surprise I found Ed Hume there. He had come through from Changsha to Shanghai in 72 hours, making good time ^{with} close connections at Hankow and Nanking. Taking ^a train at Nanking cuts off nearly 24 hours - less the six hours on the train - to be sure. Ed is going to Peking to try to remove some obstacles in the way of their scheme for relating government medical school in Hunan to the Yale Mission. The reaction has set the plan back. Ed also wants to see Medical Schools in the North. It was good to see him and he seemed genuinely glad to see me. He insisted on getting up to see me off in the morning, (and it was very nice even if it was not necessary.) A foreign woman is perfectly able to manage herself and her belongings at a railway station in China, but it ^{was very} ~~is mighty~~ nice to have a man along just the same.

Note
I got my silver out of the bank and have it up here with me. I hope White Wolf stays away from Nanking and leaves us in peace. I am sending a newspaper clipping about White Wolf which gives a Chinese account of his origin. Some people think it a very serious situation - with possibilities almost as evil as the Taiping Rebellion. But foreign intervention would stop things before they reached that pass, I feel sure. Poor China! she is surely in a sad way.

I have been catching up with things since I got back. Yesterday I was off for two hours land hunting with Elizabeth Goucher and Mr. Bailey of the University. One grows more and more in favor of cremation out here. It is such a fearful waste of good land the way the Chinese bury. Our first choice is a beautiful piece of gradually rising ground with trees, ideally situated with reference to other institutions and the city. But it turns out to be a Mohammedan cemetery, covered with fat and prosperous graves, not to be bought by a foreigner - practically hopeless to even try. Everybody says this is the time to buy land, and there is a land committee at work looking into the question of location. We adopted our Constitution in Shanghai and I'll send you a copy when it is printed. Your humble servant did most of the work on it and was much pleased to have it meet such hearty approval. Nearly all changes made were in the line of removing rather than adding restrictions.

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Nanking
March 1, 1914

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I am taking over two more classes a week in Chinese. Astronomy with the senior High School girls. There will only be two in the class so I shall have an easy initiation into the subject. I hope I can make them like it as I have my other classes in Astronomy, but as I have said before they are the most unresponsive students I have ever seen. This will make eleven periods a week in the school - seven hours in time - but of course preparation for this more than doubles the time actually given to school work. I cannot teach a subject like my Old Testament Character class - or Astronomy - without giving quite a little time to preparation.

Please send me an Almanac of some sort right away - that will give eclipses and facts about planets, times of sunrise and sunset, etc. I'd like this every year. The Atlantic Monthly Almanac will do, but Old Farmer's is better.

Next week looks pretty full with a visit from Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Peabody and their daughters on the program. They are in Shanghai now and due to leave there on Wednesday. They have not let us know exactly when to expect them, nor how long they will be here, but we are making tentative plans. Julia Wright Stafford sent me word Friday. I shall not try to entertain them here. Mrs. Beebe is to have some of them and other people are ready to take them also. We do not know just how they like to be divided up.

The two leading spirits on the Committee which drew up the Tentative Constitution, and they are leading members of the Board of Control, are Miss Pyle of Soochow, a Southern Methodist and a splendid woman, and Miss Cogdal of Shanghai, a Presbyterian and another big woman. Our scheme is so much bigger than the Foochow scheme, in the constituency we reach out to, that local influences do not control so largely. If it were merely a Union growing out of Nanking schools, Miss White would be more in the ascendant. But she has put herself out of the place she stood in three years ago as chief ^{promoter} ~~agitator~~ by the way she has been absorbed by ^{The} ~~this~~ Woman's Messenger. She seems to have lost interest in "higher education" as such. She talks about ^{been} finding out that she had ~~xxx~~ working along the wrong line for years, trying to make Chinese women like American women instead of studying to find out what they really needed. She thinks now that she has found out what they need, and the Nü Do Bao is the result. I send you the table of contents of a recent number. It is a sort of S.S. Ladies' Home Journal. Miss White is full of sentiment. She is particularly strong on "Mother-craft", whatever it may be, and thinks it is the thing above all that Chinese women need. Her influence is all being thrown now in the direction of "vocational" as opposed to "academic" training but she stands alone on the Board of Control in this position. Miss White is not to be the Methodist member of Faculty. Elizabeth

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Nanking, China
Goucher is already elected to the position. Miss White is ^a one member of the Board of Control - one of three Methodist members, one of fifteen. She does not even carry her own Mission in these views. Miss Goucher is most loyal to me and the Board meeting in February was very harmonious in its agreement as to general policy. We must keep Miss White with us, and conciliate her to a degree, but I do not think she or the Methodists are the "controlling power." There has been no mention of our using M.E. buildings at the beginning, tho I have no doubt it may be proposed. The desire to keep the College distinct from existing schools, and to avoid entangling alliances with preparatory work, is strong on the part of the Board. ^{we had planned a meeting for Chinese women}

Elizabeth Perkins' interest in the scheme is interesting to me. I had a talk with Ed Lobenstine in Shanghai. He is Secretary of the Continuation Committee, you know, and has his eye on the whole field. He thinks we ought to get the Foochow Woman's College to merge itself in our scheme. He thinks for College work proper we could serve them - that it would be a good thing for the women who get College training to get into a Mandarin ^{Speech} district and get ideas of China outside their own province. The idea appealed to me personally.

I shall probably have Mrs. Abbey and Katharine with me at Kuling, and Anne Hall for part of the time. I had a note from Jennie ^a Jenkins asking if I could have a friend of hers from Japan, Sarah Rees, a Hartford girl belonging to Trinity Church. I should have liked to have a friend of Jeannie's for I should have seen more of her and I'm tremendously fond of Jeannie ^{her} Jenkins, as you may remember. But I had already asked Katharine and she has accepted. I think it will be a very happy combination. My guests will be independent of me, and I of them to a certain extent, and yet we shall enjoy each other when we are together. I hardly expect to get there much before the end of school.

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Nanking, China
March 9, 1914

.....
The week has been given up to getting ready for distinguished visitors and then entertaining them.....
Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Montgomery and their respective daughters got here early Friday morning. I was over there before eleven to see them and had lunch at Mary Evans' with the two senior ladies. Miss White had first innings with Mrs. Peabody and talked Literature to her heart's content. Don't think I fail to realize the importance of Literature, I simply do not want ^{the} college to be the tail of the kite.

At three in the afternoon we had planned a meeting for Chinese women and older school girls. The Quaker church was filled and I think the visitors were much impressed with the promise of the women they were speaking to. Mr. Williams acted as interpreter and it was a profitable exercise in Chinese for most of the foreigners. How I wish I could talk Chinese that way! Dear little Mrs. Abbey came up to me after the tea at Miss Dresser's, to which the guests came after the meeting, and squeezed my hand in a happy way saying that she didn't think anyone else there was as happy as she; for she could remember when there were no Christian women and no school girls in Nanking. The Bible woman in Miss Dresser's school, Mrs. Wang, was the first inquirer and she was at the meeting too. Such a glimpse helps one to realize how very near the beginning we still are here in Nanking and one can be more cheerful over results which have been achieved and more hopeful for the future.

Friday evening the Association met at the Williams' home and the guests were the speakers. A good deal of time was given to raising money for the foreign hospital, which needs some very essential things such as wire screens, and more furnishings for rooms. It has been in use ever since the fall and it is fine to have such a place to go to if one should have to be sick.

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Saturday morning the younger ladies went sight-seeing and the older ladies saw "the work," visiting various schools and institutions. I was with them at lunch again at Mrs. Beebe's. My good friends gave me every chance to talk College and both Mrs. P. and Mrs. M. are much interested. Mrs. Peabody was here at supper last night and we had another good talk.

Before I went to Mrs. Beebe's to lunch on Saturday I arranged for a lunch party here at which the Beebe girls and Miss Waterbury and Miss Montgomery were the guests of the rest of my family with Mrs. Jones and Miss McCurdy. Mrs. Beebe sent me over half of her ice so they had ice cream for dessert.

It never rains but it pours! I had a letter from Mrs. Tewksbury telling me about the Clarks of Evanston - the Mrs. Clark who is President of the Board of the Interior, with her husband and daughter. They were planning to stay at the Bridge House Hotel at Hsia Guan, but I sent an invitation to spend Sunday here and turned out of my room to take them in. Mary Preston also gave up her room. They are *delightful* people and it has been a real pleasure to have them.

They are out sight seeing now under escort of Dr. Peters of the Y.M.C.A., who knew them in Chicago. They come back at eleven to have some lunch and I am going with them to Hsia Guan to get my ricksha which is here at last. I shall also get a last glimpse of Mrs. Peabody.

I am to have Mrs. Montgomery with me next Friday night when she comes back from Kiangkiang.

West Gate
Nanking, China
March 29, 1914

..... I have said nothing about the weather for a long time. In the meantime spring is here. The grass is growing green on the bare hillsides, trees are leafing out. Cherry bloom is past, and the peach holds the field. Fields

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are yellow with the rape, a species of mustard, and foreign gardens are fragrant with the jonquils and hyacinths and violets. I wish I could send Helen for her garden, some of the beautiful flowers I gathered a week or so ago in the old Examination Halls. They were growing in the long deserted passages on which the cells open - the cells in which some fifteen years ago scholars were racking their brains for fine words in which to express their ideas on ancient matters to obtain the coveted degree of Gü Ren, the second degree in the old system. Now weeds grow in the passages and dear little ferns cover the floor of the cells. These flowers are members of the Mustard Family, but the most lovely violet blue, different shades in the same head. I think it is the species Hesperis, a sort of Rocket. I am going to try to get some of the seeds a little later. Our dining room stove comes down tomorrow. It is a very ugly old thing and it will be nice to get it out of sight. We have a grate in the parlor and a fire in that will temper the two rooms sufficiently. Today it makes the room almost too warm and there are windows open.

Sp?

Easter will be here in two weeks. I have an invitation to spend it in Hwai Yuen but I cannot possibly leave. There is no vacation at school, and I have eleven periods of school work in the week, now that I have taken on the class in Astronomy. I have also added to my weekly schedule a Sunday school class. They are school girls, and three of them are in my week day Bible class, but most of them are younger - a nice bright set of girls.

My courage in attempting Chinese speaking is growing. I have agreed to speak in a series of meetings for women to be held Easter week. The subject assigned me is the Parable of the Ten Virgins. I have been giving talks on the parables in morning prayers, so the necessary vocabulary is partly in hand. It is terrible to want to say things and have no word to use. My habit of speaking in English - of trusting to the inspiration of the audience for my words, makes it harder for me to prepare in Chinese. For the development of my thought

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places where they had been. Then I asked her where she had found it so she is in a sense dependent on the same inspiration, and I find it hard to think out in detail what I want to say. rescue, and take over the work. It did no

I ought to be giving more time than I am to planning for College development. This week a big block of time has gone into thinking on the question of site, and talking with various people. I also spent an evening on the Course of Study with Miss Goucher, in preparation for the Executive Committee meeting. As you know, in the Orient, the better class of women are in more ways bound by the restrictions of proprieties than women of the humbler sort. They are not nearly so free to go out of their houses to attend meetings, I'd like to go out sometime and see how they do this country work in this part of China. I have ^{never} been in a station where so many men and women were in country work, doing themselves the direct work and doing little training of Chinese workers. Someway I cannot feel that it is the way we ought to work.

I think I have also failed to report the arrival of my jinriksha. I have had it now three weeks and it is a great comfort. I have had to take on a man to pull it, which adds to my personal expenses three dollars a month, but he has already proved himself very useful in running errands, going down to meet people and get boxes at Hsia Gwan, besides being always here when I want to go out. Another relief is that I do not have to discuss price every time I use a riksha. As hot weather comes on the flea nuisance returns and I shall also be relieved there, for I am very susceptible.

Globe trotters have been quite a feature of the month. We began with the Montgomery and Peabody party; then came the Clarks; Mrs. Montgomery made a return visit on her way down from Kiukiang, and spent a night with me here. Every other day or so some one would come along to see the school. One freak lady from Salt Lake City, a Presbyterian, she was in haste to explain, came along with a doleful tale about the sad state of the Congregational work in so many

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places where they had been. When I asked her where she had found it so she wasn't quite sure, but her husband had several letters from people begging the Presbyterians to come to the rescue, and take over the work. It did no good to try to argue the case with her, or to tell her that I had a sister in the Board and had been on the field myself and knew quite a little about the work of the American Board in different places, and that they were not in a state of bankruptcy. What she said gave the general impression that they were on the point of going out of business on the foreign field. I think at the bottom of it may have been some case where the London Mission was giving up work, as they have been obliged to do in Hunan. Congregationalists were Congregationalists to the poor woman, and she evidently had started out with a prejudice against them, for she shook her head over a minister in Utah who was much too liberal in his theology, and whose work was not what she thought it should be. They are a mixed lot, the globe trotter class. A lot of them go through Nanking by spending the night at Hwia Gwan, down by the river, in a foreign hotel, and they probably report that there is no missionary work being done in Nanking. This good lady prided herself that she had seen Mission work, but if all her ideas were as twisted as those she had about the status of American Board work her contribution to the knowledge of the subject at home will not be much more valuable than the ordinary sight-seeing sort.

English will be easily distinguished. In Chinese ... Nanking, China
April 13, 1914

Woman's College of the University but it will not hurt us if we are ...
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2 We have been having rumors of more trouble brewing in Nanking the past two weeks. They say that there are a great many revolutionists in the city, and that Hwang Hsin, who was the leader of the uprising last summer is in the city. They are cutting off people's heads every day, more or less.

ness and worldly wisdom. He told a wonderful tale of ...

A report that Yuan Shi Kai was dead persisted for several days, but there can be no truth in it. There are a good many Chinese who wish he were dead. One of the Shanghai papers reported that only foreign influence kept him in power, and that there was an anti-foreign turn in some of the uprisings. They say that the exiled revolutionists in Japan are behind White Wolf, whom the government seems unable to control. The latest report contradicts the anti-foreign movement in Honan and Shensi, where the uprising has been in progress. There have been attacks on foreign property and some missionaries have been captured, others killed. The reports are very vague; in fact all news of happenings in China is more or less unsatisfactory. One feels that the press is not free to express itself, and that special interests of one kind or ^{an} other control the news.

P

SITE FOR WOMAN'S COLLEGE

(Enclosed in letter of April 19, 1914)
 West Gate
 Nanking, China
 April 19, 1914

..... Four sites have been under consideration. The map shows their position and relation to already established centers in Nanking.
 The decision as to name is that our Chinese name is to be Gin Ling Nü Dzai Da Hsioh and our English name to be Gin Ling College. Gin Ling (we may decide to spell it Ginling) is an old classical name for Nanking. It means Golden Tomb or Golden Mound. Nü Dzai means Women and Da Hsioh means Great Learning - the term for a college or university. We shall have a name which being classical, is not so local as Nanking would be and Nanking University in English will be easily distinguished. In Chinese we may be regarded as the Woman's College of the University but it will not hurt us if we are.

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The program of the Association was unusually interesting - a paper on "The Missionary Work in China in the Seventeenth Century". It was read by the French priest who represents the Roman Catholic church in Nanking. He is a member of the Jesuits. His face is an interesting combination of saintliness and worldly wisdom. He told a wonderful tale of sacrifice and devotion

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No. 2. The hill known as Wu Tai Shan, with an old temple on the top, was regarded in outlining the work of the Jesuits in that far away century. The results, in as the ideal site for the University before the present site was bought. It was numbers reported made one wonder a little, and when one knows that there are not then available. The hill rises quite abruptly from the old moat and on north, only three hundred and some Catholics in Nanking now - fewer than the Methodists east and west looks quite steep. From the south, south-east, and south-west the or Presbyterian Christians- altho the date of beginning of work is 1595, one approach is more gradual. Approach could be had by the road south of the moat, or would like to know how they lost the-ground, for they had followers into the tens by the road south of the group of foreign houses near 2. The elevation is considerable, giving splendid views of the city and surrounding hills. There would

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be fresh air in abundance but the site is exposed and perhaps a trifle conspicuous.

Miss Miner will be with me next Sunday. She sent her acceptance of my buildings could be seen from every part of the city. Terracing would be necessary and a good deal of work would be required to make the ground attractive. Soil problems with her.

SITE FOR WOMAN'S COLLEGE

No. 3. This hill lies to the northwest of the Drum Tower, very near to the Japanese Consulate. One gets the feeling of being in the back yard of the Consulate.

Four sites have been under consideration. The map shows their position and relation to already established centers of work in Nanking.

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No. 1. This land lies west of the University campus on gradually rising ground dotted over with trees, a pleasant place to look upon and high enough to give uninterrupted view of Purple Mountain and Beh Gih Co. Behind, to the west, stretches open country, fields and hills with groves of trees. To the south is the old moat, now cultivated fields, lying well below the point marked 1, the highest part of the plot. The land can be seen from a number of points on the road from the Drum Tower south, along the University Campus; and looking west through the open space of the old moat one gets a fine view of it from the present University entrance. (See map near U.) The city can be seen off to the south-east, giving the sense of being a part of the life of the great city, though removed from its distractions. With graves removed the land would be easily made into a most attractive campus.

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No. 2. The hill known as Wu Tai Shan, with an old temple on the top, was regarded as the ideal site for the University before the present site was bought. It was not then available. The hill rises quite abruptly from the old moat and on north, east and west looks quite steep. From the south, south-east, and south-west the approach is more gradual. Approach could be had by the road south of the moat, or by the road south of the group of foreign houses near 2. The elevation is considerable, giving splendid views of the city and surrounding hills. There would be fresh air in abundance but the site is exposed and perhaps a trifle conspicuous. Buildings could be seen from every part of the city. Terracing would be necessary, and a good deal of work would be required to make the ground attractive. Soil is poor and water something of a problem.

No. 3. This hill lies to the northwest of the Drum Tower, very near to the Japanese Consulate. One gets the feeling of being in the back yard of the Consulate. The land is lower than 1 or 2. The hill is bare and not very large though the slope away is gradual. Graves are poor - a sort of potter's field - and some land on the hill is already owned by a foreigner who would sell. This is the nearest of all to the new University Campus. Plans for extending the University land in this direction are under consideration and growth in this direction seems probable. Between the University dormitories and this site there would be no protecting barrier of foreign residences as in the case of 1. (see map.) The hill is below the Drum Tower and other land to the south so that there is no view of the city.

No. 4. North-east of the Drum Tower, and at some distance from it, lies the fourth site. The land rises very gradually from the west of the hill, falling off more abruptly to the east. The grave problem is present as in the case of the other sites. In itself the land is most attractive; high enough to give a commanding view of the country around, both within and without the wall; the

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city can be seen off to the south; the wall is near - about a fifth of a mile away to the north-east. The Drum Tower is about half a mile away; Beh Gih Go is distant about a quarter of a mile - also the railroad. The walking distance to the University Campus is about a mile. The place seems very much apart from the missionary community as a whole, being near only to the Christian and Advent Missions. There are no particular problems connected with the land. The natural grading is good and it is not high enough to make a water problem.

ADVANTAGES and OBJECTIONS

No. 1. In general attractiveness this land easily comes first. Very little expenditure would be required to make the necessary roads and drives, and buildings could be put anywhere. The land to the west gives room for expansion and no objectionable neighbors could come in on the south or east. The University hopes to ultimately control low land to the north for agricultural uses. There are trees enough on the land to give it some beauty even as a graveyard.

Central location is another point in favor. The distances from Methodist, Christian, and Presbyterian centers are in the proportion 3:4:5, - nearly enough equal to give no one a marked disadvantage, if students should scatter to attend different church services, or to help in the work of different missions. If the University Church should serve as the College Church it, too, is conveniently near, with a protecting region of foreign residences lying between. For attendance upon lectures or entertainments this is also a point in favor of 1. It lies near, but not too near, the new campus, where church, library, and laboratories will be built. The college dormitories are to be at the northwest corner of the new campus, and the section given up to foreign residences would lie between the two college groups. The Normal School is conveniently near. The latest plan for University buildings makes the Language

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School the nearest building. (See map L.S.)

The question of the relation of the College to the University, especially in the early days of our institution, is one which very considerably affects the choice of site. If we are to have the advantage of expensive equipment in laboratory and library, or of the University lectures, both popular and academic, we should not be too remote from the University. We can hope to have help in teaching from faculty and faculty wives if we are near enough to make it convenient. The nearness of the Language School would bring very near to us a group of people able to give help in all kinds of emergencies.

Between 1 and 4 this is the real point at issue. No. 1 would make co-operation simple and possible; No. 4 would make it difficult, to say the least. Both the shorter distance and the character of the roads to be traversed give 1 the advantage.

Possibilities of expansion are also another point. The country to the west is all very attractive open country and not likely to be built up by the pushing out of the city. This growth seems to advance along the road to Hsia Gwan, making the neighborhoods of 3 and 4 more uncertain. There are a number of people who think we ought to strike out more into the country to the west of 1, leaving more room for the University to grow in that direction. Others feel confident that the nearly 80 acres now controlled by the University gives them room enough. If the Agricultural School extension is made it will be to the northwest.

The chief objection raised to 1 is its nearness to the University. This from one view is really an advantage, and the intervening acres of foreign residences between the two college groups would seem to remove difficulties likely to arise from proximity.

A road made between the two campuses and extended to meet the road from Hsia Gwan would give an independent approach to the Woman's College (It should be noted here that the University does not own the land in the southwest corner of the plot designated University on the map.)

bought. Difficulty in purchasing because of the superior character of the graves on the highest part of the land is a factor to be considered. We have, however, the opinion of Mr. Leighton Stuart and a Chinese who has done a lot of land buying, that it is possible to buy this land.

Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Montgomery both think this the ideal site for the College. Methodist and Presbyterian Mission opinion is solid in favor of it..

No. 2. The open high location gives the advantage of view and of being easily pointed out from almost any part of Nanking. A college tower on such a hill would be a land mark. Yet low spreading buildings on the quadrangle plan could be placed on the level top of the hill to give a pleasing effect. Terracing and tree planting would do much to remove the bareness. Water could be provided by some means but would be a problem.

Distances from other school centers would be about the same as in the case of 1, in the proportion 3:4:6:1, except that the Christian and Presbyterian Missions would change places. Access to the city of Nanking would be easy by the east and west road starting near the foreign houses. Looked at from the point of view of the city of Nanking this site would be in the very front of things, for all the city lies east and south of the section covered by the map.

Distance from the University is greater than in the case of 1. As the bird flies it is almost equal to 4 but much nearer by road and over quieter and pleasanter roads. Some of these roads are not carriage roads but are even now good walking, and better roads will surely be made through this region as more foreign houses are built.

Expansion would have to be to the west and south, as the old moat cuts off the hill from the north. But there is plenty of room all around, with graves of the poorer sort to be moved. We know that this temple plot can be

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If Peh Gih Co. could be moved away, also the railroad; and if the Drum Tower bought now, and it is not likely to remain indefinitely on the market.

One small point in favor of both 1 and 2 is the campaign value of the change in the use of the land. "A Woman's College replacing a Mahammedan cemetery." "A Woman's College in place of a ruined temple."

No. 3. Being the first foreign institution to appear as one comes up from Hsia Gwan would perhaps be reckoned as one advantage of site 3. The land offers no special difficulties for building. It does not rise very high and the slope is gradual. The soil does not seem very good, but it would not be difficult to add good soil. The hill has no great extent and all expansion would be on relatively low land. Even the hill top seems below and behind the Japanese Consulate^{and} and the Drum Tower. Land to the north-east is quite low and would be a doubtful neighborhood owing to the nearness to the railway station. Besides being overlooked by the Consulate and the Drum Tower the University dormitories would command a view of it, which seems decidedly an objection. This site is nearest of all to the new^{University} campus, with no protecting buffer of foreign homes, as in the case of 1.

Distance from the various mission centers is considerable except in the case of the Advent and Christian Missions. If girls were doing settlement work, or helping in the various churches throughout the city, the situation would not be convenient.

Nanking seems to be growing along the road to Hsia Gwan. Already the street below the Drum Tower is lined with little places of business and residence. The neighborhood around the Drum Tower is not ideal for a Woman's College and we could^{not} in any way control land to the east and north.

No. 4. Considered merely as a piece of land there are many attractions and attractive possibilities on this site. The land has no~~t~~ trees, but trees would grow, grading would be a simple matter and an attractive campus could be made.

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If Beh Gih Go could be moved away, also the railroad; and if the Drum Tower could be put over to the other side of it there would be many points of excellence to reckon up.

Hopeful as we may be about the future of China it can hardly be expected that all the good things will come peacefully, in a storm center like Nanking. And no part of Nanking is more in the thick of things when it comes to fighting than the region around Beh Gih Go. Separated from the foreign community, or on the exposed edge of it, with no men very near us, we should be the first to have to leave if trouble should arise. Even in times of peace the place would be exposed to inspection from Beh Gih Go, and I am told there is a powder magazine not far away on the wall.

Distance from the city and from the centers of work in schools and other institutions is greater than in the case of any other site. Only the Advent and Christian Missions are at all near. The nearest Methodist church is over a mile away, along one of the most crowded streets of that section of Nanking. The Presbyterian Mission work would be more than two miles away. The walking distance to the University Church would be nearly a mile, and along public roads. This distance would also have to be travelled to attend lectures or make any use of library or laboratory. It would count against our getting help in the teaching from the University faculty group over near 1.

Here again one sees the principle of relation to the University involved in the choice of site. If we are to be absolutely independent some of the objections to 4 disappear. If we are to work in any kind of co-ordination or affiliation the ideal site is not 4, but one near enough to make working relations possible. Even if distance from the University should be decided upon as essential there are objections which remain to be met. We do not wish to cut ourselves off from the other foreigners working in the city. We need their

and a graduate of a good school like Peking - a college girl, she will be - protection and help and interest. If we must be separated from the University will do a lot to raise the standard. One of their girls is now in Nanking as there are possible sites to the west which would be protected by the region represented on the map from the noise and tumult of the city life, and yet be nearer to the city than this extreme north position. The whole country to the west is very beautiful - as open as if it lay outside a city wall - and it will be a long time before the city crowds into this region.

West Gate
Nanking
April 26, 1914

..... Miss Miner and I are having very helpful talks about college problems. She is very practical and also very open minded. We have left very technical questions for week day discussion but we have naturally gravitated to school questions.

I am sending some clippings from last week's papers on the activities in Nanking as some people see it. I know you are sensible people and will not worry over news a month old. It all passes over our heads and things are outwardly peaceful.

Nanking gardens are lovely now. Trees are out, roses are in bloom. Our white rambler - at the left of the front steps in the picture, is a mass of bloom, the wisteria is past.

West Gate
Nanking, China
May 14, 1914

..... Miss Miner's visit was a great pleasure, and several things which have come out of it are likely to give lasting satisfaction. It was a great help to talk over College problems with her, and I am sure I can get help from her later. Then we are in hopes of getting a Peking girl for the school next year and that will mean a lot. We have had too much inbreeding in this school

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and a graduate of a good school like Peking - a college girl, she will be - will do a lot to raise the standard. One of their girls is now in Nanking as the wife of a man in the foreign office - such nice people, both Mr. Wang and his wife. Mrs. Wang may be able to help us next year too. The teacher we hope to get is a friend of hers and is more willing to come because of that. Now If only we keep the peace here in Nanking things ought to go very well next year.

I had a ^{good} nice little visit with Dr. Arthur Smith when he was in Nanking on his way to the Continuation Committee meeting in Shanghai. He is the same bright up-to-date person he was ten years ago, when we knew him in the north. We were talking of the susceptibility of the Chinese Christians to various heresies, in particular to extremes in the line of Second Advent ideas. There is no question that they are. We are all a good deal troubled over signs here in Nanking of a movement in the direction of "Speaking with tongues". They have been having some special meetings in one of the chapels and this began several nights ago. I personally think it a distinct danger. I cannot see in any part of the Bible any recommendation of the phenomenon. The only one of the early churches that indulged in it was the church in Corinth and they are by no means the model church. Paul comes as near disapproving of it as he can when he says he would rather speak five words with understanding than ten thousand in a tongue. The trouble with most of the Christians in an ordinary church is that they know the Bible by verses rather than by sections in which an argument is reasoned out. Suggestion goes a long way once such a thing starts, and I am sorry to say the pastor here is the "pious" type who rather tends to emphasize signs and wonders as evidences of God's working. It may be a good thing that he has to go away just now to attend a Conference in Shantung.

Kuling, ~~Nanking~~, via Kinkiang
July 1914

It is certainly good to be here! I wish you were all here too to enjoy all the loveliness of the hills and to know all the dear people. It has been

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such fun seeing people for the first time, for they all seem glad to see me back. I got here Wednesday and found three invitations to spend the night or take lunch waiting for me. Miss Morton had taken my keys and the house was swept and aired out, the ^mattresses spread out in the sun to get rid of the musty smell which a closed house always gives. She was the nearest of my five kind friends - I forget about the other two - so I went to her for lunch and took a little nap before coming back. I spent the night with Lotta Hume. She and the children came in to see me about four, and various other people also dropped in.

There has been a good deal to do to the house to get the bed rooms ready; plaster was down in two or three places and paint needed. Since the Abbays are not due for nearly two weeks I thought I would go ahead and have those two rooms done. So painters and plasterers are in two of my bed rooms and I am living in the rest of the house with Elizabeth Goucher who is good enough to stay with me and keep me company in spite of limited accommodations. She will be with the Murdocks when they come up, which will be some little time after Mrs. Abbey and Katherine have arrived. So I have pleasant company. I like it much better than living ~~all~~ alone.

I have brought up the cook and boy belonging to Mrs. Sarvis of Nanking. I could not think of having up here the boy we had in Nanking. He was such an awkward country bumpkin. The cook, too, had got on my nerves, so I let him go. These men are nothing extraordinary, but I can stand them for the summer. The boy is a decided improvement, and so far the cook has stood the test. I had a call the other night from a former servant who claims he would like to go to Nanking with me. He is the pious brother of my pet Liu, and not a very efficient workman. I told him they did not like Hunan men in Nanking.

It was very hot on the river coming up from Nanking. The boat made a little breeze, however, and in the cabins the electric fans made life endurable.

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We reached Kiukiang about four o'clock, and if there had been coolies we might have got up the hill that night. But so many people had gone up the hill ahead of us that there were no coolies, and there was nothing to do but stay down in Kiukiang. If you look at the map you will see that it is the most southern point in the Yangtze Valley. It is, besides, shut in by hills and with a lot of water all around so it is one of the most unhealthy places. We had on the boat some people from Soochow with the sickest little baby I ever saw. The little thing looked like a dead child except for the breathing. They were very anxious to get out of Kiukiang, if it were at all possible, feeling that the life of the child depended on it. They were able to get chairs for the father, the mother, and the doctor who was with them, and I offered to take charge of the two older children. They were dear good children and not the least care. Their servant stayed down, and fixed up their bed and they went to bed. I was too lazy to get out my ^{own} mosquito net, as the mosquitoes seemed scarce as long as it was light. But they came with the dark, and it got hotter, if anything, as the night advanced. I did not sleep a wink, but lay fanning myself all night. We were up at four and on the road before five so we got across the plain before the sun was high. It was hot even in the cool (?) of the morning. You have no conception of this heat if you have not felt it. The humidity is so excessive that the perspiration cannot evaporate from the surface of the body. Mabel Lee was almost sick with it. I kept my spirits up, knowing we would soon be up out of it in the cool hills. I reached the house here about eleven o'clock. It has been hot here for Kuling but as long as one is quiet it is never really hot.

FRM

Thursday afternoon I went to a tea given by Alice Morris to introduce the Meads, Mrs. Mead and two daughters, who are out here spending the summer, with Lawrence Mead, who was a member of our Christmas house party. They are levelly people very much like the van Wagenens, ^{who} They are due here the day after tomorrow.

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There is a short cut over to their house which makes them very easy to visit. I am looking forward ~~every~~ eagerly to seeing them. Kate Scott is in Miss Henderson's house, so she is almost as near as I. ~~to indicate a ripeness of opportunity among the~~ Saturday was the Fourth of July, and as usual there was a great celebration. I was not patriotic enough to get there for all the speeches, but we were in time to sing America, and to see people; in time, too, for ice-cream if it had been worth the trouble ~~it took~~ to line up to get some. I had a cup of tea instead. We had planned a picnic supper on one of the ridges overlooking the place where they were to set off the fire-works — such a jolly crowd. We had a beautiful sunset, then a moonrise, then the fire-works. There is an age limit on fire-works, as well as for glee club concerts. I am sorry to say I took very little interest in the spluttering Roman candles and pin-wheels, except to enjoy the screams of the delighted children who were watching them.

July 8 Later.

I forgot to date the above and now it is several days later. The Van Wagenen's came today. I have been down to see them and they looked very pleased to be here. We are ~~very~~ near neighbors, just across a little brook and you are there, so I hope to see them ^{often} a lot. Mrs. Beebe is in her new house and has them all down there for their meals till they get settled. Her new house is lovely. I still find mine what I want, and when I get it patched and painted I'll be perfectly satisfied.

71 Kuling
August 1, 1914

The past week has been strenuous because of the special meetings every day led by Mr. Eddy. It has been good to hear ^{Sherwood} George Eddy after hearing about him all these years. He came here to lunch yesterday, he and Dr. W. E. Taylor of the Y.M.C.A. who is travelling with the party. The subject was Evangelism in various aspects but rather more emphasis was laid on reaching the student class in larger cities. There have been some very remarkable campaigns in a number

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of cities and they are planning another series of meetings this fall. We met with Mr. Eddy this afternoon to plan for Nanking. The dates for that visit are Nov. 30 - Dec. 3. All signs seem to indicate a ripeness of opportunity among the educated classes in China. The plan is to follow up the special meetings by getting men enrolled in Bible classes. Preparation involves getting men and women ready to lead these classes, which are to be evangelistic in their aim, to lead to decision for Christ. It will doubtless add to the burdens of the fall work until after Christmas in different ways for most of us.

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Winning larger numbers from the educated classes will help to solve some of our educational problems. So many of the ordinary inquirers cannot read and it is part of the process to teach them to read. I cannot feel that we foreigners are justified in doing that, but the educated Chinese Christians are few, especially among the women. But in both city and country more women who know how to read are showing an interest in Christianity. Of course they are easier to teach, for they can be set to reading the Bible to find out much for themselves. When they become Christians they are ready at once to teach others, at least the rudiments of the truth. The foreigner will then be released for other work of training leaders.

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It is such a joy having the Van Wagenens here and so near. In one line out from my house theirs is the nearest roof and there is a short cut across the brook into their back yard. I had them here to dinner just as soon as I got over being sick-a-bed, and Kathrina and Theodora came to a verandah picnic supper which I had last Monday for Katherine, Abbey - her birthday. It was such a nice party. I wish you could have been there. Theodora brought her sewing over one morning and we sat around and visited as we used to at Alstead. Kathrina had mission meeting the week before the special meetings began so we have not had time for visits lately.

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August 5, 1914

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war We are all distressed, as all good Christian people must be over the war news. It seems too horrible to be true and we hope day by day that it may not be. China is such a cosmopolitan place that we are very directly affected by European upheavals. All our European gunboats in the Yangtze are dismantled and lying useless wherever they happened to be when their various countries declared war. Incidentally that means that we are dependent on American and Japanese boats for protection if China should blow up. British, German and French reserves are called in and men are leaving for the nearest British or German or French territory. Since they all hold sections of China we may have small wars out here. British shipping is already providing for its defence - the Empress boats are setting up guns. Japanese shipping will get all the trade in the Pacific and out here. Japan is getting a big chance to forge ahead in China in all sorts of ways. European trade is at a standstill and Siberian travel stopped except for military purposes. It is the Armageddon war truly. This pre-millennialists will see ^{GA} sure signs of the end of the world. It's almost as bad as the Napoleonic wars - or worse. The only hope is that it will be the last war and that all the nations will be so convinced of the folly of such a method of settling differences that they'll arbitrate anything and everything. For after all when they get through killing each other and destroying each other's cities, it will have to be arbitrated.

71 Kuling via Kiukiang, China
August 23, 1914

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Monday evening I had the Mead family at dinner. Lawrence Mead was in Nanking last winter in the Language School and I saw quite a little of him. He was in our Christmas party to Hwaiyuen. This summer his mother and two sisters, Margaret and Frederica are visiting China, living in Lucy Chaplin Lee's house.

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delightful

They knew Lucy at home. They are lovely people and it has been a great pleasure to know them. Helen will know the girls, one or both, and they are all eager to see her when they go home. But we are going to keep Frederika out here for our College. She is a Smith girl and has evidently had the idea of being a missionary for some time. Now here on the ground, she has made her decision and cast in her lot with us. She has had Y.W.C.A. work very strongly presented and her mother is on the Board - Y.W.C.A. at home. I am feeling very happy over her decision. She comes to us as a distinct addition, for besides herself she gives her own support. And then she links us up at home with Smith, and I hope her decision will bring us the interest and support that Smith is planning to give to College work in China. She is writing to Smith people about us and about her own decision. To me it means most that at this early stage, when we are so embryonic, we can make such people believe in us and throw in their lot with us. Her mother is dead about it and accepts Frederica's decision in a beautiful spirit. She will be in Nanking studying next year and we shall be living together, however it is to be arranged. We seem likely to be rather congested in the Ladies' House. She is the finest kind of Smith girl and we are receiving congratulations today on having such an addition to our faculty. Both Elizabeth Goucher and myself are delighted, of course. I have had some good talks with Miss Mead and tried to give her the light she wanted to help her to a right decision. I feel as if her coming to us may put off at least the question of Smith withdrawing from the support of Delia Leavins. They can adopt Miss Mead and go ahead to raise money for some part of the equipment and let the thing grow gradually as big as it can. I am at work on a long letter to Mr. Speer in which I suggest various plans for attaching Smith and any other colleges to our college. I'll send you a copy. In general the idea you have about it is mine. To let the girl have a relation through some one of the Co-operating Boards to the College. Our Board of Control can appoint to the

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proposal had been made. I had a frank talk with Miss Pyle, the chairman of the faculty, however, persons not sent out by the Boards and when we get our Committee and as a result the question was brought for open discussion in the Advisory Council organized at home - a group of women representing the Boards - the co-operating colleges can also be represented on that council.

Mary Latimer Jones (M.D.), whom I knew in Philadelphia spent Friday morning with me. We sewed and talked and got connected up again. She has been Katharine's boon companion on walks and I have had several little visits with her before. She is in a hard place in Wuchang, where the woman's medical work has slumped badly, and there are some of the difficulties peculiar to a mission where women do not vote and men have more or less autocratic power. I fear I could not work under such a system.

71 Kuling, via Kiukiang, China
August 24th, 1914

To Mr. Speer?

Your letter makes me realize that I have been a very poor correspondent this year. I have known that you were informed through Miss Lucas, and possibly through Miss Cogdal, of the actual happenings in the development of the Woman's College. They were the official representatives of the Presbyterian Board on the Committee, and later on the Board of Control, and were directly responsible to keep the Board informed. But it may be as well if I take nothing for granted and send you a personal report of the year.

Report
12-14

As you may know there were some misunderstandings as to my relation both to the mission and to the Woman's College when I first arrived in Nanking. Both these were cleared away very happily, the first in Mission meeting in September, and the latter at the meeting of the Board of Control in November. The Committee in writing to me in April 1913 was thought by some to have exceeded their rights, and I found myself rather embarrassed by the attitude of these objectors. Two or three persons were taking it for granted I was to be resident of the College and as many others were ignoring the fact that any

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proposal had been made. I had a frank talk with Miss Pyle, the chairman of the Committee, and as a result the question was brought up for open discussion in the newly organized Board of Control and I was elected President. It was a relief to have it settled. Even before this I had been put on Committees and was regarded as the working member. It was much easier to go ahead after my position was really defined. I feel that the decision of the Board of Control is very generally acceptable to the Missions entering the Union and I have had very pleasant relations with all members of the Board of Control.

The "Committee on the Proposed Union College for Women in the Yangtze Valley" met in Soochow in October and I was invited to be present. Seven Missions were represented by official representatives and five of these reported their Boards as favorable and ready to go into the Union. In some cases, all the technicalities had not been properly attended to. No two Missions are alike in their official methods of action, and times of Mission meeting also vary. Some Missions can transact ad interim business, while others seem to have no machinery for such matters. The Missions ready to enter the Union were, besides ours, the Northern Methodist, Southern Methodist, Christian, and Northern Baptist. The Southern Presbyterian and Southern Baptist representatives were present as members of the Committee, but their Missions were not ready to enter the Union. I feel quite sure that the Boards of the five Missions entering are by this time quite fully committed to the project.

The Board of Control appointed Committees on Land, Constitution, and Literature at the meeting in November. I was not on the Land Committee and, owing to the sudden illness of Miss White, the Chairman, they were not ready to make any report of progress at the February meeting. The Committee was enlarged and instructed to act with the Executive Committee if desirable land became available. At the April meeting of the Executive Committee definite action was taken in regard to land. A first choice was decided upon, and a second, since the first was known to be a very doubtful possibility. It has since been set

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aside as impossible and the slow and wearisome process is now being followed with a view to the purchase of site No. 2. Our first choice was a truly delectable land lying west of the southern end of the University plot - to the north of the old moat. But it is a Mohammedan graveyard, and the owners seem to be prosperous people who cannot be induced to sell. The land we now hope to get has a broken down Buddhist temple on it, and many graves. We are assured that this land can be bought, but it must be done without too great appearance of haste. The idea of a Woman's College taking the place of a ruined temple and Taiping rebels' graves ought to appeal to the imagination. The land will cost about \$1000 Mex. per acre, and it is thought desirable to try for about 20 acres, so we are planning to spend about \$10,000 gold on land. This should allow for considerable expansion and we are buying in a section where adjoining land is open and in the future could be added to the campus. The first purchase would not call for anything like the amount above ~~me~~ stated, but we ought to have, in China, money which could be drawn on at once when purchase becomes possible. We have word that money from the Southern Methodists and the Northern Methodists is to be in China this year. We have asked that each Board send some part of the \$10,000 pledged for plant and equipment. I trust there will be some part of the Presbyterian money on hand very soon. Copies of the Minutes of the November and February meetings of the Board of Control, and of the April meeting of the Land and Executive Committees, have been sent to you with the report on Ginling College presented at Mission meeting, and copies also went with my personal report. The official name of the college is Ginling College. (The G is soft and both syllables equal in accent)

The Literature Committee has nothing very creditable to report. A statement of progress was printed in the Chinese Recorder and reprints made, but the press work is ~~very~~ poor and the folder is hardly fit to use for circulation in America. It has served to give general information out here, and is addressed

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particularly to the constituency on the field which we need to have in touch with our plans. I am sending you a few copies, also some copies of the Constitution. We hope to have in a short time a Tentative Announcement - a sort of first Catalogue. This will be sent to you.

The Constitution was adopted at the February meeting. It was very gratifying to find that the members of the Board were all ready to trust each other, and leave the way open for free action by each body recognized in the Constitution. Nearly all the changes made in the Constitution submitted were to remove obstacles to such free action.

In regard to the sections defining powers and duties of Trustees an amendment is proposed which will meet the objections raised to the motion recorded in the November minutes. The Board are "To appoint a body to act as Trustees", and this should leave the way open for the Boards to use the University of Nanking trustees, even without the addition of women to the Board. This Board of Trustees does not give equal representation to the Boards co-operating in Ginling College, but it could be given a representative character by being the body appointed by the Boards to act as our Trustees. In this way property and funds would be held by one incorporated body. I hope this can be arranged soon, and that the Trustees of the University of Nanking will be willing to act as our Trustees.

We are feeling the need of a body at home composed of women, representing equally the different home constituencies, who shall have the responsibility of developing the interest among women in the churches and in the colleges which we must in the end count upon for support. Ginling College ought to appeal very specially to young women, if properly presented. We can hardly ask the Trustees to do this. Later on, when we come to the place where we need specially trained persons to be at the heads of departments, a body of women, in touch with us and knowing our particular needs, could be a help to the Boards in selecting candidates.

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The plan is not officially formulated yet, but you ask me to write about future plans, so I am outlining what is in my mind. This body of women would be like the Advisory Council at Radcliffe (I think that is the name used), supplementing the work of the Trustees and taking special interest in the needs of the institution as it grows. I have thought of the Council as consisting of two women from each co-operating Board at home, - representative women who might act as Trustees had we a Board on which women were members. On this Advisory Council representatives of co-operating Colleges could also sit, giving the Colleges in this way some share in the direction of the institution. Through this Advisory Council the College would make its appeal to the home constituency of women in churches and colleges for the definite needs approved by the Board of Control on the field and the Board of Trustees at home. I think an early appointment of such an Advisory Council will help to reconcile the Women's Boards not represented on the Board of Trustees, as it will still leave in their hands sufficient direction of the work and relate it definitely to their home constituencies.

The plan of relating the women's colleges at home to our college is one we have talked over as something to count on in the future. It is very interesting to know that the idea is already working at home and I am particularly interested in the Smith College plan. Dr. Sailer has also written me on the subject. It does not seem to me practicable, either from the point of view of the work out here, or of the Smith constituency at home, that Smith should attempt "what Yale is doing at Changsha". Yale could not come to China now and find any such opening. Union work among Missions for educational work is so much more fully organized, and the centers at which higher institutions are to be established are all occupied. Peking, Nanking, Foochow, and Canton are the centers named for colleges for women. Only the Peking College, as a union institution, actually exists. We are surely the next center in order and are about

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to come into actual existence as a College. The fall of 1915 is set as the date of opening. Dr. Sailer wrote that he had suggested to the Smith girls coming into the Nanking scheme and taking^a/definite department, such as the Normal. Something like this seems immediately practicable. My suggestion would be to begin by taking the English Department, with the Library as the particular piece of equipment for which they could work in raising a ^Usum of money. Smith has a strong English Department, and faculty in that department are interested in missions. We shall have to teach English and it ought to be a strong part of our work. This plan would allow of their sending out some teachers on three-year appointments, which increases the number of persons at home interested in China and in the institution. They could add other departments as our growth called for enlargement and as their interest grew. They could begin on this plan now. All our collateral reading in college work in History and many other subjects will have to be done in English and we shall need a good reference library. The books and the house to keep them in would be a big enough object to work for at the start, and one, it seems to me, admirably suited to appeal to college girls at home.

My hope would be that they would be satisfied with a proportionate representation on the Advisory Council at home, and on the Board of Control here in China. The Smith members of the faculty would have their share in actual administration. I should hope, too, that their representatives might also hold some relation to the Boards at home, through some special form of appointment to this special work. I am writing you under separate cover requesting the appointment of Miss Frederica^R Mead by the Presbyterian Board. By the time this reaches you she will have been appointed to the Faculty by the Board of Control of Ginning College, which has the power to make such appointments.

Dr. Sailer speaks of the possibility of other Colleges going in with Smith. Vassar in particular is named. I wish very much Smith could decide

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definitely to take up work in Ginling College without waiting to organize a big scheme at home. We shall begin small out here, and as we grow we can better hold the interest of colleges at home. We have the \$50,000 from the five co-operating boards with which to make a good start. Smith could come in now and help us from the first without getting discouraged by attempting something too big, and failing. Just now it will be very hard to raise large sums of money. Miss Mead's coming to us at this time seems a Providential leading and I hope it may be used to bring the Smith girls into hearty co-operation, other colleges to follow. Of course, I think it is a splendid chance for any of the Boards to look for some fine girl, to represent them in Ginling college to come out as a "college missionary." We should like women from our best colleges to help make Ginling College worthy of the Church of Christ.

I personally will be sorry if we have to encroach on other work to get from Smith, or any of the Colleges, support for Ginling College. Dr. Sailer suggests transferring the support given by Smith to Miss Leavens who is working under the American Board in Tung-chou. I should rather hope that a new interest might make the Smith girls, in college and out, able to undertake this in addition to what they are already doing. The college could support five missionaries if they were thoroughly aroused to a sense of their Christian privilege in this direction. Smith and Vassar are the two colleges from which I think we can most hopefully look for this advance.

Looking to the immediate future here we are quietly planning to open in the fall of 1915. It is hardly to be hoped that we should be in buildings on our own land by that time, but there are places to be rented in Nanking, and we shall not need a large place. Our idea is to take in one class only the first year, and if we get a good class of ten or more it will be beginning as well as some of our largest women's colleges at home. Smith, I think, opened

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with 4 students. We can handle a small student body in one class with a smaller faculty, and yet leave time for the study of Chinese. We must set a high standard of attainment in Chinese for our faculty and allow time for study. Miss Goucher, who is the Methodist member on the faculty will have had two years on the language when the College opens. The other three Missions admit their responsibility to have each their member of faculty. It is to be hoped that at least a temporary appointment of some one on the field will be made before 1915.

We are counting on the appropriation of \$650 from each co-operating Board for current expenses of our first year, and if we open in the fall of 1915 we shall need to use money before that time. I hope that by January, 1915, we may have that money in China, and also a part of the \$10,000 which each Board has pledged. The Kiangnan Mission has incorporated both these items in their budget, and the Central China Mission is to meet next week, when it is to be expected they will take similar action. We should aim to use any part of the \$50,000 fund for what can serve as permanent plant. Out of the \$3250 for current expenses we would employ Chinese teachers, rent property, make necessary alterations, and run the institution. It is hard to make up a budget with no past to base it on, but a budget will be submitted by the Executive Committee to the Board of Control, and to the Boards at home. The Board of Control will meet before the middle of November.

Our greatest immediate need, as I see it, is to get a faculty ready to make a strong beginning, and then to begin. The High Schools need us. One school is putting off advanced work which it has been doing for some years, in the expectation of our opening in 1915. Teachers needing further training are working all through the Yangtze Valley. Some of them will be students in the College along with more recent graduates of High Schools. I feel that our first call will be to supply better Chinese women teachers to the High Schools and other boarding schools. This is a very great need at present. The High Schools

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need to be strengthened. I believe one result of the opening of the College will be to increase the number of students in High Schools. It was so in Japan, and also in America. The public will be gradually educated to the idea that a girl is to be given more years for school, and the teaching in all lower schools will be gradually improved, so that better preparation will be given and better work done in the advance courses. The Chinese Christian Church certainly needs more educated Christian women to take the lead in winning their sisters to Christ. If education is any advantage at home it is here. China is promoting the higher education of women. It is for us to see that it shall be Christian education.

I hope my letter has made the situation clear, and brought the project up to date. If I could know what, in particular, you and others in the home boards would like to know, it would help. I shall try in the future to write myself to you, even on matters where others are supposed to keep the Board informed.

~~With kind regards, I am~~

~~Very sincerely yours,~~

August 1914

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I came down the hill Saturday hoping to be able to buy some dishes in Kiukiang. I tried to get a dessert set like the decorated chrysanthemum set I left at home because that is one of my favorite patterns, but some way I could not strike a bargain. He wouldn't come down to my price and I wouldn't go up to his so I came off without my dishes. Setting up in a new household we really need to stock up but Miss Mead can have her family buy some things in Japan. I got some very common blue dishes in Kuling which I am taking down. I planned to come down on Thursday but found I could get some repair work done if I stayed through the week. I got on board early this morning and

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had a very quiet restful Sunday. I am the only foreign passenger except a French sister from the Kiukiang convent. She is travelling with a Chinese sister and eats in her cabin so I am the only lady at the table. There is one Chinese gentleman, the chief engineer, and the chief officer. The Chinese gentleman speaks English. The engineer is Scotch - practically all the engineers on these boats are, and the chief officer is from Australia. So we make a very cosmopolitan group. The men seem to enjoy having a lady to talk to. The engineer is a nice comfortable family man with a wife in Shanghai. It has been a very comfortable day with a good breeze blowing - hot enough out of the breeze. At Anking, where we were coming in about six o'clock, a regular typhoon storm swept past us up the river and it was quite exciting for a time.

Picture

Friday morning in the midst of my packing I stopped to have Lawrence Mead take a picture of the faculty of Ginling College. Theodora Van Wagenen had come up to help pack my books and she said she thought we were a good looking faculty - sure to attract students! You'll see that picture in the course of time too.

Along with packing and picture taking I was running a stenographer who was doing some "copy" for me for the Kiangan Mission Annual. She was a day late in coming so I had to use her as best I could. She got done all I wanted so I can get it off tomorrow morning on the Shanghai mail - mail it after I reach Nanking.

I had dinner with the Van Wagenens ^{pleasant} Thursday night - such a nice party! The Meads were there and Dr. Hume and myself. ^{The Van Wagenens} They have had a very happy summer. They go to Changsha about the middle of September, and will be in Nanking in October. The Meads will be in Nanking earlier, then in Shanghai and then back to see Frederica settled for the winter before they sail for home. They have

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given up going via Suez on account of the war and sail with the Van Wagenens to San Francisco. It still seems almost too good to be true that Frederica is to be with me next year and in the College. I am quite eager to get settled and be ready for her and Miss Davenport. both before and after the war.

Nanking, China
October 5, 1914

Library

..... I wrote you, I think, that Ginling College was to have the first gift toward its library in a set of the New International Encyclopedia from Mr. Van Wagenen through Kathrina. The books are here and are beautiful to look upon. I feel proud to have them to take care of and to be one of the five places in China chosen to receive such a gift. My own books make a fair showing and Frederica has some and will have more. She wrote for some books and pictures to be sent as soon as she made her decision to stay.

We have a lovely big garden with a big asparagus bed, some corn coming on, a big strawberry bed and empty space where we ought to be planting lettuce and other things for the winter garden. I wish I'd known ^{in time} sooner to have you send me out seeds. I can get English seeds in Shanghai -- unless the war has spoiled the seed business.

War

We seem so very peaceful here that it is hard to believe in war, altho we still are policed by soldiers with guns and bayonets, and they say there are ~~the~~ rumors of unrest. Japan in Shantung is a menace. I cannot see how Japan could wish to have war with China on her hands and if she did I do not know how it would affect us. Business in China is very much depressed, of course, by European war. British trade goes on but we are so dependent on each other even in business that war upsets all reckoning. Prices are not phenomenally high as yet, considering exchange. We get 10% more Mexican dollars than we did a year ago and prices are not, on that basis, so much higher. We get as

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news, perhaps, as you do. It is all very confused and one hardly knows how to interpret some of it. It is hard to be neutral when you are as near to being British as I am. It is hard to adjust oneself to the thought of British defeat, but one is suspicious of Russia both before and after the war.

Nanking, China
October 25, 1914.

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The last two weeks have had every extra-minute taken up with the extra duties which guests put upon one. There is translating to be done for people who cannot talk for themselves, extra orders to servants, and extra time spent in visiting. The Mead family began to arrive two weeks ago when Frederica came loaded down with the family baggage, in regular Chinese fashion. We told her she had qualified for the missionary life. Dorothy Davenport had arrived two days before and I had set up housekeeping when she came. The Van Wagenens came to the Beebes on Thursday, the fifteenth, and altho they were not my guests their being here made life a little more strenuous. I did not have parties for the Meads because they wanted more than anything else to be together and help Frederica get her room settled. They helped get the living room fixed up too. We look very nice indeed, with very-pretty cretonne hangings framing the windows, with my Turkish rugs on the floor, my books making a good cosy corner, and with comfortable chairs - and picture^s of course, though they are still waiting to be hung. I had Dr. Lasell in to dinner one night, and the Meads liked him so much, as I knew they would. He would be Frederica's doctor if she needed one. We were all at the Beebe's one night, and I had the Van Wagenen family here one night. The combination of the Meads and the Van Wagenens is about as nice as any you can make anywhere. They went up to Hwai Yuen on Wednesday and will be back on Tuesday. The Meads will be with me for six days. Then they leave for home. They are perfectly dear about Frederica staying but the break will

Meads

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be hard to make. The two families sail for home on the same steamer, November 6.

land
In the middle of all the excitement of having guests developments in the land situation made some extra interviews and expeditions necessary. Both Mr. VanWagenen and Mrs. Mead took a great deal of interest in the problem. One morning I drove out to see the land in question with Mr. Van Wagenen and got his opinion on it. Mrs. Mead is ready to give us the money if we take it, but to my mind there are better sites. It is not always true that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The site we are now able to get is No. 3 in my mind, and although No. 1 seems to be out of the question, and No. 2 not easy to buy, I am not sure we are yet justified in giving up. Dr. Fred is collecting shells.

We are also on the track of two places that may be rented, both of them better, ~~both~~ in location and accommodations, than I had any hope of getting. We could settle in either of these, have room in which to grow for four or five years, and be in a position of some independence in the matter of buying and building. I cannot tell you about one of these just yet, and I will not take time for the other. Perhaps next week there will be something to report.

c
In addition to all the other things I am chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the women's meetings connected with the Eddy campaign in Nanking. Mr. Eddy will be here the last days in November, about the time you get this. So think of us then and pray that the message may reach the hearts of many. It is specially desired to get the scholar class to give attention to Christianity, and the women whom we are trying this time to reach are the women of the same class. They have had enormous audiences in other places, and a great interest shown, hundreds enrolling themselves in Bible classes. That is the method of follow-up work which is being prepared for by training teachers to lead these classes. Our busiest time will come at the time of the meetings

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and just before. I will just get aboard of Control meeting over with, about the middle of November, when the rush of work for these meetings will come.

This is the season for globe trotters. I have two very nice ones here over Sunday - Dr. Fred and Dr. Charlotte Baker, of San Diego. I met Mrs. Baker at Capitola in 1906, and she wrote me from Peking asking if she could see me on her way through. I asked them to spend Sunday. They leave tonight for Shanghai.

Mrs. Baker was "Lottie Johnston" of Newburyport, who ran away one night in her night-gown and was carried home by Mother Thurston. She was much interested in hearing news of the family, including Aunt Lydia. They have been visiting their daughter Molly, who is in Y.W.C.A. work in Japan. Dr. Fred is collecting shells, and had a beautiful time at the old examination halls gathering snails alive and dead. He did not believe in foreign missions when he left home, but he is a good friend of the cause now, and intends to tell people at home some of the things he did not know till he came and saw for himself. They go on from here to Formosa, then to the Philippines, to Java, and on around via India. They are bolder than most travellers. They will go by neutral lines as far as possible. I had a very interesting day yesterday going the rounds with them, and it did me good to be so much in the open air. It was a wonderful day.

December 30, 1914

Frederica and I had a beautiful Sunday together. She is such a dear and it does me lots of good to have her love and to have her to love. Dorothy D., poor child! is anything but a comfort. Frederica and I are both considerably troubled about her. She is not doing well in Chinese and I do not see how she can be of use in the work out here. I don't think she has good mental balance and I am decidedly worried about her. She is simply crazy to

be married and it almost amounts to a mania on the subject. It is a mystery to me how she ever got appointed. Her home is in New York and the Board has less excuse for a mistake than in some cases. Besides Mrs. Henry S. Coffin is supposed to have selected her. I fear her idea of missionary qualifications needs a little elevating. We are all sorry for the Carters. So much for a very unpleasant subject, but if I left it out you would not know the shadow side of my life this year. I really feel a very heavy responsibility for poor Dorothy.

on Christmas Day.

I was busy in the school till twelve, I got dressed and tied up some Christmas things for the Evans and Williams family and we got over to Mary Evans for dinner about half past one. It was so nice being with children - four of them in that family, and a dear grandmother and real aunt besides. Dr. Evans' mother and sister are visiting him this winter. You know how fond I am of Mary Evans so you will know I enjoyed being with her for Christmas. Mr. Magee (Yale 1900), Mr. Dyer and Mr. Roberts - three young Episcopalian clergymen, were also at the party - also Miss Kelly and Mr. Bailie. It was a beautiful big table and we had a feast of good food and good company. Goose was the piece de resistance. We topped off with mince pie and strawberry ice cream. We had delicious chocolate peppermints made by Mary L. Evans, aged about nine. They call her Mariel. I had a pretty blotter and a book by Dr. Jefferson on the Christmas tree after dinner. It was well after four before we left the table.

I ran in to see the Williams family, especially Dicky, while I was over at that end of town. All the rest of the family were going over to the Lasells to dinner, where Miss Warner and I were also going to eat a second dinner! I really did not stuff, for I ate with restraint both times and no evil effects followed. It sounds rather gluttonous.

We had another pleasant company at the Lasells. The Williams family except Dicky, the Smalls (he is the engineer doing the University building),

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War

Mr. and Mrs. Eilts, two German refugees from Hawaii, and Miss Kirkoff, a German nurse at the hospital. We did not discuss the war. Our German friends sang 'Silent Night', and it made my heart ache to think that while we sat together by the home fires men in the trenches were dying, even on Christmas night. It is too awful to believe even after all these months, that Christian people are killing each other and destroying the beautiful places they have built for the worship of their Father God. I happen to know that Dr. Lasell is a strong sympathiser with Great Britain and blames Germany for the war, but his home is open to German friends in need.

F

Saturday afternoon I invited my Bible Class to tea. At first I was in the depths of despair, for they sat like bumps on a log except for an occasional whisper and giggle. I started in to show them pictures - first of the Eddy meetings, then of small George Calder and his quite justly fond and proud father and mother. I went on with the whole family portrait gallery and some school pictures, - the High School class in Middletown, etc. and they got quite excited over it all, picking out the people they considered good looking and commenting thereon quite frankly. Mother will be interested to know that they consider her very handsome. "Faith! and they have their eyesight," mammy dear. They think Isabel looks like a Chinese, which is doubtless a compliment. On the whole I think they had a good time. Their life is very bare of the recreation and entertainment element. I wish I had time to do more for them.

January 21, 1915

I hope she (Gail Lasell Remington) is going to take over the singing in the school and some English teaching. I'd like to be free from school work this next half year. So many big problems have to be thought out and even a little work every day can spoil a day for solid work on them. I got such a lot done the week before the Board of Control meeting in November when I simply cut out everything else. Besides I should like to be free to put in all the spare time I have on Chinese in definite preparation for college work.

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At present most of my Chinese study is in the line of preparation for my teaching.

I expect now to go north just after March first and I'll see Alice and little Miss Frances. I dread going to Peking in some ways, but in other ways I expect to enjoy seeing old friends. I know the visit will be very profitable on the side of college investigation. I found Miss Miner so sympathetic and ready to help in every way.

I was interested to see notice of the inauguration of the new President of The Western in a recent number of the Outlook. I should like to know if Dean Sawyer and her friends are pleased. I hope the college is entering upon a real advance.

Nanking, China
January 28, 1915

..... We are in the midst of a busy week working on the Ginling College Bulletin. Saturday afternoon the faculty, with President Bowen, are to pass finally on it, and the English part of it will be about ready to print, pending a few final arrangements about the place we are to rent, and in which we shall be living for the next three or more years. We went to see it this afternoon. I'll tell you about it later and send along pictures which we took this afternoon.

Elizabeth Goucher came to us last Friday. Miss Nourse arrived Tuesday night. It has been fine planning things together and we have enough variety of opinion to make interesting discussions possible.

Shanghai
February 11, 1915

..... I have a little time now to write you before going out to dinner with Miss Richardson at McTyeire School. Their school is under the Southern Methodist Board and is the fashionable school in Shanghai. They make a good deal of English and music and it is quite well patronised by well-to-do Chinese

people who wish their daughters to have a foreign education. They wanted to make it into the Union Woman's College but even in the Mission the plan was not very well approved. The Principal, Miss Richardson, is a very able woman and I want her to be friendly to Ginling College, and send us some of her more serious minded girls.

I am down in Shanghai attending the East China Educational Association meeting - a kind of Teachers Convention. It has been worth while in a good many ways tho' I grudge the time just now. I ~~must~~ want to get the College Bulletin finished up and ready for printing. We need literature very much. I think our catalog will be very attractive. I wish it were as near shape in Chinese as in English. That is another story, and a long one.

Friday A.M. February 12

It was bed time when I got home last night after a very pleasant evening at Miss Richardson's. There were twelve women at the table - all Southerners except myself and an English girl who teaches piano in the school.

I am enclosing a picture of the ^{house} home in which we expect to be housed next year. Quite full details are written on the back of each picture. Until I send you word positively that we have rented the place of course you cannot say positively that it is the College building. I hope the thing will be settled very soon for we want to print the picture in the Bulletin. ...

Sunday is Chinese New Year. Today is the Anniversary of the election of the President in Nanking. Everything seems peaceful but Japan's demands for concessions are felt pretty keenly by the patriotic Chinese. It does look a little ugly. Reports from Shantung are not very favorable to Japan. How much Germany is behind anti-Japanese utterances one cannot say. I fear I am not even an impartial person in this war - certainly not neutral. My blood is too recently British to be quite cool at the thought of British defeat. I suppose we

get as good reports of the war as you do. I read the weekly Outlook report and get the same general impression that the English paper here gives. The American paper here in Shanghai claims to be impartial and prints German reports with big headlines and apparently takes them as equal in news value to Reuter telegrams. Perhaps they are, but it will be a terrible disappointment to me if I find that the British Admiralty has faked and the authorities have sent out false reports. That is one thing and censoring or withholding seems a little different.

March 8, 1915

If I could live through the days with you you would see why I do not write oftener. I have never lived in such a rush as I am in here and now. There is so much to tell you that I do not know where to begin. I think my last letter reported on the house which we were to live in next year, and I sent you pictures of the same. Please name them "The place we are not going to live in!" Just as I was starting for Shanghai with the manuscript of the Bulletin and the Pamphlet we are preparing to use as campaign literature, both of which had fine paragraphs on the building, - "the property of a provincial governor, who was making concessions in the rent because the building was to be used as a school, etc." word came to us in a round-about way that the place had been rented by the International Export Company for half again as much rent as we had offered. Evidently the agent had us both on his string at the same time. They knew nothing about us, and of course business is business. It seems, after all, that the governor is not at all a public spirited individual, but out for all he can get, and the agent was talking for effect when he told us that they would much prefer to rent it for less money to a school.

The result of the change is that I am house hunting instead of visiting Peking. It is not an easy job in Worcester or the suburbs of Boston. Per-

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haps you can imagine that it is not easy in a city like Nanking. I have a number of friends who are helping. Dr. Beebe has been my councillor and friend in the matter of land and was the middle man in the negotiations for the place we lost. He is also helping now. Mr. Williams and Dr. Bowen, President of the University, are trying to pull some official wires and get the use of a piece of unused school property owned by Chinese in Java, who formerly had a school here for their sons. It is just north of the place we thought we had rented, and has all the advantages of location which that place had. The place was lived in by the soldiers in 1913, and not improved thereby. A good deal would have to be done to put it into shape. There is more land than in the other place and we might be able to get a house put up for us. The existing one-story buildings would do very well for school purposes. In the mean time other friends, Chinese, have been looking for empty Chinese "gung-gwans", or official residences. We have looked at four, but still continue to look. The ones we should like are not to rent; those which are to rent would take a lot of repairing to make them fit to live in. They are all rambling old places, capable of being picturesque, if not altogether convenient from our point of view. If we could get one of the better sort we might be very comfortable.

Land is also on the horizon, and I may be having an interview any day with the rascal who is willing to act as our middle man. Any one who buys land for foreigners is bound to be more or less of a rascal, I fear. The fact alone that he does this damns him in the eyes of many people, and to make up for his loss of reputation he tries to make all he can out of the foreigner, which makes him appear as a rascal to us. My Chinese teacher is interested in our problems and seems eager to help. He is such a nice man, I should hate to have him turn into a scamp.

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I was in Shanghai the week before last attending a most interesting Committee meeting on the Social Application of Christianity. It is one of the sub-committees on the China Continuation Committee. I am on one of these committees, but am not a member of this one. The Chairman is Mr. C.T. Wang, who was vice-president of the Senate when the opposition part was disbanded by Yuan. His life was in some danger for weeks, but he stayed in the country, gave up politics, and went back to his work in the Y.M.C.A. I admire him very much, and count on him as one of the men who will yet save China. He used to be in Changsha, and studied with Warren Seabury, before going to America. I went down by special request from him, and it was a real privilege to hear such discussions as we heard of ways and means to bring the practical application of the teachings of Christianity more into the life of the Churches, emphasizing service more than it has been emphasized. Many Christians know that they have been "saved" but do not realize any better than most of the Jews did, that they are "saved to serve". Then these forms of social service bring us into contact with classes of people who have not been interested by preaching, and have not been reached by schools. We are finding a good deal of interest among women here in Nanking in the Social Service line of work. It has taken the form of lectures on subjects of personal and civic hygiene. The first lecture was on Vaccination, the second on Hygiene in Obstetrics. This was given by a splendid Chinese woman physician, who knows just how to talk to Chinese ladies. The women who attend are of the "classes" rather than the "masses", and are above the average in intelligence. But the things she tells them are all new and interesting. She used diagrams of a baby's stomach to show them how foolish their way of stuffing babies is, feeding them whenever they cry. One member of the Committee is Dr. Osgood, the

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author of Breaking Down Walls in China, or something like that. He has done interesting things in his city, getting the whole city ^{turned up} (in earnest) on the subject of street cleaning, flies and mosquitos; playgrounds for children and relief for famine and flood sufferers. He is the Board of Health for the city of Chu-chou.

Educ

Besides my committee meeting I went with Mr. Pettus to see Dr. Fong F. Sec, a Chinese who has studied in America, to ask him about our Chinese Course of Study, had an interview with Miss Cogdal on college problems, went with her to see Dr. Kueh, a Columbia Ph.D. who is to be at the head of a big Normal School here in Nanking, to talk over the same problem of our course in Chinese. At the end of an hour's talk with him, and with the vice-president of the Board of Education in the province, I knew about as much as I did when I began about the matter. They do not know themselves how to state a course of study in Chinese for students of college grade. There are no Chinese women in government schools of that degree of learning. They have not yet worked out fully the relation of the new and the old learning. It is little wonder that we foreigners find it something of a problem. It is in my mind a big question whether a person in one lifetime can be a scholar in Chinese and at the same time have a modern education - any more than a person at home could hope to be an authority on Greek and Latin, and at the same time be up in science or sociology. The modern education as yet must largely come through English, and that makes attainment along Chinese literary lines difficult.

The last thing I did before leaving Shanghai was to leave the manuscript of the Bulletin and some other campaign literature with the printer. There will be some additions to be made if we find a place before the final proof-reading has to be done. I wish it was ready now, for we are asked for literature on all sides.

We are off to see another "gung-gwan" - which means an official residence. It belongs to the family of the famous Li Hung Chang. I want to mail this so I'll say good-bye for the present.

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March 28, 1915

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My chief occupation has been house hunting. I have learned a lot about the city and feel more at home in Nanking than I did a month ago. Several persons have assisted in the search for a house. My teacher, Mr. Wang (Mr. King) has been most helpful, and the place we are deciding on was his discovery. It is not absolutely decided yet that we can have the house but he thinks that he has a plan to make us all "good looking", give all parties to the contract the proper amount of "face." If he succeeds we get the place for only \$50 Mex. per month, taking it for four years. We may have to go up to \$55 per. He thinks it is certainly ours at that figure. We have to spend about \$1300 Mex. in alterations and repairs and pay down a sum, \$400 to \$600. After that we pay \$10 a month. After four years we pay \$50 per month. I have already spent time telling you about one place before we were sure of it and perhaps I'd better wait till this is settled before getting you excited. When it is a bargain there will be pictures to send - "Before and After", effects.

W. A. Bentley

The house is a very good style Chinese residence, much better than the one I lived in in Changsha. All such houses are an alternation of rooms in a long string, facing south in most cases, and separated by courts. The courts in this house are wide which means more sun and air. There are five sections, one behind the other, each a little higher than the one in front, and the back section is a good full two-stories high. So we get upstairs sleeping rooms - for students as well as foreigners. We shall have much more room than in "the house we didn't rent." There is almost a labyrinth of rooms, nearly one hundred counting all small rooms, some of which we shall probably pull down. The arrangement is more regular than in many such houses, and better adapted to school uses. We can easily make the three-fold division into faculty residence, student residence and public rooms which will make living

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very comfortable. We shall keep the general style Chinese, but make interior changes to give our rooms the look of home that we like to have to rest in. Each of the teachers can have a study and a bedroom, and besides our dining room and living room. Students up to four in a room can be very comfortable, and next year we may not need to crowd that much.

One of the front buildings, originally a chair court, will make a very dignified chapel and convenient class rooms can easily be planned in the front sections. Our rooms will be at the back in one section. Students at the back in another. The further in you go in a Chinese house the more private are the apartments. Servants live at the front by the gate.

We are all very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the place both for comfort and attractiveness. Frederica is "crazy about it". So will Elizabeth Goucher be when she sees it. She is coming down to help plan alterations when we settle the business and actually rent the place. There is a big garden, with a pond and a pavilion, lots of trees and climbing rosebushes - all sorts of attractive possibilities. The house has been empty for some time. Every scrap of glass has been stolen, and it will take a lot of money for the windows. The courts are grass-grown between the stones. A lot of ^{minor} little repairing will have to be done, but roof and walls and floors seem in pretty good condition. Whitewash and paint will go a long way to improving ^{it}. Plain scraping out of dirt will help. There is no reason why we should not have four very happy years there and at \$50 per month it is dirt cheap.

Map

We have had to give up the idea of being near the University. It is twenty minutes in a ricksha and clear across the city. If you still have the little map of Nanking, the place is northeast of the old Examination Halls near the S.E. jog in the city wall. We shall be quite near the old Imperial city. It is going to give us a chance to experiment on a new locality and we are

putting off buying land until we see how this experiment works. We shall be much more in the city, and of the city, with opportunities to do Social Settlement work, cultivating a neighborhood in which foreigners have not ^{lived} heed. It is the best part of Nanking, in a residence section, near the big Li Hung Chang mansion. The Li family will be our landlords. My! I hope they are. (They are since April 1) ~~not exactly as to date. A good deal of the settlement~~

Land has also taken a good deal of time the past few weeks. Some land which we had thought desirable, but not our first choice, was offered to us. But we have decided to wait, and it is a great relief. There are some very peculiar complications in the land situation and time may remove some of them. In the meantime we have enough to do now to get ready for next year. The Executive Committee met here Friday evening and Saturday morning and they helped settle a number of problems. I have a splendid Committee and Board to help, and the Faculty so far are also a very united body. I hope it may always be so.

Miss Kendall of Wellesley is re-visiting Nanking. She is staying with Mrs. Beebe and I had the pleasure of taking her yesterday afternoon to call on the Principal of one of the Government Schools for Girls, a most interesting woman, and a most interesting school. We shall be quite near them next year and I hope we may get very friendly. Cultivation of Government Middle (High) Schools will be a wise policy. There is no reason why we should not get some students from them in the future. The chief difficulty will be their English. Mrs. Lu was very friendly and ended up by giving Miss Kendall her photograph. It was very interesting acting as interpreter.

Miss Kendall also wanted to see our building and I took her there after our call at the Government School. She seemed much interested in our plans and I have promised to send her literature. I was at dinner with her last night and she had dinner with us today.

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comfortable. I think it can be done. Elizabeth Goucher came tomorrow and
Proof of the Bulletin and other literature has taken a good deal of
we shall get at it; deciding just how different rooms are to be used and
time this week. A second reading will be done this next week, probably, and
what must be done to put them in shape.
then the Bulletin and a Pamphlet for general distribution will be available.
I am sending you a reprint of an article which has just come out in Woman's
Elizabeth Goucher came yesterday and we went over to our gang-guan
Work in the Far East. It should have been printed in the December - was sent
in the afternoon. Frederick and Lawrence had went also and we measured up
in in October - so it is not exactly up to date. A good deal of the material
the whole place. It is a very fine place. The school is about 200 feet, the
appears in the pamphlet.

April 5

Plan
Here it is after Easter but the mail does not go till the 9th. In
the meantime we have rented a house. I send you a sketch of the plan. It
is not drawn to scale but gives a general idea of the layout. We are all
enthusiastic over all its possibilities and we got it in time to ~~xxxxx~~
insert a paragraph in the Bulletin This will be out by the end of the week.
Hurrah for Ginling College! Not a cent of money has come yet from one of
the Boards but they mean well. Fortunately we have private resources in the
Faculty and foreigners' credit is good in China. It's partly our fault not
holding the Boards up a little sooner.

It's too long a story to write all the ins and outs and ups and downs
of renting a house in China. All the evidence I have to show for it is three
stubs in my check book - money given to the middleman. I signed the contract
for four years and gave the agents a receipt for \$1000 which I didn't get.
They return the compliment by promising to pay back \$1000 which they have not
received. The contract stands like this. We agree to pay \$1000 "yah dzu", or
binding money, and \$45 per month for four years. They agree to pay back the
"yah dzu" at the end of the time. They agree to advance \$1920 toward repairs.
In lieu of paying the "yah-dzu" I gave the receipt for \$1000. We shall have
to advance this toward repairs and they add \$920. Our immediate task is to see
how far ~~xx~~ we can make this \$1920 go toward making the place attractive and

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comfortable. I think it can be done. Elizabeth Goucher comes tomorrow and we shall get at it; deciding just how different rooms are to be used and what must be done to put them in shape.

I must stop and get at other letters. The April 7th letter later. Elizabeth Goucher came yesterday and we went over to our gung-gwan in the afternoon. Frederica and Lawrence Mead went also and we measured up the whole place. It is something of a place, 324 feet long by 270 feet, the garden included. It is 125 feet by 270 feet. We have a plan drawn to scale and I may get a copy of that made to send you. We went over again this afternoon to verify a few details and to take pictures. I must get the contractors on the job estimating what is to be done. I want all repairs to be completed by the end of June so that I need not stay down in the heat to look after such things. We must also begin to get furniture made. I have a man who has done quite a little for me and he does very nice work.

Later

I have made a copy of the part of this letter which relates to house renting and will send it to the Thurstons. I made extra copies and gave Frederica one. She gives me in exchange a copy of her letter to a circle of home friends. It pieces out mine. The length of all this will make up for the gap in my correspondence.

I must share with you a letter which came from Miss Atkinson after she had been here for the Board of Control meeting. She is one of the Southern Methodist women and I have known her only since last November. It means a lot to have as fine a person as Miss Atkinson say what she does. She writes, "The more I see of you the more I appreciate you and the more I feel our good fortune in having you occupy the position that you do." Later, having spoken of her admiration for the other members of the faculty, "I feel proud for our school and rejoice that our Chinese young women who are going to be leaders will have

such wonderful examples before them of our own American Christian womanhood." It is a spur to one to be and do one's very best with such supporters. It was dear of Miss Atkinson to say it!

I must stop and get at other letters. The plan will follow later. We are going to have blueprints made of it. I am sure you will find it an interesting study of Architecture and it will help you to picture us in our new surroundings.

Copy of letter by Frederica P. Mead Spring 1915

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MCT
I wish you could know the other two members of our Nanking family too. Mrs. Thurston is our President -- I'M not sure whether I ought to say "is" or "is to be" the question being whether faculty or students make up Ginling College. But as the lot of collecting money from the different Boards has already fallen to her (not to speak of the hundred and one other executive prerogatives) I think "is" may stand. Mrs. Thurston is wonderfully well fitted for this position. She taught in Turkey for two years before her marriage, and then came out to China with her husband who was the founder of the Yale Mission in Changsha. After his death she returned there to teach for several years. We tease her over the fact that she is one of the "problems" at home -- an American born of foreign parents, but she is very proud of the Scotch in her, and also of her New England training - she is a Holyoke girl. Mrs. Thurston has such sympathy and charm and such a big way of looking at things that she takes everybody with her when she does a thing, and it is a joy to work and live with her.

Mary Nourse, our other breakfast fellow, and a prospective member of the faculty, has been in China seven years already, but you never would guess it except that she knows so much about the Chinese and understands them so well. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago and a splendidly all round, healthy, happy person.

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One of the other faculty members, who is not in Nanking this winter, is Elizabeth Goucher, the daughter of Dr. Goucher who founded the college now named after him in Baltimore. Dr. Goucher was visiting us last fall and I will never forget him as he stood in front of the fire and said, (I wish I could quote the exact words), "Of all the countries in the world, China is the one which to-day seems to offer the greatest opportunity for service; of all the centers for education in China, Nanking is the best located and most favorable; and of all the openings for educational work, the most needed is higher education for women, because if you do not give the women the best, the nation can not rise." It was thrilling to hear a man of such breadth of experience and vision speak so quietly and surely, and think of the opportunity and responsibility involved in starting Ginling College.

Educ

I am enclosing this map of the Yangtze Valley which will show you why Nanking is the logical center for the College. You know it was the capital of China, years ago during part of the Ming Dynasty, and then again at the beginning of the First Republic. But even if it has not succeeded as the seat of government, it has always been a center for education, and the question of whether Nankingese or Pekingese, of all the languages of China, is more universally understood is a bone of contention between the North and the South.

I am so glad that I can write to-day of the actual place in which we are to open next fall. The deal was only closed last night, and as in China (perhaps this applies to home too) you never can be a bit sure about land and renting until money has been given over and papers signed, it does not pay to say too much about what you hope until you have clinched the matter. We are rejoiced over this abiding place for Ginling College, until she shall have her own buildings, because we feel that we can make it express the best in Chinese home architecture, as well as answer all the health requisites. It is an official residence or gung-gwan, belonging to members of the family of Li Hung Chang Djan, and is in the very nicest section of Nanking.

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We have to go over there to-day to see about repairs, so if you would like to come too, I will show you what a Chinese residence of the best type is like. We will take rubber tired rickshaws and have that nice sensation of motion which seems nearer to flying even than an automobile. The street scenes through the heart of the city keep eyes, ears, and nose continually stimulated. We see better-to-do men in their long sheep skin lined garments and funny little black satin caps; poorer class women trousered and coated in the ever present blue cotton, moving laboriously about on their sad little feet; and everywhere kiddies, padded nearly double in their bright little jackets and trousers, the smaller ones, with spots of vermilion painted on their tiny cheeks, noses and foreheads, and wearing quaint, many-colored caps ornamented with idols and bells. Then there are men having their queues braided and heads shaved by barbers at the side of the road; carriers with baskets slung from the pole on their shoulders and anything inside from vegetables to pigs and babies; beggars in rags that make you wonder what ever was the original part of the flutter of materials that now covers them. The sounds are just as varied and novel as the sights. It is seldom that we do not hear the piercing squeaking of wheelbarrows that are used for carrying all heavy burdens and left uncoiled on purpose so the wheelman will not have to shout his warning at every step. Then there is the drum-drum, drum-drum of the notion shop that walks the streets, bigger than the peddler that carries it. But one of the unexpected sounds is the sweet song of birds, right down where men throng thickest, and it is a joy to see how many of the wee shops and houses have their well kept little ³cafes, bringing a breath of the open fields into the narrow alleys. I am not going to attempt to describe the sensations that assail our other sense organ — enough said!

After crossing the main business streets we come to less crowded ways and finally turn into a willow lined avenue and alight at our gung gwan. Opposite the doorway is one of the features of any better class Chinese house - a piece

Nanking
Sheet
Scene

Uda
Sundering

of wall, this one high and with spreading wings, built to keep out the evil spirits. Fortunately, as we can go round corners, it does not interfere with our entrance. The first court is just an ante-court so we must step through the picturesque circular door at our right to go to what will be the chapel and reception rooms. Of course we will have to use our imagination, for since the last revolution, when Nanking was looted, there is not a pane of glass in the buildings and they are needing all sorts of repairs, but it is not a bit hard to see the possibilities. The lot is divided into five sections: The farthest, a lovely garden with a truly Eastern, tree-shadowed pool and a pavilion which we shall use as an out-of-door gymnasium; the other four sections, side by side, are made up of alternating rooms and courts. Having gone through the circular doorway into the chapel section let us go back through it, ^(something omitted here) for it is probably the part that will be used for the faculty. Beyond the first court is a row of small rooms that will probably be class rooms, then will come our dining and living rooms and around the farthest court, where the buildings are two storied, we will have our studies and sleeping rooms. The adjoining section corresponds exactly to this, and will be used for the girls' dormitories. How I wish I could really give you some idea of the quaintness of it all - the paved courts, or "heavenly wells", with their cunning little green trees and overhanging gray-tiled roofs; the delicately latticed windows that cover the larger half of the walls of most of the rooms; the sense of mystery in going from one court to another and another and not knowing what may come next. It is so utterly different from what we are used to, but so fascinating.

Even though I said I was going to stick to the everyday I do want to tell you a little of what we are looking forward to in the college work itself. We are going to begin with a Freshman class only, and can not tell, even in that, how many different qualities of preparation we may get; so we are expecting

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to do something of tutoring or, as the Chinese puts it "mending and reviewing" work even in the one class. The question of how much teaching will be done in Chinese and how much in English is also one that can not be decided definitely until we know the material that we will have to work with. Needless to say I shall teach next year in English. I shall probably have a course in English literature and perhaps one in Art, but most of my time will still go to Language study

Ross in "The Changing Chinese" speaks of China's women as her "greatest undeveloped resource." I do hope that you will think about Ginling College in the light of its possibilities for world usefulness and see whether it strikes you as something you want to help. ^{And} I hope you will talk about it. The name is not hard to remember (in pronouncing it, the "G" is soft and the accent is on the last syllable). The characters stand for Golden Aspiration. And then most of all I hope you will make it one of the things that you hold on your heart in prayer, that Ginling College may meet its opportunity and fulfill its mission in bringing to an ever-widening circle in China the Christian ideal of fully developed womanhood.

F.R.M.

En route to Peking
April 22, 1915

At last I am off for Peking! I began to think I would not make it this year, but things got settled enough to make me feel that it was safe to leave, and altho this is no mere pleasure trip the change is doing me good. I was feeling terribly rushed and a little strained by the problems of the work. It is no easy task to get a college started.

Our next stop was at Nansuchou where the Carters are. The train was late and it was nearly six o'clock when we arrived. Tom Carter and George Hood were down to meet us and we enjoyed the walk of about a mile into their city compound. They have lived here less than two years and are the only foreigners in the place. Their nearest neighbors are up the line at Hsuchoufu, two hours

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on the railroad.

The work in *Nankai* is unique in having such hearty cooperation from the leading people of the city from the start. The boys' school is in the temple of the God of War and in a family ancestral temple. The girls' school is in an official yamen. Both buildings are given rent free to the work, and no restrictions are placed on the religious instruction. Both boys and girls pay very fair tuition fees. The attendance on Sunday services is constantly increasing. As yet they are living in Chinese-style houses, although they are new and well finished inside - very attractive. *Dagwy* makes their little home. She is Norwegian and a most unusually interesting girl. Tom Carter is a dear and his open friendly manner has won his way into the hearts of the Chinese, whom he loves and trusts. They are working on the principle of directing the work, letting Chinese do it and putting the main responsibility on the Chinese. A few days before we were there the city elders and local dignitaries gave an invitation to have them open medical work and offer a choice of one or two places as dispensary. A doctor comes out in the fall for this station but he will be in Nanking next year at work on Chinese.

April 30, 1915

.... The trip through from *Nankai* to Peking was very comfortable and comparatively uneventful. It is not particularly interesting country. One goes through the mountain divide in the night. We crossed the Yellow River about seven A.M. It is chiefly river bed at present.

We were in Tientsin shortly after three and in Peking at 6:55. Miss Miner met us and we had supper with her at Mrs. Martin's, which is the Ament house as I knew it.

I had, of course, as my main object the visiting of the College and talking over problems with Miss Miner. Incidentally I have done some sight-

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quite different from other provinces. I did not know anyone in Tsinanfu seeing and shopping. Some results of the latter you will see in the course of time. Part of the sight seeing was profitable in giving me some idea of the best Chinese styles of architecture. The Palace buildings are wonderful, also the Lama and Confucian Temples and the Summer Palace.

We did practically no sight seeing the year we were in Peking - we counted on doing it "next year" and there was no next year for us. The one thing we did see was the Temple of Heaven just before we got the letter ordering us home. I did not want to go there again.

When we lived in Peking the Forbidden City was closed. Now it is open and for 30 cents one can wander around among the buildings in the southern section - buildings which were the government buildings, audience chambers, etc. One group has been made a museum for imperial treasures in porcelain, bronze, cloisonné, laquer, jade, etc. We went there the first morning with Miss Miner who had not been there. Most of the things had come down from Jehol in Manchuria and it is a wonderful collection. There are bronzes of the Chow dynasty (500 B.C.); some porcelains claim to be nearly as old, cloisonné and porcelain hundreds of years old, altho the largest number of pieces are Chien Lung which is about the time of the American Revolution. He and Kang Hsi (1660) were the two great emperors of the Ching dynasty.

Date?

I leave tomorrow morning for Tientsin, spend Sunday there; get to Tsinanfu on Monday, spending two days there unless political weather looks threatening. It is a very tense situation and no one knows what will come of it.

Nearing home
May 14, 1915

..... I took the train last night at 10:41 after a very pleasant three days visit at Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung. I have never stopped in Shantung before and I am glad to have these impressions of another province of China,

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quite different from other provinces. I did not know anyone in Tsiⁿanfu well personally, but I found the "goodly fellowship" there and came away from friends. I wrote to Mrs. Johnson because she was in charge of the Girls' School and I was entertained by her. Dr. Johnson is on the faculty of the Tsiⁿanfu Medical School. Their daughter Margaret, a graduate of Wilson College, is the other member of the family, a very sweet girl. Mrs. Elterich and her daughter from Chefoo were visiting in Tsiⁿanfu while I was there and there were little parties for us so that we met nearly the whole community. I only planned to stay two days but Mrs. Johnson persuaded me to stay a third. I was able to visit the Soldiers' Institute - a very interesting work under the auspices of the English Baptists for the soldiers in the camps near the city.....

May 16, 1915

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N
Yesterday was a full day. I read my mail and unpacked in the morning, went over to see the progress on repairs at the college - things are going along nicely. Then I went to an exhibition at the Government Normal School near by. At 4:30 I had to be home for a committee meeting. About 5:30 I went to a lawn party, to which I had not been invited, because I knew I could find a lot of people I wanted to get on a committee. It was the May fête of the Nanking foreign children's society, the Watchguard, and everybody seemed as glad to see me as if I had been invited. I saw all but two of my committee, arranged for a meeting, ate strawberries and ice cream and had a hug from Dicky Williams that will keep my heart warm for a week. He is the dearest kiddie! It seemed very good to be back among my own people here in Nanking. No place I saw on my travels offered any attractions to lessen my loyalty to Nanking as a good place to belong to.

The days in Tsiⁿanfu were very pleasant. I visited the Girls' School and got a little idea of their work, also visited the other compounds. They have some very attractive Chinese buildings in Tsiⁿan and have adapted Chinese architecture very happily in the foreign houses. I like it more and more. The

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For looking after it so it gets neglected.
northern style is more attractive than the southern.

Sp

I rode in a wheel barrow - just to see how it felt. I'll send you a picture of the barrow with Miss Boehne ready to start on a country trip. The car by Mr. Lucius Porter of Tungchow. He and four other young Americans were I had a trip around the Lotus Lake in a fascinating house boat. Another after-taking the students down. Mr. Cheng Po Ling of Tientsin was also in the party and noon, after visiting the Museum and the new Medical School buildings, we went I met him and had a chance to talk about Ginling College. He is a very interest-up a mountain south of the city and had tea in an old temple overlooking the city. ing man, a member of the Independent Church in Tientsin and head of a big Govern- Dr. Schultz, a friend of Norman Carter's was our host. It was the pilgrimage went school - a man converted through Mr. Robertson of the Y.M.C.A. season, and pilgrims and beggars lined the road. I rode part way up the hill in a mountain chair quite different from any vehicle previously experienced. The Chinese are wonderful in their ability to adapt means to ends and these chairs are admirably adapted to carrying people up a steep road like the one up to the temples.

I am sending you a statement about the work of the Tsiⁿanfu Institute and Museum. It is a very interesting way of enlightening the people and has had a far reaching influence. The man in charge and the genius of it all is Mr. White- Wright - a very nice Scotchman in the English Baptist Mission. He is in love with his work and he loves the Chinese. The Soldiers' Institute is a branch especially planned to reach soldiers. All sorts and ^{conditions} kinds of people come into the Museum, attend lectures, hear the talks on Christianity - sometimes over a thousand in a single day. The models are all made locally from photographs and plans. Large pictures are made from small ones and everything has explanations in English and Chinese. The support for the Soldiers' Institute comes from the Chinese military authorities in Tsiⁿan, which is proof that it is appreciated.

One thing I liked about Tsiⁿanfu was the way their buildings are kept up. Everything was in order and in good repair. This was true in general of the American Board buildings in Peking and Tungchow. I am sorry to say some mis- sion property is very poorly kept, both in the matter of tidiness and repair. Our compound here in Nanking is badly "down at the heel." No one takes responsibility

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for looking after it, so it gets neglected.

I came down from Tientsin to Tungchow in the special car of the North China Track Team coming to Olympic games in Shanghai. I was invited to come into the car by Mr. Lucius Porter of Tungchow. He and four other young Americans were taking the students down. Mr. Chang Po Ling of Tientsin was also in the party and I met him and had a chance to talk about Ginling College. He is a very interesting man, a member of the Independent Church in Tientsin and head of a big Government School - a man converted through Mr. Robertson of the Y.M.C.A.

(Conversation about conversion)

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Shanghai, June 4, 1915

I have lived in a considerable rush since returning to Nanking from my northern trip. It took some time to catch up even though Miss Nourse had attended to ordinary business letters in China while I was away. I found the repairs and alterations on the college buildings progressing but requiring a good deal of attention. Since we live half an hour away, a good hour is lost coming and going every time we make the trip.

The Board of Control has met again, and there is always a good deal to get ready for that. We had a fine meeting and they discussed and helped settle a number of problems. I insist on having their action in a good many places where I think they would be quite willing to let me go ahead. I prefer to have their backing. We are so far absolutely harmonious and there is growing loyalty to the College in all the Missions. Once started we shall have a backing which will count very far to making the College a success. It is one thing the Peking College seems to need - a real union, with a feeling of equal burden and equal sharing of privileges.

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I am in Shanghai to visit the Shanghai High Schools. Girls are a little "backward about coming forward" and registering. As someone says - a Chinese would rather attend a school already going than take risks in a new one. I suppose

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Students

there were girls who hesitated a little to enter the first class at Mt. Holyoke. I am trying to make some of these girls see that it is a real privilege to be a member of the first class, and one of those who will help to make the college. I met a very attractive group of girls at a Chinese private school today - a school in which Mr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Fong Sec and other young Christian Chinese are interested. They have some girls who are prepared and I hope some of them will come. I also visited a Southern Baptist School and talked with the principal. They are revising their curriculum and planning to make it prepare for the college. I visited McTyeire, the big Southern Methodist School on Monday, and St. Mary's (Episcopal) on Tuesday. I do not expect a very enthusiastic welcome at the latter place and both these schools rather stand aloof. They are really "finishing schools" and nominally cover college work in the last year or two of their course. Their students may think themselves too good for our humble college. Let them wait and see!

I am making the Evans Missionary Home my headquarters. It is a most convenient place in which to attend to business and I am really attending to many things -- paint, and electric light fixtures, fire place tiles, pianos, Chinese furniture, besides personal shopping. I've got to have a dress for Mary Preston's wedding and ought to get it now.

I have lectured on Astronomy in Chinese since I last wrote you - two lectures given to the women in the woman's schools in Nanking. Miss Dresser was responsible for getting me to do it. I rashly promised ~~to~~ months ago and it came in with all the other things after I got back from Peking. However, I am very glad to have done it. Every such venture gives one more courage in using Chinese, and courage helps. I haven't a lot about speaking in Chinese.

(Rec'd Aug. 1915)

71 Kuling
via Kuikiang

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I was much pleased with Father's approval of our literature. I think it is really very well done, if I do say it. The pamphlet is all my work except

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the advantages of a college course and the opportunity for the same offered in the map and the two small pictures. One has to decide oneself so many details of Giling College. The College has been advertised in the Christian Intelligencer that at home the printer decides. Mr. Douglass was very patient with my fussing, and in two Shanghai dailies, and some fifty requests for copies of the Chinese Bulletin have been received and answered.

(Rec'd Aug. 1915)

Personal Report of Mrs. Lawrence Thurston

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In February negotiations were in process for the renting of a foreign style official residence near the University, which seemed the most suitable place

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For begin Most of the Chinese who take any interest in higher education want English. It ought not to be taught except to students who stand well in their other studies, and it ought not to be begun too early in the course; but it ought to be well taught. It is the only door open into the whole realm of ideas which the world outside of China possesses. It has all the value in an education which the classical and modern languages have in our system. We are not educating the mass of the people in China. We ought to be educating the men and women who are to be the leaders in the Christian Church; and to keep in touch with the world they live in our educated people need English.

My big task this year has been to make possible the beginning of college work in the fall of 1915. The need of making a start was felt by all the co-operating missions. The Board of Control met in November and adopted the Budget for the first year, appointed additional members to the Faculty, and appointed the committees necessary to attend to the preliminaries of opening a college. A second meeting of the Board was held in May. The President was ex-officio a member of all committees and altho the members have given time and thought to all the matters brought before them for consideration, the initiative has been with the President, and the burden of responsibility to see that things were done has been upon her shoulders.

The college Bulletin is in print, both in English and Chinese, also a pamphlet for general distribution in America, and a circular in Chinese presenting

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the advantages of a college course and the opportunity for the same offered in Ginling College. The College has been advertised in the Christian Intelligencer and in two Shanghai dailies, and some fifty requests for copies of the Chinese Bulletin have been received and answered.

In February negotiations were in process for the renting of a foreign style official residence near the University, which seemed the most suitable place for beginning work, when we heard that it had been rented by the International Export Company for \$150 per month. We were offering \$100. As a result the month of March went to house hunting. By the end of the month a large official residence, providing generous accommodations for faculty and students, had been found, and terms agreed upon. Counting money to be spent in repairs and alterations, the rent for four years will be about \$75 per month — possibly a little more. In every respect except distance from the University the buildings are much more suitable than the place first considered, and there is some compensation in being more a part of the city, and in having opportunities for work in a neighborhood where foreigners have not lived, and in the Government Schools which are near by.

Much time and thought has been given to the planning and supervising of repairs, which are now practically complete. Furniture has been planned and ordered, and September will find the house in order and furnished. The date set for opening is September 17.

It seemed very desirable, before beginning our work in the Yangtze Valley to see something of the college work being done in Peking, where since 1908 they have been carrying students on beyond the High School. I was given every opportunity to study the work and the visit was well worth while. I tried to study their High School as well as College work, and I had also in mind the problem of school architecture.

School problems in the north are not the same as ours; for one, they have not the polyglot problem which we shall have in our student body, for all

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the northern students use Mandarin. Their attitude toward English seems to us of the south conservative, but they need it less than we do. We have one great advantage, not only over the Woman's College in Peking, but also over the men's colleges in China, in starting without a preparatory department. It is hard to get the college attitude toward study and the college atmosphere, where the majority of the students are doing High School work - still harder if the majority in a school are in primary work!

Some time has been spent visiting schools in Shanghai from which students are to be expected. As yet the number of official registrations is small, but knowing the unwillingness of the Chinese girls to commit themselves it is not surprising. We hear of a goodly number who are definitely planning to come, and we are making ready to receive twenty. Fifteen is really the largest number within my expectation and if we fall short of ten I shall be surprised, - but not disappointed if we get a group of girls with serious purpose, and enthusiasm for study.

I am a member of two Committees which have taken some time, and promise to take more. One is a Committee of the East China Educational Association, appointed to study the High Schools of this region; the other is the sub-committee of the China Continuation Committee on Business and Administrative Efficiency. The Administration of Union Institutions is a special problem for our study, and it is one in which I am already practically interested. The work in both committees deals with questions which should be carefully studied by one who is to exercise the powers and perform the duties of president of a college, which represents a union of five Mission Boards, and receives students from nearly twenty High Schools, scattered over a very wide area. There are many big problems to be solved and the prayers of all friends of the work are desired for all of us who are helping to launch this new college for women in China.

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August 1, 1915

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 You would love our Kuling sunsets. A hill cuts off the horizon where the sun actually sets during summer days but all the glory of the clouds is mine. I have never seen such effects anywhere else. Last week a great cloud in the east caught the sunlight and reflected it into our valley till it seemed as if the whole were lighted by a huge fire. The cloud was an orange red and then it changed to a kind of violet. Two nights we have had beautiful amethyst effects off among the foothills to the southwest. Tonight it is not developing. Evidently the clouds are too thick in the west to let the light through. It is a very suggestive thought that without clouds we could have no beautiful sunsets. Our sermon this morning suggested something along that line. Mr. James Cochran preached on Psalm 106:15 on "lean souls" - lean because they had their heart's desire - the danger of depending on material things for success in our work and the possibility of the truest success and the greatest strength of soul through seeming failure and disappointment. It was very practical and much of it meant more through knowing him. ...

Kuling

~~August 29~~

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71 Kuling
~~via Kiukiang~~
 August 15, 1915

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 The Kiangnan Mission is a very harmonious group of people - quite a contrast to the Hunan Mission. They took ten days and had some considerable scraping. We got through in four and altho there was ^{free} ~~considerable~~ discussion, it was all in good spirit and with flashes of fun to enliven the routine of business. I quite unconsciously made a remark, which has become famous, in a speech urging the need of another woman in the Ming Deh school. I said that very few men realized how much time women had to give to matters domestic which were attended to for men by their wives. I said that, a number of times during the past year, I had wished

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for someone who would attend to the domestic functions of a wife. The idea seemed to amuse the men hugely and this week in a Presbyterian party they spread the joke by making it figure in a "Bringing up Father" scene. I suppose you all know "Father" and Maggie. In this, Maggie was taking Father on a tour of inspection of Missions and a number of jokes were worked in. They put up a sign "Cin g ling College" whereupon Father showed much interest, said he'd like to go there, it sounded good to him. Then they put up a sign "Wanted a wife for the President" and he made some investigation but decided that he'd stick to Maggie. It was really awfully funny and I did not know it was coming. Mr. James Cochran was "Father" and Frank Niles made a splendid Maggie.

The party was at the Meads and all the American Presbyterians, North and South, were there, nearly 150 in all. Southern Presbyterians are very pleasant people socially, in spite of their extremes in theology. Everybody had a good time.

K
I wish you could enjoy the flowers we have here in Kuling. I have at present in the living room two big jars filled with the Kuling lilies -- like Easter lilies except that the underside of the petals are reddish and the stamens are also red. Then I have two other jars with Turks cap lilies, - white dotted with red, and red stamens. One long stem has 13 blossoms on it - blossoms and buds, gradually opening. I have had two jars filled with lotus-like big pink pond lilies, but on stiff stems. And then I have two low jars filled with grass of Parnassus, lovely white feathery flowers, like edelweiss. My big red strawberry bowl has some leaves in it with reddish berries. Another flower now in bloom is the blue Canterbury bells, so big and blue that they do not look so well in my room. I have had some lovely sprays of white clematis.

The air without is full of song. It is one of the nights when the mists rise and fall, clear one minute and shut in like a fog at sea the next, with the lights shining through the fog. I wish you could know it and love it all as I do.