Nanking
Corres.
Whipple, Maud E. 1926-1934

TRANSFER

63 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.,
Apr. 13, 1926.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. North:

A letter has just come from Mr. Owen of Nanking University telling me of his letter to you concerning my correspondence with them. Also, one from Mr. Wilbur Wilson, principal of the Middle School, asking me to communicate with you as soon as possible.

Last July I returned to America from China where I had been for three years teaching in the Nanking Foreign School. It would be a great joy to me to return to China and teach in the Nanking University Middle School. I can see a wonderful opportunity in that work.

I expect to be in Boston until June. Then I plan to spend some time in the middle

and southern states before returning to Seattle, my home in America. I shall be very glad to answer any questions, and find out what is required in the way of medical examinations, hoping that everything may be satisfactory for my going.

Very sincerely yours,

Maude E. Whipple.

TRANSFER

Spec. Del

63 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.,
Apr. 28, 1926.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. North:

About two weeks ago I wrote to you concerning my going to Nanking, China, to teach in the Nanking University Middle School. As I have not heard from you, I felt that I should explain why it is necessary for me to have every thing settled as soon as possible.

I will only be in Boston five more weeks, and Mr. Wilson of Nanking told me that you would see about securing clergy permits, so that I might have them by the first of June. I will need the eastern and the western permit books, and it may take two or three weeks to secure them.

Will you send me the application blanks for the clergy permits, or am I to handle

via myself? If you send me the blanks shall I give your office as my home address, and then return them to you for the signatures of the local ticket agent and pastor? What is your usual custom in regard to this matter?

Also, there are things which I need to buy here, after receiving the outfit allowance.

I have already made a second class reservation on the Empress of Russia sailing August 19th from Vancouver. I hope that this will be satisfactory. My sister is going on that boat, and we wanted to go together. But I have not paid anything down on it yet, waiting for the travel allowance which I was told you would advance to me. Two hundred and fifty dollars will cover the travel from Seattle to Nanking. And I understood that the outfit allowance with which I would be provided is two hundred and fifty dollars.

I realize that I must first have my physical examination, and that is why

am writing to ask if I may have the physical examination blank, and to know whether or not you have any choice of doctors.

Thanking you for any help which you may give me, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Maude E. Whipple.

April 30, 1926.

Miss Maude E. Whipple,
Department of Religious Education,
Boston University, Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Whipple:

In response to your letters of April 13th and April 28th I enclose herewith Eastern and Western Clergy Certificate Application Blanks. Please note that you apply in rule "P"; in answer to number two you should state your denomination and its headquarters; do not put down the name of the University in answer to question three; as the church publication showing your standing, say none; we will take care of the necessary letters and endorsements; your answer to question five is salary; to question six is yes; sign the application blanks giving your permanent address as University of Nanking, Nanking, China and leave the rest to us being sure however that all of the numbered questions are filled out. We will probably be able to get you the Clergy Certificates within a week or ten days of the receipt of the blanks.

We can secure these as we regard you as an ~~expected~~ accepted member of the staff. The medical examination will be given you under the direction of the Medical Department of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church whose head, Dr. Vaughan will write you and advise you with whom in Boston to arrange for your examination.

I enclose a letter "To Whom It May Concern" which you should use in completing your purchase of passage. You should see that you have a missionary reduction upon this. Of course, we can here handle the whole matter of the reservation to delivering the tickets to you if you will write us what reservation you have made. If you make the steamer arrangements the travel money and outfit allowance will be sent to you as soon as we hear from your medical examination. I enclose a copy of standard directions concerning travel. We will take no action on the third paragraph of the directions unless you ask us to do so.

I congratulate you upon the opportunity which you have for teaching in Nanking. We hope that all the procedure through which it is necessary for us to go before you reach Nanking will be smoothly and successfully completed.

Cordially yours,

EMW:AS

On Board
Steam Ship President Pierce,
April 20, 1927.

Dear Grandmother and Family,

We are just half way across the Pacific Ocean. It is a beautiful day and the sea is calm. On board the ship are four hundred thirty passengers, most of whom are missionaries from China. We now expect we shall be home. But we are not happy at the thought of having to leave China. Our feet are turned toward America, but our faces are toward China and we shall some day return if the Lord tarries.

I will try and tell some of the things which happened during the last days we were permitted to be in China. My brother's family from Changsha arrived in Nanking safely and came to our place. But they felt very sure that the trouble in Hunan would come to Nanking. At that time there were hundreds of missionaries from the interior every day.

For the first two weeks there were much alarm and little new soldiers. So for many days we did not know when we might be ordered to leave. Seeing these soldiers every day seemed to order for me to move house and we went to North City to live in the University Middle School. Here I was

our school had been gradually leaving women to stay until the last. We had in spite of the S. in, and had a house full of them. On Me[illegible] in the afternoon of March 24 we heard some rifle firing out south of the city. The women were asked to come to our kitchen and be ready to leave at an hour's notice. We didn't sleep much that night. We could hear the sound of the battle. I hopped over from the one to the other. I heard the front gate click, and I jumped up and ran to the window. I saw a man running toward the house with a lantern in his hand. I listened and

heard him calling for us to be at Dr. Bowen's at six-thirty. We were soon up and making our final preparations. We had to walk half a mile and carry our things, so we could only take a limited amount. I had a suit-case in one hand, a Boston-bag in the other and a bedding-roll over my shoulder.

When we reached Dr. Bowen's, my brother, Otis, was there, but not my sister. I said, "Where is Edna?" and he said, "She is at Miss Lyon's. She is not coming." So then I said that I would return with him and stay, too. But his children, Lois and Grant, were there to go, and he said that he and Edna would feel better if I went on with the children, and then if they had a hard time getting out later, that it would only be two of them and not three. Edna was staying because she thought that she would be of help to the Chinese girls. Otis stayed because the men were not asked to go.

Elden, Otis's older son, had gone to Shanghai just a few days before with his mother and Miss Mary Kelly. They had taken Miss Kelly's trunks and all of my brother's things, except a suitcase, which is still in Hankow, and a steamer trunk for Edna, and one for me. So we saved most of our clothes, and Edna had her silverware and a few books in her trunk.

We had taken up our carpets and rugs and packed our curtains, pictures, and many household things. Then we moved them and our piano and furniture, most of it, into small rooms and locked the doors. We did this for fear that the Northern soldiers would loot the city as they retreated. But they were in too big a rush to get away, to loot. All day and night on the 23rd, they were pouring through the city going south, and crossing the river to Pukow.

On the morning of the 22nd we were taken in carriages out to the river, and taken in little launches to the American gun boats. They served us with good food, and we used our own bedding at night, sleeping in the sailors' beds which they gave up for our use.

We felt that possibly in a few days we could go back into the city. But on the morning of the 29th word came to us that we could not go back, that we would all be taken on to Shanghai. Dr. Williams, the vice-president of Nanking University had been killed and some wounded, and the Southern soldiers were looting and burning foreigners homes, and were after the foreigner.

We were a sad lot of people on the gun boats that day, almost every one having some member of their family still in the city, and not knowing where they were or what they were going through. All we could do was to pray and wait on God. I was given wonderful confidence and peace that day that Edna and Otis were safe. But Oh! there were so many in the city, over a hundred missionaries.

In the afternoon men rushed down to the lower part of the boat where we were, and gave each one of us some cotton. They told us to put it into our ears, that they were going to fire off some of the guns to frighten the Chinese. They did not tell us that they were going to fire into the city. During the next hour, while one hundred and four shots were fired, I do not know how we would have felt if we had known. But they did not want us to know. They shot one shot and we could see nothing, and it was not until later that we learned that they were throwing the shells into the city, most of them around Strong Hill in the north part of the city, where the American Consul and a party of foreigners had gone for safety.

That evening when the sailors rescued the gun-boats the Consul and his party were brought to their ship of the day. Only twenty-two foreigners came out of them. The others were still in the city. There were twenty one sailors at the Consulate. They were in charge of the peace and the people, but were told to shot over the first shot and they obeyed. The robbers came. They began to make demands. They wanted firearms and money. At last they demanded five hundred dollars. All they could get to give them was three hundred. The soldiers refused it. They began to fire, and then the sailors

gned. None of the sailors were killed, but when the soldiers saw that their men were really being shot they fled. Then the consul and other foreigners and the sailors left the place and went toward the river, but the city gate was locked. So they went up to some foreign houses on a hill near the gate. The soldiers followed, and about four hundred surrounded the hill. They were shooting into all sides of the house, saying that they would kill the foreigners, and at last they broke in. Then the consul told the sailors that they might signal the gun boats for help.

A sailor who afterward told us the story went out where he could see the boats, and began to signal with his arms. The soldiers fired at him. He said that he could hear a bullet go by one side of his head, and then the other but each time he felt sure that it hadn't hit him or he wouldn't have heard it. So he stood still and finished giving the [illegible], and was not touched by a shot. God certainly protected him that day.

Then the two American destroyers and one British began to fire. ~~There were one hundred [illegible] shot fired.~~ The sailor said that they were looking for the shells to come, and were prepared for the attack, but the Chinese were not. First the soldiers were on the stairway coming after them, the first shell burst about a hundred and fifty feet above their heads. The Chinese were terribly frightened. The next shell hit the corner of one of the houses, breaking the [illegible] hole in the house. The Chinese fled. But the shells continued to drop around the hill and in the place [illegible]

After the firing ceased the party went to the [illegible] and went in tow. They had a rope with them, and they tied down a telephone wire and put it around and used this to get down over the wall. They also had some sheets which helped.

When they reached the foot of the wall, there was the moat to be crossed. They paid a man twenty dollars to take them across in a little boat. Then they signaled the gunboat to send for them. That evening we could see Pekow, on the northern side of the river, burning. The Northern soldiers had set fire to the western half of the city all along the water front.

At midnight we were transferred to a British freight boat, and at three a.m. we started for Shanghai, still not knowing the fate of those remaining in the city. This was Friday morning, the twenty fifth. We went down the river [illegible] at midnight time. We were in [illegible] on the boat. Thirty five were in the room where I was. We put down our bedding with as close to each other as we could, and tried to sleep. We also ate [illegible] using our suitcases for tables. We had carried a little food [illegible], and each shared with the other. One of the Japanese destroyers went with us armed to Shanghai. [illegible] British gunboat went with us all the way. We reached Shanghai at ten o'clock Saturday morning and were taken right to the Missionary Home. In the paper the next morning we read that all of the foreigners were out of Nanking. How happy we were.

Sunday afternoon we could see the United States Delegation [illegible] part of those who had been in Nanking. I saw my brother first, and he [illegible] older, and every time [illegible] quivered. I soon found that he and many others were very sick with pneumonia coming. They had eaten sausage. The first night they were on the [illegible] this had caused it.

The next morning we were at the ordnance dump to meet Edwards as he was coming on another boat. He said that [illegible] with the steamer the last he saw her, but [illegible] boats [illegible] and did not come. We made inquiries and were told that a boat came in at four that morning and that most of those who came were taken to the hospital. We proceeded to the hospital and could not find out for sure [illegible] So we continued making inquiries.

[illegible] decided to go to the hospital in search of her. The clerk per[illegible] did not have her name, but that she could be on the floor where the Nanking people were taken. She [illegible] but Edna was not there. So we asked if there were any on another floor. They said

that there might be. So she went to another floor and looked but did not find her. She then went to a third floor and inquired but they told her that she was not there. In despair Miss Kelly was just leaving the hospital, and as she passed a door some one called her. She went in and there was Edna in a room with nine other women. Miss Kelly phoned to the Missionary Home and told them that she had found Mrs. Gish. "And when we phoned again we found out where she was. And at eleven thirty I reached Edna. The first thing she said was "They have done nothing to me." I asked if I might take her away, and they were willing. I phoned for an auto and soon had them at the Missionary Home. Edna and Otis were both quite sick for three more days. We were glad to have the family together again, and we heard the story of what they had been through during the days that we were separated.

On Monday evening March 21st, when the fighting was out south of the city, the Chinese Consul had called Edna and Otis to North City. But the next day as it was peaceful, they went back, and the next, staying nights in North City at Miss Lyon's place. That afternoon, Wed. Miss Lyon phoned for them to come to North City. They tried to go out of the gate, but the street was full of northern soldiers retreating through the city, and the policeman would not let them go. So they phoned that they could not come. Dr Macklin was there, and he said to tell them that he was coming after them. Time he did. He went part of the way on his bicycle. He directed the soldiers as he went along, and they came to him. When he reached our place he told Otis and Edna that they must go immediately to North City. So they went out the back gate, and made their way through narrow back streets and fields to Miss Lyon's place. Otis stayed up until two o'clock listening for the northern soldiers going by, thinking that they would come to look for the place. Edna and Miss Lyon slept in the Girls' School that night where many women and girls were hiding for safety.

The next morning when they were eating breakfast one of the Chinese teachers rushed in and told them that they must hide immediately, that the northern soldiers were after the foreigners, and that they had killed Dr. Williams, Miss Lyon, Mr. Piper, Otis and Edna

were there. They were taken back into the servants' house and hidden for awhile. But the soldiers came and asked for foreigners. They told them that that was a Chinese Girls' School, with Chinese teachers, which was true. So the soldiers looked around a little and then left. But the servants said that they must change their hiding place. Then made a place for them out in the fuel house behind the tall reeds and took them there where they remained the rest of the day. It was a hard day. They had hidden with them a few bites of breakfast. The servants brought them food during the day, but they could only eat a few bites.

About 9 o'clock in the forenoon the soldiers came to the back gate of Mr. Mar's place, which was across the street. They demanded entrance. Mr. Mar told Mrs. Mar to run to Miss Lyons place, and he would let the soldiers in. Mrs. Mar came across the street and the servants hid her with the others. The soldiers immediately turned their guns at Mr. Mar and demanded his money. They tore his clothes off of him, barrily of buttons and all. Miss Lyons servants rushed over and begged the soldiers to release him, telling them that he was an American and that he had done no harm. So they let him go and he was hidden with the others.

About three-thirty they heard the shells exploding in the city, and one burst only a half a block from them. She said that it was the most terrible experience, and that she was more afraid during that time than any other time during the day. And what a miracle it was that the shells touched none of the missionaries. God was their fortress that day. He covered them with his wings as the soldiers searched for them throughout the city. And the prayers that were going up that day, and how God answered prayer.

There was a small hole through which they could look, and when the shells were being fired, they could see the soldiers running as fast as they could with the loot on their shoulders. Up this they heard Taylor blowing, and Edna said that it thrilled their hearts and gave them hope for a while, as they thought that it was the American sailors coming after them. They waited and watched, but no one came. Afterward

they learned that it was the Chinese officials calling for the soldiers to stop looting. All day the city had been a seething mass of people. Within an hour from the time the shots started it was as still as death.

The looting was done simultaneously in the foreign homes. The soldiers entered the house with guns pointed at the foreigners. They demanded their money, rings, watches, glasses, and in some cases their clothes. They maltreated them in various ways. Then took what they wanted from the house, and compelled the mob to take the rest. The houses were stripped of everything, even the doors, windows, fireplaces, casings, and even the floors. Then many of the houses were burned, including [illegible] can come back. A few places escaped being [illegible] and Miss Lyons another. Of [illegible] what they may be looted [illegible] the soldiers came to our place at sixth [illegible] the foreigners. They were told that [illegible] there would be [illegible] searched even the walls of the compound for [illegible] Happy we were that Otis and Cam [illegible] Chinese. When the soldiers found no one they demanded entrance to the rooms that were locked. We had left the keys with one of the young Chinese men, and he opened all of the doors. After they forced into the rooms they told them to close the doors again. Then they said that they intended to live in the building. That was [illegible] that our five story building with large school rooms and dormitory would look tempting. But it may be what saved the place. So they are occupying the first four floors and we are in the and some of the other [illegible] stores. We wish to thank [illegible] building.

Buildings are returning [illegible] Friendings are returning [illegible] [illegible] liver. [illegible] can save [illegible] [illegible] can be brought back out of [illegible] what [illegible] from us. We are, as Paul and, poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing and yet possessing all things. But we know that God will supply every need.

That day the foreigners in Nanking were in great fear. They were hiding in various places throughout the city, each wondering where the others were, not knowing but that they were the only ones saved. After dark the servants came to the place where Otis and Edna were hiding. They brought them Chinese clothes to put on, and told them that they were to be taken to the Standing University, where the foreigners were gathering. So they went, being escorted by Chinese officials. They found a group of foreigners there, a part of whom had been there since they first were looted in the forenoon. The soldiers had also gone to the University and looted them again, taking what they had saved. Edna wore her wedding ring two days to save it, and another woman her mouth, but most of them lost them all. Prayers were said for those who lost their glasses.

A hundred of the University boys banded together and went to the soldiers and told them that they were in ~~favor~~ sympathy with the Southern movement, but not in ~~favor~~ sympathy with it, but they did not like the way they were treating the foreigners in Nanking, their friends, and then asked the soldiers to do them no harm. I heard also, that there were about two hundred and fifty volunteers among the soldiers to save the foreigners' lives. Then gave each of the boys a red ribbon, showing that they were Southern. Food was brought to the foreigners and they were in every way that they could. One man from South Gate brought Edna two small pillows which she had let him take a time before. He said that he could get nothing more home as the soldiers were guarding it all the time. Some servants came and [illegible] they saved when the soldiers were looting. They slept there in trucks or on the floor, some in the third story that night. Sometime in the night another group of foreigners arrived, thrilling the hearts of those who were there. [illegible] had been [illegible] all of the foreigners were [illegible] the next morning [illegible] were not out. Then they [illegible]

that they [illegible] the school, when they did not have them out by two they were told that if they were not out by six, that the gun boats would fire again. So by six o'clock they were bringing them out. Edna said that she felt that the soldiers intended to hold them as hostages. Others felt that they would have killed them if it had not have been for the gun boats. We heard that the Chinese Christians in Nanking had raised thousands of dollars to pay the ransom for them if it were necessary. The soldiers provided a few rickshaws for them, but many had to walk. It was a sad procession as they came out, those four miles to the river. A guard of soldiers marched on each side of them, the same soldiers who had looted their homes and [illegible] them so shamefully.

[illegible] that God has a purpose in permitting all these things to come to pass. He could have prevented it. The missionaries suffered torture that day. One of them said that he had been through the World War, but that he had never seen the horrors of war as he saw them in Nanking. One of the tortures he suffered was to be placed against the wall and have shots fired all around him to scare him, missing him, having been told that he was to be shot. One had a sword drawn over him a long time as they demanded money which he did not have. Many were in the hands of soldiers for six hours, being tortured in various ways. Men paid large sums of money that their foreign friends might be released. We shall not forget the heroic kindness that were shown that day by the Chinese.

Many Christian Chinese homes were looted, and they had to flee for their lives. Those who lost their homes are married and we know not what will become of them. The men that were risking their lives to get it made no reference to their own. The Christian [illegible] suffer, and the members [illegible] off, but the result will [illegible] drawing us more Christ, and I am sure that we [illegible] Him because of what we have been through. We have a new story to tell, and [illegible] most many were killed in places where they [illegible] the soldiers that [illegible] them to have, but God covered them with his wings.

One woman said that as she hid all day in the back of a little hole in which they were piling the dirt from her own home that she wanted her Bible. Suddenly she felt it in her hands. She took it and could not see it. She then remembered where it was, she wanted, and she said that she knew that it was an act of God was, that it was His work, and so she lived that day.

This man had [illegible] twenty [illegible] in. He could hear the soldiers [illegible] they were discussing what they [illegible] to do with him. One [illegible] pulled him up [illegible] the cistern, but [illegible] of his own [illegible] and he ran. Thus God p[illegible]

[illegible] work will continue, not [illegible] before peace comes. The C[illegible] are financially able to carry [illegible] they have received so much [illegible] There are many true patriots in China. The [illegible] man in China today is to keep [illegible] spread their tribe propaganda [illegible] has lost its influence. The Chinese [illegible] Russia offers to supply it if they [illegible] to pay the war indemnity, they accept. So with it [illegible] have brought death and destruction [illegible]

[illegible] it will be before we can [illegible] in six months, two years, five years, or [illegible] that the church is in China to stay, we [illegible] overcome. It will not die. The mission [illegible] priest. He had already felt that the [illegible] should be away from the Chinese [illegible] on Christ upon whom to lean. He [illegible] them, and we have confidence in them [illegible] he felt also that we need to be [illegible] in China and look in upon our own lives and to have the [illegible] give us the spirit of Christ that we may go to our [illegible] Eu[illegible] he gave us many other [illegible] Pittsburgh. He [illegible] hope that we can work in the [illegible] as we [illegible] Board. He will also be [illegible] China if the time comes that we can go back.

Otis and his family are at the [illegible] to China. They hope to return to China if the door opens. He will go to their furlough home on Lake Chelan in Okanogan, Washington. They are to be in the immediate future preparing for the Bible and Missionary Conference

which is held at their home every summer.

I am returning to America as I am employed by the Nanking University. And at the present time no foreigner can go to Nanking. I feel that during the time of waiting that it would be better to be in America than in Shanghai.

We are hoping that the time will soon come when we may return to China and again assist in the great work of giving the Gospel to those who are in darkness.

Yours in His name,

Maude E. Whipple.

May 15, 1926.

Miss Maude E. Whipple,
63 Hancock Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Whipple:

We have been informed by Mr. Marx that you are still awaiting reply from us to your letters concerning the arrangements which should be made for your trip to Nanking. We are very sorry to learn that you did not receive our letter of April 30th, nor, apparently, the letter from the Medical Department of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, written on May 1st.

Accordingly, we are now enclosing a copy of our letter of April 30th with additional Clergy Certificate Application blanks, a copy of the "Travel Directions" referred to, and an original and carbon copy of a letter of identification for your use, as suggested in the letter, and also a copy of the letter written by the Medical Department, with an additional copy of the standard examination report form.

We trust that this will enable you to proceed with the necessary arrangements for your trip. Please do not hesitate to write us on any points which are not clear to you.

Cordially yours,

L. Secretary, University of Nanking.

School of Religious Education, Boston, Mass.,
May 17, 1926.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. North:

Your letter which came special delivery arrived safely. But the other letters which were sent have never reached me. It certainly is very strange. We feel quite sure now, that the trouble is in the house here where we are living. And so I am asking that, after this, my mail be sent to the School of Religious Education, Boston University, and then I think that I shall receive it all right. I am very sorry that this has happened, and thank you for the extra letters which you have sent to me.

I shall arrange for my physical examination immediately. I am inclosing the filled out blanks for the Clergy Certificates.

The steam ship company has already told me that there is no missionary reduction on second class passage. The passage

$195.00 plus $5.00 tax making $200.00 in all. After you hear from my medical examination, this amount might be sent to Mr. C. M. Yocum, 425 DeBaliviere Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Yocum has secured the reservation for my sister, who is going out under the United Christian Missionary Society, and for me. Then when he receives the tickets he will send them directly to us.

The rest of my travel money could be sent to me with the outfit allowance. Fifty dollars will more than cover my expenses from Seattle to Nanking outside of the boat passage. But I cannot estimate it exactly. Whatever is over, I would, of course return to the University. Forty dollars may cover it.

I expect to take some freight, a piano and a box of books anyway. What instructions should I have concerning the freight?

I surely hope that there will be no difficulty in the future about receiving my mail, and that there will be plenty of time for all arrangements before we leave Boston. We planned to leave June 3rd.

Very sincerely yours,

Maude E. Hupple.

Nanking

63 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.
May 26, 1926.

TRANSFER

Dr. Eric North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. North:

Because of a delay in the mail, my physical examination was not completed until this morning. Dr. Edwards told me the result of the examination, and that he would advise sending me to the field.

I do not weigh as much as I should, but it runs in our family to be thin, and I had never worried about it. I have had very little illness in my life, and am well now. The position of my stomach is bad. I was certainly surprised at that, as my stomach has always been so strong, and given me scarcely any trouble. Dr. Edwards said that it was due to lack of certain exercises, and that if I take these it would bring the stomach back into the natural position.

I feel that my health has been exceptionally good. During my high school and college days I never missed one day because of illness, and I have taught ten years without missing a day.

I think that I have neglected taking physical exercise, as I have always kept to my books so much, and I may not have had the proper kinds of food to build me up. However Dr. Edwards said that he would give me directions about food and exercise to build me up. This summer will surely be a good rest for me, as I have three months now before time to go to China, with nothing to do but travel, visit, and build up. And I shall secure Dr. Edwards directions, and give careful attention to every detail.

During my three years in China I missed two weeks of school because of malaria, and after getting that out of my system I was well and carried on my work the same as if I were in America. The only other days I missed were two days because of worms.

I shall be glad to hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Maude E. Whipple

University of Nanking

June 1, 1926

Miss Maude E. Whipple,
63 Hancock St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Whipple:

I enclose herewith confirmation of my telegram of Saturday, concerning your appointment. The report on your medical examination did not reach us until then.

I have already sent in the applications for clergy certificates and believe I can get the eastern certificate to you before you leave Boston. I am not so sure about the western, and therefore ask you to notify me at once of your addresses in order that I may forward this certificate to you as soon as we have it.

In accordance with your request in your letter of May 17th, we will send $200. to Mr.Yocum for your transportation.

The travel directions enclosed will give you instructions concerning the freight. I am not quite clear whether your freight is in Seattle or in Boston. If the directions given here are not adequate please let me know where your freight is and I will send you further directions.

It is our custom to provide one-half of the outfit allowance before you leave the United States, and I am glad to enclose our check for $125. covering this one-half. We will also see that you are supplied with the necessary travel-money a little later.

If your vaccination in 1923 was successful you do not need to have another. If not, you should have this before you sail.

You should also arrange to have the inoculations for typhoid and paratyphoid. I shall send you shortly the employment agreement for you to sign, together with the salary schedule of the University. Please do not hesitate to write me fully of anything I can do to facilitate your program.

Cordially yours,

m

CLR
N.B. re account

EMP - confer Dr. B. shall we send the $250. I think it best to treat all alike. If you agree, tell K & L to prepare letter & check

2623 G St., Bellingham, Wash.,
May 21, 1927.

$250

TRANSFER

Nanking

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. North:

At the present time I am living with my brother's family here in Bellingham.

Before I left Shanghai I was paid my March and April salary. I was also given two hundred dollars Mex. to replace what I had lost in Nanking. Then I was given one hundred dollars gold, besides my steamer ticket, with which to pay travel expenses. Out of this I have used $7.47 as follows:

tips	$3.00
transfer of baggage	1.00
carfare from Seattle	3.47
Total	$7.47

I was told that the remainder of the one hundred dollars would apply on future salary. So I am sending this account so that you will know how much my expenses were.

This next school year I will be in Bellingham, as I have been elected to teach here again in the public schools where I was teaching before I went to China.

0858

It was with a sad heart that I left China, as it seemed that I was just entering upon my work there. I could see such opportunities ahead. All that I do here will be with the work in China in mind, and the hope that some day I may return.

Yours sincerely,

Maude E. Whipple.

EMP. Not names.
Noted.

2623 G St., Bellingham, Wash.,
June 20, 1927.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

TRANSFER

My dear Dr. North:

It has been very kind of you to give me the information you have concerning the Nanking University. I am deeply interested in the future plans of the school.

As I told you in my other letter, I have accepted a position to teach here in the Bellingham public schools next year, beginning in September. But I am looking forward to the time when I can return to China. The work of the University is ever on my heart, and I am praying for every department of the work in America and in China, especially the students for whom the school exists, and for the Chinese teachers who are so nobly carrying on the work the best that they can.

I thank you for the check for $232.47 which I have received.

I am sending the names of two women of whom I know and I believe that they might help the University

nancially. They are both very wealthy, and are Christian women.

Mrs. B. A. Garber,
937 Harvard North,
Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. C. X. Larrabee,
South Bellingham,
Wash.

Mrs. Garber is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Larrabee of the St. James Presbyterian. Mr. Garber is not a Christian, to my knowledge. He has oil wells in Oklahoma. His wife is a very active worker in the University Christian Church in Seattle. Mrs. Larrabee is a widow, and a woman who has helped others in many ways. She has made gifts to the city of Bellingham in connection with Christian institutions.

I am enclosing one of the copies of a letter which I sent out to my friends and relatives soon after I returned from China. It is such a personal family letter that I had not sent it to you before, but after receiving your last letter, I thought that perhaps it might give some information which you had not received. There might be some errors, but for the most part I believe that it is correct.

I have been called upon to speak in many places since I returned, giving the account of the incidents which happened in Nanking. I have always held up the loyalty of the Chinese who risked their lives to save others that day, and of the teachers and students who lost all that they had, but are trying to carry on the work in our absence.

If I can secure the names of others whom I feel might help in a financial way, I shall send them to you.

I realize that these days are days of added burdens and anxiety to those in the office, and may God give strength and leading during this time, and may He open the hearts of those who have, that the needs may be met.

I shall be glad to assist in any way that I can.

Very sincerely,

Maude E. Whipple.

Nanking

TRANSFER

University of Nanking

May 28, 1927

Miss Maude E.Whipple,
2623 G St.,
Bellingham, Wash.

My dear Miss Whipple:

We are glad to have word that you are at home with your relatives. Every bit of information about your experiences and plans has been eagerly seized and shared. Anxiety, inquiry, relief, and concern have been our recurring emotions. We have endeavored to inform your relatives as promptly as possible of news about you.

Plans must now be made for adjusting ourselves and the University to the new conditions. Some of these we hope to announce shortly. It is clear that some form of emergency campaign will be necessary to secure funds to carry us along. President Bowen has approved. Some members of the staff will be called on for active help. All will be rendering assistance by the spirit in which the past experiences and present policies are interpreted in such contacts as you may have with the press and public. The situation changes rapidly and the tendency of the press to seize the sensational or controversial or to represent (accurately or inadequately) the opinions of the one as typical of the many makes difficult keeping a fair and well-balanced view before the public. The public especially needs to understand the good-will and self-sacrificing spirit displayed by so many of the Chinese students and staff and others.

In another way you can render valuable assistance. The University list of donors or prospects for this emergency appeal is extremely meagre - scarcely a handful of names. If you would find it possible to send us lists of persons in the communities you know to whom it might be worth while for the University to appeal by letter or otherwise, it would be very helpful. Such lists should give names, initials, addresses, etc., very accurately.

Because of the probable shortage in personal funds, we are enclosing a check for $232.47. This covers salary for one month on a furlough basis, and also the following adjustment on outfit allowance. From the $250. equivalent to the ordinary outfit allowance which would be provided at this time we have deducted the balance of the funds advanced you for travel expenses which you now have on hand, which we understand to be $92.53, leaving an amount of $157.47. (The provision of this outfit al-

lowance is a purely provisional measure to give you immediate assistance in re-outfitting, pending the determination of a more comprehensive arrangement. This amount ($250. minus $92.53) and the $90.90 advanced you for re-outfit in Shanghai will both be subject to later adjustment under whatever policy is definitely determined upon.

You will do us a favor if you will keep us informed of your correct address.

Please be free to ask for any information which we can supply and especially to advise us of any way in which we can help you.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary,
University of Nanking

EMN-H

Enc.1

1902 C St., Bellingham, Wash.,
July 18, 1927.

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Garside:

Your letter of July 12 has come. In this you asked me to state quite frankly my financial situation at the present time, and that the office was prepared to pay me August salary if it were needed.

With what I have at the present time I feel that I can get along until I receive my first salary here on Oct. 5. This would mean that you send me no more and that I return none of what was given me in Shanghai. The $90.90 given me there could be for my July salary of $75.00 and the balance, $15.90 be allowed me for August.

If this is satisfactory to the office there, it is all right with me. I do not feel that I should have any more than that, and I think that with this arrangement, I can

manage all right. I thank you very much for your consideration.

The last paragraph of your letter filled me with the greatest joy, when you suggested that some day the way may be opened for my return to China. Every thing I do here is with the thought of going back to the work and to the people whom I love.

It is very probable that I will teach right there in Bellingham until I can return to China.

Very sincerely,

Maude E. Whipple.

University of Nanking

July 12, 1927

Miss Maude E.Whipple,
1902 C Street,
Bellingham, Wash.

My dear Miss Whipple:

We have your letters of June 20, 21, 29 and July 5. I will take up the various matters raised in them.

1; Salary - On June 9th the Trustees of the University of Nanking voted to provide three months salary after your arrival in this country. According to this action your salary would continue until July 31st, 1927. The Executive Committee, at a meeting on June 29th, voted that one additional month's salary should be provided if you found yourself in need of such further assistance. According to this later action our office is prepared to continue your salary until August 31, 1927 if we receive word from you that this added month's salary will be of material assistance to you in getting settled in other work. Please let us know quite frankly your situation at this time. We note that you are planning to take up teaching in the autumn, but since you will probably draw no salary from this new position until about the first of October it is quite likely that it would work a hardship on you if your Nanking salary stopped with July.

2. Emergency Outfit - The emergency outfit allowance voted by the Board of Trustees amounts, in the case of single missionaries, to US $250. I believe you have received on this account both US $250. from our New York office and Mex.$200. before leaving China. In this case the amount of Mex.$200., which we are calculating at US $90.90, should, therefore, at your convenience be returned to this office. If you wish, we can charge this amount against your July and August salaries, taking a part of it from the salary of each month.

We have received your statement of losses and are filing the same in our records.

We trust that you will keep this office informed of your movements and plans, looking forward to the day when the way will be opened for your return to China.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

BAG-H

University of Nanking

July 25, 1927

Miss Maude E. Whipple,
1902 C Street,
Bellingham, Wash.

My dear Miss Whipple,

Thank you for the letter of July 18th, and for the generous proposal you make regarding your salary for July and August.

In accordance with your directions we are charging against your July salary $75 of the $90.90 advanced you in Shanghai, and charging the remaining $15.90 of this amount against your August salary. The residue of your August salary, $59.10, we are recording as being waived by yourself.

It is most unselfish of you to thus give up this money to which you are justly entitled. I will report this to the Trustees, and can assure you of their appreciation. Faced as the Board is with extremely difficult financial problems, such a spirit of sacrifice on the part of the members of staff who have already passed through so much is most inspiring.

If you find later on that you are going to be in urgent need of this balance of your August salary to tide you over until you begin to receive an income from your teaching work, it will be quite in order to bring the matter up again.

I am glad you are looking forward hopefully to the possibility of a return to China some of these days. It isn't easy to be optimistic in these days, but I for one am still trying to hold on to my conviction that I'll be back on the job in China before long. As Bishop Gross has said, "it is only nine o'clock in the morning for the cause of Christ in China." The present is only a passing storm which will blow over sooner or later. And when it is gone the sun will shine down brighter than before.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

BAG/G

TRANSFER

Nanking

University of Nanking

August 23, 1927

Miss Maude E.Whipple
1902 C. Street,
Bellingham, Wash.

My dear Miss Whipple:

Herewith we are sending a statement of your account with the University of Nanking from the date of your arrival in America. According to the action of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking at their meetings on June 9th and 29th, our office was instructed to pay you furlough salary for three months after arrival in America, with the option of four months salary if needed. You very kindly directed that, after we had deducted from your salary for July and August the sum of $90.90 advanced on your re-outfit allowance in Shanghai, the remainder of your August salary, $59.10, be remitted to the Emergency Fund. This we are doing.

If there is any error in this account, or if there are still any amounts due you from this office, kindly call the matter to our attention. Please feel free to call upon us at any time if we can be of service.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

BAG-H
Enc.1

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING New York, Aug.25,1927

In account with

Miss Maude E.Whipple

1927		Dr.	Cr.
April	Advanced, re-outfit, Shanghai	$ 90.90	
	Advanced, travel, Shangha i	300.00	
May 25	Credited, May salary		75.00
31	Paid, May salary	75.00	
	Travel account rendered		207.47
	Paid re-outfit, $250. less balance of travel $92.53	157.47	
June 9	Trustees re-outfit allowance		250.00
25	Credited June salary		75.00
	Paid June salary	75.00	
July 25	Credited July salary		75.00
Aug.25	Credited August salary		75.00
	Remitted by Miss Whipple to Emergency Fund	59.10	
		$757.47	$757.47

Note: Furlough salary to be paid to August 31,1927 (Action of Exec.Com. BE - 323, on June 29, 1927)

TRANSFER

Nanking

August 2, 1932.

Miss Maude E. Whipple,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China

My dear Miss Whipple:

Our Nanking Executive Committee at a meeting about three weeks ago voted to appropriate you the sum of Mex. $54.00 to cover travel costs while you had to be absent from the Nanking campus during the Sino-Japanese disturbances in the winter. I am enclosing herewith a draft to your order in this amount.

The Executive Committee did not take any action on the other item of Mex. $60.00 to cover the salary paid to the teacher who took your classes, because the Committee felt that it needed more detailed information on this item before it could act intelligently. One of the questions frequently arising when disturbed conditions cause evacuation of missionaries, is that of whether Mission Boards can and should provide for substitute workers who must carry on in the absence of their appointees. This is always a complicated question, and usually the Boards feel it is impossible for them to provide for such substitute workers. For this reason the Committee considered it necessary that we obtain full information regarding this item of $60. before any action is taken.

Will you please write us further, at your convenience and give us further details as to who substituted for you, the source whence the $60 was paid her, and the present status of this account?

I am sorry that the usual pressure of duties during July has delayed our sending you this remittance.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW
Enc.

CC: Accounting Office

Duplicate Draft for Mex $54.00
sent 11-16-32
Copy sent to Miss Priest

App. D
Apr. 21, 1933

Nanking

TRANSFER

(403 Chong Hwa Road,
South Gate, Nanking,)

December 1, 1932.
ack 1-20-33 B.A.G

(Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.)

My dear Mr. Garside:

Your letter of August 2 was received about a week ago. I don't know why it was so long reaching me. I thank you for the draft for fifty-four dollars to cover travel costs while I was absent from Nanking during the Sino-Japanese disturbances last winter.

You asked me to explain about the $60.00 to cover the salary paid to the teacher who took my classes. I teach in the University Middle School, and the other foreign teachers are in the University. The ones who remained in the University, supplied for those

who had to be away. But in the Middle School, I am the only full time foreign teacher, so there was no one to supply for me.

The dean of the school, Mr. Wang Tso Cheo made arrangements with two of the Chinese men teachers to take two of my classes while I was away. My other classes were not taught. When I returned, Mr. Wang talked with me about what the teachers should be paid, and we agreed that one should have twenty dollars, and the other forty dollars for their services. The school did not pay them, but I paid the sixty dollars. I paid it to Mr. Wang, and he paid the teachers.

As to the Mission Board paying for this extra expense, if that is not their custom, I would not want them to do it for me. I only sent in the item as I was asked to send in the amount which the evacuation had cost me above what my regular expenses would have been if I had not left Nanking.

I am sorry that there was

a misunderstanding about the money. It is perfectly all right with me any way the Executive Committee decides the matter.

Very cordially yours,

Maude E. McLippler

TRANSFER

Nanking

University of Nanking

January 20, 1938

Miss Maude E. Whipple
403 Chong Hwa Road
South Gate, Nanking, China

My dear Miss Whipple:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 1st. I am very glad that my letter of August 2nd finally reached you. I cannot imagine why it took so much time en route.

Thank you for giving us further details in regard to the expenditure of L.C. $60 for a substitute while you were absent from Nanking. As I stated in my letter of August 2nd, I will report this at the next meeting of our Nanking Founders or our Executive Committee. Since we have now closed out the balance in the 1931-32 accounts from which your evacuation expenses were paid, and seemed to be facing the certainty of a deficit in the current fiscal year, we cannot be sure that the Founders will be able to locate any funds from which to appropriate the $60. I am sure, however, that they will take a sympathetic interest in the matter.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW

Nanking

March 10, 1934

Miss Maude E. Whipple
c/o P. Chen

My dear Miss Whipple:

The meeting of our Nanking Executive and Instruction Committees on March 2nd was the first opportunity we have had to bring your resignation from the University of Nanking formally to the attention of our Nanking Founders. The Committees took action as follows:-

> "VOTED, to record the sincere regrets of the Nanking Founders at the resignation of Miss Maude E. Whipple, and to express the hope that a period of rest and care will suffice to restore her to normal health."

The Committees requested me not only to communicate to you their formal action, but also to assure you of their appreciation of the fine service you have rendered at Nanking, and their warmest personal solicitude and profound hope that with rest and medical care you will soon recover your normal health. We can appreciate to some extent what a heavy burden ill health can be to one as busy and as active as you have always been.

With warmest of personal good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP