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They Went To China: Biographies of Missionaries of the Disciples of Christ

The United Christian Missionary Society

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They Went to China

BIOGRAPHIES OF MISSIONARIES
of the
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Issued by

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They Went to China

BIOGRAPHIES OF MISSIONARIES *of the* DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Foreword —

From that day in January, 1886, when Dr. William E. Macklin landed in Shanghai, a lone missionary, to begin the work of the Disciples of Christ in China, a long list of devoted men and women have served in our China mission. Their terms of service have ranged from a few months to forty years, but each has made his individual and significant contribution to China and the Christian movement.

In this series of biographies we bring together brief sketches of the lives and work of these people. The sketches in the earlier China biography set, prepared by Miss Edith Eberle, have been used as the basis for many in this new series. Miss Lois Anna Ely has revised and rewritten these, including current information out of her own intimate knowledge and from that generously provided by the missionaries themselves and their relatives and friends. She has added sketches of the newer missionaries to make the list complete as of the spring of 1948. To all who have thus had a part in making this series possible, we express the gratitude of the Missionary Education Department.

The sketches can of necessity only hint at heroic and radiant living behind rather prosaic records of births and deaths, of comings and goings. China missionaries of the Disciples of Christ have known privation and danger, distrust and suspicion, indifference and opposition; they have experienced revolutions from within and invasion from without; but they have also known the high joys of suffering alleviated, of ignorance dispelled, of souls illuminated and lives regenerated by the love of God, of fellowship with Chinese Christian friends in soul-testing and in heart-warming experiences, of seeing come into being, and of being a part of, a vital, growing church in China.

The future of the Christian movement in China rests upon a continuance and a strengthening of the friendship, encouragement, and Christian helpfulness which the young church of China needs. Chinese Christians long for the help of missionaries from the West. As we of the Western church read the records of these whose lives have been given to the building of the church in China, may we be stirred to greater determination that the work there shall be strengthened and extended.

*. . . These were fine and true
But we must bear their banner higher still.
What else would those we honor have us do?*

Oliveine Brown

Department of Missionary Education

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They Went to China

The First Decade, January 1886 - December 1895

To China in 1886 went the first missionary of the Disciples of Christ, Dr. William E. Macklin. In 1886 when Dr. Macklin's first letters came home from China, the great country and its interesting people became significant to our brotherhood as they had not been before. Dr. Macklin arrived in Shanghai on January 29, 1886, spent some time there in study of the Chinese language and culture, getting acquainted with Chinese people, and considering the best spot in which to begin work. He decided in favor of Nanking and moved there on April 16, 1886. With zeal he began his own work and immediately sent forth a call for reinforcements. They came at once—A. F. H. Saw and E. P. Hearnden from London. All three men preached the gospel, but Mr. Saw, along with his preaching, undertook a program of relief. Mr. Hearnden started a boys' school. Dr. Macklin opened his first dispensary.

In the fall of 1887 more missionaries came, these from America—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Meigs. In 1888, T. J. Arnold and William Remfry Hunt came with their wives from England. In June of 1888, Dr. Macklin baptized his first convert, Shi Kwei-piao, famed in our mission as the Chinese story-teller. In 1889, Dr. Macklin brought his bride, Daisy DeLany, to Nanking. That year the C. E. Mollands of England joined the mission.

Those early years were filled with opposition, antagonism, but with courageous expansion. Life was fraught with danger but the men went on preaching within the city streets, at Drum Tower, at South Gate, at Hsiakwan, Nanking's river port outside the city wall. Missionaries itinerated, too, with the result that new contacts were made and new stations opened. Chuchow, thirty miles from Nanking on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, was the first; Wuhu, some fifty-five miles up river, followed in 1888. Shanghai was made a center of work and from there evangelistic work reached the island of Tsung Ming at the mouth of the Yangtze. Nantungchow and Luchowfu, now known as Nantung and Hofei, were visited in the first decade but work was not established at that time.

These went to China in the first decade:

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Macklin	Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Molland
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Hearnden	Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Arnold
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. H. Saw	Mr. and Mrs. W. Remfry Hunt
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eugene Meigs	Mr. and Mrs. James Ware
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams	Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bentley
Rose Sickler	Dr. James Butchart
(See Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams)	Emma A. Lyon

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Macklin

Sixty-one years of intimate knowledge of China and the Chinese is a long span to be encompassed within the mind of one missionary but that was the experience of Dr. William Edward Macklin, the first missionary of the Disciples of Christ to go to China. *Macklin of Nanking*, a book by Edith Eberle, told of Dr. Macklin's versatile and fruitful service in China which extended from 1886 to 1927. The story of the twenty years following the return of Dr. and Mrs. Macklin to the homeland has been written in the hearts of their many friends. Among the last visitors from afar to see Dr. Macklin was

Dr. Luther Shao, secretary of the churches of the Disciples of Christ in China. He journeyed to Canada to carry greetings from Dr. Macklin's Chinese friends and had the pleasure of conversing with the doctor and enjoying anew his Christian genuineness.

Dr. Macklin was born near London, Ontario. He completed his school work and medical training in Toronto. For several years he practiced medicine. Then he volunteered for missionary service in Africa. Instead, the way opened for service in Japan and after some special study in New York and London he went to Japan in 1885. Since there he found Japanese physicians at work, he asked to be assigned to a needier field. He was sent to China and landed at Shanghai in January, 1886. He remained there for three months or so of orientation. On April 16, 1886, he arrived in Nanking. There he established the first work of the Disciples of Christ in the great land of China.

Dr. Macklin began work in a crowded section of the city. Soon he found a residence in Thistle Abbey, an old Buddhist temple. There he was joined by his first co-workers, two young Englishmen, and two married couples from America. There, too, he took his bride, Dorothy DeLany.

Dorothy DeLany was born in Detroit, Michigan, the granddaughter of a well-known Disciple preacher and a sister of Laura DeLany, the wife of Captain Charles E. Garst, long beloved by Disciples as the "West-Pointer in the land of the Mikado." William Edward Macklin and Dorothy DeLany were married in January, 1889. They enjoyed sixty years of married life together. Two of their eight children were buried in China, the land of their birth. The others are widely scattered today: Dr. Theodore Macklin is at Colusa, California; Dr. William E. Macklin, Jr., is at Mankato, Minnesota; Charles Garst Macklin, at Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Leslie Hancock (Dorothy) is at Cooksville, Ontario; Henry George Macklin is at San Gabriel, California; Mrs. Fred Boulton (Louise) is at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mrs. Macklin died September 25, 1946, and Dr. Macklin, August 8, 1947. Both belonged to the humbly but truly great. Both lived long and useful years full of gentle deeds and noble service to humanity.

Dr. Macklin began medical work in a dispensary soon after his arrival in Nanking. By 1893 land had been purchased, a hospital built and formally opened. Beside the hospital stood the residence where the Macklins lived throughout their years in China. In 1911 the hospital Dr. Macklin founded became a part of the University Hospital, a great union institution.

Dr. Macklin's work was never confined within the walls of a hospital. He did notable Red Cross service during the sieges of 1911 and 1913. In those years he had a large share in arranging a peaceful surrender of Nanking that saved the city from complete destruction. He trained medical assistants; he established a nurses' training school; he did much public health teaching; he wrote and translated books and pamphlets on sanitation and health. His writing was not confined to medical work. He did much writing and translation in other fields. He fought the drug habit and gambling. He worked for the reforestation of Nanking's denuded hillsides. He endeavored to put needy people on unused lands. He experimented with new breeds of cattle, gardens, and bee culture in order to improve the food supply. On foot and on horseback he worked as an evangelist, telling the good news in tea houses, in homes, on the street.

Mrs. Macklin was a gracious helpmeet. She maintained a Christian home that was generously open to Chinese and Westerners, rearing her children, sometimes teaching in the school for American children, always having a share in the Christian activities of the city.

Following the 1927 outrages the Macklins spent their years in the United States and Canada but always they followed Chinese affairs with the keenest interest. No more

welcome visitors crossed the Macklin doorstep than former colleagues from China. No guest could have been more welcome to Dr. Macklin than was Luther Shao who arrived early enough in 1947 to bear most appreciative greetings from China to this very worthy pioneer of Christian life and work there.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Hearnden

When Dr. W. E. Macklin sent out a call for reinforcements there came an immediate response from Edwin P. Hearnden and A. F. H. Saw, two young bachelors who were members of Dr. W. T. Moore's Bible training class at the West Tabernacle Church in London. These two young Englishmen arrived in China toward the close of the year 1886. Language study claimed their first attention. They shared Thistle Abbey with Dr. Macklin. It furnished both home and chapel. Regular meetings were held there. At the same time they preached on Nanking streets and in nearby villages. To Mr. Hearnden belongs the honor of opening the first day school in our China mission. He rented a building to house the day school. School work did not stop his itinerating in outlying villages, however.

Gradually Mr. Hearnden's attention began to center on Chuchow, the town we now know as Chuhsien. Chuchow was some thirty miles north of Nanking, the market center for a populous farming community. At first Chuchow refused buildings in which to live or work so the first village church of the China Mission was started in an outlying town. Later acquaintance overcame prejudice and missionaries were permitted to settle in Chuchow proper.

Mr. Hearnden also visited the town of Luho, twenty miles north of Nanking. He preached there in the streets. He preached in villages along the way. As he preached, opposition gave way to friendliness and interest.

In 1892, Mr. Hearnden married an English woman of unusual refinement, a missionary who was serving in Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Hearnden worked together in Chuchow until 1896. In July of that year Mr. Hearnden was invited to conduct a service in a Chinese home outside the city. He drowned while fording a swollen stream on his return trip. Mrs. Hearnden died just eighty days later following a brief illness. Since Mr. Hearnden had died outside the city wall, the body could not be brought into Chuchow for burial and so both bodies were taken to Shanghai for interment. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hearnden lived long in the hearts of Chuchow Chinese. They had endeared themselves both to the more prominent people and to the poor and illiterate.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. H. Saw

Albert F. H. Saw was born in London, England, in 1865. As a youth of sixteen he determined to become a missionary to China, so he was ready to answer when W. T. Moore, the pastor of the West London Tabernacle Church, presented to him Dr. Macklin's call for reinforcements. Mr. Saw arrived with Mr. Hearnden in Nanking in October of 1886. Human suffering seemed to touch Mr. Saw even more than it did his fellow missionaries. The sorrow and suffering in China moved him greatly.

Mr. Saw entered heartily into language study and in a short time was able to converse with the Chinese people. After a trip with Dr. Macklin to the north of Nanking, he began visiting mission stations and studying types of work. Soon he was preaching to the people. He made itinerating from Nanking as much a part of his daily program

as preaching within the city. Then he began going to Chuchow and finally that little city became his home.

In Shanghai in 1891 Mr. Saw married Miss Ella C. Funk, an American missionary of the Evangelical Alliance in China. They lived in Chuchow for a time in a Chinese house. They also lived a short while in Luho. In both places preaching was Mr. Saw's special concern. The newly organized churches received the steady aid of this tireless missionary. He was a good counsellor and new Christians treasured his helpful friendship. He loved also to proclaim the gospel to those who had not heard it.

Mr. Saw, though tenderhearted enough to lift an earthworm from a path lest it be trampled to death, was an able administrator. He looked after the dispensary, supervised the boys' school, and sought to bring relief to those who were hungry, cold, and without shelter. Mrs. Saw in home, church, and school worked with Chinese women, being especially eager to help them to read.

In the great famine of 1898 tireless care for the suffering impaired Mr. Saw's health. In May of that year he became a prey to typhus fever, probably contracted from refugees to whom he had ministered. He died in Nanking during the annual missionary convention. After his death Mrs. Saw moved to Nanking and shared in the work until 1901 when she resigned to marry a Mr. Nightingale of the Chinese customs service. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, as long as they remained in Nanking, proved to be loyal helpers to all missionary folk.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eugene Meigs

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eugene Meigs, one of the two American couples who settled themselves with Dr. Macklin in the old Thistle Abbey in Nanking, arrived there in October, 1887, and at once began the study of the language. Both were experienced teachers and immediately made evident their interest in education.

F. E. Meigs was born in New York State in 1851. With his family he moved early to Wisconsin. At seventeen years of age he made another move and began teaching school in Missouri. There he alternated teaching with school attendance as he continued his own education. He married a fellow teacher, Martha A. Redford, a well-educated Missouri girl. Mr. Meigs later added preaching to his teaching. For five years he was state Sunday school organizer for Missouri. While doing that work he heard the call to China and he and Mrs. Meigs set sail for that country.

As soon as Mr. Meigs had adequate knowledge of the Chinese language he rented a small building to serve as a school on week days and a chapel on Sundays. There he opened a school for boys—twenty-five of them. He organized a Sunday school, a Christian Endeavor Society, and later a Young Men's Christian Association, for he valued religious training for his students as well as high grade academic training. With the passing of years a proper school building was erected, as well as a dormitory in which the boys might live under Christian influence. For years Mrs. Meigs was remembered in China for her effective work as matron of that school. She held very high standards for the boys.

Mr. Meigs preached in Nanking and in the country round about, making regular trips to nearby villages, occasionally going on more extended trips. He preached. He sold scriptures and other literature. He wrote for papers in China and at home. For several years he was the editor of the *Central China Christian*. He was an expert on phonetics and was chairman of a committee that worked out a simplified method of

writing Chinese. He early raised the question of a language school to conserve the time of new missionaries and give them the best possible foundation in Chinese.

Mr. Meigs is remembered in the China Mission for the men he helped to train. He is remembered, too, for his contributions to the field of cooperation and union. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Christian Boy's School in the University of Nanking. That was in 1910. He was dean of the Bible department of the university. His dream of a language school for new missionaries and other foreigners was realized in the Nanking Language School, of which he took charge. His contribution was recognized when the language school dormitory was erected and named Meigs Hall. Mr. Meigs purchased the land for the university campus, a highly desirable plot, the purchase of which called for patient negotiations over a period of years. In America Mr. Meigs raised money for the University Hospital and also for schools for the children of missionaries. In both China and America Mr. Meigs greatly influenced and inspired the Disciples of Christ of his generation.

After her first term Mrs. Meigs was never thoroughly well but she continued to render fine service to the community. As a hostess she was unexcelled. Her home was always open to new missionaries and to strangers passing through the city. She was in her element as hostess of the language school.

Mr. and Mrs. Meigs had three children. One of them died in childhood. The daughter, Ruth, married David Teachout. Mrs. Teachout, who now resides in Beverly Hills, California, when checking the facts in this short sketch, remarked: "Of course I could add a lot. If I only knew how, I could write a most fascinating novel around those few paragraphs."

Mr. and Mrs. Meigs faced difficult years with staunch faith. They met prejudice, mob violence, epidemics, revolutions. The last seven years of Mr. Meigs' life were a constant struggle against ill health. He died at Kuling in August of 1915 and was buried in the hillside cemetery of that beautiful mountain resort. Mrs. Meigs stayed on in China until her furlough was due, making a home for new missionaries. After furlough she alternated her residence between China which she deeply loved and America where her children lived. She died in Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1935. In accordance with her wishes, her body was cremated and the ashes sent to Kuling to be interred in the grave of her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams arrived in Nanking in October of 1887, along with Mr. and Mrs. Meigs. They had been appointed to China in December, 1886. Thus to Mrs. Williams belongs the honor of being our first woman appointee to China.

Mr. Williams, a graduate with high honors from Bethany College, was already in his third pastorate when he was called to foreign service. His wife, Carrie Loos Williams, was the daughter of the much revered pastor and college professor, Charles Louis Loos. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, while her father was pastor of Central Church. It was from that same church where her husband was pastor that she went out with him to China. She was a refined and cultured young woman and a successful teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Williams took their two young sons with them to China. The sons later took up their life work there. The older, Edward Thrasher Williams, in 1943 retired from his post as Commissioner of Customs in Wuchow, Free China. In 1947 the second son, Charles Louis Loos Williams, retired from his post in the United States War Department.

When Mr. and Mrs. Williams arrived in Nanking they shared the old Thistle Abbey as home with the other missionaries. There they began their language study and

made their first contacts with the people of Nanking and the surrounding country. There in 1889 Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Meigs gave a warm welcome to the young bride, Dorothy DeLany Macklin. However, from the old temple all soon moved into the new homes erected for them near the Drum Tower.

In 1891, Mr. and Mrs. Williams were forced to return to America because of the ill health of Mrs. Williams. She died following an operation. Hers was the first death in the China Mission.

Mr. Williams returned alone to his work. He had an unusual aptitude for the Chinese language. Besides he was a true missionary statesman. He took charge of the evangelistic work, had a regular circuit for preaching which included Drum Tower and South Gate in Nanking, Pukow across the river, Hsiakwan on the Yangtze at Nanking, and also more distant places.

Rose Sickler was the first *single* woman appointed to China. She was a Pennsylvania girl, a graduate from a state normal school, and was sent to China in 1890 to establish educational work for girls. Miss Sickler first lived in Wuhu. There she started a school with eight girls. When the school was discontinued she took up evangelistic work in Nanking. There in 1894 she married Mr. Williams. She shared with him in his itinerations, and besides found time to translate several children's books, and to carry on work among Chinese women.

In 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Williams resigned from the mission and moved to Shanghai to enter into literary and consular work. Mr. Williams' brilliant career included work with the United States government in China and the United States, and with the Chinese government. He continued in the diplomatic service until 1918 when he was appointed Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature in the University of California. He held that position until he retired as Professor Emeritus in 1927. Professor Williams lived in retirement at his home in Berkeley until his death in January, 1944, at the ripe age of eighty-four. Mrs. Williams and the two sons above referred to live in California. One daughter resides in Florida. One is in Washington, D. C., where for seventeen years she has been connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mrs. Williams, who lives at 1410 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, when asked if she missed China, replied: "I did not miss China. I *had* it. I should like to be there still if I could be useful." She is eighty-two years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Molland

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Molland joined the Christian Mission in China in 1889 and opened the work in Wuhu, a treaty port about fifty-five miles up the Yangtze River from Nanking. Mr. Molland was born in England. He graduated from King's College in 1881 and went to Dublin, Ireland, in the employ of the British Civil Service. There he met and became engaged to attractive, charming Miss Lily Webb who had been born and educated in Ireland. Mr. Molland went to China as a missionary of the Plymouth Brethren. He had the deep religious fervor characteristic of that church. Miss Webb joined him in China. They were married in Shanghai in 1887 and went to work at Kiukiang, on the Yangtze River in Kiangsi. Deep friendship with Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams brought Mr. and Mrs. Molland into the Christian Church and the work of our mission.

The Mollands' first home in Wuhu was a native house in the crowded city, but that served only until a proper residence was erected outside the city wall in more healthful surroundings. The Molland home, always open to Chinese and to foreigners, was a powerful Christian influence. There were two daughters and three sons. One son died

in childhood. One daughter served for a time in the China Mission and later married a business man in China. All the Molland children chose China as home and lived there until the uprooting of the recent war.

Mr. Molland found a desirable location for Christian work along a busy business street in Wuhu and opened a chapel where the gospel message was proclaimed at least once a day. People came and went, sometimes lingering long, sometimes pausing for only a short while. Mrs. Molland, in addition to home responsibilities, conducted weekly meetings for women. Thus the seed-sowing went on in Wuhu itself. Mr. Molland and his Chinese associates, along with missionaries from other stations, itinerated into the country around about Wuhu. It was four years before resident missionary co-workers came to share the work in that area.

During the riots of 1891, which first centered in Wuhu, the Mollands fled to a houseboat for protection. In 1900 they had to flee from the fury of the Boxer Uprising. It was the sun, however, that laid Mr. Molland low. He suffered a sunstroke in 1902 and died within a week. As a missionary he was untiring and effective. All who worked with him or had dealing with him were impressed with his fidelity and consecration.

After Mr. Molland's death, Mrs. Molland moved to Nanking where she served as matron of the hospital, giving most efficient service. She had her responsibilities in the nurses' training school, served on the hospital board, was active in many community enterprises. She was prominent in the social life of the community. In 1917 she retired from active work but continued to make her home in China. She was one of those who in the outbreak of 1927 found shelter in the Tientsin home of Nora Waln, as related in Miss Waln's delightful novel, *House of Exile*. She died in 1937 in the home of one of her daughters in Peiping.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Arnold

Mr. T. J. Arnold was another member of the Bible training class of the West London Tabernacle Church who heard the call to China as was William Remfry Hunt with whom he went out. Mr. Arnold was London born and educated. He had studied architecture but he gave up that profession and also his inheritance to enter mission work.

From an early letter, written shortly after Mr. Arnold's arrival in Nanking, we see something of his hopes: "Since my arrival in November, 1889, the main part of my time has been taken up in the study of the language. I have made several tours with A. F. H. Saw, E. P. Hearnden, and E. T. Williams to Fung-yang-fu, Luho, and other cities, towns, and villages where I have taken part in preaching and selling books. My preaching is yet with imperfect utterance. My desire is to establish a school in which technical education shall have an important place."

Mr. Arnold did not get that wish. However, he was a man who easily adjusted himself to circumstances. Of a poorly located chapel in one place he said, "It will enable us to hold the fort and claim a better place by and by." He leaned toward permanent work at Luho but changes in the mission made it seem best not to continue work there. He wrote: "I probably will not go to Luho, but my heart is still toward it." He worked for brief periods in Nanking and Luho, and then was called to take over the work in Wuhu. He also served at Chuchow. He and Dr. Butchart were the first of our missionaries to enter the then hostile city of Luchowfu (now known as Hofei). He met persecution, opposition, with undaunted faith. Life was difficult in those days. On one early visit the Luchowfu magistrate ordered a special escort to protect him. Interestingly, in those early days he was once in danger of being captured and summarily dealt with as a Japanese spy.

In 1892, Miss Elizabeth Ince of London, a special friend of Mr. Arnold, joined the China Mission. She spent a short time in language study in Nanking, and then married Mr. Arnold. She shared with him the short residence in Luho where in spite of her limited language she made friends among the Chinese people and opened the way for Christian teaching. Then the Arnolds went to Luchowfu, rented a house, fitted up a chapel, and conducted meetings. Sometimes Mr. Arnold preached so constantly to the people who came and went that he scarcely found time to eat his meals. Besides, when Dr. Butchart was away from the city Mr. Arnold did what he could for the sick. For a time he looked after the boys' school in Nanking. He was a builder and erected several of the mission buildings.

The Arnolds' steady work and their enthusiasm for it made friends, overcame opposition, and laid permanent foundations on which others might build. Their term of service was cut short by Mr. Arnold's health. He had suffered for many years with sprue for which there seemed no cure but a change of climate. The family therefore came to America and then went on to England, where he died in 1906, only two days after their arrival. Mrs. Arnold and her six children went to Rugby, her parents' home, and lived there for some years. Then she came to America and resided at Hiram, Ohio, where her children were educated. The daughter, Gladys, returned to China for one term of service. Mrs. Arnold now resides with her daughter in Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Remfry Hunt

W. Remfry Hunt was born in London, England, and educated in St. John's Episcopal School and in London University. He prepared to enter the profession of law. Active in the Bible training classes in the West London Tabernacle Church, like A. F. H. Saw and E. P. Hearnden, he too, heard the call for reinforcements in China. In the Tabernacle Church Mr. Hunt met Miss Annie Louisa White and became engaged to her. However, he sailed ahead of her to China, traveling with T. J. Arnold in 1889. Arrived in China, he consecrated his natural gifts in language, his youth, and his enthusiasm to pioneer work.

Annie Louisa White was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, England. The early loss of her father necessitated her leaving school and entering business life. The family moved to London. There Miss White became a member of the West London Tabernacle and joined the Bible training classes which contributed so much to our early mission work in China. She and Miss Elizabeth Ince, who became Mrs. T. J. Arnold, received their appointments together. In 1893, after a period of language study in Nanking, Annie Louisa White became Mrs. W. Remfry Hunt.

Mr. Hunt had already been living in Chuchow. He took his bride there to live in what was then a hard and hostile interior city, the center of a district of a million people. The Hunts met difficulties with high courage. Unsanitary conditions, impassable roads, wild country, lack of postal communications, absence of accustomed home comforts, loneliness, the wearing of Chinese dress, eating strange Chinese food, were a regular part of life. Long and dangerous journeys, preaching and teaching, intensive study of temple worship and ritual, lectures and preaching to the educated classes, the translation of Chinese literature, the influence of a Christian home, all contributed to the upbuilding of the Christian Church in Chuchow and helped to open the countryside to Christian ministry. Mr. Hunt took some lessons from Dr. Macklin and then with his own medical kit added healing to his many-sided service. His special work, however, was the choosing, teaching, and training of evangelists. Mr. Hunt was like a father to these men in training and Mrs. Hunt welcomed them to their home as they came in monthly for special study.

Mrs. Hunt herself, along with the cares of home and family, carried more than a wife's usual share of missionary work—in women's meetings, visiting in the homes, entertaining the Chinese in her own home, traveling to the Christian centers round about. She was a missionary of winning personality and deep consecration. Into the Hunt home came five children. They were taught at home when young and then were sent off to school. In English and American universities they were fitted for useful careers in teaching, medical work, auditing, and engineering.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt gave the major portion of their years of service in the China Mission to the work at Chuchow, but while other missionaries were on furlough they also rendered service at Wuhu, Shanghai, and Nanking. In all these points special contacts were made with the *literati*. Mr. Hunt was especially successful in getting a hearing for his message from these highly educated Chinese. To him was granted a rare honor. He was the first foreigner invited by the Literary Chancellor to give the oration in Chinese on the anniversary of the great Confucius. He really excelled in Chinese and did creditable writing and translation. He was a teacher, too. He taught in the seminary in Nanking and in the language school for new missionaries. In recognition of his work in assembling valuable geographical data, he was made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London (F.R.G.S.).

In 1920, worn by the strain of war and revolution and by the undermining climate of the Lower Yangtze Valley, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt permanently left China. In America Mr. Hunt taught in the College of Missions, traveled in the interests of missions, served seven years in pastorates in California. He taught in the Baptist Theological Seminary in Los Angeles and was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by that institution. In 1935, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt attended the World Convention of the Disciples of Christ in England. Now retired and living in Los Angeles, both Mr. and Mrs. Hunt continue to give life and thought to the cause of China. In the autumn of 1947 Mr. Hunt wrote to a friend: "I am now the oldest living China missionary of our brotherhood. I have given fifty-six years to China."

Mr. and Mrs. James Ware

James Ware was an English sailor. In 1881 he took his wife with him to China to go into business. The needs of the people along the densely populated waterfronts of Shanghai and Ningpo so touched their hearts that they soon went into the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Mr. Ware served first as a colporteur and then as an all-China representative.

In 1890 the Wares joined the Christian Mission and opened the work in Shanghai. He at once rented a building, fitted it as a chapel, and began to preach. Though largely self-educated, Mr. Ware was unusually well-equipped for missionary work. He loved the Chinese people and they were very responsive to his love. In Shanghai, where he cooperated with all church groups, he was greatly respected by the Christian leaders. Churches of all denominations looked to him for help and for special messages.

Mr. Ware's work was largely evangelistic. It centered in Shanghai but was not confined there. He opened work on the island of Tsung-Ming at the mouth of the Yangtze, where opposition was very bitter. The churches in England gave the mission a well-equipped launch for use in island work. Visits were made to various points from six to eighty miles from Shanghai. Nantungchow (now known as Nantung) was one of these. In 1895 the Wares built a house in North Shanghai and opened work there for the "down and out."

Mr. Ware made some noteworthy contributions to Chinese literature. Among other things, because his knowledge of the Chinese language was unusually good he was

asked to serve on the committee that revised the New Testament and completed the translation of the Old Testament. Mr. Ware conducted classes for Shanghai Japanese. He worked in the Door of Hope Mission, which he helped to establish for girls who had been sold into houses of ill fame. In 1913, very ill, Mr. Ware came to America. Diagnosis revealed a malignant growth. Though he knew that his remaining days would be brief, he quietly determined to go back to Shanghai and work as long as he was able. His remaining months were spent in full and devoted service. He died in December, 1913, and was buried in Shanghai.

All through the years Mrs. Ware had been active in work among women. She had taught Bible classes and visited in the homes. A particular interest was work among the women and girls in the Shanghai cotton mills. After Mr. Ware's death she continued in Shanghai upon a retirement pension, lived in the mission house, and shared in the work as she was able. Mrs. Ware's death came in 1922. Friends say she was a true and loving spirit that set other souls afire.

In addition to their own children (four daughters and one son) the Wares had an adopted Chinese daughter, crippled from bound feet. She studied in Nanking Christian School for Girls and became a gifted teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bentley

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bentley reached China in October, 1890, and were assigned to work with the Wares in Shanghai. Mr. Bentley had studied at Ohio State University and graduated from Bethany College with high honors, the orator of his class. Mrs. Bentley was Linnie McCune of Braddock, Pennsylvania; Mr. Bentley came from Wilmington, Ohio. During a period of language study in Nanking they taught in the boys' school and in the Sunday schools. Mr. Bentley also preached in the street chapel opened by Mr. Meigs and did some itinerating, always hoping that these beginnings were to be "but the earnest of many years of labor for the Master."

In Shanghai, in addition to preaching in certain established places and doing some itinerating outside the city, Mr. Bentley sold many books. Moreover, in later years, he made a large contribution to the literature of China by writing and translating. In 1895, during an enforced stay in America because of Mrs. Bentley's health, he served as state secretary of Missouri. They returned to China for service, but in 1905 Mr. Bentley's own poor health forced them to return to America. The Bentleys were missionaries of unusual ability and gave to the work thirteen years of fruitful service.

While in Shanghai, with representatives of other missions Mr. Bentley worked out a division of territory so that efforts in that city might not overlap. He started the Shanghai Institute, a very successful school. He erected a new building for the Institute including classrooms and a chapel. Two other schools maintained by Chinese looked to him for general supervision. He was asked to draw up plans and arrange the curriculum for a Chinese university and to be its president, but disturbed conditions caused these plans to be abandoned. Mr. Bentley, a good committee man, served several national organizations. He was offered the post of national secretary of Christian Endeavor of all China at double his missionary's salary, but he refused. He served as treasurer of the China Mission, an important but often thankless task.

After the return of the Bentleys to America some years were spent in pastorates. In the local church Mr. Bentley's work was educational always. It was from the pastorate in the First Christian Church of San Francisco that Mr. Bentley was called to become an instructor in Chapman College.

The Bentleys were a marvelous Christian couple. Mrs. Bentley died in August, 1934, after years of suffering in which she was never anything but optimistic. Mr. Bentley was one of the best loved instructors at Chapman College for many years. He was a man of optimistic philosophy and a most engaging conversationalist. When illness confined him to a sanitarium for a matter of several years, his hours were spent in writing poems and corresponding with friends around the world. He died in Los Angeles in June, 1941, at the age of seventy-eight.

Dr. and Mrs. James Butchart

Dr. James Butchart, who went out to China from Ontario, Canada, was associated for five years with Dr. Macklin, a fellow Canadian, in the medical work in Nanking. He went out well prepared. At Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took his medical training, he won all the medals and prizes offered. Then he practiced in a Kentucky town and did one year of post-graduate study in New York before going to the field.

Dr. Butchart's pioneering spirit led him to seek for a new station in which to open medical work. At Luchowfu (now Hofei), where no missionary had been permitted to remain, he performed a successful operation on a prominent merchant whom Chinese physicians had been unable to help. Immediately his skilled surgery opened Luchhowfu doors and the doctor became the most popular man in the city.

Dr. Butchart married Nellie Daugherty in 1903. She was from Vermont, Illinois, and had sailed to China in 1901 with Edna Dale to take up the work left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. A. F. H. Saw. She went out already experienced in school and college teaching and served in the girls' school with Miss Lyon until her marriage.

Dr. Butchart's medical work grew from a modest beginning to a well-equipped hospital where thousands were treated yearly. He was family physician in many Chinese families. Acquaintance with him was an "open sesame" for many years after he left Luchowfu. Mrs. Butchart, too, made many friends there, as she held meetings in Chinese homes and in the women's wards of the hospital, entertained Chinese in her home, and helped in every possible way to relieve Dr. Butchart of tasks that might call him from his medical work.

In 1913 the Butcharts moved back to Nanking, where Dr. Butchart had been called to the medical staff of the faculty of the University of Nanking. He died early in 1916, close to the time that James Ware and F. E. Meigs passed away. A prominent Chinese remarked at the time: "There must be something great doing in the Kingdom that these saints, statesmen, and expert ambassadors are called into higher service."

Mrs. Butchart remained in China four years after her husband's death, teaching in the school for English-speaking children in the mountain resort, Kuling. She then returned to America and settled in Eureka, Illinois, where her children were educated. Later she taught for a time at Hazel Green Academy and then served in the children's home in St. Louis. She died in May, 1940, and was buried in Eureka, Illinois.

Four children were born into the Butchart home, one of them at Luchowfu and the other three at Kuling. One daughter died in Eureka in 1930. The other joined the WACs during the war, became a second lieutenant, and was sent to Japan where she married an officer in the army of occupation. Baird is a successful pediatrician in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Harvey is a mathematics professor at Arizona State College at Flagstaff.

Emma A. Lyon

Emma Lyon was born at Lone Pine, Pennsylvania. From the high school there she entered the state normal school at California, Pennsylvania. She received her degree at Bethany College in 1892. At graduation time she met and visited with E. T. Williams. He interested her in the educational needs of China and within a month she was appointed as a China missionary. In November, 1892, she reached Nanking. On her first trip from the river to the Macklin home, where she was going to reside, she rode in a tightly closed sedan chair. She was one of the early single women missionaries in Nanking.

In a very short time Miss Lyon entered upon her life work—a school for girls in Nanking, long to be known as the Christian Girls' School (now called Chung Hwa). The school had its beginning with five students in a rented room in the home of a Chinese official. By September, 1896, land had been bought and a new building was ready which served as dormitory, missionary residence, a place for meetings, and classrooms. Gradually other land was bought and more buildings were added. Teachers had to be trained; students had to be taught how to study. Until 1927, when the new government required that Chinese should head schools, Miss Lyon continued as principal. On each of her five furloughs she did special graduate study in order better to prepare herself for her work.

Miss Lyon saw many interesting transitions in China. She saw girls with bound feet give way to students proud to excel in athletics. In the beginning, anxious patrons required that she personally chaperone their daughters in classes taught by men. Later she occasionally brought girl students and Christian young men together in pleasant social functions. In early days parents were reluctant to educate their daughters. In 1936, at the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the school, there were more than eight hundred students on a beautiful campus which by then had half a score of good buildings. Miss Lyon saw the school grow from a free school to one that was self-supporting.

Emma Lyon was an able teacher and administrator. She was also an evangelist. Deep concern for Christian character building characterized her whole life with the students. She always carried on some general evangelistic work. She was much interested in the poor and illiterate folk on the fringes of Nanking. As her administrative duties were relaxed with the calling of a Chinese principal, she spent much time doing social service work in the homes of students and alumnae, and in supervising work with children in the Drum Tower Christian Church.

Miss Lyon was one of the founders of Ginling College and served on its Board of Control. She also served at times on the administrative committee of the China Mission. She retired in 1934 and returned to America, only to be called back to China two years later by Chinese friends who wanted her to share in the joys of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the school. This was a great event. A thousand students and alumnae were in attendance, just a few representatives of the multitude of girls who had gone out from the school to lift and bless China's womanhood.

In 1937, Miss Lyon returned home after having witnessed the devastating beginnings of the war. Since then she has worked tirelessly to help the people of America to know and love the Chinese. She only wishes that she might give to the Chinese themselves another forty-two years of her life. Bethany College at its centennial commencement ceremony in 1940 recognized Miss Lyon's high service by conferring upon her an honorary degree.

In the summer Miss Lyon lives at the House of Brotherhood, Chautauqua, New York. Recent winters she has spent in Florida.

The Second Decade, January 1896 - December 1905

In 1896 the Christian Girls' School opened in Nanking. From this school and the boys' school to which F. E. Meigs was devoting much of his energy came leadership that has greatly blessed our work in China. Difficulties and dangers persisted into this decade, but missionaries kept coming. The major unfriendliness of the decade was the Boxer Uprising which so vented fury upon foreigners that our missionaries, along with all others, had to leave their stations.

The Luchowfu station opened three years before the uprising. Dr. James Butchart's success with surgery overcame distrust and persecution and he was able to establish himself there in 1897. Nantung became a station in 1905 after having been visited off and on for more than a decade.

Work in this period progressed in all stations, though it was never adequately supported, never sufficiently manned. Nor were there ever enough facilities for training those who were ready and eager to proceed with further preparation.

These went to China in our second decade:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett	Rosa L. Tonkin
Mary Frances E. Kelly	Alma Favors
Dr. Daisy Mary Moore Macklin	(See Dr. and Mrs. Clifford H. Plopper)
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buttz Titus	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert P. Shaw
Dr. and Mrs. Elliot I. Osgood	Mr. and Mrs. Justin P. Brown
Dr. Hugh G. Welpton	Nellie Jean Clark
Effie D. Kellar (See Mrs. W. G. Jamison)	Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Dannenberg
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cory	Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson
Edna Pauline Dale	Dr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Layton
Nellie Daugherty	C. S. Settemeyer
(See Dr. and Mrs. James Butchart)	

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett

Frank Garrett was born in Camp Point, Illinois, in 1868. His ancestors were sturdy pioneers, third generation Disciples. Mr. Garrett graduated from Drake University in 1896 and is a charter member of Drake's chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1914 Drake conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity. His master's degree is from Columbia University.

Before going to China in 1896, Mr. Garrett married Miss Ethel Brown of Rose Hill, Iowa, a graduate of Oskaloosa College. She lived to render seventeen years of valuable service in girls' school and women's work in Nanking. The Garretts had one son and two daughters. The latter returned to China in mission service—Mrs. A. W. Holroyd (Rose) and Mrs. Lewis C. S. Smythe (Margaret). Mrs. Garrett hoped to render larger service after her children grew up, but her death prevented.

When Mr. Garrett had been in China for nine months he preached his first sermon in Chinese. For thirty-six years his work was largely evangelistic, the earlier part of it spent in itineration over wide areas where churches are now well established. In 1907 he was awarded an imperial medal for his service in famine relief. When the Evangelistic Association of China was organized in 1909, he was made its executive secretary. He it was who called together for the first time in national assembly the Chinese and missionary evangelistic leaders of all China. The Chinese for the first time saw their own evangelistic leadership together. This assembly had a profound

effect on the Chinese church. For seven years Mr. Garrett taught in the Union Theological Seminary. For one year he was its president.

While one may say that Mr. Garrett's work was largely evangelistic, his service truly was varied. He planned and built seven mission residences, three school buildings, two churches, and a large educational plant. His first building was the Drum Tower Christian Church. Mr. Garrett led in union and cooperative work. He was one of the founders of the University of Nanking and a member of its board of directors until his retirement in 1932. He was the first president of the Kiangsu Provincial Council of Churches. He was chairman of the administrative committee of the China Mission for thirteen years, and for many more years a member of that committee. In 1911, when the revolutionary army was about to destroy the city of Nanking, Mr. Garrett, Dr. Macklin, and others were able to bring about the surrender of the city, saving thousands of lives.

Verna Bryan Garrett, whose maternal grandmother joined the Reformation in Kentucky in its very beginning, came from Breckenridge, Missouri. In 1906 she was married to Mr. Waugh. He died eighteen months later, leaving her with an infant son. She completed her college work at Drake University, and in 1914 went to China to serve as secretary in the Union Seminary in Nanking. There in that same year she and Mr. Garrett were married.

In 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett moved to Nantungchow where they served until their retirement in 1932, doing educational as well as evangelistic work. Mr. Garrett was much interested in the boys' school, a technical school that was later discontinued. Mrs. Garrett had a large part in starting the school for girls. She also did secretarial work for the mission. Both Mr. and Mrs. Garrett established fine and friendly contacts in Nantung that made life easier for those who followed them.

Soon after their retirement the Garretts went to Denver, Colorado, where Mr. Garrett served as associate minister at Central Christian Church with Dr. Sam Mathieson. Both he and Mrs. Garrett were active in young people's conferences and in deputation work among the churches. At present the Garrets are living in Miami, Florida, members of the Boulevard Christian Church where Mr. Garrett is an elder and teacher of the men's Bible class and Mrs. Garrett is church secretary.

Mary Frances E. Kelly

Mary Frances E. Kelly, one of our best known missionaries to China, was born on a farm near Ashland, Ohio. In 1894 she graduated from Hiram College. She partly earned her way through college by teaching. That teaching experience stood her in good stead when she began work in China in 1896.

Mary Kelly lived in the Drum Tower area in Nanking for twelve years and gave herself to evangelistic work among women at Drum Tower, South Gate, and Hsiakwan. She also did much itinerating in the country. Ultimately it was decided that she should make her home among the very responsive folk in the South Gate section of the city. A dispensary, a boys' school, and weekly meetings for women had long been held there. Miss Kelly opened two day schools for girls and the Women's Bible Training School, started church and Sunday school, and increased the number of meetings for women. Soon a church of sixty members was organized.

On one of her country trips Miss Kelly was thrown from her donkey and suffered a fractured hip. After that she ceased itinerating and through the years her name became increasingly and inseparably linked with South Gate. There she superintended

the women's evangelistic work and the Women's Bible Training School. Whenever the South Gate Christian Church was without a missionary pastor, she acted as adviser to the Chinese pastor. When her co-workers married, as in succession four of them did, she superintended the girls' day schools until a new missionary had enough language to take over the work. Often in emergencies she acted as doctor or nurse. She did extensive relief work, one time serving in a special relief program in North China. She shared in planning the Indiana Women's Building which was completed in 1926. It housed all the work for women and girls and furnished as well the residence for women. Since the recent war this building has been stretched, too, to house much of Ruh Chuing Middle School. During Miss Kelly's last year in China more than three hundred women and girls studied in the building daily. By then the church membership had grown to 320.

Mary Kelly was among the missionaries who, when forced to leave China in 1927, went to the Philippines. There she was happily at work among the students at Laoag, carrying a full teaching schedule, when a serious motor car accident left her with badly broken bones. When able, she returned to America. On the fortieth anniversary of Miss Kelly's arrival in China more than three hundred of her Chinese friends at South Gate came together to celebrate the event though she had already been away from them for six years. Though absent, she was never forgotten. Her service among the Chinese was gratefully remembered and in appreciation her friends sent her a complimentary banner and many gifts.

Miss Kelly's interest was never confined to South Gate, nor was her service. She was one of the trustees of Ginling College and of the Bible Teachers' Training School for Women from their organization until she left the field. She often served on the advisory committee of the China Mission. She was elected one of the fifty missionaries who, with fifty Chinese, comprised the first Christian Council of China. She was beloved and respected by every Christian leader who knew her and her counsel was frequently sought by those in high positions in various denominations in Nanking.

A little book, now out of print, *Some Chinese Friends of Mine*, reveals Miss Kelly's close friendship with and appreciation of her friends and co-workers among the Chinese people and her delight in their leadership. She shared with Edith Eberle in the task of gathering and organizing the data for another book, *Macklin of Nanking*. All her life and service have been marked by indomitable energy, whole-hearted zeal, and utter devotion to the Christian task.

An accident during a furlough caused a broken hip and two falls since her retirement have resulted in broken bones. Such crippling of her body has never touched Mary Kelly's soaring spirit. She entered the Florida Christian Home in June, 1942. There she reads to the blind, has devotions with the shut-ins and hospital patients. A great joy came to Miss Kelly in early 1948 when she had as a guest in the home Dr. Luther Shao of China, and was able to share with her friends there this fine leader whom she had known and helped to inspire through all his formative years.

Dr. Daisy Mary Moore Macklin

Dr. Daisy Macklin, the first woman physician to be appointed to China by the Disciples of Christ and one of the earliest to be sent to any field, was a sister to Dr. W. E. Macklin. Just ten years after her brother had opened the work in Nanking she was on her way to China. Dr. Daisy was born in Toronto, Ontario, educated in the public schools at Stratford, graduated from medical school in Toronto. She had only four years in missionary work, but she made those count in the hospital in routine hospital

work, in the orderliness and cleanliness she helped to establish, in her testimony through consecrated Christian living, and in her particular service to women and children.

Dr. Daisy Macklin, as she came into daily contact with illness and death, misery and suffering, underwent a deal of strain. It told upon her. The anxiety accompanying the Boxer Uprising exacted further toll. Then came a fall from a donkey and an injury that broke her health. She returned to Canada to recuperate. Unable to return to China, she took up medical work in the town of Stratford. There she had a small hospital for women and children and gave richly appreciated service from 1902 until her death in 1925.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buttz Titus

Titusville and Buttzville, New Jersey, mark the footsteps of ancestors of Charles Buttz Titus. He himself was New Jersey born but when he was fifteen with his parents moved to Kansas, where pioneer life gave him the free and independent spirit that characterized his actions and utterances. At eighteen he was teaching school at Runnymede, Kansas. Five years later he was on the county examining board, granting teachers' certificates. Later on he took up stenographic work. That led him into some interesting appointments, ultimately into the Office of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., and the secretaryship of the Puyallup Indian Commission which surveyed the reservation at Puyallup, Washington. While living in Washington, D. C., Mr. Titus was very active in the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, in Christian Endeavor work there and in the whole Chesapeake area as well.

In 1893, Mr. Titus married Eunice Shock, an Indiana girl. Miss Shock was a trained kindergartner and for a time was employed in the White House in Washington to teach two grandchildren of Benjamin Harrison. She, too, was active in the Vermont Avenue Christian Church where she was popular as a teacher of children.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Titus decided upon the ministry as a life work and went to Bethany College for training. It was from Hiram College, however, that Mr. Titus graduated. In 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Titus sailed for China, where they were assigned to the newly opened work at Luchowfu (now Hofei). There they studied the language, shared in general mission activity, started a day school, and gave much time to evangelism. Mr. Titus also did some famine relief work. His relief station was at the mouth of the Yellow River. There six or seven tons of the best American flour were distributed daily to the starving people.

On their first furlough Mr. and Mrs. Titus toured the Holy Land. In America on that same furlough relatives and friends gave a thousand dollars with which to build a Eunice C. Titus memorial chapel at Luchowfu, to which the women would feel free to come to hear the gospel. Back in China, Mr. and Mrs. Titus worked for a time at Chaohsien. With their small adopted daughter they made their home there, opened a day school, organized a church. From Chaohsien they returned to America to live in Newcastle, Indiana. Mr. Titus worked in a piano factory during the week and on Sundays preached in nearby churches. Mrs. Titus died in New Castle in June, 1925. There also the adopted daughter passed away in 1939.

In 1925, Mr. Titus went to Kimberley, South Africa, to serve the Churches of Christ there. In the depression years he was forced to return to America. He now lives with his nephew and niece at Cherokee, Oklahoma.

Dr. and Mrs. Elliot I. Osgood

Dr. and Mrs. Elliot I. Osgood went to China in 1898 and took up work in the little brick-walled city of Chuchow. The name of Osgood is inseparably connected with that small city.

Dr. Osgood was born in Michigan of devout Christian parents and from earliest childhood wished to be a missionary. Through all his student years at Hiram College and in medical school in Cleveland he preached. At the completion of his medical training in 1898, he was married to Frances Herzog, a Hiram College graduate of 1895, the daughter of O. G. Herzog, a well-known leader among the Disciples of Christ. Together they went to China that same fall.

Dr. Osgood began his medical work in Chuchow with a little dispensary. As soon as it was possible to reopen work after the Boxer Uprising, he enlarged his work and later built the Tisdale Hospital which was not only a medical center but a great Christian influence as well. In 1911, during the revolution which brought in the republic, Dr. Osgood gave himself to Red Cross work in his hospital. Let down in a basket over the city wall he negotiated with the besieging army and was influential in saving the city from looting. For his service during the war he was decorated by the Chinese government. Preaching and teaching claimed much of his time. To an unusual degree he had the ability to win the confidence of young men and guide them in preparation for worthwhile service. His capacity for friendship brought to him wide acquaintance among people of wealth and high scholarship as well as among the humble. Buddhist priests and Confucian scholars were numbered among his friends. He was easily a first citizen in Chuchow. At various times he helped in the work in the other stations. One of the most interesting of his experiences was his going into West China to rescue Dr. A. L. Shelton who had been captured by bandits. How he found him, brought him back to safety, and nursed him to health is a fascinating story. Later he was chosen to go to the far away mission station, Batang, where he helped solve many difficult problems.

On furlough Dr. Osgood was an interesting and effective missionary speaker. He was likewise a popular writer. His books, *Breaking Down Chinese Walls*, *China's Crossroads*, and *Shi, the Story-Teller*, are well known.

Mrs. Osgood went gladly with her young doctor husband to Chuchow where, deprived of practically all the things that she had known in her comfortable American home, she made a home where all were welcome. She was untiring in service, cared for her family, taught in the mission's school. Later she remained in Hiram, making a home for the children while they were in college and the doctor continued the work in China.

Dr. Osgood's work in China ended in 1927, but he continued to serve the missionary cause in this country as a field representative for the U. C. M. S. Then he accepted the pastorate of the church at Chardon, Ohio, where he continued until illness forced him to give up all activities in 1936. In the Osgood home in Hiram, the college home of Mrs. Osgood, his earthly life came to an end in the spring of 1940.

The oldest son of the Osgoods is now pastor of the First Christian Church at Saginaw, Michigan. The daughter is married. Mrs. Osgood, since the death of Dr. Osgood, has lived for the most part at Plymouth, Michigan, with her second son and his family.

Dr. Hugh G. Welpton

Dr. H. G. Welpton satisfied a longing of many years when he went to China as a medical missionary in 1898. Dr. Welpton was Iowa born. He received the degrees of B.S and M.D. from Drake University, and then served internships in Chicago and New York. In China he worked in both the Luchowfu and Nanking hospitals until ill health forced him to leave the field.

On his return from China Dr. Welpton married Bonnie Jewett, also a graduate of Drake University. The mission board considered sending the Welptons to Tibet but the continued ill health of the doctor made that impossible.

Dr. Welpton studied at Harvard and Johns Hopkins medical schools and in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London to further prepare himself for medical work in the United States. He practiced for many years in Des Moines, Iowa. Since he could not go to the field himself, for years he paid half the salary of a missionary and looked after the health of returned missionaries, thus continuing his missionary service. Mrs. Welpton shared the doctor's enthusiasm and concern for the world program of the church. Dr. Welpton died in Dallas, Texas, in 1939. Mrs. Welpton makes her home in Des Moines, Iowa.

Effie D. Kellar (Mrs. W. G. Jamison)

In 1899, Effie D. Kellar of Kansas City sailed for China to share with Mr. and Mrs. Molland in the newly opened work at Wuhu, her special responsibility to be the developing of work among women. Effie Kellar was born at Butler, Missouri, where her parents had organized the Christian Church. There at the age of eight she was orphaned. Educated in the schools of Kansas City and at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, she looked forward to a long life of service in China.

When the Boxer fury broke in Central China, Miss Kellar was at the mountain resort, Kuling. She went down the Yangtze to Shanghai. There she became active in the cooperative mission work for British and American sailors. As soon as it was safe she returned to Wuhu, but in 1902 a severe attack of malignant malaria and a sun-stroke brought her reluctantly to America on sick leave. The next year she went back to Wuhu, eager to be at work. Early in 1904, severely ill, she started home again with little hope of recovery. Later in that year she married W. G. Jamison and for nineteen years lived in Colorado. For much of this time she fought recurring malaria. Later she lived in Washington, D. C., Chicago, San Francisco, and Dallas. In all of those cities she was active in church, social welfare, and world community work. Mrs. Jamison died in Dallas, Texas, on January 10, 1944. Her husband and two of her four children are still living.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cory

A. E. Cory is widely known among the Disciples of Christ. His keen Irish wit and his moving oratory have made him everywhere a most welcome speaker. Mrs. Cory, who was Bertha Adkins, was an unusually charming and vivacious little woman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cory were Iowans, graduates of Drake University. Mr. Cory also attended Eureka, Columbia University, and Union Theological Seminary.

For five years Mr. and Mrs. Cory served pastorates in Iowa. In 1900 they went to Honolulu, where Mr. Cory did mission work, was pastor of the Christian Church, and gave pastoral service to American soldiers on their way to the Philippines. Mr. Cory

made one trip to Manila as chaplain to 1600 enlisted men on an army transport. The Corys had charge of three city missions among the many nationalities in Honolulu. Mrs. Cory gave much practical help to the girls in these missions.

After a year and a half in Honolulu the Corys were asked to go to China, which had been their original choice of fields. Luchowfu was their first station and there they entered into the language study as planned by the mission. Mr. Cory began making trips to tea houses, market places, and elsewhere, distributing Christian literature, and as soon as he was able, preaching on these trips and in the churches. He looked after the erection of a mission home also.

Next the Corys were called to Nanking, where Mr. Cory took up educational work with F. E. Meigs in the boys' school. There he had charge of the Bible department. He was the founder of the Nanking Bible Institute for the training of Chinese evangelists. This school became a part of the Union Theological Seminary. Mr. Cory shared in bringing about the Nanking union school work, serving on the board of trustees. The Corys were also located for a time in Wuhu, where Mr. Cory served as pastor of the church. In each place he made itinerating trips into the outlying districts. In all these places Mrs. Cory served among the women and made her home, which was open for all, a demonstration of Christian living. To the Corys were born a daughter and a son.

In 1911 Mr. Cory's ability was directed to the Million Dollar Campaign in America and he traveled extensively, speaking and working toward this high goal. Following that came the Men and Millions Movement, to which he gave wise and inspiring leadership. Then he served as a secretary of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society and after that in The United Christian Missionary Society. He served in the Inter-Church World Movement and did national work for Christian Endeavor and for the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Following an eight-year pastorate in Kinston, North Carolina, the Corys moved to Indianapolis in 1930, where Mr. Cory served with the Pension Fund of the Disciples of Christ until his retirement in 1940. He went from that work to the department of missions and comparative religions in the School of Religion at Butler University. Besides his work there as professor he preaches nearly every Lord's Day, supplying churches that are pastorless until regular pastors are secured.

Mrs. Cory passed away on August 2, 1947. A China colleague said of her that she excelled in the ministries of a devoted and faithful wife and mother. Her strength and beauty grew on one with intimate acquaintance. Her gentle influence among School of Religion students at Butler has been greatly missed.

Edna Pauline Dale

Edna Dale was a daughter of the manse who from earliest childhood wanted to be a missionary and did her college work with that definite purpose in mind. She graduated from Drake University and Drake Bible College in 1900 and the following year sailed for China. Miss Dale is the eldest and Mrs. F. H. Groom the youngest of four sisters, all now living in Southern California. While enroute to China, Miss Dale was appointed to Shanghai, but she soon realized that she preferred a more interior location and requested a change. At the annual convention she was appointed to Wuhu where she spent two full terms in evangelistic work among women and girls and in looking after the day schools.

Miss Dale was without trained Bible women to serve as interpreters. She faced prejudice. Her Chinese teacher was an old man untrained in the ways of teaching. However, her work moved forward and she was happy in her service. In addition to her work in Wuhu she began going regularly, sometimes for two and three weeks' visits, to the outstation, Wuweichow, a quiet inland city where large numbers of unusually

fine women and girls came to her meetings and to the school. Her ability to reach people and win a response from them was unusual. One year was spent in charge of the Christian Girls' School in Nanking in Miss Lyon's absence. Miss Dale's final years in China were devoted to the Bible Teachers' Training School for Women, a school established at Nanking for the purpose of training educated young women for religious service. As it was the first of its kind in China and the time for it was ripe, students were soon coming from many denominations and from most of the provinces. In addition to teaching Bible courses, Miss Dale was head of the department of religious education, teaching some of the classes and supervising student work in the many centers afforded by such a city as Nanking. At the B.T.T.S. Miss Dale started a short term language school for students from non-Mandarin speaking districts, a service of no small significance.

During her last term in China Miss Dale was far from well and at its close she was forced to give up her beloved work. Following her return from the field she acted for a year as the superintendent of a small Chinese mission conducted by our church in Honolulu. She also taught in the Baptist Theological Seminary in Los Angeles. Since 1944 she has made her home in Long Beach, California, where she is a member of the East Side Christian Church. There she has taught Bible classes in the Sunday school and in women's fellowship groups. She wishes she might have stayed in China to the "end of the day." As that was denied her, Miss Dale has continued to speak for China and to enlist folk in more faithful intercession on behalf of that troubled land.

Rosa L. Tonkin

In 1901 the Christian churches of Australia began cooperating in the work in China by sending Miss Rosa L. Tonkin to Shanghai. Though supported by the churches in Australia she worked under the direction of the Advisory Committee of the China Mission and not independently. In the same manner in 1891 the Australian churches supported Miss Mary Thompson in India and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Davey in Japan. Miss Tonkin's devoted spirit was revealed in her zealous attention to language study that she might more quickly be useful. She had charge of a school for children in the cotton mills district and gave time to evangelistic work and teaching among women. Hesitant women under her kindly, understanding guidance learned to read, to follow the Christian way, to share in evangelistic service. She worked with the other missionary women, with Chinese Bible women, or alone, as circumstances dictated, and her yearly reports revealed a steady growth in the work. The Foreign Christian Missionary Society closed its work in Shanghai in 1916 but Miss Tonkin still continued, aided by other missionaries from Australia. The annual report in the last year's issue of the *Missionary Intelligencer* (1918) carries a report of her school and other activities which she continued for some years before returning to Australia. She died some years ago.

Dr. and Mrs. Clifford H. Plopper

Alma Favors was the first missionary nurse of the Disciples of Christ to be sent to China. She went to Luchowfu (now Hofei) and worked in the Christian Hospital there. She had prepared for this service at the Nurses' Training School of the Clara Barton Hospital, San Francisco, California. Seeing the immense needs of Luchowfu, she wrote home that she longed for the gift of tongues that she might be of immediate service. She may not have received the gift of tongues, but she did become skilled in the use of Chinese.

Evangelistic work soon claimed Miss Favors' attention. After her first term she gave all her time to it. Her well-organized and extensive work among women made a sound foundation on which to build for the future. She helped to organize the Christian Girls' School which later became the Coe Memorial School. For a time the entire responsibility of the school was hers. During the morning, Miss Favors taught in the school. In the afternoons, she visited in the homes and conducted evangelistic meetings. Because the town mayor realized the value of the school work, he made a present to the mission of temple land for the school. Each week Miss Favors held eight preaching services in cottages in different parts of the city in addition to the regular women's preaching and Bible class work at the center on Sunday and Wednesday. In 1915 Alma Favors married Clifford Plopper.

Clifford H. Plopper, a brother of C. W. Plopper, who so long was treasurer of The United Christian Missionary Society, graduated from Transylvania College in 1909 and from the College of the Bible in Lexington, Kentucky, a year later. He then studied for a year in Yale where he received his B. D. degree. During a furlough Mr. Plopper completed his work for his Ph.D. degree in Hartford Theological Seminary Foundation. His thesis, printed in book form, *Chinese Religion Seen Through the Proverb*, is a valuable and interesting document. A later furlough was devoted to further post-graduate study in Yale.

From the pastorate of the Forest Avenue Church, Buffalo, New York, and the state secretaryship of Sunday schools in that state, Mr. Plopper went to China in 1913 and was stationed in Nantungchow. In January, 1915, he met the steamship "Mongolia" as it reached Japan and on shipboard was married to his fiancee, Alma Favors. For a short time the Poppers worked at Nantungchow. In 1916 they were asked to go to Wuhu, where they continued for some years. By 1922 the work among young men there had grown to such proportions that the different missions requested the national committee of the Y.M.C.A. to take it over. They consented to do so if Dr. Plopper could be assigned to that work for three years to get it organized and established. This was done. Dr. Plopper also carried at the same time the executive secretaryship of the Wuhu Union Church Council.

Following this work Dr. Plopper was appointed to the faculty of the Nanking Union Theological Seminary. When the Poppers moved to Nanking, Mrs. Plopper found her place there in the work among women and students. Comparative religions is Dr. Plopper's special field but he also headed the church history department. Uprooted in 1927, the Poppers went to the Philippines. There Dr. Plopper taught in the Union Theological Seminary. As soon as the Nanking seminary could reopen they returned.

When the war with Japan broke out in 1937 the Poppers were on furlough, but in the fall of 1938 they were able to return to China. The seminary opened its work in Shanghai and there Dr. Plopper, in addition to his teaching schedule, carried the work of seminary treasurer and wrote and published in Chinese a couple of books in his field. In 1941, because war was imminent and Mrs. Plopper was in very poor health, the Poppers returned to the United States. During the war years Dr. Plopper taught in the Bible College and in Transylvania. For two years he was in charge of the department of religion and philosophy at Transylvania.

At war's end the Poppers were back in China again, helping to get the seminary reestablished in Nanking. Mrs. Plopper's ill health in 1948 forced them to return to America. They are residing in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert P. Shaw

Both Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Shaw came from Illinois. He did his college work at Eureka. They reached Shanghai in March, 1903, after a visit in Japan enroute to their new work, which was to be at Luchowfu. In Luchowfu they did their language study. They did not remain there because of a greater need at the time for missionaries at Wuhu. Later they were again transferred, this time to the Christian Institute in Shanghai which housed both school and church. There Mrs. Shaw conducted a kindergarten for the children, while Mr. Shaw had charge of the other work of the institute. Mrs. Shaw, though happy in her work, was unable to continue in missionary service because of ill health and the Shaws were forced to resign. They returned to America and took up pastoral work.

In 1915 the Shaws tried again to serve in the China Mission but again ill health forced them to come home. They were missed both at the institute and by the mission as a whole, for they gave generous service to the folk in the interior by caring for both mission and personal business. Back in America, Mr. Shaw served for a time with the Men and Millions Movement. For many years he was pastor of the West Side Christian Church in San Francisco.

The Shaws' interest in missions continued as vital as when they were on the field and they made a very personal contribution by meeting and looking after missionaries arriving in or sailing from San Francisco. Mr. Shaw died January 1, 1942. Mrs. Shaw now resides in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Justin P. Brown

Justin P. Brown grew up on a farm near Rose Hill, Iowa. He was educated at Penn College, Haverford College, and Drake Bible College. He taught school and preached, and finally, having been an active member of the Student Volunteer Band, went to China in 1904. A letter from his sister, Mrs. Frank Garrett, influenced his final choice of service. On arrival in China, Mr. Brown spent some months in Nanking in language study but soon went to Luchowfu (Hofei) where he and Mrs. Brown gave all their years of service.

Genevieve Perkins was born in Des Moines, Iowa. There she grew up and in 1905 completed her college course in Drake University, where she met Justin Brown. She was also a member of the Student Volunteer Band and active in its work. In 1906 she went to China and she and Mr. Brown were married in the Frank Garrett home in Nanking.

At Luchowfu Mrs. Brown helped to start the Christian Girls' School. The very beginning was a school with even small girls as pupils. They met in an unused room on the mission compound. Mrs. Brown's interest was later centered largely on work among women, bringing them the message and teaching them to read. Particularly did she enjoy teaching young women and girls who were married and therefore, according to Chinese custom, barred from the girls' school.

Mr. Brown's work was largely evangelistic though he gave some time developing the boys' school and to other teaching. He conducted Bible classes in English for school teachers, and organized a literary society attended by students, school teachers, and some of the more progressive young men of the city. With his Chinese teacher he held daily preaching services at the old East Gate chapel. He loved the work of itinerating throughout the countryside, preaching and distributing literature. One of his typical trips continued for fifty-three days. A hundred towns were reached, though the vast

territory was only half covered. Days spent in traveling by horseback, stopping to preach in the villages, living in the Chinese inns, eating simple Chinese food, were his great joy. Alexander Paul and Justin Brown opened up the work at San Ho. Mrs. Brown says that from the time the two men opened that work and got stoned for their pains, the Brown home almost revolved around the monthly trip to San Ho. The church and school there were Mr. Brown's chief delight. He and George Baird managed the erection of the Central Church building at Luchowfu. Mr. Brown gave a considerable portion of his time to the city church in the year immediately before their resignation in 1921.

Mr. Brown died in October, 1943, and Mrs. Brown moved to Ames, Iowa, where since January, 1944, she has been office secretary in the Ames Church of Christ, the Browns' church home for many years. Three children were born to the Browns while they were in China. The daughter died after their return to the homeland. Ransom and his family live near Ames, so Mrs. Brown frequently sees her grandchildren. Arthur and his wife live at Long Beach, California. Mrs. Brown follows China affairs with keen interest and does some missionary speaking.

Nellie Jean Clark

Nellie Jean Clark was the first foreign missionary of the Disciples of Christ to be sent out from Oregon, her native state. She came from Salem, was graduated from Willamette University, and taught school for several years before she went to China in 1904. She was assigned to work with Miss Lyon in the Christian Girls' School in Nanking.

In Nanking she settled to language study, following carefully the regular course outlined by the mission, and at the same time taught music in the school. Soon she took up English classes also and as soon as possible began leading in the Chinese prayer services in the school chapel and elsewhere, though she considered her language very faltering. After three years in Nanking she went to Chuchow, the first single woman assigned to that station. Her work there was with women and girls, holding meetings for them in Chinese Christian homes in Chuchow and the nearby villages. Sharing with her as a Bible woman and companion was Mrs. Shi, wife of the well-known story-teller evangelist, Shi Kwei-piao. In 1910, ill health forced Miss Clark to give up her loved foreign service. She now resides at Salem, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Dannenberg

Daniel E. Dannenberg studied law at the University of Michigan, but later entered Hiram College to prepare himself for Christian service. There he found his life companion, Ruth Meacham. She was the daughter of Mrs. Amelia Harper, who had served as pastoral assistant in High Street Christian Church, Akron, Ohio, and later spent some years in China. Her aunt was Jessie M. Jerome, a popular teacher of mission study courses at Hiram. These two young people of similar interests were married and sailed for China in 1904.

The Dannenbergs spent their first year in Nanking in language study and such work as newcomers to China could do. Then with Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson they moved to Nantungchow, opening it as a resident station. Two years were spent there, both Mr. and Mrs. Dannenberg giving their time to evangelism. On account of the great need in Chuchow, they were transferred to that station, where Mr. Dannenberg took over school and evangelistic work and Mrs. Dannenberg worked among the women.

Mrs. Dannenberg's ill health brought them home on furlough in 1910. They were

happy to be able to return to China the next year. At this time they were asked to supply a temporary need in Nanking, Mr. Dannenberg having charge of the men's work at South Gate and supervising some outstation work north of the Yangtze River. Mrs. Dannenberg served as organist, taught in the Sunday school at South Gate and in the Christian Girls' School near the Drum Tower, and had a class in the Bible school for American children.

Upon their return to Chuchow, Mrs. Dannenberg cared for the school work of their daughter, Mabel, taught in the girls' school, and helped in teaching easy Chinese characters to people who had not had school advantages. Mr. Dannenberg looked after the church and school in the city and supervised outstation work. During part of the time he was chairman of the advisory committee of the China Mission, and Mrs. Dannenberg carried the secretarial work for the committee. In 1916 Mr. Dannenberg served on the board of managers of both the Nanking Theological Seminary and the University of Nanking. Mr. Dannenberg's health led to their return from the field in that year. The Dannenbergs took over a needy work in Bolindale, near Warren, Ohio. While in Bolindale Mr. Dannenberg supervised the building of the new church. In the summer of 1943 he retired from the ministry and in October began his present work with Christ Mission in Youngstown. This is an institution that gives employment to handicapped men and women. The daughter, Mabel, and her family live in Lima, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson

In the fall of 1904 three new families reached China, the John Johnsons, D. E. Dannenbergs, and E. A. Laytons. Language study occupied their first few months and then the Johnsons and Dannenbergs went to Nantungchow and established themselves in a Chinese house, the first missionaries to live in the city. The Laytons soon joined them. In a short while these new missionaries secured land and built homes. Thus a city visited off and on by our missionaries for an entire decade first became a station.

Mr. Johnson was born in Lancashire, England, studied in a missionary training school, and had a year of medical study. His parents were members of the Church of England, but the son turned to the Christian Church and gave volunteer service in helping start two churches. He went into foreign service with an independent mission in North Africa. When support for that work was discontinued, he was asked to begin work in Smyrna, Turkey, in 1897, under the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Miss Ellen Allen came from Kilmarnock, Scotland, took a nurses' training course and medical work in Glasgow, and went to Smyrna to take charge of a hospital for Jews under the Scottish Presbyterian mission. She was married to Mr. Johnson in 1898. When the work in Turkey was closed, the Johnsons were asked to go to China.

Mr. Johnson had the spirit of an evangelist and did much preaching and distributing of Christian literature. He was deeply impressed with the opportunity of the great Nantungchow district. At first he did much itinerating in the countryside and then when he and his wife were left alone in the station gave his time to preaching in the city and to a more intensive cultivation of the Nantungchow church, which began to assume responsibility for evangelistic work out in the district.

After furlough in 1911 the Johnsons rejoiced in reinforcements for Nantungchow and continued happily in the enlarging work until they withdrew from the mission in 1917. Mr. Johnson then became an agent for the American Bible Society and Book Depot at Kiukiang, Kiangsi. Later he was transferred to Canton. After eight years with the Bible Society the Johnsons went to Scotland, where they joined the Coplaw Church of Christ in Glasgow. Later they moved to Prestwick, Ayrshire, and Mr. John-

son helped the Brethren Church, which had no pastor. Mr. Johnson died in November, 1937. Mrs. Johnson makes her home at Prestwick, Ayrshire. The four Johnson children are all married. The daughter married a missionary in the China Inland Mission.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Layton

Edwin A. Layton was born in Kentucky and graduated from medical school in Chicago with highest honors. Jessie Trunkey, who became his wife, was born in Chicago and after high school studied in an Indiana college and then taught school in Chicago. In 1900 the Laytons went to London, where Dr. Layton spent some months in the study of tropical medicine. In 1901 they reached Bolenge, Belgian Congo, where they served until the end of the year 1903. Then they returned to America and in 1904 sailed for China. They were first located in Nanking where the doctor took charge of the medical work during Dr. Macklin's furlough. He was the only foreign doctor in the city that year and the medical care of the foreign community fell to him. He was also the medical officer for the foreign customs staff. A new station was planned at Pochow and the Laytons were assigned to that work. A dispensary was opened and people began coming for medicine and treatment. A Chinese guest room was a part of their home and here the Laytons received the Chinese people and did their first preaching "over the teacups."

The work in Pochow was soon discontinued because of the shortage of missionaries and the Laytons were sent to the new station, Nantungchow. Here medical work was carried on in their own house and, as always, preaching was combined with healing. In 1908 they returned to America for furlough. They did not return to China, resigning because of Mrs. Layton's failing health and because of family responsibilities. Dr. Layton took up medical practice in this country. The Laytons had four children, one born in Bolenge, one in Nanking, one in Nantungchow, and the youngest in Chicago. Mrs. Layton died in Spokane, Washington, in 1934, and Dr. Layton in Portland, Oregon, in 1936.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Settlemeyer

Charles Spurgeon Settlemeyer was born in Des Moines, Iowa. He was the son of a minister first associated with the Lutheran Church and then with the Presbyterian. He received his A.B. and M.A. degrees in 1900 and 1901 at Drake University. One year while there he was an assistant teacher. In 1904 he went to Nanking, China, where he taught with F. E. Meigs, in the boys' school that was later to become a part of the University of Nanking. Mr. Settlemeyer helped to bring about this union educational work and was a charter member of the faculty, teaching history and political science.

Edna Kurz was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Orphaned at nine, she lived with her sister. She attended the Cleveland public schools and graduated from the Cleveland Normal School in 1902. She taught for a time in the Cleveland schools and then went to Hiram College, where she received her A.B. degree in 1907. That same year she went to Nanking, China, to teach English and music in the Christian Girls' School. She also taught music to the missionaries' children. In 1910 Edna Kurz and Charles Settlemeyer were married. They spent their honeymoon in travel in Japan. They returned to Nanking for some busy months of work. In 1911 they took an early furlough because of the disturbed conditions due to the revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Settlemeyer traveled abroad, did graduate work at Columbia Uni-

versity, and returned to China early in 1913. During their second term of service three children were born to them, a daughter and two sons. In 1918 Mr. Settlemeyer's health failed and they were forced to return to the States. Dr. Nina Stevens, formerly of Japan, gave Mr. Settlemeyer special care during the months immediately preceding his death which occurred in April, 1919, in California.

Mrs. Settlemeyer's own health was broken. She returned to her old home in Cleveland, where she slowly recovered and was able to take up teaching in the Cleveland junior high schools. She made a home and cared for her children in addition to her teaching. All three children went through college, winning high honors. Alice, the oldest daughter, was appointed in the spring of 1940 by the Board of Founders of Ginling College to serve on the faculty of Ginling. She taught at Ginling in West China until her marriage in 1943 to Sgt. Jack R. Byrne, then of the Royal Air Force.

Mrs. Settlemeyer was a member of the Cleveland Writers Club and of the National Honor Fraternity of College Writers. She was especially interested in writing sonnets on Chinese life and had not a few poems published. In 1941 she suffered a complete breakdown, resumed teaching in 1942, and again had to have a leave of absence. She again resumed work, but illness interrupted and she died in June of 1946, doubtless from carrying so long the double load of homemaker and breadwinner. Her daughter Alice has said that her mother's nerve and faith kept her going while the children were maturing but that when the driving necessity no longer forced her to over-exert herself, her body just collapsed.

The Third Decade, January 1906 - December 1915

The years 1906 to 1915 were eventful years in the life of China and in the growth and development of our mission work. Those years covered the overthrow of the empire, the establishment of the republic.

This decade was marked by expansion on the part of all mission institutions. One notable characteristic in the advance of this period was the move toward cooperative work. In 1910 our college for men merged with others in the University of Nanking, F. E. Meigs continuing to serve the union institution with the same devotion he had given to our own school. Our mission cooperated in the establishment in 1915 of Ginling College for Women. The hospital begun in 1890 by Dr. Macklin became part of a union work, the University Hospital, Nanking. We had opened our own training school for Chinese evangelists, men and women. These joined forces with other schools to become the Nanking Theological Seminary and the Bible Teachers' Training School. Another merger occurred in this period—our boys' school at Wuhu becoming part of the Wuhu Academy.

In this decade, in the year 1915, our missionaries withdrew from work in Shanghai to use their energies where not so many churches were at work. This decade saw some of the finest missionary leadership in the history of our work reaching their prime. Names like Mary Kelly, Emma Lyon, Frank Garrett, Alexander Paul, Elliot Osgood, and those of a long line of others who served this decade need to be written in our memory. Those just named were still living as these biographies were being prepared, except Dr. Osgood. He being dead yet speaketh through his books and through the people whom he helped to train.

These went to China in our third decade:

Genevieve Perkins <i>(See Mr. and Mrs. Justin P. Brown)</i>	Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. Sarvis
Edna Kurz <i>(See Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Settemyer)</i>	Minnie Vautrin
Clifford H. Plopper (<i>See page 26</i>)	Orville F. Barcus
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paul	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Bowman
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Paul	Lulu Snyder (<i>See Dr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Hamilton</i>)
Dr. and Mrs. Paul Wakefield	Dr. Clarence H. Hamilton
George B. Baird	Frances Irene Banta <i>(Mrs. Thomas E. Murphy)</i>
Eva Raw <i>(See Mr. and Mrs. George B. Baird)</i>	Margaret Darst (<i>Mrs. S. E. Wilkin</i>)
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mendenhall	Ellis P. Gish
Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Buck	Dr. and Mrs. George L. Hagman
Pearl Miller (<i>Mrs. Spencer P. Gracey</i>)	Mrs. Verna Bryan Waugh <i>(See Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett)</i>
Kate Galt Miller	Wenona Wilkinson
Muriel Molland (<i>Mrs. Paul Jernigan</i>)	Lillian B. Collins
Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Poland	Effie McCallum (<i>See Mr. and Mrs. Wallace R. Bacon</i>)
Nina Palmer (<i>Mrs. William M. Hardy</i>)	

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paul

Alexander Paul, when a young man, came to America from his birthplace, Bessbrook, Ireland. He had attended public school and a boys' boarding school in Ireland. In America he worked in a New York linen store. In 1895, after special training in Moody Bible Institute, he went to China as a missionary of the China Inland Mission. Wearing Chinese dress and a queue, he was able to reach many places that otherwise would have been closed to him. He had an unusual ability in making his way into places where foreigners had been denied entrance. Even so, he often faced real danger and met much persecution. His first service with the C. I. M. was in Chekiang Province. From there he was assigned by his mission to Luchowfu, where opposition had been especially bitter. It was there that he first came into contact with the missionaries of the Disciples of Christ. With them he worked happily.

Jennie Davis, a Minnesota girl, prepared for missionary service in a Methodist college in St. Paul. She met and became engaged to Mr. Paul before he went to China. She was sent to China by the China Inland Mission in 1896. In 1899 she married Mr. Paul and together they entered into work in Luchowfu. In 1900 when the Boxer troubles interfered particularly with missionary work in the interior stations the Pauls came to America.

In America they studied at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio. There they became members of the Christian Church. In 1905 they returned to China as members of the Christian Mission. For three years they served at Luchowfu. During that time Mr. Paul itinerated, visiting San Ho and many other places. Then the Pauls were asked to go to Wuhu. With that station the name Paul is inseparably joined. Mr. Paul turned his attention to the evangelistic work in Wuhu and in all the country roundabout. He often visited the thriving outstation of Wuweichow, where he won the staunch friendship of a wealthy Chinese gentleman who made his spacious home available for Christian activities. There Mr. Paul and his colleagues established a reading room, a library, schools for boys and girls, a chapel for women, a Chinese-style guest room for receiving Chinese friends and inquirers.

In Wuhu also a reading-room was opened in connection with the church, the

only place of its kind in all Wuhu. Chinese men of position and education used it freely and thus came into friendly relationship with the missionaries. Mr. Paul had unusual ability in winning and holding the respect and confidence of Chinese men of prominence and influence. But the common people were drawn to him equally and knew him well as he preached and taught on the streets or in the church and gave kindly service to them. For a time he had charge of the Wuhu Academy, a union institution for boys. Among the many interesting and unique forms of missionary service that he rendered was his work as tutor to the sons of a wealthy Chinese gentleman, Mr. Li. In the Li home he was an honored guest and was treated as a distinguished member of the family.

Perhaps the most outstanding and colorful of all Alexander Paul's accomplishments was the building of the dykes near Wuhu after an unusually severe flood when for many months the countryside lay under water. Suffering was intense and famine unusually severe. A large sum of money was gathered, and the officials, fearing to trust any of their own people with the building of the dykes because of graft, turned to the missionary. Mr. Paul took over the task. Dr. Wakefield and Mr. Baird shared with him, and some 7,000 famine and flood sufferers were put to work at the dyke-building. Men and money and food supplies were dealt with in orderliness and the work was completed with unusual speed. The officials were amazed and grateful and the common people looked upon the accomplishment as little short of miraculous. Great crowds of people came together in meetings to pay elaborate tribute to their missionary-benefactor. A tablet was erected in Mr. Paul's honor along the Yangtze River whose dykes held as firmly as did the man's influence among the people.

Mrs. Paul also was an able and enthusiastic missionary. In Wuhu she taught in the mission schools and held classes in the government school for girls. She worked with the women in their homes and invited them to her home. She assisted in the music work and in all phases of the church activities in both Luchowfu and Wuhu, besides caring for her home and teaching the three young Pauls.

In 1919, because of ill health, the Pauls came to America. Mr. Paul served as candidate secretary for a time and then in 1922 The United Christian Missionary Society asked him to become Oriental secretary. He served in that capacity until the summer of 1940, when he returned to China to aid the China Mission which was particularly understaffed. Mr. Paul, caught in China by World War II, was able to return on the 1942 trip of the "Gripsholm." He retired the following year, but since then has given considerable service to the U. C. M. S., in colleges and conferences, to churches, and to interdenominational work. Lynchburg College and Texas Christian University have both honored Mr. Paul with the degree of LL.D.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul are now living in California. The older son, a doctor of medicine, has been with the International Health Board of Rockefeller Foundation for fourteen years doing research in yellow fever and malaria. The younger son is with the Standard Oil Company in New York. The daughter is also in New York in government civil service.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Paul

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Paul spent but one year in China but they were closely associated with the missionary work of the Disciples of Christ from the turn of the century until their retirement. They were devoted friends of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paul, with whom they traveled out to China, but they were not related.

Charles T. Paul was born in Ontario Province in Canada. He became interested in foreign missions when he was teaching Peter Rijnhart, who went to Tibet and whose wife, Dr. Susie Rijnhart, led the Disciples of Christ to enter upon mission work on the

Tibetan border. In Toronto Mr. Paul was engaged in editorial work, teaching, and preaching. From there he answered the call to the chair of modern languages at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio. Mrs. Paul, who was both an able scholar and an inspiring teacher, was also Canadian born.

At Hiram the Pauls started mission study classes that were to become widely known, extremely popular, and influential. In 1905 they went to Nanking to work in the boys' school with Mr. Meigs. In China, because of his exceptional ability as a linguist, Mr. Paul was able to begin work with little delay. Both Mr. and Mrs. Paul were happy in their service and everything pointed to a long and useful life in China. Then Mr. Paul contracted a most virulent case of smallpox. It laid him low. Through long days when little hope was held out for his recovery Mrs. Paul nursed him back to sufficient strength to travel. However, her own strength broke under the anxiety and strain. Ultimately the Pauls returned to their former work at Hiram College. One son, Justus, was born to the Pauls.

In 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Paul moved to Indianapolis to take charge of a new venture in missionary training, the College of Missions. Later they accompanied the College of Missions to Hartford, Connecticut, where it was affiliated for some years with the Kennedy School of Missions. They retired at Hartford. Mr. Paul passed away November 25, 1940. Mrs. Paul broke her hip in the year 1946 and had a "long, dreary, tedious year and a half," after which she was again able to walk without any help. She lives in West Hartford, Connecticut, proud of grandchildren who have ventured forth in interesting undertakings.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Wakefield

Arthur Paul Wakefield, who was born at North Bloomfield, Ohio, graduated from Hiram College in 1900 and from the Rush Medical School, Chicago, in 1904. In that same summer he was married to Olive Lindsay, a Springfield, Illinois, girl, the older sister of the well-known poet, Vachel Lindsay. The Lindsay home was thoroughly Christian and steeped in loyalty to the Disciples of Christ. Olive completed her college work at Hiram in 1901, attended the Boston School of Oratory one year, and then became Mrs. Wakefield. The Wakefields went to China in the fall of 1905.

The plan was for Dr. Wakefield to develop medical work for the new station at Chaohsien. As there was no house available there, they did their language study in Nanking. That completed, they spent some time in Chaohsien before the work there was taken over by the Advent Christian Mission. Later Dr. Wakefield for a time had charge of the hospital at Chuchow. In Chuchow the Wakefields did what they could to relieve suffering and better conditions among the famine refugees who crowded into the city. In Wuhu the doctor shared with Mr. Paul and Mr. Baird in the unusual task of building the dykes along the Yangtze during the terrible floods. Ultimately the Wakefields went to Luchowfu where the doctor shared the medical work with Dr. Butchart. With Dr. Butchart's removal to the University Hospital in Nanking, the whole burden of the Luchowfu hospital fell on Dr. Wakefield's shoulders.

Paul Wakefield wrote well. He had a clear and vivid style. This, added to keen appreciation of fellow missionaries, gave charm to all he wrote from the field. There are no finer descriptions of Dr. Macklin's work than those written by Dr. Wakefield.

In 1907 the work of the Wakefields was interrupted by a hurried return to America necessitated by Mrs. Wakefield's serious physical condition. In 1911 they returned to China and worked until 1920 when illness again brought them to this country. Dr. and Mrs. Wakefield again returned to China and gave some years of service to the American Church Mission before they returned home to stay, locating in Massachusetts.

sets where Dr. Wakefield engaged in hospital work. Dr. Wakefield died in February, 1942. Mrs. Wakefield is making her home at Springfield, Illinois, on the old Lindsay place.

The Wakefields had four children. The first daughter died in China as a child of eight. The son and his wife live in Maine. The other two daughters are in China, one married to a Friend and one to a member of the American Church Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Baird

George Burleigh Baird was born at Sumner, Illinois, but for a longer time Shelbyville, Indiana, was his home. He spent about a year and a half at the College of the Bible at Lexington, Kentucky, received his A.B. degree from Butler University, then took a correspondence course in architecture. While on furlough in 1914-1915 he entered the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, where he received his M.A. degree.

As a young man Mr. Baird helped himself through school by working in a furniture factory. He also did student preaching and held full-time pastorates. He went to China in 1906. He studied the language at Chuchow with a Chinese teacher. During the absence of Mr. Meigs on furlough, he taught in the boys' school in Nanking. Then he went to Luchowfu (now Hofei) where he was to render many years of service. In those first years at Luchowfu Mr. Baird and Frank Buck in their bachelor quarters had a popular meeting place for Chinese young men, through which unique service they were able to do a fine piece of work.

Eva Raw was born at Granger, Ohio. In 1903 she graduated from Ohio Wesleyan College. For six years she taught. In 1908 she received her M.A. degree from Hiram College and in the fall of that year sailed for China. Her first four years she lived and worked with Mary Kelly at South Gate, Nanking. There the work among women and girls claimed all her time. She was a successful teacher and loved the task to which she was assigned and the populous South Gate neighborhood. Her personal letters and other things from her pen revealed a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the country, the people, the opportunities and accomplishments of missionary work, and helped churches at home to a better knowledge of China.

In 1912 Eva Raw was married to George Baird and went with him to Luchowfu where he had already been working. There they continued in service, interrupted only by furlough, until 1922. Mr. Baird was engaged in general evangelistic work in the churches, at the hospital, and on frequent itinerating trips taken with missionary or Chinese colleagues. He organized the boys' school and carried it successfully through its beginning years. He gave much time to the construction of several mission buildings. He had part in the building of the dykes near Wuhu. Mrs. Baird gave her time to teaching in the girls' school and to work in the women's center. Two sons were born to the Bairds in China. Both of them are now engaged in Christian service.

In 1922 the Bairds resigned from the work. After that they worked with community churches associated with the Congregational Churches of the state of Washington. Mrs. Baird did considerable writing in the field of religious drama and missionary education. She passed away in October, 1945, at Spokane, Washington. Mr. Baird recently accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Ferndale, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mendenhall

Frederick Mendenhall was a Kansan, born at Lawrence. He graduated from West Virginia State University and from the Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York. Mrs. Mendenhall was born in India, a third generation missionary, and a direct descendant of Adoniram Judson. She graduated from Wells College in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall joined the staff of the China Mission in the fall of 1906. They were assigned to work at Chuchow. Their first year there proved to be one of terrible famine, when Chuchow was crowded with refugees. Language study, getting acquainted with the people, accustoming themselves to the country, easing the lot of many of the refugees, and creating friendliness toward the Christian message constituted no small undertaking for new missionaries.

The Mendenhalls did not stay long in Chuchow but were transferred to Wuhu where Mr. Mendenhall had charge of the educational work and, at the same time, looked after both the educational and evangelistic work in the outstation of Wuweichow. He also did such necessary things as supervising the making of furniture for homes and institutions, digging a cistern on one of the mission compounds, repairing a house-boat which was used for evangelistic work.

The term of service of Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall ended in 1910. During World War I, Mr. Mendenhall entered into war work. Later they settled in Oakland, California, and Mr. Mendenhall went into the postal service. Mrs. Mendenhall studied at the University of California and received her master's degree. A letter to Mr. Mendenhall in care of the postal service at Oakland, California, in November, 1947, was returned to the writer marked "deceased."

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Buck

Frank C. Buck and Mina Van Cleave were childhood friends who started to school together in their home town, Knoxville, Illinois, went through the grades and high school together, and then graduated together from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Both worked zealously in their home church, where they were particularly active in the Christian Endeavor Society. After his graduation from college Frank Buck attended the Chicago Theological School, Drake Divinity School, and Texas Christian University, preparing for Christian work. He went to China as a missionary in 1907. He did fine service, particularly with young men.

While Mr. Buck was pursuing his graduate study and beginning his missionary work in China, Miss Van Cleave, who became his fiancee, was a high school teacher and principal. After six and one-half years of work in China, Mr. Buck met his fiancee in Japan and they were married in Yokohama by Fred Hagin. When they reached China they were stationed in Luchowfu (now Hofei) where Mr. Buck had charge of the boys' school. During his bachelor days at Luchowfu his quarters, which were referred to as "The Roost," had proved to be a popular meeting place for the young men of the city, many of whom were young people of prominence and influence. The Buck home, likewise, was an open house for young Chinese friends who came for meetings, conversation, and for social affairs. Mrs. Buck, because of her training and experience in the educational field, was of help to the whole educational program of the station. She taught in the school for girls.

At the outbreak of World War I, the Bucks returned to America where they worked in the home missionary fields of the Congregational Church. They served one year in Tennessee and two years in Utah, after which they established themselves in

California. Mrs. Buck taught in the public schools at Long Beach but is now retired. Living in Long Beach, the Bucks still keep in touch with Chinese affairs and with Chinese friends. Mrs. Buck as a little diversion has been working in the International Relations Section of the University Women's Club.

Pearl Miller (Mrs. Spencer P. Gracey)

Pearl Miller was born in Illinois, did her college work in the state college at Normal, Illinois, and in the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. She had long wished to be a missionary and in 1907 was able to gratify that desire. She went to Wuhu, China, studied the language there, and began her missionary work. This was interrupted after two years by her marriage to Spencer P. Gracey, a China business man. Mr. and Mrs. Gracey lived in various places in the Yangtze Valley, longer in Hankow than any other place. Wherever they were, Mrs. Gracey gave generously of her time to Christian work. Mr. Gracey died in China and in 1936 Mrs. Gracey returned to Illinois to make her home. From 1937 to 1941 she served as housemother for girls at one of the three cooperative houses for women on the University of Illinois campus.

The Graceys had four daughters and one son, all born in China. Two of the children are there at present, the third generation of their father's line to reside in the Far East. All the children were in China before World War II. Mrs. Gracey spent the war years in California with two daughters who came home with their children in 1941 because of uncertain conditions in China. Their husbands and another daughter and her husband were interned during the war. At present Mrs. Gracey resides at Atlanta, Illinois.

Kate Galt Miller

Kate Galt Miller was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in a home where she breathed in from her earliest years the spirit of loyalty to the church. During a Student Volunteer meeting while she was a senior at Vassar College she heard Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, later the first president of Ginling College, present the needs of China. That was her call to service. After a year of post-graduate study at Vassar she taught for two years in Hamilton Junior College for girls in Lexington, Kentucky, and studied in the College of the Bible. In the fall of 1909 she sailed for China with Edna P. Dale, who was returning from her first furlough. Miss Miller worked in Wuhu with Edna Dale until the latter was transferred to Nanking.

Miss Miller has memories of a very small church at Wuhu with a membership that included only a very few women. A girls' day school, classes for Christian and non-Christian women, and outstation work at Wuweichow were the main features of the women's work. Growth came slowly but surely and in her one term on the field Miss Miller saw a group of women welcomed into the church, a number of whom later grew into positions of leadership.

When Miss Miller made ready for furlough, she knew she would not return to China. Her mother was ill and her family needed her. She said good-bye to her beloved Chinese friends and to missionary work. Kate Galt Miller was a highly respected worker, long missed on the field. She has taught through the years in one of the high schools of Louisville and takes as active a part in the work of her church as her limited time and strength will allow.

Muriel Molland (Mrs. Paul Jernigan)

Muriel Molland, daughter of the C. E. Mollands, our pioneer missionaries to Wuhu, lived with her mother in Nanking following the death of her father and received her early education there. Then she came to America to study. She graduated from William Woods College in 1909 and that same year went back to China as a regularly appointed missionary, the first of our second generation missionaries to return to the land of their birth. After a few months with her mother in Nanking, while she devoted herself to language study, she was stationed at Chuchow to start a school for girls. In a short while, however, the revolution of 1911 forced her to withdraw from Chuchow to the safety of Shanghai. She did not return to Chuchow and withdrew from the mission in 1913.

Later Miss Molland married Paul Jernigan, whose father was the judge of the American court in Shanghai. Her husband, connected with the Standard Oil Company in China for many years, died in 1947. Mrs. Jernigan now makes her home out from Fort Pierce, Florida. Her son is employed by the Socony-Vacuum Company and is located in Mexico. His wife and children are with him there.

Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Poland

Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Poland went to China in 1909 to meet the need of a doctor for Nantungchow. They went out from Bethany, West Virginia. Along with language study, Dr. Poland did as much medical work as time and the lack of knowledge of the Chinese language would permit. Soon land was purchased along the fringes of a thickly populated area and the Nantungchow Christian Hospital was built beside the canal between the city proper and the nearby cotton mills. In addition to planning and supervising the building and pursuing his medical work, Dr. Poland shared in the church activities and in general evangelistic work. Mrs. Poland, like several others of our women missionaries, was fortunate in having the help of Mrs. Shi Kwei-piao as a Bible woman. Mrs. Poland, with Mrs. Shi's help, did some school work at Nantung.

The new hospital was formally opened in October, 1912. Soon after that the Polands came home for health reasons. In America they have made temperance education their first occupation. They reside at Delta, Alabama. Their only child, a son who was with them in China, is head chemist for the Jamestown Art Metal Company and resides at Greenhurst, New York.

Nina Palmer (Mrs. William M. Hardy)

Nina Palmer went to Drake University from South Dakota where she had taught school. From Drake she was graduated. It was while studying there that she was inspired by Dr. Susie Rijnhart to offer herself for missionary service in Tibet. Since single women were not being sent to Tibet, she prepared to go to Africa. Instead she was asked to go to China to serve on the faculty of the Christian Girls' School. She went out in 1911.

In 1912 while in language school she met Dr. William M. Hardy. Dr. Hardy had recently gone into work on the Tibetan border but had been forced to leave because of unsettled conditions due to the Chinese Revolution. On January 1, 1913, Nina Palmer and William Hardy were married. Together they went to the work in Batang.

The Hardys now reside in Nashville, Tennessee, where Dr. Hardy, in addition to his medical practice, is secretary-editor of the *Journal of the Tennessee State Medical Association* and also one of the doctors in the city health department. The Hardys lost the oldest of their four children, all of whom were born in Batang. The other three live in Tennessee.

Dr. and Mrs. Hardy are both active members of the China Club in Nashville. At present Mrs. Hardy is state president of the Tennessee Christian Women's Missionary Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. Sarvis

Guy Sarvis was born in Pontiac County, Illinois, but as a child moved with his pioneering family to South Dakota. There he lived until he was eighteen. For two years he taught country school to finance his further education. At the Sioux Falls Business College he met a Y.M.C.A. secretary who took him to New York City where he worked in the offices of the Y.M.C.A. Later he went with Campbell White to India and worked with the Y.M.C.A. in Calcutta for two years. In order to return to America and continue his education, he obtained the position of secretary to J. Edgar Geil, then on the way to Africa to collect material for a book. By safari, dugout canoe, and Congo steamer, Mr. Sarvis made the six months' journey across Africa with Mr. Geil, enjoying a brief visit to our Bolenge work enroute. After stopping in London for the completion of the book manuscript, Mr. Sarvis returned to the United States and entered Drake University.

Maude Taylor was born in Harlan, Iowa, attended country schools, taught in country and town schools, and then entered Drake where she met and became engaged to Guy Sarvis. After their marriage in 1908, the Sarvises spent three years in study at the University of Chicago, where Mr. Sarvis received his M.A. and Mrs. Sarvis her A.B. In the summer of 1911 they went to China by way of Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Sarvis arrived in China at the very outbreak of the revolution that was ushering in the Chinese republic and began their missionary career as Shanghai refugees. In March, 1912, Mr. Sarvis was able to enter upon his teaching of sociology and economics in the University of Nanking. Except for one year spent in Chuchow in language study and country work, Mr. Sarvis's major China service was in the University of Nanking. In 1913 he was made dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. and Mrs. Sarvis have four children, all of whom were born in China and think of China as home. All four have shown exceptional ability and are following interesting careers: David, the drama; Mary Alice, psychiatry; Betty, homemaking; Taylor, art. The Sarvis home in China was a haven for newcomers to the country and for world travelers. Mrs. Sarvis, in addition to her home responsibilities, taught in several mission schools and in the school for foreign children in Nanking as well as serving on several of the school boards. She was active in the work of the Nanking Women's Club, which carried through many interesting projects, among them the first well-baby clinic in Nanking and the first bath houses for women.

The Sarvises' furlough which fell due in 1926 ended just about the time that the 1927 looting of Nanking began. That meant that all their possessions had been destroyed. The anti-foreign wave also made their return with their family seem inadvisable. Mr. Sarvis later returned to China for one year to serve on the fact-finding commission of the "Layman's Inquiry." In the homeland he has been a member of the faculties of Hiram College and Vanderbilt University and now heads the department of sociology at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Sarvis devotes her time to racial and social problems. She is particularly interested in the International League for Peace, in relief work for the American Friends Service Committee, and in service through the local Negro community house.

Minnie Vautrin

Minnie Vautrin went to China well prepared to do educational work for girls. She grew up in Secor, Illinois. After graduating from high school, she went to the normal school at Normal, Illinois. Before entering the University of Illinois she had country school teaching experience and also experience in teaching mathematics at the Le Roy High School. She graduated from the university in 1912 as salutatorian of her class.

Wherever she lived, Minnie Vautrin took an active part in the life of the church. In March of her senior year at the University of Illinois she attended a meeting of the Men and Millions Movement where she heard that the Luchowfu Girls' School would have to close unless some capable person could be found to take charge of it. The needs of that school immediately challenged her. She volunteered to go. In August, 1912, she sailed for China. She spent two years in language study and in various mission activities and then became principal of Luchowfu Girls' School. Under the five years of her principalship the institution grew steadily both in numbers and quality of work. She added the high school course to the school. Through effective evangelistic work carried on in leisure hours, she endeared herself to the community as well as to the students.

On furlough Miss Vautrin did graduate work at the University of Chicago and at Teachers' College, Columbia University. At Teachers' College she received her master's degree in school administration. Upon her return to China from that first furlough she was asked to join the faculty of Ginling College, a position for which her training and experience had admirably fitted her. She had shared in the early planning for this union college for women. On the faculty she was an influential member of the staff, beloved of the students, held in high esteem by the Board of Founders. She was dean of the department of education, carried a heavy teaching schedule, and yet found much time for fellowship and counsel with the students. For two years she was acting president of the college. She was always eager for improvement. On one furlough she visited girls' schools in Europe and further increased her world understanding by attendance at the Institute of International Relations in Switzerland and the international conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation in Holland.

Miss Vautrin was in Nanking and on the Ginling campus in the summer of 1937 when the aerial bombardment of the city by the Japanese began. When the mass of the Chinese and all but a handful of foreigners evacuated the city before the approaching inevitability of Japanese occupation, Miss Vautrin chose to remain. There were teachers, students, thousands of people, who could not leave. They were a call to service. There were also Ginling's beautiful buildings to be protected if possible.

Minnie Vautrin is widely known and will long be remembered for her heroic efforts on behalf of the women and girls of Nanking after the capitulation in 1937. At that time 10,000 of them received protection on the Ginling campus for four and a half months. In the midst of daily scenes of cruelty and violence, Minnie Vautrin and a few brave colleagues kept that crowded campus of refugees safe from harm. Through the terror itself and the tension of the trying months of occupation Miss Vautrin met all tasks with calmness and determination, eager to see that Nanking girlhood should not pay too high a price in the war.

The human spirit is subject to bodily limitations. Minnie Vautrin broke under the strain. She was hurried home, given the best of care, and for a time seemed to be making a splendid recovery but on May 14, 1941,

She closed the text-book,
The last, thumbed page
Far too bewildering
For her tired soul.

Minnie Vautrin with her "great-heartedness" and "broken-heartedness" was as much a casualty of the war as if she had died on the field of battle.

Orvile F. Barcus

O. F. Barcus was born on a farm near Sunsbury, Ohio. He went to Hiram College. As a student he was active in Christian Endeavor and a member of the Student Volunteer Band. While in college he taught some science and mathematic classes and managed and directed the college glee club. He graduated in 1912 and in the fall of that year went to China, assigned to work in Shanghai. In Shanghai he lived first in the Ware home. Later he lived at the Christian Institute. He was enthusiastic about the work and eager to be of service. He had charge of the boys' school at the institute, visited the outstation work on the island of Tsong Ming, and made a big contribution through his music. When the mission discontinued its work at Shanghai, Mr. Barcus returned to America, married, and became postmaster in his home town, Sunsbury, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Bowman

In 1913, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Bowman joined the China Mission under appointment to Wuweichow, where no missionaries had yet been stationed. Because of an immediate need for workers at Nantungchow the Bowmans spent some months there and Mr. Bowman carried on a school for boys. Then it seemed that the hopes of making Wuweichow a resident station were to be realized, for the Bowmans established themselves there for evangelistic work and to take charge of a boys' school and a school for girls. Later the demand for workers in Wuhu took them to that station, where Mr. Bowman shared with Mr. Alexander Paul the responsibility for educational work, at the same time devoting much time to evangelistic work. Mr. Bowman helped needy students who were working their way through school by means of an industrial department in which they made furniture. The Bowmans held frequent "at homes" for Chinese Christians and members of their families. Mrs. Bowman established friendly contacts with the government girls' school. She also served as treasurer for the mission. The Bowmans in 1919 returned to America. They established themselves in the American Southwest.

Dr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Hamilton

Lulu Snyder was born at Muncie, Indiana. She grew up in Muncie where she was active in the First Christian Church. For a time she carried responsibility for a city mission there. In 1912 she graduated from Transylvania College. In the fall of the following year she went to China. She was stationed at South Gate, Nanking, where she lived and served with Miss Mary Kelly in evangelistic and educational work. As soon as she had sufficient knowledge of the language, she took charge of the school for girls. She also taught in the Bible Teachers' Training School and in the women's school at South Gate. In 1916 Lulu Snyder married Dr. Clarence H. Hamilton. After her marriage her work was largely confined to the Drum Tower area.

Clarence Hamilton was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and grew up at Davenport. His people were Methodists. He joined the Christian Church while a student at the University of Chicago. He graduated from the University of Chicago with the degree of A.B. in 1910, and received his Ph.D. from the same institution in 1914. In college he was active in the Student Volunteer Band and in the Y.M.C.A. He went to China in 1914. After a year in the Nanking Language School, he spent a few months in Chuchow in further language study and in getting acquainted with mission work and the Chinese

people. In the spring of 1916 he began his work at the University of Nanking, carrying the professorship of philosophy and psychology, teaching basic courses in these subjects when the need arose, and in addition teaching one course in American history.

Among his duties at the university was that of the chairmanship of the committee on extra-curricular activities which had oversight of student activities and organizations on the campus. He also had charge of our mission scholarship students, of whom there were about thirty at the time. When he served on the advisory committee of the China Mission, his counsel was always appreciated. He was considered one of the most scholarly and influential men on the field.

After her marriage, Mrs. Hamilton did some teaching at the Christian Girls' School (now Chung Hwa) and aided in other aspects of the mission program. The Hamilton home from the first was a center of helpfulness. A community service that will long be remembered with great appreciation was the "at home to friends" for afternoons of music, when Dr. Hamilton, an accomplished pianist, played for informal groups of Chinese and foreigners. The Hamiltons have four children, all born in China. One of them, Ruth (now Mrs. Donald Edwards), is a missionary of the Disciples of Christ in the Belgian Congo.

The Hamilton family left China in 1927 after the Nanking trouble. For a time Dr. Hamilton was a member of the faculty of Columbia University. He taught in the College of Missions, then affiliated with the School of Missions at Hartford, Connecticut. He now holds a professorship in the Graduate School of Religion in Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. He is the author of a number of scholarly works.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton do writing and speaking in the interest of the worldwide program of the church. Mrs. Hamilton is active in the state-wide women's work of our churches and serves on the Ohio state board. She has received considerable recognition for her work in the field of Christian home and family life.

Frances Irene Banta (Mrs. Thomas E. Murphy)

Frances Irene Banta went to Nanking in 1914 to join the teaching staff of the Christian Girls' School. Emma Lyon wrote home at the time: "She is a sweet and lovely young woman and such a help." In 1915 an injury, due to a fall from a horse, caused her return to America. She did not go back to China, but married Thomas E. Murphy. Since his death she has been head of the geography department in a high school near New York City.

Mrs. Murphy is a native of Eureka, Illinois, a graduate of Eureka College. She has an M.A. degree from Columbia University and has completed all residence requirements for her Ph.D. in New York University. She often lectures and has twice been invited to speak at the International Geography Congress, once at Warsaw and once at Amsterdam. Among her interests are Sunday school work, girl scouts, church guild, the work of Gray Lady in Red Cross. Her hobbies are travel and cocker spaniels. Mrs. Murphy gives her permanent address as Eureka, Illinois.

Margaret Darst (Mrs. S. E. Wilkin)

Margaret Darst was born at Eureka, Illinois. After eleven years there she moved with her parents to a Texas farm where they lived a rigorous pioneer life. The Darst home was always thoroughly and actively Christian. Margaret's mother's brother was a missionary in China. His influence, the home atmosphere of dedicated living, and the adequacy of her own college training, made it a natural thing for Margaret Darst

to answer the call to China. She spent only one term of service there. During the years 1914 to 1919 she worked in Chuchow (now called Chuhsien), where she conducted the only school for girls in the city and worked among the women. She treasures the memory of the Christian Chinese women and their helpfulness to her as a young missionary.

After two years at home she married S. E. Wilkin, a Christian minister. After a fruitful and eventful ministry, her husband's health failed. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkin now live in the Home for Aged Masons at Arlington, Texas. They find their work is not finished, as there is a world of ministry in that home to the lame, halt, and blind of both body and mind among the more than 150 members, who are of all faiths and of no faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis P. Gish

Ellis P. Gish came from Illinois, graduated from Eureka College and from the Yale Divinity School, and went to China in 1914. He devoted himself to educational and evangelistic work at South Gate in Nanking. On furlough in 1919 he visited the College of Missions and there met and became engaged to Edna Whipple, who was preparing for service in China. He returned to his work in Nanking. Edna Whipple went to China in the fall of 1920. She and Mr. Gish were married in December in the South Gate Christian Church in Nanking. The Gishes established their home in a Chinese house in the South Gate section of Nanking, the most congested area in the city, and there entered upon work together. It was interrupted before a year was over by Mr. Gish's tragic death. He drowned in a mountain stream near Kuling while trying to rescue another member of a swimming party. Mr. Gish was a very devoted missionary who in one short term had won high respect and deep affection in the community. All this affection turned to his brave young widow when she courageously stayed at her task.

Edna Whipple was Oklahoma born. However, it was when living at Bellingham, Washington, that she made a definite decision to give her life to foreign missionary service. She was educated at the normal school at Bellingham, Eugene Bible College, Oregon State University, and the College of Missions. During her undergraduate college days she served in many religious activities, among them as state president of Christian Endeavor. At South Gate she has had charge of the evangelistic work among women and girls and has supervised classes for young women who had no opportunity for regular schooling in their childhood. She has combined children's and young people's work in an admirable way, training and guiding the young people and enlisting them in effective work among the children. The streets and homes of the South Gate region know her well and think of her as one of their own.

Mrs. Gish's missionary work has not been confined to South Gate, Nanking, nor even to China. General student work and young people's conferences have claimed much of her attention. In 1927, when the missionaries were forced to withdraw, Mrs. Gish went to the Philippines where she served for one year in religious education work among students in Manila, centering her activities about the Albert Allen Dormitory and the Taft Avenue Student Church. Then Mrs. Gish returned to China and resumed her accustomed tasks.

When the severe bombing began in Nanking in August of 1937, Mrs. Gish went to Kuling and there taught Bible classes until Christmas. Then she went to Hankow and thence to Hongkong, taking with her several Chinese who were under her protection. As Chinese were not allowed on the "international trains" to which the Japanese military officers granted protection, she traveled with them the long, difficult, and dangerous journey on an unprotected train.

Mrs. Gish spent the two years 1941 to 1943 in America, the first largely in deputa-

tion work and the second in school at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee. She returned to China in 1943 via South America, South Africa, and India. On the journey she made vital and interesting contacts with our workers which gave her an impression of the expanse and worthwhileness of our missionary work as a whole. She flew into China over "The Hump."

For two years Mrs. Gish worked in Chengtu, giving half time to the work of the Christian Homes Department of the National Christian Council and the other half to caring for our Disciple Christians and helping the Chengtu Baptist Church in which we cooperated. In December, 1945, after a two weeks' visit with our church members in Chungking, Mrs. Gish flew back to Nanking by army transport plane, arriving in time for a wonderful Christmas reunion.

Reunions continued. Mrs. Gish has given the years since her return to helping the reunited church reorganize its work in Nanking and in other stations, serving on the National Christian Council Christian Homes Committee, and acting on the Christian Homes Committee of the Nanking Church Council. She gives herself largely to work among young people and adults, helping the Chinese Christians to enlarge and strengthen their work, especially through evangelism and leadership training. In June of 1943, the Northwest Christian College gave Mrs. Gish the well-deserved honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. She is shared as a living link by the churches of Olympia and Bellingham, Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. George L. Hagman

George L. Hagman was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and grew to young manhood there. He worked his way through the mechanical engineering school at Purdue University. Then he became interested in social service and took up medicine. Interest in foreign missions followed.

Ruby Stone Ketcham was born near Anamosa, Iowa, where she spent her childhood and high school days. As a young woman she first took up the study of domestic science, and later the study of medicine. Her engagement to the medical student, George Hagman, caused her to decide on nursing as her best form of missionary training. They were married after she completed her nurse's training, and while Mr. Hagman completed his medical course in Stanford University in California, she studied in a Bible training school. After a brief internship, they sailed for China in the summer of 1914.

The Hagmans were appointed to Nantungchow. While studying the language, they acquainted themselves with the people of the community and prepared to reopen the hospital which, in the absence of a doctor, had served as a school building. At its opening the hospital had as staff the Hagmans, one boy who wished to be a nurse, one coolie, and one woman servant. By August, 1937, the time of its bombing and destruction, it was said to be the best equipped of the mission hospitals of The United Christian Missionary Society. Its staff had grown to five Chinese doctors, eleven graduate nurses, and some thirty student nurses in the training school which was one of the first to register with the Nurses' Association and the government of China. Dr. Hagman had utilized his mechanical engineering training in directing local workmen in the making of surgical instruments, orthopedic appliances, and other needed hospital equipment. Under his careful management the hospital had steadily grown, permanent equipment had been increased year by year, and the hospital plant and the nursing school had been greatly enlarged.

Dr. Hagman's chief professional interest has been in surgery. His reputation, especially as a bone and joint surgeon, spread far in China and the American College

of Surgeons made him a Fellow and awarded him the degree, F.A.C.S. Dr. Hagman gave himself also to religious work in the church and in the hospital. Mrs. Hagman's work varied through the years. It included nursing and anesthesia when the hospital first opened, supervision and teaching in the training school which she established. Always she was active in the Sunday school. Often she served on various mission committees. She helped with the Tsong Ing Girls' School. She made a home for two lovely adopted Chinese daughters.

The Hagman furloughs were spent in study at the Harvard Medical School, in surgical clinics in New York and Boston, in the Mayo Clinic, the Iowa State University clinic, and in Germany. On one furlough Mrs. Hagman completed a kindergarten training course.

On August 17, 1937, the Nantungchow Hospital was bombed by Japanese planes. The resulting fire completely destroyed the hospital. Dr. Hagman, who was away on vacation at the time, returned to survey conditions and then went to the Wuhu Methodist Hospital where he engaged in very active surgical service for wounded soldiers and others. In June, 1938, he was forced by ill health, due partly to overwork, to return to America for treatment. Mrs. Hagman, who was at Kuling at the time, remained another year, giving valued service to both the Chinese and foreign communities. In the summer of 1939 she and the younger daughter, Barbara, joined the doctor in America. Louise, the older daughter, was in school in West China for the war period.

From 1942 to 1946, Dr. Hagman improved enough in health to take advantage of the opportunity of serving in the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, the orthopedic surgery teaching unit of Columbia University. This exceptional experience in bone and joint surgery has furthered his recognition as a specialist in this branch of surgery and brought him the award of Diplomate of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery. Mrs. Hagman, in the meantime, studied at Hunter College in New York City.

On the eve of the Hagmans' departure for China in 1946, the doctor developed a cardiac condition. Later, on account of Dr. Hagman's health, because of the rigors of living conditions in war-torn China and in view of the near approach to retirement age, The United Christian Missionary Society came to the reluctant decision not to send the Hagmans back for further service in China. In September, 1947, Dr. Hagman was able to take up the comparatively light duties as physician at Cranbrook Schools in Bloomfield, Michigan. There the Hagmans reside at present. Barbara, a graduate of Hood College, Maryland, is married and living in New York City. Louise in 1948 completed the course in occupational therapy in Michigan State College at Ypsilanti.

Wenona Wilkinson

Wenona Wilkinson and Lillian Collins were the pioneer missionaries of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in China. Miss Wilkinson has the honor of being the pioneer, because hers was the earliest appointment, two years before she sailed with Lillian Collins to China. Miss Wilkinson had a fine training for pioneering in her early childhood in Nebraska, where she lived fifty miles from a post office and seventy miles from a railway station. She had an early introduction to missionary service, too, for her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson, went as missionaries to Puerto Rico when she was sixteen years old. She was with them for part of their first term of service.

After returning to the mainland from her interesting stay in Puerto Rico, Wenona Wilkinson completed her high school and college work at Bethany, Nebraska. After two years of high school teaching she sailed for China. She studied Chinese at the

Nanking Language School for a year and then went to Luchowfu (Hofei), where she is today. For twenty years Wenona Wilkinson and Lillian Collins worked together to build up the Coe Memorial Girls' School. The school made steady progress through the years. The students, many of whom went on from high school to further study, became truly significant leaders in their community.

Wenona Wilkinson is much beloved in Hofei. As a result of her influence many of the students in the girls' school have become Christians. She organized the local alumnae of the school and also organized Christian mothers of Hofei from other schools into a mother's club. Prior to the war she directed this club in conducting a nursery school which was quite the most popular place in the city and was frequently visited by observers from the government school.

Wenona Wilkinson has always had many duties other than her work at the school. She served at times on the mission administrative committee and the mission council. Her music has contributed to church and community life and to gatherings of missionaries in Hofei and on vacation.

When war swept over Hofei and there was no other alternative, Miss Wilkinson and the other missionary women joined the throngs of Chinese who were fleeing before the approach of the Japanese. Among these were many Christians, leaders of our own churches and schools, who had found their way to Hofei only to have to push on farther into the West. Miss Wilkinson was of service to them at Hofei and again at Hankow where she and Miss Lyrel Teagarden were loaned to the International Red Cross for much needed service. There they re-assembled medical supplies and shipped them out over the least perilous routes to the government and mission hospitals throughout the vast war zone. With the fall of Hankow, they took the Red Cross supplies to Kweiyang, in southwest China, where, though bombing was severe, the supplies were kept safe in a big cave blasted out of the mountainside.

In the fall of 1939 Miss Wilkinson returned to do mission work in Occupied China. She gave a year's service to Nantungchow. In the fall of 1940 she returned to Hofei and had the experience of sharing for a brief period with folk who, in her own familiar setting, had undergone the experience of life under Japanese occupation. After only a short time in Hofei Miss Wilkinson joined others of the women missionaries of the Disciples of Christ who, in response to the consular request that American women and children leave China, returned home in January of 1941.

In America Miss Wilkinson rendered unusually fine service to the churches through a long period of deputation work. She then went to All People's Church and Community Center where she worked in the nursery school with mothers and made a fine contribution to other phases of the work. In June of 1946 Miss Wilkinson returned to China where she was asked particularly to turn her attention to the question of educational policy for the Christian Mission. Her conviction that the church-centered Christian school has a unique contribution to make to the Chinese church and to the whole life of the country is expressed in the heartiness with which she has entered into the restoration of Coe Memorial Middle School.

Years ago when Miss Wilkinson had her mother as a guest in the station she endeared herself to the community by celebrating her mother's sixtieth birthday in true filial Chinese style. Since her return to the field she entered further into the life of the community by sharing her own sixtieth birthday with the Christian group and other Chinese friends.

Miss Wilkinson is shared as a living link by the First Christian Churches of Wichita Falls, Texas, and Carthage, Illinois.

Lillian B. Collins

Lillian Benedict Collins of Bedford, Ohio, came from a home in which she was surrounded by missionary influence. She was baptized by her pastor, E. C. Davis, who later became a missionary to India. In 1914 she graduated from Hiram College with a very special award—the "All-round Girl" prize. She spent a year in special preparation in the College of Missions and in the fall of 1915 sailed with Wenona Wilkinson for China to the work at the girls' school at Luchowfu (now Hofei), to which they were jointly appointed by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. Miss Collins and Miss Wilkinson spent a year in the Nanking Language School and then went to Hofei to have charge of the school which became the Coe Memorial Girls' School, a school well known for high scholarship and the fine character of its graduates. Lillian Collins and Wenona Wilkinson made a fine working team for twenty fruitful years. Their talents enabled them to supplement one another remarkably well.

Miss Collins, who was both an able administrator and an excellent teacher, was blessed with a high capacity for sustained effort in the face of obstacles. She had a keen memory for names and faces. That was an aid in relationships with both students and their parents. Her interest in each individual girl bore fruit in deep loyalty to the school among students and alumnae. She spoke clear, idiomatic Chinese that was greatly appreciated by the Chinese people. In addition to her work as teacher and dean of the boarding school, Miss Collins was treasurer for both station and school. Besides, she had charge of the mission day schools in the city. She spent parts of both her furloughs in special study and in 1928 received her master's degree in education from Columbia University.

In the summer of 1934 Lillian Collins' mother died. As she was the only daughter, she felt compelled to return home to care for her aged father. She did so in 1935 and secured a teaching position in her home high school where she is still teaching. She is as active in church and community life as her time and strength permit. Miss Collins, who has kept a vital interest in China and naturally often speaks of her concern for the people there, wears the interesting nickname, "Shanghai Lil." Her father died in 1938. She would have returned to China then had not the war intervened. She felt that there were enough of the older missionaries to help the new ones in their adjustment and was convinced that the need of China today is for folk with the energy and optimism of youth.

Effie McCallum (Mrs. Wallace R. Bacon)

Effie McCallum was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, where her father held a pastorate. With her family she moved into the Northwest. She grew up there, graduated from the University of Oregon with an A.B. degree, and received her B.D. degree from Eugene Bible College in 1914. On furloughs she did graduate work in the University of Oregon and in Columbia University. Her mother's interest in missions and her own deep loyalty to the church made very natural her consideration of the foreign field as her own best life investment. It was the missionary call of Dr. and Mrs. Royal J. Dye at the Oregon convention in 1908 that led to her definite decision.

Miss McCallum first went to China in 1915. She was appointed to the Christian Girls' School (now Chung Hwa) in Nanking and after her months of language study began work as head of the piano department and of public school singing. In the Christian Girls' School she also taught history and Bible. For one year she served as acting principal. She served as the representative of the China Mission on the Board of Control of Ginling College for Women.

Following her return from furlough in 1922, she was stationed at Nantungchow

where she served as principal of the girls' day school. She helped to start the Woman's School of Practical Arts and a women's club, both of which made friends for the Christian program. She was an efficient and devoted missionary. In 1924 she returned to America to marry Wallace R. Bacon, who was for some years a missionary at Nantung-chow. She has served with him in pastorates at Atchison, Kansas, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, where they are now located. She is interested in the music of the church and gives special attention to the religious and missionary education programs. (*See sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace R. Bacon.*)

Effie McCallum Bacon is a sister of James H. McCallum, one of the very able missionaries of the Disciples of Christ in China today.

The Fourth Decade, January 1916 - December 1925

It is not often that a mission acquires ready-made leadership. Ours did in the year 1922 when Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burch brought their fifteen years of China experience to our mission. That was one of the happiest incidents of this checkered decade.

Student riots made difficult the life of all those working with young people during this decade. Anti-Japanese and general anti-foreign feeling prevailed as a result of the "unequal treaties" following the end of World War I. Life would have been less bearable had not the underlying sympathy of mission leadership been with the ideas if not the deeds of youth.

This decade saw institutional expansion. Ginling College, the University of Nanking, moved into adequate quarters. The Jubilee Year of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions saw the erection of the woman's building at South Gate and the Christian Girls' School in Nanking—the outstanding buildings erected by our mission.

Chinese leadership developed greatly in this period and the end of the decade saw mission responsibility shared with the Chinese as had not been possible before. Li Hou-fu was the outstanding leader of the period but there were men and women in each station who were trained and experienced.

These went to China in this decade:

Anna Louise Fillmore
 (Mrs. Charles C. Shedd)
 Cammie Gray
 Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Haskell
 Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Hiltner
 Mr. and Mrs. Ben Holroyd
 Laura Lynne Major
 Dr. and Mrs. Paul H. Stevenson
 Lillian Abbott
 Margaret Dieter
 Nina G. DuPee (Mrs. Otto Hoyne)
 Della Legg (Mrs. Harry Hurd)
 Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Marx
 Mr. and Mrs. Wallace R. Bacon
 Mr. and Mrs. Albin C. Bro

Lyrel Grace Teagarden
 Dr. and Mrs. Frank Vierling
 Julia Frances Allen
 Gladys Arnold
 Harriet Blankenbiller
 Louise Cory (Mrs. Hugh Kilgour)
 Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fillmore
 Nancy A. Fry
 Esther Haggard (Mrs. Charles E. Lee)
 Virginia Kirk
 Earl Otto
 Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCallum
 Mr. and Mrs. Ray L. Six
 Stella Tremaine
 Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Burch

Lois Anna Ely	Mr. and Mrs. Oswald J. Goulter
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ritchey	Bertha F. Park
Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Wilmot	Dr. and Mrs. Douglas S. Corpron
Dr. and Mrs. Miner Searle Bates	Grace Tedford
Rose Garrett (Mrs. G. Waldie Holroyd)	Mildred F. Walker
Blanche A. Parker	Carrie Allman (Mrs. Gilbert King)
Edna Whipple (<i>See Mr. and Mrs.</i> Ellis P. Gish)	

Anna Louise Fillmore (Mrs. Charles C. Shedd)

Anna Louise Fillmore was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and as a young child considered becoming a missionary. Her desire was strengthened by the close association of her family with the leaders of our foreign mission work. Her father, J. H. Fillmore, was a hymn writer and music publisher.

Miss Fillmore was educated at the University of Cincinnati and the College of Missions, and then went to Nanking where she worked with Mary Kelly at South Gate for three enjoyable years. She resigned from the mission to marry Charles C. Shedd, a Y.M.C.A. secretary. The marriage ceremony was conducted by a Chinese pastor and an American missionary.

Mr. and Mrs. Shedd went to Hankow where Mr. Shedd was engaged in Y.M.C.A. work. The Shedd's also served in Wuchang and Chungking until a death in Mr. Shedd's family brought them to the States. Changing circumstances here and in China kept them in this country. China memories are a rich treasure to Mr. and Mrs. Shedd. They have always counted it a special privilege to aid Chinese in this country and in various other ways further the mutual understanding of Americans and Orientals. The Shedd's, who have three children, are now living in Oak Park, Illinois.

Cammie Gray

Cammie Gray was born in Kansas City, Missouri, the daughter of the late M. H. Gray, long secretary-treasurer of the Board of Church Extension. She completed her primary and secondary education in Kansas City, took her A.B. degree at Baker University, in Kansas, did some additional study at Northwestern University before sailing for China, the field of her choice, in 1916. On furlough she has taken refresher courses at Garrett, Scarritt, and Cornell.

After a year in the Nanking Language School, Miss Gray began her missionary service in the port city of Wuhu. For her first term of service she was the only missionary living within the city walls. From 1917 to 1932 Miss Gray was responsible for evangelistic work among women and girls in the city of Wuhu. Her work through the years included some teaching of English and Bible in both the girls' and boys' schools, directing of study groups, active work in the city church, itinerating. She itinerated as far as to the outstation at Wuwei, where she helped in the work of the growing church. She was often a member of the mission council and the administrative committee. She was the able director of two of the mission's young people's summer conferences.

In 1932, Miss Gray was asked to go to Nanking for evangelistic work among the women and students of the Drum Tower Church and for English teaching and religious

education in the Chung Hwa Girls' Middle School. In 1930, Miss Gray had adopted a Chinese child to whom she gave the name Joy Ruth Gray, using her own surname with the consent of the child's parents. In the fall of 1937, just before the fall of Nanking, Miss Gray and Joy Ruth joined other refugees in the trek into West China. After months of devious and dangerous travel, rendering various services en route, they finally reached Chungking when the bombing was most intense. Miss Gray worked in Chungking for several months and then moved to Chengtu, where she served through the war as one of the Disciple missionaries on the faculty of the University of Nanking, teaching English and acting as faculty advisor of religious work among students and as personal counselor. She was chairman of the faculty religious fellowship and a member of the inter-university religious work council. She did many other significant tasks in those trying war-time days.

In 1946, at the close of the war, Miss Gray, accompanied by her adopted daughter, reached the homeland for a long-overdue furlough. The story of that trip home over "The Hump" to India and of the long delay in India, visiting all of our mission stations while waiting for a steamer, has been told in Miss Gray's interesting booklet, *By Way of India*. Joy Ruth graduated from high school in 1948. She plans to complete her college education in the United States and then take up Christian service. At present Miss Gray is remaining in America to see Joy Ruth well established in her college life. Cammie Gray is a popular speaker among our churches and has a most interesting story to tell.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Haskell

Walter Haskell was born in Iowa and Ethel Plunkett in Missouri. He graduated from Missouri State University in 1915 and she from the Missouri State Teachers' College. Both had two years of high school teaching experience before going to China. They were married in 1916 and a year later went to the field. After one year in the Nanking Language School they went to the Wuhu Academy, where their training and experience plus their own gracious Christian spirit immediately won the confidence of students and colleagues alike. In addition to study in the University of Missouri, Mr. Haskell took special training at the American College of Physical Education, Stout Institute, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, in order better to equip himself as an educational missionary.

Until the spring of 1948 Mr. and Mrs. Haskell had given all of their missionary effort to the Wuhu work in the Academy, the church, and community, with the exception of one year spent in Japan, in 1927, when an uprising temporarily kept them away from the school. Their home was always open to the Chinese and it would be impossible to estimate the good they have done in the molding of the lives of the people and in the relief administered during the critical years of their residence in China. They were in the United States on furlough, studying at Columbia University, when the war began in 1937, but by the fall of 1938 they were back in Wuhu. The city had been swept by war, and it was impossible for them to take up their usual duties of teaching in the Academy. They turned immediately to war refugee work, caring for the hundreds who came to them each day.

Mrs. Haskell remained two years and then with other mission women returned to America, leaving her husband to carry on his work as long as possible. When interned in December, 1941, in his home at the mission school in Wuhu, he was permitted to carry on his teaching. That was a blessing both to him and to the faculty and student body. Following a six months' internment, he was among the repatriated, reaching this country in August, 1942, on the M.S. "Gripsholm."

Mr. and Mrs. Haskell returned to China and to work in Wuhu in December of

1946. Their Wuhu colleagues now feel that they have been orphaned, for the Haskells have moved to Nanking where Mr. Haskell has taken over the work of mission treasurer. Leaving Wuhu was not easy, but the treasurer's job is a very important one. Mr. Haskell was chosen to take it over when Mr. Edwin Marx left the field.

While Wuhu will miss the Haskells greatly, Nanking folk are already being blessed by their presence in that city. Their fine Christian characters, their sane judgment and kindly spirit, draw the Chinese to them. They are already known and appreciated through Mr. Haskell's valued service on numerous mission committees.

The Haskells have three fine children, Merwin, Winston, and Helen, all of them grown and engaged in interesting tasks in America. Mr. Haskell is a living link of the First Christian Church at Louisville, Kentucky, and a service link of a group of twelve individuals in the First Christian Church at Palestine, Texas. Mrs. Haskell is shared as a living link by three churches: Plattsburg, Missouri, Keokuk, Iowa, and the Women's Missionary Society in the Mason City Church, Mason City, Iowa.

Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Hiltner

Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Hiltner of Lincoln, Nebraska, joined the China Christian Mission in the fall of 1917 and were appointed to the University Hospital at Nanking. They had previously been connected with the Harvard Medical School in China and Dr. Hiltner had carried on private practice. The Hiltners stayed in China for only a short time of service. They returned to the homeland where Mrs. Hiltner died. Dr. Hiltner later married Miss Fredricka Meade, a professor in Ginling College. The Hiltners make their home in Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Holroyd

Ben Holroyd was born at Steubenville, Ohio, graduated from Hiram College in 1913, and went to Livingston, Tennessee, where he served as principal of Livingston Academy, our home mission school. Deciding upon foreign missionary service, he spent a year in preparation at the College of Missions and a year at Columbia University. On furlough he did graduate work in Union Theological Seminary in New York City and in the University of Chicago.

Madge Campbell, an Illinois girl, graduated from Eureka College, did graduate work in the University of Chicago, and taught in the preparatory department of Eureka College. In the summer of 1917 she was married to Ben Holroyd and that fall they sailed for China. While they studied Chinese in the Nanking Language School, Mr. Holroyd began his missionary work by teaching English classes in the boys' school at South Gate.

Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd did all of their missionary work at Nanking. After his time of language study, Mr. Holroyd was given the responsibility for the South Gate boys' school. He was a good school man and worked enthusiastically with students and faculty. Under his administration the school was making steady growth, but when the depression came with the accompanying cuts in mission budgets, the school closed. That was a great disappointment to the Holroys, to the students, and to the South Gate community. Mrs. Holroyd, in the meantime, was teaching in the Christian Girls' School (now Chung Hwa) which was across the street from the Holroyd home. After the closing of the boys' school the Holroys were asked to serve until furlough as Western co-pastors with the Chinese pastor of the Drum Tower Christian Church. After furlough in 1924-25, Mr. Holroyd was appointed to the faculty of the University of Nanking.

At the time of the 1927 disturbances the Holroyd family returned to America. Mr. Holroyd served for some years as the assistant minister of the Euclid Avenue Christian Church in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1936 they left that work for the Union City, Indiana, pastorate. After six years there they moved to Ravenna, Ohio, where Mr. Holroyd is pastor of the First Christian Church. Mrs. Holroyd died in December, 1944.

The Holroyds had two children. One died in infancy. The other, Margaret, graduated from Earlham College in 1943. She has since that time been on the staff of the Evangeline Residences, for four years in Cleveland and at present in New York City. Mr. Holroyd rejoiced in having Dr. Luther Shao as a guest one week-end in 1947. Dr. Shao was a student in Mr. Holroyd's first English class at South Gate, Nanking.

Laura Lynne Major

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Major gave three daughters to the mission field: Mrs. C. L. Pickett of the Philippines, Gertrude Major, who taught in the Philippines and did home missionary work in the Mexican Christian Institute, and Laura Lynne Major, their youngest daughter who sailed for China in 1917. Laura Lynne Major was born in Minnesota, grew up there, and received her A.B. from the state university in 1912. She spent three years in the College of Missions. On furloughs she did post-graduate work in the University of Chicago and Columbia University.

In China, after a year in the Nanking Language School, Miss Major was stationed at Luchowfu where she made her home in an old Chinese residence which formerly had housed the Luchowfu Christian Girls' School. She made that residence a center of social, educational, and religious work for women and children, known as the Women's Center.

Miss Major was successful in all the enterprises she undertook. She had outstanding executive ability, a fine command of the everyday speech of the people, patience, and a gentle persistence that stood her in good stead. In 1919 she organized the Luchowfu Women's School, at the time the only institution within a radius of many miles where young married women who had never learned to read or write could obtain a primary education. From that school came Bible women, Sunday school teachers, country evangelistic workers, and capable Christian wives and mothers, a large proportion of whom had known nothing about Christianity before entering the school.

Miss Major baptized a large number of women and girls. She did a great deal of itinerating through country districts, holding institutes for the women. She lived in the homes of the people. Her own living quarters at the Center were always open to Chinese women, to rich and poor alike, and many of them came to her for counsel. She was interested in children, too. A well-equipped playground at the Women's Center drew children both for fun and for religious education classes. Miss Major was instrumental in starting a winter bath house for women and children; she shared in the work of the baby clinic; she aided in providing shelter and employment for flood refugees. For a time she directed the religious education program of the Christian Girls' School, now known as the Coe Memorial Middle School.

Serious illness kept Miss Major at home between furloughs for some time and finally brought her back to the homeland in 1937. She now lives quietly in Nashville, Tennessee, where she conducts a magazine subscription business by phone and mail. As strength permits she entertains in her home college students from Nashville institutions who are preparing for Christian service. She takes especial joy in being of help to students of other lands who are newly arrived in America and face difficulties of adjustment.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul H. Stevenson

Paul Huston Stevenson, son of the late Marion Stevenson, was born in Monmouth, Illinois. Chicago and St. Louis gave him his public school education, Hiram College his B.S. degree in 1913, and Washington University Medical School in St. Louis his M.D. degree in 1916. Graduate medical and public health studies were subsequently carried on in Western Reserve, in Johns Hopkins University, and in London. He is the wearer of two academic scholarship keys, for honors received during his student days.

June Margaret Lapsley came also from Illinois and was early inspired to go to the mission field by her mother and the influence of her cousin, Samuel Norvell Lapsley, pioneer missionary to Africa, for whom the Lapsley Memorial Chapel and the first mission steamboat on the Congo were named. While Dr. Stevenson was receiving his medical training, his bride-to-be took her nurse's training in St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis. After their marriage in 1914 and during the last two years of medical schooling they held the joint pastorate of the Maplewood Christian Church.

In 1917 the Stevensons went to China under the joint auspices of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society and the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Their first year was spent in the Nanking Language School and the next two and a half years in the Luchowfu Christian Hospital. During this latter period Dr. Stevenson's study and the publication of his findings concerning epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, which was rampant in that part of China, forecast the direction of his subsequent professional career in China. In 1920 he accepted an invitation to join the staff of the Peking Union Medical College just then being established in Peking by the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1934 he was decorated by the Chinese government for his services, an honor shared at that time among his colleagues by only the director of the institution. While on regular furlough in 1937-38, the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities brought to a close this phase of Dr. Stevenson's teaching and research activities in the interests of modern medical education in China. The years 1939-41 were spent in the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in work leading to a doctor's degree in public health.

In the fall of 1941 Dr. Stevenson became a member of a medical commission to China sent by the United States Public Health Service in response to a request by the Chinese government. The fateful day of December 7, 1941, found him and his colleagues deep in the jungles of southern Yunnan and northern Burma, engaged in the control of malaria and other epidemic diseases that were hampering the building of a little-publicized railroad designed to supplement or replace the Burma Road as a channel for supplies into China after the blockading of her seaports by Japan. After participating in the hazardous and tragic evacuation from Burma, the commission of which Dr. Stevenson was a member found itself in India. There they were attached to the American forces being assembled for action in the China-Burma-India theater and served in India until the early part of 1944. During this period Dr. Stevenson's close association with the Ramgarh training center for Chinese troops, one of General Stillwell's pet projects, provided a gratifying opportunity again to serve China. More than one of our own and other China missionaries were glad of the assistance he was able to render from his vantage point in India in connection with the perilous over-the-Hump travel and transportation of mission medical supplies into West China during those difficult years.

The Stevensons still consider themselves missionaries. They make their home in Baltimore, at 101 West Monument Street. Mrs. Stevenson keeps eternally young by holding down a responsible position in her own right at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Their son, Robert Lapsley Stevenson, carries on the family tradition as an Episcopalian minister in charge of a mission parish in Michigan. Dr. Stevenson himself, from his Washington, D. C., headquarters with the United States Public Health Service, spends

a considerable portion of his time traveling throughout the length and breadth of the country, always carrying his bowl and chopsticks in the hope of encountering fellow exiles from China.

Lillian Abbott

Lillian Abbott, at an early age moved from Manhattan, Kansas, to Chicago, where she received all her education, attending the Chicago public schools, Lewis Institute, and the University of Chicago. She did graduate work at the University of Chicago and at Northwestern University.

Miss Abbott made her decision to become a missionary to China in 1913 while in attendance at the World's Sunday School Convention in Zurich, Switzerland. She went to China in 1918, worked with Miss Emma Lyon in the Christian Girls' School in Nanking and taught in the South Gate Christian Middle School for Boys and in the University of Nanking, outside the Nanking city wall. She was a teacher of unusual ability and was tireless in her work.

When the 1927 outbreak uprooted missionaries from their stations, Miss Abbott returned to America and taught in the public schools of Chicago. She threw herself heart and soul into work with young people in the Jackson Boulevard Christian Church, teaching an outstanding class of young men, conducting mission study classes, and helping in the social life of the young people.

At the end of the school year in 1939 she reached the time when she could resign on a modest income or continue to teach for several more years after which the allowance would be much greater. She chose resignation at this time and went at her own expense to China. Much of her time from 1939 to 1941 was spent in going into the South Gate homes, distributing the garments sent out by The United Christian Missionary Society, ministering to the needy in various ways, working with the girls in the Christian Endeavor Society, besides doing teaching.

Again Miss Abbott was driven home by threat of war. She returned to the States in 1941. In 1942 she moved to Los Angeles. There she united with the Wilshire Boulevard Christian Church, where she has been active in various missionary activities in connection with the Women's Council. She is doing a particularly fruitful piece of work at All People's Church and Community Center, where she teaches an English class composed of Chinese women.

Margaret Dieter

Margaret Dieter came from Connecticut. In 1910 she graduated from Smith College where she was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She then took a nurses' training course in the Massachusetts General Hospital and received her degree in 1916. Interest in foreign mission service came to her through conferences at Northfield, Massachusetts, a great center for missionary education.

In 1918, Miss Dieter went to China, where she spent her first year in the Nanking Language School. Then she began her work in Nanking in the University Hospital, serving largely in the training of nurses. She also worked in the dispensary and gave considerable time to teaching. The last year of her term in China was spent at Luchowfu (Hofei), where she worked with other colleagues to get the nursing program of the hospital on a sound basis.

Miss Dieter resigned upon her return to America in 1923. For years she was with

the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital. Since 1946 she has been at the Worcester (Massachusetts) City Hospital as director of nurses. For the years 1933-37, Miss Dieter was president of the Massachusetts League of Nursing Education. In 1941-45 she was president of the Massachusetts State Nurses Association. In 1940 she was appointed by the governor to be a member of the Board of Registration in Nursing. She has been its chairman since 1941.

Three of Miss Dieter's graduates at Massachusetts Memorial Hospital are serving on the mission field. Her student nurses included four American-born Chinese girls. Through the years Miss Dieter has kept her contact with Blanche Parker and Harriet Blankenbiller with whom she served the one year at Hofei.

Nina G. DuPee (Mrs. Otto Hoyne)

Nina DuPee was born in Colorado but early moved with her family to Pomona, California. It was in the First Christian Church at Pomona that she became interested in foreign missions. Dr. C. L. Pickett was the living link of the Pomona church and for several years the Royal J. Dyes were members there. Mrs. Dye conducted special mission study courses that kept the whole church alive with missionary enthusiasm. Nina DuPee is only one of many whose thoughts were turned to the foreign field by Dr. and Mrs. Dye during their residence in Pomona.

Miss DuPee graduated from high school and then took a nurses' training course in the Pomona hospital. For one year she served as a physician's assistant and for another did private nursing. After a year at the College of Missions in 1917-18, she went to China. As was then the custom, she spent her first year in the Nanking Language School. She was assigned to Nantungchow and arrived there in 1919, just in time to work through a terrible cholera epidemic without the help of a missionary doctor. (Dr. Hageman was on furlough at the time.) The experience gave her a very real appreciation of her Chinese colleagues in the hospital.

During her term at Nantung Miss DuPee shared in developing the Nantung school of nursing, which up to the recent war grew steadily in standards and reputation. On furlough in 1923 Miss DuPee made a special study in the field of communicable diseases in preparation for further service in China. However, her father's serious illness prevented her return. This special study and her love for children brought to her the position of head nurse in pediatrics at Los Angeles General Hospital which she still holds. Nina DuPee was married some years ago to Otto Hoyne, a Los Angeles furrier, who died in January of 1948.

Della Legg (Mrs. Harry Hurd)

Della Legg, a Missouri girl, did part of her school work in Hazel Green Academy. At Hiram College she received her A.B. degree, graduating in 1914. She taught for a year in the home mission school at Livingston, Tennessee. The gradual growth of a deep longing to serve humanity led her to further preparation for her life work at the College of Missions and her commitment to work in China. She sailed for China in the fall of 1918.

Della Legg spent only one term in China, as family responsibilities prevented her return after furlough. During her year of study in the Nanking Language School, she began her service at South Gate, where her one term was to be spent. She began by teaching English classes in the girls' schools. As soon as her use of Chinese permitted, she took over responsibility for two girls' schools, where in addition to her teaching she directed the work in general, aiding the staff of Chinese teachers and trying in every way to guide

the whole life of the schools into Christian channels. She taught singing in the schools, using Christian hymns as her chief medium, thus seeking to strengthen the Christian approach in her educational work.

Della Legg married Dr. Harry Hurd, who practices medicine in Hiram, Ohio, and who since 1923 has been college physician at Hiram. Dr. Hurd was for a time on the faculty of the College of Missions and in World War I served as health and medical officer in Palestine. Dr. and Mrs. Hurd have one son, Fred, who is following his father in entering the medical profession.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Marx

Edwin Marx was born at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, and spent his youth near there. After graduation from high school he taught in the Mt. Carmel public schools and then entered into the employ of the Big Four Railway. With the Big Four he learned all branches of the locomotive machinist trade and traveled extensively as a journeyman machinist.

Mrs. Marx was Nora Grace Baird, also of Mt. Carmel. She came from a family intimately associated with the Disciple movement since its inception. Her uncle, who was the father of the late Thomas Curtis Clark, well-known poet, in 1909 performed the ceremony which united her in marriage to Mr. Marx.

In the fall of 1912 Mr. and Mrs. Marx moved to Lexington, Kentucky, where Mr. Marx entered Transylvania College and the College of the Bible. He secured his A.B. degree in 1916 and his B.D. in 1918. Later, on a furlough, he secured an M.A. from Columbia and a B.D. from Union Theological Seminary, New York. In the fall of 1918 he was called to the faculty of the University of Nanking to serve in the department of English language and literature. He was an able professor and in addition to his teaching made a long remembered contribution through his skilled coaching of debating teams. In 1922, Mr. Marx was made administrative secretary and treasurer of the mission. He carried this work through interesting years of transition. He shared administrative responsibility with the first Chinese co-secretary of the mission, Mr. Li Hou-fu, until the latter's death in 1931, and then with Dr. Luther Shao.

Mrs. Marx has stood by her husband in all he has done. She is essentially a home maker and her contribution to the work has been through hospitality freely offered wherever she was at home and through gracious acts of friendliness and helpfulness quietly done.

In January, 1941, Mrs. Marx left China upon the request of the State Department because of the imminency of war. Mr. Marx accompanied her as far as Hawaii for a few weeks' rest, but then returned to Shanghai to take up the duties of his position. He carried the administrative work and the work of mission treasurer until war was declared when he became a prisoner in Shanghai. He was placed in the Haiphong Road internment camp in November, 1942. There he remained until repatriated on the second trip of the MS "Gripsholm." After arriving in the States in December, 1943, Mr. Marx spoke in churches of Disciples of Christ all across the nation and assisted the department of financial resources of The United Christian Missionary Society in the proposed program of reconstruction and rehabilitation for the China Mission after the war.

During the years of Mr. Marx's service in China he represented the Disciples of Christ on several union and interdenominational boards and committees, and had intimate contact with many leaders of China. His keen insight into affairs of the Orient

and his calm acceptance of dangerous responsibilities without thought of personal safety give him a high place in the list of China's friends.

In the Chinese uprising of 1927, Mr. and Mrs. Marx were in Nanking, where most of their years were spent. Here Mr. Marx was able to help and protect many Christian friends, but he witnessed the destruction of his mission's property. In the years following he ably shared in the reconstruction of the work. When the Japanese attacked Nanking in 1937, after taking Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Marx were there. Mr. Marx moved the offices of the mission to Hankow, to Hongkong, to Shanghai, all the time keeping in touch with the missionaries and Chinese leaders. Mrs. Marx returned home in 1941 after several years of helpfulness to missionaries going back and forth through Shanghai.

After Mr. Marx's return to the field in the summer of 1946 he worked through the difficult period of return and readjustment as Chinese came back from West China. Knowing that Mrs. Marx was too delicate to endure the rigors of these difficult days in China, Mr. Marx returned home in the spring of 1948. He is spending the remainder of the year with the department of financial resources in the office and out among the churches.

On January 1, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. Marx will move to Lexington, Kentucky, where they will reside while Mr. Marx serves as professor of religion and philosophy in Transylvania College. On June 7, 1948, Transylvania conferred on Mr. Marx the well-deserved honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace R. Bacon

Wallace Bacon and Bessie Browning Blanchard were both Iowa born, he at St. Anthony, and she at Wapello. Miss Blanchard's father, Charles Blanchard, was a well-known preacher and author. The young couple were married in 1908 and together attended Drake University and served in various pastorates. Mr. Bacon graduated from Drake University in vocal music in 1909 and received his A.B. degree at Drake in 1913, being elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Mrs. Bacon received her A.B. in 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon studied at the College of Missions where Mr. Bacon received his master's degree. They went to China in the fall of 1919. During their language school year they worked at the Drum Tower Christian Church and in the mission school at South Gate. In the fall of 1920 they went to Nantungchow, where they remained for their full stay in China. Mr. Bacon was in charge of the evangelistic work in Nantungchow and in the populous district surrounding the city. He helped in the mission school for boys and developed a significant program of work for students in the other schools of the city. He opened an effective work outside the city near several industrial plants and a textile college. He surveyed the district, made contacts with leaders in outlying communities, and developed one community to the place where the people were ready to cooperate in opening a chapel. He was one of the mission representatives in organizing the National Christian Council of China.

Bessie Bacon was a devoted wife, mother, friend, missionary, who filled her place quietly, patiently, devotedly. She was tactful; she was purposeful. In August, 1923, she died in Kuling following the birth of triplets, two little boys who died at birth and one baby girl. The little boys and their mother were buried in the quiet little mountain-side cemetery at Kuling. Lillian, a lovely young daughter, who had died earlier while studying in the Shanghai American School, was buried in the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai.

Bessie Bacon's untimely death led to Mr. Bacon's return home with his two little daughters, four-year-old Florence Margaret and Betty Blanchard, the triplet who lived. He spent some months in special study in Union Theological Seminary in New York

City and then once more took up pastoral work. He has been for many years the successful pastor of the church at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Sharing with him is Effie McCallum Bacon, a former missionary colleague, whom he married in 1924. (See biography of Effie McCallum.)

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are active in many phases of community life in Fort Smith and in cooperative Christian activities there. Both have served on the state boards of missions. Mr. Bacon has been a member of the board of managers of The United Christian Missionary Society. The Bacon girls are grown and happily married. The older one lives in Iowa and the younger in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Albin C. Bro

Albin C. Bro came of Swedish forebears in Wisconsin, graduated from Northland College, spent two graduate years at the College of Missions and Butler University, and later two years at the University of Chicago. Margueritte Harmon, daughter of A. D. Harmon, well known as a pastor and as president of Cotner College and later of Transylvania College, was born in Nebraska, received her education at Northland College, the University of Omaha, Cotner College, the College of Missions, and the University of Chicago. She and Albin Bro were married in 1918, went to China in 1919, and returned in 1925.

Following a year in language school in Nanking, Mr. and Mrs. Bro were stationed in Chuchow for a year and then in Hofei for four years where Mr. Bro was principal of the boys' high school. Mrs. Bro taught in the boys' school, worked in the church, and managed to keep busy at home. Three of their four children were born in China.

After returning home, Mr. Bro taught briefly at Northland College. He was connected with the University of Chicago Press for several years. For the past ten years he has been president of Frances Shimer College, a women's college at Mount Carroll, Illinois. Mrs. Bro has done considerable speaking among the churches and is the author of a number of well-known books.

The Bros' oldest son Harmon, is finishing work for his doctorate at the University of Chicago Divinity School. He was ordained at the Christian Church in Lanark, Illinois. Kenneth, after five years in the armed services, is finishing his A.B. in engineering at Northwestern University. Alice has just taken her doctorate examinations in anthropology at the University of Chicago and is entering medical school. Andrew is a senior in high school.

Lois Anna Ely

Lois Anna Ely was born at Kirksville, Missouri. Her father, Simpson Ely, was a well-known Christian minister. Lois graduated from high school and business college in Joplin, Missouri. Her father died there in 1908. A year later she and her mother moved to California. In 1914 she graduated with honors from the University of Southern California and in 1915 took her high school teacher's certificate from the same institution. It was while teaching in the Inglewood Union High School that Miss Ely volunteered for foreign missionary service. In preparation for the mission field she studied at the College of Missions, where she received her master's degree in 1919.

In the fall of 1919 Miss Ely sailed for China, under appointment from the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. Her first year on the field was spent in the Nanking Language School, living for one semester in Meigs Hall, the language school dormitory, and for the other in the home of Emma Lyon. In Miss Lyon's home she had a very happy introduction to Chinese school and social life, and at the South Gate Christian Church where she spent her Sundays, she was introduced to church and church

school life by Mary Kelly. At the end of her language school year Miss Ely was appointed to work at Nantungchow, following a year at Luchowfu (Hofei) where she spent half days in language study and the other half days shared, as a new missionary could, the work load of the station during the furlough of Lillian Collins.

In the autumn of 1921 Miss Ely went to Nantung. There, with only one brief interruption, she taught in school, church school, and hospital until 1937. The interruption came in 1927 when all of our missionaries were evacuated from their stations. Miss Ely spent several months of that year in the Philippines, working in Manila and Laoag. After her return to China and the establishment of Tsong Ing Girls' Junior Middle School, her time was increasingly absorbed in that school. She saw it grow from humble beginnings to a thriving institution with a very able Chinese principal.

The beautiful new gymnasium of Tsong Ing, dedicated in December, 1936, was demolished along with the Nantung Christian Hospital and a mission residence, in the bombing by the Japanese early in their attack on China in 1937. The school closed for the period of the war.

When the Sino-Japanese war broke, Miss Ely was on vacation in northern China. Finding it inadvisable, if not impossible, to get back to either of our mission stations, she came to the United States. After some field work and a short refresher course at the University of California, she returned to China and was located in Nanking until the autumn of 1940. There she put her diversified talents to good use. In the autumn of 1940 she was loaned to the National Christian Council of China for editorial work in Shanghai.

When the other women of the mission returned to the United States at the urgent request of the State Department, Miss Ely, who had so recently returned to China, remained to do this very special work. She edited the *Broadcast Bulletin of the National Christian Council*, the *Religious Education Fellowship Bulletin*, and other materials for the National Christian Council and the National Committee for Christian Religious Education in China, until internment was imminent. She was interned in the Chapei Civil Assembly Center from February, 1943, until repatriated on the M.S. "Gripsholm" in the fall of that year.

Miss Ely says that her main work for the China Christian Mission, outside of her teaching through the years and other miscellaneous tasks at Nanking, was service through the years in the Young People's Summer Conferences where she often offered laboratory courses in recreation. Friends appreciated her editorship for several years of the *China Mission News Letter* and her poems on Chinese life that appeared from time to time in *World Call* and other Christian periodicals.

Shortly after Miss Ely's return from internment in China she became director of adult work in the department of missionary education of The United Christian Missionary Society. In this capacity she does writing and editorial work in the field of missionary education, and otherwise serves adult groups in our churches. She also serves the missionary education interests of our own and other churches through her active participation in the work of the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ritchey

George E. Ritchey was born in Rising City, Nebraska, did his college work at Nebraska University, the State Teachers' College at Kearney, Nebraska, and the State College of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa, where he received his B.S. degree. He did graduate work at Cornell and received a master of science degree.

Caroline Vermilion was born at Alma, Nebraska. She met her husband-to-be at the State Teachers' College at Kearney where she taught before her marriage. In the autumn of 1919 the Ritcheys answered the call to China, where Mr. Ritchey had charge of the department of agronomy in the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking. He went to this work with two years of teaching experience in the Philippines. In the University of Nanking, Mr. Ritchey not only taught but went out with his students on demonstration trips through all that part of China and so was able to give advice to the farmers throughout the countryside. Mrs. Ritchey also put her teaching experience to good use in Nanking.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchey served only one term in China, returning home in 1926. They now live in Gainesville, Florida, where Mr. Ritchey is agronomist in the United States Department of Agriculture at the University of Florida. One of the Ritchey daughters married a member of the faculty at Cornell; the other lives and works in Gainesville.

The Ritcheys treasure China memories and Chinese and missionary friends. Their location at a state university has enabled them to make many helpful contacts with overseas students, among them a number of Chinese.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Wilmot

Frank Wilmot came from Rey, Illinois, but early moved to Nebraska. Ethel Ranney, who became his wife, was from Blue Hill, Nebraska. As fellow students they graduated from Cotner University. Dr. Wilmot completed his medical training in Lincoln Medical School and Harvard University. The fall of 1919 found this capable couple on their way to Nanking, China, in answer to a special call for an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist in the University Hospital. In Nanking Dr. Wilmot also gave medical care to the foreign community. Mrs. Wilmot shared in various activities of the mission and community, taught in the Christian Girls' School and in Hillcrest, the school for foreign children. The Wilmots went on furlough in 1924. Because of the uncertain and disturbed conditions in China in 1925, they decided to remain in America.

The Wilmots made their home for a time in Glendale, California, where Dr. Wilmot was city health officer. Ill health forced him to retire from active service for several years. In that period Mrs. Wilmot died in Omaha, Nebraska, in February of 1944. She had been dietitian for Frances Shimer College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, for two years. Dr. Wilmot is well again. He remarried in November, 1947, and lives in San Francisco where he is on the staff of an industrial hospital. The Wilmots had three children. Dorothy and Catherine are both married and residing in California. Irvin and his family live in Chicago, where he is a buyer for the University of Chicago.

Dr. and Mrs. Miner Searle Bates

M. Searle Bates, son of Miner Lee Bates, long-time president of Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, graduated from Hiram, won a Rhodes scholarship and studied in Oxford University, England. There his work was interrupted while he served with the International Y.M.C.A. during World War I in India and Mesopotamia. After the war he returned to Oxford and in 1920 received both his A.B. and M.A. degrees, specializing in history. In that same year he was appointed to China as a missionary under The United Christian Missionary Society, to serve as a professor in the University of Nanking.

Lilliath Robbins was born near Digby, Nova Scotia, but very early moved to Boston, Massachusetts, where she lived for eighteen years. In 1908, when the home was broken up by the death of her mother, she went to live with an aunt near Hammond, Indiana. After she returned to Boston in 1909 she attended the Girls' High School and later entered Boston University, where she majored in English literature. While in attendance at Boston University, Lilliath Robbins took a course in missions, which turned her thoughts toward China. In 1917 she received her A.B. degree from Boston University and spent the following summer directing a camp for settlement children near Boston. That fall she went to teach in the Kentucky mountains at the Pine Mountain Settlement School. Here she lived and worked for three years.

In 1920, Miss Robbins accepted a call to China and sailed in August to join the staff of Ginling College as a teacher of English literature. In 1923 she married Searle Bates. Dr. and Mrs. Bates have two sons, Morton and Robert, who are now studying in Hiram, classes of 1948 and 1950.

During the Chinese civil difficulties of 1927 the Bates family experienced some dangerous times. They went to Japan for a time and shared in the missionary work of Disciples of Christ there. Mr. Bates was one of the first missionaries to return to China.

Mr. Bates received his Ph.D degree in Oriental history from Yale in 1935, following studies there in 1925-26 and 1933-34. In 1934-35 he studied the Russian and Japanese languages in Harvard on a Rockefeller Fellowship.

In 1937 when the Japanese invaded China and rapidly drew near Nanking, Dr. Bates was one of the missionaries who chose to stay, share in the city's fate, and render whatever service he might. To him goes much of the credit of organizing the safety zones and of wringing from the Japanese authorities a measure of safety outside them. Like others in that heroic little group, he wholly disregarded his own life in his determination to give full protection to those under his care. He worked with the Japanese in Japan and in China, seeking to bring understanding to the two peoples. He served as chairman of the Nanking International Relief Committee. In 1938 he was a member of the China delegation to the Madras world missionary conference. He worked constantly against the practice of the drug traffic.

Dr. Bates, since 1921 a professor of history in the University of Nanking, is one of the world's outstanding missionaries. His service to the Christian cause has been many sided: aid in preparation of history text-books in Chinese for college and university use; articles in magazines, surveys, encyclopedia; pamphlets for such organizations as the International Missionary Council, Foreign Missions Conference, Church Peace Union, Institute of Pacific Relations; the writing of the monumental work, *Religious Liberty: An Inquiry*, for the Federal Council of Churches and the F.M.C. (already translated into seven foreign languages); the writing of *Christianity and Communism* in Chinese for the Association Press of China; witness before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Tokyo, 1946, and in military trials at Nanking; service from 1924 on the Council of Higher Education of China and from 1946 on the National

Christian Council of China and its executive committee; from 1938, Far Eastern Consultant for the International Missionary Council.

Fortunately Dr. Bates reached home before America's entry into the war. He returned to China in the spring of 1945 and was in West China at war's end. In October, 1945, he was sent to Nanking for advance duty on recovery of Christian properties from Japanese and Chinese military units. At present both Dr. and Mrs. Bates are busy at work in the University of Nanking, glad to be reunited again after recurrent times of separation by the war. For two of those years Mrs. Bates was director of Missions House at Yale Divinity School. Now she teaches English at the University of Nanking and conducts an English Bible class for young men at the Drum Tower Church.

Dr. Bates is a living link of the Community Church, North Canton, Ohio. Mrs. Bates in the summer of 1948 had no living link relationship.

Rose Garrett (Mrs. G. Waldie Holroyd)

Rose Garrett was born in Kuling, China, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett. Nanking was Rose's childhood home and her mother was her school teacher until she reached the second year of high school. Then she entered the newly established Shanghai American School. In 1913 she came to the United States with her parents for furlough. During the furlough period she lost her mother. Mr. Garrett took the two younger children back to China with him, leaving Rose in Des Moines.

In 1919, Rose Garrett graduated from Drake University with high honors. The following year she received her master's degree from Columbia University Teacher's College, and the same year returned to China as a missionary. She spent two years teaching English and music in the Christian Girls' School (Chung Hwa) in Nanking and studying the Chinese language. In the summer of 1922, in Kuling, her birthplace, she married G. Waldie Holroyd, a Y.M.C.A. secretary in China. The Holroys served three years in Kirin, Manchuria, and one year in Wuhu, China. In 1926 the serious illness of a daughter called them to the United States, where the child died following an operation. The Holroys later lost a son. They have three living children. The two daughters are Hiram College graduates. Both are married. The son enters law school this autumn. His mother says he "specializes in tennis." In his age group he is number five in the nationals in singles, and first nationally in doubles.

Mr. Holroyd left the Y.M.C.A. in 1941 and for over six years did U.S.O. work. Now he is once more back in the Y.M.C.A., happily at work at Miami, Florida, as community secretary.

Blanche A. Parker

Blanche Parker was born in Nebraska, but moved early to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. In the church there she first began to consider service on the mission field. She taught in rural schools and did stenographic work before entering Drake University. While a student at Drake, the opportunity came to her to serve in the Luchowfu Christian Hospital in a business capacity. After a year in the College of Missions, in 1920, she went to China. In 1921, after a year in the Nanking Language School, she went to Luchowfu (now Hofei) where she was associated with Dr. Frank Vierling. It was in 1922, after the arrival of two new graduate nurses—Margaret Dieter and Harriet Blankenbiller—that the hospital started twenty years before by Dr. Butchart was reopened on an expanded scale. During her term at Luchowfu Miss Parker had charge of the hospital office and kitchen and of the hospital evangelistic work. During her

furlough she did field work, studied at Drake University, and then resigned. She became office assistant to Dr. H. G. Welpton of Des Moines, a former China missionary. He introduced her to Chinese families in the city and opened the way for her to render fine service to them and to relate them to the people of the church.

At present Miss Parker is located in St. Paul, Minnesota, an accountant in one of the State of Minnesota offices. She is a member of the First Christian Church and active in the business women's circle of the Council.

Lyrel Grace Teagarden

Lyrel Teagarden was born at Danbury, Connecticut, where her father was the well-known pastor of the Church of Christ, Disciples, for over thirty years. After graduating from high school she went to Bethany College, where she graduated with honor in 1916. She had two years of teaching and then attended the College of Missions, receiving the master of arts degree in 1920. That fall she went to China, led to Christian service by her Christian home, her college experiences, and a deeply religious nature.

After a year of study in the Nanking Language School, Miss Teagarden joined Laura Lynne Major in Luchowfu (Hofei) and together they worked at the evangelistic task there among women and children. Miss Teagarden took the market towns and many villages near the city as her responsibility. Starting out in the early morning with one or more Chinese co-workers, she would frequently visit two or three nearby villages in a day. In each village the children would be gathered together in some shaded courtyard while their mothers and older sisters met inside. In the farther towns she would remain several days or weeks, staying in the home of some Christian or inquirer and sharing the humble Chinese fare. Though Miss Teagarden looked after meetings and classes for women, she was particularly skilled in work with boys and girls.

In the troubrous times of 1927, Miss Teagarden spent some time in Japan, sharing in mission activities there. She was the first missionary to return to Hofei. There she was alone for several months, courageously undertaking the difficult task of reconstruction. Later she worked on the grading of the city Sunday school, training the teachers in effective methods of religious instruction. Chinese-centered religious education material was very scanty. Miss Teagarden prepared some valuable courses in Chinese for beginners and for rural Sunday schools and trained young people in their use. The latter went out to a dozen or more villages and conducted Sunday schools. Other community activities grew out of these schools which Miss Teagarden directed. She was also responsible for religious work in the elementary grades of Coe Memorial School for Girls.

When the invaders were almost at the gates of Hofei in the winter of 1937-38, Miss Teagarden and the other women fled to West China. There she and Wenona Wilkinson served for two years with the International Red Cross Committee, distributing medical supplies from various parts of the world to hospitals, orphanages, and refugee camps throughout wide areas of war-stricken China. In 1940 she returned to Hofei and worked for a half year while the city was under Japanese control. Then she returned to the United States on regular furlough.

Miss Teagarden's furlough was greatly extended because of America's involvement in the war. She studied for short periods at Scarritt, Vanderbilt, and Cornell. She did writing and field work for The United Christian Missionary Society. She worked for a year at the Yakima Indian Mission at White Swan, Washington. In the winter of 1945-46 she returned to Hofei to relieve Mr. Goulter so he could take a much-needed furlough. In the summer of 1946 she was joined by Miss Wilkinson and Dr. Douglas

Corpron. The three were the only missionaries in the station until the autumn of 1947.

Nantung had been without a resident missionary for nearly eight years and was asking for help. Miss Teagarden and an associate, Mrs. Chen I-hwa, spent some months in 1948 in Nantung, helping in the work and completing a course for religious education in Chinese children's centers. These materials, known as the Builders Series, were tried out with children at Hofei, Nantung, and Chuhsien. Published for the National Committee for Christian Religious Education in China, they immediately received high commendation in religious education circles, both in China and in the States. Miss Teagarden went from Nantung to Chuhsien and back to Hofei. She laughingly says: "Once started on an 'at large' career, there is no telling where one will turn up next."

Miss Teagarden is a living link of the Church of Christ, Disciples, at Danbury, Connecticut. She is a service link of the First Christian Church at Shelbyville, Illinois.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Vierling

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Vierling made careful and painstaking preparation for medical missionary life. New York City had been their home and from there they went to China in 1920. Dr. Vierling studied at Transylvania and the College of the Bible at Lexington, Kentucky, and then took his medical course in Cincinnati. Mrs. Vierling studied in the Union Missionary Institute of Brooklyn, New York, and in the College of Missions as well as in Transylvania while her husband was a student there.

The Vierlings had the usual year of study in the Nanking Language School and then went to Luchowfu (Hofei) where Dr. Vierling rendered fine service in a difficult situation. The hospital, which had been founded by Dr. Butchart, was in need of extensive improvements to meet requirements of the Rockefeller Foundation for an appropriation for work and equipment. Dr. Vierling was largely responsible for bringing the hospital up to the specifications. He did extensive rebuilding, remodeling, and re-equipping of the hospital and reopened it just twenty years after Dr. Butchart had first opened it for service.

Mrs. Vierling cared for the six Vierling children, made her home an example of the Christian way of life, and shared in hospital work and other activities. In 1926 the Vierlings returned to America on furlough and did not go back to the field. Dr. Vierling now practices medicine in Knox, Pennsylvania.

Julia Frances Allen

Julia Frances Allen, a Kentucky girl, made her decision to become a missionary in a Student Volunteer Convention. Back of that decision were the influences of a Christian home and friends who were student volunteers. In 1920, Miss Allen graduated from Mount Holyoke College. She spent the next year at the College of Missions and in 1921 went to China. There she was most successful in her teaching of English and social studies in the Christian Girls' School (now Chung Hwa) in Nanking. Her up-to-date methods and her enthusiasm put new life into students and teachers.

After her return to America in 1926, Miss Allen taught in the high school in Danville, Kentucky. In June, 1929, she received the degree of master of arts at the University of Chicago, where she specialized in the Far East division of the history department. She served as dean and executive head of Hamilton College at Lexington, Kentucky, until 1935, when she was called to Berea College, Berea, Kentucky. There, at the present time, she is dean of college women. A large number of former missionaries

to China are found on the faculty of Berea College and their association is delightful. In addition to Miss Allen's work as dean of women, she teaches courses on the Far East.

Gladys Arnold

Gladys Arnold was born in Wuhu, China, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Arnold, two of our pioneer missionaries from England. Her parents, who were married in China, were skilled and devoted missionaries. Gladys lived in China until 1906, when the family made a hurried trip to America and then on to England because of her father's serious physical condition. Her father died two days after landing in Liverpool and the mother took the children to her father's home in Rugby and there settled herself to care for them, assisted by a pension from the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. Later the family came to the States and located at Hiram, Ohio, where Gladys and her brothers were educated.

After graduation from Hiram College and a year at the College of Missions, in 1921 Gladys Arnold returned as a missionary to the land of her birth. Her first two years back in China were spent at language study and in getting acquainted with work in Nanking. The following year she and Bertha Park went to Chuchow and reopened the girls' school which had been closed because of the lack of workers. The Chinese gave these young women a royal welcome. They felt that Miss Arnold, particularly, belonged to them. She completed a term which was happy and fruitful. Since her return to the United States she has engaged in library work. At present she is living in Youngstown, Ohio, where she is high school librarian. Mrs. Arnold is with her at Youngstown.

Harriet Blankenbiller

Harriet Blankenbiller was born near Roseland, Nebraska. She went to school there and then taught in country schools for four years before entering nurses' training. In 1916 she graduated from the Frances Willard School of Nursing in Chicago. She did three years of private nursing and was for one year superintendent of nurses at the Cobb Hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota, before entering the College of Missions in preparation for service in China.

In 1921 Miss Blankenbiller sailed for China to join the staff of the Luchowfu Christian Hospital which was starting upon a program of expansion, thanks to a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. After a year of language study, she went to Luchowfu (now Hofei) to begin her work. When Miss Margaret Dieter left for furlough, Miss Blankenbiller took over the duties of superintendent of nurses. In this capacity she had the sometimes difficult, but always very interesting task, of trying to teach modern nursing methods to Chinese boy students.

Miss Blankenbiller left China for furlough in 1926. She remained in this country. She has held various positions in several hospitals and schools of nursing. At present she is an instructor in the school of nursing at Bethesda Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota. She is active in the First Christian Church in St. Paul. Like other missionaries, Miss Blankenbiller looks upon the friendships and associations of China as a very rich part of her life.

Louise Cory (Mrs. Hugh Kilgour)

Louise Cory was born in Great Falls, Montana, the daughter of a Congregational minister. After her parents' death she lived with her grandparents in Michigan. She later moved to Winnipeg, Canada, took a business course, and worked as a stenographer for several years before her decision to enter Butler University. While a student at Butler she lived at the College of Missions and shared in the life there. In 1921, the year of her graduation, she was appointed a missionary to China and went out that fall with one of the largest groups of missionaries ever to go to the field at once. Her first year was divided between language school and work in the mission office. In her second year she entered upon work as head of the music department in the Christian Girls' School in Nanking. A year later she returned to Canada where she was married to Hugh B. Kilgour, a Winnipeg minister.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilgour have held pastorates in Winnipeg, Canada; Grand Rapids, Michigan; and at Hillcrest Church of Christ, Toronto, Canada. Mr. Kilgour also was All-Canada Secretary of our churches for a number of years. At present the Kilgours are engaged in student work at the University of Toronto, where Mr. Kilgour is a lecturer to Disciple divinity students, and director of the new Disciple Student Fellowship Centre. Their daughter is a student at the university, and their son will enter next fall. Mrs. Kilgour says, "My contribution to China was very little, but China's contribution to me can never be measured."

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fillmore

Herbert Fillmore and Hazel Hill met and married in the Third Christian Church in Indianapolis when he, a graduate in mechanical engineering from the University of Cincinnati, was employed in an Indianapolis manufacturing plant, and she, a student of Western College at Oxford, Ohio, and Butler University, was teaching history and Latin in an Indianapolis high school. Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore responded to a call for a teacher in the Nantungchow Technical School for Boys. They went to China in the year 1921, studied for a year in the Nanking Language School, and then proceeded to Nantungchow where Mr. Fillmore served as instructor and counselor in the school. Mr. Fillmore also served as treasurer of the school and of the station. Mrs. Fillmore soon made a place for herself, teaching English and music in the mission schools and hospitals and to other groups.

The Fillmores returned to the United States in 1926. They live at Evansville, Indiana, where Mr. Fillmore taught in the engineering department of Evansville College for a time and then later became director of education and training in one of the city's large industries. Mrs. Fillmore has been active in the Council of Church Women and the Musician's Club. She has served as president of the Y.W.C.A. board and is a member of the county welfare board. The Fillmores and their son, a high school senior, are active in the First Presbyterian Church at Evansville.

Nancy A. Fry

Nancy Fry was born on a farm near Bedford, Indiana, did her high school work at Mitchell, and studied in Indiana normal schools.

For eight years Miss Fry was a teacher in the junior high school at Bedford. She had always wanted to be a nurse, and refused a principalship in order to take training at the University of Michigan Nurses' Training School at Ann Arbor. Following her graduation she went to Bloomington, Indiana, and took charge of a small, struggling

hospital there. Just as she had succeeded in putting this hospital on its feet she was asked by The United Christian Missionary Society to go to China to the mission hospital at Nantungchow. She sailed in 1921.

Miss Fry spent a year in language study at Nanking, then went to Nantung. It was not long until she was superintendent of nurses and principal of a thriving training school. She began work when the nursing students were largely young men and it was largely due to her high standards for the nursing profession that she built up a school of nursing which saw a steadily increasing number of competent young women nurses receiving their degrees of R.N.

Miss Fry, who was in the Nantung hospital at work when it was bombed by the Japanese in August, 1937, was shocked but not injured and was soon busy in ministering to the injured and dying. After the patients were cared for, she took those of her staff of nurses who needed her protection to Kuling. She worked in the hospital there and gave help to all the community. Though evacuation was advised she stayed by the nursing staff.

At Kuling Miss Fry saved a baby that had been abandoned on one of the mountain trails. In the fall of 1939, Miss Fry took the baby with her and returned to the Nantung Christian Hospital which was again being built up out of the ruins. She helped in the rehabilitation of the nursing work. Then came the evacuation order by the government, and she sailed from Shanghai on Christmas Day, 1940. In America Miss Fry did deputation work among the churches and then began nursing in her alma mater, the University Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The child she left in China with a former sewing woman of the hospital has now grown to an attractive little girl of twelve.

Esther Haggard (Mrs. Charles E. Lee)

Esther Haggard grew up in Indianapolis, Indiana, where her father was a physician. The family was active in the Third Christian Church. The fact that her aunt, Mrs. Frank Garrett, and her uncle, Justin Brown, were missionaries to China intensified her natural interest in missions and particularly in China. She and her two cousins, Rose and Margaret Garrett, volunteered for China service. Miss Haggard's scholastic record at Drake, where she graduated in 1917, was high. She wrote well, read deeply and with fine discernment. She had a keen mind and a deeply spiritual nature. She taught in West Virginia and then spent a year in the College of Missions.

Esther Haggard went to China in 1921 and spent her first years in language study and teaching. In 1924 she married Charles E. Lee, a Methodist missionary. They made their home in Wuhu where Mr. Lee taught in the Wuhu Academy. At the end of his term of service the family returned to the homeland, where Mr. Lee accepted a position on the faculty of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Esther Haggard Lee passed away in 1928. She was the mother of two children. The son, Noel, is making music his vocation. The daughter, Ruth, is married to a chemical engineer.

Virginia Kirk

Virginia Kirk, the daughter of the late Sherman Kirk who was long dean of Drake University, went to China prepared for missionary service by her own Christian home, the University Place Church in Des Moines where she was always active, and the influence of Drake University from which school she was graduated. She took special training at the College of Missions and then went to the field in 1921. There language

study and educational work among women claimed her for two years, when illness made it necessary for her to return home.

In 1924, Miss Kirk entered the Yale School of Nursing from which she graduated in 1927. Following this, she specialized in pediatric nursing and psychology, working in the Yale Psycho-Clinic and teaching in the Yale School of Nursing. After receiving her master's degree and studying in Europe for a year she was made director of nursing in Bradley Home, East Providence, Rhode Island. This was a hospital specializing in neuro-psychiatric disorders of children. After five years, during which this new hospital was organized and the nursing work well established, she accepted a position in Tennessee as research associate for the Williamson County Child Guidance Study. This closed because of the war. After special study in clinical psychology at the University of Chicago, she returned to Tennessee, and is now assistant professor of clinical psychology in the department of psychiatry, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville.

Earl Otto

Earl Otto was born at Covington, Kentucky, and there received his early education. He was a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, where he received both his A.B. and M.A. degrees, majoring in chemistry, and later completed residence work for his Ph.D. In 1921, after a year's service as a chemist in the United States, he went to China, where he studied the language and taught for four years in Nantungchow Technical School. He returned to America in 1925 after the closing of the technical school.

Mr. Otto in 1929 married a young woman from Switzerland, a graduate of the Cincinnati Missionary Training School and of the nursing school of Christ Hospital in the same city. After several years of college teaching he joined the staff of the National Carbon Company in Cleveland and was sent to Shanghai to direct dry-battery manufacturing there. Except for an interval in 1937, the Ottos lived in Shanghai and were active in the Community Church there until 1941.

When the Japanese tightened their grasp on Shanghai in 1940-41, making commerce impossible, the Ottos came to the United States. Mr. Otto left the National Carbon Company and joined in the war effort in the nation's capital, serving on the staff of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at the Navy Yard. He was soon sent to the National Bureau of Standards to do research on dry batteries, where he is today. Mr. and Mrs. Otto and their two children make their home in Washington, D. C., where one of their recurring joys is contacts with Chinese friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCallum

James H. McCallum was the son of a minister in the Northwest. At the age of fifteen he became a singing evangelist. His singing has been a blessing to Christian work ever since. Mr. McCallum was educated at the University of Oregon, where he received his A.B., Eugene Bible College, the College of Missions, and Yale University where he received his B.D.

Eva Anderson was born in Philadelphia. She, also, was the child of a minister. At twelve she moved with her family to Riverside, California, where she completed her high school work. Then she entered Whittier College where she specialized in music. After graduating from Whittier, she taught in Montana, then went to Indianapolis. Her mother, the well-loved Affra B. Anderson, was a secretary of The United Christian Missionary Society at the time. Foreign missions had always interested Eva, and after a summer of work with *World Call* she decided to enter the College of Missions to prepare for service in Japan. She married into China, however, when she became the wife of James McCallum.

In 1921, James McCallum and Eva Anderson were married, both minister-fathers taking part in the ceremony. That same year they went to China. After a year in language school they took up work in the South Gate Christian Church in Nanking. The third year they moved to an old Chinese home in South City where they stayed until their furlough year, working in the church and the boys' school. Here their older sons, Robert Neil and James Harlan, were born. In that first term Mrs. McCallum's greatest contribution was in the field of music. She is herself a talented singer, and is an excellent teacher.

During the McCallums' first furlough, which they spent in Chicago, Mr. McCallum received his M.A. degree in religious education. The political upheaval of 1927 prevented their return at that time, so for three years he served as pastor of the church in Modesto, California. Except for those three years out, the McCallums served continuously in the South Gate, Nanking, field until the disrupting years of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The family left Modesto and returned to China in the fall of 1931. Mr. McCallum for several years served as secretary of the China Mission, along with the responsibility carried at South Gate. Mrs. McCallum divided her time between her home, the Chinese church, and the American school where the three McCallum sons were studying. Mr. McCallum worked in a steady, quiet way that brought out the best in his Chinese colleagues.

In 1937, Mr. McCallum was one of those missionaries who refused to board the S.S. "Panay" and stayed to help the Chinese refugees during the seige and fall of Nanking. When Nanking fell, he helped to organize the International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone, composed of Danish, German, British, and American nationals. Their courageous and humanitarian service can never be forgotten. Thousands of lives were saved because of the organization of this Zone. While Mr. McCallum remained in Nanking to care for refugees, Mrs. McCallum and the two boys went to Kuling and from there to Shanghai. She left the older boys in the American School there and returned to Nanking in the autumn of 1938.

In the summer of 1939 Mr. and Mrs. McCallum and the sons returned to the United States by way of Europe, reaching there just as the war began. They traveled to America by deck space on one of our ocean liners.

After furlough, leaving their oldest son Robert in America for study, they returned to China, arriving the very day that the United States government called its nationals out. Mrs. McCallum and the boys were evacuated in February, 1941, but Mr. McCallum remained on, hard at work as he watched the ever-increasing strain in Japanese-American relations which came to a climax on December 7. From that date he was interned with two other missionaries in a mission home in Nanking until taken to Shanghai for repatriation on the first trip of the MS "Gripsholm."

On his return to America Mr. McCallum joined the family at Pasadena, which was the McCallum home for five years. He was one of the first missionaries to return to China after the war and spent much of that first year "starting over again." He traveled from station to station, re-contacting the church centers in the whole of our mission area, helping to get schools and hospitals into operation, reclaiming mission property from the military, the government, and squatters; supervising repairs on many buildings, assisting Chinese to get reestablished, and dispensing relief.

A year later Mrs. McCallum followed her husband and took up homemaking once more in Nanking. She finds music is the thing the Chinese ask most of her in church and school, but general church work at Drum Tower, editing the *China News Letter*, and the mission project committee also occupy much of her time. So does hospitality, for

the McCallum home is seldom without a transient guest. Mr. McCallum is the Western administrative secretary of the mission, co-secretary with Dr. Luther Shao. Now the McCallum home in China is without children. Robert, the oldest son, died during the war years; Harlan, now through college and university, is working in New York City with the Church World Service Committee; David is a student at Antioch College, intensely interested in cooperatives.

Mr. McCallum is a living link of the First Christian Church, Boulder, Colorado, and a service link of the Women's Council, First Christian Church, Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mrs. McCallum is a living link of the First Church, Riverside, California, and a service link of the First Church, Denton, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray L. Six

Ray L. Six was born in West Virginia of old Puritan Quaker stock. When he was a child the family moved to Oklahoma. He graduated from the University of Oklahoma and from Phillips University with the master of arts and master of theology degrees. He served with the A.E.F. in France during World War I. He was always active in the church and as a young man had served as a pastor and a scoutmaster. Gladys Warwick Andress, a Kansan, studied in normal schools and taught in public schools before entering Phillips University, where she received her A.B. and Th.M. degrees. She, too, was active in church activities and an enthusiastic worker in the college Y.W.C.A. and the young women's missionary circle. Ray Six and Gladys Andress were married in 1921 and the same year went to China.

During their one term in China the Sixes lived and worked in three stations. First they were in Nanking where they studied the Chinese language, taught English Bible classes, and made much use of their skill at poster making. Mr. Six frequently accompanied Dr. Macklin on his tea-house and country trips. At Chuchow (now Chuhsien) Mr. Six taught English courses in the boys' school and Mrs. Six taught English and drawing in the girls' school. They shared in the evangelistic program. Mr. Six made a survey of the Chuchow field. For the rest of their term they were stationed at Luchowfu (now Hofei) where Mr. Six taught in the boys' school, helped to revive and worked in the West Gate Church. He made a very fine contribution through his all-mission survey of buildings and lands and the photographs and charts which made visual the findings. Mrs. Six taught drawing and gymnastics in the girls' school and started the junior church work at the West Gate Church.

Upon their return from China in 1926, the Sixes located at Norman, Oklahoma, where Mr. Six taught and did graduate work. In the fall of 1930 they moved to Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, where through the years Mr. Six has been professor in geology. In 1937 he completed work for his doctorate at the University of Iowa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Six have done many interesting things in church and community circles. Mr. Six's work in the field of geology has brought him recognition by many scientific societies. Mrs. Six has taught Chinese in the college, holds a state office in the P.T.A., and is as active in girl scout work as her husband has been in boy scout work.

Mr. and Mrs. Six are deservedly proud of their four children. A daughter, Mary Virginia, who was born in Kuling, has married a minister. The twins, David and Donald, known as the "Twin Six," who were born in Hofei, are still in college. Charlotte Suzanne was born in Stillwater. She is still in high school but looks forward to full-time Christian service.

Stella Tremaine

Stella Tremaine was born in Kansas in a home which gave careful attention to Christian character building. She graduated from high school at Pratt, Kansas, and completed her college work in Phillips University and the University of Kansas. For ten years she taught school, five of them serving as a high school principal, one year as an instructor at Phillips University. She entered the College of Missions for special training before going to the foreign field.

Miss Tremaine was one of the large group of new missionaries who went to China in the fall of 1921. After a year in the Nanking Language School she went to Wuhu where she taught English, Bible, and music in the Wuhu Academy. She was an able teacher and her students made fine progress. Her greatest efforts were directed toward helping them develop Christian characters and training them in Christian service and leadership.

Through the years Miss Tremaine gave much time to evangelistic work among women, organizing the Christian women into evangelistic bands which went about holding services in Wuhu and in outlying villages and country places. Sundays were always busy with church school activity, church, church choir, Christian Endeavor.

Miss Tremaine was in the United States in 1937 when the Japanese invasion began. She spent a restless year, for she longed to be back to help the Chinese people. In the fall of 1938 she returned and entered eagerly into refugee and reconstruction work. She took up the work of teaching the children and young people who crowded the schools. She also carried on evangelistic and rehabilitation work among the women until her enforced furlough which lasted from early 1941 until she was able to return at the end of 1945.

While on furlough in 1929, Miss Tremaine received her M.A. from Teachers College, Columbia University. During her prolonged furlough she not only worked in young people's conferences, made addresses in conventions and churches in forty-two states (367 addresses in the year 1943 alone), but in May of 1945 she completed required residence work for a Ph.D degree at Columbia University.

Among her activities after her return to the field was the opening, in the summer of 1946, of a new chapel in the east side of Wuhu, where preaching and teaching services were conducted several days each week by groups of Wuhu Christian men, women, and young people. Miss Tremaine helped them all in the preparation of the materials for their work.

On June 8, 1947, while making ready to speak to the student church at the Academy, Miss Tremaine suffered a stroke. She was cared for in the Methodist Hospital at Wuhu until able to travel. On August 24, in the care of a nurse, she sailed for America. She is now at Iuka, Kansas, slowly improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Burch

Clarence Burch was the son of a minister in the Advent Christian Church. In 1905 he graduated from Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. For a year he was collector for the Massachusetts Bible Society. Then he married Miriam Stuart Hewes and in October, 1906, they went to China under the Christian Advent Mission.

Mr. Burch shared with a Mr. Beals of his mission in starting a little school for boys which grew into the Wuhu Academy, the union high school in which we now share. Through the years Mr. and Mrs. Burch were closely associated with missionaries of

the Disciples of Christ. In 1922 they joined the Christian Mission. After that they served in each of our stations and in each made an invaluable contribution.

Mr. Burch's work was varied. In famine years at Wuhu he did relief work that the Chinese will never forget. During the tension of 1927, when Mr. and Mrs. Burch were alone in Chuchow, he served as an intermediary between the warring armies and did much to save the city from utter ruin. Then came a furlough period when for a year and a half Mr. Burch was director of religious education for Disciples of Christ in Indiana.

When Mr. and Mrs. Burch returned to China they were stationed at Nantung. There they had charge of the evangelistic work of the entire district. In 1936 they went to Hofei to manage the hospital during Dr. Douglas Corpron's furlough and also to supply for Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Goulter whose furlough came the same year. The horrors of Japanese occupation descended on Hofei. Mrs. Burch and three other missionary women escaped, after a four weeks' hazardous journey by army truck, to the comparative safety of Hankow. Mr. Burch remained to protect as best he could the Chinese unable to evacuate.

For almost a year Mr. Burch was alone at Hofei. It is impossible to estimate the number of lives he saved. When Dr. Corpron was at last able to reach him on Christmas Eve of 1938, he found him ill with typhus fever. Dr. Corpron sent him to Shanghai, where he recovered. In the meantime Nantungchow had been bombed and the Burches' own home reduced to rubble. Mr. and Mrs. Burch returned to Nantung, however, where they entered vigorously into reconstruction work until furlough time in the summer of 1940.

The Burches are now in America, living at Fort Worth, Texas. Since their return home Mr. Burch has completed his work for his master's degree, something he had never had time to do during busy furloughs. He received his degree in June of 1947 at Texas Christian University, having majored in religious education. He is now assistant professor of religion in the undergraduate department of T.C.U. Besides, he teaches one course on missions in the seminary and one course on the history of the Far East in Modern Times in the evening college, and is director of undergraduate ministerial service, supervising the preaching and field service of the young Timothies of T.C.U. His energy and versatility are illustrated by the fact that in 1947 he coached the T.C.U. tennis team.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Burch are active in the University Christian Church, Fort Worth, Texas. One of the Burch daughters died in 1936. The other three, and five grandchildren, live in California. The Burches still think of China as home. Not a month passes without several opportunities for Mr. Burch to tell about China at P.T.A., club, and other meetings, as well as at church services. He has served on committees for raising relief funds and as spokesman for many such efforts. Mrs. Burch, too, is often called upon to speak about China and this, like everything else she tackles, she does well.

Mr. and Mrs. Oswald J. Goulter

Oswald J. Goulter was born in Victoria, Australia, of parents who were active Christians. Four of the eight children served as missionaries. At eighteen years of age Mr. Goulter united with the Church of Christ in New South Wales. At twenty he decided to become a missionary and entered a Bible college in Australia. Then he came to America and worked his way through Phillips University.

Irene Goucher was born of pioneer settlers in Alva, Oklahoma. She was educated

in a small country school and later attended the normal school in Alva, where she specialized in music and dramatics. Early in her teens she was playing for church services and doing choir work. Here it was she met Oswald J. Goulter, a young ministerial student who came out from Phillips University to fill week-end appointments. At the age of nineteen she married Mr. Goulter. Together they spent the next year at Enid, where he graduated from Phillips University. Their first daughter, Lovena, was born in the summer of 1919. When she was only two months old the Goulters went east and Mr. Goulter entered Yale Divinity School. They obtained a student pastorate at Bethany, Connecticut, which they held during the two years he was studying in Yale. Their next year was spent at the College of Missions, where Mrs. Goulter first became acquainted with missionaries and began to share her husband's enthusiasm for his chosen task. They were sent to China in 1922 and had a year at the Nanking Language School. In 1923 they went to Luchowfu (Hofei), where they worked until uprooted by the war.

At Hofei Mr. Goulter was director of religious education and country extension work. From educational and government authorities his practical expressions of Christianity won high praise. He established a Christian rural center at Hofei where country boys were brought in to "learn to do by doing" and then to return home to better the life of their native communities. Mrs. Goulter helped in many phases of work and was of particular service through her music.

The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict in 1937 found the Goulters on furlough. They spent an extra year at home working among the churches, and returned to China in 1938, taking their two younger daughters with them, leaving Lovena in college in the United States. Mrs. Goulter and the girls stayed in Shanghai for a year, but in the fall of 1939 she joined her husband at Hofei where evangelistic opportunities and the pressure of relief work consumed the energies of both. Providing a living for many destitute people occupied much of Mr. Goulter's time. Mrs. Goulter joined, too, in some very practical projects in poor relief.

In the late spring of 1941 Mrs. Goulter and the girls joined the other women and children who left China on the advice of our consular authorities. Mr. Goulter stayed by the task, working with his usual effectiveness until the attack on Pearl Harbor and the accompanying incidents in China. He was immediately interned in his home by the Japanese and kept there until taken to Shanghai under promise of repatriation on the first Oriental trip of the M.S. "Gripsholm." There Mr. Goulter's Australian citizenship disappointingly stood in the way and in early 1942 he was interned in the Pootung civilian internment camp across the river from Shanghai, where he remained until the end of the war.

Mr. Goulter came out of his internment experience thin and worn but still full of energy. As soon as possible he visited Nanking and Hofei, where he put heart into the people in a remarkable way. Then he came home for rest, study, and work among the churches. During his stay at home, Phillips University honored him with a doctor's degree. He already had his A.B., M.A., and B.D. degrees acquired through his years of training.

Mr. and Mrs. Goulter saw two of their girls married and the other through college before their return to China. They sailed from San Francisco in September, 1947, and returned to work in Hofei. From there Mr. Goulter has answered the call to become field director of the new Christian Rural Service Union at Chuhsien. This necessitates their removal to Chuhsien, though the rural center at Hofei and future development between Hofei and Chuhsien will continue to challenge Mr. Goulter's interest and demand his service.

Mr. Goulter is a living link of the First Christian Church at Richmond, Indiana, and a service link of Central Christian Church, Van Nuys, California. Mrs. Goulter is both living link and service link of the First Christian Church at Alva, Oklahoma.

Bertha F. Park

Bertha Park lived near Palmyra, Illinois, her birthplace, until the completion of her college education, after which she taught for a time in a country school. In 1918 she graduated from Eureka College with the degree of A.B. The next year she spent in Seattle, Washington, and then went on up into Alaska, where she taught for two years in the high school at Juneau.

In 1921, Miss Park studied in the College of Missions in preparation for work in China and in 1922 went to the field. In Nanking she studied for a year in the language school and then was appointed to Chuchow. There she gave her time to women's evangelistic work in the city and district and taught some English classes. While at Chuchow she took responsibility for a homeless Chinese baby and found much joy in that service. When she left on furlough in 1927 she gave the little girl to Miss Mei Gin-siang, a music teacher.

The times were uncertain and Miss Park finally resigned from foreign service. For two years she served in Indiana as superintendent of young people's missionary organizations. Since 1930 she has been the general secretary of the Ohio Council of Christian Women. A few years ago she said this regarding her missionary work: "The four and a half years spent in China with wonderful people, such as the Chinese have proved themselves to be in this present crisis, gave a background of experience and understanding of missionary work which is invaluable to me in what I try to do in Ohio."

In August of 1940 Miss Park returned to China for a year of special service, with a leave of absence from the Ohio society. She visited the stations, saw how the people were bravely facing the problems of Japanese occupation, greeted old friends, brought heartening messages to various Christian groups, and then heeded the advice of the American government to return to America. Her service to the brotherhood and to China was greatly enhanced by that war-time visit.

Miss Park has her office in Cleveland. That homeless baby she saved? She bears the name of Rosamond Mei, has finished Ginling College, and looks forward to study in America.

Dr. and Mrs. Douglas S. Corpron

Douglas S. Corpron was born at Minnesota Lake, Minnesota. His father was a family physician there and later at Yakima, Washington. Douglas Corpron did his pre-medical work in the state university at Eugene, Oregon. There he joined the Student Volunteer Band and pledged himself to medical missions. He received his medical training at Ann Arbor and at the University of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1921.

Grace Chapman was born at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, and grew up there. She graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1920 with a B.S. degree, majoring in home economics. After graduation she had experience both in country school and high school teaching. Douglas Corpron had been a childhood playmate. When he turned his face toward missionary service in China, he persuaded Grace Chapman to share that service with him and they were married in July, 1922. They spent a year in the College of Missions and sailed for China in 1923.

After a year in the Nanking Language School the Corprons were appointed to Luchowfu (now Hofei). Dr. Frank Vierling had just reopened the hospital. Dr. Corpron shared a few busy years with Dr. Vierling, caring for the eye clinic and surgery. When the Vierlings left for America in 1926, Dr. Corpron took full charge of the hospital.

Work was soon interrupted by the anti-foreign uprising of 1927. The Corprons went to the Philippine Islands, where Dr. Corpron gave splendid service in the hospital at Vigan. At Vigan the Corprons faced great sorrow when their two lovely children died within a few days of each other.

From the Philippines the Corprons came home for furlough. Dr. Corpron did post-graduate hospital study in New York City, especially in X-ray, looking to further and more effective service in China. Mrs. Corpron took graduate work in nutrition and learned how child welfare work is carried on, in order to give more aid to mothers and children in China. On their return to China at the end of two years, they took with them a new son, Douglas. Since then two daughters, Ruth and Mary, have come to them.

Succeeding years saw the work grow through the Corprons' skilled and devoted service. The hospital work expanded and country clinics were established and nurses and assistants trained to carry them on. Mrs. Corpron shared in reorganizing the Sunday school, centering her activities in the nursery department. She helped conduct a playground. She taught classes in foreign cooking, emphasizing important food values lacking in the ordinary Chinese diet. She helped mothers with sewing, teaching them to make simple, sanitary garments for their little children. Classes in dietetics, lectures on diet, three baby clinics, were just part of the work of this busy mother. Dr. Corpron rejoiced in an electric light plant and an X-ray department.

When the war broke out in 1937 the Corprons were on furlough. Dr. Corpron served in a Presbyterian mission hospital among Indians in the Southwest until the fall of 1938, when the family went back to China. Dr. Corpron proceeded to Hefei to relieve Mr. Clarence Burch, who had been alone in the station for many months. Mrs. Corpron and the children remained in Shanghai for a year but in the fall of 1939 returned to Hefei to reestablish a home and carry on work similar to that of other years.

In compliance with the request of the United States consular authorities, Mrs. Corpron and the children came home to the States late in 1940. Dr. Corpron followed them in ten months, just escaping internment. He established himself in private practice at Yakima, Washington, with Mrs. Corpron as office assistant. At the end of five years he sold his fine practice and went back to China, in the spring of 1946, to a hospital stripped bare of all equipment, even to panes of glass and door knobs. After several months spent in battling against seemingly hopeless odds, he finally received help from UNNRA. Newly painted wards began to fill up, with patients sleeping on army beds covered with mosquito nets, dressed in clean shirts, and covered with clean white sheets. Full equipment for a 100-bed army hospital was delivered by big trucks at the hospital gate, with surplus supplies of medicine, gauze, powdered milk, hundreds of woolen blankets, X-ray, sterilizers, and other essentials, given free for recognized service.

In September, 1947, Mrs. Corpron and the girls left their beautiful home facing Mt. Rainier and sailed for the fourth time to China, leaving young Doug as a student in Chapman College. Mrs. Corpron helps in the Hefei religious education work and spends much time in establishing feeding projects. A precious refrigerator keeps serums and makes food for typhoid patients. Mrs. Corpron is finding that life in China today presents unusual opportunities to feed the hungry, care for the sick, and love little children as Jesus did.

Dr. Corpron is both living link and service link of the First Christian Church at Yakima, Washington. Mrs. Corpron is a living link of the Hollywood-Beverly Christian Church, Hollywood, California, and a service link of the Central Christian Church at Walla Walla, Washington.

Grace Tedford

Grace Tedford was born near Robinson, Illinois, had her high school education at Montrose, Colorado, and then went to California. There she graduated from the University of California. In California she became a missionary volunteer and after two years of training in the College of Missions, Indianapolis, was appointed a missionary to China. She went to China in 1923, studied Chinese in the Nanking Language School, and then went to Nantungchow where she taught in two mission schools—the girls' primary school and the middle school for boys. She was uprooted by the disturbances of 1927 before she had finished her term. She refugee in the Philippines and shared wherever she could in the work at Vigan. In the autumn of 1927 she returned to the States and because of family responsibilities made the difficult choice not to return to China.

In September of 1942, Miss Tedford joined the staff of the Los Angeles City Health Department where she has since been working in the bureau of vital statistics with the exception of a period she spent in 1945 as secretarial assistant in the department of Oriental missions of The United Christian Missionary Society. Miss Tedford is a friend of China and the Chinese, generous in her friendship to both and to missionaries going to and from furlough.

Mildred F. Walker

Mildred Walker grew up in Cleveland, Ohio, graduated from a Cleveland high school, and took a course in the Spencerian Commercial School. In 1923 she went out from the fellowship of the Euclid Avenue Christian Church to serve in the China Mission office. She did fine work, but in 1926, after only three years in Nanking, returned to Cleveland because of the needs of her family.

Miss Walker did social service work in Cleveland until 1928, when she returned to China as assistant administrator in the Peking Union Medical Center. On her return to America in 1937, she served first as superintendent of the hospital at Wauseon, Ohio, and later of the one at Provo, Utah, in rural hospital programs sponsored by the Commonwealth Fund. In 1943 she joined the Red Cross and served as field director at several of the army general hospitals. Since near the end of 1944, she has been consultant in hospital administration on the staff of the United States Children's Bureau. Miss Walker has kept close contacts with Chinese friends and her interest and attachment to China are very great. Her mother lives at Cleveland. She has been bedridden for two years so vacations and other possible occasions bring Miss Walker back to her old home at Cleveland.

Carrie Allman (Mrs. Gilbert King)

Carrie Allman was born in Richmond, Kentucky, where she lived until going to China. She graduated at the Eastern Kentucky Normal School and taught for several years. She also served as secretary of the First Christian Church in Richmond. For one year she attended the College of Missions and in the same year graduated from the Irvington School of Music.

Miss Allman went to China in 1924, in answer to a call for a music teacher at the Christian Girls' School (now Chung Hwa) in Nanking. During her first year in Nanking she studied the language and did some teaching. Her term of service was interrupted by the anti-foreign uprising of 1927. She was forced to leave overcrowded Shanghai and because of the uncertainty of getting back to work within a reasonable time decided to return to the United States. The next summer she married Gilbert King, a business man.

Mr. and Mrs. King and their sons, Larry and Donald, live in Los Angeles, where Mr. King at present heads up the export department of the Quon Quon Import and Export Company. Both Mr. and Mrs. King are active in church and community life and both have a keen interest in China.

The Fifth Decade, January 1926 - December 1935

In 1926 the China Mission was reorganized. Edwin Marx became the Western executive and Li Hou-fu the Chinese. The administrative committee and the council of the mission went on a fifty-fifty basis of Chinese and missionary membership with the exception of the specified number of members at large on the council which might be either Chinese or Westerners. It was not too soon to share administrative responsibility, for in 1927 a wave of destructive anti-foreign and anti-Christian animosity swept like a hurricane up from the South and down the Yangtze. Missionaries were evacuated to save their lives and to save their Chinese comrades. That wave of animosity left some physical destruction in its wake and some bad memories. However, it in no way undermined Christian fellowship and good will.

In the autumn of 1927, Chinese leaders who could share in discussions in the English language were summoned to Shanghai for a much needed conference with Dr. Stephen Corey and the missionaries. That careful planning for the future was greatly appreciated by the whole group. Late autumn of 1927 saw the first missionaries returning to their stations. More returned in 1928. By 1929 work which had been interrupted began to resume a certain normalcy. However, between the uprooting and evacuation and the depression at home, some very able missionaries were lost to the field. Some stayed at home because of the instability of life for their children, some because the depression made economy necessary and they thought funds should be used for working budgets rather than missionary salaries, some because they had not been in China long enough to grow roots there, some because they thought they could better serve China at home. Those who returned were glad that they did, for they saw a time of discouragement succeeded by new life coming into all of China and unprecedented development on every hand. A decade that began in turmoil ended with some promise of peace.

These went to China in our fifth decade:

Alta Harper (Mrs. Westwood Wallace)
Dr. and Mrs. Roland A. Slater
Mr. and Mrs. Chester Wayne Sorrell
Dr. and Mrs. Lewis S. C. Smythe
Margaret Lawrence
Dr. and Mrs. Marvin R. Schafer
Adaline E. Bucher

Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Brady
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Goodsell
Ruth McElroy (Mrs. Elmer Hedges)
Dr. and Mrs. Paul Slater
Grace Young
Vincee Mushrush (Mrs. J. Hall Paxton)
Katherine Schutze

Alta Harper (Mrs. Westwood Wallace)

Alta Harper, who was California born, spent her childhood in a small farming town, Adin, in the northern part of the state. During her last year in high school she decided to be a missionary. She graduated from Occidental College, at Los Angeles, where she received her A.B. degree, and afterward took a nurses' training course in Pasadena and spent some time in private nursing. She volunteered for service in Africa, but inasmuch as there was a very urgent call for a nurse in China, she consented to go there and did so after a year of special preparation at the College of Missions.

Miss Harper reached China in 1926, had part of a year in the Nanking Language School, and then in the spring of 1927, because of the difficulties of the time, was forced to leave. She went to the Philippines where she rendered very fine service in her pro-

fession and was urged to stay. As soon as possible, however, she went back to China to the Nantungchow Christian Hospital, where she completed her term. She came home on furlough in 1931. In 1932 she married Westwood Wallace, a Congregational minister in California, and became an American pastor's wife instead of a foreign missionary. The Wallaces have two fine sons. Mr. Wallace left the ministry because of ill health. He now works in the Shell Oil Refinery in Martinez, California, where he served his last pastorate. The whole Wallace family are active in church and community life. Their nearness to San Francisco has enabled them to be of frequent service to missionaries in transit. Mrs. Wallace is an excellent speaker on missions but for several years has refused most of such engagements, not from lack of missionary enthusiasm, but because she cares for her paralyzed mother.

Dr. and Mrs. Roland A. Slater

Roland A. Slater was born in Greenville, Ohio, received his training at Eureka College, the University of Illinois, the Washington University of Medicine, and took graduate work at the Indiana University School of Medicine. Mabelle Browning was born at Durham, Illinois, and graduated from Eureka College, a major in violin and public school music. She took her nurses' training course at the Washington University School of Nursing. After her marriage to Roland Slater she received her A.B. degree from Butler University and studied in the College of Missions in preparation for the mission field.

Dr. and Mrs. Slater were in the midst of their language study in Nanking when the 1927 difficulties caused their removal to the Philippines. While there they worked in the Mary Chiles Hospital in Manila and Dr. Slater served as pastor of the Gastambide Christian Church. He passed the necessary examination in medicine and surgery for doctors coming in from other countries and so was able to serve the Christian hospital at Laoag while Dr. C. L. Pickett was on furlough. He also preached for the Laoag church. Both Dr. and Mrs. Slater made a genuine contribution to the work in the Philippines.

When in October of 1928 conditions permitted their return to Nanking, Dr. Slater was assigned to work in the surgical department of the University Hospital in Nanking. He also worked with the young men of the South Gate church and once a week held a clinic for the students of the mission schools of Nanking. Mrs. Slater taught English and hygiene in the girls' school and served the community through her Christian home. Two of the three Slater children were born in the Orient.

In 1931 the family came on furlough by way of Europe. Reluctantly, because of the uncertain times, they gave up returning to China. Dr. Slater did some study in Barnes Hospital in St. Louis and then entered upon private practice in Carthage, Illinois. Since the fall of 1939 the Slaters have lived in Peoria, Illinois. There the doctor is limiting his medical practice to proctology.

During World War II, Dr. Slater served in the Army Medical Corps and flew over "The Hump" in the first hospital unit to enter China. Along the Burma Road the unit was assigned to various Chinese armies, where they treated Chinese soldier patients and helped train the Chinese medical units. While Dr. Slater was out of the country, Mrs. Slater taught school in Peoria and in Tucson, Arizona. The Slaters reestablished their home in Peoria for Christmas, 1945. Dr. Slater was discharged from the army as a lieutenant colonel in February, 1946.

Dr. Slater is an elder on the Glen Oak Christian Church board, the superintendent of the adult department in the Sunday school, and a member of the Eureka College board of trustees. Mrs. Slater is president of the World Friendship Circle in her church, president of the choir, a Sunday school teacher, a deaconess, a member of the executive committee of the state missionary society. Mrs. Slater plays in the Peoria Civic Symphony

Orchestra and Dr. Slater sings in the Men's Orpheus Club. The daughter, Harriet, is a senior at Eureka; Robert Paul is a junior in high school; John Roland is in the sixth grade.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Wayne Sorrell (Mrs. Clark Buckner)

Chester Wayne Sorrell, a Kansan, did his college work at Cotner College and his special preparation for foreign missionary work at the College of Missions. He had been a student pastor in his college days. After completing his school work he devoted some time to college financial campaigns.

Alice Gadd grew up in Minnesota, graduated from Cotner College in 1922, and then spent two years in the College of Missions. She belonged to the well-known Harmon-Gadd families and had had a home life of deep missionary interests.

Alice Gadd and Wayne Sorrell were married and went to China in 1926. They were stationed in Nanking. While in language school both taught in the Christian Girls' School (now Chung Hwa) and, when Miss Lyon left for furlough, lived in her home on the school compound. Mr. Sorrell served as treasurer and business manager for the institution. He also taught in the University of Nanking.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorrell carried special responsibility in the Drum Tower Church. Mrs. Sorrell was an able musician and put her musical ability to good use. Mr. Sorrell was easily a leader and was endowed with traits that drew the Chinese close to him. Their home was a hospitable one, open to foreigners and Chinese alike. A little son added greatly to the charm of the Sorrell home.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorrell and son Jimmy were among those of our mission evacuated to the Philippines in the 1927 affair. All their years in China were full of political upheavals. They returned from the Philippines and had eagerly begun work again when Mr. Sorrell was stricken with a serious illness from which he died. Mrs. Sorrell and her small son returned to America where, after time spent in special study, she accepted the position of associate pastor and student worker in the Christian Church at Columbia, Missouri. Some years ago she married Clark Buckner.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckner are now living at Hannibal, Missouri, where Mr. Buckner is minister of the First Christian Church. Mrs. Buckner for the year 1946-47 was state president of the Women's Missionary Council of Missouri. At present she is a member of the Board of Review of Unified Promotion. She is very proud of her tall son, Jim Sorrell.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis S. C. Smythe

Lewis Smythe was born in Washington, D. C., started to school at Richmond, Virginia, and took his high school work at Great Falls, Montana. There he first joined the Christian Church. His parents made every sacrifice that he might have an education, and he rewarded them with high scholarship and persistent effort. He was graduated from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and did graduate work at the University of Chicago where he received his master's and doctor's degrees. At Drake, Lewis Smythe met Margaret Garrett whom he later married.

Margaret Garrett was born in Nanking, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett. Her early schooling was received in the home, but later her mother and other mothers in the community were instrumental in organizing Hillcrest School for English-speaking children in Nanking. Margaret entered Hillcrest when she was twelve years

old and continued there as long as her parents were in Nanking. She then went to the Shanghai American School, where she graduated. After three years of college work at Drake University, she was admitted to Rush Medical College in Chicago. During her senior year at Rush she was married to Lewis Smythe, who was at that time studying at the Divinity School at the University of Chicago and also preparing for missionary work in China. After graduation from medical school and spending a profitable year in internship at the North Chicago Hospital, Mrs. Smythe took up work in the health department of the public schools in Gary, Indiana, where she continued until the time of her departure for China. While in Gary she was a member of the Central Christian Church, of which she is now a service link. She is a living link of the First Christian Church at Honolulu. Dr. Smythe is a living link of the Evanston Christian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio, and a service link of the First Church at Norfolk, Virginia.

In the fall of 1928 the Smythes sailed for China to their work in Nanking University, where Dr. Smythe has been professor of sociology and director of many practical projects and field study. Dr. Margaret Smythe has been a fine mother to two daughters, Margaret Ann and Ethel Jean, both China born. She has kept a home open to Chinese friends and students and yet has found time to use her profession in the service of students in Ginling College and the Chung Hwa Girls' School.

When the Japanese invaded China in the summer of 1937, Mrs. Smythe and the children were in Kuling. Dr. Smythe did heroic relief work in Nanking for hordes of refugees, at the same time using his ability to make social surveys, gathering information and interpreting it. As soon as life was calm enough, he set himself to the task of organizing cooperative industries, a task he continued when later, after a period in the Philippines, he reached the refugee University of Nanking in Chengtu.

Dr. Margaret Smythe did invaluable service for a time at the Kuling hospital and then with the children went to the Philippines, where she was eventually joined by her husband. Together they went to Chengtu, where both were a tower of strength in the university and in the whole Christian community. They left China for a much needed furlough in June, 1944.

On furlough Dr. Lewis Smythe took a refresher course at the University of Chicago and the family divided time between life there and with Mrs. Smythe's parents in Florida. He flew back to China, arriving in Nanking in February, 1946. Mrs. Smythe and the girls took the more leisurely route when they returned, sailing from San Francisco in September, 1946. Both Dr. and Mrs. Smythe are well rounded missionaries who render invaluable service to the university and the community 'round about.

Margaret Lawrence

Margaret Lawrence was born at Maryville, Missouri, when her father was pastor of the church there. Her mother, after years of widowhood, married G. W. Muckley, long associated with the Board of Church Extension.

In 1926, Miss Lawrence went to China to teach in the Hillcrest School for foreign children at Nanking. Then came the uprising of 1927 and she returned to the United States. Already a graduate of William Woods Junior College, and of Drake University with Phi Beta Kappa honors, she spent further time in study at Western Reserve University and the Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1929, Miss Lawrence returned to China under appointment of The United Christian Missionary Society. She was stationed at Wuhu, where she took part in all the varied activities which fall to a missionary.

Miss Lawrence was in Shanghai when the Japanese launched their attack on that city in August, 1937, and under arrangements made by her brother who is with the

Texaco Oil Company in China, she fled to Manila. After some time she was able to get back to Wuhu and was there when that city was fearfully bombed. When aerial attacks were at their worst she gave splendid and courageous service to the wounded in the hospital and then when escape was possible spent some time with her mother who was making her home with her son, then in Hongkong. In the fall of 1938 Miss Lawrence was permitted to return to the Wuhu work. Her time was given almost completely to religious education for children, working with teachers who were giving religious instruction to the children along with their regular curriculum.

Miss Lawrence was one of our missionaries who reluctantly sailed from China on Christmas Day, 1940. The fall of 1941 found her in Yale Divinity School making further preparation for service in China. Upon the close of the school year in 1942 she took part in the Emergency Million Campaign. In 1943 came the opportunity to go to West China to teach English in the University of Nanking which was refugeeing at Chengtu, Szechwan. She sailed with Mrs. Edna Gish in June, 1943, traveled by way of South America, South Africa, and India, and over "The Hump" to Kunming and Chungking, and reached her destination in October. Miss Lawrence had a fruitful period of work with the students in the University of Nanking. After she had been in Chengtu a year she shared with others in entertaining the men of the American Air Force who had begun to move in. At the close of the first semester of the 1945-46 school year she started back to the Yangtze Valley. Since her return she has worked largely in the religious education program of the Ruh Chuing Primary and Middle School, South Gate, Nanking, work that is challenging and showing splendid progress.

Miss Lawrence is now enjoying a furlough in the United States. She is both living link and service link of the Country Club Christian Church in Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. and Mrs. Marvin R. Schafer

Marvin R. Schafer and Ruth Oberlies, both native Nebraskans, met in Cotner College, Lincoln, Nebraska, where they obtained A.B. degrees in 1921 and 1922, respectively. Ruth attended the College of Missions for two years, after teaching a year, and then studied at Boston University where she received her master's degree in 1926. Mr. Schafer also taught for several years before receiving his master's degree in 1925 from the University of Nebraska. They were married in Lincoln in 1927 and went immediately to Chicago where, in 1929, Mr. Schafer received his Ph.D. degree in the University of Chicago.

That summer the Schafers sailed for China, assigned to teach in the University of Nanking. Dr. Schafer was in the department of sociology, while Mrs. Schafer taught for one semester in the English department. The next year Dr. Schafer continued his studies in Chinese at the North China language school in Peiping. They lived on the Yenching University campus. Mrs. Schafer taught several classes in the English department at Yenching University. For one semester Dr. Schafer taught sociology there.

Dr. and Mrs. Schafer returned to America because of the social unrest of 1931. For many years they were located at Tacoma, Washington, where Dr. Schafer taught sociology in the College of Puget Sound and both he and Mrs. Schafer were active in church and community life. Recently they have moved to California where Dr. Schafer is a professor in Sacramento State College. The Schafers have three sons, the oldest of whom was born in China.

Adaline E. Bucher

Adaline Bucher was born in Milton, Pennsylvania, and lived in Madison, Illinois, after she was five years old. She attended Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. For the three years, 1922 to 1925, she worked in the *World Call* offices in St. Louis. From there she went to Carr-Burdette College in Texas as secretary to the president and to teach in the commercial department. After three years she returned to her former work in the *World Call* offices. From there in 1930 she went to China, where she acted as office secretary and assistant treasurer for the China Mission. In 1932, when it became necessary to make a cut in the administrative department of the mission, Miss Bucher accepted a position with Pearl Buck as private secretary. She was with Pearl Buck in China and the United States until 1939.

Miss Bucher still does secretarial work. For the past two years she has been office assistant to two New York City surgeons.

Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Brady

Richard Freeman Brady who was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, had his early schooling there, and worked at various jobs, finally going to a farm training camp. He attended Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky, Western Reserve University in Cleveland, and then took his medical course in Western Reserve School of Medicine, maintaining a high standing in his classes though earning most of his expenses. He especially enjoyed his boys' club work in the Hiram House Settlement in Cleveland while at Western Reserve. His internship was in the University Hospital, Oklahoma City.

Edna Caldwell came from Flemingsburg, Kentucky, graduated with honors from high school there, completed her college course at Transylvania in 1921, and taught a year before she married Richard Brady. While he was in medical school, she obtained a position in the Cleveland high schools. Between terms she took courses in French and typing. She taught English to immigrants and worked for a time in the Cleveland Christian Home, all of which was good training for a future missionary. After Dr. Brady's internship, he practiced medicine in an Oklahoma oil settlement where living was decidedly primitive.

The call to foreign service for which they had been preparing came and in 1928 Dr. and Mrs. Brady went to the Philippine Islands where they spent two years in hospital work, with nurses' training classes, scout work, Sunday school teaching, and other tasks. Then in 1931 came the call to go to China and since the opportunity there was more in keeping with Dr. Brady's interests and training, they went to Nanking. There Dr. Brady rendered skilled service in the University Hospital. His special work was in obstetrics, gynecology, and general surgery. The Bradys' home was always open to foreigner and Chinese alike. Mrs. Brady's service was as richly varied in China as were her activities in this land.

When aerial raids came regularly to Nanking in the summer of 1937, Mrs. Brady and the children were in Kuling, a mountain resort, for summer vacation. Dr. Brady in Nanking gave himself fully to care of the wounded, risking his life repeatedly. Just before the actual Japanese occupation, he was called to Kuling to attend his own daughter who was seriously ill. From Kuling he took his family to Hankow, thence to Hong-kong, and later to Shanghai. There he left them when he was granted permission by the Japanese military to return to Nanking in the early months of 1938, one of the first foreigners to be allowed to return to that occupied city. By fall the family also returned.

As it became more certain in the fall of 1940 that the United States would be involved in war, Mrs. Brady and the children, along with many other mothers and

children, sailed for America from Shanghai on December 26. Dr. Brady, the one of the three doctors in the University whose furlough was nearest due, left China in October, 1941.

The Bradys established themselves in Kentucky. Dr. Brady became surgeon in a coal company hospital in Jenkins. He offered his services to the army, but with Kentucky's quota of doctors secured, and with coal mining considered essential war work, he was left in his civilian capacity.

In September, 1944, the family moved to California. They are located at Porterville, where Dr. Brady is associated with a young doctor, the son of a minister friend. Work in China was most satisfying and could conditions in China have given more assurance of permanence in service, the Bradys' address might now be Nanking. There are three Brady children: Neal is in medical school at George Washington University; Joyce is a junior at the University of California; Marilyn is in the fifth grade. Both Dr. and Mrs. Brady are active in church life, stressing the sharing principle of Christianity and trying to increase participation in the outreaching task of the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Goodsell

Samuel F. Goodsell was born near Cameron, Illinois. He chose agricultural missions as his life work and made his preparation for such service in several universities. He received his B.S. degree from Iowa State College, his M.S. in Texas, and did graduate work toward his Ph.D. at the University of Missouri.

Grace Bonnell was educated in Iowa State College, where she first met Mr. Goodsell. After her graduation she taught and did some post-graduate work.

China was Mr. Goodsell's choice of a field and he was overjoyed when he received his call to serve there. He married Grace Bonnell and together they went to China, arriving in 1931. They studied in the language school at Peiping for their first year, then entered upon their work in Nanking. Mr. Goodsell's work was teaching and research in the agronomy department of the University of Nanking. Mrs. Goodsell tutored a Chinese girl in English, taught home economics at Hillcrest, the Nanking school for foreign children, did some clerical work in the mission office, taught in the foreign Sunday school, worked in the Chinese Sunday school, entertained Chinese students in the home, worked with Chinese women through the Chinese Y.W.C.A. and the Mother's Club, and looked after home responsibilities.

Though the Goodsells were unusually well prepared and thoroughly happy in their work, their service in China was short. Before Mr. Goodsell had finished his first year of teaching, he became ill and was forced to spend many months in bed. When he was able to return to his work, it soon became evident that he could not carry on in China and they returned to America. They spent two years in the Colorado mountains before Mr. Goodsell was well enough to take up regular work. Their only child, a small daughter, met an accidental death in China.

The Goodsells now make their home in Des Moines, Iowa, where Mr. Goodsell is doing research for the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company. For several years he has been head of the germination department. From his hobbies of hunting and fishing, he has derived his special civic interest, the promulgation of all programs of wildlife conservation. Mrs. Goodsell actively participates in the recently organized Des Moines Home Economics Association. Though they have no living children of their own they kept a ten-year-old girl from an Iowa orphanage in their home for a year until her parents were rehabilitated to the point of being able to care for her.

Ruth McElroy (Mrs. Elmer Hedges)

Following nurses' training at Oklahoma State University Hospital, Ruth McElroy took her A.B. degree at Phillips University in 1931. She had some experience in nursing and much experience in active church work before going to China in the fall of 1931. She spent a year in the College of Language Studies at Peiping and then joined the staff of the Nantungchow hospital.

Ruth McElroy made a fine record during her short term in Nantungchow. She was an excellent nurse, a good instructor, a fine supervisor of nurses on the wards and in the diet kitchen. She was an eager, friendly person, soon greatly beloved by the Chinese. Illness kept her from her work for several months and when she seemed unable to make a proper recovery in China she returned to the United States.

In 1935, Miss McElroy married Elmer Hedges, an Oklahoma minister. She has shared with him in pastoral work and put to very good account her experience in the foreign field. The Hedges have a son eleven years old and an adopted daughter two years old. They have been forced to move about considerably, hunting a climate that will agree with Mrs. Hedges' health. One thing is definite—they have to stay in a mild climate. In January of 1948 they took the pastorate of the Christian Church at Brawley, California.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Slater

Paul Slater, a brother of Dr. Roland Slater who has also served in the China Mission, grew up in Moline, Illinois, where his father was pastor of the Christian Church. After graduation from the Moline high school he went to Eureka College and from there to the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, where he graduated in 1929. He had internships of one year each in two St. Louis hospitals. While in college and medical school Dr. Slater also served as a student preacher. He came out of a home that radiated a missionary spirit. His father served for some years as a member of the board of trustees of The United Christian Missionary Society. It was very natural for Paul and his older brother to become missionaries.

Daisy Butcher came from the South, where at an early age she was orphaned. She learned to meet hardship and difficulty with a happy and practical philosophy. In 1927 she graduated from Milligan College in Tennessee. From Milligan she went into nurses' training at the school connected with Washington University, St. Louis. She graduated in 1930 and before her marriage to Paul Slater, served for a time on the city health department in St. Louis. She had early decided upon foreign missionary service as a life work. It was very natural that two young people of similar desires should marry. This they did in 1930. A year later they were appointed to China.

Dr. and Mrs. Slater went to China in 1931, entered language school in Peiping, and there learned not only the Chinese language but much about the customs of the Chinese people. After language study they went to Nantungchow where they gave six busy, happy years to the medical work. The Slater home was a popular meeting place for Chinese young people. Out of friendships established came new decisions for Christian living and new growth in Christian leadership among their Chinese friends.

The Slatters were in America on furlough when the Sino-Japanese conflict broke out in 1937. Early in the war the hospital they had loved was completely destroyed and among the Chinese killed by the bombing were several of the Slatters' very dearest friends.

While on furlough Dr. and Mrs. Slater established their home in St. Louis. There the doctor took special work on a medical fellowship in Barnes Hospital. He also did much speaking among the churches. In the fall of 1938 the Slatters were able to get back

to China and to Nantungchow where they helped in reestablishing the medical work in the nurses' home near the ruined hospital. Opportunities crowded upon them, both for medical and evangelistic work, but with the threat of America's entry into the war they returned home early in 1941.

The war years were busy ones for both Dr. and Mrs. Slater. Mrs. Slater nursed at the Iowa Ordnance Plant in Burlington. Dr. Slater did public health work, including a school year at Johns Hopkins, where in 1942 he received his M.P.H. degree. Then he spent a little over four years in the Army Medical Corps, some seven months of the time in China, where he met many old friends among Chinese and missionaries and had an encouraging view of the scattered church at work.

Dr. and Mrs. Slater and their four children now make their home at Wichita, Kansas, where Dr. Slater is associated with the Veterans Administration Service. Mary Joan and Bill, the China-born children, are in high school; Joy Ellen is in the grades; little David Derthick, born in 1944, is not yet ready to start his formal education.

Grace Young

Before going to China, Grace Young served at Batang, on the China border, the first and only single woman missionary to be sent by Disciples of Christ to "the roof of the world." She had studied in Eugene Bible College and Drake University, and had taken her nurses' training course in the Lucy Hospital Training School in Denver. After the long and dangerous journey to Batang, she at once began work, the only nurse in a hospital that was twenty days of hard travel from any other similar institution. She warred against disease, ignorance, superstition, unsanitary conditions, and religious prejudice against modern medicines. She knew the uncertainty of war and seige, the strain of sitting through long evenings without light because of the dangers that candles would bring in making the house an easy target for bandits.

In 1928, Miss Young returned to America, and disturbed conditions made it necessary for her to wait until 1931 to return. Then she and Mrs. James C. Ogden made the dangerous, exhausting return trip which lasted from March 2 to August 12. The unrest of the times caused them and their associates to carry on for months shut in at Batang by wars, the travel route closed. In August, 1932, the way opened for them to leave, and they made a safe return to China.

It was then that Miss Young went to Hofei to serve as a nurse. She continued there and returned again after furlough. When American authorities in 1940 asked American women to leave China, Miss Young went to India, where she served as school nurse at Woodstock, a school for missionary and other children. The Chengtu American School was moved by air to Woodstock and that added to her responsibilities. She finished out her term and then came home to America for a much needed rest. In 1947 she returned to Hofei and is there today, helping to keep up nursing standards and train a new group of nurses. Miss Young is a living link of the First Christian Church of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Vincoe Mushrush (Mrs. J. Hall Paxton)

Vincoe Mushrush came from Sumner, Illinois. After completing high school in Bridgeport, Illinois, and normal training in Wyoming University, she taught for two years in Wyoming rural schools. She graduated from the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing in Denver and in public health nursing at Washington University, St. Louis,

took a short course at the Isolation and Koch Tuberculosis Hospitals in St. Louis, and then served one year with the American Red Cross as county health nurse in Moberly, Missouri. A semester in the Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford, Connecticut, completed her preparation for the field.

Miss Mushrush went to China in the fall of 1935. She spent one year in the language school in Peiping and then went to Nantung, where she assisted in teaching in the school of nursing and in supervising the out-patient department.

Then came the Sino-Japanese conflict and the bombing and destruction of the Nantung Christian Hospital in August, 1937. Miss Mushrush was at home studying. She rushed to the hospital and joined in the rescue work. Among others she rescued was a helpless boy patient she took from the second floor balcony of the flaming building. She read the burial service for the victims of the bombing, since the Chinese pastor had evacuated his family to safer territory. She took a seriously injured patient to the country, stayed till the fight for life ended, and returned to the city. In Nantung she was the only American when the Japanese occupied the city and she made the mission compound a haven of refuge where, with the help of Chinese friends and co-workers, she cared for civilian wounded, distributed rice to the starving, and opened a primary school for the neighborhood children.

In the fall of 1939 Miss Mushrush was transferred to Wuhu, where she worked jointly with the Christian Mission and the Methodist Mission. She helped in the Methodist Hospital during the malignant malaria and pneumonia epidemics which followed in the wake of war and poor living conditions. She assisted, too, in the training of the few nurses who had not been evacuated to the interior. She developed a health program for our Li Teh School, assisted with the Christian mother's club with health instruction, and held a pre-school roundup at the close of the term.

The summer of 1940 brought Miss Mushrush to America for furlough. Before the year was over she volunteered for service in the Army Nurse Corps. She did varied and conspicuous service in that capacity. Among other things, she landed at Omaha Beach in Normandy six weeks after D-Day and served in mobile hospitals near the front line in France, Belgium, and Germany, receiving four battle stars. After four years of army service she was happy to be able to rejoin her husband. She had been married to J. Hall Paxton in 1943.

Mr. Paxton is a Foreign Service Officer who has spent most of his life in China since his Presbyterian missionary parents took him to that country at the age of two. He was stationed at Nanking at the time of the 1927 revolution, was aboard the American gunboat, the "Panay," when it was bombed on the Yangtze in 1937, and was interned at the United States Embassy in Nanking by the Japanese, following the Pearl Harbor attack.

The Paxtons were assigned in 1946 to the turbulent Province of Sinkiang, north of Tibet. Bordering as it does on the U.S.S.R., one of the first problems the Paxtons met was that of a large group of Orthodox, Baptist, Mennonite, Catholic, and Pentecostal White Russian refugees seeking religious freedom. They aided them in establishing contact with American Christian groups in East China who assisted them in escaping from the area.

No Christian missionaries are permitted to work in Sinkiang but the Paxtons hope there may be some response from persons with enough Christian compassion to serve in a non-sectarian capacity in an area of relative darkness twice as large as Texas where there are no schools of college grade and not one qualified physician.

Katherine Schutze

Katherine Schutze was born in Austin and grew up in Marfa, Texas. After graduating from high school she went to Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, receiving her A.B. degree in 1927. She taught school for a while, then studied in Yale University and the College of Missions where she prepared specifically for foreign missionary service. She received her master's degree, majoring in Chinese religions and government. Having won the first girl student exchange scholarship to the University of Marburg, she studied in Germany and visited Italy, Switzerland, and other countries. Miss Schutze taught for three years in the primary grades of the Marfa and Fort Davis, Texas, public schools. The opportunity to go to China came in 1935. The first year was spent in language school in Peiping. She was then appointed to work in the Christian Girls' School in Nanking. This work was interrupted in 1937. The school closed when it became evident that Nanking would fall into Japanese hands and Miss Schutze was among those who removed to Hankow.

In Hankow Miss Schutze served with other missions, gave aid and comfort to refugees, gladly and efficiently doing whatever tasks fell to her lot. When Hankow was about to fall into the hands of the enemy, she journeyed on a protected train to Hong-kong. There again she taught and served in other ways until the way opened for her to go to Shanghai. As soon as permission could be obtained from the Japanese authorities, she went back to Nanking and shared with Minnie Vautrin in the work among girls and women on the Ginling College campus, teaching in the Experimental Middle School and the Homecraft School, both wartime projects of ministry to Nanking girlhood.

The summer of 1940 brought Miss Schutze home on a well-earned furlough. The years since her return have been crowded full of experiences which have included a year of study at Yale Divinity School, a year's teaching at Drake University, and two years as director of community service at Hazel Green Academy. At Hazel Green she started a mobile library to serve the rural schools with children's books. In the last year there, 1900 volumes were circulating in thirty-two schools. That large circulation was possible because "O-Nellie," the blue jeep given for her work, took her over rough hills, through muddy fields, up creek beds that are the only roads in some sections. Recently Miss Schutze has become director of the Yakima Indian Mission at White Swan, Washington, where she is doing an excellent piece of home missionary work.

The Sixth Decade, January 1936 - December 1945

The year 1936 was a most encouraging one throughout the China Mission. The same sense of encouragement carried over into 1937. Plans for advance were being made in every station. Then the bombs fell. The first in our mission fell on the Nantung Christian Hospital. The building burned to the ground. Seventeen people were killed. Nantung was the first station casualty; Hofei, the last. Hofei became a mere skeleton city.

The war story in all stations is a story of misery, yet very, very often of triumph of Christian faith. Some churches and some Christian individuals in their ministry to the suffering made Christ live for individuals to whom he had scarcely been a name before. The war story in all stations is one of fleeing individuals. Those who could, fled into Free China, often with only what they could carry in their hands. Those who remained took up the broken thread of their existence and under occupation struggled to keep a Christian light burning in the midst of darkness and destruction. Out of the rubble they began reconstruction.

The call, in the form of firm advice, for American women and children to leave China in the fall of 1940 was not an unexpected one. Missionaries had realized Japan's power and anticipated just about what occurred—America's involvement in the war and some sort of internment. Chinese Christians in occupied territory and the few Westerners who remained behind continued in eager work together until Pearl Harbor and the United States' entry into the war. Chinese Christian leaders and our missionaries in Free China, up to the conclusion of the war, held together a fellowship warm and alive in spite of miles and miles of separation, until V-J Day and the beginning of the trek back home.

These went to China in the sixth decade:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith

Joseph Smith was born and grew up in Allegheny County in the mountains of Virginia. He graduated from Lynchburg College and Yale Divinity School and studied in the University of Wisconsin. During his college and university days he served in student pastorates and in 1939 accepted the pastorate of the church in Covington, Virginia, where he helped in the program of five nearby rural churches.

Winnifred Watson was born in Lexington, Kentucky, but early moved to Lynchburg, Virginia, where her father had accepted a pastorate. She graduated from Lynchburg College and then studied in the Yale Divinity School and in the theological seminary connected with the University of Chicago. For a period she held the position of director of student work with the Christian Church in Columbia, Missouri.

Joseph Smith and Winnifred Watson were married in June, 1940. In the same month they were appointed as missionaries to China. Both had planned on mission work, expecting to serve the people in Virginia's mountains, but the tremendousness of the China task called them. They went to China, proceeding immediately to Peiping to enter the College of Language Studies. They arrived in Peiping on October 7, 1940, just as the American Embassy issued its first notice advising all non-essential Americans to leave China. After three months of study in Peiping they left for Baguio, Philippine Islands, by way of Nanking and Shanghai, where they had the only direct contact with China work and workers during their first term of service.

Through the spring and summer of 1941 the Smiths studied at the newly established School of Chinese Studies in Baguio. On July 8 of that year their first son, Frederick Watson, was born. When he was five months old, twenty days after Pearl Harbor, the family was interned by the invading Japanese. Save for a few weeks in 1942 when the family lived in a private home, the next three years were spent in civilian internment camps in Baguio and Manila. Upon their release by American forces entering Manila in February, 1945, Mrs. Smith and Freddie returned to the States, arriving in San Francisco on May 7, 1945. Mr. Smith remained in the Philippines to survey the extent of damage to the personnel and resources of our Philippine churches. After serving several months as temporary executive secretary of the Philippine Federation of Evangelical Churches he came to the States in December, 1945.

The Smiths spent the time after their return to the States in deputation work and in study preparatory to their return to China. Their post-war study was done at Cornell, Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary, and the Yale Institute of Far Eastern Languages. A second son, Douglas Warren, was born December 21, 1946, in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and the two children sailed again for China in November, 1947. To this couple, the only missionaries who went to China in the seventh decade of the China Christian Mission, had come the unusual experience of entering into their chosen field of work at the beginning of their second term. They are residing at Wuhu, working at the language, assisting in the church, and making ready to undertake a rural program which is to center at Wuwei. Mr. Smith is a living link of the Wilshire Boulevard Christian Church in Los Angeles and a service link of the Women's Council in the same church. Mrs. Smith is both living and service link of the University Church, Seattle, Washington.

The Seventh Decade Begins, January 1946 - August 1948

Those members of our Christian Churches who went into West China have gradually returned to their homes. Those of our missionary staff who felt they could best serve China by returning to their tasks did so. These have been joined by some fine new missionaries. Chinese and missionaries alike have joined in saying, "We would be building!" They are rebuilding homes and churches that were destroyed in the war. They are building a fellowship. They are building a Christlike church which is joining with other Christian Churches in the Crusade for a Christian World. During the confusion of political turmoil, civil war, unprecedented inflation, moral corruption, lowering of all standards, and all else that makes life difficult, they work ahead in a program of Christian advance, confident that

*"God's truth abideth still,
His kingdom is forever."*

These first went to China in the beginning of the seventh decade:

Pauline Starn

Mr. and Mrs. I. Hubert Reynolds

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Cherryhomes

Mr. and Mrs. Glyn B. Adsit

Verla M. Elliott

Pauline Starn

Pauline Starn was born at Orrville, Ohio, in a home where missionaries were welcome visitors and missions a genuine enthusiasm. She was educated in the public schools of Wooster, Ohio, graduated from Bethany College with an A.B. degree in 1931, from Western Reserve University School of Library Science with a B.S. in 1937, and from Yale Divinity School with a B.D. in 1945. Next, in direct preparation for China work, she took an intensive course in the Chinese language at Yale. She has had experience both as a teacher and as a librarian which will aid her in China service. She has had rich church experience, too, in Sunday school and in work with young people. Besides, she has also served for a year on another mission field—the year 1931, which she spent in Japan in the Osaka Christian Mission.

Miss Starn sailed for China in June, 1946, a living link of the Central Christian Church at Newark, Ohio. Since her arrival in China she has made herself as useful as a new missionary can be, teaching in the Chung Hwa Girls' School, working in the Drum Tower Christian Church, and giving some time to the office of the China Mission. The Drum Tower area to which she is assigned will give her opportunity in both educational and evangelistic fields of service.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Cherryhomes

George T. Cherryhomes was born in Maryland, but spent most of his childhood years in Texas. His education began in a one-room country school, but when he was in the fifth grade his family moved to Jacksboro, Texas, where he finished his elementary and high school training.

At thirteen, young Cherryhomes decided to devote his life to some kind of full-time Christian service. For five years he looked forward to attendance at Texas Christian University. Once in the University he obtained week-end preaching points, and throughout his years at T.C.U. was commuting to churches and performing the work of a minister.

In 1939, after being ordained to the preaching ministry and after receiving his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Brite College, T.C.U., Mr. Cherryhomes was for two years pastor of the Central Christian Church in Mineola, Texas. During that period, he decided to prepare himself further to make a contribution to world peace and world Christianity. With this end in view he enrolled in Yale Divinity School, where he received the B.D. degree in 1942. Then followed a year of study of rural backgrounds in Cornell University.

George Cherryhomes decided upon China as a field of service and went to Berkeley, California, for Chinese language study. At Berkeley he served for a time as ad interim pastor of the University Christian Church. Then he returned to Yale for further study of the Chinese language. In December of 1945 he married Margaret Kennedy.

Margaret May Kennedy was born in Jewell, Kansas, and the following year went with her missionary parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kennedy, to the Philippines. There she passed the first eleven years of her life. She graduated from high school in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and from junior college at Little Rock. She took her A.B. degree in religious education at Phillips University in 1943. In college she received unusual honors both for scholarship and for student activities.

After college Miss Kennedy had various experiences which will benefit her on the mission field such as serving as secretary to the director of community activities in a relocation center, acting as youth director in one church, youth assistant in another. Then she went to Yale to work for her B.D.

George Cherryhomes sailed for China in September, 1946, the living link of the Central Christian Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the service link of the First Church, San Angelo, Texas. Mrs. Cherryhomes stayed behind to complete her work for her degree. This she did in December, 1946, and in February, 1947, sailed for China to join her husband. Mrs. Cherryhomes is a living link of the Central Church, Decatur, Illinois, and a service link of the First Christian Church of Paris, Illinois.

The Cherryhomes' are stationed at Chuhsien where they will help to develop the work of the Christian Rural Service Union. Mr. Cherryhomes has already shown an unusual gift in his calm and easy approach to the Chinese people. His many years of preaching and varied experiences, which included farm work, clerking, operating a filling station, singing in various musical organizations, counselling at boys' camps, will stand him in good stead as he tackles the problems of the Chuhsien countryside.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Hubert Reynolds

Hubert Reynolds was born in Camden, New Jersey, and spent his youth there, graduating from the Camden High School. He received his A.B. degree at Colgate University, New York. In both high school and college he was active in the extra-curricular life of the campus, participating in football, glee club, and debating. He grew up in the Baptist Church but later united with the Christian Church first at Danbury, Connecticut. As a young man he had wide experience in Christian activities, holding offices in the B.Y.P.U. and the Colgate Christian Association.

Harriet Robertson was a Kansas City girl who moved to Colorado. She spent her school days in Greeley, until her graduation from the Colorado State College of Education there in 1932 with the degree of A.B. She attended the Chicago University Divinity School in the summer of 1933. Miss Robertson was active in church life, participating in young people's work and teaching children in Sunday school and vacation church school.

In June, 1938, Hubert Reynolds and Harriet Robertson were married. In 1939, Mr. Reynolds was ordained to the ministry in the Christian Church at Lafayette, Indiana. That year he received his B.D. degree at Yale Divinity School and Mrs. Reynolds her M.A. at Yale University. From 1939 to 1943 the Reynolds' were directors of the Purdue University Christian Foundation, Lafayette, Indiana, and from 1943 to 1945 were on the staff of Dodge Community House in Detroit, Michigan. There are three Reynolds children—Virginia Edith, Jane Elizabeth, and Douglas Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, with their children, sailed for China in May, 1947. They are working at the Wuhu Academy. Both are particularly well prepared for the work they wish to do—educational work with a direct evangelistic emphasis. Like all new missionaries the Reynolds are hard at work at the Chinese language, but each month sees them meeting new needs that arise. Mr. Reynolds teaches Bible and English in the Wuhu Academy. He and Mrs. Reynolds have organized a student choir. They were asked to give a course on courtship and marriage to the seniors. For seniors also they give a course on the Christian home and one on a Christian philosophy of vocation. In the meantime in church and home life they are doing all possible to make their Christian influence felt. They have already become a part of the Wuhu Christian Council and enjoy the fellowship of the missionaries and Chinese Christians from the four other churches at work in the city. Mrs. Reynolds is having the experience of being mother, school teacher, Sunday school teacher, and music teacher to her three children, with Mr. Reynolds assisting where time permits.

Mr. Reynolds is a living link of the University Church, San Diego, California, and a service link of Huntington Park Church, California. Mrs. Reynolds is a living link of Central Church, Pueblo, Colorado, and a service link of the First Christian Church, Stockton, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Glyn B. Adsit

Glyn B. Adsit was born at Kusa, Oklahoma, and attended grade and high school in Topeka, Kansas. Alice Jean Dowd was born at Maysville, Missouri; went through grade school at King City, Missouri, and Stratford, Texas; entered high school at Stratford and graduated at Amarillo, Texas, where she also attended Amarillo Junior College. Glyn B. Adsit and Alice Dowd were married in 1941. Both attended Phillips University, where in 1945 Mr. Adsit received his A.B. degree and Mrs. Adsit her B.S. The young couple were ordained to the ministry in the University Place Church at Enid, Oklahoma, the year of their graduation.

Mr. and Mrs. Adsit turned their thoughts to the mission field and to China in particular after having had rich experiences in student pastorates, young people's summer conferences, and other work with young people. To prepare themselves for mission work in rural China they studied at Cornell University, where Mr. Adsit received his M.S. degree in 1946. In 1947 they studied at Yale, where they got acquainted with the Chinese language. They sailed for China in August, 1947. Arrived in China, they found they were assigned to Chuhsien. After a brief period in that city the Adsits were transferred to Hofei to work in the rural program at that station. It is there that they are at work today.

In Hofei, Timothy Lee Adsit was born on April 26, 1948. In Hofei and its environs Mr. Adsit is getting acquainted with the rural program, making frequent trips out from the city, doing what he can to aid in the rehabilitation of work which suffered much during the war years, and answering new calls from people of nearby villages eager for visits from Christian workers. Mrs. Adsit has been kept quite busy with young Timothy. Before his arrival she assisted Mrs. Corpron in what was laughingly called "baby wash day," the bath day at the clinic, and she has helped in other ways possible for a newcomer and a new mother.

Mr. Adsit is a living link of Central Christian Church, Enid, Oklahoma, and a service link of Lincoln Terrace Church, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mrs. Adsit is a living link of the First Christian Church, Roswell, New Mexico.

Verla M. Elliott

Verla Elliott, a Colorado girl, attended high school in Fort Collins, and then went to Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma, where she majored in Bible and religious education and graduated with the A.B. degree. A missionary pastor, missionaries, college professors, and friends interested Miss Elliott in foreign mission service. Before taking up special training for service in China she worked for a year at the Yakima Indian Christian Mission at White Swan, Washington.

In preparation for China service, with the field of rural missions in mind, she studied at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. She had a most helpful year there. Then followed attendance at the Chicago University Radio Workshop in August, 1946. In September of that year she went to Yale University for eight months of intensive Chinese language study. In August, 1947, she sailed for China.

Miss Elliott is a living link of two Colorado Christian churches, the First Christian Churches at Fort Collins and Loveland. She is a service link of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chastain, of the East Dallas Christian Church at Dallas, Texas. She is located at Hofei and is assigned to rural work. As a new missionary she is working hard at the language, doing what she can in work with women and girls, and making a beginning in rural visitation. The little that Miss Elliott has written of life in China shows that she is a sensitive observer. What she writes promises well for future descriptions of missionary life and work.

Joined in One Great Service

Many individual members of churches of the Disciples of Christ have gone to China for various reasons through the years. The members of the China Mission welcomed such people with real appreciation, knowing that as Christians all alike were joined in one great service. Most of those folk cannot even be mentioned by name in a booklet of this size. However, the little group of Disciples who have served in union institutions we help to support but who have gone out on salary from the boards of their respective institutions must be mentioned. Except for that difference in the base of support these people on the field have been treated as one with our other missionaries.

Grace Taylor, sister of Alva W. Taylor and Mrs. Guy Sarvis, went out to China in 1914 to take charge of the English department of the University of Nanking Middle School. Although her appointment to China and her service there came under the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking, her association with her own church group was always close. She remained until 1918, when she returned home, hoping to go back to China as a regularly appointed missionary. This was not possible.

For many years Miss Taylor has taught English and American literature in the Abraham Lincoln High School at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She is active in the international relations section of the American Association of University Women.

Grace Bauer, a member of the Christian Temple in Baltimore, Maryland, went to China in the fall of 1919, under appointment by the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking, to work in the University Hospital as a laboratory technician. On furlough she studied in Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and worked in the hospital laboratories. She also did special study at the Peiping Union Medical College and spent three months in the study of tropical medicine in Puerto Rico. In Nanking, Miss Bauer's special responsibility was the training of medical laboratory technicians. Her graduates are scattered all over China.

Throughout the years Miss Bauer has been active in the work of the Drum Tower Christian Church, especially in the church school. She was in Nanking during the seige and the fall of the city in 1937 and had the joy of working with the Nanking Drum Tower Church women in the very fine piece of relief work they did during that period. Miss Bauer was one of the fourteen other Americans who will always be remembered for services rendered during the opening days of the occupation.

Miss Bauer returned to America in October, 1941. She is working as a laboratory technician in the University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mary Bosworth Truedley, Ph.D., taught at Hiram from 1916 to 1921. In 1922-23 she was on the editorial staff of *World Call*. She went to China in 1923, appointed by the Board of Founders of Ginling College to the professorship of social science and economics. She remained in China from 1923 to 1928. Since 1929 she has been a professor of sociology at Wellesley.

Dr. Truedley returned to Ginling College for her sabbatical leave in 1946-47. As in her earlier stay in Nanking, she was a most welcome addition to the Disciple fellowship.

Julia Warren, daughter of the late W. R. Warren, taught for a short time following her graduation from Bethany College and then went to China to serve as a teacher in Ginling College, under appointment for a three-year period by the Ginling Board of Founders. Spending week-ends with Mary Kelly at South Gate gave her the opportunity to know intimately the work of the Christian Mission. Miss Warren married Lewis Harlan after her return home. She died about a decade ago at her parents' home in Florida.

Alice Settemyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Settemyer, who were missionaries to China, graduated from Hiram College and then received her master's degree from Western Reserve University. In the spring of 1940 she was appointed to the Ginling College faculty by the Board of Founders of that institution and in the same year took up her duties while Ginling was refugeeing in Chengtu. In Chengtu she was an intimate part of the Disciple fellowship.

In May of 1923, Miss Settemyer married Sgt. Jack R. Byrne, then of the Royal Air Force. After spending a year and a half in England, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne came to the United States. They make their home in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Byrne is teaching there in the English department of Cleveland College, a division of Western Reserve University.

Two other names deserve special mention, both of them of men who anticipated medical service in China but did not reach there because death intervened. Both young men and their wives were preparing well to fill vacancies in the medical ranks of the China Christian Mission. *Dr. L. R. Boutwell*, a graduate of Washington University Medical School in St. Louis, and Mrs. Boutwell were appointed to China in 1917, but a short time before sailing the doctor answered his country's call for medical service in World War I. He died in France three days after the signing of the Armistice, leaving his wife and a baby son he had never seen.

Joseph F. Chandler, candidate for missionary service in China under The United Christian Missionary Society, died Saturday, April 3, 1948, in Muncie, Indiana, while undergoing anesthesia for a tonsillectomy. Dr. Chandler took his premedical training at Transylvania College and continued his medical work in the School of Medicine of the University of Louisville. He was interning at Ball Memorial Hospital at Muncie. He is survived by his young wife whom he married in September, 1947.

