

## LETTER FROM INDIA.

The following extracts are from a very interesting letter received by Mr. A. J. Ralston from Miss Josephine Eltzholtz of Rajputuna, India, dated May 17, 1900.

"I came here to Ajimore to search for children for our Orphan Home, and I am staying for a few days with Miss Marks, a California girl, sent out by the M. E. Board. I had never met her before but with the same interests at heart, and the same aims, it does not take long to become acquainted out here where there are so few of us.

Miss Marks has taken nearly 200 girls and about 40 women. Yesterday fourteen, mostly boys, came here, four of them not more than two or three years of age, and all so weak and faint that they could stand but for a few minutes at a time. Poor, lonely little orphans they were, at least, so they said. It is possible that some of them may be claimed by relatives when the famine is over or they may run away to their friends themselves, which they often do.

One of Miss Mark's assistants and I went out in the yard to the kitchen and cooked some arrow-root and condensed milk for them, and it was touching to see the eagerness with which the little ones held up their wee trembling hands for the cups when we handed it to them.

And not one of them opened his mouth to ask for food or water, simply taking it when brought to them. Oh, the patience of these poor children of India. They early learn to suffer and endure silently. Some of the worst of these children had the stupid, drowsy look on their faces that comes with starvation, as if they had been drugged.

Now, I must tell you something of Mrs. Tytler's and my Orphan Home.

Mrs. Tytler, who was born in India, is the widow of Colonel Tytler of the Bengal Army and has lived here nearly all her life. When she was between six and seven years of age, she saw the result of a dreadful famine when her parents were living, and the sufferings of the children made such an impression upon her that she decided at that early age to do something to care for orphans when she grew up. She married soon after returning to India from England where she was educated.

I met Mrs. Tytler in Hyderabad, when I lived there, indeed, we lived in the same house for some time. Then she came to America to visit some of her children who live in Canada. While there in '97, the first famine came on out here and she thought that perhaps now God would open the way to begin the work, and she at once began to get subscriptions to the build-

ing fund for the home. She succeeded in collecting enough to build with and received other donations. Then she thought that she would like to have me to help her with the home and thinking I was still in India wrote and asked me to come and be her manager. The letter reached India after I had left for home and was forwarded to me in California. Of course then as I had come home for a change, I wrote her that she must look for some one else to go with her.

For more than a year I had heard nothing from her, but suddenly, in the winter, I had a letter from her from New York, in which she said she was only now getting ready to go, and could I not come with her. I had no excuse then, and knowing the need for workers, I could not refuse to go. Now I am here in search of children and am expecting Mrs. T. next week. She remained in London to see some people whom she expected to assist her in the work financially, for although we have our building fund, our running expenses must be met from donations. We are not discouraged but believe that God will help us provide for two hundred or more children and to bring them up rooted and grounded in Christian truths as well as able to support themselves and become useful in the world.

Sincerely,

JOSEPHINE ELTZHOLTZ.

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Pyeng Yang, April 29, 1900.

Dear Father and Mother:—I wish I might have taken you with me to the service at the Woman's church this afternoon. As usual the building was crowded and women were standing in all the door-ways—there were probably two hundred present. We had an excellent sermon from Mr. Kil, who is a leader and one of the officers of this city church. His text was Jas. 3:5, 7, 13 and his subject the power of the tongue for good and for evil. He is a good man and I have always liked him, but I was surprised to-day to find he could preach so well. He had in mind a good outline, made it clear and simple, used illustrations from the every day life of the women, and held their attention quite well, most of the time. This last is far from easy to do with Korean women. They do not know how to think continuously and their minds wander. It is great joy to see these men develop in their Christian lives and by their study of the word. Our dear Ye Sun Saink, who has so recently gone from us, was the only one about us here who had, as Mr. Lee likes to call it, the true Homiletic bias. He delighted in the study of sermon outlines and was constantly on the watch for illustrations to use in preaching.

Mr. Kim, the assistant pastor, is the man who has the clearest, deepest insight into spiritual things. He has a beautiful spirit, and is most earnest in his preaching. I have often seen him really tremble as he stood before the people, he seemed so overpowered by the greatness of the message he had to bring. His manner is very quiet and calm and he thinks and feels deeply.

I have written you many times about the little woman who has been so much to me ever since I came north. Every day in the dispensary I am so thankful for her and for her contact with the women. She loses not a moment when she can get in a word about Jesus, and she knows how to meet the thoughts and objections of the women where my set phrases come so short. Oh, there is nothing in the world like this coming in contact with people who have never heard of Christ and telling over and over the story of His love.

Yesterday when we were talking about heaven and how we could reach there, one woman was very curious to know if I lived in that dispensary. No, I lived in another house up the hill. Was it better than this one? Yes. It must be like heaven. No, heaven was very far better than anything we could see on earth. In heaven we would be with God and with Jesus, and there would be no sin. Oh, but if she had a house like that medicine room it would be heaven for her. She had heard I had something soft to sleep on—had I?

Yes. That, too, would be like heaven for her.

Poor, comfortless lives, knowing not their real need. What a consolation for us to know that the Master knows all about each one and is full of compassion and help. Would that they all knew how to take His comfort and salvation.

Now good night, my dear ones. Praise be to our loving Father for His rich blessings in your lives and ours. May we be but a blessing to others. Mr. Moffett would send much love with mine, if he were here.

Your loving daughter,

ALICE F. MOFFETT.

Pyeng Yang, May 15, 1900.

Dear Mother:—The following is a letter my little woman has dictated to you. We have so many times talked together about you that I know she thinks about you a great deal and for some time the thought that she might send you a message has been one of great interest to her.

ALICE F. MOFFETT.

To the elderly lady:—By the grace of God, and because I know Jesus, my heart is constantly full of praise and thankfulness to Him.

During last year Puine once spoke to me about sending you a letter, and from that time I desired to do so, but because our language is different it was not easy for me to do, and even now when I try to tell Puine what I want to say, it is difficult for me.

We love each other very much. I am grateful that Puine loves the Korean people and am constantly thankful to God that He sent her to live here. Also I am very thankful that she is well again and can go about as she used to do. It is my earnest desire that just according to the will of God she may be permitted to live here among our people, and that in the future according to His purpose He will permit her to see you again. Although you are separated in body you are one in mind and in your trust in God. This I know. When you see this letter I hope that you may know my mind as I have tried to tell it to Puine and that in the future I may receive a letter from you.

Puine says that if I tell you a little about myself it will be good.

It was six years ago that I first heard about the Jesus teaching. At that time my husband came home one day, and said he had heard about the Jesus doctrine and that he intended to believe and to attend the meeting place, but he said it was not for me and I need not think I could go. I was out in the country at that time. Although I believed in what I heard then I know now that I did not at that time truly believe nor trust in Jesus. For

- 1 - Mrs. Moffett's illness  
2 - Progress of work



Pyeong Yang Korea

5  
July, 25, 1900.

Rev. F. F. Ellinwood D.D.

156 Fifth Ave. New York.

My Dear Dr. Ellinwood: ~~J. A. Moffett~~ J. A. Moffett

~~D. P.~~  
1 - It is a pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of several letters from you and once again I want to express my appreciation of and gratitude to you for all the kind things you have written of us and to us upon the occasion of our marriage. The months since June have been happy ones indeed and I believe have been more fruitful of service to the Master than the past time has been.

Mrs. Moffett had recovered the use of her leg and was walking without crutches, but only for a short time when she was taken ill and for nearly two months has been in bed. She is now considerably better and we expect to see her up again in a week or two.

As all thought of going home was long since given up I need not reply to your letters on that subject except in so far as to remove any cause for misunderstanding. The request for leave of absence was made in view of the possibility of its becoming necessary

He undergoes a surgical operation and the permission of the mission was asked and granted on the understanding that the Board would not be asked to defray the expense. Why this statement and the mission's action of approval were not sent with the Minutes, I do not understand.

It was our plan to take Mrs. Woffett to her home in California in the expectation that I would be able to return to Korea within three months while if we went to Japan it would probably involve <sup>on my part</sup> a much longer absence from my work.

However we are grateful that the permission did not need to be taken advantage of and that we have been able to keep right along at work where there is so much to be done.

2. Our work continues to advance along all lines and notwithstanding the problems which necessarily arise, and minor disappointments here and there, we are steadily progressing and the work is being strengthened. The Roman Catholic aggression in Whang Hai Province has spent its force and while it took off some catechumens and caused quite a good many more to drop out, the number of baptized men affected was very small indeed. The Church stood the onset even better than at one time we expected it to and it has gathered itself together, standing more firmly than ever.

The sloughing off of the questionable element has doubtless been an advantage, and yet I cannot but feel that could we have been in closer contact with this field and have given it more attention many of those who have dropped out might have been held and built up into strong and faithful men. I feel deeply concerned about this section. Mr. Swallen returns on furlough in July and while Mr. Baird's return to the field apparently fills the vacancy, in reality it does not for his work is primarily that of the Academy, so that our force for itinerating work will be reduced. I sincerely hope we shall get ~~two men this~~ year - one for the North in place of Mr. Sidebotham to be with Mr. Whittemore, and one to take up part of the country work which is already too much for us.

The necessity of a frequent contact with the field is emphasized over and over again. Practically all our trouble comes from the lack of it, and nearly all of it fades away when proper oversight is given.

Mr. Whittemore's difficulties North - appeared very great at this distance and when he & Mr. Lee wrote you there was apparent ground for great concern about the situation, but Mr. Whittemore had not gotten half way from here to Erie Pa before he discovered

that reports had greatly exaggerated the trouble and by the time he had been on the field a little while the work was well in hand, the slight disaffection overcome and the work was again gaining strength and spreading still further.

While we were at Annual Meeting in Seoul, some of the Seoul Christians led off in what seemed to be a move for independence. Letters were sent to all the churches in the country looking towards the organizing of an assembly independent of the missionaries and when we first got back from Seoul we heard all sorts of rumors of independency etc. Our Leaders however were not led astray and awaited our coming to confer with us about it, and as soon as we had been here a week or so and had time to get in touch with the people, and they found out that the move had been made without consultation with or approval of the missionaries nothing further was thought of it and we have heard nothing of independence since.

Our Training Class this year which was just closed brought together most all of our Helpers, Leaders and Prominent workers from the whole field, there being over 200 in attendance. Besides the hours for study and class room work we held conferences, the Helpers and Leaders taking part with us in discussing

such questions as Church Government, Holding of Church Property, Marriage, Education, & The duties of Leaders & Deacons. It was cause for great joy and gratification to notice how these men have grown, with what strength they have formed Convictions, and with what power they advocate what is right and scriptural. We closed the Class with the Lord's Supper on Jan'y 14<sup>th</sup>. Hereafter we have held a joint service for the men and women when we administered the sacraments, but the last time we did so in August the building and yard were so crowded that barely more than half of the people could get the benefit of the service.

This time the men alone were far too many and great numbers of them were compelled to stand outside.

The new large Church building is most urgently needed and it will be a great disappointment and drawback if we do not secure it this year. In two weeks we expect to take up subscriptions once more and are earnestly praying that we may receive enough to enable us to see our way to going ahead with the building. Judging from the Christmas offering of nearly 100 yens for the Deacons' fund we have reason for encouragement.

Since the Annual meeting all of us have made from one to three trips to our Country work and when

we came together for the quarterly meeting of the "Session" just before Christmas. We found that already this year nearly 300 had been baptized and over 700 Catechumens received. So far there is no check on the progress of the work, but every such advance renders it more and more difficult for us to visit all the places for even the necessary work of administering the sacraments and giving the much needed instruction and oversight. We have just taken one step forward towards receiving more help from the Korean Assistants. The "Session" took action giving permission to so called "Helpers" (five of them) to receive and enroll Catechumens under the direction of the Missionary. This may help us out a little but we are in very great need of missionaries to do the work which as yet we cannot consult to Koreans.

Mr. Hunt is laid aside for a month or so with a sprained knee, but we hope it is for not more than that length of time. Mr. Whitmore has gone North again where he will be joined later by Mr. Lee who will assist him in a Class there - after he returns from his present trip to his own Country section. After work in the City Church for another two weeks, I

hope to get off to my country work for a couple of  
classes and for some itinerating.

I am enclosing with this a short note to  
Mrs. Fry and also a letter on the subject  
of our Reason for requesting 17 new missionaries.  
Four of us, one from each station, were appointed  
to present such a statement to the Board and I was  
wrote as Chairman of the Committee.

I am sure that we of the North while realizing our  
great need of men do not wish to ignore or  
under-estimate the needs of the other parts of Korea.  
We do not suppose that we shall get all the missionaries  
asked for - this year - but we feel that it is our  
duty to make known to the Board and the Church  
the number we need if it is at all possible for the  
Church to send them.

Personally I think that of the first 9 missionaries  
asked for all but the one lady for Fusan should  
be sent this year if we are not to lose very  
much of the fruit of our labor. We need the others  
but these 8 seem to me to be imperatively needed.

With sincerest regards from Mrs. Moffett and myself  
and with continued prayers that you may be kept in  
health and be given greater + greater joy in service

Sincerely Yours Samuel A. Moffett.

RECEIVED  
MAF 13 1:00  
DR. ELLIWOOD.

- 1 - Native Christians pledge 3000 yen for new church
- 2 - need of houses
- 3 - " " men Pyengyang, Korea

Feb. 6, 1900

J. A. Moffett

My Dear Dr. Ellinwood:

(After our experience on last Sabbath, I feel that I must write you just a few words at this rate to let you know of our joy over the way in which our people are responding to our efforts to lead them up to self-support.

For six months we have been preparing for a great effort to raise enough money from the people to enable us to go ahead with the new and larger church building so greatly needed. After repeated meetings of the officers and the Building Fund Com., and after a great deal of quiet work among the people we took the subscriptions on last Sabbath.)

We had raised among the Koreans in the last two years 650 Yen, but under the plan adopted by station & Mission we needed to raise from them 2000 Yen more before we could build the 4000 Yen building which we need, we to supply with foreign funds not more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the cost.

We felt that if we could offer enough to make them feel that it was within the range of the possibility of their raising the necessary amount and so believe that the building was assured if they used all their strength.

they would then put forth <sup>every</sup> effort and possibly enable us to build without even having to give assistance to the extent of one-third.

The plan evolved was to ask for bona fide subscriptions amounting to at least 2000 yen - payable within three years, so that being assured of receiving that amount we could put up the building at once while it is so urgently needed.

(It certainly would have done you good. Could you have been present on Sabbath when after remarks by Mr. Lee and myself and three of the Korean Church officers at the men's church and by Mr. Swallen and two of the officers at the women's church the subscriptions were recorded.

One man, a miracle of grace, one of the first seven men I baptized here just before the war in '94, led off with a subscription of 200 yen followed soon after by a recent convert's subscription of 240 yen, the largest single amount subscribed. After that the sums ranged all the way from .80 yen to 40 sen (20 ct.) in some 400 subscriptions amounting in all to nearly 3000 yen. It was intensely interesting to stand before that audience and watch the thoughtful faces of many of the men as they were making up their minds as to how much they were able to subscribe, and it was amusing to hear some of the men, who not able

to find room in the building owing to the large  
congregation, come around to the door just back  
of us and call out through the door the amounts  
of their subscriptions. Their zeal must have kept them warm  
for the day was intensely cold, the thermometer marking  
near zero. Some of the women this year again showed  
their interest and zeal by contributing their silver rings.  
The Koreans and ourselves too were surprised and delighted  
beyond measure and while their subscriptions mean great  
sacrifice and close economy for most of them for the  
next three years it also means a rich spiritual blessing  
to them. May the Lord grant to continue His blessing  
to these people, developing them in every Christian grace,  
and grant to us wisdom in leading them.

Very sincerely Yours

Samuel A. Moffett.)

P.S. I want to make use of the above in what  
seems to me a perfectly justifiable way, viz; to thereby  
call the attention of the Board to our claims for  
consideration of our requests for new houses and  
new missionaries.

As to houses - we ask for three this year and we  
need all of them very very urgently.  
Where a station asks for as little as we do for the

work, but leads the people to provide for the work - where we ask nothing for Church buildings - practically nothing for parochial day schools and very little for evangelists - obtaining the money for these from the people, it seems to me we have a right to ask for a larger percentage of an appropriation for those needs which <sup>we</sup> do not expect the Koreans to supply, and that we have a prior claim, for our needed houses, on the Board's resources than should be allowed those fields where large sums are asked for Church buildings, schools, and mission employed preachers, and a prior claim to new work not yet undertaken.

So urgent has been our need for the houses that both Mr. Swallen and myself secured private funds and put up our own houses this year (on plans approved by Mission Property Com.) rather than be crippled for our work by inefficient, <sup>unhealthy</sup> accommodations. Both of us have been able to render far better service by having our houses.

We plead for appropriations for these two houses and for one for Mr. Hunt this year even tho the request may seem a large one. It certainly is not a request out of proportion to the needs and the work and the ~~length~~ length of service represented. Should it be impossible to allow the three, I have been freely willing to have Mr. Hunt's request take precedence of mine, because if necessary he can wait for the money.

But Mr Hunt needs his house. However I do feel that the Board will do its own work the greatest benefit by appropriating for all three this year. The money I have invested in the house, I need for use in the Lord's work here, not for personal needs - I need it for the publishing of books and for supplying books for our Book Store which is one of the great factors in our work successfully distributing immense quantities of literature all over this Northern Country. Heretofore I have been able to keep invested in this work from one to two thousand years turning it over and over as the books were sold, but I now find the supply of books nearly exhausted and no funds with which to continue it. Did we request an appropriation for that work doubtless you would grant it, but that is a need which can usually be met otherwise and one which we want <sup>eventually</sup> to make self-sustaining under Korean management - while our houses are primarily within the province of the Board to supply.

3 As for new missionaries, I believe our policy gives us a claim - because the after expense incident to sending us new missionaries are not as great as under the employment system and while I do not want our claims to supersede any field where the need is more urgent and the promise brighter, I believe

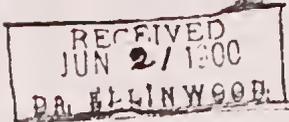
we have a right to ask the Church to at once  
 relieve us of some of our great burden of work  
 which has been piled upon us before it undertakes  
 new work which still awaits development.

Is not our claim a just one, and is it not  
 a reasonable request we make in urging these reasons  
 for particular attention to our needs? In this belief  
 I have written as I have.

With kindest regards and sincerest wishes for a blessing upon  
 you at the time of the Ecumenical Conference

Very Sincerely

Samuel A. Moffett.



3

Alice F. Moffett, + E

Pyeong Yang, May 10th 1900.

My dear Dr Ellinwood,

In the midst of the experiences of the past month we have been called upon as a Mission to sorrow deeply in the death of our beloved Mr and Mrs Gifford. We cannot yet fully realize that their faithful, loving work among this people has ceased; our hearts are sore over the loss of their helpful presence, and we shall miss them at every turn. The breach in the rank of workers is a wide one; we are pleading that the Lord of the harvest may speedily choose and send those whose hearts shall be filled to overflowing with love for the work thus left.

In our Station too, death had come near to us and the Lord has called to Himself a dear native worker, Teacher Ye, who for some years has been a leader in the Church and was soon to be ordained as elder. A strong, lovable and loving man, taught of the Holy Spirit, he was one to whom many turned for sympathy, advice and assistance. He had been Mr.

Moffett's teacher, and in recent years their ~~weekly~~ conferences and work together for the Church were most harmonious and of great help to both. Before going home he said he had a great desire to stay longer and work for the Church but he knew the Lord had called him and he was happy to go.

Early in April the Spring training class for women was held during eleven days.

Over fifty women from the country were in attendance though a few did not remain during the entire session. There were two classes, an upper and a lower, taking studies in Mark, Luke and James. Also a singing class was held each day. Three native workers assisted by reviewing the classes in their Bible studies, and by teaching some of the women to read. To those who came for the first time, the class was the opening up of many new things; during its sessions they drank in what they could, then started off for home each with a book and a new determination. These women will be the supporters of future classes.

During short trips to the country Mr Lee and Mr Hunt received thirty in Baptism, and admitted one hundred sixty three catechumens, while among the country groups two members have been suspended under discipline and three catechumens dropped from the rolls.

There is much persecution from officials throughout the district. In spite of the lack of teaching of inquirers, and the utter inability on the part of the missionaries to properly cover the field, there is continued and wonderful ingathering. The region just West of the City is being aroused and inquirers are multiplying in one village after another.

We are rejoicing over the news of the appointment of new workers for Northern Korea, and earnestly urge that they make all effort to reach the field as early as possible. A warm welcome awaits them from us and from the Koreans.

Plans are being made for holding the Annual Meeting in Piping Yang next September. This will mean very much for good.

we believe, in permitting the members of the Mission to come in contact with the people of the North and to be of help to the Church here during the sessions of the meeting. We expect a large gathering of Koreans from the country districts and look for rich blessing upon them and upon us.

Last Sabbath, which was appointed by the Governor here as a day of celebration in honor of Buddha's birthday, brought many people to the City and consequently the Church buildings and courtyards were crowded. On going to the woman's building for Mrs. Lee's morning Bible study class, I found the Christian women gathered as usual and the doors and courtyard thronged with sightseers. Just after I entered the women began talking among themselves and I heard one say, "We come here every Lord's Day but some of these women outside will never come again. Let us go out and make them take our places." A number at once began working their way toward the doors, and one woman fearing I would not understand,

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came to explain to me. Before long Mrs Wells had made room by taking her class of young women to her own home, the little girls had gone as usual with Mrs Webb to another building, the majority of the Christian women were outside, three of them talking to three separate groups, and the main building was crowded with strangers listening with comparative quietness to the Gospel. It was good to see the pleasure of the women in giving up their hour of study that others might come in to hear for the first time. And we thought with pleasure of the new building for women's meetings outside the City which will soon be ready and which for the present, at least, will hold a number larger than the believers. In some places in the country as well there is lack of room to accommodate those who gather. In one or two places the country groups are enlarging their places of worship and in others they are rebuilding.

It certainly could never be said that such a work as this is ours or the result of our labors; its growth so far exceeds

what could possibly be accomplished through the number of workers here that it sometimes seems as if we can but stand and see what the Spirit of God is doing in the hearts of the people, and how He is causing those who believe to grow in grace and in knowledge of God.

The passage which so often expresses this feeling of my heart is that in Isa. 63: 7, "I will make mention of the loving kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord, according to all that the Lord hath bestowed on us." We praise the Lord for His loving-kindness and tenderness toward this people, and ask that His name may be more and more glorified in them.

With warmest regards from all the members of our Station, I am

Yours sincerely,  
Alice F. Moffett.

RECEIVED  
OCT 3 1900  
MILINWOOD

- 1 - Vacations
- 2 - Development of Church in Korea
- 3 - Theological students
- 4 - Church discipline
- 5 - Annual Meeting Pyengyang, Korea
- 6 - Missions
- 7 - Itinerating trips

Oct. 22, 1900

My Dear Dr. Ellinwood:

J. A. Moffett

I have been greatly disappointed in not having taken the time for my semi-occasional letter to you, but it seems that the work on our hands increases at such a rate that only the most imperatively urgent things receive attention and the many other things we should like to do are postponed again and again. This time I can combine a personal letter with the monthly station letter concerning the work of the station during the month of meetings of Council and Mission.

None of us had very much of a respite from work this summer, Miss Best, Mrs. Moffett + I being the only ones who succeeded, thro' absolute necessity, in running off for two weeks to Chemulpo, where however delayed correspondence and a host of minor items pretty fully occupied our time. The month of August is the only month in which there is a lull in the work and this year that time was needed for preparation of reports and of plans for the Council and Annual Meeting.

Mr. Lee + Dr. Sherrocks were busy on the new Church building + Dr. Sherrocks a practical Carpenter having arrived in Pyengyang just in time to render very valuable assistance to Mr. Lee

in what has been a truly great undertaking, the building of such a large Church. Mr. Baird spent his time in getting back into the harness and in perfecting plans for the Academy, also making one Country trip to ten groups on his former circuit. Mr. Hunt was pushing on to completion his new house in hopes of being able to entertain some additional guests during the Annual Meeting, and to his narrative he briefly adds "vocation 3 days". Dr. & Mrs. Mills were off for a brief trip on the river, the rest of the time being spent in the hospital as usual.

The Primary schools were all started again for the fall and winter work and we then went into the work of Council and Mission with all the concentration of thought & energy which that necessitate.

Mr. Lee, Mr. Hunt, & I went to Chemsung for the Council which this year was exceedingly important in that we have reached the point where the 3rd stage in the self-development of the Korean Church is being dealt with. We already have a self-propagating Church and we have made fair progress along the lines of self-support, but we are now dealing with a much more difficult phase of development - self-government and all the problems which it presents.

We have begun the ordination of Elders, there now being two ordained Elders in Korea. This year we received the sanction of the Council to the ordination of 3 more - two in the P'yengyang

Church and one in the Sun Chum Church where Mr. Whittenore and Dr. Sharrock now are.

We have been greatly gratified with the way in which the Church here has selected the very best men for the Eldership. We have left it entirely to them without a suggestion other than to emphasize the importance of the office and the Scriptural qualifications necessary in those who desire the office of a Bishop. The Church has shown that it can be trusted to choose the right kind of men.

- 3 We also requested the Council for permission to take under our care two men as Candidates for the ministry, one of them now our only ordained Elder, the Present Assistant Pastor. The other an Elder elect who for three years has been an Assistant to Mr. Baird & Mr. Hunt in the Country work. We expect to take these men thro a several years course of study before ordination and leave the question as to the time of ordination to be determined when we consider them fully qualified for it. I feel that we have taken a great step and one which means much to the Church in that it shows our people the character of men whom we expect to see become ministers and shows them also that we are looking forward towards placing upon them full responsibilities and privileges just as soon as we believe them fitted for it, but not before that time. We have also planned to hold part of our next

Council meeting in the Korean language - admitting 10 Koreans as delegates, these ten selected by ourselves and only the ordained elders among them having the right to vote with us - the right of discussion being accorded to all.

This is looking forward to the training and disciplining of the men to enter into the work of a Presbytery when the time to set off a Presbytery in charge of the Korean Church shall have arrived. As in all other steps in our work we here also aim to develop a natural, gradual growth, giving power, authority and responsibility to the Koreans little by little & increasing it as they show by trial that they are fitted to bear the responsibility and worthy to exercise authority.

# The discussions in the Council on the subjects of Discipline and The Relation of the Church to State Affairs were profitable in a large degree. Success in discipline is one of the surest ways of building up a weak Church and we feel very deeply on this subject - believing that while every kindness and all love should be shown the erring, yet that no sin should be overlooked, no principle or scriptural standard of conduct should be compromised.

In our own work here we have certainly strengthened the Church and made much stronger men of our leaders by taking high ground and the firmest stand on such questions as ancestral worship, polygamy, drinking and the lottery. Our

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Leading men and officers stand with us now in all these matters, seeing the importance and the benefit of setting such a standard.

The discussion on political matters will have a marked effect in preventing the Church from being shifted off into a political organization.

After the Council we all came up here for the Mission meeting which was one of intense interest. We were delighted to be able to have the meeting here for it has been a great help to our people and to the work. The first Sabbath all over here we held the first service (Korean) in the new Church building which was far enough advanced in building to admit of this. Fully a thousand people gathered to listen to helpful sermons from Dr. Underwood & Mr. Dale and the meeting was an inspiration to the Korean and the sight of such a Congregation of Christians in the new large Church was an inspiration to the whole mission.

It was a great treat to have with us 4 of the missionaries from China, Mr. Luce from Tung Chai fu and Messrs Drummond, Lobenstein and Morris of Hanking. Men of fine spirit and attractive personality, we thoroughly enjoyed their presence. And they very evidently enjoyed being with us, looking into our work and rejoicing with us over what God is doing here.

Just before the meetings I had the privilege of taking them off to one of my little Country Groups where the people had

just finished a <sup>very</sup> pretty little Church building and where we held a helpful service.)

The Annual meeting was a good one, but it has left in the minds of many of us a feeling of great misgiving and deep concern. We are now a large mission and the larger we grow the more difficult becomes the task of restraining individual peculiarities and tendencies and of conserving the unity and harmony of our work along lines of settled and approved policy.

This year there was an evident tendency to develop work along lines of a very different policy from that which had characterized our work for many years - even since Dr. Nevins' visit in 1890.

I believe the most important element in the successful development of our work, that which has given us a self-propagating, self-supporting Church, has been the Apostolic simplicity of the work and the holding in the foreground the Gospel character, the soul saving, spiritual nature of the message of God to a lost world.

We have avoided the presentation of any other appeal based upon material, educational or philanthropic advantages and have concentrated our efforts upon bringing to bear upon the heathen people the supreme claims of the gospel which we believe to contain what God has ordained for the salvation of men. No institution has been allowed

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to stand before the people as an exponent of Christianity  
but Christianity itself (Christ + his truth) has been presented  
to them, so that this people have been made to feel  
that the Church is the institution which stands forth as the  
evident center and aim of the Western religion. Medical  
and Educational work have been made secondary - as they  
should be. I believe thoroughly in both the medical and  
Educational work and in their thorough development as first  
class work when the time for that development arrives  
and I have been foremost in the mission in advocating  
thorough first class medical and educational work - but I  
insist with all the strength of deep conviction that  
that development must succeed not precede the  
establishment of the Church. [This would not rule out preliminary  
medical work where needed to open the way - but applies to developed institutional  
work]

Four years ago I believed the time for advance in our educa-  
tional work had arrived and for four years I have urged over  
and over again the establishment of thorough Academies in the  
two stations Seoul and P'yongyang where the Church has already  
provided a Constituency, and I still urge the development of  
these Academies not by a forced growth into large Institutions  
but gradually, naturally, and thoroughly. In this I believe  
we have the Mission Policy rightly established and I should  
look with alarm upon any deviation from it. I hope

the Board will grant all that <sup>we</sup> ask for the Pyengyang Academy and will send at once a man for an Academy in Seoul to begin the development of an Academy there - that is grant all that the Mission has approved and asked for this year for Educational work.

In the medical work we this year saw a departure from our policy, and a tendency which fills me with the greatest misgivings.

Last year I introduced the resolution that we as a Mission favor the establishment of a first class Mission Hospital in Seoul and that we appoint a Com. to present definite plans, to the next meeting of the mission, for our medical plant. It became evident thro' the year that some thought the Mission had thereby committed itself to the establishment of a large medical plant with an increased force of workers and that plans were being formed far in advance of what the mission would approve. In the meeting of the Com. to report definite plans I succeeded in having two clauses inserted which represent the opinion of most of the mission tho' not all and the mission has approved the establishment of a first class medical plant in Seoul not too large to be managed by the present force of medical workers - one male physician, one lady physician and one nurse - and which shall not require for running expenses more than 2000. <sup>00</sup> yen as an

annual appropriation from the Board.

We sincerely hope the Board will not go beyond the approved plans of the mission. We were surprised to hear that another physician had been appointed to Korea when the mission had made no request for one.

The mission believes in medical work and we want a first class plant in Seoul but I think see clearly that it will take the hardest kind of work in the mission and the sympathetic backing and co-operation of the Board to prevent the medical work in Seoul from assuming proportions which instead of making it a real help to our main work, the evangelization of Korea will make it an obstacle in that as a medical work it will absorb the money, energy, time and interest not only of the home Church and the mission force but that of the Korean church, so that to the Korean nation, Christianity will be presented rather as a philanthropic institution, the medical work being its most prominent feature - and not as the Church of Jesus Christ for the salvation of men. In trying to make clear what I believe is a fundamental and essentially important principle which is at stake, I realize that I run the risk of being misunderstood - but I am not opposed to medical work. I do believe in it most heartily, I planned for it in our own work here and yet it does seem to me that this year the

Mission has been carried outside of the bounds of reason and is endangering that which compared to the medical work is of infinitely more value than the medical work.

What I have written with reference to the same medical work is not in opposition to any action of the Mission taken so far - but is in view of what I fear will be forced upon us later on unless we can get the Board to stand for the same principle for which we most urgently plead.

What I shall now write concerning medical work in the South - Fusan and Taigoo stations - is in opposition to the action of the Mission taken this year. neither Fusan nor Taigoo have more than the barest beginning in Evangelistic work - a few baptized men - a few more catechumens. Everything is in its initial formative period when precedents and impressions count for most. They are asking for sums for a development of their medical work all out of proportion and to grant their requests will I believe prevent them from having what benefits I have confidently expected they would have - a repetition of our experience in the North - a large Evangelistic work with a strong self-propagating, self-supporting Church composed in the main of genuinely converted men.

If the Board grants the money for such a development of the medical work there now (at this stage of the work)

and thereby sanctions that policy. I believe you effectually present in South Korea what you & we have mutually rejoiced in in North Korea. If our protest is overruled I shall hope "against hope" that my fears may prove false, but I profoundly believe that the people of South Korea will have Christianity presented to them (the missionaries would to the contrary notwithstanding) <sup>primarily</sup> as a philanthropic religion and that will be their idea of it. There is no power in that to convert men and the Spirit of God does not bless that idea to the salvation of souls. To a Church that is losing faith in the Gospel I wish Paul could stand forth once again and in all solemnity cry "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation." I would I could appear before the Board and speak to you from a heart moved to its very depths with convictions on this subject.

On Dr. Erwin's proposition that he be allowed to raise 5300 yen in addition to 2500. yen granted last year. This in addition to the value of his present plant - about 3000 yen it required the hardest kind of work to cut it down to 3000. yen altho on the motion to cut it still further he succeeded in carrying Ed's proposition by a vote of only 14 out of 24 voting members of the Mission, 7 of these being the single ladies of the Seoul Station. Miss Chase of Fusen voted steadily against it showing her grit and courage in

standing against her station. She is deeply concerned over the state of things in Fusan. The fact that the Proposition was not for an appropriation (which requires a  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote) but for permission to raise the funds outside was what enabled it to reach the Board as the Action of the Mission.

I also opposed the Proposition to grant Dr. Johnson 6000 yen for his work in Taigoo altho I recognize the difference between that and the Fusan Case which led Mr. Adams & Mr. Board to vote for it (they having recorded their vote against the Fusan case). In Taigoo Dr. Johnson has nothing and in Taigoo building is more expensive. Nevertheless if that amount of money is now used in a medical plant, my position as above stated holds good.

I write from deep Conviction, believing that we have reached the parting of the ways and that our work in Korea is in greater & graver danger than at any time for 10 years.

The decision rests with the Board - we can but speak the things which we believe and which our experiences here has engraven deeply in our Conventions.

The Board has seldom had a question to decide in relation to the work in Korea - which is of greater importance or which affects more profoundly fundamental Principles. We ask that <sup>judgment of</sup> an even one half of the Senior Missions on the field be given grave consideration at this critical point in our work.

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 I have just returned from a three weeks trip to a part of my County work visiting 6 old groups and establishing 5 new ones. I had the pleasure of the Company of Mr Ross of Fusan and of Mr Bruen of Tainoo they having stayed over to see something of our work and methods. It was my privilege on this trip to baptize 46 and to receive 130 catechumens and to see the gospel extending still further into the mountains of the North. There is no indication of a reaction - all goes on steadily and in the new places as well as the old the gospel is still transforming lives and characters, carrying joy and light into many a heart and many a home. With such a work on our hands + hearts we have given a double welcome to the new missionaries just arrived, Mr Mrs Leck, Mr Bernheim and Miss Howell.)

It has been with greatest interest that I have inquired at every opportunity - concerning your health. I most earnestly pray that your strength may be conserved and your health continued for yet many years of co-operation with us in this joyous service.

With kindest greetings to all in the Board Rooms - in which greeting to you and to them Mrs Moffett joins me

Very sincerely yours  
 Samuel A. Moffett.

Pyongyang, Korea

October 22, 1900

S.A. Moffett

My Dear Dr. Ellinwood:

I have been greatly disappointed in not having taken the time for my semi-occasional letter to you, but it seems that the work on our hands increases at such a rate that only the most imperatively urgent things receive attention and the many other things we should like to do are postponed again and again. This time I can combine a personal letter with the monthly station letter concerning the work of the station during the month of meetings of Council and Mission.

None of us had very much of a respite from work this summer, Miss Best, Mrs. Moffett & I being the only ones who succeeded, through absolute necessity, in running off for two weeks to Chemulpo, where however, delayed correspondence and a host of minor items pretty fully occupied our time. The month of August is the only month in which there is a lull in the work and this year that time was needed for preparations of reports and of plans for the Council and Annual Meeting.

Mr. Lee & Dr. Sharrocks were busy on the new church building. Dr. Sharrocks, a practical carpenter, having arrived in Pyongyang just in time to render very valuable assistance to Mr. Lee in what has been a truly great undertaking, the building of such a large church. Mr. Baird spent his time in getting back into the harness and in perfecting plans for the Academy, also making one country trip to ten groups on his former circuit. Mr. Hunt was pushing on to completion his new house in hopes of being able to entertain some additional guests during the Annual Meeting, and to his narrative he briefly adds: "Vacation 3 days". Dr. & Mrs. Wells were off for a brief trip on the river, the rest of the time being spent in the hospital as usual.

The primary schools were all started again for the fall and winter work - and we then went into the work of Council [the Presbyterian Council] and Mission with all the concentration of thought & energy which that necessitates.

Mr. Lee, Mr. Hunt & I went to Chemulpo for the Council which this year was exceedingly important in that we have reached the point where the 3rd stage in the self-development of the Korean Church is being dealt with. We already have a self-propagating church and we have made fair progress along the lines of self-support, but we are now dealing with a much more difficult phase of development - self-government and all the problems which it presents. We have begun the ordination of elders, there now being two ordained elders in Korea. This year we received the sanction of the Council to the ordination of 3 more; two in the Pyongyang Church and one in the Sun Chun Church where Mr. Whittemore and Dr. Sharrocks now are.

We have been greatly gratified with the way in which the church here has selected the very best men for the eldership. We have left it entirely to them without a suggestion other than to emphasize the importance of the office and the Scriptural qualifications necessary in those who desire the office of a bishop. The Church has shown that it can be trusted to choose the right kind of men.

We also requested the Council for permission to take under our care two men as candidates for the ministry, one of them now our only ordained Elder, the present Assistant Pastor - the other an Elder elect who for three years has been an assistant to Mr. Baird & Mr. Hunt in the country work. We expect to take these men through a several years' course of study before ordination and leave the question as to the time of ordination to be determined when we consider them fully qualified for it. I feel that we have taken a great step and one which means much to the Church in that it shows our people the character of men whom we expect to see become ministers and shows them also that we are looking forward towards placing upon them full responsibilities and privileges just as soon as we believe them fitted for it, but not before that time.

We have also planned to hold part of our next Council meeting in the Korean language - admitting 10 Koreans as delegates, these ten selected by ourselves and only the ordained elders among them having the right to vote with us - the right of discussion being accorded to all. This is looking forward to the training and disciplining of the men to enter into the work of a Presbytery when the time to set off a Presbytery in charge of the Korean Church shall have arrived. As in all other steps in our work we here also aim to develop a natural, gradual growth, giving power, authority and responsibility to the Koreans little by little, increasing it as they show by trial that they are fitted to bear the responsibility and [are] worthy to exercise authority.

The discussions in the Council on the subjects of Discipline and the Relation of the Church to State affairs were profitable in a large degree. Laxness in discipline is one of the surest ways of building up a weak church and we feel very deeply on this subject, believing that while every kindness and all love should be shown the erring, yet that no sin should be overlooked, no principle or Scriptural standard of conduct should be compromised. In our own work here we have certainly strengthened the church and made much stronger men of our leaders by taking high ground and the firmest stand on such questions as ancestral worship, polygamy, drinking and the lottery. Our leading men and officers stand with us now in all these matters, seeing the importance and the benefit of setting such a standard.

The discussion on political matters will have a marked effect in preventing the Church from being shifted off into a political organization.

After the Council we all came up here for the Mission meeting which was one of intense interest. We were delighted to be able to have the meeting here for it has been a great help to our people and to the work. The first Sabbath all were here we held the first service (Korean) in the new Church building which was far enough advanced in building to admit of this. Fully a thousand people gathered to listen to helpful sermons from Dr. Underwood & Mr. Gale and the meeting was an inspiration to the Koreans and the sight of such a congregation of Christians in the new large church was an inspiration to the whole Mission.

It was a great treat to have with us 4 of the missionaries from China, Mr. Luce from Tung Chou Fu and Messrs. Drummond, Lobenstein and Morris of Nanking. Men of fine spirit and attractive personality, we thoroughly enjoyed their presence and they very evidently enjoyed being with us, looking into our work and rejoicing with us over what God is doing here. Just before the meetings I had the privilege of taking them off to one of my little country groups where the people had just finished a very pretty little church building and where we held a helpful service.

The Annual Meeting was a good one, but it has left in the minds of many of us a feeling of great misgiving and deep concern. We are now a large Mission and the larger we grow the more difficult becomes the task of restraining individual peculiarities and tendencies and of conserving the unity and harmony of our work along lines of settled and approved policy.

This year there was an evident tendency to develop work along lines of a very different policy from that which has characterized our work for many years - ever since Dr. Nevius' visit in 1890.

I believe the most important element in the successful development of our work, that which has given us a self-propagating, self-supporting Church, has been the Apostolic simplicity of the work and the holding in the foreground the gospel character, the soulsaving, spiritual nature of the message of God to a lost world

We have avoided the presentation of any other appeal based upon material, educational or philanthropic advantages and have concentrated our efforts upon bringing to bear upon the heathen people the supreme claims of the gospel which we believe to contain what God has ordained for the salvation of men. No institution has been allowed to stand before the people as an exponent of Christianity but Christianity.

itself (Christ & his truth) has been presented to them, so that this people have been made to feel that the Church is the institution which stands forth as the evident center and aim of the Western religion. Medical and educational work have been made secondary - as they should be. I believe thoroughly in both the medical and educational work and in their thorough development as first class work when the time for that development arrives and I have been foremost in the Mission in advocating thorough first class medical and educational work - but I insist with all the strength of deep conviction that that development must succeed, not precede the establishment of the Church {This would not rule out preliminary medical work where needed to open the way - but applies to developed institutional work }

Four years ago I believed the time for advance in our educational work had arrived and for four years I have urged over and over again the establishment of thorough Academies in the two stations, Seoul and Pyengyang, where the Church has already provided a constituency, and I still urge the development of these Academies not by a forced growth into large institutions but gradually, naturally, and thoroughly. In this I believe we have the Mission policy rightly established and I should look with alarm upon any deviation from it. I hope the Board will grant all that we ask for the Pyengyang Academy and will send at once a man for an Academy in Seoul to begin the development of an Academy there; that is, grant all that the Mission has approved and asked for this year for educational work.

In the medical work, we this year saw a departure from our policy, and a tendency which fills me with the gravest misgivings

Last year I introduced the resolution that we as a Mission favor the establishment of a first class Mission Hospital in Seoul and that we appoint a committee to present definite plans, to the next meeting of the Mission, for our medical plant. It became evident through the year that some thought the Mission had thereby committed itself to the establishment of a large medical plant with an increased force of workers and that plans were being formed far in advance of what the mission would approve. In the meeting of the committee to report definite plans I succeeded in having two clauses inserted which represent the opinion of most of the mission, though not all - and the mission has approved the establishment of a first class medical plant in Seoul not too large to be managed by the present force of medical workers - one male physician, one lady physician and one nurse - and which shall not require for running expenses more than 2000 yen as an annual appropriation from the Board

We sincerely hope the Board will not go beyond the approved plans of the Mission. We were surprised to hear that another physician had been appointed to Korea when the Mission had made no request for one.

The Mission believes in medical work and we want a first class plant in Seoul but I think I see clearly that it will take the hardest kind of work in the mission and the sympathetic backing and co-operation of the Board to prevent the medical work in Seoul from assuming proportions which instead of making it a real help to our main work, the evangelization of Korea, will make it an obstacle in that as a medical work it will absorb the money, energy, time and interest not only of the home church and the mission force but that of the Korean church, so that to the Korean nation, Christianity will be presented rather as a philanthropic institution, the medical work being its most prominent feature - and not as the Church of Jesus Christ for the salvation of men. In trying to make clear what I believe is a fundamental and essentially important principle which is at stake, I realize that I run the risk of being misunderstood - but I am not opposed to medical work. I do believe in it most heartily, I planned for it in our own work here - and yet it does seem to me that this year the Mission has been carried outside of the bounds of reason and is endangering that which compared to the medical work is of infinitely more value than the medical work.

What I have written with reference to the Seoul medical work is not in opposition to any action of the

Mission taken so far, but is in view of what I fear will be forced upon us later on unless we can get the Board to stand for the same principle for which we most urgently plead

What I shall now write concerning medical work in the South - Fusan and Taigoo stations - is in opposition to the action of the Mission taken this year. Neither Fusan nor Taigoo have more than the barest beginning in evangelistic work - a few baptized men - a few more catechumens. Everything is in its initial formative period when precedents and impressions count for most. They are asking for sums for a development of their medical work all out of proportion and to grant their requests will, I believe, prevent them from having what heretofore I have confidently expected they would have - a repetition of our experience in the North - a large evangelistic work with a strong self-propagating, self-supporting church composed in the main of genuinely converted men

If the Board grants the money for such a development of the medical work there now (at this stage of the work) and thereby sanctions that policy, I believe you effectually prevent in South Korea what you & we have mutually rejoiced in in North Korea. If our protest is overruled I shall hope against hope that my fears may prove false, but I profoundly believe that the people of South Korea will have Christianity presented to them (the missionaries' words to the contrary notwithstanding), primarily as a philanthropic religion and that will be their idea of it. There is no power in that to convert men and the Spirit of God does not bless that idea to the Salvation of Souls. To a church that is losing faith in the gospel I wish Paul could stand forth once again and in all solemnity cry, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Jesus Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation." I would I could appear before the Board and speak to you from a heart moved to its very depths with convictions on this subject.

On Dr. Irwin's [medical missionary in Fusan] proposition that he be allowed to raise 5500 yen in addition to 2500 yen granted last year - this in addition to the value of his present plant - about 3000 yen, it required the hardest kind of work to cut it down to 3000 yen, although on the motion to cut it still further he succeeded in carrying his proposition by a vote of only 14 out of 24 voting members of the mission, 7 of these being the single ladies of the Seoul station. Miss Chase of Fusan voted steadily against it, showing her grit and courage in standing against her station. She is deeply concerned over the state of things in Fusan. The fact that the proposition was not for an appropriation (which requires a 2/3 vote) but for permission to raise the funds outside was what enabled it to reach the Board as the action of the Mission.

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It has been with greatest interest that I have inquired at every opportunity - concerning your health. I most earnestly pray that your strength may be conserved and your health continued for yet many years of co-operation with us in this joyous service.

With kindest greetings to all in the Board rooms - in which greeting to you and to them Mrs. Moffett joins me.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Samuel A. Moffett

(from Microfilm reel #280)

Pyongyang, Korea

October 22, 1900

S. A. Moffett

My Dear Dr. Ellinwood

I have been greatly disappointed in not having taken the time for my semi-occasional letter to you, but it seems that the work on our hands increases at such a rate that only the most imperatively urgent things receive attention and the many other things we should like to do are postponed again and again. This time I can combine a personal letter with the monthly station letter concerning the work of the station during the month of meetings of Council and Mission

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The primary schools were all started again for the fall and winter work - and we then went into the work of Council [the Presbyterian Council] and Mission with all the concentration of thought & energy which that necessitates.

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The discussion on political matters will have a marked effect in preventing the Church from being shifted off into a political organization.

After the Council we all came up here for the Mission meeting which was one of intense interest. We were delighted to be able to have the meeting here for it has been a great help to our people and to the work. The first Sabbath all were here we held the first service (Korean) in the new Church building which was far enough advanced in building to admit of this. Fully a thousand people gathered to listen to helpful sermons from Dr Underwood & Mr Gale and the meeting was an inspiration to the Koreans and the sight of such a congregation of Christians in the new large church was an inspiration to the whole Mission

It was a great treat to have with us 4 of the missionaries from China, Mr. Luce from Tung Chou Fu and Messrs. Drummond, Lobenstein and Morris of Nanking. Men of fine spirit and attractive personality, we thoroughly enjoyed their presence and they very evidently enjoyed being with us, looking into our work and rejoicing with us over what God is doing here. Just before the meetings I had the privilege of taking them off to one of my little country groups where the people had just finished a very pretty little church building and where we held a helpful service

Henry W. ...

The Annual Meeting was a good one, but it has left in the minds of many of us a feeling of great misgiving and deep concern. We are now a large Mission and the larger we grow the more difficult becomes the task of restraining individual peculiarities and tendencies and of conserving the unity and harmony of our work along lines of settled and approved policy.

This year there was an evident tendency to develop work along lines of a very different policy from that which has characterized our work for many years - ever since Dr. Nevius' visit in 1890.

I believe the most important element in the successful development of our work, that which has given us a self-propagating, self-supporting Church, has been the Apostolic simplicity of the work and the holding in the foreground the gospel character, the soulsaving, spiritual nature of the message of God to a lost world

We have avoided the presentation of any other appeal based upon material, educational or philanthropic advantages and have concentrated our efforts upon bringing to bear upon the heathen people the supreme claims of the gospel which we believe to contain what God has ordained for the salvation of men. No institution has been allowed to stand before the people as an exponent of Christianity but Christianity

itself (Christ & his truth) has been presented to them, so that this people have been made to feel that the Church is the institution which stands forth as the evident center and aim of the Western religion. Medical and educational work have been made secondary - as they should be. I believe thoroughly in both the medical and educational work and in their thorough development as first class work when the time for that development arrives and I have been foremost in the Mission in advocating thorough first class medical and educational work - but I insist with all the strength of deep conviction that that development must succeed, not precede the establishment of the Church. {This would not rule out preliminary medical work where needed to open the way - but applies to developed institutional work. }

Four years ago I believed the time for advance in our educational work had arrived and for four years I have urged over and over again the establishment of thorough Academies in the two stations, Seoul and Pyengyang, where the Church has already provided a constituency, and I still urge the development of these Academies not by a forced growth into large institutions but gradually, naturally, and thoroughly. In this I believe we have the Mission policy rightly established and I should look with alarm upon any deviation from it. I hope the Board will grant all that we ask for the Pyengyang Academy and will send at once a man for an Academy in Seoul to begin the development of an Academy there; that is, grant all that the Mission has approved and asked for this year for educational work.

In the medical work, we this year saw a departure from our policy, and a tendency which fills me with the gravest misgivings.

Last year I introduced the resolution that we as a Mission favor the establishment of a first class Mission Hospital in Seoul and that we appoint a committee to present definite plans, to the next meeting of the Mission, for our medical plant. It became evident through the year that some thought the Mission had thereby committed itself to the establishment of a large medical plant with an increased force of workers and that plans were being formed far in advance of what the mission would approve. In the meeting of the committee to report definite plans I succeeded in having two clauses inserted which represent the opinion of most of the mission, though not all - and the mission has approved the establishment of a first class medical plant in Seoul not too large to be managed by the present force of medical workers - one male physician, one lady physician and one nurse - and which shall not require for running expenses more than 2000 yen as an annual appropriation from the Board

We sincerely hope the Board will not go beyond the approved plans of the Mission. We were surprised to hear that another physician had been appointed to Korea when the Mission had made no request for one.

The Mission believes in medical work and we want a first class plant in Seoul but I think I see clearly that it will take the hardest kind of work in the mission and the sympathetic backing and co-operation of the Board to prevent the medical work in Seoul from assuming proportions which instead of making it a real help to our main work, the evangelization of Korea, will make it an obstacle in that as a medical work it will absorb the money, energy, time and interest not only of the home church and the mission force but that of the Korean church, so that to the Korean nation, Christianity will be presented rather as a philanthropic institution, the medical work being its most prominent feature - and not as the Church of Jesus Christ for the salvation of men. In trying to make clear what I believe is a fundamental and essentially important principle which is at stake, I realize that I run the risk of being misunderstood - but I am not opposed to medical work. I do believe in it most heartily, I planned for it in our own work here - and yet it does seem to me that this year the Mission has been carried outside of the bounds of reason and is endangering that which compared to the medical work is of infinitely more value than the medical work.

What I have written with reference to the Seoul medical work is not in opposition to any action of the

Mission taken so far, but is in view of what I fear will be forced upon us later on unless we can get the Board to stand for the same principle for which we most urgently plead

What I shall now write concerning medical work in the South - Fusan and Taigoo stations - is in opposition to the action of the Mission taken this year. Neither Fusan nor Taigoo have more than the barest beginning in evangelistic work - a few baptized men - a few more catechumens. Everything is in its initial formative period when precedents and impressions count for most. They are asking for sums for a development of their medical work all out of proportion and to grant their requests will, I believe, prevent them from having what heretofore I have confidently expected they would have - a repetition of our experience in the North - a large evangelistic work with a strong self-propagating, self-supporting church composed in the main of genuinely converted men

If the Board grants the money for such a development of the medical work there now (at this stage of the work) and thereby sanctions that policy, I believe you effectually prevent in South Korea what you & we have mutually rejoiced in in North Korea. If our protest is overruled I shall hope against hope that my fears may prove false, but I profoundly believe that the people of South Korea will have Christianity presented to them (the missionaries' words to the contrary notwithstanding), primarily as a philanthropic religion and that will be their idea of it. There is no power in that to convert men and the Spirit of God does not bless that idea to the Salvation of Souls. To a church that is losing faith in the gospel I wish Paul could stand forth once again and in all solemnity cry, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Jesus Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation" I would I could appear before the Board and speak to you from a heart moved to its very depths with convictions on this subject.

On Dr. Irwin's [medical missionary in Fusan] proposition that he be allowed to raise 5500 yen in addition to 2500 yen granted last year - this in addition to the value of his present plant - about 3000 yen, it required the hardest kind of work to cut it down to 3000 yen, although on the motion to cut it still further he succeeded in carrying his proposition by a vote of only 14 out of 24 voting members of the mission, 7 of these being the single ladies of the Seoul station. Miss Chase of Fusan voted steadily against it, showing her grit and courage in standing against her station. She is deeply concerned over the state of things in Fusan. The fact that the proposition was not for an appropriation (which requires a 2/3 vote) but for permission to raise the funds outside was what enabled it to reach the Board as the action of the Mission.

I also opposed the proposition to grant Dr. Johnson 6000 yen for his work in Taigoo although I recognize the difference between that and the Fusan case which led Mr. Adams & Mr. Baird to vote for it (they having recorded their votes against the Fusan case). In Taigoo Dr. Johnson has nothing and in Taigoo building is more expensive. Nevertheless, if that amount of money is now used in a medical plant, my position as above stated, holds good.

I write from deep conviction, believing that we have reached the parting of the ways and that our work in Korea is in greater & graver danger than at any time for 10 years. The decision rests with the Board - we can but speak the things which we believe and which our experience here has engraven deeply in our convictions.

The Board has seldom had a question to decide in relation to the work in Korea which is of greater importance or which affects more profoundly fundamental principles. We ask that judgment of an even one-half of the senior missionaries on the field be given grave consideration at this critical point in our work.

I have just returned from a three weeks trip to a part of my country work visiting 6 old groups and establishing 5 new ones. I had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Ross of Fusan and of Mr. Bruen of Taigoo, they having stayed over to see something of our work and methods. It was my privilege on this trip

to baptize 46 and to receive 130 catechumens and to see the gospel extending still further into the mountains of the North

There is no indication of a reaction - all goes on steadily and in the new places as well as the old the gospel is still transforming lives and characters, carrying joy and light into many a heart and many a home. With such a work on our hands & hearts we have given a double welcome to the new missionaries just arrived, Mr. & Mrs. Leck, Mr. Bernheisel and Miss Howell.

It has been with greatest interest that I have inquired at every opportunity - concerning your health. I most earnestly pray that your strength may be conserved and your health continued for yet many years of co-operation with us in this joyous service.

With kindest greetings to all in the Board rooms - in which greeting to you and to them Mrs. Moffett joins me

Very Sincerely Yours,

Samuel A. Moffett

(from Microfilm reel #280)

Feb. 15, 1900 (from index of microfilm).

Muffell is the best reasoning I ever met, and if  
the Bd was smaller a hour, it owes Muffell two  
speeches.

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Muffell letters

Letter: Graham Lee

Pyeong Yang Korea  
March 1st 1900

Dear Father & Mother:-

I returned from Syno Chum last Saturday, and the same day the Christmas box arrived. Mr. Noble of the Methodist Mission, brought it up from Chemulpo. The river froze over before the box reached Chemulpo, so it had to lie there until someone could bring it up.

It made a second Christmas, and gave us a great deal of pleasure. We all are very thankful for the way you remembered us.

Margaret will certainly "cut a swell" in her new shoes and stockings. I do wish you could see the little girl, she is the dearest, dearest little thing, and such a good baby.

She has always reminded me of Raymond. - she is like him, and yet very different.

Mr. Whittemore and I had a very interesting class in Syno Chum. There were about 100 students

in attendance and all paid their own expenses. 2

In your last letter, Father, you wonder if Koreans, given an ocular demonstration as you suggest would have any desire to better their condition. For the heathen Korean I can't say much. But the Christian is developing a great desire to better his condition. Several of them have bought foreign plows. From this very desire - I'm sorry to say though that the plow hasn't proved a success. Simply from the fact that the people don't know how to work them. Give a Korean a bare plow with no instructions in regard to it, and no arrangements for coupling it up, and it is no wonder he fails to make a success of it, and goes back to his Korean plow with cast iron share. The plow was introduced in this way. Dr. Underwood has a newspaper in Korean. And he in the paper sang the praises of American plow, and offered to send an order for those who wished them. Several ordered, and the plow came all right, but there was no

couplings, and no instruction, and no one in fact to instruct the people who bought them, and as a consequence some of the people think that American plow, are not as good as the crude Korean arrangement. The matter was going at backwards and consequently didn't pan out.

The way to introduce a thing like that is first to let a Korean see how the thing works, give him a demonstration of it, and show him what the thing can do, when worked properly, and then he will have some chance of making a success of it, but to just hand him a plow without teaching him how to use it it is no wonder he makes a failure.

Some of our carpenters here have learned how to use American tools from seeing mine used, and now several of them are getting tools little by little. You must remember that all American goods are very expensive for Koreans, when they are laid down here with freight and

duty added. A carpenter who makes twenty five cents a day can't buy many American tools. Many a carpenter would like to have our tools if he could afford to get them. I don't know as this answers your question, but what I have said shows that the Christian Korra has waked up and has a desire for better things.

Just at present the air is thick with rumors of war between Japan and Russia. That war is inevitable has no doubt. Russia is determined to have Korea, and Japan is determined that she shall not, and two such determinations are bound to clash. With England's attention taken up with South Africa, and Japan's fleet yet unfinished, it looks as if now was the time for Russia to move. If hostilities begin Korea will be the battle ground, and P'yung Yang from its strategic position is bound to be hotly contested for. What will become of the missionaries I don't know, will be able to tell you more about that

later. Should there be a battle here, the  
 ladies and children would have to leave -  
 my man would be allowed to stay I suppose. &  
 and look after our property. War may not  
 come this year, and I hope it does not,  
 but at present things look a little bilious.  
 If war does come don't worry about us,  
 we can take care of ourselves all right.

With love to all the family

Your affectionate son  
 Graham Lee

#143 (b)

Pyongyang, Korea  
May 27 1950

Dear Father and Mother:

My father and mother reminded that it must be some time since you have had a letter from me, which is very bad indeed. You are both so good to write to us as often as you do. I have just returned from a trip to Seoul. Went down to get some material for our new church, on which work has begun. It is a pretty large problem to tackle, to build a building that will seat 1200 people. But I hope to be able to get through it without getting stuck. We are going to support the roof on trusses having a 36 foot span, and when you remember that our carpenters know nothing about framing such a structure, and that I know very little about the practical laying

out of the work, then you can understand <sup>(2)</sup>  
how big the problem is. I have been  
working on this problem some months, and  
feel satisfied now that I can do it,  
although I realize what a job it is  
for a man of my experience. I never  
cease to be thankful Father for  
the mechanical ingenuity I inherited  
from you. It has always been  
the greatest delight to me to learn  
how to do things, and what I have  
learned has been of untold value out  
here. I remember ~~at~~ that summer I  
spent on Uncle Graham's farm, I spent  
a lot of time learning how to make all  
sorts of knots with rope from a sailor  
who was working there that year. Now  
just see how valuable that experience is,  
for I have to rig a derrick to hoist  
those trusses, and without that knowledge  
I would simply be lost. It seems as  
if any good thing that a man  
ever learned, comes handy on the

mission field. Mr. Wells is just finishing  
 a two story addition to his house, built  
 according to Korean architecture. The posts  
~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> about nineteen feet long and a foot  
 in diameter at the large end, and each  
 post had to raised, ~~first~~ marked, lowered  
 framed, and then raised again. This  
 was a big job for the Koreans, and  
 they didn't hardly know how to go about  
 it. I have a big double block using  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  rope, and this I rigget to a long  
 pole set in the center of the building  
 and steadied with guy ropes, and then  
 we raised and lowered those posts  
 with the greatest ease. The carpenters  
 never get tired praxing that block.

The tools I have, have given me a  
 reputation among these people, and lots  
 of people who have never been in Pyongyang  
 Yang have heard about the tools.

Your letter with such questions enclosed  
came all right and I'm going to answer  
it as soon as I can. but it will take  
some time and I thought to answer all  
those questions. but as present I'm so  
busy that I get no time in the daytime  
to write, and at night I'm generally too  
tired to do anything but go to bed.

This time in Seoul I bought an anvil  
and some blacksmith's tools, and on  
the church site I'm going to rig up a  
blacksmith shop, to make the bolts and  
irons for these trusses. Now all this  
work of making bolts, and cutting threads  
I have to teach some man how to do,  
and that takes a lot of time.

The little chapel that Mr Mrs Marquis  
gave us is almost completed. Blanche  
holds her Sunday school in there for  
the first time this morning. It is a  
beautiful little building, and it has  
been so badly needed. I'm going to  
try and get a picture of it if I can.

5

get any time. It is about ten for  
my morning class so I must close  
this short epistle. Do you all  
think Admiral Denny has made a  
fool of himself? That is what we think out  
out here. I'm sorry to say. It is hard  
to understand how a man who showed  
such rare judgment at Manila, should  
make such a break. He might have been  
remembered as the great Admiral Denny,  
but now I'm afraid he will be thought of  
as the man who wanted to be President and  
couldn't. Mr. Americans must be a fickle  
lot. Some time ago Denny said point blank  
he didn't want to be President, and now he  
says point blank that he does. A few months  
ago we were all lauding him to the skies,  
and now we are all jumping on him  
with both feet. "True or no?"

Sublon to all your affectionate son

Graham Lee

Young Yang Korra

June 17 1900

Dear Father Mother:

I suppose you saw Mr. Whittmore of our Station. On his way home he intended to stop and see you. Mr. Bird and family have just returned, and you can be sure that we are all glad to see them back again. I went down to the post to meet them and we came up the river on a junk. They brought with them a Miss Ogilvy, who is to teach a little school for our children. She appears like a very nice young woman, and I am sure the children will like her. Mr. Baird brought the box you sent us Mother, and we are all very thankful especially Margaret. It is such a treat to get things from home. I especially like the large handkerchief you gave me, at any rate I appreciated it.

②

Your last letter Father, came a day or two  
since. It is very nice of you to want to take  
us in and we appreciate it and there is  
no other place that we would like to be in,  
but I fear we would be a burden to you.  
Sometimes, I think, missionaries are not as  
considerate of the folks at home, as perhaps  
they might be. I haven't answered those questions  
answered yet, but am keeping them in mind.

Let me give a list of the building operations  
that are going on, which take my attention.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Mr. Baird's house, nearly finished. They are living in  
it but the hardware is not on yet.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> The  
Chapel for women, given by Mr. Marquis, also  
nearing completion.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Mr. Hunt's house just  
begun.
- 4<sup>th</sup> A small building to be used as  
a school building for our children.
- 5<sup>th</sup> just  
begun.
- 5<sup>th</sup> Building for a boys school to be begun  
in a few days.
- 6<sup>th</sup> Our city church, larger  
enough to seat 1200 people just begun. Mr.  
Hunt is looking after his house himself  
and yet there are a great many things  
about that house even that I have to look

1

3

after. For instance yesterday I spent most of the morning getting the levels for the foundation. You can see that my hands must be pretty full. All our work is done by day work, that is, we give no contracts, consequently there are a great many more details to look after. We don't give contracts 1<sup>st</sup> because there is no Korran capable of taking a contract, and 2<sup>nd</sup> we prefer our method as we get a better work done. If I don't get your questions answered immediately now you know the reason why. Evidently there is going to be no time for a vacation this summer. Last summer in August we took a boat and went up the river for a ten days vacation, and fished for trout, and we had just a few times. Mrs. Webb looked after the children and Blanche and I went. This summer I fear there is going to be no time

for even a ten days outing.

We are getting ready for our Fourth of July celebration. We make a good deal of the Fourth, for the sake of our children. We want our children to be earnest Christians, and I'm intensely patriotic Americans: so every year the foreign community goes to some expense to get up a celebration. I tried to get fireworks from San Francisco but the steamship co. wouldn't carry them, then I tried in Shanghai, and failed there likewise, then I tried in Yokohama, and at last was successful. We have some Chinese fireworks also, and we have too, some paper balloons, ten, and eleven feet high, so we expect to make a fairly good celebration. We shall probably invite out the governor the city magistrate and the Japanese consul, to help us celebrate. The other day I had to go in and see the governor about some <sup>timber</sup> for our church that is coming down the river. Some scamp who thinks he

has a full with the officials, stopped the timber and demanded ten percent of it.

at home we would call such a transaction highway robbery. out here they call it commission. The governor gave an order to have the timber released. I came pretty nearly going up on my wheel, and bringing down the timber myself. and if I had, I'm afraid those Korrans, that were after the so called commission would have seen ~~at~~ a foreigner with his dauder up.

This spring we have had strawberries enough almost to burn. We have had so many in fact, that we had to give them away to the Korrans, some of them.

Strawberries and icecream is our regular fare every day. We have all the ice we can use, and our seasons supply costs us about seven dollars. One of our Korrans runs a dairy and furnishes us with all the fine fresh milk that we can use. Milk cost us about

seem cult. a quart. Some of the community  
keep cows. and thus get their milk cheaper.  
I tried it. but too much of the milking  
fell to my lot so we concluded we would  
rather buy milk.

I don't know  
whether you ever heard of the black  
dog that we had. I got him in Seoul  
from Mrs. Greathouse. and he was a very  
intelligent beast. I taught him to do  
a great many things: - one of his accomplishments  
was to get up in a chair and sing.

Last winter the poor fellow took the asthma  
and got so at last that he could lie down.  
so I put him out of his misery with a  
dose of prussic acid. He is planted now  
beside one of our apple trees. I have  
a new dog. that a Korean gave me. and  
he has the classic name of "Mud". He  
is as beautiful as his name implies.  
I must have a dog around that must  
mind is mud's education has begun.

It has been interesting to me. and I have  
wondered if Korean dogs were bright ones.

to train. I find no trouble with Mud he  
learns very quickly. Mylo said he loved  
"Lou" our former dog. but he says he don't  
like mud. Poor Mud - he isn't very much  
about him that is attractive. His name  
indicates his color

I have my class this morning  
so I must go. With much love to  
you all.

Your affectionate son

Graham Lee

We are counting the months to our furlough, and  
pretty soon we will be counting the days.  
You don't know how we long, with unrestrained longings  
to see you all again.

**Letter from Sadie Nourse to the Endeavorers, Seoul, letter begun May 14 and completed May 31, 1900.**

My dear Endeavorers,

The sad deaths of Rev. D. L. Gifford and his wife together with all the work that has followed has left no spare minutes for letter writing.

Tuesday morning, March 20, Mr. Gifford started out on a country itinerating trip in good health and wrote home of good meetings, well attended and much success. Happy, hopeful letters, showing he was full of work and encouraged by finding his out stations not only alive, but in good, strong condition, Christians active and many coming to classes and others to be baptized and received into full membership.

For two weeks Miss Doty had been compelled to let Miss Strong take her place in the school while she took a rest and so it happened we were alone when the word came, Wed., April 11, saying that Mr. Gifford had died Tues. a.m.

All morning there had been such a pouring rain, but Mrs. D.L. Gifford came through it down to our house to ask if I was sending our errand boy out and if so would I send to the Hospital and see if Dr. Field would come over to see one of our Korean church women.

Mrs. Gifford seemed a little stronger and was happy in the thought that she would soon be able to take up her Women's Work again. When she left I gave her Mrs. Mann's magazines and she asked if she might keep them till Mr. Gifford's return so that he, too, may read them.

While Miss Strong and I were at lunch, a little note came from Mrs. Fulton Gifford to which she added, "We have just received a letter from Mr. Gifford via Korean post saying he is well and expects to reach home Saturday."

One hour later, the Korean runner arrived with the message stopping first to tell Isebon who went to the Gifford's and then came here. He told me in the same quiet way in which he had spoken to Mrs. Gifford, but his eyes were full of tears and when he saw that I had understood and was about to hurry to Mrs. Gifford, he sat down, bowing his head on the chair and sobbing. Then I knew that his heart too was breaking with sorrow, but for our sakes he had concealed his grief. Many will tell you that Koreans have no feelings, but such experiences as these have shown me very plainly that they have hearts and feelings as well as souls like our own.

The only men of our Mission in Seoul were Dr. Sharrocks and Mr. Moore who was all ready to start next day on one of his country trips. We sent for them and after some conversation with the Mrs. Giffords and the Koreans concerning plans, arrangements, etc. and hurried preparations for Dr. Sharrocks, the two started that night on their long hundred mile journey over wretched country roads on Korean ponies with two pack ponies and Korean mapoes, men who walk by the pony's head to lead him.

That was my first night entirely alone in the school. We thought it best that someone should stay with the Giffords and Miss Strong was nervous and afraid to stay alone with the girls. Since then I have often been alone with never any reason for alarm. The women come in and give me their beautiful "good nights" and say that because I am alone and far from my own people they hope I may sleep in very great peace.

Then followed the long days of busy, but anxious waiting for Dr. Sharrocks and Mr. Moore's return with the body.

The ladies met at the Hospital Home and after a Chinese carpenter had made the box, they covered it with black cloth for a coffin, making handles

and all. When word came back from Dr. Sharrocks, the coffin, in charge of some Korean churchmen, was sent out to a village on the way to meet them.

It was out of the question to bring the body to the home or to the Union church for the services for no dead body has ever been permitted to enter within the city walls. There are only two gates through which funeral processions may pass out, the Little West Gate and the Little South Gate, except a Royal funeral which passes through the Great East Gate.

Sunday afternoon Dr. Sharrocks and Mr. Moorc returned leaving the body in one of the villages outside the gate in charge of some of the Methodist gentlemen who went out for that purpose.

Monday was such a beautiful, clear, warm spring day—following Easter Sunday. The services were held across the city in the large M.E. Church at one o'clock. There were not many flowers, but the ladies had arranged cherry blossoms and potted callas very prettily about the altar railing. Much of the service was in Korean for the sake of the Korean Christians and the crowd who gathered.

Then came the long ride to the foreign cemetery five miles over bad country roads and in and out of wretchedly filthy villages.

The Korean Christians who were carrying the casket on a large bier were to meet us at one of the cross streets outside the city wall and Mr. Swearer and Mr. Cable, two young men of the M.E. Mission on their wheels and I in a jinriksha with a basket of flowers were sent on ahead to arrange the coffin before Mrs. Gifford and her mother should see it.

The Christians sang hymns all the way out to the cemetery. It seemed strange to see men of high rank who would not lift a hand to work under other circumstances, fall in with the others and help bear the casket. Many of us had to walk much of the way up and down steep hills and over stony places. At last we climbed the hill—a high cliff overlooking the river where the Koreans consented some years ago the foreigners might bury their dead. The first foreigners here, the early missionaries, fifteen years ago had many more hardships than we and our lots are by no means easy ones.

When the grave was closed and finished, Miss Wambold helped me plant bunches of purple violets, one for each of the school girls who had

arranged them roots and all for planting. It is a pretty, restful place out of sight and sound of the Koreans, facing the west and overlooking the river with green rice fields and the mountains beyond.

The Mrs. Giffords were so sweet and brave through it all, such noble examples to us and to the Koreans of a perfect trust and that faith in God that nothing can move. Putting aside all their own grief and personal feelings for the sake of the Koreans and at all times so gracious and thoughtful of others.

In a few days Mr. Moffett who was executor came down from PyengYang and for several days he and Miss Doty were overwhelmed with work. Mr. Gifford had been the Mission Treasurer since Dr. Vinton's absence, as well as Treasurer and Secretary of many important committees and Societies. Then he had a large country district between twenty and thirty stations besides his own church here at Yun Mot Kol with street chapel for afternoon service and another centre for Sunday evening.

He too was elected pastor for this year for Union foreign service and it was he who asked me to open the Sunday School for foreign children. I miss him more than I thought I could miss a new friend. He usually went to foreign service Sunday afternoons, came in late usually after his chapel meeting and I always walked the two miles home with him and his mother. He took a great interest in me and my life as it has been here this year, in my language studies, etc. and my future work, saying as Mr. Gale has said that I would be a brave, plucky little woman if I should decide to stay in the school and often adding, "Don't worry, God never makes mistakes and He will give you grace to live a happy, congenial, Christ like life with anyone."

A few days before Mr. Moffett left we noticed a change in Mrs. D. L. Gifford. All the physicians met in consultation and decided she must leave at once for America—Mother Gifford to accompany her. That afternoon, April 23, she was worse and at sunset Miss Doty asked me to go on my wheel to Hospital Home with note to Dr. Fields.

I tell you of my ride because many ask if I enjoy my wheel and can use it. This happened to be a great festival day. The King with his thousands of guards and followers had gone out through the East Gate early that a.m. to the Queen's tomb to worship and sacrifice and were to return at dark when the Big Street would be lighted with torches all along the route.

There was no other way for me to go quickly on the wheel except to ride a mile up the Big Street.

The street had been swept clean and all signs of labor removed--the scores of teams and pack ponies, coolies with their great jiggie loads were all missing. The water carriers, beggars, working women and the dirty, naked children had all been forbidden the street.

Instead there were great crowds of spectators leisurely sauntering up and down—gentlemen of the so-called upper class in their best of white linen and silks—some in lavender, purple, blue or green silk robes. Hundreds of young men who had just had their hair made into topknots and little boys wearing engagement hats.

But I was not looking at the sights except as I frequently ran into them—my own idea was to get Mrs. Gifford's medicine and to get away from those thousands of black eyes. This is one of my greatest hardships for no good, pure Korean woman except of the low working class is ever seen upon the streets. She may occasionally go out in a closed chair, but very seldom and although the Korean Christians understand that customs are different in our country, others think and speak most disrespectfully of us. But this is one of the things that can be endured "for His sake."

My teacher told me next morning that he saw me riding my wheel and that it looked so nice and easy he thought he would like to try it.

I forgot to tell you that I rode under the great awning which is erected over the middle of the Big Street at the entrance of the street that leads up to the old palace where the King's ancestral tablets used to be kept. No one but the King ever rides under this old canvas seated—if on horseback they must dismount and if being carried in a chair or jinriksha, they rise or get out and walk. The crowd was so great on all sides that I rode through before they decided whether I was walking or sitting down and rode, too, on the path of red sand sprinkled in the middle of the street in honor of the King.

A few days later Mrs. Gifford was able to be moved across the city to Mr. and Mrs. Bunker's. They have a large, pleasant home and it was with them that Mrs. Gifford had made her first home when she came to Korea as Miss Mary Haydon 12 years ago. Mrs. Bunker was the first lady missionary

to Korea. She came out under our Board (Miss Ella Ellers) and then married Mr. David L. Bunker of the M.E. North.

As soon as Mrs. Gifford had been moved, Mrs. Fulton Gifford and Miss Doty began the long, tedious work of breaking housekeeping in the Gifford's home and packing for their departure to America with a view to their return within a year.

Passage was engaged on the same steamer upon which Mr. Whittemore was returning to America on short furlough via Vancouver and although she was very weak, the physicians were hopeful that as soon as she could get away from Seoul she would begin to improve.

Dr. Field, Dr. Whiting, Mrs. Bunker and Miss Shields asked me to help them in sitting up at night and so it happened that I was alone with Mrs. Gifford her last night on earth. Poketunie, one of the girls who went from the school to the Hospital to learn nursing and medicine, was there to help in lifting and waiting upon Mrs. Gifford, but she too was worn out as well as the doctors and other nurses and I found it difficult to waken her when needed for she slept so heavily.

Once in the night Mrs. Gifford asked me to get her Bible and then to sit down on the bed and read to her the 15<sup>th</sup> Chapter of John's Gospel. Then she asked me to hold the Bible that she might see the words again for herself.

I left her about nine o'clock next morning and came back to my work and to rest. That afternoon a called meeting of our station was held to reconsider the question of sending Mrs. Gifford to Chemulpo Monday as had been decided upon for it was very clear then to all that the end had come.

It was a delightful spring day and she was carried outdoors on a long steamer chair for a little while. About 4:30 she quietly fell asleep and then we knew that the dearest missionary in Korea had left us.

That night the ladies again gathered to cover a casket and at midnight all was completed and the dear remains placed within.

Sunday morning I had the trying ordeal of being the only foreigner at Korean service in Mr. and Mrs. Gifford's church and at the close all the women crowded about me so full of sorrow over their double loss. We can hardly understand the depth of the love and gratitude these people have for those who have brought to them the peace and joy of the Gospel. We see in them so much that is unfeeling and ungrateful, the blackest of sins and the darkest of heathendom that we are oppressed with the great burden of souls, but we never despair for there always comes some happy, helpful experience that shows us the wonderful power of the Holy Spirit and what Christ can do when he is given full possession of these hearts.

Sunday afternoon the school girls and all the church women were permitted to go over to Mrs. Bunker's and look again upon the face of the one who had been so dear to them. We were all glad that they had the desire to see her and that it was possible for them to go for the Koreans never look upon their dead nor will they enter where there is a dead body if they can avoid doing so. They have so many superstitions connected with it.

The casket was all in white and seemed especially suitable to Mrs. Gifford for she was a beautiful woman always so sweet and dainty in whatever she wore. And the room was filled with jars of white and purple lilacs and wisteria, bridal wreath and ferns.

The impression made upon the Koreans will be a lasting one for they will always think of her as they last saw her and as she lived among them, the loveliest Christian woman they have ever known.

Dr. Whiting said once after she left Mrs. Gifford's room, "I feel as though I had been talking to an angel" and such was the feeling all had who came in the slightest way under her influence.

Sunday night and all Monday till Tuesday afternoon rain fell in the way that it can only come down in Korea, together with strong cold winds, made it advisable to postpone the funeral service till Tuesday afternoon and then it was still so stormy that we could not let the girls go across the city to the services and although we had started out in closed chairs with four men carriers, the gentlemen all decided that no ladies should be permitted to go to the cemetery.

The Korean Christians bearing the casket started out on the long journey singing as they went our familiar hymns, so different from their horrible wailing and now there are the two new graves on the lonely hillside, but we cannot yet realize that Mr. and Mrs. Gifford are gone. It seems so strange. It is true we have the empty house on the hill above us and day after day the Koreans among whom they worked to remind us of their loss. Then too we have with us Mother Gifford. Last June she buried her husband and in August came here to make her home with her son, an only child. While preparing to return to her old home in Mendota, Ill. It was suggested that she stay here and go on with the Treasurer's work for she is still young and is a bright, capable business woman. She has consented to the plan staying at her own expense and she and Miss Strong who was without a home will in a few days be settled in a little house about a mile and a half from us—a hill on the south side of the city called In sung pootche. Close by is the Korean house where Mr. Gifford held Sunday night service.

I sometimes receive letters saying that next year the ladies Societies and C.E.s will be so much more interested in me for then I will be at work! A difficult language, a trying climate, wretched surroundings, horrible sights, sounds and smells day and night and the loneliness and helplessness that comes with the thought of being one of such a small number among so many thousands of heathens are only a few of the things that come into one's first year.

Sunday morning after morning prayers with the servants and in the girl's school, I go to SS and morning services and sit with the girls and women on the floor through a long sermon in Korean. Many times I am the only foreigner there. Lately Mr. Gale has been coming over to preach for us. After a hurried lunch I go to my own Sunday School of foreign children and I often think how much I would like to have some cards and SS papers for them. We have nice meetings and are now planning for Children's Day.

Afternoon sermon for missionaries and foreigners and then I am home for supper and ready to go to Insanpootche evening service with two of the school girls and a Korean woman.

Miss Doty said these meetings would have to close since there was no foreigner to attend, but said I might go though she did not urge me to do so for she thought my day was already too full for one who is not yet acclimated. The school girls take turns in accompanying me and a small boy

leads the way with my lantern through dirty, narrow streets where by extending my hands I can touch the walls on either side. The first night there were only a few there, but now both men and women attend well and we have good meetings.

I lead the singing and we have a genuine Santa Ana Presbyterian Church praise service till the people gather and the Korean is ready to preach. They dearly love to sing, but not a dozen Koreans outside of the girl's school can carry a tune to save their lives. It is simply awful. In fact there is no word in their language which means "music", but they use the word for "noise" instead. So they say "will you please begin the noise?" ✓

You all know how much I can sing and I often wonder what Edith Barrett or the Chaffee girls or anyone who knows anything about music would do. It might be hard to sing in one's own language with a woman on one side singing two bars ahead and one on the other side two or three bars behind.

At the close of the service the woman, young girls and children crowd around to thank me for coming and wish me "goodnight" saying that they hope I may go home safely and sleep in very great peace.

Tuesday afternoon I go back again with a woman Helper and one of the school girls to woman's prayer meeting in one of the Korean homes. Wednesday p.m. we go to homes of the church members for regular meetings and visit the sick. Wednesday night I take the school girls to Korean prayer meeting in the church which is usually led by Mr. Gale.

Thursday afternoon the church women meet for Bible study and singing (?) in the little house nearby where the Day School for girls is held. Thursday night we have foreign prayer meeting, but unless it comes to us Miss Doty or I seldom attend for we are so far away from the other foreigners.

Friday I go again with Mrs. Gifford's Helper and a school girl to Korean homes. Friday night, language study with Mr. Gale and Saturday afternoon with Dr. Underwood.

Day school of which I have oversight every morning and every spare moment put in with my teacher, housekeeping and gardening, company,