

Madison, Indiana

January 7, 1905

Maria Jane McKee Moffett

My Dear Sam:

I have just wakened up to the fact that I have waited longer than usual in sending you a letter. More Christmas letters than usual and several outside letters that required my attention have run the number up to about 14 for December. I wrote several times to Will [her oldest son] during his visit to Tontogarry. He took his family about the first of December for a visit to Mrs. Gale and the Lawrence family. They made some arrangements as to expenses that would be satisfactory all round and be to the advantage of the poor preachers. There are five of the Lawrence children and when the greater number of the eight took the chicken pox I guess they thought there were more than 8 all together. They had a fine Christmas and lots of presents. Will went to Toledo and several other places near Tontog. On Saturday they had their turkey dinner. On Christmas day they had a church service for the children, the household attending - even little "Amy Glasgow". Then on Monday they had their real Christmas - presents, stockings and all. Had gas lighted rooms and hid away the presents as our children did in the long ago - besides the piano, chairs and every thing covered with presents.

We took our Christmas dinner with Howard's [her third son] family & they came to us for the day on Monday. January 2nd [we had] the great pleasure of Tom [her youngest son] being with us. He had written some time ago he hoped to come, as he might have another trip to New York & Washington D.C. A telegram came on Saturday saying he would be with us that night. On Sunday he sat in our pew, declining Mr. Bodell's invitation to preach or sit up on the platform. He met & spoke to a great many of his friends - both Madison & Hanover people. He wrote to Will to meet him at Fort Wayne Wednesday evening, Tom arriving at 5 o'clock & Will at 7. He [Will] also had a visit to Peoria. If he decided to leave Madison his friends in Peoria insist on him going there. He could not be happy without some of his "kith & kin". Aunt Kate would love to have him with her & they would all feel they couldn't do enough for him & his family. Tom writes he met Mrs. R.S. McKee in Indianapolis. Had a nice call there with Boone and other friends. He has started off for Washington to attend to the Indian question once more. He says Susie is looking so well & Lenore [Susie's daughter] is a "treasure" & a jewel.

Your loving Mother,

[Mrs. Samuel Shuman Moffett]

Dear Dr. Brown:

Your kind letter of sympathy arrived yesterday and it touched me deeply - let me express my sincere thanks for it. Yes, I was laid aside for two months and at the time the experience was not enjoyable, but I know it was all for good. A man sometimes gets the idea that he is indispensable and then God has to lay him aside and show him that things go on just the same whether he is about or not. Yesterday I read those lines that Mrs. Maybrick used to repeat in prison and they are so good I'm going to learn them:

With patience then, the course of duty run:
God never does nor suffers to be done
But that which you would do if you could see
The end of all events as well as He.

I am able to do my work as usual, but still have a reminder of that sick spell in the shape of a weak stomach, which is all too easily put out of gear. By traveling up to Christmas I was able to cover most of my district this fall and have the following figures to present: Examined for baptism, 186. Baptized, 92. Examined for the catechumenate, 162. Received as catechumen, 128.

In one place seventy men organized themselves into an Anti-Tobacco-Smoking Society, and the money they would have used for tobacco they gave to support two evangelists for three months this winter. These men are to travel together in the district where there are no churches, preaching the Gospel.

On the latter part of my trip I had the pleasure of initiating Mr. Herbert Blair into his first experience of country travel. Blair goes to Sen Chun in the spring, but is spending the winter here. I wish to give you my estimate of the man, for I was delighted with all I saw of him. He has splendid ability and he has that which is so necessary to a missionary, poise. He will be as earnest as the next man but he will not fly the track. He is a lovable man and the Koreans take to him immediately. You know how absolutely necessary it is for us to gain this confidence to have any degree of success with them. Well, there is no doubt about Blair along this line. He is just the man for Sen Chun. You could not have sent a better.

Koons is coming along beautifully. The way he talks Korean makes some of us older men blush as we look back and see how it took us three years or more of the hardest grinding to gain the facility in talking he has obtained in a year. Koons is young and he has some things to learn but he is going to make an A-1 capital missionary. He has plenty of ability and a splendid spirit. We all like him very much.

As you know, I wasn't at the Annual Meeting this year - while the meeting was in session I was on my back trying to get through the days somehow. Whether I would have voted for that letter about finances or not I do not know. But this I want you to understand. Dr. Brown, as a member of Mission I'm sorry if that letter gave you pain. There is one thing that a mission can never afford to sacrifice, and that is the confidence between it and its Board.

We have just finished our winter Training Class which was not so large as some we have had, but the best class we have ever had. Over five hundred were in attendance. After the Training Class I had a few days with the Theological Class and now I'm getting ready to go to Sen Chun to help them with a class there.

The extra grant made us for this year has brought a sigh of relief to our station. The appropriations were most all exhausted. The increased cost of living due to war, etc. had mortgaged the salary - and how to get through the year without going into debt was a factor for most of us. Of course, if we would stop all work we could get along with the reduced appropriations. But we can't stop. We can't shut down the Academy and medical work, and we can't stop itinerating. For one, I wish to thank the Board for the help it has given us.

Again, thanking you for your kind letter.

Most sincerely yours,

Graham Lee

Pyeng Yang, Korea

January 24, 1905

Samuel A. Moffett

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Brown,

Doubtless it will seem that I have been negligent in the matter of my letter on the subject of the Korean Independent Church, as per action of the Mission recorded on page 48 of printed minutes, but the very great delay in the printing of the Minutes of the Council for which I have been waiting is the main reason for my delay. I think however that this will be in time to receive whatever attention is necessary before the next meeting of the General Assembly.

There is little occasion for me to write much in addition to the action of the Council, a copy of which will accompany this as part of my letter. The letter from the Board, received in response to last year's report and request, was one which caused us a great deal of thought and received most serious consideration up to and including the time of the Council meeting. The Committee on Church Government also gave itself to prolonged consideration of the matter in every phase that we could think of and in all its bearings upon the conditions of the work in Korea. When our report was brought before the Council, copies were placed in the hands of the members that the report might be clearly understood. The report very evidently expressed the views of the Council and was approved without a single negative vote after the asking of questions and hearing of replies which brought out fully the import of the report and its bearings upon what we all recognize to be a step of the greatest importance. There was but one member of the Council, Mr. Harrison of the Southern Presbyterian Mission, who expressed any doubt as to the advisability of the plan proposed, but after hearing explanations he said that he had no alternative plan which he could propose and that he did not know that any better plan could be devised. We all recognized that under any plan there doubtless will be difficulties to meet and overcome, but the Council was strongly of the conviction that this plan for Korea presents less difficulties and offers greater advantages than any known to us as having been adopted in other fields.

The Southern Presbyterian members of Council stated their belief that the objection in their Church arose from a feeling that the procedure is one not directly provided for in the rules of their Church although they know that many of their ablest men think it a wise procedure. They also stated their hope that even though they might not be able to unite with us, we, the other three Presbyterian Missions, might unite to form the Union Presbytery of which their native churches should be a part and by which their candidates for the ministry might be ordained.

Personally, I know that Dr. Rankin, their Secretary who died here in Pyengyang was heartily in favor of the plan after his conversation with their missionaries in China and with us in Korea and that it was his intention to urge upon his Church to give its sanction to the same.

I would ask that in connection with paragraphs III and (3) of the report you particularly notice the report of the Committee on Theological Education, (appended herewith), and I would ask a very careful reading of the whole report in the hope that it may clear up any misunderstandings, misapprehensions or doubts in the minds of the Board. On the other hand we will most sincerely welcome any further light or suggestions from the Board which may enable us to see some better plan of procedure which will meet the needs of the situation in Korea. We are the ones dealing directly with existing conditions and upon us must rest the burden and responsibility for the successful execution of any plan adopted, and we desire most earnestly to secure the plan which will most speedily and with the least difficulty place the Korean Church in a position of independent responsibility, able to wisely govern itself and manage its own affairs. Believing that our proposed plan promises this desired result we again most earnestly request the sanction of the Board and the General Assembly that we may not long delay the Presbyterian organization of this large body of Christians, which will number over 10,000 communicants before another year's report is made (see statistics appended).

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We deem this a matter of gravest importance to the welfare of the Church in Korea and believe that to delay much longer in giving the Koreans the organization to which they are entitled will be to bring upon us many difficulties in the management of a work already so large that it more than taxes our strength and resources. In less than three years we shall have men ready for ordination and by that time we must be provided with regular Presbyterial authority for their ordination. How shall this be effected? Our plan differs but slightly from that of the English Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Missions in South China which has been one of the most successful plans inaugurated. To us upon whom the question presses with greater force each year, it is of great importance that we have a settled plan of procedure upon which we can go ahead with the natural development of the Church. This plan should be adopted before our men are ready for ordination in order that that step may receive the attention which its importance deserves.

That the Board may see its way clear towards granting our urgent request is our hope.

Very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett
per A.F.M.

[this letter was apparently written or dictated by Samuel A. Moffett and typed by Alice Fish Moffett]

Dear Dr. Brown:

I want to add a few words to you personally on the subject of our plans for the organization of the Korean Church.

The question is one of gravest importance and great concern to us upon whom rests the burden and responsibility of the care of what has become a great and growing church gathered almost entirely within the last ten years.

We cannot afford to long delay the proper Presbyterian organization of the body of believers, putting upon its trained leaders the rights and responsibilities to which they are entitled.

I enclose an extra copy of the *Report of the Committee on Church Government* underlined so as to call attention to certain statements which I think deserve particular attention. I did not feel at liberty to so mark the copy which accompanies my letter written to represent the Mission, as that should go just as it was adopted by the Mission. We should not wait to ordain men and to give them full authority as Presbyters until they feel that the failure to do so constitutes a grievance and they become estranged from us even to a slight degree. We now have their entire confidence and [they] know we are desirous of moving forward on this line and are preparing them for it. We can retain this confidence very readily if we give them their full rights just as speedily as they are prepared for them.

The incoming of the Japanese who are so decidedly pro-Asiatic and so jealous of foreign influence in the East will very soon make it even the more essential that we retain the entire confidence of the Koreans and give no occasion to them to feel that we withhold from them what they are prepared for. We cannot wait much longer without taking some forward steps in organization and if our plan does not commend itself to the Board, the Board ought to propose a better and a practicable one sufficiently worked out in detail as to enable us to apply it to conditions here in a way to avoid greater difficulties than any which we believe our plan is likely to lead us into. Any plan will involve some difficulties, and will furnish problems for solution. The work everywhere meets with difficulties and problems, but we cannot refuse to go ahead because of that fact.

May we not look to you to represent our needs before the Board and the General Assembly, interesting yourself personally in seeing that this matter is taken up and carried through the Board and Assembly in a way which will put us in position to go ahead with far-reaching plans without longer delay. If we are compelled to delay long without proper Presbyterian organization which will put the burden of ecclesiastical work upon the Koreans I fear we shall incur great loss and be involved in many difficulties. We look to you to take up the question at that end of the line and so I have written you as clear an account as I can of the situation as we view it and we have tried to make clear the reasons for our request - in the long report presented.

I thank you for your letter of December 9th just received. I trust that the request of our station that the Board allow Mr. Hunt to spend a month in Hawaii while on his way home in order to investigate the question of the conditions of our Korean Christians there will be granted. Investigation will, I think, show that there are nearly 200 Presbyterian Christians there and they have a claim upon us for spiritual oversight.

We are keenly disappointed that Mr. & Mrs. McCune are not likely to come to us. Our need is great and we are more & more pressed with opportunities for our work continues to grow and grow, the more advanced stages of its development requiring more time for study and teaching. Mr. Koons has just finished his first year, but having made good progress in the language, he finds his hands more than full of pressing demands for service in looking after newly developing work.

There are other matters of which I wish to write but as I leave for another country class tomorrow they must await my return.

We are all grateful for the additional appropriation granted us and are also not a little disquieted in mind over our adoption of the Special Finance Committee's report - but of this more later on.

With most cordial regards from Mrs. Moffett and me to you and Mrs. Brown

Very sincerely yours,

Samuel A. Moffett

Pyeng Yang, Korea

January 26, 1905

Alice F. Moffett

My dear Dr. Brown,

Mr. Moffett left this morning for another ten days country trip asking me to copy and mail to you the accompanying letter.

How very often, as I think of you and Mrs. Brown, I wish that there might go to you constantly the many little incidents and interesting touches which are coming to us every day in this work.

Yesterday at my afternoon class with the catechumen women we were studying a lesson on prayer - the benefits of public and of private prayer. As I spoke of the passage, "not forgetting our own assembling together, etc." one woman said, "I don't see how any one can be a Christian all alone, not wanting to come to all the meetings and to praise and pray with others. Why, the Lord fills my heart so full of joy I cannot endure it to stay at home, - I have to come here and find someone to tell it to." This is the woman who became a Christian in a country village and whose relatives have driven her from home because of her faith. Again and again she says, "Oh, pray that the Lord will soften their hearts enough so that I can go back and preach to them. I am the only one of my family who knows the way of life and they will not even let me stay there so that I can witness for Jesus."

When I read "enter into thine inner chamber and having shut thy door, pray," a dear old woman looked up quickly and asked "What can I do? There isn't any 'inner chamber'. There isn't any place where I can go to be alone. If I just sit where the other people are and pray alone in my heart will it be alright?" This is the woman whom I asked once how she knew she was a Christian - - what grace she had received. "Oh", she said, "I used to scold everybody, all the time; and now I don't want to."

Plans are being laid for the training class for city men and women at the Korean New Year. When I announced the time of the class to my women they said, "Only for a week? Can't we study longer than that? Their hunger for Bible study is surely one of our greatest joys in the work.

The people of a group fifty "li"[a li is approximately 1/3 of a mile] north of here have taken up a special offering and asked us to send them a woman from the city who can spend three weeks in company with two women of that group in visiting in twenty neighboring villages preparatory for a class which Miss Snook will hold at a central point. I am searching for just the right woman to lead the enthusiastic people in their campaign.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Koons visited a village across the river where the people gathered the implements of devil worship from their houses and made a great bonfire, declaring their desire to believe in Christ and study the Scriptures. The Christians of another village ten "li" away have just purchased a good house near the city and with their own hands are tearing it down and carrying it out to build into a church.

A dear old grandmother of 86 years, one of our frequent callers, has just come in again to "see her brother" (Mr. Moffett). She loves to tell me again and again how she first heard the Gospel from him, how he received her as a catechumen, then into the church in baptism, and how he has taught her all the precious things that she knows about Jesus. "And so", she says, "that is why I love Jesus best and my brother next." Then she always says "You know I am 86 years old now. When do you think I shall go to be with Jesus?" And so the incidents multiply and crowd themselves into the days, and oh, how happy they make us and what a constant joy is this life and this work.

Please give my warmest love to Mrs. Brown.

Very sincerely,
Alice F. Moffett

(from microfilm reel #281, Vol. 235, letter #21)

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.

Dear Dr.-

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Lee [Graham Lee] I did not get to the annual meeting of the Mission last fall. Since then I have been at the work every day without interruption. A part of the time was occupied with a six weeks' tour through my Anak circuit, preaching two and three times every day, besides the usual conferences, exhortations, etc., and closing with a splendid class at Sai Pyeng Dong, where Mr. Hunt and Mr. Koons were with me. The condition of the work in almost all of the groups is encouraging. The circuit subscribed enough money to put on another helper this year, and did it in the best spirit. One important item is the resignation of helper Kim Paik-yong, the oldest helper in northern Whang Hai. It was a source both of sorrow and of joy, as well. Sorrow that one who has served so long should have to leave the work, yet a joy that he resigned of his own will and did not need to be asked to do so, which would have been necessary had he not done it of his own will. I do not know just what the effect of his going out of the work will be, as his chief weakness all along has been with his tongue. Our hope is that he may have grace given him not to undo any of the good work which he has done in the past.

I also made two trips to the Western circuit now in charge of Mr. Hunt, but where I will have charge after July. I held two classes in this territory - one with Dr. Moffett, and one with Dr. Baird, returning a day or two before Christmas. Then the winter Training Class began December 28th and held for two weeks. Of this class I can say that it proved the best we have yet seen. Better work was done and more regular attendance was secured than in previous classes. Each year shows a marked advancement in the ability of the brethren to grasp the deeper spiritual truths. The attendance was about the same as last year.

Our Theological Class was in session at the same time as the Training Class, but continued for one month. Two others have now joined this class making the number of our first students for the ministry, eight. The new additions are Han Suk-chin, one of Dr. Moffett's first helpers; and Saw Kyeng-jo, of Sorai, known as the first elder in Korea. These brethren, because of their long previous study and experience, were allowed to join the first theological class, which has now just completed the second of the five years' course. Of the new class to be formed, and which will begin their studies in April, I suppose Dr. Moffett has already informed you.

Since the winter class I have been giving my attention to the South Gate Church, for which there is only too little time left. The work is growing rapidly and the building will soon have to be enlarged. On last Sunday I baptized 13 and received 33 catechumens. I am also holding regularly a Saturday night meeting with a selected company of a dozen or more officers and chief men of the church in order to give them a special course of instruction and at the same time to provide for a weekly hour of prayer and consultation with these men for the following Sabbath's service. In this way I hope to get into and to keep in much closer touch with the whole church. These men bear the main burdens of the church, they are the general's staff. If I can make them Bible students and enthuse them with the true evangelistic spirit, we shall soon see a great ingathering of souls in this part of the city. It would do your heart good to meet with us in one of these meetings. We are now taking a course in the Life of Christ, spending the last half hour in prayer for the morrow's service and other definite objects.

Your long letters which make mention of the doings of the Annual Meetings, especially of the special committee which made such a shameful blunder, was received and read with a feeling that is not easy to describe. Not having been at the meeting I got only the merest inkling of what that committee did, - not enough to have even raised the merest suspicion. So that when your letter came and was read my heart was greatly grieved, indeed. I can speak only concerning myself. I say simply I cannot understand how such a thing could happen. I have never had any other thought than that only the most entire confidence existed between the Korean missionaries and the

Board. And the special love for and confidence in our own secretary has been so universal and marked that upon hearing what you say I just do not know what to think. My heart aches - which I know must be true of all - at the thought of any such thing having taken place.

We very much appreciate the extra grant of the Board to reimburse us for what we have laid out in order to properly carry on the work through the year. As for myself, it has enabled me to keep my literary assistant and to make the regular spring trip to my country work which could not have been done had this help not been received. I suppose as much might be said of each missionary.

I cannot close without saying a word in behalf of the new station in Whang Hai. It seems, according to your last letter, that the Board delayed giving its sanction to the immediate opening of that station on the ground of there being no money. But the extra expense in this particular case need be small. Houses will necessarily need to be erected in Pyeng Yang and in Seoul for those who can occupy the houses vacated by the missionaries who would go to live in the new station; and without question houses can be erected in the new station at very much less expense than they can in Seoul, and with equal or less expense even than in Pyeng Yang. Then if several families lived in the centre of this territory of many churches, as they would if they lived at Chai Ryong, much money would be saved in itineration. We believe the time has now come for those who work the Whang Hai territory to live in the midst of their people. If Chai Ryong is selected there can be no mistake, the work will be greatly enhanced by such a move. In my territory there will be ten (10) churches within 12 miles of the station. In Mr. Hunt's territory there will be more within that distance. Now when we remember that the farthest point in my circuit will be only about 20 miles and in Mr. Hunt's circuit and Mr. Sharp's circuit the farthest point will be not more than about 60 miles, it must be evident that the point is admirably chosen. If we had a station at Chai Ryong the farthest point would be about as near as the nearest point now is to the missionaries living in Pyeng Yang, and very much nearer than the nearest point to those living in Seoul. The sooner this move be made the better will it be for the work. We hope that it may not be long delayed.

We greatly rejoice in the evidence of the continued favor of the Lord upon the work in this field and of the especially favorable outlook in the south. There are other matters about which I wish to write you but will defer them until I write again. Very humbly yours,

In Christ,

W.L. Swallen

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 Fifth Ave., New York City

Dear Dr. Brown:

The delay in reporting to you the result of the language examinations at last Annual Meeting is due to the fact that I have been waiting for a report from Dr. Gale on some of the papers which he & Dr. Underwood were to examine. I am sorry to learn from him that 4 of the papers of the 2nd year students have been misplaced and not yet found - so I shall send you the report although it will be somewhat deficient. Of those who should have passed their 3rd year examinations last year or before I am glad to be able to report that Dr. Sharrocks, Mr. Sharp and Miss Snook have completed their work and passed finally both oral and written examinations and that Mr. Welbon passed his 3rd year written examination. Mr. Welbon's oral examination was unsatisfactory although it was an improvement over last year and I still think that he will secure a fair working knowledge of the language and probably satisfy the Committee this coming year. A grade of 60 being required to pass, the grades of the above-mentioned were:

Dr. Sharrocks	Written (passed in 1903)	Oral	60
Mr. Sharp	" 66	"	72 $\frac{1}{3}$
Miss Snook	" 78	"	68
Mr. Welbon	" 76 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	46 $\frac{2}{3}$

Of those who came up regularly for 3rd year examinations the grades were as follows:

Mr. W.N. Blair	Written	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oral	80
Mrs. " " Blair	"	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	81 $\frac{2}{3}$
Mr. E.H. Miller	"	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	75
Mrs. E.H. Miller	"	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	55
Miss Barrett	"	69	"	50

so that Mr. & Mrs. Blair & Mr. Miller have completed their three years work on the language and passed from under the Committee while Miss Barrett and Mrs. Miller have yet to take the 3rd year oral examination again. Miss Barrett has had special difficulties to overcome and has not had that diversity of work which is favorable to facility in conversation while Mrs. E.H. Miller has suffered from poor health a good part of the year.

Of the 2nd year students all have done well except Mr. Barrett, who is having a very difficult time of it in acquiring the language. Mr. Bruen and Mr. Adams of Taiku have been asked to give him special assistance and oversight in the hope that he may make better progress. The grades are as follows:

Mr. Kearns	Written	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oral	80
Miss Samuels	"	78 $\frac{2}{3}$	"	79 $\frac{1}{3}$
Mr. Smith	"	60	"	86
Mr. Clark	"	paper misplaced	"	97
Mrs. Bruen	"	" "	"	82 $\frac{1}{3}$
Mr. Barrett	"	" "	"	50

Of the 1st year students I have only good to report, all of them having made very satisfactory progress.

The grades are as follows:

Miss Brown	Written	82.3	Oral	88
Mr. Hall	"	94.5	"	94 $\frac{2}{3}$
Miss Kirkwood	"	86.5	"	84 $\frac{2}{3}$
Mr. Koons	Written	84.5	Oral	83 $\frac{2}{3}$

Dr. Null
Mrs. Null
Mrs. Clark

“ 89.1
“ 90.7
“ 84.8

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“ 83
“ 85 $\frac{2}{3}$
“ not taken

Your reference in your letter to the “partial” report of the Examination Committee in the Minutes of the Annual Meeting, prompts me to call attention to the fact that the Examination Committee makes its report direct to the Board, not to the Mission, the reason for its making certain announcements to the Mission being that 1st year students are allowed a vote only in case of passing the examinations and 3rd year students upon passing the examinations become “Senior” Missionaries with certain rights. It has always been our custom to consider the report on the language examinations with grades, etc. a sort of confidential communication to the Board.

Our requirements along the line of language study are high and the efficiency of our mission in the use of the language is a cause of great gratification. The fact that some few fail to meet the standard in the given three years time need not indicate that they will fail to get the language if given a little more time. Some few require more time than the average.

I have only to suggest a personal letter from you to Mr. Barrett urging him to special persistent effort toward improvement in the language. All others I think are working under sufficient pressure.

Yours very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

Dr. Null
Mrs. Null
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I have only to suggest a personal letter from you to Mr. Barrett urging him to special persistent effort toward improvement in the language. All others I think are working under sufficient pressure.

Yours very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

Pyongyang, Korea

February 4, 1905

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:

The station has asked that Mr. Hunt be allowed to spend a month in Hawaii on his way home on furlough in order to investigate the situation there as it relates to the Christian Koreans who have gone there. I feel that we owe it to them to investigate as to their spiritual welfare and I am sure a month from Mr. Hunt given to that work will be as important a service as a month spent in looking after a country circuit here.

He can get in communication with Rev. Frank Damon, as suggested in your letter to me, and I hope the way may open up for us to arrange to send a good Korean evangelist there to work among the Koreans under the direction if need be, of the Congregational Church - or under the direction of the Korean Committee of Missions.

If the Board will authorize Mr. Hunt to give a month to this work we shall await his report with great interest as will the whole Korean Church here, which is interested in these Koreans who have gone from its midst.

With kindest regards

Yours very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

My dear Hester,

Your good letter from San Rafael was greatly appreciated; I am so glad to hear something about your school work. Of course you have Mission work with the children, and of the most important and hopeful kind for you have them at the impressionable age.

I wish you could step in and see some of the school work here. How very strange and crude it would seem to you, though interesting also in some respects. If you should go first to a heathen school for boys conducted in pure Korean style, you would probably want to laugh the first moment and stop your ears the next. There are the youngsters, big and little, dirty or perhaps partially clean, with long black greasy braids of hair down their backs, sitting cross-legged on the floor, and all shouting out Chinese characters at the tops of their voices. That is study - such studying as can be heard a block away.

Christian schools have sprung up here and there through the country in connection with the churches and chapels, nearly all of them supported by the people and taught by Christian Koreans. One of the first results of the establishment of a little group of Christians in a town or village is the desire on the part of the people to give their children a Christian education. These schools are as yet very primitive because there are no well-trained teachers for them. The Bible is the chief text book, and Chinese, the proper use of Korean, elementary geography and arithmetic, and cleanliness form part of the course. Every summer there is a short normal course for these country teachers.

Here in Pyeng Yang there are six day schools for boys and three for girls in different parts of the city; an Academy for boys, having a five-year course and about 85 pupils in attendance; and an advanced school for girls and young women which has only a Winter session of from three to four months. We believe that it is better for these young girls and women not to be taken entirely away from their homes and placed in a boarding school the year round. They would of course be educated more rapidly, but educated, we fear, away from their homes and former surroundings so that it would be difficult or impossible for them to go back and be helpful where they are so much needed. Under the present arrangement these girls come to the city for study during the winter and return in the spring to their homes for farm or field or house work, wherever they are, using what they have learned in the school to help the girls and women of their own villages. In this school and in the Academy most of the classes are taught by missionaries. This winter I had an interesting class with the girls in physiology and hygiene. Our greatest difficulty is the lack of text books in the Korean language. There are, of course, many in the Chinese, for China is a very much older Mission field, and Chinese text books are useful to the boys and men but not to the girls, for Koreans never educate their girls and women. So in some of the branches taught in the girls' school we have to translate our text books as we go along. For my physiology class I took my American text book, the Korean who helped me took another in Chinese which would give him the terms I wanted, and between us we made one in Korean, he writing from my dictation. It is very interesting work, but slow, as you may imagine.

Do let me hear from you again, Hester. I am not a very good correspondent but it is not because I do not want to write, and I do love to tell about the work here if I only have time to do so.

With very much love for you all,

Affectionately your cousin,
Alice F. Moffett

Dear Friends,

It has only been four days since I came back from a country trip and my mind is still so full of memories of it that I think I shall write to you about that.

One hundred and ten li - or about thirty-six miles north of here is the town of Sook Chun, a county seat. There is quite a large country church there and as in most of the country groups they try to have a week of Bible study sometime during the year for the men and another for the women. One of the missionaries goes out if possible to teach them but if no one can go then we must just send one of the more advanced Koreans from here in Pyeng Yang to help them the best he can.

Sook Chun is in Mr. Blair's territory and it has so happened that no missionary has been to their woman's class for three years and this year it seemed difficult to secure even a Korean woman to go. Mr. Blair is at home now teaching for two months in the boys' academy. So one day a bright idea came to me. I would leave Lois, aged two, here at home with Mr. Blair and the Korean woman who helps me with the babies and I would take baby Katharine with me and go to hold that class myself. Mr. Blair however vetoed my going alone with baby so I persuaded Mrs. Wells, the wife of our missionary physician to go with me. There is still but one way for ladies to travel in Korea, though that, like other old things is fast passing away in this era of transition and we shall soon be traveling by rail as you do at home. But at present we ride in chairs carried by two or four men. We wanted to make the thirty six miles in a day so we of course had four men each. They are men whose business it is to carry people and all the professional coolies wear a certain kind of round crowned felt hat which no one else can wear. They are very skillful indeed and the muscles in their shoulders and legs are so hard and strong that they carried baby and me all the distance in one day without more weariness than a horse might show after such a day's work. The chair is a large wicker one with a top and is swung on long poles. These in turn are suspended from shorter ones at the ends which the coolies carry on their shoulders. It is a very pleasant way to travel when the weather is fine, the motion being only a gentle swaying like a hammock.

But the day we started it snowed - a warm, soft, wet snow that melted almost as fast as it fell. Fortunately we were so well covered that we did not get wet nor cold. We stopped at an inn for dinner. Not that they furnished us the dinner but all our coolies ate there and our boy and the woman who was to help teach and care for baby while I taught - and the mäpoo - or man who led the pony which had our supply of food, clothing and bedding on it. You see, we have quite a retinue when we travel in Korea. We simply have to take our home with us when we go. At noon we went into the inner or woman's room of the inn and there I laid baby down on the warm floor to kick up her little heels at will after her long cramped ride and to laugh and squeal much to the delight of a flock of small boys and girls who crowded the doors and windows for a peek at the foreign baby. Then we made tea with our little alcohol stove - indispensable little comfort for a traveler here, and had our lunch, and were ready to start on again when the coolies had finished their "pop" - or rice.

We reached Sook Chun after dark, rather chilled and hungry but some of the Christians had walked out a mile through the snow with lanterns to meet us and the women were waiting in the warm room of the little church to give us a warm, joyful welcome. They did not stay long, knowing we must be weary, so we soon went to the room they had set aside for us, prepared our little supper from the remains of our lunch, had our cots put up and went to sleep as comfortably as you please.

The next morning the women began to gather. I had met many of them before and they were all so happy and so grateful that we had come that they could scarcely express it. All of them knew me through Mr. Blair and nearly all of them had some tale of joy or sorrow to confide to the "pooeen" [wife].

We did not have regular classes that first day but I led a prayer meeting in the morning and in the afternoon Mrs. Wells had another and we enrolled all the women who had come and gave out lessons for the next day. I was to teach Philippians in the morning and Mrs. Wells Matthew in the afternoon. We would take turns leading morning prayers. After the afternoon lesson I would teach them hymns and then we would go calling on the believers and talk to the unbelievers who would come to see the foreign ladies. Then in the evening we would have prayers with any of the women who could come. And the Korean woman with us, Ni chinie's mother as we called her, would teach the new believers to read. For that is the first thing a woman wants to do when she believes, learn to read her Bible and her hymn book.

You will want to meet with me some of the women who come to the class, I know. There are three girls attending regularly - pretty, jolly, happy girls who want to study, of course, but who see the funny side of things always and giggle over it exactly as I did when I was sixteen. I can't decide whether I like them or old grandma Han best. I wanted to adopt her for my own, she was so much like some dear grandmothers I have seen at home. All the grown people call her "mother" and all the children call her "grandma" and she loves and mothers them all. She has the sweetest smiling old face you can imagine. She is about seventy years old I think but do you know that just three years ago this old lady was whipped like a small girl for going to church and then made to do her work at night because she would go and couldn't get it done in the day time and all this by her old father-in-law who is still living and does not believe. He doesn't whip her any more though, she joyfully informed me. She has two grown sons who have children of their own - four generations living in one house. And such a lot of cousins and so on that I can't see how she can possibly keep track of them all. We walked out to her home one evening, about two miles from Sook Chun and she took us over two whole villages peopled entirely by her relatives. One woman brings us half a dozen eggs which she says are for her only daughter, a young wife whom I well remembered, but who died lately and was soon followed by the tiny baby boy she had left behind her. That was her memorial - these half dozen eggs - but perhaps in the sight of God it did just as well as the stained glass window she might have given.

There is still another sad story to tell. Indeed I am afraid that from our standpoint at least, there is more tragedy than comedy in the lives of these people. One rather sad, anxious faced woman named Tō-Si is in attendance at the class - one of the brightest of them all. She has had a sad, hard experience. She is a widow with one daughter who was happily married but whose husband died recently leaving her with two little ones. Now there is an unspeakably wicked custom in Korea according to which a young widow has no protection by law, none at all indeed except what her brothers or father are strong enough and willing enough to give. She is the property of anyone strong enough to carry her away. Tō Si and her daughter were sleeping alone in their little house about two months ago when twelve men came and demanded that the daughter, Kim Si, go with them. Tō Si shut the door and ordered them away but they easily broke in - and beating Tō Si until they thought she was out of the way, they commanded Kim Si to go with them. She said they might kill her but she would not go - and seizing a large grass knife she managed to inflict a good sized gash in the shoulder of one of her tormentors. Of course she was soon overpowered and when she would not walk a step they seized her by the hair and arms and dragged her along the rough ground until her clothing was worn through and her flesh was torn and bleeding. In the meantime Tō Si had recovered consciousness and had managed to crawl to the neighbors for help. But they were heathen and incredible as it seems to you in your enlightened, civilized America, not a man would move. It was custom and what would have caused a lynching at home was not worth stirring from their warm room to prevent. Truly, Korea still has need of the preaching of the religion of Christ.

In despair, Tō Si dragged herself after the men catching up with them once and begging them to no purpose to desist. Then she went on a long weary way to the home of the old grandma Han of whom I spoke and to her joy found both of her sons at home. They seized clubs and started in pursuit while Tō Si went on a little farther to her own sister's house. This sister seized a knife and she also started after them and it was she who came upon them - crying out "The Christians are coming!" It was really only the two brothers but they were making noise enough for a dozen, so the men in a panic, dropped their victim and fled. The two women, bruised and sick were taken to the homes of the Christians for care and protection, half dead but

full of gratitude to God for their deliverance. It is a sad story, isn't it, but the saddest part is that this is only one little case that came to our notice because the heroine was a Christian and that these things are happening all around us all the time, just the same except that their ending is dark with despair.

But I must tell you a little of our class. It went very rapidly indeed for with teaching the lessons and preparing them, leading prayer services, visiting with the women, calling in their homes and also taking care of little Katharine, the time went quickly enough. Of our last morning prayer service I will tell you a little. Imagine a long, low-ceilinged little room, with smoky paper on the walls and straw mats on the floor. Some fifty women, all in white of various degrees of cleanliness are seated on the floor, many of them with babies on their backs. A few in the back of the room you will readily mark as different in some way from the others. They are dirtier as a rule but it is not that alone. The happiness so evident in the faces in front is replaced in theirs by a look of hardness and hopelessness. They are the heathen women who have come, some from curiosity and some from a real desire to hear more of this strange religion. Seeing so many of them I give up the lesson I had expected to have and turn instead to the old story of the prodigal son. It is all well adapted to their modes of thought and their customs and they follow breathlessly the poor boy as he leaves his father's house so proudly and thoughtlessly, as he spends his substance, as he feeds the swine in the famine year they know so well, and last of all in his return. And then we all talk together about our wandering away and the Christians tell their heathen sisters how good it is to live again in the Father's house and then we all pray together and some of the wanderers say that they will return.

That day we say goodbye, the women with tears in their eyes and we too with sadness because the women are lovable indeed and we know how lonely and hard the lives of some of them are.

It is a happy work, teaching the country women but of course my two babies shut me out from all but a tiny share of it and I must be content to help here in the city. But here there is much to do, too - more than we can touch. And I ask your prayers for us as we do it and not for us alone but for these very women of whom I have been telling you. They have burdens hard to bear but many of them are bearing them bravely and are doing noble work as witnesses in this dark land.

Very sincerely -

Edith Allen Blair

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 Fifth Ave., New York City

Dear Dr. Brown:

It is my privilege to write you the monthly account of the work of the station, and a special pleasure it is this month because of the remarkable blessing which has been granted us in our work.

January witnessed a most successful Winter Training Class with an attendance of some 700 men; another profitable term of the Theological Class; the closing of the term of the Advanced School for Women & Girls under Miss Snook's charge, the attendance having been larger than last year; and the opening of a new term of the Academy with a large increase in attendance, many coming as self-supporting pupils. All of these mark progress and a growing solidity in the work.

After the Training Class came the annual exodus of missionaries, evangelists, helpers and leaders who scattered far and wide for a series of country classes preceding, during and following the Korean New Year's season, Mr. Lee going to Syen Chun to assist in their large class there held at New Year.

The reports from these classes give increased evidence of the exceeding great value of this feature of our work while they show a state of inquiry greater than ever before, new zeal and consecration on the part of the Christians, and a spiritual revival within the church which is reaching out to the unconverted and bringing in larger numbers than at any previous time. I cannot now write you details of this work but must tell you of what has occurred in and around the city.

In January Mr. Koons & Miss Kirkwood gave attention to two suburban villages each about 2 miles out - where for some time we have had a few believers in connection with the city church - villages where considerable seed sowing had been done but which had received very little attention or oversight. Their visit precipitated matters and soon crystallized conviction. In the one group of villages there were soon gathered some 70 or more people who gave up spirit worship, kept the Sabbath and confessed faith in Christ. The Christians who had been there went to work with a will, rejoiced that at last they were to be looked after. After a few visits from Mr. Koons & Dr. Whiting's teacher this group was ready for an advance movement. They raised over 500 ryang for a church building, bought a house near the city - took it down and removed it to their village and are ready to set it up as a church just as soon as the spring opens up. While Dr. Whiting was away his teacher and a city Christian held a class there for the men, followed by a class held for the women by Mrs. Moffett's Bible Woman and the city church woman missionary. There are now 80 or more in this group which will soon be organized as a separate group giving up its connection with the city church.

In the other village a similar work has developed. Their leader is a young man - the son of one of the first men baptized here in 1894. He had grown cold - had fallen into sin and was a cause of anxiety to his parents and to us for a while. Last fall I refused to baptize his child until he showed clearer evidence of true repentance. This seemed to wake him up. He attended the winter class, received a spiritual blessing, and went back to work zealously in his village, with the result that he soon came urging a visit from the missionary. Mr. Koons & Miss Kirkwood made a few visits there, and soon that village was rejoicing over a work of grace. Mr. Bernheisel preached to them one Sabbath and they began coming to the city service. The young man's father, now a deacon, was rejoiced. He went over one day and superintended the destruction and burning of the idols and evil spirit shrines in some twenty houses. There are now in this village some 50 or more meeting for worship and planning to build a church this spring. This work, however, and the reports from the country classes were but harbingers of the most remarkable movement we have yet seen in North Korea.

Plans were already made for Bible study classes for men and for women in the city churches in

February, beginning with the Korean New Year when the merchants close their shops for several days and are at leisure. Mr. Swallen finished his work with the Theological Class and I came back from two successful classes in the country, one with Mr. Bernheisel and one with Mr. Blair, in which I had seen in the one a great spiritual blessing upon the church, in the other great zeal and enthusiasm in seeking the conversion of unbelievers. Then we planned for a regular evangelistic campaign in the city in connection with the city classes. In the morning we taught about 150 men in the old church building, while the ladies of the station had over 150 women in classes in the Central Church. In the afternoons we combined these into a conference at the Central Church with an attendance of over 400 men and women. An hour was spent in the discussion of such topics as Family Religion, Marriage, Sabbath Observance and Truthfulness - followed by prayer. Then we divided into groups of four or five each, took sheet tracts and printed invitations and systematically canvassed the whole city, visiting every house and distributing tracts and the invitations to the night meetings in both Central and South Gate churches.

At night the evangelistic services were held, the buildings soon being full. From the second night on, decision was asked for and each night there were from 20 to 50 men and women in the Central Church and from 10 to 40 in the South Gate Church who rose, signifying their decision to accept Christ, came forward for prayer and gave in their names as believers. The city became a regular bee-hive of religious activity, the converts soon ran up into the hundreds and the meetings increased in interest. In the Wai Sung [외성 - outside the wall] chapel Mr. Bernheisel & Dr. Whiting began services to relieve the congestion at the South Gate and in this suburban group proportionate results were obtained.

For two weeks we continued this work and then changed the character of the meetings, making them for the special instruction of the hundreds of new believers. The church was converted into a school studying the Catechism. The new believers were divided into groups of ten each with a teacher while in the gallery from one to two hundred unbelievers who came each night were preached to by a native elder and the unbelieving women were instructed by Sin Si, the pastor's assistant among the women. Each night during these meetings also from 8 to 15 more reached a decision. Since these meetings closed we have arranged a special meeting every Saturday night for the instruction of the new believers. At these meetings, at the Wednesday prayer meeting and at the Sabbath Services, there have been still others who have risen upon invitation to accept Christ and we now have enrolled some 900 names of men and women in the city churches who since February 1st have reached the decision to be Christians.

A hundred or more of these represent other villages and cities some from as far away as 300 miles, away up on the Yalu [river] and some from as far south as Seoul. Most of them are men & women who have been considering the question for months or years, who have read much and heard more of the gospel, the elders declaring that their examination for the catechumenate shows many of them to be ready for baptism.

One feature of the work was the fact that most of our elders & leaders were away holding country classes and the work devolved upon the deacons and the leaders of tens who responded most effectually, they themselves thus developing into more valuable workers. The Elders & Leaders came back from the country classes in time for part of the meetings and in time for the work of instruction, rejoicing greatly over the reports which had reached them.

We are overwhelmed with work and are pressing into service all who are able to teach and all who have leisure for service in city or country. The Academy boys have rendered valuable assistance both in canvassing the city and in looking up new converts to remind them of the prayer-meetings and the special Saturday night meetings. We are face to face with another problem - i.e. how to accommodate our congregations. The large Central Church and the new South Gate church (not yet finished) are both full and even before we finish the second building we need a third. We shall urge increased contributions and their immediate payment in hopes of finishing the South Gate Church at once,

leaving us free to go ahead with plans for a third church. We are happy over the situation even though perplexed as to how to plan for the accomplishment of so much that is demanding attention. We are simply swamped by the demands upon us for instruction, examination, oversight and organization.

The best of it is, this movement is not confined to the city. It is springing up and spreading all through the country and from every country church and group we hear of larger congregations, too small buildings, new believers in other villages, and other groups being formed. People who have been hearing the gospel for years and who see that through all the disturbances and changes, the Church of Christ alone goes on steadily, making for joy and peace and clean lives, are now repenting of their sins and seeking peace and pardon. A few days ago a sorceress sent me her two large drums, her gongs and cymbals and other paraphernalia, her husband who brought them, rejoicing that they had been freed from devil worship. A letter from a country leader tells of work in seven new villages. A prominent man from another city came to me yesterday with a list of 15 men who, with him wish to be Christians and urge me to go back with him to instruct them. I cannot go - my hands are too full of work here. A letter received last night from a city 100 miles away from a man who was converted here last month asks for a load of books saying that the whole city is aroused with a spirit of inquiry and he wants books for their instruction. The new converts are already at work and are bringing in others.

A colporteur comes in today saying there are 100 new believers in a church 25 miles west. The Leader of another group comes in for sheet tracts saying they have arranged to visit all the villages around them canvassing the houses as was done in the city. Here and in many other groups the people are contributing so many days each of evangelistic service. Even as I write Miss Kirkwood's teacher comes in to report. While she is in the country teaching a class in one section we utilize him by sending him to another section where in some ten or more villages there are men who reached a decision in the city meetings. He reports these men as rejoiced to see him - also a gathering of 15 in one village where for some time we have had 4 or 5 believers, while in other central and large villages there is a wide spread spirit of inquiry.

I have never known a time when we had so many ripe opportunities and while we now have a good many workers yet we cannot compass the work. All are working away at full pressure and we are making use of all available men and all forces, yet with such opportunities we need more workers.

This is the situation we are confronting and which at last Station Meeting caused us to take action making special representation to the Board of our need of three new workers - immediately - one for the Academy in place of Mr. McCune if he is not coming, one single lady for evangelistic and school work and one a clerical worker with a view to relieving Mr. Lee of that part of his work. We urge the sending of these three before fall. The Academy needs two men and although we are indirectly providing that amount of teaching it is done at the expense of the pressing evangelistic work. Mr. Blair ought now to be on his country circuit or in the strategic point of An Ju, but he is tied down to teaching for two months in the Academy. In April, May and June Mr. Lee will be tied down in the same way and his country work is already suffering from lack of attention.

The Academy is developing into a strong, influential institution but it needs the constant oversight and joint direction of two men who can supplement each other in order that it should be the properly well-rounded institution we want to make it. Dr. Baird has his hands so full that it is simply impossible for him to develop all departments of the work and we are failing to make the greatest use of a fine opportunity. This imperative need recognized for three years by station & mission we again present with great urgency.

The need for another single lady is greater than we can possibly make clear to you. Our country women plead for classes. They long to study and will cheerfully bear all their expenses but we are able to provide for only about 1 or 2 classes a year in each missionary's circuit so that with our present force we can have a class for women in each group conducted by one of the

missionary ladies about once in 8 years.

These country classes are one of the most important features of the whole work and my own judgment is that if in order to provide for our educational work, which is imperative, we are forced to cut off these classes we will strike out what has been the most distinguishing as well as the most effective agency in the development of our wide-spread evangelistic work in North Korea.

We are taxing the strength of our ladies to the utmost, are keeping the Girls' School term down to 3½ months in the year and yet we do not reach even the strategic points with one class a year. Country class work is exacting, taxing the strength of the ladies and is possible only at certain seasons of the year. Each one can conduct not more than eight such classes of from one week to ten days each in addition to city classes, school work, house visitation, etc., etc., so that with but 3 ladies (only 2 this year) we can provide for not more than about 20 classes when we ought to have nearer 50. Each one of us who has one or more country circuits would gladly plan for from 10 to 20 such classes each and it would be exceedingly profitable could we do so. That, however, would mean about 100 classes a year which we have no hope of securing. We ought, however, to be able to make provision for a far larger number than we now have. The work Miss Best & Miss Snook have done and Miss Kirkwood is now doing is simply invaluable. Their classes strengthen, solidify and establish the groups.

The new station to be opened in Whang Hai will soon call for a lady and she should be here now preparing for it. The third need is for a man to relieve Mr. Lee. He finds it impossible to care for his work. He has too much, while more & more we are of necessity putting upon him more work in Pyeng Yang in connection with local church work, Academy, Theological & Training classes and building. He has for three years called attention to the neglect of his country work. It is suffering and opportunities for advance are being lost and we are not reaping our own harvests. We feel the need for these three workers so keenly that we have taken special action and the station instructed Mr. Blair & me in connection with the monthly letters to present this request to the Board. Our need ought to appeal to some good man now finishing his seminary course.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

Pyeng Yang, Korea

March 10, 1905

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:

In addition to what I wrote you yesterday there are a few other matters of which I wish to write. One is with reference to the request for an appropriation for Mr. Bernheisel's quarters. Of this I wrote once before but I want to make clear the reason why this request should receive consideration.

Mr. Bernheisel for years has occupied Mr. Lee's guest house which Mr. Lee built with his own funds and which he now imperatively needs for use as a private office. It is not right that Mr. Lee should be deprived of the use of these rooms, now that his own efficiency in the work is affected thereby. Mr. Bernheisel has never been provided by the Board with even temporary quarters and as we ask for but 700 yen (\$350⁰⁰) for that purpose it does seem to us that the time for granting this has now come. As a matter of inherent justice I think Mr. Lee could claim that amount as rent for his guest house for a term of 5 years during which it has been used for quarters for a missionary. Had he asked \$5⁰⁰ a month doubtless the Board would have granted it and he would now have just about \$350⁰⁰ - the amount needed. I put it this way that you may see that aside from the fact that Mr. Bernheisel should be provided with rooms, we ought not longer to impose upon Mr. Lee's good nature and unselfishness when it is working an injustice to him. He will not enter complaint, but will continue to submit to the inconvenience, but knowing as I do how much he needs and would like to have the rooms, I write this in order to explain the situation.

In one of your letters you ask for an explanation of the expression "foreign funds, not Board funds", used in connection with the Syen Chun & Pyeng Yang South Gate Church. What we mean by it is that in building the large city churches where the necessity is such that we cannot wait for the Korean contributions to amount to sufficient to build, we have permission to use foreign funds to a certain extent - that is, money furnished by the missionary as a gift to the Korean Church from his own pocket or from some individual personal gift to him - instead of our asking for an appropriation from the Board for the purpose. For example, when we built the Central Church here my brother gave me some money to be used just as I wished and with some of that we assisted the church to the extent of less than $\frac{1}{3}$. In building the South Gate Church several of us contributed from our own pockets - thus enabling the Koreans to go ahead at once with the building. The money is not asked from the Board nor is it given to or through the Board, but to the Korean Church direct - all our churches being built by and for the Korean Church. We obtain the sanction of the Station for such use of money because we always go on the principle that even private personal funds should be used only for such purposes and in such ways as are first sanctioned by the Mission.

With reference to requests for appropriations for purchase of station sites, I want to urge the granting of all of these now as a matter of economy. With the incoming of the Japanese, the price of land is going up rapidly and it will cost us many times more money a few years hence to get the land needed for station sites. As an illustration - the hospital site in Pyeng Yang is a case in point. The site could not now be bought for less than some 2000 yen, but by buying it in advance a few years ago with private funds and turning it over to the Board at cost price it has cost the Board less than 500 yen. The same situation will exist at Cheng Ju and at Chai Ryeng.

If you will grant the 1500 yen for site & quarters for the Whang Hai station and the 1500 yen asked for Cheng Ju the Board will doubtless save several thousand yen in the opening & development of these stations.

If these requests have been considered and not granted when this reaches you - I would

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urge an additional appropriation to meet these needs as a matter of economy and also for the furtherance of projects for development of work.

I trust my letter on [the] subject of Church Government reached you safely and that we may look for favorable action on the part of the Board and the General Assembly.

On February 28th our home was gladdened by the arrival of our first-born - a son, James McKee, who has rejoiced our hearts and brought sunshine into our home. Mrs. Moffett and the baby are both doing nicely and we are indeed grateful for this richest blessing granted unto us.

With kindest regards

Very sincerely yours,

Samuel A. Moffett

(from microfilm reel #281, Vol. 235, letter #46)

Pyongyang, Korea

March 12, 1905

William N. Blair

To our Friends in Solomon, Kansas -
Dear Friends:

If our letters this year are very late you will have to blame me. Mrs. Blair finished her letter some time ago and has been urging me to write mine. But I am sure if you were here and could see how the work just piles up on us sometimes, you would understand why I am behind with my letter.

In January and February I was away from home a month and not being able to write letters very well in the country, I planned to write immediately after returning to Pyeng Yang - but on my arrival here I found a remarkable movement going on that has simply absorbed us all for sometime. You know that our church work in Pyeng Yang, as indeed in all Korea, has been growing rapidly for a number of years. Our experience of God's power to save has made us confident of greater blessings to come: but God has wrought much greater than our faith.

Each year at the Korean New Year season which comes about the first of February [lunar calendar] it is our custom to hold a Bible study class for the merchants of Pyeng Yang city. The Koreans close up all business with the closing.....

.....(page 2 missing)
decided upon the New Year Bible classes. It is a good time too to preach. People have time to listen. So great has been the effect of our work that last year the stone fight was discontinued.

When I returned to Pyeng Yang in February, I found that in addition to the study classes held during the day, popular meetings were being held every evening in all the churches. After the afternoon study hour the men went out two by two and canvassed the city, preaching and inviting to the evening meetings. The result was wonderful. Each night hundreds attended church for the first time. As many as fifty rose and confessed faith in Christ in a single evening. Night after night the interest continued. The whole city was talking of nothing else. All of us forgot everything and threw ourselves into the work. Services were held in four places: in the Methodist church and the Presbyterian Central, South Gate and Way Sung churches. Mr. Swallen and I are pastors of the South Gate church which we started only last year. When the meetings began we had only about two hundred attending. The attendance is now fully four hundred. The great Central Church which seats some seventeen hundred people was crowded every night for three weeks and so it was at the large Methodist church and the Way Sung chapel. We shall never know what the total result has been; but it is safe to say that more than a thousand people have accepted Christ in this city alone during the last few weeks.

The movement however is not confined to Pyeng Yang. Glad tidings of victory are coming to us from every quarter. I have care of twenty country churches and nearly every one reports large increase. Do you wonder that in the midst of such a glorious turning of men to Christ we have neglected our correspondence and about everything else for a time.

I send greetings to all my friends who may hear this letter. May the Spirit of God be present in your meeting and may he make all your hearts glad by such a blessing as is ours today in Korea.

Sincerely,
William N. Blair

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Pyongyang, Korea

March 18, 1905

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Father Fish:

Your good letter of February 14th was welcomed a few days ago and found us all in high spirits and good health with everything going well. Our household is running along as usual and with Aunt Tillie here I am finding that I am free to look after work as usual - except for the extra magnetic attraction which causes me to run into the bedroom now & then through the day to get another glimpse of our little treasure. I usually find him cuddling up to his mother, smacking his lips and looking up at me with the most perfectly satisfied expression one can imagine. How I wish you could see Alice in her mother joy. She is having just the best time she ever had in all her life - which, however full of love it has been - wanted just this one new phase of love to be perfect.

Now just a few words concerning Miss Castersen's [the young woman they call "Aunt Tillie" or "Matilda"] return and plans for the same - and then I must start in on a lot of work awaiting me.

[The rest of this letter is missing except for an addition many years later addressed to Jamie in his father's hand explaining that Miss Castersen is "your Aunt Tillie" now Mrs. Algren - and signed "Father".]

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Pyongyang, Korea

March 21st, 1905

Alice F. Moffett

Dear Fatherdy and Little Mother,

Yesterday was my letter day to you but it was filled full of little things and passed without a beginning being made. Baby and I are doing finely with one exception and that is that his demands for food are getting beyond what I can supply. I have been nursing him pretty well up to the present but now, in spite of all I can do in the way of eating and drinking and breast massage, the supply is not sufficient and I have had to begin on cow's milk and Mellin's food. I am so sorry - I do so want to nurse him through the summer. I am eating heartily and drinking bowls of liquid between meals but am gaining flesh myself, instead of making milk. The beginning of bottle feeding brings up visions of all sorts of troubles for Baby but I guess it cannot be helped. He is growing and gaining right along - a pound in three weeks is doing well - is it not?

Sam is rushed more than ever these days - so many kinds of work are crowding in upon him. He is very tired and is made more so by knowledge of the number of important things which cannot possibly be touched. He ought to stop and rest but cannot bear to do it with so much demanding attention. On Sabbath Sam and Mr. Koons walked out ten "li" to hold communion and baptismal service at a new group where Mr. Koons has been visiting and teaching the people on alternate Sabbaths for the past few months. Seven were received in baptism and sixteen as catechumens. About eighty are in attendance and the people began yesterday to put up a new building to be used as a church.

The Spring training class for women is now in session with not so large an attendance as in the Fall, probably because field work is beginning in the country. It seems strange to me to be out of the class room but this time my days will be spent in the training of one new assistant missionary! Jamie is the most recent arrival in our Station, the last "single man" to be added, but one not appointed by the Board this time. God grant he may have a deep love for this people and this land of his birth and that he may be a true missionary to the Koreans from his earliest years. How he has transformed the world for us! What a different light is upon all things now that we plan and work and live for him. What deep lessons ones own baby teaches of our relationship to our loving heavenly Father. As Baby depends on us for all things, so are we utterly dependent on our Father's care. And if we desire to do so much for our little one what will not an infinite Father do for us. Constantly do we praise Him for His blessings and for this new revelation of Himself to us.

I am up and about now as freely as I wish to be, but I am still trying to keep myself lazy so far as work is concerned.

Sam wrote to you, Father, about the plans for Matilda's home trip with Mr. and Mrs. Hunt who expect to take a steamer from Japan early in July. They have written already to engage passage at that time and Sam has done the same for Matilda. This will be a fine opportunity for her - so much better than taking the trip alone. Of course it is longer than she need to stay here but we could not plan before now for her return and a much longer time is required from here than from America for one must send to Yokohama and wait for an answer and thus have a berth engaged a month or more in advance to be sure of it. Fatherdy, you have given us so much in sending Matilda out to us that we feel we would like to help out toward her expenses. Will you not take part of the sum from the \$800.°° which you are keeping for me there? I wish you would - it is only right. She has been such a blessing and help to me from the time she arrived, and is especially so during these days when there are so many little things to be done for both Baby and me. The boy shall know some day as well as I can tell him what the care of "Aunt Tillie" meant to him in his early babyhood. Still the good letters of congratulation keep coming in, and some dear little letters are sent to Jamie which I am putting away for the boy to read some day. A good letter came from Mr. Bostwick [who has been visiting his son in Seoul ever since shortly before the Moffett wedding, which he attended. His son, with Mr. Colbran, built the tram line and is head of the Seoul Electric Co.] - I presume he has already left Seoul for San Francisco [his home] and I am so sorry he could not come up here again for a real visit and to see Baby before going home. You will see him before long, I suppose.

Good night, my dear ones. A heart full of love from all three of us for you both. Matilda, too, sends much love to you.

Your daughter,

Alice

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

We the undersigned members of the American community in Pyengyang do most earnestly petition for the retention of Hon. H.N. Allen as Minister of the United States of America to Korea.

Signed

Samuel A. Moffett
Graham Lee
J. Hunter Wells
W.M. Baird
Mrs. H.C. Whiting
Velma L. Snook
William N. Blair
Helen B. Kirkwood
Sallie Swallen
Mary R. Armstrong
Bertha F. Hunt
E.W. Koons (per S.A.M.)
C.F. Bernheisel
E.D. Folwell

Signed

Arthur L. Becker
J.Z. Moore (per A.L.B.)
R.S. Hall
H.P. Robbins
E.M. Estey (per H.P.R.)
Margaret A. Webb
Blanche W. Lee

Pyongyang, Korea

March 24, 1905

Samuel Austin Moffett

Dear Dr. Underwood:

Herewith signed petition for Dr. Allen's retention as Minister.

Mr. Morris [Methodist missionary] and wife are in [the] country so could get no signature from that family.

Received your telegram at midnight. Sent out early next morning and by noon had petition signed. I then telegraphed you - and now send on the signed petition not knowing just what your plan is.

Sincerely hope efforts will prove successful.

Hastily but sincerely,

S.A. Moffett

Madison, Indiana

March 30, 1905

Maria Jane McKee Moffett

“Praise God from whom all blessings flow”.

My dear children,

How can I write what I want to say? The glad tidings have quite upset me. How did the letter of Feb. 28th reach me so soon. The “code” has not been used - have heard nothing from San Rafael - and to think of the baby being a month old when the wonderful news reached us. Rob brought in the big letter while I was making a call with Mrs. Clark. We at once determined to send for the carriage & drive down to tell Mrs. Palmer - she wasn't at home. We then drove round to find Ella knowing she was in town. Found her & then telephoned to Howard - then sent a telegram to Susie. I gave the telegram to Rob thus: “James McKee Moffett arrived in Korea - everybody happy - Feb. 28th”. How I wish I might be in your home for a few days that I might have the “Lamb” in my arms & hear the sound of his voice. Only yesterday I received your letter telling of the glorious outpouring in your churches & in the country all around. I had just finished reading that for the third or fourth time when the big letter was brought in.

Will & his family left us this morning for Peoria to make that their home, as I have written you. How I will miss Will. I have always depended on him & consulted him in all business matters. Cousin Edgar & his family will make it very pleasant for him - Aunt Kate is delighted to have them. Rev. Jack knows some of the Pying Yang missionaries. What a happy thought in Mrs. Fish to send Miss Casterson to you & Alice. It surely would be the greatest comfort & I wonder if anybody else would ever have thought of it. I have wondered day after day what I could send Alice for her comfort but gave it up knowing Mrs. Fish would think of everything.

Could the cablegram have been drowned on the Pacific journey? I can scarcely wait for the next letter. With the greatest love & thankful heart to know that all's well.

Your loving Mother

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Pyeng Yang, Korea

April 3rd, 1905

Alice F. Moffett

Dear Father and Mother,

Jamie is growing finely these days; - he is so well, no colic or troubles of any kind so far - he just eats and sleeps as a normal little boy should. But when he wants anything he knows it and demands it with a vengeance. He manages to want his morning bath just about the time Aunt Tillie wants her breakfast and nothing else will pacify him - he simply screams until he gets it, but as soon as she takes him to get him ready, is as good as can be. We put him in his tub when we bathe him together but he doesn't like it very well yet. Matilda says "Tell Grandpa that is one time when Baby must be a Moffett. He certainly isn't a Fish when he tries to climb out of his tub."

Last week Wednesday when the sun was warm just at noon I took him out for the first time to call on dear Grandma Webb and Auntie Lee. He had on the little cloak Aunt Lute sent out and a pink hood given him by Minnie Barstow. Minnie is a young girl of sixteen whose parents live in Chemulpo and whose father requested that she might come here to attend the P.Y. school with the other children, so she is living at Mr. Hunt's and studying with Harriette. On that same Wednesday Minnie brought down her camera and wanted to take Baby's picture while the sun was bright. He was sound asleep after his first little trip in the open air and we did not want to wake him even for the sake of "taking" his eyes, so I picked him up just as he was and he slept right through the whole process with about ten people around him all directing how things should be done! So here he is with his blue eyes closed, but we'll try to have another little print some day when he is awake. These are very hastily printed as you can see. We shall have some better results from No. 2 of these films and I wanted to wait for a lighter one to send to you, but Sam says you would rather see this now and then a better one later. He would like to send it by special courier if he could! I suppose you have received Sam's first bulletins by this time but we are still waiting very impatiently, I fear, for your first letters after receiving the cable. Our next mail will bring them probably and that should be this week. I am so well. Better and stronger than I have been for a long time. Of course I am sleepy. Am not yet accustomed to so much night work but that is not Baby's fault for he is good as can be, he knows when night comes and sleeps beautifully, but after he is fed and settled down again it takes me so long to go to sleep again that sometimes the next feeding time overtakes me. However, I am getting along beautifully and have only the one regret - that in spite of all effort I only gain flesh myself and cannot furnish milk for the boy. The bottle feeding agrees with him perfectly but is not the best, of course. The best of cow's milk out here is not rich.

Day after tomorrow I expect to begin my class work again, taking up two classes a week with some of the women who have recently become catechumens and have no one to teach them.

There is so much to be done. Everyone is over busy. Last Saturday night at the special class for the new believers, four more came forward for the first time. Every day examinations for baptism and for the catechumenate are being held. Reports from the country tell of continued ingathering in many groups and the establishment of groups in new villages here and there. The showers of blessing continue. God keep us in the right place to receive and to be used of Him. Oh, how carefully we should walk before Him and among this people. I fear sometimes lest we shall become so accustomed to all this that we shall fail to realize what wonderful things the Spirit of God is doing about us. We must constantly grow in the midst of these blessings or we shall fail to hold them aright. We cannot give more than we receive nor lift others above our own plane. Pray for us along this line, that we may be kept in the place of usefulness and of power, - that the Lord may not need to set us aside to accomplish His work.

The theological class (twenty one in attendance at present) began its studies today. Sam

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is director of this work and has two classes each day so he is very busy.

Matilda sends her love and Sam and I send a heart full. Jamie will be sending kisses to you some day, but I will do it for him for a while. Give my love to Mrs. White and to all the relatives.

Your loving daughter,

Alice F. Moffett (over)

Matilda says "Thank you" for the check received. I acknowledged it in my last letter.

A.F.M.

Tuesday - this was weighing morning. Baby has gained half a pound this last week. Isn't that doing well?

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett letters)

AMERICAN LEGATION
SEOUL, KOREA

April 5, 1905

Dear Mr. Morris,

I thank you sincerely for your kind letter of March 28th. I enclose my card for Mr. Lee to use in affecting good relations with the Magistrate, as suggested in your case.

It is indeed touching the way all our people have voluntarily joined in the petition in my behalf. It will strengthen my record, though that was never better than at present, and I never had more influence here than just now. It seems to me that I was never more useful here. Even the Japanese Government tried to have me retained, - fearing a new man. I seem to have had no influence at Washington, however, while my successor is a personal friend of the President and Secretary. There is an element of ingratitude in it all, since I regarded the man from his professions, as being one of my most intimate friends, and he never let me know that he has been working at this for over a year. In fact I had a telegram on March 8th that I was not to be changed, and made arrangements accordingly.

I look at it this way. Mr. Morgan spent much money in his vain attempt to reach Dalny [Darien]. He is rich and ambitious and wishes to sign himself E.E. & M.P. [Envoy Extraordinaire & Minister Plenipotentiary] The legation may be withdrawn before long and it might be awkward for me with my close relations to the Emperor to be here at that time. I have had it long enough if the place be regarded as one of the spoils of office and all civil service rules be disregarded, hence why should not the place be given to the personal friend of the administration who has spent of his own money in trying to carry out the wishes of the Administration regarding Dalny. It may be well that I go.

HORACE N. ALLEN

Pyeng Yang, Korea

April 10, 1905

Alice F. Moffett

Dear Father and Mother,

Yesterday was a wonderful Sabbath here with us, - a happy, happy day, - when a large number of men and women were received as catechumens in the Central Church. The building was crowded full on both sides, up onto the pulpit steps and back to the doors, about fifty school boys being crowded up on the platform back of the pulpit to make room below. I sat on the edge of the pulpit platform behind the organ because there was no room anywhere else. When I say this church was packed you must take the words literally. It does not mean that there are benches or pews or chairs on which people are comfortably seated but that every available inch of floor space is covered quite regardless of aisles, so that it is quite impossible to walk through the audience. Oh, how my heart swelled with joy and praise and thanksgiving as I looked over that reverent congregation and as we all sang together "Hark ten thousand harps and voices." Examinations of catechumens had been going on for many days and at yesterday's service 245 men and women were publicly received. It was a very impressive service. As the names were called one by one they rose in their places and one of the elders questioned them and gave them a charge. He said in substance, "Dear brothers and sisters, before this you were ignorant of the true God and were worshipers of idols and demons, and were slaves of Satan; now that you have heard the truth of God do you decide to give up all idol worship and to serve God alone? Jesus Christ the Son of God came to reveal His love and died to save us from our sins; do you believe in Him and desire to become His disciples? Since you desire to enter the church are you willing to conform to its rules and guidance? You have now come out from the world & the dominion of Satan, but he will seek constantly to tempt you back into sin; - I charge you to pray continually, to trust in God for strength and for the supply of your every need; read the Bible daily as God's message to you and strive daily to live by its teachings." These catechumens who are now received under the care of the church will be instructed for a year or more before being examined for baptism.

Yesterday forenoon I returned to my class of young girls for the first time in several weeks; - it was so good to be back in the morning Bible school again. The women nearly devoured me! They all asked about Baby and expressed their joy and thankfulness that I had a little son.

Jamie is growing finely and is perfectly well. He is getting a little fatter but he will not be a fat baby, I think. His little frame is already stretching out somewhat like his father's in miniature. He is a wide awake boy, sleeping very little during the day, but he sleeps so well at night that we have nothing to say about day time wakefulness. He lies and kicks and throws his arms and is beginning to bestow a rare smile now and then. Every afternoon he is taken up and given a play time of various changes of position, a ride in his borrowed carriage or a rock in someone's arms and then down again for a rest and sometimes a crying spell which also is exercise. He doesn't cry very much these days. Precious Baby Boy! Oh, he is such a treasure, - just a little six weeks old bundle of blessings. How we ever got along without him before I do not know.

We have had a short visit from Mr. Holdcroft - a young gentleman from Seoul - who left us this noon for Syen Chun. He is going back to America soon to take a Seminary course, hoping to return here as a member of our Mission. Possibly he will go by way of San Francisco and see you in a couple of months or so. Mr. Koons also left us today for a month's work in the province south of here.

Sam is very busy in the theological class and is examining for baptism or studying for the next class in every spare moment. He is showing the work, too, and is very tired and nervous,

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but he says this week is his hardest time in the class and after that he can rest a little. I tell him laughingly that I would see nothing of him these days if I did not have a little attraction by my side! Somehow he thinks this baby is pretty nice!

How beautiful it is to have this crowning blessing in our home. The new love only makes all other loves fuller and more complete and Dearest and I love each other more than ever though we thought that was impossible before.

I am still waiting impatiently for the letters from you which tell us you know the news and am still sorry with every thought of the cable that did not reach you.

Good night, my dear ones. We all four send a host of love.

Your,

Alice

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

AMERICAN LEGATION
SEOUL, KOREA

April 12, 1905

Dear Dr. Brown:

The enclosed [map of Yun Mot Kol] will interest you in connection with previous copies. I think I told you that I was trying to get a government appropriation of Yen 300 per month for Dr. Avison's hospital. I now have good hopes of completing this before leaving and will then feel that I have left this institution which I fathered in good shape.

I am still at a total loss to account for my removal. Strong influences, commercial, would have backed me had it been necessary, but a letter from Mr. Rockhill dated March 9th states that I will not be changed. The Japanese Minister asked him at that time if he could do anything on the part of his Government to have me retained and he was told it was not necessary, that I was not to be changed. I had a letter from Mr. Hay dated March 11th commencing, "Dear Dr. Allen" and ending "Yours faithfully" with no mention of any contemplated change. Evidently Morgan, who was intimate with the President and attentive to Miss Roosevelt, worked it directly with the President -- and possibly after Mr. Hay and Mr. Loomis left. It is very strange. I feel sure you will regret the change otherwise I would not write you so.

Yours sincerely,

H. N. Allen

Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown
156 Fifth Ave. N.Y.

Madison, Indiana

April 25, 1905

Maria Jane McKee Moffett

My dear Sam & Alice,

How are we ever going to stand it to wait a whole year before seeing the wonderful boy! Thank you for the letters written in the rush of work - to Howdie & to me. [They] came Monday morning - you surely know long before this that we did not receive the cablegram. Mrs. Fish very kindly wrote to me telling of the disappointment, but as we didn't get the benefit I hope you can recover something at that end of the line. Why does the baby cry? He ought not cry for an hour at a time. I wonder if he gets enough to eat? What are your rules for feeding? When Lenore had those crying spells we found she was hungry.

Did Susie write you of the dreadful accident that happened [to] the Lamb - her clothes catching fire from the stove? It was put out & the doctor there in the shortest time, but it was such a shock Susie could not recover from it for several days. It was in March & on account of Alice I did not write of it at the time. Her neck, face and right hand were burned but will leave no scar. She is all over it now and Susie writes she was very soon her own little happy self.

Ben Ninde & Helen were South during the winter. Helen is not strong at all and it seems necessary for her to have change of climate often. Susie does not say yet where she will spend the warm months. She may visit Winona during the General Assembly & later the Bible School - going back & forth from home & think that may satisfy for an outing. I want her very much to spend part of the summer on the hill top with us for I cannot go alone & I think Mary would enjoy it. I do not think she will go back to Washington for she is not strong enough. Susie thinks Dr. Moffat will not be in Ft. Wayne another year but I think it will be the hardest kind of a pull for him to resign. He cannot bear changes & I think his people would be glad to have him just stay on indefinitely.

I would like to tell you the Second Church experience here but it is too long a story. They treated Dr. Barnard abominably. He & his wife are here still but attend our church. The church is now run by the Johnsons & is quite split up but they are rallying round the new pastor, Mr. Mattingly, & doing a great deal of advertizing. Garber & his wife are taking quite an active part after absenting themselves from church for years - the enclosed good advice from Connie [?] doesn't come with a very good grace from them. Mr. Bamford & family have returned from England & would be glad to take charge here again. They are at Jeffersonville but do not like it. Isn't it strange how people long for Madison? They would like a hill top place.

Will & his family are very much pleased with their new home. They have a very pretty modern house with grass & trees - a barn & every convenience. Will expects to come over the 1st of May for a short visit. He enjoys the activity of the new business & is very hopeful of success.

How your good work goes on & now you are ready & waiting for some more checks - well, if our boys were not so set upon a new church just now, I would give you almost any amount. Rob & Howard are trying to get our people enthused but it is uphill work. Those who can well afford to give several thousand seem to feel very poor. Our boys talk church whenever Howard comes over from the office - and Rob keeps on drawing church plans & interviewing people who have lots that might suit - but a site that would satisfy Rob at all is too high priced. I am glad the Blind School has been such a success. Have you the books with raised letters? If you have all you wish for that, I will now send the first installment of \$50 or \$100 for the Book Room & Y.M.C.A. building.

So Alice has been teaching the blind, too - Well I wonder what she can't do? What do

4/25/05 - p.2 M.J.M.M.

you want for your work, Alice? I want to send a little package for the baby to your Mother to forward to you whenever she sends anything - which I believe she is always doing. I have the coral armlets & one of Sam's baby dresses to send & Howard contributes a silver spoon to the package so it will not be very large unless I find something else.

We had the Presbyterial meeting here last week. There was a large attendance & the ladies were very much pleased with their entertainment and with Madison. I entertained two at Mrs. Edwards boarding house with eight or ten more ladies. The accommodations were far better than at the Hotel (Madison) - very good fare & nicely served. Rob decorated our church with purple & white lilacs. It was beautiful & the ladies exclaimed over the profuse loads of flowers. We get great branches from the hilltop. My ragged letter is almost as bad as yours, Sam. Tell me all about the baby.

Your loving Mother

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Pyeng Yang, Korea

May 26, 1905

Harry C. Whiting

Mr. David McConaughy
156 Fifth Avenue, New York

My Dear Sir:

This morning a letter came from Rev. Jessie C. Wilson of Bloomfield, Iowa stating that five Sunday Schools had joined in a pledge to the Board and that I had been appointed as their "living link". I have now on my list the First Presbyterian Church of Quincy, Illinois, the West Presbyterian Church of Binghamton, New York & Roy, N.Y. - also the Winnebago, Illinois churches. I wish to make personal acknowledgment to Rev. Jessie C. Wilson. He writes of knowing Rev. Sam Moore and Dr. Moffett. Both of these men I also knew in America - Sam Moore at Parsons College and Dr. Moffett I met on the Pacific Coast. The Sunday Schools he represents may be interested in learning that I was born in Iowa and lived at Mt. Pleasant until I started to get my education. Just at present the mission work, as far as my part in it is concerned, is not as interesting as when I am in the country [rural areas]. Just now aside from the regular church work, Dr. Moffett and Mr. Lee having charge of the large city church with its regular Sabbath attendance of from 1000 to 1200 and its prayer meetings & women's classes, and the South Gate church over which Mr. Swallen & Mr. Blair are co-pastors & the Wai Sung [외성] church which is under my care, there is the Theological Training Class. You see, ministers have to be carefully instructed before they can be trusted with caring for the infant churches, so the most promising leaders are here for a three months course of study. Our day schools and Academy are in operation. The Academy has a course which would about equal the completion of Freshman year in our Iowa colleges. I have two classes a week in drawing. The Koreans do not see as we do. You put a box before a Korean and he knows it has 4 sides and 2 ends so he draws them all. If he wishes to draw two men - one a little behind the other he draws the second standing on the first man's head. The boys or young men (for most of the Academy boys are married) learn quickly. One day week before last was "Field Day" and it was an interesting sight to see the competition: drilling, running & walking races - long and broad jumping, etc. They excel in kicking. One boy kicked 8½ feet high. All this shows you how a boy is a boy, whether in America or out here.

Last Saturday I was requested to call on the governor of Pyeng Yang province. His honor wanted a pair of glasses. Dr. Moffett, who speaks the language like a native, and my medical assistant, accompanied me. When we reached the outer gate of his compound or *yahmen*, a footman took our cards and soon we heard a call - "Moon yoro!" Open the gate. This was repeated by nearer voices & soon the big gate was thrown open with a flourish. We were conducted up the stone walk and up a flight of stone stairs to the outer court which was open in front. Here on a raised platform is a chair on which the governor sits when trying some criminal. The audience room is off from this. There we found 3 chairs - American chairs - set there for our special benefit. The Koreans always sit on the floor but since we were expected these chairs were brought out as an act of courtesy. The governor in cream silk suit met us most graciously. He kept his little white hat on - they always wear their hats. His conversation was most interesting. He said that the Koreans had different insides from us foreigners. They had different fire & wind & because they always had lived in this land they were all dark. But we had different fire & wind as our blue eyes and light hair proved. Dr. Moffett is rather fair - my hair is dark, but whiskers sandy. He also said that since the Japs had built a railroad through their vitals they had lost their strength. It is true that the Japanese are taking much of Korea, but the Korean will not be quickly absorbed. He is too conservative. The recent revival gave an illustration of their character. They had watched the missionaries and the Christian Koreans and after weighing the question well, multitudes believed. It is estimated that about 2000 made up their minds to believe in Jesus here in Pyeng Yang this year. The greatest effort is being put forth to instruct the new believers. My work is mostly down in Whang Hai province where as the only foreign physician amongst 800,000 people the work is simply overwhelming. Your prayers we need. Prayers for the new converts. Prayers for the people whom the Japanese have crowded out of home & fields. Prayers that the wonderful work of Grace may not be hindered until the day of Jesus Christ's coming.

Yours in His Name,

Harry C. Whiting

(Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PCUSA Board of Foreign Missions, Korea
Correspondence, microfilm reel #281, Vol. 235, letter #88)

Pyongyang, Korea

June 5, 1905

Alice F. Moffett
3:40 a.m.

Dear Father and Mother,

Matilda [a young woman Alice's mother sent out from San Rafael to help her when the baby arrived and for several months afterward] leaves soon for the long journey to the homeland. It will be so strange here without her. She has truly been a sister to me and a helper in every way. She has won the hearts of all - missionaries and Koreans. The women in the house have all been saying for the last few days, "We shall be very sorry when the Pu-ine [lady] leaves."

I know it did you good to have her come out here to me, and now it will be a joy to us to have her go back and tell you all she can about Baby Boy and the many little details of our home life that I cannot put in letters.

I am filling her trunks and everything with love to my dear ones.

Your,

Alice

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel A. Moffett papers)

Forward Movement Secretary

My Dear Sir:

Since the invasion of Japan all the world knows where Pyeng Yang, Wi Ju, An Ju and other large cities of this little Kingdom are situated. There has been also much written by war correspondents about the land and people. Much of their information however is but half truth. I remember reading in a San Francisco paper a description of the Koreans in which the author said they are all beasts of burden. The correspondent had landed at Chumulpo [Inchon] gone to Seoul and then overland from Seoul to Pyeng Yang. He saw almost nothing of Korea - only along the highway from the capital to Pyeng Yang and ten miles north of Pyeng Yang. All along the highway were crowds of coolies hurrying along with army supplies on their backs. Having seen the long string of burden bearing people continually passing he came to the conclusion that all Koreans were pack animals. This is far from the truth. There are in Korea as polished gentlemen as I have ever met anywhere. Dressed immaculately, as punctilious as any courtier in the days of Louis XIV. Scholarly, retiring and with the exception of not being as ----- as the occidental, is a fine specimen of the genus homo.

Pyengyang received a certain amount of notoriety. It is the most important city of northern Korea. At present connected with the outside world by a military railroad, it is situated on the west bank of the Tai Tong river which is navigable for small steamers as far as this city. In olden days the walls were laid out so that the city was enclosed like a boat, the prow to the northeast, the wall following the twist of the hills about the town. Some distance out in the plain to the west are two tall stone posts. To these posts which are about 30 feet high made out of a single stone each, the city is supposed to be anchored. Then to carry out the idea, wells were not allowed to be dug for fear of sinking the boat. There are some 50,000 people living in the city. The most notable building is the big Central Church [장대현교회] It can be seen from any point in the city. Here every Sunday some 12 to 14 hundred Christians gather to hear the Word of Life. Our Second Church just outside the South Gate holds over 400. We are now planning to build a 3rd church to accommodate the large number of believers. The Mission compound is outside the West Gate.

If you will read Mr. Gale's *Vanguard* you will get a very good idea of the early work here, *Willis*, being a composite character but very much like Dr. Moffett, our senior missionary. The events there portrayed are mostly incidents in Dr. Moffett, Dr. Gale and Mr. Lee's lives in the early days of our Mission. From some quarters the houses of the missionaries have been criticized. We live in houses disguised after the Korean style of architecture and cost the Board about \$2000 each. They are substantially built with mud walls and tile roofs and are very comfortable. There are no saw mills out here, so every stick of lumber has to be cut and dressed by hand, an element in cost. They are cool in summer and warm in winter. Such houses are almost essential since the work in the country and the conditions generally are very trying and our homes are therefore somewhat like an oasis in a land of discomfort. There are eight houses in all aside from the Hospital and Academy buildings. They are situated on a ridge back of which houses on the crest of the ridge runs Kija's old wall built in the time of David, the sweet singer of Israel.

The present missionary force consists of 7 men with their wives and children and 2 unmarried men and two single women. Each have their special place and each fits into that place. Dr. Moffett, D.D., is the captain of the ship and stands at the helm with clear eye and cool well-balanced brain. [He] has guided the Mission through stormy seas and is now with clearer vision heading toward grander triumphs. He is greatly beloved by the Koreans as well as by his fellow missionaries. His judgment is good, he is tactful and a man of faith. Rev. [William] Baird, Ph.D., has charge of the Academy, where he stamps his strong personality on some 80 or 90 boys each year. This year every student became a Christian while here. He also has much to do in the general educational work and teaches in the different Christian classes held through the year. Perhaps Rev. Graham Lee is called upon for help and advice more than anyone else excepting Dr. Moffett, for he is the mechanical and musical genius and also always has on tap a fund of pleasantry. He has charge of the Manual Training department of the Academy, is co-pastor with Dr. Moffett in the big Central Church, has a country circuit and directs all the

building operations. Rev. [William] Swallen, aside from being co-pastor with Rev. [Will] Blair in South Gate Church, has two country circuits and does considerable literary work - publishes the Bible leaflets used each Sunday. Rev. [Charles] Bernheisel (unmarried) has large country work North and East of Pyeng Yang and teaches in the Academy. Rev. [Will] Blair, co-pastors South Gate Church and has two country circuits. He also teaches in the Academy. Dr. J. Hunter Wells is our surgical genius. He has been in charge of the medical work ever since the opening up of Pyeng Yang Station. Rev. E. Wade Koons has been on the field less than two years but has already a fair working knowledge of the language. This year his work will be in Whang Hai Province, south of Pyeng Yang. Of the ladies, all are busy either teaching in the schools, Academy or Girls' School or doing country itinerating. The single ladies do more of the itinerating but all are occupied. I am the youngest in point of time on the field. We came out in October 1903. Dr. Wells was in America the first year so my hands were well occupied in medical work. The past year [I] have been doing some medical work in Whang Hai Province, the only foreign doctor amongst 800,000 to 1,000,000 people.

Later I will tell of some of my experiences. What we need more than anything else is your prayers. Pray that the Japs will not close the door and that we may all be sustained.

Yours in Christ,

Harry C. Whiting

Madison, Indiana

July 3, 1905

Maria Jane McKee Moffett

My Dear Sam & Alice,

I hope before another Fourth of July rolls round we will have the precious baby with us & the proud and happy parents. We have had Will & little Emily with us for nearly a week past. The coal mines shut down for a while in anticipation of a strike so Will takes this opportunity to settle up business & make a visit. He is a very affectionate, patient father & tries very hard to have the children do what is right & have them obey. Emily does not like to have him out of her sight but generally makes the best of it asking very often "when will papa come back?" She spent the first few days with Carrie [Howard's daughter] - she is so fond of babies & was so glad to have her but when she came down to be here for a while she didn't want to go back, so we kept her.

Sam, I know you are all mourning over the loss of Mrs. Hunt. Who can take the children? Will Matilda take charge of them on the voyage or will Mr. Hunt bring them to America? I have seen only short notices of her death. I receive the *Korea Field* regularly. Who sends it to me? Howard sent off a week or more ago a check for \$500.00 as you requested. Also \$200.00 from him & \$100.00 from me. I enclose the order on the treasurer (the second), the first having been ordered sent by Howard. Is that the correct way to put it? I used to know something about business & banking terms but I haven't a bit of sense since I had two spells of grippe.

I am having just a miserable time in the kitchen. Rosa went home to nurse her mother weeks ago. Rob & I packed up & went to Fort Wayne, staying nearly three weeks. Had a maid 2 weeks and couldn't keep her. Rosa may come this week & may not. Oh, I am so tired cooking & washing dishes. If we are boarding when you come home what will you say? Maids are scarce & so uncertain. One doesn't know what minute they may leave. Last summer we couldn't go on the hill top for not a cook would go & now I will lose Rosa if we move up, which I don't propose doing. All the hill top people have the same trouble.

..... We sometimes have meals sent in & we don't like the hotel fare. Nellie came up this afternoon to help me but there are not many days that she can leave home.

I would make an apology for my writing if your wasn't so much worse. Please print a little courser. Good night.

Your loving,

Mother

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Madison, Indiana

July 25, 1905

Maria Jane McKee Moffett

My Dear Sam & Alice & Baby:-

I wish I could fly right over the sea & turn my back upon the kitchen & all household affairs. Rosa is sick & didn't put in an appearance this morning & here I am all alone in the house & responsible for the dinner. Rob is on the hill preparing our place for a wagonette full of picnickers for the afternoon & evening. I have engaged a maid to go with me to clean up the cottage for the Bamfords - what do you think of that? - The B's have always delighted in the place so I thought they might occupy it for a month or two - July 26th. Nellie [Rob's wife] and I were at the cottage all yesterday afternoon cleaning up & preparing for the Bamfords. It will seem strange to give up the place for a time but Rob will keep up his work & continue to beautify the flower beds, the "Park", etc.

But I must tell you about Clinton [her son Howard's son]. Two weeks ago he suffered great pain in bowels or more properly the groin. There seemed to be a misplacement or something the Dr. didn't understand (Dr. Ford). He advised consultation with Dr. Ransahoff of the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati. Howard didn't want to lose any time. By telephone he made an engagement for the next morning at 8 o'clock for consultation or operation. Of course it was the latter. The boat was delayed by fog but by ten or later there was a successful operation. It was a rupture of the bowels. Dr. Ford advised Howard not to stay in the operating room for the patient always seems to suffer so greatly when under the influence of chloroform (or whatever other word I want). Clinton was very brave. He was very sick for an hour or more afterward but all went well & he is still improving. We had some very hot weather that was pretty hard on both Howard & Clinton. The confinement is hard on Clinton. He longs for home & liberty. But he is very sweet tempered & a great favorite with the nurses in the hospital. They bring him a great many nice drinks & now he has very good fare. Last week Ella [Clinton's mother] & Carrie [Clinton's sister] went up for a two days visit. Had pleasant rooms near by, they & Howard taking their dinners at McAlpins in the City. Howard went prepared to stay a month if necessary but I think they can come in another week. It will be two weeks tomorrow night. It is a very hard experience for Howard. He was so anxious & he is such a devoted Father. It reminded me of Father's experience in nursing you in Chicago. I was reading some of those letters not long ago. How anxious we all were & how thankful you were spared for your good work.

Do lend me the baby for an hour. I am so lonesome.

Your loving Mother

I have lots to write but my strength gives out.

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Pyongyang, Korea

September 8, 1905

Alice Fish Moffett, M.D.

Dear Little Mother,

I am so sorry for this long time without having a letter go to you. I began one days ago and tried hard several times to write it, but the days were too full. All is well - I have been very busy, that is all.

First came the week of Bible study and conference for our community from Aug. 20th to 27th when we all dropped Korean work just as much as possible and gathered in the Academy chapel for two sessions a day of prayer and Bible study. It was a time of great helpfulness to us all. The two things which meant the most to me were the time each morning devoted to intercessory prayer and the hour each forenoon of study in the book of Hebrews. The book is opening up to me more and more as I look into its depths. How rich it is in its teachings concerning the person and work of Christ!

In the early part of the next week I picked up dropped threads in the household - there are so many of them sometimes - and then on Thursday we were honored by receiving as guests Major General Arthur MacArthur, of fame in our army in the Philippines [father of General Douglas MacArthur], and his aide, Captain West. They were with us for several days and as Ko Si our cook was not well, I spent considerable time in the kitchen. The days of this week have flown I do not know where. A number of things have been pressing so as to fill every spare minute. I have not been sleeping well for a long time and so am equal to less in the day time. It is not Baby's fault, for as a rule he sleeps splendidly while I lie awake sometimes by the hour. I am not sick but am not so full of energy as I might be, on this account. Am having summer diarrhoea - not severe, but continuous - for the first time in my life, I believe. Have stopped one article of diet after another to find its cause and have come to the conclusion that it too is nervous, from loss of sleep. I must manage to rest up in some way after Annual Meeting. The house is being prepared gradually for our guests, but there is still much to do.

Sam left before daylight this morning to take the train for Seoul to attend Council Meeting, after which all are expected to gather here for Mission Meeting. There is scarlet fever here in the Baird family. William and Richard, the two youngest boys are sick with it but not seriously so, and probably the house can be disinfected before Annual Meeting. I am eager to receive our Smith order and place it in the store room before guests arrive. There must be delay somewhere for it is seven weeks tomorrow since it left S.F. [San Francisco].

Jamie boy is growing long very fast but he is getting fat as well. He has a little double chin and creases around his wrists. He weighs 16 lbs. And is so strong in his muscles that he tries hard to stand up in my lap when I hold him before me - would rest on his feet if I would let him. On a quilt on the floor he turns himself right over on his hands and knees but when he tries to move the little hands grasp the quilt while the feet work themselves around in a circle. He likes to go to the Koreans and does not turn away from anyone unless he is sleepy or not quite well. When Mrs. Sharrocks came in the other day on her way to Seoul and Japan her exclamation on seeing Baby for the first time was, "How much he looks like your Mother!" I see it very often now in his expression though I did not at first. We have a new wet-nurse for him - a woman with such quantities of milk that I have to watch every time lest Baby shall take too much. Oh, he is such a precious treasure, and is growing bigger and stronger every day so he will be ready to go home to Grandpa and Grandma. You certainly have been having practice in the baby line - after Josephine's two and Vida's four, how will you come down to this little man! Perhaps, however, he will fill the house by that time - he is very much of a boy already. I am glad to think that Matilda was to be with you through August, for you and she could have more quiet talks together than were possible when she first returned from here. The Korean women speak of her very often and very lovingly.

I have received the three books suggested by Dr. Wood-Allen and the first number of *American Motherhood*. All are interesting and valuable. What a beautiful study a baby is.

Jamie boy is a sensitive little fellow - very responsive to sunshine and smiles and love. He is like a little flower - closing his petals on cloudy days and seeming never to feel so well - but blossoming beautifully in the sunshine.

I do hope you had a good rest after your large household left you. Am sorry to think that Leo is not going to stay. It is such a constant joy and comfort to know that you and dear Fatherdy are both so well. Sam is very tired - I am thankful for his sake that furlough time is so near. He will be better probably when settled down to the routine of the Winter's work.

Give much love to all the dear friends in San Rafael and to the relatives as you have opportunity.

Yes, I did send you one of the pictures of Baby which you like. It must have been lost as was Leonard's which Josephine sent to me. I have not another like it now but perhaps can have more printed.

A heart full of love from each of us to you our dear ones.

Your daughter Alice. (over)

[note on back of letter]: Please forward the enclosed letter to Mrs. White for me. I think I did not hear where she went from San Rafael.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL
OF EVANGELICAL MISSIONS IN KOREA

A meeting of the missionaries assembled in Seoul was held in Ewa [Ewha] Chapel September 11th 1905, at 7:30 p.m., the object of the meeting being to discuss the feasibility of union along the various lines of evangelical work. Dr. H.G. Underwood [Presbyterian north] was chosen chairman and D.A. Bunker [Methodist north] secretary. After singing and prayer the minutes of the meeting of the committees appointed by the Presbyterian Mission, North, the Presbyterian Mission, South, Australian Presbyterian Mission, Canadian Presbyterian Mission, M.E. Mission, South, and the M.E. Mission, were read.

It was moved by Mr. Hulbert [Methodist north] that the recommendations set forth in the minutes be considered as a whole. The motion was carried and a general discussion followed in which a goodly number took part.

Dr. Scranton [Methodist north] moved that steps be taken looking toward the immediate formation of an evangelical council, to be composed of representatives of the various Protestant bodies in Korea. Carried.

Mr. Moore [Presbyterian north] moved that those in session now organize themselves into an Evangelical Council. Carried.

Mr. Swallen [Presbyterian north] moved that Friday the 15th inst. be set apart for the meeting of the members of all evangelical Missions in Korea in the capacity of a Council of Evangelical Missions; and that the chairmen of the committees already appointed by the different Missions act as a committee to arrange a program for the meeting and to draft an outline of a constitution for the Council. Carried.

Dr. Avison [Presbyterian north] moved that inasmuch as those assembled had been created an Evangelical Council that the resolutions set forth by the joint committee be adopted as a whole. Carried.

Mr. E.H. Miller [Presbyterian north] moved that the present Chairman and Secretary be continued in office to preside at the meeting that should be held in Ewa Chapel on Friday the 15th inst. at 9:30 a.m. Carried.

After prayers offered by Dr. Whiting [Presbyterian north] and Dr. Underwood [Presbyterian north] the meeting stood adjourned.

H.G. Underwood, Chairman.
D.A. Bunker, Secretary

Seoul, Korea, September 15th, 1905.

The meeting of the Evangelical Council met in Ewa Chapel at 9:30 a.m. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Cram [Methodist] after which the regular order of the day was entered upon. The Minutes of the informal meeting held on the 11th inst. were read and adopted. A communication from Mr. Collyer [Methodist south] representing his Mission, was read to the effect that a set of resolutions pertaining to the general subject of union had been passed by the M.E. Mission, South, and could be read if there was a desire to hear them. The resolutions were called for and after they were read Mr. Reynolds [Presbyterian south] moved that they be received and placed on file. The motion was carried.

The program of the day as presented by the Committee on Program was then taken up. The first item was the consideration of the proposed constitution as drafted by the committee to whom the work had been assigned. Mr. Reynolds as secretary of said committee read the constitution, and upon motion of Dr. Scranton it was considered article by article. Several articles of the constitution were considered and passed upon.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, upon motion by Mr. Cable [Methodist] the meeting stood adjourned to meet at 2:30 p.m., a closing prayer being offered by Dr. Ross [Presbyterian

north].

H.G. Underwood, Chairman.
D.A. Bunker, Secretary

Ewa Chapel, September 15th, 1905

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p.m. and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Blair [William Blair, Presbyterian north]. At the close of these exercises the remaining article of the proposed constitution was taken up and considered.

Mr. Bunker moved that the constitution as adopted be accepted as a working constitution for one year and that printed copies of it be sent to the various Missions for ratification. Carried.

Upon motion by Mr. Bell [Eugene Bell, Presbyterian south] the Committee on Program was asked to act as Executive Committee for the period of one year till the members of this Committee were appointed as provided for in the constitution.

Dr. Avison [Presbyterian north] moved that the General Council recommend that the Executive Committee take into consideration the relation of the General Council to the native church and to report upon the subject at the next meeting. Carried.

Dr. Scranton after some introductory remarks offered the following resolution:

Moved that we request the Executive Committee to look into the matter of boundaries for mission work, to avoid confusion in efforts and to hasten the evangelization of the empire; and that the Executive Committee make a report to the General Council at its next annual meeting. Carried.

Mr. Bull [Presbyterian south] moved that as soon as the boundaries are fixed by the Executive Committee that the results be published and circulated among the missionaries. Carried.

Mr. Moore [Presbyterian north] moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and publish a Prayer Calendar of vest-pocket size, that should set forth special times for united prayer for special objects, and give such other information as should turn the minds of the missionaries to united prayer for the common work. The motion was carried, it being provided that the above-named committee should be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Gerdine [Methodist south] moved that the Committee appointed to publish a Prayer Calendar be requested to consider the matter of a simultaneous revival effort in the church throughout Korea, and if they deem such effort advisable that they agree on the time for such revival and communicate same to the various Mission stations. Carried.

The Chair appointed as a Committee to prepare the Prayer Calendar Messrs. Moose [Methodist south], Bunker [Methodist north], Gale [Presbyterian north] and Reynolds [Presbyterian south].

Mr. Swallen [Presbyterian north] moved that the Missions unite in the work of conducting Bible Classes. Carried.

A report from the Joint Hymn-book Committee was read and accepted in the following form: Resolved that we suggest the name of 찬송시, or *Songs of Praise*, in English, for the new hymnal.

Resolved that in this edition we include the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. To this last resolution the following was added to the Commandments upon motion of Dr. Wells [Presbyterian north]: "Hear also what our Lord Jesus Christ saith: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

9/15/05 - p.3 H.G.U. & D.A.B.
Moved by Mr. Bell [Presbyterian south] that the Hymn-book Committee appointed by the various Missions be asked to serve on behalf of the General Council as a committee for the publishing of the 찬송시. Carried.

The reports of sub-committees were called for and Mr. Beck [American Bible Society] gave a verbal report of the Committee on the unification of Mission periodicals.

Dr. Wells moved that we recommend that if we have one Christian native paper it be called the 대한 예수 교회 신문. Carried.

Upon motion by Mr. Cram the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with.

Upon motion by Mr. Harrison [Presbyterian south] the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the meeting for the present chairman and secretary, Dr. Underwood and Mr. Bunker, to act in like capacity for the year to come.

Mr. E.H. Miller [Presbyterian north] was chosen as statistical secretary.

Dr. Scranton [Methodist north] was chosen as vice-chairman

Mr. Bunker [Methodist north] was chosen as treasurer.

After some discussion as to funds to defray publication expenses of the Council, upon motion by Dr. Avison [Presbyterian north] it was decided to levy a pro rata tax upon those attending the present meeting.

Upon motion by Mr. Moose [Methodist south], the secretary was asked to act as a Committee to attend to the publication of the Minutes and Constitution.

Upon motion by Mr. Moore [Presbyterian north] the Committee on Arrangements for next year was asked to have the program for the meeting of 1906 in the hands of the missionaries one month before date of meeting.

Mr. Moore moved that we suggest the advisability of dropping the terms 장로 and 감니, substituting for the same the name 대한 예수 교회 as the name of the united native church. The motion was carried, the matter of the name, upon motion by Dr. Moffett [Presbyterian north], being referred to a committee which should report at the next meeting. Upon motion by Mr. Sidebotham [Presbyterian north] the Executive Committee was asked to act as the committee to report upon name.

As the time for adjournment was near at hand, upon motion by Mr. McCutchen [Presbyterian south] it was decided to hear the remainder of the sub-committees' reports without discussion of same. The reports of the Committees on Union of Sunday School Literature, Union Bible Woman's Training Class and the reports on union medical work in Seoul and Pyengyang, were read and ordered printed as read.

Upon motion by Dr. Scranton [Methodist north] the officers were appointed *ex-office* members of the Executive Committee for one year.

After prayer the meeting stood adjourned sine die upon motion by Mr. F.S. Miller [Presbyterian north].

H.G. Underwood, Chairman
D.A. Bunker, Secretary

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL
OF EVANGELICAL MISSIONS IN KOREA

Article 1. Name: The Name of this Conference shall be *The General Council of Evangelical Missions in Korea*, briefly referred to as *The General Council*.

Article 2. Aim: The aim of this Council shall be cooperation in Mission efforts, and eventually the organization in Korea of but one native evangelical Church.

Article 3. Powers: (1) The General Council shall have advisory powers and such powers as may be delegated to it by the various Missions.

(2) With regard to such matters as may be referred to it by the various Missions in proper form, no decision of the Council shall be binding upon, or interfere with the autonomy of, the Missions as regards the standing of the individual missionaries, their mission methods, the application of mission funds, and the instructions and regulations of the home Boards, or home Assemblies and Conferences, under whose direction the various Missions work.

Article 4. Members: The members of all Evangelical Missions composing the Council shall be entitled to membership, provided, however, that only ordained missionaries shall have a vote in matters pertaining to ministerial functions, church discipline, doctrine and polity, after such powers shall have been delegated to this Council.

Article 5. Officers: The Officers of this Council shall be:

(1) Chairman; (2) Vice-Chairman; (3) Secretary; (4) Treasurer; (5) Statistician; - all to be elected annually.

Article 6. Finance: The financial liabilities of the Council incurred for meetings, printing of minutes, programs, etc., and for postage and stationery, shall be met by a *pro rata* assessment on the Missions, according to the number of missionaries; and all bills against the Council shall be submitted at the annual meeting of the Council.

Article 7. Meetings: (1) The Annual Meeting of the Council shall be held in Seoul, until otherwise agreed, at some time to be fixed by the Committee on Arrangements.

(2) At the Annual Meeting the members present shall constitute a quorum.

Article 8. Committees: (1) There shall be a Standing Committee on Arrangements, consisting of one member from each Mission, to be appointed by the Mission.

(2) There shall be an Executive Committee, composed of one member each from the various Missions composing the Council. This committee shall have power to execute plans agreed upon by the Council; and also to decide *ad interim* any question of comity or other matters pertaining to the work of the General Council, which may be submitted to it by any Mission. Such decisions shall be communicated to the Missions concerned for their consideration.

My dear People:-

We are alive and are here safely, for which we have reason devoutly to thank our Father. We have gone through an awful experience of shipwreck and exposure but beyond very tired bodies and ruined clothing we are all right. It was this way: We left Kobe Sept. 6th [on the Japanese steamer, the Anto Marū], expecting to reach Fusan Sept. 8th and from there to reach Seoul by rail. When we reached Fusan after an unusually quiet crossing of the straits we were met with news of washouts on the railroad which made it impossible to come as we intended. We had been seven in party until we reached Fusan but there Miss Chase left us for a visit in Fusan, and Mr. and Mrs. McFarland and Miss Cameron went to Taiku where they are stationed. That left Miss Donaldson, the Coe College girl who was with us, and ourselves. We would have waited there until we could come by rail but Miss Donaldson was to be married on Wednesday and we did not dare risk delay. Mr. Koons [the Rev. Edwin Wade Koons], whom she has since married, telegraphed for her to come on by boat, so we stayed on the same steamer we had come on from Japan. We left Fusan in a dismal rain with the prospect of two nights and a day more on that Japanese steamer. It was very pleasant but of course we could not understand anything except the few words some of the Japanese could use of our language and the few Japanese words we had acquired. Our first night went all right and the next day we touched at Mokpo and lay there until four in the afternoon. When we left there it was sun-shiney but there was a suspicious breeze in the air and an under roll in the ocean so that before dark we were finding it hard to sit up. We ate very little dinner and went back to deck and lay down on stools and benches. We even slept a while out there, then Floy (Miss Donaldson) and I took down our hair, took off our collars, loosened our shoes and made one grand dash for our berths. We were all right so long as we lay low, George (Mr. McCune) had been given a great big Korean as a room mate, so he preferred to stay on deck, for the man was awfully sick. George fixed himself on deck and we settled down to endure the night. We women went to sleep but it was a broken restless sleep. George did not sleep at all for he could see what a wild night it was. It was so black and he could tell from the rushing to and fro of sailors that the night was a perilous one. About half past ten the fog-horn began to blow and that sound will strike terror to any heart. I had it all mixed with my dreams but I was so sleepy after three nights already on that uncomfortable little bed that I did not rouse fully. Poor George endured agony out on deck. He came to us but would not rouse us as long as we could sleep but he knew we were in great danger. At last when the fog was so thick the water beside the boat could not be seen and the wind was blowing a perfect gale we struck a rock. We were feeling our way because of the fog but even then we struck so hard that the glasses in the dining saloon and window lights were shattered. There were two jars and George dashed in to tell us we had struck a rock and were going down. We had not undressed so we threw on our rain-coats and went to the deck. The vessel was tipping to the right and gradually settling down, and there was the wildest confusion everywhere. We sat down and prayed as we never prayed before. How we did think of all our loved ones at home and of the anxiety they would feel if they could know of our peril! We tried to find out what the condition was but the few who could talk a little English had forgotten all they knew and we could not understand any of the commands given. Once in a while the fog would be blown away and ahead of us we could see a rock rising two or three hundred feet from the water and could hear the waves dash against it. We covered our faces and prayed for some sort of deliverance. In four more hours our water trip should have been over and we had been so happy in the thought of its being so nearly over.

After we had been out there nearly an hour the cabin boy came and motioned for us to come in, so we went to our state-room. He would not let us go out so we employed ourselves putting valuable things into our pockets, and putting all our other things into our suit cases and locking them. Presently we understood for two men came and gave each of us a life preserver and we were allowed to come out into the dining saloon. Our Japanese lad by that time recovered enough to remember some English and he told us that we had struck the rock and were fastened on it, that the vessel was so injured that she would gradually sink, but that by using the pumps constantly they hoped to be able to save all passengers before she would go down. Of course we would get a word or two and have to imagine the rest. It was agony not to be able to talk or to understand. We found they were manning the boats and presently one pushed off to find a landing. It was an hour before it returned and then we were called out on to the deck. By that time the vessel had settled until the floor was at an angle of 45 degrees, maybe not quite so steep. As we stepped on to the deck a wave dashed up and broke over our feet and from that on we stood in water. We could not stand up with our shoes on so we clung to the railings about the

air shafts and took off our shoes. I tied mine together and fastened them to my life preserver and fixed Floy's. George's were buttoned so he could not keep them. There we stood hanging on to the air shafts with the waves washing us off our feet. First one then another was down and must pull up by clinging to the others. One boat was sent off, for the sailors had found a landing place and had stretched a cable from ship to shore. It was almost impossible to get a row-boat near enough the vessel for anyone to reach it, but finally one was filled and pushed off and another came. George slid down to the rail and reached for us. Floy went first and clinched on to the top of the railing. George held her until the boat was near enough and then she jumped in. He barely turned back for me when some excited Koreans jumped into the boat and it capsized throwing twenty-one out into the ocean. I cannot begin to tell you the agony of that moment! George dropped down onto the deck calling Floy's name and groping in the dark for her. She says she heard him way down under the water and tried to come up by him. Her hand came up and he caught her and held her arm until the waves raised her up to the railing when he and a Japanese pulled her over on to the deck. She caught to the rail as she came up and her grip and George's holding kept her from going down again. When they dragged her on to the deck I thought she was helpless but she said, "I'm all right, Mrs. McCune." It was so pitch dark we could hardly see each other but I caught one glimpse of George's face which terrifies me yet when I think of it.

Just after Floy was safely beside me a box about two feet square slipped from the upper side of the deck and came across the deck gaining speed as it came. My foot chanced to be in its way, so it struck my ankle. My foot was perfectly numb for a time but no bones were broken.

At another time it would have been interesting to have watched the dexterity with which those sailors climbed out on to that capsized boat and rocked and rocked until it suddenly righted itself; and then the skill with which they baled the water out and had it ready for use! They were more careful than in loading the boats. We started to get into it but found that we could not all go so we staid together and waited the next boat. By the time it came the vessel was so tipped that we had climbed up onto the railing and then the waves would dash up to our waists. It was a providence of God that there came a lull just as the boat reached the vessel and the waves quieted so that we stepped from the rail into the boat without any danger. They pushed off and we were drawn toward shore. We could see better now for the fog had lifted and the rain was not so heavy. We could tell when we were near shore by the dashing of the waves, but the lantern had gone out and we could not safely land. After a great deal of calling back and forth the boat behind us managed to produce a light, and we cautiously as we could for the dashing of the waves, drew up to the shore. The landing was a dangerous place, the boat must be headed just right and guided into a crevice in the rock, then a passenger was helped on to a rock, and must crawl on up the rock and make room for another. I was the first woman out. A man on shore caught me and a man behind held me. As my foot touched the rock it was clear; before my other foot could touch the rock a wave dashed over me to my waist and I almost went down. But I soon found my bearings and crawled away to make room for Floy and George. We climbed up a rock I would have feared in daylight and found ourselves safe but drenched to the skin. It was six o'clock before all the passengers were landed for there were 113 on board. 1st and 2nd class passengers were brought away first, while a guard stood with a revolver at the door of the 3rd class cabin and threatened to kill all who tried to pass. We had been given bread as we left the ship's cabin but it was all washed away, so we sat there hungry, wet and exhausted. After daylight it was found that the island had a few Korean huts on the other side and also that there was a little harbor there. After we were all off, the ship loosened from the rock and half sinking as she was, our captain ran her around the island - not more than half a mile - and ran her ashore. Then they unloaded baggage and mail as fast as they could, everything partly wet and some soaked. We had come over the hill to the huts, Floy in her stocking feet and I with one shoe on. My foot was so swollen I could not put on my shoe and had to have help to walk. We spent a miserable Sunday. The huts were filthy dirty; there were so many of us. It rained nearly all day, and as we sat in our wet clothes on the ground floor on a mat under which the water secretly flowed, with a blanket from the steamer which was half soaked, you can imagine our comfort. Late in the day we managed to get at our baggage and secured permission to get into it only to find it nearly as wet as we were. When the rain cleared we went out onto the rocks and sat there to dry a little. As evening came on the liquor brought from the steamer began to have serious importance. All day there had been trouble brewing, especially between the Koreans and the Japanese. The climax came when the Japanese cook brought two bottles of wine and insisted upon my taking charge of them and not letting anyone but himself have any. George and Floy have since laughed heartily at my doling out liquor to that tipsy man. Finally after the Korean man of the house found we had it, we decided it the better part of valor to leave the wine full

possession, especially since we did not relish sharing a three roomed house with 28 Japanese and 10 Koreans. The shed where we tried to stay during that Sunday is a recollection worth having. It was so low we could not stand up in it, had no floor, had numerous pegs of salt fish and native concoctions of pickle, and all the walls were alive with worms and bugs, the whole thing dripping wet. We found one more blanket so we decamped out to the open air. We spread down our blankets on the hill side and lay down and tried to sleep and really we did sleep tho it was not very restful. After a time the patter of rain wakened us and we met the emergency by raising all our umbrellas and enduring a little more discomfort. All we had had to eat all day was rice, once so dirty we feared to eat it but once clean enough for us to enjoy even though we did have to eat it with chop-sticks.

Monday came, cloudy but no rain, and we imagined ourselves there for days without rescue. One thing we rejoiced in was that the drink was fast going and fire-arms had to have ammunition for much more work. Once in the early night a steamer passed near enough for our watchers to see her light but fires and shouts brought her no nearer. In the morning George wandered up onto the hill and away in the distance discovered a boat. It proved our salvation for boats were sent out and signals of distress raised and she came to our rescue. By dint of crowding, all our passengers, their hand baggage, and the mail could be brought away, and by dint of judicious handling of money we succeeded in getting our trunks also. The others had to leave theirs there. Our new captain fairly crept to Chemulpo, spending twelve hours on a four hour trip, and then waiting outside the harbor for daylight, for some three or four hours. And so we came in, to be greeted by an almost frantic man (Mr. Koons) who had visited each steamer coming into Chemulpo from Sunday until Tuesday morning. I think a bride seldom receives such a welcome. He rushed us through the Customs where there was such excitement over our wreck that they did not look into our trunks, and scarcely into our hand baggage. We came to Seoul and are here now with Mary Barrett. We had to unpack all our trunks as soon as possible and found everything more or less damp. So here we are alive and thankful to God for all His goodness to us in so wonderfully sparing us. What would we not give for a day at home to tell it all, for it is so hard to write details.

[Unsigned, but the writer was

Helen McAfee McCune]

PERSONAL REPORT - 1904-1905

By the mission assignment which placed Theological instruction among my chief appointments for the year and relieved me of some more of my country work, a larger proportion of my time has been spent in Pyeng Yang in Class work. This has enabled me also to give more continuous oversight to the work of the City Central Church.

The Pyongyang Central Church

The great ingathering of hundreds of new converts during the evangelistic services carried on in connection with the City New Years Classes occupied all my time in February and March, while the vision for the instruction and oversight of our large city constituency more and more taxes the energy of pastors and Church officers. A monthly meeting with the leaders of tens has been a great help and additions to the number of Leaders, Deacons and Sabbath School Teachers has increased the number of active, effective workers. Three more Elders also have just been elected.

I have also given considerable personal attention to the men's Bible Classes now meeting jointly with the Women's Classes under Mrs. Swallen at the Central Church building.

The Church with its enrollment of 915 members, 499 catechumens and 150 baptized children, a total of 1564, has so large a constituency and such congregations as not only to make it impossible to longer hold monthly joint meetings with the South Gate congregation but also impossible to provide comfortably for all who would attend.

The necessity for a third church building is evident and a good large site in the Northern section of the city has been given by one of the deacons for a new church when plans for a new organization and building can be effected. This, however, does not meet the question as to how to provide for large mass meetings which at times are desirable. The mass meeting in June when Dr. Underwood preached to over 2000 people gathered in the open air outside of the Central Church and our inability to provide church room for the congregations next winter when from 500 to 800 people will assemble for the Winter Classes show plainly our need of an auditorium for larger assemblies. Shall we enlarge the church for this purpose according to a plan drawn by Mr. Lee which will provide rooms so arranged that they can be thrown into the main auditorium when needed but leave the room as it is when the ordinary congregation only is assembled? The question has been discussed in the officers' meetings and they are eager for the enlargement to provide for about 2500 people.

This, however, would mean an expenditure greater than the Church can bear now, since in addition to its present large responsibilities it must for some years continue its contributions for the new church building to be erected. The contributions this year for all purposes from the two congregations amounted to 42,418 nyang or yen 3856.00, a sum which shows that the church is not shirking its duty along financial lines. We believe that the use of foreign funds in providing for this addition is justified, and that this will not in any way interfere with the principle of self-support or injure a church already eager to contribute to the extent of its ability.

The inadequate support heretofore provided for the Pastors' Assistants and their consequent ill health and inability to continue in the work brought the officers and the church to realize that this question had never been rightly met. At a very full congregational meeting and after frank and full discussion the congregation unanimously decided upon 25 yen a month as the right amount which should be given. This is far in advance of any salary heretofore given and shows a growing appreciation on the part of the people of the debt of gratitude due to the Helpers and also the recognition of the increased cost of living.

The long contemplated Church Association Building as an agency of the church for the religious need and activity of the men of the city is finally under way, the war having long delayed our plans. This is to contain Bookstore, Reading Room and Library, Chapel and Sarang and a private room for use of the Church officers Committees, etc. Later it is planned to add to these, Bath Rooms, a Gymnasium and other features which may seem desirable. It is in charge of a Board of Trustees elected by the joint Board of Officers of the City Churches, about one half of the number consisting of officers of these churches. Mr. Blair has been elected Chairman and

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Elder Chung Ik No, General Secretary, Mr. Blair and I both being members of the Executive Committee. The idea is that of a Y.M.C.A., not separate from, but a part of the Church organization intended as a center of religious activity and influence among the men of the city. The funds for this provided by friends in America are not yet sufficient for all that is planned but the main part of the building can now be erected and the plan set in operation this fall.

I have had considerable correspondence with the large number of Christians who have gone to Hawaii and to America. Some of these are from the city but many more from the country churches. The Methodists have taken charge of the work in Hawaii and have organized five churches with a number of other meeting places. Word from our people states that from two-thirds to nine-tenths of the Christians there are from our Presbyterian Churches and they have urged us to establish our church among them. While I think we made a mistake in not caring for them from the first, I doubt now the advisability of our entering the field as that would probably mean the unsettling of the Methodist work already started. Probably our best plan is to cooperate with the Methodist workers and seek to secure for our people there efficient Helpers and Teachers. One of our former Helpers, Paik Sin-Kyu, Dr. Whiting's teacher last year, has upon my recommendation been employed by Mr. Wadman in charge of that work, as a preacher among the Koreans. Upon my visit there next year I should like to be authorized by our Mission to confer with the Methodist authorities with a view to provision for the needs of our people who I understand constitute the bulk of the Christian constituency there.

Concerning those in America who come in contact at once with our own church, I believe it is our duty to establish churches for them and I hope our Mission will ask either the Home or Foreign Board to make an appropriation for this work and secure one of our best men now in America to give his main time to looking after the spiritual welfare of his fellow Korean Christians there.

For the Japanese in Korea, more should be done. Quite a number have attended our services. I baptized and received into the church one young man who has been attending for a year. Through him as interpreter I have had quite a little contact with professing Christians and inquirers and have distributed quite a little literature in Japanese. A Japanese Church service should be established here.

Theological Instruction

Next to the City Church I have given more time and thought to this than to anything else, not only during the session of the class but with the Committee in planning for the same. During the three month term I gave most of my time to this, teaching the Shorter Catechism for two months to the first year class, giving lectures in Medieval Church History for a month to the third year class and conducting this class also for a month through an exegesis of 1st and 2nd Timothy with discussion upon Church Government. I also gave them examinations supplemented with lectures upon their reading of Isaiah and Romans. With the Council's endorsement of our plans for carrying on this work our Theological Class has become a school which next year will have three classes with a probable enrollment of 40 students coming from all the Presbyterian Missions in Korea.

It is of the utmost importance that these men be given a thorough training, with instruction which takes into consideration the fact that they are not school boys but grown men with all the responsibilities of their family cares and of the work of the church in which they are bearing the burdens as the practical pastors, evangelists, preachers and leaders, a work which is taxing to the full their energies and draining all their resources physical, mental and spiritual.

I think our three years' experience with the advanced class shows us that by the time it has finished the five years course as outlined, we will have been able to take the next class over the same course in four years so that while now two years behind, it will be able to finish the course the year following the advanced class and the course become a four years course. Later on when the main part of our candidates for the ministry come to us after completing an academic or collegiate course, there will be needed a readjustment of the curriculum and a change in length of term and number of years required.

The examinations upon the Helpers Course of study have been far from satisfactory, mainly from the necessary haste with which conducted in the odd hours available during the

sessions of other classes. I think we should take an advance step and provide for at least two weeks to be spent in classroom work by those taking this course, giving more time to examinations and to supplementary lectures bearing upon the work covered. Time for this might be found preceding the regular Winter Class.

For Theological and other Training Class work we need another building. Our plans for this work are already sufficiently formulated and in successful execution to clearly reveal this need. I think we ought at this Annual Meeting to ask for an appropriation for a building for this purpose. I should like to try to raise the funds for it when on furlough next year.

Class Work

In addition to the Theological work I took my part in the Winter Training Class, teaching Romans to one division and Luke to another and gave my proportion of lectures in both Winter and Summer Classes and in the Normal Class. With Mr. Swallen I carried on the New Year City Class for men, teaching Timothy and conducting conferences. During December and January I held three country classes - one with Mr. Swallen at Han Chun, marked by evangelistic work with house to house visitation; one with Mr. Bernheisel at Cha San marked by confession and renewed consecration on the part of the Christians; and one with Mr. Blair at Yung You which stirred up the whole city and gave an impetus to the work, which means the completion this year of the big new church in that city. In all of these I taught classes daily and assisted in the evangelistic services.

I know of no one thing which tells more effectively in the country work than these classes which in their development have become great evangelistic agencies among the unconverted, and conferences for the deepening of spiritual life among the Christians. The plan which sends us out two by two for these classes has added immeasurably to their power and efficiency.

An hour a day for a month was spent in the Academy taking the Advanced Class through a part of Isaiah.

Country Work

My three circuits have become two, the Han Chun circuit having been turned over to Mr. Swallen this spring, with its six groups, 193 baptized members and 160 catechumens. In the fall I visited each group in this circuit baptizing 30, receiving 9 catechumens and seeing the beginning of a new group, another offshoot from the Han Chun church.

The Soon An circuit has received very little direct care from me, but is doing well under Helper Kang, who is showing himself able to care for the field so effectively that I have asked to have him received as a candidate for the ministry and have received permission to elect two elders in the Soon An City church. I hope first to see him an elder and later on, the pastor of this church. There are three new chapels on the circuit. The city church has crowded its building with a congregation of more than 300 and has under way a new sarang which will enable them to enlarge the present room by throwing into it the room now occupied by the keeper. One of the associated chapels, Pyeng Ni, has raised 1000 nyang as an endowment for a school. This church has been conducting services among the thousands of miners gathered at the new gold mines not far away with the result that plans are under way for a building there.

At Song Nim Tong I met with a most joyful reception after an absence of one and a half years, the people telling me of having met at times in tears over my inability to visit them. At Toun Tei where Elder Kim has been living for a year a vigorous group has developed with 70 adherents and a primary school.

The Eastern circuit under the care of Elder Han Syek Chin has undertaken even more aggressive evangelistic efforts than ever. The people subscribed so many days of preaching and visited all the outlying villages, doing personal work among the unconverted. They had a local missionary at work also for three months.

At Chang Chun (formerly called So Ou Moul) I for the first time received to full communion one baptized in infancy, the second son of Elder Han, now aged fourteen. He recited the catechism and gave most credible evidence of his own personal faith.

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I bid fair to again have three country circuits before another year. Through the helpful oversight of Mr. Koons, Miss Kirkwood, and Dr. Whiting's teacher, Mr. Paik, three villages with Christians connected with the Pyeng Yang Central Church are developing independent vigorous groups. One of these at An Kol has become a group of 80 people, has erected a good church building and has excellent prospects. These, with Tong Tai Won have just been placed in charge of Kim Ho Sup as Helper. For the past year all three of the circuits provided the support of their Helpers.

In the work still under my care there were during the year 38 baptized and 132 received as catechumens, the present enrollment being 416 members and 402 catechumens. Eight classes for men and three for women were held with an attendance of 353 men and 130 women.

There were 5 schools for boys and 1 for girls with 54 boys and 11 girls enrolled. Contributions for all purposes amounted to 16,942 nyang or yen 1540.

Miscellaneous Work

Aside from that resulting from preparation for class work I have done little in the prosecution of long-planned literary work. I hope soon, however, to have *The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life* ready for the press.

In September I made a visit to Chong Ju and surrounding province with Mr. F.S. Miller with a view to the location of a new station. I greatly enjoyed the trip and was glad to be in position to urge the opening of the station there, deeming this the most important strategic move in the advance work of the Mission.

Committee work of the Presbyterian Council, that of the Examination Committee of the Mission, Property matters in the Station, an ever-increasing correspondence, a visit to Seoul on property matters and for Bible Committee business (including three days taken for a run to Taiku where I spent a Sabbath) and the enforced yet most welcome recreation due to the arrival February 28th of [our first child, James McKee Moffett.....]

[remainder of report missing]

PERSONAL REPORT - 1904-1905

After resuming regular class work last October in the Sabbath morning Bible class and class for catechumen women, I made a short trip to the country during the first week in November, holding a class with the women of the An Yang Kol district. Twenty-six women were enrolled from eight villages and the days of study were a delight to them and to me. One gray-haired woman of seventy, a cripple unable even to stand, was brought in a chair from her mountain village some ten "li" away and with each day and each study hour her happiness increased - her delight in being among other Christians and her joy in hearing the truths from the New Testament. She is the only Christian in her village, bearing witness amid the ridicule and persecution of her relatives and neighbors and having no Christian fellowship except when a Christian woman from a neighboring village goes to her home and they two hold service together, so that the class was to her an event of years and she said it was "like heaven". Seventeen patients were treated during the class.

After reaching home I received again a request from the church officers to meet with their wives and teach them how better to care for their houses and families.

Mrs. Lee and I held eight evening meetings with these women, from ten to fifteen attending each time, and they were given simple talks on cleanliness and hygiene in the home and on the care and training of children. We showed them how to prepare pure drinking water for the household and emphasized its necessity by the use of the microscope. One woman looked at the animalcule in a drop of ordinary water and exclaimed, "When I see that I think that we people have lived upon nothing but bugs all our lives."

In the Advanced School for Girls I taught Physiology during part of the session and in the Fall Training Class for women gave selections from the Psalms to the Fifth class.

My Bible woman, Won Si, is very faithful in visiting among the catechumen women but in spite of this and of the large number received into the catechumenate in the Spring, the attendance at the class is very small. Many of the women attend the Wednesday evening church prayer meeting but say they cannot come out in the afternoon. It may prove necessary to gather them on some other evening for a study class.

I have done no work in the dispensary this year but have treated 154 patients as they came to the house and have received for medicines ¥ 12.55.

Our little son, James McKee, who was born in February, has found a large place in the hearts of the Korean Christians and to me he is constantly opening new points of contact with the women and new means of teaching them.

Alice F. Moffett

Pyongyang, Korea

October 2, 1905

Samuel A. Moffett

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Brown:

Incident to the Annual Meeting of the Mission from which I have just returned, I have several letters to write to you. The first one is concerning Miss Brown and the action of the Apportionment Committee in her case.

I enclose the copies of the medical opinions as handed in to the Apportionment Committee and a statement from the secretary of the Apportionment Committee. In addition to this I may say that the physicians told us verbally in answer to our questions that if Miss Brown remained here in the hope of recovery and yet without recovery that there was quite a probability of her becoming a confirmed invalid.

The Apportionment Committee consisted of Dr. Underwood, Dr. Sharrocks, Mr. Adams, Mr. Sidebotham and myself and we were unanimous in our opinion that Miss Brown should return home and yet without a direct statement from the physicians who were attending her that she should go home we were not in position to send her home. We therefore transmit these opinions to the Board leaving it to the Board to take action.

Opinion No. 1 was given before examination, while opinion No. 2 was given after examination.

We deeply regret the necessity of taking action which we fear may remove Miss Brown permanently from the field but justice to her seems to demand it. I will deal with other questions later. Miss Brown knows of our action and she will write you, also.

Very Sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett
Chairman, Apportionment Committee

Pyongyang, Korea

October 9, 1905

Alice F. Moffett

Dear Fatherdy and Little Mother,

[First part of letter missing].....is beginning to commence to prepare for both. It certainly does pay to have a wet nurse for a baby instead of using the bottle. I believe that is the secret of Jamie's perfect health.

There is growth in Mission work everywhere - oh, so much to be thankful for. The Central Church is too small. Last Wednesday night there were nearly 1200 people at prayer meeting - there were eleven who came forward as new believers and after the service Sam was told that from one district of the city about 50 people had come in desiring to hear the Word and expressing themselves as ready to decide to become Christians. Oh, the opportunities that it is impossible to follow up. Last Sabbath morning when the rain began to pour down Sam remarked, "Well, the rain will serve one purpose - probably the congregation will be able to get into the church." And it was so - just comfortably filled. Just think of people pressing in so as to lead missionaries to say, "Why, what shall we do with them all? We cannot teach them nor follow them up. And all the churches and meeting places are full." Mr. Koons says "The crowds ought to wait until summer when all can meet out of doors!" Oh, it is blessed. But it is hard to have so much work pressing all the time. There is no mental leisure or rest. We seem to be living for nothing but the work and I don't believe it is right. We ought to have some time to ourselves, for no one can give out continually. I shall be so glad for Sam when we can start for the homeland. This winter's work promises to be a hard one. Pray for us that we may know what the Lord would have us do, - what to do and what it is right to leave undone.

Good night my dear ones. Our Father's richest blessings be upon you constantly.
A heart full of love from all three of us.

Your loving daughter,

Alice F. Moffett

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Pyongyang, Korea

October 10, 1905

W.L. Swallen

Board of Foreign Missions
Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D., Secretary

Dear Dr. Brown:

I was appointed to write the Board letter for September, but September was so crowded with work that it must necessarily come a little late. And even now I can write the mearest outline of what ought to be said.

First, the matter of Union in mission work in Korea. No doubt there has been much prayer during the past few years for this very thing, but little talking and no conference upon the subject until last June when the M.E. [Methodist Episcopal] Mission was in conference at Seoul. When the subject of Union of all evangelical Missions in Korea having been broached, it was discovered for the first time that the desire for such union was upon all hearts. The discussions that took place in Seoul at that time among the representatives of the different Missions showed clearly that the Holy Spirit had been at work in the hearts of His servants, and had already prepared in a most wonderful manner the way for union. There was no opposition, whatever. At a mass meeting of missionaries a number of principles for union were proposed and unanimously adopted, and the various Missions were asked to appoint committees to consider the whole subject of union; this committee to report to a similar mass meeting in September. On September 11th the representatives of the Presbyterian Missions, - North, South, Australian & Canadian, then meeting in council, and the M.E. Missions, - North and South, - met together and again discussed the subject of union at which time it was moved and carried without a dissenting voice that the representatives of the various evangelical Missions working in Korea constitute themselves the Council of Evangelical Missions. It was then further moved and carried that Friday, September 15th be set apart for the first meeting of this Council, and that the chairmen of the different Mission Committees act as a Committee to prepare a program and tentative outline for a constitution to be presented at that time.

Second, the first Council was a great success. That day will go down in history as marking the beginning of the greatest movement Korea has ever seen. The name of the council was determined to be, - *The General Council of Evangelical Missions in Korea*. The authority of the Council was determined to be "advisory only and such other powers as may be delegated to it by the Missions composing the Council when all the Missions have thus agreed. A tentative constitution, differing little from that of the Presbyterian Council, was also adopted. The various Missions' committees reported upon plans (tentative) for union along several lines; - as Educational, Medical, Press work, Periodicals, S.S. Lessons, and Union Hymn-book. This report was received and sent down to the different Missions for approval, and the same Committees to work on through the year in accordance with Mission instruction. Thus by another year after the different Missions sanction this Council, and the Missions receive their Boards' sanction to different proposals we shall be in a good way toward actual union so far as the work in Korea is concerned.

Third, the Presbyterian Council and our Mission's stand concerning this Union was remarkably unanimous. The Council agreed to hand over to the General Council any or all of its powers when all the Missions which compose the Council, having received their Boards' sanction, ask it to do so. So that just as soon as the General Council is prepared to proceed with the organization of one Native Korean Church, the Presbyterian Council will be prepared to cease to exist, and no sooner. Up to that time it will proceed to establish a Presbyterian Church.

Fourth, our Mission has taken active steps along the several lines indicated by the General Council. It has endorsed the general idea of Union. It has also referred the different points suggested by the General Council to proper committees, which reported as far as was practicable to the Mission then in session. This will all come before the Board in regular form and need not be mentioned here. That which was adopted tentatively for this year is: The union of Periodicals, Sunday School Lessons, Union of the Wells' Memorial Training School with the

10/10/05 - p.2 W.L.S.

Methodist Episcopal Pai Chai (International School for Boys), Seoul Girls' School with the Girls School of the Southern M.E. Mission, (also hoping to join with the M.E. North's Ewa Hak Tang Girls School upon return of the principal, Miss Pain). Union of the Pyeng Yang Academy with the M.E. Boys School, and partial union of the medical work both here and in Seoul. There are very difficult points connected with the problem, especially that of the finances. The purpose is to go slow so that no step needs to be retraced. What is undertaken this year is merely to enable us to know each other better and learn how it will be to work together.

We believe that all that we have done will meet with the heartiest approval of the Board. As to the missionaries on the field there was general unanimity, no opposition, and only one or two who were not what might be called deeply in earnest. Many were not a little surprised, however, at the position taken by Dr. Moffett. He, while not actually opposing union, and even speaking in favor of a kind of spiritual union, was an opposing element only in so far as his passivity may be said to have acted as in opposition. He took no leading part in this movement. And when a leader like Dr. Moffett takes no leading part in so grand a movement as this, it is a matter of great regret. And of course though he may not just mean it so, the fact of his passivity practically means opposition. In the actual working out of the plans for union, however, we expect that Dr. Moffett will be one of its staunchest advocates. We have good evidence for this opinion.

Fifth, concerning the Mission's requests, I have space to say but a word. The need for houses to shelter the missionaries already on the field is apparent. The request for wells to supply proper drinking water was put first on the list by special request of the physicians, and we hope that they will be granted. We are short in monies for itineration, literary assistants, and National Helpers. Of the wonderful development of the work, spread of the Gospel, great numbers of converts, and opportunities for effective labors in preaching I cannot now speak. I will defer this for another time.

Yours very humbly,
W.L. Swallen

Madison, Indiana

November 6, 1905

Maria Jane McKee Moffett

[postmarked Madison, Indiana, Nov. 7, 1905; San Francisco, Nov. 11, '05; Seoul, Dec. 8, '05]
[stamp cut off envelope, cutting out portions of the letter here and there]

My Dear Sam:

To think of the baby boy being over 8 months old and we can't see him - and that he will be ever so many more months old before we can see him. But by that time we will know whom he looks like. How strange this foreign country will seem to him and how he will rattle off Korean and then "United States" just as flip. I would think he would get the languages wonderfully mixed. Which do you teach him first? How does his nurse talk to him? Does he answer anything but goo goo? I wish he was here this minute to see the children with their pony carts. There are more of them in town than ever before. Clinton's pretty pony died. That was the third one they had but they were getting too large for it so they don't miss it much. You wouldn't know Clinton & Carrie if you would meet them on the street. They are both taller than their mother. Rob & I drove up to Howard's Saturday afternoon. Brought down persimmons & flowers. Howard is still making improvements. He has laid cement walks all round his house & under the arbor. So white and pretty. Has a new Mission table in the sit[ting room]. Plain & heavy, made ofcall with Ella [Howard's wife]. She.....
.....very good spirits over the prospects - does not go out now except to ride. She calls here & to her Aunt Dinsey's [?]. I think I wrote of Prof. Baird's sudden death. It was a great sorrow to the church and such a loss to his brother, Will. Of course you will hear the sad news long before this reaches you. I had written thus far when the mail came in bringing your type written report for the year, enclosing a note from Mrs. Fish giving me a very cordial invitation to visit her during your sojourn in our "beloved country". It would give me great pleasure to accept if strong enough to undertake the journey. But I am home is the best place I dread the winter but I just have to make up my mind to be housed up nearly all winter. We have so much ice and snow I can only ride out. Susie insists on Rob and me spending the greater part of the winter with them in Washington but I think it very doubtful about them being there. Mary is looking for a furnished house and they think of packing their furniture in January.

Tom is very busy with his synodical mission work. It will give him greater responsibility and more work perhaps. Will has thrown all his time and strength into the coal business and I hope he will make it a success. Theleft to nurse a sistershe will go back to
.....was very fond of the children and didn't want to leave them. Will has made the acquaintance of your friend, Miss Julia Johnston. They are in the same church. Mr. Jack is pastor and Will admires him very much. Will sent for some of my Korean treasures 2 weeks since for Miss J. to exhibit at their Mission meeting. I often see articles from her pen. Everything is very good.

Will writes in very good spirits and will build an addition to his house. They see the Williams family and enjoy going to the park together, taking their lunch. Will and Lizzie are devoted to the children. Emily McKee and Amy Glasgow arechildren. Donald walksblocks to kindergarten, often going alone. He is a great favorite with his teacher. She asked Will to let him spend the day with her. He carries himself with a military air and isn't afraid of anything. I wish Will could spend more time with the children. I am finishing up this letter on the 7th and as this is election day, Rob is in a great hurry. Very much love to the family.

Your loving mother

P.S. the stray boxescome to hand. I don't know what was the contents of Ella's but I didn't want those sweet little armet corals lost. They can be worn as a neckless and the mother can wear them. I gave my coral beads to Carrie. Was glad to get Sam's report. What a busy man he is. Wish he could rest a little more.

Thank Mrs. Fish for her kind invitation. I do wish I could go. I will write to her soon.

Mother

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Pyongyang, Korea

November 16, 1907

Alice M. Butts

Dear Auntie McIntyre: [Mrs. Lucy A. McIntyre, of Punxsutawney, PA]

This is Saturday evening and although I have thought of you often this time I am going to write. In the last letter from home mamma spoke of your visit and how pleased they were to see you. I was sorry not to have seen you before leaving home. But I was in such a hurry getting ready. There was so much to do to get ready to be gone so long that I could not get down to see you, and you were not able to come up to see us. Mary wrote of her visit to cousin Lorin's which she enjoyed.

I arrived here August 30, 1907. So it is about two months and a half since I arrived. I am located at Pyeng Yang, which is the chief city of the North. They have a boys' school and a girls' school located here with an attendance of over 600 students. Only Christian students are admitted, as we feel that we do more by educating them and sending them forth as leaders among their own people. The Koreans make very energetic Christians. When [a Korean] is converted he does not sit down and enjoy it all by himself, but goes out and tells others about Him [the Lord]. The result is new groups of believers are often formed where a missionary has never been. The work of the missionary is largely to educate and instruct these believers so as to make better Christians of them and more competent to lead others to Christ. That is the reason why only Christian students are admitted to these schools. Here in Pyeng Yang also is located the Theological Seminary where all the native preachers of the whole Presbyterian Church (Northern, Southern, Canadian and Australian) are educated. So you see I am located in a regular beehive for work. The first year is devoted almost exclusively to language study. I have had a teacher about six weeks and enjoy the study very much. He does not know English and some of his efforts to teach me the meaning of words is almost frantic. It is a perfect show to watch him. You would actually think he was made of India-rubber sometimes the way he twists and throws himself about, but he generally accomplishes his object.

Our houses here are built in Korean style but adapted to American needs. They have the mud walls and tiled roofs and are one story high. They are made so that they are real comfortable, though. We are able to raise fruit and some of the missionaries have fine orchards of apples [?], pears, peaches, etc., and some of the loveliest grapes I ever saw. One bunch that came to the table must have weighed over a pound. The native persimmons are fine. They are about the size of a peach and the color of a tomato. It has a thin skin like a tomato and is filled with a delicious pulp. I can eat four at a meal. I like them so much, and still want more, though I do not indulge.

The people here are very interesting. As you probably know, they all dress in white, even in winter. When the cold weather comes on they have a padding they put on inside. These are added as the cold increases until a person who is quite slender in summer looks rather corpulent in winter. Some of the Christians in their desire to help forward the cause of Christ will give the money to the church they would have used for a layer of this padding, and sometimes more, and go cold through the winter as a result. They will also sell their rice and live on millet and give the difference in price to help forward the work of Christ. Is it any wonder that the Korean Christians have such a good name in the world? The Korean Christians give of their money and of their time for the advancement of the Kingdom. Their spare moments are spent in

[final part of letter missing]

Alice M. Butts

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Fusan, Korea

November 28, 1905

R.H. Sidebotham

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D., Sec'y
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Brown:-

More good things are happening! Early in October one of our colporteurs, Mr. Chang, and his friend, Mr. Yi, were traveling in Chogei County and preaching the Word. There was not a known believer in that county. But there was one believing in secret who had been afraid to come out boldly for many months. But finally he mustered up his courage, and after buying two books said, "Please come to my house this evening." They went to find the man very happy. "I too, believe in Jesus", he said, "and have been believing for many months but have never told anybody a word about it."

Finding his conversion appeared genuine, they urged him to call in his friends; so he called in a few, and confessed his faith before them and urged them also to believe. The colporteur and his friend preached, and found the audience interested. They parted for the night.

Incidentally, Mr. Chang heard that in a village three miles away a certain man was interested in the gospel. So Mr. Chang and Mr. Yi went out to see him. They found the report untrue, for the man knew nothing of the doctrine; but as he was a kindly disposed man he offered to hear their story and look at their books. The story grew interesting; a few villagers dropping in got interested, and soon there were a large number asking about this Jesus doctrine.

So here in this heathen county unexpectedly two little beginnings were made. Mr. Chang and Mr. Yi went back and forth between the two places for ten days and preached incessantly. When they left 13 men in one village and 5 in the other were extremely interested and asked for a speedy visit from the foreign missionary.

Six weeks later I arrived with great fear lest Satan had swept them all away. But in the first village, we found 15 men now on the Lord's side. The village contains only 15 houses, and as 12 of these are occupied by Christians the other 3 began to feel lonely. The Christians seemed to be of real earnestness, had been keeping the Sabbath during the busy rice harvest, were just beginning to put up a church building and were eagerly waiting for Bibles and hymn books. We supplied these latter and noted with gladness that here were several scholars, of whom we have but few in our church, and that they all belonged to the gentlemen class of society, and were men of influence. It was certainly the most likely beginning for a church I had ever seen, and I have seen some 30 beginnings.

The other village, too, had increased its believers from 5 to 7, and seemed to be starting well. We left two teachers there for a few days to instruct them in the faith and strengthen their hands in God.

Thus suddenly from a Christless county we had sprung to one of 22 men. When their wives and children follow as they will soon, probably, we shall have a nucleus of 100.

Yet other good things. Four new church buildings are going up in my country work; 14 adults were baptized and 37 catechumens added on my rounds this fall; 3 new groups are springing up; the churches are all growing except perhaps one; Elder Choo from Pyongyang is giving us valuable assistance for four months; union is in the air. But this union story must have a paragraph to itself.

It is 14 years since Protestant Christianity entered Fusan. Inside of 2 years there were three congregations meeting, one under the care of the Americans, two under the care of the two branches of the Australian Presbyterians. These three churches from the beginning have had no dealings with each other, reflecting the feelings which you know were very tense some years ago in the Australian fold. When I came five years ago, I set myself toward the solution of this problem of stand-offishness which was harming both missionaries and Christians. In a few months

all the missionaries were holding a praise service in our house, the first time they had spoken for years. I have since then pressed union of heart and union of work in a number of ways, more often meeting with rebuff or silence than with encouragement from the Australian sides.

My colleagues, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hall were as enthusiastic as I in seeking to salve over intestine Australian difficulties and get all Fusanites united; for we and our Christians were all within a radius of 1¼ miles. Our first real gain was Mr. Engel's coming to help in our Bible Class in 1904, that summer everybody here united in a class for helpers, the Bible class in 1905 was a union one but Mr. Adamson was not there, and his work was hardly represented. Union with one branch of the Australians without the other was not what we wanted. Our American pastors proposed a joint meeting of all Christians in the port once a month, but the Australians, tho saying "Allright" did nothing. I tried to get the Australian clergymen to come to my pulpit, but they would not. Twice I preached for Mr. Engel when he was sick.

But it was left to the Koreans to bring about the desired end, the union of the Christian Koreans of the three congregations. It started from our American side, the Koreans asking me to arrange for a union service. I told them I had been trying to for years without success, and told them to try. They did; got the leading Christians of the 3 congregations together in our American church and said they would meet once a month together, and would worship together also once a month. The Koreans appointed a committee who waited on the various pastors, and as a result, last Sunday, Fusan Christians, all Presbyterians, had the first union meeting ever held here. It was the largest Christian audience ever gathered in the province, 200 strong, filling the church and the verandah and part of the grounds outside. I had charge of the service and Elder Choo of Pyengyang preached. Enthusiasm ran high. Christians who hardly knew each other became strong friends, those who had been offish became very nearish, and everybody was pleased.

I feel that meeting was the most significant one ever held in Fusan, and it is the crown of many years of planning, scheming, praying, hoping, exhorting. It has been one constant pull on our part. The five years I have been here have seen sixteen different propositions of one sort or another looking towards cooperation or union in one or more lines. Of those sixteen propositions not one originated with the Australians; fifteen began with me, one with our Mission. I tell you this to show you what an uphill time we have had, how unwilling the Australians have been to come halfway. Now, I am anxious for only two things besides a proper continuance of the good things now begun - more complete union in class work, and exchange of pulpits.

The decision of the Board, calling on the Seoul Station to finish their new houses for ¥7,000 instead of ¥8,000, will meet the hearty approval of almost everybody outside of Seoul and of some in Seoul. ¥8,000 is probably not too much for one of Mr. Gordon's [an architect sent out by the Board in New York to build Severance Hospital] houses, but it is too much for a missionary house, and Mr. Gordon's houses as now understood in Seoul -- after Mr. Gordon's return to America - are too large and too good for missionary residences, so a very large number of us think.

We have one fear in this connection - that the Board will not stick to ¥7,000 as the highest figure to be paid for these houses.

I have finished six years of service now and my furlough begins to look near. I am in good health, excellent health, except for some nervous symptoms, which are no more alarming than they have been for 15 years. Yet they have had to be watched for 15 years, and often have given me great trouble. These, however, are not likely to call me home on sick leave even should I stay 15 years more. Mrs. Sidebotham however, is a sufferer and is now a chronic half-invalid, - too sick to do much work or get much enjoyment out of life; too well to get a medical certificate. She will rejoice greatly when her furlough falls due, and would rejoice still more if she might go home somewhat ahead of time - 1, of course, filling out my full term of service.

Yours very sincerely,
R.H. Sidebotham

(from microfilm reel #281, Vol. #235, letter #149)

Pyeng Yang, Korea

December 26, 1905

Samuel A. Moffett

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Dear Dr. Brown:

Delay on the part of the sub-committee for the examination and grading of the 3rd-year papers has prevented me from making the annual report of the Examination Committee to the Board. I have just received the 3rd year grades and the following is the report for the last year.

Third Year Examinations.

Dr. A.M. Sharrocks and Rev. C.E. Sharp, who were made Senior Missionaries last year but were conditioned on certain phases of the examination were examined on the conditioned parts and both passed satisfactorily so that they have finally passed from under the care of the committee.

Rev. A.G. Welbon successfully passed his 3rd year oral examination to the great gratification of the committee - the committee having held him to continued study until he should attain a satisfactory degree of proficiency. Mr. Welbon and five others also pass from under the care of the committee, having passed with the following grades:

	<u>Written</u>	<u>Oral</u>
Rev. A.G. Welbon	Passed in 1900	76 ² / ₃
Rev. C.E. Kearns	70	86 ² / ₃
Mrs. Kearns	63	89
Rev. A.A. Pieters	79	97 ² / ₃
Rev. W.E. Smith	68	74 ² / ₃
Rev. C.A. Clark	66	83 ² / ₃

In addition to the above, Rev. W.M. Barrett, who failed on 2nd year oral last year, received a grade of 75 % on second-year oral, and a grade of 78% on 3rd year written, but failed to satisfy the committee on 3rd year oral, receiving a grade of 56²/₃. Mr. Barrett, like Mr. Welbon, needs more time than some others but he is making steady progress and bids fair to reach the required proficiency in another year if faithful effort is put forth.

Miss M.B. Barrett should have come up for 3rd year's oral examination but was excused this year on account of the state of her health.

Second Year Examinations.

Miss M.E. Brown and Dr. & Mrs. Null were excused from the examinations this year on account of the state of their health. The following successfully passed the examinations as shown by the grades received:

	<u>Written</u>	<u>Oral</u>
Rev. E.F. Hall	83.5	85 $\frac{1}{3}$
Miss H.B. Kirkwood	73.9	88
Rev. E.W. Koons	80.2	90

These are all doing good work in the language. Mr. Koons gives promise of very great proficiency as a preacher. Mr. Hall under greatly adverse circumstances has nevertheless made good progress. His health is a matter of great concern. A word of appreciation and commendation to Miss Kirkwood will do great good. She has been exceedingly faithful and is doing well but has a tendency to feel discouraged without reason for the same.

First Year Examinations.

With the exception of Dr. Hirst, all the first year missionaries have made satisfactory progress as shown by the following grades.

	<u>Written</u>	<u>Oral</u>
Miss Carson (now Mrs. Barrett)	88	87 $\frac{1}{3}$
Rev. E.F. McFarland	82.3	75
Miss McLearn (now Mrs. Hall)	85	83 $\frac{1}{3}$
Rev. Herbert E. Blair	71.7	89

The case of Dr. Hirst is of course a special one but the committee felt strongly that he should be given opportunity to learn the language and made recommendation that he be relieved of all medical work for 2 months other than July and August, the time to be spent in the country in language study. At Dr. Avison's suggestion this was referred to the Apportionment Committee which after conference with Drs. Avison and Hirst recommended "That Dr. Hirst be given quarterly examinations on the language during the year by a special committee and that this committee be empowered at its discretion after each such examination to direct that Dr. Hirst be relieved from medical work and given specified time for language study in the country."

The Committee recognizes that Dr. Hirst's age and his special position in the Severance Hospital make it more difficult for him to acquire the language and for that reason desires to so arrange the conditions of his work that he may not thereby be prevented from the necessary amount of study under helpful conditions. The Special Committee consists of Dr. Underwood, Dr. Gale and Mr. Bruen.

This committee will henceforth be known as The Language Committee and in the hope that others who can now give more time to it might be elected, both Dr. Underwood and I asked to be relieved from further service on this committee. I believe the new members of the committee will maintain the same high standard as we have worked hard to secure. They will have more time in which to assist the new missionaries and I believe greater efficiency will be secured.

I am glad that the Board and the Committee have always worked together in perfect union for the securing of a high grade of proficiency in the use of the language by the missionaries in

Korea. Our mission is the stronger for it and our work here feels the benefit of it.

Yours very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett
Chairman

P.S. I failed to make note of the fact that the papers of several who took the 2nd year examination last year and which I wrote you had been lost, were found by Dr. Avison where he had misplaced them. They were examined and graded as follows:

Mrs. Bruen	65%
Mr. W.M. Barrett	65%
Mrs. Kearns	87%

It is due to them that this also should go on record.

S.A. Moffett

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Yours very sincerely,

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S.A. Moffett

COUNSEL TO NEW MISSIONARIES
From Older Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church

(Published by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 1905)

The following is one of eleven articles written by missionaries from Laos, India, China, Persia, Syria and Korea printed in this booklet.

PREREQUISITES AND PRINCIPLES OF EVANGELIZATION
By the Rev. S.A. Moffett, D.D., of Korea

To the missionary, of all persons, is given the position of greatest privilege, provided that his whole heart and life are given unreservedly to the preaching of the unsearchable riches of Christ. He cannot unduly magnify his office, for he is "*the glory of Christ.*" In so far as he appreciates the greatness and the honor of his calling, just so far will he appreciate also his own insufficiency, and thus be led, in all sincerity, to seek that sufficiency which is in Christ.

Twelve years on the mission field, [Moffett must have written this in 1902] in the midst of a work which wonderfully evidences the great power of the Gospel as the God-ordained means for the salvation of man, have impressed me with the profound importance of a few ideas which should dominate the missionary and determine the attitude of mind and the spirit most essential to him.

I shall ever be grateful to Dr. Herrick Johnson for the expression, "A vivid and abiding sense of the divine reality of the Gospel message," for therein he has clearly expressed what it is most important that the missionary should cultivate.

The man who has obtained from a reverent study of the Scriptures, as the Word of God, a deep impression of the exceeding sinfulness of sin, of the awfulness of its punishment, the wrath of God, of the reality of repentance, and of God's promise of absolute remission of sin to the truly penitent, of the one and only way of salvation through faith in Christ; who has reached the profound conviction that God is able and willing to save all who come unto Him by Christ, and that this gospel only is the power of God unto salvation; and who combines with this a *vivid* and an *abiding* sense of the *reality* of these truths, has the first and chief requisite for usefulness as a missionary, a requisite without which, however energetic and gifted and studious he may be, he will fail to affect profoundly the people to whom he goes; that is, affect profoundly for their salvation.

One needs to cultivate and conserve this conviction, for upon this Satan makes his chief attack, knowing that in so far as he weakens this conviction, in so far he has blunted the most formidable weapon in the hands of the missionary in his warfare against sin and Satan's dominion over heathendom.

I am convinced that the greatest need today is unquestioning reliance upon the gospel itself, the Word of God in its principal teachings of Sin and Salvation; a belief that when God ordained that by the foolishness of preaching men were to be saved, He ordained that which He

knew to be the best agency for the leading of men to Christ; a belief that the Spirit of God does and will honor the use of the Word of God alone, and that in so far as we trust in secondary agencies for reclaiming the heathen, in so far we have given up faith in the primary agency, and have prevented the Spirit of God from making use of that which God ordained should be the means for the salvation of the world.

I believe that what has militated most against the evangelization of the world has been a lack of faith in the power of the gospel itself, a belief (not acknowledged, nor consciously held, but nevertheless real) that there must be something used as a bait to bring people under the power of the gospel, that secondary agencies which appeal to the natural man must be used as an attraction which will dispose favorably to a hearing of the gospel, and that *then* the gospel is to be presented.

There has been too often a relegating of the gospel (not avowedly, but practically) to the secondary place, an elimination to too large an extent of the very means and the only means which the Spirit of God has given us to believe that He will use to bring souls into reconciliation with God.

The missionary needs to cultivate, by thought and prayer and reading, this conviction as to the primary place of the gospel, making it a practical reality in his mental and spiritual life, and watching constantly against everything that may tend to weaken this conviction.

With such a conviction dominating one's life and deepening as the years go by, and with the determination to make it the one chief interest, the all-absorbing task of one's life to preach this gospel and to bring it into contact with the people, knowing for a certainty that it cannot fail to have its effect upon their hearts and lives, the missionary has before him a field of effort which promises a life of the very greatest satisfaction and happiness.

He will find, however, that coincident with this life there will be required the maintenance of his own spiritual life, the deepening of his own spiritual convictions, and the resistance of most subtle, unexpected and unprovided-for temptations.

Should his field of labor be in a treaty port or in a city where he is brought much into contact with the world of western life and institutions, he will find one set of temptations, while if in the interior, isolated from all contact with the western world, and thrown for companionship upon the resources of a small missionary community and the native Christians, he will meet with other temptations, less marked, but, perhaps, so much the more insidious.

If the former, the Master's prayer for us that though in the world we may be kept from the evil must be ever before us. One cannot be too particular in keeping out of touch with the evil of the world; in maintaining that sanctity of character which makes the things of the world something apart from his life, even though brought into contact with men of the world in many relations. Dr. Maltbie Babcock's reasons for not smoking give expression to a principle upon which many of the temptations to a conformity to the world can be met and conquered: "A man cannot afford as the ambassador of Christ to compromise his *influence* for that which is highest,

holiest, best.”

The natural, frank, sincerely courteous and polite attitude of one whose life has been lifted above an inner contact with the world, however much of association there may be necessarily in the daily life, is the attitude which will establish and maintain one's spiritual influence. The “Sky Pilot” was in closest sympathy and touch with his fellow-men, but wholly untouched by the evil which surrounded him and engulfed them.

No man can maintain this attitude and exert a real spiritual influence under such circumstances unless he spends much time in communion with the Master in prayer and devotional reading, and he who must necessarily spend a part of his time in such contact with the world needs to spend a double portion of time in contact with the holiest and purest in order to counteract the unconscious deterioration in his own spiritual ideals.

Doubtless the missionary has a duty to his fellow-countrymen on mission fields, but a far greater and more important duty - the primary duty - which faces him is that of coming into contact with and living for the native people. His fellow-countrymen, however much in need of spiritual influence, have all heard the Gospel, and the missionary is there primarily that he may preach the Gospel to those who have not heard: and nothing ought to stand between him and the close contact with them, the sympathetic entrance into their inner life, their ways of thinking, their weaknesses, prejudices and preferences, their trials, sorrows and spiritual struggles.

We must cultivate a real love and sympathy, not an abstract interest, in the heathen as so many people to be converted, baptized and reported upon as so much in the way of mission assets, but a living, real, close, sympathetic touch with individuals with a view to the transforming of their lives through a personal faith in Christ. This is something which cannot be feigned; it must be real, for heathen are like children in that they know intuitively whether you love them. Such a real sympathy and love must be the outgrowth of deep personal convictions of truth and of a personal life of faith and of fellowship with Christ.

Given this sympathy and love, recognized by the people, and one's influence can be tremendously exerted as an influence for righteousness. Plain, frank presentation of the truth of their awful condition in sin and of their personal responsibility will be met with deepest respect for the man, even though the message rouses anger and hatred against the plain truth spoken. Erring, sinning Christians may be most plainly and firmly dealt with, and they will love and respect you, even though they may deeply resent the admonition and discipline administered.

We need to cultivate a strong faith, a victorious, enthusiastic faith - a faith in the power of the Gospel itself to carry conviction to the heart of any man and to do for the heathen all that it has done and now does for us.

In the face of prominent failures, in spite of disappointments, one needs to grasp with a firm faith the fact that the Spirit of God can and does show His own great power in the lives of others and that through the exercise of faith these people can and do reach the same heights of spiritual attainment and enter into the same appreciation of spiritual truth which we do. Alas!

too many lose faith, expect little, grow almost discouraged. I am in receipt of a letter from a friend in another mission, who writes of “some whom long years of waiting have, rather, not discouraged, but disciplined to expect little.” Against such a state of mind I would strive with incessant prayer. However long the period of waiting, I believe we should cultivate a faith which expects great things and knows that God will grant great things. Faith is the evidence of things not seen, and although the results may not have come, the Spirit-filled vision can see them, and with a buoyant enthusiasm can conquer all feelings of depression and discouragement. The heart is taken out of one’s work; it becomes mere routine and drudgery if faith has been undermined.

Enthusiastic faith should be cultivated. Enthusiasm may be more natural to some natures than to others, but it is an element which adds to one’s influence for good and to one’s power in communicating faith and zeal. How a *real* faith can fail of enthusiasm is a mystery to me. There is far more of unbelief in our minds than we are often aware of, and this unconscious or unrecognized unbelief will often explain the failure to receive a blessing. “He *could not* do mighty works there because of their *unbelief*.”

God delights to honor faith. He cannot work mightily in the presence of unbelief. Our own lack of faith shuts out the power of God.

I would urge also concentration of effort upon the one great object of the missionary’s life, viz: the evangelization of the people. Here the temptations are innumerable, but recognizing one’s limitations and knowing that he cannot be a specialist in many departments, if he is to give himself primarily to the evangelization of the people, he must be willing to cut himself off from many attractive lines of study in order that he may acquire the language well, may give thorough study to the Bible, and may have time for contact with and life among the people.

The temptations to turn aside from the one great commission to “preach the Word” are constant and plausible. Education, literature, language, science, history and philanthropy all present their claims, and unless they are determinedly recognized as secondary or as side issues and kept in their proper place, they will supersede the primary work in the amount of time and effort that they monopolize and will relegate that which is first to the second place. Even the education of men with a view to the ministry, an essential part of the evangelistic work, may become merely educational instead of evangelistic - education rather than evangelization becoming the end.

Often the side issue is taken up as a recreation thoroughly legitimate and profitable, but these side issues are always what appeal to the natural man and before one knows it his zeal for the preaching of the gospel has become cooled, his chief work loses its attraction, and his main interest is being absorbed in the side issue, while the spiritual work, the soul and soul contact with the heathen, becomes a sort of drudgery or mere professional work. What we need is to have our life interest, our all-absorbing passion the work of soul-saving, of soul-developing. When one’s best efforts go into some secondary line of work his power for evangelization has been surrendered. There are a few of course whose time must be given to literary work in the translation of the Scriptures, preparation of Christian literature and text-books, and to the

educational and medical work as factors in the great work of evangelization, but this is the call of but few.

The temptations to separate one's self from the first and most essential work of the direct evangelization of a people are so constant, so plausible, so insidious, that it will require the most positive convictions, the most exalted idea of the magnitude of the office, the most careful cultivation of a determination not to be turned aside, if one does not find himself yielding to these temptations and settling down to a life of routine work apart from the people, to a contact with very few, to a life supposedly of more far-reaching influence, relegating the direct evangelistic work to a secondary place and leaving it to be carried on only by the native preachers and helpers.

The time will come when the native church will be able to cope with the problem of evangelization; but with the great mass of heathen in China, India, Korea, Japan, Africa and elsewhere, who have not yet even heard of the gospel, the missionary must himself preach the gospel and establish the church as his first work, in the belief that the gospel itself is the primary need of the heathen world. Then will the church thus established be imbued with the same belief and become a great evangelizing agency.

In order to do this certain distinctions must be clearly made and kept constantly in mind. *One must clearly see that reformation is not redemption.* Salvation from sin, not mere moral reformation, is the essence of the gospel message. Again, *Civilization is not Christianity.* Western ideas, customs and inventions are not an essential part of Christianity. In fact, many Oriental ideas and customs conform much more nearly to the scriptural ideas than do some of the peculiar notions and customs of the Western world, and the introduction of much that is considered a part of Western Civilization is a hindrance rather than a help to spiritual life. We are not commissioned to introduce Western Civilization, but Scriptural Christianity.

Another vital distinction to be made is that *Education is not Regeneration.* We are not called upon to provide a secular education for heathen, but we are commissioned to preach the gospel to the heathen and to establish the Church of Jesus Christ. We might educate the heathen for centuries and yet fail to establish the church, but we cannot establish the church without seeing Christian education for its own people a natural and necessary outgrowth.

We need to recognize also that we are not sent to apologize for Christ or for Christianity. We are to proclaim Him and it. We can rest upon the self-evidencing power of the Bible, upon the teaching of nature and conscience as to the existence of God and the fact of sin. We need not argue these points, but preach what God has revealed, believing that the Spirit of God, not our arguments, will convict of sin and lead to faith in Christ. God, the inspiration of the Scriptures, sin, and man's need of salvation, are facts to be proclaimed, not propositions to be proved. Let us accept Dr. Chalmers' statement and act upon it: "We firmly believe that there is no one position in theology which can be more strongly and more philosophically sustained than the self-evidencing power of the Bible."

There is need on the mission field of men who will not compromise with sin - men who

will set up the scriptural standard which God has set up and will not deviate one whit from that standard in their requirements. Whatever may be the peculiar conditions in heathendom, we have no authority for letting down the divine standard on moral questions, on the marriage relation, on drunkenness, on the Sabbath. Lenient and loving as we may be in dealing with Christians who have fallen into sin and come short of the requirements of God's law, yet in the discipline of those who sin, the failure to set up the one standard and to brand as sin anything short of that standard, is to undermine the whole foundation of Christian morality and Christian character, and to build a church on no spiritual foundations, weak, and powerless as a moral or spiritual force. Better for a Gideon's band of men thoroughly determined to strive for these highest and holiest attainments along these lines than a whole host of nominal Christians, satisfied to come short, taught that they may with impunity come short of the divine standard - men who have committed spiritual suicide by a deliberate giving up of the law of God as the standard of Christian living. "Never couple faith in the atonement of Christ with a feeling of security in the violation of a single commandment," is an exhortation given by Dr. Chalmers, which we need to reflect upon.

A missionary should be willing to make great personal sacrifice for the work's sake. The life of sacrifice only *begins* with the renunciation of the home land and the sharing of the lives of loved ones at home when all the ties formed from childhood up to the time of departure for the field are broken. Hard as that one supreme act of sacrifice may seem, it is vastly easier than to lead a life of daily sacrifice, of daily self-renunciation, of daily self-effacement for the work's sake; and yet perhaps no one attitude of mind will do more towards making one a telling factor in the work and a helpful, useful, lovable member of a mission station.

The relation to one's fellow missionaries is one of the most delicate and yet most pertinent questions which meets one on the mission field - a question of daily and hourly importance. One's fellow-workers are not of one's own choosing. The exigencies of the work and the conditions of the field, not his own personal preferences, determine who are to be his co-laborers, where he is to labor, what is to be his work and what the relation of that work to the work of others. In such circumstances a man needs all the consecration, self-control, high resolve and generous unselfishness which the fullest baptism of the spirit of God may enable him to secure. Jealousy, envy, personal ambition, self-seeking, love of ease, laziness, the desire for applause, the determination to have his own way, presumably, of course, in the belief that it is the right way, malice, evil speaking, selfishness, are sins which are not absent from the mission field, and one may be surprised to find how many of these ignoble traits of character will be found lurking in his own heart and asserting themselves with surprising power, unless they are recognized and checked and striven against in prayer.

There should be the cultivation of an appreciation of the work of others, of an interest in another's work, of a willingness to allow others to receive credit for their own and perhaps for your work, without fretting or growing impatient under a sense of injustice, of a willingness to yield one's own wishes and preferences and that, too, in a gracious spirit, of a willingness to submit to have one's own convictions of what is right and best overruled, and of an ability to sacrifice one's personal feelings, prejudices, views, plans and ambitions and to subordinate them to the good of the work as a whole. By all means possible one should strive for the spirit of

harmony in station and mission and native church. The determination of one man to carry out his own plans at all hazards may develop such a lack of harmony as to shut out the blessing of the Spirit of God. One should be willing to make very great personal sacrifices in order to maintain harmony, peace, and good will, for where such a spirit prevails the Spirit of God can grant His blessing upon the work.

In view of the character of the work to be done I would not in the least discountenance the very best and most ample preparation in the study of the language, the history and literature of the people and the study of comparative religions in order that one may intelligently meet the conditions, but I feel that there is need for caution along this line, lest the missionary find the very advice given to him a temptation and a hindrance to most effective work. Far more important than the study of comparative religions or the religious thought and life of the people is a deep and thorough study of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, so that one's mind and life become saturated with its spiritual ideas. When one's study of heathen religions and philosophy becomes so absorbing that he knows more of them than he does of his Bible, so that he places more stress upon the ethical teachings common to both than upon the spiritual teachings peculiar to the Scriptures; when he is more concerned to show that other religions have parts in harmony with Scripture than he is to show that Christianity meets that which is lacking in them, then his power and usefulness as a missionary of the gospel of Jesus Christ are at an end.

When I read all that a missionary is advised to study and master in preparation for his work it seems to me that the presumption is that every missionary is an intellectual giant whose whole time is to be given to study, and that he is to be always preparing for work, instead of working.

While constant study and constant efforts towards better equipment for service should be the rule, one cannot always be laying foundations only, always looking towards work to be done in the future. Activity in work is itself a preparation for better work. The preaching of the gospel, the establishment of the Church of Christ, must be held as taking precedence of everything else, and whatever sacrifice is necessary for the accomplishment of this object should be freely made. The statement so often made that health is the first consideration expresses a sentiment which to my mind is totally at variance with the right attitude. Nothing is of first consideration but the one thing, the getting of the gospel to the people, and *if* to accomplish this the sacrifice of health is necessary, let health be sacrificed - yea, life itself - but come what may, preach the gospel, and see to it that the great commission is obeyed. Of course, it is worse than folly, it is *sin* to sacrifice health or life when that is unnecessary, but personal comfort, ease, luxury, health and even life itself must be held subordinate to the accomplishment of one's chief object.

Above all things, however, the missionary's own spiritual life is the most important consideration as a factor in evangelization. As Dr. Dale, writing of the evangelist, says: "What tells most is neither his earnestness nor his perfect certainty of the truth of the Christian gospel, but the fact apparent to those who listen that his certainty rests on his own direct and personal knowledge of the eternal relations of which he is speaking."

If to us the spiritual blessings of reconciliation with God, our fellowship with Jesus Christ, and the assurance of eternal life are our chief joy and privilege and we daily experience their power in our own lives, then we can go forth to present in all faith these spiritual privileges and blessings as the supreme gift of the gospel unto a people whose despair can be exchanged for hope, whose darkness can give way to the light, whose fear and misery and degradation in sin and iniquity can be displaced by love and joy, peace and righteousness.

These privileges and blessings which we value most and which satisfy man's spiritual nature, not the incidental temporal advantages of Christianity which appeal to the natural man, should be kept constantly in the forefront as that upon which our appeals are based in urging the acceptance of the gospel. A church thus established will be a powerful spiritual factor in a nation and the people themselves will value these spiritual blessings as their chief joy and privilege. They will be ready to make any sacrifice in order to secure and retain what has become of supreme interest to them.

The Spirit of God delights to honor such appeals, and we may confidently expect Him to work the regeneration of the people to whom we thus present the gospel in reliance upon His power alone.

