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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Huachung
Corres.
Anderson, David 1939-1950
Beaver, R. Pierce 1944-1946
Bergamini, VanWie 1938-1948


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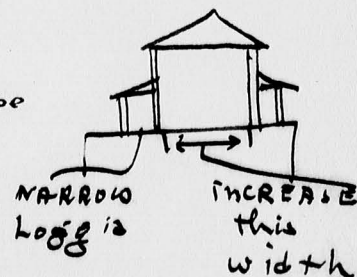
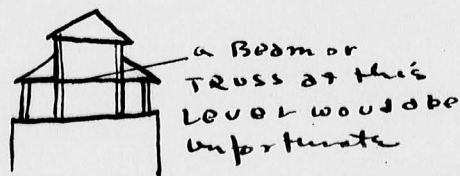
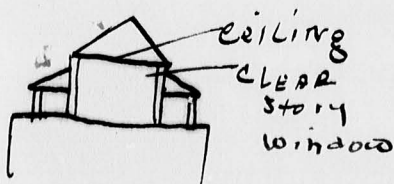
0407

43 Tungting Road,
Hankow, China. Mar. 30, 1938

Mr. Richard D. Weigle
New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Weigle:

Thank you for passing on to me in your letter of Feb. 1st, Dean Meeks criticisms of the Hua Chung plans. The irregular outline of the buildings was thought about by an attempt to obtain well lighted corridors. However when we came to draw the north elevation of the laboratories we found it necessary to simplify the lines of the lower stories. The revised scheme I think will please Dean Meeks. The columns in the library are a problem we are still studying. You understand that in preparing sketches like these, where it was necessary to turn out two buildings like these, the most promising of the ideas that came to us were drawn up and sent to you. Several portions of the layout are not ideal and we ^{are} still making sketches in search of better solutions for these problems. The library is one of the major problems. ~~The library is~~ As the college develops the most important portion of the campus will be the court ~~to the south~~ south of the library. In some respects, this court resembles the layout of the Univ. of Virginia. Such a court calls for an attractive central building at its upper end. In order to have this unit dominate the adjacent buildings we have used the Chinese type with a secondary roof.  This form also gives an attractive interior with clear story lighting. Replacing the interior columns with large beams as trusses will cut up the interior. As soon as we have the opportunity we intend to make studies of a library with a little wider central space and a slightly bay to the south in the form of an open loggia.



0408

Dean Meeks undoubtedly compares our roof lines with those in Peiping. I was in central China several years before I was able to discard the northern type and design buildings with the local type of "horned roofs". These latter are appropriate for this part of China. Regarding the general type of design we are having a grey brick base one or two stories in height, with steel windows close to the exterior surface, giving the effect of a severely simple base-above which will be one story buildings with columns in red cement and lintels molded in colored cement, with roofs of grey tile. The corners of the roofs, excepting the lower are all of the same curvature so they can be cast in concrete from the same form. For the buildings there is a standard bay of ten feet with a girder span of twenty feet. Using this system we obtain substantial buildings with a decorative band of permanent materials which harmonize with the surroundings at a minimum cost of erection and maintenance. Unfortunately there are no similar buildings I can refer you to but the scale model we are now making will illustrate exactly what we propose to do.

The size of the auditorium is a problem. Shortly before receiving your letter Dr. Hwang and Dr. Kwei discussed this question with me urging that the auditorium be made smaller. To seat 500 not 700. The possession of the only real auditorium in Wuchang they fear will be an ~~embarrassing~~ ~~embarrassing~~ embarrassing blessing especially when outside students wish to borrow it for political meetings. The ~~smaller~~ smaller it is they think the better. A main floor seating 600 to 700 with 300 seats in the gallery may be a better layout once the country becomes settled.

With warm regards,
Sincerely,

(Signed) Van Wie Bergamini

It was a pleasure to show the Rev. Luther Tucker the College site but unfortunate he did not have time to go over the plans.

Bergamini, VanWie

250 Park Avenue
April 7, 1938

Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman,
43 Tung Ting Road,
Hankow, China.

My dear Sir:

1. Enclosed herewith is a report of the opinions and suggestions of various members of the Boards of Trustees of Hua Chung College and of Yale-in-China regarding the plans for the new campus of Hua Chung College.
2. We assume that no work will be started on the new buildings until the trouble with Japan is settled, but we hope that this report will be of material assistance to the Directors and to the architect in reaching decisions, so that the work can proceed as soon as practicable on the Stork Tower and the buildings immediately adjacent thereto.
3. Dr. Wei has read this report and has stated that he has no serious objection to any of the suggestions which we have made, but believes they should all be considered very carefully.
4. It is unfortunate that we have not received a copy of the topographical plan of the new property showing the elevations throughout the area. Dr. Wei says there is such a plan and that he has asked that it be sent to us. Please send four copies of this plan to Dr. Wood as soon as possible.
5. Regarding the library, it occurs to us that you may plan to use the space under the roof of buildings M and L for stacks. This may be a satisfactory arrangement if the spaces are fully fireproofed, but we still believe it would be well to consider a simpler type of building for this and all other structures facing on the new main court which extends south from the library, limiting the extreme Chinese style to buildings A and B.
6. Dr. Wei has told us that the property will probably be surrounded with a barbed wire fence and a high hedge instead of a wall. This seems good to us, although it does not give quite as much protection as a good wall would afford.
7. Dr. Wei says that the land at the location of the library is higher than that at the locations of buildings A, C, D and E. This probably explains why the new plan for the library appears to be lower than the others. We suggest the advisability of grading the ground around the entire block of buildings to the same level. We believe this will be found very beneficial.
8. Dr. Wei has explained that the Science Department was placed at some distance from the highway in order that delicate instruments should not

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April 7, 1938

be disturbed by highway vibrations. This being the case, we wonder why a machine shop is contemplated for the basement? Have you considered a separate laboratory for delicate tests, placed as remotely as possible from all highways and other sources of vibration?

9. I will add one personal observation which has not been considered by the other trustees. During the first years after construction, the Stork Tower and buildings A and B may stand alone at a distance of about 1,000 feet from the other college halls. This means a degree of isolation which may lead to serious difficulties with the public, particularly during a period of reconstruction after the trouble with Japan is settled. The operating problem would be much simpler if the new plan started with buildings located as close as possible to the old campus. If the Stork Tower were located where the amphitheatre was contemplated, and the first college halls were located close to it, the new campus would grow logically out of the old, and all would be more easily protected.

You have the sincere sympathy and earnest prayers of us all in this dangerous time. May you be sustained with great courage and wisdom.

Yours very sincerely,

Oliver S. Lyford

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April 11, 1938

March 21, 1938

Bergamini, VanNieu

Report on
Analysis of Preliminary Building Plans
for the
New Campus of Hua Chung College

1. These plans were received about January 1, 1938. They are dated in November and December, 1937. They include a general Development Plan for the new property and general sketch plans and elevations of various buildings which are referred to by name hereafter.

2. These plans have been studied by various members of the Board of Trustees. They have been discussed at meetings of the Trustees of Yale-in-China and of the Trustees of Hua Chung College. There also have been various meetings of different groups at which the features of the plans have been discussed at length.

3. It is very fortunate that Mr. Walter G. Taylor was available in New York for conference. His close association with Mr. Bergamini in various building operations in China and his sympathetic understanding of Mr. Bergamini's architectural and structural policies have been of great help in interpreting for us the sketch plans. He has shown on various plans and photographs of similar buildings, how the structural details will be worked out. This assistance has been much appreciated.

4. The following discussion of these plans is by way of contributing from the experience of the Trustees such advice and suggestions as occur to us. The Trustees look to the President and Directors in China to make the final decisions regarding the character and arrangement of the various buildings and of the property as a whole, after giving due consideration to the opinions stated in this and any subsequent reports which may be made in behalf of the Trustees.

5. We are all deeply impressed with the beauty of the designs and the practical way in which the historic Chinese styles have been supplemented by western details of construction. We wish to congratulate Mr. Bergamini upon his fine conception of the development as a whole and the architectural adaptation which he proposes.

General Features of the Plans

Roads

6. We assume that the entire campus will be surrounded by a wall and that there will be only 2 or 3 gates through this wall. This will require a rather extensive system of roads within the walls. Only two gates are indicated on the Development Plan, one the main gate in front of the Yellow Stork Tower and the other at the northwest corner of the new campus. The paths indicated on the

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plan, with few exceptions seem to be foot-paths rather than roads. It seems to the committee that service drives at least 16 feet wide (preferably 20 feet) should lead west and south from the main gate and should extend to each of the main buildings. It would seem that a road across the main axis of the block plan may be found necessary, probably just south of Buildings K and N. Likewise there should be a service driveway along the high ground to the residences.

7. In order that the road within the north wall shall have sufficient width, with some room for lawns and shrubs on each side, it is suggested that the whole block of buildings be moved a few feet further south.

Walks

8. Apparently most of the members of the faculty and student body will seldom use the main entrance at the northeast corner of the new property. They will circulate between the old campus and the new, or between the new residences and the new halls. Ordinarily the circulation will be mostly out-of-doors. In stormy weather, however, the passageways in the buildings will be used as much as possible. Layouts of walks, entrances and passageways to direct this circulation will help to determine the location and size of entrances to the main buildings. We suggest that the walks be planned before the entrances are finally decided upon.

Ground Floors

9. For some buildings the lowest floor is called the ground floor and for other buildings, the first floor. We understand that where the lowest floor on a plan is called the first floor, there is in no case to be any floor under this one. In other words, whether the lowest floor is called "first" or "ground" its surface is to be fairly close to the level of the ground outside.

10. We have not received any topographical map showing the average elevations of the ground at the location of the main block of buildings. We have a few figures of elevation, but not enough. We assume that the lowest floor of all buildings in this main block will be on the same level and that there will be no basements under any of them.

11. If this is a correct assumption, this lowest floor level should be high enough above the ground to insure that, except in the occasional years of excessive floods, the lowest floors will always be dry.

12. We assume that these lowest floors will be of cement with some covering material, such as heavy matting, which can be removed in the event of the maximum floods contemplated. Wood floor coverings appear to be impracticable as they will be badly damaged by a high flood. In order that the concrete floors shall remain dry some means of ventilation under them will be necessary.

Walls

13. We assume that all walls of the main block of buildings will be of brick in the lowest section. The experience in the United States with abnormal floods in recent years has demonstrated that wall surfaces and all interior trim

of building areas which may be inundated should be designed to require a minimum of reconstruction after a flood. To this end it would be well to have the interior surfaces of all walls of the lowest floors furnished in brick and not plastered. Also that all doors, windows and all interior trim be specially designed to resist the detrimental effect of long submersion in water and mud.

14 Metal trim, doors and windows would be desirable, but the cost probably is prohibitive.

Arrangement and Size of Rooms

15. We are not attempting to judge of the arrangement or size of rooms, laboratories, etc., as this depends on requirements with which we are not sufficiently familiar.

Weather Tightness

16. The lack of weather-tightness of Chinese buildings has been experienced by many of our trustees. This led to considerable discussion of the practicability of such structures for the chapel, the school of Music and for the upper stories of other buildings. The blueprints, which Mr. Taylor showed us, illustrate clearly that Chinese styles, when modified by the use of western types of door and window construction, become fairly tight. We assume that similar designs will be used in the Hua Chung buildings and thus the objection of our trustees will be easily overcome. There remains the excessive number of such joints in some of the buildings, each of which lets in some draught. This suggests the advisability of restricting the number of openings in the structures where this design is used.

Heating System

17. No provision is indicated for heating any of these buildings. If central heating is contemplated for individual buildings or for groups of buildings, one important matter to consider is the location, protection and insulation of underground return lines of piping. Provision should be made for access to these pipes even though the cost of such provision should be considerable. Trenches of concrete are preferred and these should be arranged for positive drainage. Heat insulation should be of a kind which will dry out without going to pieces after being submerged in water.

Toilets

18. No toilets are indicated on the design. The importance of adequate toilets, conveniently located, is obvious.

Simplification of Building Design

19. A number of the trustees are concerned about the first cost and cost of maintenance of the elaborate roof structure, shown on these drawings, especially the large finials of the roofs. Mr. Taylor has shown us detail drawings illustrating Mr. Bergamini's designs for similar structures for St. Andrew's Church and other buildings. These designs indicate a structure which should have a fairly long life, but we raise the question as to the justification of using such a design except for the Yellow Stork Tower and the buildings A, B, C, D, E, L and K. Would it not be advisable to effect a gradual transition from this style to a simpler and

less expensive design for the library and the other buildings facing the court south of the library? It seems to us quite possible that too much of this elaborate design may become somewhat overpowering. From this point of view it might be desirable to limit this extreme Chinese design to buildings A and B, and begin the transition on the buildings next to these or on the rear sections of all these buildings.

20. A simple rectangular building lends itself to the best use of the entire volume, for practical operating purposes.

21. One thing to be kept clearly in mind is that the College is embarking on a program involving very large expenditures the funds for which may be very hard to obtain.

22. Evidence of a true sense of economy in the design of these buildings will be necessary to secure these funds. Practical matters, such as provision to withstand floods, the extensive use of concrete, effective use of the interior spaces, must have first consideration.

23. Mr. Everett V. Meeks, Dean of the Yale School of the Fine Arts and a trustee of Hua Chung College has reported that he found the general plans excellent. He felt however that there was a tendency to make the outlines of the buildings too irregular. He is one of those who feel that a simplification of the lines of the roofs seems desirable from the standpoint of economy, and should be possible without sacrifice of the Chinese character of the buildings.

24. It is advisable that partitions between class rooms shall be non-bearing walls as far as possible so that the size of class rooms may be changed without serious expense.

Buildings A & B - Prester Memorial

25- A wide free passage through the tower is advised and therefore that the staircases between the ground floor and the first floor should be relocated.

Building D - Lecture Hall and Power House

26 - No plan for the power house was submitted. However, the tabulated list of buildings indicates that the power plant is to be in this Building D. The wisdom of placing a power plant in a building with lecture halls is seriously questioned. Furthermore, to have the entrance to a power house with its noise and dirt at the front of one of the main college buildings is undesirable. It is recommended that consideration be given to a location at the southwest corner of the athletic field, just east of the moat. If it is considered important to have this power house within the walls of the main compound, it is suggested that it be located at the west end of Building H. The machine shop is in this building and the power supply for this shop would thus be close at hand.

Building E - Chemistry Laboratory

27. Why not eliminate the last 20 feet of the corridor and throw this space into the laboratory?

28. Why have corridors wider than six feet, considering the small number

of people using this building.

29 No columns are shown in the end partitions. It is suggested that four columns be used in the center, spaced 12 feet apart.

Building F - Library

30- A second plan was received for this building which is understood to replace the one first received. On this second plan no stacks are shown except in Building G. Stacks with capacity for large growth should be in a fire-proof section, accessible from other buildings only through automatically controlled fire doors. No doubt one reason for the change in the design of this Building F is in order to provide stack space which shall be safe from fire and water, but we are unable to determine where the space is to be.

31- The Committee believes that for purposes of economy, maximum floor space and maximum light the wall on the south side should be carried up from the second floor to the eaves, in front of the main reading room, with wide windows.

32- The second plan does not show, on the first floor, the columns necessary to support the pillars shown in the reading room.

33- Apparently the entrances to the library are to be through buildings B and G. Why not have main entrance at the center of F on the axis of the main court with a passage leading direct to the stairs?

34- The corridor on the first floor of F is the natural passageway for inside circulation to and from the residential buildings and the Boone campus. Is this a good place for exhibitions?

35- Is there sufficient space available in the main reading room for card catalogues and delivery desk?

To locate corner of a larger library?

36- Stacks. There should be only 7 feet between floors in the stack rooms.

37- The latest print of the library shows in the elevation only two full floors, the change being the elimination of the basement story which appears in the adjacent buildings. This change is also shown for buildings L and M. How is the transition made from L & M to B, G & H? The earlier elevation with three full stories seems better for the view from the long axis of the main court.

Building H - Physics Laboratory

38- The corridor under this building will be the natural inside route from the residences and Boone Campus to the buildings of the main block. The wide corridor of the first floor (12 feet) presumably is for exhibition purposes, the same as for the upper floors. There is some question as to the safety of exhibits on this floor with many people passing and the difficulty of adequately policing this corridor. It might be better to close the west end of this building and have the entrance through G.

Placed away from the public roads for a purpose

39 How about vibrations in the machine shop affecting the instruments in the various physics laboratories?

Building I - Auditorium

40. It was felt that the location shown for this building was undesirable because too noisy, too near the street and with no room for enlargement. Its location spoils the general appearance of the Procter Memorial Building. It was felt that the size should be increased so as to accommodate 1,200 persons, that a rectangular shape is preferable to that of the plan and that a preferable location would be to the south of the present block of buildings, e.g. on the site of the north-eastermost of the future buildings shown on the plan. If the irregular plot on the west side of Chung King Road can be purchased before this building is built, it might be placed near the north end of that plot. The Committee recognizes the advantage of so locating this building that access to it for the public can be made without giving these people access to the rest of the campus.

Building J - School of Music

41 This appears to be an attractive but expensive model of ancient Chinese architecture. It undoubtedly would be beautiful and with its prominent location would attract much attention. But is such a building warranted for the purposes of such a college as Hua Chung, particularly in view of the hard years of reconstruction which are ahead for China?

42- The long narrow plan provides only a small proportion of usable space and the rooms are poorly shaped. Columns in the auditorium have a definite disadvantage.

Building P - Chapel

43- The Committee fully appreciates the beauty of this building and its blending of the Chinese transverse main axis and the Christian longitudinal axis. However, the Committee urges that an alternative study of this chapel be made which shall not be confined to a building of this particular shape. The committee questions whether the seating capacity of 408 for the building, as planned, is sufficient. Is there not some possibility that one chapel can be used for both the College and for the Middle School students?

How about vibrations in the machine shop affecting the instruments in the various physics laboratories?

Building I - Auditorium

It was felt that the location shown for this building was undesirable because too noisy, too near the street and with no room for enlargement. Location shows the general appearance of the present Memorial Building. It was felt that the site should be increased so as to accommodate 1,000 persons. A rectangular shape is preferable to that of the plan and that a preferable location would be to the north of the present block of buildings, e.g. on the side of the north-east corner of the former buildings shown on the plan. If the irregular plot on the west side of Chung King Road can be purchased before this building is built, it might be placed near the north end of that plot. The Committee realizes the advantage of an increasing this building that access to it for the public can be made without giving these people access to the rest of the campus.

Building L - School of Music

This appears to be an attractive but expensive model of ancient Chinese architecture. It undoubtedly would be beautiful and with its prominent location would attract much attention. But is such a building warranted for the purpose of such a college as New Chung? Particularly in view of the heavy costs of reconstruction which are ahead for China?

The last narrow plan provides only a small proportion of usable space and the rooms are poorly spaced. Columns in the auditorium have a definite disadvantage.

Building P - Chapel

The Committee fully appreciates the beauty of this building and the planning of the Chinese transverse main axis and the Chinese longitudinal axis. However, the Committee urges that an alternative study of this chapel be made which shall not be confined to a building of this particular shape. The committee questions whether the existing capacity of 400 for the building is a figure, in addition. Is there not some possibility that an chapel can be used for both the college and for the Middle School students?

1. Leds - General + High
2. Carved + belid Park
3. High + High

See attached drawing for
24 Roadside lot
London, E.C.2

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May 28, 1938.

Dear Bishop,

Mr. Lyford's letter of April 7th and the attached report of the Board of Trustees is most comprehensive and some of the questions raised, especially the last two of the report are so important and so difficult to discuss in a letter that I hesitate in replying to them. I have numbered the paragraphs of his letter and the report for your convenience in reading this letter.

L.4. A copy of the topographical plan of the new property, converted from a metric scale to feet and inches was sent you for them. Considerable thought has been given by us to the problem of so locating the buildings as to require a minimum of grading and at the same time to have the important portions of the campus above any possible flood, that the landscaping may be permanent. We trust that the Board of Trustees will wait until they receive our sections, showing the proposed scheme before making any radical suggestions. These sections should be ready by September.

L.5. The development plan indicates library stacks in Building "G". The program given us by the College calls for stack accommodations for 50,000 volumes and future stack space for 200,000 volumes. As stack expansion is one of the most uncertain quantities in College planning we have so planned the stacks that they could expand so as to provide for half a million volumes if required at some future time. Such vertical expansion is considered good practice ("The College Library" by T. T. Gerould) and is so designed in this case, so as not to interfere with or detract from the appearance of the other buildings.

L.6. The sections mentioned under "L 4" will explain the reasons for these various heights.

L. 8. This may be a good suggestion depending on the uses of the machine shop. If the shop is found objectionable the space it occupies will be of use to the physics department and a small shop can be built outside as a special laboratory as suggested. The existing shop in Ingle Hall is unobjectionable and is convenient for Dr. Kwei's supervision.

L. 9. This is a stimulating suggestion as it leads to a consideration of the entire layout from another angle. The first question would be one of orientation and the second of foundations, both of which would be difficult to explain in a letter as the conditions here vary so greatly from those in America that perhaps neither question would need to be considered there. The following refers to the "Report on Analysis of Preliminary Building Plans" dated April 7th, 1938.

6. The plans contemplate three entrances to the campus. (a) The entrance from Chung Sun Road at the N. E. corner of the property. This is a motor entrance and a motor road runs parallel with Tan Hwa Lin encircling the west end of the Chemistry building and leading to a delivery entrance on the N. W. side of building G. This road would service the boiler room, the laboratories and the library. A second road would eventually extend down the easterly side of the campus to the dormitory groups. (b) a motor road leads from the "proposed road " at the south of the campus past the west side of the faculty residences with a turn around at the President's residence. If it is found necessary at some future time this road can be carried across the moat by a bridge and connected with the road encircling the west end of the chemistry lab. C. It is proposed to construct either a bridge or a tunnel across the the public road dividing the College campus from the Boone Compound.

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The path to this bridge or tunnel crosses the moat east of the amphitheatre and follows along the northerly side of the amphitheatre to the tip of the city wall and then along by the school of music.

The plans outlined above requires two gate keepers, one for the college entrance from Chung Sun Road and one for the entrance to the faculty residences.

8. A students' entrance has been developed between buildings "D and C" rather than having the entrance through "H" as indicated on the original plans. There is also a students' entrance at "B" and when the proposed hostels "Q" are built there will be entrances at "N & K", Dr. Wei is considering locker rooms at these entrances and a change of footwear by all students when they enter the buildings. At present practically all students will enter at the entrance between buildings "D & C". The paths indicated on the Development Plan are suggested as a solution of the problem of outdoor circulation.

9. This is a complicated question which only a ground floor plan of the entire group will explain. There is usable space on the "ground floor" under Buildings A,B,C,D,E,& F, and portions of the space under the first floor of G,H, L,& M may be utilized. Such space is all liable to be flooded during the summer period of high water and it will be built and finished accordingly. Foundations walls have to be built and in them we are placing windows so the enclosed space may be utilized if so desired. With very little additional excavating there is a gallery for heating pipes under all buildings at th ground floor level.

10. The following are approximate levels in meters referring to the levels given on the survey.

	<i>Meters</i>
Water in moat opposite physics lab. H	40
Athletic field	39 to 40
Chung Sun Road at Colbge entrance	41 /
Entrance Court at Building "T"	42 /
Boone School Athletic Field (for comparison)	42.5
Court between "C & F"	42 /
Court between "E & H" north side 42, southside	45
Courts between H & N" & "A & K "	43.5
Court south of Library "F"	45
Ground floor level	42
- Highest flood	43 -
- Highest possible flood	44 -
First floor level	45.5 - <i>throughout?</i>
Ground level at faculty residences	45
Ground level at Chapel	55
Level of bridge over moat	44.5
Highest level of path to Boone Campus	48
Level of Path in Boone Cmapus	44.5

Colonel Stroeve the engineer for the Yangtze River Conservancy told me another "43" flood level was unlikely during the next fifty years, and that he had made calculations showing that with the Yangtze and Han rivers ~~at~~ maximum flood at the same time, a condition he considered most imporbable, the water level could not reach 44 meters above our datum. This is the figure I quote above "highest possible Flood."

Excepting for the boiler pit there will be no floors below the 42 level. The level of the boiler pit is undecided. 11, 12, & 13 are correct assumptions.

14. The ground floor doors should be removed during a flood. Aside from cleaning out the mud left by an ordinary flood, repairs should consist of painting door frames, color washing walls, repainting sash and replacing broken glass.

15. The College authorities have supplied us with a program of requirements which we try to follow.

16. There is no reason why buildings should not be as weather tight in a Chinese style of architecture as in any other style. In any type of building this depends not so much on the type as on proper detailing and supervision.

17. A boiler room located to the north of building "D" seems the most central location practical. A well designed chimney will add to the appearance of the buildings and this location is convenient for receiving coal and disposing of ashes. A well designed low pressure heating system if properly installed and insulated should be more economical to operate than separate boilers in each building and would be more easily supervised. The degree to which the buildings will be heated is a question requiring careful consideration. Pipe galleries are provided under all the buildings.

18. The plans sent Dr. Wei in America were lay outs of individual buildings to interest possible donors. The first "block plan" indicated toilets between buildings "D & C". Here we have a central location with good drainage for the septic tank. A much smaller group of toilets are required for the president's offices and the auditorium.

19. We are dealing with a large mass of buildings the lower two or three stories of which are being treated in the simplest manner possible, and some attempt should be made to keep them in harmony with the surrounding countryside, and to make them attractive. Let me describe the buildings.

At the ground floor level for a height of two or three feet is a band of cast concrete exposing the reddish aggregate to give it color. This band protects the base of the building from the erosion of the alkali in the soil. Above this one, two or three stories of grey brick are laid in light grey mortar. The Vanderbilt Hotel in New York is the nearest we can come to the color of Chinese brickwork. The steel window sash are set close to the extension face of the wall to give the effect of a solid base. Above this are one storied Chinese buildings with columns in deep red and the horizontal beams connecting them decorated in several colors in the Chinese manner. These colors are obtained by mixing color in the cement finish and this coloring should last as long as the buildings without painting or repairs. The eaves are to be in concrete so the only exterior painting required will be the steel sash. The roofs will be of flat grey tile and the ridges and hips of concrete cast in molds and securely anchored in place. Hanging gutters will be used. Except for the Yellow Stork Tower the roofs all have the same turned up eaves so all can be cast from one set of forms. Details appropriate for an educational group such as this must be reduced to their simplest and most substantial terms. Our aim is a quiet dignity in harmony with the surroundings. The construction should be of a substantial type so that the running expenses may be kept at a

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minimum. All buildings are laid out to a unit of three meters center to center of piers. The depth of laboratories or class rooms is six meters and those on the north side are five meters. This system will give us standard types of reinforcement and form work for the concrete, for steel sash we hope to use a type about a meter in width which pushes out in the middle and draws in from the sides. Such a type is ideal for the laboratories and reduces glass breakage to a minimum.

The dividing of the upper story into smaller sections or buildings will create the effect of Chinese buildings on a base and will prevent the scale of the buildings from becoming too colossal for their environment.

23. In order to get a simpler and more attractive north elevation the lower stories of the biology and chemistry laboratories have been simplified but it will not be wise to combine the five divisions of the upper story. It may be possible to combine the upper story of "L & R" into an L shaped building instead of the three units shown on the drawings. "M & N" would combine in the same manner. My opinion is that this group of the library flanked by "LR" and "MN" with the Yellow Storik Tower and book stacks in the background, as the college develops would become the focal point of the campus. That is this view from the south is the important elevation. Since sending the plans of the individual buildings to Dr. Wei, much time and thought has gone into the various positions requiring further study and the group is gradually taking shape.

24. There are practically no cross bearing walls as Mr. Lyford suggests. The keynote of present day planning for educational institutions is flexibility of arrangement.

25. We have a new scheme for the twoer which may give a more satisfactory arrangement without the loss of floor space.

26. The definite location of the power house had best wait until the mechanical layouts are made and we know just what is required. At present the requirements call for a few low pressure boilers and a gas producer plant. An electric generator may be added. An economical and efficient heating plant is one of the first considerations. There is not space between "H" and the moat for a power house but one could be located northwest of "E" if this location is as satisfactory for the heating plant.

28. In the latest plans, except for the physics laboratory, the corridors are 7½ feet wide. The corridors are so long that narrow ones will appear very narrow. In deciding on a 7½ foot corridor we compared a number of American University buildings.

The Princeton lab laboratory	has	7 1/6 corridors	and	7' shortside one
Conrell Lab.	has	9 1/6 corridors	with	7 1/6 side corridor.
Johns Hopkins Mech. Eng. La.		10' corridors	with	8' side corridors.
" " Chemistry laboratory		7 1/2' corridors.		
Harvard Laboratory	has	8' "		
Dartmouth "	has	7' "		
Amherst L "	has	9' 6" "		
Wesleyan La "	has	9' "		

29. The plans of the end laboratory has been altered to a rectangular rather than a square form.

30. Book stacks are located in building "C". The first plan had stacks under the library but as in such a plan expansion is restricted many librarians do not favor this type of building.

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31. This was the weak point in the library design and a problem we could not find a good solution for before the plans went to Dr. Wei. We have since found a satisfactory solution and the plans will be revised.

33. This is connected with the administration of entrances discussed under #8 and should await Dr. Wei's return.

34. This is also a question regarding administration.

35. Our layout is in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Gerould whose book is considered an authority on library planning.

36. In connection with the Seabury Memorial Bldg. for Yale-in-China Mr. Keogh the Yale University librarian recommended $7\frac{1}{2}$ foot stacks as "They are standing in America". Mr. Gerould states "the height of each tier is either 7 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Most of the recent installations have the higher figure." Our plans are for $7\frac{1}{2}$ foot stacks.

37. This transition is worked out on the revised drawings, we questioned placing the main reading room on the third floor.

38. This is a good criticism. The former entrance for most of the students through the physics laboratory is not good planning so we have placed the student entrance and locker rooms between "E & H". The physics department want the 12ft. corridor for exhibition purposes. This corridor I believe is receiving further consideration.

39. This may be a serious question. We considered it under L 8.

40. With the blank stage walls towards Chung Sun Road there should be no difficulty with street noises. This site was chosen as it permits the auditorium to be used for outside audiences without their entering other portions of the campus. The foyer is also convenient for the president's teas etc. As the government requires an auditorium seating over 1000 to be completely fireproof we have allowed space for an auditorium seating 950 to 990. As soon as the model is completed a photograph will show how little the auditorium detracts from the Procter Memorial Buildings. The fan-shaped plan was used in order to have the stage wall parallel with Chung Sun Road but this is also the most practical shape for an auditorium. I wish I could talk to the Board of Trustees regarding the auditorium and the chapel.

41. The site for the school of music has been levelled and it is wider than we had hoped for. The plan will be redrawn for comparative purposes with practice rooms on both sides of the corridor although the west ones will be hot in spring and fall. The school of music is a source of income and an attractive building may be an extremely good investment.

43. This is the most difficult question of all. We will make further studies although the present design is logical and fits the site in a convincing manner. The first consideration is to secure good foundations and our plan of four deep intersecting girders for the base of the buildings is a practical scheme to guard against any possibility of settlement cracks. Another consideration is a building large enough to accommodate the entire student body and yet so arranged that a congregation of 30 or 40 does not appear lost in the building. The plan is such that all the seating has a good view of the pulpit and 328 out of 408 or 80% can see the cross on the altar. In general the plan is

similar to that of St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia Unveristy which I consider as satisfactory a design as can be found for congregations varying from perhaps fifty at nooneday chapel to 1500 on Sunday. This type of plan has good Christian precedent: Hagia Sophia, Constantinope, St. Mark's Venice, and the original and by many considered the better for St. Peter's Rome. St. Paul's Lo don is much like our general form. Our program calls for a chapal seating 300. This seating accomodation can easily be increased to five or six hundred if so desired.

Faithfully yours,

Van Wie Bergamini.

Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman, St. T. D.
Hankow.

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Hua Chung College,
Hsichow,
near Ta Li,
Yunnan, China.

August 21st, 1939.

Mr. Robert A. Smith,
Associate Secretary,
Board of Founders of Hua Chung College,
905A Yale Station,
New Haven,
Conn. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am enclosing herewith the Minutes of the second meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors in Hsichow. I trust that most of the Minutes are self-explanatory, but a few notes may be helpful.

7. The arrangement referred to provides that the Red Cross transport all the remaining College equipment from Kweiyang to Kunming at a cost of Hong Kong \$200 per ton, there being ten to twelve tons to transport. The job is to be finished by 1st September, and until that time Mr. Edouard Taylor will continue to drive trucks for the Red Cross. The Red Cross are sending drugs etc. to Kweilin and we are able to use the empty trucks as they come back to Kweiyang to transport our equipment, so the arrangement is mutually convenient.

8. This is really an exchange, as Mr. Shipman's truck is more suitable for our purposes. There may seem to be some conflict between this action and no. 15. The point is that the truck may be useful for getting the equipment from Kunming to Hsichow, but after that is completed say by October, it would be more useful to have a smaller truck - one ton - for making quick trips to Kunming or to Rangoon. For example, if a student required an operation which the doctor felt could be better done in Kunming, it would not be advisable to be dependent on the public bus service as one often has to wait a few days for a ticket and the buses are often over-crowded. On the very hilly Kunming-Burma road a light truck would be more easily handled and cheaper to run.

18. This statement was prepared in answer to Mr. Lyford's request for details to present to the Associated Board. As a College we have rather prided ourselves on not incurring deficits. In the Budget which we have already sent you we were obliged to provide for a deficiency of over C\$26,000. Looking through the budget most of this amount can be traced to certain items of extra expenditure due to the war conditions, apart from the actual expense of removing the College. We have listed these under A for your convenience in reporting to the Associated Boards. Since drawing up the budget the extra items under B have come up for consideration. Before coming to Hsichow we were told that there was a hospital and medical staff available here. On arrival we found that the hospital was still under construction, and the only doctor the lady head of a midwifery school. We have thus been obliged to provide our own medical facilities - two items of which are listed under A. Since then we have had the extra expenditure of providing our own infirmary and equipping it. With the fall in exchange the cost of drugs has become very high and we have found the C\$2,000 provided in the budget not nearly sufficient. The present men's dormitory is much too crowded and we are having to find extra accommodation for them at a cost of about C\$2,000. The item for chapel needs some explanation. Meantime we are using the central room in the temple group as our College chapel. Six large idols were too heavy to move and they have

been screened off by curtains. However, as this is the largest room in the place the room also has to be used as an Assembly Hall, or for any large meeting in the College. There is no room available as a social room or common room for the students and the chapel tends to be used in that capacity. As Chapel Secretary, I feel strongly that there should be some place in the College set apart solely for the worship of God, and I am sure that some of the American Church Mission friends will share my Presbyterian prejudices. The Union Theological College which is now associated with us naturally wishes to open up church work in Hsichow and are willing to pay part of the cost of a permanent church building, where it is hoped to develop a local community. The two purposes are best served by securing a piece of land adjoining the temple group and putting up a chapel which will serve both as College chapel and as a town church. Our share of this project will be about two thirds of the total cost. If the funds raised are not sufficient to provide for this item, then we shall just have continue the present arrangement, but I trust that there are friends who are sufficiently interested in the religious life of the College and of this untouched village community to ensure that this item can be covered. We are in the rainy season just now. Dr. Hsiung arrived back from Kuning yesterday having had to pass through rivers between here and Ta Li which were breast high! Motor traffic between here and Ta Li is quite impossible at this time of year. The lake is really the safest means of communication between Hsichow and Hsiakwan, but the only boats are slow sailing junks. If we could get an outboard motor which could be fitted to a small boat or a larger sailing boat, we need never be completely cut off from the Burma road as we sometimes are at present.

21. This new appointment is made possible by the fall in exchange value of the Chinese dollar.

I hope that with these explanations the Minutes are sufficiently clear.

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

David L. Anderson.

Secretary of the Executive Committee in Hsichow
of Board of Directors of Hua Chung College.

0426

Report of Informal Conference on the subject of
"The Future of Christian Middle Schools in Central China after the war." -
written by David F. Anderson, Secretary Executive
Committee Pro Tem of Hua Chung College.

During this summer we have been fortunate to have several members of the faculties of middle schools affiliated with Hua Chung spending a short time in Hsichow. Rev. Mark Li and Miss Yu from the Diocesan Middle School at Chen Nan, Miss Moody of I Hsun at Chungking, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. McCabe of Yali have all spent the best part of a month here. The idea was suggested that these friends might care to meet in a purely informal and unofficial conference on middle school problems along with a few Hua Chung teachers who are specially interested in middle school education. No one would venture to assume the role of prophet in these days, but it will only be in line with the experience of the last war if the years immediately succeeding the present conflict prove even more difficult than the years of actual fighting. Accordingly, the general subject chosen for discussion was "The Future of Christian Middle Schools in Central China after the war."

Dr. Wei opened with a talk in which he first gave a rapid survey of the development of the Christian schools during his own experience of them, and then he reminded us of the fundamental aims of the Christian schools as set forth by the Burton Commission. Looking to the future, and assuming that all the Central China schools will be able to return to their original sites after the final victory, he foresaw three main problems confronting the schools. 1. Rehabilitation of the schools, which will include repair of buildings and restoration of equipment and the transportation of the schools back to Central China, which will certainly cost much more than the original move to the West. 2. Finance. Costs will probably remain high for several years after the war and salaries and wages will not come down at once; while on the other hand, the constituency in China and abroad which formerly supported the Christian schools will be impoverished. The schools have looked to fees as their main financial support, but parents may no longer be able to pay the equivalent of the old fees charged. 3. The increased competition of government supported schools. During the last decade, government schools have improved tremendously in their educational standards, and the record of the government's support of education during the war is some indication that it will not be neglected after the war is over. What special contribution do the Christian schools have to offer to set against the increasing prestige and teaching efficiency of the government schools? In general, their discipline and character training have been superior, but this may be only a temporary advantage; is it sufficient to offset for most parents the disadvantage of the high fees? The outlook does not seem too reassuring, and it would be well for schools to take stock now of their internal situation as the best preparation for meeting the future. Dr. Wei suggested a few questions that schools might ask themselves. "Does the principal have a firm grasp of the situation, and have a conviction of the value of Christian education?" "Is there a strong nucleus of teachers on whom to build the future faculty?" (If changes are necessary, this is the time to make them - not after the war.) "Are new teachers now in training to build up the future staff?" "Does the Board of Directors and the supporting Church or Mission fully understand the position of the school, and what is the principal doing to cultivate support and develop interest in the school?" "What plans are now being thought out for setting up the school again?"

Dr. Wei finally threw out a number of suggestions for discussion by the group and others interested. First, he stressed the great importance of closer cooperation between all the Christian schools of Central China. Unless we can see Christian education as a whole and work together for its advancement, our schools cannot

0427

ultimately succeed in the struggle for existence. We need closer articulation between Christian primary and secondary schools, and between middle schools and colleges in the same region. From the point of view of producing leaders for the Christian movement in all its branches, it is wasteful for graduates from Christian primary schools to proceed to government middle schools, or similarly for graduates from Christian middle schools to go on to government universities. For example, four years in Hua Chung is too short a time to produce the kind of leaders the church needs; Hua Chung needs to take in students who have already had six years in a Christian school and at least two-thirds of our enrollment should come from Christian schools if we are to fulfill our function as a Christian college. This kind of cooperation between the schools depends upon the esprit de corps of the whole group of Christian schools, united in mutual fellowship and loyalty. What practical steps can be taken to encourage such cooperation? The following suggestions were made:

1. The middle schools might send graduates for training in Hua Chung, and similarly, teachers in the schools might be granted a sabbatical year or term every six or seven years to come to Hua Chung for further study or for refresher courses. Fellowships might be established in Hua Chung for this purpose. It is particularly important that more Christian teachers should have a sufficiently detailed knowledge of Christianity to be able to lead Bible study groups and school chapel in such a way as to command the respect of the students. This extra training could be given in Hua Chung in the Theological Department which it is planned to open. Specially selected teachers might be sent to take this work, or some teachers might combine a little of such training along with other refresher courses in their teaching subject.

2. More detailed vocational guidance is needed for middle school students than they are at present receiving. Middle school students are notoriously subject to fashions in the matter of choosing their courses for further study, with the result that many find themselves in work for which they are totally unfitted, which is a serious cause of waste in Chinese society today. On the other hand, the Christian movement finds itself short of the trained leadership which it needs for the work of the church, education and medicine. It is an obvious duty for middle school principals and teachers to present the claims of these Christian vocations to their students even as early as the junior middle school stage.

3. Increased consultation between the schools is needed if effective coordination is to be achieved. This will necessitate the revival of the Central China Christian Education Association, or some equivalent body, to plan annual conferences similar to those organized by Hua Chung School of Education before the war. The Bulletin of the Christian middle schools in Central China which Dr. Hwang has been issuing might be extended and produced more frequently to keep the schools informed of each other's doings and to discuss common problems and interests. It is also necessary to educate the Boards of Directors and the supporting Missions in regard to the policies followed by the schools. Possibly the best way to achieve this would be to organize an Associated Board for Christian Education in Central China. Such a Board would then be in a much stronger position than any one school's Board of Directors to issue an appeal and raise a fund both in China and abroad for the development of Christian schools after the war. It might be able to raise an endowment fund, the interest from which might be used to help the schools in various ways; or, alternatively, it might concentrate on a rehabilitation fund to tide the schools over the five to ten years after the war which is going to be the difficult period.

A good deal of discussion arose from the suggestions thrown out by Dr. Wei. One speaker stressed the importance of developing the extra-curricular life of the students along Christian lines through some kind of "house system." The main difficulty is to find suitable house masters, but it was agreed that men might be trained for this work, and that experiments along this line would be extremely valuable. Another suggestion was that if the schools are interested in the proposals made, a conference of principals might be held next year either at Hsichow or some other place, which would help to make the programme of development more concrete. If some permanent organization were ultimately set up, some kind of travelling secretary would be needed to act as liaison officer between the schools. Various proposals were made for the best use of any fund which could be raised, one being that it be devoted to the provision of scholarships in the middle schools for children from poorer Christian families. Another speaker deplored the lack of professional spirit among middle school teachers, which causes them to regard teaching as only a stepping stone to some more desirable occupation. At the same time, it was remarked that it was difficult to interest middle school students in the professional study of education as their further study, which might encourage a more professional spirit in those who returned to the schools as teachers. The lure of further study abroad, or of research was partly blamed for this lack of interest in education, though only a small proportion of students ever reach this goal, and the number is likely to decrease in the future.

After some general discussion, it was felt that the substance of Dr. Wei's talk and the subsequent discussion should be made available to a much wider circle - the middle schools first and the supporting missions later - from which reactions and comments should be invited. Mr. Anderson was elected to prepare the summary.

David F. Anderson

Hsichow, Yunnan, China
July 29, 1941.

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August 30, 1944

Dr. R. Pierce Beaver
Theological Seminary
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Beaver:

At the special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hua Chung College on May 12th we discussed Dr. Wei's proposed future plans for development. These are so comprehensive that they require careful study before we can come to any decision regarding them. Each member of the Board was, therefore, asked to make a thorough study of the proposals submitted and send their suggestions to me. A copy of Dr. Wei's document together with Exhibits A and B has been sent to you under separate cover.

It was also voted that the President appoint a committee of three to assimilate suggestions regarding the future plans from the members of the Board. The Reverend Dr. J. Thayer Addison and Dr. Kenneth S. Latourette have accepted an appointment to serve with me on such a committee.

May I urge you to acquaint yourself with the documents sent you on this subject at your earliest convenience and let us have your reaction before a meeting of this committee in September.

May I also ask your thinking upon the proposal of the Association for Christian Colleges in China that there be a United Board for these colleges. Material stating the case prepared by a committee of the A.H.C.C.C. has been sent to you. We should be prepared to take some action on this in October.

It is proposed that we have our next meeting during the first week of October before the meeting of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Council would especially like to have the result of our thinking on the proposal for a United Board.

Can you meet on Thursday, October 5th? I suggest that we meet in the morning so that we can continue in the afternoon if this is

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Dr. R. Pierce Beaver

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August 30, 1944

necessary. You will readily see the importance of this meeting and the necessity of taking sufficient time for the serious issues before us.

Yours faithfully,

Arthur M. Sherman

AMS:O
Signed for
Dr. Sherman

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9 Viewforth Gardens,
Kirkcaldy,
Scotland.

November 10th, 1945.

Mr. Oliver S. Lyford,
54 Dana Place,
Englewood,
New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lyford,

I have on deposit with Hua Chung College the sum of U.S.\$600 (six hundred only) for which I enclose Mr. Coe's note. Would you be so kind as to dispose of this money for me in the following ways:- Please exchange \$575 (five hundred and seventy five) into sterling and credit to my account with the Midland Bank, Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.I. Would you please send a cheque for the remaining twenty-five dollars (\$25) to Barnes and Noble, Booksellers, Fifth Avenue, New York. I wish to open this small account with this firm so that I can obtain any American publications which I may require for my personal use. Would it be troubling you too much when you send them the cheque to ask them to forward to the above address a copy of Fern's Chinese-English pocket dictionary in the revised American edition of 1942, published by Harvard University Press at \$1.50. The full name of the author is Courtenay Hughes Fern.

I trust that Dr. Wei is enjoying his work at Union Seminary. My wife and I were held up for ten weeks in Calcutta, but finally got home by plane, fortunately just in time to be with my mother for the last fortnight before she died. We are making our headquarters for this furlough in my old home in Kirkcaldy, but this next week we are going to London for a visit, and thereafter I expect we shall be doing quite a bit of speaking on China on behalf of the London Mission and the College. As we had to come out from China by plane on this occasion, we were obliged to cut down baggage to a minimum and leave behind all our photographs and other materials which would be very useful in doing deputation. I wonder if you could help us in this respect by sending us copies or enlargements of any ~~our~~ photographs which you may have of the College. Dr. Fulton, Mr. Smith and many others have taken photographs from time to time, but we seldom seem to receive copies of them. Dr. P.V. Taylor also took a movie film and I should very much like to have the use of a copy of that, if it is possible.

From our latest information from Hsichow, it appears that the College has a record enrolment this year of over two hundred and eighty, and what is more important, the quality of the students seems to be good. Our information is naturally rather scanty, and if you can send us copies of any letters or reports about things in Hsichow, it would be helpful in trying to make known the needs of the work here.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

David F. Anderson.

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EXCERPT FROM PROF. DAVID F. ANDERSON'S LETTER TO DRL WEI, DATED
DECEMBER 25, 1945, SCOTLAND *Received Jan. 7, 1946*

"The London Committee concerned itself mostly with general questions. It is going to make it clear that while postgraduate courses may at present be confined to a few institutions, research is not to be confined to these universities, but is an essential part of the work of all the universities. When we came to discuss the different regions, I pointed out that Fenn's report is not even consistent with itself. The distribution of Christian work in the 3:2:1 proportions is based entirely on past developments, and takes no account of the influence of a Christian university in increasing the Christian population in a region in the future. But even if we temporarily accept this basis, the proposed distribution of Christian universities does not follow it out. Central China should have at least one third of the East China total number of students, or one half of South China, whereas we are assigned less than one sixth. We ought to have the same as West China (on their basis) but are given only 450 students as against West China's 900-1000. On my representations, the Committee agreed that Central China had been badly dealt with, and it is understood that modifications are to be made at the next meeting (probably early in February) when the reactions from the various colleges are to be considered in detail. The Committee did not feel happy about putting over Fenn's plan on China, and after the next meeting will probably refer it back with modifications to the Council of Higher Education in hopes of getting more whole-hearted agreement on the plan as a whole. I feel that we ought to fight for the inclusion of our School of Commerce--though opinion in London is rather against it, chiefly on the basis of the B. A. T. reaction to such types of training. (They prefer people with a general liberal education and good English to students specially trained in commerce). We ought also to include Sociology, Mathematics and Geography. I wonder whether Geography could be included as a subject in the School of Commerce. Dixon has mentioned a Methodist girl (PhD. of London in Geography) as a possible appointee, and he is going to sound the Methodist Women's group about supporting such a girl in Hua Chung. Then Psychology ought to be included as part of a major department of Philosophy and Psychology. Please let me know how things are moving in America in the Planning Committee. The phrase "So far as resources permit" being applied to Hua Chung and to no other university struck me as rather ominous. What is behind it?

Slater arranged an interview for me with two of the Imperial Chemical Industries people. Their idea is to appoint a few British professors on five year terms to various departments. I pushed our line of Industrial Chemistry--the opportunities of the Wuhan area, etc.--suggested they might give a scholarship for Chu Fu-Hua to come to Britain to study along this line. They are also willing to help with the re-equipment of the laboratories, especially in Chemistry but also to some extent in Biology and Physics. I am going to write Richard about this. With the British Council it is rather difficult to get anything very definite except some help with books for the School of Education and the English Department, but I am still working on the other possibilities though the reaction wasn't very encouraging."

0433

Huachung

S.S. MARINE RUNNER

March 23, 1946

Dear Francis:

We are reaching Panama Monday and I will be able to send you a letter enclosing the accompanying layout for Huachung. I have spent quite sometime studying the various possibilities of the new site and the enclosed is the best. The area of the floor space of the various departments is increased about 60 per cent more than was shown on the former plan for the site outside the city wall. This may be more than you want but we can always reduce it. I have indicated the present water tower (it is just north of the Sociology and History) in order to show you the extent of this scheme. This will make an attractive layout and the difference in levels between the "Entrance Court" and the Library will add greatly to the effect of the approach to the Tower, and the arrangement of the courts between the buildings. All the buildings are joined so that you may walk through the entire layout without going outdoors. The biology, chemistry and physics buildings will be three stories in height. The two groups on the upper level, economics, commerce, etc., and education and psychology will be two storied buildings, their second floor being of the same level as the third floor of the science groups. The roof of the library will be somewhat higher than the other roofs and of course the lower highest of all. The drawing may be blue printed--ask Mr. Dietz at 281 Fourth Avenue so you can have as many copies made as you wish. I am working on an elevation which I will post from the next port, if I am unable to enclose it in this letter.

With all good wishes.

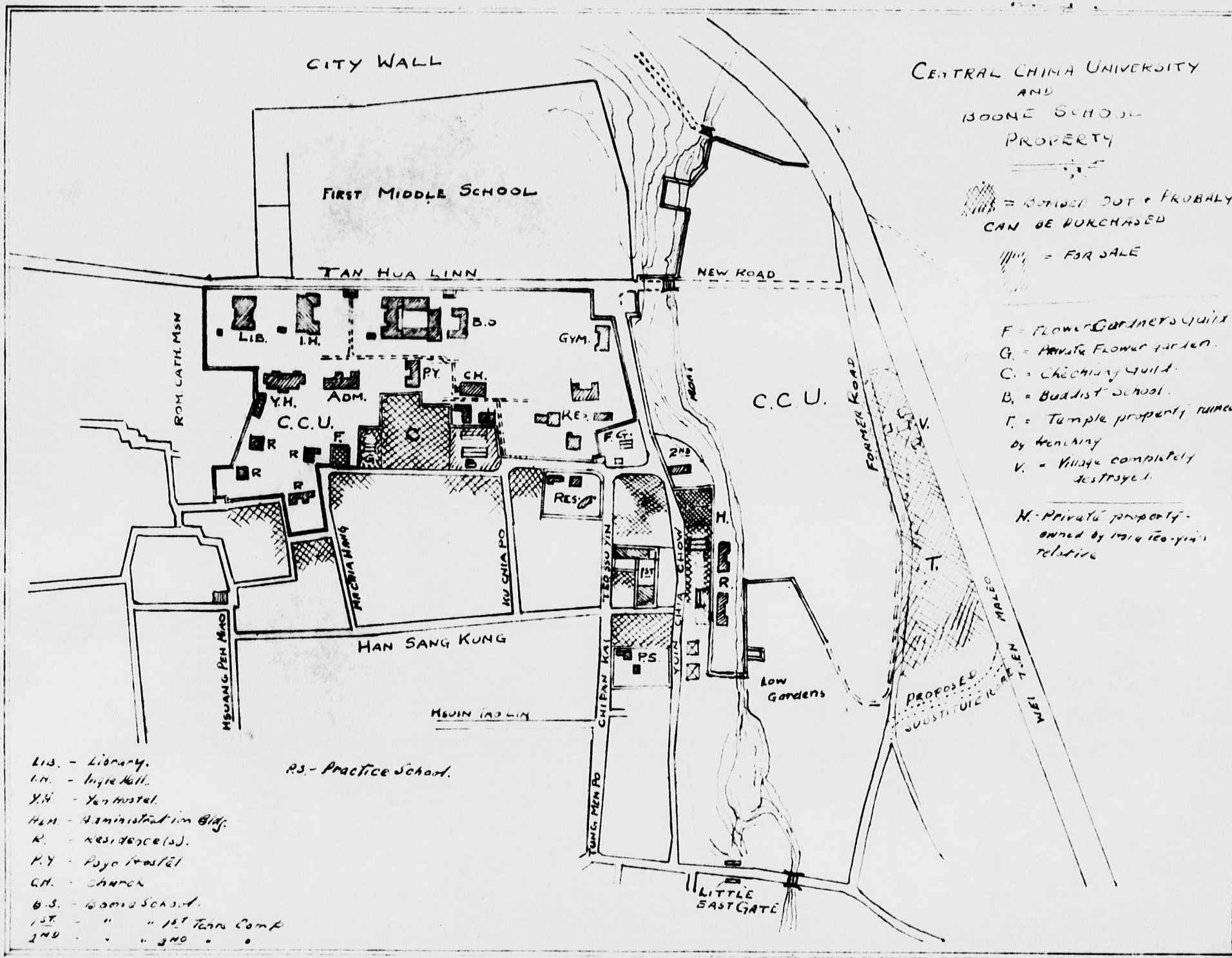
Sincerely,

(signed)

Van Wie Bergamini

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CENTRAL CHINA UNIVERSITY
AND
BOONE SCHOOL
PROPERTY

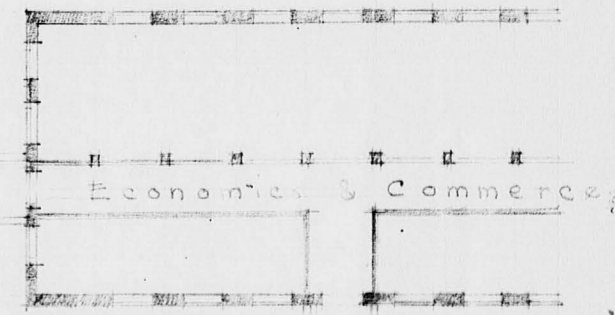
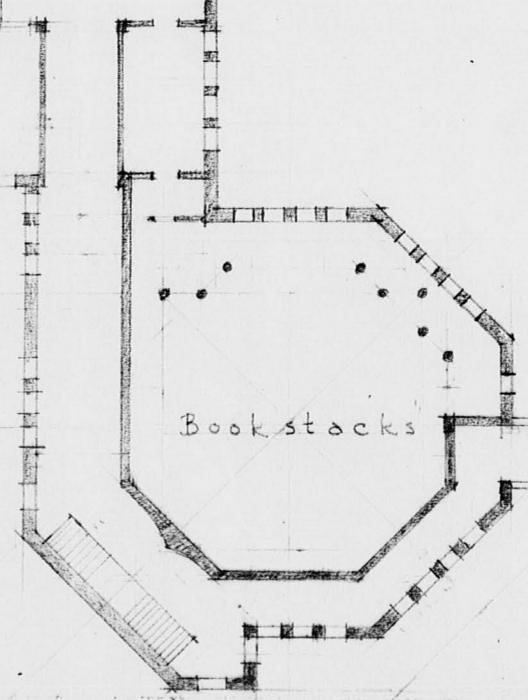
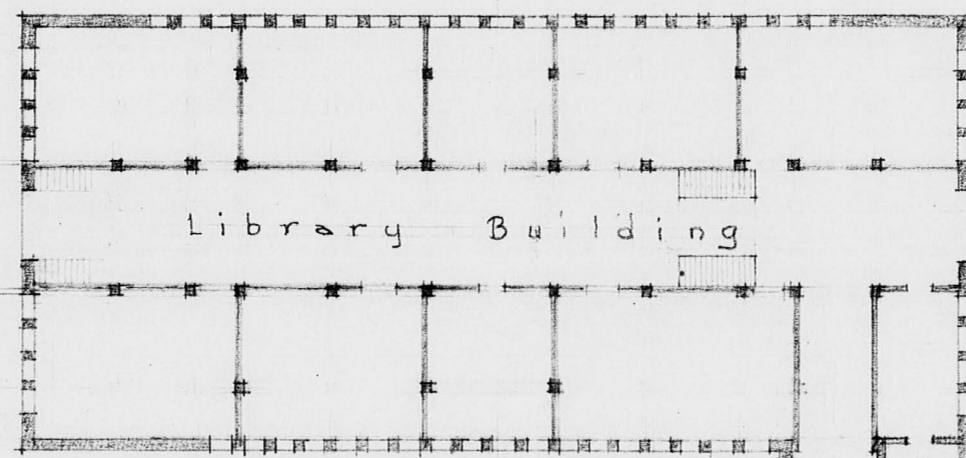
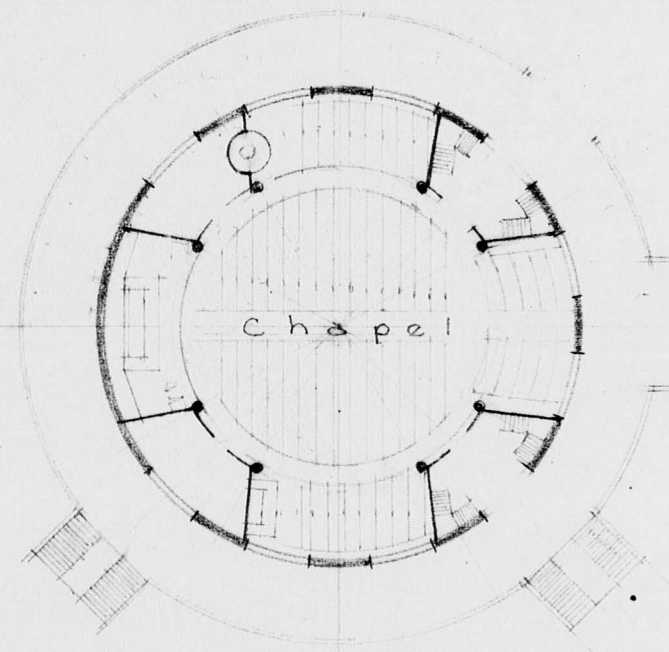
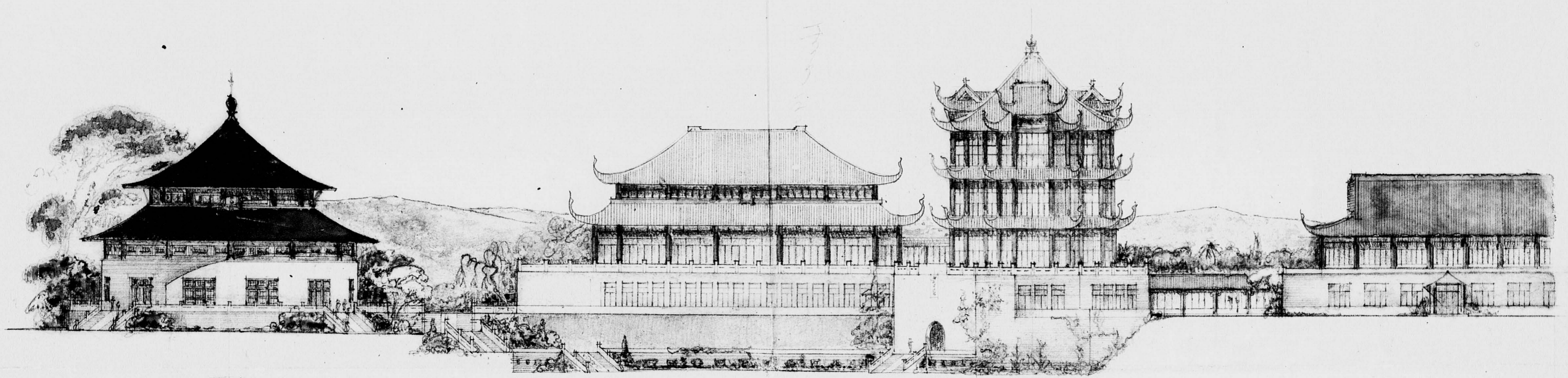
= DAMAGED BUT PROBABLY
CAN BE PURCHASED

= FOR SALE

- F = Flower Gardens Guild
- G = Private Flower Garden
- C = Cheching Guild
- B = Buddhist School
- T = Temple property ruined
by trenching
- V = Village completely
destroyed

N = Private property -
owned by 1914 100-yin
relative

- LIB. - Library.
 - I.H. - Inge Hall.
 - Y.H. - Yen Hostel.
 - ADM. - Administration Bldg.
 - R. - Residence(s).
 - P.Y. - Poye Hostel
 - CH. - Church
 - B.S. - Boone School.
 - 1ST - " " 1st Team Camp
 - 2ND - " " 2ND " "
- P.S. - Practice School.



View from Entrance Gate
 CENTRAL CHINA COLLEGE
 WUCHANG HUPEH CHINA
 scale one inch equals 32 feet.
 J. Van Wie Bergamini, A.I.A. Architect
 Hankow China April 20, 1946.

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Lee J.

MAY 1946
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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
OF THE
EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH
LANCASTER, PA.

May 4, 1946

Mr. J. Earl Fowler, Assistant Secretary
Overseas Department
The National Council of
the Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fowler,

Such heavy pressure has been brought upon me to remain at my work here at the Seminary that I have consented to stay for another year. Therefore, my family and I shall not be going to Wuchang this next summer.

I am grateful to you for your kindness, and I hope that this change in plans does not cause you great inconvenience in view of the fact that you have already listed us for passage in August.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Beaver

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
OF THE
EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH
LANCASTER, PA.

September 16, 1946

Mr. J. Earl Fowler, Associate Secretary
Board of Trustees of Hwa Chung College
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fowler,

Dr. and Mrs. Lo are coming to Lancaster today,
and will be our next door neighbors. We are delighted to have
them here.

There has been trouble with my mail delivered at,
or at least addressed to, the Seminary. I think I failed to re-
ceive your notice of the last meeting of the Executive Committee.
For the sake of safety please change your mailing address for
me from the school to my home: 1120 West New Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Paul Ward informs me that he has received a
letter from the Rev. G. F. S. Gray of Quy, Cambs., England, who is
about to be appointed to the College by the Episcopal Mission,
and who apparently expects to teach Church History. Will you
please give me a report on this? If he is to teach Church History,
what sort of a division of the work is to be made between him and
me? The appointment of two men at this time would not be at all
expedient. There just would not be work for two. The plan called
for no teaching of the subject this year, and next year I am to
teach one course in Church History and one in Liturgics. We have
talked about securing a Chinese assistant for me at the earliest
opportunity, but Dr. Wei has never said anything about another
foreigner joining me. He did tell me that Bishop Hall had wanted
to give us a man, but that he did not want him because he would
not be congenial, and that there would be no place for him if I
went out to the college. I sincerely hope that this appointment
will not result in the complications which it appears to raise.

*Chris
noted on
and*

My wife and I are sorry that we agreed to remain
here another year, and wish that we had returned to China this
summer. I shall be through here the first of May, and we hope
to leave soon after that.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

R. Pierce Beaman

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September 19, 1946

Dr. R. Pierce Beaver
1120 West New Street
Lancaster, Penna.

My dear Dr. Beaver:

Many thanks for your letter of September 16th. I have made note of your home address and we will use this in the future instead of the Theological Seminary.

I am sending a copy of your letter to Dr. Wei to get his comment. The only thing that I can say now is that under date of June 26th written from England in a letter addressed to Fr. Swift, Francis states, "As Dr. Beaver is not at all definite whether he will go to join us in Huachung to teach Church History a year from September, I asked Mr. Gray if he would be interested."

Dr. Wei's folder

Until Fr. Swift had had this statement from Francis, we had assumed that you were going to Huachung to teach Church History. Personally, I cannot see how a situation like this could arise. Where did Francis get the idea that you might not join the faculty next year? In my letter to Francis I will ask him to cable his reply.

I was very sorry to miss Dr. Lo when he was here in New York. I hope that he will be coming up here again so that I will have the pleasure of seeing him. I knew him as a student many years ago.

Very best wishes and kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Earl Fowler

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October 7, 1946

The Rev. R. Pierce Beaver
1120 W. New Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

My dear Dr. Beaver:

A cable message from Dr. Wei has just arrived. Of course, it gives no detail but reads as follows:

"APPOINT GRAY WELCOME BEAVER".

This would indicate Dr. Wei expects you to join the faculty as soon as possible next year.

Should anything further be received I will send it on to you immediately.

With very best wishes and kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Earl Fowler

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
OF THE
EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH
LANCASTER, PA.

October 10, 1946

Mr. J. Earl Fowler
National Council
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fowler,

Thank you for your letter of the 10th reporting the contents of the cablegram received from Dr. Wei. If there is a place on the Hua Chung faculty for both Mr. Gray and myself I heartily welcome him. I take this to mean that Dr. Wei has something else for him to do than teach Church History and Liturgics. I hope that in Mr. Gray's appointment it is clearly understood that I have priority in Church History and Liturgics. If that is not the case I would hardly care to go to Hua Chung, for I would not be needed there. Since the President asked my Mission Board for me for that work and the Board made the assignment a full year ago, there ought to be no question about it.

Union Seminary has asked me to teach in the next summer session. For the sake of keeping strong a bond between Hua Chung and Union I think it would be well for me to accept the invitation. I shall finish teaching there on July 25th and shall hope to sail on the first boat after that date.

I shall be present at the meeting on October 31.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Sience Beaver

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Letter 1946

October 15, 1946

The Rev. Pierce Beaver
1120 W. New Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

My dear Dr. Beaver:

Many thanks for your letter of October tenth. I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this to Dr. Wei. I am sure everything will work out all right.

Mr. Gray's appointment has been completed and, if transportation is available, he will be leaving England for China January or February.

I will be looking forward to seeing you at the Huachung Board meeting on October thirty-first.

With very best wishes and kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Earl Fowler

JEF:

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1120 West New Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania
October 28, 1946

Dear Fowler,

This is not an official letter
for your files ~ just a note to say
that I have had a letter from Dr. Wei
which does not at all satisfy me.
There is no room for two men to
teach Church History, and I regard the
appointment of Mr. Gray as a violation
of faith to my Mission and myself. I
am going up to New York on Wednesday,
and shall stay at the Prince George
Hotel. I'll drop in to see you for
a moment on Wednesday afternoon
or early Thursday morning, if you
can spare a minute.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Rhince Beaver

OCT 29 1946
J. EARL FOWLER

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March 20, 1947

The Rev. R. Pierce Beaver
1120 West New Street
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Dr. Beaver:

We have today purchased a Hermes typewriter for you at Macy's, and is being shipped to you today to the above address from Macy's. The total cost of the machine is \$51.47, plus \$.82 postage, or a total of \$52.29, for which you may re-imburse us. Would you please make your check payable to the order of Lewis B. Franklin, Treasurer.

If for any reason the typewriter does not arrive in perfect condition, please let us know as quickly as possible.

Very best wishes and kind regards.

Cordially yours,

J. Earl Fowler

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
OF THE
EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH
LANCASTER, PA.

MAR 31 1947
J. EARL FOWLER

March 27, 1947

Mr. J. Earl Fowler
The National Council of
The Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fowler,

The Hermes typewriter has just arrived in good condition. It was a little slow in arriving, and I had begun to think it had gone astray. I enclose my check for \$52.29, made out to Mr. Franklin.

I hope that you will not regret this favor when I tell you the news of the last two days. The joint Boards of the Seminary have offered to create a new chair of ecumenical Christianity in the school if I will remain here. My wife and I have had a fearful struggle between the pull of China and the need in the home Church, but at last we have decided that we can make the largest contribution here. So I shall not go to Hua Chung next summer, but I hope that I will be retained as a member of the Board.

Many thanks to you for your kindness in purchasing the typewriter, and for taking time for this in the midst of the pressure of all your business. With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

R. P. Beaver

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1015 Magdalena Manila The Philippines

February 12, 1948.

Dear Francis:

John Coe has just been here and we have had two days together to consider the Hua Chung plans. It seems to us both that the layout I made last year while in Shanghai is best. The logical position of the entrance seems to be from the corner of the old compound adjoining the former Miller residence. It is impossible to fore-tell the development of a city but an entrance in this position has the advantage of being on high land, of being near the wide avenue leading to the river and at the same time being central for both the buildings on the former Boone Campus and the future developments on the new property outside the old city wall. It places the administrative unit and the auditorium adjacent to the entrance and the school of music next to the auditorium and at the same time not too far from the women's dormitories.

As I have worked over the Hua Chung plans during the past ten years it has become more and more apparent to me that the best building program for a science group was bound to be superseded within a few years. It is also apparent both in America and in China that it is impossible to plan for a limited number of students. Beautiful, well planned buildings appear ridiculous when the student body has quadrupled. There must be the greatest flexibility possible in a plan for educational buildings both in the general layout and in the individual buildings. The layout made in Shanghai has this quality. It lacks ~~the~~ the monumental grandeur of the first plan but it is logical. Fairly long strip buildings ~~with~~ composed of a standard unit seems the best solution. I am more convinced of the wisdom of this scheme now than I was when I drew it.

Dean Rudnut of the Harvard Graduate School of Design in a recent article entitled "Form in Universities" has this to say: "Those grand compositions which from time to time have added brief periodic splendor to the dreams of American universities *** ever since the day when Thomas Jefferson laid out his neat scheme for the University of Virginia- and no doubt since long before- architects have thus played with universities, corseting the body of a live and unpredictable creature within firm frames of brick and architectural idea; and thus have they prefigured growth and development, imposing upon future generations whatever ideal of form might be current in their day. In every instance the live creature has refused the mould; or, if temporarily bound, has broken through its architectural shell into great splashes of dishevelment and stylistic chaos."

I want to add a few notes regarding this block plan:

Administration Building: The entrance court and administration building I would consider one of the first units to be constructed.

Chapel: The chapel is in very poor condition and as you will soon require the unit indicated to the north of the suggested school of music it would be well to construct the new chapel during the early stages of the development. The unit to the north of the school of music I had thought of as housing languages, mathematics etc.

Science Group: The long building between the water tower and Yen Hostel could be left for future developments or it could be the

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Science Group. Alternative sites for the science group would be the long building across the northerly end of the property outside the old city wall or two buildings to the north and one building to the north-west of the proposed administration building, that is three buildings built on the present athletic field. The site outside the city wall allows much space for future expansion while the site on the athletic field brings all the buildings into a compact group. I am in favor of this last site.

Library: The library would eventually be on the former city wall just east of the entrance court and west of the amphi-theatre.

Women's Dormitory. The first addition to the present buildings would be the additional unit added to the northerly end of the dormitory built in 1938. The next step I would suggest would be the building immediately to the north of your present residence. This could be a broad building with verandas housing from 150 to 200 students. The building across the southerly end of the court would accommodate another 100 to 150 students.

Men's Dormitory: As the proposed men's dormitory is quite large I would suggest building it where I have indicated it on the block plan, that is directly to the east of the double faculty residences erected during 1938. Two of these buildings will care for 100 students and the three indicated for 150. Buildings divided as these are should not be too difficult to administer and the long southern exposure I would consider ideal.

Thomas Hall; and Ingle Hall: Thomas Hall could best be utilized as a dormitory group as it is complete with dining hall, kitchen etc. Ingle Hall could house the science department during the next few years after which it would be most valuable as a source of building material.

School of Music: There are advantages in having the school of music adjoining the auditorium but there is the question of noise from the practise rooms. There would be a corridor between these rooms and the building to the north but those in charge of this department can tell best whether the school will be objectionable in this location. An alternate site would be to the west of the present Boone Library.

Faculty Residences: I have given John two suggested plans for the faculty houses. If I have not sized up the ~~XX~~ requirements correctly please let me know and I will try again.

I wrote to New York immediately I received your letter and again when I received your cable asking that I be allowed to go to Hankow. Working under a Bishop has many advantages, working between the Bishops is no sinecure.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Van Wie Bergamini.

Dr. Francis C. M. Wei,
Hua Chung University,
Wuchang, China.

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1015 Magdalena Manila

Philippines

February 12, 1948.

Dear Earl.

This letter I think explains itself, as to also the plans. I didn't show the library on the plan as it occupies land we have been unable to buy. We are all so sorry to hear you have been sick. Sincerely

Van.

MAR 15 1948

J. EARL HUNTER

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LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
WUCHANG, CHINA.
November 20th, 1950.

Dear Friends,

Christmas Greetings from Wuchang! May the Christmas season bring to us all a renewal of the spirit of peace and goodwill.

It looks as if this will be our last Christmas in Wuchang for some time to come. As some of you probably know, our mission group here asked for permission to withdraw by the end of this year, and this was granted by the L.M.S. Board.



This is a very bald statement, and we must leave you to fill in the weeks of thought and discussion that led us to such a decision. Before "Liberation" we decided to stay and see if our work was still needed, and we are glad to have had this year and a half's experience of the new China. Gradually, however, we realised that the official desire was that the Church should stand on its own feet as a Chinese institution. After a time we felt that missionaries should respect this desire and, hard as it might be to sever the international links, that it would be in the best interests of the Church here to do so. Personally, of course, we and our Chinese friends

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are reluctant to part, but since our group made this decision in the summer we are increasingly confirmed in our judgment that it was right and necessary.

For these last few months our main concern has been to effect an orderly transfer of our work and responsibilities to Chinese colleagues. In many ways it is a depressing business, this making ourselves "dispensable" and pulling up roots (in our own case) of twenty years' growth. We feel that in a real sense we are leaving our home and friends. Yet it has to be done. But there are some encouraging features, too. One is the way in which Chinese church leaders have understood our position and have risen to the challenge of new responsibility. It is partly the fruit of years of effort to make the Church self-governing, self-propagating and self-supporting that is now being reaped in the willingness of Chinese Christians to carry on the work of the Church. It will be difficult for them, of course, especially to achieve the aim of complete self-support within five years, which the government wishes them to do, but we have confidence that the Church will continue.

In our own institution, Huachung University, the development has been along similar lines. Teachers who left on furlough since the "Liberation" have little prospect of returning. The University is therefore trying to replace Western teachers by additional appointments of Chinese faculty. We have been able to find a number of very suitable men, some of them Christians, and some our own old students. The only question is finding the extra money for the salaries. Fortunately, the government still welcomes foreign funds for the support of Christian educational institutions.

Huachung is maintaining its Christian witness, while at the same time adapting itself to the tide of new ideas that is sweeping the country. All students attend courses, lectures and discussion groups on Marxism, the New Democracy, and the political questions of the day. But the voluntary attendance at chapel services and religious discussion groups also continues as before, and the choir has just begun with great enthusiasm to practise some of the "Messiah" choruses for Christmas. Some students go through a severe mental conflict trying to reconcile the two points of view. We have a deeper appreciation of the parable of the sower, and know more than

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formerly about the seed that fell by the wayside, in stony places, and among thorns. But we are the more thankful for that which has fallen on good ground. We rejoice that there are some students and teachers who have come through with a stronger faith and a new initiative in expressing their Christianity. Some students, for example, have organised a Christian Social Service Association which runs a night school for illiterate children in a poor quarter of the town. Another of their enterprises has been to open a reading room for Christian books and magazines in the university. Some other students are going out to help struggling Christian fellowships in the local Christian high schools. The Sunday evening services at our Griffith John School have been taken all this month by our students. This involves a journey of two hours each way, but they are keen enough to do it, and the little congregation there has found inspiration from youth speaking to youth. Our Faculty Christian Fellowship has been revived this term, with a committee composed entirely of Chinese teachers. In all such matters the planning and direction is passing into Chinese hands, for which we give thanks. It is from evidence such as the above that we draw our assurance of the continued Christian witness in the University and the Church.

Now, we, personally, are in process of handing over the little that remains of our academic responsibilities to Chinese colleagues. The demand for training of English teachers is temporarily in abeyance, the popular subjects at the moment being Science and Economics. The next step will be breaking up our home and packing. We have already applied for exit permits and hope to be in Hong Kong early in the New Year. Plans thereafter are still vague. We are willing to go to fill a temporary vacancy elsewhere if the Mission so desires. If not, we expect to sail on the "Corfu" on January 19th, in which case we may be seeing some of you sooner than we originally expected. Meantime, we send you our best wishes for Christmas and the New Year. We should be glad to hear from any you: c/o Rev. Withers Green, Bible, Book and Tract Depot, 1 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Yours sincerely,

HELEN AND DAVID ANDERSON.

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