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AN APPEAL
FOR A
UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE
FOR
CENTRAL CHINA

1911

**Committee on the Proposed Union
Women's College :**

Miss MARTHA E. PYLE (Methodist Mission, South), Chairman, Soochow.

Dr. VENIE J. LEE (Presbyterian Mission, South), Secretary, Hangchow.

Miss LAURA M. WHITE (Methodist Mission), Nanking.

Miss MARY E. COGDAL (Presbyterian Mission), Shanghai.

Miss SOPHIE S. LANNEAU (Southern Baptist Mission), Soochow.

Miss EMMA A. LYON (Christian Mission), Nanking.

**Appeal for a Union Women's College
for Central China.**

BY

The Committee appointed in 1911 by the
Central China Christian Educational Union.

The characteristic thought of the present Christian age is union. The sentiment that has swayed every great conference of recent years is union. The tendency of all Mission effort is toward union. The Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference stands for union.

In many cases union involves the tearing down of cherished institutions, the obliteration of loved landmarks, and the difficult readjustment of well-established plans. This renders ideal constructive work almost impossible. A remarkable instance of the overcoming of these difficulties is found in the great University of Nanking.

There are in the Yangtse valley, Boone University and Griffith John College, both in Wuchang; Yale Mission College in Changsha; William Nast College in Kiukiang; the University of Nanking mentioned above; Soochow University; the Presbyterian College in Hangchow; St. John's University and the Baptist College in Shanghai—all for men; but in all this vast and populous region not one institution for women worthy the name of college! Since the field is practically unoccupied, here is the opportunity to begin union work under ideal conditions.

There is from year to year an ever-increasing number of Chinese women going abroad for the coveted college education, buoyant with high ideals of patriotism and altruism, too often returning denationalized and utterly unfit for sympathetic service. Missionary teachers were formerly very enthusiastic in

helping such girls to go abroad, but disappointing results have convinced many of the urgent need of a thoroughly equipped Christian college in Central China, where the same advantages may be obtained without the expense and doubtful good of going abroad. Here then is the field free for occupancy, with the possibility of saving some of these stronger minds for earnest work in China, and of offering the same privileges to the many who could never hope to go abroad. At the same time this Christian college would serve as a model to the Chinese in working out their system of education for women. It would also provide the kind of teachers needed to do the quality of work demanded by reconstructed China.

In view of all these facts the committee appointed by the Central China Christian Educational Union pleads for the establishment of one Christian college for women

in the Yangtse valley. The committee asks for suggestions concerning the basis of union, the tentative constitution, and the recommendations now being placed in the hands of missionaries and the members of mission boards. The Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference, Mission Boards, and missionaries on the field, are asked to endorse the movement and to do all in their power to enlist interest and secure financial support.

**Selections from Letters received by
the Committee.**

"The problem of the Church is how to take and keep its proper place of leadership in the intellectual, social, and moral life of New China. The moment is most auspicious for the Church to aspire to this leadership; but the opportunity is rapidly passing.

"It is a commonplace of our Christian civilization that the influence of women in social and religious life is of tremendous import. There is no part of the educational system of China which will be more carefully revised by the government than female education; and there is no phase of education to which the Christian Church should give more careful attention.

"A thoroughly-equipped college for women cannot be provided by each mission, nor will enough

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pupils of so high a grade be likely to offer, to make wise the equipping of more than one college in an area of three or four provinces. Coöperation on the part of missions in one institution in such a district would make it possible to establish a college of such outstanding worth as would make it a model for the government during its learning days, and insure government recognition when a permanent educational system has been attained. The spirit of union which to-day is so marked, leads us to hope that in China we may do what the Church at home was unready to do twenty-five years ago in Japan—enter the educational field in such a strong and united way as to put Christianity in its place of leadership."

J. C. GARRITT,

American Presbyterian Mission.

*(President of the Union Theological
Seminary, Nanking, China.)*

"One reason why I would advocate the college, is that the interest on the part of Chinese parents for the education of their daughters is likely to increase rather than decrease, and if it increases in the next two years as it has in the decade just passed, there will be no limit to the demand for such an institution.

"One of the strongest pleas that I would make in behalf of a college in China, is that girls who go to England or America for higher education seem to come back strangers to their environment in China. In a college here in her homeland, a girl would be kept in close touch with her own people and their needs."

MISS L. W. PRICE,

Baptist Mission, Shanghai.

"I am glad to give expression to my approval of the movement for a

union college for women and girls in Central China. Such a union college could accomplish a great work in the education of women and girls in the Lower Yangtze Valley. It will be far better for the different missions to unite in the establishment of one good institution, properly equipped, than for any one mission to undertake the work alone. No one mission could hope to secure either the funds or the teachers to properly equip such an institution as will be needed to do the work that can and ought to be done in this region.

"As to the location for such a union college, I should strongly recommend Nanking. It is the most central location for the region to be served, being far enough east to be easily accessible to the patrons from the eastern end of the Yangtze Valley, while at the same time it will be easily reached from the regions further up the river. In addition

to the consideration of being easy of access, a union college for girls located at Nanking would have the advantage of being close to the Nanking University for boys and young men, so that lectures, apparatus, and professional services could be exchanged with mutual benefit to both institutions.

"I trust that your committee who has the matter in charge will be able to devise such plans as will appeal to the home constituency as well as to all the various missions concerned on the field, and that we shall in due time see a well-equipped union college for girls and women established at Nanking."

A. P. PARKER,

Methodist Mission, South, Shanghai.

"I congratulate you upon the plans which you are forming for a great college for women to be

located in Central China, and am confident that your selection of Nanking is eminently wise, that location having advantages far in excess of any other location in the Yangtse Valley.

"I think you would do well to ask for one-half million dollars instead of \$100,000, for even that sum will be inadequate to your demands, but will impress persons possessed of means and a spirit of helpfulness that you are forming comprehensive plans in some sense commensurate with the magnitude and urgency of your demand.

"The problem of unifying Christian activities in the foreign field are much simpler and susceptible of much more successful accomplishment than they are in the home field, and one of the great ministries of the foreign mission movement is to constructively impress the home churches with the spirit of unity.

"I shall be very glad if you will

keep us posted as to any further indications of progress in your movement and let us know if in any way we might coöperate with you in its further development."

JNO. F. GOUCHER,
Goucher College,
Baltimore, Maryland.

A communication having been received from the committee of the proposed Union Women's College for Central China, asking for an expression of opinion as to the project, it was resolved :—

(a) That we believe that since the Republic has been founded an increasing number of young women are going to study in Japan and America; these and many others who are not able to go abroad would welcome the opportunity for study in China, the benefits of which would be greatly enhanced if administered through a Christian,

rather than a secular, institution.

(b) That we approve of the plans being made for a Union Women's College for Central China (including the whole Yangtse Valley) to be located in Nanking.

*(From Minutes of the Annual
Meeting, of the Central China
Mission of the Presbyte-
rian Church in U.S.A.,
October, 1912.)*





DORMITORY LIVING ROOM



GUEST HALL



DANCE DRAMA



MOON DOOR AT EAST COURT



Starting a College
in China

金陵

Ginling College
Nanking

STARTING A COLLEGE
IN CHINA

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON

SHANGHAI:
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS
1915

FACULTY 1915-1916

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON, *President*,
Mt. Holyoke College.

MISS ELIZABETH GOUCHER,
Goucher College.

MISS FREDERICA R. MEAD,
Smith College.

MISS MARY A. NOURSE,
University of Chicago.

DR. TSAO LI-YUIN,
Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

MISS LI MA-LI,
University of Illinois.

MR. WANG MUH DJAI, *Teacher of Chinese*,
Graduate in Chinese Classics.

MRS. DJANG CHING-HAI, *Matron*.

Starting a College in China.

FIRST of all it was decided that a college for women was needed in this part of China. China is so big, and travel is so difficult, especially for girls, that it seemed only reasonable to try to make it a little easier. One college for women east of the Mississippi might be enough (?) in America; but the women who had been building up the High Schools in the Yangtse Valley decided that the time had arrived when a college should be opened.

What ought to be can be, and it is only a question of finding a way. The "way" in this case was Union. Five Boards could make possible a real college, and so a scheme of union was drawn up, approved by the Missions, then by the home Boards. The Presbyterian Board was the first to take action approving the plan, and they appointed a representative on the Faculty at the same time. She was later elected President by the Board of Control on the field. A President does not make a college, and besides she was still studying Chinese and teaching in the Ming Deh School, so she had very little time to devote to getting the college started.

The next essential seemed to be a Faculty. The first addition was Miss Goucher, the daughter of a college president in America. Then Miss Mead came out to China on a visit and decided to stay and help get the college started. That was a great encouragement—to find that we could make others see our opportunity and believe in our future while we were still in embryo. Two other women were added to the faculty within a short time and plans were made to open in the fall of 1915. Our ideal is to have not less than ten women with training which will fit them to be at the head of different departments in the college, but we thought we might begin with what we had, hopeful that the college women in America would come to us as we needed them. It is sometimes a little embarrassing to be ten thousand miles away from a teachers' agency!

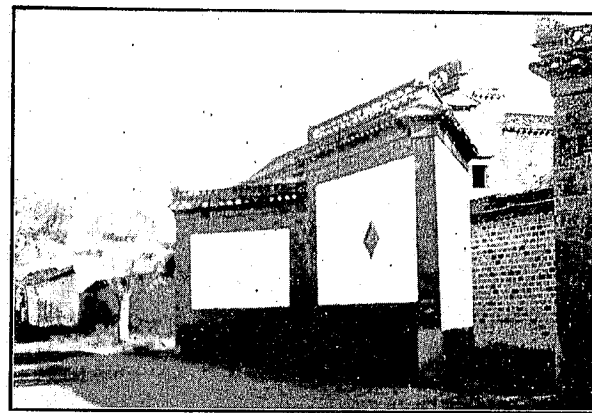
Having decided to open, we faced the very concrete problem of a home for the college. Should we try to buy

land and build? Why not? We had the money in the fund for plant and equipment pledged by the five Boards; but it takes more than money to buy land in China. Time is one essential; much patience, too, while the owners of the small plots are brought to consider any reasonable price when it is known that a foreigner wants the land. Then there are graves—hundreds of them if you are trying to buy twenty acres. Perhaps you have to try to buy an old temple if you want to set the college up on a hill and have a view of Purple Mountain. The whole land problem was so complicated—we were not even sure what we wanted after the Mohammedan graveyard was decided to be out of the range of the possible. Such a delectable land it is—but everyone says we could never get it. What a fine campaign cry it would be in raising money for the college: "A college for women replaces a Mohammedan graveyard!"—a figure of what our college *will* do in bringing to life some of the "dead bones" of China. As yet it is the land we did *not* buy.

The next chapter concerns itself with "the house we didn't rent." It was an official house of eighteen rooms, in foreign style, with a big garden and a second building which was suitable for a dormitory. We thought we had it for \$100 Mexican per month, and then one night we heard that the International Export Company, which buys up ducks and pigs, chickens and eggs, and raises the cost of living in China, had rented it for \$150. We knew of no other place like it in Nanking.

Here we were in the month of March, college to open in September, and no house—no chance to get the repairs started which must be finished before July, or someone would have to stay down in the heat. I wonder why we were not terribly discouraged; but even in the first days of our disappointment we felt that there must be some good reason for the change in our plans. The only thing left was to look for a Chinese "gung gwan," an official residence.

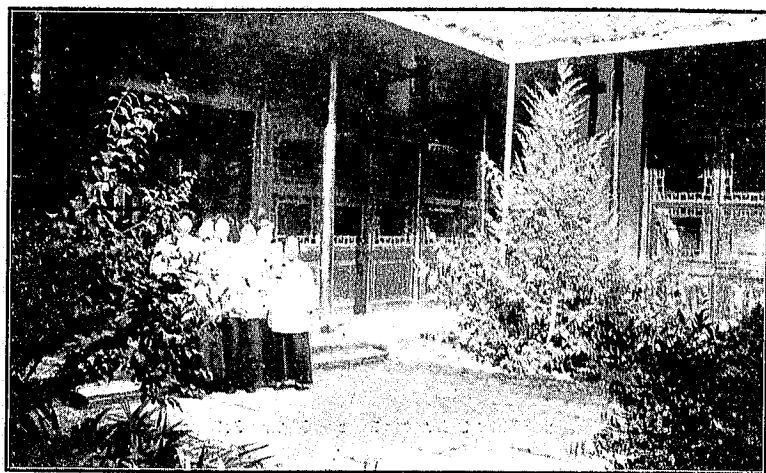
Looking for a house anywhere is a weary business, and it took us a month to find and rent the house in which the college has opened. Friends, Chinese and foreign, told us of



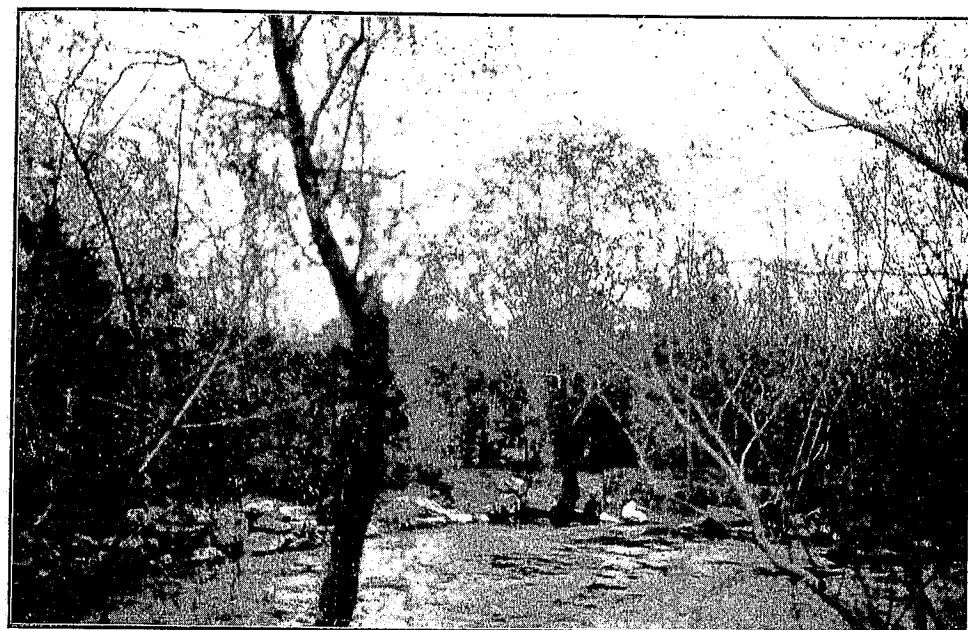
Spirit Walls before the Door of Ginling College.



The Faculty Court, Ginling College.



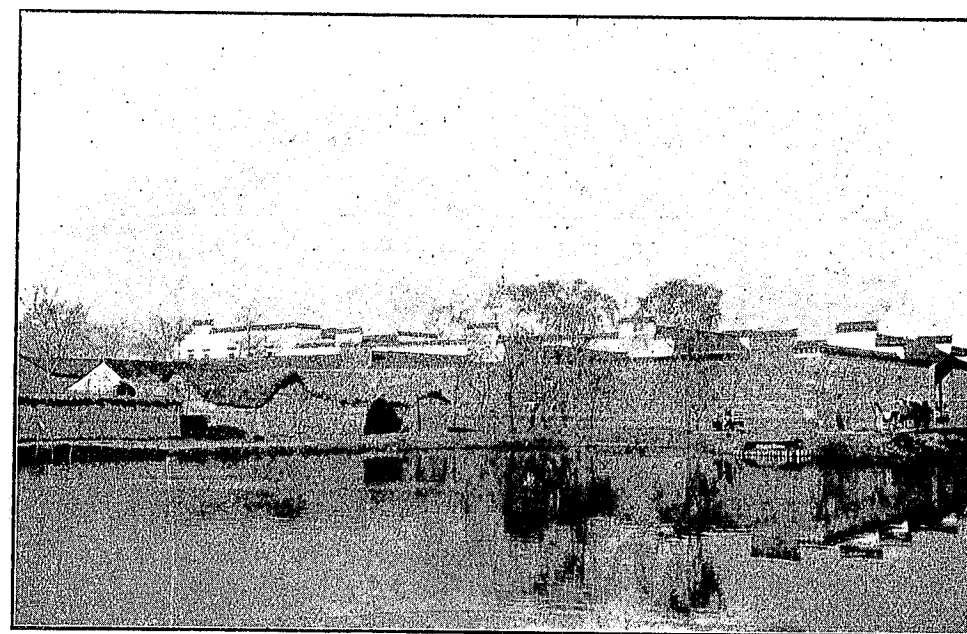
Students' Court—Ginling College.



The Lotus Pond.



The College Guest Room.



Ginling College, 1915.

this place and that, and we went to see them all—empty, tumble-down places and spacious mansions, including the former home of Li Hung Chang. Finally we found it and it is the ideal place for what we are to do in the next four or five years.

It's too long a story to tell all the ups and downs and ins and outs of renting a house in China. The agent asked more than he expected, we offered less than we were willing to pay. Finally my personal teacher, Mr. King, found a plan which made us all "good looking"—gave all parties to the contract the proper amount of "face." I gave a receipt for \$1,000, which I did not receive, and they promised to pay back at the end of four years an equal amount which they do not receive, but which we have spent in repairs. Counting all we have spent to make the place comfortable, our rent will be about \$80 Mex. (about \$32 gold) per month for four years. Think of getting a house of a hundred rooms for \$32 a month!

As Chinese houses go it is very well built and admirably adapted to our uses. The students live in the west side and the foreign faculty in the east. Chapel, class rooms, and offices are at the front. The rooms are in strings of five, facing south, and separated by courts from twenty-five to fifty feet wide and about sixty feet long. There is plenty of sun and air, and after scraping out the dirt—soldiers had stabled their horses in some rooms during the second revolution—and using whitewash and paint generously, it is most attractive. It is ever so much better than "the house we didn't rent."

Besides, there is a garden—a truly fascinating Chinese garden—with a gold fish pool and a willow-bordered pond and a large pavilion which we are to use for an open-air gymnasium. The garden is full of flowering trees and shrubs, wisteria and climbing roses. It shows signs of neglect but we can make it "a lovesome thing." Altogether we are the most interesting place to see in Nanking. We are on the way from the Examination Halls to the Ming Tomb.

From April to July we were getting our house in order, ordering our furniture made, planning for laboratory and library orders from home. Early in the spring we had issued



When the Faculty Numbered Three.

our first catalog, announcing our ideal for the college for the first four or five years. Students were slow in registering, a little afraid to commit themselves to a new thing. The Chinese are not like the Athenians—nor the Americans. A faculty, a catalog, a building, furniture—not all of these together would make a college. But when the time came the students came too, and we have eleven in our first class. Smith started with fourteen students. Give us forty years to grow. There are more girls in China than in America.

MATILDA C. THURSTON.

STUDENTS 1915-1916.

Hu Hai-dih	...	...	...	Kiukiang, Kiangsi.
Liu Gien-tsin	...	...	...	Chuchow, Anhwei.
Lo Dzing-an	...	...	...	Huchow, Chekiang.
Ren En-tsi	...	...	...	Hangchow, Chekiang.
Sung Tiao-ying	...	...	...	Kiukiang, Kiangsi.
Tang Hwei-tsing	...	...	...	Chinkiang, Kiangsu.
Tang Shoh-yen	...	...	...	Kiukiang, Kiangsi.
Tsai Ling-lah...	Kiukiang, Kiangsi.
Tsü Ih-djen	Shanghai, Kiangsu.
Wu Dzen-yin	Chengtú, Szechuen.

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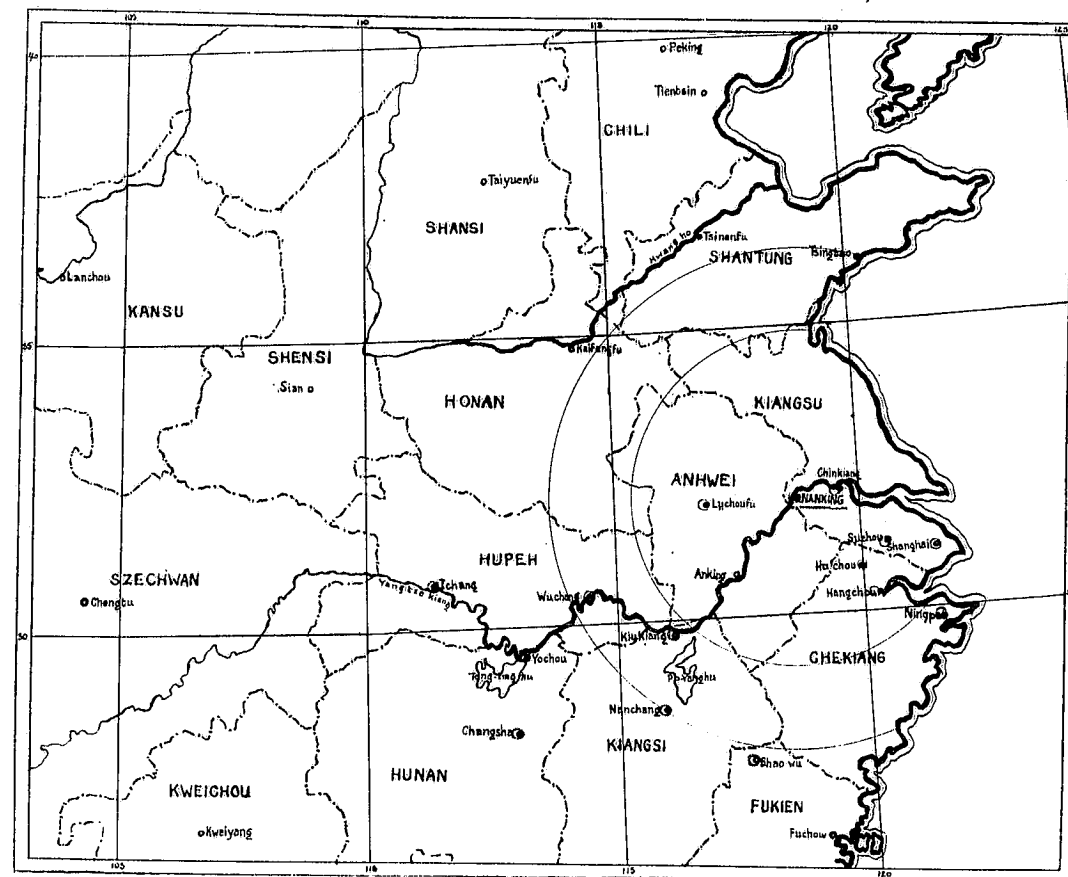
GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING CHINA

1915

金陵

Rem
G43
1915



The map shows the High Schools for Girls in the Yangtze Valley, located in the centers marked with red. There are more than fifteen schools preparing students for Ginling College. The first circle has a radius of 200 miles, the outer circle of 300 miles.

GINLING COLLEGE

The Union College for Women

in the

Yangtze Valley

FACULTY.

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON, Mt. Holyoke College.	Presbyterian.
MISS MARY A. NOURSE, University of Chicago.	Baptist.
MRS. GUY W. SARVIS, University of Chicago.	Christian.
MISS ELIZABETH GOUCHER, Goucher College.	Methodist.
MISS MABEL C. STONE, Goucher College.	Methodist.
MISS FREDERICA R. MEAD, Smith College.	Presbyterian.

Rem
G43
1915

Boards Co-operating in Ginling College.

BAPTIST :

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary
Society.

CHRISTIAN :

Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL :

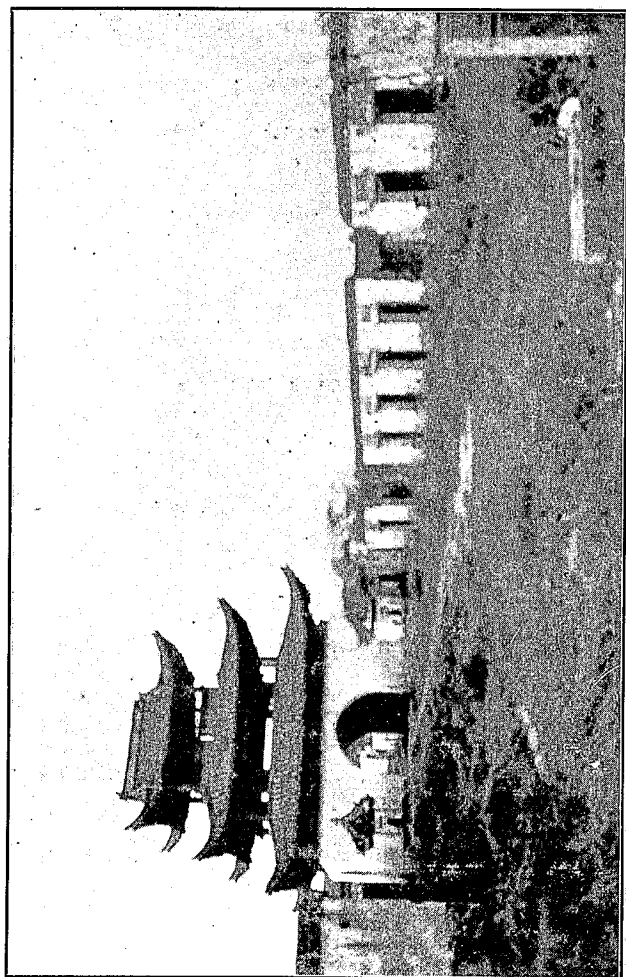
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the
Methodist Episcopal Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOUTH :

Woman's Missionary Council Board of Missions,
Methodist Episcopal Church South.

PRESBYTERIAN :

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian
Church in the United States.



Examination Halls.

The old learning of China is passing away and its halls are crumbling. The new learning must build its walls strong and open its doors not to men only but also to women—"the greatest of China's undeveloped resources".

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN CHINA.

China's women—the greatest of her undeveloped resources.—Ross.

A FEW years ago it was discovered that in all the vast region of the state called Connecticut there was no college for women. It was felt that the number of Connecticut girls attending college would be very largely increased if they did not have to travel the enormous distances required to take them outside the borders of this state. It was also felt to be a disgrace that the state offered no opportunities to young women in the way of college education. For these and other reasons a movement was set on foot to establish Connecticut College. Towns vied with one another in offering inducements to the new institution. Money in the millions was forthcoming to provide campus, buildings, and equipment.

About the time the plans for Connecticut College were being formed, a group of women interested in the higher education of Chinese women decided that a college for women in Central China was needed to

give the young women of China opportunities equal to those offered their brothers. In the great valley of the Yangtze, from the sea up to the borders of Szechuan, and north and south for several hundred miles, there was no place where a girl had a chance to do real college work and get the training which would fit her for leadership among her own people. Ten institutions gave something in the way of collegiate education to young men in this same region. The situation was as if in the United States, east of the Rockies, there were one college for women. The one existing college was in Peking.

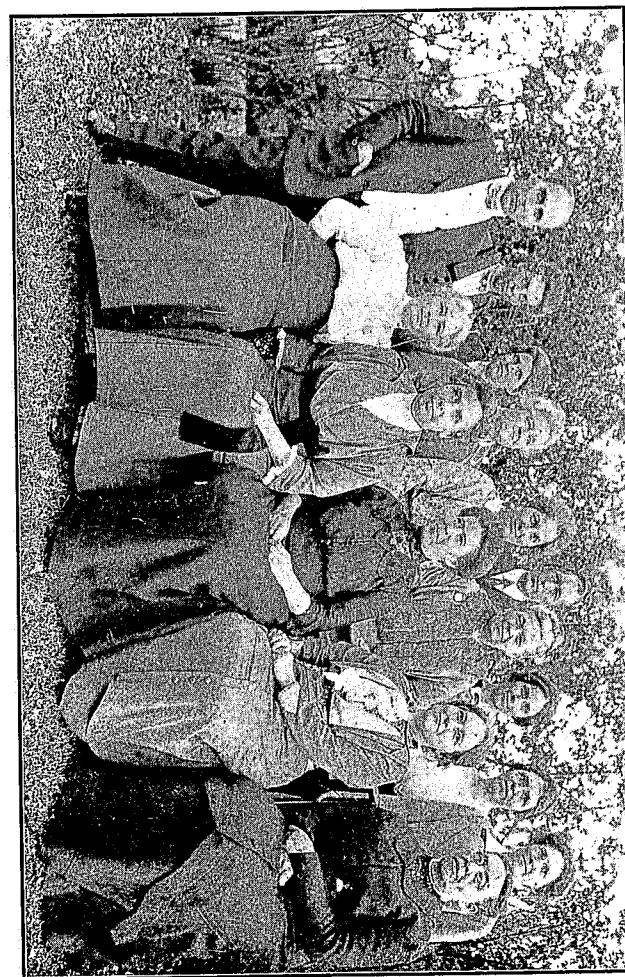
It was decided to locate the new college in Nanking, and in order that it might be a strong, well-equipped college, with the right to appeal to Christian people in the home lands for interest and support, and be worthy of the Christian Church in China, five Mission Boards pledged themselves to the enterprise. This was in November 1913. The following February a constitution was adopted by the Board of Control and later in the spring of 1914 the college, which up to that time had been spoken of as "The Union College

for Women in the Yangtze Valley" was given the name Ginling College. Ginling is the old classical name for Nanking and the same name is used in English and Chinese. Although now it is necessary to explain what and where Ginling College is, we hope in time, through our friends at home and in China, to be known so well that the name alone will be sufficient.

Ginling College starts out with the modest allowance of \$50,000 for land, buildings, and equipment, and an annual income of \$3,000 for all current expenses outside the salaries of the foreign teachers. Five members of faculty are also provided for by the co-operating Boards. The Board of Control elected Mrs. Lawrence Thurston president of the college in November 1913. The college will open in September 1915.

No one of the colleges for men serves such a large constituency in China, or appeals to such a wide constituency in America. There are over fifteen High Schools for girls in the Yangtze Valley

and all of them look to Ginling College to give their graduates the opportunity for advanced study. Our foundations are laid not in one institution fostered and developed to meet local needs, but in these schools scattered wide in Central China which have been proving for years that Chinese girls were capable of higher education and were nobler and more useful women for having enjoyed such advantages as were offered. Especially are we indebted to the schools which have given higher training to their High School graduates, whether along general or special lines. They have been the pioneers in the special field of college education for Chinese women and we are following in the trail they have blazed out. It is in order that larger opportunities and better advantages for college work may be offered to Chinese women that the leaders in the High Schools of the Yangtze Valley have promoted this union college for women. It is founded for the furtherance of the cause of Christ in China: for the advance in education necessary to provide trained leadership: for the education of Christian women for Christian service:



Board of Control, 1915.
The members represent six cities in China, five Mission Boards, nine Girls' High Schools, and the University of Nanking.

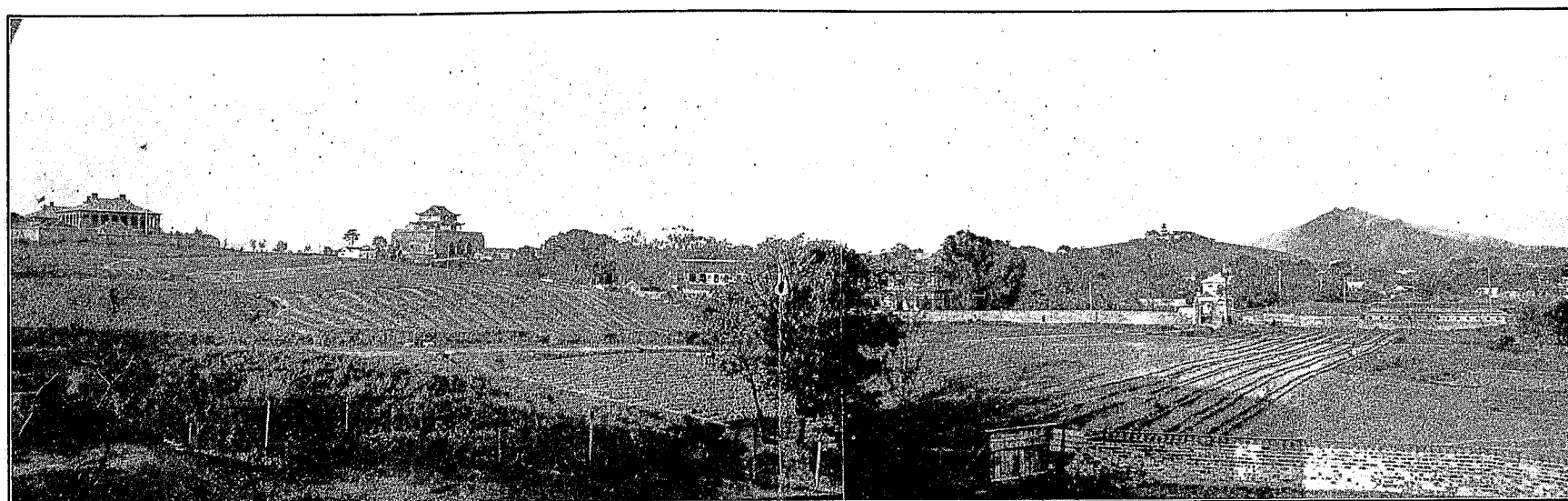
and for the promotion of higher education of women under Christian influence.

More and more the better classes in China are appreciating the educational work done by the Christian Church and in view of the great difficulties in the way of advancing the education of women under government auspices Ginling College can look for hearty co-operation on the part of the Chinese.

The entrance requirements are equivalent to those of the best American Colleges in the quantity of work, when Chinese and English are counted as the equivalent of the classical and modern languages. The minimum requirement in English is eight points, an hour a day for eight years. The ability to do collateral reading in English is essential to real college work in most subjects. Books translated into Chinese are few and are apt to be about ten years behind the times. Even in text-books it is hard to find suitable translations. A thorough preparation in Chinese is required and it is our aim to make the language of the college Chinese rather than English.

Nanking is in the Mandarin speaking section of China. Students coming from districts where dialects are spoken will be glad to learn Mandarin, which is understood by educated people all over China. By relating the Chinese composition work to the studies of the college course, giving training in the expression of ideas in good Chinese modern style, the college can contribute to the modern literature of China which is a great and far-reaching force for good. The majority of students for some years to come will be preparing to teach and emphasis will be put upon the practical and social application of all studies. Some provision will be made for elective work, either offering choice to classes as groups or to individuals. A Philosophical group and a Scientific group of studies is arranged.

Applications have already been received from five provinces. Only candidates for first year work will be received in 1915, but the entering class will gather up a number of High School graduates who have been waiting for the college to open. Succeeding classes may be smaller. If the classes at first are not



DRUM TOWER AND PURPLE MOUNTAIN.

In the foreground will stand the buildings of the new campus of the University of Nanking. The Drum Tower, North Pole Temple, and Purple Mountain—ever changing, always beautiful—are in the distance.

large it will give no cause for discouragement. Smith College opened in 1875 with only 14 students. There are now over 1500 enrolled. Smith is only one of ten large colleges for women in a territory no larger than that in which Ginling College is the only one. Larger numbers will come, as they came at home, with the growing demand which we must at first create. Mary Lyon said when Mount Holyoke was founded that she had two aims: one was to educate women and the other was to educate the public. The Chinese public, even in our Christian constituencies, will bear a little education on the subject of equal opportunities for men and women in Christian education. Even the Missions and missionary boards of America might take some advance courses in this subject. High Schools for girls ought to be strengthened so as to attract more outside students and become evangelizing centres. The reaction of the college upon High Schools will be to stimulate growth both in numbers and in influence. The college is needed as the keystone of the arch, without which the structure is lacking both in

strength and beauty. Our whole system of Christian education should be a model which we could point to as worthy of imitation. It is far from that at present and our day of opportunity for leadership will not be prolonged indefinitely.

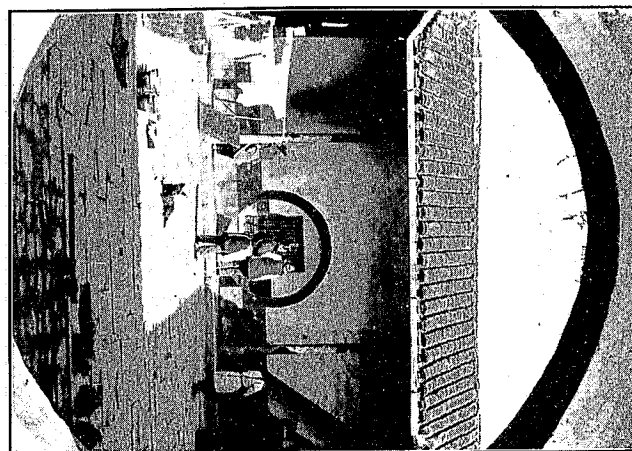
The ideal woman's college for China will be the product of growth and adaptation to environment. We must begin where we are and the conception we have of a college must enter in at the beginning. Those of us who look back with love and gratitude to an Alma Mater who gave us the vision of an enlarged universe ever calling us to know more and more of its laws and so better to know Him who made it; who gave us with this vision a sense of responsibility to work with Him to make our world a better place for men to live in, and to make it easier for men to believe in God; who gave us, too, a training which made us ready to assume responsibility in new lines of work for which specific training had not been possible: we who feel all this, long to have Chinese women share such privileges. Mathematics helped some of us: history, or philosophy,

or science helped others. We cannot be sure what will bring to Chinese women the power to think straight and the ability to do things, which in differing degrees characterize the college woman as we know her.

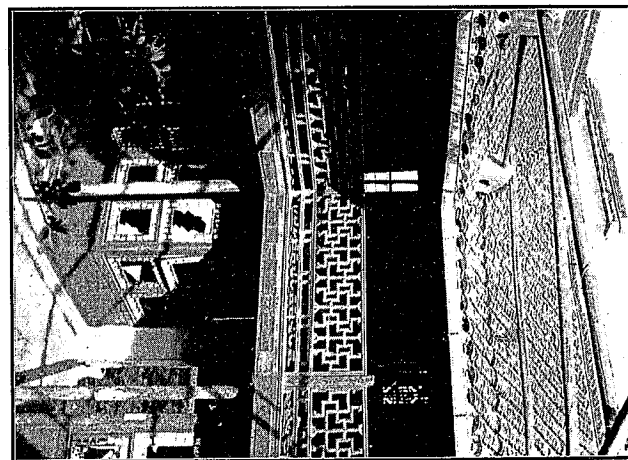
The woman who receives a college training in China is better fitted to work in China than the student who goes abroad for four or more years. The foreign student has over emphasized English in her preparation, and sacrifices four years of training in Chinese which it is very hard to make up. She returns to China unable to express in any adequate way in her own language all the ideas she may have acquired in the years abroad. She is out of touch with China and does not easily adjust herself to the old conditions. She is at almost as great a disadvantage as a foreigner. A student who can complete a college course here and go to America for special post-graduate work will make a few years count for more, and her ultimate usefulness in China will be greatly increased. Chinese girls are desirous of a college education. They should be able to get it in

their own country, in touch with the life of their own people, and the problems they must help to solve. The Government system has made no provision for colleges for women. The Christian Church should be ready to offer equal opportunities to men and women.

The thoroughly trained Chinese woman can do more in China than any foreigner in every line of work. The ultimate success of the Christian movement in China depends on the Christian leadership of women. It is not enough to train men as leaders. As the woman is, the home will be: as the home, so will the nation be—heathen or Christian. The great crying need is for Chinese women able to take the lead in all the work of the church. Those who have come out as leaders would be the first to admit that with better training they could better meet the present opportunity to present the gospel to women of the scholar class who are showing interest, as the men of that class are, in the religion of Jesus Christ. In our schools we certainly need more women teachers, and teachers with some knowledge in reserve



Views in Ginling College's rented quarters.
Round doorways in the first of the four courts.



A corner of the rear (most honorable) court,
which will be transformed into cosy
quarters for the Faculty.

II

to make their teaching a living and a vitalizing force. College training will no more spoil Chinese girls for home life than it spoils American girls. If there is created a discontent with homes as they are it may have that divine element in it which works for the uplift of the home as for all spheres of life.

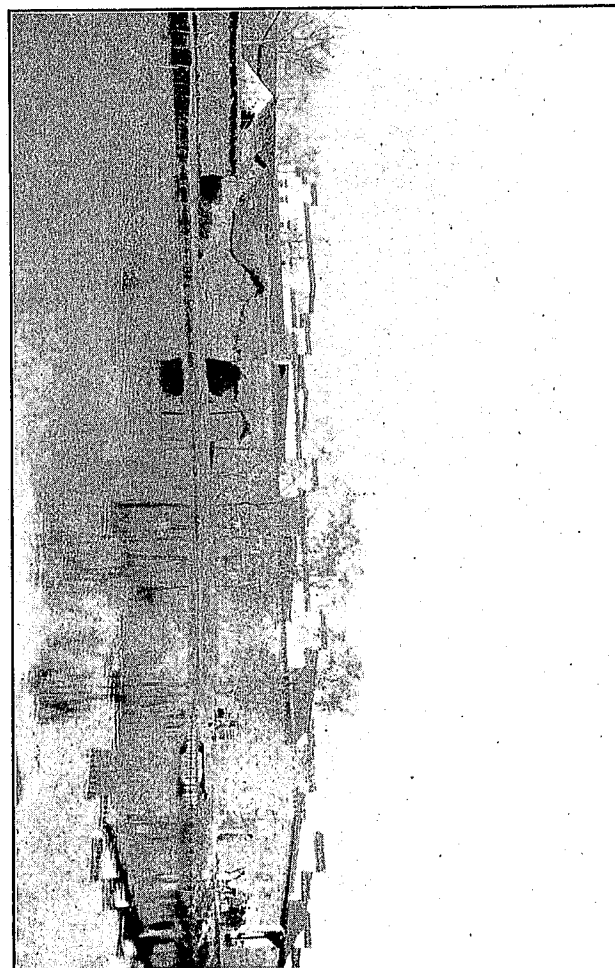
An article in *Harper's Magazine* a few years ago, written as an appreciation of one of our American colleges for women, closes with words which may be intended to convey a latent criticism. "We are giving ample heed, in these days, to the things men do well: we are laying emphasis on the things women do as well as men, or hope to do as well. But I think very much still remains to be done toward the realizing of the deeper and higher realm of things which women can do, not merely as well as men, but incomparably better." "It would be well worth while," he says, "to make serious investigation as to what these things may be, and how to forward them." Our great problem is to make this investigation for Chinese women, and to forward these ideals in China. They are the ideals of the Kingdom of God.

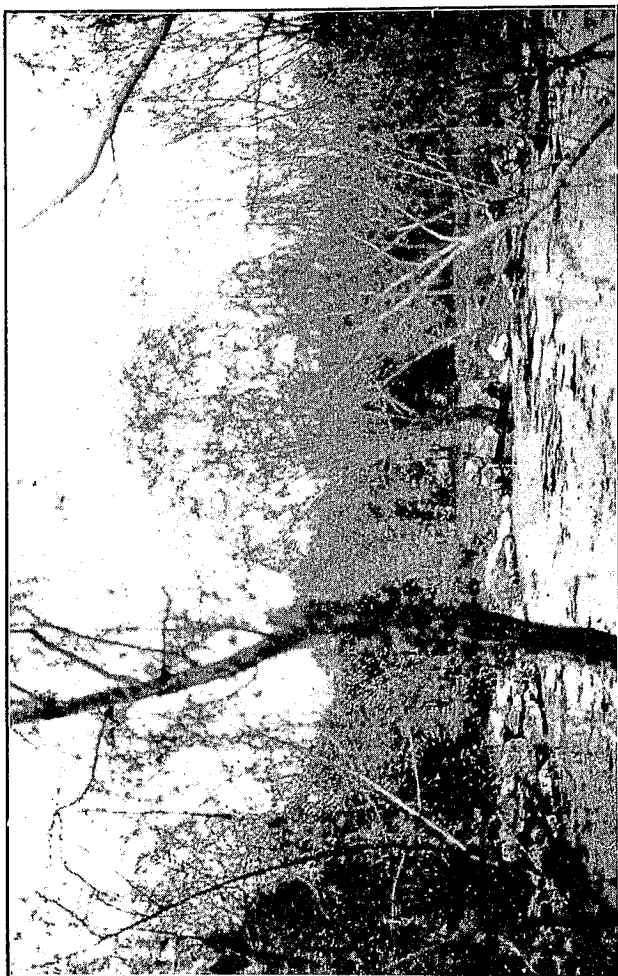
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE.

The College has rented a large official *gung gwan* in the best residence section of Nanking. The location offers a splendid opportunity for university extension and neighborhood work among students and teachers in Government schools, and among women of the scholar class. Our aim is to prepare Chinese young women to live and work among their own people, and the atmosphere of the college should be Chinese rather than foreign. There is very much that is worthy in the Chinese way of living, and the dignity and simplicity of the better class home will be preserved in the college home.

The building has ample accommodations and is well adapted to school uses. One group of buildings serves as the student residence, another group provides for the foreign faculty. There are second story sleeping rooms in both. Careful attention has been given to proper sanitation in planning alterations and repairs. The courts are wide and sunny, and there is a large and attractive garden containing a pavilion fitted up as an outdoor gymnasium.

Outside wall and roofs of the officials' residence rented for Ginling College. Area 324x270 ft.





A glimpse of the garden (27'x125 ft.) and lotus pond inside the east wall of the Ginling College property.

Immediate Needs of the College.

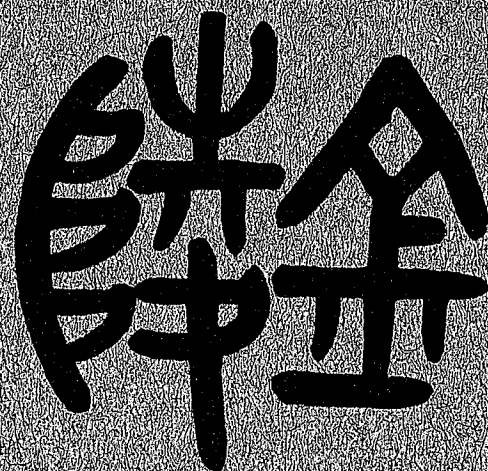
	Gold.
Land—about 20 acres	\$10,000
College Building	25,000
Students' Residences (Chinese)... ..	5,000
Faculty Residences (Foreign)	7,000
Preliminary Equipment	3,000
Current Expenses (Annual)	3,000
Department Endowments (each)	25,000
Annual Endowment of a Chair	1,000
Books	1,000
Graduate Scholarship	900
Undergraduate Scholarships	50

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS PRINT.



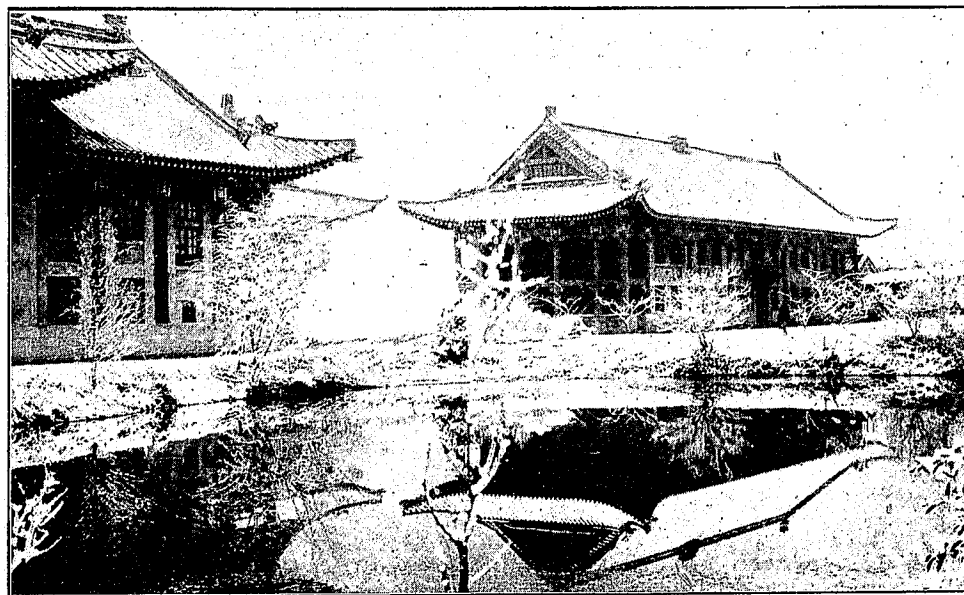
Ginling College

1930



Ginling College

1930



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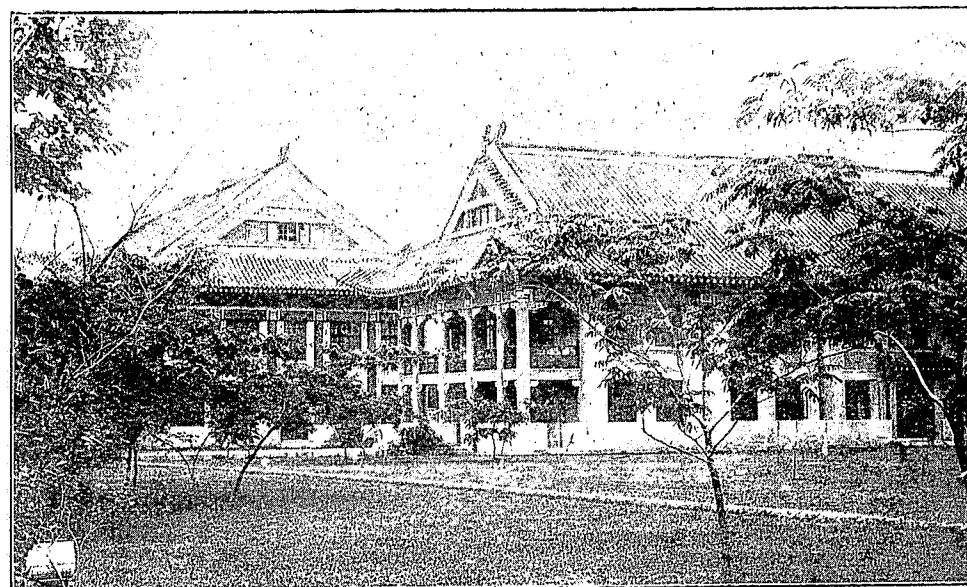
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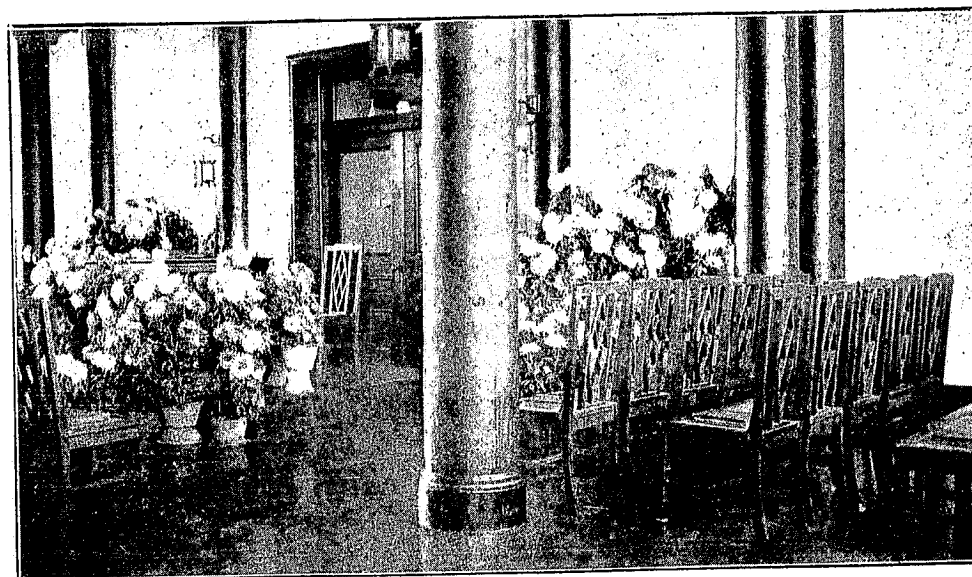
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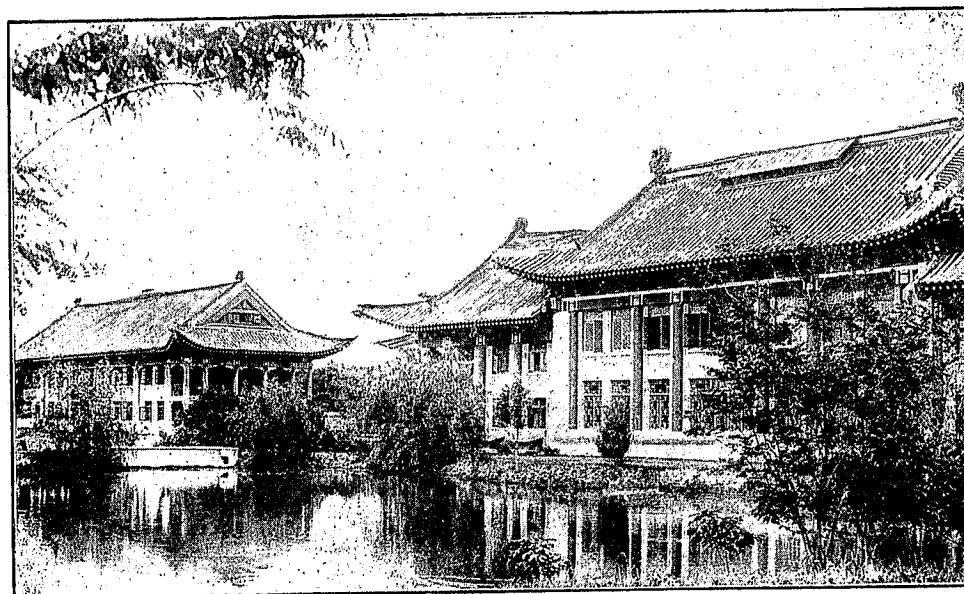
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