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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Yenching
Admin
Re. Buildings, Campus, Property
1932-1947, n.d.

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Misc.
**Yenta Stone Pillars
From Yuan Ming Yuen**

Sister Columns Adorn Entrance
to Peking National
Library

Although most of the objects of historical interest of the Yuan Ming Yuen, the Old Summer Palace, which was burned down by the French-British powers in 1860, have been stolen and only ruins of the once famous imperial summer resort are left on the vast sight, north of Chengfu, at least two stone pillars of the Old Summer Palace are now being preserved by Yenching University and erected on the open square in front of Bashford Hall.

There were at first three stone pillars kept at Yenching when the institution was just under construction a decade ago. The remaining one was transported to Tien An Men, Peiping. Suggestions usually came to the university of the idea of buying the stone pillar in Tung An Men. But the university liked to give one to the local authorities. Since the local government lacked the necessary expenses for the transportation of the stone pillar the proposal failed to come true. It happened that the Peking National Library was formally opened to the public last May. It succeeded in getting a permission from the Peiping Municipal Government to have the stone column in Tien An Men to be removed to the open space of the Library. Yenching was only too glad to give it to the Peking National Library. At the same time, Yenching was permitted by the Peiping Municipal Government to have the other two stone pillars erected on the campus this August. More than one thousand dollars have been spent for the erection of the stone pillars, the sum of which would be paid from the Harvard-Yenching fund.

The two stone columns, now being set up at Yenching, were originally the property of the Yau An Palace in Yuan Ming Yuen. Ten years ago, all the relics of the Old Summer Palace that could be moved were taken away. But because of the heaviness of the stone pillars, four were still there, even though the beautiful carvings on the top of the pillars disappeared. The pillars were still untouched until Yenching was under construction when members of the construction company happened to see them. After a satisfactory arrangement made between the university and the responsible person of the ruined palace, the stone pillars were moved to Yenching a decade ago.

The Yenching Gazette

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YENCHING—
by The Gazette Historian

The Red Archway

The small red archway, which one sees on his way to the East Gate or while one is skating, was the only fragment of building left standing when the university site was purchased nine years ago. It was the entrance to a private Buddhist temple erected probably at the close of the Ming Dynasty, and which once stood on the level ground above, where it is now planned to place an open-air amphitheatre.

8-12-31
see photos

PILLARS OF OLD PEKING

In the ancient days of China's imperial glory there stood before the palace of the emperor beautiful marble pillars, on which were wonderfully and beautifully carved powerful dragons, - the dragon signifying the power and authority of the emperor. Above were the wings of victory, which spoke to all who beheld them of the victorious power of the Son of Heaven over adjacent tributary nations. Above all, and capping the pillar, was the lion of protection.

In the lives of people and nations there come times when all the trusted human means of protection fail and all that had seemed forever permanent goes down in a cataclysm of destruction and despair. Such was the experience of the Emperor of China in 1860. Upon the arrival in Peking of the French and British expedition of retaliation they found their soldiers cruelly tortured and put to death. Not wishing to bring suffering to the innocent people of the villages, they decided to set fire to the palace, and soon the beautiful Yuan Ming Yuan, with its wonderful works of art, was a mass of blackened ruins, and priceless treasures were gone forever, - magnificent buildings, marble columns, arches and bridges of marvelous beauty, gardens that were like fairyland - the fire swept over all. The Emperor and the royal family barely had time to escape before the outpourings of wrath laid low most of the evidences and emblems of royal authority and power.

For many years the Yuan Ming Yuan lay a waste of ruined beauty. After the smoke of destruction cleared away, here and there might be seen a precious treasure of art still standing,

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or lying prostrate before the spirit of devastation. As the years passed, tourists, or searchers after further knowledge of China's ancient glory, visiting the Yu^aen Ming Yu^aen, carried away bits of art. And others, foreigners or Chinese, perhaps not realizing the priceless value of these relics, broke and destroyed some of those that still remained and might have been preserved for the enjoyment of lovers of art and beauty, and for those who would have appreciated the marvelous workmanship of China's ancient artists in marble.

In 1900, the Boxer year, further damage was done, and in 1912, at the beginning of the Republic, large-scale removal of these art relics began, so that at the present time there is practically nothing left. In 1922, when the new buildings of Yenching University were in process of construction on the present site not far from the Yu^aen Ming Yu^aen, Mr. Gibb, in charge of the Construction Bureau, saw the extent of damage done to the art relics in the former palace garden, and he was afraid that damage would be done to the four pillars of marble, so beautifully carved. He therefore began negotiations to have them removed to Yenching University for preservation. When he had removed three of them, the authorities in Peking realized the value of these pillars.

They moved one, and this they left in front of the palace in the city, just lying on the ground. This year (1931), when the Peiping National Library was finished, they needed some embellishment for their grounds, so they asked the Government to give them the pillar that was lying in front of the palace in the city, and Yenching presented the Library with one of the three pillars that were on the University campus. As a result of this transaction, for which Yenching secured the approval of the Government authorities,

two of the pillars are being preserved at the Peiping National Library, and two of them are kept here at Yenching.

It was with great interest that we watched the erection of these pillars in the open space of the University campus in front of Bashford Administration Building. The kodak pictures will give some idea of the difficulty of erecting these heavy columns of marble, each one weighing ten tons - the scaffolding that was necessary, the man power that raised the pillars to a vertical position, etc., but we could not photograph the Song of the Pillars as the head man stood at one side with his eyes continually on the action of the men and the slow moving pillar, singing in musical cadence, "Hai lai, Chiu lai", until finally the apparently impossible was accomplished and the pillars stood erect on their marble base, a symbol, as we hope, of China's future triumph and victory, not through imperial authority and power but through the life-giving service of China's youth, imbued with ideals of high moral purpose, preparedness in knowledge and training, and sacrificial service - ideals which Yenching is helping them to realize - ideals which have been crystalized in the University motto - "Freedom through truth for service".

Lula Conover,
Yenching University,
August 12, 1931.

(In the University Library are pictures of the pillars as they stood in the Yuen Ming Yuen. Also, in the book entitled "~~Chinese Architecture~~", by Boerschmann, there are probably other pictures as well as more information about the Yuen Ming Yuen.)

Architecture

"Chineische Architektur" by Boerschmann

The article in
question was sent
Mr. Mc Coy.

學大京燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

系 學 育 教
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

October 16, 1931.

Dear Hilda:

Do you remember that last summer just before I left
for Peitaiho I hurriedly wrote out something about the pillars?
At the end reference was made to a German book on Chinese
architecture. I had no opportunity then to verify the title
and the name of the author. Afterwards I found that these were
incorrectly given. The title of the book is "Chineische
Architektur", and the author's name is "Boerschmann".

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noted

President Stuart spoke of sending this to New York later.
If it has not already been sent, would you kindly make the correc-
tion?

Yours sincerely,

Lula Couover.

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July 30, 1932.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Marmon
Culver, Indiana

My dear Mrs. Marmon,

I had hoped to see you during my last very hurried trip to the States, but was so occupied with immediate duties that practically all visits with friends and relatives were made impossible. In addition to seeing you again I had in mind making a verbal report of the progress of our campus improvement undertakings and have had this in mind since returning here. But the accumulation of business on my arrival, the many claims that cluster around the closing alike of our academic and fiscal year, with the end of June, other duties related to the broader interests which my long residence has developed, are among the reasons why such a letter has been postponed. I have also had a delightful week of rest at our North China seashore resort. This is a rainy Saturday with all of our offices closed as is the practice during the summer, which gives the opportunity for making this long delayed report.

You may recall that the original campus had once been a Manchu prince's summer garden consisting of about sixty acres. This had been damaged by British and French troops on a punitive expedition in 1860 and then allowed to remain uncared for, with the result that when we purchased it, it was a waste of old trees, undergrowth, weeds and the disorderly remains of its former beauty. Vestiges of this were however quite apparent in the waterways, ponds, the little lake, artificial hills, etc. Our first task, of course, was to construct the main academic buildings, but this in turn added to the litter and unkempt appearance. All the money which came into our possession was either designated for specific buildings or other purposes, or had to go into the power plant and other absolutely essential features, the requirements for which seemed insatiable. What we would have done had it not been for your first generous gift and those which have followed, I hesitate to imagine. When in addition to the exigencies of our situation as those described I remember that your gifts were in memory of my beloved wife, you can easily realize how much greater has been my personal interest in the use of this fund. I am sure that no better use could have been made of it from the standpoint of the University's welfare and also that, with her love of beauty and orderly arrangement, nothing on our campus could more fittingly have associated her name with the institution.

In addition to the original garden we have since bought extensively so that the campus proper now has about twice as much land as the original piece. This has been chiefly ordinary farms lacking both the landscaping and the overgrown disorder of the garden. We have restricted this special fund chiefly to the original garden and such additions as are part of the main grouping of academic buildings. We also felt that by using the designation "Campus Improvement" we could include some very necessary features which were not strictly landscaping. \$5000 of the last contribution has been invested in China at least for the present, in order that we may use the interest for continuous care of what has been done, rather than expend the whole amount and be unable to provide adequately for its maintenance.

On the enclosed financial statement of expenditure you will find a rough indication of the uses to which the money has been put.

Under No. 1 we have bought hundreds of small trees including especially evergreens which add so much to the place during our long bleak winter. Lawns are extremely difficult in this climate but we have been carefully developing a few in the main quadrangles and other important spots. For the rest we have been getting the weeds pulled and undergrowth cut down in the hope that coarse native grass would grow if given a chance. The little trees have been transplanted according to seasonal requirements and many of them are now growing noticeably larger.

No. 2 represents care of trees, plants, etc. by experts and other workmen in our Agricultural Department. Lately we have abandoned this and are training our own staff of servants under the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings.

Nos. 3 and 4 explain themselves.

No. 5 is one of the heaviest items but includes a great deal of work in restoring the original contours, putting in paths and in general getting the grounds in usable and attractive condition. You are aware of the large place that rock gardens, borders to waterways, etc. have in Chinese landscaping. We have been able to buy at relatively slight cost from the near-by old ruined Summer Palace rocks of the kind highly prized by Chinese, to which of course has been added the cost of transportation and placing.

No. 6,7,8 represent unromantic but essential features.

No. 9 is also a heavy charge, the largest single item has been an allowance to Dr. Parr, an Irishman, who came to us chiefly at his own charges, but who, because of changing conditions in Great Britain and added expenses when away from home, needed a supplementary income. He has been with us for three years making a home for our students to whom he has been a wonderful friend and helper, and taking the chief responsibility for our landscaping. He has a genius for these two very different

but also very desirable aspects of our life. His practical knowledge of gardening, his instinct for good landscaping, his appreciation of Chinese taste, and the "heart" which he put into the whole job in all seasons, has made him our best asset. One would expect that Chinese could be found to do this, but our own staff have been so preoccupied with their various special subjects of interest and are so inexperienced in this sort of thing, that they have been of little more than advisory help. Professionals would have wanted to spend money on a scale which we could not have afforded and would not have been able to adjust themselves to the peculiar requirements of an educational institution. The rest of us have been both too busy and too incompetent, so that we feel extremely fortunate to have had Dr. Parr. In addition to him there has of course been a force of foremen, gardeners, coolies and others, constantly at work.

No. 10 calls for a word of comment. My house is practically in the center of the campus on a slight elevation south of the lake. Between it and the lake we have worked out a rocky slope partly for scenic effect, partly to keep people from using that approach. On the south side, where the main entrance is, we have a sloping lawn and shrubbery. There is a lagoon on the east and a wooded hill on the west. This spot was one of the ugliest when the house was built but it has been beautifully transformed and the Landscape Committee all felt that the expenditure was fitting from every standpoint. The two remaining items cover minor features which I shall not bother you with.

It would be a great joy if you could be induced to take one of your journeys to our campus and see for yourself the pleasant result. Yenching is getting to be one of the beauty spots around Peking and is constantly being commented on by visitors. Those who have come back after about four years are amazed at the transformation. We ourselves even see a marked difference after one year. Just at present it is at its best. The summer rains have brought out a mass of green foliage on the growing trees, there are flowering shrubs and plants everywhere. The weeds and reeds and objectionable undergrowth are being slowly conquered despite stubborn resistance. The lotus ponds are in a riot of bloom, the lake is full and the streams are flowing. Altogether when one remembers what the place looked like when we bought it and again when we moved out six years ago, there has been a vast improvement. Apart from the loveliness of the old garden now in process of restoration, there is the very considerable psychological effect on the student body as well as the faculty and the added attention on the part of the public, all of which we believe to have spiritual value. For easily understood reasons there is a sweetly poignant satisfaction to me in this whole development for which I cannot be too grateful to the generous donor.

Of course a great deal remains to be done. We have not attempted much except in the central core of the grounds. The upkeep of even this is considerable unless we allow what has already been done to deteriorate. But somehow I believe ways will be found to go on

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with what has been carried to this extent. Nature itself will do much to aid us.

I should like you to have some more photographs and do not recall which are the ones you have already seen. Most of the people who help in these matters are now off on their vacation, but I shall see to it that a few more typical scenes are sent to you before long.

If there are any questions that you would like to ask either regarding the accounts or the treatment of the grounds, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Once again let me thank you from my heart for all that has been accomplished through this fund and for the special motive you had in creating it.

I hope you yourself are continuing well and active.

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. Stuart

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ALINE RODD, STUART MEMORIAL

(Mrs. J. Leighton Stuart Memorial)
Campus Improvement Fund

Receipts to June 1932

				GOLD	LOCAL CURRENCY
1929					
Jan. 29	Draft No. 890	From New York		\$9,000.00	\$ 19,665.00
1930					
April 18	" "	T-1062 " " "		1,000.00	2,942.50
June 17	" "	T-1073 " " "		2,000.00	7,630.00
July 8	" "	T-1076 " " "		1,000.00	3,773.00
July 31	" "	T-1081 " " "		1,000.00	3,652.00
1932					
June 2-	12 months interest on Campus				
	Improvement Fund, Gold \$5,000.00		382.22	<u>1,720.00</u>	
			\$14,382.22	\$ 39,382.50	

Expenditures April 1, 1928 - June 30, 1932

	<u>Local Currency</u>
1. Cost of purchasing trees, flowers and grass	\$ 4,404.82
2. Payments to Agricultural Department	2,007.79
3. Cost of remodelling Green House	1,151.67
4. Installation of water pipes	1,108.70
5. Soil, moved, levelled and put under cultivation, rocks placed in position	7,963.08
6. Stones and bricks purchased	1,838.89
7. Roads, campus lights and tractor	6,995.62
8. Campus Wall rebuilt	789.00
9. Salaries and wages	6,084.36
10. Work on President's Residence	1,626.55
11. Miscellaneous	2,296.88
12. Overhead Charges	1,678.60
Balance	<u>1,436.54</u>
	\$39,382.50

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 11, 1933

Mr. Bayard M. Hedrick
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hedrick:

"1933 Summer Conference"
Dr. Stuart has asked me to send you the enclosed statement thinking you might care to use it with a selected list, such as perhaps, Mr. McBrier, Mr. Hugh Munro, and others who would be especially interested in this aspect of our work.

*June 1933 AC.
from our list of 8-15-33*
I am also enclosing a list of people to whom Dr. Stuart has written brief personal notes enclosing the latest printed circular letter; we are sending you this so that they may not be duplicated in your office, if you should send to any others beside those on the Advisory Council list of January 1933.

and 9-12-33
We are still wondering what to do with the little model of the front part of the Yen-ching campus. Dr. Stuart wondered if its destination has not yet been decided by your office, if you would care to have it sent to California as a stationare base. It has been returned to Yen-ching from Shanghai. If you wish to have it sent, please let us know, and we will have it shipped to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Dois J. Cummings
Secretary

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September 12, 1933

Dear Miss Cummings:

In further reply to your letter of July 11th to Mr. Hedrick, he asks me to say that he doesn't know what to tell you about the replica of the Yenching campus. He knows of no immediate use for it here and suggests that it would be better for Dr. Stuart to keep it - perhaps under glass - for some time which may later appear to be more opportune. We have very little space here in this office and Mr. Hedrick feels that having the model here would not warrant the expense of having it sent from China at this particular time.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Doris I. Cummings
Yenching University
Peiping, China

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Report of an Investigation
of
University Deeds

30th January 1933

In the late summer and early autumn of 1932 the Bureau of Finance of the Peiping Municipal Government () through a printed circular and later by telephone messages, requested the university authorities to present at the Finance Bureau for inspection the deeds of the university property. The ostensible purpose was that the Bureau might examine these deeds but there was in the request more or less implied the purpose to demand the usual deed taxes for deeds which were found to be not in complete legal order.

At the time those requests were received it was considered that our university deeds were not in a sufficiently systematic form to comply with the request. It was noted that considerable work in completing our own records of the deeds was needed before they could be submitted for government inspection. The writer and Mr. H. H. Ch'uan, as being two members of the staff most familiar with the earlier conditions of university land purchases, undertook to make a systematic examination and complete our own record of university deeds. During the autumn at odd times this work was carried on and was brought to approximate completion late in December.

It was discovered that during the winter of 1926 there was communication with government authorities chiefly through the medium of Dr. Y. T. Tsur with regard to possible registration of deeds at that time and evidently in preparation for this step Mr. H. H. Ch'uan prepared a complete list of deeds of property which had been purchased up to that time. Of this list three copies are available, the documents listed including seventy one items. This list has formed the basis of the present investigation.

The next step was to complete the list by adding the records of subsequent purchases and other important documents relative to university property. Upon the completion of this step the number of recorded items reached one hundred and three. It may be stated that in general the University's purchases of plots of ground to compose the central campus and the various residence compounds number approximately one hundred, in other words there are about one hundred different deeds in hand. Of course most of these are accompanied by old deeds so that the total number of documents involved is probably from three to five hundred.

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The writer repeatedly discussed the method of dealing with the government's request with Chancellor Wu and it was his opinion, confirmed by other members of the university staff, that the University had a fair prospect of securing at an opportune moment the complete registration of all its deeds without the payment of the usual deed tax. This supposition is based on the policy of the government to the effect that educational and other institutions of non-commercial nature are exempt from such tax. However, it was known that many of the persons who sold land to the University held their plots of land by "white deeds" only and accordingly had not paid the usual deed tax at the time the property was passed into their hands. It was our supposition that those transactions would be subject to taxation at the present time.

Accordingly one of the chief steps in the investigation was to discover and record all of the conveyances by "white deeds" to persons who later sold to the University, noting the amount of funds involved. The number of such conveyances discovered is thirty five. The date of the various transactions varied exceedingly as to the denominations of currency - dollars, taels and copper cash in various amounts have to be dealt with. When these tael and cash items are changed into silver dollars at estimated rates of exchange and the totals of all of these financial transactions are added up the result is L.C.\$10,294.00 this total represents therefore as we suppose the amount of the sum total of the transactions upon the conveyances of which the University may now be called upon to pay the deed tax.

Besides the above type of transaction there is a considerable number of others in which the only document available is the transfer from the owners to the University. In other words the owners who sold to the University had no deeds whatever certifying to their ownership of the property involved. The number of such transactions discovered numbers sixteen and the total amount of money involved is \$4,852.00. We have no way of knowing just what attitude the Government will take to those transactions when the university deeds are offered for registration.

The above paragraphs report briefly the results of the investigation up to date. The matter is now reported to the Board of Managers for further consideration and advice regarding the next steps that should be taken.

(Signed) For the Treasurer's Office
Howard S. Galt

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, CHINA

August 23, 1934
No. T34-8-23-41.

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Garside:

Enclosed please find a copy of the University deed list and also a deed list of the Crop Improvement Station. The latter, as you know, has been transferred to University of Nanking. At the request of that institution the papers are still in our custody. We are sending these lists to you in pursuance of your action of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Finance, Property, and Investments taken on May 28 this year. Some time ago you sent us information blanks to be filled regarding our property. As our land composed of more than one hundred separate lots, we find we cannot give all the information in the form specified in your blank. We hope the enclosed lists will serve your purpose just as well.

We have made repeated efforts to have all our deeds stamped by the proper authorities as an educational institution to avoid paying the regular fees which are rather high. We have the matter constantly in mind and will not miss any opportunity to have it settled. So far no questions have ever arisen with regard to our ownership, nor have we paid any taxes. But our mind will never rest easy until every deed is properly legalized. We shall be glad to know any developments from your side in connection with other missionary properties in China.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) STEPHEN TSAI,

Treasurer.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Deed List

Deed No.	Purchased from	Date of Purchase	Area in mou	No. of chien (house)	Purchase price	Stamping
1	Sung Wen Li	1920		28	1900.00	no
2	Wang Yu Shih	1920		24	2100.00	yes
3	Kuan Te P'u	1920		5	700.00	yes
4	Chang Te Shan	1920	3.5		130.00	no
5	Yang Ho Tien	1920	2.4		520.00	no
6	Teng Cheng Kuen	1921	1.5		105.00	no
7	Chi Hua P'u	1921	6.2		434.00	yes
8	Li, I Chen	1921	2.8		200.00	no
9	Chen Shun	1921	4.5		315.00	no
10	Ch'u Ming Yu Kun	1921	1.0		70.00	no
11	Chi Hua P'u	1921	9.0		630.00	Yes
12	Chang Hai	1921	1.9		133.00	no
13	Chang Tze Chen	1921	1.6		112.00	no
14	Ch'en Yu Feng	1921	10.4		900.00	no
15	Tsao Wang Shih	1921	6.5		455.00	no
16	Chu Pao Chen	1921	2.7		210.00	yes
17	Wang Fu Kuei	1921		6	1800.00	no
18	Yang Wen Cheng	1921	6.0		420.00	no
19	Liu Te Pao	1921		6.5	290.00	no
20	Wu Te Hai	1920		10	3000.00	yes
21	Liu Wen Hai	1920		8	650.00	yes
22	Liu Te Pao	1920	1.0		110.00	no
23	Yang Huan Chang	1920		8	1500.00	yes
24	Chang Chun Heng	1920		8	660.00	no
25	Chang Tze Ming	1920		27	3800.00	yes
26	Jen Chih Shan	1920		13	2100.00	yes
27	Jen Te Yin	1921		3	220.00	no
28	Chang Lien Sheng	1921		14	1320.00	yes
29	Cheng Keng Chuan	1921	1.4		98.00	no
30a	Ch'en Yung K'uei	1921	.8		56.00	no
30b	Chu pao Ch'en	1921	2.7		210.00	no
31	Ch'i Ch'eng Tien	1921	1.6		112.00	no
32	Cheng Ching Hsu	1921	2.1		147.00	no
33	Ting Shan Shih	1922	20		4000.00	yes
34	Huang Shou Ting	1922	8.5		560.00	no
35	Liu Wen Ying	1923	6.5		560.00	no
36	Jen P'u Wen	1923		3.5	210.00	no
37	Hsieh Wen Yu	1923		8	1050.00	no
38	Wang Wen Huan	1923	1		80.00	no
39	Cheng Shih	1924	1 sec.		442.00	no
40	Chun Shan, Monk	1923	43.4		2213.40	yes
41	Chao Kuang Yuan	1923		7	800.00	yes
42	Kao Jung Hua	1924	1 sec.		120.00	no

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Deed No.	Purchased from	Deed List		No. of chien (house)	Purchase price	Stamping
		Date of Purchase	Area in mou			
43	Tien Chun Ying	1924	1 sec.		137.00	no
44	Wang Yen Ch'ing	1924		13	2000.00	no
45	Liu Wen Ying	1924	27.8		3000.00	no
46	Chang Jui Sheng	1924	10		800.00	yes
47	Li Yung	1924	16		1280.00	yes
48	Kuo Yung Tai	1924	1.1		100.00	no
50	Yu Ho Fu	1924	1.4		112.00	yes
51	Huang Shou Ting	1924	7.5		600.00	no
52	Liu Yuan Feng	1924	4		200.00	no
53	Wang Te K'uei	1924	3		490.00	no
54	Wang Chu Shih	1924		7.5	500.00	no
55	Liu Wen Ying	1924	8		640.00	no
56	Li Huang Shih	1924	1 sec.		300.00	yes
57	Ting Shou Chuan	1924		3	450.00	yes
58	Chang Chih K'ue	1924		48	6500.00	no
59	Huang Shou Ting	1924		16	2900.00	yes
60	Li Ssu Ming	1925		20	2700.00	yes
61	Wan Lin Chang Chih K'ue	1925		18	3100.00	no
62	Huang Ying Pi	1924		5.0/5.5		yes
63	Tsai Jun	1925	6	12	1200.00	yes
65	P'u Lun	1925	81.9625		10000.00	yes
66	Liu Ching Ch'en	1925		10	3080.00	yes
67	Liu Yuan Feng	1925		8	3080.00	yes
68	Li Hsin San Keng Chuan	1925		25	3700.00	no
69	Cheng Pao Shan	1925	1 sec.		380.00	no
71	Wu Chun Hua	1925	1.9		120.00	yes
72	Liu Chin Yuan	1926		6	620.00	no
73a	Li Mou Lin	1926	1 sec.		100.00	no
73b	Li Mou Lin	1926	3.5		900.00	no
73	Yen Hua Ju	1926		47	6700.00	yes
74	Sung Shih Mei	1926		8	460.00	no
75	Li Chung San	1926	1 sec.		32.00	no
76	Chang Wen Ching	1928		3	200.00	yes
77	Kuan Te Pu	1926		8	650.00	no
78	Kao Min Shih	1926	.8		30.00	no
80	Feng Jui Wang Kuang Chi	1924	26.14		1202.44	yes
83a	Police Station	1927	12.85		835.50	yes
83b	Police Station	1927	3.76		245.04	yes
84	Huang Wen Chao	1929		17	3800.00	yes
85	Li Wen Hsiang	1928		4	600.00	yes
86	Kuo Cheng Shih	1929	1 sec.		60.00	no
87	Yang Wen Shan	1928		9	3000.00	no
88	Yao Fu Shan	1928		14	4000.00	yes

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Deed list

Deed No.	Purchased	Date of Purchase	Area in mou	No. of Chien (house)	Purchase price	Stamping
89	Sung Shen Hsiang	1929		14	1800.00	yes
91	Tung Pao Ch'en	1929		7	900.00	yes
92	Kao Yung Ping	1930		9	600.00	yes
93	Liu Yu	1930	1 sec.	3	460.00	yes
94	Hsieh Chen Kuei	1930		7	7000.00	yes
	Li Chan Yuan	1930		14	11800.00	yes
	Liu Te Chuan	1930		5	3000.00	yes
100	Ch'en Ching Tang	1920	380		40000.00	no
102	Tsai Feng	1931	129.3	87	21250.00	yes
103	Hsiao Yung Lu	1926	5		500.00	no

Note: 879 mou of total land
25 mou of land occupied by 564 chien (Rooms) approximate
2 mou total area of 10 small lots approximate
906 mou Grant Total

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Crop Improvement Station

Deed List

Deed No.	Purchased from	Date of Purchase	Area in mou	No. of chien (house)	Purchase price	Stamping
64	Han Sung Lin	1925	54		2376.00	yes
70	Yung Tai, Monk	1925	4.38		176.00	yes
79a	Chi Yung Fu		3		114.00	no
79b	Chi Yung Fu		6.1		231.00	no
81	Tao Tien Ch'ang		43		590.00	yes
82	Court		258.1	71	45200.00	yes
90	Ch'iu Jun Ch'u		1247.8		17902.00	no

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YENCHING

Yenching

September 26, 1934

Dr. A. L. Warnshuis
419 Fourth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. Warnshuis:

I am enclosing herewith the first response we have received to our appeal for a list of titles on land held by our various universities.

Yenching has responded and I am enclosing the covering letter written by Mr. Stephen Tsai, the treasurer, together with the other material. As soon as we receive the other reports, all the requests for which have been acknowledged, we will communicate with you.

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC

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INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Composed of the following Organizations

NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA
SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE MISSIONS PROTESTANTES AU CONGO
NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF CHINA
CONSEIL PROTESTANT DU CONGO
DANSK MISSIONSRAAD
DEUTSCHER EVANGELISCHER MISSIONSBUND
SOCIÉTÉ DES MISSIONS EVANGÉLIQUES DE PARIS
CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF INDIA, BURMA, AND
CEYLON
NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF JAPAN
KOREAN NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON COÖPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA
NEAR EAST CHRISTIAN COUNCIL
NEDERLANDSCHE ZENDINGRAAD
NETHERLANDS INDIA
NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND
NORSK MISSIONSRAAD

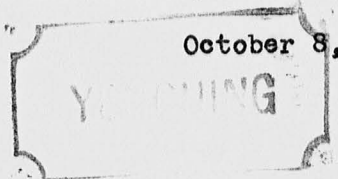
FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA
(UNITED STATES AND CANADA)
NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF THE PHILIPPINE
ISLANDS
NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF SIAM
MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF SOUTH AFRICA
SUOMEN LÄHETYSNEUVOSTO
SVENSKA MISSIONSRADET
ASSOCIATION OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN SWITZER-
LAND

Chairman: JOHN R. MOTT, 230 Park Avenue, New York City
Secretaries: J. H. OLDHAM; WILLIAM PATON, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1
A. L. WARNSHUIS, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City

CABLEGRAMS: INTMISSION, NEW YORK
MISSIONS CODE
TELEPHONE: CALEDONIA 5-1271

419 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 8, 1934.



Mr. C. A. Evans,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

This is a delayed but none the less appreciative acknowledgement of your letter of September 26 enclosing information about titles to property in China. We are working now on the report on this subject and I hope we shall have it ready soon.

Yours faithfully,

A. L. Warnshuis

ALW:W

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INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Department of the following Organization

Faint, illegible text, likely a list of names or titles.

Faint, illegible text, possibly a date or location.

Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or title.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
OCT 9 1934
JOINT OFFICE

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YENCHING UNIVERSITYUnallocated Residences Suitable forMemorial Gifts

Among the most useful building units on the campus are the sixty-five houses of the professors and teachers. Most of these were selected by Yenching donors as personal or memorial gifts. Usually the name of the donor is used as the name of the home, such as "Marshall Home", "Lee Cottage", etc.

To accommodate the staff it was necessary to build a number of residences without being selected by special donors. These are available for special or MEMORIAL GIFTS. The donor is asked to designate an appropriate name, and a plate with the name chosen for the cottage and the donor's name, will be engraved and appropriately placed on the cottage selected.

<u>Residence Number</u>	<u>US \$</u>	<u>Present Occupant</u>	<u>Photograph in Office</u>
1	5,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Lu Kan-ju	No
2	4,000.00	Dr. B. L. Learmonth	Yes
4	3,800.00	Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Li	Yes
8	3,500.00	Mr. and Mrs. Tung Pan	Yes
8-a	2,500.00	Mr. and Mrs. Ouyang Hsiang	Yes
9	3,500.00	Mr. and Mrs. Teng Chih-cheng	Yes
25	6,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chao	Yes
27	11,500.00	Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Adolph	Yes
35	6,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Hsi Yin-chi	Yes
40	6,000.00	Dr. and Mrs. Cato Young	Yes
41	5,500.00	Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Davis	Yes
55	5,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Shadick	Yes
61	6,000.00	Dr. and Mrs. Y. P. Mei	Yes
65	4,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Band	Yes

(the Prices are living there temporarily this year while the Bands are on furlough, but the Bands will return to it in the fall)

Withers-green

March 7, 1937

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Unallocated Residences Suitable for

Memorial Gifts

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8-a	2,500.00	Mr. and Mrs. Ouyang Hsiang	Yes
9	3,500.00	Mr. and Mrs. Teng Chih-cheng	Yes
25	6,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chao	Yes
27	11,500.00	Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Adolph	Yes
35	6,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Hsi Yin-chi	Yes
40	6,000.00	Dr. and Mrs. Cate Young	Yes
41	5,500.00	Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Davis	Yes
55	5,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Shadiak	Yes
61	6,000.00	Dr. and Mrs. Y. P. Mei	Yes
65	4,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Band	Yes

(the Prides are living there temporarily this year while the Bands are on furlough, but the Bands will return to it in the fall)

Signatures attached

December 1, 1944

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY HELD IN TRUST BY THE YENCHING
BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YENCHING COLLEGE COMMITTEE

The Secretary had called a meeting of the Yenching College Committee for the purpose of considering the disposition of the property held by the Trustees in trust for the Woman's College in relation to the proposed United Board for the Christian Colleges in China. In this connection, a portion of Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution of Yenching University was read, as follows:

"1. The Board of Trustees shall control and administer for the purposes of Yenching University, property and funds of the Corporation as provided by law, and shall be responsible for the management of the affairs of the Corporation and for the administration of Yenching University.

Provided, however, that property and funds now held, or in the future received by the Corporation for Yenching College for Women shall by the Board be held in separate trust for the use and benefit of the said College. The property so held in separate trust may be transferred or used for other purposes upon, but only upon, the written consent and approval of the Committee of Yenching College for Women."

After very careful discussion, it was finally

VOTED (a) that Yenching College Committee, meeting in session especially called for the consideration of the transfer of property held in the name of the Trustees of Yenching University, does hereby consent to the transfer of both endowment funds and all capital assets held in trust by the Trustees of Yenching University for the Yenching College Committee to the proposed United Board for Christian Colleges in China.

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(b) To conform with the requirements of the Constitution of the Trustees of Yenching University, the following, representing the various participating Boards and agencies, do hereby affix their signatures:

Mrs. John H. (Mertha B. Fuller) Ch. Woman's Com. Yenching College
Elizabeth Suee Moore - Mrs Maurice T. Moore
Eleanor Talvon Burleigham - Mrs. Robert G. Burleigham
Alpha Chimey Coanw (Mrs. J. M.)
Mrs. C. C. Parlin Wellesley College Al.
Sallie Lou MacKinnon Methodist Women's Division
(Mrs. Charles H.) Minnie W. Corbett - Presbyterian, U.S.A.
(Mrs. Charles K.) Mabel M. Royce - Presbyterian U.S.A.
Margaret E. Buxton
Amy Gordon Welcher - American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions.
Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer
Charles Ladd - Mrs. F. Louis Ladd
Mrs. Timothy Pfeiffer
Edwin M. McBrier, Treasurer.

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學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

American Office

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

September 22, 1947

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Rehabilitation

I have wanted to report to you for sometime on the progress of the University's rehabilitation, but I thought it would be better to render such a report after the books for the past year have been closed and audited.

The Buildings

As you know, during the first year after our return, we confined all our activities in the Women's College buildings, and all but three of the faculty families were housed in the South Compound. By the fall of 1946 all the academic buildings and student dormitories and faculty residences had been sufficiently rehabilitated to be used. This does not mean that they have been restored to their pre-war condition - far from it. For instance, with the exception of a few windows there are no screens in the dormitories. Many residences have only one screened window to each room. Many doors are still without door-knobs. I may cite the case of the Ninde Chapel as a typical example of rehabilitation of our buildings. The altar and chancel were taken away and the Chapel itself was broken up into a number of small rooms with a hallway in the centre. (The altar was found in the kitchen of a student refectory used as a chopping board, and some pieces of sacred furniture were found in a go-down in Fengtai together with other University things.) We are using temporary chairs for the pews. The steep-sloping roofs of our buildings suffered seriously from the long years of neglect and disrepair. They not only leak badly, but the loose tiles have become very dangerous to the safety of pedestrians. With the exception of the Chemistry and Physics Buildings, which I shall refer to again later, we have repaired all the roofs, which constitutes one of the big undertakings during the year.

The Japanese burnt soft coal for both cooking and heating. As a result, rooms in residences and dormitories look extremely filthy and black. We are having to calcimine all the residences. In the student dormitories we have only been able to whitewash the worst rooms. The rest need to be done over as soon as we have funds available. The wooden floors in the residences fared differently with different houses. Where the Japanese lived in their own style with the rooms covered with "ta-ta-mi" and took their shoes off when entering the house, the floors came through incredibly well. But in the houses where the Japanese used chairs and beds, the floors suffered very seriously from their hob-nailed shoes. A new coat of paint, in some cases new boards, have to be put on to preserve the floor from further deterioration.

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Campus Roads

We found the macadam of our roads in a very bad state. The sections used by the Japanese were torn up by the heavy traffic and the sections not used were similarly torn up by the growth of weeds and grass on them. Fortunately the Japanese left behind them a rather large quantity of cement, which we have used to surface our roads instead of remacadamizing them. This new surface has not only given us good walking roads in all weather, but it has also improved greatly the accessibility of our East Compound, which is separated from the main campus by a village. The road through this village used to be a "dust bowl" in dry weather and a quagmire of mud when it rained. One can now feel one's way through the village even in darkness by keeping on this cement road. Incidentally we were able to straighten out the road, which had a very bad curve before, through the help of the Municipal Government and the cooperation of the villagers.

The Grounds

The general clean-up of the grounds has proved to be a much bigger job than we anticipated at first. Piles of garbage, coal-ash and other refuse were found everywhere. After almost two years of clearing, we still have a few samples of Japanese sanitary standards to show to those who, like most of us, thought of the Japanese as a clean and tidy race before the war. Perhaps they were in Japan.

The Japanese, for some reason, discarded our sewage system. It might be because they did not know how to maintain it in working order. In any case, they constructed a separate system of sewage pipes on the campus using our lakes as final receptacles. Fortunately their system was not yet in full use at the time of their surrender. Only some of the small lakes were seriously contaminated. We have not tried to extricate the pipes from their imbedment. It would require much excavating.

The levelling of air-raid shelters and dug-outs and tunnels were mostly done during our first year. There was at least one air-raid shelter adjacent to each building or residence. On all sides of the big lake there were fox-holes. The hill where the Bell Tower is situated was tunneled throughout its whole length of over 100 feet. We took out the props and sealed the two entrances. But the tunnel itself remains hollow. It would be a big job to try to fill it up with dirt. Perhaps there is no need of doing that. One of the sponsors of our Industrial Training Program suggested that we keep this tunnel as a practice ground for future mining students.

The taking down of the Japanese erected buildings and moving away of the debris is a job which we have only begun. I am afraid it will be several years before we can restore the grounds to their original condition and thus satisfy the aesthetic taste of our Landscape Committee. The buildings around the Power Plant are being remodelled and refitted to house the activities of our Industrial Training Program. The funds, as you know, for this purpose have been contributed by the sponsors of that Program - one alumnus having given US\$20,000. It would be an extremely perplexing problem for the University in treating these buildings if we did not have these friends of the Program to come forward with funds for making use of them.

The Chemistry and Physics Buildings

I mentioned these two science buildings earlier in this letter. The original trestles of the roofs have been found too weak. There was apparently some miscalculation in the design. During a heavy wind the roofs vibrated - something like that

famous Tacoma Bridge which collapsed during a hurricane some years ago. You doubtless remember the incident. Mr. Dean knew about these roofs before he went on furlough. We did not wish to do anything about them until after Mr. Dean came back. He is to be congratulated for the ingenious way he has strengthened and reinforced the Chemistry roof. The Physics roof still remains to be remedied. We cannot go ahead with the work this year both because of lack of material and the inconvenience of doing anything so extensive to the building when classes are in session. The cost of fixing these two roofs is estimated at US\$7,000. - on the basis of present prices. We wish to ask you how best we can meet this. We can hardly blame the Japanese for our own miscalculation in the original design. Our current budget with its astronomical deficit is in no position to provide funds for this huge unexpected expenditure.

Furniture and Office Equipment

We have nearly replenished the student dormitories with the necessary furniture, although the quality is far below what we lost, because there is no good lumber to be had. We have also made temporary benches and chairs for the laboratories and classrooms. They can last a few years, but eventually we will have to replace some of them with furniture made of proper material. We feel very strongly that the Library tables and chairs should have the top priority. We also need proper reading lamps for the library tables. At present about half of the lights are hung from wires crisscrossing in all directions. The few typewriters we have in the offices were recovered from Japanese go-downs and are old and worn out. We need about 50 good machines. We also must have a few adding machines and calculating machines for the different offices.

Other Lost Properties

Among the lost property which we will find it difficult to replace are the Hammond Organ in Ninde Chapel and the Grand Piano in Bashford Auditorium. We had hoped that, since these articles had no duplicates in North China, it would be easy to locate them. But in spite of our efforts the best we could accomplish was the finding of one of three amplifiers of the organ in a Fongtai go-down. We received back a number of pianos from the Japanese, but the special German made Grand Piano was not among them.

Telephone System

The lack of a quick and dependable means of communicating with one another and between offices has been a very serious hindrance to our efficiency and in many ways a deterrent to our esprit de corps. The Japanese took away our switchboard and 150 telephone sets as well as the cables. We made every effort to recover our lost equipment from the very beginning without success. We have finally succeeded in purchasing a Japanese made switchboard from the city, and we got back 100 Japanese made telephone sets. We are now negotiating with the city company for cable and accessories to have our own system installed. We hope to have it in operation before Christmas. This will cost us about US\$4,000.00, which compares favorably with the original cost of US\$12,000. for our old system. The service will not be equal to that we had before, because the present switchboard can have only 80 extensions - our old one had 120. Furthermore, these Japanese sets are none too good. They get out of order easily and require constant care and maintenance. We hope we will be able to replace them with better sets from America.

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Power Plant

I have requested Mr. Dean to give a resume of the state of affairs in the Power Plant. I only wish to register here my appreciation and admiration for the tireless efforts and ingenuity of the staff with which they have improvised methods and devices and means in putting "war worn" Power Plant on a partial working basis that has made the operation of the University possible at all.

Departmental Requirements

Dr. Wilson estimates that he will need about \$40,000 more to restore the science departments to their former footing. Arts and Letters, and Public Affairs are relatively well-off, since they deal chiefly with books and the loss of their libraries was fortunately small.

The Committee on Rehabilitation

Dr. Wilson is serving as Chairman of our Committee on Rehabilitation. The other two members of this Committee are Dr. Wolferz and myself. Requests for rehabilitation have to come before the Committee. Orders or projects must be approved first by the Committee before they can be placed on the work begun. We are fully aware of the great difficulties you are facing in raising funds in America at present, and are keeping this fact constantly in mind in carrying on our task. I will append to this letter a list of our objectives arranged in order of urgency as recommended by the Committee.

Reinstating the University "Pien"

There is one little event in connection with our rehabilitation which took place recently. The "pien" bearing the four Chinese characters "Yen-Ching-Ta-Hsueh" was reinstated over the Alumni Gate on August 29 with a brief ceremony in which Dr. Stuart took part. The "pien" was the one used at our city site. The characters were written by the well known Chinese scholar and educator, Mr. Ts'ai Yaun-p'ei, former Minister of Education and Chancellor of Peking National University. It was moved to our Alumni Gate after it was built in 1929. After Pearl Harbor the Japanese took it down and probably dumped it into some junk heap presumably to demonstrate their sentiment towards the University. Late in 1945 after the Japanese had evacuated our grounds, a workman accidentally turned over a foot bridge across the brook in Ching Ch'un Yuan and was surprised to discover it to be the lost "pien." We had it repaired and repainted. At first we planned to have it put up on August 26 to celebrate the second anniversary of our return to the campus. But we postponed the ceremony until the 29th, in order that Dr. Stuart might take part in the program. We may regard this event as marking the completion of the first stage of our rehabilitation program, as Dr. Adolph eloquently put it in his remarks at the ceremony.

Very sincerely yours,

Stephen Tsai
Controller

September 25, 1947

Mechanical Services and Power Plant Rehabilitation Work
Accomplished and Remaining (Finished and Unfinished)

Six months following V.J. Day, and return to this campus, were spent in helping the Controller's Office to discover what needed to be rehabilitated and to assist in the initial work of restoration of Yenching's physical plant. I have now spent three months, after return from over a year's furlough in America, evaluating what has been accomplished and what still needs to be done. None but the Chinese could have done so much with so little in materials and funds. I am amazed to see what real progress has been made. Every available bit of scrap left by the Japanese has been utilized in a clever way and the relatively small sum spent to carry on the work does not by any means show the magnitude of what has been done.

These efforts, magnificent as they have been, have by no means been sufficient to bridge the gap between Pre-War Yenching and the University plant as it exists today. Much still remains to be done. However, recovery of certain equipment and parts of the buildings not on hand when I left China, and better utilization of the broken odds and ends available than I considered possible, have certainly materially reduced the probable costs of recovery below that previously estimated. It is not yet possible to state exactly what sum will be needed, but in the light of work accomplished and both experience and prices obtained, it is certainly possible to estimate more closely the cost of what still needs to be done.

Power Plant. Electric Power Situation. Thanks to the Japanese occupation of the campus, we are now able to obtain three phase, 220 volt A.C. current from the city power company. Due to the bad condition of that source of supply the current goes off for hours at a time daily. The two 125 K.V.A. generators, direct driven by compound steam units for A.C. power were both in bad condition. Much repair work is still necessary on both of these engines. The 150 K.W. D.C. generator direct driven by a Diesel Engine had been removed by the Japanese and returned and re-erected. It is in bad repair and needs rebored cylinders, over size pistons and rings, new valves and other spare parts. However, one of the 125 K.V.A. generators has been geared to the above Diesel engine and is now used to carry the campus motor loads during the day and the motor and lighting loads at night when city current goes off. Only one A.C. switchboard remains. The other and synchronizing panel are gone and must be renewed.

The 75 K.W. steam driven Una Flow unit was in very bad condition but has been repaired and is now ready to deliver 250/125 Volt D.C. current efficiently. The 100 K.W. 250/125 Volt D.C. Diesel driven unit needs an overhaul which has not yet been done due to press of other work. The 15 K.W. Diesel driven 250/125 D.C. Unit was found in pieces scattered about the power plant floor but is now in running condition, but needs many repair parts. It is not running efficiently as to use fuel oil.

A motor generator set has been set up for the Physics Department.

A 220/110 V., 7.5 K.W. transformer has been set up for the Chemistry Department.

Various motors all over the campus have been and are still being brought gradually into a state of repair. Many still need new bearings.

A large amount of open wiring has been installed in private houses and main buildings all over the campus. A great deal of this work was done with poor quality material available on the local market and will eventually have to be redone. Many

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fixtures installed will need replacement since good ones were not obtainable.

Heating System and Plant. Campus Hot Water System for Bath Rooms. Boilers. All six of the Power Plant boilers were fired up by the Chinese firemen working for the Japanese, to a high pressure and temperature and the water let out. The firemen then ran away. As a result the tubes were burned out. The two Babcock and Wilcox straight tube boilers have been retubed and are in good condition. Three of the four Galloway return tubular fire tube boilers have been patched up with the aid of electric welding. The fourth has no tubes at all. All tube sheets of the fire tube boilers have been warped (the rear sheets badly). Some repair tubes are now in Shanghai, having been sent out by the New York Office. We hope to limp through the coming heating season without too many tube blow outs.

Two new bent tube Stirling type water tube American Babcock and Wilcox boilers have been purchased by the New York Office and should arrive this winter. We shall pipe them as far as possible with pipe and valves and fixtures on hand or of our own manufacture. However, there will be a large item of expense to bear in the cost of brick work, labor, etc. These new boilers will enable us to operate both our D.C. and A.C. steam driven units and will free us from the fear of boiler room accidents.

Central Heating System. Our central heating system is a circulating hot water system in which the circulating centrifugal pumps are driven by steam turbines whose exhaust steam passes to the heat exchangers (condensers) and the condensate is pumped back to the boilers. The Japanese evidently ran the turbines with wet steam for the blades are worn off on the inlet side. All blades were removed and sides built up with brazed-on copper pieces. When our new machine tools have arrived, we shall make new blades for these turbines and reblade them.

Over 3000 radiator sections were burst through freezing during occupation. Radiators were reassembled and broken sections re-cast in our foundry and remachined on the machines rebuilt from the pieces of recovered Institute, China-made lathes. The same was done with great numbers of fittings, valves, etc. Many radiator sections and valves and fittings were frozen and strained, but have not yet broken. For some years to come these will continue to break and must be then renewed.

Old records show that in 1936, 4,000 tons of coal were burned in the Power Plant. Last year 1,000 tons of coal were made to do and this year only 1,500 tons of coal have been allowed. This was and will be accomplished by several means; 1st; the University has one and one half months holiday in mid-winter. 2nd; the bathroom hot water system has been shut down entirely. 3rd; the classrooms and dormitories are underheated. The drainage of the plant during the mid-winter shut down is essential to prevent freezing and is attended by two dangers: A) when withdrawing the water, circulation stops and it takes so long to get rid of so much water that everything cools down and portions of the system may freeze before they have been drained. B) Every time new water is added for the following heating season, lime is added with it and deposits will accumulate in the heating pipes.

Before the war plans were underway for changing the central heating system to a vapor vacuum district heating type system. At that time it would have cost US\$20,000 to make the change. At present it will cost about US\$30,000. This would give a far more flexible system of heating than that now used. However, the present system is very economical of fuel while running and is admirable in case all buildings and rooms can be heated the whole time from the start to finish of the cold part of the year.

Hot Water for Baths. Since the students now have no hot water in dormitories for baths, there have been installed small heating boilers and tanks in the gymnasiums for showers. These have proved very inadequate and two Fuel Oil fired boilers from the Peter Moran shipment have been ordered from Shanghai. Just at present fuel oil costs are very comparative to cost of heating by coal in Peiping. Both are expensive.

Plumbing and Sewage Systems. The main campus is carried by a sewage piping system that runs to sumps from which ejector pumps elevate the level and send the sewage on its way to the Imhoff Tank and Sprinkling Filter, thence to a stream outside the campus. The Japanese could not run this system and made facilities of their own, badly breaking up by misuse or neglect, the University sewage disposal plant. The whole system has been put into repair and is working, but is still very far from perfect. The ejector pumps need many repair parts and the Imhoff Tank and Sprinkler Filters need considerable work done on them.

On return to the campus, it was found that so many plumbing fixtures, fittings, valves, pipes, etc., had broken due to misuse or freezing that it was necessary to make a list and study of what existed in all private houses and buildings. The list was then distributed among the various houses and dormitories etc. so that all parts of the campus do have the minimum of plumbing fixtures available. None have anything like the facilities they had before the war, and such facilities as they do possess consist of worn and partially broken equipment which must be constantly repaired. We have to obtain many new fixtures to replace these now gone and to further obtain many, we repair parts to put those on hand into really useable condition.

Shops. The repair shops were wiped out. Some pieces of dismantled and broken up machines were obtained from a scrap pile where the remains of the China-made machines of the Institute of Engineering had been thrown. These were rebuilt and re-combined and form such small facilities as the University has had to use to reconstruct its plant to the present. A foundry was gotten into operation with a cupola also made from scrap material.

The New York Office has purchased new machines for the University's Power Plant and servicing shops. Some of these are already in Tientsin going through customs. Others will be on the way in the next few months time. These machines will enable us to save the University a great deal of money in the making of further equipment, fittings, plumbing fixtures, etc. It has been impossible to put our plant into good condition when we lacked tools and machines accurate enough to do the work.

Gas Plant. The Gas Plant was wiped out and has been rebuilt from junk. It is serving the Chemistry laboratories adequately but inefficiently because the gas holders (tanks) had to be made from available Japanese alcohol still drums. The capacity is too small. When the new boilers are in place we shall use two of the old fire tube boilers to make additional gasometer capacity and thus obtain far better fuel efficiency. We now have to fire the whole time the laboratories use gas. Later we shall not have to fire continuously. The quality of gas now generated is better than that made in the old gas plant. We are not yet quite satisfied with the retorts we have been making in our own foundry and hope to get something better through experiment.

Water Softener. The water softening plant is out of commission. There is some question how well it ever did operate since deposits in hot water pipes using softened water seem to show some lack in the former plant. Mr. Mason, the University Chemical Engineer, is studying the matter and feels that some changes may be needed.

Telephones. The telephone exchange, all telephone cables and telephones were lost. The Controller has obtained a new Japanese switchboard and some rather poor Japanese telephones. To the present there is no cable.

Pipe Channels and Pipes in Them. The Japanese failed to keep the pipe channels free from water. As a result, the heat insulation has deteriorated badly with much heat loss. Much work is needed on the masonry of the channels, the heat insulation of the pipes and on portions of the pipe and fittings.

Motor Cars, Trucks, and Busses. Yenching is six miles outside the nearest city gate of Peiping. It is another three miles from that gate to the railway station. Students, teachers and supplies have daily transportation problems to meet. Previously the University owned several good busses, trucks, and cars. These were lost during the war. However, a number of rather badly used up cars were turned over from Japanese military equipment as were several Japanese made trucks. These have been reconditioned, but though they run they are very inefficient since they need reboring, oversize pistons and rings, new parts, etc. Mr. Mason who has had much experience on motor car repair work is taking over the work of gradually getting these vehicles into more useful condition.

Roofs. Roofs do not logically come within the scope of this report, but since I have had to do something about a number of them they arouse my interest.

Most of the roofs of the Chinese style main buildings were in bad repair and a great deal of work has been done by the Controller and his staff to make them useable at all. The frame work and general design of practically all the main building roofs do not coincide with my particular ideas on the design of Chinese style roofs. It is my belief that they will be a yearly source of annoyance and repair and expense. The Controller has done all that is possible to make them useable for the present without making very major and expensive alterations. This roof condition can be partially blamed on the Japanese occupation because from its start Yenching has been patching away at its roofs every year and when yearly defects were neglected, very serious and major defects did appear over the course of four years. It is however, also partially the fault of the original designers of these roofs.

The three most serious cases of trouble are those of the Chemistry Building, Physics Building and Power Plant roofs. The two former buildings were designed with far too light trusses and framing to adequately support the heavy mud and tile roof. We have torn down Japanese erected structures all over the place and used the scraps of timbers so gained to reinforce the framing in a rather unusual manner fitted to available material. This roof is being redone as to tiling and should be more adequate. We are now trying to locate enough further timber to do the Physics Building. The Powerhouse roof is rather ample in expanse of flat and arched concrete with an asphalt felt membrane water proofing. Twenty years of sun have cooked out the oils so the roof leaks down on to the machines and electrical equipment like a small Niagara Falls. The Power Plant floor is in puddles after every rain and some machines present a queer appearance with their temporary pieces of tin over them to keep out the water. We can scarcely blame the Japanese for this particular trouble. The roofing needs to be recoated with asphalt and a layer of black lime covered over it to keep the sun from stewing out the oils.

I append estimate lists.

Samuel M. Dean, M.E., A.E.,
Consulting Engineer for
Controller's Office.

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REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES

September, 1947

Items	Priority Rating and Estimated Cost			
	AAAA	AAA	AA	A
Roofs of Chemistry, Physics, and Power Plant. End cornices of Ninde Hall	12,500.00			
Pews for Ninde Chapel	3,000.00			
Telephone System	4,000.00			
Library Furniture and Reading Lamps	2,500.00			
Hardware and Plumbing Accessories	8,000.00			3,000.00
Window Screens		150 rolls		
Gas Plant		5,000.00		
Recondition Power Plant, equipment, machinery, set and pipe new boilers, revise and recondition water softener plant	15,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	
Office Furniture and Equipment		8,000.00	3,000.00	
Gymnasium Apparatus		5,000.00		
Additional Science Equipment		40,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Repair and Renovate Residences		5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Repair and Renovate Main Buildings		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Replace all radiators to pre-war basis throughout heating systems of all main buildings and private houses. Repair heating pipes in channels. Repair masonry of heating channels. Repair insulation in heating channels	15,000.00	10,000.00		
Window shades for Residences				7,000.00
Clear away Japanese Buildings				2,000.00
Replace Hammond Organ in Ninde Chapel and Grand Piano in Bashford and other pianos and music records			15,000.00	
Bring Electric Wiring to Pre-war standards		5,000.00		
Added Boilers for Hot Water in Men and Women's Gymnasiums	4,000.00			
Recondition central hot water system for bathrooms to pre-war standard. (Not now being run) (Cannot afford coal to run now)			2,500.00	
Recondition sewage disposal system				3,000.00
Change present circulating hot water central campus heating to vapor vacuum steam				30,000.00

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Type	Extent of Damage	Present Status
Gas Plant	Nothing left.	Rebuilt from Scrap. Gasometer too small. Otherwise O.K.
4 Galloway Boilers	Firetubes all burned out	Three boilers retubed. In use, but dangerous.
2 Babcock Wilcox Boilers	Bottom firetubes burned.	Retubed. Reasonable useable condition.
4 Feed water pumps	Packing and parts worn.	Repacked with motor car casings. Reasonable useable condition.
1 75K.W. D.C. Uniflow steam unit.	Run no overhaul - bad oil. Terrible condition	Overhauled. Governor tuned. Excellent condition. Good as a new machine.
2 125 K.V.A. Compound steam units--A.C.	Partly dismantled--piping gone. Eccentric straps broken. One generator and three switchboards lost. (Two A.C. and Synchronizer)	New eccentric straps made by our shops. One engine repaired. Good condition. Other engine not finished. One switchboard and generator regained. Generator and switchboard one unit used with Diesel as standby when city power goes off(daily occurrence.)
1 15 K.W. D.C. Diesel	Entirely dismantled.	Running condition. Needs new spare parts. In use.
1 100 K.W. D.C. Diesel	Neglected. No overhaul	Not yet overhauled. All spare parts missing.
1 150 K.W. D.C. Diesel	Totally removed. Pieces recovered. Reset.	Running but inefficient condition. Needs new spare parts. Now used as standby geared to 125 K.V.A.--A.C. Generator.
Machine Shop	Precision machine lost. Some pieces of China-made machines recovered from previous Institute machines.	Machine shop constructed from rebuilt junk parts of China made machines and University repaired with this outfit. Precision machines already purchased by New York Office.
Intercommunicating Telephones	Whole system gone.	Controller has obtained Japanese switchboard and 100 Japanese phones. No cable
Central coldwater system	Fittings, valves, pipes frozen and burst all over the place.	Reasonable present repair. Future trouble expected from strains.
Central hot bath water system	Fittings and pipes burst. (frozen) Pipes limed up.	Not in use at all. Supplementary bath boilers in gymnasiums.
Sewage Disposal system	Was entirely out of commission.	Entirely in reasonable condition and running. Needs new parts for ejectors and considerable work on Imhoff tank and sprinkler filter.
Electric wiring	Neglect, damage, destruction everywhere. Wire and fixtures entirely missing. Need to repair wire in 25 buildings and 38 residences. Totally rewired parts of above buildings and 5 residences.	Rewired or repaired. In use. Much poor wire and poor fixtures. Must be eventually redone.

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Type	Extent of Damage	Present Status
Water Softening Plant	Sand filters need cleaning.	Mr. Mason studying. Believes present plant needs changes.
Central Heating System	Neglected-frozen-burst-pipe, radiators, valves, fittings; Over 3,000 sections of radiator burst.	Radiators reassembled. Burst sections recast and machined. Private house and main building heating systems in useable but not complete repair.
Cast Iron Boilers.	Burst by freezing. Eleven or more arcolas and two or more boilers.	All arcolas and boilers re-cast, re-machined, and in use in private houses (when found broken). Further defects from strains will appear each heating season
Kitchen Stoves	40 sets tanks, tops, ovens, coils missing in stoves.	All tanks, stove tops, coils, etc. needed made in foundry and stoves rebuilt. All stoves repaired.
Kitchen sinks.	19 missing.	Still missing.
Laundry Tubs.	34 missing or broken.	Replaced with pottery tubs.
Flush toilets.	32 missing or broken.	Still missing. All flush fittings bad. Need replace.
Bath tubs.	25 missing or badly broken.	Still missing.
Showers.	30 missing or badly broken.	Still missing.
Floors.	10 residences--one kindergarten floor rotted by exposure. Floors all over--bad condition in houses.	Temporary absolutely needed repairs done to make floors useable. Need much more work.
Ceilings	Cracked in eight residences due to exposure to weather.	Repaired.
Partitions.	63 partitions removed or added to dormitory, class, chapel or private house rooms.	Returned to pre-war positions.
Roofs.	Roofs on 25 main buildings and 18 residences are leaking and need major repair attention.	All repaired except Chemistry (nearly finished); Physics (underway) and Power Plant. Most repair work is temporary. Few permanent solutions made to roof problems.
Windows.	Windows of 25 buildings and 21 residences need repairs to woodwork and glass.	All repaired but wood used is from Japanese scrap pile. Not permanent in most cases.
Doors.	Doors on 25 buildings and 12 residences need major repairs or new doors. Hardware missing.	Repaired and made all needed doors from poor available Japanese scrapwood. Poor stuff. Must be renewed later. Much hardware missing, especially door locks and door knobs in private houses.
Central Heating Turbines.	Not yet investigated.	All blades built up by brazing. Need new blades throughout.

A REPORT OF THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE MAIN PLANT OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY
BY THE JAPANESE AFTER ALMOST FOUR YEARS OF OCCUPATION

The walls, foundation and floors of the buildings of Yenching University are in fairly good condition. The tiles on all roofs are in bad condition and need immediate attention. The partitions between rooms, floors, windows, equipment and fixtures are those that have suffered most by either being removed, destroyed, neglected or defaced.

The main piping tunnels are leaking so badly that at present it is impossible to drain them. The hot water mains, the cold water mains and the heating mains in the tunnels are in fairly good condition. The insulation on the heating mains near the man holes need re-insulation. The leads into most of the buildings are in very bad condition. How bad the pipings are or how badly the valves are leaking we do not at present know as the system is turned off in the Men's Gymnasium, the 6 men's dormitories, Ninde Hall, McBrier building, the Physics building, the Chemistry building, Bashford building, the Library building and the 2 men dining halls due to excessive leakage.

A SUMMARIZED LIST OF DAMAGES DONE TO BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT,
BRANCH MAINS AND FIXTURES

I. Bath Tubs:

1. 5 missing
2. 1 damaged

II. Buildings:

Many constructed which are useless and unsightly and must be torn down. Partitions have been put up which must be torn down and many torn down which must be rebuilt. The roofs of all buildings are in bad condition and need immediate repairs.

III. Cooking Stoves:

All removed in both dining halls.

IV. Diesel Engines:

1. 150 K.W. Solid Injection Burmeister Wain Diesel Engine removed and now partly returned in pieces.
2. 15 K.W. diesel engine dismantled and must be reassembled.

V. Drinking Water Fountains:

1. 3 missing
2. 5 broken

VI. Fittings (Cold and Hot Water) in

1. 5 buildings burst
2. 13 buildings removed

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- VII. Flush-o-meter
1. 16 missing
- VIII. Lockers:
1. All dismantled and damaged in both men and women's gymnasium.
- IX. Partitions:
1. 51 removed
 2. 12 built and must be removed
- X. Radiators:
1. 71 and more burst
 2. 22 removed
 3. 4 missing
- XI. Showers
- 25 missing
- XII. Toilets
1. 9 missing
 2. 7 broken
- XIII. Traps:
1. 12 missing
 2. 3 broken
- XIV. Urinal
1. 10 missing
 2. 4 broken
- XV. Wash Basins
- 18 missing
- XVI. Wash Tubs
- 26 missing

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A DETAILED LIST OF THE DAMAGES DONE TO BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT
BRANCH MAINS AND FIXTURES ACCORDING TO BUILDINGS.

I. Power House:

1. 150 K.W. Solid injection Burmeister Wain Diesel Engine removed and now partly returned in pieces.
2. 15 K.W. diesel engine dismantled and must be reassembled.
3. 70' of 4" pipe missing in the heating system.
4. 1 shower missing

II. Men's Gymnasium:

1. 2 Drinking water fountain broken
2. Fittings (Cold and Hot Water) burst in north end of building.
3. Lockers dismantled and damaged
4. Radiators burst in basement
5. 9 Showers missing
6. Toilets all missing or broken
7. Urinals removed

III. No. 6 Men's Dormitory

1. 4 Radiators burst
2. 2 Wash Basins missing

IV. No. 5 Men's Dormitory

1. Piping and fitting to toilet fixtures removed
2. 1 Shower missing
3. 2 Toilets missing
4. Wash Basins missing

V. No. 4 Men's Dormitory:

1. 3 Bath Tubs missing
2. Fittings (Hot Water) missing
3. 2 Flush-o-meter missing
4. 7 Partitions torn down
3 Partitions put up and must be torn down
5. 1 Radiator burst
6. 3 Showers missing

VI. No. 2 Men's Dining Hall

1. 1 Flush-o-meter missing
2. 14 Radiators burst
3. 4 Radiators missing
4. 1 Shower missing

VII. No. 2 Men's Kitchen:

1. 5 Partitions between rooms missing
2. 2 Sinks missing
3. All stoves missing

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VIII. No. 3 Men's Dormitory:

1. 1 Fittings for bath tub missing
2. 5 Flush-o-meter missing
3. Several traps broken

IX. No. 2 Men's Dormitory:

1. 5 Flush-o-meter missing
2. 3 Partitions missing
3. 9 Traps missing
4. 3 Urinals missing
5. 6 Wash Basins missing

X. No. 1 Dining Hall:

1. Drinking Water Fountain broken
2. 1 Flush-o-meter missing
3. 7 Partitions missing
4. Hot water main badly broken
5. 2 Urinals missing

XI. No. 1 Kitchen:

1. Cooking Stoves all missing
2. Hot and cold water main broken
3. 2 Traps missing
4. 2 Sinks missing

XII. No. 1 Men's Dormitory:

1. Hot water main missing
2. 2 Flush-o-meter missing
3. 16 Partitions missing
4. Fittings to basins broken
5. Cold water main valve broken

XIII. Physics Shop:

1. Fittings all missing
2. 2 Partitions missing
3. 5 Radiators removed
4. Machines all missing
5. Equipment all missing
6. 12 Stoves built and must be torn down

XIV. Ninde Hall:

1. Hot Water pipe removed
2. Partitions built for 5 rooms in Ninde Chapel and must be torn down
3. 1 Radiator burst
4. 1 Urinal broken

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XV. McBrier Building:

1. 1 Flush-o-meter missing
2. 18 Radiators removed to repair girl's dormitories
8 Radiators broken
3. 3 Urinals missing

XVI. Physics Building:

1. 22 Wash tubs missing
2. 2 Basins missing
3. Gas pipe removed
4. Cold water main and fittings removed
5. 2 Fountain broken
6. 3 Toilets fittings missing
7. 3 Urinal fittings missing

XVII. Women's Gymnasium:

1. Fittings (Hot and Cold Water) mostly removed
2. 1 Radiator broken
3. 4 Toilets missing
4. All Showers missing
5. 4 Wash basins missing

XVIII. Chemistry Building:

1. Fittings (Hot and Cold Water) missing
2. Heating main broken
3. Radiators ($\frac{1}{2}$) broken
4. Toilets all broken

XIX. No. 1 Girl's Dormitory:

1. 2 Fountain broken
2. 7 Radiators broken
3. 1 Trap missing

XX. No. 3 Girl's Dormitory:

1. 2 Fountain broken
2. Hot water piping to 2 basins missing
3. 3 Radiators broken

XXI. No. 4 Girl's Dormitory:

1. 2 Fountain broken
2. 8 Radiators burst

XXII. Practice School:

1. Heating main broken
2. 2 Bath tubs missing
3. Fittings (Hot and Cold Water) missing
4. 1 Fountain missing
5. 4 Radiators missing
6. 2 Wash Basins missing

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Memorandum to Mr. Garside re the agreements among the Cooperating Boards of Peking University for the payment of Mex. \$250. in lieu of staff

YENCHING

TRANSFER

American Board.

INDEXED

Letter from James L. Barton, February 15, 1923, refers to a letter of January 19th and states - "It is with reference to two points: one, the acceptance by the American Board of the plan to have the Boards, in case of vacancies on the teaching staff of the University, pay over to the University \$250 Mex. a month in lieu of the teacher it is pledged to support; and second," and "I had supposed the second point was thoroughly covered, but I will take it up at once with the Treasury Department. The former will require action on the part of the Prudential Committee and I will bring it to the Committee in due course."

Under date of March 7, 1923, a letter was addressed to Mr. Harold B. Belcher in which reference was made to Dr. Barton's letter. I cannot find any definite answer to the question. However, in a letter of March 29, 1923, addressed to Dr. Stuart, Mr. Belcher wrote, particularly in reference to the provision of the full amount of the salary of Mr. Lucius Porter - "Although the Committee has recognized as its quota six teachers in the University, it feels that there is no binding guarantee to furnish these. In fact a guarantee in the case of Peking University would put that Institution in a more advantageous position than the other Institutions in which the Board is cooperating, and in which it is often impossible to supply the full number of teachers that would seem to fall to our allotment. Because of this fact, and because of the crucial financial situation, the Committee felt that it would not be wise and best to grant the larger amount."

Methodist Board

Under date of October 2nd, 1922, Dr. Ralph A. Ward wrote Dr. Eric M. North - "I write by way of formal report concerning the recent action of the Executive Committee of our Board, by which authority was given for the payment of \$250. Mexican per month, to Peking University "for each vacancy in the agreed quota of missionary faculty supported directly by the Board of Foreign Missions, during the period of such vacancy."

Under date of October 20, 1927, Dr. F. D. Gamewell wrote - "May I say that while there is a general understanding that we will keep a certain number of men in agreed institutions, the Methodist Board has never accepted the principle that we will give a money equivalent for the man.....This is not intended as a final reply to your letter but simply to say that I think you can scarcely count definitely on our Board agreeing either to replace a man or to pay a money equivalent in lieu of a replacement."

In this connection, under date of May 19, 1924, Mr. L. B. Moss wrote to Dr. R. A. Ward requesting that proper authorization be given to the Methodist Mission to pay the cash equivalent for the "vacancy of one place in the Methodist quota of six members of the University staff." Under date of May 21st, 1924, Dr. Ward replied "In response to your letter of May 19th I am writing to the Secretary of our North China Mission asking that payment in the amount of \$3000. Mex. be made promptly to Peking University, for the current year July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924 on account of the vacancy in our Methodist quota on the University Staff....."

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October 27, 1927

Presbyterian Board

Under date of November 21, 1922, Dr. G. T. Scott wrote Dr. E. M. North - "On the understanding that the Methodist Board has taken action in line with the proposal of the Trustees in supplying \$250. of the local currency per month during a vacancy and on the assumption that the American Board would take similar action, the Presbyterian Board at its meeting yesterday, November 20th, took action as follows: "In accordance with the recommendation of the Trustees of Peking University the Board agreed to pay after April 1, 1922 to the University \$250. local currency per month during each financial vacancy that may exist in its quota of missionaries (at present six) that it supports on the University staff"....."

K. J. L.
K. J. L.

Postscript - October 28, 1927

London Missionary Society

Under date of March 5, 1925, Mr. Hawkins wrote Dr. E. M. North, in connection with the vacancy in their quota "I have now brought the question of the L.M.S. making a grant to the University until it is able to send out a successor to Mr. R. K. Evans, before our Directors, and I am glad to say that I have prevailed upon them to make a grant at the rate of \$3,000 Mex; per annum to date from the 1st inst. until the time when Mr. R. K. Evans successor is appointed..." After discussing conflicting recommendations for the filling of this vacancy, he adds "Meanwhile, of course, the University authorities can apply the L.M.S. grant in the way they think best.."

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January 11, 1928.

Memorandum to Mr. Garside concerning the Commitments of the Methodist Board to Peking University

1. "as to the number of men for whom we are responsible"

As reported in my previous memorandum to you on this subject, we have record that Dr. E. M. North wrote to Dr. F. M. North on February 17, 1920 endeavoring to get action from the Methodist Board increasing the number of men supported by them, in view of the Presbyterian Board's definite commitment to the support of six men, but I can not find the reply to that letter. It would appear from statements made by Dr. Scott, however, that it was understood in 1922 that the Methodist Board had agreed to support six members of the staff. Correspondence of May 23, 1924, from the Methodist Board, refers to the proposed appointment of a Mr. Arthur Coole "as Physical Director for the University to fill this sixth place."

In a letter dated April 22, 1926, from Dr. E. M. North to Dr. Edwards and Dr. Gamewell, there appears the following statement: "Three of the Mission Boards, the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the American Board, have steadily kept step in providing for staff and current grants, each of the three being now committed, from the point of view of the University, to six members of the staff and an annual cash grant of US\$3500. at "two for one". The beginning of a reduction on the part of one of these Boards will, because of the cooperative nature of the arrangement, make it very difficult for the University to hold the other Boards to their full program whenever any degree of financial pressure arises."

Dr. Gamewell's reply to this, dated May 10, 1926, is in part: "Your joint letter to Dr. Edwards and myself of April 22nd has been duly received and carefully considered. Personally I greatly regret the necessity that has led to the possible reduction of the Methodist Board quota in Peking University and the possible question regarding the return of Professor Davis and Professor Breece. It is not necessary that I write you at length regarding the situation that has led both to consideration of reduced quota of representation and to reduced funds. You know the financial situation of the Board intimately...."

At that time there seems to have been no question as to the commitment of the Board to the University for staff.

2. "the amount of money":

Under date of November 4, 1921, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Peking University took action requesting the three Boards "to increase their appropriation each by \$1000, making the appropriation \$4000 guaranteed two for one, instead of \$3000. and that the London Missionary Society be requested to advance their appropriation to \$2000. guaranteed two for one". This request was presented to the Methodist Board by letter on November 22, 1921 and a reply was received under date of January 20, 1922; this reads in part: "it being understood that the proposal has been made that each of the cooperating Boards increase its contribution for this purpose by \$500. action was taken, making a grant for 1922 of an additional amount of \$500 on this account, on condition that a similar amount be made available from the other Missions concerned. This is made as a special grant and it is understood by the Committee that should a similar amount be required in succeeding years, it would be made a part of the regular Recurring Items Budget of the North China Mission. The terms of our action would seem to involve the addition of about \$500 by each of the Boards for 1922...." This was acknowledged and statement made of the similar action of the American Board and the Presbyterian Board under date of February 9, 1922. (It should be noted that the letter of November 22, 1921, concluded with the statement "The fiscal year upon which this appropriation is made in agreements with the Board is the calendar year, the current agreements being based upon that rather than upon the various fiscal years of the Boards." This may explain certain confusion on the periods covered by the payments.)

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Payments were continued on this basis until, under date of December 12, 1925, we were advised by Dr. Gamewell "The amount asked by the University was \$3500 of which the Board has appropriated 60% or \$2100. The remaining 40%, \$1400 must be secured thru Designated Gifts....." But under date of November 4, 1926, Dr. E. M. North acknowledged to Dr. Edwards the receipt of a check for \$1400 "bringing the appropriation of the Board to the full level of \$3500 for the calendar year 1926, and enabling the University to credit the account of the Board with the ~~full~~ annual appropriation in full to December 31, 1926....."

Under date of January 29, 1927, Dr. Gamewell advised Dr. E. M. North: "The Appropriation was as follows:-

\$2500 available from the Board direct
1000 to be secured from outside sources
Total \$3500

"By"outside Sources is meant that the financial situation of our Board did not permit of a larger definite Appropriation than the amount indicated as "from the Board direct" and hence provision is made for securing the additional amount needed to complete our pledge, from Designated Gifts."

3. "definite statement of agreement to furnish money in lieu of men":

As previously reported, under date of October 2nd, 1922, Dr. Ralph A. Ward wrote Dr. E. M. North "I write by way of formal report concerning the recent action of the Executive Committee of our Board, by which authority was given for the payment of \$250. Mexican per month, to Peking University "for each vacancy in the agreed quota of missionary faculty supported directly by the Board of Foreign Missions, during the period of such vacancy." Under date of May 21, 1924, Dr. Ward wrote "In response to your letter of May 19th I am writing to the Secretary of our North China Mission asking that payment in the amount of \$3000. Mex. be made promptly to Peking University, for the current year July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924 on account of the vacancy in our Methodist quota on the University staff..." (This request had been "that proper authorization be given to the Methodist Mission to pay the cash equivalent for the "vacancy of one place in the Methodist quota of six members of the University staff.")

K. J. Linehan

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Memorandum to Mr. Garside regarding the Agreements of the Cooperating Boards
of Peking University concerning the Quotas of Staff to be supported

American Board

INDEXED

TRANSFER

Under date of August 2, 1922, Enoch F. Bell wrote to Dr. E. M. North - "As Dr. Barton is obliged to be away today it falls to me to report to you the action taken yesterday by the Prudential Committee of the American Board with reference to our quota for Peking University. The minute recorded is as follows: "The American Board recognizes its quota of teachers for Peking University to be six."

For you information, this statement was quoted to Dr. Scott by Dr. E. M. North on September 8, 1922 with the comment "I think this clears up entirely questions which were raised last July by you when Dr. Barton was here."

Under date of March 29, 1923, Mr. Belcher wrote Dr. Stuart, in connection with the salary of Mr. Porter - "Although the Committee has recognized as its quota six teachers in the University, it feels that there is no binding guarantee to furnish these. In fact a guarantee in the case of Peking University would put that Institution in a more advantageous position than the other Institutions in which the Board is cooperating, and in which it is often impossible to supply the full number of teachers that would seem to fall to our allotment....."

On May 9, 1923, Mr. Moss wrote to Dr. Barton stating the receipts to date for that fiscal year for the support of Professor Lew, stating "We assume that before the end of the present fiscal year, June 30th, the balance will be made available for us for this purpose. It is our understanding that this payment is to be looked upon as the supplying of one of the vacancies in the quota of six on the staff of the University which the American Board has agreed to support."

On May 22, 1923, Mr. Patton replied, concerning the pledge of Dr. Smith for Dr. Lew's support "In order that the churches represented by himself and his friends (Referring to D. Smith) might have credit under the denominational apportionment plan, he has asked that the Board formally take on the support of Mr. Lew as one of its quota of six professors, with the understanding that the money would be furnished the Board from time to time. We entered into the new agreement, one clause in the Vote reading: "We agree to appropriate the above sum to Peking University from year to year, if and when received."

On May 9, 1925, Dr. E. M. North wrote to Dr. Barton, requesting that the full support of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett be taken over, for "If the support of the Bartlett's were taken over in full, it would mean that the quota of six for the American Board would be complete....." On May 27, 1925, Dr. Barton replied, without direct reference to the number in the Board's quota, that "There is no expectation that the Board will assume for this next academic year a larger obligation for the support of Mr. Bartlett than that which it has assumed for the year past, namely, the average support of a single tutor....."

With reference to the support of a full quota of six appointees, Dr. E. M. North wrote to Dr. Barton on April 28, 1927, stating "The American Board, I think, has accepted the theory but not the practice. At the present time the American Board no doubt regards its quota as consisting of Dr. Galt, Dr. Porter, Mr. DeVargas and Mr. Tewksbury. With reference to the other members of the quota, the Board, instead of providing full support for Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, have provided only US\$1142 annually, the balance being provided by the University. I think the Board also has been inclined to look upon a contribution toward the support of Dr. T. T. Lew as being in the nature of a support of the sixth position, in the quota, but I think the records will bear me out that the amount coming through your Board for the support of Dr. Lew has been only \$500. per year....."

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American Board - continued

In this connection, Dr. E. M. North wrote Dr. Barton on May 9, 1925 - "If the support of the Bartletts were taken over in full, it would mean that the quota of six for the American Board would be complete, namely, Professor Galt, Professor Porter, Instructor Tewksbury, Associate Professor DeVargas, Professor T. T. Lew, and Mr. Bartlett. For all of the others, except the Bartletts and Professor Lew, the support that is given is the regular missionary support. In the case of Professor Lew, the missionary schedule does not apply, so that the amount provided is looked on, as I understand it, as adequate, in that case..."

The last letter from the American Board on this subject seems to be Dr. Barton's reply to Dr. North, dated April 30, 1927, in which, after explaining the arrangement by which the American Board undertook only to supply the salary of a tutor for three years, he added "I am to be away now for a month, but will take the matter up after my return to see if we can get definite Board action accepting the six personnel responsibility for the teaching staff of the University."

Presbyterian Board

Under date of June 21, 1922, the earliest direct communication I can locate in our files, Dr. Scott wrote Dr. E. M. North - "I was surprised to learn recently at a meeting of the Peking Trustees that only two Mission Boards were supporting a quota of six missionaries on the staff of Peking University. You may recall that the Presbyterian Board agreed to support six members of the foreign staff "assuming that the American and Methodist Boards will support a like number " stated in its empowering action of January 5, 1920. I do not know that this failure of the American Board to comply with the general understanding would deter the Presbyterian Board from supporting a larger number than does the American Board if such course appeared desirable to the Board, but I believe that the Presbyterian Board would not desire the University to consider it actually obligated to a larger support than that undertaken by the other partners in the enterprise..."

On June 26, 1922, Dr. E. M. North wrote Dr. Scott stating "that the quota of the American Board, as recognized by Dr. Barton, is six members of the Faculty....."

On June 29, 1922, Dr. Scott wrote Dr. E. M. North "In regard to the staff quota. In view of the fact that the Methodist Board has formally agreed to support six members of the faculty and of the fact that the American Board does support six members, I believe the University may look to the Presbyterian Board for the support of six faculty members during such time as the other two Boards assume like responsibility....."

Methodist Board

Under date of February 17, 1920, Dr. E. M. North wrote Dr. F. M. North endeavoring to get action from the Methodist Board increasing the number of men supported by them, in view of the Presbyterian Board's definite commitment to the support of six men. I cannot find what reply was made to that letter. It would appear from the statements made by Dr. Scott, however, that it was understood in 1922 that the Methodist Board had agreed to support six members of the staff.

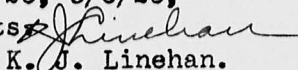
On January 24, 1924, Dr. R. A. Ward wrote Mr. L. B. Moss in regard to the procedure desired in the case of the Methodist Board's vacancy at that time. On May 23, 1924, Mr. Moss replied "... My understanding was that President Stuart had talked with you on the matter, and that it was clearly understood between you what the procedure was to be. So far as my knowledge goes, we are expecting the Methodist Board to appoint Mr. Arthur Coole as Physical Director for the University to fill this sixth place."

Methodist Board continued

On May 23, 1924, Miss Marian F. Frank, secretary to Dr. Ward, wrote Mr. Moss - "Thank you for your two letters of May 23rd to Dr. Ward, the first putting on record your understanding concerning the sixth man for Peking University. I think Dr. Ward's understanding agrees with yours, that Mr. Arthur Coole is to be appointed as Physical Director for the University, to fill the sixth place on the Methodist quota....."

London Missionary Society

I have not yet gone through our correspondence with this society, for it appeared that the agreements were chiefly dependent upon the concurrent action of the other three boards, but I attach letters dated 2/19/25, 3/2/25, 3/5/25, and 3/12/25 which may interest you regarding their staff commitments.


K. J. Linehan.

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The University at Haitien.

The most striking of one's first impressions on a visit to the new site of our University is its exceptional beauty. The clearness of the atmosphere: the hills and vales covered with lovely trees: the old-world lake and ponds scattered over the landscape: the Western Hills in the distance: the gorgeous sunsets: all make a glorious setting for a student's home.

And it is an ideal site. A University Campus should be quiet, "far from the madding crowd." But it should be near a great centre of population, that scholarship may not be divorced from the life of the people, that students may not sit "on the hills, like gods together, careless of mankind." It should be large, that the feeling of growth may be unrestrained. Above all, it should be beautiful, that the eye may have a joy in feeding the soul on beautiful things.

We owe much to those who chose our Campus. We are told it is amongst the very best in the world today. It is a type of the vision of Yenching. We must learn to look on it as a sacred emblem.

Human personalities should not perhaps intrude on our appreciation of the spirit of our University, but we lose much if we forget the men who worked and planned to make it ready for us. Very real loving service is going into its construction. Men are labouring there for us on small salaries, far smaller than they could get elsewhere, because they love the work. One is often reminded of the devotion that went into the cathedrals of Europe in the Middle Ages, when men literally gave themselves to a piece of work they loved to do. This we owe almost entirely to the one man on our staff who could start the enterprise, Mr. J.M. Gibb. His own devotion and his own vision have fired the imagination and won the loyalty of his Chinese fellow-workers.

Perhaps the most essential element of beauty is harmony. And our University is harmonious. As one looks over the landscape towards the Western Hills the eye rests on speaking examples of Chinese architecture in an exquisitely beautiful setting, and then comes back with a tremulous question about our buildings. There is no disappointment, no jar to the sense of sight. The buildings nestle into the landscape. They are Chinese, with a Chinese background, in a Chinese home.

It is the gift- one of the gifts- of America to China. We must never forget that. In the days to come, when the control and the support and the genius of it are indigenous, the students of that generation will look back to the men who saw the vision in the far-off lands, and looked forward to a city whose foundations lay in faith, the city of their dreams, the University of Yenching.

It calls us to a wonderful esprit de corps, a magnificent loyalty to the seers of the vision, to the givers of the gift, to the workers on the buildings, to the spirit of the place, to the heritage of China, to the people of the land, and - most of all and through all - to the Founder of the Religion that made such a dream come true.

*Quotation from
a faculty member's
letter to his colleagues -
J.M. Barker an freshman*

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大學校舍單 UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

施	德	樓	Bashford Administration Building
圖	書	館	Berry Memorial Library
乙		樓	Biology and Physics Building
丙		樓	McBrier Recitation Hall
男生第一	宿	舍	Finley Memorial Dormitory
男生第二	宿	舍	Wheeler Memorial Dormitory
男生第三	宿	舍	Gamble Dormitory
男生第四	宿	舍	Forbes Dormitory
湖濱	宿	舍甲	Hartley Dormitory
湖濱	宿	舍乙	Peking-Tientsin Dormitory
第一	食	堂	Refectory No. 1
第二	食	堂	Refectory No. 2
男生	體	育館	Warner Gymnasium (unfinished)
男生	養	病房	McKelvey Infirmary
禮	拜	堂	Wheeler Memorial Chapel (promised but not yet begun)
島		亭	Luce Pavilion
博雅	紀念	水塔	Po-ya Pagoda and Water-tower
電	機	廠	Power House
教	職員	住宅	Faculty Residences (both new and renovated old ones)
農	事	試驗場	Agricultural Experiment Station (about 250 acres with buildings, etc.)

女部校舍單 WOMEN'S COLLEGE BUILDINGS

女部	辦公	樓	Miner Hall
女部	主任	住宅	Dean's Residence
聖	哲	樓	Sage Hall
甲		樓	Chemistry and Geology Building
女生	宿舍	第一院	First Dormitory
女生	宿舍	第二院	Second Dormitory
女生	宿舍	第三院	Third Dormitory
女生	宿舍	第四院	Fourth Dormitory
家政	學	試驗室	Home Management House
教	職員	住宅	Faculty Residences

宗 教 學 院 SCHOOL OF RELIGION

審	德	樓	Ninde Divinity Hall
教	職員	住宅	Faculty Residences

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