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Alice of Korea

by Marion Wallace Reninger

CHAPTER I

Family Background

In his book, "A Modern Pioneer in Korea," published in 1912, William Elliot Griffis states:—

> "Appenzeller of Korea built himself a living stone into Christian Chosen (Korea). The coming of a live, typical American Christian in 1885, into the mysterious hermit kingdom was like an invincible stream of light. He found Korea in barbarism. He left the "Land of Morning Calm" full of hope, promise and attainment."

Alice Appenzeller was the oldest of his four children. True to the ideals and dedication of her parents, she spent thirty-five years of her life in developing a new outlook and opportunity for the women of Korea. Ewha University in Seoul, Korea, stands as a real tribute to her. She carried out her parent's vision of a new way of life in this Oriental country.

Henry Gerhart Appenzeller, her father, was born and raised in Souderton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, of Swiss and German stock. Her forefathers from the Province of Appenzell in Switzerland brought to America their sturdy heritage as settlers and farmers in William Penn's colony. German was the language of the household, although young Henry went to the public schools where the English language was spoken.

After completing his grade school education and being confirmed in the German Reformed Church his family attended, he was sent to the Teachers' Training School of West Chester, Pennsylvania, to prepare for college. It was here at a revival meeting, conducted by a Presbyterian evangelist named Fulton, that Henry was truly converted and became a dedicated Christian. He always referred to the date, October 6, 1876, as his spiritual birthday.

Following his time at West Chester, he matriculated at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster. This was a German Reformed Church college to which faith his family belonged. Henry enjoyed his college years in Lancaster. There was no lack of in-

spiration, culture, and patriotic associations here. He attended services at churches of the various denominations. He wrote in his diary, which he always kept meticulously during his whole life, as follows:—

"I was particularly attracted to the prayer and class meetings of the Methodist Church." After studying the minutes of the Philadelphia Conference held April 16, 1879, by which he was greatly impressed, he wrote on April 20, 1879, "Today all my previous thoughts and debates about the change from the Reformed to the Methodist Church were ended and I was taken into full membership of the Methodist Church."

Before graduating from college, he made the decision to go into the ministry. As a college junior, he wrote in his diary, "The ambition of my life is to spend it entirely in the service of my Lord."

At Drew Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, he pursued his theological studies. There he met inspiring professors and congenial fellow students. He graduated in 1882. Having definitely decided to go as a missionary to the foreign field of Korea, he wrote a long letter to Miss Ella Dodge, whom he had chosen as his life companion, a young lady of Lancaster and a member of its Methodist Church. She was willing to follow her betrothed and accompany him as his wife to this country far across the seas.

Ella Dodge had come to Lancaster when her family moved there for business reasons in 1879. They were descended from the New England Dodges. They had made their home in Berlin, Rensaeller County, New York. Her education was completed at the famous Emma Willard School for Girls in Troy, New York. After their marriage in the Methodist Church in Lancaster, on December 17, 1884, the young couple visited the Appenzeller family in Souderton.

Then on February 1, 1885, with the medical missionary, Dr. W. B. Scranton, his wife and his mother, they sailed from San Francisco for Korea. After a short stay in Japan, they landed in Korea on Easter Sunday, April 5, 1885. By July, their own house was ready to be occupied, and the Appenzellers moved into their new home in Seoul.

CHAPTER II

Childhood in Korea

While the Rev. Henry Appenzeller was exploring what to him was the new and unknown country of Korea, his young wife, Ella Dodge Appenzeller, was planning how to create a real home for them. She had brought with her a few packets of flower seeds. Now she was asking American friends to send her a package of seeds in their letters to her. In front of the house was a square lot, muddy and desolate. She decided to have a small garden.

The ground was sodded. In the center was formed a circular flower bed, and in each corner a triangle was planted with seeds.

Somehow, in little ways, she wanted to create a home where beauty and happiness could flourish. She hung curtains at the windows. She baked home-made bread, whose aroma would permeate the new home. When her husband would return from a long trip on horseback to the provinces in the vicinity of Seoul, he would always find cleanliness and comfort. It was as much like a typical American home as could be created on the other side of the world. Soon the Appenzellers were expecting an addition to the family. What joy came to the little household when on November 6, 1885, a child was born! She was the first Christian white child born in Korea. Her name was Alice Rebecca.

Her mother often related stories about the sensation created among the natives of Korea, when they saw Alice. She had curly golden hair and beautiful blue eyes. The native "amah" could never take her out for an airing without a retinue of curious people who wanted to look at the little white baby. If the curtain at the window opened even a little crack, Mrs. Appenzeller could see faces peering in. Any space, to see her when taking care of the baby, was occupied. It was almost impossible to have any privacy. But Koreans love children, and the appearance of little Alice opened the way to their interest in the new Christian missionaries.

Soap was almost unknown there, but now cleanliness became one of the virtues of a Christian life. As Alice grew older, she was allowed to play with the children at the end of their yard at the gate house. Here she learned to chatter away in the native tongue. Also she acquired a lifelong enjoyment of the Korean food. On occasion, she was found to be trading her own lunch for theirs.

Friends in America managed to send boxes of apple, pear, and cherry shoots which were grafted then on Korean trees, adding to the pleasure of having their own flowers blooming. Many of these bore fruits much to the benefit of American and Korean diets alike. It was a source of joyful surprise to the young minister that the deep interest of the Koreans in little Alice opened doors of opportunity. In this way, Koreans obtained ideas and ideals of Christianity which the missionary's formal training in scholarship and theology failed to achieve. In a truly human way, the "touch of nature made the two worlds kin."

In due time, the Appenzellers became the parents of another lovely daughter, Ida, a son Henry Dodge Appenzeller, and the baby Mary. Results from Henry Appenzeller's efforts and work among the Korean people were slow. He traveled to the large cities in the north of Korea. As he rode along, he saw women hard at work in the fields, with babies strapped to their backs. At times, he was entertained by the officials and here was served the very hot pep-

pery and spicy foods they ate. Sometimes he could hardly swallow these foods, but he tried never to offend his hosts.

It was a day of real thanksgiving when he received word from the American Methodist Mission Board that four thousand dollars ($4000) was to be sent for him to build a school for boys. This was a gift of the American people to Korea. This school was the first educational edifice of its kind in the kingdom and a creditable piece of architecture in the foreign style. Of course, the missionary spent several hours every day in studying the language. He was always proficient in the study of languages. He knew German and had studied Greek and French in college. This was of great value when later he helped to translate the New Testament into Korean.

As soon as his school was open, the boys crowded in. The people brought their sons and begged him to take them to live with his own family. They had seen how well his household was managed. People were attracted to him for his wholesome joy of living. He told stories and jokes in public. When he sat at the piano at his house and the family stood around, all singing favorite hymns and songs, the workmen outside dropped their tools to listen.

Mrs. Appenzeller had four Korean house servants, all for the same amount one would pay for one woman in America for domestic help. There was a cook, a house boy, a nurse (amah), and the gateman. This last one washed and scrubbed and helped in many other ways. The Appenzellers enjoyed social contacts with other American and British residents as members of The Social Union. It was a great refreshment of spirit, after working with the native people, to join with others of similar tastes and habits for a change. Little Alice at an early age went with her parents to teas, garden parties, and picnics. They were a sociable family, with singing as one of their greatest delights.

"But my ambition," wrote Henry Appenzeller, "is mainly to deliver and spread the message of Jesus Christ . . . . to save souls."

Through a young U. S. Naval lieutenant at the Embassy in 1886, the king gave a name to the new school for boys. It was "Pai Chai" meaning "The Hall for Rearing Useful Men." It was a help to have royal approval.

On Easter Sunday, April 8. 1887, the minister baptized his first convert, a woman, and the Lord's Supper was celebrated. That year at Christmas a service was held in a room in the Appenzeller's own home.

During the years of beginnings, the young man made all sorts of contacts — in the city streets, engaging people in conversations, in the country by talking to the people, by personal appeals to individuals, and in public discourse. He edited a magazine, The **Korean Christian Advocate.** He started the printing press to func-

tion again and organized a library. In 1892, the Mission Board ordered Henry Appenzeller home for a year's furlough. This time there was a wife and three children to make the trip from Japan to San Francisco on the steamer, "Empress of China." Among the best known fellow passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling.

CHAPTER III

Girlhood in Lancaster

In September, 1902, at Miss Stahr's School, 612 North Duke Street, Lancaster, a new pupil was enrolled. Her name was Alice Appenzeller. She was about sixteen, and it was said she was the daughter of missionaries in the Orient. She was tall and very good looking. She had a few little odd ways of speaking which intrigued the other girls. For example, she would ask about a passing student, "What was that girl's front name?" The girls laughed and said, "We call it her **first** name — not her **front** name!"

Alice laughed, too, and replied, "I lived in Korea and sometimes I express things very poorly in English." Then the other students would ask her to sing a little song in Korean. She always was good natured about doing this.

In a short time she made good friends of her schoolmates. She was invited to their homes. Her family attended the Methodist Church regularly. Alice liked to go about with members of other churches. She had classmates from Trinity Lutheran, the First and St. Paul's Reformed, and the First Presbyterian, and she went to all these churches to visit at one time or another. She enjoyed the music especially and sang hymns with great pleasure. During the Lenten season, she particularly liked to attend special services at St. James Episcopal Church.

After the Reverend Mr. Appenzeller's second furlough in America, he had left his family to stay for a year or so with friends in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and had returned to Korea. He had sailed from the port of Chemulpo, on a Japanese steamer, on a trip to consult other missionaries. During the night the steamer collided with another boat and sank. The minister went down with the ship, and his body was never recovered. He died trying to save a little girl, who was on her way home from her boarding school. She had been placed in his care by her teacher. He could have escaped, as a fellow passenger did, by jumping to a part of the boat still afloat. But he turned back to try to save the child.

The news of this terrible tragedy was brought to Mrs. Appenzeller in Lancaster, where she was now living at the corner of North Lime and Clay Streets, next to the Hubley Drug Store. She had moved there to live near her brother, Byron Dodge, and his family who also lived on North Lime Street at that time.

Mrs. Appenzeller was left with four children — three daughters and a son. Alice was just sixteen, and the baby Mary was only seven. The one person she could turn to for any advice and help was her brother, who had a family of his own. But he never failed to assist her in every way he could as they were closely attached to each other. Her ambition was to bring up her children with all possible advantages and to give them all a good education to prepare them for a full and satisfying life. She had very little money. The members of the Methodist Church welcomed the family and proved to be real friends to all the Appenzellers.

The girls at Miss Stahr's School were daughters of the leading families of Lancaster, both socially and financially. They enjoyed visiting at Alice's home where the furniture included beautiful teakwood chests and tables and odd brass ornaments shipped from their former home in Korea. It was a place of happy laughter. Mrs. Appenzeller offered genuine if simple hospitality. She cooked and sewed and never failed to welcome visitors. She had a strong personality behind her serene face. In spite of great difficulties, she planned for her children's education. After being graduated from Miss Stahr's School — Alice in 1905, and Ida in 1910 — both girls attended Wellesley College in Wellesley, Massachusetts.

One of the principals of the school Alice had attended in Lancaster was Helen Russell Stahr, whose father was the president of Franklin and Marshall College. Helen Stahr herself was a graduate of Wellesley. Her co-principal was Alice Hill Byrne, a Lancaster girl who taught in the public schools there before she, too, obtained her B. A. degree at Wellesley.

Miss Stahr's School was rather small but stressed quality in education rather than the number of students enrolled. The girls knew their teachers intimately. To this very day, the influence of the students at this school has made a strong impact on Lancaster culture, refinement, and general mode of life. Later Miss Stahr's School was merged with another school to form the Shippen School for Girls. The successor of the latter is the coeducational Lancaster Country Day School, which to this day maintains a high rating among independent schools.

Henry Dodge Appenzeller was the third child in the family. With the help of friends, his mother sent him to the Franklin and Marshall Academy to prepare for college. He then attended Franklin and Marshall, the same college from which his father had been graduated. Having later decided to become a minister, young Henry graduated from Princeton University and its Theological School. Mary, the youngest child, made warm friends in both day and Sunday schools. Later she attended Miss Stahr's School, as her sisters had done.

Mrs. Appenzeller could not afford to take her children on trips very often; but her brother, Byron Dodge, still owned the home-

stead in Berlin, New York. During many pleasant summers, the family enjoyed the simple country life there. It was the only time the mother had any respite from her busy life in Lancaster. She had a cheerful personality — utterly unselfish. The greatest reward for all she did was to see the children grow up a credit to their parents and become worthwhile persons themselves.

In 1905, Alice entered Wellesley College with four of her Lancaster classmates. She was a member of the Wellesley College Choir from the time of her entrance until her graduation. She always felt it a real privilege to be trained in singing with the excellent musicians there. Her stately appearance and good voice contributed to the choral procession of young girls in daily chapel, as well as the Sunday services which in those days were compulsory.

She made many friends among her Wellesley classmates and took part in diversified activities, as well as faithfully studying her college courses. As a sophomore, she joined the Agora Society. One of the earlier members of that group had been Helen Warren, later the wife of General of the U. S. Army John G. Pershing. Alice profited in every way by the advantages of a first-class education. She entered into the spirit of the institution, learned to know her professors well. She was a friendly person, and the students liked her to join in their activities. It was an advantage to be so near to Boston and its cultural heritage.

After her graduation in 1909, she was offered a position as a teacher at the Shippen School. Her subjects were German and history. She taught there until 1915, when she decided to go back to Korea.

In 1913, while living in Lancaster with her mother, she attended the wedding of Jessie Wilson, daughter of President Woodrow Wilson, to Francis Sayre. As an active member of the Student Volunteer movement and of the Y.W.C.A. at Wellesley, she had met Jessie Wilson, a graduate of Goucher College in Baltimore. They had attended summer conferences at Lake George, New York, and became close friends. Mrs. Appenzeller was happy to see Alice go as a guest to the White House wedding. She looked handsome in a costume of blue velvet with a matching hat trimmed with a long ostrich feather.

Francis Sayre was the nephew of the Misses Alice and Blanche Nevin of Lancaster. His grandfather was the eminent theologian, the Rev. Dr. John W. Nevin, who was president of Franklin and Marshall College. Francis' uncle, the Rev. Robert Nevin, lived in Rome, Italy, and served as rector of the English church there until his death. In family tradition, the son of Francis and Jessie Wilson Sayre is the Very Reverend Francis Sayre, Jr., who is the Dean of the National Cathedral in Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER IV

Life in Korea

When Alice went back to Korea in 1915, it was the fulfillment of a hope she had cherished. For several years she had wanted to go "out home" again, as she called Korea, and carry on the work her parents had begun. While she felt keenly the separation from her family, the events of the last few years had led her to ease her mind from apprehension about them. Ida had finished Wellesley and had a position, making her own way. Henry was almost through his course at the Princeton Theological Seminary and in a short time would be installed as pastor in a church of his own. . The plan, which was eventually carried out, was for his mother and Mary to go to live with him and preside over his household wherever he settled.

Alice now was accepted by the Methodist Church board as a missionary teacher in Korea.

To her great surprise and pleasure, after she had been back in Korea only a few months, the ability to understand and speak the Korean language, which she had used as a child, returned to her. Of course she studied hard. She began to teach at Ewha Kindergarten School. In 1915 she attended Training School and later became Vice Principal of the College and Lower School.

The Korean language was a phonetic system alphabet and syllabary in one. When the missionaries Appenzeller and Underwood discovered the treasures of the Emmun alphabet, they used it for the translation of the New Testament. Alice's father had set himself to the mastery of the written and spoken use of the Korean language. This was scorned by the Korean scholars as "The Dirty Writing" because it was so easy. Appenzeller had translated as his share, the gospels of Matthew and Mark and the I and II Corinthians. When the New Testament was completed, a Service of Thanksgiving was held in September, 1900, at the First Methodist Church in Seoul to celebrate the completion of this task.

Alice thus learned to speak and write Korean fairly soon. In 1917 she studied for two months in Fukuoka, Japan, and learned the Japanese language because it was the official language used by the Japanese who dominated Korea from 1910 to 1945.

She constantly kept up her music studies and sang in church and choral services in Seoul. She wrote numerous articles for church and missionary magazines both in Korea, in the United States and Canada. She held office all at the same time in the following organizations:

The Royal Asiatic Society, Seoul
The Seoul Women's Club

The Seoul Music Club
The Christian Educational Association
The Seoul Union (recreational)

Alice felt deeply the death of her mother who had been living with Henry. But now Ida and Henry were both married, and Mary lived with friends until her marriage to the Rev. John Lacey. The Laceys lived in Korea for some years.

By 1921, she came to America on a year's furlough. During this period she studied at Columbia University in New York and earned her Master's Degree in Education in 1922 before returning to Korea. In New York that year she took advantage of the many

Alice Appenzeller, October 1935, Ewha College, Seoul, Korea.

cultural opportunities. She sang in the choir of the Riverside Church when the Rev. Harry Fosdick was the pastor. During the vacations, she visited in Lancaster and with close college friends. The year passed quickly, and she went back to Ewah.

In 1922, when Alice returned to Korea, she was made President of Ewha College for Girls in Seoul. She carried on as president until 1938. During these years she was busy as a teacher. In her own words about her full life at this time, Wellesley College has sent us the following account:

She received an M. A. from Columbia U., Teachers College, in 1922, and in 1937 an Honorary Doctor of Pedagogy (Pd. D.) from Boston University. She was ordained a minister of the Korean Methodist Church in 1932. Here is what Alice wrote of herself:—

'Anybody might have found it,
But God's whisper came to me,' said Kipling's *Explorer.*

'The fact that I was born in Seoul, and that I returned to my heritage in Korea has given me the great advantage that comes from deep rootage. When I was made President of Ewha College in 1922, it was a little school of 25, one department in a large school on a crowded city site. I had been teaching in the College since 1915, and had taken my M.A. while on furlough.

'The pressing need for new accommodations for the growing college, the only one for girls in Korea, was uppermost in my mind, and it was laid on me to try to secure money to buy a beautiful plot already selected. In 1923 a passing tourist whom I was showing about the school gave $30,000, with which the land was bought In 1930, on my next furlough, I secured sufficient funds for the first three buildings. In 1935 the college of 300 girls moved into the handsome stone buildings on the beautiful campus; by 1940, when Japanese pressure made it necessary for the missionaries to evacuate, there were eight buildings, including three residences and a large dormitory.

'Dr. Helen Kim, an alumna, the first Korean president, succeeded me in 1939, and carried the College triumphantly through the war years. There are now over 800 girls studying in many departments. A large science building, which will be completed in 1950, is named Appenzeller Hall.'

Another great honor came to Alice Appenzeller from the Japanese Government on November 8, 1935, when she formally received the Blue Ribbon Medal before the Imperial Throne in the Government-General building. She is the first woman who has gained such appreciation in Korea. The honorary certificate which accompanied the medal bears the following:

CERTIFICATE

Miss Alice R. Appenzeller, a citizen of the United States of America, has contributed to the development of women's education in Korea as a teacher in Ewha College. Later, upon assuming the presidency, she labored effectively for the establishment of a new plant and the improvement of the organization of that institution. Moreover, she has devoted herself to the education of students, both in knowledge and character. Since it is apparent that these achievements have contributed to the public good, we, the undersigned, hereby award her the Blue Ribbon Medal in recognition of meritorious service in education, according to the Imperial Decree of the 7th day, 12th month of the 14th year of Meiji (December 7, 1881).

Shimojo Yasumaro, Holder of the First
Order of the Left Third Position.
The Chancellor of the Bureau of Awards of
Empire of Japan
Duly registered as the 25th award of this order.

Utsunomiya Kohei, Holder of the Fifth
Order of the Left Fifth Position.
The Secretary of the Bureau of Rewards of Empire of Japan
October 1st, The Tenth Year of Showa (1935)

In 1940, when Japanese pressure made it necessary for the American missionaries to evacuate Korea, Alice returned to the United States for two years. She lived for a time in California and for over a year took a place on the faculty of Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee, a college for Christian workers.

Her brother, Henry, was installed as pastor at the large Methodist Church in Honolulu, Hawaii, where he ministered to many natives of Korea who were living there. In 1942, Alice obtained permission to join him there and sailed on a transport with troops to live in Hawaii and be a worker among the Korean people whose language she knew. She taught Bible classes and Sunday School. Some of her former faculty in Korea were also in Hawaii, and with Henry's family and friends she spent two busy years. Here is an extract from a letter she wrote at this time:—

520 Fort St., Honolulu 39, Hawaii
July 10, 1944

The church work continues in interest, vitalized by a larger participation by the young people, whose Fellowship is growing. They took charge of the Sunday services on Mother's and Father's Days. While Bishop Baker was with us in March he helped dedicate a service flag with 56 stars for the boys from this congregation, of Korean ancestry, who are serving the cause of liberty. Recently Mrs. Lim, the pastor's wife, organized a Red Cross unit in this church. I have been asked to conduct and interpret for five Sunday morning services this summer while the pastor takes a long-delayed vacation.

The religious education work in the public schools stopped the end of May and on June first I took my first airplane trip to the island of Maui, less than an hour away. I was miserably sick, but did not mind the return trip. I spoke to two groups that day, and the next day arrived on the plantation island of Lanai, where one goes by steam launch, quite like a country trip in Korea. In fact, the warm welcome I received from the group of some 200 Koreans there, their generous hospitality and response to my teaching were in the good old tradition. After the welcome meeting, banquet and services of Saturday and Sunday they urged me to extend my visit, so I stayed a full week, holding classes for four days. The children came after school, and I gave them studies in the life of St. Paul; in the evenings their parents had the same material in Korean, but treated differently. Since the death of the pastor there has been no ordained man for this church. Mr. Park, retired, spent three months there last winter, and the leader in charge, Mr. Andrew Park, a graduate of Paichai, my brother's school in Korea, and his fine wife are doing what they can. It is gratifying to hear of new leadership in the Sunday School and increased interest in church work this summer. I find myself more interested in direct religious teaching now than in anything else. There is 'so little time,' especially in preparing the Koreans for the responsibilities of independence, that I want it all to count.

By 1946 Alice was on her way back to Korea. The Japanese had left, and Ewha College could be set up again. She had been instructed to take her own household goods and everything she needed for maintenance as inflation made normal living impossible. Her brother Henry had been given a year's leave of absence from

the First Methodist Church in Honolulu to work in Korea for the United States State Department.

She was happy to be back at Ewha. Here is an extract from one of her letters:—

> Yes, much of the U. S. Army is being withdrawn, many Army dependents are leaving and there is big talk about impending dangers and difficulties. But the atmosphere has cleared since our good people of South Korea, 20 million population, went out 90% plus to vote at their first General Election and won a brilliant victory for democracy. Have you heard of the villages that marched in phalanx formation with armed police first, then able-bodied young men with clubs and spears, then voters, old people and women, and the rear in reverse? This was because their lives had been threatened if they went to the polls. Over 300 have been killed in S. Korea this year, but the people all are showing great courage in opposing the Communist forces which are determined to enslave them. The fiercest spiritual conflict is going on here and each of us has a part to play in defense of Christian democratic ideas.
>
> We could have the most wonderful time in the missionary history of Korea now if it were not for the Communists—a glorious welcome, every opportunity for church school, social work, also the most interesting backing we've ever had from America. Conditions are more difficult than I have ever known them; I have never been so busy with teaching, heavy committee work, both Ewha and Mission, and having little secretarial help I am so behind in all correspondence....

Here is an extract from a letter Alice wrote October 11, 1948, from Seoul:—

> The past three months have been among the most eventful in Korea's history. It was a thrill to me to witness the election and inauguration of Korea's first president, Dr. Syngman Rhee. My father had inspired him as a boy in Paichai School with his first vision of independence for his country. This he has worked and suffered for through the forty years. To have independence at last is nothing less than a miracle. I was one of the thousands standing in the hot sunshine on August 15th when the American flag came down and the Korean flag went up at the Capitol, marking the establishment of the Republic of Korea. General MacArthur, General Hodge, President Rhee and others spoke, and all shouted "Tai Han Mingood Mansei!" "Long life to the Democracy of Great Han," as the Korean name goes.
>
> Ewha Woman's University opened September 7th and on the 9th our wonderful president, Dr. Helen Kim, flew away to represent her people at the United Nations meeting in Paris. She stopped in New York long enough to meet the Ewha Cooperating Committee and secure permission for the erection of a science building. It may seem foolish to undertake such a task now, but we think it is worth the risk. There are still some good architects here among those who are helping us — American engineers. Economic conditions are not improving, but others are investing in this important hot spot of Korea, so why should not the Christian forces realize its importance, too? We must remember that it was the new Ewha plant that held the College through the storm, so that it is now a greater institution than it ever was. There is great need for science laboratories for all departments. Believing that faith is still the victory, we are going to break ground soon for a building as large as Pfeiffer Hall, just west of it. It is a bitter disappointment to me not to be able to work on the Building Committee this fall, especially, but I am physically unable.

For the glorious day of Korean Independence, I will let Alice describe that great day! Here is her letter:—

Seoul, Korea, Aug. 16, 1948

Dear Friends:

This is to supplement what you get in the news of the great events of yesterday here. No doubt you have a more detailed idea of them than we do, who were there in the blazing sun. But it was a grand and glorious day, and I thank God that I lived to see it.

We were given English invitations, 'very special.' Esther Park took us in her Dodge, after GI church at Chungdong, where our choir sang. The ceremony was set for eleven, but was about 20 minutes late. The whole plaza in front of the Capitol was full when we arrived, people seated, standing, band, chorus, photographers everywhere, radio blaring in both languages, etc. The speakers were on a platform built high over the entrance; Korean and UN flags were the decorations. Old Glory was pulled down and two K flags were flown to right and left. I found a good place to stand on the right hand grass-plot. E. Fisher held my umbrella over me the two hours, protecting himself also. Finally, after General Hodge was thru, we sat on the grass. Americans talked and laughed noisily while Pres. Rhee spoke; some of the girls were in slacks and everybody smoked freely. It seemed unbecoming at a great and solemn occasion, but there are plenty of ill-bred people around who are no example to the Koreans.

Of course, Gen. MacArthur stole the show. All waited with bated breath till the MP's, armored cars, etc. rolled up and THE GENERAL and Mrs. Mac, in black and white. One real disappointment was that the press photographers who probably will be rewarded for their rudeness, lined the railing in front of all the big shots for such a long time, while Gen. M was talking, etc. that no one could see anything. WE were furious, and I should think those who were on the platforms properly prepared to take pictures would hardly have gotten any at all.

I thought all the speeches very fine, but Gen. M's was the most impressive. It was rather too bad that he had to take our General's thunder, but such is life. It added lustre to the day to have the top man here, of course, and we were glad to have a Koogyung. At 3:30 we went to tea at the Presient's Residence under North Mt. I remember going to an official tea there in the old days and being given the seat of honor by Gen. Minami — horrible creature! Gen. Hodge moved out last week and Pres. and Mrs. Rhee moved in. They stood in the front hall to greet their guests, and we were served in the large banquet hall on the right — no alcohol, while we were there, at least. Dr. Scott had postponed our service to 5 P.M. I heard dear old Dr. Jaisohn giving an address on Patrick Henry over the K radio while I was dressing. My radio is such a comfort.

Of course, everybody was at the tea. Louise Kim was in K dress. Mrs. Chaffin, Mrs. Nixon (Head of Women's Bureau) and I were invited to a dinner at a K restaurant for her, given by Women's patriotic Orgs, and including the newly appointed heads of depts. She speaks effectively, was most cordial, etc. I wish she had some other appointment than Commerce and Industry; there surely must be someone who knows more about it than she, but perhaps she will find and use him.

One thing that surprised us was to have Monseignor Byrne give the final speech as apostolic delegate, giving a special message from The Vatican and giving 'The Holy Father's blessing . . . .'

Sat. night four Ewha missionaries were invited to Margaret Cho Yun's (Mansu' eldest). Dr. Yun Ilsun is now dean of the Nat U. Med School, and they live on the campus. It was a surprise to find another guest there, Mr. Gregory Henderson, of Boston and Harvard and the State Dept. — in that order, I suppose! He knows my friends the Munns slightly, and was very interesting and charming. He is to be connected with education here, and certainly applied himself to learn all he could from us. Afterward we took M. Church home and stopped at Longview to see Emma and Youngie Kim, just returned. Dr. Helen has accepted the appointment to UN meeting in Paris, so I suppose Emma will take over as president.

(Signed) ARA

With Korea now a new Republic under the care of the United Nations, everything seemed hopeful.

Alice was very happy and resumed her work at the college. Her brother Henry and his wife came back to live in Korea. Her sisters Ida and Mary and all the nine nephews and nieces, their children, were living in the United States now.

So everything seemed to be going well. She was still busy with all her responsibilities and ambitions for the college. It grew until at the present time it has 6000 Korean girls as students.

While leading the Chapel Service at Ewha University on February 20, 1950, she suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and died the same day.

POSTSCRIPT

A friend wrote the following tribute to Alice:—

Alice lived in Hawaii, working with the Koreans there, during much of the war. One of her friends there wrote this tribute: The death of Dr. Appenzeller leaves a void in the hearts of all those who knew her. She gave her whole life and devotion to her chosen cause of education and enlightenment to the Korean people, and left an indelible imprint upon Korea that its people will never forget. Her influence remains with the women who received their education under her guidance. Most of Korea's prominent women leaders are Ewha graduates. Even under the oppressive shadow of Japanese occupation, Alice Appenzeller held on, never deviating from her single purpose in life — to give education and enlightenment to all those who came to her.'

She served faithfully and brilliantly for a great cause. As an individual, she carried her greatness with humility and grace. Quietly and with feeling she once said. 'I feel this is my home. I love Korea and I love the people. I will stay here as long as I can and should the good Lord call me, I want to remain here, close to all that has always been a part of me. I regret that my term of service must end in December 1951. I shall not know how to live away from 'mine own people,' but we shall always belong together.'

Alice's wish to remain with her 'own people' was granted. Services were held at the Chung Dong Church where she was baptized and ordained. President Rhee and Ambassador Muccio were there, and students of the schools and Ewha college lined the streets as the funeral procession passed by to the Yang Whado Cemetery, where she lies with 'her own people.'

A beautiful Memorial Service was held in April 1950 by the First Methodist Church in Lancaster for members and for friends of Alice Appenzeller. The Appenzeller Circle, a missionary group in the church, keeps alive the name of the Appenzeller family. The First United Methodist Church in Lancaster commemorates the work of the family by designating one Sunday each year as "Appenzeller Sunday."

The author was privileged to know Alice Appenzeller as a dear friend and schoolmate at Miss Stahr's School; and she is grateful for the opportunity to have this story of Alice published. The author is greatly indebted to Miss Phyllis Buhrman, who typed the manuscript, and to the Rev. Mr. Charles Scott Kerr of First Methodist Church for his assistance in making records available.

Ellipses, the Black Masses, and Local Elan: A Review of the Sources for a History of the Ante-Bellum Negro in Southeastern Pennsylvania

by Carl D. Oblinger

Commenting on the black masses in Louisiana nearly a century ago, the black sociologist, W. E. B. DuBois, noted in 1935 that "historians quite unanimously forget and ignore them, and chronicle instead only the lives of Negro 'men of mark'." Unfortunately, DuBois's charges apply with particular force to recent efforts to reconstruct the lives of Negroes in Pennsylvania. Nothing better has appeared in the last half century than superficial generalizations about undifferentiated masses and unrepresentative black elites. Most often, historians, realizing their dereliction as scholars and social critics, bewail the paucity of local sources which treat with the Negro in Pennsylvania. This brief survey of the extant source material, located in the historical societies, colleges, and public archives of Adams, York, Dauphin, Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware counties, permits a realistic picture of Negro life in nineteenth-century, southeastern Pennsylvania.

Official Records of Federal, State, and County Governments

The basic source for any study of the social structure of Negro communities in Pennsylvania during this period are the voluminous United States and Pennsylvania State Census Returns, the federal "Glass Tax" Returns of 1798, and local county tax assessment and commissioners' returns. The first eight United States returns, beginning with the **Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States** through the **Eighth Census of the United States** (1860) are particularly valuable. All eight of these United States censuses provide data by town or by townships for the six counties under review. The first six United States censuses are no more than crude enum-

NAME (IN FULL)	BIRTH DAY	APPOINTMENT	FIRST SAILING	ARRIVAL FIELD	FIELD
APPENZELLER, ALICE REBECCA	11/9/1885	1914	1915		KOREA
	BIRTH PLACE: Seoul, Korea				

RETIREMENT	RESIGNATION	WITHDRAWAL	DEATH	MARRIAGE
			February 20, 1950	NAME

CITIZENSHIP: U. S. A. X NATURALIZATION: DATE

PLACE

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: JURISDICTION Northeastern

CONFERENCE * Philadelphia

LOCAL SOCIETY

HOME CHURCH

NEXT OF KIN

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	RELATIONSHIP
	Mrs. John V. Lacy, 822	Laurel Ave. Zanesville, Ohio	Sister
	Mrs. William Hampton	4556 Aurora Drive, Riverside, Calif.	Sister
	Rev. H. F. Appenzeller	c/o Board of Missions, 150 Fifth Avenue	Brother

EDUCATION:

DATE	INSTITUTION	DEGREE
1905	Miss Stahr's School, Lancaster, Pa.	
1909	Wellesley	A. B.
1910	Harvard (summer school)	
1922	Columbia - Teacher's College	M. A.
1927	N. Y. U. - extension	
1930	Teachers College, Columbia	
1937	Honorary Doctor of Pedagogy	Ph.D.
1938	Scarritt College (2 months)	

OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Parents were pioneer missionaries under B. F. M. in Korea 1885-1902. Miss Appenzeller first American child born in Korea. Ordained minister of Korean Methodist Church 1932. Evacuated from Korea Nov. 1940. Sailed March 25, 1943 to Honolulu to work with Koreans under Foreign Dept. salary.

EX COMMITTEE ACTIONS.

3/42 - Leave from 1/1/42

FURLOUGHS				
LEFT FIELD	ARRIVED U. S.	LEFT U. S.	ARRIVED FIELD	COMMENTS
Arr. 12/29/36	1920 1928 ~~1937~~ 11/30/40	4/8/38	1922 1931 1938	

APPOINTMENTS		
DATE	PLACE	WORK
1915 -1920	Ewha College, Seoul	Educational
1922- 1928	"	
1931- 1937	"	
1938- 1940	"	

LEAVES OF ABSENCE WITHOUT SALARY			
FROM	TO	FROM	TO
1/1/42	6/43		

C O P Y

RESOLUTION

[illegible] Dr. Alic[illegible] [illegible] has resigned [illegible] Presi-dent [illegible] Ewha College [illegible] Council;

Be it resolved that we, [illegible] of Ewha [illegible] Council, [illegible] Dr. Alice [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], Chairman [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~, Vice-Chairman
Jessie McLaren
Mabel Cherry
[illegible]
[illegible] Hill
[illegible] Kim
S. S. Yoon,
[illegible] Yu
[illegible]
C. [illegible] Kim
[illegible] K. E[illegible]

C O P Y

February 24, 1[illegible]

[illegible] STATE LINE

[illegible] 1938 [illegible] 1939, I presented [illegible] to the Board of Regents, each blue in favor of the fine candidate which we were [illegible] known to have, our Vice-President, Mr. Helen [illegible] Ellis.

[illegible] for [illegible] application to be [illegible] by the Government [illegible]. [illegible] all. [illegible] Board will [illegible] leadership, [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] of Regents. [illegible] I [illegible] that the President of Ewing College and Kinder are [illegible] responsible [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] will, [illegible] high school.

[illegible] College, it will be [illegible] candidate [illegible] for [illegible] of trustees.

[illegible] Respectfully [illegible]

DR. ALICE REBECCA PFEINZELLER

Born: Seoul, Korea - 1886
Educated: Miss Stahr's School - 1905
Wellesley - 1909
Harvard Summer Sch. - 1910
Teachers College - 1911 - M. A.
Columbia Univ. - Ph. D.
Later Summer Trips - Ph. D.

Field: Mission Teaching - Seoul,
Church: Philadelphia - Ordained in 1914

(For further information about Dr. Pfeinzeller's work at the Seoul Training School 1916 - 1936 see the Woman's Missionary Journal - Publication of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

4 5 -

APPENZELLER, Alice Rebecca Address:

Birth Date: 11-9-1885

Education:

Miss Stahr's School, 1905
Wellesley graduated with B.A. in 1909. Major in German and French, Minor in Bible
Harvard Summer School, 1910
Columbia Teachers College rec'd M.A. in 1922 in Education
New York University Extension course, 1927
Boston University, Honorary Degree D. of Ped., 1937

Experience:

1915-1920 Ewha College taught Education
1922-1926 Ewha College made President of school
1931-1937 Ewha College
1938-1940 Ewha College made Honorary President in 1939
1940-1943 Promotional work, Scarritt College
1942 Summer School, Dean of Women at Scarritt
1943-1946 Missionary to Koreans in Hawaii. Teaching Religious Education

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

of the

Methodist Episcopal Church

(Form 6)

CONTRACT

I, Carrie Joy Carnahan

Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch of the **Woman's Foreign Missionary Society** of the **Methodist Episcopal Church** covenant and agree on the part of said Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to pay the travelling expenses of Alice Rebecca Appenzeller a missionary in the employ of the Philadelphia Branch from her home to her field of labor and her salary from the time of reaching the field at the rate of Seven Hundred Dollars for the first year and thereafter at the rate of Seven Hundred Dollars per annum.

I further agree to pay her return passage and home salary as provided in the By-Laws relating to these matters.

I, Alice Rebecca Appenzeller a missionary, agree to give at least five years of continuous service as a single woman to the work of the **Woman's Foreign Missionary Society** of the **Methodist Episcopal Church** in any field to which I may be sent and failing in this, for any reason except that of ill health, I promise to refund the amount of outfit and passage money. I also agree to conform to all rules and regulations of said Society while in its employ.

Signed,

Carrie Joy Carnahan *Cor. Secretary*

Alice Rebecca Appenzeller *Missionary*

Date November 2, 1914.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

FORM 1.

1. Full name. Alice Rebecca Appenzeller. 2 Residence 730 N. Lime St., Lancaster, Pa.

3. Place and date of birth. Seoul, Korea, Nov. 9, 1885.

4. Have you an experimental knowledge of salvation through the atonement of Jesus Christ our Lord? Answer this question somewhat in detail. I believe that I have found the abundant life in the life and death of Jesus Christ, and it is my earnest desire to show forth that life wherever I may be.

5. Are you a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a regular attendant upon its services and are you fully in accord with its doctrines as set forth in Part 1, Division 1, of the Discipline? Yes.

6. Have you had special systematic study of the Scriptures? Yes.

7. Have you an earnest desire to win souls to Christ, and how has this desire been manifest in the past? Yes. By personal work and definite religious work in college and at home.

8. Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you the work of a foreign missionary? I do.

9. How long have you entertained this conviction? Since 1906.

10. Do you desire and intend to make this your life work, and are you willing to labor in any field? Yes, though I have a strong preference for Korea.

11. To what extent are you acquainted with the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society?
I have been closely acquainted with it all my life.

12. Have you any views which would prevent your cordial co-operation with the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church? I think not.

13. Would you be willing to give up any personal habit which might grieve your fellow missionaries and lessen the influence of your example over the native Christians? Yes.

14. Are you a total abstainer from all forms of alcoholic beverages and from opium, cocaine and other narcotics? Yes.

15. What is the condition of your health? (Answer questions in Form Two and procure testimony of a competent physician according to Form Three.) Good.

16. Outline the character and extent of your education. Name the institutions in which you were educated, the course or courses pursued and date of graduation.
Wellesley College 1909, certificate from Harvard Summer School, 1910, for work in German.

17. What languages other than English have you studied, and with what facility do you acquire them?
Latin, French and German. I have never found them difficult to acquire.

18. Have you a knowledge of music, vocal or instrumental?
I can play the piano and have had five years of vocal training.

19. Have you had business training, and in what line?

20. What positions have you held in business or professional life? I have taught German, English and Biblical History and helped with the music in the Shiffler School, Lancaster, Pa. from 1909 – 1914.

21. Executive ability. Provide testimonials relative to your success in teaching and in the management of financial matters.

22. Have you been married? If so, is your husband living? No.

23. Are you engaged to be married? No.

24. Are you liable for debt? No.

25. Is any one dependent upon you for support? No.

26. Give names and addresses of at least ten persons including pastors, instructors and others who are able to give information relative to your Christian usefulness, your adaptability to people and circumstances, and your general fitness for the work. See back of this sheet.

27. A photograph should accompany your application.

28. Have you read the rules applying to missionaries and do you promise to abide by them? Yes.

Signed Alice Rebecca Appenzeller.

Date February 3, 1914.

1. Rev. E. A. Bowden, (Pastor of First M. E. Church.)
312 North Duke St.,
Lancaster, Pa.

2. Rev. Wm. Elliot Griffis, D.H.D.
Glen Place,
Ithaca, N.Y.

3. Mrs. Julian S. Wadsworth
10 Bellevue Ave.
Providence, R.I.

4. Miss Bertha Condé
600 Lexington Ave.
New York City.

5. Mrs. E. M. Hartman.
Franklin & Marshall Academy
Lancaster, Pa.

6. Miss Alice Hill Byrne
The Baldwin School
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

7. Miss Mary Johns Hoffer
601 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

8. Miss Eleanor Richardson
601 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

9. Miss Florence Waterman (Principal of the Shiffler School, 1909-1912).
Bradford Academy,
Bradford, Mass.

10. Miss Emily R. Wadsworth (Principal of the Shiffler School).
The Shiffler School
Lancaster, Pa.

11. Miss Frances E. Taft
Y.W.C.A.
Shanghai, China.

12. Mrs. John W. Hoffer
Y.M.C.A.
Nanking, China.

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

150 Fifth Avenue New York 11, N. Y.

February 20, 1950

Dear Friends:

We regret very much to have to inform you of the death of Dr. Alice Appenzeller in Seoul, Korea. The following cables have been received by the Board today:

"ALICE APPENZELLER PARTIAL RIGHT SIDE STROKE HOSPITALIZED SEVERANCE CONROW"

"ALICE PASSED AWAY SEVERANCE SIX MONDAY CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE CONROW"

Mrs. Hobbs also received the following cable:

"OUR ALICE HAD CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WHILE LEADING EWHA CHAPEL MONDAY UNCONSCIOUS AFTERNOON PASSED AWAY SEVERANCE SIX O'CLOCK ALL MOURNING OUR LOSS DEEP LOVE MARION CONROW"

We are deeply grateful that Dr. Appenzeller was able to be in Korea during this very difficult post war period. The addresses of her two sisters and brother are as follows:

Mrs. William H. Crom
Rt. #2 Seminary Hill
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. J. V. Lacy
4041 Reading Road
Dayton, Ohio

Dr. Henry Appenzeller
1206 Shenadoah
Los Angeles 35, California.

I am sure that all of you join us in sympathy for her family and friends at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Louise Robinson

Louise Robinson
Acting for Margaret Billingsley
Executive Secretary Japan,
Korea and the Philippines

LR/cb

11 -14-65

BIRTH	SAILED	RETIRE DATE	WITHDRAWN	DEATH	
11-9-1885	a - 1914 s Jan 9-1915			2/19/50 in Korea	Phila

missy parents

ADDRESS OF RELATIVES

as of 2/23/44 — 1520 Fort St. Honolulu 39 T.H.
permanent - 150-5th Ave N.Y. N.Y.
1-8-48 A. Appenzeller Meth. Chaplain office MGIK. APO. 235-2 San Fran. Cal.

on furlo 1940

FIELD OF LABOR	FURLOUGHS	FURLOUGH ACTIVITIES
	Aug 1920 to Mar 1922	furlo extended for promotion
	Dec. 1928 to Mar 1931	
	Nov. 1936 to Apr 1938	educ. grants given on furlo.
	Nov. 16-1940 to Dec. 1946	
	Early furlo given 11-1940	file
	RETIRED AMOUNT OF PENSION	
		appointed to Honolulu Arrived Mar 29/43
3/1/43 On leave of absence without salary Jan 1-1942		
On detached service unit sal Nov 40 to Jan 1-1942 at Iolani College Honolulu on sal 3/1/43	PENSION PROVISION Sun Life Aug 1-1951 " " Prof of ownership	

NAME Appenzeller, Alice R. deceased 2-20-50 Korea ✓

May 1936. funds special (health reasons).
5/27/44. voted 500.00 for furniture allowance in Hawaii
Dec 48 " 113.75 med. bills

[illegible] has obtained immigration
[illegible] numbers, [illegible] D.C.S.,
[illegible]
[illegible]

6/12/43

[illegible]

this card from Mrs. Masland's office - to be filed in missionary file - per D. Woodruff
with D. Ernst - June 1956.

NAME: Alice R. Appenzeller

FIELD: KOREA

APPOINTMENTS:

Conference	Date	Place	Work
M.E., Korea	March, 1915	Seoul, Ewha Haktang,	Teacher
"	1918,	Vice-Principal, Ewha Haktang	
	1920,	Acting Principal " "	
	1922,	President, Ewha College and Kindergarten	Tr. Sch.
Korean Methodist	1939,	Honorary President " "	" " "

Korean Methodist Church-- Ordained minister, 1932

In U.S.A., after evacuation from Korea:

Work for Scarritt College, Dept. of Public Relations,
March 1941-1943

To work with Koreans in Honolulu, Under the Methodist Mission:

Sailed from San Francisco Mar. 24, 1943, arrived Honolulu March 29, '43

Appointment, First Korean Methodist Church, Honolulu
Director of Religious Education

FURLOUGHS:

Left Field	Arrived U.S.A.	Left U.S.A.	Arrived Field	Comments
July 1920	Aug. 1920	March, 1922	March, 1922	
Dec. 1928	June 1929	March 1931	March 1931	
Nov. 1936	Dec. 1936	April 1938	April 1938	

EVACUATED with whole Methodist Mission, Nov. 16, 1940, from Chemulpo, Korea,
on S.S. MARIPOSA
Arrived San Francisco Nov. 30, 1940

Written from memory on Nov. 2, 1943. Please check with records of the
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, General Office, % Miss Ruth Ransom
Phila. Branch, % Miss Elizabeth M. Lee

Alice R. Appenzeller
1520 Forst St.
Honolulu 39, 1943

BIRTH: *Date:* Nov. 9, 1885 NAME: Alice Rebecca Appenzeller

Place: Seoul, Korea FIELD: Korea

CITIZENSHIP: U.S.A. yes NATURALIZED: No *Date:* XXX *Place:* XXX

RELATIVES:

Date	*Name*	*Address*	*Relationship*
1943	Rev. Henry D. Appenzeller, D.D.	1020 S. Beretania St. Honolulu, T.H.	BROTHER
	Mrs. Wm. Hampton Crom,	521 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.	SISTER
	Mrs. John V. Lacy,	2439 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, O.	SISTER

HOME CHURCH: First Methodist, Lancaster, Pa.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: Formerly the WFMS, Phila. Branch; now general.

Group *Conference* *Jurisdiction*

EDUCATION: B.A. Wellesley College, 1909

M.A. Columbia U., 1922

Institution *Date* *Degree* *Comments*

Graduate work
Harvard U. Summer Session, 1910
Columbia U. Summer Session, 1930

Honorary Degree
Boston University, Pd.D. (Doctor of Pedagogy) 1937

DATE OF COMMISSION: Oct. 1914 DATE OF FIRST SAILING Jan. 1915

FURTHER BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

RETIREMENT:
DEATH:
WITHDRAWAL:
RESIGNATION:

Address for all mail -- Five cent mail takes 3 months.	Methodist Mission 34 Chungdong Seoul, Korea	Ten cent airmail folders are quickest -- about ten days. Other airmail 25 cents.

Dear Friends:

A year ago today I was dining with three high American officials here. Prospects for Korea were not bright, and most people thought there would be a sharp civil war, then the Communists would take over. After listening to the opinions of those better informed than I, I asked each of the men "when do you think I'll have to leave Korea?" One replied, "By June", another, "In July"; the eldest said, "Uncle Sam will tell you when to get ready!" I exclaimed.

"I'll bet you all a good dinner that I'll either be right here or dead on the first Sunday in April, 1949." No. 2 is still here. No. 1 returning and No 3 is in America. I do not expect these gentlemen to pay their wager, but I hope to hear their version of the year's events.

The first big forward step was the democratic victory of Korea's first general election in May. The newly-elected General Assembly elected Dr. Syngman Rhee President of Korea on June 20th. Four days later he was inaugurated on the steps of the Capitol, which the Japanese had built for their own colonial government. On August 15th General MacArthur, General Hodge and other dignitaries witnessed at the same place the exchange of the American for the Korean flag and the end of U. S. Military Government in Korea. Soon the State Department and the Economic Cooperation Administration brought many fine Americans and their families into Korea, and rehabilitation is going on apace. There are enough GI's here to protect us.

In September Dr. Helen Kim and several Korean men went to Paris and at long last gained from the United Nations Assembly recognition of the independence of South Korea. Vishinsky fought violently against it, but truth was on the Koreans' side, and with the aid of staunch friends her cause was overwhelmingly approved. I'll mention two points made there: If North Korea under the Communists is such a utopia, why were the UN delegates kept from visiting it last spring, when they were here? No answer. The Russians exhibited a book of names of prominent S. Korean people who opposed "American imperialism", purported to have been signed in Seoul in October. When Miss Yoonsook Moh found her name on it, though she had left Korea in June, someone exclaimed, "Another Moscow miracle!" "But the Russians showed no shame", the Koreans observed.

Communist terrorism, murder and arson, especially in the far south, took many lives, and were timed so as to discredit S. Korea before the UN. Miss Moh returned to Korea in February and has been telling her story everywhere. She thrilled the Ewha students who packed the chapel to hear their distinguished alumna. They knew her as a gifted writer, (she read a poem at my Whangap in 1947) but not as a patriot. On March 17th she was addressing a meeting of college faculty wives in an American missionary home when two masked men rushed in looking for her. Mrs. H.H. Underwood intercepted them and was shot trying todefend her guests. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

I am not trying to say that Korea is a safe, peaceful place now, but that the prospects of strong national government and victory over Communism seem better than a year ago. We grieve to see that our nearest neighbor, China, is aflame with this conflict, which might engulf us at any time. At Ethel Underwood's open grave we sang,

This is my Father's world! The battle is not done.
Jesus Who died shall be satisfied, And earth and heaven be won.

This is what Dr. E. Stanley Jones told the Koreans at the close of his fortnight of meetings here. The challenge is to win Korea to Christ or lose it to Communism. He emphasized the desperate spiritual struggle, but more, the measureless values of victory, which we can already see. The crown of his work was in bringing the two parts of the Korean Methodist Church, which had divided during the war, together again. The endless prayer and effort of many will be rewarded when the Methodist General Conference convenes on April 26th. Some die-hards will be left behind, but the Church will go forward, please God!

My parents arrived in Korea on Easter Day, April 5, 1885. Father wrote: "We came here on Easter. May He Who on that day burst the bars of death break the bands that bind this people and bring them to the life and liberty of God's children." What history has unfolded in this land since then, and how much difference Christian ideas have made in it! Of all the years I've known Korea it seems to me now more difficult, dangerous, more significant to the world and more gloriously challenging than ever before.

What am I doing here in this heroic hour? Nothing heroic, just teaching, which I always enjoy, talking with all sorts of people, my Ewha girls, old and young, (in highest positions, or destitute fugitives from Communist rule), distributing relief, working on committees, struggling with correspondence, having a grand time in my own home town, as a friend remarked. I can walk easily now and am forgetting about my ankle. The long rest, with a few days' delightful visit in Tokyo, prepared me for the strenuous spring term. Our Mission has increased by twenty new members, and ADVANCE is our watchword. Even a new summer resort is being built at the former Seventh Division Hour-glass Beach, Taichun, which is said to be as attractive as our beloved lost ones in N. Korea. "There's going to be a great day", as we used to sing in the war, and each one of us has a part in bringing it nearer.

With good hopes, and love to all my friends.

Faithfully yours,

Alice R. Appenzeller

Alice R. Appenzeller

Ewha College, Seoul, Korea
November 2, 1940

Dear Friends:

The skies seem to be caving in on us, as Edna St. V. Millay says, and it looks as though two weeks will close this long happy drama of our life here. The bell is ringing, the curtain is falling. The American consul, Mr. O Gaylord Marsh, who has been working very hard on our problems, has been able to get the Matson liner "Mariposa" to call at our nearby port, Jinsen on November 15th, and he expects 250 American citizens to be evacuated from Korea on that ship. That is the port (formerly called Chemulpo) where my parents landed 55 years ago. It was in those waters that my father lost his life trying to save two Korean friends. My brother and I are glad that, since we must go, we can depart together from this place. It breaks our hearts, but we hope that before long we can come back again to our beloved home here, and go on with the work that has been our life for so long.

The reasons why we are leaving will be explained later. Three chief ones, given in order of importance as I see them, are these: our presence is daily causing our colleagues embarrassment and suffering; the Korean Methodist Church has been changed, forced into a mold that is impossible for us to recognize; the U.S. government has strongly urged us to leave now, "while transportation is available". Our best friends among our people say they cannot ask us to stay. "We love you, we need you, but we cannot have you", is the way one put it, with tears streaming down her face.

Since October 9th we have known this might come, and have tried in every way to avoid this final step; but it has come as an inescapable duty, and we have made complete withdrawal our mission policy. A committee of five men is to remain, wind up our business and come away as soon as possible. We pray that our action may help bring peace and an order in which Almighty God and His laws shall be the rule of life.

We shall land in San Francisco December and I expect to spend Christmas with the Appenzeller-Noble families there. My California address will be my cousin's home, Mrs. A. L. Bailhache, 2519 Octavia St., San Francisco. But the best permanent address of all missionaries is 150 Fifth Ave., New York. Letters are forwarded promptly from there. Some Presbyterian missionaries and most British people are remaining, for the present, at least. Some are as firmly convinced that they should stay as we are that we should go. Nothing is plain, every issue is complicated, so each can but follow what seems to him right.

Our work is being provided for as well as possible, with the burden carried now entirely by our colleagues. They need all our prayers. President Kim will move into our house, which we are leaving fully furnished.

These are the saddest days I have ever lived through, utterly unreal. The usual farewells, gifts and expressions of appreciation that our people love to give us when we part from them are impossible now. But richer fellowship of the heart is coming to us in unforgettable experiences. We know that nothing can separate us from our friends, and that we shall always be working together, even though oceans come between us. Most of us do not know where we shall go or what we shall do next, but we have no anxiety. We think gladly of you, and hope to see you before long.

Faithfully ever,

Alice R. Appenzeller

Jan. 8, 1941

QUESTIONNAIRE

I. GENERAL

Name: Alice R. Appenzeller

Home address: For the present, % Dr. G. J. Van Buskirk, 1012 Ramona St., Corona, Calif.

Address of relative or friend to be informed in case of emergency: sister, Mrs. John V. Lacy, 822 Laurel Ave., Zanesville, O.

Date of birth: Nov. 7, 1885 Age on 1940 birthday: 55

Date of first sailing to mission field: 1915

Beginning and ending dates of each furlough: 1920-22, 1928-31, 1936-38

II. QUALIFICATIONS

High School	Date of Entrance	Date of leaving	Date of graduation
Miss Slater's School (now "The Shippen")	1903	1905	1905
Lancaster, Pa.			

Undergraduate study:

College	Date of entrance	Date of leaving	Date of graduation	Degree	Major	Minor	Extra curricular activities
Wellesley	1905	1909	1909	BA	German, French	Bible	Christian Assoc., choir, class officer, Agora Society, Student Volunteer

Postgraduate study:

University	Date of entrance	Date of leaving	Date of graduation	Degree	Major	Minor	Extra curricular activities
Harvard	Summer Session	1910			German		4 hrs.
Teachers College, Columbia	1921-22			M.A.	Education		Choir
	1937	summer			"	"	

III. EXPERIENCE (Write as fully as you like, using back of sheet if necessary.)

a. In America:

1909-14 Five years teaching German, Bible and acting as accompanist in The Shippen School, Lancaster, Pa.

b. Types of work and experiences you have enjoyed most in America: Limited experience, but I enjoyed my connection with Y.W.C.A. and church work most.

c. Abroad: Ewha College, Seoul, Korea - helping it grow!

d. Types of work and experiences you have enjoyed most Abroad: I always enjoy my work, but really like teaching best!

IV. PERSONAL (Check your preference)

Do you like to work individually (___), or in groups (✓)?

Do you prefer living alone (No), in small group (yes ✓), in large group (yes)?

What are your favorite hobbies, amusements, pastimes, avocation? Music (vocal, choral, piano) - formerly tennis, swimming, golf

V. HEALTH

Date of last physical examination: Dec. 1940 where: San Francisco

Examining physician: Alfred C Reed, M.D.

General state of health: Good

For how long should you like to rest? Three months

Where do you wish to spend this time? California

How? Doing thing mentioned previously by doctor.

VI. ATTITUDE TOWARD PROFESSIONAL WORK

Do you desire complete rest during this time or do you plan to make speaking engagements? Some work for Scarritt College

If the former, would it help you to have a statement from the Board advising you not to make such engagements or would you prefer to make your own answers? Not necessary to be especially protected

If the latter, would you prefer to have assistance in making your itinerary or freedom to accept invitations as they come from friends or church groups? I prefer to make my own engagements.

What other forms of promotional work would you enjoy? Conferences, assemblies, training classes, student work on campus or in summer conferences and camps.
Any as they come.

VII. STUDY

Would you like to have a period of study before you take up any work? No, except as preparation for some special job.

When would you like to begin study? _____

For how long do you want to study? _____ Where? _____

What course in general? _____

Would you need an educational grant? _____

VIII. PLANS FOR FUTURE

Would you like to return to your field if the way should open within two or three years? Yes, as soon as practicable.

Would you accept transfer to another field temporarily? Yes permanently? No.

Remarks: _____

State in order of preference a list of forms of employment you would be willing to engage in: Schools with adequate low-cost boarding and clubs in the district; mountain schools with high school or junior college.

Do you know of any position open now which you would like to accept or which you think might be suitable for one of your colleagues? No.

Would you feel free to share this information with the Board? _____

Would you be willing to help this year in Home Mission work, retaining your status as a missionary in the Foreign Department? Yes

Would you like to transfer to the Home Mission Department? Perhaps later

We have the following forms of work in the Home Mission Department. Check all that appeal to you marking them 1, 2, 3, etc. in order of preference.

(1) Educational, (2) Social-evangelistic, (4) Rural, (3) Church work.

IX. If for health reasons or because you are approaching retirement age you think it unwise for you to return to the field and desire after a reasonable furlough to take the retired relationship, please indicate that, making whatever statement you like in regard to it. Not yet

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

150 Fifth Avenue New York 11, N. Y.

February 20, 1950

Dear Friends:

We regret very much to have to inform you of the death of Dr. Alice Appenzeller in Seoul, Korea. The following cables have been received by the Board today:

"ALICE APPENZELLER PARTIAL RIGHT SIDE STROKE HOSPITALIZED SEVERANCE CONROW"

"ALICE PASSED AWAY SEVERANCE SIX MONDAY CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE CONROW"

Mrs. Hobbs also received the following cable:

"OUR ALICE HAD CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WHILE LEADING EWHA CHAPEL MONDAY UNCONSCIOUS AFTERNOON PASSED AWAY SEVERANCE SIX O'CLOCK ALL MOURNING OUR LOSS DEEP LOVE MARION CONROW"

We are deeply grateful that Dr. Appenzeller was able to be in Korea during this very difficult post war period. The addresses of her two sisters and brother are as follows:

Mrs. William H. Crom
Rt. #2 Seminary Hill
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. J. V. Lacy
4041 Reading Road
Dayton, Ohio

Dr. Henry Appenzeller
1206 Shenadoah
Los Angeles 35, California.

I am sure that all of you join us in sympathy for her family and friends at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Louise Robinson

Louise Robinson
Acting for Margaret Billingsley
Executive Secretary Japan,
Korea and the Philippines

LR/cb

ALICE REBECCA APPENZELLER

Alice Appenzeller was born in Seoul, Korea on November 9 1885, the first American child to be born in Korea, the daughter of the first Methodist missionaries to Korea.

Education - Miss Stahr's School, Lancaster, Pa.
B.A. — Wellesley College 1909
M. A. — Teacher's College, Columbua 1922
Honorary doctorate, Boston University 1937 (Doctor of Pedagogy)

Career Teacher in Lancaster, Pa. 1909-14.
Commissioned missionary of WFMS in 1914, appointed to Ewha College, Seoul, Korea.
Teacher 1915-20.
Vice-president 1917-22
President college and Kindergarten Training School 1922-39
Honarary President 1939.
Ordained minister of Korean Methodist Church 1932.
Faculty, Scarritt College 1941-43
Hawaii Methodist Mission 1943-46
1946 -50 Ewha Woman's University, Seoul

Died on Feb. 20 1950 at Severance Hospital in Seoul of cerebral hemorrhage, following a stroke which she suffered while leading chapel at Ewha.

Cable says "ALL KOREA HONORING ALICE. FUNERAL CHUNGDONG SATURDAY 1:00 (Friday 9.P.M. U.S. time)

Awarded Blue Ribbon Medal by the Imperial Household of Japan 1935

Is in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA vol. 21 1940-41. p 191

141-65

ALICE REBECCA APPENZELLER Died Feb. 20, 1950

Parentage

Parents, the Rev. Henry Gerhart and Ella Dodge Appenzeller, pioneers of the M. E. Church in Korea.
Born in Seoul, Korea, November 9, 1885, first American child born in Korea.

EDUCATION:

Miss Stehr's School, Lancaster, Pa., diploma 1905, with college entrance certificate.
B. A. Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., 1909
M. A. Teachers College, Columbia University, 1922
Studied at summer sessions, Harvard University, 1910.
Columbia University, 1930
New York University, extension course in Seoul, Korea, 1927.

CAREER

Teacher, Shippen School, Lancaster, Pa., 1909-1914.
Commissioned missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church 1914, appointed to Korea, at Ewha College, Seoul, Korea. (Only college for girls in Korea.)

Teacher 1915-1920.
Vice-president Ewha College and affiliated schools 1917-1922.
President College and Kindergarten Training School, 1922-1939. Honorary Pres, 1939

During this administration the college purchased a site of sixty acres in the suburbs of Seoul, erected eight beautiful stone buildings on it and moved into the new quarters in 1935. Ordained minister of the Korean Methodist Church, 1932.

Dec. 4, 1946 Bacj ti Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea.

HONORS: Faculty, Scarritt College 1941-43
March, 1943-Dec. 1946 Hawaii Methodist Mission.
Commemorative sun-dial placed on Ewha College campus on twentieth anniversary of service, 1935.
Awarded Blue Ribbon Medal by the Imperial Household of Japan, 1935.
Honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from Boston University 1937.

MEMBER

Agora Society (Wellesley), Phi Delta Gamma, Royal Asiatic Society.
Seoul Woman's Club.
Evacuated from Korea because of political troubles, November, 1940.
Acting Dean of Women, Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville, Tenn. Summer, 1941 and 1942.

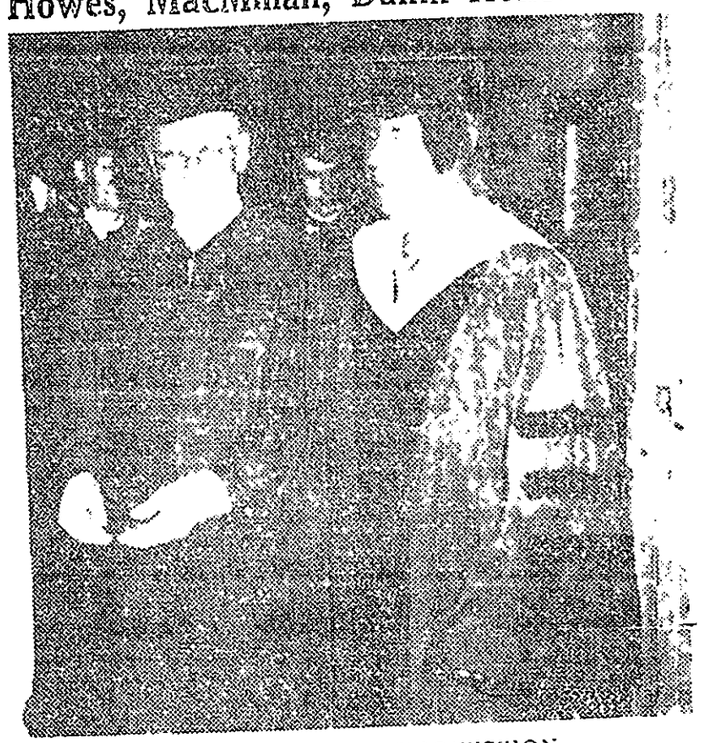
Secretary for Cultivation Scarritt College, 1941
Appointed Dec. 1942 by the Woman's Division, W.S.C.S. of the Methodist Church as missionary to the Koreans in Honolulu.

ADDRESS: 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

See WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, vol. 21, 1940-41, p. 191.

B. U. Gives Honorary Degrees To Nine and Graduates 1237

Alice Appenzeller, Head of Korean College; Howes, MacMillan, Dallin Honored



THE COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION
Cyrus Dallin, left, and Dean John P. Marshall

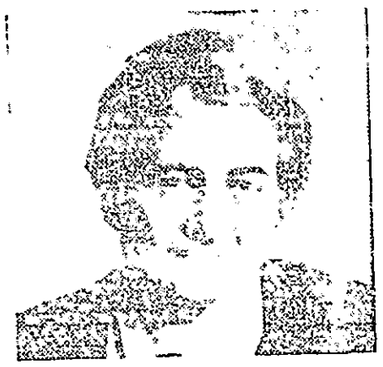
An American woman, Korean born and president of the only women's college in Korea, a noted Arctic explorer and a Boston business executive were among the recipients of honorary degrees at more than 10,000 relatives and friends of 1237 graduates filled Boston Arena yesterday for the 64th annual commencement exercises of Boston University.

Alice Roberts Appenzeller, daughter of [illegible] and [illegible] professor of [illegible] Ewha College, Korea, [illegible] been decorated [illegible] Government [illegible] the College of [illegible] She was [illegible] first [illegible] to [illegible] Women's College [illegible] Yale University and Harvard University Summer School.

Ernest Howes Honored

Ernest G. Howes, Boston businessman, president of the executive board of Boston University's board of trustees since 1924 and president of [illegible] wholesale [illegible] companies, [illegible] was honored with the degree of [illegible]

Other honorary degrees conferred were on Donald B. MacMillan, [illegible] noted Arctic explorer



ALICE R. APPENZELLER

[illegible]

Degrees With Distinction

In the College of Liberal Arts Warren D. McPhee, Newton, B. U. hockey player, was graduated with distinction in chemistry. Others who won honors are Leo J. Billo, distinction in romance languages and literature, and Raymond H. Woodman, Arthur J. Watzinger, Milton E. Helman and Isabel S. Money.

Svea W. Kleing was the only student of the College of Business Administration to receive a degree magna cum laude. He received the degree of bachelor of business administration from the evening division. Cum-laude graduates numbered 27 from this department.

Five students were graduated summa cum laude from the School of Education, while two, Hiram C. [illegible] and Albert G. Wiedenhaupt, received the degree of bachelor of sacred theology magna cum laude from the School of Theology. Frances R. Schoenbach was the only [illegible] cum-laude graduate [illegible] G. Greenwald and Max J. Klein were summa cum-laude graduates of the School of Medicine.

[illegible]

Howes Urges New Building

[illegible]

CROMWELLS TAKE AWAY THEIR MOSCOW MOVIES

MOSCOW, June 14 (A. P.)—James H. R. Cromwell and his wife, the former Doris Duke, departed today for Leningrad, taking with them films of the Kremlin walls which led to his arrest and detention for an hour and a half.

Police returned to him pictures, including one showing a corner of the Kremlin wall.

The official explanation was given that Cromwell's detention in the National Hotel yesterday was due to a "misunderstanding."

Cromwell was arrested yesterday for taking pictures of prescribed areas of the Kremlin wall, which form the background for the hotel building and the United States Embassy.

Mrs. Louise L. Lee, New York city, F. Waldo Sayer, Hempstead, N. Y. Graduate School, Louis W. Norris, Dunstable, Donald H. Randall, Brockton.

Prof. William G. Sutcliffe of the College of Business Administration was the chief marshal, assisted by Paul L. Salsgiver, Business Administration, Prof. Frank Newall, Liberal Arts, Prof. Thomas Mather, Liberal Arts, and Prof. Lewis A. Brigham, Liberal Arts.

THE COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION
Cyrus Dallin (left) and Dean John P. Marshall

An American woman, Korean born, and president of the only women's college in Korea, a noted Arctic explorer, and a Boston business executive were among the nine recipients of honorary degrees as more than 10,000 relatives and friends of 1237 graduating students filled Boston Arena yesterday for the 64th annual Commencement exercises of Boston University.

Alice Rebecca Appenzeller daughter of American missionaries and now president of the Ewha College faculty at Seoul, Korea, who has been decorated by the Japanese Government, was the recipient of the degree of doctor of pedagogy. She was born in Korea, made her first visit to this country at the age of 6, received her AB degree from Wellesley College in 1909, and her AM from Columbia Teachers' College in 1922. She has also attended New York University, Columbia University and Harvard University Summer School.

ALICE R APPENZELLER

doctor of science; Cyrus Edwin Dallin, Arlington, sculptor, doctor of fine arts, James Duncan MacNair, Upper Darby, Penn, chaplain in the United States Navy, retired, doctor of divinity; Earl Alva Roadman, president of Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia, and William Henry Sawyer, chief justice, New Hampshire Superior Court, doctor of laws, Dr Guy E Snavely, president of Birmingham Southern College, and Charlotte Barrell Ware, Boston, nationally known worker on agricultural problems, doctor of humanities.

Ernest Howes Honored

Ernest G Howes, Boston businessman, chairman of the executive board of Boston University's board of trustees since 1924 and president of one of the largest wholesale leather companies in the country, was honored with the degree of doctor of commercial science.

Other honorary degrees conferred were to Donald B. MacMillan, Provincetown, noted Arctic explorer,

Class Marshals

Each of the 11 departments of the university had prominent members of the class as marshals. Paul M. Taylor, Norwood, varsity swimming captain, and Warren D McPhee, Newton varsity hockey player, led the College of Liberal Arts graduates. The other student marshals were

College of Business Administration Jerry F [illegible], Roslindale, Kenneth L [illegible], Auburndale, R I, [illegible] Arts and Letters [illegible] R Fr[illegible], Roslindale, V[illegible] Boston University School of Medicine, Luther F Thompson, Greenfield, Mildred E Savory, Manchester, N H

Sargent College of Physical Education Mary E Sweeney, Scituate, Marion R Pope, Frances Penn

School of Theology, Harry C Weld, Hyde Park, Roland G Carter, Meadville, Me

School of Law, Burton A Pickman, Providence, Maxwell A Glaser, Malden

School of Medicine, Thomas M. Hodge, Melrose, Howard F Robinson, Cambridge,

School of Education, William T Lynch, Charlestown, Lucie E. DeHaie, Jamaica Plain

School of Religious and Social Work

distinction in chemistry. Others who won honors are Leo J. Billa, distinction in romance languages and literature, and Raymond H. Woodman, Arthur J. Watzinger, Milton E. Helman and Isabel S. Money.

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Five students were graduated cum laude from the School of Education, while two, Hiram C. Weld and Albert G. Wiederhold, received the degree of bachelor of sacred theology magna cum laude from the School of Theology. Frances R. Schoenbach was the only magna-cum-laude student at the University of Law, and Maurice G Green and Max J. Klamer were the two cum-laude graduates of the School of Medicine.

Dr Guy E. Snavely, president of the Birmingham-Southern College, in his address on "The Unviersity and Public Life," delivered a fervent plea that the next war be fought away from our shores, without any men, money or supplies from this nation.

"University graduates need to do three things in the political realm," he continued. "They should exercise on every possible occasion their sovereign right of suffrage. They should keep abreast of political movements and be thoroughly familiar with civic problems. Above all, they should make the sacrifice, if necessary, to offer themselves for election to public office."

Howes Urges New Building

Ernest G Howes, chairman of the Boston University executive committee of the board of trustees, in a luncheon speech at the Algonquin Club following the Commencement, declared that construction of a new home for the College of Business Administration to cost about $1,000,000, must start this Fall

"Not only has the university's financial development and academic progress kept pace with the increased student body," Howes said "but today the trustees are faced with the necessity of furnishing the College of Business Administration with a new home on the Commonwealth-ay campus, at a cost of about $1,000,000, which must be secured from friends of the university

"This must be so financed that construction can be started this Fall. The trustees have the further responsibility of raising $1,000,000 for the School of Medicine, for its progressive development. Besides these, friends of the School of Theology are now conducting a campaign for its benefit, and in celebration of its first century of service. The securing of this $2,000,000 is the direct, individual responsibility of each and every trustee on the board and should be so considered by them

BAY STATE STUDENTS TO STUDY IN POLAND

Girl and Youth Awarded Kasciusko Fellowships

Two Massachusetts students are among the 18 chosen for Kosciuszko Foundation scholarships for study in Poland this Summer. They are Francis James Whitfield of Springfield and Alicia Wieneck of Chicopee.

The Kosciuszko Foundation, organized in 1926 as a memorial to Gen Thaddeus Kosciuszko, American Revolutionary patriot and founder of West Point has an endowment fund of $164,000 used in exchange of students, scholars professors, writers and research workers to promote good will between Poland and America. Its offices are at 149 East 67th st, New York city, with Dr Henry Noble McCracken as president and Prof Stephen P. Mizwa as executive director.

Francis J Whitfield, who is to take courses in Polish history and culture at a Polish university this Summer, is the son of Walter Whitfield and prepared for college at Springfield

FRANCIS J WHITFIELD
To study Polish history

Central High School. He was graduated from Harvard, summa cum laude, in June, 1936 and this year receives his Master of Arts Degree having held the Shattuck Scholarship for graduate work at Harvard. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and won the English Tutorial Prize, the Lloyd Mckim Garrison Poetry prize and a Detur prize during his undergraduate years at Harvard.

Alicia Wieneck was born at Chicopee. She attended the Detroit School of Art and received a scholarship at Cooper Stringer Fine Arts center. She has been study[illegible] at the Students League of New York for the past two years. Last Winter she designed some magnificent murals of old Krakow for the Kosciuszko Foundation's Ball in New York. She will study this Summer at the International School of Art in Warsaw.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE '31 CLASS HOLDS ITS REUNION

The class of '31 held its reunion at the FoCastle last evening when the Emmanuel College Alumnae Association had its annual supper dance. Miss Agnes McHugh, Everett, chairman of the dance, was

AIRMEN BACK AFTER DISASTER IN NEVADA

Rip Cords Souvenirs of 14,000-Ft Jumps

Full-fledged members of the exclusive Caterpillar Club, by virtue of their thrilling parachute jump over the wilds of Nevada last Tuesday, Maj Clarence E. Hodge, commander of the 101st Observation Squadron of the 26th Division, and Lieut Joseph L. McNeil, his observer on a cross-country training flight, arrived back in Boston by train yesterday.

They proudly carried with them the rip cords of their 'chutes as souvenirs—and no one was more pleased to see these cords than Master Sergt Richard J Geeham, parachute man for the squadron He it was who folded the 'chutes before the officers started off from East Boston.

Maj Hodge was limping, his ankle having been sprained when he landed in a deep valley after a 14 000-foot jump.

Maj Hodge was generous in his praise of Lieut McNeil's feat in walking 42 miles in 17 hours to bring help from an Indian reservation, and last night, speaking over WBZ, in an interview with his second-in-command, Capt Albert L. Edson, he declared the 27-year-old lieutenant from South Boston should be given a citation for this feat.

Maj Hodge said that if he had had enough gasoline and a larger plane he could easily have flown around the thunderstorm that struck them early last Tuesday afternoon and forced them to bail out. But the downdraft of the storm was so great that they would have been killed if they had not jumped when they did. As it was, they had a narrow escape from hitting a mountain peak not shown on their charts

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MISS EMILY QUINN

assisted by members of the class on the committee, Miss Mary Mullane, Mrs. Mary Spencer, Miss Emily Quinn, Miss Mary Sullivan, Miss Catherine Curley, Miss Dorothy Forres, Miss Collette Murphy, Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Marie Kelley, Miss Betty Killon, Miss Helen Martineau, Miss Ann Sullivan, Miss Mary Macken and Miss Ann O'Dowd.

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65

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

150 Fifth Avenue New York 11, N. Y.

February 20, 1950

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Mrs. William H. Crom
Rt. #2 Seminary Hill
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. J. V. Lacy
4041 Reading Road
Dayton, Ohio

Dr. Henry Appenzeller
1206 Shenadoah
Los Angeles 35, California.

I am sure that all of you join us in sympathy for her family and friends at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Louise Robinson

Louise Robinson
Acting for Margaret Billingsley
Executive Secretary Japan,
Korea and the Philippines

LR/cb

23 February 1950

ON THE PASSING OF OUR BELOVED SISTER
ALICE APPENZELLER

(b. 9 November 1885, Seoul, Korea; d. 20 February 1950, Seoul, Korea)

While Miss Appenzeller may no longer be living in our midst, I know that she still linger among us. On behalf of all the Korean people, I wish to speak these few words to express our grief at her passing.

The late Miss Alice Appenzeller dedicated her entire lifetime of sixty-six years for spreading the gospel in Korea and especially for the education of Korean women. She was born in Seoul shortly after the arrival in Korea of her parents who came here to help the Korean people in a time when misfortunes and injustice prevailed in our country. Her parents brought with them the gospel of love, freedom and equality.

Upon the completion of her own education, Miss Appenzeller began her lifetime of devotion to the education of Korean women. She was still active in this cause when she passed away in the middle of a lecture.

She was American, but she was born in Korea and devoted all of her active life to Korea and died here in the midst of her work. Her body will be buried here and her spirit will live on among us. We do not regard her as American but rather as one of us and our very own sister. We grieve sour over her loss and we weep in distress.

Shortly after she founded Ewha School there occurred the revolution of March 1st, 1919. At that time, Ewha School became the center of countless patriotic young women. These courageous girls though weak and very young endured indescribable tortures from their Japanese oppressors. Miss Appenzeller went along with our patriotic young and mothers. When Yun Kwan Soon was dragged to jail and to a heroic death, she wept with all Korean mothers. She fought courageously and steadfastly against Japanese tyranny over liberal education, and under most trying difficulties she solicited funds to support the school.

The liberation must have meant much to her in making it possible for Americans and Koreans to open their hearts to one another. She was deeply concerned until the time of her death over the unification of Korea, and she worried greatly about the threat of communist aggression. Her devotion to and love for Korea was not a bit less than Korean patriots themselves.

Her life was dedicated to Jesus Christ and to His Gospel and to helping unfortunate people. Now she is with God in His Glory and Peace. Kang Yun Chin's endlessly flowing waters seem well to express to her our never ending grief as they pass silently the inscribed tombstone reading: ALICE APPENZELLER, BORN IN KOREA, SERVED IN KOREA, NOW BURIED HERE IN KOREAN SOIL.

P. H. SHIN
Chairman
National Assembly
Republic of K

Remarks of the Honorable John J. Uhrcolo, Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Korea, on February 25, 1960, at the funeral of Dr. Alice R. Appenzeller, Chong Dong Church, Seoul.

No one can speak of a dear friend who has died without grief. Yet Alice Appenzeller, who was a great, fine and extraordinarily kind woman, the friend of all of us who are here, and so many more who could not come, has left us in the way which she would have chosen. Many times she said she wanted to die in Korea while she still was rendering a service to the women's university which she herself had built and loved so well. While we sorrow that we can no longer enjoy her company and wise advice, we can be comforted that she was granted her wish.

Alice Appenzeller was the first American child born in Korea. Her life spans almost the whole period of American-Korean relations. Her birth was the first ever recorded at the American Consulate here in Seoul. She was one of the finest American citizens ever to be in Korea, where her heart has always belonged. Almost all of her mature life she spent here, working especially with Korean girls so that they could have the education which they deserved but which usually was denied to them. She worked with them and for them as a missionary of the Church in which today we are gathered in her memory. All over Korea, and indeed all over the world there are Korean women of the highest character and education who remember Dr. Appenzeller with devotion and gratitude.

I speak on this occasion not just officially, nor merely on behalf of the American community, to pay tribute to the memory of one of our community whom we all admired and loved. I speak personally as one who learned much from knowing Alice Appenzeller, from her kindness, from her friendship, and from her wise understanding of things Korean with which she was ever ready to help me.

Alice Appenzeller was a great woman. In herself she represented the modern history of Korea and America, and she had become an institution of Korean life beyond her own modest appreciation. Those of us who were fortunate enough to know her, even for a little time, know that she can never be replaced or forgotten in the memory of those who love Korea.

IN MEMORIAM

ALICE REBECCA APPENZELLER

Of all the memorial services held for Alice Appenzeller in Korea, Hawaii or the United States, probably none is as intimate as this. For here we are in her home church in America, in the midst of her family and old friends, in the city, which, with the exception of Seoul, Korea, Alice called "home." In this church her father and mother were married in 1884, and from here they went out to Korea as the first missionaries of The Methodist Church in that field, arriving on Easter Sunday in 1885. For over seventy years the name of Appenzeller has been connected with First Methodist Church in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

I am privileged to speak in memory of this friend of thirty-eight beautiful years because our friendship began in this city. My first bright memory of Alice was on a late Friday afternoon in September 1912, as we were coming down the steps of Shippen School at the end of my first week of teaching. She asked, "Where do you go to church?" "I am a Congregationalist," I replied. "I am sorry there is no church of that denomination in the city," Alice explained. "Mother and I are Methodists and we worship at First Church on North Duke Street. If you care to go there Sunday morning, we shall be glad to have you sit in our pew and come home to dinner with us."

That first act of our friendship was symbolic of Alice's love for folk. Always she felt the needs of others. Because of that friendly interest, that desire to bring out the best in people, she made friends wherever she went. Because she gave me that friendly touch on the steps of Shippen School, a warm friendship developed between us which never faltered in spite of years of separation, but grew richer through frequent letters in which we shared our every problem.

It was on that September Sunday in 1912 that I first met Miss Appenzeller. In with her, too, began a friendship which was short in years but which significantly influenced

my life. As we remember the famous daughter, and the missionary father who sacrificed his life to save others in a shipwreck in Korea in 1902, let us give thanks for that brave, smiling, undaunted little mother who lived for her four children and led them into paths of ever widening service. Mrs. Appenzeller, with her feet on the ground, held fast by common sense, but with her head in the stars, gave to me a new conception of what it meant to live as a Christian. It was she who urged me to join this church and captured my interest to work with the youth here. And I shall never forget the day when she said to me. "Have you ever thought of giving your life to Christian service? God has done so much for you. Why don't you volunteer and go out to the Orient with Alice? You know you have no reason not to go."

This daughter of Lancaster had her roots deep in the land of her birth and in late 1914 she said good-bye to the family group and returned to Korea as a missionary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. To go that was like going back home. To her, the Koreans were her own people. And she went out undergirded by the love and loyalty of this church which has heartily supported her these thirty-six years.

Alice returned to that land of Morning Calm in the turbulent years of foreign aggression. As a teacher at home, she led girls in democratic Christian ways which in turn made some of them martyrs in the cause of independence. Through thick and thin, always with a contagious poise and confidence in the ultimate outcome, she helped young Koreans to believe in God and in themselves, to prepare themselves for that good day in the future when they should be free to love their own country. She declared here was a merry dream, that that day of independence would never come. She rejoiced that it fell to her lot to return to Korea following World War II and to see the land of her birth rise out of bondage into a free nation, its first president her warm friend and one of her father's early converts to Christianity. Often in this recent period of Korean independence, she wrote that her cup was running over with the joy of being there in those awful days so fraught with peril and promise. Through the ebb and flow of its new political life she had confidence in Korea. She ended her

last Christmas letter:

"That cause can never be lost or stayed
Which takes the course of what God has made:
And is not trusting in walls and towers,
But slowly growing from seeds to flowers.

"Be then no more by a storm dismayed
For by it the full-grown seeds are laid
And though the tree by its might it shatters,
What then, if thousands of seeds it scatters."

Her life was given to the task her parents had begun, making Jesus Christ a living reality in the strategic land of Korea. Alice scattered thousands of seeds. Serving in the early years with many of her parents' contemporaries, who were still living, she later became the most distinguished of an important group of second generation missionaries. Speaking the Korean language like a Korean, loving the people, far-seeing, creative and fearless, this ordinary girl from Wellesley College became an extraordinary woman of great charm, broad culture, high spirituality and distinguished leadership in the land she loved.

History will say that Alice Appenzeller built the first women's college in Korea. She did do that, but by her example of faith she did much more. To her, that which others deemed impossible became quietly possible. We see this in the story of those early days of Ewha College, when Alice, then its second president, with little backing except her own faith and vision, sorted out plans that the girls of Ewha might have the proper setting for their higher education. There came that never-to-be-forgotten day in 1923 when Mrs. Philip Gray from Detroit with her two daughters, tourists, visited the old Ewha High School building. Alice told them of the college courses then begun and how he wanted a college with buildings like her beloved Wellesley; that she had an option on a desirable piece of land, he would

the callers not like to go out in a rickshaw and take a "look see." They saw and were readily conquered. Returning to the old building, the drays conferred together while Alice stood in the corridor praying, conscious that a great moment might be at hand. And she heard her prayers being answered when Mrs. Gray said, "We will give you $25,000. to buy that land." And so the new college campus was begun. By dint of wise planning, unfaltering faith, voluminous correspondence to raise money, the buildings took shape on the beautiful campus. But Alice did more than create buildings. She developed the intellectual and spiritual life of the college and planted seeds in the lives of Korean girls who budded into radiant Christian personalities and began to bear rich fruit. The whole college is now her monument. Before her death she participated in the laying of the corner-stone of the new science building which will be named Appenzeller Hall.

One of the biggest steps Alice ever took was when she handed the presidency of Ewha College to one of her former students, Dr. Helen Kim, Ph.D. from Columbia University, Alice continuing herself as honorary president and teacher. It was a rare experience in those days when national leaders were few to watch this missionary place the responsibility in the hands of a Korean girl whom she had nurtured and to witness a miracle of Christian partnership as these two, now in their revered relationship, worked together in the ensuing years to build an ever-growing institution today now as Ewha Woman's University with 1,200 students. It was a credit to the character of each of these women that the experiment was successful.

At the end of her sixty-four years it was said of Alice that she was "a great gentlewoman, a great Christian and a great missionary." What made her great?

One characteristic was her capacity for friendship. She loved her students in a way which made them look upon her as a mother. In the cosmopolitan community of Seoul, Korea, she was a friend to people of many nationalities and different faiths. During the short years of her service in Hawaii and again after she returned to Korea for the last term, many young soldiers in the American army found her friendship

precious. Her charm, culture and tolerance won her the friendship of Korean government officials and American army authorities. Her love for folk kept her close to the most humble Koreans. People in high and low places sought her advice, as was shown by the fact that at the time of her death she was working on 20 committees of church and state.

Alice was a tireless letter-writer, and her letters were worth reading. A copy of her current mailing list found in the Board files carried names, typed on 11 pages, of people scattered all over the world. She held fast to her friends through her correspondence. Always she spoke the grateful word, the commendation for work well done. She had a deep respect for the personality of others, discerning their virtues and being always generous toward their faults.

Through years of separation she reached out to hold fast to her family. In a remarkable way she kept in touch with the developing lives of her brothers and sisters, her nieces and nephews, all the in-laws and the children. Her interesting family letters followed her dear ones far and wide. She was proud of all the family traditions and rejoiced in family achievements.

She was great in the balance of her life. Among many missionaries, Alice had the widest and most varied horizons. She never allowed herself to become cramped in her interests. A wide reader, she was aware of world events. The day before she died, she and a friend were reading Sir Winston Churchill's latest book. She loved art, poetry and music, and the latter especially was a pleasure to her and to her friends throughout her life. To the very end, that last Sunday afternoon she sang in the Community Church choir in Seoul.

Her generosity made her great, though sometimes it almost became a fault. She shared everything she had. Old Korean friends, servants of her parents in bygone days and their children, she gladly helped. Many a student continued her studies because Alice paid her fees. She was never stingy with her time, or money. The biggest salary

she ever received was only $1,200 a year but still she kept nothing for herself. When she was chided for her generosity, she replied, "What fun is there in life if you can't give anything away even if you are poor!"

Her greatness came basically from her dominant devotion to the Christian faith and her belief in prayer. She lived out her Christianity in practical ways. One of her students said, "We knew she was praying for us every day." She fired others by her deep faith in God's power to change individuals and nations. Of the future of Korea she said recently, "A nation is being born. Statesmen are creating the body of the new state; but we Christians must help to create the soul of the new nation."

Koreans would say she was great because she, being an American, was one of them. Her one concern was Korea and the Koreans. She felt herself such a part of Korea's life that at her funeral the chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea said, "We do not recognize her as an American but rather as one of us, and our very own sister." Her work covered the darkest days of Korea's history and the Koreans knew that she suffered and aspired with them. They felt that the development of the Christian church, the education of their women, every phase of their national life was touched by her wisdom and spirit.

It was no wonder, then, that, when God suddenly called her to Himself on February 20, 1950, all Korea paid her homage. Those few days were pregnant with the flavor of her living. The city of Seoul was hushed, as if a benediction lay upon it since the word went out that Dr. Alice had gone. That Monday morning she had taught her English class and at 11 o'clock went onto the platform of Ewha University chapel to lead the worship service. She began to speak in Korean on Matthew 7:15, "Beware of false prophets." Her voice faltered, became indistinct, but she kept right on. When Dr. Helen Kim hurried to the platform to suggest she would take over the service, Alice, bewildered, looked at her watch and murmured, "But I have not finished." Through the next few hours the cerebral hemorrhage ended her life. At 6 o'clock that evening she died. But surely <u>she had not finished</u>.

The Appenzeller influence in that moment began to spread as never before. Her passing became the occasion of national mourning. Suddenly she belonged not only to the college and the Methodist mission but to the whole country. The funeral arrangements became a Korean-wide community function. One hundred and three organizations and institutions appointed delegates on a committee to plan the memorial service in Chung Dong Church. It was the church which her father had organized, where Alice was baptized as the first white child born in Korea, and in which she was ordained to the ministry. The President of Korea attended the service and spoke as did also the American Ambassador and other high officials of church and state. Loud speakers carried the service to the silent crowds who could not get into the church. It is said that never before in Korean history had there been such a long funeral procession.

The place Alice holds in the heart of Korea was attested by the warm appraisal of President Syngman Rhee, but even more touchingly by the acts of humble people themselves. From the West Gate to the cemetery the people were out early that morning, cleaning up the streets and filling in the holes so that the funeral procession might proceed smoothly. Carrying water from distant wells, either on their heads or backs, women and girls kept watering the streets until the procession was over. It was a real proof that the Koreans loved Dr. Alice.

More than 20,000 people lined the streets as the hearse slowly passed by, crowded with the flags of Korea and the United States. College girls sang the beloved Taik Sunga and hymns. And finally, surrounded by friends and flowers and mourned by a nation, Alice Appenzeller had her wish to be buried in Korea as she had been born there.

The general committee began at once to plan a memorial to Dr. Alice. And the idea has spread to this country where already the Ewha Cooperating Board is raising $20,000. for the Appenzeller Scholarship Endowment Fund.

And so, her last words are coming true. <u>She has not finished</u>. Her life goes on in the hundreds of girls she taught and in all of a. those lives she influenced. Then this church carries on its missionary responsibilities, her work goes on.

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More than 10,000 people lined the streets as the hearse slowly passed by, draped with the flags of Korea and the United States. College girls sang the beloved Ewha songs and hymns. And finally, surrounded by friends and flowers and mourned by a nation, Alice Appenzeller had her wish to be buried in Korea as she had been born there.

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And so, her last words are coming true. <u>She has not finished</u>. Her life goes on in the hundreds of girls she taught and in all of those lives she influenced. When this church carries on its missionary responsibilities, her work goes on.

When her brother and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Appenzeller suddenly decide to return to Korea, her work goes on. When an Ewha graduate takes her official seat in the Assembly of the United Nations in Paris or at Lake Success; when another becomes the first Korean to give a song recital in Carnegie Recital Hall in New York City; when a group go out from Ewha to teach illiterate women and children in the villages, to preach the Gospel and to point humble people to new ways of life, there Alice Appenzeller's influence goes on. When the friends in Seoul decide to have her biography written and published in Korean and English, her influence lives. It can never die.

That spreading influence of the life of this great gentle woman, great Christian and great missionary is poignantly told in a poem, written by Chaiscoa Suh, an Ewha student, and published in the University magazine. It speaks to us all today:

"It was a bright morning,
Azure spring born from winter.
She was teaching and singing,
Like a merry shepherd.
But, leaving chapel, she
Murmured for us and for Ewha in
Her last moment.

"Now she has gone also content,
And we have only memory.
Once cheerful and passionful she was,
With gentleness and kindness.
She was always crying:
'Wake up, girls! Wake up!
This word has not gone with her
But remains in our hearts forever."

Delivered by Miss Elizabeth M.
Lee at First Methodist Church
Lancaster, Pennsylvania
April 23, 1950

Ewha College, Seoul, Korea
November 2, 1940

Dear Friends:

The skies seem to be caving in on us, as Edna St. V. Killay says, and it looks as though two weeks will close this long happy drama of our life here. The bell is ringing, the curtain is falling. The American consul, Mr. O Gaylord Marsh, who has been working very hard on our problems, has been able to get the Matson liner "Mariposa" to call at our nearby port, Jinsen on November 15th, and he expects 250 American citizens to be evacuated from Korea on that ship. That is the port (formerly called Chemulpo) where my parents landed 55 years ago. It was in those waters that my father lost his life trying to save two Korean friends. My brother and I are glad that, since we must go, we can depart together from this place. It breaks our hearts, but we hope that before long we can come back again to our beloved home here, and go on with the work that has been our life for so long.

The reasons why we are leaving will be explained later. Three chief ones, given in order of importance as I see them, are these: our presence is daily causing our colleagues embarrassment and suffering; the Korean Methodist Church has been changed, forced into a mold that is impossible for us to recognize; the U.S. government has strongly urged us to leave now, "while transportation is available". Our best friends among our people say they cannot ask us to stay. "We love you, we need you, but we cannot have you", i. the way one put it, with tears streaming down her face.

Since October 9th we have known this might come, and have tried in every way to avoid this final step; but it has come as an inescapable duty, and we have made complete withdrawal our mission policy. A committee of five men is to remain, wind up our business and come away as soon as possible. We pray that our action may help bring peace and an order in which Almighty God and His laws shall be the rule of life.

We shall land in San Francisco December and I expect to spend Christmas with the Appenzeller-Noble families there. My California address will be my cousin's home, Mrs. A. L. Bailhache, 2512 Octavia St., San Francisco. But the best permanent address of all missionaries is 150 Fifth Ave., New York. Letters are forwarded promptly from there. Some Presbyterian missionaries and most British people are remaining, for the present, at least. Some are as firmly convinced that they should stay as we are that we should go. Nothing is plain, every issue is complicated, so each can but follow what seems to him right.

Our work is being provided for as well as possible, with the burden carried now entirely by our colleagues. They need all our prayers. President Kim will move into our house, which we are leaving fully furnished.

These are the saddest days I have ever lived through, utterly unreal. The usual farewells, gifts and expressions of appreciation that our people love to give us when we part from them are impossible now. But richer fellowship of the heart is coming to us in unforgettable experiences. We know that nothing can separate us from our friends, and that we shall all be working together, even though oceans come between us. Most of us do not know where we shall go or what we shall do next, but we have no anxiety. We think gladly of you, and hope to see you before long.

Faithfully yours,

Alice R. Appenzeller

ALICE REBECCA APPENZELLER

Alice Appenzeller was born in Seoul, Korea on November 9 1885, the first American child to be born in Korea, the daughter of the first Methodist missionaries to Korea.

Education - Miss Stahr's School, Lancaster, Pa.
B.A. — Wellesley College 1909
M. A. — Teacher's College, Columbia 1922
Honorary doctorate, Boston University 1937 (Doctor of Pedagogy)

Career Teacher in Lancaster, Pa. 1909-14.
Commissioned missionary of WFMS in 1914, appointed to Ewha College, Seoul, Korea.
Teacher 1915-20.
Vice-president 1917-22
President college and Kindergarten Training School 1922-39
Honorary President 1939.
Ordained minister of Korean Methodist Church 1932.
Faculty, Scarritt College 1941-43
Hawaii Methodist Mission 1943-46
1946 -50 Ewha Woman's University, Seoul

Died on Feb. 20 1950 at Severance Hospital in Seoul of cerebral hemorrhage, following a stroke which she suffered while leading chapel at Ewha.

Cable says "ALL KOREA HONORING ALICE. FUNERAL CHUNGDONG SATURDAY 1:00 (Friday 9.P.M. U.S. time)

Awarded Blue Ribbon Medal by the Imperial Household of Japan 1935

Is in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA vol. 21 1940-41. p 191

[illegible] Given Honorary [illegible] To Famous [illegible]

Alice Appenzeller, Head of Korean College, Hears Her Son Be Honored

THE COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION
Cyrus Dallin Gold and Dean John P. Marshall

An American woman, [illegible] born, and president of the only women's college in Korea, a noted Arctic explorer, and a Boston business executive were among the most recipients of honorary degrees as more than 3000 relatives and friends of 1237 graduating students filled Tremont Street yesterday for the 64th annual Commencement exercises of Boston University.

Alice Rebecca Appenzeller, daughter of American missionaries and now president of the Ewha College faculty at Seoul, Korea, who has been decorated by the Japanese Government, was the recipient of the degree of doctor of pedagogy. She was born [illegible] of 6 [illegible] Wellesley College [illegible] AM from Columbia Teachers College in 1922. She has also attended New York [illegible] and Harvard University Summer School.

Ernest Hopes Honored

[illegible] G. Hopes, Boston businessman, chairman of the executive board of Boston University's board of [illegible] 1924 [illegible] of one of the [illegible] leading companies in the country, was honored with the degree of doctor of [illegible].

Other honorary degrees awarded were to D[illegible] B. [illegible] inventor, novelist, Arctic explorer [illegible]

ALICE R. [illegible]

[illegible] Dallin Gold [illegible]

[illegible] TAKE AWAY THEIR FOREIGN TROOPS

MOSCOW, June [illegible] (AP) — Jan[illegible] H. R. Cromwell and his wife, the former [illegible] Duke, departed today for Leningrad, [illegible] of the Kremlin walls which led to his arrest and detention for an hour and a half.

Police returned to him pictures, including one showing a corner of the Kremlin wall.

The official explanation was given that Cromwell's detention in the National Hotel yesterday was due to a "misunderstanding."

Cromwell was arrested yesterday for taking pictures of prohibited areas of the Kremlin wall which form the background for the hotel by King and the United State Legation.

[illegible] Jan. [illegible] New York city, F. [illegible] Prof. William G. Sweet, dean of the College of Business Administration was the chief marshal, assisted by Paul L. Sangiver, Business Administration, Prof. Frank Novak, Liberal Arts, Prof. Thomas Marker, Liberal Arts, and Prof. Lewis A. Erickson, Liberal Arts.

Degrees With Distinction

In the College of Liberal Arts, Werner D. McPhee, Newton, B. U. hockey player, was graduated with distinction in chemistry. Others who won honors are Leo J. Bella, distinction in romance languages and literature, and Raymond H. Woodman, Arthur J. Watzinger, Milton F. Brown and Isaac S. Money.

Sven W. Kling was the only student of the College of Business Administration to receive a degree magna cum laude. He received the degree of bachelor of business administration from the evening division. Cum-laude graduates numbered 27 from this department.

Five students were graduated cum laude from the School of Education, while two, Henry C. Weed and Albert G. Westerhold, received the degree of bachelor of sacred theology magna cum laude from the School of Theology. Dennis R. Schoenbeck was the only [illegible] student of the University of Law, and Maurice G. Green and [illegible] were the two cum-laude graduates of the School of Medicine.

Dr. Guy E. Snavely president of the Birmingham-Southern College, [illegible] on "The U[illegible] and Public Life," delivered a fervent plea that the people be [illegible] away from cut-throat [illegible] without [illegible] he commanded. "They should exercise on every [illegible] their sovereign right of suffrage. [illegible] and be [illegible] problems [illegible] all the [illegible] to [illegible] for [illegible] to [illegible]

ALICE REBECCA APPENZELLER

Parentage

Parents, the Rev. Henry Gerhart and Ella Dodge Appenzeller, pioneers of the M. E. Church in Korea.
Born in Seoul, Korea, November 9, 1885, first American child born in Korea.

EDUCATION:

Miss Stehr's School, Lancaster, Pa., diploma 1905, with college entrance certificate.
B. A. Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., 1909
M. A. Teachers College, Columbia University, 1942
Studied at summer sessions, Harvard University, 1910.
Columbia University, 1930
New York University, extension course in Seoul, Korea, 1927.

CAREER

Teacher, Shippen School, Lancaster, Pa., 1909-1914.
Commissioned missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church 1914, appointed to Korea, at Ewha College, Seoul, Korea. (Only college for girls in Korea.)

Teacher 1915-1920.
Vice-president Ewha College and affiliated schools 1917-1922.
President College and Kindergarten Training School, 1922-1939. Honorary Pres, 1939

During this administration the college purchased a site of sixty acres in the suburbs of Seoul, erected eight beautiful stone buildings on it and moved into the new quarters in 1935. Ordained minister of the Korean Methodist Church, 1932.

Dec. 4, 1946 Bacj ti Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea.

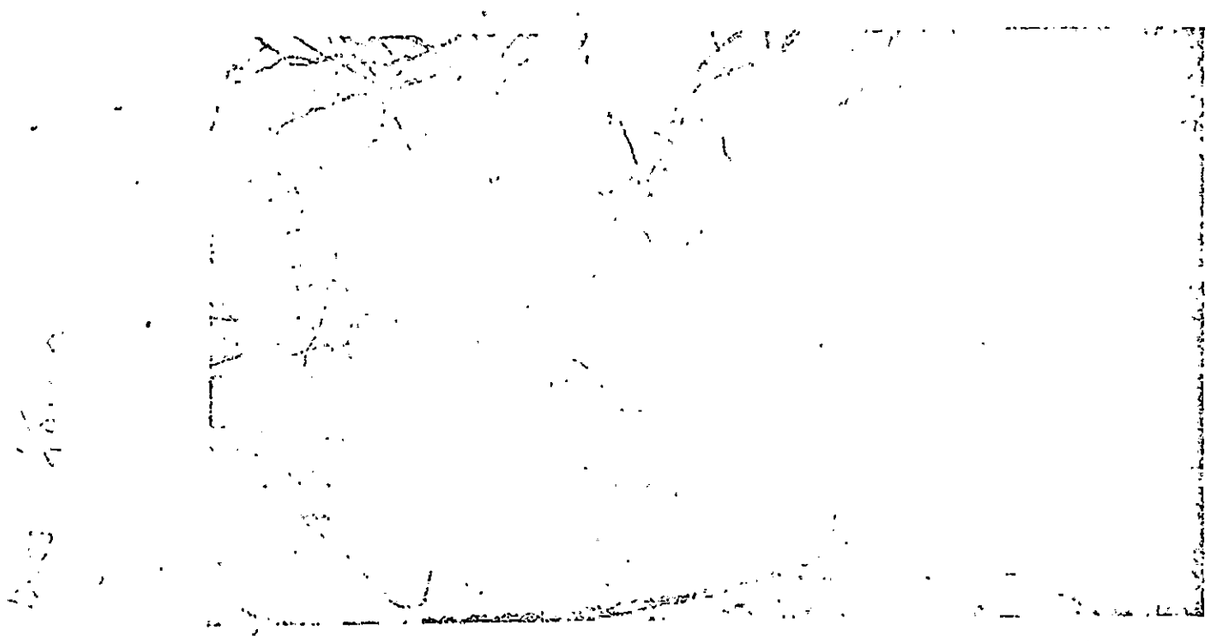
HONORS: Faculty, Scarritt College 1941-43
March, 1943-Dec. 1946 Hawaii Methodist Mission.
Commemorative sun-dial placed on Ewha College campus on twentieth anniversary of service, 1935.
Awarded Blue Ribbon Medal by the Imperial Household of Japan, 1935.
Honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from Boston University 1937.

MEMBER
Aurora Society (Wellesley), Phi Delta Gamma, Royal Asiatic Society.
Seoul Woman's Club.
Evacuated from Korea because of political troubles, November, 1940.
Acting Dean of Women, Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville, Tenn. Summer, 1941 and 1942.

Secretary for Cultivation Scarritt College, 1941
Appointed Dec. 1942 by the Woman's Division, M.E.C.S. of the Methodist Church as missionary to the Koreans in Honolulu.

ADDRESS: 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

See WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, vol. 21, 1940-41, p. 191.



Today at Ewha. Looking up at the Pheiffer Administration Hall on a winter's day

Beginnings in Korea

By Alice R. Appenzeller *

WELL, have you heard what the foreigners are doing now?" remarked a Korean woman as she pounded her washing on a large, smooth stone by a well in Seoul. "My little Soonie is charmed by that old lady who rides around in a sedan chair. She has a long, thin face, grey hair, and wears a funny thing on her head. But Soonie and the other children aren't afraid of her. The chair coolies stopped to rest near our house. The lady smiled and said, 'Come to our house on the hill and we will tell you some nice stories.' Soonie's little friend said, 'Will you give us some candy? I'm hungry!' I ran out and slapped her and pulled her away. What if the old woman would cast the evil eye on her the way they say the foreigners do!"

"Have you heard what they make their medicine of in that hospital they've opened?" said her companion, giving the baby on her back a jerk to adjust his position. "One of my master's friends said he looked over the wall and saw an American woman holding up some pink meat. It looked like baby's flesh. Ooh! How terrible! Better keep away. You don't know what they'll do to us."

"My husband's master goes to the palace, you know," added a third woman, "and my man heard him say that the great American lady had opened a school for girls and he was going to send his wife there to learn English!"

"Who ever heard of women *studying!* What will happen to our country?" said the first mother, sadly.

"And the worst of it is that the master's wife likes the idea and says she wants to go," continued the third woman.

A few days later the same group was gathered at the washing stones beating the clothes and talking and laughing as they worked. Only the lowest class of serving woman could go outside the gate of her home without wearing a veil over her head, and these women rather enjoyed their freedom even though it denoted low rank.

"My husband says the Queen has named the new school 'Pear Flower School,'" remarked the second woman, "like our white royal flower. He thinks some one should go to it. So yesterday they got out the big chairs with silk curtains, and the master and mistress went over. They had about ten coolies and runners, and when they got to the school gate in Chong Dong they made a big noise and the squeeking gate was swung open. Then they had to go up some high steps. At the top there was a Korean woman who said she was a teacher helping the Taipooin (great lady). She spoke to the master without shame—unveiled. I wonder what kind of woman she could be? Then they went inside the large tile-roofed house and there were big rooms, and the lady ordered food served. It was bitter tea with sugar and cow's milk in it. They couldn't stand the smell of that. There were cakes too, sweet, but with the same cow smell." She made a grimace of distaste.

"The mistress of course could not speak or answer, even though the American lady kept asking her. But her husband answered that she would like to come and study English, and that he would send

* Miss Appenzeller, missionary to Korea under the Woman's Division of Christian Service, tells us of the early experiences that led to the establishment of Ewha College.

Seniors relax. The days of the early beginnings are almost forgotten by these girls

her every day. They told her to come at nine in the morning. What's that? My master wants to get a clock, he says, but the lady told him that when the sun was high would be right. So tomorrow she is going to study English."

At this rather long account the other women showed how impressed they were by stopping their work and staring open-mouthed.

"It must be a safe place if Cho Chambong took his wife there," said the first woman. "My Soonie says she wants to go inside and see. I don't know what to do with that child. She talks all the time about wanting to study. My mistress doesn't like her because she's so active and curious and talkative. She won't sit quietly and sew, and is noisy when she brings in the meals. Mistress said they'd have to sell her, she didn't want her around. She's only nine—too young to marry. What can I do?"

"Well, at least you're her mother and wouldn't dream of giving her away to a foreigner. What if they'd kill her and dig out her eyes for medicine?" said the third woman.

Soonie's mother looked thoughtful. "No, of course I couldn't. She's all I have, and even if we beg on the streets I'll take care of her."

The next day but one she came back to her friends at the well and her eyes were swollen with weeping.

"What's the matter, Elder Sister?" asked one. "Where's your little girl?"

"Oh, I've taken her to the foreign Tai pooin." She sobbed. "She tripped and dropped the master's tray table last night. He was so angry that he beat her. I tried to shield her, but the mistress said we must hide in the farthest corner room. Master was drunk with too much wine at the least he'd been to and she was afraid for us. So I lay awake all night and thought what to do. Finally Soonie woke up and said, 'Take me to the Tai pooin and I'll be good and learn.' 'Perhaps I will,' I said. So we ran away later while mistress was taking her nap. Teacher and Tai-pooin were so kind and said they'd take care my little Soonie. They saw she was hurt and sa they would bathe her and put medicine on her ar give her food and good clothes. So Soonie was happ and didn't even cry much when I went away."

"Oh, what a mother! How could you do that?" sai several women at once. "The gods will punish yo and bring more trouble on you! Your husban died and now you've thrown your only child away!

They scowled and scolded until the poor woma left them weeping. When she got home her mistre asked where her "ugly brat" was.

"I don't know, madam. I think she ran away an probably she's dead," wailed the mother.

"Well, I'm sorry for you, but don't cry. Get t work and you'll forget. She's only a girl anywa Take that washing out and don't come back till it clean. Master won't like to see your ugly, cryin face." And she took up her embroidery.

The women at the well reproached and upbraide her for her plan. "You must go and bring her back, they said. "We are afraid you will bring bad luck o the whole neighborhood. Go and get her. She ca stay at our house till the master gets over it."

This went on several days, but soon the mothe came to the well beaming with smiles. "Here, lool at this. It's a certificate that my daughter is a studen in Ewha Haktang, and the principal will take car of her and never even take her out of Seoul without my permission." She looked triumphantly around at her admiring audience.

"But how do you know it says that?" one inquired. "You can't read."

"No, but master can and he told me. He asked for my child and was angry when I lied. He knew something had happened. So I showed him the paper. 'Ha! Ha!' he laughed. 'So that's the way Soonie paid me for my little temper the other night! Well, in olden days, in the Silla kingdom a thousand years ago, there was Queen Sungduk, who was the wisest and most learned monarch we have had. Perhaps even this little slave girl may get the foreign learning and help our people to better ways. Our Queen says we must change and learn new things.' "

Such we imagine might be the story of the first two pupils at Ewha—the official's wife who took English lessons, and the poor little girl whose mother got a certificate that her daughter would be well cared for. Since those early days in 1886 thousands of Korean girls have broken the shell of strict custom that shut them away in the women's quarters and have attended the schools that have increased all over the country. Girls braved persecution, social ostracism, the fear of being old maids, and have pioneered as women have in all countries. That first school, Ewha, led in education for girls.

Many a Korean grandmother must think wistfully of her own youth as she sees her granddaughters taking their places with their brothers in the problems, pleasures, and labors of a new national life.

Sept. 1941

EWHA College, Korea

ALICE R. APPENZELLER

NOWHERE has the struggle of women for recognition as persons been more interesting than in Korea, the little country between China and Japan, which has for centuries maintained her identity despite surging political changes. Woman here was kept in "purdah" almost as closely as the women of India, and denied any life outside the four walls of her home. She was the chattel, the drudge, the instrument by which the ancestral line was continued. When she attained the coveted status of mother-in-law she began to enjoy life, to go out to visit her neighbors and to see some of the sights of the world. But the higher her social position the less freedom she had, and, heavily veiled, she was borne about in a sedan chair. Of course, woman's influence cannot be circumscribed by high walls or conventions, and Korean women have exerted as much power as women of any land. But those who longed for a wider life could only steal a glimpse of it through the doors their brothers were entering. No doors were open to them.

Korea, "The Hermit Kingdom", was shaken rudely from her dreams in the early 80's when foreign powers, France, the United States of America, Britain and Russia forced her to open her country to foreign trade. One day in 1883, Dr. John F. Goucher, founder of Goucher College, saw on a train near Washington a curious group of men whose colorful silken robes, black horsehair hats and strange speech were like nothing he had ever imagined. He learned from their interpreter that these were Koreans, the first embassy from that country to the United States, where they were coming to make a treaty. Dr. Goucher, always alert for missionary opportunity, inquired whether Christian missionaries might be sent to the newly-opened land. He was told that educators and physicians would be welcome. So it was that doctors and teachers were among the first Americans to go to Korea, along with diplomats and business men.

In the first group who responded to Dr. Goucher's appeal for workers for the new Methodist Mission in Korea were the writer's parents, Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Appenzeller, and Mrs. Mary F. Scranton, with her son, W. B. Scranton, M. D., and his wife and child. Mrs. Scranton opened the first school for girls in Korea in Seoul, the capital, and the Queen bestowed upon it the name Ewha Haktang, or Pear Blossom School. From that day until this Ewha has pioneered in education for women. Until the strange idea of teaching girls could win its way by actual demonstration, Ewha was a simple, ungraded school. Girls, frequently orphans, were persuaded to attend school for the few brief years before early marriage, when the doors which had opened alluring vistas of abundant life were shut in the little brides' weeping faces, as they were sent away to strange mothers-in-law and husbands they had never seen. Many an Ewha student of later days has told us that her mother had been in Ewha as a girl just long enough to get a taste of what education might mean, and had determined to send her own daughters there.

But even in those early days when Ewha girls hardly saw beyond the high compound wall, there were pioneers among them who ventured into new paths. Esther Kim Pak, after helping an American physician, Rosetta S. Hall, later went with her to

America and graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the first among many Korean women to enter the profession. From Ewha, too, came the first Korean woman to take a college degree, Mrs. Nansa Kim Hahr, who received her B. A. from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1910. The first women to enter the nursing profession and to open places in journalism, business, church and social service were usually from Ewha. Shy women received their early training in the societies of the church, conducting business meetings and making speeches in public with a confidence that at first astonished their men, then compelled their respect and finally enlisted their cooperation in the cause of higher education. Korean girls themselves won their own battle in a few years. It is almost as natural for a Korean girl to want an education now as for an American, except that in Korea only one girl in ten has a chance to go to school. Education is still a privilege for the few, but greatly valued.

By 1910, when Ewha had developed the first high school for girls, the need of more training for teachers was felt, and Ewha College was added to the group of schools known as Ewha Haktang. The founder, Miss Frey, had a vision for Korean womanhood far ahead of her time. She began without separate buildings or facilities, but with a faculty of young American teachers whom she had gathered for this new work. The handful of girls who became the first college students braved social pressure, sometimes persecution, and even risked becoming old maids for the joy of learning. They taught part time in the lower schools as they studied. Real pioneers, they kept the little college alive and have since been the mainstay of women's work in their land. By 1923 there were too many students to continue longer in the high school building, and Frey Hall, the first college building, was erected on the old site in memory of the beloved founder, who had recently died. The College received its charter from the government, registering two departments—Literary and Music. Support had been carried alone by the Methodist Episcopal Mission, but later the M. E. Church, South, and the United Church of Canada joined in the work, setting Ewha College on the way of permanent progress. The purchase of sixty acres of land three miles west of Seoul, the gift of Mrs. Philip Hayward Gray of Detroit, encouraged plans for an adequate college plant, and a campaign for funds, beginning in 1929, resulted in the erection of eight buildings on the beautiful new campus. They nestle in the pine-covered hills, these buildings of native granite, beautiful but practical, well adapted to the work of the four departments that make Ewha College today. In 1935 the 300 students with their teachers marched joyfully from the old to the new campus, leaving the former for the use of the 400 girls of Ewha High School. There is no elective system, but each student chooses one department and takes all the courses that make up the curriculum of that department. The Literary Department is the oldest and smallest, but has provided in its liberal arts course such splendid training that many of the most important leaders in Korea are among its graduates. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York gave the first building, and Pfeiffer Hall houses this oldest department, as well as the department of Home Economics, the library, administration offices and an auditorium. The Literary Department has an interesting residence project in the English House, where chiefly English is spoken and two teachers live with ten girls. This home life has been one of the most rewarding of all pieces of work that the College has done.

The music building provides for a chapel, a large practice section, studios for teaching, and classrooms. The four year course has 70 major students, and provides music also for the 80 students of the Kindergarten Training Department. Over *4,000 periods* of music practice and teaching are scheduled *each week* by this department. Piano, reed and Hammond organ, voice and violin are taught. Native instruments are also included, but Western music and the richer sounds of piano and violin are more satisfying and popular even to Oriental people, who respond to the universal in art as well as in religion and science. Wide is the service that students and graduates of the Music Department render in church, school and community by concerts, radio, and in private teaching.

A distinctive contribution of this department is that of redeeming Korean folk music from the disrepute into which it had fallen because it was sung only by dancing girls, harmonizing and giving it back to the people in beautiful, useable form. The study and appreciation of music has been a major contribution of Ewha College to the cultural life of the Korean people.

Kindergarten training was begun at Ewha at about the same time as the College and has been closely affiliated, lately becoming a full department. No type of education has been more acceptable to the people than the work for little children, and hundreds of Ewha graduates have gone into all sorts of communities, winning the hearts of whole families and changing many a home.

The newest department is Home Economics, and it has become the largest. In 1929, six missionaries gave up their rooms so that a place might be made to house the new department. In 1941, we find a large part of Pfeiffer Hall given over to its laboratories and classrooms. A pretty little Korean home management house was given by the alumnae and Dean Ava B. Milam, of Oregon State College, who encouraged the beginnings of this work. The students live in this house in turn. A one-year Homemakers' Course has been added to the department's work to supply a great demand, but the regular course is four years, like the other departments, and provides vocational opportunities. Most of the graduates of the college marry, and all find useful places of service.

There are now 450 girls studying at Ewha College, about half of them being housed in the dormitory. The social, athletic and religious life of the campus are much like that of an American college. Chosen Christian College, the brother institution of about 600 students is adjacent to Ewha, and the two colleges share in many activities, developing wholesome friendships which often result in marriage. The Christian homes that Ewha girls make are standards of excellence in the community.

Ewha is known and valued as a Christian college, with daily religious services and Bible study. Faculty and students realize that Christian idealism has made Ewha the beautiful thing that it is, and they are laboring sacrificially to carry on the work.

American teachers naturally were more prominent at first, but as classes were graduated, some of the best alumnae were sent abroad for further training, and they have gradually taken much of the responsibility for the program. Educational opportunities have increased in Japan during these years, and since Korea is politically the possession of Japan and has made Japanese the official language of Korea, more Korean teachers take their training in the universities of Japan. But many of those who mean most to the work are graduates of American colleges. Schools from which present members of the Ewha faculty have been graduated

are: Alabama College, Berlin (Germany) Conservatory of Music, Boston University, University of Chicago, Cincinnati Conservatory, Columbia University, Ellison-White Conservatory, Emory University, National College of Education, Juilliard School of Music, University of Michigan, Ohio Wesleyan University, Oregon State College, Scarritt College, Yale University, University of Zurich.

Ewha College has had four presidents: Lulu E. Frey, B. A. Ohio Wesleyan University, 1910–1920; Jeanette Walter, B. A. Northwestern University, M. A Columbia University, 1921–1922; Alice R. Appenzeller, B. A. Wellesley College, M A. Columbia University, Ph. D. (Hon.) Boston University, 1922–1939. Dr. Helen Kim, a daughter of Ewha, now is president of this college, the only one for girls in her native land. She was the first Korean woman to win a Phi Beta Kappa key; she has her B. A. from Ohio Wesleyan University, her M. A. from Boston, and her Ph. D. from Columbia University. She has represented her people at various international gatherings and was long connected with the Y. W. C. A. She has courageously shouldered the burden of leadership at a time of great perplexity. In November, 1940, Japanese nationalistic pressure became so acute that it was considered best for the College that it be freed from all suspicion of Western domination, and the ten American teachers then on the faculty left and returned to America. For the first time in its history Ewha has no missionary on her staff. During the period of 1885–1940 more than a hundred different missionaries have given longer or shorter periods of service to Ewha. Their contribution will never be lost, for it is woven into the lives of the school and the students. Now in this time of trial their spiritual daughters are taking the missionaries' places and shouldering the heavy burdens, bearing aloft the College motto—Truth, Goodness, Beauty. As one of the alumnae wrote to her missionary friend:

> "Do not grieve too much. You have sowed the seed, now we must struggle with the weeds and cultivate, and God will give the harvest."

The door still swings wide at Ewha. Her friends do not forget her, and in some better day they hope to join again in helpful service together.

(Miss Zeta) A. R. Appenzeller, Honorary President of EWHA, has lectured widely in this country since she was evacuated from her beloved field. *Who's Who in America*, 1940–1941 gives a fuller account of her work. No one can do justice to her important activities than this column can here.

THE UNIVERSITY

(Based in part upon Cardinal Newman's "The Idea of a University".)

A university where youth meets youth,
Where earnest minds from East and West have sought
Companions in their eager search for Truth,
And broadened by an interchange of thought,
Where leaders, learned in their chosen spheres
But not too firmly rooted to one creed,
Have guided youth toward self-directed years
Of wisdom, sound in judgment, word and deed;
All nations need such men of mental force
To lift the weary, war-torn world from strife,
Unselfish men to build an inner source
Of strength and sense of values for this life;
What richer resource has humanity
Than products of this university?

FRANCES F. WARREN

F. E. Warren is a member of Zeta chapter

Photographs from this file have not been included but are available upon request. For more information please contact research@gcah.org