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*They Went to the  
Philippines*

BIOGRAPHIES OF MISSIONARIES  
*of the*  
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Issued by

MISSIONARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

222 South Downey Avenue

Indianapolis 7, Indiana

*Price, 50 cents*

# *They Went to the Philippines*

**BIOGRAPHIES OF MISSIONARIES**

*of the*

**DISCIPLES OF CHRIST**



## FOREWORD—

All these were honored in their generations  
And they were the glory of their times . . .  
Yea, they were men of mercy,  
Whose righteous deeds have not been forgotten.

(*Ecclesiasticus 44*)

In this booklet will be found brief sketches of the lives of those who have carried on the missionary work of Disciples of Christ in the Philippine Islands through more than fifty years. Every attempt has been made to include all missionaries who have served, for however brief a period, in this field. All of them were indeed honored in their generations, and their deeds live after them in the growing church in the Philippines.

This series of biographies has been prepared by Miss Lois Anna Ely of the staff of the Department of Missionary Education. Use has been made of the sketches in an earlier series prepared by Miss Velva Dreese and Miss Edith Eberle, with further information gained from research into records and much helpful assistance from missionaries and their relatives and friends. To all who have thus shared in the series the Department is deeply grateful.

Through these sketches, largely factual, can be glimpsed something of the love and labor that have made possible the beginnings and ongoing of the Christian work in the Philippines. To those who use this booklet, and the others in the missionary biography series, it is hoped that the material will be more than a historical record. As consecrated men and women are seen lighting dark places and ministering to human kind, may we in the home churches be led into fellowship with them in the great work to which they gave themselves and to find our places in the tasks yet to be done.

*Gwendolyn Brown*

*Department of Missionary Education*

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## *They Went to the Philippines*

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hanna

(1901 - 1922)

To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hanna belonged the honor of being the first missionaries to the Philippines from churches of Disciples of Christ. They went out under appointment of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, arriving in Manila on August 3, 1901. Mr. Hermon P. Williams, who with his wife followed in a very few months, had been in the Philippine Islands as an army chaplain and had called the attention of the Foreign Society to the need for missionary work in the Islands. Mr. Hanna saw the need from the time of his arrival but he found the first year of work difficult. His arrival was close to the cessation of hostilities in the Spanish American War. Americans in the Islands because of military and commercial interests were indifferent to Christian work and the Filipino people themselves were not eager listeners to the gospel message. Nevertheless, Mr. Hanna poured himself into the work, preaching, studying the language, and ministering as best he could to the community.

The Hannas went out well prepared for missionary service. Mr. Hanna was a graduate of Bethany College where he had preached and sung himself through school. Mrs. Hanna was not a college graduate but she was a well-educated Christian woman and an experienced teacher. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hanna had come out of fine Christian homes. Mrs. Hanna was a grandniece of Isaac Errett, one of our most beloved pioneers. The Hannas went to the field from a successful pastorate in the Christian Church at Washington, Pennsylvania.

By the time Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Williams arrived in Manila in December, 1901, Mr. Hanna was leading a vigorous and growing congregation of Americans and English-speaking Filipinos. He was so hard at work on the Spanish language that within a year he was speaking it fluently. Through the preaching of the Hannas and their colleagues, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, seven men were soon ready for baptism and the work was really started. Before long the first church was organized.

The Hannas and the Williamses felt that Manila was receiving a disproportionate amount of attention from Protestant missionaries and were eager to enter untouched fields. That led to the decision to work among the Ilocano people in the northern part of Luzon. In 1903 they established their home in Laoag in a large rambling Spanish house. They set to work, Mr. Williams traveling throughout the surrounding area, planting the beginnings of Bible schools and churches, while Mr. Hanna began the Laoag Christian Church, preaching as soon as possible in the Ilocano language.

Mr. Hanna was reticent about his accomplishments but he preached and conducted singing with equal vigor and delight. He engaged people in conversation regarding the Scriptures. Tireless in his work, he was widely known and loved by the people. The latter rejoiced in his free use of their language and often said of him, "Mr. Hanna speaks Ilocano better than we do."



Mr. Hanna made good use of his knowledge of Ilocano. He was a moving spirit in the translation of the Old Testament into Ilocano and the revision of the New Testament in that language. He gave much time and energy to the preparation of an Ilocano hymnal and other needed translations. Mrs. Hanna was an able assistant in proof-reading and other services. Enroute to America for their first furlough, the Hannas tarried in Japan to read proof on the Ilocano Old Testament. Among Mr. Hanna's later literary productions in the Islands was the Ilocano Primer which set forth primary ideas of Christian faith, and the Ilocano Calendar which was issued yearly for daily devotional use.

The Hannas spent their second term of service in Vigan where Mr. Hanna was engaged in teaching, preaching, translating, and printing. Miss Cynthia Allen, influenced in part by Mr. Hanna's enthusiasm for the preparation of Christian literature, gave money for the purchase of a mission press. That facilitated the printing process. All this time Mrs. Hanna was busy with teaching of classes, keeping a hospitable home, caring for the young Hannas, and acting as school teacher to them.

On their return to the Philippines after their second furlough, the Hannas made their home in Manila. There they gave their attention to teaching and preaching. Besides, Mr. Hanna superintended the work of the press, which had been transferred to Manila, and acted as treasurer of the mission. At the close of their third term they returned to America and remained to care for the educational needs of their four children.

In America Mr. and Mrs. Hanna were active in the service of the church. They made their home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Hanna served as pastor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hanna served on the boards of their state missionary organizations and on the board of managers of The United Christian Missionary Society. Mrs. Hanna for a time served as a trustee of the United Society and as president of the woman's state board. Mr. Hanna served as president of the Christian ministers' association and a member of the Pension Fund committee. He also found time for literary work, writing a highly commended book, *Thomas Campbell: Seceder and Christian Advocate*.

Mr. Hanna was born June 2, 1872, and died July 24, 1948. Mrs. Hanna was born June 24, 1875, and passed away July 4, 1947. They left two sons and two daughters, all married and all with children of their own, and all counting themselves fortunate to have been born into the Hanna family.

### Mr. and Mrs. Hermon P. Williams

(1901 - 1910)

Hermon Porter Williams was born in Iowa City, Iowa, graduated with an A.B. degree from the State University of Iowa in 1895, and received his B.D. from Drake University in 1896. He went to the Philippine Islands in 1898 as captain and chaplain of the 51st Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Beulah MacFarland was born in St. Louis, Missouri, but grew up in Iowa and graduated from the State University in 1897. In the autumn of 1898 she was married to Hermon P. Williams and went with him as a bride to the Philippines, the only woman on the troop ship.

Mr. Williams was with his regiment in all its service from Cavite and the south line of defense to the northward advance and the capture of Aguinaldo's capital at San Fernando. When the regiment returned to San Francisco and was mustered out, Chaplain Williams and his wife attended Chicago University for a winter term and then accepted the pastorate at Jefferson, Iowa. However, the Williamses were interested in missionary work in the Philippines. Mr. Williams urged the sending of missionaries by the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. They were appointed to go with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hanna, but baby Winifred delayed their sailing till later in the autumn. By the time the Williams family arrived in Manila, the Hannas were well into their work with the Americans and the English-speaking Filipinos of Manila. Mr. Williams soon gathered together a Spanish-speaking congregation out toward Bilibid Prison. Converts were made in both congregations. They were baptized in Manila Bay off the Luneta.

It was the strong conviction of these four pioneers that closer contact should be had with the native population of the Islands and they moved to Laoag, three hundred miles to the north, populated by the steady and industrious Ilocano people. While Mr. Hanna began to establish the city church Mr. Williams travelled through the surrounding area. Soon Dr. C. L. Pickett reinforced the mission and the Williams family moved to Vigan and began evangelistic and educational work at that center and in the province of Abra.

The work at Vigan expanded rapidly. There Mr. Williams compiled his *English and Ilocano Manual and Dictionary*. He assisted the Methodist, United Brethren, and other Disciple missionaries in revising the Ilocano New Testament and translating the Old. Native school boys were taken into the missionaries' home and given gospel instruction. Churches were planted throughout the northern end of the province, while the Methodist Mission cared for the southern area. Mr. Williams itinerated through Abra and among the non-Christian tribes of northern Luzon, as far as to Aparri and the Cagayan Valley. Twice a year trips were made to the Manila churches.

Then ill health came to interfere with this fine service to the Islands. It was furlough time. The Williamses returned to America in 1908. Mr. Williams' trouble was tuberculosis and he listened to his doctor's order: "Go to the Southwest and live in the open!" They moved to New Mexico and Mr. Williams lived in the open, preaching, teaching, and doing some government service, and growing strong again. A pastorate in Albuquerque followed, and then a move to the Northwest with some college teaching and a pastorate in Tacoma, Washington.

Then came World War I, and Mr. Williams was sent overseas as a preacher and lecturer to the troops. He returned to the Northwest and served as teacher in the Bible Chair at the University of Washington, a work which was discontinued with the depression years. Mr. Williams decided to proceed to the East Coast and work for his doctorate. He took his little family to New Jersey, where he preached for the Park Avenue Baptist Church at Paterson until he received his doctor's degree. From there he went to a Baptist pastorate in Westwood. It was during that pastorate that he lost his "beloved and heroic" wife. She was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on Chaplain's Knoll. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had planned a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land that year. He went alone. Later, while serving the Community Church at Etna,



New York, he married Mrs. Myrtle Sievert, the widow of one of the elders there. With her he is living now in the Rio Grande Valley.

Winifred Williams, the baby who went with her parents to the Philippines, is the wife of Hugh Williams and with him serves today in our Puerto Rican mission. The son, David, born in the Philippines, is a successful scientist.

Beulah MacFarland Williams was an orphan, the seventh in a family of ten. She loved to befriend homeless children. At one time there were three orphan boys in the Williams home. One of these they reared and educated. Mr. Williams counts the greatest contribution of the Williams family the rearing of these fine children and he greatly rejoices in grandchildren of promise.

### **Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Pickett**

(Dr. C. L. Pickett: 1903 - 1935)

(Leta Major Pickett: 1903 - 1928)

(Effie Campbell Pickett: 1929 - 1935)

Cyrus L. Pickett was born in Kansas. He was the son of a Quaker minister and grew up in the Quaker faith. He attended a Quaker school. Later he was baptized into the Christian Church and at Drake University prepared for the Christian ministry. At the time of graduation at Drake he married Leta Major, a member of the same graduating class. Leta Major was a daughter of the manse. She was born in Illinois but spent her youth in Minnesota and Iowa where her father held pastorates. Mr. and Mrs. Pickett began their married life in an Iowa pastorate. In 1898 they entered the John Creighton Medical College in Omaha, Nebraska. From that school they both received their M.D. degrees.

In 1903 the Doctors Pickett were ready to answer the call to medical missionary service in the Philippines. They went out with a good background of experience. Doctor C. L. Pickett had had seven years of experience as a school teacher before entering college. Throughout his nine years of college and medical training he had preached. After graduation from medical college he had a year of experience as a medical practitioner.

By November, 1903, the Picketts were settled in Laoag. They began their medical work at once in rented quarters. In time a hospital was built. The work commended itself to the people as is illustrated by the number of treatments which increased at the rate of a thousand a year for twenty years. Dr. Pickett made a special record in the treatment of tropical yaws, having had 5,006 cures during his time of service. A nurses' training school was established in Laoag that was incorporated as one with the training schools that developed in Vigan and Manila. In the nurses' training program the Picketts made a substantial contribution, having trained and graduated 299 nurses.

Dr. Pickett was a medical man. He was no less an evangelist. In his daily activity preaching and dispensing medicine went hand in hand. A friend said that when the doors of his hospital closed behind him, the chapel doors opened before him. The Pickett home was close to the hospital but a half mile away



from the chapel. The picture of Dr. Pickett at night carrying a lighted lantern as he went to the chapel was a familiar one and a reminder of his service to and through the church.

Dr. Pickett was a popular teacher for any age group and any occasion. He taught in preachers' institutes, young people's conferences, nurses' training courses. For twenty-six years he taught a class of high school boys. So popular was his instruction that at the time of his retirement among those whom he had taught three had been governors of their respective provinces, one a member of the Philippine legislature, sixteen had entered the ministry, four were physicians, three were dentists, eighteen were lawyers, two were civil engineers, and forty-seven were or had been teaching school.

Mrs. Pickett gave herself equally to the task. She mothered the student nurses and taught daily courses for them. She cared for her family. She looked after their studies. Of the four Pickett children, all but the oldest were born in Laoag. Mrs. Pickett taught Sunday school classes and worked among the women who came to her home.

Furlough time was a busy time for the Picketts. The churches wanted to hear their story. Yet they found time for study. On his furlough in 1910 Dr. Pickett took three months' post-graduate work in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; in 1917-18 a year in Baylor Medical College, Dallas, Texas; in 1924-25 a year of general study in the University of Illinois. It was in 1928, after their return to the Islands, that Mrs. Pickett became ill with an incurable malady and the entire family returned to America. In October, 1928, Mrs. Pickett's earthly life came to a close.

Dr. Pickett spent some time among the American churches. In late 1929 he married Mrs. Effie M. Campbell. Mrs. Campbell was an Idaho girl who had worked her way through Drake University. She became a minister's wife. She did district missionary work and was for four and one-half years with the Arkansas state school for delinquent girls, serving for two years as chief dietitian and two and a half years as principal of the parole cottage. She also served as dean of girls and secretary-treasurer of Livingston Academy in Tennessee. With this background of missionary experience she was able at once to fit into the work in the Philippines and make a real contribution to the task. She served as mission treasurer for three years. In the nurses' training school she taught all non-professional classes, including Bible classes.

With the withdrawal of the missionary force from the Islands in the early thirties, Dr. Pickett was asked to care for the adjustment and transfer of property titles. He and Mrs. Pickett returned to the United States in the summer of 1935. They reside in Seattle, Washington. The doctor is busy in conferences and work among the churches. Mrs. Pickett does much speaking in Seattle and nearby churches. She served as president of the Women's Christian Missionary Society of Washington and North Idaho for three years and as treasurer for six years.

The memory of Dr. Pickett is greatly revered in the Philippines. When Mrs. Paul Kennedy was in the Missions Building in 1949 a friend asked her: "Are the Picketts forgotten?" Mrs. Kennedy exclaimed: "O my, no!" And she continued: "Paul and I are still grateful that as young missionaries we were associated with Dr. Pickett. We greatly appreciated his counsel and understanding."

**Mr. and Mrs. Bruce L. Kershner**  
(1905 - 1917)

Bruce Kershner was born in Clearspring, Maryland; Ethel Streater was born in Clarksville, Tennessee. Both received their degrees from Bethany College. They married July 12, 1904, and in 1905 went to the Philippines to engage in evangelistic and educational work. Mr. Kershner had already had some experience in pastoral work in Pennsylvania and the young couple taught for a time at Bethany College, so they went out with a valuable background.

In Manila the Kershners found one organized Tagalog congregation and four other groups meeting in different parts of the city. They helped to foster the work in Manila and in the process recognized the need of training workers. Classes were begun and institutes were held in the city and in the adjoining provinces. In 1908 the Bible Training School was opened in the old mission house on Azcarraga. This developed into the Manila College of the Bible of which Mr. Kershner was principal. He was happy indeed when Miss Cynthia Allen of Akron, Ohio, made a substantial gift in honor of her brother, Albert Allen. Her gift made possible the Albert Allen building on Taft Avenue which housed the school, the congregation of the Singalong Church, and a dormitory for young men students. The Taft Avenue site was chosen because of its proximity to the campus of the Philippine University. Except for space reserved for students in the College of the Bible, the dormitory was filled to capacity by students of the University—Ilocanos, Visayans, as well as Tagalogs. All these young men attended daily chapel and the Sunday evangelistic service.

During their second term Mr. Kershner taught in the Union Theological Seminary as well as carrying on his other work. Mrs. Kershner used her many talents in the home, in language study, in classes for women and children, in mothering the boys in the dormitory, and in teaching in the Bible college.

Ill health and the doctor's orders, "Get out on the next boat," sent the Kershners home to the United States in October, 1917. At home Mr. and Mrs. Kershner gave seven years of rich service to Lynchburg College in Virginia. Mr. Kershner was head of the Bible department, teaching courses to the students of each college year. Mrs. Kershner was principal of the preparatory department and also taught freshman classes in Bible and mathematics.

In 1925 the Kershners left Lynchburg for the School of Religion at Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana. There Mr. Kershner served from 1925 to 1942. He was head of the Department of New Testament History and Literature. All of Mr. Kershner's teaching years were the fruitage of his early decision to preach the gospel and his conviction which grew with the years that he could multiply his own service by helping to train other preachers.

Mr. Kershner was born on January 18, 1871. His long and useful life came to an end on July 12, 1949. Mrs. Kershner makes her home in Indianapolis, Indiana.



## **Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wolfe**

(1907-1926)

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wolfe arrived in Manila in 1907, six years after the opening of the Manila station. Leslie Wolfe was born at Belle Center, Ohio, and his wife, Carrie Austin Wolfe, at Mankato, Minnesota. In June, 1903, they were married. They were educated at Eureka College and Drake University, Mr. Wolfe receiving a degree from Drake in 1906.

In their early years in Manila Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe were associated with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Kershner and Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Lemmon. The three men worked together. They bought land, they built the mission property on Taft Avenue, they developed the Christian program of evangelism through the hospital, through student work, through the church.

Mr. Wolfe was an evangelistic missionary, carrying on extensive work in Manila. In cooperation with Filipino Christians he extended the work into nine Tagalog provinces. He did much itinerating. He taught in the training school for preachers. He took an active interest in the non-Christian mountain people. Mrs. Wolfe did effective work among women and children, teaching them, calling upon them, training young women to be Bible Women. Her own home with four children created an opportunity for service to mothers in Filipino homes.

In 1926 Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe resigned from the mission as established by The United Christian Missionary Society. They continued in Manila, however, in independent work. Later their eldest daughter, Edith, and her husband joined them in that work.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe were interned at Los Baños during the war. Mr. Wolfe passed away March 26, 1945, just thirty-three days after he and Mrs. Wolfe were rescued from the Japanese camp. His body rests in Plot D, Row 12, Grave 192, at the Fort McKinley United States Military Cemetery in Manila. Mrs. Wolfe said of her husband in 1950, "He gave his all to the Philippines." After a period among the churches in America she returned to the independent work in the Islands.

## **Mr. and Mrs. John Lord**

(1907 - 1910)

John Lord, a graduate of Winchester Normal College in Tennessee and of Transylvania in Kentucky, went to the Philippines under appointment of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society in 1907. There he was assigned to work in Vigan. Mr. Lord was born at Deer Island, N. B., Canada, in 1879, but came to the United States as a young man. In 1908 Miss Inez Logg joined our mission group in the Philippines. Soon after her arrival she and Mr. Lord were married.

In Vigan, Mr. and Mrs. Lord made a brief but excellent contribution to the work, in both the educational and evangelistic fields. He taught in the



Vigan training school for young men preparing for the ministry and gave generously of his time to evangelistic work in and around the city of Vigan. The Lords' brief service was rendered in a time when Protestant work there was definitely in a pioneer stage. Mr. Lord felt keenly the conflict with Roman Catholicism, but in his 1910 report to the F.C.M.S. he wrote: "That which is of God will live, and in this we hope." In that same report he expressed his conviction that the work could be greatly strengthened by an adequate mission press.

The Lords left the field in 1910. Mr. Lord took his doctorate from Syracuse University, where he taught for some years. In 1919 he joined the faculty of Texas Christian University. From 1926 until his death he was dean of the graduate school of T.C.U.

Mrs. Lord, who had heart trouble, died on January 12, 1939. On March 10, 1949, Dr. Lord was found beaten to death in his home five miles southeast of Burleson, Texas. Two T.C.U. students discovered the brutal murder when investigating why he was not meeting his classes.

### **Miss Sylvia Siegfried (Mrs. George B. Van Fossen)** (1908 - 1913, 1925 - 1930)

Sylvia Siegfried was born in Croton, Ohio, of an ancestry that was devoted to the church and in a home where the Bible was the most frequently used book. At a little over eight years of age Sylvia was baptized.

Following her high school years and a period of teaching Miss Siegfried entered Hiram College. She was active in religious work at Hiram and was one of the fortunate ones to enter Charles T. Paul's famous mission study classes. She was appointed as a missionary to Cuba but within two weeks of her sailing date was asked to go instead to the Philippines. She did so in 1908. There she served in both the Vigan and Laoag stations. She worked tirelessly at a pioneer type of work, establishing Sunday schools where such were unknown, holding Bible institutes in out-of-the-way places reached only by a bridle trail, starting the first organized work for women and girls, training several girls as Bible Women. Those girls have served the churches well through some thirty-six years and are still working.

In her first term Miss Siegfried held services wherever a crowd could be brought together. She conducted Bible classes for the boys in the Vigan dormitory and thus shared in the training of young men who later became governors, college professors, and government officials.

When Miss Siegfried returned for furlough in 1913 it was necessary for her to resign from the work because of home needs. For two years she taught in the Hazel Green Academy, our Kentucky mountain school. For ten years she taught in the Ohio public schools, making altogether a total of twenty teaching years in her home state, for she began her teaching there as a girl of thirteen and continued after the close of her missionary career.

Then came the opportunity to return to the Philippines. Miss Siegfried did some graduate work at Columbia University and at Union Theological

Seminary, taking her master's degree in 1925. The same year she returned to her beloved work in the Islands. Her second term was spent in evangelistic, educational, and dormitory work. Another furlough and Miss Siegfried made ready to sail, determined to make her third term the greatest work of her life. Reduced missionary giving, however, necessitated the withdrawal of missionaries and Miss Siegfried was detained in America. Greatly disappointed, she returned to teaching. In 1934 she married George B. Van Fossen of Croton, Ohio, her home town. They reside there now and give devoted service to the church.

### **Miss Mamie Longam**

(1909 - 1911)

Mamie Longam was Iowa born. She graduated from Drake University and became a successful teacher. In 1909 she went to the Philippines as a missionary. She began work by teaching Bible classes of English-speaking young men in Manila, at the same time studying Tagalog. As soon as she had sufficient knowledge of the language, she set herself a heavy teaching schedule, sixteen week-day and two Sunday Bible classes, some in Tagalog, some in English.

Miss Longam also busied herself among the women and children. She visited them in their homes and taught them informally. Ill health interrupted her life as a missionary. She returned home to teach in the public schools of her native state and continued in the teaching profession until increased physical infirmity forced her retirement about 1927. Miss Longam died on April 25, 1949.

### **Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Lemmon**

(1909 - 1925)

W. N. Lemmon as a little child represented China in a missionary dramatization in his home church in Missouri. It was a small part but it turned his thought toward foreign missionary service. When he became a young man he moved to Trenton, Texas. There he met and married Daisy Holmes, on May 6, 1894. Medicine interested him. He became a druggist. Later he began the study of medicine. After his graduation from medical school, Dr. and Mrs. Lemmon located at Commerce, Texas, where he practiced medicine. In 1907 they moved to Greenville, Texas. It was from there that they accepted a call to China and then later changed it to the Philippines because of urgent and immediate need there.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Lemmon had been active in the Greenville Christian Church. Dr. Lemmon was very proud of his vivacious little wife of whom he said: "I could not have accomplished anything without her. She did it all in her quiet and unobtrusive way."



The Lemmons arrived in Manila December 30, 1909. They met successfully the Philippine medical examining board. Four weeks after their arrival in the Islands they went to Laoag to take over the medical work there during the Picketts' furlough. That was a busy time for new missionaries for they also had to supervise the evangelistic work. Medical work was expanding. A dispensary had sufficed, but now a larger building was rented to house the newly established hospital and a new girls' school. The Lemmons had charge of the hospital and Miss Sylvia Siegfried headed the school. Dr. Lemmon began the training of nurses with two young women who were so persecuted by unsympathetic townspeople that they soon gave up the work. Later he received two more students. They became the first graduates of the nurses' training school.

Dr. Lemmon also preached and itinerated in the province. He was always happy when the hospital buggy was fully packed with medicine and religious literature for the Filipinos, with a mosquito net, a supply of boiled drinking water for his own safety, and some canned goods to eat with the native rice, and he was on his way.

When the Picketts returned from furlough bringing the gift of a new hospital for Laoag, the Lemmons were transferred to Manila to establish medical work in that city. Dr. Lemmon began at once looking for a suitable location. There were no funds available, but Dr. Lemmon was a promoter. With faith and determination he set about to procure funds for a hospital where the bodies of people, and their sin-sick souls as well, could be healed. He served as a medical examiner for a commercial firm and accumulated funds to open a Christian clinic. Dr. Pickett contributed a "shower" of drugs from his dispensary. Later four beds were given by an interested friend and the hospital was really established! A nurses' training school followed, with Mrs. Lemmon as superintendent of nurses.

In a remarkably short time the medical work called for a larger building and through the generosity of Miss Mary Jane Chiles of Independence, Missouri, money was given for the purchase of a building that was remodeled and named the Mary Jane Chiles Christian Hospital. Mrs. Lemmon, with the assistance of a Filipino graduate nurse, carried on until Miss Marie Serrill joined the staff and became superintendent of nurses.

The growth of the hospital in equipment, service, and influence revealed the labor, skill, and love that were freely put into it. Gifts poured in from Manila people, even the government for a time granting a subsidy. The doctor was skilled in his work and the Lemmons gave themselves heartily to the whole missionary task. It was with sorrow that they found it necessary because of ill health to leave the Islands. They returned home in 1925.

For some time Dr. Lemmon practiced medicine in Texas. Later he established the Tri-State Clinic at Liberal, Kansas. He practiced there until 1939 when he returned to Texas, locating at Hereford where he organized the Hereford Clinic and practiced until he passed away January 1, 1944. Mrs. Lemmon still makes her home in Hereford. Ralph Lemmon followed his father in medical work and is a pediatrician. Daughter Theresa majored in foods and became a dietitian. Both are married. Mrs. Lemmon takes pride in her five grandchildren.



**Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. McCallum**  
(1911 - 1916)

Donald Campbell McCallum was an Australian. He was one of a family of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity and were active in the church. Four of the six brothers entered the ministry. Donald McCallum served as a home missionary in New South Wales for a time. Then in 1902 he came to the United States for study at Transylvania and the College of the Bible. Later he entered Harvard Divinity School.

In 1911 Mr. McCullum married Miss Georgia Messenger of Everett, Massachusetts. Together they went as missionaries to the Philippine Islands. They were located in Vigan where Mr. McCallum had charge of the Bible training school for young men preparing for the ministry, and the dormitory for high school boys. He carried a heavy teaching schedule and did evangelistic work. Mrs. McCallum shared in the oversight of the dormitory and in the teaching program. One son, John, who now resides at Great Neck, Long Island, was born to them in Vigan.

Late in 1916 the McCallums ended their service in the Philippines. Mr. McCallum served successfully in the Men and Millions Movement, in the Laymen's Missionary Movement, as a religious worker in training camps during World War I, and then took up a pastorate.

In 1921 Mr. McCallum married Elizabeth Cherry, daughter of a Methodist minister. He died in 1927. His younger son, Donald, was drowned while swimming in the Barren River. Mrs. McCallum and her daughter reside at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

**J. B. Daugherty**  
(1912 - 1916)

J. B. Daugherty, a member of the Christian Church, went out from near Steubenville, Ohio, in the early years of American occupation of the Philippines to teach in the government schools. Later he accepted a position in the Philippine Constabulary. He liked the people and in order to increase his service to them took up the study of both Tagalog and Spanish. He decided to enter missionary work and returned to the States for training. At Transylvania he took special work with that end in view. In 1912 he returned to the Islands under appointment as a missionary. He worked as an evangelist and carried responsibility for the mission press, preparing and publishing Christian literature. Mr. Daugherty died from blood poisoning in 1916.

**George Saunders**  
(1912 - 1914, 1919 - 1924)

George Saunders was born at Hindmarsh, South Australia. He came to the United States and entered Bethany College to prepare himself for the

Christian ministry. While at Bethany he served as a student pastor. He served also as president of the Student Volunteer Band, planning special student deputations to nearby churches. He did some graduate work at the College of Missions.

In 1912 Mr. Saunders went to the Philippines for missionary service, working in the Ilocano country in the northern part of Luzon. For two years he did effective evangelistic work in both the Laoag and Vigan fields. He was a good preacher and an enthusiastic worker, popular among both the Filipinos and the missionaries. In 1914 his service was cut short because of the serious illness of his mother. He returned to Australia to care for her. He preached and gave significant missionary leadership in his homeland until his mother's death in 1919 when he returned to the Philippines.

On Mr. Saunders' return to the Islands he first made his home in Vigan, taking charge of the dormitory for high school boys and the Bible training school for the young students for the ministry, carrying also a heavy program of general student and evangelistic work in the whole Vigan district. Later he was assigned the task of director of the Albert Allen dormitory in Manila and for a period served as mission secretary.

In 1924 Mr. Saunders married Miss Masters, a graduate nurse from New Zealand who was serving as a nurse in Shanghai under the missionary organization of our Australian and New Zealand churches. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Saunders returned to their homeland. There for twenty years Mr. Saunders rendered a very fine service to the Christian cause. At his death on September 26, 1944, at sixty-one years of age, Mr. Saunders was survived by his wife and his daughter, Clair. A brief quotation from *The Australian Christian* tells of the esteem the people had for him:

"The home call of A. G. Saunders, at Taree, New South Wales, has removed a loved and trusted leader from our preaching ranks. An Australian, trained in America at Alexander Campbell's Bethany College, he was well known as an outstanding preacher and missionary in other lands. In New Zealand he served with distinction as minister, writer, committeeman, and Conference President. Always young in outlook, brotherly in contacts, conscientious in his work, he made a host of friends and exerted an influence on numerous lives. A spiritual and enduring monument survives him."

### **Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Kline**

(1912 - 1917)

L. Bruce Kline was born in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. His first home was a log cabin. His education began in a one-room school. His earliest work was farming. Very early young Kline resolved upon a life of Christian service. He went to work as a railway postal clerk to earn enough money to enter medical college to train for his chosen profession. It was while studying at George Washington University in Washington, D. C., that he married Miss Florence Mapes Patrick of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Kline located in Houston, Texas, where he began his medical practice. The Klines were active



members of the church in Houston and from there accepted the call for missionary service.

As further preparation for their chosen work the Klines spent two years at the College of the Bible at Transylvania and then with their two young daughters sailed for the Philippines. They located at Vigan. Medical work began at arrival. A woman was awaiting the doctor's care for her small son who was suffering from a severe and painful surgical lesion. The doctor had no equipment except the few instruments he carried in his pocket. Sheets were hung at the windows to exclude the dust, a door taken off its hinges supplied the operating table, boiled water and antiseptics were assembled, and the morning after his arrival the doctor performed his first operation in the Islands.

The poverty and suffering of the people greatly appealed to Dr. and Mrs. Kline. They cared for ever-waiting and increasing crowds of people. Soon there was a hospital, fully equipped. There were nurses to teach, train, and graduate. There were clinics to bring the medical service closer to the people. In all phases of the work Dr. and Mrs. Kline rendered full, consecrated, and skilled service to the people until their return to America in 1917.

In 1917 Dr. Kline became an army medical officer. He served abroad during World War I. After the war ended he continued in the service, devoting himself to those wounded in the war, becoming chief of surgical staff of one of the Connecticut hospitals of the Veterans' Administration. In 1938 failing health led to his retirement. Mrs. Kline died in Charlottesville, Virginia, on September 3, 1939. Dr. Kline's death from a severe heart disease followed on September 30, 1940. Dr. and Mrs. Kline are survived by three daughters, the two who accompanied them to the Philippines, and a third born in 1923.

### **Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Stipp** (1915 - 1926)

Myrtle Wilson was born in Illinois but at the age of six moved with her parents to California. She grew up there, went through California primary and secondary schools and was graduated from the Los Angeles State Normal School. Her A.B. degree she secured at Eureka College. She taught in the schools of Santa Ana and Los Angeles. All the time she was active in the church, particularly in Christian Endeavor work, though she did not join the church until she began teaching school. At the Oakland Christian Endeavor convention in 1913, in response to Dr. Royal J. Dye's urgent appeal, she volunteered for service on the mission field. She then went to the College of Missions for special training. There she met Frank Stipp.

Frank V. Stipp also was Illinois born. Both his father and grandfather were ministers. Young Stipp chose civil engineering as his life work and entered the University of Illinois with that in mind. He came to feel that building character might be more significant than building bridges, so when Mr. A. E. Cory came scouting for missionary recruits, Frank Stipp was ready to be persuaded. He graduated with honors from the University of Illinois and then went to Phillips University for his master's degree. While at Phillips he preached con-

tinuously. He, too, went to the College of Missions for special training. There he met Myrtle Wilson whom he later married.

Mr. Stipp and Miss Wilson sailed to the Philippine Islands within a few weeks of one another. Both were assigned to the Laoag station. They were married in Laoag in 1916. Three children were born to them in the Islands. The oldest is buried at Laoag.

The Stipps did fine, constructive work in all three stations—Laoag, Vigan, and Manila. Theirs was varied work, too. They had charge of the evangelistic work. In that capacity they itinerated much among the churches, preaching, holding institutes and special meetings, working for self-support among the churches. They started student conference work and did much general work among students. They helped open the Christian training school and dormitory in Laoag. They shared in the teaching at the young men's Bible training school and the young women's training institute in Vigan. For a time they carried the oversight of the Laoag hospital. Mr. Stipp served as mission secretary and the survey secretary for the Philippines. Mrs. Stipp was active in mothers' club work and in work among children and young people. During their last three years on the field they were stationed in Manila where Mr. Stipp taught in the Union Theological Seminary and Union College and Mrs. Stipp in the Union High School. They were also in charge of Albert Allen dormitory which housed young men students. Mr. Stipp served as pastor of the Taft Avenue Church.

The Stipps returned to America in 1926. After a year's study in Yale they accepted a New England pastorate. Then they moved to Los Angeles, California, where for five years they superintended the work of the Filipino American Christian Fellowship. Under their leadership the Filipino church in Los Angeles was established and much good done among the Filipinos of the city.

For seven years Mr. and Mrs. Stipp served the church at Brea, California, and saw a fine new church erected. After a brief period as chaplain in the CCC camps, Mr. Stipp became pastor of the church in Glendora, California. The year 1950 was his ninth year with that church. During the wartime shortage of teachers, Mrs. Stipp taught in the Glendora public schools. She was vice-president of the Southern California State Convention for 1950. Mr. Stipp also served recently in that capacity and was president of the state board for five years.

### **Miss Vera Adamson (Mrs. Aaron Rubright)** (1916 - 1928)

Vera Adamson's interest in missions dated from her childhood. Her parents were missionary-minded and Vera belonged to a mission band that her mother conducted. She was graduated from the University of Michigan and was one of those who profited from courses under Professor Coler of the Bible Chair. As a young woman she began her teaching in the mountain mission school at Beckley, West Virginia. A missionary's address on Tibet crystallized Miss Adamson's desire for foreign service and in 1916 she went to the Philippines. She went to the field from Akron, Ohio, where her family had moved soon after she was born.



Miss Adamson was first located at Vigan. There her time was given to language study and to supervising the printing press, the girls' dormitory, the boys' dormitory, the evangelistic work of the province, and caring for the book-keeping of the Vigan station. In 1918 she joined Edith Eberle at Laoag. There the two young women together opened the Christian Training School and Dormitory. It began in a rambling old Spanish house, providing a home for high school girls and for the girls of the training school who were there for preparation to serve as Bible Women. Courses were offered to train them to preach, do pastoral work, teach, conduct mothers' and children's work, and to be leaders in general Christian service.

Friends say that the sound work done by Miss Adamson is illustrated today in the caliber of women in Christian work in northern Luzon. She lost herself completely in the life of the people. She took great delight in her teaching program and in supervising the work of the young women. She taught in Sunday schools and in preachers' and students' institutes. She went out on evangelistic trips, preaching, teaching, and distributing Christian literature.

Vera Adamson was supported by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Adamson, as their own missionary. In 1919 they visited the field and when they saw how the work was cramped and handicapped in the old Spanish structure, they made a generous money gift. It was sufficient to erect Adamson Hall, a splendid modern concrete building with ample space for the training school, the dormitory, a social hall for general student activities, and an apartment for the missionaries in charge. Since World War II, this building has housed the Northern Christian College.

On her second furlough Miss Adamson was taking courses at the University of Chicago, preparing for her third term of service, when her father passed away. She remained at home to be with her mother who has since died, taught in high school for a time, and in 1931 became associated with the Welfare Department of the city of Akron, Ohio. There she served as a case worker for twelve years.

On April 10, 1945, Miss Adamson married Mr. Aaron Rubright, a former elder of High Street Christian Church, her home church at Akron. At present she and her husband spend their summers in Akron and their winters in St. Petersburg, Florida, where both are active in the Mirror Lake Christian Church.

### **Mr. and Mrs. Karl Borders**

(1916 - 1919)

Mary Gayle and Karl Borders were born in Kentucky in the same year. In 1913 they received their A.B. degrees from Transylvania. In 1914 Mary Gayle received her A.M. and a year later Karl Borders received his B.D. (Miss Gayle's graduate work was done at the University of Nebraska and that of Mr. Borders at Union Theological Seminary, New York City.) In 1916 they were married and sailed together as missionaries to the Philippine Islands. In the Philippines, Mr. Borders carried a heavy teaching schedule in the Bible training school and Union Seminary. Later he also became director of the Albert Allen dormitory

for young men and on Sundays preached to student groups. Mrs. Borders served as only a home-maker can do.

In 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Borders returned to America. For a time Mr. Borders served as chaplain in the United States Navy. After that came five years of home mission work in Chicago, among the Russian people, serving through Brotherhood House. At the same time he was pastor of the Douglas Park Christian Church. Out of the work among Russians came a year's leave of absence to work with the Quakers in famine relief in Russia where Mr. Borders acted as field director. Later followed a two-year sojourn in Russia with the Russian Reconstruction Farms in the Soviet Union. There his special responsibility was in training theological students, his work being supported by a trust fund held by the American Christian Missionary Society.

On his return from Russia, Mr. Borders served as the assistant head of Chicago Commons. For some years he was secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy. He then entered government service in the department of research, statistics, and finance of the FERA, later WPA.

Mr. Borders' subsequent government service included the posts of Executive Assistant in the NYA, Deputy Federal Rent Controller, and Price Control Executive for Hawaii. In 1944 he joined the staff of UNRRA, eventually becoming chief of the Supply Division which was responsible for purchasing and shipping approximately \$3 billion of food and other supplies to the countries suffering from invasion. He is at present chief executive officer of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund with headquarters in New York City.

The Borderses have two children, Anne, born in Manila, and William, born in Kentucky. Both are married and engaged in significant work.

### **Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Young**

(1916 - 1917)

Dr. John Wray Young and his wife, Myra Colliver Young, were both Iowa born. Both received their undergraduate training and took their degrees from Iowa colleges. Mr. Young went to Rush Medical College for his professional training. He married Myra Colliver in 1906. After living in Iowa for a time they moved to Hutchinson, Kansas. There Dr. Young carried on his practice and interested himself in Christian work. For some years he served as president of the Kansas Christian Missionary Society.

In 1916 Dr. and Mrs. Young accepted the call to go to the Philippines for a three-year term in relief service while the missionary doctors took their furloughs. They lived for nine months in Manila. The doctor had charge of the mission hospital, taught in the nurses' training school and in the Manila Medical College. Ill health and an undiagnosed malady brought the Youngs back to Hutchinson where the doctor first served as city physician. For two years he was physician at the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory for boys from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. Dr. Young is still in active office practice in Hutchin-



son. He was born with two central congenital cataracts and has now undergone surgery which gives him more vision than he has ever had before.

Mrs. Young has been a Sunday school teacher. She is active in the Masonic order. Dr. Young has written plays as a hobby. He served one term as president of the Kansas Authors Club. A play of his, *It Happened in Judea*, was published by the Walter H. Baker Company.

The Youngs take great pride in their family. Dr. Young says: "The most important item in my history is that, after forty-eight years of marriage, among my five children and twelve grandchildren there has been only one death, the husband of Mary Kathryn." Some of those children and grandchildren are doing most significant things.

### Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Higdon

(1917 - 1937)

Elmer Kelso Higdon and his wife, Idella Wilson Higdon, known to their many friends as "E.K." and "Pete," were born on Illinois farms and graduated from Eureka College. Mrs. Higdon received her M.A. from Eureka, did additional study in the University of Chicago and Columbia University. Mr. Higdon took his M.A. from Yale and his B.D. from the University of Chicago. Drake University has conferred on him the honorary D.D. degree. Both were active in their home churches, in the religious work on the Eureka campus, and in general student volunteer work. They were married in 1916 and soon thereafter received appointment to the Philippines.

On October 16, 1917, the Higdons reached Manila. They began their missionary career in the Vigan station where they started immediately in the educational phase of the work through the dormitory for high school students and class work in the Christian hospital. Mr. Higdon served as principal of the Bible training school for preachers and Mrs. Higdon as principal of the nurses' training school. Mr. Higdon had charge of the evangelistic work also for a time. After two years they were transferred to Manila where Mr. Higdon taught in the Union High School, the Union College of Manila, and the Union Theological Seminary. He was pastor of a student congregation and had charge of the Albert Allen dormitory. Mrs. Higdon carried a heavy teaching schedule and was principal of the Union High School.

Following furlough in 1924 the Higdons attended the World Sunday School Convention in Scotland and then returned to the Islands. For a time they were stationed in Laoag, where Mr. Higdon carried on a very active program of student evangelism and ministerial training. Mrs. Higdon's special task was directing the nurses' training school. Then they returned to the Manila work where they served until the spring of 1937. Mrs. Higdon was put in charge of the department of church history in the Union Theological Seminary. In addition to her teaching she engaged in research work in the history of the evangelical church in the Philippines, was active in musical circles, did general student work, cared for their home which was hospitably open to people coming into the city, and was active in many worthy enterprises.

Two daughters, both in the Islands, now have homes of their own. Mary Eleanor married an Indianapolis businessman. The Gerald R. McDaniels live in Indianapolis. Idella Joy married John B. Ferguson, whom she first met in Manila when John's father was the pastor of Union Church. Their son, Timothy James, born on May 11, 1949, is the first Higdon grandchild.

The Union Theological Seminary laid large claim to Mr. Higdon's talents. In addition to teaching he served as vice-president of the school and for a time as the acting president. He was pastor of our Manila student congregation and was much in demand in general student work. In 1928 he represented the Philippines at the meeting of the International Missionary Council in Jerusalem. He was president of the union of evangelical churches in the Islands and just before the second furlough was elected general secretary of the National Christian Council which served the Philippine churches and was connected with the International Missionary Council. He gave half time to this work and half time to the Christian Mission until 1932 when our missionaries were withdrawn. He then began giving full time to the National Christian Council, though still rendering special assistance to the Disciple group. For a time he also carried the secretaryship of the American Bible Society.

The Higdon's were leaders in the Union Church, a congregation for foreigners in Manila, and Mr. Higdon served for a period as its pastor. During one vacation he served the Union Church in Hong Kong. For a time he edited the official magazine of the National Christian Council. He has written several books and pamphlets.

Returning to America in the summer of 1937, the Higdon's stopped in the British Isles where Mr. Higdon was a delegate to the Oxford Conference on Life and Work and the Edinburgh Conference on Faith and Order, and where he attended the annual meeting of the International Missionary Council. Mrs. Higdon found opportunity there to study church history at first hand. Thereafter, they resided in New York for nearly two years and Mr. Higdon served the International Missionary Council and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Mrs. Higdon is a member of the faculty of The Kennedy School of Missions in Hartford, Connecticut. She teaches courses on the Philippines for candidates of various boards who are preparing for service in that Republic. She taught "The History and Culture of the Philippines" and "The Expansion of Christianity" in The College of the Bible at Lexington, Kentucky, in the spring term of 1947.

In the fall of 1939, Mr. Higdon became executive secretary for Oriental Missions in The United Christian Missionary Society and continued in that position with responsibility at various times for China, Japan, Jamaica, and the Philippines, until the fall of 1949, when he began to devote his full time to the task of candidate secretary of the Foreign Division. During the postwar years he visited the Philippines on three occasions and also spent three months in China. In the fall and winter of 1949 he went to Puerto Rico, Paraguay, and Argentina, in the interest of personnel needs. Mrs. Higdon accompanied him.



## Miss Edith Eberle

(1917 - 1923)

Edith Eberle was born of Scotch-Irish and German-Swiss ancestry, and of Presbyterian, Mennonite, and German Reformed church affiliations. At the age of twelve she was baptized into the Christian Church. Her girlhood was spent in Ohio, first on a farm, then in a couple of villages, and later in Toledo. She began her college education at Bethany College in 1909 and received her A.B. degree from Transylvania in 1914.

After graduation Miss Eberle taught in high school and also served as a high school principal, excellent preparation for the work to which she was called in the Philippines. She went out under the Foreign Christian Missionary Society and became a member of the U.C.M.S. family when the boards were merged.

Miss Eberle sailed for the Philippines on October 24, 1917. Her assignment was to Laoag where a new work for girls was being started. She had the pleasure of helping to start the Christian Training School for Girls and the Christian dormitory for high school girls. Her special title was "dean of the dormitory." Adamson Hall was completed and moved into midway in her first term of service. She took general oversight and supervision of the dormitory, counselled with the girls, helped with morning chapel or prayer services, arranged social affairs, made contacts with the parents and with the grade schools from which the girls came.

In the Christian Training School, Miss Eberle shared in morning worship services, taught classes in English, composition, and Old Testament. She helped with story telling and playground work, seeking at all times to give the girls rich content material to fill their notebooks with resources for their own work when they went into the churches as "Bible girls" or lay Christian workers.

Miss Eberle participated in general student work in the week-day religious education program for high school students. She supervised the student church and Sunday school. She taught in Sunday school. She made of the dormitory a student center with recreation, reading room, and other services. She worked in the Laoag church; did some itinerating among other churches, including one trip to a non-Christian mountain community. She taught in the nurses' training school. She helped with student conferences and ministers' institutes.

In 1923 Miss Eberle returned home with ill health brought on by heavy work and the tropical climate. She suffered especially from ear trouble and extreme vertigo. In the homeland she did the usual missionary-on-furlough work for several years, speaking, participating in conferences, serving in leadership training schools, and writing. In 1927 she became definitely a part of the missionary education department of The United Christian Missionary Society, writing for adults. In 1942 she became national director of Sales Literature and in that capacity has greatly promoted the reading of missionary books by members of Christian Churches.

Miss Eberle has several books to her credit: *Palm Tree and Pine, Trails of Discovery in the Islands of the Philippines, Jewels the Giant Dropped*, and *Macklin of Nanking*. She wrote most of the Biography Sets of missionaries of

the Disciples of Christ and did a large part of the revisions of *They Went to Africa* and *They Went to India*.

Miss Eberle is remembered with affection everywhere she has been. They remember her in the Philippines. Mrs. Paul Kennedy recently said that the love of the people for her in the Laoag area is manifest in the number of grown young women there who bear the name of Edith.

### **Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Swanson** (1918 - 1923)

Estelle Saunders of Bonner Springs, Kansas, enrolled in Drake University to study law. An experience during a Christmas vacation caused her to change her purpose. Her pastor asked her to speak at a student service and to give the invitation. The response of a young woman to that invitation moved Miss Saunders and awoke in her the determination to become a missionary. India was her chosen field.

Herbert Swanson was born in a sod house in North Dakota. His mother was the first rural school teacher in the county. He, too, went to Drake University. There he met Estelle Saunders. Mr. Swanson also wished to become a missionary, led to that decision by Archibald McLean. He had thought of Africa as the place where he would serve.

Herbert Swanson and Estelle Saunders were married in 1916. They spent a year of study in the University of Chicago. Then came the call for them to go to the Philippines. They gladly answered, sailing in 1918.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Swanson were engaged in evangelistic work in Vigan. Although Mrs. Swanson's health was very poor, she cared for her three children, had charge of the work of the Bible Women, conducted vacation Bible institutes and all-the-year classes for high school students, taught mothers' classes, and started a Christian home for high school girls. She received much Christian literature from America and saw to its distribution.

Mr. Swanson conducted the Bible college for ministerial students and had general oversight of the evangelistic work in Ilocos Sur and Abra, spending much time in travel over his territory. He was enthusiastic about the annual trip to the mountain tribes—the Tinguians and Kalingas. On one occasion he and Mr. George Saunders were itinerating through the mountains, using lantern slides to illustrate the life of Christ. They had preached until about eleven o'clock one evening and had gone to bed about midnight. Some time later they were awakened by a knocking at the door. A group of thirty-two men who had walked sixteen miles across the mountains after their day's work stood there begging the two missionaries to tell them the "Wonderful Story." Those men had been converted through Mr. Hanna's ministry twelve years before and had not heard the gospel preached since that time. They reported: "We are all here. Not one of us has fallen away." The two men arose and preached until morning, when that eager, faithful group set out on foot for their distant home.

The Swansons returned to America in 1923. From 1924 to 1948 they lived in North Dakota. There being no Christian Church in Valley City where they



made their home, Mr. Swanson preached for the Baptist Church there, at the same time travelling for the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company. When he was away from home, Mrs. Swanson filled the pulpit. She also served four years as state president of the Baptist women's missionary organization.

In the fall of 1948 the Swansons retired and moved to San Diego, California. Mr. Swanson had been a stamp collector since he was a child. Now they have a stamp business, serving stamp collectors by mail from their home. As hobbies they do missionary speaking, supply preaching, some writing, and gardening.

The three Swanson children are married. All have grown into fine Christians who serve their church in various youth groups. They have added six grandchildren to the Swanson family.

### **Mrs. Alice Agnew** (1918 - 1923)

Mrs. Alice Bade Agnew, who served as a missionary nurse in the Mary Chiles Hospital in Manila from 1918 to 1923, was born near Milton, Oregon. Milton, Oregon, and Walla Walla, Washington, were home to her. Mr. Agnew died in 1916 and her only daughter a few months later. In sorrow and loneliness she turned to Christian service. She took a nurse's training course in a private Missouri hospital and answered the call for work in the Philippines.

In Manila Mrs. Agnew successfully carried a variety of responsibilities in the hospital and the nurses' training school. Upon her return to the United States, she took a position as nurse in the county hospital at Santa Barbara, California. From there she accepted a call to Honolulu to become matron of the King's Daughters Home, a home for elderly women. Mrs. Agnew had held that position for three and one-half years when she decided to try to make a home for herself. She succeeded in that and now lives in Honolulu in the apartment building which she owns and manages.

### **Mrs. P. C. Palencia** (1919 - 1932)

Olive Younker was born in Iowa in a Quaker home. She grew up in the Quaker church. After reaching Vigan in the Philippines, she was baptized and became a member of the Christian Church. Miss Younker chose nursing as the profession through which she wished to serve and entered the nurses' training school of the Iowa Methodist Hospital. It was there that she met and became engaged to Dr. Pablo Palencia of the Philippines who was serving his internship at the hospital. In 1919 she went to the Philippines and at Vigan she and Dr. Palencia were married.

Dr. Palencia, a physician and surgeon of unusual ability, and Mrs. Palencia, whose ability as director of a hospital and nurses' training school is equally

unusual, had full charge of the Vigan mission hospital and training school from 1919 to 1932 when mission support was withdrawn. They operated the hospital until 1936 without mission help. Mrs. Palencia had been employed on the field with missionary status, but Dr. Palencia was never on the missionary staff, preferring to serve as a national worker. In the Vigan hospital, church, and community the Christian influence of the Palencias was greatly felt. Mrs. Palencia was a person of such charm, friendliness, and Christian devotion that she made for herself a large place among both the people of her own and those of her husband's race. Dr. Palencia was a beloved elder in the Vigan Christian Church.

Dr. and Mrs. Palencia now reside in Paracale, Camariles Norte, Philippines, where they moved in 1936. Dr. Palencia is superintendent of the Marshman General Hospital there and Mrs. Palencia is the director of nurses. They have two daughters. Now and then the Palencias have made generous gifts to the mountain work in Abra.

### **Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McCaw** (1919 - 1922)

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McCaw came from farms in central Illinois. Mr. McCaw had entered the ministry and signed the student volunteer pledge to become a foreign missionary before he learned that his mother had dedicated him to the ministry even before he was born. He obtained his early education in Drury Academy and William and Vashti College in Illinois. In college he met Anna Mildred Phillips. The two were married, studied for a time in Drake University, held a pastorate, and then in the fall of 1917 entered the senior class at Eureka College. They graduated from Eureka, taking their A.B. degrees in the same class with Bertha Park, Leith Cox Fonger, and Martha Bateman, all of whom also became missionaries.

Following their graduation, Mr. and Mrs. McCaw took the pastorate of an Illinois church and there heard the call to go to the Philippine Islands. The McCaws had planned to serve in Africa (their first son was named for Emory Ross), but they willingly changed to another field. Mr. McCaw did post-graduate work at the College of Missions in the spring of 1919 and in the fall of the same year, with his wife and little John E. and baby Rossie Elizabeth, set out for Manila. The family spent three years there. The first year Mr. McCaw had charge of the Albert Allen dormitory and the Bible college. The last two years he was the evangelistic missionary traveling in the Tagalog field. In May, 1922, Mr. McCaw became seriously ill and with his family returned home. He went to the Mayo Clinic for medical care but was unable to return to the mission field. The McCaws had four children. Two were born after their return home.

On their return two shorter pastorates preceded a twelve-year ministry at the Park Avenue Church of Christ in Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. McCaw closed this pastorate on Easter Sunday, 1937, to become superintendent of the Iowa Anti-Saloon League. He served the League five and one-half years and then became pastor of the First Church of Christ at Austin, Minnesota. In 1942



he became area representative of the National Benevolent Association—the Northeast Area including the Emily E. Flinn Home in Marion, Indiana, and the Children's Christian Home in Cleveland, Ohio. During that period of service the McCaws lived near Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. McCaw passed away there on October 22, 1946.

On February 3, 1948, Mr. McCaw married Miss Mabel Niedermeyer. On the following September 15, he accepted the pastorate of the First Christian Church at Grand Island, Nebraska, where he and Mrs. McCaw are doing a fine piece of work.

A special word should be said about the two McCaw children who went with their parents to the Philippines. The son, John, has made an unusual contribution to the student life of the Disciples of Christ through his directorship of Student Work for The United Christian Missionary Society. In 1950 he resigned to become dean of the Bible College of Drake University. The daughter, Rossie Elizabeth (Betty) was a missionary to Paraguay and Argentina under the United Society. She has since become the wife of Mr. John W. Johannaber, a Methodist minister. Two sons, Franklin and Herbert, were born after Mr. and Mrs. McCaw returned from the Philippines. One has entered the teaching profession. The other is in law school.

### **Miss Dale Ellis (Mrs. Burtle Currence)**

(1920 - 1925, 1930 - 1934)

Dale Ellis grew up on a farm near Lincoln, Nebraska. The *Missionary Tidings* and her mother's interest in the local missionary society made a deep impression upon her. So did the experiences of the years following World War I. They deepened her feeling that the way to make the world one was through Christian missions and Christian education. She was making ready to do Americanization work among foreigners preparatory to their American citizenship when the call to the Philippines came.

In 1916 Miss Ellis graduated from Cotner College. Later she did graduate work at the University of Nebraska and the University of Chicago. She had three years of high school teaching experience. In church, Sunday school, Christian Endeavor, and in the college Young Women's Christian Association she was an active worker.

In her first term in the Philippines, Miss Ellis did her most effective work among the students in the government high and normal schools in Laoag. She was a popular leader among students. Part of the time during her first term she acted as dean of the dormitory for high school girls and principal of the Christian Training School. She also shared efficiently in the other phases of Laoag missionary work.

During an extended furlough, from 1925 to 1930, Miss Ellis was dean of women at Cotner College. On her return to the Islands in 1930, she was stationed at Manila where she had charge of the Albert Allen dormitory for young men, served as teacher in the Union High School, and acted as secretary of the mission. When the depression came and many missionaries returned to

America in 1932, Miss Ellis accepted a call to teach for two years in a splendid Presbyterian school in Dumaguete. In 1934 she returned to America.

Soon after Miss Ellis's return the Division of Home Missions of The United Christian Missionary Society called her to the position of executive secretary in the department of institutional missions. Eleven years later she was married to C. B. Currence of Phillipsburg, Kansas, where she and her husband have resided since January, 1946, enjoying the local church life and community activities, not to mention two young grandsons. Mrs. Currence finds a special outlet for her continuing missionary interests through work with the United Council of Church Women.

### **Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Williams** (1920 - 1921)

Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Williams went out to the Philippines from Anderson, Indiana. For only a short period they were in charge of the Mary Chiles Hospital in Manila. After a few months it was necessary for them to withdraw from Manila and they returned home to Anderson where the doctor reestablished his practice and Mrs. Williams took up her profession of teaching in the city schools. Both were active in church and in civic affairs. Dr. Williams served one term as mayor of the city. He passed away at Anderson on August 18, 1944.

Mrs. Williams is an able teacher. She has taught in the Anderson elementary schools since 1927. She is a gifted poet. She makes a fine contribution to the Business and Professional Women's Guild of the Central Christian Church of which she is a member. There are four living sons. Two, who were born before Dr. and Mrs. Williams went to the Islands, are doctors. One son was born in Manila. In World War II all four sons were in the service. Mrs. Williams is still interested in the Philippines

### **Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Kennedy** (1922 - 1932; 1945 - )

Paul Kennedy's father, four uncles, and three brothers entered the Christian ministry. Paul himself began to preach while he was teaching a rural school after his graduation from high school. Alletta Brokaw is descended from the Huguenots who came early to the shores of this country. Her grandfather and her brother were ministers. These two Nebraska young people received their early education in the schools of Kansas and Nebraska and then went to Cotner College where they were members of the same class. Paul Kennedy's college work was interrupted by service in France during World War I. He returned to college at the war's end and graduated in 1920. Alletta Brokaw, who had graduated two years earlier and had been teaching school, was married to Paul Kennedy in August, 1920. After their marriage the young couple went to a



rural high school in Kansas, he as principal and she as a teacher. Mr. Kennedy, in addition to his school work, did a great deal of preaching.

The young Kennedys decided upon foreign mission work. They went to the Philippines in 1922 after a year of special study at Butler University and the College of Missions and were appointed to Laoag as evangelistic missionaries. They gave ten fruitful years of service to that field before times became hard and the missionaries of the Disciples of Christ were recalled. While residing at Laoag they supervised the various activities in the local church and in the churches of the province. Mr. Kennedy had oversight of the missionary work supported by the Filipino church among the non-Christian mountain tribes of Apayao. In 1924 evangelistic work was established in the province of Apayao and a small dormitory for students was opened in Kabugao.

At Laoag Mr. Kennedy taught in the boys' Bible training school which was later transferred to Vigan. There he organized the first Boy Scout troop. He acted as probationary officer for the Philippine public welfare department for several years. Mr. Kennedy was away from home much of the time. Though Mrs. Kennedy carried much home responsibility, she found time to teach in both the Bible training school and the nurses' training school, to do a great deal of local church work, and to edit *The Philippine Christian*. The first furlough brought her recuperation from malaria and a year's study at Yale and the Kennedy School of Missions where Mr. Kennedy received his master's degree.

The Kennedys returned from furlough in 1929. Back at Laoag, Mr. Kennedy again took up the evangelistic work in the area and Mrs. Kennedy became dean of Adamson Hall, the home for high school girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy found time in their crowded schedules for extensive work among the students in the public school.

When "times became hard" in 1932, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and their four children returned to America. After doing some promotion work in the churches and serving the church at Highland, Kansas, for a short time, they were called to the church at Fayetteville, Arkansas, which they served until September 1, 1937. Then Mr. Kennedy became state secretary and religious education director for Arkansas and Louisiana, with headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1945, he resigned to return to the Philippines to aid in the work of relief and rehabilitation. He sailed on one of the first boats to carry civilians to the Islands and for the next eighteen months he was the only missionary under the U.C.M.S. at work on the field.

Mr. Kennedy's work took him from Manila on through the northern area to the north coast of Luzon and into remote mountain districts of Abra and Apayao. He found unbelievable destruction in many localities, with malaria and tuberculosis on the upsurge. He found friendliness and a warm Christian welcome, too. Soon after arrival he walked into the convention at Cabulalaan unexpectedly. When he spoke to the group assembled there he used English and was greeted by the cry: "Speak Ilocano! Speak Ilocano!" It was a blessing to be able to speak in their native tongue to people who had been so long cut off from overseas contacts. Through the generosity of churches in the homeland, Mr. Kennedy was able to share clothing, quinine, and other needed commodities with the people and to begin the rehabilitation of churches destroyed by war.

Mrs. Kennedy remained in Arkansas until Robert, the youngest child, finished high school and was off to college. In March, 1947, she joined Mr. Kennedy at Vigan where she began her work in the Christian Training School. This proved to be the most thrilling experience of her missionary years, for she was associated with a consecrated cooperative corps of Filipino teachers and a splendid group of young men and women from both the lowlands and the mountains. In July, 1949, the Kennedys returned to the United States.

Two of the four Kennedy children, Jean Rizala and Robert Dean, were born in the Philippines. The oldest child, Margaret, is now Mrs. George Cherryhomes, missionary to China. Paul Brokaw Kennedy is minister of the Christian Church at Ventura, California. Jean Rizala, now Mrs. Douglas Anderson, is a teacher in the University of Chicago Nursery School. Robert graduated from Columbia University in the summer of 1950. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kennedy are proud of their children and of three delightful grandchildren.

### **Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fonger**

(1923 - )

A fellow missionary recently said of the Fongers: "No one in the Philippines stands higher among the whole evangelical group than do the Fongers. He is dean of missionaries, both for his counsel and his leadership."

Harry Fonger, from a Christian home in Ontario, Canada, went to Eureka College, where he graduated in 1916, having preached throughout his college course. Leith Cox grew up in a village home in Illinois where church activities were a normal part of living and the decision for missionary work the natural outcome of environment and training. She graduated from Eureka College in 1918 and a year later married Mr. Fonger, entering with him into a pastorate in Illinois. After four years in the pastorate, Mr. and Mrs. Fonger went to the College of Missions for special preparation for missionary service in the Philippines.

In 1923 the Fongers began their long years of fruitful service as the evangelistic missionaries of Ilocos Sur and Abra. They did very substantial work, building on foundations already laid. They taught pastors, guided them, and gave them encouragement through personal visits. Monthly pastors' conferences and annual pastors' and workers' institutes of one or two weeks' duration were held. Programs were planned for church building, evangelism, stewardship, home and community betterment. Plans were carried out and the churches were guided into missionary service to the pagan people in the mountains.

Mrs. Fonger served for some years as dean of the dormitory for girls at Vigan. She did much teaching of students in the Bible school. She conducted leadership training courses. She led the choir. She taught classes in the nurses' training school and when necessary took responsibilities in the hospital. Besides, quietly and efficiently, she took her share in the evangelistic work and taught her young son, Burton.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Fonger were greatly interested in the Tinguian people of Abra Province. Often Mr. Fonger lived among the mountain people for



weeks at a time. In 1932 when it was necessary to withdraw missionaries from the Islands, the Fongers were asked to remain. In order to assist the lowland churches and at the same time increase their influence among the mountain people, they moved inland from Vigan to Bucay, a small town at the entrance to several of Abra's valleys. Mr. Fonger spent much time among the people in the villages, working with the Filipino evangelists who were supported by the lowland churches plus a small mission allotment. He aided several congregations to build chapels. Mrs. Fonger kept open house for the mountain people who came to Bucay on business or passed through on their way to the lowlands. Many came, because Bucay was at the junction of several mountain trails while only one road led from there to the lowlands. Meals and lodging were provided for as many as one hundred people in a month.

In 1934 Mr. Fonger was called to become secretary of the American Bible Society, an opportunity both for increasing opportunity to serve the people and for more permanent work. He accepted the call and the family moved to Manila. There Mr. Fonger was doing a great work in his new field when World War II put an end to normal life. Mr. Fonger was interned for the duration. Mrs. Fonger and Burton were at their home in Manila for a year and a quarter. Then they, too, were interned. Burton died of malignant malaria while they were in camp. Malignant malaria is one of the risks of the tropics and Burton succumbed at nineteen years of age.

After liberation the Fongers stayed on in Manila a year and a quarter in order to get the Bible Society started again, and the book plates shipped to the United States for the printing of the Philippine Scriptures. After a much deserved furlough they returned to the Islands. They live in Manila where Mrs. Fonger teaches music to budding church organists in mission schools. Mr. Fonger, in addition to the office work relative to the production and distribution of Scriptures in the various Philippine dialects, travels over the Islands teaching and speaking in institutes, conventions, and conferences.

### **Miss Marie E. Serrill** (1923 - 1934)

Marie Serrill, who was born on a farm in northwestern Ohio, early decided to become a missionary. Africa was her first choice of a field. Life in the home of her preacher brother stimulated her interest in missions. For training she went to Drake University, a school of nursing in Chicago, and the College of Missions. She was well prepared when she received her appointment as a missionary to the Philippines.

In September, 1923, Miss Serrill began work as superintendent of nurses in the Mary Chiles Hospital in Manila. Except for four months, all of her ten years of Philippine service were in that hospital. The days were busy ones. Up at 5:45 and breakfast at 6:00. Nurses' chapel at 6:30. The nurses took turns at conducting chapel. Their service was in English and Miss Serrill helped them with their preparation. Next came the reports from the night nurses, making rounds to learn about new patients and about the very ill ones. She checked on treatments and equipment. Making rounds of all the patients was the next step.

There were all kinds of illnesses, usually very acute ones. The patients were from the various provinces and there was the confusion of many dialects. There were also various nationalities represented—Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, German, Australian, Syrian, and an occasional American.

Miss Serrill, as superintendent of nurses, also checked on the house boys, arranged for special nurses, arranged care for sick nurses, gave out the linen, attended to office details, and taught classes. After lunch there was the usual Philippine siesta. Following that rest period, orders were sent to the United States, correspondence cared for. There were committee meetings to attend, nurses' meetings. Often there were nurses' parties to participate in and special days to plan for and be a part of. Days were full and Miss Serrill gave to them her best, happily and efficiently.

On her one furlough Miss Serrill enjoyed visiting among the home churches and studied for a term at Teacher's College, Columbia University. She had the happy privilege of attending the International Nurses' Council in Montreal, Canada, at the time the Philippine Nurses' Association was admitted to membership. She began her second term with an interlude at the Laoag hospital while Dr. Pickett was on furlough. Then she returned to Mary Chiles.

When the depression resulted in the withdrawal of most of the Philippine missionaries, Miss Serrill remained on the field for two years in order to graduate the last forty-five student nurses for which the mission felt responsible. In 1934 she bade farewell to her Filipino friends and returned to America.

The years since leaving the Philippines have been active ones for Marie Serrill. She worked at Northwestern University Health Service for a period. Then she went to the University of Chicago for further study and secured her degree in Nursing Education. Since then she has been Director of the School of Nursing and Nursing Service in four hospitals: Methodist Hospital, Peoria, Illinois; Lincoln General Hospital, Lincoln, Nebraska; Sherman Hospital, Elgin, Illinois; and since 1947, Saginaw General Hospital, Saginaw, Michigan. During this period she has seen fourteen classes of nurses finish their course and go out to serve as graduates. Many entered the armed services.

Often Miss Serrill's thoughts have returned to the graduates of the Mary Chiles Christian Hospital in Manila. Reports of their contribution to the war effort, and of service to their countrymen before and since the troublous occupation years, have come back to Miss Serrill and made her very proud of her nurses in the Islands.

### Miss Edith M. Noffsinger

(1924 - 1932)

At fifteen, Edith Noffsinger joined the Church of the Brethren, the one convert in a two weeks' revival meeting. Miss Noffsinger was born on an Illinois farm but early moved to Kansas. During her high school days she became a devoted member of the Christian Church. As a young girl she dreamed of becoming a missionary. It was a constant dream that stayed with her during her years at Drake University and during her teaching years. Then she entered the College of Missions in preparation for missionary service. She received her



master's degree at the College of Missions and in 1924 sailed for the Philippines under missionary appointment from The United Christian Missionary Society.

Miss Noffsinger began work in Manila. While studying the language she cared for student classes and English services. She helped to organize the Manila Christian Endeavor Union, shared in the development of vacation Bible schools, and was given charge of the evangelistic department of the Manila area with a committee of Filipino leaders to share the responsibility. Institutes and conventions were held, evangelistic campaigns were sponsored, churches were visited, and new congregations organized.

In literature production Miss Noffsinger took a full share of responsibility. There was the task of preparing Sunday school lesson material for publication in the Tagalog church paper and quarterlies issued by the mission press. There were lesson booklets put out in cooperation with the Philippine Sunday School Union and used interdenominationally. Miss Noffsinger prepared the English copy for these lessons. She also prepared prayer meeting, Christian Endeavor, and week-day Bible lessons. In 1929, after her furlough, she spent a year as matron of the girls' dormitory at Laoag.

When our missionaries returned to America in 1932, Miss Noffsinger was among them. She immediately found a teaching position in Iowa. Later she became matron of the Omaha Masonic Home for Children. In 1939 she moved to Denver where she had charge of the girls' department in the Colorado Christian Home and served as ad interim pastor of the Frederick Christian Church. Then she went to the South Broadway Christian Church as assistant to the minister. During her years in Denver she was active in both local and state missionary work.

In 1944 Miss Noffsinger went to Honolulu to serve as religious education director in the First Christian Church and to assist in the program for service personnel and with the week-day religious education program of the Honolulu Council of Churches. In 1945-46 she was president of the Honolulu Council of Church Women. Since 1946 she has been with the adult education division of the Department of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii with the task of supervising and promoting evening schools for men and women. In this capacity she works with people of all racial and national backgrounds, among them many Filipinos.

In 1950 Miss Noffsinger was president of the women's council. She serves her church as a deaconess, a member of the finance committee, and the librarian in charge of the loan library. She serves, too, on the Christian Cooperation Committee of the Honolulu Council of Churches. She often preaches in Honolulu and in rural Oahu, taking particular joy in preaching to Filipino groups.

Miss Noffsinger appreciates greatly the opportunity of meeting the Christians of the world who pass through Honolulu. She says of her interest in the world Christian program: "By reading and praying and giving, I find available the opportunity to share the ecumenical Christian fellowship in ever new and challenging ways. Daily I am thankful for work that is actually a part, though a small part, in the great world literacy program, opening doors to life more abundant for people who are so earnest and appreciative that it is a great joy to serve them. I feel that I am indeed in a service that is in harmony with my ordination consecration. That I have never forgotten."



**Mr. and Mrs. Allen R. Huber**

(1926 - 1931, 1937 - )

Allen Huber became interested in missions as a child through being sent over the countryside to collect money for Children's Day. The box in which he collected coins had on it a picture of a man throwing out a life line. The picture made a deep impression upon him and he decided that he would give his life as well as his money to help "throw out a life line for Christ." As a lad of thirteen he volunteered his services for the mission field. A. E. Cory graciously answered his letter and suggested that he finish high school before going to the mission field! Allen Huber finished high school, received his A.B. and B.D. degrees at Transylvania College, and engaged in further study at the College of Missions before going to the Philippines in 1926. With him went Daisy McLin Huber, his young wife.

Daisy McLin, like Allen Huber, wanted to be a missionary. She graduated from Hazel Green Academy, our mission school in her home town, Hazel Green, Kentucky. She received her A.B. and A.M. degrees from Transylvania, married, and went with her husband to the College of Missions. They went to the field with good educational background and with considerable experience in pastoral work.

During their first term of service in the Philippines they lived for a year and a half in San Pablo, a city near Manila, and three and one-half years in Manila itself. Theirs was evangelistic work—training pastors, conducting institutes, directing the religious education program among the churches, helping in young people's conferences, writing Sunday school lessons and other literature. All the time they shared happily in the life of the Filipino people.

On their return to America in 1931, the Hubers studied at the University of Chicago and then answered a call to the First Christian Church of Frankfort, Indiana, where they served five and one-half years. At Frankfort, in addition to their regular church activities, they helped the members to organize a Federal Credit Union, the first one in a Protestant church in the United States. The enterprise has grown through the years and continues to be a great help to the members.

In November, 1937, the Hubers returned to the Philippines to render general help and oversight to the churches in our entire field and to do work among students. At the outbreak of World War II they were interned by the Japanese. After their liberation at the end of the war they returned to the United States to recuperate and to study for a year at Cornell University. Since they had been asked to prepare themselves for launching a special program for rural churches of the Philippines, Mr. Huber visited cooperatives in Nova Scotia and the Hatch rural mission project in Mexico. Both Mr. and Mrs. Huber made a study of the extension education program at Tuskegee University and attended a workshop at the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Upon their return to the Philippines in the spring of 1947, Mr. Huber was invited to become the director of the rural church department of the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches. Through this department many phases of work are being promoted, such as evangelism, stewardship, economic improvement (especially through credit unions), enriched worship programs, rural



institutes and conferences, a loan library on rural subjects, a Christian Rural Fellowship, and the publication of various needed materials. The rural church department also encourages the people to avail themselves of the services of such government agencies as the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, the Institute of Nutrition, and the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mrs. Huber is the chairman of the Home and Family Life Committee of the Federation.

In addition to interdenominational work with rural churches, the Hubers serve as counselors of the Tagalog Churches of Christ (Disciples), helping to promote evangelism, stewardship, church erection, cooperative enterprises, institutes and conferences, and work for various age groups. The spring of 1951 will see the completion of their third term of work.

### Miss Velva Dreese

(1927 - 1932)

Velva Dreese was born in Kansas and educated in the public schools there. She received her A.B. degree from a Kansas school, the College of Emporia, a Presbyterian institution. After graduation she taught in high school for three years and was very active in sponsoring youth groups.

Miss Dreese's experience with youth and her interest in them were valuable preparation for her work in the Philippines. She went to the Islands in 1927 with a living link relationship with her home church at Council Grove, Kansas. She was stationed at Vigan where she became dean of the dormitory for high school girls and took her place in the activities that are normally present in a large student community. She taught leadership training courses, sponsored the Christian Endeavor work, and assisted in the various activities of the church. She taught English, Bible, and History of Nursing in the nurses' training school. She helped direct the young people's conferences. When Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fonger went on furlough she added the supervision of evangelistic work to an already full schedule.

Miss Dreese counted it a special privilege to be called upon to visit the churches in other towns and assist in their programs, to help in workers' institutes, to visit the missionary work of the Filipino churches. She maintained a uniformly close and happy relationship with the young Filipino leaders who ministered to the church and served as assistants in the dormitory.

In 1932 Miss Dreese returned to America with the other missionaries who were recalled because of lack of funds. She continued in the teaching profession until she was called to be the associate secretary of the Kansas Woman's Christian Missionary Society. Her responsibility as associate secretary was the missionary education of young people and children. That assignment led to her having a vital share in state and national planning committees, summer conferences, World Fellowship Meets, the laboratory training schools. In 1937 Miss Dreese took time out from her busy schedule to prepare the Biography Set, biographical leaflets on the missionaries to the Philippines.

In 1941 Miss Dreese served as director of youth work in the department of missionary organizations of The United Christian Missionary Society while the director was on a leave of absence. In July of 1945 she became general secretary of the Kansas Woman's Christian Missionary Society. In July of 1948 she became director of adult work in the department of missionary organizations of the U.C.M.S. In that capacity she has been active in serving adult missionary organizations and in promoting the newly organized Christian Women's Fellowship. In July, 1950; she became assistant executive secretary in the department of missionary organizations.

**Dr. and Mrs. Richard F. Brady**  
(1928 - 1931)

Richard F. Brady was born in Erie, Pennsylvania. Edna Caldwell was born in Campbell County, Kentucky. Both attended Transylvania College. Edna Caldwell graduated there in 1921, married Richard Brady in 1922, and went with him to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was enrolled in Western University. There he received his degrees—A.B. in 1923 and M.D. in 1926. Neal Brady was born in Cleveland in 1926, and Joyce in Ponca City, Oklahoma, in 1927 when the doctor was practicing there.

In 1928 the Bradys accepted a call to the Philippine Islands where Dr. Brady became the business manager of the Mary Chiles Hospital in Manila and Mrs. Brady did the things attendant on care for a home and family, taking part in some of the activities of the church and nursing school. Dr. Brady's work in the hospital was largely administrative. He longed to make more use of his skill as a physician and surgeon and when in the spring of 1931 an opening came in the University Hospital in Nanking, China, the Brady family was transferred to that work.

The Bradys gave a decade to the work in Nanking, years rich in service. Doctor gave himself thoroughly and capably to surgical work. In 1937 he was made head of the department of surgery in the University Hospital. Mrs. Brady did some teaching through the years in the Christian Girls' School and in the nurses' school, and took her turn teaching in the American School. Marilyn was born in 1937 in Nanking. The new residence for the Bradys (their fifth home in Nanking) was nearing completion when in August, 1937, Mrs. Brady and the three children evacuated to Kuling. Except for a four months' absence, Dr. Brady was in Nanking from 1937-41. The family was in Nanking from 1938 to 1940, though the two older children spent the school months in Shanghai.

Dr. Brady and his colleagues rendered much notable service during those years of war and occupation. One was the prevention of any epidemic among the thousands who refugeed in the safety zone in and near the University of Nanking and Ginling College. Through that whole period, 1937-1941, every day of Dr. Brady's time was crowded full. The surgical department had to increase its service and personnel.

Dr. Brady returned to the United States in 1941, the family having preceded him by ten months. Of the three missionary doctors in the University



Hospital, his furlough was nearest due, so he joined his family. The two older Brady children are married. Marilyn is with her parents at Porterville, California, where the doctor is in private practice.

### **Miss Rosella Kern**

(1928 - 1932)

Rosella Kern was born at Blackwell, Oklahoma. Two Kansas churches lay a claim to her. One is the Burr Oak Christian Church where she was baptized. The other is the Christian Church at Fort Scott where she decided to volunteer for missionary service. Miss Kern took her nurses' training course in the Christian Church Hospital in Kansas City. Then followed a period as assistant superintendent of the nurses' training school and surgical adviser in the Fort Scott hospital.

Miss Kern entered the College of Missions to prepare for service in Africa. She received a B.S. degree at the University of Missouri. In the fall of 1928 she sailed for the Philippines. Her first location there was in the Mary Chiles Hospital in Manila, where for part of her stay she was director of the nurses' training school. Transferred to Vigan, she became director of the Frank Dunn Memorial Hospital and the Vigan unit of the nursing school. Efficient in her hospital work, she worked for efficiency in the nurses and was also very much concerned with building Christian character and high ideals of service in their lives.

The depression interrupted Miss Kern's missionary career but not her life of active service. On her return to America she first did some private nursing. Then she served as assistant superintendent of a state industrial farm colony for women in North Carolina, having charge of the health program and acting as assistant superintendent. Later she became a case worker in the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. In 1936 she began work in the Wesley Hospital at Wichita, Kansas. In the summer of 1937 she studied at Columbia University in preparation for accepting a full-time position as instructor in the nurses' training school at this same hospital.

Miss Kern's plans were interrupted by the illness of her mother. Miss Kern was one of a family of ten children who, according to an intimate friend, loved their mother into living an additional five years. Now Miss Kern is nursing in a hospital in Denver, Colorado. There she is praised for the way in which she generously meets the needs of the patients.

### **Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Fey**

(1929 - 1932)

Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Fey were led to the Philippines by a life-long desire to serve the cause of world peace and a deep conviction that the missionary movement is the finest expression of Christian internationalism. Mrs. Fey's maiden name was Conwell—Golda Conwell. A relative of Russell Conwell,

the noted lecturer, she was born at Oneida, Kansas. Mr. Fey's home was Elwood, Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fey attended Cotner College. Mr. Fey did his graduate work at Yale, securing his B.D. degree there. Mrs. Fey studied at the Hartford School of Religious Education. During their period of graduate study, Mr. Fey preached and Mrs. Fey did some teaching at Hartford. It was from successful pastorates in Nebraska, plus a wide experience on Mrs. Fey's part in the supervision of vacation Bible schools, that the Feys went as missionaries to the Philippines.

They made their home in Manila where Mr. Fey was a member of the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary.

Mr. Fey is a scholarly person. His positions as teacher of sociology in the Union Theological Seminary, lecturer in rural sociology in the University of the Philippines, and director of the Philippine Academy of Social Sciences gave him plenty of opportunity to help shape the thinking of future leaders of that land. He also did much writing and rendered other notable service. Mrs. Fey shared in student work and supervised vacation Bible schools. Mr. Fey attended two conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held in the Orient. The Institute was then said to be second only to the League of Nations as an expression of internationalism. In the second conference Mr. Fey served as editorial secretary to the Philippine delegation.

After the withdrawal of missionaries of the Disciples of Christ from the Philippines, Mr. Fey ably served for a time as editor of *World Call*. In 1935 he became secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and editor of its magazine, *Fellowship*. In 1937 he wrote for the Friendship Press a stimulating discussion pamphlet, *World Peace and Christian Missions*. In 1940 Mr. Fey joined the editorial staff of *The Christian Century*. This required a move to Chicago, where the family united with the University Church. Mrs. Fey is active in the church school there and in the Chicago Church Federation.

In 1940 Mr. Fey returned to the Orient, visiting Japan, China, Burma, and India, in preparation for his editorial responsibilities. He interviewed Jawaharlal Nehru, now Prime Minister of India, stayed for several days with the late Mahatma Gandhi, visited with missionaries and interviewed officials in the other countries. On returning to the United States he found that one of his responsibilities as field editor was to cover the national meetings of all of the principal denominations. As a result of such contacts he has developed a wide acquaintance throughout Protestantism. His series of articles on "Can Catholicism Win America?" which were published in *The Christian Century* in 1944-45 were reprinted and hundreds of thousands of copies have been circulated. The series has also been translated into Spanish and Dutch.

In 1947, on the retirement of Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, Mr. Fey was made managing editor of *The Christian Century*. In 1948 he visited the World Council of Churches in Geneva and studied church life in Europe, later covering the Amsterdam World Assembly of Churches. During the same year his book, *The Lord's Supper: Seven Meanings*, was published by Harper and Brothers, and the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational) awarded him the doctor of divinity degree.

The Feys have three children—Russell Conwell, Gordon Edward, and Constance Ann. In the summer of 1949 the Fey family visited our mission stations in Mexico.



**Louis A. Saunders**  
(1947 - 1949)

Louis Saunders is the son of J. T. Saunders, the minister at Richlands, North Carolina. He attended high school at Rural Hall, North Carolina, graduating in 1927. The next year he attended Milligan College. He received his A.B. degree from Johnson Bible College in 1931, spent the year 1933 at Duke University, and in 1936 received the B.D. degree from the School of Religion at Vanderbilt University. After graduation he was pastor at Osceola, Arkansas, for one year and at Harrison, Arkansas, for five years. From 1939 to 1945 he was the state chairman of young people's work for Arkansas.

The years 1943-1947 Mr. Saunders spent as an Air Force chaplain, serving both in Europe and in the Philippines. Then he offered himself for short-time missionary service in the Philippines.

Mr. Saunders spent his first six months of missionary service teaching in Northern Christian College. The next six were spent in true pioneer service in audio-visual evangelism, carrying the gospel message in pictures from one town and hamlet to another, wherever there were available roads for the mobile unit to travel, up the northwest coast and along the northern coast of Luzon.

Then came service to the mountain people. It was Louis Saunders who initiated procedures which resulted in the native people preparing an air strip at Bayag where, through cooperation of Church World Service and the United States Air Force, one morning in April, 1948, a C-46 dropped 2,500 pounds of relief clothing, medicine, blankets, and other essentials. People, "dizzy with excitement," watched the great army bird for two hours as it made run after run. The mountain folk expressed their gratitude by assisting in the construction of chapels and schools in their barrios. Louis Saunders said later: "I never dreamed those people would do so many things for themselves because of just a little help and interest from the outside."

Mr. Saunders deserves much credit for reviving the churches in the mountain area and pointing up to the church at home a significant opportunity for missionary service there. On July 1, 1948, he went up the Apayao River to open a new mission station in Kabugao, Apayao. There he helped open the Kabugao High School. He spent a year at Kabugao, teaching, supervising the school, evangelizing, and building churches. On his return home in 1949, after a period for rest and recuperation, Mr. Saunders entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, for further graduate study.

**Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Burl Tye**  
(1947 - )

Norwood Burl Tye was born on a farm near Greeley, Colorado, but spent most of his childhood and youth in Wyoming—at Lusk, Casper, Laramie, and Sheridan. His parents were among the group that organized the Christian Church in Laramie. For the first year the church services were held in the Tye

home. Mr. Tye studied at Phillips University where he received his A.B., M.A., and B.D. degrees. His wife, Wilma More, was born on a Kansas farm. She attended Cotner College one year and then went to Phillips where she received her A.B. and M.A. degrees. The Tyes were married in April, 1941, while they were completing work for their master's degrees. They remained at Phillips two more years while Mr. Tye finished his B.D. course and served as student pastor of the Turon, Kansas, Christian Church.

In May, 1943, Mr. Tye finished his work for the B.D. degree and two days later was commissioned as an army chaplain. After chaplains' school, which was then at Harvard University, he served one year in the homeland and nineteen months overseas in New Guinea and the Philippines. It was during his year in the Philippines that he decided to return to the Islands as a missionary. When E. K. Higdon visited the Islands in 1945, just at the close of the war, Mr. Tye secured detached service leave so that he might use his jeep to escort Mr. Higdon on his tour of the mission stations of the Disciples of Christ.

Mr. Tye returned to the States in December, 1945, and the Tyes immediately applied to The United Christian Missionary Society for mission work in the Philippines. They were accepted as candidates in March, 1946, and began a year of special study in preparation for missionary service. They enrolled for short terms in Scarritt College Rural Center, Cornell University, the University of Chicago, Kennedy School of Missions, and the United States Agricultural Workshop. They were commissioned in January, 1947, and arrived in the Philippines in May, 1947.

Mr. and Mrs. Tye were assigned first to the Union Theological Seminary in Manila where Mr. Tye was head of the church history department and also taught courses in practical theology. Mrs. Tye taught in the departments of religious education and English. In addition to his teaching, Mr. Tye directed the student work program, supervised buildings and grounds, and supervised the field work of the Disciple students. The Tyes sponsored the once-a-month socials and the bi-monthly lecture series for the students. They both were active in interdenominational projects.

After two years in Manila the Tyes were transferred to Lagangilang, Abra, to open a new mission station. They are the evangelistic missionaries for the province. There is a government agricultural high school at Lagangilang, and the plans include a dormitory and student center. Mr. Tye is director of the Abra Mountain High School, a mission high school at Lamao, now in its third year. This is the first high school among the pagan Tinguians in the Bucloc Valley. Much of the work in Abra must be done on foot or horseback as there are few roads in the mountains. Mr. Tye in addition to other activities, directs the mission audio-visual unit which includes a movie projector, slide projector, and public address system.

The Tyes have one child, Judy. She was born in Riverside, California, December 26, 1943.



**Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chatfield**

(1947 - )

John R. Chatfield was born in LaFayette, Alabama. He was reared in the Methodist faith, educated in LaFayette College in his home town, and studied pharmacy in the Atlanta College of Pharmacy, Atlanta, Georgia. His plan was to be a pharmacist. From his youth he was interested in church activities and as a young man became a Bible school teacher. In 1930, while working in Louisville, Kentucky, he became interested in the Christian Church. He joined the Parkland Christian Church and taught the men's Bible class there. It was the pastor of that church, Joseph Faulconer, who encouraged him to enter the ministry. As a consequence he took special work at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Louisville and was ordained in 1933.

In 1932 Mr. Chatfield married Ena Lyle Brown, a member of Parkland Christian Church. She was born in Mammoth Spring, Arkansas. As a young woman she was active in church work, especially in youth activities. She attended young people's conference, was a leader in Christian Endeavor work, and taught in the children's department of Parkland Church. Her education was in business. At the time of her marriage she was private secretary to a lawyer.

The Chatfields' first ministry was with the Flora Heights Church in Louisville. In 1935 they went to Georgia where they spent twelve years in rural work except for a short time spent just over the Georgia line in the Fairfax, Alabama, Christian Church.

During World War II, Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield ministered to a church outside of Atlanta, Georgia, and Mrs. Chatfield worked as an auditor with Civil Aeronautics Administration, near Atlanta. After the close of the war, when The United Christian Missionary Society was looking for someone to go to the Philippines for a short term to help in the reconstruction of chapels and mission buildings destroyed in the war, they volunteered and were accepted. Carpentry and cabinet making had been Mr. Chatfield's hobby for years. During the war when there was an acute shortage of carpenters he worked part time at that trade.

The Chatfields arrived in the Philippines September 1, 1947, and immediately Mr. Chatfield began helping in building projects. They spent their first few months living in Laoag, Ilocos Norte, and working out from that point on building projects in Northwest Luzon. In April, 1948, they moved to Manila, where they lived for fifteen months. While in Manila Mrs. Chatfield worked in the office of the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, and Mr. Chatfield worked on buildings in and out from Manila. In July, 1949, they moved back to Laoag for the rest of their term. Mr. Chatfield is giving special attention to chapels and high school buildings in the mountain areas of Apayao and Abra during his last year, and to the completion of lowland building projects. Mrs. Chatfield has been mission treasurer since July, 1948. They plan to return to the United States in the late summer or early fall of 1950.

## Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Lord

(1947 - )

Harvey and May Lord sailed for the Philippines in September, 1947, on a three-year short-term assignment. Having been married only three months, they described their trip across as almost a "honeymoon cruise."

Harvey Lord was born and reared in Little Rock, Arkansas. After one year in Little Rock Junior College, he enrolled in the Bible College of Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma. During his last two years in Phillips, he was assistant pastor at the University Place Christian Church in Enid. Graduating in 1945, he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, and completed two years toward his B.D. degree. During those two years he served as chairman of the United Christian Youth Movement of North America. In 1947 he was a delegate to the Oslo World Conference of Christian Youth.

May Sweet grew up in Hartshorne, a small town in eastern Oklahoma. In 1943 she entered Phillips University. During summers she worked in youth conferences. One summer she did Mexican migrant work under the Home Missions Council of North America. She graduated with a B.A. degree in religious education in 1947, the year she married Harvey Lord and sailed with him to the Philippines.

The Lords desired to serve in one of the fields which had suffered under enemy occupation during the war. They chose the Philippines and were accepted to go there. Their first field assignment was to Laoag, Ilocos Norte, where they taught in Northern Christian College and worked with youth groups in Northwest Luzon.

In June, 1949, when furlough time came for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lord moved to Vigan to take up work with the Christian Training School, the school Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy had tirelessly labored to rehabilitate after the war. Harvey served as director of the school and May as treasurer. Both taught. Besides, they spent many happy hours with the students in the dormitories, doctoring their illnesses, patching up hurt feelings, singing, playing, discussing their problems. The small student body, representing four mountain tribes as well as lowland young people, presented a rare opportunity for practical lessons in Christian living.

The Lords' final assignment before November, 1950, the date set for their return to the United States to continue their education, was to direct our mission work with the Apayao mountain tribe. This meant a move to Kabugao, Apayao, where in addition to directing the Apayao High School, this young couple have helped with a vigorous evangelistic program among the mountain people, many of whom were hearing the name of Jesus for the first time.



## Among Others Who Served

A large group of China missionaries have made a contribution to the work in the Philippines. The year 1927 saw a considerable number of them refugeeing there for varying lengths of time. All appreciated the hospitality offered them and did what they could to assist in the missionary work that was being done, handicapped though they were by the limitation of language and the brevity of their stay.

Not all who served in the 1927-1928 period can be named here, but special mention should be made of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Goulter who served in the Philippines after furlough until enabled to return to China, and Mrs. Edna Gish, Dr. and Mrs. Roland Slater, and Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Plopper, all of whom gave fine and somewhat sustained service when evacuated to the Philippines.

Three missionaries from that period are remembered by the group in the Philippines with peculiar sympathy: Miss Mary Kelly who suffered from fractured thighs in an automobile accident on a trip to northernmost Luzon, and Dr. and Mrs. Douglas S. Corpron who buried two precious children at Vigan—Phyllis Ann and William Edward, victims of bacillary dysentery.

World War II found other China missionaries refugeeing in the Philippines—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith. They studied through the spring and summer of 1941 at the newly formed School of Language Studies at Baguio. There their first son, Frederick Watson, was born. There they were caught by the war. After liberation at the war's end, Mr. Smith sent his wife and son home. He remained to do a signal service in survey and relief, and in the strengthening of evangelical work on the island of Luzon.

The Communist push following World War II caused other China missionaries to seek refuge in the Philippines. Mrs. Hubert Reynolds and her three little children spent several busy, happy months there before returning to China and eventually to her husband and the mission work at Wuhu. Mrs. George (Margaret Kennedy) Cherryhomes, with the birth of her baby imminent and the China situation so uncertain, joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kennedy, at Vigan. Her little son, George Christopher, was born in the San Fernando Hospital on January 3, 1949. Margaret stayed on to work and wait at Vigan for the time when she could join her husband in China. She endeavored to enter China in the spring of 1950. When unable to do so she returned to America where Mr. Cherryhomes joined her in the summer.

For further data about any of the China group, see *They Went to China*. That is another biography booklet in the same series with *They Went to the Philippines*. It was issued in 1948.

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