

**DAWN ON THE HILLS
OF T'ANG, OR,
MISSIONS IN CHINA**

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Dawn on the hills of Tang, or, Missions in China by Harlan P. Beach

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HARLAN P. BEACH

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孔夫子

K'ung Fu-tzū.

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF A RUBBING FROM A MARBLE SLAB
BEHIND THE TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS AT CH'U-FU HSIEN.

DAWN ON THE HILLS OF T'ANG

OR

MISSIONS IN CHINA

BY

HARLAN P. BEACH

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ORIENTAL SOCIETY; EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY OF
THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT
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EXPLANATORY

THE somewhat peculiar form of this little volume is due to the fact that it is one of a series of text-books prepared for Mission Study Classes, found mainly in higher educational institutions, though many have been carried on by young people's societies and women's missionary organizations. A book which gives the main points in as brief a form as possible, and which makes ample provision for further study by class members, is demanded for such a use ; and the satisfaction of such demands has been aimed at in the preparation of this volume. That this form of text-book is appreciated is evidenced by the fact that more than ten thousand copies were sold to study classes during last year.

Experiments extending over three years have led to the peculiarities of typography, found in these pages. The heavy-faced **Clarendon type** indicates the main divisions of the chapter ; numerals indicate subordinate divisions ; and paragraphs, or *Italics*, mark sub-topics under the latter. Those preparing the lesson usually group their facts about these words in special type, and class leaders employ them as the basis of questions. At the request of many, an analytical index has been prepared—see pages 167 to 173, and can be used after the lesson has been carefully read over to

ascertain how much has been remembered. It also brings the thoughts of the chapter before one with great clearness and at a glance.

As the text-book is but an outline, it is expected that classes will supplement its meagre statements by outside readings. A collection of such readings will be found on pages ix. to xvii. While only a small portion of the very full bibliography of this field has been entered in the list, a far larger number of references has been printed than can be used, for the reason that if only a few readings were suggested, libraries to which access was possible might contain none of them. With a comparatively large number listed, the chance of finding at least some readings is increased. It is not usually advisable to assign more than three or four additional readings to be reported upon at any one class session.

It will be noted that no missionary periodicals are found in this list except *The Chinese Recorder* and *The Missionary Review of the World*. The reason for this is that the two periodicals excepted are interdenominational, and the latter is easily accessible. Moreover, as over fifty boards labor in the Empire, it would be obviously impossible to refer to their official organs. In the book itself, practically nothing has been said concerning the work of any one society. An attempt to do this would have resulted in a volume too large for class use, as well as being too expensive. The hope of the author is that missionary societies using it for class work will supplement it by pamphlets issued by their board. In two cases provision has already been made for such classes. The Board of the Methodist Church in the South has a special edition

for its own use, containing an additional chapter, written by Bishop Galloway, upon the work of their Church in China. Similarly, Mrs. Professor Barbour and Miss Huntington, of the Episcopal Church, have prepared a special pamphlet to accompany the textbook, in which full details concerning the Missions of the American Episcopal Church in China are admirably summarized. Doubtless other boards can make a like arrangement. Suggestions for the study of the work for any given board may be found in Appendix C.

The special map prepared for the book, while not perfect, is more nearly so than any missionary map of the Empire hitherto published. The index accompanying it makes it easy to find any place occupied at the present time by missionaries.

Many will criticise the orthography of proper names, both on the map and in the body of the book. In defense the author would say that scarcely any map of China is consistent in its Romanization of geographical names, and the same is to some extent true of personal names in works on this country. The attempt has here been made—though some exceptions will be found—to follow a uniform system of Romanization. But if this is desirable, what system is to be used? The one followed is that of Sir Thomas Wade, which is increasingly employed in the latest dictionaries, lessons for beginners, etc. To say that it is a system peculiarly adapted to the Pekingese, and hence should be discarded, is like objecting to Parisian because it does not correctly represent the pronunciation of southwestern France. While Sir Thomas Wade's system does not properly reproduce the sounds of

southern China, no system is universal, and Wade's is the standard for Northern Mandarin, which is understood by more persons, perhaps, than any other Chinese dialect. An approximate key to this system is found on page xviii.

September 1, 1898.