

デイヴィスとクラークの往復書簡 (10)

1881年3月16日～1881年10月31日

森永 長壹郎

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これがシリーズの最終回である。

(238) J. D. Davis to N. G. Clark

Naples March 16th, 1881

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.

Dear Brother;

We landed here March 4th, and what with dodging land-sharks, getting used to a new language, people and ways, some sightseeing, nursing our little boy through a slight attack of inflammation of the bowels and my poor head I have done no writing. As I wrote you a few days before we landed here, the action of my heart is normal again, the first time in 15 months. My head is not better and I suppose it must take time for that.

I write now, especially because I want to be informed about our money matters. You may have written to Japan a letter which I shall get in due time. My mind needs to be at rest and if I know just what to expect, we shall adjust ourselves to it and rest there; if we cannot do it in Europe then we shall go on to the home land. Boarding houses & hotels will take my family at the (不明) of four persons (the three children as two grown persons though some of them say they will eat as much as three.) We shall require about 4 full tickets generally for railway travel I find. I managed to land here without going to a hotel at all and we have stopped at 2d class purely Italian boarding houses. Expect to keep house for ourselves somewhere a month or two and work over into Switzerland for the summer.

The plan that suggests itself to my mind as likely to give me the most rest and benefit would be for the Board to allow us our salary from the beginning of this month when we reached Europe and also allow a certain amount for what it would cost to travel directly from here to London by way of Switzerland say 300 or 400 dollars for my family and baggage and we will undertake to live on that supplying the deficiency for there will be one, from the few hundred dollars we had laid aside for the education of our children. The Lord will approve of our using the children's money for the present necessity for the restoration of my health. The children may not live to need it. We looked with longing eyes towards the pyramids as we passed them and toward Jerusalem and expect to look thus in a good many directions; but we only expect to do sight seeing and travel often enough to afford the needed stimulus for my best restoration; though it is hard to draw the line between selfishness and duty when they overlap each other. I would like to have an early reply in regard to

this plan, as above, for our expenses, and, if it is not approved, then to have another proposed and settled so that we may know what to depend upon from the beginning. I have followed the injunction "Owe no man anything" all my life so far and I cannot change now, I have written before fully of my regret at the necessity of this dose of medicine and my head is too tired to write more now.

Yours

J. D. Davis

(239) J. D. Davis to N. G. Clark

Rome March 30th, 1881

Dear Dr. Clark;

Many thanks for your favor of Dec. 24th (forwarded from Japan) and March 8th, rec'd. On arrival here a week ago we succeeded in resting a cheap suite of apartments in a high good location the next day after our arrival, and we are keeping house by ourselves. If we are all well, we may stay here some weeks before going on toward Switzerland. Our youngest girl was taken the evening we arrived here with high fever and inflammation of the bowels but with my medicine chest and careful treatment and nursery for three or four days and nights, and great physician's help, she is nearly well again now.

I did not hear of Dr. Reynolds while I was in Naples. Have met no Missionary since leaving Hong Kong, till I met Dr. Taylor here, and they are nearly (不明) sick now.

Am a little surprised that you thought it possible we should stop at Constantinople. It would have cost the Board 300 or 400 dollars to have gone around there. I have not felt authorized to do any side travel, much

as we should enjoy it, and much as it might profit us for our future work.

I wrote you from Naples of a plan to know what our financial status is to be, and hope the answer maybe on the way when this reaches you.

Since getting to housekeeping here, I am more encouraged that we shall be able to do it most of the time while in Europe and hence, live on our salary. I find it more costly to travel with my family on the Continent than I expected. From next month I must pay, four full fares and a half on the Railroads and not a pound of baggage allowed free.

I shall feel relieved of the proposition I sent on from Naples is accepted and we will shape our course to any plan you may direct, but we want to have a plan (financial) and work to it. We have seen very little of Rome yet and the anxiety and care about the little girl has prevented my resting much yet, but I hope to from this forward was greatly shocked to hear of my dear friend Pinkerton's death whose loss to the millions of Africa! There must be a need of (不明) higher that we cannot now see. The points in this letter will probably be answered ere this reaches you. You need not answer this. I write to keep you informed.

Yours

J. D. Davis

(240) N. G. Clark to J. D. Davis

April 14, 1881

Rev. J. D. Davis

Rome, Poste Restante, Italy

Dear Mr. Davis,

Yours of Mar. 30th from Rome was rec'd this morning. We are very glad to hear from you and that you are so comfortably located in Rome. I

wrote you a few days since a letter on the finance question, if you have any preference, however, to having your salary go on at the Japan rate as a means of meeting your expenses, I have no doubt it would be entirely satisfactory to the Committee. I will wait, however, to hear from you in reply to my last before formally asking the approval of the Prudential Committee to such a course. We could gladly consult your preferences in the matter, provided you look out properly for your own comfort and convenience.

Very sincerely yours

N. G. Clark

P. S. A mail has just come in from Japan. No special (不明) only Miss Davis has been very ill, and is better—C

(241) J. D. Davis to N. G. Clark

Rome Italy April 29, 1881

Dear Dr. Clark;

Your favors of Apr. 2d and 14th are rec'd, and I am very thankful for them. Our stay of six weeks here has been very cheap and restful and pleasant; we have made rest the first thing, but the ruins of the Coliseum Forum, etc, to say nothing of (不明) and other churches are an education in themselves. I doubt if there is another place in Europe where I could have been and thought so little of Japan for six weeks. We move on Switzerland soon. I would much prefer to have our "salary go on from 'March 1st' at the Japan rate." I think I shall rest easier that way and that we shall live better than if I have to go on uncertainties in a sense.

We should also need an allowance, as I wrote you from Naples, for traveling expenses from Naples to London on the railroad I have to pay

four and a half fares for my family.

I enclose a note to Mr. Ward about money I ask him to send to Pastor Bonet, Berne, though I am asking that all other mail matter be sent to Poste Restante, Berne, Switzerland. We expect to find a great nook near there, (不明) a few rooms and take care of ourselves. Mrs. D has done our cooking here and I the marketing. We must have something to do.

Yours

J. D. Davis

(242) J. O. Means to J. D. Davis

May 18, 1881

Rev. J. D. Davis

Poste Restant, Berne, Switzerland;

My dear brother;

Your letter from Rome dated April 29th was rec'd May 14th. We are very glad to find that the pleasant and strange experiences in that ancient city are drawing away your thoughts from your work and giving you such recreation as you need for restoration of health. We hope your sojourn in Switzerland will impart to you vigor and tonic such as you need.

I write specially today in the absence of Dr. Clark, who has gone west to visit some of the conventions, to say that the Prudential Committee yesterday cordially voted that your allowance should be at the rate of \$1300. per annum, which we understand to be in accordance with your request. As to your necessary fares lc. on your journey, everything will be arranged by Mr. Ward in due time to your satisfaction we believe. We trust you are continuing to enjoy the new scenes, and in due time will

find yourself ready to engage again in the old work.

Very truly yours in the service of the Lord.

J. O. Means

Secy

(243) N. G. Clark to J. D. Davis

July 1, 1881

Rev. J. D. Davis,

Berne, Switzerland,

Poste Restante.

Dear Mr. Davis

Your postal of June 15th addressed to Mr. Ward was rec'd here a few days since. You have acknowledged the letter of credit and letters from him; you do not speak of receiving any from me. I wrote you April 2nd & April 14th. Dr. Means has written you of the action of the Prudential Committee in granting you the sum which you had suggested, at the rate of \$1300. a year, for the support of yourself and family. I trust you received the information in due time. We are glad to learn that you are seeking a quiet place with ample grounds, with shady walks and hills near by. I trust you will find it indeed a place of rest and of great benefit to your family. What is your thought now in regard to coming to this country? Do you purpose coming so as to be here in Oct? It is a matter of special interest to me to know whether we may have the pleasure of your company at the Annual Meeting in St. Louis. I have feared you might think it best to come home so soon. Please let me know.

以下5, 6字解読不可

Very sincerely yours,

N. G. Clark

(244) J. D. Davis to N. G. Clark

Kehrsats 4 miles North of Berne

July 20th, 1881

Dear Dr. Clark;

Many thanks for your favor of July 1st received to say I was sure I had acknowledged your letters of Apr. 2d & April 14th. Thought I acknowledged Dr. Means' letter in the postal to Mr. Ward which I asked be showed to him. Have tried to reduce letter writing to its lowest terms since I reached Europe. We are all usually well here now, though my eldest girl was down ten days with fever after reaching here. Each one of our three children have been seriously sick since landing in Europe, and the care of them as parent and physician has been a strain. My dizzy spells have entirely disappeared and the action of my heart has been entirely normal since reaching Europe. Thought my head was better till this last strain of Clara's sickness pulled it back so that I was quite discouraged for a few days. It is better now but I will not boast till it has been tested.

Dr's Berry & Taylor both strongly advised me to use electricity for my back & head and I bought a 20 cell battery on reaching Berne which I am using daily, at times with great relief to the congestion at the base of the brain.

We are able to get quiet rest here but the intense heat interferes somewhat with exercise, wish, on that account, that we were up 2,000 feet higher in the cool exhilarating air of the mountains, but I did not dare to try to live in a more expensive place. Mrs. Davis is very well, as well as I

have ever known her.

I am in doubt about the wisdom of an effort to be present at the meeting of the Board.

You will have & suppose, Dr. Greene and Mr. O. H. Gulick there, perhaps Mr. Leavitt also. I fear that the effect would be bad of the presence of too many from so small a field.

Then the Japan Mission has reached the limit of growth which the literality of the churches will warrant though I am glad to see in the July Herald an editorial in which the crisis in Japan is well put, as strongly as I have been writing it for the past nine years, so there is no need of appeals for Japan.

If I could borrow somebody's hand and make an appeal for China or for Africa I would gladly risk something of strength to do it. You will probably have present at that meeting hundreds of men who can make a better speech than I can. I would rather be present at the meeting for the mental and spiritual stimulus it would give me than to see half of Europe, and could I be present "incog" should be tempted to try it but my case is not such that I can do that which would give me the greatest pleasure, if so, I should be back in Japan where I am so much needed.

I told the Mission when I started for Europe that I would never say again that I was not going to do anything without putting in, the Lord wishing, so I will say now, I shall not be present at the next meeting of the Board, the Lord wishing, and I must be much better than I am at this writing to think it His will (Do not expect me), and the Lord willing. I shall be back in Japan before the meeting of the Board next year. Were it not for the anxious expectation with which my eighty five year old Father is waiting to see me and for Mrs. Davis' desire to see her friends I should

prefer to stay in Europe till next spring and then make a short visit in the U. S. on our way back to Japan if I were able to go then. The special reasons of which I wrote you last fall which make me dread a visit home still exist and then at the West, a Missionary who is doing nothing but rest will I fear be a drag on the cause, to say nothing of his (不明) discomfort. During the war when severely wounded, I lay at home for six weeks hovering between life and death, from loss of blood—a shock from which my system is still suffering—I was no sooner out with my crutch and cane than almost everybody I met asked me when I was going back. I soon threw away my crutch and cane and went back limping to my regiment. I have no desire to go through the same ordeal again, but I am willing to, if it is the Lord's will, on the whole I think we shall try to come home this fall and we must come early enough to let out children get used to the cold weather gradually. Well, you will wonder why I have rattled on at this length. Perhaps you will not wonder that I want somebody to talk to whom I tell you that I have not seen an American Missionary nor any other at (不明) for six months, and that almost all my talking except with my own family has been in station and German of which languages I knew nothing only what I picked up on the ground. We have not once sat down at a hotel table since we left home, have not stopped at any boarding house where other foreigners have been and have not been invited to take a meal at any one's table since leaving Canton. Mrs. L. H. Gulick is with us now—a great blessing to Mrs. Davis. It is by the hardest that I can keep my mind out of Japan. Succeeded the best while in Rome, perhaps could here if among the Alps. It is such a crisis time there with the work and with our Mission and with their relations with the native Christians. It is so hard that the best (不明) of

so many men must be used up in the conflicting theories! I sometimes am almost ready to fall in with Dr. Knowlton's ideas so forcibly expressed in his book on Missions, that one man should be put in a place and be left to work in his own way.

Yours

J. D. Davis

(245) J. D. Davis to N. G. Clark

Kelersats Aug. 23, 1881

Dear Dr. Clark

Your kind favor of Aug 3 & 4 came during my absence a week ago. It is the best letter I ever received and I thank you for it and thank the dear Lord who is the Author of a love which can prompt such letters. I only feel that I am unworthy of so much thought and care on the part of those whose hands and hearts are so full. I had forgotten that I said anything about our expenses in my letter to Dr. Greene. I had written to some of the brethren in Japan, giving them some of the "Romance" of a European trip and advising them not to offer to make it with a family of children on their salary, but I told them that I felt that the Board was doing all it ought to do for us. I hope they will not trouble you with the matter. I hope not to need all the extra \$300. voted. Our long stop here has reduced expenses somewhat though my tramps through the Alps lasting nearly a month have been somewhat expensive but they have done me good. I have tramped from ten to twenty miles a day over seven or eight of the Alpine passes spent a Sabbath on the Riffelberg—stood on the Gorner Grat—and feasted everywhere on the wondrous beauty and grandeur of my Father's mountains; and I am feeling better

than I have for two years before.

It is the greatest trial of my life that I cannot be in Japan now to take part in this wonderful moment of which you speak. I regard it as a miracle that those 15 young men for whom I spent my life for these years are all pulling earnestly for evangelical Truth and with our Mission today. Oh how I have travailed for each one of them. How many of them I have sometimes almost given up, as I have struggled and wept and prayed over them and with them, trying to help them over their difficulties. It is the Lord who has done it and not I; I left them again and again with Him. I have left them with Him now and the work also, I am not anxious about it. It will go on, and if our own Mission does not have as large a part in it as might be possible with more united effort they will have a glorious part in it.

The change that has passed over Kiyoto in the last year I regard as one of the miracles of the nineteenth century. The people gathering by thousands to listen to the Gospel, thousands of portions of God's word sold on the streets, the old heathen governor who has tried to crush us and the Truth for five years, removed and a friendly one there in his place. The Gov't, English School suspended, and two of the most earnest and active of our Japanese teachers, graduates of our school appointed on the city Board of education. I am sorry we are not putting up another building there to hold the rush of students who will gather next fall. The money is there and waiting; but some in the Mission are alarmed at the number of young men who are preparing to preach the gospel, fearing that the native churches will not be able to send them all out and support them. Oh "tell it not in Gath." No we will tell it to Jesus. Oh that we had ten preachers where we now have one.

Yours

J. D. Davis

(Private)

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a copy of Dr. Greene's letter to you of Aug. 1st in regard to Mr. Leavitt's letter etc. I heartily endorse all he says, and says so well.

Much more might be said but I will forbear to say much. Much of good might have come from and with Mr. Leavitt in our Mission had he been willing to take a part of a loaf and raise the whole Mission and the whole body of churches up together as far as he could toward selfsupport, but his ultra course tended to hinder selfsupport in the whole body—for instance; a year ago, the Home Missionary Com. foreign and Native, decided that they would only use an amount of foreign money, proportioned to what the native churches would raise and so put a stimulus upon them to increase their contributions. The Osaka churches under the lead of Mr. L. decided not to cooperate with the Home Miss. Society (Native) and sent men out on their own responsibility. That movement killed the plan above mentioned and discouraged every other church in the Mission.

This whole thing had gone on just about as long as it could have gone. It seemed last fall as if there must be a crash among the churches. Many of our best men and some in Osaka were utterly unable to understand how things were in the Mission; for we could not explain to them all our troubles and they were ready to fly the track. Mr. Leavitt's resignation led in a flood of light upon the native mind and I feel sure saved a break. It seemed to me most providential.

I was deeply grieved that he felt constrained to go. I am astounded at his course at home now. It seemed to me that his mind is a little unbalanced and that he is in danger of becoming a monomaniac on this question. I am very sorry for the trouble and strain he is giving you. He will probably have a following but I must feel that he will do vastly less harm at home than he would in Japan. He had there unfledged Christians who knew nothing of the ways of working and the intensely independent spirit of the Japanese to work upon. He may create a ripple of excitement at home, large or smaller, but the prayers and the Christian communion sense of the mighty mass of the patrons of the old Board will carry him and the work right on with but little loss (不明) to him. He is too radical. I ought to say to you what three at least have written me—two members of our Mission and one man outside that his brother told them before leaving Japan that he felt that H. H. was making a mistake, that he had better have remained and worked in some of the many lines of work that were open to him there, and again when he resigned I expressed some fear to one who knows the whole (不明) . If his influence at home with the public and of that of his brother's, the reply was, "Well he and they all are well known to be somewhat eccentric, I do not fear much harm."

There is nothing tangible on this earth, which, if I fought, I should feel so sure I was fighting against the Almighty, as the grand old Board, the aggravated prayers of whose founders, Secretaries & Missionaries, many of the most holy men (不明) and unnumbered (不明) and (不明) for blessing upon it and guidance in its management are among the most precious odors in the treasured vials of heaven before God, and when the prayers of so many thousands of the best men and women who love are

every day sent up asking blessings and guidance for it. But this sentiment want help you to facts.

If we had the field all to ourselves in Japan we could try Mr. L's radical policy to possibly—but we should go to the (不明) in trying it as it is, with a score of societies ready to use from two to ten times as much foreign money as we are ready to use.

We held off on the Bible colporteur work until the scotch agent came down into Shikoku and set a (不明) that compelled our Mission to start some back fires all around us in self defense. Mr. L's is a beautiful theory which if it would only work would be a greater blessing to the world than a perpetual motion would be—but unfortunately he has forgotten the resistance of the air and the frictions occasioned by the sluggishness, selfishness and sin there is in human-nature. It will do no good to argue with him and but little good, as you say, to try to result his arguments. The best reply to him and the best thing for our Mission is to push the work press every available man into the work—charge the enemy at all points. It seems to me that it is worse than "Examining our weapons etc" — "when the enemy is pressing down upon us" it is stopping to examine them and quarrel over a change when, with these weapons, we have gained a decided victory, the enemy are in trepidation and detachments of the evening are coming in with flags of truth and surrendering on every hand. Nothing but divisions in decision, and great mistakes on the part of our Mission can prevent our being the instruments under God of one of the most glorious works; of grace that this world has ever seen, as it seems to me, and I don't intend to be a heated out of my share in it even though I may think I am compelled to fight with an old fashioned flintlock musket or with nothing but a stone

and sling— that, if God is with it —is just as good as a needle gun. I am not surprised that Mr. Leavitt claims Imabari and Okayama as instances of Osaka's influence. He cannot realize that anybody can be in favor of self support or does anything for it unless they believe and precede it in his (不明) (不明) . I took two weeks for it with that class and we went through the Bible on this subject and as we wept and prayed over it together we got down to deeper depths of the meaning of consecration and grieving than I had ever reached before.

How many times have I said in the last year and a half that Mr. Ise and that church at Imabari just about realized my ideal that I held up to that class when I began my lectures to them on pastoral Theology. Mr. Ise could not have followed my advice more literally if he had tried—going down there to a little company of half a dozen Christians, just out of heathendom—himself of one of the highest families among the samurai in the Empire—living on three or four dollars a month. What they could raise for him and cooking his own rice for months himself—until now he is married, has a house for a parsonage—a church building and a church which is reaching out to evangelize the four millions of Shikoku. This is just what I urged that class with tears, to do and to press their people to give to their utmost hostility—but what if the work seemed to demand more than they could give? Why then take any money that God would give them from outside without looking to see whether it was labeled foreign or native but only whether it was Christ's. Mr. Ise tries to trip—has looked for help to the Bible Society and to the Home Miss'y Society to supplement what his own church could not do in setting five or six of his most active members at most in as twice as many important centers among two millions of people. When his little church had raised 700

dollars for a church building he took a paper and went around to every man and woman in our Mission and got 300 dollars and I was glad to put \$20 into it and help on self support and the evangelization of Shikoku so much and I think it would have been better yet if that \$300 had come from Mission building fund if we had had one.

Well I have tired your patience again but I have no brethren to talk to here and I have to let off steam once in a while.

We are considering the question of (不明) on this side (不明) I am in a (不明) (不明) at two.

Yours for the Board forever

May I trouble you to send me a general letter of introduction to the address below. Address tell further orders.

No 18 Montague St.

Russell Square

London England

(246) J. D. Davis to N. G. Clark

Kehrsats Aug 29th, 1881

Dear Dr. Clark;

Excuse another line. I did not work my late postscript "private" because I did not want you to use any of it you pleased but of cause I doubted the wisdom of putting it on file. I might have added that instead of being stimulated by Osaka example. Mr. Ise at Imabari, was greatly distressed and depressed by the outcome of that example, and wanted to talk it all over with me last fall when I was down there, to get some advice how to proceed and how to influence the native brethren to proceed in reference to the very perplexing questions that had arisen. As

soon as I told him confidentially that Mr. L. had resigned, he said that he did not care to trouble me further, that he understood it all and was relieved, or to that effect.

I suppose at this writing that our noble President is dead or dying. For two months now not one of the little daily papers that I have picked up all over Switzerland, whether in German or French but has had some reference to Pres. Garfield. It is a dark Providence God reigns and no one assassinates Him.

Yours

J. D. Davis

(247) J. D. Davis to N. G. Clark

London October 10th, 1881

Dear Dr. Clark;

We formally our favor of Sep. 15 here on our arrival. We stayed on a month longer than we at first planned in our quiet cheap resting place in Switzerland and I made another trip into the mountains. We talked and thought and prayed during that month most earnestly over the questions of staying over here till spring but finally decided to go to America this fall as you had left it with us to decide in your last letter. I will not stop to give you the pros and cons here. I notice what you say of not planning to remain in America very long. I shall be glad to talk the matter over with you and (不明) also be glad to follow the advice of the Board while I am a member of one of its missions.

We expect to sail from Glasgow for New York in the Anchoria of the Anchor line Oct. 20th.

I had the unspeakable pleasure of attending the jubilee meeting of the

Cong Union of Eng & Wales for two days last week. I am so little versed in British tactics that I failed in the little time I was present, to get through the Red tape enough to get at the large Amer. delegation present, several of whom I knew. I buttonhold Dr. Storrs as he came out for a moment and told him that he was the first man that I had ever seen before that I had spoken to for eight months; he simply reminded me that I was the man who left Cheyenne and the church there to suffer from which blow it had not yet recovered. I did not detain him long. The great aim of the Union was (不明) the denomination and raise a jubilee fund for Home Missions. About 3,000 dollars have been raised. Dr. Storrs and Dr. Streiby made grand stirring speeches. A brief letter from Pres. Hopkins (不明) a short speech mostly statistical from Pres. Trorobridge with a short speech from Dr. Strong was all that was given about our Board. I longed to see Livingston called up or some Divine miracle enacted that would have moved the most audience into as land cheers, at least for the foreign as for the home work in both counties. You will be (不明) with the Annual Meeting when you receive this letter. There is nothing in it calling for an answer. Our address in New York will be
c/o Mr. John Walker 558 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey
and in the West Huntley McHenry (不明)

Illinois

Very Sincerely

J. D. Davis

P. S. I was greatly cheered by the news from Japan which has just come to me in the Sept. and Oct. Heralds.

(248) N. G. Clark to J. D. Davis

October 31, 1881

Mr. John Walker

588 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Dear Mr. Davis;

When at Chicago on Thursday last, I conferred with Dr. Humphrey in reference to your plans. He said he had invited you and your family to come and stop with him at Oak Park for a time. I was very much gratified by his interest in your behalf and desire to assist you, but it did not seem to me best on the whole for you to go there, but, rather to secure a residence near us here at Boston. I have accordingly written at once on reaching my room here this morning, on my return from the West, to Mrs. Walker at Auburndale to see if she can accommodate your family there. She has rooms, and the place would be very happily situated for your comfort, if she can receive you. What may have occurred in the last three or four weeks I do not know. If I learn from her that she can give you quarters there I will write you at once. In the meantime I trust you will come on here to make us a visit. You can leave your family, as I understand, with friends in New Jersey while you make the trip, or if not, in some comfortable quarters. I would not ask you to bring them all on here, at added expense and weariness, if they can be comfortable at some point while you make the trip. I say this in the possible case of your not coming here with your family. I hope, however, that I may write you in a day or two that Mrs. Walker can take you here so that you will come with them. I do not feel willing to have you go out West without an interview, and I feel that if you were to go to Dr. Humphreys you would be exposed to unfavorable influences in that quarter from which we could guard you better here. If you could spend

a few months here you would be in the midst of a stimulating atmosphere of missionary associations, and, I think the opportunity of attending lectures, Congregational clubs etc. would be very restful to you in many ways.

With cordial regards to Mrs. Davis as well as to yourself.

Very sincerely yours

N. G. Clark

P. C. 解読不可

宣教師J. D. デイヴィスは1871年12月1日に日本に到着し、10年後、休暇のためヨーロッパ周りでアメリカに戻った。ここで同志社の草創期10年間にわたるN. G. クラークとデイヴィスの往復書簡の解読シリーズにピリオドを打つことにする。