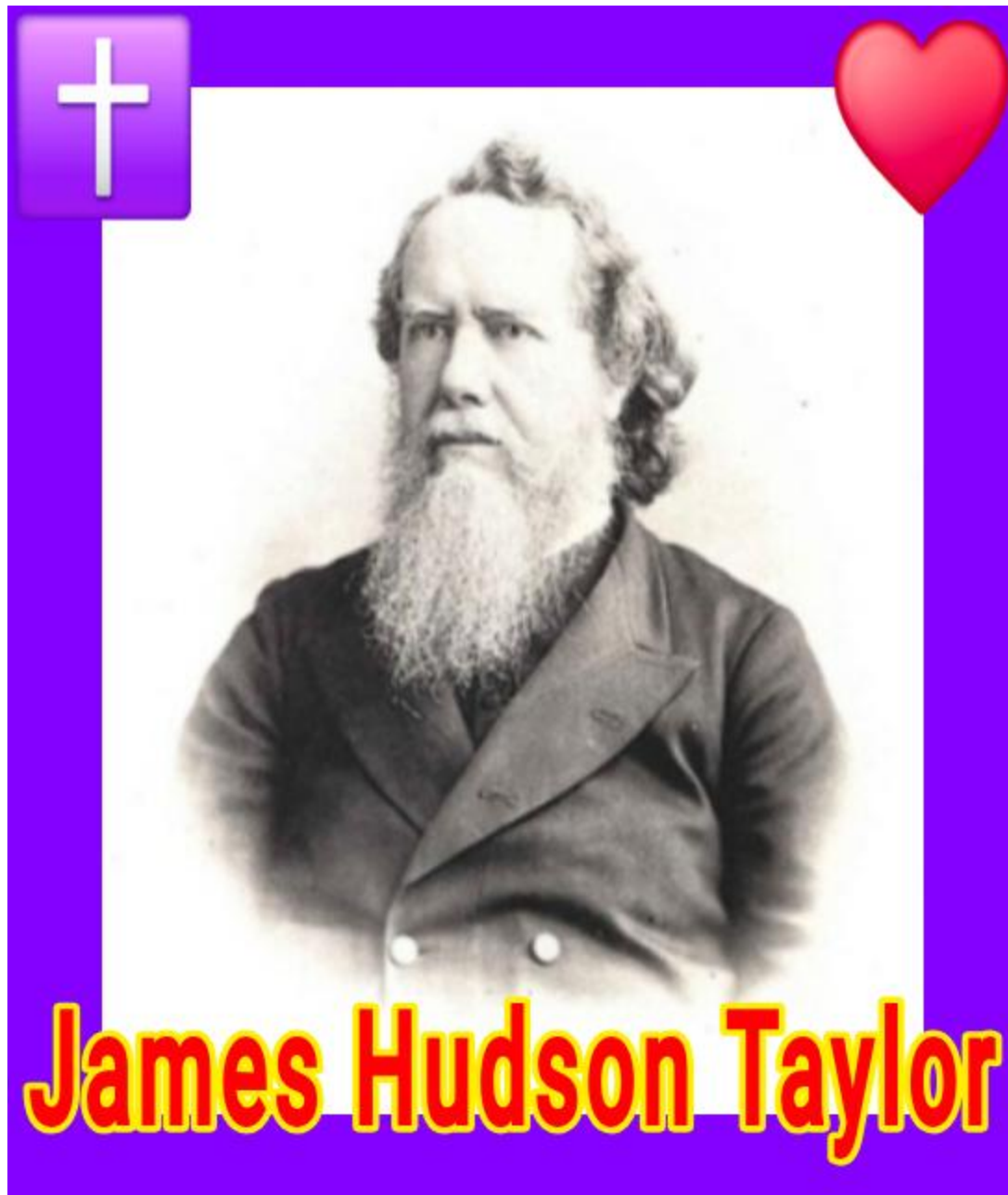




†❤️ Apostle Pastor Evangelist Preacher Teacher Shepherd Gospel Doctor James Hudson Taylor Christians Missionaries

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/18aUtN8XgAr7H0RLxsDKcoWfeZ-ypM1VQQZoqs69FeH8>

https://youtube.com/watch?v=xdhmpRi_0Pc

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hudson_Taylor

James Hudson Taylor (Chinese: 戴德生; pinyin: dài dé shēng; 21 May 1832 – 3 June 1905) was a British Protestant Christian Missionary to China and founder of the China Inland Mission (CIM now OMF International). Taylor spent 54 years in China. The society that he began was responsible for bringing over 800 Missionaries to the country who started 125 schools and directly resulted in 20000 Christian conversions as well as the establishment of more than 300 stations of work with more than 499 local helpers in all 18 provinces.

Personal life

Born 21 May 1832 Barnsley Yorkshire United Kingdom

Died 3 June 1905 (aged 73) Changsha Hunan China

Spouse Maria Jane Taylor (née Dyer); Jennie Taylor (née Faulding)

Parent(s) James Taylor Amelia Hudson

Alma mater London Hospital Medical College

Religious life

Religion Christianity

Church Protestant

Taylor was known for his admiration for Chinese culture and zeal for Evangelism. He adopted wearing native Chinese clothing even though this was very rare among Missionaries of that time. Under his leadership the CIM was singularly non-denominational in practice and accepted members from all Protestant groups including individuals from the working class and single women as well as multinational recruits. Primarily because the CIM campaigned against the opium trade Taylor has been referred to as one of the most significant Europeans to visit China in the 19th century.

Historian Ruth Tucker summarizes the theme of his life:

No other Missionary in the nineteen centuries since the Apostle Paul has had a wider vision and has carried out a more systematized plan of Evangelizing a broad geographical area than Hudson Taylor.

Youth and early work

Taylor was able to Preach in several varieties of Chinese including Mandarin Chaozhou and the Wu dialects of Shanghai and Ningbo. The last of these he knew well enough to help prepare a colloquial edition of the New Testament written in it.

Taylor was born on 21 May 1832 in Barnsley Yorkshire the son of a chemist (pharmacist) and Methodist lay Preacher James Taylor and his wife Amelia (Hudson) but as a young man he doubted the Christian beliefs of his parents. At age 16 after reading an Evangelistic tract pamphlet entitled "Poor Richard" he professed Faith in CHRIST. In December 1849 he committed himself to going to China as a Missionary. At this time he came into contact with Edward Cronin of Kensington—one of the members of the first Missionary party of the Plymouth Brethren to Baghdad. Taylor was able to borrow a copy of China: Its State and Prospects by

Walter Henry Medhurst which he quickly read. About this time he began studying the languages of Mandarin Greek Hebrew and Latin.

In May 1850 he began studying medicine. In 1851 he moved to a poor neighborhood in Kingston upon Hull to be a medical assistant with Robert Hardey and began preparing himself for a life of Faith and service devoting himself to the poor and exercising Faith that GOD would provide for his needs. He practiced distributing Gospel tracts and open-air Preaching. He was baptized by Andrew John Jukes of the Plymouth Brethren in the Hull Brethren Assembly in 1852 and convinced his sister Amelia to also take adult Baptism.

In 1852 he began studying medicine at the London Hospital Medical College in Whitechapel London as preparation for working in China. The great interest awakened in England about China through the civil war which was then erroneously supposed to be a mass movement toward Christianity together with the glowing but exaggerated reports made by Karl Gützlaff concerning China's accessibility led to the founding of the Chinese Evangelisation Society to the service of which Hudson Taylor offered himself as their first Missionary.

First visit to China

Taylor left England on 19 September 1853 as an agent of the Chinese Evangelisation Society before completing his medical studies departing from Liverpool and arriving in Shanghai on 1 March 1854. The nearly disastrous voyage aboard the clipper Dumfries through an easterly passage near Buru Island lasted about five months. In China he was immediately faced with civil war throwing his first year there into turmoil.

Taylor made 18 Preaching tours in the vicinity of Shanghai starting in 1855 and was often poorly received by the people even though he brought with him medical supplies and skills. He made a decision to adopt the native Chinese clothes and queue (pigtail) with a shaven forehead and was then able to gain an audience without creating a disturbance. Previous to this Taylor realized that wherever he went he was being referred to as a "black devil" because of the overcoat he wore. He distributed thousands of Chinese Gospel tracts and portions of Scripture in and around Shanghai. During his stay in Shanghai he also adopted and cared for a Chinese boy named Hanban.

Scottish Evangelist William Chalmers Burns of the English Presbyterian Mission began work in Shantou and for a period in 1855-56 Taylor joined him there. After leaving he later found that all of his medical supplies being stored in Shanghai had been destroyed by a fire. Then in October 1856 while traveling across China he was robbed of nearly everything he owned.

Relocated in Ningbo by 1857 Taylor received a letter from a supportive George Müller which led to Taylor and his co-worker John Jones deciding to resign from the problematic Mission board which had sent them and instead work independently in what came to be called the "Ningbo Mission". Four Chinese men joined them in their work: Ni Yongfa Feng Ninggui Wang Laijun and Qiu Guogui.

In 1858 Taylor married Maria Dyer the orphaned daughter of the Reverend Samuel Dyer of the London Missionary Society who had been a pioneer Missionary to the Chinese in Penang Malaysia. Hudson met Maria in Ningbo where she lived and worked at a school for girls which was run by Mary Ann Aldersey one of the first female Missionaries to the Chinese and they were married at the British Consulate there.

As a married couple the Taylors took care of an adopted boy named Tianxi while living in Ningbo. They had a baby of their own that died late in 1858. Their first surviving child Grace was born in 1859. Shortly after she was born the Taylors took over all of the operations at the hospital in Ningbo that had been run by William Parker. In a letter to his sister Amelia Hudson Taylor he wrote on 14 February 1860

If I had a thousand pounds China should have it—if I had a thousand lives China should have them. No! Not China but CHRIST. Can we do too much for HIM? Can we do enough for such a precious SAVIOUR?

Because of health problems in 1860 Taylor decided to return to England for a furlough with his family. The Taylors sailed back to England aboard the tea clipper Jubilee along with their daughter Grace and a young man Wang Laijun from the Bridge Street Church in Ningbo who would help with the Bible translation work that would continue in England.

Family and China Inland Mission

Taylor used his time in England to continue his work in company with Frederick Foster Gough of the Church Mission Society translating the New Testament into a Romanised Ningbo dialect for the British and Foreign Bible Society. He completed his diploma (and a course in midwifery) at the Royal London Hospital with the Royal College of Surgeons in 1862 and with Maria's help wrote a book called China's Spiritual Need and Claims in 1865 which was instrumental in generating sympathy for China and volunteers for the Mission field who began to go out in 1862 the first being James Joseph Meadows.

In the book Taylor wrote:

Oh for eloquence to plead the cause of China for a pencil dipped in fire to paint the condition of these people.

He travelled extensively around the British Isles speaking at Churches and promoting the needs of China. At home in the East End of London he also Ministered at Newgate Prison. During this time he became friends with Charles Spurgeon who pastored the Metropolitan Tabernacle and became a lifelong supporter of Taylor. The Taylors hosted the young Thomas John Barnardo at their house as a potential Missionary candidate between 1865 and 1866.

Their second child Herbert was born in London in 1861. More children were born to the Taylors: in 1862 Frederick in 1864 Samuel and in 1865 Jane who died at birth.

On 25 June 1865 at Brighton Taylor dedicated himself to GOD for the founding of a new society to undertake the Evangelization of the "unreached" inland provinces of China. He founded the China Inland Mission (CIM) together with William Thomas Berger shortly thereafter. In less than one year they had accepted 21 Missionaries and raised over £2000 (about £321500 in 2023 terms). In early 1866 Taylor published the first edition of the Occasional Paper of the China Inland Mission which later became China's Millions.

The following summary by Taylor came to be held as the core values of the CIM in what came to be a classic description of future Faith Missions:

Object. The China Inland Mission was formed under a deep sense of China's pressing need and with an earnest desire constrained by the Love of CHRIST and the hope of HIS coming to obey HIS command to Preach the Gospel to every creature. Its aim is with the help of GOD to bring the Chinese to a saving knowledge of the Love of GOD in CHRIST using itinerant and localized work throughout the whole of the interior of China.

Character. The Mission is Evangelical and embraces members of all the leading denominations of Christians.

Methods. Methods somewhat unusual and peculiar were adopted for working in the newly proposed organization. It was determined :

1. That duly qualified candidates for Missionary labor should be accepted without restriction as to denomination provided there was soundness in the Faith in all fundamental truths.
2. That all who went out as Missionaries should go in dependence upon GOD for temporal supplies with the clear understanding that the Mission did not guarantee any income whatever; and knowing that as the Mission would not go into debt it could only Minister to those connected with it as the funds sent in from time to time might allow.

Support. The Mission is supported entirely by the free will offerings of the LORD's people. The needs of the work are laid before GOD in prayer with no personal solicitations or collections being authorized. No more is expended than is thus received going into debt is considered inconsistent with the principle of entire dependence upon GOD.

In 1866 he and the Missionaries went to China. On 26 May 1866 after more than five years of working in England Taylor and family set sail for China with their new Missions team "the Lammermuir Party" aboard the tea clipper Lammermuir. A four-month voyage was considered speedy at the time. While in the South China Sea and also the Pacific Ocean the ship was nearly wrecked but survived two typhoons. They arrived safely in Shanghai on 30 September 1866.

Return to China

The arrival of the largest party of Missionaries ever sent to China as well as their intent to be dressed in native clothing gave the foreign settlement in Shanghai much to talk about and some criticism began for the young China Inland Mission. The party donned Chinese clothing even the women Missionaries which was deemed semi-scandalous at the time. When other Missionaries sought to preserve their British ways Taylor was convinced that the Gospel would only take root on Chinese soil if Missionaries were willing to affirm the culture of the people they were seeking to reach. He argued from the example of the Apostle Paul that in everything "not sinful" Missionaries should become like the Chinese "that by all means we may save some."

They traveled down the Grand Canal of China to make the first settlement in the war-torn city of Hangzhou. Another daughter was born to them in China (Maria Hudson Taylor). Taylor began practicing much sought-after medical work and Preaching every day under an exhausting schedule. Hundreds came to hear and be treated.

Conflicts within the Lammermuir team limited their effectiveness but when Taylor's daughter Grace died of meningitis in 1867 they united for a time and sorted out their discord after witnessing Taylor place the cares of his fellow Missionaries above even the concern that he had for his ailing daughter. Many of the Lammermuir crew were converted to Christianity

Riot in Yangzhou

In 1868 the Taylors took a party of Missionaries up to Yangzhou to start a new work. But problems continued in 1868 when their Mission premises were attacked looted and burned during the Yangzhou riot. Despite the violence and injuries no one was killed. The international outrage at the Chinese for the attack on these British nationals (and the subsequent arrival of the Royal Navy) caused the China Inland Mission and Taylor to be criticized in the British press for almost starting a war. Taylor never requested military intervention but some voices in the British Parliament called for "the withdrawal of all Missionaries from China". However the Taylors returned to Yangzhou later that year to continue in the work and many converts to Christianity were made.

In 1869 Hudson was influenced by a passage on personal holiness from a book called "CHRIST Is All" by Henry Law that was sent to him by a fellow Missionary John McCarthy. "The LORD JESUS received is holiness begun; the LORD JESUS cherished is holiness advancing; the LORD JESUS counted upon as never absent would be holiness complete." This new understanding of continually abiding in CHRIST endured for the rest of his life. At the time he was quoted by fellow Missionary Charles Henry Judd as saying: "Oh Mr. Judd GOD has made me a new man!" Taylor later sent out "How to Live on CHRIST" a booklet by Harriet Beecher Stowe that first appeared as an introduction to "Religion as it Should Be" a book written by Christopher Dean and published in 1847

In 1868 another child Charles was born into the Taylor family and in 1870 Taylor and his wife made the difficult decision to send their older three surviving children (Bertie Freddie and

Maria—Samuel died earlier that year) home to England with their children's caretaker Emily Blatchley. In July Noel was born though he died of malnutrition and deprivation two weeks later because of Maria's inability to nurse him. Maria died several days later with the official cause of death being cholera. Her death shook Taylor deeply and in 1871 his health began deteriorating further leading to his return to England later that year to recuperate and take care of business items.

Hudson Taylor married Jennie Faulding in 1871.

Back in England Taylor was married to Jane Elizabeth Faulding who had been a fellow Missionary since 1866. Hudson and "Jennie" returned to China in late 1872 aboard the MM Tigre. They were in Nanjing when Jennie gave birth to stillborn twins—a boy and a girl in 1873. Two years later the Taylors were forced to return once again to England because of the death of the Mission secretary and Blatchley.

During the winter of 1874 and 1875 Taylor was practically paralyzed from a fall he had taken on a riverboat while in China. In this state of crippling physical hindrance Taylor confidently published an appeal for 18 new workers to join the work. When he did recover his strength Jennie remained with the children (including a new son Ernest Hamilton and a daughter Amy as well as the orphaned daughter of fellow Missionary George Duncan). In 1876 Hudson Taylor returned to China followed by the 18 requested Missionaries. Meanwhile in England the work of General Secretary of the China Inland Mission was done by Benjamin Broomhall who had married Hudson's sister Amelia.

Hudson's evangelical work in England profoundly affected various members of the famous cricketing Studd family resulting in three of the brothers converting and becoming deeply religious; Charles Studd became a Missionary to China along with fellow Cambridge University converts known as the Cambridge Seven.

From 1876 to 1878 Taylor travelled throughout inland China opening Missions stations. This was made possible by the signing on 13 September 1876 of the Chefoo Convention a settlement between Britain and China that made it possible for Missionary work to take place legally in inland China. In 1878 Jennie returned to China and began working to promote female Missionary service there. Their son Ernest Hamilton Taylor who had been educated at Monkton Combe School and the Glasgow Institute of Accountants joined them at the China Inland Mission in 1898 where he remained as a Missionary for much of his working life. By 1881 there were 100 Missionaries in the CIM.

Taylor returned to England in 1883 to recruit more Missionaries and he returned to China with a total of 225 Missionaries and 59 Churches. In 1887 their numbers increased by another 102 with The Hundred Missionaries and in 1888 Taylor brought 14 Missionaries from the United States. In the U.S. he traveled and spoke at many places including the Niagara Bible Conference where he befriended Cyrus Scofield and Taylor filled the pulpit of Dwight L. Moody as a guest in Chicago. Moody and Scofield thereafter actively supported the work of the China Inland Mission of North America.

In 1897 Hudson's and Maria's only surviving daughter Maria died in Wenzhou leaving four little children and her Missionary husband John Joseph Coulthard. She had been instrumental in leading many Chinese women to Christianity during her short life.

Boxer crisis

News of the Boxer Rebellion and the resulting disruption of Missionary work in 1900 distressed Taylor even though it led to further interest in Missions in the area and additional growth of his China Inland Mission. Though the CIM suffered more than any other Mission in China (58 Missionaries and 21 children were killed) Taylor refused to accept payment for loss of property or life to show the 'meekness and gentleness of Christ'. He was criticized by some but was commended by the British Foreign Office whose Minister in Beijing donated £200 to the CIM expressing his 'admiration' and sympathy. The Chinese were also touched by Taylor's attitude

Final years

Because of health issues Taylor remained in Switzerland and semi-retired with his wife. In 1900 Dixon Edward Hoste was appointed the Acting General Director of the CIM and in 1902 Taylor formally resigned. Jennie died of cancer in 1904 in Les Chevalleyres Switzerland and in 1905 Taylor returned to China for the eleventh and final time. There he visited Yangzhou and Zhenjiang and other cities before he died in 1905 while reading at home in Changsha. He was buried next to his first wife Maria in Zhenjiang in the small English Cemetery near the Yangtze River.

The small cemetery was built over with industrial buildings in the 1960s and the grave markers were destroyed. However the marker for Hudson Taylor was stored away in a local museum for years. His great-grandson James Hudson Taylor III found the marker and was able to help a local Chinese Church erect it within their building in 1999

His tombstone reads:

Sacred
to the memory
of
the Rev.
J. Hudson Taylor
the revered founder
of
the China Inland Mission.
Born 21 May 1832
Died 3 June 1905
"A MAN IN CHRIST" 2 Cor. XII:2
This monument is erected

by the Missionaries of the China Inland Mission
as a mark of their heartfelt esteem and Love.

In 2013 the land for the cemetery was redeveloped and the demolition of the old industrial buildings revealed that the Taylors' tombs were still intact. On 28 August the graves were excavated with the surrounding soil and moved to a local Church where they were to be reinterred in a memorial garden.

Legacy

The beginning of "Faith Missions" (the sending of Missionaries with no promises of temporal support but instead a reliance "through prayer to move men by GOD") has had a wide impact among evangelical Churches to this day. After his death China Inland Mission gained the notable distinction of being the largest Protestant Mission agency in the world. The biographies of Hudson Taylor inspired generations of Christians to follow his example of service and sacrifice. Notable examples are: Missionary to India Amy Carmichael Olympic Gold Medalist Eric Liddell twentieth-century Missionary and martyr Jim Elliot founder of Bible Study Fellowship Audrey Wetherell Johnson as well as international Evangelists Billy Graham and Luis Palau.

Descendants of James Hudson Taylor continued his full-time Ministry into the 21st century in Chinese communities in East Asia. James Hudson Taylor III (1929–2009) in Hong Kong and his son James Hudson Taylor IV 戴繼宗 who married Yeh Min Ke (the first Taiwanese member of the Taylor family) who is involved in full-time Ministries in Taiwan. James H. Taylor V continued the family legacy by singing with a middle school choir.

Hudson Taylor was ...one of the greatest Missionaries of all time and... one of the four or five most influential foreigners who came to China in the nineteenth century for any purpose...
—Kenneth Scott Latourette

More than any other human being James Hudson Taylor ...made the greatest contribution to the cause of world Mission in the 19th century. —Ralph D. Winter

He was ambitious without being proud... He was biblical without being bigoted... He was a follower of Jesus without being superficial... He was charismatic without being selfish." —Arthur F. Glasser

Chinese tourists have started visiting his hometown of Barnsley to see where their hero grew up and the town developed a trail to guide visitors to landmarks around the town

Beliefs

Taylor was raised in the Methodist tradition. In the course of his life he became close to the "Open Brethren" such as George Müller and was a member of the Westbourne Grove Church pastored by William Garrett Lewis.

Born in Barnsley Yorkshire on 21 May 1832 into a pious Methodist home the religious fervour of his parents and their prayerful interest in China implanted in their first born the seed of foreign Missions. Feeble health in childhood instilled in Taylor a sense that his life was not his own; and thus from an early age he professed 'a genuine desire for holiness'

Chronology

Birth to age 21 (1832 to 1853)

- Born 21 May 1832 in Barnsley England
- Converted to Christianity in June 1849 in Barnsley
- Began medical studies in hopes of going to China May 1850 in Kingston upon Hull
- Baptised 1851 in Kingston upon Hull
- Moved 2 September 1852 to London

First time in China (1854)

- Sailed for China aboard the Dumfries as an agent of the Chinese Evangelisation Society on 19 September 1853 in Liverpool Lancashire England
- The Dumfries arrived on 1 March 1854 in Shanghai China
- Seven months with the William Chalmers Burns 1855–56
- Sailed to Shantou (Swatow) Guangdong China aboard the "Geelong" on 12 March 1856
- Moved October 1856 in Ningbo Zhejiang China
- Resigned from the Chinese Evangelisation Society in June 1857 in Ningbo
- Ningbo Mission started after June 1857 in Ningbo
- Married Maria Jane Dyer on 20 January 1858 in Presbyterian Compound Ningbo
- Grace Dyer Taylor born on 31 July 1859 in Ningbo Mission House
- Undertook charge of William Parker's hospital with Maria September 1859 outside Salt Gate Ningbo
- Made the first appeal to England for helpers on 16 January 1860 in Ningbo

Life in London (1860 to 1866)

- Sailed to England (via the Cape of Good Hope) on furlough aboard the Jubilee with Maria Grace and Wang Laijun 19 July 1860 in Shanghai. The Jubilee arrived on 20 November 1860 in Gravesend England
- Settled 20 November 1860 in 63 Westbourne Grove Bayswater London
- Completed the revision of a version of the New Testament in the colloquial of Ningbo for the British and Foreign Bible Society 1860–65
- Herbert Hudson Taylor was born on 3 April 1861 in 63 Westbourne Grove Bayswater London
- Moved after 9 April 1861 to 1 Beaumont Street London
- Earned diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons 1862 in Royal London Hospital London

- Frederick Howard Taylor was born on 25 November 1862 at 1 Beaumont Street Mile End Road London
- Samuel Dyer Taylor was born on 24 June 1864 in Barnsley Yorkshire
- Moved 6 October 1864 to 30 Coborn Street London
- The China Inland Mission is founded on 25 June 1865 in Brighton Beach Sussex
- China's Spiritual Need and Claims published October 1865 in London
- Occasional Paper of the China Inland Mission Number 1 is published 12 March 1866 in London

Return to China (1866 to 1871)

- Sailed to China (via the Cape of Good Hope) aboard the Lammermuir with Maria and four children 26 May 1866 in East India Docks London. Arrived aboard the Lammermuir 29 September 1866 in Shanghai China
- Settled with the Lammermuir Party December 1866 in 1 Xin Kai Long (New Lane) Hangzhou Zhejiang
- Maria Hudson Taylor was born on 3 February 1867 in 1 Xin Kai Long (New Lane) Hangzhou
- Daughter Grace Dyer Taylor died on 23 August 1867 in a temple at Pengshan near Hangzhou
- Survived riot with Maria 22 August 1868 in Yangzhou
- Charles Edward Taylor was born on 29 November 1868 in Yangzhou
- Entered into "The Exchanged Life": – "GOD has made me a new man!" 4 September 1869
- Son Samuel Dyer Taylor died on 4 February 1870 aboard a boat in the Yangtze River near Zhenjiang
- Noel Taylor was born on 7 July 1870 in Zhenjiang
- Son Noel died 13 days after birth 20 July 1870 in Zhenjiang
- Maria Jane Dyer died on 23 July 1870 in Zhenjiang

Furlough and remarriage (1871 to 1872)

- Sailed to Marseille on furlough via Saigon Ceylon Aden Suez aboard the MM Ava after 5 August 1871 in Guangzhou Guangdong China. Arrived in England on 25 September 1871 from Marseille France (via Paris to London)
- Married to Jane Elizabeth Faulding 28 November 1871 in Regent's Park Chapel London
- Moved 15 January 1872 to 6 Portland Road Islington London

Third time in China (1872 to 1874)

- Sailed to China aboard the M M Tigre with Jennie 9 October 1872 from Marseille France (via Paris from London). M M Tigre arrived on 28 November 1872 in Shanghai China
- Baby son (twin) Taylor was born on 13 April 1873 in Nanjing Jiangsu China
- Baby daughter (twin) Taylor was born on 14 April 1873 in Nanjing Jiangsu China
- Fell from steps in a river boat and hurt spine May 1874 in China

Recovering in England (1874 to 1876)

- Sailed to England on furlough with Jennie on 30 August 1874. Arrived 15 October 1874 in England
- Paralyzed during winter 1874–75 in London
- An appeal for eighteen workers published January 1875 in London
- Ernest Hamilton Taylor was born on 7 January 1875 at 2 Pyrland Road Islington
- China's Millions vol. 1 London: Archive July 1875.
- Amy Hudson Taylor was born on 7 April 1876 in Islington

Ernest (died 1948) and Amy (died 1953) are buried in the same grave plot at the Kent & Sussex Cemetery Royal Tunbridge Wells

Fourth time in China (1876 to 1877)

- Sailed to China on 8 September 1876. Arrived 22 October 1876 in China
- General Missionary Conference 10 May 1877 in Shanghai China
- Sailed to England on 9 November 1877. Arrived 20 December 1877 in England

Fifth time in China (1879 to 1883)

- Sailed to China on 24 February 1879. Arrived 22 April 1879 in China
- First visit August 1880 in Guangxin River Jiangxi
- Left for England 6 February 1883 in Yantai (Chefoo)
- Sailed to England on furlough 10 February 1883. Arrived 27 March 1883 in England

Sixth time in China (1885 to 1888)

- Sailed to China on 20 January 1885. Arrived 3 March 1885 in China
- Second visit May 1886 in Guangxin (Kwangsin) River Jiangxi
- Pastor Hsi set apart 5 August 1886 in Shanxi
- First meeting of China Council Appeal for "The Hundred Missionaries" 13 November 1886 in China
- Sailed to England on 9 January 1887. Arrived 18 February 1887 in England
- Addressed the Keswick Convention after February 1887 in Keswick England
- Sailed to US aboard the RMS Etruria 23 June 1888. Arrived on 1 July 1888 in New York City attended Niagara Bible Conference and crossed the continent on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Seventh time in China (1888 to 1889)

- Sailed to China from Vancouver Canada via Yokohama Japan 5 October 1888. Arrived 30 October 1888 in Shanghai China
- Sailed to England via France on 12 April 1889. Arrived in England on 21 May 1889
- Arrived 6 July 1889 in New York City
- Sailed to England on 17 August 1889. Arrived 24 August 1889 in England

- To Every Creature London: World invisible October 1889.

Eighth time in China (1890 to 1892)

- Sailed to China on 17 March 1890 in Shanghai China. Arrived 27 April 1890 in Shanghai China
- Preached opening sermon at the General Missionary Conference on 7 May 1890 in Shanghai China
- Sailed to Australia on 26 August 1890. Sailed to China on 20 November 1890. Arrived 21 December 1890 in Shanghai China
- Son Ernest Hamilton Taylor is sent to Monkton Combe School in early 1891.
- Arrived with Jennie in March 1892 in Vancouver British Columbia Canada
- Sailed to England via Canada with Jennie on 10 May 1892. Arrived with Jennie on 26 July 1892 in England
- Addressed the Keswick Convention 1893 in Keswick England
- Union and Communion published 1893 in England
- Son Ernest Hamilton Taylor leaves Monkton Combe School for the Glasgow Institute of Accountants.
- A Retrospect autobiography published in 1894 in England
- Provided testimony to the Royal Commission on Opium as an opponent of the trade before 14 February 1894 in England

Ninth time in China (1894 to 1896)

- Sailed to China via US aboard the RMS Germanic with Jennie 14 February 1894 in Liverpool and Queenstown England
- Arrived aboard the RMS Germanic with Jennie on 24 February 1894 in Ellis Island New York
- Spoke at Students' Conference after 24 February 1894 in Detroit Michigan. Arrived with Jennie on 17 April 1894 in Shanghai China
- Sailed aboard the Oceania (M. M. Oceanien?) with Jennie 2 May 1896. Arrived 17 June 1896 in England
- Addressed the Keswick Convention after 17 June 1896 in Keswick England
- Daughter Maria Hudson Taylor died 28 September 1897 in Wenzhou Zhejiang China
- Sailed to US with Jennie 24 November 1897. Arrived with Jennie on 18 December 1897 in the US
- Separation and Service published 1898 in England

Tenth time in China (1898 to 1899)

- Arrived with Jennie on 15 January 1898 in Shanghai China
- A Ribband of Blue and other Bible Studies published 1899 in England
- Conference 16 January 1899 in Chongqing Sichuan China
- Attended China Council meetings on 28 June 1899 in Shanghai
- Sailed to Australia New Zealand and the US with Jennie on 25 September 1899. Arrived 5 April 1900 in San Francisco US

- Addressed the Ecumenical Missions Conference after 5 April 1900 in Carnegie Hall New York City
- Sailed to England from the US with Jennie as the Boxer Uprising was beginning in China on 9 June 1900. Arrived 19 June 1900 in England
- Retired with Jennie after 19 June 1900 in Davos Switzerland
- Resigned as Director of the China Inland Mission in November 1902
- Jane Elizabeth "Jennie" Faulding died 31 July 1904 in Les Chevalleyres Switzerland

Eleventh and final time in China (1905)

- Sailed to US (New York City) aboard the RMS Baltic 15 February 1905 in Liverpool Lancashire England. Arrived aboard the RMS Baltic March 1905 in New York City
- Sailed to China from San Francisco on 23 March 1905. Arrived 17 April 1905 in Shanghai China
- Died 3 June 1905 in Changsha Hunan China. Buried 9 June 1905 in Protestant Cemetery (no longer existing) in Zhenjiang Jiangsu China

Re-burial

- Remains re-buried at a local Church in Zhenjiang after 28 August 2013

Honours

Taylor House in YMCA of Hong Kong Christian College which was founded by YMCA of Hong Kong was named in commemoration of Taylor

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