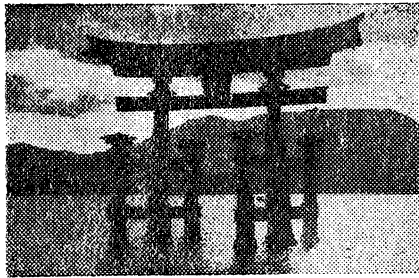
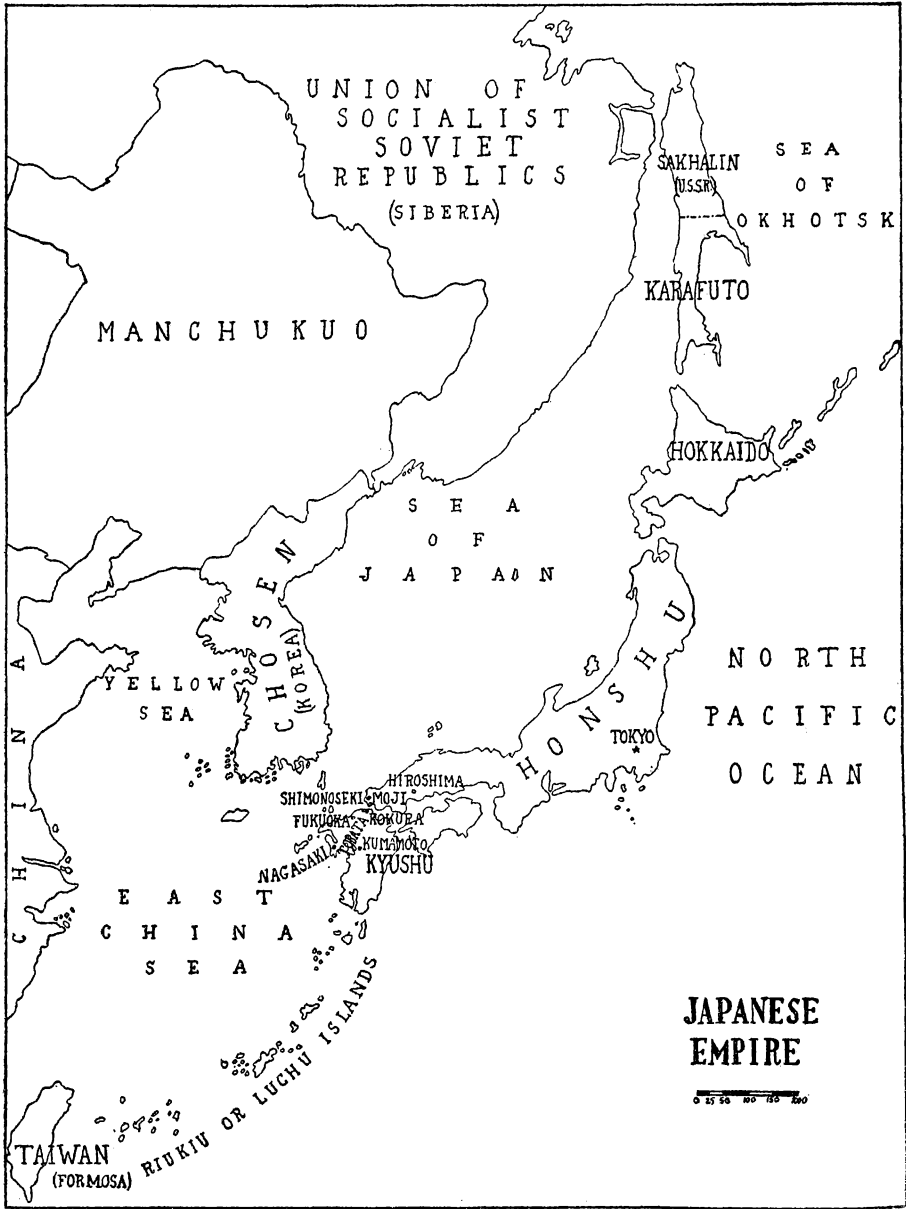


# SOUTHERN BAPTISTS IN JAPAN



1940  
FOREIGN MISSION BOARD  
OF THE  
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



UNION OF  
SOCIALIST  
SOVIET  
REPUBLICS  
(SIBERIA)

SEA  
OF  
OKHOTSK

MANCHUKUO

SAKHALIN  
(USSR)

KARAFUTO

HOKKAIDO

SEA  
OF  
JAPAN

NORTH  
PACIFIC  
OCEAN

YELLOW  
SEA

CHOSŬN  
(KOREA)

HONSHU  
TOKYO

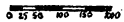
HIROSHIMA  
SHIMONOSEKI  
MOJI  
FUKUYAMA  
KUMAMOTO  
NAGASAKI  
KYUSHU

EAST  
CHINA  
SEA

RIUKIU OR LUCHU ISLANDS

TAIWAN  
(FORMOSA)

**JAPANESE  
EMPIRE**



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1. *Locate Japan.*

Japan lies in the North Pacific Ocean off the coast of China and Siberia from  $21^{\circ} 46'$  north latitude (southern tip of Formosa) to  $50^{\circ} 55'$  north latitude. If the Japanese Empire were stretched out along the coast of North America, it would extend from Cuba to Labrador.

2. *What territorial additions have been made to Japan within the last forty years?*

The island of Formosa was taken from the Chinese as a result of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95; the southern part of the island of Sakhalin was taken from Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5; Korea was incorporated in 1910; and as compensation for the part that Japan took in the Great World War of 1914-18, she has received mandatory powers over all the Pacific islands lying north of the equator that formerly belonged to Germany.

3. *How large is Japan?*

Japan proper covers 148,756 square miles. Including Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin, and a few other smaller pieces of territory, its area is 263,359 square miles. In area Japan proper is about the size of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio combined.

4. *What is the population of Japan?*

At the last census (1935), the population of Japan proper was 69,254,148. Including that of the territories mentioned above, it was 99,456,262.

5. *What can be said of the physical formation of Japan?*

The most striking feature of Japan is its mountainous surface. The islands seem to have been formed through the activities of earthquakes and volcanoes, the most famous of these being the majestic, sacred mountain, Fujiyama, sixty miles west of Tokyo. The snow capped cone of this mountain rises to an altitude of

12,245 feet. Japan is a land of great beauty. The coast is deeply indented, and few places are far removed from the mountains or really distant from the sea. Myriads of waterfalls add their charm to the magnificent scenery. Cherry blossoms, chrysanthemums, wistaria, iris, lotus, and dwarfed evergreens add greatly to the beauty of this island kingdom.

6. *What is the chief occupation of Japan?*

The chief occupation is agriculture. Three fourths of the mountain land is uncultivable, and the soil of the rest is only moderately fertile. However, by intensive cultivation, hard work, and great frugality, more than half of the people wrest their living from the soil.

7. *What is Japan's most important industry?*

The most important industry in Japan is textile manufacture, chiefly in cotton. Shipbuilding and shipping are Japan's second largest industry.

8. *What are some of the natural resources of Japan?*

The waters surrounding Japan abound in a variety of fish. There are good deposits of copper. The true wealth of Japan consists chiefly in its agricultural resources. The principal crop is rice; wheat, barley and beans are also grown. Tea and silk are the most important semi-agricultural products.

9. *What kind of government has Japan?*

The government of Japan rests in an Emperor and an Imperial Diet consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The Emperor exercises complete executive power with the assistance of cabinet ministers appointed by him and responsible to him. The Emperor exercises legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. He may declare war, make peace, consummate treaties, and give sanction to legislation enacted by the Houses of the Diet. The present Emperor is Hirohito, the 124th of his line which traces itself back to the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, who was supposed to have founded the empire in 660 B. C.

10. *What are some of the characteristics of the Japanese people?*

The Japanese are Mongols, that is they are distinguished by a yellowish skin, straight black hair, scanty beard, broadish prom-

inent cheek-bones, and more or less obliquely set eyes. Compared with people of the European race they have long bodies and short legs, and are lower in stature. The Japanese women are, on the whole, better looking than the men, and have pleasing manners and charming voices. Old and young alike are remarkable for their quietness of demeanor.

Other characteristics of the Japanese are their ability to learn quickly, cleanliness, refined artistic taste, loyalty, politeness, and bravery. Their minds are stronger in observation, memory, and perception than in logical reasoning and sound judgment. They are highly ethical, but not highly religious; they are practical rather than idealistic. Patriotism may be said to be their sole remaining ideal, and they are brave beyond the limits of practicality.

11. *Tell briefly some facts about education in Japan.*

Elementary education is compulsory, and there are six imperial universities. English is the language of commerce and is a required subject in the high schools. The percentage of illiteracy in Japan is very low, probably not more than two per cent.

12. *Give some facts about three of Japan's leading religions.*

The native religion is Shintoism which is founded upon ancestor worship centering in Amaterasu, the sun goddess. It insists upon cleanliness of heart, and body, courage, courtesy, personal honor, and patriotism. The shrines are plain and unadorned.

Confucianism entered from China about the end of the fourth century. This is a system of philosophy having loyalty to the Emperor and filial piety as its central teachings.

Buddhism was introduced into Japan during the sixth century. This religion teaches the sacredness of life and inculcates faith and charity, the three cardinal virtues being self-control, kindness, and intelligence.

13. *Who were the first Southern Baptist missionaries appointed for Japan?*

Rev. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams Rohrer and Dr. C. H. Toy were appointed in 1860. However, they never reached Japan. Mrs. and Mrs. Rohrer were lost at sea en route to Japan, and on account of the outbreak of the War Between the States, Dr. Toy, who was to have sailed at a later date, was never sent.

14. *Who were the first Southern Baptist missionaries to reach Japan?*

The first Southern Baptist missionaries to reach Japan were Dr. and Mrs. J. W. McCollum and Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Brunson who landed in Yokohama late in November, 1889. They spent their first two years in Kobe studying the language.

15. *Where was Southern Baptists' first mission station in Japan established?*

The first mission station was established at Kokura, on the Island of Kyushu in the spring of 1892. Dr. and Mrs. Brunson resigned July 5 of that same year.

16. *Who were sent as replacements for Dr. and Mrs. Brunson?*

Dr. and Mrs. E. N. Walne, who were appointed April 5, 1892. In the spring of 1893, Dr. and Mrs. Walne moved to Fukuoka and opened work there, and Dr. and Mrs. McCollum moved to Moji.

17. *When was the first Southern Baptist church organized in Japan?*

The First Baptist Church of Kyushu was organized in Moji, October 4, 1893.

18. *When and where was the second Baptist church organized?*  
In Fukuoka in 1902.

19. *List places in Japan which have at some time been the location of Southern Baptist missionaries.*

Kokura, Tobata, Moji, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Sasebo, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Kure, and Hiroshima.

20. *In what stations are Southern Baptist missionaries now located?*

Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, and Hiroshima (1940).

21. *Tell briefly of Southern Baptist work in Kokura.*

Seinan Jo Gakuin (Southwestern Girls' Academy) is located in Kokura. This school, which is of high school standing, was founded by Rev. J. H. Rowe and was opened in April, 1922. The first principal was Mrs. J. H. Rowe. In 1939 Seinan Jo Gakuin reported an enrolment of 660 pupils. Plans are being completed to open in 1940 a college department in connection with this school. There are two Baptist churches at Kokura, and one in each of the near-by cities of Yawata and Wakamatsu. There is a

kindergarten functioning in connection with one of the churches in Kokura, and there is also a kindergarten in Yawata.

22. *Tell briefly of Southern Baptist work in Tobata.*

In Tobata, a neighbor city of Kokura, is Southern Baptists' Good Will Center founded by Miss Naomi Schell in 1929. Varied activities are carried on here: A Sunday school, a story hour for little children, a kindergarten, clubs, prayer meetings, mothers' meetings, cooking classes, clinic for eye treatment, and a lending library. There is also a Baptist church in Tobata.

23. *Tell briefly of Southern Baptists' work in Fukuoka.*

Seinan Gakuin (Southwestern Academy), founded by Rev. C. K. Dozier to prepare students to enter the Seminary and to train a lay leadership, was formally opened in Fukuoka on April 11, 1916. This school has three departments: high school, college, and a night commercial school which was opened in 1939. The enrolment of the three departments in April, 1939, was 1,200.

The Woman's Training School is also located in Fukuoka. This school was started in 1935 and in March, 1938, graduated its first class of two young women.

There is one kindergarten (Maizuru) located in Fukuoka; another, Ai No Sono (Garden of Love), located in a near-by out-caste village; and a third, Kodomo no Sono (Garden of Children), located in a mining village on the edge of Fukuoka. There are two Baptist churches in Fukuoka.

24. *Tell briefly of Southern Baptist work in Nagasaki.*

A Southern Baptist missionary was first stationed in Nagasaki in May, 1896, when Rev. and Mrs. E. N. Walne settled there. At present (1940) Southern Baptists have only one missionary, Rev. E. O. Mills, in this city, and he is soon to retire. There is one Baptist church located here.

25. *Tell briefly of Southern Baptist work in Hiroshima.*

Southern Baptist missionaries first located in Hiroshima in 1920 when Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Ray moved there from Kure, a near-by naval base. There is one Baptist church in Hiroshima and one in Kure, both of which have been supervised by the Rays. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have already (1940) reached the retirement age, and when they are placed on the emeritus list, Hiroshima will be left without a missionary.

26. *Tell briefly of Southern Baptist work in stations once occupied by missionaries but which are now vacant.*

Moji, Sasebo, and Kure were occupied by missionaries for only a short time, then each became an outstation, and the missionaries supervised the work from another center. Each now has a Baptist church.

Kumamoto was occupied by Southern Baptist missionaries from 1900 to 1928. Work was opened there in 1898 under a native worker, Mr. Aota. The first missionaries located there were Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Clarke. In this city there is now a Baptist church under a native pastor.

Rev. and Mrs. George F. Hambleton were located in Kagoshima, October 14, 1902. Missionaries were stationed there until 1920. There is a Baptist church now functioning in this city.

Shimonoseki was opened in October, 1908, by Rev. and Mrs. C. K. Dozier. The "Fukuin Shokwan" (bookstore) and publication work were moved to Shimonoseki in 1916 when Dr. and Mrs. E. N. Walne went there to take over the work. Since Dr. and Mrs. Walne were placed on the emeritus list, January 1, 1935, there has been no resident missionary in Shimonoseki. There is a Baptist church, however, carrying on under native leadership.

Southern Baptist work in Tokyo began with the opening of the joint Seminary in 1910. In 1919 Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Clarke started the Student Hostel in Japan's capital city. The purpose of this dormitory is to provide a Christian home for young men attending near-by government and private institutions of higher learning. Dr. Clarke was placed on the emeritus list July 1, 1936, and this work was left under the supervision of Rev. and Mrs. Hermon S. Ray. Since their resignation, December 1, 1937, there has been no Southern Baptist missionary living in Tokyo, but two Southern Baptist churches, Koishikawa and Sugamo, the two kindergartens run in connection with these churches, and the Student Hostel have been continued under the direction of the Japanese themselves. (For further information on Tokyo, see question 30. Some Southern Baptist missionary will probably be located in Tokyo in the near future.)

27. *Give a brief history of Southern Baptist publication work in Japan.*

Publication work was begun in 1903 with a gift of \$500.00 from the Sunday School Board for a small bookstore in Nagasaki.



This was placed under the direction of Dr. E. N. Walne. In September, 1905, the Mission began the publication of a monthly religious journal called "Seikwo" (Starlight). In 1909 this paper merged with that of the Northern Board. In 1912 the bookstore, Fukuin Shokwan, and publication headquarters were moved to Fukuoka where the first book was published in 1913. When Dr. Walne moved to Shimonoseki in 1916, the publication work was transferred with him. In 1919 he again published a paper separate from that of the Northern Board. In 1932, the West Japan Baptist Convention assumed the responsibility in co-operation with the bookstore and renamed the paper, *The Baptist*. In 1939 the paper again became a joint enterprise with the Northern Board and was called *Baptist Kyoho* (Baptist Church Record). Under the management of Mr. Tamechika, after Dr. Walne's retirement, the bookstore was moved from Shimonoseki to a busy street in Kokura. The publication work is a most important feature of missionary enterprise in Japan because the Japanese are such avid readers. This department of the work has translated and published many books as well as tracts and pamphlets, and a stereopticon service has been maintained.

28. *Tell briefly of W.M.U. work in Japan.*

For a long time the women missionaries desired that the scattered societies should be gathered into a Woman's Missionary Union. This was finally accomplished November 11, 1920, when fifty-four delegates met in Fukuoka. The Mission paid the expenses of that first meeting. A W.M.U. meeting has been held each year since its organization. The Union now bears all of its own expenses, publishes a page in the monthly denominational paper, keeps up the Mallory Fund (a fund established by Miss Kathleen Mallory which is used to help worthy students through high school), and makes contributions for a Y.W.A. summer camp and for the Good Will Center in Tobata. The 1939 report showed seventeen women's societies with a membership of 222, and twenty-four young people's societies with a membership of 546.

29. *What foreign mission work is carried on by Japanese Baptists?*

The Japanese Baptists have a missionary, Rev. Eizo Amano, in Dairen, Manchukuo. He was sent early in 1937 and the Baptist church for Japanese in that city was organized in December of

that same year with twenty-seven charter members. The initial gift for this foreign mission work points back to the offering taken on Woman's Missionary Union Day of Prayer five years previous to the sending out of Mr. Amano. The gifts totaled twice the amount of the previous year, and the women were not content to have them circumscribed to serve their own local needs. There was no home or foreign mission board, but in faith they designated two thirds of the gifts to missions. They continued to add to this amount, giving all the 1934 offering to missions. It was from the spirit of these love-gifts of the Japanese women that the Foreign Mission Board of Japan originated.

30. *What change in Baptist mission work in Japan was completed at the meeting held in Himeji, January 3-5, 1940?*

This meeting marked the organization of Japanese Baptists into one convention. The West Japan Baptist Convention, where Southern Baptist missionaries conducted work, and the Eastern Convention, where Northern Baptists worked, united in one Japanese National Baptist Convention divided into five district associations.

As an outgrowth of this union came the single Baptist Seminary located in Tokyo. Both Northern and Southern Baptists had been conducting seminaries in Japan—Northern Baptists in Tokyo and Southern Baptists in Fukuoka. Southern Baptists' seminary, formally opened October 17, 1907, was their first school in Japan. After many moves and reorganizations it is settled for the second time in Tokyo as a union Baptist Seminary. It will be conducted as an agency of the Japan National Baptist Convention rather than as a joint project of the Northern and Southern boards of the United States. These boards, however, will continue to assist the Seminary with financial support and missionary teachers.

Southern Baptists' bookstore, Fukuin Shokwan, is now an institution within the Convention, with its own Board of Directors. It is being maintained more specifically for Southern Baptist work.

31. *Give important figures from latest statistical report.*

No. of churches	Membership	No. of Missionaries	Ordained Native Workers	Unordained Native Workers
19	2,776	14	10	11

## MISSIONARIES TO JAPAN

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NAMES	BIRTHPLACE	YEARS IN SERVICE
Rev. John Quincy Adams Rohrer.....	Maryland .....	1860-1860 d.
Mrs. J. Q. A. Rohrer.....	Pennsylvania .....	1860-1860 d.
(Mr. and Mrs. Rohrer were lost at sea en route to Japan)		
Dr. C. H. Toy (appointed but never sent)		
Rev. J. W. McCollum.....	Alabama .....	1889-1909 r.
Mrs. J. W. McCollum.....	Alabama .....	1889-1909 r.
Rev. J. H. Brunson.....	South Carolina.....	1888-1892 r.
Mrs. J. H. Brunson.....	South Carolina.....	1888-1892 r.
Rev. E. N. Walne.....	Mississippi .....	{ 1892-1935 e. 1936 d.
Claudia McCann Walne (Mrs. E. N.).....	Kentucky .....	1892-1935 e.
Rev. Nathan Maynard.....	Maryland .....	1894-1910 r.
Bessie Harlowe Maynard (Mrs. Nathan).....	Virginia .....	1894-1910 r.
Rev. W. H. Clarke.....	Georgia .....	1898-1936 e.
Lucille Daniel Clarke (Mrs. W. H.).....	Georgia .....	1899-1933 d.
Rev. George F. Hambleton.....	Ohio .....	1900-1906 r.
Elizabeth Spaulding Hambleton (Mrs. G. F.).....	Kentucky .....	1901-1906 r.
Rev. Calder T. Willingham.....	Georgia .....	1902-1918 d.
Bessie Hardy Willingham (Mrs. C. T. #1).....	Virginia .....	1902-1910 d.
Rev. J. F. Ray.....	Mississippi .....	1904-
Daisy Pettus Ray (Mrs. J. F.).....	Alabama .....	1904-
Rev. John H. Rowe.....	Virginia .....	1906-1929 d.
Margaret Cobb Rowe (Mrs. J. H. #1).....	Texas .....	1906-1919 d.
Rev. George W. Bouldin.....	Alabama .....	1906-1933 r.
Maggie Lee Bouldin (Mrs. G. W.).....	Tennessee .....	1906-1933 r.
Rev. C. K. Dozier.....	Georgia .....	1906-1933 d.
Maude Burke Dozier (Mrs. C. K.).....	North Carolina.....	1906-
Rev. P. P. Medling.....	Tennessee .....	1907-1919 d.
Lena Rushing Medling (Mrs. P. P.).....	Tennessee .....	1907-1920 r.
Rev. John Moncure.....	Virginia .....	1910-1913 r.
Rev. E. O. Mills.....	Wisconsin .....	1910-
Foy Johnson Willingham Farmer		
(Mrs. C. T. Willingham #2).....	North Carolina.....	1911-1921 r.
Grace Hughes Mills (Mrs. E. O.).....	Missouri .....	1912-1932 d.
Carrie H. Chiles Rowe (Mrs. J. H. #2).....	Mississippi .....	1915-1935 e.
Rev. Norman F. Williamson.....	Georgia .....	1918-1937 r.
Miss Sarah Frances Fulghum.....	Georgia .....	1918-1928 r.
Miss Florence Walne.....	Japan .....	1919-1934 r.
Fannie McCall Williamson (Mrs. N. F.).....	Georgia .....	1918-1937 r.
Miss Cecile Lancaster.....	Texas .....	1920-
Rev. Roscoe C. Smith.....	Tennessee .....	1921-1926 r.
Sadie Wilson Smith (Mrs. Roscoe).....	Tennessee .....	1921-1926 r.
Rev. J. Griffin Chapman.....	Kentucky .....	1921-1926 r.
Vecie King Chapman (Mrs. J. G.).....	Texas .....	1921-1926 r.

(Continued on 4th Cover)

MISSIONARIES TO JAPAN—*Continued*

NAMES	BIRTHPLACE	YEARS IN SERVICE
Rev. W. V. Nix.....	North Carolina.....	1921-1924 r.
Minta Oxford Nix (Mrs. W. V.).....	Louisiana.....	1921-1924 r.
Rev. M. A. Treadwell.....	Alabama.....	1921-1922 r.
Ruth Espy Treadwell (Mrs. M. A.).....	Georgia.....	1921-1922 r.
Miss Letha Hill.....	Georgia.....	1921-1922 d.
Miss Florence Conrad.....	Texas.....	1921-1929 r.
Miss Effie Baker.....	Texas.....	1921-1932 r.
Miss Naomi E. Schell.....	North Carolina.....	1921-
Rev. Collis Cunningham.....	Georgia.....	1922-1926 r.
Hester Faulkner Cunningham (Mrs. Collis).....	Alabama.....	1922-1926 r.
Phoebe Lawton Faucette (Mrs. Thomas).....	South Carolina.....	1923-1926 r.
Mary Walters Brooks (Mrs. C. C.).....	Florida.....	1923-1929 r.
Miss Lolita Hannah.....	Tennessee.....	1925-1935 r.
Rev. Edwin B. Dozier.....	Japan.....	1933-
Mary Ellen Wiley Dozier (Mrs. E. B.).....	North Carolina.....	1933-
Rev. Hermon S. Ray.....	Connecticut.....	1934-1937 r.
Rayberta Reed Ray (Mrs. Hermon S.).....	Oregon.....	1934-1937 r.
Rev. William Maxfield Garrott.....	Arkansas.....	1934-
Dorothy Carver Garrott (Mrs. W. M.).....	Kentucky.....	1935-
Helen Dozier Pietsch (Mrs. Timothy).....	Japan.....	1935-1938 r.
Miss Alma Graves.....	Louisiana.....	1936-
Miss Floryne Miller.....	Tennessee.....	1939-
Rev. H. B. Ramsour, Jr.....	Texas.....	1939-
Vera Mabel Howard Ramsour (Mrs. H. B., Jr.).....	Texas.....	1939-

*New Appointees*

Rev. Robert Allen Dyer.....	Louisiana.....	1940-
Mary Mills Dyer (Mrs. R. A.).....	North Carolina.....	1940-
Rev. Oswald Jackson Quick.....	Missouri.....	1940-

N. B.: r.—resigned; d.—died; e.—emeritus.