Distant Voices:
19th and early 20th Century American Diplomats, Missionaries, and Adventurers in East Asia

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Target Audience:

Middle School Students (with adaptation)

High School Students

Collegiate Survey Course Students of East Asian History
Structure of This Presentation:

1. Four slides per nation: China, Japan and Korea

2. Sources

3. Two differentiated lessons to accompany this presentation.
Criteria for my selections:

1. This person represent a “first” in U.S. – East Asian relations

   and / or

2. The individual’s descendent also contributed in a significant way to U.S. – East Asian relations.
China
E.C. Bridgman
1801 - 1861

First American Protestant missionary in China

Bridgman became America's first "China expert."
John W. Foster
1836 - 1917

- Indiana University and Harvard Law graduate
- Civil War General
- U.S. Secretary of State – 1892-1893
- Representative of the Chinese Government during the late Qing Dynasty
John Foster Dulles
(1888-1959)

• Grandson of John W. Foster

• President Eisenhower’s Secretary of State from 1953 to 1959.
Warren Delano, Jr.
1809 - 1898

• American merchant, trading in Canton China over a twenty year period

• President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s maternal grandfather

While in Hong Kong, Warren Delano, Jr., sent this photograph of himself to his family in January 1862. (Franklin Roosevelt Library)
Sara (Sallie) and Philippe Delano in 1864, following their return home from Hong Kong. (Franklin Roosevelt Library)
Henry Winters Luce  
1868 - 1941  

Presbyterian Missionary to China for 31 years.  
Luce was a professor in Shantung Christian (Cheeloo) University  
Vice-president of Yenching University in Peking
Henry R. Luce
1898 - 1967

Clare Boothe Luce and Henry Luce (1954)
Japan
Edward S. Morse
1838-1925

- marine biologist
- organized Department of Zoology for the University of Tokyo
- ethnographer of Japanese culture
- museum director
Edward S. Morse -continued
William Elliot Griffis
1843 - 1928

Griffis may be considered the United States first "Old Japan Hand."

During his lifetime he was viewed as "Interpreter of a Nation."

Wrote and lecture on Japan profusely for fifty-two years after staying in Japan for four years from 1870 to 1874.
William Elliot Griffis and his Japanese Students
James C. Hepburn  
(1815-1911)

Medical missionary to China for four years and to Japan for 32 years.  
Founder the Hepburn School, which developed into Meji Gakuin University.  
Author of a significant Japanese and English language dictionary  
Developed the Hepburn method of Romanization of written Japanese. This method allowed English speakers, to pronounce Japanese words relatively correctly, using Roman letters.
August Karl Reischauer
1879 - 1971

• Missionary to Japan
• Professor – Meji Gakuin University.
• Scholar of Japanese Buddhism
• Dr. and Mrs. Reischauer established the Nippon Rowa Gakko – Japan Oral School for the Deaf

Dr. & Mrs. August Karl Reischauer (1922)
Edwin Reischauer
(1910 -1920)

- Harvard professor who helped pave the way to bringing East Asian studies to American schools.
- U.S. Ambassador to Japan (1961-1966)
- Exemplified a deep commitment to public service and transpacific communication.

http://legacy2.sais-jhu.edu/centers/reischauer
Korea
Lucius Foote
1826 - 1913

• California attorney and diplomat who became the first American minister to Korea (1883 to 1885)
• Beginnings of U.S.- Korean diplomatic and trade relations
Min Yong-ik, head of the Korean mission to the United States in 1883. This shot was taken in Hong Kong, April/May 1884, en route back to Korea.

http://www.samuelhawley.com/maninkorea1.html
American Ligation (1884 – 1910)
The United States was the first Western country to establish an official relationship with Korea.

Myongji University-LG Yeonam Library
Horace N. Allen
1858-1932

- First U.S. missionary to Korea (1884)
- Became royal physician to the Korean Court
- Established first Western medical hospital in Korea
- Was the U.S. ambassador to Korea from 1901-1905
Henry Collbran  
1852 - 1925

- Began construction on the railway from Seoul to Inchon in 1897 (later completed by a Japanese company)
- Set up street cars and a commercial electric lighting system in Seoul in 1898
- Established a gold mine and a copper mine in northern Korea.
Henry Collbran - continued

Seoul Tramway c. 1903
(source: Choson Ilbo)
Alice Roosevelt Longworth
1884 - 1980

• 1905 – One of the first and largest U.S. foreign diplomatic delegations to Asia embarked from San Francisco on a three-month goodwill tour, stopping in Japan, the Philippines, and China.

• The delegation, under the leadership of then-Secretary of War William Howard Taft, included congressmen, senators, and a group of civilians--most notably, Alice Roosevelt, the oldest child of Theodore Roosevelt.
Diplomatic Mission:
July 8, 1905 to October 24, 1905

Treaty of Portsmouth, ending the Russo-Japanese War: September 5, 1905
Alice Roosevelt Longworth - continued

• **September 20:** In Seoul, Alice Roosevelt and the American Minister Morgan are entertained by the emperor.
  It is the first time the emperor has ever lunched with foreigners.

• **September 22:** Alice Roosevelt and the other American women attend a woman’s luncheon at the palace hosted by the emperor’s consort. It is the first time in the history of Korea that women of the court entertained foreigners.

Alice Roosevelt, straddling a funerary figure. She and her party visited Korea in August 1905. Dead kings of the Yi Dynasty were surrounded by imposing stone figures of ministers and warriors as well as of various animals. From the characteristic of the tomb shown in this picture, it probably is the tomb of King Taejo (1392-1398).

http://library24.library.cornell.edu:8280/luna/servlet/detail/CORNELL-Asia~2~2~4840~100097
China Section
Sources and Recommended References:

E.C. Bridgman
www.mille.org/publications/Confpro98/Lazich.PDF

John W. Foster
http://history.state.gov/departmenthistory/people/foster-john-watson
http://millercenter.org/president/bharrison/essays/cabinet/381

Warren Delano, Jr.
http://omeka.hrvh.org/exhibits/show/fdr-family-history/warren-delano

Henry Winters Luce
http://www.cambridge.org/aus/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=9780521543682
Japan Section
Sources and Recommended References:

Dr. & Mrs. James C. Hepburn
http://www.meijigakuin.ac.jp/guide/history_en.html
http://www.hadamitzky.de/english/lp_romanization_sys.htm

Edward S. Morse
https://www.peabody.harvard.edu/node/84?q=node/171

William Elliot Griffis
http://reaper64.scc-net.rutgers.edu/journals/index.php/jrul/article/viewArticle/1463

August Karl Reischauer
http://harvardealc.org/about/BP_Reischauer.htm
Korea Section
Sources and Recommended References:

Lucius Foote
http://asianresearch.org/articles/1483.html

Horace N. Allen
http://asianresearch.org/articles/1483.html

Henry Collbran
http://books.google.com/books?id=USzilH9-RMgC&pg=PT8&lpg=PT8&dq=henry+collbran&source=bl&ots=ultCIXArJB&sig=4-cT0xSGPvDsRSLBIkJAXNMTuol&hl=en&sa=X&ei=2zLbUP_mE4W3qAG5rYD4Dw&sqi=2&ved=0CFYQ6AEwBw

Alice Roosevelt Longworth
19th Century United States – East Asian Document Based Essay Question

Applicable for use in high school Advanced Placement United States History and World History courses.
Distant Voices - 19th Century American Diplomats, Missionaries, and Adventurers in East Asia:
A Document Based Essay Question

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1-10. (The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.)
This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents.
• Write an essay that:
  • Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with evidence from the documents.
  • Uses all of the documents.
  • Analyzes the documents by grouping them in as many appropriate ways as possible. Does not simply summarize the documents individually.
  • Takes into account the sources of the documents and analyzes the authors’ points of view.
  • Identifies and explains the need for at least one additional type of document.

You may refer to relevant historical information not mentioned in the documents.

Question:
Using the documents, analyze forces that motivated early United States’ contacts with East Asia. How would these early motivations influence later United States foreign policy? Identify an additional type of document and briefly explain how it would help analyze early United States - East Asian relations.
Fan with View of Foreign Factories at Canton, 1790-1800
Peabody Essex Museum 2007 Photo Jeffrey R. Dykes
http://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/21f/21f.027/rise_fall_canton_04/gallery_commodities/pages/cwOF_1790c_E80202_Canton.htm
The successful issue of the expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan was hailed with proud acclamation by the American people. The strict isolation of the Japanese, amidst the busy intermingling of all the nations of the world in an age of extraordinary commercial activity, marked them out as a peculiar race. There was in this exceptional position of Japan something irresistibly provocative of American enterprise, the indomitable energies of which had hitherto mastered every opposition, whether of man or of nature. The change in the geographical position of the United States in relation to the East, by the acquisition of the golden territory of California, establishing our domain, as it were, the middle kingdom between Europe and Asia, while it brought the Americans closer to Japan, served also to reveal more clearly the remoteness of that strange country from all national communion.
Article V

“The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents.”

The Burlingame Treaty between the United States and China

1868http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb4m3nb03h/?order=2&brand=calisphere
A new sun is rising on Japan. In 1870 there were not ten Protestant Christians in the empire. There are now (May, 1876) ten churches, with a membership of eight hundred souls. Gently, but resistlessly, Christianity is leavening the nation. In the next century the native word *inaka* (rustic, boor) will mean “heathen.” With those forces that centre in pure Christianity, and under that Almighty Providence who raises up one nation and casts down another, I cherish the firm hope that Japan will in time take and hold her equal place among the foremost nations of the world, and that, in the onward march of civilization which follows the sun, the Sun-land may lead the nations of Asia that are now appearing in the theatre of universal history.
An Act to Execute Certain Treaty Stipulations Relating to Chinese (1882)

Whereas, in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or having so come after the expiration of said ninety days, to remain within the United States.
"Jesus Loves Me"
from *Hymns of Praise*,
edited by H.G. Underwood, D.D.
(1894)
Sold through the Trilingual Press, Seoul, Korea

http://www.history.pcusa.org/resources/heritage_sunday/2002/hymn.cfm
Earnestly desirous to remove any cause of irritation and to insure at the same time to the commerce of all nations in China the undoubted benefits which should accrue from a formal recognition by the various powers claiming “spheres of interest” that they shall enjoy perfect equality of treatment for their commerce and navigation within such “spheres,” the Government of the United States would be pleased to see His German Majesty’s Government give formal assurances, and lend its cooperation in securing like assurances from the other interested powers, ...
THE BOXERS.

UNCLE SAM (to the obstreperous Boxer). "I occasionally do a little boxing myself."

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Harpers Weekly, June 9, 1900

http://www.harpweek.com/09cartoon/BrowseByDateCartoon.asp?Month=June&Date=9
... in speaking of some pro-Russians in America who would have the public believe that the victory of Japan would be a certain prelude to her aggression in the direction of the Philippine Islands, secretary Taft observed that Japan's only interest in the Philippines would be . . . to have these islands governed by a strong and friendly nation like the United States.

Secretary Taft fully . . . remarked to the effect that . . . the establishment by Japanese troops of a suzerainty* over Korea to the extent of requiring that Korea enter into no foreign treaties without the consent of Japan was the logical result of the present war and would directly contribute to permanent peace in the East. His judgment was that President Roosevelt would concur in his views in this regard . . . .

*suzerainty - a dominant state controlling the foreign relations of a vassal state but allowing it sovereign authority in its internal affairs

Excerpts of notes of a confidential conversation between Japanese Count Katsura and U.S. Secretary William Howard Taft - July 1905

http://people.usd.edu/~sbucklin/primary/tafkatsura.htm
The churches of the United States of almost all denominations have entered upon the mission work in China. Duty and opportunity seem to call them to enlarged efforts in that great Empire. But that work can speedily be brought to an end, not by proscription or persecution, but simply by the Chinese government applying to American citizens in China the same laws and regulations that are now applied in the United States to Chinese subjects. And by the same means an effective stop can be put to all other American enterprises in China. By such regulations all American bankers, capitalists, railroad contractors, builders, and engineers, mining experts and operatives, manufacturers and machinists, missionaries and physicians, would be barred out of that Empire, because such classes of Chinese are by the laws of Congress, as now interpreted and enforced, excluded from the United States. And no American merchant, student, or traveler could enter China without being submitted to conditions so humiliating that they would be spurned by every self respecting American. It can hardly be believed that Congress will, by its inaction, bring such misfortunes upon our commerce and our citizens, and such disgrace upon itself.

"The Chinese Boycott" by John W. Foster,
The Atlantic Monthly, January 1906; Volume 97, No. 1; pages 118 - 127.
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The clue “Word” is the last name of an individual mentioned in the presentation.

The “Hint” is taken from a key biographical point mentioned in the presentation.
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ACROSS
4. grandson of Delano
5. studied Japanese culture and biology
6. became America's first "China expert"
8. American merchant in Canton China
10. missionary and scholar of Japanese Buddhism
11. Presbyterian missionary to China for 31 years
12. businessman who built railroads in Korea
13. first American minister to Korea

DOWN
1. represented the Chinese government in late Qing Dynasty
2. the United States first "Old Japan Hand" (Japanese expert)
3. developed a method of Romanization of written Japanese
7. Cold War Secretary of State
9. missionary and physician to the Korean Court
10. missionary and scholar of Japanese Buddhism