

660 Presbyterian Survey

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# MISSIONARY SURVEY



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HOME MISSIONS

FOREIGN MISSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1922



Famous Iguasau Falls, Brazil, one of the three great falls of the world.

CHRISTIAN  
EDUCATION  
AND  
MINISTERIAL  
RELIEF

PUBLICATION  
AND  
SABBATH  
SCHOOL  
WORK

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.  
AT HOME AND ABROAD



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Work, but they have also given to those parts of Brazil in the circle of their influence an entirely new idea of womanhood. One of the most urgent needs in our mission fields is a proper equipment of the girls' Seminary at Lavras named in honor of that veteran and heroic member of our East Brazil Mission, Miss Charlotte Kemper, who continues in active service after having passed her eighty-fifth birthday on August 22nd of this year and the fortieth year of her service on the field.

The territory of our Northern Brazil Mission is so large, and the prospect of our being able to send to that Mission a sufficient force to occupy it fully any time in the near future, is so remote, that the Executive Committee has consented to the request of the Christian Missionary Alliance that we turn over to them a part of this territory. We were the more ready to do this because the Alliance wishes especially to emphasize work among the Indian population of the Amazon Valley, who have heretofore been entirely neglected.

### THE KINGDOM IN BRAZIL TODAY

On the seventh of last September the great South American Republic of Brazil celebrated her first 100 years of independence, and on the 15th of this month, November, she will commemorate the downfall of the monarchy and establishment of the Republic.

The centennial and its exposition, which have been so admirably brought to our attention by the cultured and able representatives of Brazil in the United States, is the occasion upon which our Sister of the South will review her century of achievement and steady advance from the position of a vast and undeveloped empire, taking her first steps in self government as a nation, to the present day when, conscious of her greatness and of her boundless resources, she stops for a moment to take stock of her heritage and poises herself for still swifter strides forward.

No doubt hundreds of citizens of

The East Brazil Mission has recently sent Rev. A. S. Maxwell on a tour of investigation with the view of opening work among some Indian tribes in Central Brazil, who have also been hitherto entirely neglected. It is gratifying to note an awakening of interest among all the Mission Boards working in Brazil in the subject of Indian evangelization.

Encouraged by the new workers which have gone out recently the work of each of the three Missions as set forth in the accompanying historical reports has been carried on with zeal and efficiency and shows most gratifying progress.

We leave the members of the three Missions to tell the story of their work which they have done most interestingly in the letters published in this number, and we bespeak for the workers in this field the earnest cooperation, sympathy and prayers of all the readers of *THE SURVEY*, and especially of our missionary circles and societies.

the United States are availing themselves of this opportunity to visit Brazil. Unfortunately not a few will return entirely oblivious to the great work being done by the Christian Church in Brazil. It is true, however, that the gospel is being preached in the city of Rio de Janeiro alone in about 100 points, half of which approximately are conducted by the Presbyterian churches.

#### A GLIMPSE OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED

The past sixty years have witnessed the establishment of strong churches in every state within the vast union, and the creation of a powerful Protestant sentiment in the country.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, which is slightly older than the Presbyterian Church, dates back to the days when Dr. Kalley, driven by Roman Catholic persecution from the Madeira Islands, started work in the city of Rio. This



Three-in-One-City, Forest and Mountain ("Hunchback" Mountain, Rio de Janeiro). Upon the top of this mountain a concession has just been granted to erect a Romish image of Christ. This mountain affords what is probably the most famous view of ocean, forest, city and mountain-enclosed bays in all the world. Throughout the wooded slopes one comes upon exquisitely placed homes and charming driveways.

Church has a number of vigorous congregations in some of the largest cities of Brazil.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is a fully organized native Church, working in conjunction with missionary forces of the Northern and Southern branches of Presbyterianism in the United States. The pioneer missionary was Rev. Ashbell Simonton, who reached Brazil in 1859. The pioneers of the Southern Church were Revs. G. N. Morton and Edward Lane, who settled in Campinas. The Brazilian Church now consists of ten Presbyteries, three Synods, and a General Assembly, and has work all over the Republic.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. About twenty years ago, for reasons too far afield to relate, a number of Brazilian ministers detached themselves from the Presbyterian Church, and organized the Independ-

ent Presbyterian Church of Brazil. This body is today engaged in work in several states of the Union. It has its own self-supported church institutions, including a Seminary, upon which it is at present laying great stress. This Church is a living evidence of the vital self-perpetuating character of Presbyterianism, and of its adaptability to the Brazilian people. We do well to remember that Calvin was a Frenchman.

Not a few in Brazil are looking forward to the day, perhaps not far distant, when this breach in Brazilian Presbyterianism shall be entirely healed.

THE SOUTHERN METHODISTS are advancing their well grounded work, and occupy some of the most promising fields in Brazil. Just at present, as the result of their missionary centennial, they are expanding, especially



Automobile drive to the south of Rio. Looking toward the Sail mountain (Gavea). One of the favorite driveways and the future residential section of Rio.

along educational lines, reinforcing their schools and creating two Bible schools for the better equipment of their native ministers. They are also increasing their missionary forces.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS have spent large sums upon their missions in Brazil, and are today one of the largest Protestant communions in the country. They are occupying fields all over Brazil and entering new territory constantly. Our immersionist friends feel but slight embarrassment in entering any field—all ground is Baptist territory!

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the United States maintains a strong work in the south of Brazil and in the city of Rio. It is developing its resources and creating a native Episcopalian ministry. Dr. Kingsolving of Virginia is Bishop. The major portion of the Episcopal field had been, prior to its entering Brazil, mission territory of the Northern Presbyterian Church, and was by this Church ceded to the Episcopalians.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, an interdenominational body, is evangelizing in several cities, and has developed an important work in the state of Goyaz, in the far interior

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH. Particularly in south Brazil there is a large Lutheran contingent, which numerically swells the Protestant forces of the country. This body, however, limits its activities almost exclusively to the descendants of German and Swiss settlers. It is the largest group of Evangelical Christians in Brazil. It has suffered somewhat from the rationalism of the Mother Country.

ANGLICAN CHAPELS. Besides these bodies, most of which are making more or less rapid progress in the establishment of native self-sustaining churches, there are a number of Anglican chapels, to minister to British residents, principally in the coast cities in South America. Those on the East Coast are under the Episcopal care of Bishop Everett.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. An interesting



A South American Herdsman.—This is the type herdsman seen on the plains of South Brazil and the Argentine.

phase of the work in Brazil is the foreign missionary effort on the part of the native Christians. The Presbyterian Church was the pioneer in this with her mission to Lisbon. One, possibly two other churches, have followed suit in some sort of missionary endeavor. This work, however, has been more or less at a standstill. The Brazilian Church at present is engaging its best energies in the tremendous task of evangelizing Brazil itself. This task, we may truly say, is fairly begun, but very, very far from completion.

**WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.** There are in the country, two or three mission stations among the aborigines. Heretofore, work among Indians in South America has been done principally from Great Britain. Three facts promise well for this work: its success; the fact that it is attracting the attention of all the Christian bodies in the land, plans being afoot for joint Prot-

estant effort on a larger scale; and the fact that the Government, which is making an honest effort to serve and protect its wards, has very clearly expressed its approval of the character and purposes of Protestant missions among the savages in the far interior.

**THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**, and very recently the **YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION**, are active in a few of the larger cities. They have given the *educational feature* of their work their main strength in the last few years. The Protestant character of these organizations is clearly understood by the forces which oppose evangelical Christianity and the open Bible in Brazil, and they too, are feeling the pressure of Romish opposition.

**SELF-SUPPORT.** Of all the Christian bodies present in the country, the Presbyterian Church is the only one which has reached full ecclesiastical organization, as it is also the body which has gone furthest toward complete self-sup-



Field mass Ytu, Brazil. This city is one of the staunchest Roman Catholic centers in South Brazil. Rev. and Mrs. Boyle reside here.

port and the creation of the native ministry.

**CO-OPERATION.** The Christian Church in Brazil is making real progress toward an intelligent co-operation of the several bodies present on the field. In this, as was to be expected, the Presbyterian Church has taken a foremost place, surrendering for example, one of its able native ministers, Rev. Erasmo Braga, formerly professor of Old Testament Literature and Language in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary situated in Campinas, to the task of co-ordinating the efforts of Brazilian Christians in publication work.

**MOVING FORWARD.** The task of preserving the results achieved is so great that there is little strength at the command of the Church for advancing. Every door is wide open, but literally millions, by far the greater portion of the thirty million six hundred thousand population, have never heard the gospel preached purely, and Christ presented as the only mediator between the sinner and his Father.

The task of evangelization is very, very far from finished, and the call for consecrated workers from this country, upon which falls the foreign missionary responsibility for Brazil, is urgent and constant. There is no limit to the number of workers who can be employed in this emprise, and the degree of advancement of the Brazilian Presbyterian Church is such that all who come, sent of the Lord and His Spirit, can find more than enough for their strength, without in the least compromising the autonomy and self-support to which the Church has God-given right.

**OPPOSITION.** The forces of Rome are evidently painfully awake to the work which the Protestant Church has accomplished. At present, they are leaving no stone unturned to check our advance, using their energies not only to prevent further development, but to eradicate, root and branch, what has already been achieved. If this proves impossible, as it most certainly will, they will endeavor to circumscribe our

work so as to cause it to become stagnant.

**RESPONSIBILITY.** The travesty of Christianity which has blighted the spiritual life of that noble people during all their past, and which is now bent upon maintaining its control of the springs of the heart; together with the inability of the present forces upon the field to carry on the task as the Lord calls upon us to do it, in this

His day of rich opportunity, and the fact that we are in a particular way bounden to South America, constitute a compelling responsibility we may not evade, lest He call us to sharp account and withhold from us the heritage He offers today.

JAMES PORTER SMITH,  
*Mission Court, Richmond, Va.*  
(Campinas, Brazil.)

### ACTIVITIES IN AND AROUND SAO SEBASTIAO DO PARAISO

R. D. DAFFIN

*My dear Friends:—*

I have been planning to write for some time as the days have been trooping by but it seems that planning a thing and carrying it out are two quite distinct affairs. So today I am just going to write and tell you some of the things I have been doing, and some things the Lord has been doing for us and for others.

The rains were on when I last wrote to you. The rains are friends of the farmers and the cattle, and of us all in fact, but they do cut down church attendance, impede itineration, and make the ordinary work of the missionary more difficult. During January and February and a part of March we did not have one clear bright day. The walls of the houses were wet through, mould ruined pictures, clothes, and other things that dampness affects. I had as my share of the dampness a long siege of asthma that I feared never would pass. But it did leave me after six weeks and I felt like a ruin. The best thing to do with ruins is to build them up, so I packed my grip and went on an itinerating trip and have been on the go consistently since March.

#### SAO SEBASTIAO DO PARAISO

Lately we have organized a boy's society that we have named "Sociedade Dr. Edward Lane" in honor of Dr. Edward Lane, our first missionary to South Brazil and of his son Dr. Edward Lane, who is here now and will take over the work here when I leave for Campinas in August. We have 12

boys and all are much interested especially in the breakfasts in the woods once a month. We go early and cook our own meal beside some stream. The last trip was to a deep ravine and waterfall about two miles out. We built our fire on some wet stones, and the fire would make the stones blow up like giant firecrackers. It was quite a novelty to me and rather uncomfortable to roast meat over such a fire. The boys enjoyed wading the stream and the explosive cooking too.

Also we have organized a tennis club and the young men are all enthusiastic over tennis.

#### PASSOS

This is a large fanatical town 70 kilometers from here. The priest there is a Negro, and a bad one at that. He tried to scare Sr. Paulo Valentine out of the town by a big agitation over there. Of course our workers don't scare. The police officer also is our friend, so my helper is still there on the job.

#### ALTINOPOLIS

I found a fine young man for a helper in this place. His name is Adolfo Farias. He has taken charge there and the work is getting into good shape. The people are spending 3,000 mil-reis on improvements to the church building and have 56 members in the Sunday School and quite a number of new people going to church.

#### JACUBY

This is a town 300 years old. It was the first settlement in this region, and