GRIFFITH JOHN

ΒY

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TIMELINE

1831	Griffith John born on 14 December
1832	Mother, Ann John, dies during a cholera epidemic
1839	Converted as an eight-year-old at Ebenezer Independent Church
1845	First experience of preaching, when only fourteen years old
1849	Father, also Griffith John, dies during a cholera epidemic. Elijah Jacob, his pastor, takes care of him
1850	Accepted at Brecon Theological College
1853	Accepted as a missionary by the London Missionary Society
1855	Ordained at Ebenezer; marries Margaret Griffiths; they sail for Shanghai, arriving 24 September
1850–64	Taiping Rebellion
1856–60	Second Opium War

Griffith	John
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1860	Treaty of Tientsin (Tianjin)
1861	John arrives at Hankou, Central China (now Wuhan) on 21 June
1862	First Protestant church in Central China constituted at Hankou
1866	John and Alexander Wylie sail a thousand miles up the Yangzi River
1866	First hospital built at Hankou
1870	Returns to Britain because of Margaret's ill-health
1873	Death of Margaret John at Singapore during return voyage to China
1874	John marries Jeannette Jenkins in September
1875	Hankou Tract Society (later Central China Religious Tract Society) established
1877	First Shanghai Missionary Conference, 10–24 May
1880	John in USA and then Britain because of Jeannette's ill-health
1885	John's translation of New Testament into Easy Wen-Li completed; Margaret John dies in December
1890	John's translation of New Testament into colloquial Mandarin completed; Second Shanghai Missionary Conference

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Timeline

1895–96	Period of Revival in Hubei
1897	First Protestant baptisms in Hunan, the 'Last Province'
1899–1901	Boxer Uprising
1905	Death of Hudson Taylor, 4 June; Griffith John's Jubilee—50 years in China
1907	Third Shanghai Missionary Conference
1911	Retirement and final return to Britain
1912	Griffith John dies on 26 July in Clapton, London. He is buried at Sketty, Swansea

INTRODUCTION

Griffith John died in a nursing home in Clapton, London, over a hundred years ago, on 26 July 1912. *The Times* newspaper in its obituary column commented: 'We regret to record that Dr Griffith John, the great missionary in China, died yesterday afternoon.' A year previously, when reporting on his retirement from China, the Welsh daily newspaper, *The Western Mail*, noted:

In forming a judgement upon the real worth of a man's life it is difficult, during his lifetime, to predict whether history will or will not keep his memory green within the knowledge of future generations ... There is, however, no doubt about the reward the future holds in its palm for the memory of Dr Griffith John, the great Welsh missionary ... The mission field has always provided heroes. It has never yet raised a man who has excelled Dr John in pioneer work and wise judgement under almost insuperable odds.

But, for all his confidence, the writer was mistaken and Griffith John's name is all but forgotten today, except in a few limited circles. Some of the reasons for this are discussed in a later chapter. What may be confidently stated, however, is that no one who has ever read the truly remarkable details of his life will easily forget him.

Representatives of two of the limited circles mentioned above were surprised when, unknowingly, they met in March 2014. A group of Chinese Christian pastors staving at Wales Evangelical School of Theology, Bridgend, visited a chapel in Swansea. All they knew was that the chapel had some connection with China. All that the minister of the church knew was that these pastors were from China. When he started talking to them of Griffith John, who was raised in, and sent out from, that chapel, he met with an excited response. The pastors inquired of their interpreter: 'Is this man speaking of the Griffith John?' What the minister had not known was that these pastors were from Hankou (present-day Wuhan), the centre of John's activities in China. What the pastors had not known was that the chapel was Ebenezer Chapel, where John was raised. They rejoiced that they had guite inadvertently found what they described as 'our mother-church'

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CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH IN SWANSEA (1831–55)

EBENEZER CHAPEL, SWANSEA

The early 1800s witnessed a rapid growth of industries in the Lower Swansea Valley. By 1820, 90% of the copper-smelting capacity of Britain was found here. The region was regarded as the world centre for copper-ore smelting and Swansea gained the nickname 'Copperopolis'. A less welcome consequence was the great influx of population, resulting in an area of overcrowded and insanitary slums in the north of the borough. Outbreaks of typhoid and scarlet fever were common. It was here that Griffith John was born on 14 December 1831, in Emma Street, Hafod. He was the fourth child of Griffith and Ann John. Six months after his birth a cholera epidemic broke out in the Hafod area of Swansea.