

85. Karl Heinrich Ritter and Gustav Lisco housed several Japanese in Berlin during the 1870s and 1880s and their contact with Aoki Shūzō and Shimaji Mokurai was just two of many encounters with Japanese students at the time. See also MBL 1887, 61. The close connection between Lisco's office in Berlin and the AEPM can be seen in a note in the *Zeitschrift für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft*. Here his office is mentioned as the head office of the AEPM branch in Berlin. See ZMR 1887, 128. The connection between Lisco and the Japanese students is also briefly mentioned in a 2014 book chapter by Mick Deneckere called "Shin Buddhist Contributions." DENECKERE 2014, 25. Minami Hajime mentions in the book *Nihon ni okeru jiyū kirisitokyō to sono senkusha* (1935) that Ritter and Lisco baptized several Japanese students during their stay in the German capital, among them the Lord Kashimura, Aikawa Katsuko, Yamakawa Yukio and Nakarai Sunao in 1870s and 1880s. See MINAMI 1935, 188. See also AOKI 1970, 32. The relationship between Lisco and Shimaji has also carefully been investigated by German scholar Hans Martin Krämer's *Shimaji Mokurai and the Reconception of Religion and the Secular in Modern Japan*. See KRÄMER 2015, 97–102.
86. SCHULZER 2019, 25–6.

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the two liberal theologians is for example seen in the text *Kyōron no gen* 教法の原 (Inquiry into Religion). Here he, for example, summarized Buddhism's missionary activities, its rejection of prayers, its monothe-

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