TOHOKU GAKUIN ARCHIVES

CATALOG
Tohoku Gakuin Archives

Telling The History of Tohoku Gakuin To This Day

The Three Founders (M. Oshikawa, W.E. Hoy, and D.B. Schneder) and Other Predecessors

The Tohoku Gakuin Archives were founded on May 15th, 2001, the school’s anniversary, in the basement floor of Rahauers Memorial Chapel in Tsuchitoi Campus. The archive collects, preserves, and exhibits materials related to the school motto in order to contribute to the development of the school in hopes of handing down the history of Tohoku Gakuin from the days of the Sendai Theological Training School until today.

Presently, the archives display 200 permanent exhibits featuring materials and photographs concerning the school’s three founders (M. Oshikawa, W.E. Hoy, and D.B. Schneder), together with special exhibitions.
First President

Masayoshi Oshikawa (1850-1928)

Masayoshi Oshikawa was born the third son of the Hashimoto family from the Matsuyama Domain, and was later adopted by the Oshikawa family. He advanced his study in Tokyo and Yokohama from an early age to absorb the latest European knowledge and was initiated by Ballagh and Brown to be baptized in 1872. He founded the Church of Christ in Japan, the first Protestant Church in the country. In 1886, he co-founded, with Hoy, the Sendai Theological Training School, which was renamed to the Tohoku Gakuin five years later in 1891. He became the first president of the school in the following year until his resignation in 1901. After the resignation, he maintained a relationship with the school as an advisor.

Masayoshi Oshikawa and his Wife, Tsuneko

Tsuneko, Masayoshi's wife, passed away on March 22nd, 1912, at the age of 66.

Masayoshi Oshikawa and his Grandson, Syoichi

Syoichi, the son of Masayoshi's second son, Kiyoshi, later became a playwright and wrote several plays featuring his grandfather, Masayoshi. He passed away on December 8th, 2002.

Farewell Precept to his Grandson, Syoichi

Following the day he fell ill from cerebral apoplexy, he called his grandson, Syoichi, to his bedside and had him prepare ink. He wrote this precept for the grandson with masterly strokes on a piece of lyo Japanese paper. It reads “diligently and adamantly, hold on to the true bravery of keeping faith in God and the nation, and fulfill the mission given to you”.

Index of English, Japanese, and Chinese Books

An index of Oshikawa's personal library in his original handwriting

1. English Books
   - Philosophy: 103 items
   - Literature: 14 items
   - Histories: 15 items
   - Religion: 161 items
   - Politics, Economics, and Sociology: 8 items
   - Science and Cosmology: 13 items
   - Languages and Dictionaries: 8 items
   - Miscellaneous Books: 30 items

2. Japanese Books: 39 items
3. Chinese Books: 39 items

The Dawn of the Mind

A work believed to have been translated by Oshikawa in his youth
First Vice-President

William Edwin Hoy (1858-1927)
A missionary of Reformed Church in the United States, William Edwin Hoy graduated from the Lancaster Theological Seminary in the United States. He arrived in Japan in 1885 and co-founded, with Oshikawa, the Sendai Theological Training School and Miyagi Girl’s School (Miyagi Gakuin) in the following year. He was appointed as the vice-president of Tohoku Gakuin in 1892. In 1899, he left Tohoku Gakuin to lead missionary activities in Hunan Province, China. He received an Honorary Theological Doctorate from Franklin and Marshall College in 1903.

The Japan Evangelist
A magazine for American Christians which Hoy had published since 1893. In the first issue, Hoy anonymously contributed a poem entitled “Twelve Pieces of Silver”, depicting the courageous story of Chika Kami, a widow who donated all her savings for the foundation of the seminary.

Ault Memorial Hall
In order to accommodate the increasing number of students, Hoy spent his personal fortune to build this hall which served as classrooms and dormitory. The building was named after his father-in-law.

Hoy as a Seminarian

Not Without Struggle
The Story of William E. Hoy by C. W. Mensendieck
(English version)
Published in 1986

Missionaries in Sendai
The missionaries stationed in Sendai shortly after the foundation of Tohoku Gakuin and Miyagi Gakuin (around 1888)

The Hoy Family in Sendai (around 1897)
The family’s eldest daughter, Gertrude, taught at Miyagi Gakuin after the war.
Second President

David Bowman Schneder
(1857-1938)

David Bowman Schneder was a missionary of the Reformed Church in the United States. He graduated from Lancaster Theological Seminary in the United States and arrived in Japan in 1885. As a professor of the newly founded Sendai Theological Training School, he supported Oshikawa and Hoy. He was appointed as the second president of the school in 1901. During his 35 years of office, he contributed to the development of the school by establishing it as a full-fledged Christian educational institution complete with middle school, high school, and theology school.

In May 10th, 1936, President Schneder made his final speech entitled "I am not ashamed of the Gospels" at the 50th school anniversary mass, which was broadcasted nationally by NHK (Product of King Records and Tokyo Victor Co.)

Reverend Schneder and his wife exiting the chapel after stepping down

The Schneder Family

Tableau Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of his Stay in Japan

A tableau presented by Margaret Ankeney to celebrate 50 years of his stay in Japan. Family members, students, and school campus surround the Schneders in the middle. Miyagi's scenic spots, such as Matsushima and Shobuta beaches, are also captured vividly.

Original Handwriting

Excerpt from President Schneder's sermon, "50 Years of Memories"
History of Tohoku Gakuin and Exhibits
“A Scotland in Japan”… the Founders’ Vision of Tohoku Gakuin

When Oshikawa passionately engaged himself in missionary work in the Tohoku Region in 1885, he met with W.E. Hoy, who was sent to Japan by the Reformed Church in the US. In 1886, they co-founded a private school in an old rented house. With a mere six students joining to become missionaries, they founded their base in Sendai and devoted themselves to realize missionary activities for the Japanese by their own people. The school was called the Sendai Theological Training School, which later became Tohoku Gakuin. Oshikawa assumed the chair of the first president of the school, while Hoy took the office of vice-president. In 1901, D.B. Schneder followed as the second president, and during his presidency, Tohoku Gakuin’s foundation as an academic institution with a full-scale education system was established.

Minutes of Miyagi Presbytery
In 1885, four churches of Sendai, Furukawa, Ishinomaki, and Iwanuma joined to organize a presbytery with Oshikawa as the chair, and the group became a member of the national organization, United Christ in Japan. Tohoku Gakuin retains a number of valuable presbytery minutes.

* Presbytery: an ecclesiastical assembly consisting of presbyters and ministers

The First Schoolhouse

Portrait Believed to Feature Two Teachers and Six Students at Sendai Theological Training School
Sendai Theological Training School
Completed in 1891, the building incorporated authentic European architectural style, which was very rare in the Japan of the time.

Calligraphy “Venerate God, Love Humanity”
At the inauguration ceremony of Tohoku Gakuin in 1892, the fourth-year students dedicated this calligraphy to commemorate the event. A work by Osamu Iwaya.

Fragment of the Seminary’s foundation stone unearthed after the great Sendai air raid in 1945

School Building Entrance

The First Tohoku Gakuin Graduation Certificate
Norimitsu Hashimoto was Masayoshi Oshikawa’s brother, who later became a pastor of Sendai Church.
Industrial Home
The group was founded in 1892 for young people seeking Masayoshi Oshikawa’s teaching to provide them with education through labor.

Lists of Members and Journals

Students working at the Industrial Home
From left to right: Milkman, Miso Paste and Soy Sauce Vendor, Newsboy, Egg Vendor. These photos were also used as postcards.

Industrial Home Magazine
Official magazine of the Industrial Home

Tohoku Literature
Campus magazine on literature. First published in 1893. Names of Homei Iwano and Toson Shimazaki can be seen in the contents.

Wakanashu
The first poetry anthology by Toson Shimazaki. His inspirations were drawn and put into words in Sendai. Toson taught at the school for one year from 1896 to 1897 as an English and Composition teacher.
Middle School Building
The brick-built middle school building in Higashi-nibancho was completed in 1905 through the efforts of President Schneder.

School Seal (1902)
Designed by Seiichi Koizumi, the school’s art teacher, based on President Schneder’s basic idea. This design is still used to this day as the school’s traditional symbol.

A graduation ceremony taking place in front of the school building, which was burnt down to the ground by the Great Fire of Sendai in 1919.

Middle school building rebuilt in 1922. The school motto, “Life Light Love” is engraved.

Sketch of President Schneder by Seigo Kikuchi
Seigo Kikuchi, an art teacher of the school, used wash drawings to keep a record of everyday events at the school for one year in his picture diary.
College Building (present Main Building)
Completed in 1926.

Summoning Bell of Worship
Donated by alumni residing in the US in 1955 to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the school. It was installed on the rooftop of main building to toll for worship at 10 o’clock in the morning.

Tohoku Gakuin Rahauser Memorial Chapel
Founded in 1932.

Stained Glass of the Chapel
Brief History of Tohoku Gakuin

1886  Masayoshi Oshikawa and W.E. Hoy co-founded Sendai Theological Training School in Kimachidori, Sendai City, to raise Christian missionaries.

1891  School name is changed to Tohoku Gakuin. Two year preparatory course, four year main course, and three year theology course are formed to modify the school system, and a modern education institution is established.

1892  Masayoshi Oshikawa and W.E. Hoy assume the chairs of president and vice-president respectively.

1901  D.B. Schneider assumes the office of president.

1918  The college is reorganized into the Departments of Theology, Liberal Arts, Commerce and the Teacher Training Course.

1936  Celebration of the 50th anniversary. D.B. Schneider stepped down as the president.

1946  Tohoku Gakuin College established with Department of English and Economics.

1947  Junior High School established under the new educational system.

1948  High School and Night School established under the new system.

1949  Tohoku Gakuin College is raised to the status of a university and establishes the Faculty of Letters and Economics based upon the Fundamental Act of Education and the School Education Act.

1951  Reorganized as Tohoku Gakuin School Corporation.

1959  Night School for the Faculty of Letters and Economics established. Tohoku Gakuin High School Tsutsujigaoka Campus opened.

1962  Faculty of Engineering and kindergarten opened on Tagajo Campus.

1964  The Faculty of Letters and Economics is divided into the Faculty of Letters and the Faculty of Economics. The Night School is also divided the same way, Establishes the Graduate School Division of Letters.

1965  Faculty of Law and Graduate School Division of Economics established.

1966  Graduate School Division of Engineering established.

1972  Tohoku Gakuin High School Tsutsujigaoka Campus becomes independent as the Tsutsujigaoka High School.

1975  Graduate School Division of Law established.

1983  Night High School closed.

1985  New kindergarten building founded and kindergarten relocated.

1986  Celebration of the 100th anniversary.

1988  Izumi campus opened and Faculty of Liberal Arts relocated.

1989  Faculty of Liberal Arts on opened Izumi campus.

1994  Graduate School Division of Human Informatics (master’s course) established.

1996  Division of Human Informatics (doctor’s course) established.

1997  Master Courses of European Historical and Cultural Studies and Asian Historical and Cultural Studies added to the Graduate School Division of Letters.

1999  Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the university. Doctor’s Courses of European Historical and Cultural Studies and Asian Historical and Cultural Studies established.

2000  Night and day system added to the Department of English (Faculty of Letters), and Departments of Economics and Commerce (Faculty of Economics). Night Schools for the Department of English (Faculty of Letters) and Department of Economics (Faculty of Economics) cease to enroll students.

2001  Japanese name of the Department of Christianity (Faculty of Letters) renamed, Department of Commerce (Faculty of Economics) renamed as the Department of Business Administration, and Department of Language and Science (Faculty of Liberal Arts) renamed as Department of Language and Culture. Tohoku Gakuin Archives opened.

2002  Department of Mechanical Engineering (Faculty of Engineering) renamed as the Department of Mechanical Creation Engineering, Department of Electrical Engineering renamed as Department of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology, Department of Applied Physics renamed as Department of Physics and Information Technology, and Department of Civil Engineering renamed as Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering. Graduate course of Business Administration established under the Division of Economics.

2003  Celebration of the 100th anniversary of alumni association. Graduate Course of Practical Law (Law School) established.

2005  Japanese names of Department of History (Faculty of Letters) and Departments of Human Science, Language and Culture, and Information Science (Faculty of Liberal Arts) renamed. Department of Regional Management established. New school buildings built and Junior High School to relocated to Kozurushinden, Miyagino-ku.

2006  Celebration of the 120th anniversary. Department of Mechanical Creation Engineering (Faculty of Engineering) renamed as the Department of Mechanical Engineering and Intelligent Systems, Department of Physics and Information Technology renamed as Department of Electronic Engineering. Japanese name of Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering renamed.

2007  Consecration of the new school buildings for the Junior High School and High School, High-Tech Research Center established.

2008  Tsutsujigaoka High School Gymnasium and Administration Building established.

2009  Status of the Department of Business Administration raised to a faculty. Department of Co-existing Society Studies (Faculty of Economics) established. Graduate Course of Business Administration (master’s course) opened. Tohoku Gakuin University Museum opened.

2011  Department of General Humanities (Faculty of Letters) established.
Tohoku Gakuin Archives is open to general public.

* Please refrain from using cars, as there is no parking space.

**INFORMATION**

**Opening Hours**

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<th>During Semester</th>
<th>Mon – Fri: from 10:45 to 16:00</th>
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<td>Sat: 10:45 – 12:00</td>
<td>closed on Sundays and public holidays</td>
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<tr>
<th>During Long Holidays (Spring, Summer, and Winter Holidays)</th>
<th>Mon – Fri: from 10:00 to 15:30</th>
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<td>closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays.</td>
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Please notify us in advance for group visits.

**Tohoku Gakuin**

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