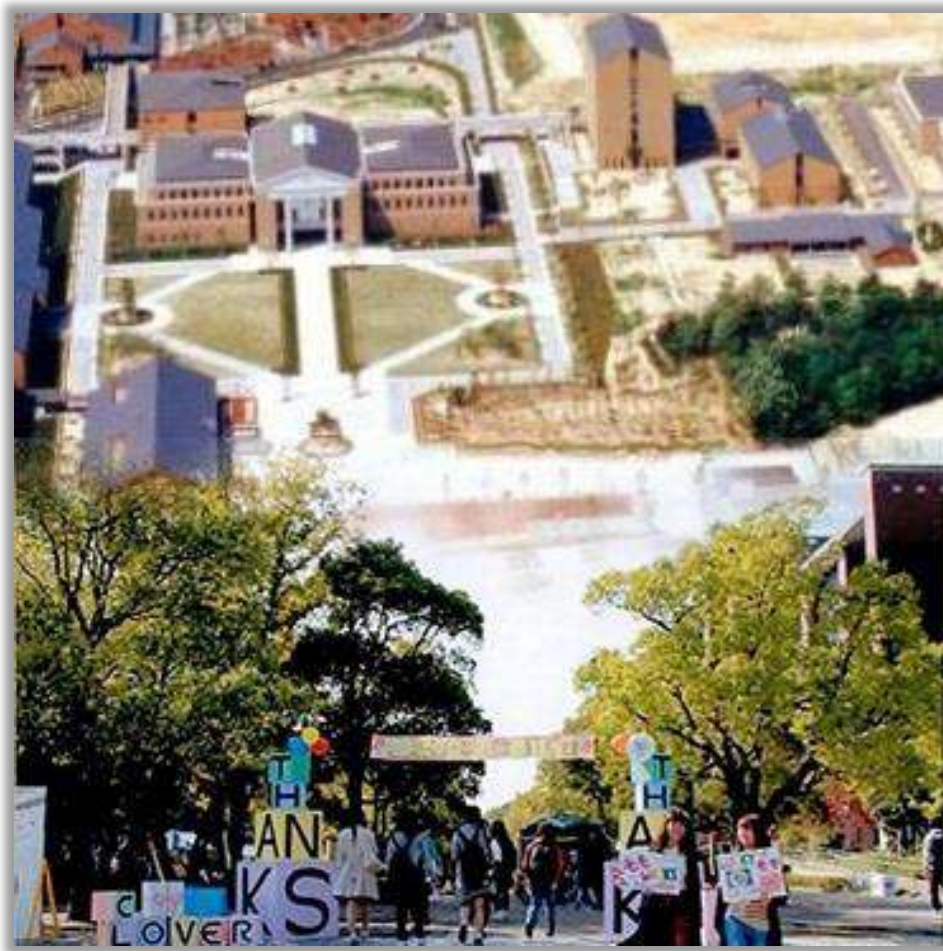




Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN Exhibition:

“GLOCAL Doshisha: The Development of Kyotanabe”



Exhibition Details:

The exhibition is held at the Doshisha University Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN from March 17, 2017 until the middle of September, 2017. Sponsored by the Doshisha University Center for Christian Culture and supported by the Doshisha Archives Center it presents documents related to Nijima Jō's life and thought as they relate to the development of the Doshisha Kyotanabe Campus.

Cover photo: Immediately After Opening the Kyotanabe Campus, 1986, and Clover Festival Gate at the Kyotanabe Campus 30th Anniversary Celebrations, 2016

Greetings

It has now been over two years since the Kyotanabe Kaido was opened, and since then each semester the HIKARI-KAN has hosted an exhibition about the history of Doshisha. The theme this time is “GLOCAL Doshisha: The Development of Kyotanabe.” The word “glocal” is a combination of “global” and “local,” and suggests the interaction between these two places.

The previous exhibition (Niijima Jō's Go Global: Crossing Borders) examined how Niijima's global encounters formed the foundation of basic Doshisha principles: Christianity, Liberalism and Internationalism. Relying on his experiences abroad, Niijima Jō committed his school to boldly crossing borders.

Yet Niijima's attention was not entirely focused on places abroad (the global). Kyotanabe (the local) was also an important part of Niijima's vision. In 1882 near the current Kyotanabe campus, Niijima attended the opening ceremony of Nanzan Gijuku (Academy), an institution committed to liberal democratic ideals. This exhibit highlights materials, including a photo of a monument to Nanzan Gijuku, related to the Kyotanabe area.

Moreover, following Niijima's death, a Doshisha Worker's Mission was established during the late 1920s, and members acted as missionaries in the agricultural community of Kyotanabe. Also on exhibit is the call for members and the declaration of its establishment.

Last year was the 30th anniversary of the opening of Kyotanabe Campus. While the Imadegawa Campus has played an important role in Doshisha's long history, the Kyotanabe Campus has been vital in Doshisha's rapid post-war expansion. This exhibition, therefore, presents materials and photos related to the development of the Kyotanabe Campus, as well as more current activities like the Clover Festival, highlighting Doshisha's integration with the local community.

I hope that through this exhibition you can see the cooperation between the GLOBAL, which Niijima encountered in the United States, and the LOCAL, in the development of Kyotanabe Campus. Both the global and the local are essential to Doshisha University's history, present and future.

Director, Doshisha University Center for Christian Culture
Kazuhiko Yokoi
March, 2017

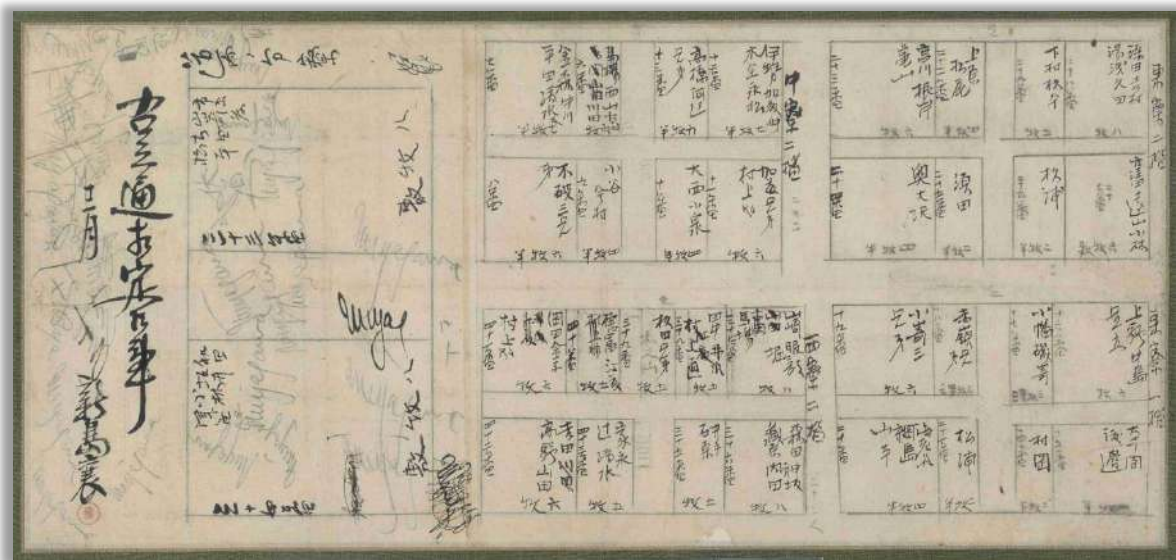
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Display Theme

The Place of Development: Imadegawa

On November 29, 1875, Niijima opened the Doshisha English Academy in an area north of the intersection of Marutamachi and Teramachi streets. Niijima's former home now stands on the original grounds. After one year, in 1876, the Academy was moved to Imadegawa, where the university still stands today. This section of the exhibition showcases materials showing the early educational principles that shaped the school's foundation, as well as further materials showing how those principles guided Doshisha's later growth.



Dormitory Room Plan (copy), late 1870s, 24.5×53.2cm

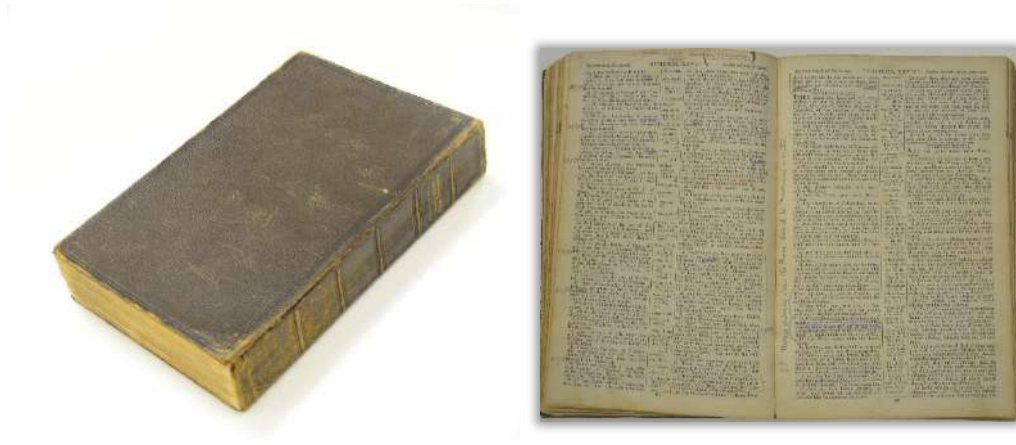
This is believed to be a dormitory room plan completed shortly after Doshisha English Academy opened in 1875. Except for those who lived with family members in Kyoto, all students at that time were expected to live in the dormitory. When the Academy opened, eight students were enrolled, but three years later enrollment swelled to 105. As a result, the first dormitories were constructed.



Branch of Chastisement (copy) date unknown, three pieces, the largest 60 cm

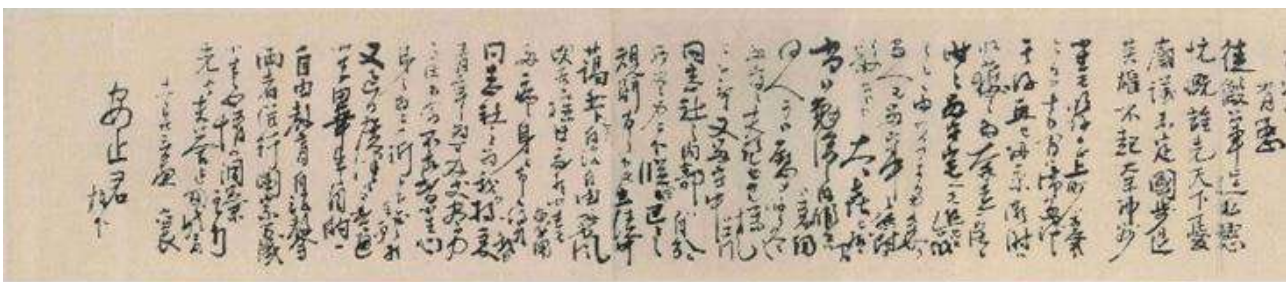
In April 1880, senior students led sophomores in a protest against the school, leading Doshisha into turmoil. On the 13th of April, Nijijima addressed the students at the morning chapel hour, telling them that the troubles were the result of his poor leadership, rather than their disobedience. To punish himself for this failure, Nijijima used this branch to repeatedly strike the palm of his hand. The incident deeply impressed the students with Nijijima's integrity and deep Christian faith and became a lesson passed down to subsequent generations of Doshisha faculty and students.

Exhibition Documents



Nijima Jō's Bible (copy) date unknown, 1 volume, 21×14cm

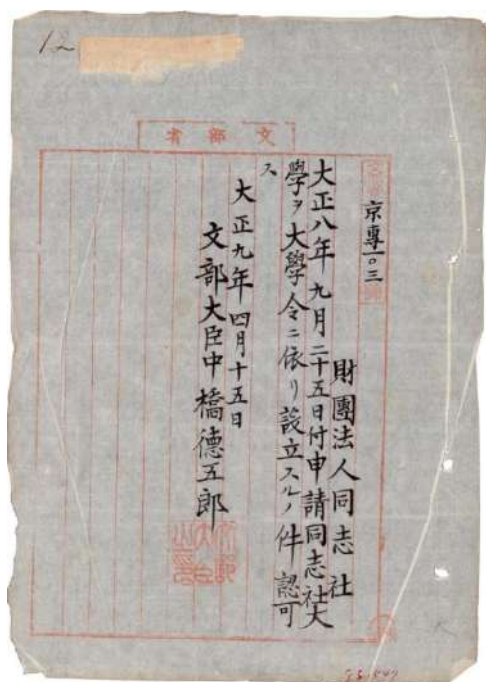
In the year after Nijima arrived in America, Alpheus Hardy became the guardian of a young man named Joshua Montgomery Sears (1854-1905) who gave Nijima this Bible. Nijima already had a condensed Bible translated into Chinese, so the English Bible was the first time he had ever seen the full text. In this Bible we see Nijima's many handwritten notes, indicating his deepening curiosity and faith.



Letter from Nijima Jō to Yokota Yasutada,

November 23, 1889 (copy), 18×169cm

On November 23, 1889, Nijima wrote this letter to a fifth-year Doshisha student named Yokota Yasutada. Nijima writes about the new Meiji Constitution and the responsibilities awaiting the nation's new legislature (the Diet). He also uses the expression "conscience," saying "I earnestly desire that young people of conscience will be raised and sent out." These words, which formed the central ideal of Nijima's school, were later inscribed on monuments and placed at Doshisha as well as at Phillips Academy, a school Nijima attended in the United States.



The License Establishing Doshisha as a University,

April 15, 1920, 27.8×19cm

In 1920, Doshisha received a license to use the name “university”. While Doshisha had already used that designation in its name beginning in 1912, in fact the Ministry of Education did not offer full university accreditation until 1920.

<The Imadegawa Area at the End of the Edo Period>



Map showing the Imadegawa Area, 1863. On loan from the National Diet Library Digital Collections

At the end of the Edo period, the current Imadegawa Campus area was home to the Satsuma domain estate as well as the estates of court nobles. To the north was the great Rinzaï Zen temple Shōkokuji and to the south was the Imperial Palace and additional noble estates. In short, the Imadegawa area was in many ways the heart of traditional Japanese culture. In this singular place Doshisha set up its new campus in 1876.

Six years before Nijima opened Doshisha, massive changes were unleashed by the end of the Edo period and the beginning of the Meiji era. The Emperor and the court moved to Edo, which left the elegant old noble estates and the imperial palace neglected. The Buddhist temples as well, under the influence of new government policies and a lack of popular support, began to weaken. It was in this context that Doshisha – a Christian school – moved into its new surroundings.

<Imadegawa Campus shortly after opening>



Imadegawa Campus, first buildings (Numbers 1 and 2)



Satsuma Domain Estate

Doshisha's first buildings were two wooden classrooms and a dining hall that also housed many student boarders. The campus moved from Teramachi Street (where Nijima's former residence is today) to Imadegawa in 1876. Nijima purchased this property, which had been the Satsuma Domain estate, in 1875, with the help of Yamamoto Kakuma. Even after the official end of prohibitions against Christianity, resistance remained, especially since the new campus was directly north of the old imperial palace and just outside the gate of Shokokuji Temple, one of the most important and powerful Buddhist temples in the city.

<The Imadegawa Campus in the late 1880s>



A Late Nineteenth-century Imadegawa Campus View



The Opening of the Harris Science School, Imadegawa Campus, 1890

By the end of the 1880s, new dormitories and classrooms sprung up across the campus, as the school greatly expanded. In 1887, a new library (currently Yushukan) opened, and in 1890, shortly after Nijima's death, the Harris Science School opened, establishing a secure base for studying physics and chemistry. In 1893, Byron Stone-Clarke Memorial Hall was completed, and at around the same time the official emblem of Doshisha was approved.

<Doshisha Chapel>



Doshisha Chapel, shortly after completion



Doshisha Chapel Interior, shortly after completion

The chapel's cornerstone was laid on December 12, 1885, and the building was completed about six months later. At the cornerstone laying ceremony Nijima spoke about the deep connection between religion and education, saying that the chapel was the foundation, the symbol and the soul of Doshisha. The chapel continues to play a central role in Doshisha's religious life and teaching.

<Christianity and the Natural Sciences in Doshisha's Early Years>



Harada Naojiro, Portrait of Yamazaki Tamenori

Yamazaki Tamenori, *Causal Theory of the Universe*

In the mid-19th century the ties between religion and the natural sciences were very strong. What was called “natural theology” taught that God could be understood by studying the natural world as well as the Bible. God’s design would eventually explain even those things that were currently not understood. In 1859, however, Charles Darwin published *On the Origins of Species*, which argued that natural selection was the primary means of biological evolution. Niijima studied the natural sciences in the late 1860s and early 1870s when natural theology still had a strong influence. Even so, Niijima encouraged discussion of evolution and natural theology in even the earliest days after founding Doshisha Academy. In 1878, for instance, the American missionary John Thomas Gulick gave lectures at both Tokyo University and Doshisha on the theory of evolution, and in 1880, a Doshisha freshman named Yamazaki Tamenori published his *Causal Theory of the Universe* that sought to demonstrate the harmony between science and religion.

<Establishing Doshisha University>



1

2

1. “The Founding Principles of Doshisha University” (first portion), 1882

2. List of Major Donors (1888) from “The Purpose of the Foundation of Doshisha University”

The push for a university got its start in 1882, from a ¥5000 donation from Dogura Shōzaburō of Nara Prefecture, on the condition that a Faculty of Law be founded. Six years later, beginning in November 1888, Niijima published in several newspapers and magazines around Japan an announcement titled “The Purpose of the Foundation of Doshisha University.” This was around the same time that the new Meiji Constitution was promulgated in 1889, and the new National Assembly opened in 1890. In this context Niijima proposed the basic principles for his university, as a place to train people of conscience, secure their independence, and to train healthy citizens with a unified spirit, who would become a pillar of the nation’s conscience. These principles, Niijima urged, were to be carried out in every department at Doshisha, and to earn the public’s trust he vowed that the university would emphasize equally both moral and intellectual training, which would ensure students avoided falling into wrong thinking.

<Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido, KOTOBA-KAN and HIKARI-KAN>



KOTOBA-KAN



HIKARI-KAN

The Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido was opened in March 2015, and includes both KOTOBA-KAN and HIKARI-KAN. The chapel, on the west side, can accommodate 250 worshipers and takes its name from the Gospel of John 1:1, which tell us “In the beginning was the word (*kotoba*).” Here Chapel Hour services are conducted as well as various other events. On the east side is HIKARI-KAN, a name taken from Genesis 1:3, “And God said, Let there be light (*hikari*): and there was light.” The building includes a lounge with rotating exhibits about Doshisha’s history and founding ideals. In addition, between KOTOBA-KAN and HIKARI-KAN is an area for reflection called “Niijima’s Sea,” recalling the spirit with which Niijima left Japan despite official prohibitions against overseas travel. In 2016, Kyotanabe Kaido was awarded a prize at the Osaka Architectural Competition, and this complex adds a new page to Doshisha’s proud history.

<Chapel Concert, Campus Concert (Sponsored by the Center for Christian Culture)>



Chapel Concert

The Center for Christian Culture sponsors a Chapel Concert series, inviting domestic and international performers to present various kinds of sacred music. This has proved popular not only among faculty and students, but among Kyotanabe residents as well. The Center also sponsors a lunchtime Campus Concert series, which features student musicians and encourages other opportunities to sing hymns and participate in musical events. Through these activities the Center aims to create a warm and welcoming atmosphere in which to enjoy music and spiritual reflection.

< Chapel Hour (Organized by the Center for Christian Culture) >



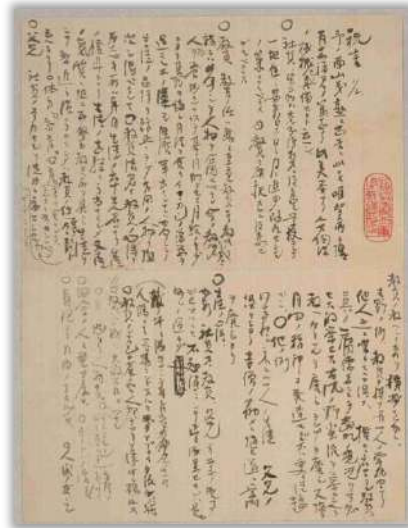
Imadegawa Campus, Doshisha Chapel

To encourage spiritual reflection, the Center for Christian Culture holds three weekly Chapel Hour worship services during the spring and fall semesters in different chapels on the Imadegawa and Kyotanabe campuses. The services feature messages of Christian reflection from ministers, professors and other guests on the problems of contemporary living, and congregants share hymns, prayer, Bible reading, blessings and encouragement. Everyone is welcome, whether student, staff, professor or member of the community.

Display Theme

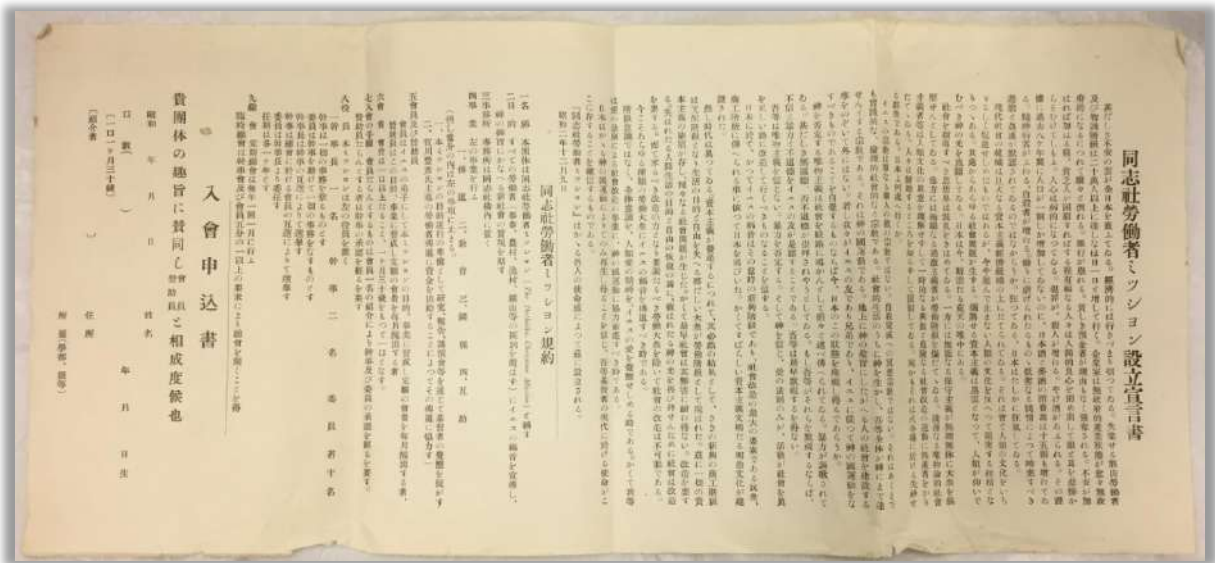
The Place of Progress: Kyotanabe

In 1948, not long after the end of World War II, rapid economic growth and increased student enrollments led Doshisha University into a new phase. That growth created some challenges, particularly in providing adequate educational facilities. As a result, in 1986, Doshisha opened a new campus in Tanabe (currently Kyotanabe), establishing undergraduate and graduate training departments in engineering as well as new physical education programs. This was not Doshisha's first venture into Kyotanabe, which in fact dates back to Niijima's support of the Nanzan Gijuku (Academy). This section of the exhibition highlights documents related to Doshisha's "glocal" connections with Kyotanabe.



Manuscript of Nijima’s Address at Nanzan Gijuku (copy), 1882, 1piece, 19.7×26cm

Nanzan Gijuku (Academy) was a private school for young people, and its education was based on the principles of the Freedom and People’s Rights Movement. On April 30, 1882, Nijima delivered this congratulatory speech at the Academy’s opening ceremony. The Academy was south of where Doshisha International Junior and Senior High Schools now stand, and near the Fugenji River.



Declaration of Incorporation and Membership Application for the Doshisha Worker’s Mission (copy), ca. 1927, 1 piece, 21.2×47cm

In 1927, Doshisha faculty and staff formed the Doshisha Worker’s Mission. Its purpose was to spread the Gospel to all workers – farmers, fishermen, miners – without distinction of class, and to promote a just society serving God’s will. Doshisha students also joined this mission, and after graduation two of them served in Tsuzukigun Tanabe-cho and Tsuzukigun Kusauchi Village, both in modern-day Kyotanabe.



A 1980 view of Tanabe from the east, showing approximately 970,000 square meters, 1980, 1 piece, 25.8×53.3cm

In November 1980, the Doshisha University Administration Planning Division published a book, *About Tanabe Campus*, which included this photograph. It appears to have been taken about six years before the Kyotanabe Campus opened. The road running vertically near the center is near the location of the current campus gate. At that time construction of other roads had not yet begun.



A Map Comparing the Imadegawa, Shinmachi and Tanabe Campuses, 1980, 1 piece, 25.8×53.3cm

This map was published in a 1980 book *About Tanabe Campus*. One of the main motivations for building the Tanabe Campus was a lack of room at the Imadegawa and Shinmachi campuses. In this map, we see the Tanabe Campus, some 970,000 square meters, superimposed on the Imadegawa and Shinmachi campuses, which together totaled some 80,000 square meters.



Construction Plan for Tanabe Campus, 1984, 1 piece, 25.8×53.3cm

Here we see a report, published by Doshisha in October 1984, titled *Summary of the Development of Kyotanabe Campus, on the 111th Anniversary of Doshisha's Founding*, as well as an architectural rendering of the campus, published in April 1986. The Kyotanabe campus opened on the 111th anniversary of Doshisha's founding, at which point approximately 79% of the campus was fully developed, with the majority of space devoted to teaching.



Model of the Kyotanabe Kaido, 2013, 1 volume, 29.6×41.9cm

Completed in March 2015, the Kyotanabe Kaido was a long-awaited project to further promote Doshisha's commitment to Christian ideals. The building was chosen after a design competition that reviewed 379 proposals.

<The Birth of Doshisha University>



1

1. Ceremony Celebrating Doshisha's Elevation to University Status, 1912

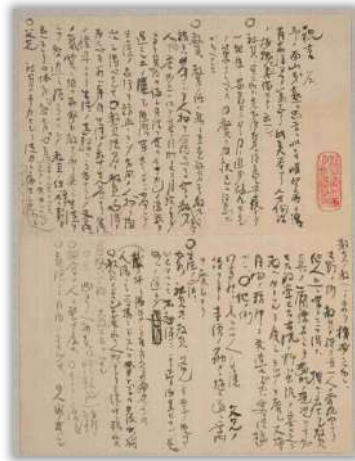


2

2. Photograph Commemorating Doshisha's Transition from Vocational School to University, 1912

This May 1912 photograph commemorates Doshisha University's opening under the provisions of the law governing higher education. In fact, at this time the Ministry of Education strictly regulated the status of universities, allowing some schools like Doshisha to use "university" in their name without giving them full university status. In 1920, however, Doshisha joined five other schools – Meiji University, Hosei University, Chuo University, Nihon University and Kokugakuin University – in becoming fully-fledged and accredited universities.

<Nanzan Gijuku and Niijima Jō>



Manuscript of Niijima Jō's Address at Nanzan Gijuku. Monument Commemorating Nanzan Gijuku

Nanzan Gijuku (Academy) opened as a private school on April 30, 1882, in the area of current Kyotanabe. It is believed that it was located south of where Doshisha International Junior School and Senior High School are now located, along the banks of the Fugenji River. Niijima attended Nanzan's opening ceremony and gave a congratulatory speech. In the notes here on display, we see his message to teachers, students and parents about their responsibilities, and we see his emphasis on a curriculum that nurtured the body, the mind and the heart. In these notes Niijima warned against training the intellect alone, a point he made consistently in all his educational efforts. This speech marks this the first point of contact between Doshisha and Kyotanabe.

<Postwar Doshisha>



Postwar Scene, 1958



Results of the University Entrance Examination, 1975

The start of the Pacific War dealt a hard blow to Japanese universities. Doshisha was no exception. When the war ended in 1945, Doshisha had only around 2,300 students, making the campus feel deserted. Gradually, however, as Japan's economy recovered, so did student enrollment. In 1955, around 14,000 students were attending Doshisha, and by 1975, Doshisha's centenary, enrollment stood at 19,400. During this time modern concrete buildings slowly replaced old wooden structures, but the university still lacked enough space to properly serve its educational mission and its expanding student population.

<Opening the Kyotanabe Campus>



Immediately After Opening the Kyotanabe Campus, 1986



Tanabe, Shortly after Construction was Completed, 1984

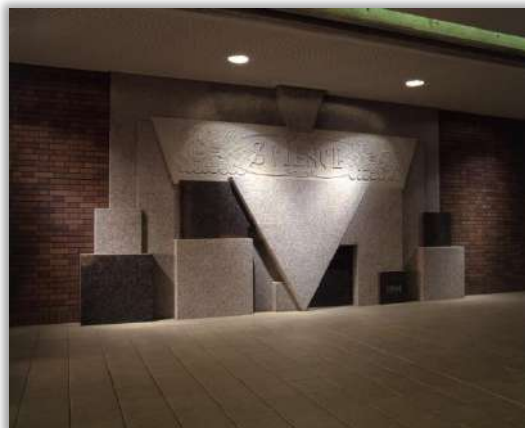
Following the end of the Pacific War, Doshisha faced significant challenges because of rapidly rising enrollment. In 1968, with support from the Doshisha trustees, two parcels of land in Kyotanabe were purchased. Development of this land was slowed by the student activism of the 1960s, but in 1976, work began, and in 1980, the Doshisha International Senior High School opened, followed by the Doshisha Women's College Tanabe Campus in 1986.

<Moving the Engineering Department (currently the Faculty of Science and Engineering) to Kyotanabe Campus>



1

1. The Engineering Department shortly after relocating to Kyotanabe Campus, 1994



2

2. Bas Relief on the Physics and Chemistry Building, Kyotanabe Campus

In the twenty years after purchasing land, the Kyotanabe Campus developed rapidly. The Doshisha International Junior High School opened in 1988, the Nijima Memorial Auditorium was completed, and in 1990, the Board of Trustees decided, because of crowding, to move the undergraduate and graduate divisions of the Engineering Department to the Kyotanabe campus. This was completed in 1994.

In making these changes, and by promoting experiments, practical training and fieldwork, Doshisha has laid the foundation for leading international research in areas such as health, well-being, information and advanced technology.

<Doshisha Clover Festival>



Clover Festival Gate at the Kyotanabe Campus 30th Anniversary Celebrations, 2016



Doshisha Clover Festival Logo

The Clover Festival is a campus festival begun in 2005, to bring together the university and the local community. In the same year, Doshisha and Kyotanabe City entered into mutual agreement, with financial support from the Ministry of Education, to promote campus-community cooperation, and today continues as a successful partnership between Doshisha and the people of Kyotanabe.

<Open Program (Organized by the Center for Christian Culture)>



Kyotanabe Campus, Introduction to Sign Language



Imadegawa Campus, Public Lecture

In April 1958 the predecessor of the Center for Christian Culture established four study groups and began a Public Lecture series. In 1981, which was the International Year of Disabled Persons, courses were first offered in braille and sign language. In 2010, the Center changed to an “Open Program” format, extending educational opportunities beyond Public Lectures. At this point more than 9,000 students and members of the public have participated. For more information, please consult the website of the Center for Christian Culture: <http://www.christian-center.jp/>

<Activities of the Center for Christian Culture Student Staff>



Short course on making Christmas wreaths



Chapel Hour

The Center for Christian Culture engages in a wide range of campus activities, involving staff, faculty and student staff. Previous student staff activities include leading campus Chapel Hour, Christmas candlelight services, Christmas wreath workshops, and various worship services. More recently the Center for Christian Culture has begun using SNS to reach a wider audience, including its free paper “YES!!!” Recruitment of student staff occurs throughout the year. Those interested should please direct inquiries to the Center for Christian Culture’s office on the Imadegawa or Kyotanabe Campus.

<Doshisha Spirit Tour(Organized by the Center for Christian Culture)>



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3

1. Niijima Jō's Home (Gunma Prefecture, Annaka city)
2. The Janes' Residence. L.L. Janes, teacher at the Kumamoto School for Western Studies (Kumamoto city)
3. The stone monument of Kumamoto band (Kumamoto City, Mt. Hanaoka)

Since Doshisha's founding Niijima's emphasis on Christian education has formed a core of the schools' spirit and mission. The Center for Christian Culture organizes the Doshisha Spirit Tour, which provides students opportunities to learn about the school's founding spirit and their own place in that history, and then apply these lessons to fieldwork. The tour alternates every year between the Kumamoto and Annaka-Aizu camps.

Kumamoto plays a particularly important role in the history of Christianity in Japan and of Doshisha. It is the home of the so-called "Kumamoto Band," which played such an important role in Doshisha's early history. Annaka was the home of Niijima's grandfather (Annaka domain), and Aizu was the home of Yamamoto Kakuma, an influential figure in Doshisha's founding, as well as where Niijima's wife, Yae, was raised.

Document list

title	author	date	size	number	owner
Display Theme: The Place of Development: Imadegawa					
Dormitory Room Plan (copy)	Nijijima Jō	late 1870s	24.5 × 53.2	1 volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Branch of Chastisement (copy)	–	Meiji period	the largest 60	3 pieces	Doshisha Archives Center
Nijijima Jō's Bible (copy)	–	n.d.	21 × 14	1 volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Letter from Nijijima Jō to Yokota Yasutada (copy)	Nijijima Jō	1889	18 × 169	1 copy	Doshisha Archives Center
The License Establishing Doshisha as a University	Nakahashi Tokugorō	1920	27.8 × 19	1 piece	Doshisha Archives Center
Display Theme: The Place of Progress: Kyotanabe					
Manuscript of Nijijima's Address at Nanzan Gijuku (copy)	Nijijima Jō	1882	19.7 × 26	1 piece	Doshisha Archives Center
Declaration of Incorporation and Membership Application for the Doshisha Worker's Mission (copy)	the Doshisha Worker's Mission	1927	21.2 × 47	1 piece	Doshisha Archives Center
A 1980 view of Tanabe from the east, showing approximately 970,000 square meters from <i>About Tanabe Campus</i>	Doshisha	1980	25.8 × 53.3	1 page	Doshisha Archives Center
A Map Comparing the Imadegawa, Shinmachi and Tanabe Campuses from <i>About Tanabe Campus</i>	Doshisha	1980	25.8 × 53.3	1page	Doshisha Archives Center
Construction Plan for Tanabe Campus from <i>Summary of the Development of Kyotanabe Campus</i>	Doshisha	1984	25.8 × 53.3	1page	Doshisha Archives Center
Model of the Kyotanabe Kaido	Doshisha	2013	29.6 × 41.9	1volume	Doshisha Archives Center

Photography list

title	image	date	owner
Display Theme: The Place of Development: Imadegawa			
The Imadegawa Area at the End of the Edo Period	Map showing the Imadegawa Area	1863	the National Diet Library Digital Collections
Imadegawa Campus shortly after opening	Imadegawa Campus, first buildings (Numbers 1 and Satsuma Domain Estate)	1870年代後半 modern time	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
	A Late Nineteenth-century Imadegawa Campus View	1880s	Doshisha Archives Center
The Imadegawa Campus in the late 1880s	The Opening of the Harris Science School, Imadegawa Campus, 1890	1890	Doshisha Archives Center
	Doshisha Chapel	Doshisha Chapel, shortly after completion Doshisha Chapel Interior, shortly after completion	1880s 1880s
Christianity and the Natural Sciences in Doshisha's Early Years	Harada Naojiro, Portrait of Yamazaki Tamenori Yamazaki Tamenori, Causal Theory of the Universe	– 1880	Doshisha Archives Center Institute for Study of Humanities and Social Science
Establishing Doshisha University	"The Founding Principles of Doshisha University"	1882	Doshisha Archives Center
	List of Major Donors from "The Purpose of the Foundation of Doshisha University"	1888	Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido, HIKARI-KAN and KOTOBA-KAN	KOTOBAKAN	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	HIKARIKAN	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
Chapel Concert, Campus Concert	Chapel Concert	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	Campus Concert	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
Chapel Hour	Imadegawa Campus, Doshisha Chapel	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
Display Theme: The Place of Progress: Kyotanabe			
The Birth of Doshisha University	Ceremony Celebrating Doshisha's Elevation to University Status.	1912	Doshisha Archives Center
	Photograph Commemorating Doshisha's Transition from Vocational School to University.	1912	Doshisha Archives Center
Nanzan Gijuku and Nijijima Jō	Manuscript of Nijijima Jō's Address at Nanzan Gijuku	1882	Doshisha Archives Center
	Monument Commemorating Nanzan Gijuku	–	Doshisha Archives Center
Postwar Doshisha	Postwar Scene, 1958	1958	Doshisha Archives Center
	Results of the University Entrance Examination	1975	Doshisha Archives Center
Opening the Kyotanabe Campus	Immediately After Opening the Kyotanabe Campus, 1986	1986	Doshisha Archives Center
	Tanabe, Shortly after Construction was Completed, 1984	1984	Doshisha Archives Center
Moving the Engineering Department (currently the Faculty of Science and Engineering) to Kyotanabe Campus	The Engineering Department shortly after relocating to Kyotanabe Campus	1994	Doshisha Archives Center
	Bas Relief on the Physics and Chemistry Building, Kyotanabe Campus	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha Clover Festival	Clover Festival Gate at the Kyotanabe Campus	2016	Student Support Services Center
	30th Anniversary Celebrations, 2016 Doshisha Clover Festival Logo	modern time	Student Support Services Center
Open Program	Kyotanabe Campus, Introduction to Sign Language	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	Imadegawa Campus, Public Lecture	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
Activities of the Center for Christian Culture Staff	Short course on making Christmas wreaths	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	Chapel Hour	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	Nijijima Jō's Home (Gunma Prefecture, Annaka city)	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
Doshisha Spirit Tour	The Janes' Residence. L.L. Janes, teacher at the Kumamoto School for Western Studies (Kumamoto city)	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	The stone monument of Kumamoto band (Kumamoto City, Mt. Hanaoka)	modern time	Center for Christian Culture



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