

Exhibition Details:

The exhibition is held at the Doshisha University Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN from March 19, 2020 until the middle of September, 2020. Sponsored by the Doshisha University Center for Christian Culture and supported by the Doshisha Archives Center it presents documents related to Nijijima Jo's scientific education at the end of the Edo period.

Cover photo: Nijijima's Mathematics Notes, the late Edo Period

Greetings

Since the consecration of the Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN in March of 2015, there has been a series of exhibitions aimed at Doshisha students who, through the course of their four year enrollment, could see a new exhibition every semester. We are presenting these exhibitions in series again, and adding new materials. This marks the eleventh exhibition, and takes a theme explored in a previous exhibition-- “Nijijima Jo and the Natural Sciences” -- and explores an additional facet: “Doshisha, Christianity and the Natural Sciences.” As the 150th anniversary of Doshisha’s founding approaches in 2025, the “Doshisha Vision 2025” statement serves as the basis for new initiatives, such as the opening of the “Nijijima Juku” to educate future leaders with training in both the sciences and the humanities.

Nijijima Jo is already very well known as a Christian minister and as an educator, but he was also among the very first Japanese to graduate from a university with a Bachelor of Science (rather than Bachelor of Arts) degree. This was in part because he did not master classical Greek and Latin, but also because even before leaving Japan, Nijijima studied physics, mathematics, and naval navigation. As a result, when he returned to Japan and began Doshisha Academy (the precursor to Doshisha University) he made the sciences an important part of the curriculum. Nijijima was a friend and supporter of the sciences.

The theme of this exhibition is divided into four main parts.

(1) Before leaving Japan, Nijijima studied physics, mathematics, navigation and surveying in both Dutch and English. After seeing for himself the majestic Dutch warships in Edo Bay, Nijijima entered the Shogun’s Naval Academy in Edo and began serious study of mathematics, sailing and navigation and surveying.

(2) After Nijijima left Japan he attended Phillips Academy and Amherst College where he encountered a liberal arts curriculum. As mentioned above, however, rather than focusing on classical languages, he emphasized mathematics and the sciences.

(3) After returning to Japan and establishing Doshisha Academy, Nijijima put the Bible and Christianity at the center of his new curriculum, as well as scientific courses like physics. In addition, he offered lectures on physics and planned to begin a medical school. Only a lack of funds prevented him from establishing the medical school, but he nevertheless succeeded in opening the Doshisha Mission Hospital and Training School for Nurses.

(4) In addition to Nijijima’s own enthusiasm for science education, J. N. Harris was a major contributor to the development and launch of Doshisha’s scientific education. His contributions made possible the opening in 1890 of Harris Hall and the Harris Science School. The current Faculty of Engineering and the Harris Science Institute are built upon this early foundation. The early work of the Harris Science School is also continued at the Kyotanabe Campus in the Doshisha Women’s College Faculty of Nursing and the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Although not examined in this exhibition, while in America Nijijima witnessed one of the nineteenth century’s greatest theological controversies unleashed by the 1859 publication of Darwin’s theory of evolution. Despite this reaction, however, in 1878 Nijijima invited the American missionary John Thomas Gulick to give lectures on evolutionary theory at Doshisha. Nijijima believed that the Japanese needed to see the fundamental harmony of science, Christianity and moral conscience. As scientific knowledge advanced, Nijijima believed students should strive to balance and advance both scientific achievement and refined moral conscience. Nijijima’s legacy of uniting science and moral conscience remains for us today an essential issue we must continue to face.

Through this exhibition on Nijijima, Doshisha and the natural sciences, we hope to encourage a growing awareness of the important role of science and conscience.

Director, Doshisha University Center for Christian Culture
YOKOI Kazuhiko
March, 2020

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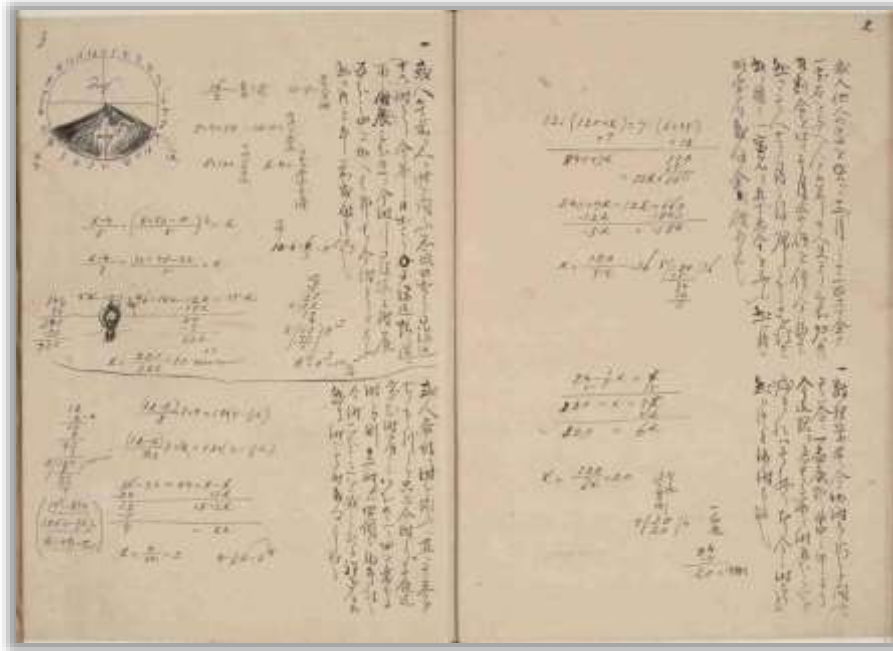
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Display Theme:

Nijima Jo's Education in Japan and America

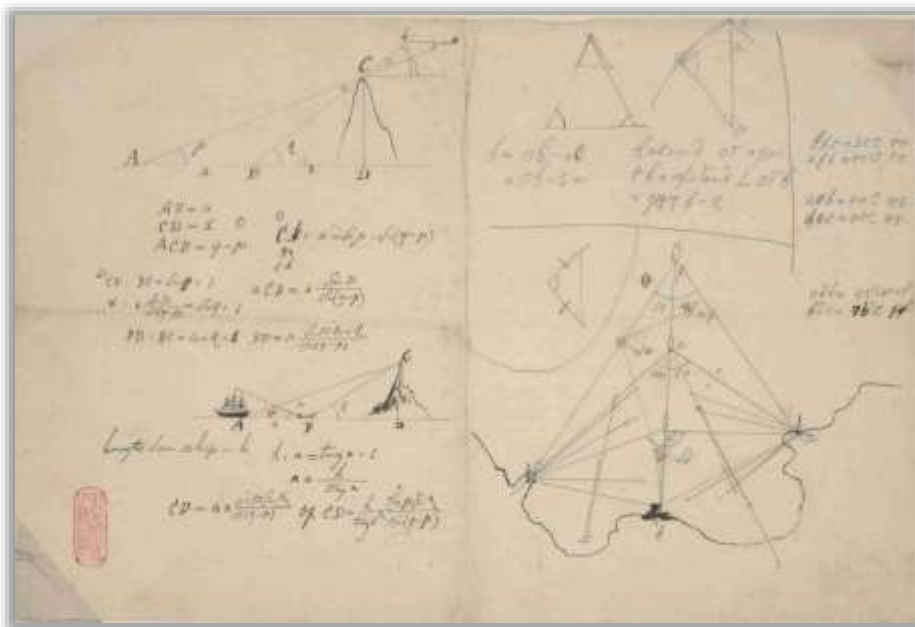
This portion of the exhibition highlights Nijima's natural sciences education in Japan and the United States. As a youth and adolescent in Japan he had a wide ranging education in the samurai arts, Western studies, and Christianity. He particularly devoted himself to mathematics, navigation, practical science, surveying, anatomy, physiology, architectural history and the natural sciences. In the United States, Nijima further deepened his learning in the natural sciences. In these materials we see Nijima's early education in the natural sciences.

Exhibition documents



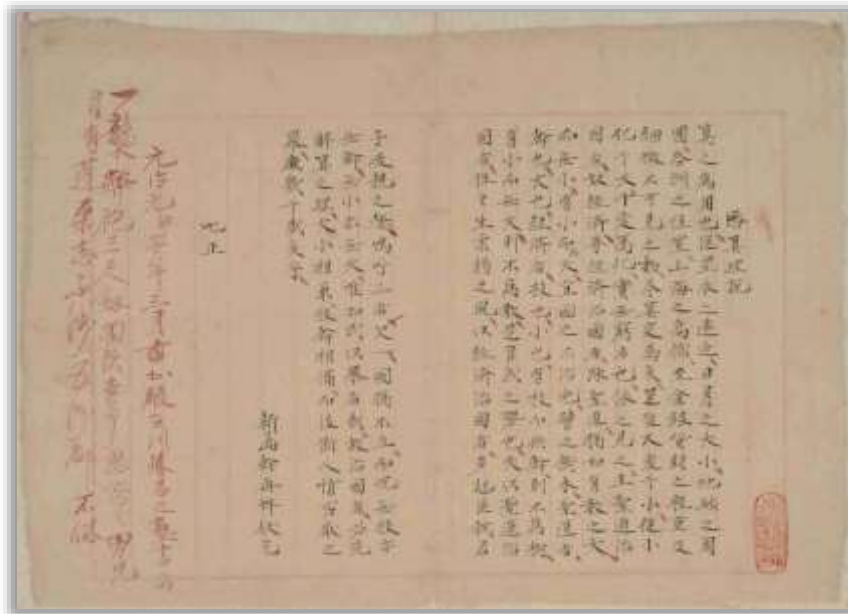
Mathematics Notes (Copy) End of the Edo Period, 1 volume, 25.5×18.5cm

Nijijima's algebra notes, including both questions and answers. It is believed Nijijima used this while still living in Edo, before leaving for the US. We see here the question and then Nijijima's answer.



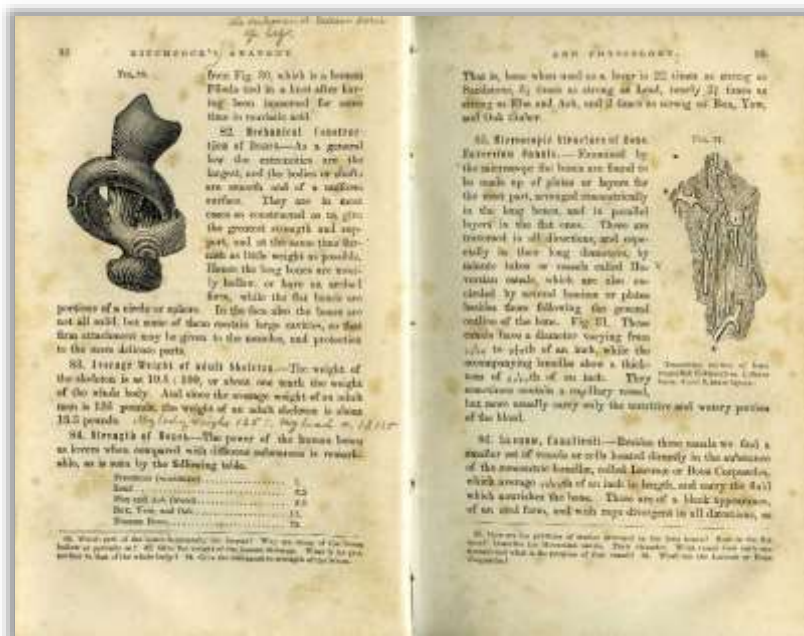
Surveying Notes (Copy) End of the Edo Period, 3 pages, 27.5×41cm

Nijijima studied coastal surveying techniques. This document shows Nijijima's use of trigonometry to determine distance and angle.



Kansanrisetsu (Copy) 1864, 1 page, 26×37cm

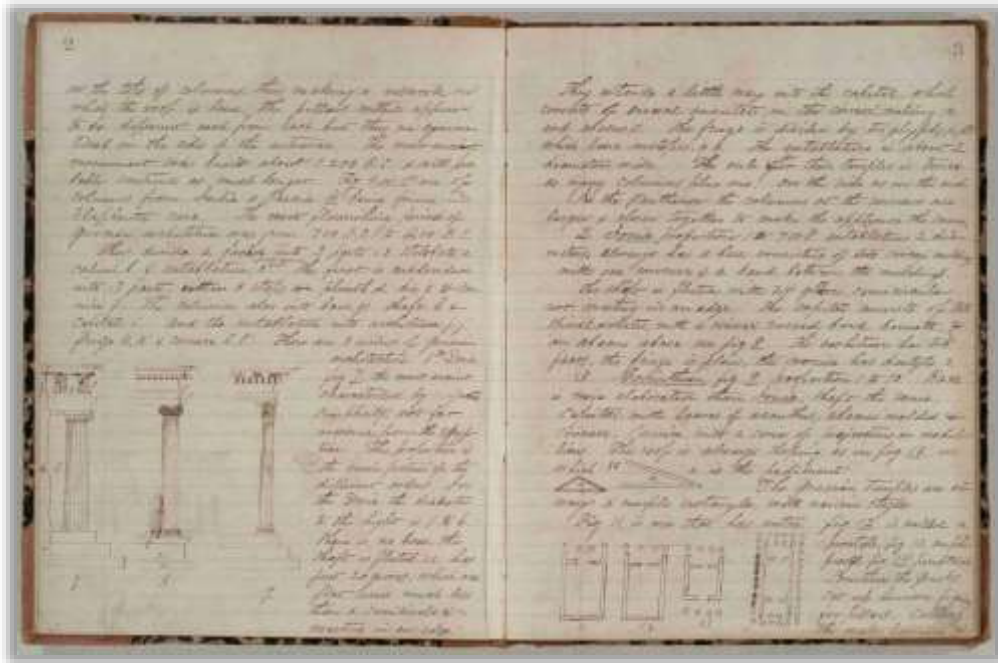
Written in March 1864 shortly before leaving for Hakodate. Written in red, this traditional Chinese-style poem (kanshi) shows the state of Nijijima's mind at the time.



Elementary Anatomy and Physiology (Copy) 1860, 1 volume, 20×12.4cm

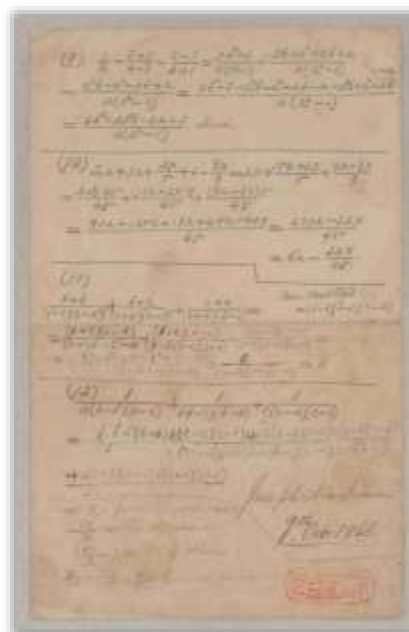
This is an anatomy and physiology textbook Nijijima used while studying at Amherst College. On the page opened here, section 83 describes the bone mass of a person of average weight. Nijijima then writes in a note that he weighs 125 pounds (56.7 kg) and calculates his bone weight at 13.125 pounds (5.95 kg).

Exhibition documents



Architectural History Note (Copy) Late 1860s, 1 volume, 26.5×20cm

Notes Nijijima took while a student at Amherst College. In them he inserted various illustrations. These notes demonstrate the wide range of subjects Nijijima studied in the natural sciences.



Fragment of Mathematics Notes (Copy) 1866, 9 pages, 23.5×12.4cm

Notes of algebra equations. Dated October 9, 1866, these notes were taken when Nijijima was studying at Phillips Academy. Although Nijijima makes several mistakes in these equations, we can see him in the process of learning a wide range of natural sciences in America.

Poster panel

<Education in Edo>



Map of Edo

Nijijima Jo was born in 1843 (Tenpo 14) in the Edo compound of the lord of Annaka domain. Until the age of 21, when he went to Hakodate, Nijijima made his home here. During this period, Nijijima studied the Chinese classics, painting, Dutch studies and the natural sciences. In addition, he also enrolled for about two years in the Shogun's Naval Academy in Tsukiji and learned navigation and the mathematics necessary to plot a ship's journey.

<Outside Edo>



Model of the ship Kaifumaru



Model of the ship Wild Rover

Nijijima left Edo and ventured into the world on three different ships: the Kaifumaru, owned by the Matsuyama domain, and two American ships: the Berlin and the Wild Rover. The Kaifumaru made round-trip voyages between Edo and Tamashima (in modern-day Okayama Prefecture) and this was Nijijima's first introduction to the world outside Edo. Hakodate at that time was one of Japan's open ports, and from there Nijijima boarded the Berlin and the Wild Rover which took him to the United States. During these voyages, Nijijima not only studied navigation and the natural sciences, he encountered an entirely new culture and way of thinking.

<Education in Hakodate>



Nijijima Jo's Hakodate Travel Journal (portion)



Harada Naojiro, Portrait of Nijijima Jo

When he was 21, Nijijima received permission from his domain to visit Hakodate. Nijijima hoped to study in Takeda-juku and was also interested in having the opportunity to learn from the foreigners living in Hakodate. Unfortunately the school's head teacher was away in Edo, so Nijijima stayed with a Russian orthodox priest named Nicolai in exchange for lessons in Japanese. During that time, Nijijima visited a charity hospital run by the Russians which made a strong impression on him. Free medicine, the most advanced methods, and good care for patients made him fear that the people of Hakodate would after a time turn their hearts to the Russians. This further encouraged him in his decisive decision to leave Japan.

<Natural Sciences Education in America>



Phillips Academy



Nijijima Jo while a student at Phillips Academy

After arriving in the United States, Nijijima was introduced to the Wild Rover's owner, Alpheus Hardy, who agreed to pay for Nijijima's education. Nijijima began at a college preparatory school called Phillips Academy, and then studied at Amherst College where he majored in the natural sciences. At that time the standard American curriculum emphasized both ancient languages (Latin and Greek) and the natural sciences. Particularly at a preparatory academy, students were taught ancient languages, which were required for entering higher education. Perhaps for that reason, Nijijima quickly gravitated to the natural sciences, and graduated from Amherst with a Bachelor of Science degree rather than the more common Bachelor of Arts.

<Niijima Jo's Studies at Andover Seminary>



1



2

After graduating from Amherst, Niijima consulted with Alpheus Hardy and agreed to continue his studies at Andover Seminary. Beginning in September 1870 (Meiji 3), Niijima enrolled in a special course. Andover taught New England theology, and educated its students for careers as ministers and missionaries. In 1872 (Meiji 5), while studying at Andover, Niijima was asked by the Iwakura diplomatic mission to advise Tanaka Fujimaro, who had been sent to study and report on Western education. Serving as Tanaka's translator, the two toured the US and seven European nations, studying education, hospitals and newspapers. Throughout the US and Europe Niijima saw first-hand the important links between education and Christianity, and this became the basis for his own educational philosophy.

1. Photo of Niijima Jo, his classmates and the staff of Andover Seminary
2. Photo of Niijima Jo, taken while he was a student at Andover Seminary

<Rutland Speech>



Oil Painting of Niijima's Rutland Speech



Grace Church

Ordained by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions as a missionary to Japan, Niijima made a dramatic speech at the Board's 65th annual meeting at Grace Church in Rutland, Vermont. For the first time Niijima talked about his dream to build a Christian school in Japan. His audience was captivated and he quickly collected around \$5,000 to further his plan. This donation provided the financial foundation for Doshisha.

<Doshisha's Spirit on the Basis of Christianity>



Diagram Showing the Relationship between Christianity and Doshisha's Educational Philosophy

Christianity is the central support of Doshisha's other pillars: liberalism, and internationalism. Together, these principles shaped the central character of Doshisha. Nijima respected each individual student as the unique creation of God. From that basis, Doshisha is committed to nurturing each individual student. As a result of this educational system, Doshisha has produced many talented people who have pioneered in various fields, and brought into their work the Scriptural commands to value each person as "the salt of the earth" (Matthew 5:13) and the "light of the world" (Mathew 5:14).

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



Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido KOTOBA-KAN

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 and thoughts on the problems of contemporary living from ministers, professors and other guests, and congregants share hymns, prayer, Bible reading, blessings and encouragement. Everyone is welcome, whether student, staff, faculty or community member.

	Imadegawa Campus	Kyotanabe Campus
TUE	17 : 30~18 : 10	Lunch time (12 : 35~13 : 00)
WED	10 : 45~11 : 30	
FRI	Lunch time (12 : 35~13 : 00)	

<Activities of the Center for Christian Culture Student Staff>



Short course on making Christmas wreaths

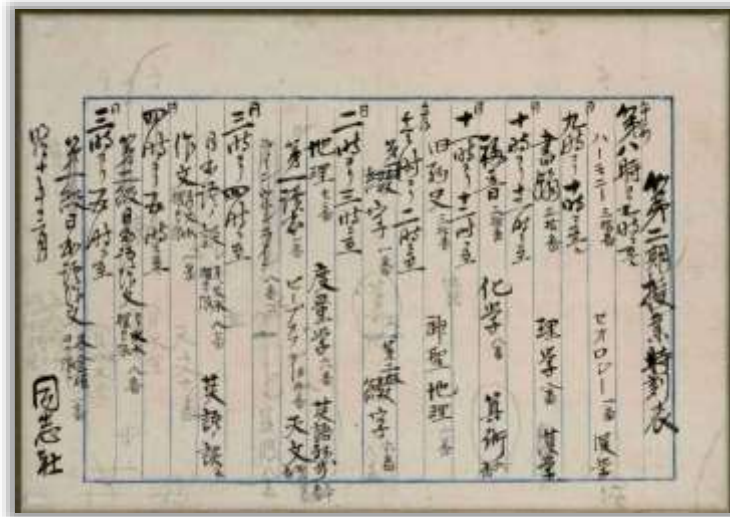


Chapel Hour

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 and students occurs throughout the year. Those interested should please direct inquiries to the Center for Christian Culture’s office on the Imadegawa or Kyotanabe Campus.

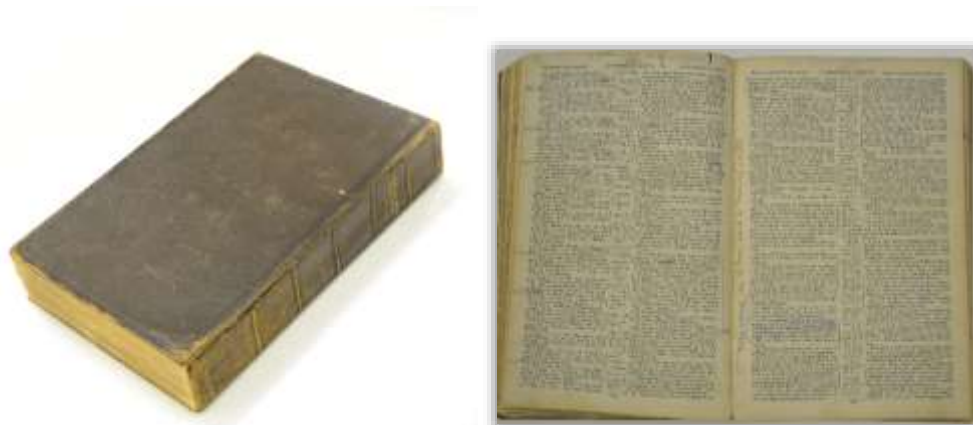
Display Theme: Learning at Doshisha

When Doshisha was founded in 1875 (Meiji 8) as Doshisha Academy, the curriculum centered on the humanities, the natural sciences and Christianity. The curriculum has changed and developed over the years, but the commitment to Christianity remains unchanged. Since Nijima's passing in 1890 (Meiji 23) Doshisha has established a number of specialized programs, but these still continue the early emphasis on the education of conscience. The documents in this section demonstrate the founding principles of Doshisha's early years.



Manuscript, Second Semester Class Schedule (Copy) 1877, 1878 (1 bound volume)

This is a draft of the course schedule for the school's third year, second semester. (At this time, the academic calendar began in the autumn.) Classes began at 8 AM and continued until 5 PM, for a total of eight hours, with a one hour break for lunch. Students learned classical Chinese, arithmetic, the physical sciences, literary composition -- in short a wide range of topics in the humanities and sciences. In addition there were classes in theology, the Bible, and students used a supplementary text in English called "Peep of Day" to learn more about Christianity. Finally, students also learned to give speeches, write compositions and present their ideas in both Japanese and English.



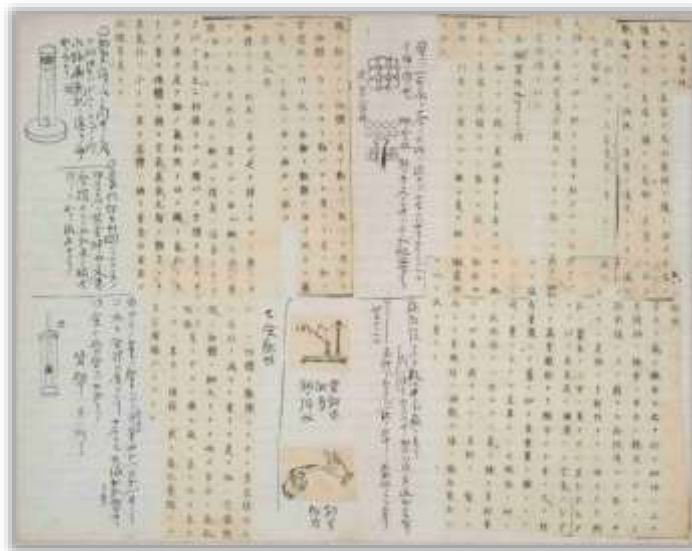
Niijima Jo's Bible (copy) date unknown, 1 volume, 21×14cm

In the year after Niijima arrived in America, Alpheus Hardy became the guardian of a young man named Joshua Montgomery Sears (1854-1905) who gave Niijima this Bible. Niijima 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 Niijima's many handwritten notes, indicating his deepening curiosity and faith.



Branch of Chastisement (copy) date unknown, 3 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 Nijima 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, Nijima used this cane to repeatedly strike the palm of his hand. The incident deeply impressed the students with Nijima's integrity and deep Christian faith and became a lesson passed down to subsequent generations of Doshisha faculty and students.



Physics Notes (copy) Meiji period, 1 page, 32×21cm

In 1881 (Meiji 14) at Doshisha Academy Nijima taught physics to the seniors. Because this was the only time he taught this course, we presume these notes were compiled for that reason. Nijima used Udagawa Junichi's translation of G. P. Quackenbos' textbook *Natural Philosophy*, cutting and pasting Udagawa's general summaries and then drawing appropriate illustrations.



The Seventh Annual Report of the Doshisha Mission Hospital and Training School for Nurses, 1893 (copy) 1893, 1 volume, 14.5×22.5cm

From the founding of Doshisha, Niijima Jo continually strove to increase the opportunities for concentrated professional study. One of those advances came in 1887 (Meiji 20) with the opening of the Doshisha Mission Hospital and Training School for Nurses. From the beginning Niijima aimed to open a medical school and, despite financial difficulties, managed to open the hospital and training school. The report here was issued seven years after the hospital opened, and offers details about the hospital's work. In addition to the hospital, the Harris Science School offered professional training in the natural sciences. A school of law and political science was also opened but closed after a short time for lack of funds.



Japanese Translation of a Letter by J. N. Harris (copy)
date unknown, 1 page, 28×40.7cm

J. N. Harris made important contributions to the opening of the Harris Science School and the construction of Harris Hall. On display here is a Japanese translation of Harris' detailed letter to Doshisha administrators about the new school, dormitories, construction costs and how best to use his \$100,000 contribution. The letter shows Harris' detailed knowledge of business, finance and administration.

<Imadegawa Campus shortly after opening>



Imadegawa Campus, first buildings (Numbers 1 and 2)



Satsuma Domain Estate

Doshisha's first building were two wooden classrooms and a dining hall that also housed many student boarders. The campus moved from Teramachi Street (where Niijima's former residence is today) to Imadegawa in 1876 (Meiji 9). Niijima purchased this property, which had been the Satsuma Domain estate, in 1875 (Meiji 8) 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.

<J. D. Davis and D. W. Learned>



J. D. Davis



D. W. Learned

J. D. Davis and D. W. Learned, both missionaries sponsored by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, devoted their lives to nurturing Doshisha. Davis was both professor and administrator, while Learned taught a wide range of topics, including the first course in Japan on economics. Because of their enormous contributions, Davis Memorial Hall and Learned Memorial Library on the Kyotanabe campus are named for them.

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



1



2

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 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 (Meiji 11), for instance, the American missionary John Thomas Gulick gave lectures at both Tokyo University and Doshisha on the theory of evolution, and in 1880 (Meiji 13) a Doshisha freshman named Yamazaki Tamenori published his *Causal Theory of the Universe* that sought to demonstrate the harmony between science and religion.

1. Harada Naojiro, Portrait of Yamazaki Tamenori
2. Yamazaki Tamenori, *Causal Theory of the Universe*

<Doshisha Chapel>



Doshisha Chapel, shortly after completion



Doshisha Chapel Interior, shortly after completion

Approximately six months before the chapel’s completion, the cornerstone was laid on December 12, 1885 (Meiji 18). At this time Niijima 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 the religious life of Doshisha.

<Doshisha Library (Yushukan) >



Library during the Taisho Period



Interior of the Library during the Meiji Period

Doshisha's first library was completed in 1887 (Meiji 20). Inside were Nijjima's office and a natural sciences reading room. In speeches and letters, Nijjima often mentioned the vital importance of the library. In drafts for a speech about founding Doshisha, for instance, Nijjima mentioned the importance of libraries at schools in Europe and the US, and especially the necessity for large holdings. He believed that a university's library and other resources reflected on the school's high scholarly standards.

<Doshisha Mission Hospital and Training School for Nurses >



Kyoto Nursing School



Kyoto Nursing School Print (portion)

In 1886 (Meiji 19) on the site of the current KBS Kyoto building, the Kyoto Nursing School and hospital was opened. Nijjima worked hard with the American medical missionary John C. Berry to raise money for a medical school. Unfortunately they were unable to amass sufficient funds and so began instead with a missionary hospital and nursing school. However, in 1897 (Meiji 30) the hospital's administration was transferred to Saeki Riichiro. In 1906 (Meiji 39) the hospital was closed, while the training school for nurses continued until 1951 (Showa 26).

<J. N. Harris and the Harris Science School>



Harris Science School shortly after completion



Portrait of J. N. Harris, by Napoleon Sarony

J. N. Harris was born in Salem, Connecticut in the US. When he was 20 he moved to New London, Connecticut to begin a business and later had much success in banking and pharmaceuticals. He donated liberally to religious and educational causes, and eagerly supported Niijima's idea to create a science school, to which he donated \$100,000. Through this generous contribution Doshisha opened the Harris Science School in the newly built Harris Hall. Financial difficulties forced the science school to close seven years later, but it was revived in 1944 (Showa 19) with the opening of an industrial vocational school. Currently the Harris Science Research Institute continues the early tradition of the Harris Science School, while continuing to expand research opportunities for faculty and students.

<Doshisha Spirit Tour (Organized by the Center for Christian Culture) (Kumamoto Camp/Annaka-Aizu Camp) >



1



2



3

Since Doshisha's founding Niiijima'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 Niiijima's grandfather (Annaka domain), and Aizu was the home of Yamamoto Kakuma, an influential figure in Doshisha's founding, as well as where Niiijima's wife, Yae, was raised.

1. Niiijima Jo's Old Home (Gunma Prefecture, Annaka city)
2. The Janes' Residence. L.L. Janes, teacher at the Kumamoto School for Western Studies (Kumamoto city)
3. Doshisha Chapel (Important Cultural Property)

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



Doshisha University Pep Squad



Lecture



Campus tours

The founding spirit and educational philosophy of Nijima Jo has been passed down to successive generations. Begun in 2003, Doshisha Spirit Week is dedicated to keeping alive the Christian spirit of Nijima Jo and the school's identity. Every year for one week in the spring semester (from the end of May to the beginning of June), and one week in the fall semester (from the end of October through early November) guest speakers from outside the university provide lectures, and the campus hosts exhibitions on the history and spirit of Doshisha. In addition, there are campus tours, dance performances and activities by the Doshisha Pep Squad.

Document list (All documents are copies)

title	author	date	size(cm)	number	owner
Display Theme: Nijijima Jo's Education in Japan and America					
Mathematics Notes	Nijijima Jo	End of the Edo Period	25.5 × 18.5	1 volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Surveying Notes	Nijijima Jo	End of the Edo Period	27.5 × 41	3 pages	Doshisha Archives Center
Kansanrisetsu	Nijijima Jo	1864	26 × 37	1 page	Doshisha Archives Center
<i>Elementary Anatomy and Physiology</i>	Edward Hitchcock, Jr	1860	20 × 12.4	1 volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Architectural History Note	Nijijima Jo	Late 1860s	26.5 × 20	1 volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Fragment of Mathematics Notes	Nijijima Jo	1866	23.5 × 12.4	9 pages	Doshisha Archives Center
Display Theme: Learning at Doshisha					
Manuscript, Second Semester Class Schedule	Nijijima Jo	1877, 1878	25.5 × 37	1 bound volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Nijijima Jo's Bible	-	-	21 × 14	1 volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Branch of Chastisement	-	-	60	3 pieces	Doshisha Archives Center
Physics Notes	Nijijima Jo	Meiji period	32 × 21	1 page	Doshisha Archives Center
<i>The Seventh Annual Report of the Doshisha Mission Hospital and Training School for Nurses., 1893</i>	-	1893	14.5 × 22.5	1 volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Japanese Translation of a Letter by J. N. Harris	-	-	28 × 40.7	1 page	Doshisha Archives Center

Photography list

title	image	date	owner
Display Theme: Nijijima Jo's Education in Japan and America			
Education in Edo	Map of Edo	1854	Doshisha Archives Center
Outside Edo	Model of the ship Kaifumaru	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
	Model of the ship Wild Rover	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
Education in Hakodate	Nijijima Jo's Hakodate Travel Journal (portion)	1864	Doshisha Archives Center
	Harada Naojiro, Portrait of Nijijima Jo	1890	Doshisha Archives Center
Natural Sciences Education in America	Phillips Academy	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
	Nijijima Jo while a student at Phillips Academy	1867	Doshisha Archives Center
Nijijima Jo's Studies at Andover Seminary	Photo of Nijijima Jo, his classmates and the staff of Andover Seminary	early 1870s	Doshisha Archives Center
	Photo of Nijijima Jo, taken while he was a student at Andover Seminary	early 1870s	Doshisha Archives Center
Rutland Speech	Oil Painting of Nijijima's Rutland Speech	1960s	Doshisha Archives Center
	Grace Church	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha's Spirit on the Basis of Christianity	Diagram Showing the Relationship between Christianity and Doshisha's Educational Philosophy	2017	Center for Christian Culture
Chapel Hour	Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido KOTOBA-KAN	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
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 Student Staff	Short course on making Christmas wreaths	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	Chapel Hour	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
Display Theme: Learning at Doshisha			
Imadegawa Campus shortly after opening	Imadegawa Campus, first buildings (Numbers 1 and 2)	Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center
	Satsuma Domain Estate	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
J. D. Davis and D. W. Learned	J. D. Davis	Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center
	D. W. Learned	Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center
Christianity and the Natural Sciences in Doshisha's Early Years	Harada Naojiro, Portrait of Yamazaki Tamenori	-	Doshisha Archives Center
	Yamazaki Tamenori, <i>Causal Theory of the Universe</i>	1880	Institute for Study of Humanities and Social Sciences
Doshisha Chapel	Doshisha Chapel, shortly after completion	Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center
	Doshisha Chapel Interior, shortly after completion	Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha Library (Yushukan)	Library during the Taisho Period	Taisho period	Doshisha Archives Center
	Interior of the Library during the Meiji Period	Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha Mission Hospital and Training School for Nurses	Kyoto Nursing School	1893	Doshisha Archives Center
	Kyoto Nursing School Print	-	Doshisha Archives Center
J. N. Harris and the Harris Science School	Harris Science School shortly after completion	1890	Doshisha Archives Center
	Portrait of J. N. Harris, by Napoleon Sarony	-	Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha Spirit Tour	Nijijima Jo's Old Home (Gunma Prefecture, Annaka city)	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	The Janes' Residence, L.L. Janes, teacher at the Kumamoto School for Western Studies (Kumamoto city)	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	Doshisha Chapel (Important Cultural Property)	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	Doshisha University Pep Squad	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
Doshisha Spirit Week	Lecture	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	Campus tours	modern time	Center for Christian Culture



Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN Exhibition XI

Niijima Jo and the Natural Sciences: Doshisha, Christianity and the Natural Sciences

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