



Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN Exhibition:
“Niijima Jo and Doshisha:
Founding Spirit and Founder’s Dream”



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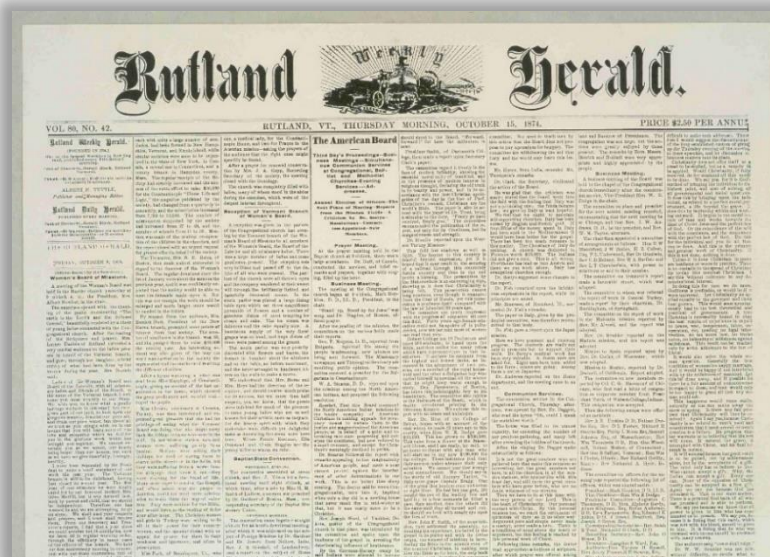
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Exhibition Details:

The exhibition is held at the Doshisha University Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN from October 2, 2023 until the end of March, 2024. Sponsored by the Doshisha University Center for Christian Culture and supported by the Doshisha Archives Center it presents documents related to Niijima Jo and his international experiences.

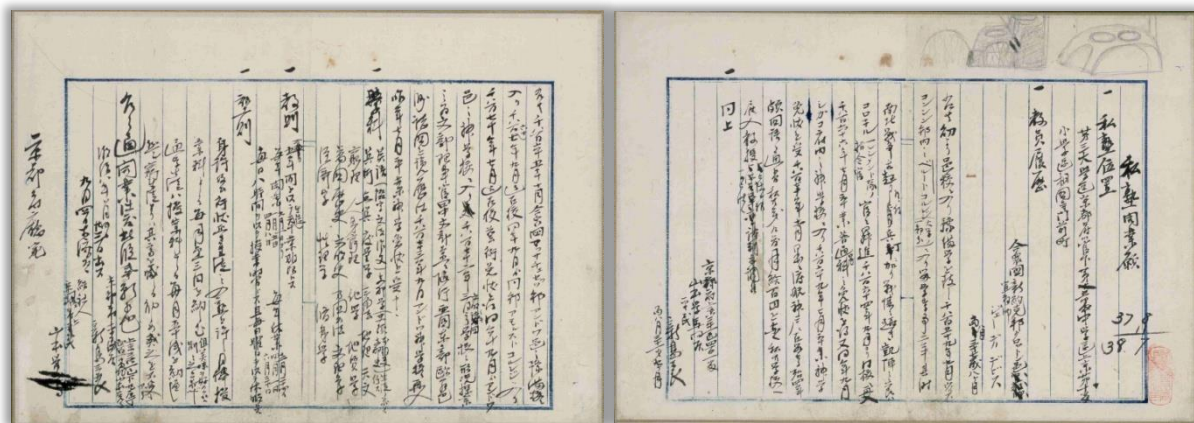
Exhibition Theme: Opening Doshisha Academy

Doshisha Academy opened on November 29, 1875. Initially leasing a half of Takamatsu Yasuzane's house located to the east of the Kyoto Imperial Palace, the school moved to the present Imadegawa Campus the following year. Reportedly starting with two teachers and eight students, the school grew steadily with more students coming in. However, being a Christian school, they needed to be very careful about the management of the school. This section presents documents that give an idea of what situation surrounded the school at that time.



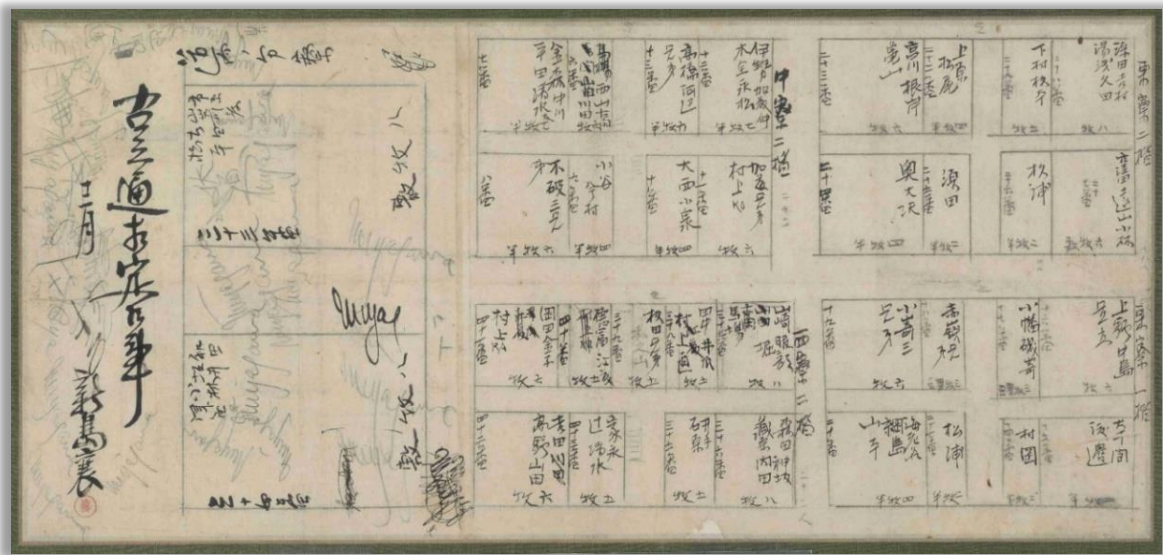
Rutland Weekly Herald, vol.80, No.42 (copy) October 15, 1874, 1copy, 60.5×45.5cm

This local newspaper (dated October 15, 1874), published in Rutland, Vermont, contains an article about Niijima Jo attending the 65th annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions that was held in the town. It reports that on the last day of the annual meeting (October 9 of the same year), Niijima made a speech as one of the missionaries to be dispatched to Japan and appealed to the audience about his dream of establishing a Christian school in Japan. The amount of donations promised there in response to his appeal is said to have been around \$5,000.



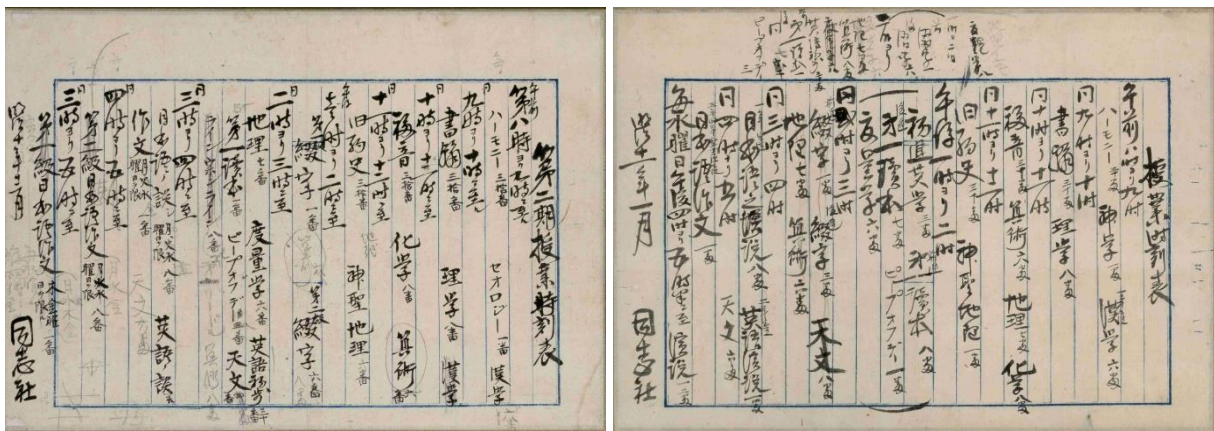
Draft, “Plan for a Private School” (copy) 1875, 1 scroll, 25.7×35.8cm

This is the draft of a plan for opening a private school, submitted to Kyoto Prefectural officials on August 4, 1875 (Meiji 8). It contains an outline of the careers of its two teachers, J.D.Davis and Niijima Jo, and summarizes the planned curriculum and rules. Although Niijima intended to establish Doshisha on Christian principles, in the application materials he submitted to Kyoto officials he makes almost no mention of Christianity. That is likely because in materials he had submitted to these same officials previously he had promised his school would not teach the Bible. Based on these documents the Prefecture granted Niijima permission to open a private school.



Dormitory Room Plan (copy) late 1870s, 1scroll 24.5×53.2cm

This is a 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.



Manuscript, Class Schedule (copy) 1877, 1878, 1volume, 25.5×37cm

These are two drafts 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, showing its characteristics as a Christian school that were not in the draft of “Plan for a Private School” that was submitted to Kyoto Prefecture before its opening. The schedule also includes classes for learning to give speeches in Japanese and English and for English compositions, indicating the school's emphasis on developing students' presentation skills.



Reply (copy) 1879, 1volume, 18×25.4cm

This is the draft of Niijima's reply (dated June 7, 1879) to the inquiry from Kyoto Prefecture. The prefectural government suspected that Davis' use of the Bible in class was in violation of the promise Niijima had made to Kyoto Prefecture that his school would not teach the Bible. In response, Niijima explained that he had not promised to "never use" the Bible, and that it was only used as a reference book in the moral training class. Such suspicion by Kyoto Prefecture is an example of how Doshisha was perceived by the public at that time.

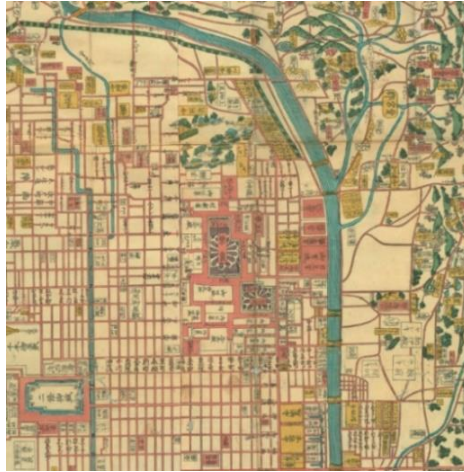


Print, The First Dedicated Building of Doshisha Girls' School (copy)

1883, 1piece, 19.1×26.4cm

This print of the first dedicated building of Doshisha Girls' School was attached to "Doshisha Girls' School Regulations" (issued in July 1883). The school for girls started at Davis' home (formerly the home of Yanagiwara Sakimitsu, located near the present Kyoto State Guest House) in October 1876, the year following the opening of Doshisha Academy, and moved to Imadegawa in 1878. In addition to female-only subjects such as sewing, a wide range of humanities and natural science subjects were taught at the school.

<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 Rinzai Zen temple Shokokuji and to the south was the Imperial Palace and more 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 (Meiji 9).

Six years before Niijima 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.

<Yamamoto Kakuma and Yae>



Portrait of Yamamoto Kakuma



Portrait of Niijima Yae

Niijima first came to Kyoto in April 1875 (seven months before the opening of Doshisha) when the plan to open a school in Osaka was facing difficulties. On this visit, however, he met an influential figure who would support his plan to establish a school in Kyoto. That person was Yamamoto Kakuma, who was an adviser to the Kyoto Prefectural government at that time and would later co-sign the “Plan for a Private School” that Niijima submitted to the prefecture. Niijima also stayed at Kakuma’s house for a period before the school’s opening, during which he met his future partner, Yae, who was Kakuma’s younger sister.

<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 Niijima's former residence is today) to Imadegawa in 1876. Niijima 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.

<Number 30 Classroom>



Number 30 Classroom

The first graduates of Doshisha Academy were all members of what was known as the "Kumamoto Band." Following the closure of their western-style school in Kumamoto in 1876 they moved to Doshisha. Following their graduation some stayed at Doshisha as teachers, others became missionaries in Kyushu and Kanto, and others went into a variety of different fields of work. Following the graduation ceremony, graduates presented speeches in both English and Japanese that touched on many themes related to social issues and religion. This demonstrates that from its origins, Doshisha has always aimed at using Christianity as the basis upon which to train graduates whose knowledge and practical abilities can benefit the larger society.

<Group Photo of Doshisha Academy's First Graduating Class>



Group Photo of Doshisha Academy's First Graduating Class



Early Students at Doshisha Academy

At the time of Doshisha's founding, there were many who opposed the opening of a Christian school, particularly in Kyoto. However, the Kyoto Prefectural Governor, Makimura Masanao (1834-1896), agreed to the plan so long as the school did not teach the Bible. Niijima agreed so long as he was not restricted from teaching the Bible off campus. Following this, Niijima rented an abandoned shop at Daimoncho where the Amherst House currently stands, and it was there that he taught classes on the Bible. This classroom was known as the Number 30 classroom.

<Opening Doshisha Girls' School>



Female missionaries A.J. Starkweather (left)
And H.F. Parmelee (right) on a rickshaw



Doshisha Girls' School and the Nijo estate

From its early years, Doshisha offered education to women, despite it was not yet common in Japan at that time. It began in October 1876 when the female missionary A.J. Starkweather started teaching girls in the house leased by J.D. Davis (formerly the home of Yanagiwara Sakimitsu, located near the present Kyoto State Guest House). It was renamed as Doshisha Girls' School in September 1877 and moved to Imadegawa the following year. This photograph is considered to have been taken shortly after the relocation and also shows the Nijo family's house next to the building of the Girls' School.

<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)	

<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. Niijima 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).

<Christianity provides the foundation for Doshisha's educational philosophy>

Grounded upon
Christian principles of
moral conscience
and freedom



Founder:
Joseph Hardy Neesima
(Jo Nijima)

Christianity provides the foundation for Doshisha's educational philosophy

On June 14, 1864, Neesima left Japan with a burning desire to help his country. When he was about twenty years old, he borrowed a Bible translated into classical Chinese, and reading it compelled him to travel to the United States and Europe, seeking both the latest knowledge and more information about God and the Bible. After living and studying in the United States for about ten years, Neesima returned to Japan as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and in Kyoto established the Doshisha English Academy. Neesima believed that a school must train both the mind and the conscience, and that its curriculum must therefore be founded on Christian moral teaching. Neesima hoped that Doshisha graduates would embody the spirit of Acts 20:35, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." In short, Neesima wanted students to be selfless citizens and models of moral conscience. These ideals are expressed concisely on a campus monument with Neesima's own words: "I earnestly desire that many young people filled with conscience will be raised and sent out by our school."

As you go about your everyday life, we encourage you to nurture your conscience with these Christian principles, so that after graduation you can be an influence for good no matter where you find yourself.

DIRECTOR of Center for Christian Culture

Exhibition Theme

“Niijima Jo and Doshisha”

Niijima returned to Japan with an ambition to establish a Christian school in Japan. Niijima valued Christianity, however, he also thought about how to broaden and deepen his students' learning. Here, we would like to look at the relationship between Religion and academics, and the expansion of this relationship.

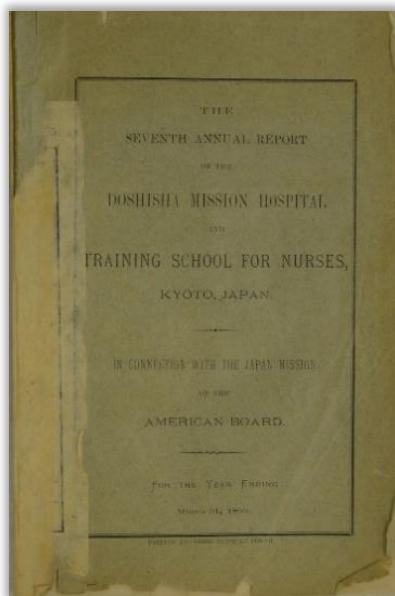
国籍	姓名	職名	住所
米	Allen, Pauline	女	...
米	McKean, L. D.	男	...
米	David	男	...
...

List of Foreign Teachers at Doshisha (copy) late 1870s, 1 sheet, 28×39.3cm

This list, presumably created in the late 1870s, contains personal information of some of the missionaries who worked at Doshisha. When Doshisha Academy and Girls' School opened, many foreign missionaries dispatched by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions were working as teachers along with Japanese teachers. The fact that male missionaries in particular were top elites of the American society of that time suggests the high level of education that Doshisha was offering. The inclusion of missionaries in the faculty also shows the American Board's support to Doshisha in human resources.

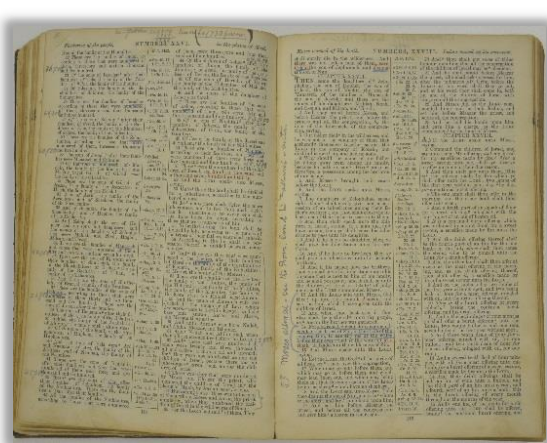
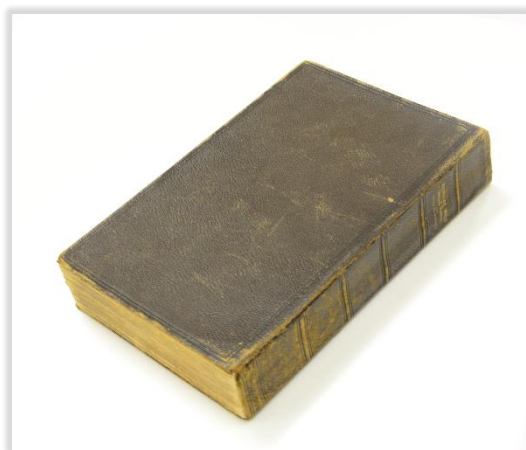
Handwritten Note, Speech at the 10th Anniversary of Doshisha's Founding (copy) 1885, 1 volume, 17×12cm

This is the record of Niijima's speech (December 18, 1885) transcribed by Hirotsu Tomonobu, one of the students at the time. At the cornerstone laying ceremony of Doshisha Chapel that day, Niijima explained how the chapel would represent the deep connection between religion and education, saying that the chapel was the foundation, the symbol and the soul of Doshisha, and that it would also play an important role in Japan.



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.



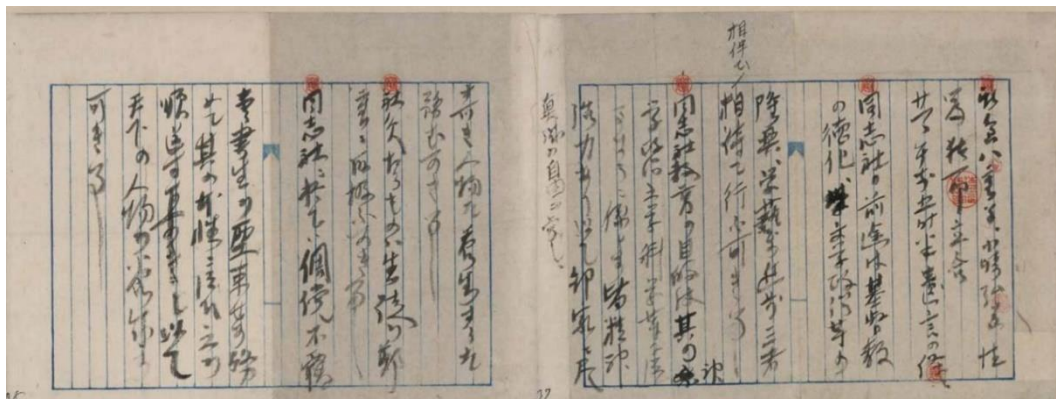
Niijima Jo's Bible (copy) date unknown, 1 volume, 21×14cm

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) Meiji period, 3 pieces, the largest 60 cm

In April 1880 (Meiji 13), senior students led sophomores in a protest against the school, leading Doshisha into turmoil. On the 13th of April Niijima 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, Niijima used this cane to repeatedly strike the palm of his hand. The incident deeply impressed the students with Niijima's integrity and deep Christian faith and became a lesson passed down to subsequent generations of Doshisha faculty and students.



新島八重子、小崎弘道、徳富猪一郎立合廿一日午前五時半遺言の条々

同志社の前途は基督教の徳化、文学政治等の隆興、学芸の進歩三者相伴ひ相待て行ふ可き事

同志社教育の目的は其の神学政治文学科学等に従事する二係らす皆精神活力あり真誠の自由ヲ愛し以て邦家ニ尽す可き人物を養成するを務む可き事

社員たるものハ生徒ヲ鄭重ニ取扱ふ可き事

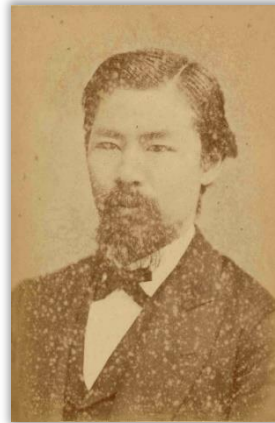
同志社ニ於てハ個儻不羈なる書生ヲ壓束せず務めて其の本性ニ従ひ之ヲ順導し以て天下の人物ヲ養成す可き事

※押印は省略

Niijima Jo's Will (copy, portion) January 21, 1890, 1 scroll, 24.5×200cm

Niijima's will was written on January 21, 1890, two days before his passing, in the presence of his wife Yae and his disciples Kozaki Hiromichi and Tokutomi Iichiro. In the will, he instructed his successors at Doshisha to engage in educational activities and school management with sincerity and restraint, and to respect students' individualities while guiding them.

<Niiijima Jo's Studies at Andover Seminary>



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

After graduating from Amherst, Niiijima consulted with Alpheus Hardy and agreed to continue his studies at Andover Seminary. Beginning in September 1870 (Meiji 3), Niiijima 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, Niiijima 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 Niiijima saw first-hand the important links between education and Christianity, and this became the basis for his own educational philosophy.

<Communion with Meiji-period Christian Leaders in Japan>



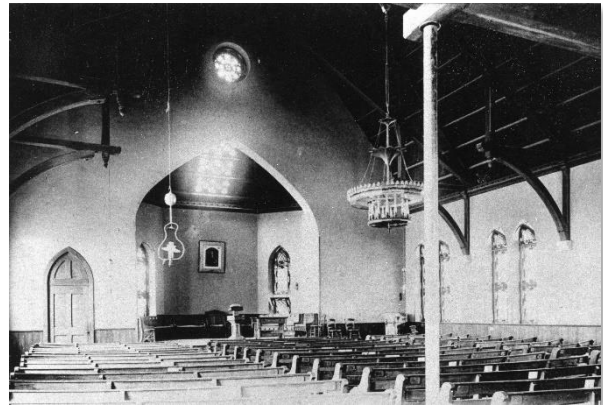
Group Photo at the 3rd Nationwide Gathering of Followers of Christianity, 1883

The social gathering for Christians across Japan was held four times between 1878 and 1885. Niiijima participated in at least the second and third gatherings, and sent a letter from abroad for the fourth gathering. While Doshisha is based on the Congregational church, people from different denominations gathered at this event to deepen friendship and exchange information. Niiijima also seem to have actively communicated with leaders of other churches.

<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 and education of Doshisha.

<The Library (Currently Yushukan)>



The Library during the Taisho Period



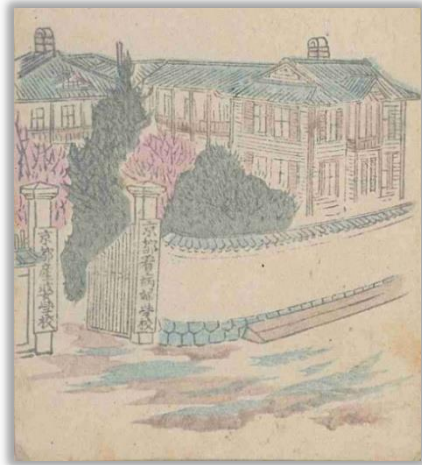
The Library Interior During the Meiji Period

The University's first library was completed in 1887 (Meiji 20). It included library stacks, a reading room, a natural science laboratory and Niijima's office. In both speeches and letters, Niijima often touched on the importance of a school's library. Especially in the speeches urging the establishment of Doshisha University, he often used libraries in major universities abroad as examples to explain the necessity of a library at Doshisha. Niijima clearly understood that a school's library was an important indication of high academic standards.

<Doshisha Mission Hospital and Training School for Nurses>



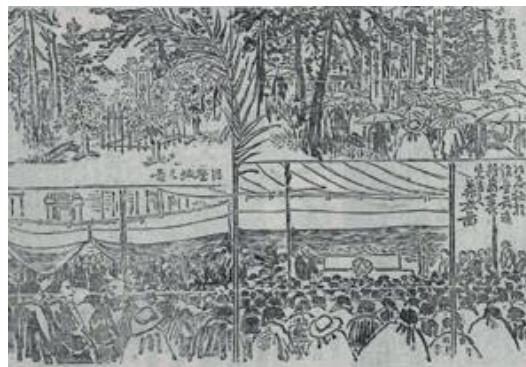
Kyoto Nursing School



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. Niijima 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).

<The Passing of Niijima Jo>



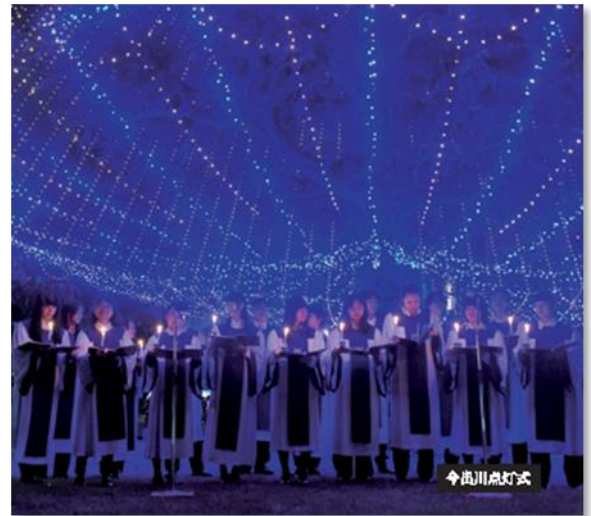
Niijima Jo on His Death Bed, from "Four Sketches of the Last Hours of Niijima Jo" by Kubota Beisen
 "Kokumin Shimbun No. 4, Summary of the Funeral" portion (The Funeral: the Cemetery and the Burial)

Having been devoting himself for the sustainable development of Doshisha, Niijima fell ill in November 1889 while traveling in Kanto and moved to the Mukadeya Inn in Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture in the following month to restore his health. Despite the recuperation, however, he passed away on January 23, 1890. At his bedside were his wife Yae, who had rushed over from Kyoto, and his disciples including Tokutomi Iichiro. He was 46 years old and dedicated nearly 15 years for the management of Doshisha. Niijima's body was then brought back to Kyoto, and the funeral was held in front of Doshisha Chapel at the Imadegawa Campus, reportedly attended by 4,000 mourners. After the funeral, his coffin was carried by his students and was buried at the top of Mount Nyakuoji (the present Doshisha Cemetery).

<Christmas Tree, Imadegawa Campus>



Christmas Tree, Kyotanabe Campus



Candlelight Service (Imadegawa Campus)



Candlelight Service (Kyotanabe Campus)

In front of the Kyotanabe Campus' Rohm Memorial Hall, a large fir tree serves as a Christmas tree. Every year, between the end of November and early December, both campuses celebrate with Christmas candlelight services, hymns sung by the student choir and, amidst a solemn atmosphere, join with members of the community to light the tree. Among those participating are members of Professor Hirogaki Toshiki's seminar in the Faculty of Science and Engineering, which, in cooperation with the Center for Environment and Laboratory Studies Support Services, presented participants at the Kyotanabe Campus illumination ceremony with candle holders bearing the Doshisha seal, and which were made of bamboo harvested from the Kyotanabe Campus.

<Doshisha Kyotanabe Christmas Candle Light Service>

(Sponsored by the Christian Culture Center)



Candle Light



Bible Stories Pageant



Choir

Every year on the second Saturday in December a special candlelight Christmas service is held at the Doshisha Nijima Memorial Hall on the Kyotanabe Campus, which welcomes worshipers from the surrounding neighborhoods, students, faculty and staff and is an important event. The service begins with the majestic sound of the pipe organ and is then followed by the choir singing hymns, an opening prayer and then a pageant of Bible stories. The drama is performed by members of the Kyotanabe Citizen's Chorush and Kyotanabe Youth Chorus Group (called "Cosmos"), the Doshisha Student Choir performs handbells, and a sermon and a blessing concludes the service.

<Christmas Eve Service>



Christmas Eve Service (Imadegawa Campus)



Christmas Eve Service (Kyotanabe Campus)

The Christian Culture Center hosts a candlelight Christmas Eve Service at both the Imadegawa and Kyotanabe Campuses. Since 2013, in cooperation with the Doshisha Church, a service is held at the Imadegawa Campus Chapel. Beginning in 2015 a Christmas Eve service is held annually at the Kyotanabe Campus as well. At these services, faculty, staff, students and community members join together for hymns, and contemplation and celebration of Christ's birth.

Document list (All documents are copies)

title	author	date	size (cm)	number	owner
Exhibition Theme: Opening Doshisha Academy					
Rutland Weekly Herald, vol.80, No.42	-	October 15, 1874	60.5×45.5	1 copy	Doshisha Archives Center
Draft, "Plan for a Private School"	Niiijima Jo	August 4, 1875	25.7×35.8	1scroll	Doshisha Archives Center
Dormitory Room Plan	Niiijima Jo	late 1870s	24.5×53.2	1scroll	Doshisha Archives Center
Manuscript, Class Schedule	-	1877, 1878	25.5×37	1volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Reply	Niiijima Jo	1879	18×25.4	1volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Print, The First Dedicated Building of Doshisha Girls' School	Doshisha Girls' School	1883	19.1×26.4	1piece	Doshisha Archives Center
Exhibition Theme: Niiijima Jo and Doshisha					
List of Foreign Teachers at Doshisha	-	late 1870s	28×39.3	1sheet	Doshisha Archives Center
Handwritten Note, Speech at the 10th Anniversary of Doshisha's Founding	Hirotsu Tomonobu	December 18, 1885	17×12	1volume	Doshisha Archives Center
The Seventh Annual Report of the Doshisha Mission Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Niiijima Jo's Bible	-	1893	22.5×14.5	1volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Branch of Chastisement	-	Meiji period	21×14	1volume	Doshisha Archives Center
Niiijima Jo's Will	Tokutomi Iichiro	January 21, 1890	The largest 60 24.5×200	3pieces 1scroll	Doshisha Archives Center

Photography list

title	image	date	owner
Exhibition Theme: Opening Doshisha Academy			
The Imadegawa Area at the end of the Edo Period	"bunkyu kaisei shinzo saiken kyo ezu taizen"(portion)	1863	National Diet Library
Yamamoto Kakuma and Yae	Portrait of Yamamoto Kakuma Portrait of Niiijima Yae	Meiji period Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
Imadegawa Campus shortly after opening	Imadegawa Campus, first buildings (Numbers 1 and 2) Satsuma Domain Estate	1870s 2014	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
Number 30 Classroom	Number 30 Classroom	Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center
Group Photo of Doshisha Academy's First Graduating Class	Group Photo of Doshisha Academy's First Graduating Class Early Students at Doshisha Academy	1879 1877	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
Opening Doshisha Girl's School	Female missionaries A. J. Starkweather (left) And H. F. Parmelee (right) on a rickshaw Doshisha Girl's School and the Nijo estate	Meiji period Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
Chapel Hour	Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido KOTOBA-KAN	2018	Center for Christian Culture
Doshisha's Spirit on the Basis of Christianity	Doshisha's Spirit on the Basis of Christianity	2017	Center for Christian Culture
Christianity provides the foundation for Doshisha's educational philosophy	Christianity provides the foundation for Doshisha's educational philosophy	2018	Center for Christian Culture
Exhibition Theme: Niiijima Jo and Doshisha			
Niiijima Jo's Studies at Andover Seminary	Photo of Niiijima Jo, his classmates and the staff of Andover Seminary Photo of Niiijima Jo, taken while he was a student at Andover Seminary	1870s 1870	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
Communion with Meiji-period Christian Leaders in Japan	Group Photo at the 3rd Nationwide Gathering of Followers of Christianity, 1883	1883	Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha Chapel	Doshisha Chapel, shortly after completion Doshisha Chapel Interior, shortly after completion	1880's 1880's	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
The Library (Currently Yushukan)	The Library during the Taisho Period The Library Interior During the Meiji Period	Taisho period Meiji period	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha Mission Hospital and Training School for Nurses	Kyoto Nursing School Kyoto Nursing School Print (portion)	1893 -	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
The Passing of Niiijima Jo	Niiijima Jo on His Death Bed, from "Four Sketches of the Last Hours of Niiijima Jo" by Kubota Beisen "Kokumin Shimbun No. 4, Summary of the Funeral" portion (The Funeral: the Cemetery and the Burial)	1890 1890	Doshisha Archives Center Doshisha Archives Center
Christmas Tree, Imadegawa Campus	Christmas Tree, Kyotanabe Campus Candlelight Service (Imadegawa Campus) Candlelight Service (Kyotanabe Campus) Candle Light	2013 2014 2014 2014	Center for Christian Culture Center for Christian Culture Center for Christian Culture Center for Christian Culture
Doshisha Kyotanabe Christmas Candle Light Service	Bible Stories Pageant Choir	2014 2014	Center for Christian Culture Center for Christian Culture



Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN Exhibition:

“Niijima Jo and Doshisha:
Founding Spirit and Founder’s Dream”

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