

LIFE LIGHT LOVE



東北学院 資料室

TOHOKU GAKUIN ARCHIVES

CATALOG



Tohoku Gakuin Archives

Telling The History of Tohoku Gakuin To This Day

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

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

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

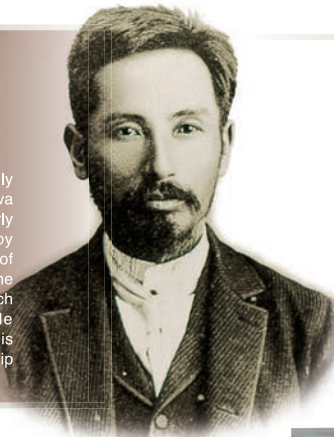


First President

Masayoshi Oshikawa

(1850-1928)

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



Index of English, Japanese, and Chinese Books

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



1. English Books
 - Philosophy: 103 items
 - Literature: 14 items
 - Histories: 15 items
 - Religion: 161 items
 - Politics, Economics, and Sociology: 8 items
 - Science and Cosmology: 13 items
 - Languages and Dictionaries: 8 items
 - Miscellaneous Books: 30 items
2. Japanese Books: 39 items
3. Chinese Books: 39 items



Masayoshi Oshikawa and his Wife, Tsuneko

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



Masayoshi Oshikawa and his Grandson, Syoichi

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



Farewell Precept to his Grandson, Syoichi

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



The Dawn of the Mind

A work believed to have been translated by Oshikawa in his youth

First Vice-President

William Edwin Hoy

(1858-1927)

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



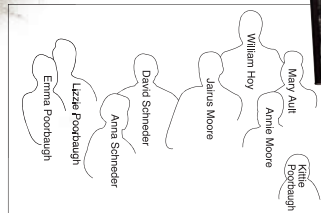
Not Without Struggle

The Story of William E. Hoy by C. W. Mensendiek
(English version)
Published in 1986



Missionaries in Sendai

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



The Japan Evangelist

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



Ault Memorial Hall

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



Hoy as a Seminarian



The Hoy Family in Sendai (around 1897)

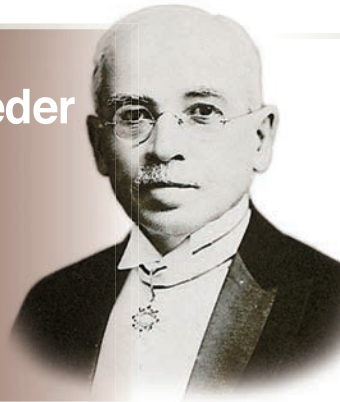
The family's eldest daughter, Gertrude, taught at Miyagi Gakuin after the war.

Second President

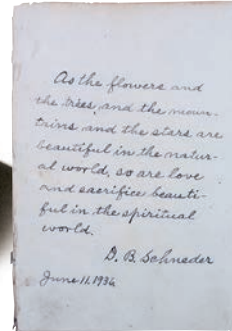
David Bowman Schneder

(1857-1938)

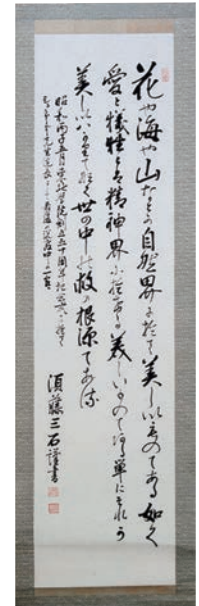
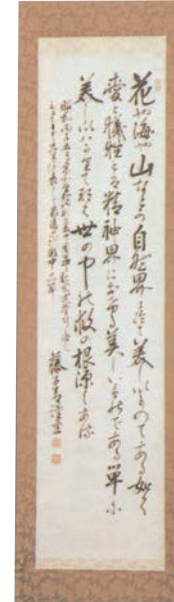
David Bowman Schneder was a missionary of Reformed Church in the United States. He graduated from Lancaster Theological Seminary in the United States and arrived in Japan in 1885. As a professor of the newly founded Sendai Theological Training School, he supported Ōshikawa and Hoy. He was appointed as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



Original Handwriting



Excerpt from President Schneder's sermon, "50 Years of Memories"



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



Reverend Schneder and his wife exiting the chapel after stepping down



The Schneder Family

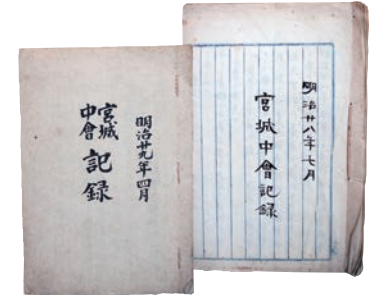


Tableau Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of his Stay in Japan

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

History of Tohoku Gakuin and Exhibits

“A Scotland in Japan”... the Founders' Vision of Tohoku Gakuin



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

Minutes of Miyagi Presbytery

In 1885, four churches of Sendai, Furukawa, Ishinomaki, and Iwanuma joined to organize a presbytery with Oshikawa as the chair, and the group became a member of the national organization, United Christ in Japan. Tohoku Gakuin retains a number of valuable presbytery minutes. * Presbytery: an ecclesiastical assembly consisting of presbyters and ministers



The First Schoolhouse

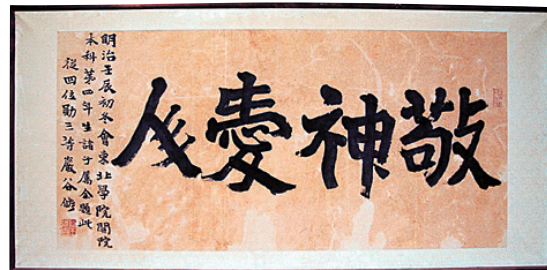


Portrait Believed to Feature Two Teachers and Six Students at Sendai Theological Training School



Sendai Theological Training School

Completed in 1891, the building incorporated authentic European architectural style, which was very rare in the Japan of the time.



Calligraphy "Venerate God, Love Humanity"

At the inauguration ceremony of Tohoku Gakuin in 1892, the fourth-year students dedicated this calligraphy to commemorate the event. A work by Osamu Iwaya.



School Building Entrance



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



The First Tohoku Gakuin Graduation Certificate

Norimitsu Hashimoto was Masayoshi Oshikawa's brother, who later became a pastor of Sendai Church.

Industrial Home

The group was founded in 1892 for young people seeking Masayoshi Oshikawa's teaching to provide them with education through labor.



Lists of Members and Journals



Industrial Home Magazine

Official magazine of the Industrial Home



Tohoku Literature

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

Students working at the Industrial Home

From left to right: Milkman, Miso Paste and Soy Sauce Vendor, Newsboy, Egg Vendor. These photos were also used as postcards.



Wakanashu

The first poetry anthology by Toson Shimazaki. His inspirations were drawn and put into words in Sendai. Toson taught at the school for one year from 1896 to 1897 as an English and Composition teacher.





Middle School Building

The brick-built middle school building in Higashi-nibancho was completed in 1905 through the efforts of President Schneder.



School Seal (1902)

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



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



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



Sketch of President Schneder by Seigo Kikuchi

Seigo Kikuchi, an art teacher of the school, used wash drawings to keep a record of everyday events at the school for one year in his picture diary.



College Building (present Main Building)

Completed in 1926.



Tohoku Gakuin Rahauser Memorial Chapel

Founded in 1932.

Summoning Bell of Worship

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



Stained Glass of the Chapel



Brief History of Tohoku Gakuin

1886	Masayoshi Oshikawa and W.E. Hoy co-found Sendai Theological Training School in Kimachidori, Sendai City, to raise Christian missionaries.
1891	School name is changed to Tohoku Gakuin. Two year preparatory course, four year main course, and three year theology course are formed to modify the school system, and a modern education institution is established.
1892	Masayoshi Oshikawa and W.E. Hoy assume the chairs of president and vice-president respectively.
1901	D.B. Schneder assumes the office of president.
1918	The college is reorganized into the Departments of Theology, Liberal Arts, Commerce and the Teacher Training Course.
1936	Celebration of the 50th anniversary. D.B. Schneder stepped down as the president.
1946	Tohoku Gakuin College established with Department of English and Economics.
1947	Junior High School established under the new educational system.
1948	High School and Night School established under the new system.
1949	Tohoku Gakuin College is raised to the status of a university and establishes the Faculty of Letters and Economics based upon the Fundamental Act of Education and the School Education Act.
1951	Reorganized as Tohoku Gakuin School Corporation.
1959	Night School for the Faculty of Letters and Economics established. Tohoku Gakuin High School Tsutsujigaoka Campus opened.
1962	Faculty of Engineering and kindergarten opened on Tagajo Campus.
1964	The Faculty of Letters and Economics is divided into the Faculty of Letters and the Faculty of Economics. The Night School is also divided the same way. Establishes the Graduate School Division of Letters.
1965	Faculty of Law and Graduate School Division of Economics established.
1966	Graduate School Division of Engineering established.
1972	Tohoku Gakuin High School Tsutsujigaoka Campus becomes independent as the Tsutsujigaoka High School.
1975	Graduate School Division of Law established.
1983	Night High School closed.
1985	New kindergarten building founded and kindergarten relocated.
1986	Celebration of the 100th anniversary.
1988	Izumi campus opened and Faculty of Liberal Arts relocated.
1989	Faculty of Liberal Arts on opened Izumi campus.
1994	Graduate School Division of Human Informatics (master's course) established.
1996	Division of Human Informatics (doctor's course) established.

1997	Master Courses of European Historical and Cultural Studies and Asian Historical and Cultural Studies added to the Graduate School Division of Letters.
1999	Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the university. Doctor's Courses of European Historical and Cultural Studies and Asian Historical and Cultural Studies established.
2000	Night and day system added to the Department of English (Faculty of Letters), and Departments of Economics and Commerce (Faculty of Economics). Night Schools for the Department of English (Faculty of Letters) and Department of Economics (Faculty of Economics) cease to enroll students.
2001	Japanese name of the Department of Christianity (Faculty of Letters) renamed, Department of Commerce (Faculty of Economics) renamed as the Department of Business Administration, and Department of Language and Science (Faculty of Liberal Arts) renamed as Department of Language and Culture. Tohoku Gakuin Archives opened.
2002	Department of Mechanical Engineering (Faculty of Engineering) renamed as the Department of Mechanical Creation Engineering, Department of Electrical Engineering renamed as Department of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology, Department of Applied Physics renamed as Department of Physics and Information Technology, and Department of Civil Engineering renamed as Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering. Graduate course of Business Administration established under the Division of Economics.
2003	Celebration of the 100th anniversary of alumni association. Graduate Course of Practical Law (Law School) established.
2005	Japanese names of Department of History (Faculty of Letters) and Departments of Human Science, Language and Culture, and Information Science (Faculty of Liberal Arts) renamed. Department of Regional Management established. New school buildings built and Junior High School to relocated to Kozurushinden, Miyagino-ku.
2006	Celebration of the 120th anniversary. Department of Mechanical Creation Engineering (Faculty of Engineering) renamed as the Department of Mechanical Engineering and Intelligent Systems, Department of Physics and Information Technology renamed as Department of Electronic Engineering. Japanese name of Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering renamed.
2007	Consecration of the new school buildings for the Junior High School and High School. High-Tech Research Center established.
2008	Tsutsujigaoka High School Gymnasium and Administration Building established.
2009	Status of the Department of Business Administration raised to a faculty. Department of Co-existing Society Studies (Faculty of Economics) established. Graduate Course of Business Administration (master's course) opened. Tohoku Gakuin University Museum opened.
2011	Department of General Humanities (Faculty of Letters) established.

Tohoku Gakuin Archives is open to general public.



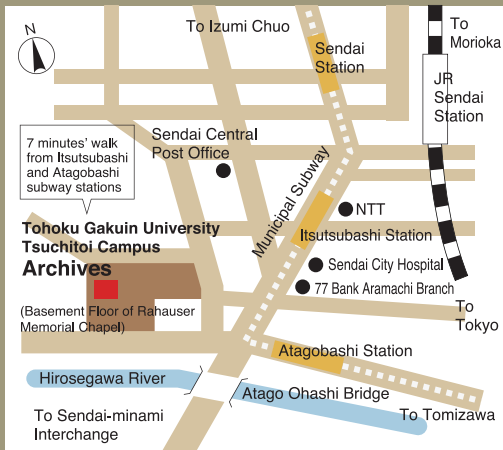
Tohoku Gakuin

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E-mail:koho@tohoku-gakuin.ac.jp

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Access Map
Floor Plan

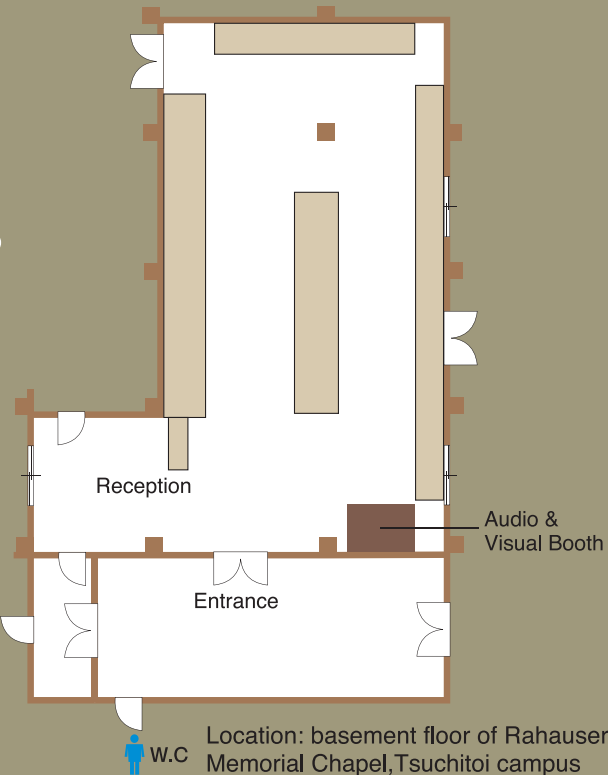
* Please refrain from using cars, as there is no parking space.

INFORMATION

Opening Hours

During Semester	Mon – Fri: from 10:45 to 16:00
	Sat: 10:45 – 12:00 closed on Sundays and public holidays
During Long Holidays (Spring, Summer, and Winter Holidays)	Mon – Fri: from 10:00 to 15:30
	closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays.

Please notify us in advance for group visits.



Location: basement floor of Rahausser Memorial Chapel, Tsuchitoi campus