

From Toa Dobun Shoin University (東亜同文書院大学) to Aichi University (愛知大学)



**Japan-China Trade Institute**  
The commemorative photograph of the graduation ceremony (1893)  
This photograph shows students at the Japan-China Trade Institute.  
This institute was founded in 1890 in Shanghai by Arai Sei (1859~1896) to educate young people who could work in both Japan and China.



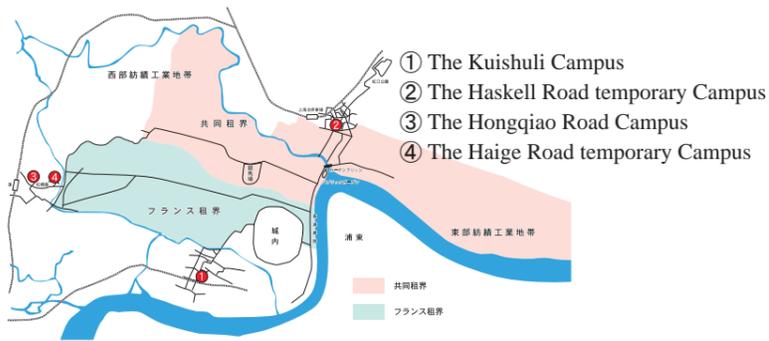
This calligraphy is written by Arai Sei. Tohosai < 東方斎 > at the end of the passage is Arai Sei's pen name. This sentence means about "people are basically deep in their hearts"



「清襟凝遠卷松江萬頃之秋妙年縱橫挽崑崙一峰之秀」  
Hanging scroll written by Konoe Atsumaro  
Kazan < 霞山 > is Konoe Atsumaro's pen name.  
「丹心照萬古」  
Hanging scroll written by Konoe Fumimaro  
The sentence means that the light of a loyal heart shines for ever, and it comes from the poem by Yang Ji Sheng in the Ming dynasty.



The calligraphy written by Nezu Hajime  
This sentence means that sincerity is above everything.  
It comes from Chuyou < 中庸 >, a Chinese classic. Nezu's thought is said to have been affected by Confucianism, as expressed in Yomeigaku < 陽明学 >.



**The movements of the campus of Toa Dobun Shoin**  
Toa Dobun Shoin had to move its campus four times due to changing conditions in China.



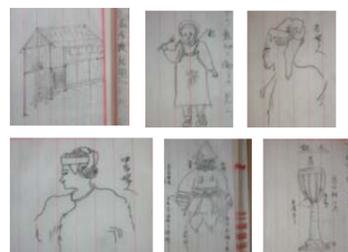
**The map, of the Great Journeys**  
The map, of the Great Journeys undertaken by the students from the 5th class to the 23rd class.  
We can understand from this map that the students investigated not only the main areas of China but also far remoter regions.



**Passport**  
This is a passport issued by the Chinese government, which was needed by the students to travel in China. With this passport students of Dobun Shoin were sure of their security during the journey.  
On this passport, which was the size of a small newspaper, the name of the traveler and the travel route were written.



**The Reports after the Great Journeys of investigation**  
These reports are kept in the Aichi University Library in Toyohashi, Japan. The Great Journeys of investigation took place in the summer. After the journeys students wrote "Great Journey Investigation Reports" in the fall and the winter, and these reports were treated as graduation theses. To understand these handwritten reports, it is necessary to read carefully.



**Pictures during the Great Journeys**  
These sketches were drawn by Anzawa Takao (25th class) in 1928 in the investigation travel of Yunnan in China and around Myanmar.



**A scene of "Nianshu" < 念書 >**  
Everyday, morning and evening, "Nianshu" was seen at the Toa Dobun Shoin campus.  
The senior students taught younger students Chinese pronunciation.  
"Nianshu" is Chinese and it means 'reading books but the purpose was to learn correct pronunciation'.



**A photograph of the Chinese class**  
Teaching of Chinese in Toa Dobun Shoin was excellent. Each class was taught by both Japanese and Chinese teachers.  
A few Chinese textbooks were edited within the campus based on this experience of teaching.



**"Kagosuihen" < 華語萃編 >**  
"Kagosuihen" is the first complete Chinese textbook edited at the campus of Toa Dobun Shoin. Including the conversations learned in the Great Journeys, it was very practical. It was revised several times as it gained popularity.



**"Ichidodofu" (Yi Dao Tong Feng)**  
This calligraphy is written by Li Yuan Hong. Li (1866~1928) was the third and the sixth President in the Republic of China. It was presented in memory of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of Toa Dobun Shoin. It explains the relationship between the calligrapher and Toa Dobun Shoin.



**The school badge of Toa Dobun Shoin**  
The school badge of Toa Dobun Shoin is designed from the characters of Dobun < 同文 >.



**The school cap of Toa Dobun Shoin**  
This cap is a replica of the school cap worn on by the students of Toa Dobun Shoin. It gives us the atmosphere of the college life at that time.



**The photograph in Toa Dobun Shoin University undergraduates' meeting. (Nov. 28, 1951, Taipei)**  
40 undergraduates met together at Taipei in Taiwan after W.W. II. They were Taiwanese, Chinese, and Japanese. This was a very unusual event. Jian Kun Tian < 簡昆田 > in Taiwan offered this photograph.



**The Student Records of Toa Dobun Shoin**  
They are kept in Aichi University. In 1946, the teachers and the students of Toa Dobun Shoin divided up the student records and lists of grades and brought them back to Japan. There was no other Japanese university in a foreign country which brought all the student records and lists of grades back.



**Homma Kiichi (1891~1987)**  
He was the professor of Tokyo Commercial University and a lawyer, and in 1940 got his post at Toa Dobun Shoin. He was the last president of the Toa Dobun Shoin University and played a great role in the foundation of Aichi University. He was the second and fourth president of Aichi University.



**The Great Chinese-Japanese Dictionary**  
This Dictionary has an electric version, and is ready for the third revision.