

## SCIENCE:

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## IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN.

INASMUCH as the Teikoku Daigaku, or Imperial University, owes its existence to the union of the late Tōkyō Daigaku and Kōbu Daigakkō, it seems fitting, that, in tracing its history, reference should be made to the origin of these two institutions.

The four departments of law, science, medicine, and literature, which composed the Tōkyō Daigaku, sprang, with the one exception of the department of medicine, from an institution of some antiquity, founded by the Tokugawa Government, and known first as the Yōgakujo, and afterwards as the Kaiseijo. This institution was, after the restoration of 1868, revived by the Imperial Government, and in January of the following year it opened its doors anew for the first time. Special attention was devoted to instruction in English and French, to which languages German was soon afterwards added. In December of the same year the college received the name of "Daigaku Nankō," or South College, because of its location at Hitotsubashi to the south of the central Daigaku, to which it was attached. The central Daigaku was situated in the old Gakumonjo at Yushima.

The Daigaku having been abolished in the year 1871, the Daigaku Nankō, known simply as the Nankō, came directly under the control of the department of education; and in the following year, when the country was mapped out into educational districts, it

received the name of the "First Middle School of the First Grand Educational District."

In April of 1873 the name of the institution was changed to "Kaisei-Gakkō," and special courses of studies were instituted in law, chemistry, engineering, polytechnics, and mining. In the same year the institution was transferred to the new buildings just completed at No. 1 Nishikichō Sanchōme (Hitotsubashi Soto). In 1874 the word "Tōkyō" was prefixed to the name of the institution, and it was called the "Tōkyō Kaisei Gakkō." In April of 1876 the department of education united this institution and the Tōkyō Igakkō, or Medical College, so as to form the Tōkyō Daigaku or Tōkyō University, comprising the four departments of law, science, medicine, and literature. The departments of law, science, and literature were combined in one institution, and one president was appointed for all three. Another president had charge of the medical department.

The medical department sprang out of the Igakujo,—an institution in Shitaya originally belonging to the Tokugawa Government, and revived by the Imperial Government in 1868. In the following year this school and the hospital established for the tending of the wounded in the war of 1868 were united under the name of the "Medical School and Hospital." Soon afterwards the combined institution was attached to the Daigaku, and received the name of "Daigaku Tōkō," or East College, because of its position to the east of the central Daigaku. In 1871 it shortened its name to "Tōkō," and in 1872 assumed the name of "Igakkō," or "Medical College in the First Grand Educational District," which title was again changed to "Tōkyō Igakkō" in the year 1874.

In 1876, the new buildings at Hongō having been completed, the college was transferred thither from Shitaya. In 1877 the college became the medical department of the Tōkyō Daigaku, or Tōkyō University. In 1881 the organization of the Tōkyō Daigaku was modified by the appointment of a president who should have control not only of the four departments of law, science, medicine, and literature, but also of the preparatory school. In September of 1884 the departments of law and literature removed to the new brick building in Kaga Yashiki, Hongō.

During the year 1885 various changes occurred. The central office of the university was transferred to a building in the compound at Hongō, the preparatory school dissolved its connection with the university and became an independent institution, the department of science also removed to Hongō, and the Tōkyō Hōgakkō or Law School, under the control of the department of justice, was merged in the university. Also in the same year the department of technology was created; and courses in mechanical and civil engineering, mining, applied chemistry, naval architecture, and kindred subjects were transferred to the new department from the science department. The course of politics in the literature department was likewise transferred to the law department, henceforward to be known as the "Department of Law and Politics."

The Kōbu Daigakkō, originally known as the "Kōgakkō," was instituted in 1871 in connection with the Bureau of Engineering in the Public Works Department of the Imperial Government. The institution was in 1872 divided into the college and the preparatory school. In 1874 the preparatory school was actually opened for instruction in Yamato-Yashiki Tameike; and in 1876 an art school was created in connection with the college.

In 1877 the Bureau of Engineering was abolished, and the college was thenceforth called the "Kōbu Daigakkō," or "Imperial College of Engineering." The same year witnessed the completion of the large new buildings at Toranomōn, containing a central hall, classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, and the full equipment necessary for such an institution.

In June, 1882, the term of engagement of the head professor, Mr. Henry Dyer, expired. He first arrived in Japan in June, 1873, was appointed head professor, and occupied at the same time the chair of civil engineering. When he first arrived, the college was still in its infancy; and he set himself to plan the curriculum, and formulated the various college rules and regulations. He also planned the college building. As head professor, he discharged his duties with untiring diligence for the long pe-