

**A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff
Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities
and Their Forerunner Institutions (5)**

—Biographies of the Staff Members of Tsukuba University and its Forerunner
Institutions in or before 1980 (1)—

SUZUKI, Atsushi

日本の研究大学ならびにその前身高等教育機関における教育学研究スタッフに着目
した教育学研究の歴史的発展過程の一側面に関するプロソポグラフィ的研究(5)
—1980年以前の筑波大学とその前身高等教育機関スタッフのバイオグラフィー (1)—

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A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities and Their Forerunner Institutions (5)

—Biographies of the Staff Members of Tsukuba University and its Forerunner Institutions in or before 1980 (1)—

SUZUKI, Atsushi*

Abstract

In this paper, using the method called ‘Prosopography’, we collected biographical data of the staff members in educational studies in the Department of Educational Studies of Tsukuba University and its forerunner Institutions in order to compare them to each other and to find the common characteristics and differences between groups and chronological periods. We concentrated on the course of their academic life and based our analysis on published materials concerning the case of Tsukuba.

【 Key words 】 Prosopography, Educational Studies, Tsukuba University, History

I History of the institutions

1. Tokyo Higher Normal School

(Tokyo) Higher Normal School (THNS: *Toukyou Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) was an institution that had its origin in the former Tokyo Normal School (*Toukyou Shihan-Gakkou*) for the education and training of teacher candidates of elementary schools (*Shou-Gakkou*) and middle schools (*Chuu-Gakkou*) and was established on 29 April 1886. Initially, it aimed education and training of headmasters and teachers of normal schools; however, its mission was changed by the Law of Teacher Education (*Shihan-Kyouiku Rei*) of 9 October 1987 into education and training of the teacher candidates of normal schools, middle schools and women’s high schools (*Koutou-Jyogakkou*). This institution comprised

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at first two departments: for the male teacher candidates and the female teacher candidates; however, the latter department was separated from THNS in 1890 as (Tokyo) Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (*Toukyou Jyoshi-Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*). Higher Normal School was then renamed into Tokyo Higher Normal School as the result of the establishment of the second Higher Normal School in Hiroshima in April 1902. Though THNS consisted of six departments divided in two faculties (departments of (1) Education, (2) Japanese and Chinese Language, (3) English Language and (4) Geography and History in the Faculty of Cultural Sciences and departments of (5) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and (6) Biology and Earth Sciences in the Faculty of Natural Sciences) in 1898, the reformation of the Law of Teacher Education in 1900 caused the restructuring of the standard curriculum into three-year program (comprised four departments: (1) Japanese and Chinese Language, (2) Geography and History, (3) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and (4) Biology and Earth Sciences). Through this restructuring, one-year Preparatory Course and one-year Graduate Course (GC) were also founded. In 1903, the program of the standard curriculum was reconstructed to comprise five departments: (1) Japanese and Chinese Language, (2) English Language, (3) Geography and History, (4) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and (5) Biology and Earth Sciences. After an additional reform in 1915, the preparatory course was abolished and the term of standard curriculum was lengthened from three to four years, the departments were reorganised into two departments (Cultural Sciences and Natural Sciences) and a special course for physical education was founded. In 1914, additional two-year course for the graduates of Higher Normal Schools was established and the special course for physical education was developed to be an independent course in the standard curriculum.

On 1 April 1929, as the result of the establishment of Tokyo University of Literature and Science (TUoLS: *Toukyou Bunrika-Daigaku*), THNS became an attachment institution of TUoLS. From 1932, also students who had studied at least for three years at THNS were accepted to TUoLS and, as the result of a reform of the Law of Teacher Education in 1943, education and training of the teacher candidates of normal schools was excluded from the mission of the institution. After World War II, THNS and TUoLS were integrated with other institutions into Tokyo University of Education (TUoE: *Toukyou Kyouiku Daigaku*) and the Faculty of Education (FoE) was established there in 1949. The last student graduated from THNS in March 1952.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with the Suzuki (2018)¹⁾, 41 academic staff members in educational research were identified in THNS as shown in Figure 2.

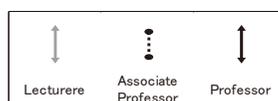


Figure 1 Explanatory Notes (for Fig.2, 3 and 4)

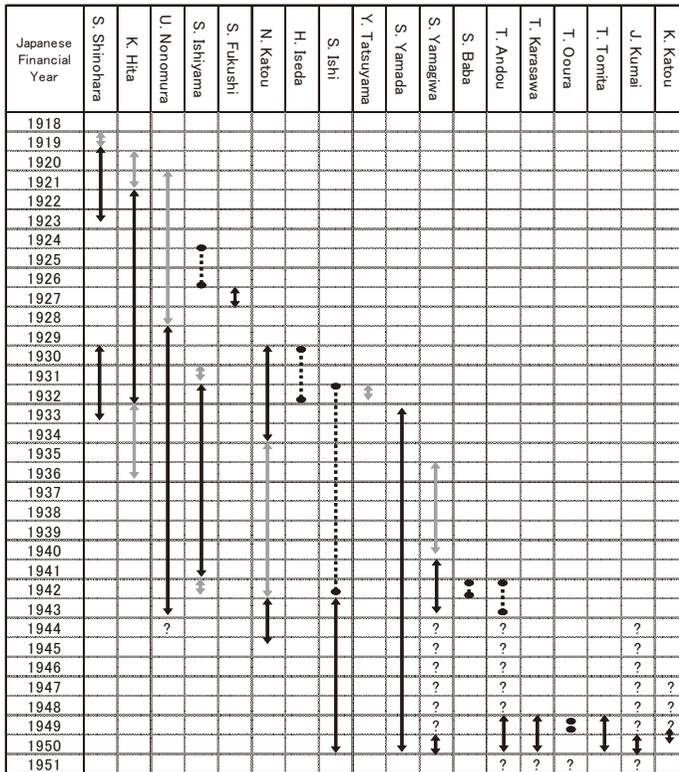


Figure 2 Staff Members in Educational Studies in THNS

2. Tokyo University of Literature and Science

TUoLS has its origin in the former two-year course for the graduates of Higher Normal Schools and was founded on 1 April 1929. TUoLS comprised three-year program and the Graduate School (GS). TUoLS consisted of nine departments: (1) Educational Studies, (2) Philosophy, (3) History, (4) Literature, (5) Mathematics, (6) Physics, (7) Chemistry, (8) Biology and (9) Earth Sciences. This institution accepted the graduates of the two departments (Cultural Sciences and Natural Sciences) and the special course for physical education of Higher Normal Schools and the three departments (Cultural Sciences, Natural Sciences and Home Economics) of Higher Normal Schools for Female Teachers (and also the graduates of other institutions of teacher education in secondary level as long as all the capacity was not filled by the graduates of first two types of institutions). After World War II, TUoLS was reorganised to the FoE of TUoE in 1949. The last student graduated from TUoLS in March 1953.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with Suzuki (2018)²⁾, 25 academic staff members in educational research were identified in TUoLS as shown in Figure 3.

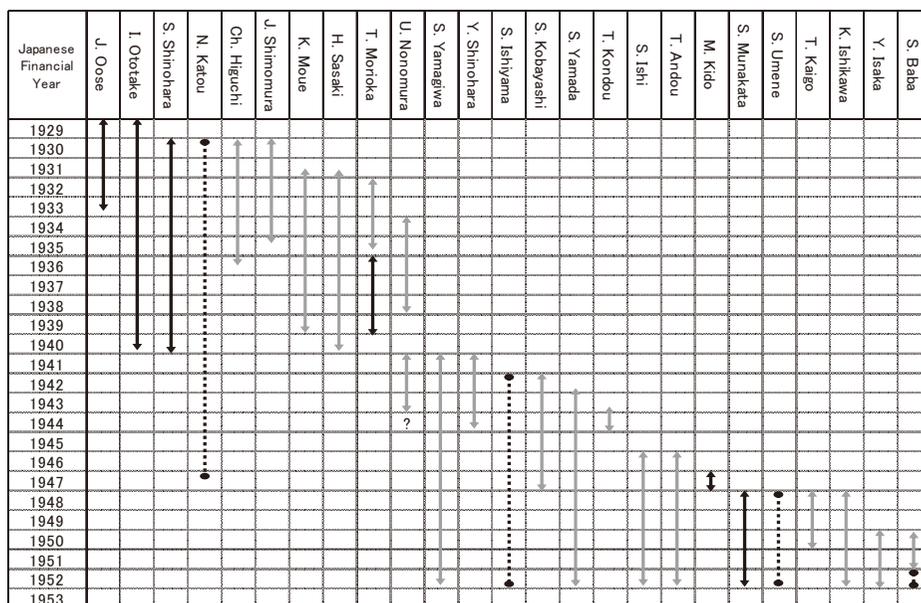


Figure 3 Staff Members in Educational Studies in TUoLS

3. The Faculty of Education of Tokyo University of Education

After World War II, the FoE of TUoE started on 31 May 1949 as one of the successor institutions of THNS, TUoLS, Tokyo College of Agricultural Education (*Toukyou Nougyou Kyouiku Senmon-Gakkou*) and Tokyo College of Physical Education (*Toukyou Taiiku Senmon-Gakkou*). TUoE had five faculties (Literature, Education, Natural Sciences, Agriculture and Health and Sports). The FoE comprised the department of Educational Studies, that of Psychology, that of Special Needs Education and (from 1951) that of Art and the Graduate School of Education (GSoE) with Master’s and Doctor’s course that were established in this faculty in 1953. Because of the closing of TUoE and the shift to the Tsukuba University (TsU), the last students of the FoE of TUoE were accepted in April 1974 and this faculty was closed on 11 March 1978.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with Suzuki (2018)³⁾, 39 academic staff members in educational research were identified in the FoE of TUoE as shown in Figure 4.

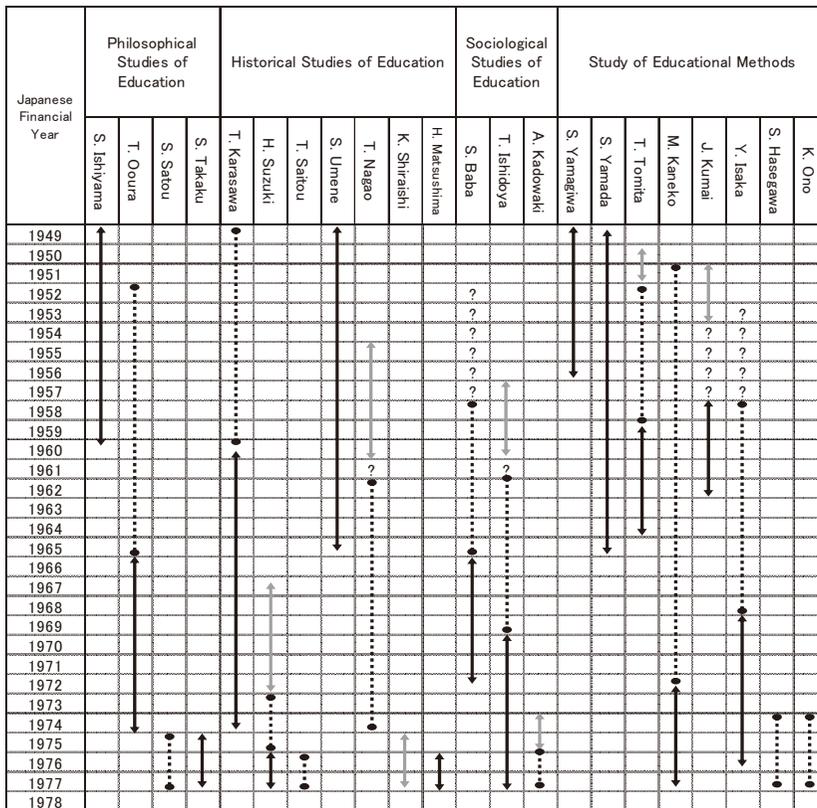
4. The Department of Educational Studies of Tsukuba University

TsU is the first Japanese national university where the unit for research and the unit for teaching are separated. Professors belong to both a research department (*Gakkei*) as the research unit and a teaching department (*Gakugun*) and the GS as the teaching units. In this study, we call these departments as the Department of Educational Studies (DoES) of TsU. Professors of the DoES accepted first students in April 1975. After establishment of the GSoE in 1977, the Program in Educational Sciences on School

Subjects (*Kyouka-Kyouiku Senkou*) was founded in 1978 where also the Course of School Education (Educational Sciences and Psychological Sciences) existed. In October 2011, the Research Department of Education was reorganised into the Division of Education of the Faculty of Human Sciences.

Through an analysis of the materials that were collected in accordance with Suzuki (2018)⁴, 27 academic staff members in educational research were identified in the DoES of TsU as shown in Figure 5.

There is obviously an institutional continuity between TUoE and TsU; however, the continuity of staff members was dependent on the departments. In the case of the EoES, it is easy to confirm the continuity: approximately 81.5% of staff members of the DoES had already worked as a lecturer, an associate professor or a professor (shown as T in Figure 5) or as an assistant (shown as (T) in the Figure) also at the FoE of TUoE before or after starting to work at TsU.



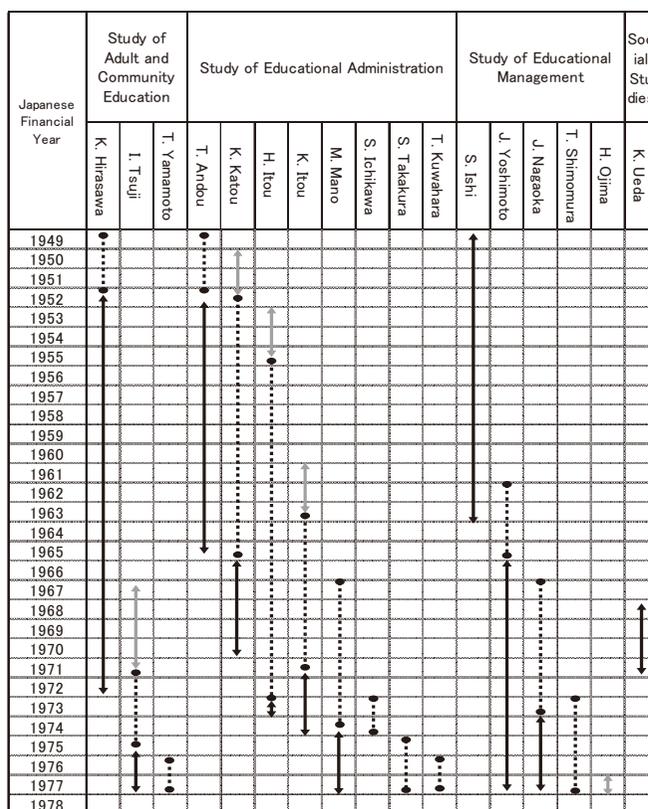


Figure 4 Staff Members in Educational Studies in the FoE of TUoE

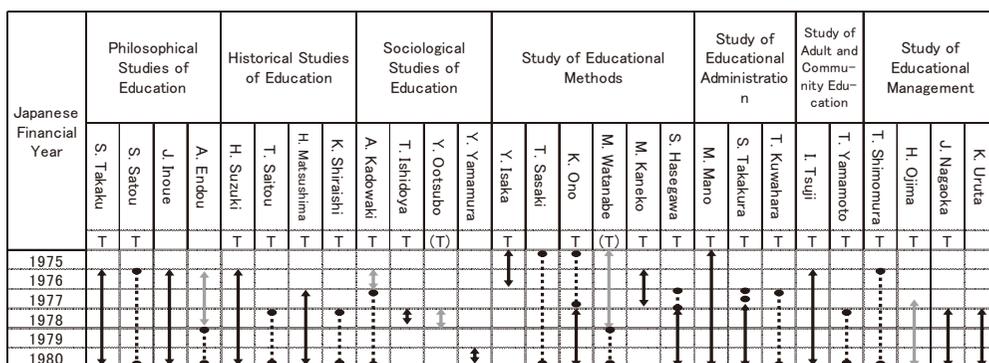


Figure 5 Staff Members in Educational Studies in the DoES of TsU

II Biography of the staff members

1. The Tokyo Higher Normal School

Takasue FUKUTOMI (福富考季, male, born 1857 and died 9 September 1891) studied

at Tokyo University and then in the U.K. from 1886. He worked at THNS as a staff member in 1886*⁵), a teacher (1887*–1889*) and a professor in 1890*.

Seiichi NOJIRI (野尻精一, male, born March 1860 in Hyogo and died 14 March 1932) graduated from THNS in February 1882 and was president of Yamagata Normal School (February 1884–January 1886) before studying in Germany (his registration was found on the records of the University of Berlin and the University of Leipzig). He worked at THNS as a teacher (July–October 1890) and a professor (October 1890–September 1894), whereas he was at the same time a lecturer of Tokyo Imperial University (TIU: *Toukyou Teikoku Daigaku*) in 1890, 1891, 1894 to 1896. He was president of Tokyo Normal School (April 1892–December 1897) and then worked at the Ministry of Education before becoming the first president of Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (*Nara Jyoshi-Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) (18 January 1909–17 July 1919). He published works such as “Hope for the Froebel Society” (1914).

Toshihide SHINODA (篠田利英, male, born January 1857 and death year unknown) studied at a private school (*Doujinsha*) from 1876 and then at another private school (*Keiou-Gijyuku*) before studying at the course for middle school teachers’ education and training of THNS (April 1878–July 1882). After graduation, he worked as a teacher at Gunma Normal School (July 1882–); however, he soon started his career at THNS. He was an elementary school teacher (September 1886–April 1890), a teacher (April–November 1890) and a professor (April–September 1891 and September 1893–February 1894). He taught also at Tokyo Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (*Toukyou Jyoshi-Koutou-Shihan-Gakkou*) (period unknown) and worked at the Ministry of Education as an inspector of schools (*Shigakukan*) (February 1893–1894??). From May 1887 to 1890, he studied in the U.S. as a ministerial student. He wrote papers on the method of home education and edited textbooks for the subjects of Morals and Ethics and Japanese language.

Masane HIDAKA (日高真実, male, born 17 September 1864 in Miyazaki and died 20 August 1894) studied at the Department of Philosophy of the Faculty of Literature (FoL) of TIU until 1886 and worked there as a lecturer of English literature for a short time in 1887 before studying in Germany from 1888 to February 1892 (his registration was found on the records of the University of Berlin). He was a professor at the FoL of TIU (16 March 1892–9 September 1893, until resignation because of his worsening illness) and at the same time also a professor at THNS (March 1892–September 1894, until his death). He published works such as *On Japanese Education* (1891) and *Study on Education* (1892).

Sadaharu KURODA (黒田定治, male, born 11 March 1863 in Echigo as Niigata Prefecture today and died 13 April 1914) studied at a Middle School in Niigata Prefecture and then at the course for elementary school teachers’ education and training (until February 1883) and at the course for middle school teachers’ education and training (until July 1884) of THNS. After graduation, he started directly his career at THNS as an elementary school teacher (June 1884–September 1886) and worked there also as a

temporary staff (September 1886–May 1887), an elementary school teacher and teacher (May 1887–August 1889), a teacher (August 1889–September 1892) and a professor (January 1894–April 1900). He taught at the same time also Tokyo Higher Normal School for Female Teachers from 1898. From October 1890 to December 1893, he studied in the U.K., France and Germany as a ministerial student. He published books on didactics and school management.

Tomeri TANIMOTO (谷本富, male, born 17 October 1867 in Kagawa Prefecture and died 1 February 1946) studied at Takamatsu Middle School and Takamatsu Medical College (*Takamatsu Igakkou*) until 1881. He studied at an elective course of the Faculty of Literature of TIU (1886–1889) and then in a special curriculum for middle school teachers and the graduates of the both faculties of Literature and Natural Sciences and of their elective courses named ‘the Department of Educational Studies for Special Students’ (*Tokuyakusei Kyouiku Gakka*) (8 April 1889–7 July 1890). After graduation, he worked as a teacher at Yamaguchi Middle School (August 1890–December 1893) and then taught at THNS as a lecturer (February–May 1894) and a professor (May 1894–January 1903). From 6 November 1899 to 6 November 1902, he studied in the U.S., the U.K., France and Germany as a ministerial student (His registration was found on the records of the University of Leipzig). No sooner had he come back to Japan in 1903 than he took a post of lecturer at the Faculty of Science and Engineering of Kyoto Imperial University (*Kyouto Teikoku Daigaku*) (1903–) and became a professor (5 July 1906–5 August 1913) as the first “Chair of Pedagogy and Didactic” (*Kyouikugaku-Kyoujyuhou-Kouza*) at the newly established Faculty of Literature. From April 1910 to January 1911, he visited western countries again. He also taught as a lecturer of Bukkyou University (*Bukkyou Daigaku*) (1906–1944). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature (awarding institution unknown) for his thesis “Fundamental Reform of Education in Secondary Level” on 12 July 1905. He wrote books on pedagogy or didactics such as *Practical Pedagogy and Didactics* (1894), on the history of Western education, on the religious education such as *Relationship between Religion and Education* (1906), on the female education such as *Female Education* (1911).

Teinosuke HATANO (波多野貞之助, male, born 1864 in Ibaraki Prefecture and died 1923) studied at THNS from 1883 and graduated from its course for middle school teachers’ education and training in April 1887. In this year, he started teaching at THNS and worked as an elementary school teacher and junior teacher (*Jyokyoyu*) (October 1888–August 1891), a teacher (August 1891–March 1893), a lecturer (February 1896–April 1897) and a professor (April 1897–). He then was a professor of Tokyo Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (April 1898–1899). From 6 December 1892 to January 1896, he studied in Germany as a ministerial student. He wrote books on pedagogical theories such as *Pedagogy of W. Rein* (1901) and on school administration such as *Pedagogy and Method of School Administration* (1907).

Jintarou OOSE (大瀬甚太郎, male, born 24 November 1865 in Ishikawa and died 29

May 1944) studied at Preparatory School for University (*Daigaku Yobimon*), before studying at the Department of Philosophy of the FoL of TIU in 1886. He continued studying at its GS from 1889 and then worked as a lecturer at Fifth High School (1891–1893). From 17 November 1893 to December 1897, he studied in Germany and France as a ministerial student (His registration was found at the University of Berlin and the University of Leipzig). After coming back to Japan, he became a professor at THNS (January 1898–January 1934) and was at the same time a professor (1 April 1929–5 January 1934) and president of TUoLS (6 December 1929–12 January 1934). In the meantime, he was also a lecturer of the FoL of TIU (1898*–1934*) and that of (Tokyo) Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (1911–1914*). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by the society of Ph.D. Scholars in Literature (*Bungaku Hakushikai*) on 26 May 1920. He published works such as *Pedagogy* (1891), *History of European Education* (1904), *Educational Psychology* (1913) and his interest cover a wide range in the educational sciences and psychology.

Risuke KAWAMURA (川村理助, male, born 1867 in Ibaraki Prefecture and died 1947) studied THNS until April 1890 before working at Wakayama Normal School as a headmaster (June 1896–March 1899?). He then taught at THNS as a professor (March 1899–June 1900) and worked as the first headmaster at Choufu Middle School for Female Students (*Choufu Jyogakkou*) from 1926. He published textbooks of natural sciences and books on ethics, moral and the subject of Morals and Ethics.

Mataichi KOIZUMI (小泉又一, male, born 20 May 1865 in Himeji and died 16 June 1916) studied at Hyogo Middle School until 1880 and then at a private English School (*Kyouritsu Eigo Gakkou*) before entering THNS in 1883. He studied at its course for middle school teachers' education and training until April 1887 and then worked at Okinawa Normal School as a teacher and headmaster of its attachment school (April 1887–) and an assistant headmaster of this normal school (April 1888–November 1889). After working as a vice-headmaster of Tokushima Middle School, a vice-headmaster and then headmaster at Fukuoka Normal School and headmaster of Wakayama Middle School, he came back to THNS to become a professor (April 1899–June 1913). From February 1909, he was also an inspector of schools of the Ministry of Education. He studied in Germany and the U.K. as a ministerial student from 2 April 1901 to 2 April 1903 (his registration was found on the records of the University of Berlin and the University of Jena). Koizumi published several textbooks for normal schools on pedagogy, history of education, school administration and educational psychology.

Iwazou OTOTAKE (乙竹岩造, male, born 29 September 1875 in Mie Prefecture and died 17 June 1953) studied at Mie Middle School until April 1894 and then at Kanazawa High School; however, he soon left there and studied at THNS (1895–March 1899). In March 1899, he started his career at THNS as a junior teacher and elementary school teacher and then taught as a teacher (September 1900–) and a professor (March 1904–1940?). He studied in Germany, the U.K. and the U.S. as a ministerial student from 14

April 1904 to 14 April 1907 (his registration was found on the records of the University of Berlin) and worked as an inspector of schools of the Ministry of Education from 1907. In 1929, he took a post of a professor of TUoLS (1 April 1929–27 December 1940). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by TUoLS for his thesis “History of Education of Japanese People” on 1 December 1932. He wrote books on the theories of the New Education such as *Experimental Pedagogy* (1908) and *New Study on Cultural Pedagogy* (1926), on the history of Japanese education such as *History of Education of Japanese People* (1929), on logic such as *An Outline of New Logics* (1899) and on special needs education such as *Educational Method of Unintelligent Children* (1908).

Shinma MIZOBUCHI (溝淵進馬, male, born 25 December 1871 in Kochi Prefecture and died 11 September 1935) studied at the FoL of TIU from 1892 and then worked as a teacher at a middle school in Kochi Prefecture from October 1895. He then taught as a professor at Second High School (July 1897–) and a teacher at a middle school in Chiba Prefecture (period unknown) before lecturing as a professor at THNS (September 1899–August 1908). Mizobuchi then was a professor of a preparatory course of the Faculty of Agriculture of Tohoku Imperial University (1908–), president of Fourth High School (August 1911–1921) and that of Fifth High School (9 November 1921–January 1931) before being placed as president of Third High School (January 1931–September 1935, until his death). From 11 November 1899 to 11 November 1902, he studied in Germany, France and Austria as a ministerial student (his registration was found on the records of the Universities of Jena and Leipzig). He wrote books such as *Lecture on Pedagogy* (1909).

Gorou KUMAYA (熊谷五郎, male, born 1869 in Yamaguchi Prefecture and died 1914) studied at the FoL of TIU from 1892 and at its GS from 1895 to 1899. After graduation, he directly started his academic career as a lecturer at THNS (September 1899–February 1902). From 12 April 1902 to 5 December 1904, he studied in Germany as a ministerial student (his registration was found on the records of the University of Berlin and the University of Leipzig); however, he was discharged from the ministerial scholarship on 5 December 1904. He published translations such as *Social Pedagogy* (1902) of P. Bergemann and wrote books such as *Latest Great Pedagogy* (1903).

Otohiko HASEGAWA (長谷川乙彦, born 1870 and died 27 May 1939) studied at Aichi Normal School until 1891 and then at THNS until March 1895. He worked as a teacher at Oita Normal School (12 April 1895–September 1897) and at Fukui Normal School (1 October 1897–). He was a lecturer at THNS (May 1899–April 1900, April 1901–February 1904), whereas he studied at the GC of THNS from 8 April 1899 to March 1903. After working as a teacher at Aichi First Normal School (19 September 1903–22 February 1905), Hasegawa became a professor of Hiroshima Higher Normal School (23 February 1905–April 1925). He then took a post as a professor at THNS (6 April 1925–1936*); however, at the same time also at Tokyo Aoyama Normal School (7 April 1925–1937*). From 31 May 1914 to May 1916, he studied in Germany, the U.S. and the U.K. as a ministerial student (He stayed mainly in London). He wrote books such as *Thought and Method of Education*

after the War (1920) and *Introduction to the Latest Didactics* (1938).

Taichirou HONJYOU (本莊太一郎, male, born 1863?? and died 1927??) was a professor of THNS (April 1901–November 1905). He published translations of didactics and several books on the didactics of history and geography.

Koutarou MOUE (馬上考太郎, male, born 10 January 1873 in Fukushima Prefecture and died 25 May 1945) worked as an elementary school teacher of Fukushima Normal School (September 1894–) and then studied at THNS until March 1899. He taught at THNS as an associate professor (September 1902–April 1903), a dormitory superintendent (*Shakan*) (April–December 1903) and an associate professor and teacher (December 1903–April 1905). He then lectured as a professor at the Gakushuin College (*Gakushuuin*) (1905–1910??) and at its Girls' Division (*Jyoshibu*) (restructured into Gakushuin Girls' School: *Jyoshi Gakushuuin*) (April 1910–November 1923). In 1924, Moue came back to THNS as a professor (October 1924–1940*) and was also a lecturer of TUoLS (30 September 1931–1939*). He wrote books such as *Social Enlightenment of Children* (1905) and *Education of Female Children* (1914).

Tsunezou MORIOKA (森岡常蔵, male, born 1 February 1871 and died 8 June 1944) studied at THNS until March 1897 and then started his academic career at THNS. He was an elementary school teacher and junior teacher (April 1897–January 1903) and a professor (January 1903–1932*) at THNS and then a lecturer (15 April 1932–) and a professor (1936–) at TUoLS before being placed as president of the university (16 January 1934–4 September 1940). In the meantime, he also worked at the Ministry of Education as a head of the Research Department (25 November 1927–20 May 1933) and a head of the Department of Education and Eesearch (20 May 1933–15 January 1934). From 1899 to December 1901, he studied in Germany as a ministerial student (his registration was found on the records of the Universities of Berlin, Halle and Leipzig). He wrote works on pedagogy and didactics.

Gentarou TANAHASHI (棚橋源太郎, male, born 8 June 1869 in Nagano Prefecture and died 3 April 1961) worked as an elementary school teacher of Gifu Normal School (22 December 1889–31 March 1892) before studying at THNS until March 1895. He then taught as a teacher again at Gifu Normal School (31 March 1896–24 March 1899) and started his career at THNS in 1899. Tanahashi was there an elementary school teacher (April–November 1899), a teacher and elementary school teacher (November 1899–March 1903), a teacher and associate professor (March–November 1903) and a professor (November 1903–December 1924). After World War II, he taught also as a lecturer at the FoL of Rikkyo University (*Rikkyou Daigaku*) (1 April 1953–31 March 1959). He published many works on the didactics of natural sciences and wrote books especially on the museum education.

Kichizaburou SASAKI (佐々木吉三郎, male, born 12 May 1872 in Miyagi Prefecture and died 20 November 1924) studied at Miyagi Normal School until 1894 and at THNS until March 1899. After graduation, he directly started teaching at THNS and was an

elementary school teacher (April 1899–January 1903), an elementary school teacher and teacher (January–March 1903), an associate professor and teacher (March 1903–July 1904) and a professor (July 1904–February 1908 and August 1908–November 1921). He worked also as an inspector of schools and a head of the School Department of Tokyo-City. He studied in Germany as a ministerial student from 1 April 1907 to 31 May 1909 (and beforehand, privately also from 1906 to 31 March 1907) (his registration was found on the records of the University of Berlin). He wrote works on family education, on educational theories and on didactics of school subjects.

Kumaji YOSHIDA (吉田熊次, male, born 27 February 1874 in Yamagata Prefecture and died 15 July 1964) studied at Yamagata Middle School (*Yamagata Chuu-Gakkou*) from 1889 to 1893 and at First Higher Middle School (*Daiichi Koutou-Chuu-Gakkou*) (renamed, the First High School in 1894) from June 1893 to 1897 before studying at the Department of Philosophy of the FoL of TIU from 1897 and its GS from 1900. He taught at Tetsugakukan College (*Tetsugakukan*) and Jyoudoshu High School (*Jyoudoshu Koutou-Gakkou*) (1900–) and was later commissioned by the Ministry of Education to edit textbooks on the subject of Morals and Ethics (June 1901–February 1904) before becoming a professor at THNS (March 1904–October 1908) (in the meantime, he was also a professor at the Tokyo Higher Normal School for Female Teachers from 1904). From 13 April 1903 to 31 August 1907, Yoshida stayed in Germany and France as a ministerial student (his registration was found at the Universities of Straßburg, Berlin and Leipzig). According to his memoir, he attended the lecture of Professor Th. Ziegler in Straßburg and was in Zürich to visit some historic sites of J.H. Pestalozzi in the spring of 1905 and to visit Dr. Foerster in order to become acquainted with the theory of experimental pedagogy. He also attended Professor F. Paulsen's lecture and that of lecturer E. Dühring in Berlin, as well as Professor J. Volkelt's and Professor W. Rein's in Leipzig. No sooner had Yoshida returned to Japan than he became an associate professor (26 October 1907–5 June 1916) and then a professor (6 June 1916–31 March 1934) at the FoL of TIU. On 23 August 1932, he also started working at the Institute of National Spiritual Culture (*Kokumin Seishinbunka Kenkyuusho*) and became a chief researcher there on 10 September 1934 before his retirement in 1943. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature on the recommendation of the board of TIU for his thesis "Moral Didactic Theories of Kant and Those of Earlier Philosophers" on 1 June 1912. He devoted himself to various theories of educational science in his works such as *Lectures on Social Education* (1904), *Progress of Experimental Pedagogy* (1908), to systematization of the theories of educational sciences in his books such as *Systematic Pedagogy* (1909), to the theories on morals, ethics and the subject of Morals and Ethics in his books such as *National Morals and Education* (1911) and, at the same time, to the development of female education.

Tsurukichi YAMAMATSU (山松鶴吉, male, born and death year unknown, born in Mie Prefecture??) studied at THNS from 1896 to March 1900 and then worked as a teacher at Shiga Normal School (7 April 1900–31 March 1903). From 1903 to March 1904, he again

studied at the GS of THNS. He taught at THNS as a lecturer (February 1910–April 1915); however, he then worked as president at Aichi Normal School for Female Teachers (27 April 1915–18 July 1918), at Shizuoka Normal School for Female Teachers (May 1921–30 April 1924), at Nagano Normal School for Female Teachers (April 1924–December 1928) and at Tottori Normal School for Female Teachers (26 December 1928 – November 1932). Yamamatsu wrote books on elementary school education.

Hideichi SASAKI (佐々木秀一, male, born March 1874 and died 1945) studied at Aomori Normal School until 1896 and then at THNS until March 1902. After graduation, he became a teacher at Aomori Normal School (31 March 1902–20 April 1905) and at Nagano Normal School (April 1905–). In 1907, he came back to THNS as an elementary school teacher (March–April 1907) and taught as an elementary school teacher and teacher (April 1907–February 1911), an associate professor and teacher (February 1911–November 1912), a teacher (November 1912–April 1920) and a professor (April 1920–1941). Sasaki was, in the meantime, also a lecturer (30 September 1931–28 March 1941) and a professor (in 1941) of TUoLS. From 16 February 1925 to 16 June 1927, he studied in Germany as a ministerial student (his registration was found on the records of the University of Berlin). He wrote books on the subject of Morals and Ethics and on didactics.

Chouichi HIGUCHI (樋口長市, male, born 5 November 1871 and died 1945) studied at Nagano Normal School from April 1890 to March 1894 and then worked as a teacher at a higher elementary school in Nagano Prefecture (March 1894–1895). After studying at THNS from 1895 to March 1899, he was a teacher at Osaka Normal School (1899–1902*) and at Tokyo Normal School (April 1903–1905*). At THNS, he taught as a teacher (March 1906–September 1911) and a professor (September 1911–1937). Higuchi was, at the same time, headmaster of Tokyo School for the Deaf and the Speech-Impaired (*Toukyou Roua Gakkou*) (1925–) and a lecturer of TUoLS (30 April 1930–15 October 1936). From 2 April 1919 to 2 April 1921, he studied in the U.S., the U.K. and France as a ministerial student. He published works on the special needs education such as *Educational Care of Special Children* (1924) and *Special Education in Western Countries* (1924), on the comparative study of education and on didactics such as *Educational Method of Self-learning of Students* (1919).

Sukeichi SHINOHARA (篠原助市, male, born 6 June 1876 in Ehime Prefecture and died 2 August 1957) studied at Ehime Normal School from October 1893 to March 1898. He worked as a teacher at an elementary school in Ehime Prefecture (6 April 1898–) and as a headmaster and teacher at another elementary school (15 June 1900–). He studied at THNS from 1902 to 31 March 1905 after studying at its preparatory course from 1901. He then continued studying at its GS from April 1905 to 31 March 1906 and entered an elective course of Faculty of Literature of TIU in September 1905. However, he worked again as a teacher at Fukui Normal School (April 1906–) and then studied at FoL of Kyoto Imperial University from September 1913 to 13 July 1916 and at its GS from 1916 to 1919*. In this period, he worked also as a junior assistant (*Fukushu*) of the FoL (11 November

1916–), a temporary teacher of Kyoto Normal School (18 September 1917–21 September 1918) and a lecturer of Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (April 1918–March 1919). In 1919, he moved to Tokyo in order to take a post of a lecturer (April–May 1919) at THNS and then a professor (–October 1923). He studied in Germany, France and the U.S. as a ministerial student from 5 April 1922 to September 1923. Since a chair of educational studies was established at the Faculty of Law and Literature of Tohoku Imperial University, Shinohara took a position of the first professor of educational studies there (11 October 1923–29 April 1930). In 1930, he came back to Tokyo to become a professor at the TUoLS (30 April 1930–31 March 1941) and at THNS (1930*–1933*). In this period, he worked also in the Ministry of Education as a chief of educational research (16 January 1934–19 June 1937). After World War II, he lectured at Tamagawa University (*Tamagawa Daigaku*) as a professor (April 1952–1955). He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Literature by Kyoto Imperial University for his thesis “Essence of Dogma and Pedagogy” on 8 September 1930. He published books on the philosophical theories of education and educational history and lexicons of education.

Ken'ichi HITA (日田權一, male, born 27 December 1877 in Yamaguchi Prefecture (??) and died 1966) studied at THNS until March 1906 and then worked as a teacher at Kyoto Normal School (6 June 1906–8 April 1911). After studying at the GC of THNS until March 1920, he started his academic career at THNS as a lecturer (April 1920–May 1922) and then a professor (May 1922–1932*). From 1933*, he continued teaching there as a lecturer (until 1936); however, he worked mainly as a researcher of the Research Department of the Ministry of Education and a supervisor (*Tokugakukan*) of this Ministry and then was president of Nara Higher Normal School for Female Teachers (April 1938–April 1945). For one year and a half (and a half year in addition) from 1 July 1928, he studied in the U.S., Germany and Italy as a ministerial student. He published papers on the educational systems in other countries and on the didactics of school subjects and books such as *Development of Educational Thought on Characters* (1928) and *School Management* (1939).

References

- 1) ref. Suzuki (2018) “A Prosopographical Analysis of the History of Academic Staff Members of Educational Studies in Japanese Research Universities and Their Forerunner Institutions (1): Method and Process of This Study and Limits of Previous Related Studies”, *The Research Bulletin of the Faculty of Education (Oita University)*, 39 (2), pp.191-210.
- 2) ditto.
- 3) ditto.
- 4) ditto.
- 5) In this series of studies, the identified year with unidentified dates taken from university calendars or lists of personnel is mentioned with an asterisk (*). Therefore,

the year with an asterisk corresponds to the Japanese financial year that begins in April and ends in March.

日本の研究大学ならびにその前身高等教育機関における 教育学研究スタッフに着目した教育学研究の歴史的発展 過程の一側面に関するプロソポグラフィ的研究 (5)

—1980年以前の筑波大学とその前身高等教育機関スタッフの
バイオグラフィー (1)—

鈴木 篤

【要 旨】 本論文では「プロソポグラフィ」の手法を用いて、筑波大学ならびにその前身高等教育機関に勤務した教育学研究スタッフの伝記的データを収集し、それら相互の比較を通して、集団間・時期間の共通性と差異を確認するための準備作業を行った。筑波大学ならびにその前身高等教育機関という事例において、彼らのアカデミックなライフコースに着目し、活字化された資料を用いている。

【キーワード】 プロソポグラフィ 教育学研究 筑波大学 歴史