AN

OFFICIAL GUIDE

to

EASTERN ASIA

Vol. III

NORTH-EASTERN JAPAN
AN

OFFICIAL GUIDE

TO

EASTERN ASIA

Trans-Continental Connections

BETWEEN

EUROPE AND ASIA

Vol. III

NORTH-EASTERN JAPAN

PREPARED BY

THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TOKYO, JAPAN

1914

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Younger Sogo (see under Soga Brethren, P. 144; 150, Vol. III).

On the right is youngster Heisei, a star wagahan of the day, playing the Sogo school, representing a scene in the drama "Furyu Wada Sakamori." The actor An old wood-cut sketched by Hisaburo Murochida, a painter of the Ukiyoe.
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Section II. North Eastern Japan.

As Shimonoseki (or Moji) or Tsuruga is the place where travelers by the Siberian Railway first touch the soil of Japan, so is Yokohama the port of arrival for travellers by steamers from America. We will begin the description of North Eastern Japan by making Yokohama and Tokyō the centre, taking up in order the regions lying along different railway lines which radiate from Tokyō, i.e. the Tokai-dō, the Central, the North Eastern, the Shin-Etsu, the Ōu, the Sōbu, and ending with the Hokkai-dō and Karafuto (Saghalien) Lines.

Route XXVI. Yokohama and Environs.

Arrival. As the steamer approaches the land, the first object that comes into view (if the day be clear) is the majestic form of Fuji, with the Ashigara range in the foreground, and as she further advances towards the Uraga Channel, the picturesque hamlets dotted here and there along the shores of the Miura Peninsula, Awa, and Kamuda, are clearly visible from on board. After passing Kwannon-zaki on the left and Futtsu-zaki on the right, both strongly fortified, the ship glides over the smooth water direct to the harbour of Yokohama.

The vessel now lets go her anchor outside of the breakwater, while the Health Office Inspection is carried out, after which she proceeds within the harbour and berths alongside the pier, in the Customs Docks, or anchors some distance from the shore, in which latter case passengers and their baggage are conveyed to the Hatoba (Landing-stage) by steam-launches. On landing, passengers must attend to the custom-house examination of their baggage, before proceeding to their destination. Hotels are within a few minutes' drive (jinrikishas always in waiting; also carriage or automobile from hotels), or one may go direct to Tokyō without stopping at Yokohama, by driving to Yokohama Station (restaurant on the second floor); there are 36 trains run daily between Yokohama and Tokyō.

Interpreters and Guides. A guide or an interpreter is absolutely necessary for tourists who are not acquainted with the Japanese language. At any of the large hotels, good guides may be obtained. They are subjected to strict official examination as to their professional attainments before they are licensed as such. The Government-sanctioned fee for a guide is ¥4.00 per day for one or two persons, and 50 sen extra for each additional person in any party. This includes the hotel expenses of the guide, but travelling expenses, such as railway or jinrikisha fares, etc., must be paid by the employer.

In the case of an ascent of Mt. Fuji, ¥5.00 extra is charged per trip. For travels in Hokkai-dō, ¥1.00 extra per day.


The Japan Tourist Bureau was established in 1912 with the co-operation of the Government Railways and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists; such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction securing admission to places of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying with information booklets, etc.

Hotels:

Grand Hotel: No. 18, 19, 20, Bund (Pl. K 7).
31 single-bed rooms, 44 double-bed rooms, 11 suites of apartments,—accommodating 150 persons; Tariff (American plan), ¥7-18 (for a single-bed room), ¥14-18 (for two persons occupying a double-bed room), ¥18-20 (for single person occupying a suite), ¥22-25 (for two persons occupying a suite), etc.
Oriental Palace Hotel; No. 11, Bund (Pl. J 6).
100 rooms, accommodating 200 persons; Tariff (American plan), ¥6 upward.

Club Hotel; No. 5, Bund.
50 rooms, accommodating 80 persons; Tariff (American plan), ¥5-10 (single person), ¥10-16 (two persons occupying a single room).

Royal Hotel; No. 87, Main Street.
15 single-bed rooms, 20 double-bed rooms and suites of apartments—accommodating 65 persons; Tariff (American plan) ¥4-6; (European plan). Rooms, single ¥2-3, double ¥3-5, suites ¥4, breakfast ¥0.75-1, luncheon ¥1.25, dinner ¥1.50.

Wright’s Hotel; No. 40, Water Street.
Accommodating 35 persons; Tariff (American plan), ¥4-6.

Hotel Pleasanton; No. 17, Yamashita-chō.
Rooms, single 25, double 15, accommodating 55 persons; Tariff, ¥5-8.

Hotel de France; No. 80, Yamashita-chō.
Accommodating 40 persons; Tariff (American plan) ¥5 and upward, (European plan) room ¥9 and upward.


Restaurants and Café: (European cookery) Ōta-rō (Chō-ja-machi & Nigirui-chō), Nissui-rō (Ōta-machi), Kaawanura-ya (in front of Yokohama Station and on the second floor of the station), Vienna Café, Yamashita-chō.

Japanese Restaurants: Chitose (Sumiyoshi-chō), Torigiku (Onoe-chō), Yaomasya (Aioi-chō), Yoshikane (Minato-chō).
Banks: At the end of 1911, there were 25 Japanese banks, representing a paid up capital of ¥31,665,000. Of these, the principal ones are as follows: Yokohama Specie Bank (Minami-Nakadori Gochôme, Tel. Nos. 4, 597, 732, 801, 862, 1012), Tōyō Ginkō, Kanagawa-ken Agricultural and Industrial Bank (Pl. B 1), Yokohama Bōeki Ginkō, Wakao Ginkō, Yokohama Shōgyō Ginkō, Yokohama 74th Bank, Yokohama Ginkō, Daini Ginkō (Pl. G 5), Hiranuma Ginkō, Mogi Ginkō.

Foreign Banks: International Banking Corporation (74, Yamasita-chō), Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (2, Bund, Pl. I 5), Deutsch-Asiatische Bank (180, Yamasita-chō), Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (179, Yamasita-chō), Russo-Asiatic Bank, 77, Yamasita-chō.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone: Yokohama Post-Office (Hon-chō Ichōme), Chōja-machi Office (Chōja-machi Gochôme), Kanagawa Office (Aoki-chō), Sakuragi Office (Yokohama Station Compound).

Churches: Roman Catholic Church (44, Bluff), Christ Church (235, Bluff), Union Church (49, Bluff), Deutsches Haus (25, Bluff).

There are altogether 3 churches and chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, 1 church to the Greek Catholics, 3 to the Nippon Kirisuto Kyōkwaï (Presbyterian), 6 to the Methodists, 1 to the Episcopalians, 4 to the Baptists, 1 to the Nippon Kumiai Kyōkwaï (Congregational), 1 preaching-place to the Salvation Army, and 3 to other Protestant sects, altogether 23 churches and chapels, connected with which there are 31 pastors and missionaries.

Associations, Clubs, etc. Associations and Clubs organized by the foreigners in Yokohama are as follows:

Amateur Dramatic Club.
American Asiatic Association of Japan.
The Association of Drown-Works and
Renaissance Exporters,
Room 6, Board of Trade Building,
No. 75.
Tel. No. 3,227.
Asiatic Society of Japan.
Association of Foreign Raw and Waste
Silk Merchants of Yokohama,
Room 6, Board of Trade Building,
No. 75.
Tel. No. 3,227.
Association of Foreign Silk Piece Goods
Merchants of Yokohama,
Room 6, Board of Trade Building,
No. 75.
Tel. No. 3,227.
Austrian Navy League of Japan.
British Association of Japan,
Room 6, Board of Trade Building,
No. 75.
Tel. No. 3,227.
Club Germania,
Nos. 235 and 827.
Tel. No. 1,594.
Columbia Society.
The Far Eastern Public Hall Co.,
Gaiety Theatre.
Foreign Fire Insurance Association of
Japan,
Board of Trade Building, No. 75.
Tel. No. 1,358.
Jewish Benevolent Association of
Yokohama.
Ladies' Benevolent Association of
Yokohama and Tokyo.
Ladies' Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club.
L'Alliance Française.
Mosquito Yacht Club.
Nippon Race Club.
Royal Society of St. George.
Satsuma-chō Fire Brigade Head-
quarters,
238, Yamasita-chō.
Tel. No. 677.
St. Andrew's Society of Yokohama
and Tokyo.
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals,
209, Yamasita-chō,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Yokohama Literary and Musical Society.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yokohama Cemetery, Nos. 92, 93, 94, and 95, Bluff.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Yokohama Oriental Jubilee Club,</strong> 275, Yamashita-chō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yokohama Charity Club.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tel. No. 3,781.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yokohama Charity Organization.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Yokohama Social Club,</strong> Yokohama Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Association of Japanese Export Silk Guilds. 75, Ota-machi Shichôme.</td>
<td><strong>Tel. No. 880.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yokohama Fancy Embroideries.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Yokohama Subscription Library,</strong> Retz’ Buildings, 179, Bluff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Chess Club.</td>
<td><strong>Yokohama United Club,</strong> No. 4-B, Bund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Country and Athletic Club.</td>
<td><strong>Tel. No. 1,027.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, Board of Trade Building, No. 75. Tel. No. 1,358.</td>
<td><strong>Yokohama Yacht Club.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yokohama King’s Daughters’ Circle.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Principal Dealers in Local Products.**

**Embroideries**
- Furukawa Shōten, 262, Yamashita-chō, Tel. No. 2,447.
- Iida & Co., ‘Takashima-ya’ (of Kyōto), 87, Yamashita-chō, Tel. No. 1,429, L.D., P.O. Box No. 141. All Kinds of Embroideries, retail and wholesale.
- K. Kitajima, 39, Moto-machi Itchôme, Dealer in Drawn-Works, Laces, Embroideries, etc.
- Mrs. S. Takagi, 10, Hon-chō Itchôme, Silk Goods, Embroideries, etc., Tel. No. 2,376.
- Taihei Shōten (K. Maezawa), 53, Benten-dōri Sanchōme, Tel. No. 2,798.
- Yamamoto, Dealer in Embroidered Silk, Brocades, and Fine Art Curios, 1, Benten-dōri Itchôme, Tel. No. 1,678.
- ‘Yamato’ (Gōshi Kwaisha), Dealer in Drawn-Works and Embroidered Silk Goods, etc., 35, Benten-dōri Nichōme, Tel. No. 2,036.

**Fancy Goods Dealers**
- K. Hasegawa (Shōjiki-ya), 59, Ono-chō Shichôme.
- Y. Kaida, (Daikoku-ya), 34, Ota-machi Sanchōme.
- Manzo Dry Goods Store, 21, Sakai-chō Itchôme, Tel. No. 382.
- Matsushita, Sakai-chō Itchôme.
- I. Nozaki, 1, Yoshida-machi Itchôme.
- S. Okawaya, Dealer in all kinds of Foreign Fancy Goods, Moto-machi Sanchōme.
- Y. Ōmiya & Co., General Foreign Goods Merchants; Straw Hat Manufacturers, 24 and 25, Sakai-chō Itchôme, Tel. Nos. 232 and 1,545.
- F. Yoshizawa (Shinano-ya), 70, Benten-dōri Shichôme, Tel. No. 1,196. Yamanol Shōten, Dealer in all kinds of Superior Foreign Fancy Goods, Moto-machi Sanchōme.

**Fine Art Dealers (including Metallic Ware Dealers).**
- Benten Shōkwaï (K. Kaneko), Benten-dōri Itchôme.
- C. Gotô, 38, Uchida-chō Hatchôme, Tel. No. 459.
- T. Hashimoto, 17, Kitanaka-dōri, Tel. No. 2,103.
- S. Hattori, 1, Benten-dōri Itchôme.
- K. Kawano, 46, Benten-dōri Sanchōme.
- Y. Kanoike, 47, Hon-chō Sanchōme, Tel. No. 1,939.
- Mrs. G. Makino (Miyako), 16, Moto-machi Itchôme.
- T. Matsui, 64, Ota-machi Sanchōme, Tel. No. 622.
- S. Miyamoto, 54, Benten-dōri Sanchōme.
- S. Morikawa, 13, Benten-dōri Itchôme.
- G. Nishikawa, 47, Hon-chō Sanchōme.
Communications.  

YOKOHAMA  

26. Route.  

Y. Nomura, (Samurai Shōkwaï), 22, Hon-chō Ichōme, Tel. Nos. 915 and 1,322.  
S. Ozeki (Musashi-ya), 66, Hon-chō Shichōme, Tel. No. 834, L.D.  
K. Toyama, 51, Benten-dōri Ichōme, Tel. No. 2,540.  
Watanabe Gōshi Kwaisha, Benten-dōri Ichōme.  
S. Yamada, 13, Sakai-chō Ichōme, Tel. No. 2,114.  

Photographers  
N. Enami, Coloured Lantern-slides, Stereoscopic Views, 9, Benten-dōri Ichōme, Tel. No. 651.  
'Hotei,' 78, Yamashita-chō.  
'Kimbei' (Kusakabe), 7, Hon-chō Ichōme, Tel. No. 161.  
Tashiro-ya, Photographers, 2, Benten-dōri Ichōme.  
R. Yamamoto, Photographic Studio, Benten-dōri Nichōme.  

Porcelain Merchants  
S. Fujita, 32, Yoshi塌-machi Ichōme, Tel. No. 2,566.  
S. Hattori, 1, Benten-dōri Ichōme, Tel. No. 2,723.  
H. Imura (Matsuishi-ya), 25, Hon-chō Nichōme, Tel. No. 559.  
K. Katō, 27, Benten-dōri Sanchōme.  
Miyagawa Közan, 'Makuzu,' 1,531, Minami Ōta-machi, Tel. No. 1,786.  
Y. Mizokami, 38, Kitabaka-dōri Sanchōme.  
Porcelain Merchants' Guild, Ltd., 1,875, Minami Ōta-machi.  
Tashiro-ya, 49, Benten-dōri Nichōme, Tel. No. 380.  
Y. Watano, 29, Sumiyoshi-chō Nichōme.  
H. Watatani, 46, Hon-chō Sanchōme, Tel. No. 1,065.  
K. Watano, 6, Hon-chō Ichōme, Tel. No. 50.  

Watch and Clock Merchants  
Kanamori Shōten Gōshi Kwaisha, 73, Ōta-machi Shichōme, Tel. No. 334.  
N. Kawakita, Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery, 60, Benten-dōri Sanchōme, Tel. No. 230.  
Iseume Shōten (S. Aoki), 42, Benten-dōri Sanchōme, Tel. No. 333.  
Tenshō-dō, Agency, 74, Onet-chō Gochōme, Tel. No. 876.  

Wine and Provision Merchants  
Imai & Co. (Nishiso), 10, Sakai-chō Ichōme, Tel. No. 287.  
T. Kaneko, 6, Tokiwacho Ichōme, Tel. No. 2,304.  
Meidi-ya, Ltd., Purveyors to the Imperial Household, Importers of Wines, Provisions, Tablewares, etc., Ship Provisioning Merchants, 13, Hon-chō Ichōme, Tel. Nos. 30, 424, 2,005, and 5,446, Telegraphic Address, 'Meidiya,' Yokohama.  
T. Owari-ya, 6 and 7, Sakai-chō Ichōme, General Import and Export Merchants, Tel. No. 310, L.D., Telegraphic Address 'Owariya,' Ar. A. B. C. 4th and 5th Editions, and Lieber's Codes used.  
S. Saitō, 11, Hon-chō Ichōme, Tel. No. 392, General Export and Import Merchant.  
Yokohama Bakery (Uchikī), 50, Moto-machi Ichōme, Tel. No. 573, Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, also Wine and Provisions.  

Itinerary Plan for Five Days: 1st day, Iseya, Kamon-ya, Byōbu-ura, Sugita, Kanazawa; 2nd day, Énoshima, Kamakura, Zushi, Yokosuka, Uraga; 3rd day, Hakone; 4th day, Tōkyō; 5th day, Nikkō.  

Communication Facilities.  

(1) Street Tramway: The Yokohama Electric Tramway runs between Kanagawa and Hommoku, passing by the Yokohama Station and the Park, and cutting through a hill W. of the former
Bluff concession. There are two branch lines, e.g. the one branching off from near the Yokohama Station and leading to the Yawata-bashi, via the Nihon-bashi, and another starting from the Nihon-bashi and ending at Tobe. These lines connect at Kanagawa with the Tōkaidō Railway and the Kei-hin (or Shinagawa–Kanagawa) Tram Line and at the Yokohama Station again with the Tōkaidō Railway, while at Hirado-bashi or Takashima-chō Shichōme, the electric cars come within 0.2 m. of Hiranuma Station (for the long-distance Tōkaidō Express Trains). The cars on these tram lines run between 5 a.m. and midnight; fare 5 sen per single ride for any distance, and return 9 sen; (commutation tickets, 75 sen, ¥1.10, and ¥1.80 for books of 20, 30, and 50 tickets respectively).

(2) Jinrikisha, Carriages, and Automobiles. Tariff for Jinrikisha: from Yokohama Station, to Onoe-chō Gochōme, Bentendōri Gochōme, Honchō Gochōme, Hanazaki-chō Shichōme, Nogemachi Ichōme, etc., 7 sen; to Ashibiki-chō Ichōme, Hanazaki-chō Hatchōme, Bankoku-bashi, Tobe-machi Nichōme, Nogemachi Shichōme, etc., 10 sen; to Takashima-chō Shichōme, Sueyoshi-chō Gochōme, English Hatoba, No. 9 Settlement, etc., 15 sen; to Yamate Honchō-dōri, Suwa-chō, Negishi-machi, etc., 25 sen; to Hommoku-machi, Negishi Race Course, etc., 30 sen; to Hommoku-machi, near Ushigome, Negishi, Isogō, etc., 40 sen.

![Negishi, Yokohama.](image)

**Tariff for Carriages**: Between Grand Hotel and Yokohama Station, ¥1; between Oriental Hotel and Hiranuma Station, ¥1; from Wright’s Hotel to Yokohama Station, 75 sen, to Hiranuma Station, ¥1.25, etc.

**Tariff for Automobiles**: by distance, from the garage at Yokohama Station to Yamashita-chō and other down-town streets, ¥1, or to Bluff and up-town streets, ¥1.25; from Hiranuma Station to Yamashita-chō and down-town streets, ¥1.50, or to the Bluff and up-town streets, ¥2; if the service exceeds 20 min. by the car being kept waiting or being required to take a circuitous route, 50 per cent. extra is charged; for service exceeding 1/2 hr., the fare is charged by
Railways. YOKOHAMA 26. Route.

time; by time, up to ½ hr., ¥ 2; over ½ hr. and less than 1 hr., ¥ 3.50; ½ day (7 to 12 a.m. or 1 to 6 p.m.), ¥ 15; and whole day, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., ¥ 27; Additional charge, at night or in stormy weather 20% (within the town limit) or 30% (outside the town limit).

(3) Railway. Together with Tokyo, Yokohama enjoys the distinction of being the earliest city touched by rail, for the first iron-road in this country was built between Tokyo and Yokohama in 1872. There are 4 stations in the city, Yokohama Station, Hiranuma Station, Kanagawa Station, and Higashi-Kanagawa Station. Hiranuma Station is exclusively for the Tōkaidō Express Trains, which do not stop at any of the other stations. The fastest train between Yokohama (Yokohama Station) and Tokyo (Shimbashi) takes 28 min. and the slowest 53 min. From Yokohama (i.e. Hiranuma Station), Kyoto may be reached in 10 hrs. 24 min., Osaka in 11 hrs. 17 min., Kobe in 12 hrs. 7 min. Higashi-Kanagawa Station is the starting-point of a branch line, which connects at the other end with the Central Line at Hachioji. The following tables give the distances and fares (exclusive of Transit Tax) from Yokohama to the more important towns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Distances (m.)</th>
<th>¥ 1st class</th>
<th>¥ 2nd class</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Yokohama</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Yokosuka Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamakura</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>North-Eastern Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zushi</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Shin-Etsu Line.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yokosuka</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Hokuroku Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hachioji</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Tōkaidō Line.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<td>Nikkō</td>
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<td>368</td>
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<td>Sendai</td>
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<td>Matsushima</td>
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<td>Aomori</td>
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<td>1770</td>
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<td>Sapporo</td>
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<td>Karuizawa</td>
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<td>360</td>
<td>234</td>
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<td>Niigata</td>
<td>286.6</td>
<td>932</td>
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<td>Kamaizawa</td>
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<td>Toyama</td>
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<td>Kōzu</td>
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<td>Numazu</td>
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<td>158</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shizuoka</td>
<td>103.0</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>242</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nagoya</td>
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<td>715</td>
<td>402</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Yamada</td>
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<td>958</td>
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<td>Nara</td>
<td>300.7</td>
<td>1005</td>
<td>592</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kyūto</td>
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<td>1035</td>
<td>630</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maizuru</td>
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<td>Hiroshima</td>
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<td>Miyajima</td>
<td>562.5</td>
<td>1875</td>
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<td>Shimonoseki</td>
<td>688.5</td>
<td>2291</td>
<td>1399</td>
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<td>Moji</td>
<td>690.0</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>1434</td>
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<td>Nagasaki</td>
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<td>2865</td>
<td>1706</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kagoshima</td>
<td>927.1</td>
<td>3125</td>
<td>1874</td>
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</table>
Passage Rates with Through Tickets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Hiranuma (Yokohama)</th>
<th>Distances</th>
<th>Fares</th>
<th>Per each 10 kg. in excess of free luggage allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st class</td>
<td>2nd class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Via Fusan</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>yen</td>
<td>yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusan</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>26.50</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Heijō</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1,932</td>
<td>97.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manchuria</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>152.00</td>
<td>103.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>6,868</td>
<td>290.70</td>
<td>211.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg (via Viatka)</td>
<td>7,035</td>
<td>296.00</td>
<td>214.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London (via Ostend)</td>
<td>8,756</td>
<td>422.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>8,098</td>
<td>369.27</td>
<td>258.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>8,766</td>
<td>416.99</td>
<td>291.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Via Dairen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairen</td>
<td>1,182</td>
<td>52.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harbin</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>97.10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchuria</td>
<td>2,353</td>
<td>152.00</td>
<td>111.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irkutsk</td>
<td>3,302</td>
<td>199.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>6,706</td>
<td>290.90</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6,873</td>
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<tr>
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<td>295.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>7,937</td>
<td>369.27</td>
<td>258.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>8,605</td>
<td>416.99</td>
<td>291.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Via Vladivostok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vladivostok</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>46.65</td>
<td>42.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbin</td>
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<td>92.20</td>
<td>71.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchuria</td>
<td>1,946</td>
<td>146.55</td>
<td>105.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irkutsk</td>
<td>2,887</td>
<td>195.90</td>
<td>136.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>6,291</td>
<td>286.95</td>
<td>198.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6,458</td>
<td>291.25</td>
<td>201.25</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8,179</td>
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<td>282.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>7,521</td>
<td>365.31</td>
<td>245.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>8,189</td>
<td>413.03</td>
<td>278.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(4) *Sea Routes.* Yokohama enjoys many facilities of steamship communication. Below are given the principal steamship lines which start from or call at Yokohama.

Foreign Services.

(a) **European Lines.**

Austrian Lloyd Co.'s S.S. Line — Yokohama to Trieste, calling at Kōbe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Port Said—four-weekly.


Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s S.S. Line — Yokohama to Bremen and Hamburg (alternately), calling at Kōbe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, Southampton (to London by rail), and Antwerp—fortnightly.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s S.S. Line — Yokohama to London, calling at Kōbe, Nagasaki, Shanghai (between Yokohama and Shanghai by local steamers), Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Malta (called at by alternate steamers), Marseilles, and Gibraltar—fortnightly.

(b) **American Lines.**

American Trading Co.'s Bank Line — Manila to Tacoma, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kōbe, and Victoria, B.C.—monthly.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal Mail S.S. Line (Vancouver to Hongkong)—calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kōbe, and Victoria, B.C.—fortnightly or three-weekly.

Nippon Yūsen Kwaisha's S.S. Line (Hongkong—Seattle)—calling at Keelung,* Shanghai, Moji, Kōbe, Yokkaichi,* Shimizu,* and Victoria, B.C.—fortnightly.

Ōsaka Shōsen Kwaisha's S.S. Line (Hongkong—Tacoma')—calling at Manila,† Keelung,* Shanghai,† Nagasaki,† Moji,† Kōbe, Yokkaichi,* Shimizu,* Victoria, B.C., and Seattle—fortnightly.

Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Line (San Francisco—Hongkong via Honolulu) Calling at Honolulu, Shimizu,* Yokkaichi,* Kōbe, Nagasaki, Shanghai,* Keelung,* and Manila*—twice monthly.

Toyo Kisen Kwaisha's S.S. Line (Hongkong—San Francisco via Honolulu)—calling at Manila,* Keelung,* Shanghai,* Nagasaki, Kōbe, Yokkaichi,* Shimizu,* and Honolulu—twice monthly.

N.B. — * indicates the ports called at occasionally; † indicates the ports called at alternately.
(c) **Australian Lines.**

Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. Line—Yokohama to Melbourne, calling at Kōbe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney—four-weekly (Yokohama to Sydney in about 30 days—fares: 1st class £47, 2nd class £30).

Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s S.S. Line—Yokohama to Sydney, calling at Kōbe (on N. bound voyages only), Hongkong, Manila, Jap. Is., Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hafen (New Guinea, German), Simpson-Hafen (Bismark Archipelago), etc.—four-weekly (Yokohama to Sydney in about 32 days,—fares same as above).

**N.B.**—For particulars of foreign services mentioned above, see Vol. 1 'Introductory Remarks' Chapt. III and IV.

(d) **South American Line.**

Tōyō Kisen Kaisha's S. S. Line—Hongkong to Valparaiso and Coronel, calling at Moji, Kōbe, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Arica, Iquique—bi-monthly. Yokohama to Valparaiso (about 9,340 m.) in 59 days, fares: 1st class ¥500, 2nd class ¥300.

**Far Eastern Coasting Services.**

Yokohama-Shanghai Line (N.Y.K.'s Steamers)—calling at Kōbe, Moji, and Nagasaki—twice weekly (fares: 1st class ¥65, 2nd class ¥39).

Yokohama-Takow Line (O.S.K.'s Steamers)—calling at Kōbe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Bōko-tō, and Anping—twice monthly (fares: Kōbe to Takow or Anping 1st class ¥41, 2nd class ¥27).

Yokohama-Anping Line (O.S.K's Steamers)—calling at Nagoya,* Katsu-ura,* Osaka, Kōbe, Moji, and Keelung—5 times monthly.

Asterisks indicate the ports called at occasionally on outward voyages.

Yokohama–North China Line (N.Y.K.'s Steamers)—Yokohama to Newchwang, calling at Nagoya,* Yokkaichi,* Kōbe, Moji (Shimonoseki), Jinsen (Chemulpo), Dairen, and Taku—thrice monthly (fares same as above).

**N.B.**—(1) Asterisks indicate the ports called at occasionally on outward voyages only. (2) During the winter Chinwangtāo is substituted, and Taku and Newchwang omitted.

**Steamship Company's Offices and Agencies.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Trading Co.</th>
<th>Tel. Add. 'Swire.'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25, Yamashita-cho.</td>
<td>Agents for:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.O. Box No. 28.</td>
<td>Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel. Add. 'Amtraco.'</td>
<td>China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Butterfield & Swire, | Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal |
|----------------------| Mail S.S. Line, |
| 57, Yamashita-cho.   | Tel. No. 209. |
| P.O. Box No. 183.    | Tel. Add. 'Citamprag.' |
|                      | P.O. Box No. 294. |
Steamship Agencies. YOKOHAMA 26. Route. 11

C. Illies & Co.,
Acting Forwarding Agents for the Norddeutscher Lloyd.
54, Main Street, Yamashita-chō.
Tel. Nos. 48 and 691.
P.O. Box No. 78.
Tel. Add.: ‘Illies’ & ‘Packetline.’

Agents for:—
Hamburg-America Linie.
Germanischer Lloyd, Berlin.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France,
9, Yamashita-chō (Pl. J 6).
Tel. No. 2,085.
P.O. Box No. 261.
Tel. Add. ‘Messagerie.’

Corres & Co.
221, Yamashita-chō.
Tel. No. 374.
P.O. Box No. 268.
Tel. Add. ‘Corres.’

Agents for:—
Eastern & Australian S.S. Co.
Ben Line of Steamers.
American Asiatic S.S. Co.
South African Line of Steamers.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.,
50, Main Street.
Tel. No. 245.
Tel. Add. ‘Dodwell.’
P.O. Box No. 271.

Agents for:—
Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Bank Line, Ltd.
Mogul Line.
Warrack Line.
Saint Line.
Castle Line.
Barber Line.
New York and Oriental S.S. Co.
Asiatic S.N. Co.
Natal Line of Steamers.

Helm Brothers, Ltd.
43, Yamashita-chō.
Tel. Nos. 524 and 3,159.
P.O. Box No. 116.
Tel. Add. ‘Helm.’

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
1, Yamashita-chō.
Tel. Nos. 246 and 785.
P.O. Box No. 286.
Tel. Add. ‘Jardine.’

Agents for:—
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha, Shipping Office,
177, Yamashita-chō.
Tel. Nos. 1,052 and 1,409.
Tel. Add. ‘Mitsuiship.’

Nippon Yusen Kwaisha,
Yokohama Branch Office.
14, Kaigan-dōri Sanchōme.
(Pl. G 4).
Tel. Nos. 9, 10, 315, 486, 595, & 951.
Tel. Add. ‘Yusen.’

Agent for:—
Great Northern S.S. Co.

Nippon Yusen Kwaisha & Great Northern S.S. Co., Ticket Office.
10, Bund.
Tel. No. 438.
Tel. Add. ‘Yusen’ for N.Y.K., and ‘Northship’ for G.N.S.S. Co.

Osaka Shōsen Kwaisha,
Sub-Agent.
19, Kaigan-dōri Shichōme,
(Pl. G 4).
Tel. No. 1,657.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
4, Water Street (Pl. I 5).
Tel. No. 1,038.
P.O. Box No. 312.
Tel. Add. ‘Salano.’

P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
15, Yamashita-chō.
Tel. No. 1,232.
P.O. Box No. 20.

Sale & Frazier Ltd.,
167, Yamashita-chō.
Tel. Nos. 25 and 888.
P.O. Box 315.
Tel. Add. ‘Sale.’

Agents for:—
Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd.,
London.
Isthmian Steamship Lines of New York.

Samuel Samuel & Co., Ltd.,
27, Yamashita-chō.
Tel. Nos. 106 and 1,079.
P.O. Box No. 273.
Tel. Add. ‘Orgomane.’

Agents for:—
The ‘Shire’ Line of Steamers, Ltd.
The Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co.
The Danish, Russian & Swedish East Asiatic Companies.
The British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
The Robert Dollar S.S. Co. of San Francisco.
The Osaka Shōsen Kwaisha (American Line).

Thomas Cook & Son.
32, Yamashita-chō.
Public Offices, Schools, Hospitals, etc.

Harbour Office (Kaigan-dōri, Pl. I 5).
Yokohama Municipal Office (Minato-chō Ichōme, Pl. G 7).
Yokohama Custom-House (Kaigan-dōri, Pl. H 5).
Yokohama Railway Station (Tel. No. 1,242, Pl. E 4).
Kanagawa Railway Station (Takashima-chō, Tel. Nos. 877 and 2,777).

Kanagawa Prefecture (Pl. H 5) is bounded on the N. by Tōkyō Prefecture, on the N.W. by Yamanashi, and on the W. by Shizuoka, while its shores on the E. and the S.E. are washed by the waters of Tōkyō Bay and of the Pacific. The Prefecture has an area of 150 sq. ri (893 sq. m.), comprising the province of Sagami and a part of Musashi, containing 2 cities and 11 counties; the population is 1,178,098. Yokohama is the seat of the prefectural government.

Products: rice, wheat, millet, tobacco (valued at ¥520,000 annually); silk yarn (¥275,000), woven fabrics (¥430,000), dried la
aver (¥170,000).

Schools. The Kanagawa-Ken Middle School (Nishi-Tobé-machi, Pl. A 5).
Yokohama Commercial School (Minami-Ōta-machi).
Ferris School for Girls (Bluff).

Manji-Byōin (Minami-Yoshida-machi).
British Royal Naval Hospital (Nos. 115, 116, and 117, Bluff, P.O. Box No. 64, Pl. K 7).
U.S. Naval Hospital (No. 99, Bluff, P.O. Box No. 111, Pl. K 8).
Yokohama General Hospital (No. 82, Bluff, Tel. No. 402, Pl. J 9).
Noge-yama-Byōin (Oimatsu-chō, Pl. C 5).
Yokohama-Byōin (Wakaba-chō).
Dr. Rokkaku's Hospital (No. 1,457, Nakamura-machi, Tel. No. 967).

Newspapers. Yokohama Bōeki Shimbun (Honchō Rokuchōme).
Maichō Shimbun (Minami-Naka-dōri).
Japan Gazette (No. 10, Yamashita-chō, Tel. No. 1,378).
Japan Herald (No. 60, Yamashita-chō).
Japan Mail (branch office, No. 75, Yamashita-chō, Tel. No. 144).
Box of Curios.
Eastern World.
Deutsche-Japan Post (No. 60, Yamashita-chō).

Cinematographs:—Yokohama-kwan (Isezaki-cho), Yokohama Denki-kwan (Matsugae-cho), Kinen-Denki-kwan (Fukutomi-cho), Shikishima-kwan (Nigiwai-cho), Asahi-kwan (Tobe-machi), Kanagawa-Denki-kwan (Aoki-cho), &c.

Industries and Commerce.

Industries. In 1910 there were in the City of Yokohama 67 workshops and manufactories (dock-yard, iron-works, aerated waters, oils, metal works, etc.), which employed 3,278 men and 768 women; the outputs from these manufactories were valued at ¥11,748,800.

Trade and Commerce. Yokohama is the largest trading port of Japan. A large number of firms in the city are directly or indirectly engaged in either export or import business or both. The following table will show the commercial standing of Yokohama:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Export yen</th>
<th>Import yen</th>
<th>Total yen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>7,684,933</td>
<td>20,992,234</td>
<td>28,677,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>473,220,398</td>
<td>239,916,445</td>
<td>713,136,843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Companies and Firms. In 1910 there were 276 companies and firms in Yokohama; of these 221 were trading firms (total capital ¥69,197,600), and 55 engaged in manufacture (total capital ¥14,028,600). The principal companies are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Capital (yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Stock Exchange</td>
<td>Minami-naka-dōri (Pl. G 5)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Dock Company</td>
<td>Irifune-chō (Pl. E 3)</td>
<td>3,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ōta-machi (Pl. F &amp; G 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Warehouse Company</td>
<td>Kanagawa-machi</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Electricity Company</td>
<td>Tókawa-chō</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Electric Tramway Company</td>
<td>Takashima-chō</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Electric Wire Company</td>
<td>Ura-Takashima-chō</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Manure Company</td>
<td>Nishi-Hiranuma</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Life Insurance Company</td>
<td>Ōta-machi</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirin Beer Company</td>
<td>Yamato-chō (Pl. K 9)</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama Silk Yarn Company</td>
<td>Honchō</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Oil Company</td>
<td>Yamashita-chō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets. There are 8 market-places, of which the chief ones are the provision market at Minato-chō and the fish market at Kanagawa-machi.

Chamber of Commerce. Yokohama Chamber of Commerce (Honchō Rokuchōme).

Situation and History.

The City of Yokohama is situated on the Tōkyo Bay and is one of the most prominent and oldest ports of Japan. It is about 18 m. E. of Tōkyo and 357 m. W. of Kōbe. Owing to the expansion of the city limits in 1901, it comprises, besides Yokohama Proper, the much older town of Kanagawa. It lies almost exactly in 36° 26' N. lat. and 139° 38' E. long. from Greenwich. It is bounded on the S. and E. by the sea, on the W. by Hodogaya, on the N. and N.E. by Shirosato and Koyasu, and on the S.W. by Ōkagawa villages.

When the place was first opened in June 1859, it was a mere fishing village with only eighty-seven dwellings. It was here that in 1854 a temporary shed was erected to receive Commodore Perry, who brought over the letter of the American President. The Government apprehending collisions between foreigners and the retainers of the daimyo, a great portion of Yokohama was leased as a foreign settlement, and in order to ensure the safety of foreign residents, many barrier gates were set up.

The new town, however, the native quarters as well as the settlement, grew up rapidly, while the building of the hatoba or embankments and the reclaiming of the foreshore have greatly expedited the growth of the town. The first settler, who was an Englishman, occupied the lot since known as No. 1, the second one, an American, No. 2, and so on, the lots being numbered in the order in which they were taken up, and not according to their location. The park was laid out and the race-course opened, and, in the course of half a century, the new city attained its present prosperity and fame, throwing into insignificance and at last absorbing the old town of Kanagawa. In 1887 the water-works were opened and in 1896 the new harbour works completed.

Population. In 1910 Yokohama had a native population of 419,630, (households, 84,368); its rapid growth may be judged, when it is remembered that in 1868 the population amounted to 28,589, in 1887 to 94,390, in 1897 to 187,453, and in 1907 to 378,884 (in 1901, Kanagawa with a population of 18,000 was incorporated with Yokohama).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>No. of Dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>196,661</td>
<td>163,201</td>
<td>359,862</td>
<td>70,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>207,397</td>
<td>171,487</td>
<td>378,884</td>
<td>74,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>215,361</td>
<td>177,509</td>
<td>392,870</td>
<td>78,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>223,423</td>
<td>184,009</td>
<td>407,432</td>
<td>82,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>229,798</td>
<td>189,832</td>
<td>419,630</td>
<td>84,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foreigners. In 1910, the Foreigners residing in Yokohama numbered 9,923 (6,776 males and 3,147 females), of whom 6,217 were Chinese, 1,590 English, 813 Americans, 436 Germans, 258 French, 138 Portuguese, 114 Swiss.
General Description. YOKOHAMA 26. Route.

Number of Foreigners residing in Yokohama.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>1906</th>
<th>1907</th>
<th>1908</th>
<th>1909</th>
<th>1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5,748</td>
<td>5,944</td>
<td>6,109</td>
<td>6,280</td>
<td>6,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>357</td>
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<td>Turkey in Europe</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>813</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>9,209</td>
<td>9,588</td>
<td>9,946</td>
<td>9,923</td>
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</table>

General Description of Yokohama. Yokohama Proper consists of Kwan-nai, a district facing the harbour, and Kwan-gwai, a larger district behind Kwan-nai, bounded and intersected by canals, these two districts constituting the down-town, as compared with the Bluff or Minami-Yamate, a hilly district to the S. of the two districts already mentioned, and Noge, another elevation to the N.W. of the down-town. Thus it will be seen that the down-town part is a valley, lying between two hilly projections, the old valley having been much extended by the reclamation of the foreshore. (1) In Kwan-nai are located the public offices,—the Prefectural Government Office, Post-Office, Custom-House, Water-Works Office, etc.—also most of the Foreign Consulates, the hotels and foreign firms, as well as the larger Japanese business houses. The Yokohama offices of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha and of the Toyo Kisen Kwaisha, and the warehouses of the former are located near the shore. There is a splendid esplanade along the seashore, known as the Bund, affording a fine promenade. The Grand Hotel, Club Hotel, and Oriental Palace Hotel, and the offices of several important steamship lines are all situated here. (2) In Kwan-gwai will be found characteristic Japanese streets—Isezaki-chō, Yoshida-machi, and Kotobuki-chō being the busiest portions. Hagoromo-za, the largest and best theatre in Yokohama, is in Hagoromo-chō. Close by the theatre is a Shinto shrine, Itsukushima-jinja, dedicated to the goddess Benzaiten, formerly the tutelary deity of the fishing village of Yokohama. Minami-Yamate, or the Bluff, is high up on a hill and largely occupied by the houses of European and American residents. There is a highway called Yato-saka-dōri, which, turning round at Jūniten-sha (temple), runs by the coast, at the base of the hill (Bluff), leading to Hommoku and Sugita. The highway called Byōbu-ura, which is
an excellent carriage drive, faces the ‘Mississippi Bay’ (the bay named after one of the ships of Commodore Perry’s fleet) and the blue hills of Awa on the opposite shore, and is regarded as a most picturesque spot in Yokohama and neighbourhood. The Negishi Race-Course, to the S. of the Bluff, opened in 1866 largely through the instrumentality of foreign residents, has a race-track 940 ken (1,869 yds.) long and 16 ken (32 yds.) wide. The races are held in the spring and autumn of each year and are often honoured by the attendance of H.M. the Emperor of Japan or some of the Imperial Princes. The ground within the circular race-track was purchased and converted into golf-links by the foreign community about six years ago; the course is one of 9 holes. Near the race-course is a Fudō Temple, with a waterfall hard by, which attracts numerous visitors in summer. (3) Nogeyama is fast growing in popularity as a residential quarter for well-to-do Japanese. The Yokohama Dock Yard, at the E. end of this district has accommodation for repairing ships as large as 8,000 tons. The Iseyama Daijin-gū, a Shintō temple high up on the hill, commands a wide and fine prospect and is a popular resort with the people of the neighbourhood. The temple precincts contain a large number of cherry and maple-trees. On Iseyama stands the statue of Ii Naosuke, the chief minister of Shogun Iyemochi, who with indomitable will and far-seeing statesmanship proclaimed the opening of Japan amid the fierce turmoil of political enmity and in consequence met with a tragic death at the hands of assassins near Sakurada-mon, Tokyo, in 1860. In grateful remembrance of his valuable services the people of Yokohama erected
this statue in 1910. At Oimatsu-chō there is the Jūzen Hospital, at Tsukioka-machi, the Water-Works Reservoir, and at Hanasaki-chō Gochōme, the Municipality's Gas Works Office.

Kanagawa-machi, an old and well-known town, which half a century ago formed one of the fifty-three stations on the Tōkaidō Highway, when Yokohama was an insignificant fishing village, has now been incorporated with the Yokohama municipality. The town, like most other station towns on the Tōkai-dō, consists largely of a single street, stretching along the sea-shore; the street forms a part of the old highway, beginning in the S.W. at Hodogaya and in the N. reaching Namamugi-mura. At the S.E. extremity of the town is an elevated flat called the Kanagawa-dai, commanding a good view of the bay. In the bay in front of the town is an old fort Kanagawa-Hodai, which, originally constructed to repel foreigners, is now used for firing salutes on the visits of foreign princes. The Kozukue Castle site is a hillock, which, early in the 12th century, was one of the defences under Hojō Ujutsuna against the inroads of the Uesugi forces.

Harbour and Harbour Works. Formerly the Yokohama Harbour was nothing but a mere open port, with ships lying some distance off the shore, and all cargoes were transported by means of junks. But in 1889 the construction of breakwaters and training walls was commenced and completed in 1896. The area thus protected from wind and waves is about 1,600,000 tsubo (1,307 acres). The Customs Pier, which was subsequently built, is 1,895 ft. long and 63 ft. wide and is capable of accommodating 6 ocean-going steamers at the same time. In order still further to meet the needs of the expanding commerce, the Government decided to build a new dock in front of the Custom-House, and the work, which was begun in 1900, is at present nearly completed. The length of quay wall in the dock is 6,822 ft., and alongside of it many sheds and warehouses with electric cranes have been built. Railway tracks were also laid and connected with the Yokohama Station Yard. The depth of water is greatly increased by dredging the bottom constantly. It varies now from 20 ft. to 33 ft.

Excursions from Yokohama.

Sugita Plum Garden. At a distance of 7 m. from Yokohama is the well-known plum (ume) garden of Sugita, which may be reached either by jinrikisha or carriage, the route lying along the Byōbu-ura, which is by 'Mississippi Bay.' (Sugita may also be reached by boat from Negishi.) These ume blossoms, which come on in the very early spring, attract crowds of visitors, this garden being one of the best of its kind in the neighbourhood of Yokohama and Tōkyō; it is claimed that some of the trees were planted two hundred years ago. The garden is at the base of a hill near the coast, while the view of the bay from the hill-top is superb. Near the garden are two Buddhist temples, Tōzen-ji and Myōhō-ji; the
former, belonging to the Zen Sect, is one of the 10 large temples of the Kwantō District.

Tomioka, 2.4 m. further and S. of Sugita, is a charming seashore frequently visited by the foreign residents of Yokohama.

Kanazawa, reached either after a drive of 4.9 m. from Sugita, or from Kamakura (4.9 m.), as well as from Yokohama (7.3 m.), is a village by a lagoon surrounded by hills and was first made famous by a Chinese missionary priest, Shinetsu-Zenshi (of the Ming Period), who, being struck by the resemblance of the place to the classical ‘Tung-ting’ Lake, near Hangchow, China, selected its ‘Eight Views’ and composed poems celebrating the beauties of those spots. The ‘Eight Views’ are: ‘The Bright Sky of Susaki,’ ‘The Autumn Moon of Seto,’ ‘The Evening Shower of Koizumi,’ ‘The Returning Sails of Ottomo,’ ‘The Evening Bell of Shōmyō-ji,’ ‘The Alighting Geese of Hirakata,’ ‘The Evening Sunshine of Nojima,’ and ‘The Evening Snow of Uchikawa.’ The place apparently has lost much of its charm since the lagoon has become shallower. Noken-do, a small temple high up on a hillside is considered to be the best spot from which to enjoy a view of the place. At Seto, which faces the entrance to the lagoon, are some restaurants, and near by is a shrine, Seto-myōjin. To the W. of Nojima is Dōki-Shinden, where there is a well-known peony garden. Shōmyō-ji is a Buddhist temple, established by Akitoki, son of Hōjo Sanetoki, a member of the powerful Hōjō Family at Kamakura. In the temple compounds are the tombs of Sanetoki and Akitoki. In it also stood the famous Kanazawa library, established in 1275-1277 by Sanetoki, wherein were stored several thousand Chinese books, a rare thing in those days. The library has since gone to ruin, the books being mostly scattered and lost.
Route XXVII. Yokohama to Tokyo.

The railway between Yokohama and Tokyo (18 m.) was the first ‘iron-road’ built in Japan; the work being commenced in March 1870 and completed in September 1872. The ceremony of opening the road took place on 12th September of the same year, attended by the late Emperor Meiji in person; it being thrown open to general traffic from the day following. The following are the stations, with their distances and the fares thereto from Yokohama:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Distances</th>
<th>1st class</th>
<th>2nd class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>yen</td>
<td>yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanagawa</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higashi-Kanagawa</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsurumi</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawasaki</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamata</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omori</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinagawa</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimbashi (Tokyo)</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Imperial Government Railways are planning to run electric cars between Yokohama and the Central Station in Tokyo, and with that end in view new tracks are now being laid.

Kanagawa (1.7 m. from Yokohama, in 5 min.), now forming a part of the city of Yokohama, was fifty years ago quite an important stage-town on the national highway of Tokai-dō (there were 53 such towns altogether), at a time when Yokohama was a mere fishing village. Kanagawa, not Yokohama, was the port opened to trade, though the latter soon became the actual seat of trade. Here were signed the first treaties of commerce and navigation with foreign countries,—the treaties being known as ‘The Treaties of Kanagawa.’

This station is also connected directly with Hiranuma by rail, on which line all the express trains on the Tokai-dō Railway run, stopping at Hiranuma for passengers from or to Yokohama, instead of calling at Yokohama Station, and thus saving time.

Bugen-ji, 1.4 m. N. of Kanagawa, is a Buddhist temple containing many cherry-trees within its precincts. Hongaku-ji, ⅓ m. N. of Kanagawa, is remembered as the actual place where the treaty with the United States (in 1857) was negotiated and signed.

Higashi-Kanagawa (2.4 m. from Yokohama, in 9 min.) is a station whence starts a local line which reaches Hachiōji, an important town on the Central Main Line.

Urashima-zuka, 0.4 m. N.W. of the station, is a low elevation commanding a wide prospect.

Tsurumi (5.7 m. from Yokohama, in 17 min.) is growing to be quite a busy station, on account of a new Buddhist temple, called
Sōzō-ji, having been built quite close to the station. The temple is the head of the famous Sōtō Sect. It cost an enormous sum of money and is one of the foremost structures of the kind. The old Sōzō-ji (destroyed by fire) was in the almost inaccessible province of Noto on the Japan Sea Coast,—the new site having been chosen so as to be within easy reach of the larger number of believers found throughout the country. Namamugi (1.4 m. from the station) is the spot where an Englishman, Mr. Richardson, was killed in 1863 by retainers of Shimatsu Saburō, Daimyo of Satsuma, for the alleged offence of riding on horseback past the Daimyo's procession. There is a stone monument commemorating the event; the inscription being by Professor Nakamura, a famous litterateur of Tōkyō. The murder resulted in the bombardment of Kagoshima by a British fleet.

Kawasaki (7.9 m. from Yokohama, in 23 min.) is famous on account of a temple dedicated to Kōbō-Daishi. The temple, known popularly as Kawasaki-Daishi (reached by electric tram, being 1.8 m. from the station) was founded in the era of Daijō (1126–1130 A.D.) by a wealthy fisherman, Hirama Kanetoyo, and his son. In the temple grounds are a garden and a plum (ume) grove, and the town in the neighbourhood is quite flourishing, mainly owing to the large number of visitors to the temple. The temple presents a busy scene with crowds of devotees on fête days, i.e. the 21st day of January, March, May, and September; the crowd being particularly large on March 21. Special trains are run on the last named day to convey people from Tōkyō or Yokohama. Peach Grove of Sukawara is quite near the temple. Plum Grove of Komukai, a pretty, quiet place worth visiting in early spring, is by the Rokugō-gowa, 1.4 m. N.W. from the station. Saimyō-ji, a temple founded, according to tradition, by the famous Hojo Tokiyori, popularly called Saimyō-ji-dono (1246–1255), a wise and benevolent regent of the Kamakura Shogun, is at Kosugi-mura, lying on a highway leading from Kawasaki to Kōshū-Kaidō, another highway starting from Shinjuku, the W. suburb of Tōkyō.

Kamata (10.2 m. from Yokohama, in 30 min.) is famous on account of its iris, peony, wisteria, and azalea gardens, which in their respective flower seasons attract numerous visitors. The Plum Grove of Kamata is situated about 0.4 m. from the station. Many of its ume trees are old and highly prized on that account. The place was once visited by the late Emperor Meiji and his Empress, the present Empress-Dowager.

Anamori Inari, a temple on the seashore, generally attracting crowds of devotees, is easily reached by tram-car from Kamata Station. 'A long avenue leading to the temple is lined with innumerable red torii-gates, the offerings of devotees; while on both sides of the road are found rows of eating-houses.' Behind the temple is a rocky hole, supposed to be inhabited by foxes, messengers of the god Inari. Near the temple is a small elevation, whence may be had a fine view of the neighbourhood. The fête days are the first
'horse days' (old calendar) in March and September. Haneda-Undōba is a large athletic ground not far from the temple premises, with a good view of the sea. A ferry boat may be hired for visiting Kawasakī-Daishi. Nitta-jinshu, located at Yaguchi-mura on the Tamagawa and to the S.W. of Kamata, is dedicated to Nitta Yoshioki, whose tomb is at the back of the temple in a bamboo grove. Nitta Yoshioki was the second son of Nitta Yoshisada and a brave chieftain, like his father offered his loyal services to the Imperial cause in the time of the Emperor Godaigo-Tennō, but was finally vanquished by the forces of the rebel chief Ashikaga Takauji. In the village is Nikki-sha, a temple dedicated to the ten knights who followed Nitta Yoshioki to the last. Yaguchi-no-vatashi, is the site of an old ferry on the Tama-gawa, where in a boat in midstream Nitta Yoshioki and his ten retainers committed harakiri (1358). There is no stream there now, the course of the Tama-gawa having been deflected to its present channel.

Omori (12 m. from Yokohama, in 36 min.), Hotel and Restaurant (European): Hotel Bośairō, in front of Omori Station. Hakkei-en, on an elevation behind the station, is a restaurant with several detached houses in quite extensive grounds, in which grow tall pines and numerous plum (ume) trees. The place commands an excellent view of Shinagawa Bay and the mountains beyond. Omori Shateki-bā or ‘Target Practice Ground’ is not far from Hakkei-en. Ikegami Hommon-ji, 1.4 m. S.W. from the station, is a famous Buddhist temple of the Hokke Sect. The temple was founded in 1231 by Ikegami Sōchū, a faithful believer in the teachings of Nichiren, founder of the Hokke Sect. The temple grounds cover an area of 5.5 acres, and among the notable buildings are the Shaka-dō (Hall of the Buddha), Eido (Five-storied Pagoda), Seishō-dō (Hall of Kō Kiyomasā), Daimoku-dō (Prayer Hall), Shinkotsu-dō, Taho-tō, and Chōet-Inari. The Shinkotsu-dō contains a portion of the ashes of Nichiren, while the remainder is buried under his mortuary shrine (also in the temple grounds). Taho-tō marks the spot where Nichiren's body was cremated. Among other notable tombs may be mentioned those of Nichirō and Nichirin, both Nichiren's trusted disciples, of Ikegami Sōchū and his wife, Kano Tannyū a famous painter and Hoshi Tōru a well-known party politician of modern Japan.

The grand annual festival takes place on the 12th–13th October, when pilgrims from all parts of the country throng the temple grounds. At night these pilgrims, grouped according to locality or association, carry big paper lanterns highly decorated and illuminated and, to the accompaniment of drum beating, recite the sacred formula of the sect, ‘Namu-Myōhō-renge-kyō.’ It is a sight worth seeing.

Near the temple, on the hillside stands a restaurant called Akebono-rō, where the century old plum-trees growing intermixed with nandin-trees present a delightful sight when in bloom.

Senzoku-ike, 3 m. N.W. of Ikegami Hommonji, is a small lake surrounded by pretty trees. It is a quiet spot, in which is a pine-
tree on which Nichiren once hung his scarf; here, too, is the tomb of Count Katsu, a sage statesman of modern Japan, particularly famous as the founder of the Japanese navy, and as the counsellor who advised the Fifteenth Shōgun to make unconditional submission to the Imperial authority (1868),—thus saving the city of Yedo (Tōkyō) from destruction, the House of Tokugawa from extinction, and Japan from disruption. Meguro-Fudō, a favourite resort of Tōkyo people, renowned for its peonies and its rice cooked with chestnuts (kuri-meshi), is 2 m. to the N.E. of Sensō-ike.

The Tomb of the late Prince Itō lies at Yudare in the village of Ōi and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the N.W. of the station. In front of the burial ground extends a stone wall, while trees and shrubs enclose it on the other sides. The tumulus is built according to the Shintoist plan, with an earth mound surrounded by low stone walls. Here lies one of the greatest statesmen that Japan has ever produced and the framer of the Imperial Japanese Constitution.

Behind the tomb there is a maple-tree, which has been transplanted from the garden of the Onshi-kwan, a building which originally formed part of the Aoyama Palace, and in which the Constitution, as drafted by Prince Itō, was discussed by an Assembly of leading statesmen in the presence of the late Emperor Meiji. This building has been removed to the village of Ōi and now stands about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant from the tomb.

Shinagawa (14.9 m. from Yokohama, in 44 min.), a town of 21,000 inhabitants, is close to Shiō-ku, a ward of Tōkyō City. It formed in feudal days the first of the 53 stage-towns on the Tōkai-dō, as one started from Yedo (present Tōkyō). The old dismantled forts (called Odaiba), standing in the sea in front of the station, were built in the 5th decade of the 19th century as a defence against foreign warships, which then began to visit Japan.

Goten-yama, behind the town of Shinagawa, was formerly noted for its splendid cherry-blossoms, but with the building of railways most of those trees were cut down. Shinagawa Kōen (1$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the station) is a park containing many cherry-trees. Tōkai-ji (0.8 m. S.W. of the station) is a Buddhist temple founded by a famous priest, Takuan-Oshō. In the temple grounds are the tombs of the founder (Takuan-Oshō), Kamo Mabuchi, and Hattori Nankaku. Kamo Mabuchi was the famous master of an illustrious Japanese litterateur, Motoori Norinaga. Hattori Nankaku was a distinguished Chinese scholar. Keian-ji (1$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the station) is a Buddhist temple of the Sōtō Sect, founded by Hiojo Tokiyori, a regent of the Kamakura Shōgunate. The original buildings have nearly all been destroyed by fire,—provisional structures (not worth inspecting) taking their place. The place is, however, famous on account of the fine maples on the hillock behind, from which there may be had a fine view of the bay. In the grounds are the tombs of Prince Iwakura Tomomi and Daimyo Matsudaira Shun-gaku. There is also a pagoda which was built for the benefit of the soul of the Regent Tokiyori.
Route XXVIII. Tokyo and Environs.

Arrival. Tourists coming from Shimonoseki, Tsuruga, or Yokohama by rail, arrive at Shimbashi Station (at the Central Station, Maru-no-uchi, on its completion in July, 1914). In the station are an inquiry office, where all necessary information will be supplied to tourists, a parcel office, where parcels may be left for temporary safe-keeping, and a restaurant (on the second floor of the station building). Porters are always in attendance on the platform, and jinrikisha may be hired at the stand in the station compound. Carriages or automobiles from hotels will be in waiting, if previously notified. Guides: Licensed guides and interpreters understanding English may be engaged at hotels. The Japan Tourist Bureau has its head office in the Imperial Government Railways Building, just beyond the Central Station.

Hotels: Imperial Hotel (at Uchi-Yamashita-chō, Kojimachi-ku; Pl. L 11); Rooms:— Special (with sitting-room, bed-room, and bathroom), 1st class (bed-room and bath-room), and ordinary rooms, altogether 110 rooms, accommodating 130 guests; Tariff:— American plan, ¥6.50 and upward.

Setyōken Hotel (at Uneme-chō, Kyōbashi-ku; Pl. M 12); Rooms: Special, 1st class, and ordinary, 50 rooms in all, accommodating over 50 guests; Tariff:— American plan, ¥6 and upward; European plan, room ¥3—12, breakfast ¥0.70, lunch ¥1.30, and dinner ¥1.50.

Setyōken Hotel (at Ueno Park; Pl. N 3); Rooms:— 10; Tariff:— European plan, room ¥3—12, breakfast ¥0.70, lunch ¥1.30, and dinner ¥1.30; American plan, 1st class ¥10, 2nd class ¥6.50, 3rd class ¥5.

Hibiya Hotel (at Yuraku-chō, Kojimachi-ku; Pl. L 10); Rooms:— 24, accommodating 40 guests; Tariff:— American plan, ¥4 and upward, breakfast ¥0.75, lunch ¥1.25, and dinner ¥1.25.

Hotel Central (at Tsukiji, Kyōbashi-ku; Pl. O 12); Rooms:— 20; Tariff, ¥5 upward. English, French, and German spoken.

Tokyo Hotel (at Atagoyama, Shiba-ku; Pl. J 12).

Residential Club, Y.W.C.A., Tokyo (at Hinokicho-chō, Akasaka-ku); Tariff: ¥4 a day, ¥100 a month. For missionaries ¥3 a day, ¥80 a month.

Japanese Inns:

Shima-hei, Nishigashi-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
Myōga-ya, Honkoku-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
Shibahama-kwan, Honshiba, Shiba-ku.
Shinano-ya, Minami-Sakuma-chō, Shiba-ku.
Azuma-ya, Karasumori, Shiba-ku.
Shōsei-kwan, Shibaguchi, "
Kinokuni-ya, "
Sagami-ya, Kōjimachi Gochōme, Kōjimachi-ku.
Kinsei-kwan, Hirakawa-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Iida-kwan, Iida-machi, Kajimachi-ku.
Sekine-ya, Awaji-chō, Kanda-ku.
Kōsei-kwan, Kōbiki-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Beniki-ya, Sōjūrō-chō, "
Kinsui-kwan, Tsukiji, "
Okamoto, Kōbiki-chō, "
Suimei-kwan, "
Asahi-kwan, Minami-Kajichō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Taizan-kwan, Minami-Kajichō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Chūō-Ryokwan, Gorobei-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Nagura-ya, Higashi-Kurumazaka-chō, Shintōyama-ku.
Gun-gyoku-sha, near Ueno Station.
Yamashiro-ya, "
Izutsu-ya, "
Route 28.  TŌKYO  Restaurants.

Restaurants and Cafés (European Cookery).

Fujimi-ken, Fujimi-chō, Kōjimachi-ku
Takara-tei, Hirakawa-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Chūō-tei, Yasu-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Yūraku-ken, Shibaguchi, Shiba-ku.
Restaurant Français, Takekawa-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Café Paulista, Takekawa-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Café Vienna, Owari-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Café d’Europe, Owari-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Kairaku-en, Kamejima-chō, Nihombashi-ku.

Restaurant Frangais, Takekawa-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Cafe Paulista, Takekawa-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Cafe Printemps, Hiyoshi-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Cafe Vienna, Owari-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Cafe d’Europe, Owari-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Fugetsu-do, Minami-Nabe-chō, Kanda-ku.
Azuma-tei, Koami-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
Seiyō-ken, Ueno Park.
Sankyō-tei, Ueno Mikashi.
Mikawa-ya, Nishiki-chō, Kanda-ku.
San-en-tei, Shiba Park.
Tsuboya, Atago-chō, Shiba-ku.
Töyō-ken, On second floor of Shimibashi Station.
Seiyō-ken, Uneme-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.

(Catfish and Associations)

The Tokyo Club
Kazoku Kwaikwan (Peers’ Club)
Ginkō Club (Bankers’ Club)
Kōjun Sha
Nippon Club
Dōki Club
Beiyū Kyōkaiwai
(Russian-Friends’ Association)
Russio-Japanese Association
Indo-Japanese Association
Latin American Association
Franco-Japanese Association
Deutsch-Japan Association

Clubs and Associations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Tokyo Club</td>
<td>Uchi-Yamashita-chō, Tsukiji, Kyōbashi-ku (Pl. L 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazoku Kwaikwan (Peers’ Club)</td>
<td>Sakamoto-chō, Nihombashi-ku (Pl. L 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginkō Club (Bankers’ Club)</td>
<td>Minami-Nabe-chō, Kyōbashi-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōjun Sha</td>
<td>Yūraku-chō, Kōjimachi-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippon Club</td>
<td>Tsukiji, Kyōbashi-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dōki Club</td>
<td>Yūraku-chō, Kōjimachi-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beiyū Kyōkaiwai (American Friends’ Association)</td>
<td>Uchi-Saiwai-chō, Higashi-Katamachi, Honjo-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russo-Japanese Association</td>
<td>Uchi-Saiwai-chō, Kōjimachi-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-Japanese Association</td>
<td>Hōsei Daigaku College, Kanda-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American Association</td>
<td>Sekiguchi-daimachi, Koishikawa-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franco-Japanese Association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreign Embassies and Legations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentine Legation</td>
<td>Imperial Hotel (Pl. L 11).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austro-Hungarian Embassy</td>
<td>Kanno-chō, Kōjimachi-ku (Pl. H 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgian Legation</td>
<td>3, Sannen-chō, (Pl. J 11).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Embassy</td>
<td>2, Goban-chō, Kōjimachi-ku (Pl. J 8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilian Legation</td>
<td>(Pl. J 8).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Danish Legation               | Imperial Hotel (Pl. L 11).                    |
French Embassy                | 1, Iida-machi Itchōme (Pl. K 7).              |
German Embassy                | 14, Nagata-chō Itchōme (Pl. J 10).            |
Italian Embassy               | 4, Sannen-chō, Tora-no-mon (Pl. J 12).        |
Mexican Legation              | 21, Nagata-chō Nichōme, Kōjimachi-ku (Pl. I 10). |
Netherlands Legation          | 1, Kiridechō, Shiba-ku (Pl. J 13).            |
Norwegian Legation            | 8, Takagi-chō, Aoyama (Pl. F 13).             |
Portuguese Legation           | 143, Harajuku, (Pl. G 11).                    |
Russian Embassy               | 1, Ura-Kasumigaseki, Tora-no-mon (Pl. J 11).  |
Siamese Legation              | 2, Kasumi-chō, Azabu-ku (Pl. G 11).           |
Spanish Legation              | 2, Hiro-machi, (Pl. G 14).                    |
Swedish Legation              | 24, Tsukiji (Pl. O 12).                       |
Swiss Legation                | 55, Zaimoku-chō, Azabu-ku (Pl. H 13).         |

Post and Telegraph Offices:

| Central Post & Telegraph Office | Honzaimoku-chō, Nihombashi-ku.               |
| Kōjimachi Post Office          | Kōjimachi, Kōjimachi-ku (Pl. I 9).           |
| Post Office in Imperial Hotel  | Uchi-Yamashita-chō,                       |
| Kudan Post Office             | Iida-machi,                               |
| Maruno-uchi Post Office       | Yanesu-chō,                                |
| Kanda Post Office             | Renjaku-chō, Kanda-ku (Pl. M 6).            |
| Tokyo Central Telegraph Office | Yedo-bashi; Nihombashi-ku (Pl. O 9).       |

Cherry-blossoms by the Yedo-gawa.
Route 28.

Ryōgoku Post Office
P.O. in Communication Dept.
Kyobashi Post Office
Shiba Post Office
Mita Post Office
Takanawa Post Office
Shirokane Post Office
Shimbashi Post Office
Shimbashi Telegraph Office
Azabu Post Office
Aoyama Post Office
Aoi-chō Telegraph Office
Yotsuya Post Office
Ushigome Post Office
Koishikawa Post Office
Hongō Post Office
Kamagome Post Office
Shitaya Post Office
Asakusa Post Office
Honjo Post Office
Fukagawa Post Office

TOKYO Churches.

Moto-Yanagi-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
Kobiki-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Kobiki-chō,
Atago-chō, Shiba-ku (Pl. K 13).
Tori-Shimmachi, "
Takanawa,"
Nihon-Enoki, "
near Shimbashi Station.

Christian Churches: There are altogether 118 churches and preaching-stations in Tokyo; the clergymen and preachers connected with them numbering 189 Japanese and 124 foreigners and the total membership 20,093 (in 1910).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Churches and Preaching-stations</th>
<th>Clergy</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Orthodox Christian</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippon Kirisuto Kyōkai (Presbyterian)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippon Seikō-ki (Episcopal Church of Japan)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>9,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippon Kumai Kyōkai (Congregational)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Convention</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippon Methodist Kyōkai (Methodist)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant Evangelical Church</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universalists</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Protestant Church</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of Friends</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Association</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Presbyterian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Mission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Christ</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsujitsu Seito Yasu Kirisuto Kyōkai</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>20,093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shops.

TOKYO  28. Route.  27

Principal Religious Headquarters:
American Church
American Unitarian Association
Anglican Church
German Church
The Russian Cathedral
Methodist Episcopal Church
Roman Catholic Church
Salvation Army
Union Church
Y. M. C. A.
Y. W. C. A.

Akashi-chō, Tsukiji, Kyōbashi-ku.
Shimbori, Shiba-ku.
Sakae-chō, "
Kami-Rokubanchō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Suruga-dai, Kanda-ku (Pl. M 6).
Tsukiji, Kyōbashi-ku.
Ginza, "
Suōya-bashi, "
Mitoshiro-chō, Kanda-ku (Pl. M 7).
Samban-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.

Bamboo Wares:
Chikko-do, Kōjimachi Ichōme, Kōjimachi-ku.

Bazaars:
Hakuhin-kwan, near Shimbashi Station.
Hakuhin-kwan, Ueno Kitadaimon, Shitaya-ku.
Tōmei-kwan, Ura-Jimbō-chō, Kanda-ku.
Kudan-Kwanyō-ji, Iida-machi, Kōjimachi-ku.
Tōkyō Dai-ichi-Kankōba, Shinjuku Kōen.

Bronze Wares:
C. Suzuki, Akashi-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Ishikawa (Dōya), Tōri-Abura-chō, Nikōbashi-ku.
Nagoya Shōten, Umamichi, Asakusa-ku.

Cloisonné:
Andō Shippō-ten, Moto-Sukiyachō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Namikawa, Skin-emon-chō, Nihombashi-ku.

Coral and Tortoise-Shell Works:
Egawa (Saga-miya Shōten), Yokoyama-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
Masuya Shōten, Kodenma-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
Matsumoto, Yoshikawa-chō, Nihombashi-ku.

Curios:
Ikeda & Co., Owari-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Daizen, Hakuya-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
Tamonten, Skin-emon-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
K. Yuri, Chiyoda-chō, Kanda-ku.

Drapery:
Mitsukoshi, Suruga-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
Shirokiya, Tōri Ichōme, Nihombashi-ku.
Matsu-ya, Kajī-chō, Kanda-ku.
Itō-Matsusaka-ya, Ueno Hiroko-ji, Shitaya-ku.

Embroidery:
Takashima-ya (Iida & Co.), Nishi-Konya-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Dōmei, Higashi-Nakadori, Kyōbashi-ku.
Nishimura (Tōkyō Branch), Yamashita-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.

European Books and Magazines:
Maruya Co. & Tōri Sanchōme, Nihombashi-ku.
Nankō-dō (mostly German books), Kiritoshiba, Yashima, Hongo-ku.
Nakanishi-ya, Omote-Jimbō-chō, Kanda-ku.

Fine Art Objects:
Satake Shōten, Minami-Kinkokuchō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Sato-ten, Misaki-chō, Kanda-ku.
Shimbi Shōten, Shin-Sakana-machi, Kyōbashi-ku.
Communication.

Roads.

The streets of Tōkyō have of late years been very much widened and improved after European models, and electric trams run through the principal streets.

There are 4 principal highways radiating from the city, viz.

(1) The Tōkaidō, the most important, now as formerly, which starts from Shinagawa in the S. of the city and leads to Kyōto, via the E. coast.
(2) The Nakasen-dō, which starts from Itabashi in the N. of the city and leads to Kyōto, via the mountainous region of Kiso.

(3) The Ōshū-Kaidō and Mito-Kaidō, both from Kita-Senju in the N.W. of the city, the former leading to Aomori and Akita, via Utsunomiya, Shirakawa, Fukushima, etc., and the latter to Sendai, after passing Mito, Taira, etc.

(4) The Kōshū-Kaidō starts from Naitō-Shinjuku in the W. of the city and leads to Köfu.
Route 28. 

TOKYO Railways.

(1) The Tōkaidō Main Line at present starts from Shimbashi Station and leads to Kobe, where it joins the San-yō Main Line. Four through trains are running daily to Shimonoseki, two of them being expresses.

Distances and Fares from Shimbashi to the principal cities in the W. and N.W. are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Distances (m.)</th>
<th>Fares (yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiranuma (Yokohama)</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōzu</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numazu</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shizuoka</td>
<td>118.0</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamatsu</td>
<td>165.7</td>
<td>5.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagoya</td>
<td>233.4</td>
<td>6.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamada</td>
<td>306.4</td>
<td>8.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nara</td>
<td>316.7</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifu</td>
<td>252.2</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuruga</td>
<td>313.5</td>
<td>8.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanazawa</td>
<td>399.6</td>
<td>9.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toyama</td>
<td>436.7</td>
<td>10.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyōto</td>
<td>328.1</td>
<td>8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōsaka</td>
<td>354.9</td>
<td>9.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maizuru</td>
<td>388.5</td>
<td>9.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tottori</td>
<td>472.2</td>
<td>11.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsue</td>
<td>547.8</td>
<td>12.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōbe</td>
<td>375.2</td>
<td>9.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himeji</td>
<td>499.3</td>
<td>10.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okayama</td>
<td>464.3</td>
<td>11.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiroshima</td>
<td>565.0</td>
<td>12.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miyajima</td>
<td>578.5</td>
<td>13.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimonoseki</td>
<td>704.5</td>
<td>15.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moji</td>
<td>706.0</td>
<td>15.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokura</td>
<td>713.3</td>
<td>15.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakata</td>
<td>753.2</td>
<td>16.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saga</td>
<td>786.9</td>
<td>16.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagasaki</td>
<td>870.0</td>
<td>18.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurume</td>
<td>775.8</td>
<td>16.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumamoto</td>
<td>827.2</td>
<td>17.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagoshima</td>
<td>943.1</td>
<td>19.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The Central Main Line starts from Iidamachi Station and leads to Nagoya, where it joins the Tōkaidō Main Line; there is only one through-train a day to Nagoya.

(3) The North-Eastern Main Line starts from Ueno and leads to Aomori; there are 2 through-trains run daily to Aomori, besides
one through-train which diverges from Fukushima on the Ōu Line, proceeding to Aomori via Akita.

(4) **The Ōban Line** starts at Nippori, the station next beyond Ueno, and leads to Iwanuma, where it joins the N.E. Main Line. There is one express train daily to Aomori.

(5) **The Sōbu Line** starts from Ryōgoku-bashi and leads to Chōshi.

(6) **The Yamanote Line** is a suburban line that skirts the N.W. part of the city and connects the two main trunk lines, the Tōkaidō and North-Eastern Lines, as well as the Central Main Line.

Distances and Fares from *Ueno* to the principal cities in the N. are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Distances</th>
<th>Fares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>1st class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōmiya</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takasaki</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karuizawa</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagano</td>
<td>134.8</td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naoetsu</td>
<td>180.8</td>
<td>5.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashiwazaki</td>
<td>203.4</td>
<td>6.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaoka</td>
<td>226.2</td>
<td>6.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niigata</td>
<td>266.6</td>
<td>7.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mito</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utsunomiya</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikkō</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukushima</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>5.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonezawa</td>
<td>194.1</td>
<td>6.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamagata</td>
<td>223.3</td>
<td>6.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akita</td>
<td>354.8</td>
<td>9.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirosaki</td>
<td>447.0</td>
<td>10.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sendai</td>
<td>217.2</td>
<td>6.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsushima</td>
<td>232.1</td>
<td>6.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morioka</td>
<td>330.0</td>
<td>8.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aomori</td>
<td>456.9</td>
<td>10.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakodate</td>
<td>516.9</td>
<td>13.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otaru</td>
<td>675.9</td>
<td>16.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapporo</td>
<td>696.0</td>
<td>19.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muroran</td>
<td>808.0</td>
<td>21.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asahigawa</td>
<td>782.3</td>
<td>21.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kushiro</td>
<td>941.8</td>
<td>24.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At Shimbashi Station and also at the Tokyo City Passenger and Freight Office at Imagawa-bashi, Kanda-ku, through-tickets for principal cities in Europe, Manchuria, and Chōsen are issued (see 'Introduction,' Vol. I.)
### Passage Rates with Through Tickets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Shimbashi (Tokyo)</th>
<th>Distances</th>
<th>Fares</th>
<th>Per each 10 kg. in excess of free luggage allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Express Trains</td>
<td>1st class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yen</td>
<td>yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>via Fusan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusan</td>
<td>855 m.</td>
<td>26.80</td>
<td>20.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keijō</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>40.30</td>
<td>29.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heijō</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>48.55</td>
<td>32.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shin-Gishū</td>
<td>1,437</td>
<td>57.90</td>
<td>41.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fengtien</td>
<td>1,608</td>
<td>68.75</td>
<td>46.25</td>
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</table>
Water Routes.

The estuary harbour of Tōkyō being shallow, only small steamers of light draught enter it. All ocean-going steamers anchor at Yokohama, their cargoes being generally transported to Tōkyō by means of junks. The following are the principal routes:

Tōkyō-Tateyama Line, Tōkyō-Mišaki Line, Tōkyō-Kisarazu Line, Tōkyō-Shimoda Line, Tōkyō-Kōzushima Line, Tōkyō-Oshima Line, etc.

River Service: small river steamers daily leave Ryōgoku for Gyō-toku, Chōshi, on the Tone-gawa, and Kita-ura, Nishi-ura, and Tsuchi-ura on the Kasumiga-ura Lagoon.

Ferry Service: small steam-launches run on the Sumida-gawa, between Eitai-bashi and Senju-Ōhashi.

Jinrikishas, Carriages, and Motor-Cars.

Jinrikishas may be hired anywhere in the streets, the fares being about 50 sen an hour per coolie, or about 30 sen per ri (2.5 m.) when fixed by distance. In bad weather or at night, about 50% extra. At principal stations there are Jinrikisha Ticket-Offices, where tickets are issued at fixed charges. Carriages and Motor-cars may be hired at the following rates—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Whole day</th>
<th>Half day</th>
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<tr>
<td>Landau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor-car</td>
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</table>

Taxi-cabs are in waiting at Shimbashi and Ueno Stations; charges, 60 sen for the first one mile, 20 sen for every additional mile or fraction thereof.

Monthly Attractions of Tōkyō and Environs.

January. Fine weather always marks the New Year days and adds to the joy of the observances. The New Year festival lasts from the 1st to the 7th, when each house is decorated with bamboos and pines. People are now in their very best humour, going about paying New Year calls; in the streets may be seen parties of gaily clad young maidens playing battle-dore and shuttle-cock, while the air is filled with a humming sound, proceeding from the innumerable quaint, oblong-shaped kites flown by small boys from every available vantage ground. The routine of the month is as follows:

Jan. 1. Hatsu-hinode, or ‘First sunrise.’ On this day people repair to some elevated spot and observe the first sunrise.

Shihō-hai, or ‘First Imperial prayers.’ The Emperor offers prayers to Heaven and Earth for the prosperity of his people and the country.

High officials and dignitaries in full-dress uniform pay their New Year’s homage to the Emperor and the Empress; their arrival may be witnessed as they pass through the outer grounds of the Imperial Palace.
Jan. 2. **Hatsu-ni** or 'First sending of merchandize.' Wholesale merchants send off their goods to retailers, with their wagons and carts highly decorated with flags and banners and often accompanied by a brass band.

" 3. **Genshi-Sai.** The Emperor worships his ancestral spirits at the sanctuary for the first time in the year.

" 4. **Seiji-hajime,** or the 'Starting of Government functions,' to which His Majesty the Emperor summons his cabinet ministers and other government officials, from whom he receives reports on various government functions.

" 5. **Shinnen-enkwai,** or 'New Year banquet.' In the Imperial Palace a grand banquet is held, to which all the high officials and foreign diplomatic representatives are invited.

**Hatsu-Suitengu,** or 'First festival of Suitengu,' the Japanese Neptune. This is held at *Kakigara-chō-Nichome,* Nihombashi-ku (see P. 64). Immense crowds throng the place, affording newcomers to Japan an excellent opportunity to observe the life of the capital.

" 6. **Dezome-shiki,** or 'Parade of fire brigades.' The various city brigades march to *Hibiya Park* (Pl. K L 10, 11), where some of the agile follow many acrobatic tricks at the top of bamboo ladders.

" 7. **Nanakusa,** or 'Seven-herb-Ceremony,' on the morning of which is eaten a breakfast of rice gruel containing 'seven nutritious herbs."

**Kan-mairi,** or 'Apprentices' pilgrimages to temples.' For thirty days beginning from the 5th or 6th of the month many apprentices, mechanics, carpenters, masons, and the like, clad in thin, whitish garments, may be seen running through the streets in the evening, ringing bells and muttering 'roppon shōji' as they hasten to the temples of their choice. The most popular one is the *Fudō* at *Fukagawa-ku.* On arriving there the pilgrims strip off their clothes and pour bucketfuls of cold water on their nude bodies, offering ardent prayers to the god meanwhile to invoke his aid in the success of their career. Women are sometimes seen mingling with the fanatical crowd and performing the same ablation.

" 10. **Hatsu-Kompira,** the first festival of the god *Kompira,* one of the most popular Indian deities. The typical one is at the temple at *Tora-nomon,* Shiba-ku (see P. 73).

" 16. **Festival of Ebina,** the Regent of the Buddhist hell. This day is called 'Yabu-iri,' on which occasion young apprentice lads and other employees are given a holiday.

" 18. **O-uta-hajime,** ceremonial commencement of poem-compositions by the Emperor. New Year poems on the theme selected and announced by his Majesty are collected from the people all over the land. These are brought in and read before the Emperor and Empress, and the best are given honourable mention and publication.

" 28. **Hatsu-Fudō,** or 'First Fudō.' Fudō is an Indian God, greatly worshipped by the people. Temples for this deity in Tōkyō and neighbourhood are found at *Meguro, Mejiro, etc.*

Beginning about January 10, and lasting for ten days, great wrestling matches are held at *Kokugi-kwan* (see P. 106), or the National Amphitheatre, at *Ryōgoku,* Honjo-ku.

**February.** The air is still chilly in February. It is nevertheless, one of the pleasantest times for excursions. The *mume,* or plum-blossoms, which have already begun to bloom, constitute one of the great attractions. These flowers are very highly prized by Japanese, on account of their refined perfume and hardihood,—blossoming often under the snow. The routine of the month is as follows:—

**Setsubun.** On the day of the *Setsubun,* or 'Division of the seasons,' the period when winter ends and spring commences, in the evening a ceremony called *Mame-maki* or 'Scattering of peas' to drive away
Commemoration of the First Emperor Jimmu-Tennō (660 B.C.), kept as a national holiday.

Boat-Shoe, or 'First horse day,' has been from time immemorial reserved for observance of the Festival for Inari, or the Goddess of Rice. It is celebrated throughout the country.

March. Being neither too warm nor too cold, the March weather near Tokyo offers an excellent time for outing. The plum is in full bloom inviting visitors everywhere. The routine of the month may be summarised as follows:

March 3. Hinamatsuri, or the 'Dolls' festival for girls.' Dolls representing emperors and empresses, court officials and nobles, court minstrels and bands, all in ancient costume, are placed on shelves, and before them zhiro sake, or white sake, peach flowers, and other things are placed, and the little girls have a very happy time.

Higan, or the Buddhist 'Paradise day,' is observed by the devotees of the religion on the vernal equinox day by visiting Amida Shrine at Jōraku-in (Ueno Park), Kōraku-ji (Tabata), Jōhō-ji (Kameido), Yaten-ji (Meguro), etc.

Shunki-kōrei-sai, or the 'Spring festival of the Imperial ancestors,' takes place during this month.

April is the month for cherry-blossoms; the flowers first appearing at Ueno, Mukōji, and Shiba, later at Koganei and Asuka-yama, and finally at Arakawa Dote, the trees at this place bearing double-flowers. The Imperial garden party at Hama-Rikyu, Kyōbashi-ku, is held usually about the 20th of this month when the elite of Society, both foreign and Japanese, are invited to see the cherry-blossoms in the palace garden. The routine of the month is as follows:

April 3. Jimmu-Tennō-sai, or the anniversary of the demise of the first Emperor Jimmu-Tennō, the founder of the Empire.

6. Commemoration of Taishaku, a popular Indian Deity, at Shibamata, in the N.E. suburbs.

8. Tanjō-EB, or commemoration of the birth of Buddha. Images of the infant Buddha are worshipped in all Buddhist temples.

8-9. Yubana-shiki, the 'Boiling water ordain,' and Hiwari-shiki, the 'Ordain by walking over fire,' at Ontake-ji, Kanda-ku.

15. Festival of Tōshō-gū, at Ueno and Shiba Parks.

25. Festival at Hirakawa-Tenjin, Kōjimachi-ku (see P. 58).

22-28. Hōyō, or the grand ceremony of the Hokke Sect of Buddhism at the Honmon-ji Temple, Theji, near Ōmori Station. From the end of April to 4th of May, fairs for festival of armour and flags, in preparation for the Boys' festival on May 5. The fairs are at Jōkken-danra, Nihombashi-ku.

30. Festival of Yusokunin-ji, at Kudan (see P. 55).

May. Of the various flowers, the azaleas at Hibiya Park and Ōkubo, peonies at Yotsume, Honjo-ku, Somei, and Meguro, and wisterias at Kameido and Kasukabe are worth seeing.

At Kokugi-kwan the great wrestling matches again take place, lasting for ten days,—being the second of the two annual series of matches. The routine of the month is as follows:
May 1. Festival of Myōken, or the ‘Spirit of the Polar Star,’ at Yanagi-shima, in the eastern suburbs.


5. Tango-no-Sekku, or Boys’ festival for armour and flags. Large carp, made of paper or cloth, are hoisted upon tall bamboo poles erected in the yard; some in fact have already been flying for a week or more.

5. Kwanpei-shiki or the ‘Military Review.’ The first grand review of the Army at the Aoyama parade-ground, conducted by the Emperor in person.

5-7. Festival of Yasukuni-jinja, Kudan (see P. 55). In this spot are enshrined all the martyrs and warriors who have fallen in the cause of the country since the period of the Restoration.

10. Festival of Ushi-Tenjin Shrine, at Koishikawa-ku (see P. 84).

11. Festival of Shitaya-jinja, at Inari-cho, Shitaya-ku.

13-17. Great Festival of Kanda-Myojin, Kanda-ku (see P. 61), held in alternate years.

15. Festival of Misaki-jinja, at Negishi, Shitaya-ku.


18. Festival of Rishimojin, the children’s goddess and protectress, at Zoshigaya, in the N.W. suburbs.

21. Commemoration of Hōō-Daishi, the great saint of Japan. The most famous temple for this saint is at Kawasaki, near the station.

28. Kaicho of Meguro-Fudo, when believers are admitted to the presence of the Fudō image, at other times concealed behind a curtain. Kaicho means ‘the lifting of a curtain.’ The most noted Fudō Temple is at Narita, about two hours’ ride on the railroad from Ryōgoku-bashi Station.

June. The ‘Tsuyu’ or rainy season commences about the middle of this month and lasts nearly a month. It is the most disagreeable period of the year; nevertheless, the time is not without many attractions, as shown in the following list:—

IRIS GARDEN AT HORIKIRI.
June 1. Festival of Myō-ken, at Yanagi-shima, in the eastern suburbs.
,, 5-8 and 10-13. Festival of Tenno-sama. Dashi, or ornamental flower-carts, are drawn through the streets.
,, 24. Sennichi-mairi, or large gathering of Buddhist devotees, at Atago, Shiba-ku.
,, 25. Festival of Tenjin Shrine, at Gojō-machi, Shitaya-ku.

July. As the weather is getting hot, some of the seashore resorts are gradually becoming crowded with people. In the vicinity of Tokyo, Tsuchi (Hayama) and Kamakura on the Yokosuka Line, Ōiso and Kōzu on the Tōkaidō Line, Ōhara and Katsura on the Bōsō Line are noted as sea-bathing places. In this month, the asagao or morning-glory blooms, for which Iriya near Ueno Station is very famous. Routine of the month:—

July 3. Suibō-dezome, or 'Water defenders' parade,' which takes place on the bank of the Sumida-gawa, at which many interesting feats are exhibited.
,, 7. Tanabata, or the festival of the star Vega and a star in Aquila, held on the 7th day of the 7th month (Lunar Calendar).
,, 9, 10. Festival of Asakusa-Riwan-on, at Asakusa Park (see P. 103).
,, 12. Kusa-ichl, or the fair for the sale of decorations and offerings to be used on the occasion of Bon-Matsuri which is to follow.
,, 13, 14, 15. Bon-Matsuri is observed by the people, on which occasion the spirits of their ancestors and of the members of the family who have gone to the other world are invited and entertained.
,, 16. Yaburi, or holiday for apprentices, servants, and maids. The penny-shows, cheap theatres, cinematographs, etc., are crowded with these happy young persons.

August. Hasu or lotus flowers bloom at Shinobazu-ike at Ueno; for seeing the flowers the early hours of the day should be chosen.

The buds open with characteristic and pleasing sounds and many people assemble before dawn to enjoy this unique feature of the flowers.

During this month, the Kawabiraki, or 'Function for opening the Sumida-gawa, takes place at Ryōgoku Bridge, with extensive fireworks witnessed by innumerable crowds of people, both in boats and on the banks. Trout-fishing at Tama-gawa and in the upper reaches of the Tone-gawa attracts numerous parties. Routine of the month:—

Aug. 1. Festival of Hikawa-jinja, at Ōmiya on the N.E. Line. The environs of this shrine contain immense cryptomeria and pine groves and constitute the coolest place in the vicinity of Tokyo.
,, 1st Saturday. The Kawabiraki or summer fête at Ryōgoku Bridge. About this time there also takes place a religious ceremony, the Kawasegaki or mass for the dead, on the Sumida-gawa.
,, 7-9. Festival of Tsukuda-jinja on an islet at the mouth of the Sumida-gawa.
Aug. 13. **Festival of Ōji-jinja**, in the northern suburbs.
   
   **Sept.**  
   
   **September.** *Hagi* or lespedeza of two colours is the flower of the month, which may be seen at Hagi-dera, Hibiya Park, Koishikawa Botanical Garden, Meguro-Kwada, Hyakka- en at *Mokujima*, etc. The 15th of the 8th month (Lunar Calendar) falls in this month, on which night people admire the full-moon and offer rice-dumplings, chestnuts, persimmons, *susuki* (Miscanthus sinensis), etc. In *Tōkyō* suitable places from which to view the moon are *Atago-yama*, *Yushima-Tenjin*, *Kudan*, and the banks of the *Sumida-gawa*.

Routine of the month:—

Sept. 9. **Festival of Kasuga-jinja**, at Shiba-ku.

14.-15. **Festival of Kanda-Myojin** (see P. 6x). This is observed with such pomp and grandeur that it is counted one of the great fêtes of the city.

15. **Festival of Shibuya-Hachiman-gū**, at Shibuya.

14, 15. **Festival of Tsukudo-Hachiman**, at Ushigome-ku.

19. **Festival of Ono-terusaki-jinja**, at Sakamoto-chō, Shitaya-ku.


24. **Festival of Atago-jinja**, at Shiba-ku.

16, 17. **Yubana-shiki** or ‘Boiling water ordeal’ and the **Hiwatari-shiki** or ‘Ordeal by walking over fire’ at *Onbashina-jinja*, Kanda-ku.

27. **Festival of Fudō.** All Fudō temples are crowded by devotees.

Oct. 2. **Commemoration of Abbot Jigen** (Tenkai-Sōjō), the founder of the Ueno Park.

5. **Memorial Service for Daruma**, a defied Indian Buddhist patriarch of the 6th century, at different Buddhist temples of the Zen Sect.

8-13. **Eshiki** or Memorial service for *Nishkīren*, the founder of the Hokke Sect. During these commemoration days, devotees throng to the temples of the sect, or of the principal ones are Hommonji temple at *Ikegami*, near Omori Station, *Myōhō-jii* temple at *Hontouchī*, in the western suburbs, and *Hokeyō-ji* at *Nakayama* on the Sōbu Line.

10. **Festival of Yushima-Tenjin**, at *Hongō-ku*.

20. **Ebisu**, or festival of Ebisu, the god of luck and patron of traders.

23. **Festival of Yasukuni-jinja**, at *Kudan* (see P. 53).

31. **Emperor’s Birthday** is celebrated; in the forenoon a grand military parade is held at *Aoyama*, the army being reviewed by the Emperor in person, and in the evening the Foreign Minister’s Ball takes place at his official residence,—all the *šite* in the capital, both Japanese and foreigners, being invited to the function; the whole city is decked in holiday attire—the national flags being displayed by each house.

**November.** Chrysanthemums are a great attraction of this month. Among many famous chrysanthemum resorts may be mentioned the *Kokugi-kwan* at *Ryōgoku*, *Meguro-Kudan*, *Taikō-ken* at
Shiba-ku, *Hyakka-ken* at *Mukōjima*, etc. Perhaps the best chrysanthemums in the world may be seen at the Akasaka Palace, when the leading members of *Tōkyō* society are invited to a garden party given by the Emperor.

**Maples** are also in their full glory. *Kaian-ji* at Shinagawa, *Taki-no-gawa* at Oji, Ueno, and Shiba Parks, *Gokoku-ji* at Koishikawa-ku, *Jinjō* at Tsunohazu, etc., are particularly noted. Routine of the month:

**Nov. 1.** *Robiraki*, or 'Hearth-opening,' in which the fire-place for the tea ceremonial is opened.

**8.** *Fūgo-Matsuri* or 'Bellows festival' at the shops of blacksmiths, founders, and metal decorators.

On the Day of the Bird (Lunar Calendar), *Torino-machi* or the festival of *Otori-jinja*, a god of luck and wealth. *Ryūzen-ji*, Shitaya-ku, is the centre of pilgrimage of all classes of people.

**15.** *Miya-machi*, or Children's pilgrimage to their protecting gods. All children of three years old, boys of five years, and girls of seven years of age are taken to Shinjū shrines to pay homage to the deities, and to pray for their health, prosperity, and fortune.

**18.** *Akiha-sai*, or festival of the god and protector against fire.

**December.** From the middle to the end of the month, preparations for New Year are busily made by every family, and street fairs are held at various quarters in the city, for the sale of the hundred and one necessities for the New Year festival; the following are the principal places where fairs are held:

*20th,* *Hikawa-jinja* at Ōmiya; *14th, 15th,* *Pukagawa-Hachiman*; *17th, 18th,* *Asakusa* Park and neighbourhood; *20th, 21st,* *Kanda Myōjin* and its neighbourhood; *22nd, 23rd,* *Shiba Shimmets* and neighbourhood; *24th,* *Atago* Shrine and neighbourhood; *25th, 26th,* *Hirakawa-Tenjin* and its neighbourhood.

**Places of Interest and their Communication Facilities.**

For the convenience of tourists, some of the places of interest have been selected and their communication facilities given, with Hibiya Park as a centre:

**In the City:**

1. *Hibiya Park* (see P. 53), different blossoms in their respective seasons. The Naval and Military Bands play on some Saturdays and Sundays during the summer.

2. *The Imperial Palace* (see P. 51), general view from outside. Five minutes' walk from the park.

3. *Shiba Park* (see P. 67), take Mita car (R. No. 6) and alight at the Shiba Sammon-mae Sta. On the right-hand side are the Zōjō-ji Temple, Mausolea of the Tokugawa Shoguns, Maruyama Hill, and the Maple Club, and on the left the *Tōkyō* Bazaar.

4. *Atago Hill* (see P. 73), five minutes' walk to the N. from Shiba Park, commands a fine view of the Bay of Shinagawa.

5. *Sengaku-ji* Temple, tombs of the Forty-seven Ronins (see P. 73). Take Mita car (R. No. 6), change at *Satsumappara* and transfer to Shinagawa car. Alight at the Sengaku-ji Sta. and proceed to the right.
(6) **Aoyama Palace and Akasaka Detached Palace** (see P. 78), view from outside. The Aoyama car (R. No. 2) passes in front of these palaces.

(7) **Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan** (see P. 54), take Sugamo car (R. No. 6), transfer at Jimbo-cho to Shinjuku car (R. No. 3) or Aoyama car (R. No. 2), alight at Kudan-ue Sta. Museum of Arms (Yoshikwan), Bronze Statues.

(8) **The Arsenal Garden** (Koraku-en; see P. 84), within the precincts of the Military Arsenal, Koishikawa-ku. Previous application is necessary. Take Sugamo car (R. No. 6), change at Suido-bashi for Akasaka-mitsuke car (R. No. 2), and alight at Koishikawa-bashi Sta.

(9) **The Educational Museum** (see P. 88) at Yushima, Hongō-ku. Take Hongō-Oiwake car (R. No. 6), alight at Matsuzumi-chō Sta.

(10) **Ueno Park** (see P. 91). It commands a fine view of the N. E. part of the city. Imperial Museum, Zoological Gardens, the Imperial Library, Toshōgū Shrine, Temples, Bronze Statues, Shinobazu-ike (pond). Take Hongō car (R. No. 6), change at Suda-chō to Ueno car (R. No. 1), and alight at Ueno Kōen-mae Sta.

(11) **Asakusa Park** (see P. 103). A most popular place, where the celebrated Kwan-on stands. Many shows and Cinematographs. Take Tsukiji car (R. No. 2 or R. No. 3), transfer at Owari-chō to Asakusa car (R. No. 1), or take Tsukiji-Asakusa car (R. No. 2 or R. No. 3) (no transfer required) and alight at Kami-nari-mon.

(12) **Kanda-Myojin Shrine** (Pl. M 5). A famous shrine, commanding a fine view of the E. part of the city. Take Hongō car (R. No. 6), alight at Myōjin-mae Sta.

(13) **Sannō Shrine.** A famous shrine with a fine view of Akasaka-ku. Take Mita car (R. No. 6), change at Sakurada-Hongō-chō, Shiba-ku, to Akasaka-mitsuke car (R. No. 2), and alight at Sannōshita Sta.

(14) **Koishikawa Botanical Garden** (see P. 85), at Hakusan-Goten-machi, Koishikawa-ku. Take Sugamo car (R. No. 6) and alight at Sugasaya-chō Sta.

(15) **The Ginza.** The principal shopping district; night stalls for variegated bric-a-brac present a striking scene. Take Tsukiji car or Kayabacho car (R. No. 2 or R. No. 3 or R. No. 8) and alight at Owari-chō Sta.

(16) **The Imperial Theatre** (see P. 59), in modern style, near Hibiya Park. It is a white brick building to the N.E. of the Park.

(17) **Kabuki-za Theatre** (Pl. M 11), in genuine Japanese style, Kabuki-cho, Kyōbashi-ku. Take Tsukiji car (R. No. 2 or R. No. 3 or R. No. 8) and alight at Kabukiza-mae Sta.

(18) **Kokugi-kwan Amphitheatre** (Pl. Q 7), near Ryōgoku Bridge, where famous wrestling matches take place twice a year—in January and May. Take Tsukiji-Ryōgoku car (R. No. 2 or R. No. 3), without transfer, and alight at Higashi-Ryōgoku Sta.
In Suburbs:

**Mukōjima**, on the bank of the Sumida-gawa, famous for cherry-trees (see P. 107) and for boat races in April and June. Take Hongō-Oiwake car (R. No. 6) and transfer at Ōtemachi Sta., then take Honjō-Oshitage car (R. No. 4) and alight at Asuma-bashi.

**Kameido** (see P. 289) is noted for the Temmangū Shrine, wistaria garden, and plum gardens.

**Horikiri**, near Mukōjima, is famed for irises which bloom early in June.

**Ōji**, near Ōji Sta. (see P. 114), 15 min. from Ueno Station by rail. Asuka-yama Hill famed for its cherry-trees and Taki-no-gawa renowned for its maples.

**Ōmiya Park** (see P. 315), near Ōmiya Station, on the North-Eastern Line, one hour by train from Ueno Station.

**Yodobashi Filtration Pond** (Pl. B 7, 8), in the west suburb of the city. Take Shinjuku car (R. No. 3) and alight at the terminus.

**Jūnsō** (Pl. A 8), near Shinjuku Station is a favourite picnic ground in summer. Take Shinjuku car (R. No. 3) and alight at the terminus, whence a short walk.

**The Red Cross Hospital**, in Shibuya-mura on the S.W. side of the city. One of the best arranged hospitals in the East. Take Aoyama car (R. No. 2), transfer at Aoyama Ichōme, take Shibazonobashi car (R. No. 3), alight at Seki-jūji Byō-in shita Sta.

**Koganei** (see P. 195), near Sakai Station on the Central Line, half an hour's ride by rail from Shinjuku Station, is famed for its avenue of cherry-trees.

**Takao-san** (see P. 198), near Asakawa Station on the Central Line, a fine hill rising some 1,600 ft. above the sea. Temples, water-falls, etc.

**Meguro-Fudō Temple** (see P. 112), near Meguro Station on the Yamate Line.

**Hommon-ji Temple** (see P. 21), at Ikegami near Ōmori Station on the Tōkaidō Line, is one of the celebrated temples of the Nichiren Sect.

**Kamata Iris Garden** (see P. 20), near Kamata Station on the Tōkaidō Line.

**Kawasaki Daishi Temple** (see P. 20), electric car from Kawasaki Station on the Tōkaidō Line.

**Haneda** (see P. 21), reached by electric car from Shinagawa, noted for the popular temple of Anamori Inari.

Itinerary Plans:

To see Tōkyō thoroughly requires at least a couple of weeks, but for tour's: s who cannot afford that much time, the following plan may prove useful.

**First day.** Imperial Palace (Pl. K 9) a general view from the outside; Hibiya Park (Pl. K L 10, 11); Houses of Parliament (Pl. K 11); Atago Hill; Shiba Park (Pl. J 13, 14) Mausolea of Tokugawa
Situation.

Second day. Drive along the inner moat from Hibiya Park to Kudan; Yasukuni Shrine (Pl. I J 7) and the Museum of Arms; Arsenal Garden (Pl. J K 5), on previous application; Koishikawa Botanical Garden (Pl. I J 2); Ueno Park (Pl. N O 2, 3), Imperial Museum, Zoological Gardens, and Tōshōgū Shrine.

Third day. Asakusa Park (Pl. Q 3), Kwan-on Temple and some shows, cinematographs; the Tokyo Imperial University (Pl. L 3, 4), on previous application; some other government or private schools; Prof. Kano's School of Jūjutsu (Pl. K 4); Police Fencing Halls (Pl. L 10).

Fourth day. Drive to environs:—ōmoi, Ihegami, and Kamata for plum-blossoms; Mukōjima, Koganei, and Asuka-yama for cherry-blossoms; Ōkubo for azaleas; Somei and Meguro for peonies; Shopping and Travelling arrangements; some theatres.

Situation and History. Tokyo (formerly known as Yedo), the capital of the Japanese Empire, is situated in long. 139° 54' E. and lat. 35° 41' N., occupying a position on the N. shore of Tokyo Bay (formerly, Bay of Yedo) and lying in the midst of an extensive plain (known as the Kwanto Plain) in the province of Musashi. The city is 6.4 m. from E. to W. and 8 m. from N. to S., covering an area of 29 sq. m., with a population of 1,805,786, in 466, 164 households (1910). Bounded on the S. by Tokyo Bay, it is conterminous with Minami-Katsushika County on the E., Toyotama County on the W., Ebara County on the S. W., and the two counties of Kita-Toshima on the N. W. and Minami-Adachi on the N.,—these counties being all in the Tokyo-fu, or Metropolitan Prefecture of Tokyo, (comprising a part of the Province of Musashi, the Seven Isles of Izu, and the Ogasawara-jima group).

The city is built partly on elevated ground and partly on low-lying areas,—the former known as Yamate or 'Hill-side,' and the latter as Shita-machi or 'Down-town.' The Yamate consists of different projections, the highest point, at Wakamiya-chō, Ushigome-ku—129 ft. above the high plain behind, while the Shita-machi occupies reclaimed grounds (former lagoons, inlets, and shallows) which are at some places (e.g., at Senda-machi, Fukagawa-ku) no higher than 4 ft. above the sea. The city is traversed by the Sumida-gawa, which, flowing from the mountains of Chichibu (in the N. W. of Musashi Province), skirts the N. suburbs of the city (at this portion being known as the Ara-kawa), and, making a sharp bend towards the S. at Senju, runs through the city till it empties itself in Tokyo Bay. The Sumida-gawa, the name by which it is known in its lower course (below Senju), communicates on both sides with a net-work
History. TÖKYO 28. Route. 43

of canals,—the river and canals providing a waterway for innumerable junks carrying heavy cargoes of all sorts.

History. The city of Tokyo, known as Yedo until 1868, is of comparatively recent origin. The name of Yedo is first met with in a record in connection with Yedo Shirō Shigetsugu, of the Taira Clan, whose son Tarō Shigenaga was, at the end of the 12th century, a political agent of the Shogun Yoritomo for the province of Musashi. The place, then a mere village, was the seat of the Yedo Family. Yedo became much better known after 1457, when Ota Dōkwan, a celebrated minister of Ogigayatsu Uesugi, built for himself a fortress at this place. That was the origin of the Yedo castle. But Yedo as a city of importance dates back only to 1590, in which year Tokugawa Ieyasu received the Eight Provinces of Kwanto in fief from Toyotomi Hideyoshi and made Yedo his castle town. After 1600 Yedo came to assume new importance, as in that year the battle of Sekigahara was fought and Ieyasu became henceforth the de facto ruler of Japan, being made Shogun in 1603. The city now grew rapidly in size and splendour. Not only did 80,000 retainers of the Shogun, with their families, take up their residence here, but hundreds of the daimyos, or territorial nobles, as feudatories of the Shogun were required to keep their families in the city permanently, themselves spending half their time here and the other half in their feudal states. Now Yedo came to be known throughout Japan as the ‘Flowery Great Yedo.’ The castle itself became both in its dimensions and splendour altogether unrivalled. The ‘down-town’ portions were greatly extended by various reclamation works successively undertaken between 1603 and 1660, extensive lagoons and shallows being converted into residential and town quarters, which now form the most flourishing parts of the city. After the great fire of 1657, the streets were laid out anew on an improved plan. In 1731, the citizen population of Yedo amounted to 561,700, which in 1787 rose to 1,367,880; side by side with this citizen population, there existed the ‘samurai population’ consisting of the families of 300 daimyos and their attendants, as well as 80,000 immediate retainers of the Shogun and their families. At that time Yedo headed the list of the great cities of the world.

The overthrow of the Shogunate and the Restoration of the Imperial regime (1868) were expected to strike a death blow to Yedo’s pre-eminence and prosperity. But Yedo, now called Tokyo or Eastern Capital, in contradistinction to Kyōto, which came to be known also as Saikyō (or Western Capital), became (1869) the capital of the Empire, the Emperor with his Household making this his permanent abode. While thus Tokyo retained its pre-eminence,
it lost heavily in population owing to the sudden breaking up of the old Shogunate system. In 1877 the inhabitants of the city were found to be only 583,372. But they have increased rapidly since. In 1887 the number rose to 1,024,499, in 1897 to 1,403,769, and in 1910 to 1,805,786.

*Tokugawa Iyeyasu,* also called the Shogun Ieyasu, (1542-1616), one of the greatest generals of Japan and the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which lasted till 1868, was the son of *Tokugawa Hirotada,* a chieftain whose seat was at the castle of *Okazaki* (in Mikawa Province, Tokaido*). He spent his youthul days, at the court of a neighbouring chieftain, *Imagawa Yoshimoto,* where he had been kept as a hostage since his ninth year. After the overthrow of *Yoshimoto* by *Oda Nobunaga* at *Okazawa,* Ieyasu conquered *Tōtomi* Province, removing his seat to *Hamamatsu.* He allied himself with the rising power of Nobunaga, after rendering the latter most effective assistance in his numerous wars, e.g., at *Aegawa* against *Asakura* and at *Nagashino* against *Takeda Katsuyori.* After the death of Nobunaga, he showed himself a loyal friend of *Oda Nobuto,* a son of Nobunaga, and at *Komaki-Yama* proved himself, both by skilful tactics and the discipline of his army, able to resist the army of *Hideyoshi.* He was the one man whom *Hideyoshi* feared, but he was wise enough to become reconciled to the *de facto* ruler of Japan. After the final unification of the Empire, following upon the overthrow of the *Hōjō* stronghold of *Odawara,* Hideyoshi gave him the Eight Provinces of *Kuwanto,* in place of his old provinces, and *Yedo,* then a mere fishing village, was chosen (1599) by the advice of *Hideyoshi* as the new seat of the Tokugawa Family. When *Hideyoshi* died, Ieyasu became at once by far the most powerful man in the realm, overshadowing the power of *Hideyoshi's* heir (Hideyori). By the great victory of *Seihigahara* (1600), by which *Ishida Mitsunari* and other disaffected daimyos were destroyed, *Ieyasu* became the *de facto* ruler of the country, the Emperor appointing him the Generalissimo of the Empire in 1603. In 1605 Ieyasu abdicated in favour of his son *Hidetada,* he himself retiring to *Shinonoh,* but until the end of his life all important questions of State were referred to his final decision. *Ieyasu* died on the 17th of the 4th month of the 2nd year of *Genna* and was buried first at *Kunizan,* being later re-interred at *Nikkō.* After his death, he was deified by the Emperor as the *Gongen* or Avatar of the *Bosatsu.*

Compared with the two great men with whom he was contemporary for the larger part of his life and the fruits of whose labours he happily reaped, *Ieyasu,* if he lacked either the dash and intuitional direction of Nobunaga, or the personal magnetism and intellectual grasp of *Hideyoshi,* was gifted with qualities which made him altogether one of the few really great rulers Japan ever had. He was just, sagacious, indomitable, and calculating. He was careful, in laying plans or seeking an end, never to overstep the limit of practicability. As he was temperate in his habits (in strong contrast with his two great predecessors) he encouraged sound morals among his followers. By grace and dignity he won their devotion. By practising economy, he always kept his coffers full. He taught his attendants the secret of his success in the two maxims of 5 and 7 syllables: *U-e-o-mi-na* ("Don't aim too high") and *Mi-no-ho-do-o-shi-re* ("Know your position in life"). It is said that Prince Bismarck was a great admirer of *Ieyasu,* saying that the "Testament of *Ieyasu*" contained all the wisdom that was necessary to make a wise ruler of any country.

**Population:**— In 1910 the population was 1,805,786; There were 53,416 births, 38,383 deaths, and 12,052 marriages. The following table shows the changes in population during the past 10 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Residents</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>381,336</td>
<td>1,630,894</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>507,241</td>
<td>2,063,88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>408,338</td>
<td>1,705,028</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>522,558</td>
<td>2,146,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>447,213</td>
<td>1,803,584</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>542,090</td>
<td>2,168,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>458,538</td>
<td>1,870,628</td>
<td>1909*</td>
<td>429,127</td>
<td>1,623,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>485,024</td>
<td>1,969,833</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>466,164</td>
<td>1,805,786</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*The sudden decrease in the figures for 1909 is due to the exclusion from the calculation of the duplicate entry of temporary residents.*

**Climate:**—Generally speaking, the climate of Tokyo is mild and pleasant in spring and autumn; in summer it is hot, though mitigated by constant breezes, and in winter cold, often accompanied by snow or sleet. Autumn is particularly delightful, having a long succession of fine days. The average temperature throughout the year is 13.5° C. The following table will supply further particulars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1909</th>
<th>1908</th>
<th>1907</th>
<th>1906</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1904</th>
<th>1903</th>
<th>1902</th>
<th>1901</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max. C.</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. C.</td>
<td>-5.5</td>
<td>-5.6</td>
<td>-5.2</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
<td>-4.6</td>
<td>-5.8</td>
<td>-6.6</td>
<td>-7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean C.</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Results of Meteorological Observations (Annual Statistics).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precipitation m.m.</th>
<th>Rain (Snow, Hall, Sleet)</th>
<th>Snow</th>
<th>Hall and Sleet</th>
<th>Thunderstorm</th>
<th>Fog</th>
<th>Clear</th>
<th>Cloudy</th>
<th>Gale</th>
<th>Frost</th>
<th>Number of Earthquakes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>1512</td>
<td>1692</td>
<td>1640</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Principal Government Offices and Public Buildings:**

Board of Auditors (Pl. M 8),
Öte-machi, Kōjimachi-ku.

Communications Department (Pl. M 12),
Kobiki-cho, Kōyōbashi-ku.

Court of Appeal (Pl. K 10),
Nishi-Hōbya-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Court of Cassation (Pl. K 10),
Nishi-Hōbya-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Court of Administrative Litigation (Pl. L 9),
Kiot-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Pl. M 12),
Kobiki-cho, Kōyōbashi-ku.

Department of Foreign Affairs (Pl. J 10),
Kasumigaseki, Kōjimachi-ku.

Department of Home Affairs (Pl. L 8),
Öte-machi, Kōjimachi-ku.

Education Department (Pl. K L 7),
Takehira-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Financial Department (Pl. L 8),
Öte-machi, Kōjimachi-ku.

First Division of Army (Pl. G 11),
Aoyama, Minami-cho, Akasakaku.

General Staff Office (Pl. J 10),
Nagata-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Government Printing Bureau (Pl. M 8),
Öte-machi, Kōjimachi-ku.

Horse Administration Office of Army,
Nagata-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

House of Peers (Pl. K 11),
Uchi-Sawami-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

House of Representatives (Pl. K 11),
Uchi-Sawami-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Hydrographic Office (Pl. M 12),
Tsukiji, Kōyōbashi-ku.

Imperial Government Railways (Pl. M 9),
Eiraku-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Imperial Forestry and Estate Bureau,
Uchi-Sakurada-jo.

Imperial Guard Division (Pl. J K 7),
Daikwan-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Imperial Household Department,
In the Imperial Palace Compound.

Judicial Department (Pl. K 10),
Nishi-Hōbya-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Metropolitan Police Board (Pl. L 10),
Yūraku-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Military Education Department (Pl. K 8),
Daikwan-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.

Monopoly Bureau (Pl. M 8),
Öte-machi, Kōjimachi-ku.

Naval Department (Pl. K 11),
Kasumigaseki, Kōjimachi-ku.

Privy Council,
In Imperial Palace.
Pension Office, Uchi-Sakurada-mon.
Tokyo Prefectural Office (Pl. M ro), Yaraku-chô, Kôjimachi-ku.

Tokyo Arsenal (Pl. J K 5), Koishikawa, Koishikawa-ku.
Tokyo City Office (Pl. M ro), Yaraku-chô, Kôjimachi-ku.

Tokyo District Court (Pl. K 10), Nishi-Hibiya-chô, Kôjimachi-ku.
Tokyo Garrison Office (Pl. J 9), Hayakusa-chô, Kôjimachi-ku.

Tokyo Local Court (Pl. J 19), Nishinotubo Tomoe-chô, Shibaku.
War Department (Pl. J ro), Nagata-chô, Kôjimachi-ku.

Tokyo-fu, or the Metropolitan Prefecture of Tokyo. Tokyo Prefecture is bounded on the N. by Saitama Prefecture, on the E. by Chiba Prefecture and Tokyo Bay, on the S. by Kanagawa Prefecture, and on the W. by Yamashita Prefecture. It is almost one extensive plain, there being but one group of hills at its N.W. corner. Two rivers, the Tama-gawa and the Ara-kawa; run through it, emptying themselves into Tokyo Bay. Tokyo Prefecture comprises half of Musashi Province, composed of 10 city and 8 counties, besides the 7 Isles of Izu and the Ogasawara-jima group in the mid Pacific. The last two divisions are treated separately. The total area is 832 sq. m. and the population 3,023,946.

Products. Among agricultural products, rice (annual output 1,700,000 bush.) and wheat (2,350,000 bush.) head the list, followed by beans, millet, sorghum, sweet potatoes, taro roots, ginger, pears, and peaches, mikanawashiina greens, nartina radishes, etc. Tea is produced (annual output valued at ¥150,000) in Kita-Toshima County. Silk Coconuts (450,000 bush.) are produced largely in N., S., and W. Tama Counties; the annual output of raw silk is valued at ¥2,460,000. Fishery. The annual catch of fish is valued at ¥710,000. The salt-water fish caught in Tokyo Bay are Kuro-dai (gray sea-bream), gray mullet, soles, sea-els, lobsters, clams, oysters, whitebait, etc. Near the shores of Shinagawa and Omori (suburbs of Tokyo) laver (norì) is grown, which, after being dried and prepared (annual output, valued at ¥700,000), constitutes a favourite entable and by the name of Asakusa-nori is famous all over Japan. Among fresh-water fish, ayu (trout) from the Tama-gawa, eels from Chiba County, and carp from the Yedo-gawa are regarded as delicacies.

Forestry. The chief timber products of Tokyo consists of suri (cryptomeria), hinoki (ground-cypress), keyaki (pointed cedar),—the annual output of these kinds being valued at ¥350,000. Industries. The chief industries consist of tobacco manufacture, silk-spinning, cotton-spinning, woollen-weaving, and silk-weaving. Among the silk fabrics produced in Tokyo-fu, Hachijoji-ori, made in the town of Hachijoji and neighbourhood is the best known. Meguro Brewery, Oji Paper Factory, and Kosuge Brick Manufactory, are well-known establishments. Confectionery, sake, hemp cord, machinery, rubber-coated cloth, cement, boots and shoes, soy, jirikasha, patent medicines, etc., are made for export.

Residential Palaces belonging to the members of the Imperial Family:

H.I.H. Princess Dowager Komatsu-no-Miya (Pl. S 9), Hashiba-chô, Asakusa-ku.
H.I.H. Prince Kan-nos-Miya (Pl. 1 10), Nagata-chô, Kôjimachi-ku.
H.I.H. Prince Kwachi-no-Miya (Pl. 1 20), Mita-Daimachi, Shibaku.

Schools:

TOKYO

Schools - Government Institutions:

- Tokyo Imperial University (Pl. L 3, 4), Motofujii-cho, Hongo-ku.
- Tokyo Higher Normal School for Women (Pl. L M 5, 6), Yushima, Hongo-ku.
- Tokyo Higher Commercial School (Pl. L 7), Hitotsubashi, Kanda-ku.
- Tokyo Higher Technical School (Pl. Q 6), Kuramae, Asakusa-ku.
- Tokyo School of Foreign Language (Pl. L 7), Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku.
- First High School (Pl. L 2, 3), Yayoi-cho, Hongo-ku.
- Peers' School (Pl. L 10), Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
- Peers' School (Pl. D E 2), Zoshigaya.
- Higher Military College (Pl F 11), Aoyama, Akasaka-ku.
- Hakai College (Law; Pl. J 6), Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
- Meiiji College (Law; Pl. L 6), Koga-cho, Kanda-ku.
- Chito College (Law; Pl. L M 7), Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku.
- Nippon College (Law), Misaki-cho, Kanda-ku.
- Senshu College (Economics), Imagawa-koji, Kanda-ku.
- Keibiju University (Pl. I J 15), Mita, Shibakou.
- Waseda University (Pl. F 4), Waseda, Ushigome-ku.
- Japan University for Women (Pl. F 3), Toyohawa-cho, Koishikawa-ku.
- Kokugaku-in College (Japanese Classical Literature), Ooba-machi, Kojimachi-ku.
- Soto Sect College (Buddhist Doctrines), Kita-Higakubo, Asakusa-ku.
- Jikei-in Hospital's Medical School, Atago-cho, Shibakou.
- Joshi Eigaku Juku (English School for Girls), Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
- Tokyo Fine Art School (Pl. N 2), Ueno Park, Shitaya-ku.
- Tokyo Academy of Music (Pl. N 2), Ueno Park, Shitaya-ku.
- Tokyo Nautical School (Pl. Q 12), Eichu-jo, Furagawa-ku.
- Fishery Institute (Pl. Q 12), Eichu-jima, Furagawa-ku.
- Institute for the Blind, Zoshigaya-cho, Koishikawa-ku.
- Institute for the Blind and Dumb (Pl. J 2, 3), Sasa-gaya-cho, Koishikawa-ku.
- Prefectural Normal School (Pl. E 12), Aoyama, Akasaka-ku.
- Artillery and Engineering College (Pl. E 6), Wakanatsumi-cho, Ushigome-ku.
- Military Academy (Pl. H 7), Ichigaya, Ushigome-ku.
- Higher Naval College (Pl. M 22), Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku.
- Futaba High School for Girls, Shimo-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
- Tokyo Grammar School (English), Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku.
- The Trinity Divinity School (Episcopal), Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku.
- Meiiji Gaku-in College and Divinity School (Presbyterian; Pl. L 6), Shirokane, Shibakou.
- Joshi Gaku-in (Presbyterian Girls' School), Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi-ku.
- Shishin Gaku-in (Convent of the Holy Spirit School), Shirokane-Sankou-cho, Shibakou.
- Rikkyo Jogakko (St. Margaret's School for Girls), Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku.
- Friends' School for Girls, Hijiri-zaka, Shibakou.

Principal Newspapers & Periodicals:

- Newspapers: Jiji-Shimpô, Minami-Nabechô, Kyobashi-ku.
- Kokumin-Shimbun, Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
- Tokyo Asahi-Shimbun, Takii-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
- Tokyo Nichinichi-Shimbun, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
- Yorozu-Chôhô, Yumi-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
- Hôchi-Shimbun, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Chūō-Shimbun, 
Yamashiro-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Yamato-Shimbun, 
Sanjikken-beri, Kyōbashi-ku.
Tōkyō Mainichi-Shimbun, 
Yūraku-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Miyako-Shimbun, 
Kōbun-chō, Kanda-ku.
Yomiuri-Shimbun, 
Ginza, Kyōbashi-ku.
Chuo-Shimbun, 
Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
Yamato-Shimbun, 
Sanjikken-bori, Kyobashi-ku.
Tokyo Mainichi-Shimbun, 
Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Miyako-Shimbun, 
Uchi-Saiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Niroku-Shimpo, 
Tori-Shinkoku-cho, Kanda-ku.

Periodicals:
Japan Magazine (English), 
Uchi-Saiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Deutsche Japan Post. 
Far East, 
Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
Japan Trade Review.

Principal Japanese Banks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Capital (yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nippon Ginkō (Bank of Japan)</td>
<td>Hon-Ryōzae-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nippon Kwangan Ginkō (Hypotheic Bank of Japan)</td>
<td>Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.</td>
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<td>Nippon Kagaku Ginkō (Industrial Bank of Japan)</td>
<td>Zenigame-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.</td>
<td>17,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dai-Ichi Ginkō (First Bank)</td>
<td>Kobucho-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
<td>10,750,000</td>
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<td>Jūgo Ginkō (Fifteenth Bank)</td>
<td>Kobukicho-cho, Kyobashi-ku.</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
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<td>Dai San Ginkō (Third Bank)</td>
<td>Yorozu-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsui Bank</td>
<td>Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasuda Ginkō</td>
<td>Kōbun-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
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<td>Teikoku Shōgyō Ginkō</td>
<td>Kōbun-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yokohama Shōkin Ginkō</td>
<td>Hon-Ryōzae-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
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<td>Specie Bank, Branch (Pl. N 8)</td>
<td>Sijirō-cho, Kyobashi-ku.</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tōyō Ginkō</td>
<td>Koamicho-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
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<td>Toyokuni Ginkō</td>
<td>Gofuku-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tōkai Ginkō</td>
<td>Hon'in-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meiji Shōgyō Ginkō</td>
<td>Tatekoro-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
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<td>Tokyo Ginkō</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Principal Firms and Companies
(with a capital of ¥10,000,000 or more).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mitsui Gōmei Kwaisha</td>
<td>Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Electric Light Co.</td>
<td>Yūraku-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokyo Gas Co.</td>
<td>Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nippon Yūsen Kwaisha</td>
<td>Yūraku-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.</td>
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<td>Inawashiro Electric Co.</td>
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<td>Mitsui Mining Co.</td>
<td>Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuji Spinning Co.</td>
<td>Ōshima-cho, Minami-Katsushika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.</td>
<td>Sumida-mura,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co.</td>
<td>Yūraku-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitsubishi Gōkō Kwaisha</td>
<td>Yusei-cho,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tōyō Kisen Kwaisha</td>
<td>Yūraku-cho, Nihombashi-ku.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dai Nippon Peer Co.</td>
<td>Etisu, Ebara-gun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Sumida-mura, Minami-Katsushika</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Theatres, Museums. 

TOKYO 28. Route. 49

Tokyo Stock Exchange (Pl. O 9), Kabuto-chō, Nihombashi-ku 12,000,000
Nippon Electric Light Co. Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku 12,000,000
Kyushū Hydro-Electric Co. Koami-chō, Nihombashi-ku 11,500,000
Nissin Spinning Co. (Pl. U 6), Kameido, Minami-Katsushika 10,000,000
Nippon Cinematograph Co. Himono-chō, Nihombashi-ku 10,000,000
Okura & Co. Ginza, Kyobashi-ku 10,000,000
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co. Sanjikken-bori, Kyobashi-ku 10,000,000
Hogen Sha. Kofuna-chō, Nihombashi-ku 10,000,000
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. Kita-Saya-chō, Nihombashi-ku 10,000,000

Theatres:

Teikoku-Gekijō (The Imperial Theatre) (foreign style) (Pl. L 10), Yuraku-cho, Kōjimachi-ku.
Kabuki-za (Pl. M 11), Kobiki-chō, Kyobashi-ku.
Meiji-za (Pl. P 8), Hiyamatsu-chō, Nihombashi-ku.
Yūraku-za (foreign style) (Pl. L M 12), Yuraku-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Shintomi-za, Shintomi-chō, Kyobashi-ku.
Ichimura-za (Pl. O 6), Nichō-machi, Shitaya-ku.

No-stages:

Nō-gaku-dō, in Yasukuni-jinsha Compound.
Hō-Shō-Kwai Butai, Sarugaku-chō, Kanda-ku.
Kwanze Butai, Shin-Ogawa-machi, Ushigome-ku.

Hall for Wrestling Matches:
Kokugi-kwan (Pl. Q 7), in the precincts of Eko-in, Honjo-ku.

Public Libraries:

Libraries:—There are 1 Government, 8 Municipal, and 2 Private Libraries, open to the public; the noted ones are as follows:
The Imperial Library (Pl. N 2), Ueno Park.
The Hibiya Library (Pl. K 11), Hibiya Park.
The Ohashi Library, Samban-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
The Nanki-Bunko Library, Igura, Azabu-ku.

Museums:

Museum of Arms (Yūshī-kwan) (Pl. I J 7), in the Yasukuni-jinsha Compound, Kudan.
Mr. Okura’s Private Collection of Fine Arts, Aoi-chō, Akasaka-ku.
Naval Museum, Higher Naval College.

Zoological and Botanical Gardens:

Zoological Gardens (Pl. M N 3), Ueno Park.
Koishikawa Botanical Garden (Pl. I J 9), Hakusan, Koishikawa-ku.

Hospitals:—There were 103 hospitals, 680 physicians, 332 pharmacists, and 2,088 nurses in 1910. The following are the principal hospitals:
Atokyo is not a city that has been laid out according to plan, but one that has arisen from a coalescence of a number of separate units. In consequence, its features are not so simple as those of some American cities. To a stranger this city with so many narrow side-streets and alleys, winding and sloping, and not infrequently ending
Kōjimachi-ku. TŌKYO 28. Route. 51

in a cul-de-sac, would appear well-nigh chaotic. But when we trace the history of its growth, some order can be observed even in this seemingly haphazard collection of streets and buildings. Tōkyo is not so much a single town as a group of towns, each having its own centre. Around these centres or markets the houses clustered, and by degrees a series of small towns came into existence, which in the course of time amalgamated and formed the city of Tōkyo. Accordingly, close observers will find the characteristics of one section of the city differing from those of another.

For this geographic reason, as well as for the sake of convenience of administration, the whole city is divided into 15 wards or ‘Ku’. The wards will be taken seriatim in the following order, accompanied by a full description in each case.

We shall commence with Kōjimachi-ku, the centre of the metropolis, then take up Kanda-ku, Nihombashi-ku, Kyōbashi-ku, Shiba-ku, Azabu-ku, Akasaka-ku, Yotsuya-ku, Ushigome-ku, Kōshikawa-ku, Honō-ku, Shiroya-ku, Asakusa-ku, and finally, crossing the Sumida-gawa, we shall conclude with Honjo-ku and Fukagawa-ku.

Kōjimachi-ku.

This ward occupies the heart of the metropolis and constitutes its official and aristocratic quarter ranged round the Imperial Palace. It is surrounded by a moat, the outer of two, and is bounded on the N. by Kanda, Koishikawa, and Ushigome wards, on the E. by Kanda, Nihombashi, and Kyōbashi, on the S. by Nihombashi, Kyōbashi, and Shiba, and on the W. by Yotsuya, Akasaka, and Shiba. This division of the city extends for 2 m. from E. to W. and 2½ m. from N. to S. and contains a population of 53,330. It forms a little plateau in the N. W., but is level in the other directions.

The busiest quarters are the three main streets of Kōjimachi, Samban-chō, and Iida-machi.

The Imperial Palace (Pl. K 9), formerly the residential seat of the Tokugawa Shoguns, was originally built by Ōta Dokwan, the work being completed in 1456. Tokugawa Ieyasu, who had been nominated by Hideyoshi as territorial lord of this region, fixed his residence in this place, which was successively occupied for over 270 years by the succeeding fourteen Shoguns. In 1868, when the Shogunate surrendered the sovereignty held in trust to the Imperial Court, the Emperor removed here from Kyōto, and the title of the city was changed to Tōkyo, or ‘Eastern capital,’ in contradistinction to Saikyō, or ‘Western Capital,’ a new name for Kyōto, though this latter title has never become popular. After a short return to Kyōto, the Emperor permanently removed to the new capital in 1869. The palace has been repeatedly burned down, the last time in 1873, when the Emperor and Empress removed to the Detached Palace at Akasaka, where they remained till 1888, when the new palace was completed after six years' work. It should be noted that the palace is not accessible to the general public for inspection, as
palaces in foreign countries are. The palace precincts consist of two enclosures, one within the other. The inner enclosure forms the palace proper and is jealously guarded against the entrance of ordinary persons. Two bridges and two ponderous old towered gate-ways defend the entrance to the front wing of the building, a long yellow brick edifice, with the conical towers and steep roof of a French chateau. The offices of the Imperial Household Department are assigned to this foreign wing, and the new structure, excepting this Department section, is a labyrinthine collection of temple-like buildings, like the old palace at Kyōto. Built on sloping and uneven ground, there are countless differences of level in the innumerable roofs and floors. The pair of iron and stone bridges called *Nijū-bashi* is visible from outside, as are also the roofs of a portion of the palace buildings, *viz.*, the Main Chamber and Ōmei *den*. Ordinary people are allowed to approach only as far as the end of the first bridge outside the outer gate. In front of this approach lies a spacious campus, which leads eastward to Babasaki Gate, now existing only in name, for the gate was removed several years ago. To the S. the wide esplanade leads to Sakurada Gate, and to the N. to Wadakura Gate. The gate to the left as we proceed towards the latter exit is Sakashita Gate, which is the entrance for officers and others going to the various Household and Government offices existing in the compound of the palace, such as the Household Department, and so forth.

The outer enclosure is surrounded by a moat, called the inner moat, along the inner margin of which runs a high embankment on which are growing ancient pine-trees, noble specimens of this
monarch of Japanese garden trees. The outer moat formerly served the purpose of separating the daimyos' residential section from the citizens' quarters, but of late years it has been gradually being filled in, and only a small portion now remains. This moat is joined to the river at its two ends and is quite useful even to-day as a means of transportation by river-craft. The distance around the outer moat measures about 5 m.

**History.** When Ieyasu first entered Yedo, he had to live in the old fortress originally built by Ota Dōkwan, which must have been in a state of considerable dilapidation. In 1592 he built the castle on the site now occupied by the palace, but it was of course on a small scale. At different times between 1603 and 1656, repairs and improvements were repeatedly undertaken, and on all such occasions to each one of the powerful daimyos was assigned some piece of work to be carried out at his own expense. The work of improvement and enlargement, completed in 1636, was of the largest scope and resulted in perfecting the castle as it existed till quite recently. The central keep was first built in 1607. Fire destroyed the main castle in 1639, leaving only the western quarter intact. It was, however, soon rebuilt. The fire that broke out in the Kōjimachi Ward in 1655 spread to the central keep and burned down the main castle. It was rebuilt by the following year, but omitting the central keep, which has never been re-erected. It was after the occurrence of the last conflagration that the pine-trees as they remain to-day were planted on the embankments, though many have disappeared.

**A Bronze Statue of Masashige** stands at a corner of the campus, the monument representing this famous patriot and loyalist on horse-back. It was presented to the Imperial Household by the wealthy Sumitomo Family of Osaka, the copper used having come from the Besshi mine owned by the family. The wide esplanade extending in front of the statue is called the Triumphal Road and was built in commemoration of the War of 1904–1905; (For Masashige, see P. 126).

**The Sakurada Gate,** mentioned above, was formerly the front gate of the castle. It was in front of this gate that the great councillor, Itô Naosuke, was assassinated in 1860 by a band of Ronins. The view of the moat to the N. is quite picturesque, especially in winter when flocks of wild ducks are seen leisurely floating on it.

**The Kasumi-ga-seki** forms a short ascent and is said to mark the spot where in ancient days a barrier-gate stood, the road having been then on the great highway of Ōshū-Kaidō. At the foot of this slope and to the left stands the Foreign Office with a bronze statue of Count Mutsu in front of the porch. The Imperial villa on the top of the ascent was during pre-Restoration days a mansion of Daimyo Kuroda, now Marquis Kuroda, but it afterwards became the residence of the House of Prince Arisugawa.

**Hibiya Park** (Pl. K L 10, 11), lying S. of Kasumi-ga-seki, was recently laid out, partly in Japanese and partly in Western style, the work being completed in 1903. It was formerly occupied by the mansions of the Shimatsu Family and other daimyos, but after the Restoration it was converted into a drill-ground. The whole area measures about 42 acres. The evergreens number over 300 species, while the flowering plants are computed at about 35,000. The park contains a stand, a pond with a fountain, a spacious athletic-ground,
a large tract of greensward, etc., in addition to the beds and borders of trees and flowering shrubs. There are several refreshment houses in the enclosure, of which the largest and most important is the Matsumoto-rō. At a corner of the park stands the Hibiya Library, which belongs to the City Office. The plain brick buildings lining the W. side of the park are, beginning with the N. corner, the Judicial Department, Courts of Appeal, Cassation, official residence of the Minister of Justice, and Naval Department. The official residence of the Minister of the Navy occupies the S. corner.

The principal buildings standing on the street opposite the E. side of the park are, beginning with the S. corner, the Japan Hypothec Bank, the Peers' Club, the Home Minister's official residence (behind which stands the Imperial Hotel), Life Insurance Office, etc.

Hibiya-Daijin-gū (Shintō shrine, Pl. L 11), standing in front of the Imperial Hotel, is sacred to the Great Shrines of Ise. It has become quite popular of late as a place where marriage ceremonies are performed. This interesting custom was first introduced, or rather revived, by Surgeon Gen. Baron Takagi about twenty years ago, he having conceived this idea in order to impart a certain religious colour to the happy function, that had previously been almost exclusively conducted as a civil contract. The new fashion has caught the public fancy, and most of the middle and upper class families now follow it in the marriage of their sons or daughters.

The Houses of the Imperial Diet (Pl. K 11) stand opposite the S.W. corner of the park and in a wooden building, of which the right wing forms the House of Peers and the left the House of Representatives, each covering 5,040 sq. ft. Those who wish to visit the Diet while in session have to obtain admission tickets from members of the respective Houses, the Embassies or Legations, or the Government Offices. The strangers' entrance lies at the N. side for the House of Peers and at the S. for the Lower House. The Parliamentary building was burnt down in 1892.

The block W. of the Houses of Parliament consists of the Russian Embassy at the corner, the Italian Embassy, and further up on the same side the Belgian Legation.

Proceeding westward along the moat after coming out of the Sakurada Gate we come after a few minutes' walk to

The General Staff Office Building (containing the Supreme Military Council Office, Pl. J 10) that stands on a small eminence to the left. It was first the mansion of Katô Kiyomasa and then that of the II Family. A bronze statue of the late General Prince Arisugawa on horseback stands in front of the porch. The War Office is found at the rear of the Staff Office.

Continuing along the moat, we reach after about ten minutes' walk the British Embassy standing in a spacious enclosure on the left, and after about another ten minutes we come to an open space enclosed by iron railings, this being the ground of Yasukuni-jinsha, sacred to the memory of those heroes and heroines who
have laid down their lives for the Imperial cause. It is Japan's Westminster Abbey, where loyalty and patriotism are glorified and venerated in the persons of 117,868 heroes and heroines (this being the number enrolled at the end of 1910). Among them are some of the leaders of the Restoration movement previous to 1868, but by far the larger number are soldiers and sailors who died in the two civil wars of 1869 and 1877 and in the two foreign wars of 1894–5 and 1904–5. Among the names enrolled are old court nobles, feudal retainers (samurai), Buddhist and Shintō priests, artisans, merchants, farmers,—in fine, men from all ranks and walks of life. At all times and in all seasons people may be seen worshipping at this shrine; they are doubtless the descendants or relatives of those whose names are recorded in the shrine.

The open space, which forms the ante-court of the shrine, is lined by rows of stone lanterns and has in the centre a bronze statue of Ômura Masujirō, the first War Minister after the Restoration. The premises of the temple proper begin with the colossal bronze torii cast at the Osaka Arsenal. At the end of the paved approach stands the main shrine, constructed after the orthodox Shintō style. The grounds about the shrine form cherry and plum-tree groves, while at the rear of the building there is a good specimen of the native landscape gardening. To the right of the shrine stands the Yūshū-kwan, a Museum of Arms, established in 1881. Every year on April 30th and October 23rd, festivals are held, on which occasions Imperial messengers are sent with offerings. These military festivals now constitute important functions in Tōkyō.

The Yūshū-kwan or 'Museum of Arms.'

The Museum is under the joint control of the Military and Naval Departments and consists of two buildings, of which the older one was built in 1877.

The Museum is open daily during the following hours:  
March 1st to April 30th,—8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.;  
May 1st to August 30th,—8 a.m. to 4 p.m.;  
October 1st to February 28th,—9 a.m. to 4 p.m.;  
Entrance fee, 5 sen for each person; Special inspection ticket, 30 sen, which entitles the holder to handle or to make a copy of any one article among the objects exhibited.

Room I. Ancient Japanese guns and bullets (in use between the time of Hideyoshi and the close of the Tokugawa Period). N.B. Cannons cast by the Daimyo of Mito, who confiscated and melted the bells of Buddhist temples in his dominions, turning them into guns with the object of keeping out foreigners.  
Room II. Old cannons; paintings (hung on the walls), representing scenes from the fighting in Hakodate between the partisans of Tokugawa and the Imperialists (1869) and from the wars with the savages of Formosa (1874).  
Room III. Old cannons (from the time of Hideyoshi to the close of the Tokugawa Period). N.B. The Korean cannons brought back as trophies by Shi-nazō Yoshikiro, Daimyo of Satsuma; original models of the celebrated castles at Himeji and Nagoya.  
Room IV. Guns used by both parties during the Kagoshima rebellion (1877); N.B. An old iron pot and a knife, with which the wife of General Tani (who commanded the besieged garrison of Kumamoto) made rice-cakes to distribute among the heroic defenders.  
Room V. Small firearms and mortar used during the Tokugawa Period.
Route 28. TÖKYO Yushū-kwan.

MILITARY MUSEUM, KUDAN.

Plan of Yushū-kwan.
**Room VI.** Samples of firearms collected from different foreign countries in the early period of Meiji; Helmet and Armour worn by Takasugi Shinsaku, a famous loyalist leader of Choshu in the pre-Restoration days.

**Room VII.** A stand, fitted with a number of radially hinged, movable leaves after the style of photograph frames, whereon are shown illustrations of the changes in the uniform and equipment of infantry troops during the Eras of Kage and Meiji (about 1848-77).

**Room VIII.** A large oil-painting intended to represent a military council (at Peking) under the Mongolian Emperor Kublai Khan to discuss the invasion of Japan, a Venetian adventurer, Marco Polo, who was Privy Councillor at the Chinese Court, is represented as giving advice on the subject.

**Room IX.** and **Room X.** Swords and scabbards and metal pieces for the making of hilts and sheaths; many of the well-known blades exhibited in Room IX and Room X. **N.B.** In Room X, the sword and uniform worn by the late Emperor Meiji; also a vaulting-horse which belonged to the late Emperor; a copy of an ancient and splendid Imperial sword, Tama-matoi-no-tachi, preserved in Shoso-in, Nara.

**Room XI.** The Nogi Room, where are placed on exhibit the relics of General Count Nogi and Countess Nogi, his wife. **N.B.** The decoration conferred on the General after the fall of Port Arthur by the German Emperor.

**Room XII.** & **Room XIII.** Oil-paintings representing scenes from the Mongolian invasion (1281).

**Room XIV.** & **Room XV.** Oil-paintings, representing the battle of the Yellow Sea (between the Japanese and Chinese fleets in 1894); various kinds of pistols.

**Room XVI.** Models of ships.

**Room XVII.** Various arms used at the close of the Tokugawa Period; arrow heads; helmets and armour.

**Room XVIII.** Various arms prevailing during the three centuries of the Tokugawa Period; models of castles.

**Room XIX.** & **Room XX.** Helmets and armour, camp outfits and spears at the end of the Tokugawa Period; sangoen-yari, spears which are 3 ken long (18 ft.).

**Room XXI.** Ancient arms of Korea.

**Room XXII.** Reception Room for honoured guests.

**Room XXIII.** **Room XXIV.** & **Room XXV.** Trophies and memorials of the war (1864-5).

**Room XXVI**-**Room XXX.** Trophies and Memorials of the war (1904-5);

**Room XXIX** contains in addition several statues.

**Room XXXI.** Helmets and armour used during the Ashikaga and Tokugawa Periods; many warrior-dolls.

**Room XXXII.** Various arms from the Kamakura Period (12th and 13th cent.) to the end of the Nambokucho times (1337-1392).

**Room XXXIII.** Arms and armour from the Nara Court Period (708-781) to the Minamoto-Taïra times (12th cent).

**Room XXXIV.** Reserved.

**Room XXXV.** Japanese ancient arms, contrasted with Chinese arms in the Stone and Copper ages.

**Room XXXVI.** Arms during the Ashikaga Period (1337-1573).

**Room XXXVII.** Arms during the Toyotomi Period (end of the 16th cent.);

**N.B.** Several relics of Toyotomi Hideyoshi also known as Taiko Hideyoshi.

**Room XXXVIII.** & **Room XXXIX.** Reserved.

**Room XL.** & **Room XLI.** Memorials of the war (1904-5).

**Room XLII.** Arms of European countries, as well as of India, Persia, Siam, and Oceanic Islands.

**Library:** In the upstairs rooms are exhibited letters and other autograph writings of the leaders of the Restoration (1868); in the first story rooms are stored the materials for the history of the Restoration and copies of some monumental inscriptions.

The garden around the Museum is tastefully laid out in pure Japanese style, with arbours and guns here and there among the trees.

**N.B.** a cluster of Sotetsu trees (cycas revoluta) which were brought
over from Korea by the Daimyo Tachibana Munekazu (close of the 16th cent.); these palms, which have continued to live since that time (for over 330 years), were presented to the Museum by Viscount Tachibana, the descendant of Munekazu. Near the palm group is an old Korean Monument to a great victory over the Japanese army in the 16th cent. The monument was brought over from Korea and here set up; but the victory of which the inscription boasts was really a Japanese and not a Korean one.

At the top of the Kudan slope, near the E. end of the sacred precincts, stands on the left a high stone lantern, and on the right, at the entrance of the Tayasu Gate, are bronze statues of the late Gen. Kawakami and the late Viscount Shinagawa. This vantage point commands a wide panorama of the city towards the E.

**Hie-jinsha, or San-nō** (Shintō shrine, Pl. I 10), on the top of a small mound Hoshi-ga-oka in Nagata-cho Nichōme, is dedicated to Ōyama-jishi-no-Mikoto. This shrine was first removed from the suburbs to the Castle of Yedo by Ōta Dōkwan and subsequently erected on the present site in the time of Ieyasu. San-nō, with Myōjin at Kanda, was formerly the most popular Shintō shrine in this place, and its yearly festivals on the 14th & 15th of June were celebrated in a very gay style, with decorated cars, dancing-stages, etc., carried about the streets. The premises measure about 14 acres and, being covered by ancient trees, form a fine grove especially delightful in summer. It was converted into a public park in 1881. The Hoshi-ga-oka Charyō that occupies the S. corner of the grounds is one of the most respectable restaurants in Tōkyō, being patronized by aristocratic circles.

Near Kioi-zaka are located the residences of Princes Fushimi and Kitashirakawa, the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and, on the level part, a small public garden called Shimizu-dani. It was near this garden that the meritorious minister Ōkubo Toshimitu was assassinated in 1878. His monument stands in the garden.

**Hirakawa-Tenjin** (Shintō shrine), dedicated to Suga-wara Michisane, stands at Hirakawa-chō. It is not particularly imposing in general appearance; it was removed to this site in the time of Ieyasu from the castle premises where it had originally stood. It is believed that the place was in ancient times a seashore abounding in shell-mounds. Every year a regular festival is held on February 25th.

Leaving the palace campus by the esplanade that leads straight from the front gate, we come (S. of the inner moat) to a road traversed by an electric car track. Here formerly existed spacious mansions of daimyōs, but now rows of three-storied brick buildings take their place, presenting a scene just like a business quarter in Europe or America. They are occupied by various business offices, the whole belonging to the Mitsubishi Firm, which purchased this extensive lot from the Government and built brick or half brick and concrete buildings upon it, renting them to various firms. As we
Central Station. Tōkyō 28. Route.

proceed straight on towards the S., we have on the right corner the Tōkyō Chamber of Commerce; the third building from it is the head office of the Nippon Yūsen Kwaisha, the spacious premises next to which are occupied by the Prefectural Office of Tōkyō and the City Office. The buildings on the other side of this street are the Furukawa Mining Co., the Meiji Life and Fire Insurance Office, the Tōkyō Branch of the New York Life Insurance Co., the Mitsubishi Firm, and the Mitsubishi Bank.

The Central Station (Pl. M 9) now nearing completion, is a conspicuous domed building in brick and stone rising not far from the E. of the Mitsubishi streets.

This station is intended at first as the terminus of the Tōkaidō Railway, the present terminus at Shimbashi being transferred to it when completed. Later on, the elevated track leading to the Central Station will be extended further on to the E., until at last the railway lines now ending at Ueno, Manshūhashi, and Ryōgoku run into a common terminal. The premises cover 54 acres, of which 2 acres are occupied by buildings, which measure 368 yds. in length and from 22 to 44 yds. in width. The main building and platforms are in the centre, the platforms, eight in number, occupying an elevated position. Of this number, two are designed for electric trains, four for the Tōkaidō steam trains, and two for the Central steam trains. The main building is provided with four approaches, of which the one in the middle is reserved for the use of the Imperial family, the two under the domes are for general passengers, and that contiguous to the Imperial entrance for travellers by the elevated electric trains. All three entrances for the general public lead by subways under the elevated track to the staircases for the respective platforms.

Following the railed track and proceeding W. in front of the Tōkyō Chamber of Commerce, we notice first the Imperial Theatre, an elegant Renaissance style building of white glazed brick, and next to it the Metropolitan Police Office building in red brick.

The Imperial Theatre, or 'Teikoku Gekijō,' is the largest building of the kind in Tōkyō and was completed in 1911. The premises cover about 2 acres of which a little over a quarter is occupied by the building. The cornices are decorated with carved figures of masks used in the Nō drama, while on the top of the front approach, facing the moat, stands a gilded image of an old man dancing, a character in the Nō drama symbolizing longevity and prosperity. It was carved by Ichiga Numada, a great living sculptor. The marble columns in the interior were all obtained from Italy. The internal arrangements on the whole follow Western Lines, and the seats are divided into five classes, besides the Imperial box. The theatre is capable of holding 1,700 people. The decorative brick facing of the theatre was supplied by brick-makers of Imbe, Okayama Prefecture.

Kanda-ku.

Situated to the N.E. of the Imperial Palace, Kanda Ward is bounded on the N. by Hongō and Shitaya wards, on the S.W. by Kojimachi, on the N.E. by Asakusa, while on the W. it is contiguous to Koishikawa. This ward extends 1.6 m. from E. to W. and 1 m. from N. to S. and contains 165,223 inhabitants. With the exception
of the small eminences called Surugadai and Miyamoto-cho, the district is generally level. Two streams run through part of Kanda, one, the Kanda-gawa, flows N. of Surugadai and enters Asakusa Ward, dividing Kanda into Inner and Outer Kanda; the other, which forms a boundary between this ward and Nihombashi, is called the Ryukan-gawa, but is properly a canal.

Kanda is one of the flourishing sections of the capital, and constitutes, together with Hongō, the ‘Latin quarter’ of Tokyo. The main arteries of traffic are Ogawa-machi, Suda-cho, Manaita-bashi-dōri, and the thoroughfare known as Jimbō-cho.

![View of the Kanda-gawa at Ochanomizu.](image)

**The Tokyo Higher Commercial School** (Pl. L 7) founded in 1885, is the oldest Government institution of the kind in Japan and occupies the site on which stood in the declining days of the Tokugawa Shogunate the Bansho-Shirabejo (‘Western Books Examination Office’), the forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. It is said that all this neighbourhood was formerly a tract reserved as a pleasure ground of the Shoguns, and that the old pine-trees still growing on the premises of the school are survivors of the pine wood that then covered the ground. The site is situated on the Hitotsubashi-dōri.

**The Kanda-gawa** is a lower course of the Edo-gawa and comes from Koishikawa, finally emptying itself into the Sumida-gawa. That portion of the river which traverses Surugadai and Hongō has precipitous banks and the neighbourhood is known as Ochanomizu. During the Keichō Era a canal that existed in Koishikawa was widened and extended as far as Asakusa. The earth dug out was piled up on the banks and formed the cliffs as they exist to-day.
The stream was further enlarged and widened in 1660 by the Lord of Sendai, who had to undertake the work by the command of the Shogunate.

**Surugadai** is the eminence in the N. section of the ward and occupies an elevation of about 60 ft. above the sea. It stands facing the bluff of Kudan and commands an extensive panorama of the adjacent part of the city. The name Surugadai, or ‘Upland of Suruga,’ originated from the fact that after the death of Ieyasu his vassals in Suruga were invited over to Yedo and given estates here. Surugadai is not a business section, but is partly an aristocratic and partly a medical quarter, being occupied by the residences of many peers and wealthy people and by hospitals.

**The Russian Cathedral** (Pl. L 6), also called Nicolai Church from the name of the founder, stands at the E. extremity of Surugadai and is an imposing building that was completed in 1890 after about eight years’ work. The tower rises 115 ft. from the ground and the belfry 125 ft. From their tops the greater part of the city is seen spread out below.

**Ogawa-machi-dōri** is a macadamised street that runs from N. to S. parallel to the W. base of Surugadai. The two streets extending W. from Ogawa-machi towards Kudan constitute *Jimbo-cho*, which is lined by publishers’ shops and secondhand book stores. Proceeding towards the S. E. along Ogawa-machi, we come to a wide square known as

**Yatsu-kōji,** or ‘Eight Street Square,’ from the fact that eight streets converge here, of which the one leading straight from Ogawa-machi is *Yanagiwara-dōte,* or ‘Willow-tree Bank,’ a willow-tree avenue having formerly fringed the street, though only a few specimens now survive. Yanagiwara is the largest secondhand clothes quarter in the city. The street that runs S. from the square forms part of the premier thoroughfare of the city and extends for about 5 m. from its N. extremity at Ueno Park to its S. extremity at Takanawa, Shiba.

In this square is found a bronze statue of Commander Hirose and warrant officer Sugino, both of whom lost their lives in a blocking expedition of Port Arthur in the late war. The brick building behind the statues is the Manseibashi Station of the Central Line.

**A Vegetable Market,** one of the largest in Tōkyo, is found at *Tachō,* a street towards the W. to the rear of the main street, and within a few minutes’ walk from the statues.

**Mansei-bashi** (Pl. N 6) spanning the Kanda-gawa is also called *Megane-bashi,* or ‘Spectacles Bridge,’ from the fact that this structure is built in two arches for the convenience of river traffic. The street that extends straight ahead from the bridge and terminates at Ueno Park is popularly called *Onari-Kaidō,* for in the days of the Tokugawa Government, that Shogun always passed this way in visiting Ueno.

**Kanda-Myojin** is a Shintō shrine that occupies an eminence a few minutes’ walk to the N.W. of Manseibashi and was founded
as early as the middle of the 8th century. It was originally dedicated to Ōnamuchi-no-Mikoto and that arch-rebel Masakado, but after the Restoration of Meiji, the latter was degraded from his posthumous distinction and was installed as an occupant of a shrine accessory to the Myōjin. The main hall, the towered gate, etc., are sufficiently imposing, while the temple grounds, embowered in aged trees, command a wide panorama of the city. Every alternate year a festival is conducted on Sept. 15th, this function vying with that of San-nō in popularity and gaiety. On December 20th a fair is held here for the sale of ceremonial utensils, etc., used in the coming New Year.

 Ontake-jinja is a modest-looking Shinto shrine that stands on the N. side of the Urafjimbō-chō thoroughfare, along which electric trams are running, and very near the foot of the Kudan slope. It is chiefly known among foreigners in connection with the peculiar rite of Yūwatari (boiling water ordeal) and of Hiwatari (walking over live charcoal), which is performed here both in spring and autumn.

 Nihombashi-ku.

The leading business quarter of Tokyo, this ward is situated due E. of the Imperial Palace and is contiguous to Kōjimachi, Kyōbashi, Kanda, and Asakusa wards, while it faces across the Sumida-gawa the two wards of Fukagawa and Honjō. The district is traversed by several streams, via, the Sumida-gawa, the Kanda-gawa, and lastly canals that have been dug to connect the outer moat with the Sumida. All these streams, natural or artificial, considerably facilitate transportation and traffic. Nihombashi Ward covers 1.2 m. from E. to W. and 1.3 m. from N. to S. and contains 125,292 inhabitants, being the most densely populated section in Tokyo.

 Nihombashi Bridge (Pl. N 9) forms the centre, not only of the ward, but of Tokyo, and indeed for the whole country, inasmuch as it was adopted in former times as the starting-point for measuring distances from Tokyo to all the leading places in the Empire. This bridge was first built more than three centuries ago, when it was a wooden structure that measured 56 yds. in length. As reconstructed in 1911 after 4 years’ work and at the cost of ¥511,000, it is a granite structure 54 yds. long and 30 yds. wide.

 Main Thoroughfare. The broad road extending from both ends of the bridge, popularly called Ōdōri, or 'Broadway,' is the premier thoroughfare of Tokyo, and, after traversing in the S. the two wards of Shiba and Kyōbashi, it proceeds via Kanda and Shitaya to Ueno Park, and ends in the N. The road extends further N. to the N. suburbs of Itabashi, via Kanda and Hongō. The other busy streets in this district are Honchō-dōri, Ningyō-chō-dōri, Bakurō-chō-dōri, Higashi Naka-dōri, Nishi Naka-dōri, etc.

 Tokyo's Billingsgate, or Uwo-gashi, is situated at the right-hand side just after crossing the bridge towards the N. The market, established at the beginning of the 17th century, presents a lively scene every morning.
Proceeding further northwards as far as Imagawa-bashi, the N. limit of Nihombashi, we have flourishing shops on both sides of the street called Muro-machi. On the left-hand corner of this street stands the well-known Mitsukoshi Dry Goods and Department Store, the premises of which are now being considerably enlarged.

**Banking Quarter.** Turning this corner, we find opposite the Mitsukoshi the imposing stone and brick pile in which are situated the Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha, and Mitsui Mining Department.

The massive stone buildings standing N. of the Mitsui building and across a small street are those of the Bank of Japan or Nippon Ginkō, established in 1882. The Bank consists of two piles, a main building and an out-building. The former has an underground flat with three stories above it. In the flat are kept strong boxes in a chamber which can be flooded with water in case of emergency. The buildings are earthquake-proof and were completed in 1895 after five years' work, and at a cost of ¥1,200,000. The construction was designed and superintended by Dr. Tatsuno Kingo, a leading architect of Japan.

Opposite the Bank of Japan stands an old-fashioned plaster and wood building, which is occupied by the Tōkyō Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

**Honchō-dōri** is an important business quarter that extends from the moat and along the N. side of the Bank of Japan buildings, running from W. to E. after crossing the Main Broadway. Along this street are found wholesale stores, druggists, drapers, publishers, etc., many of these stores being housed in sombre, old-fashioned structures of plaster and wood.

**Jikkken-dana** is a short street forming part of the Broadway and is interesting as the centre of doll shops in Tōkyō. Especially for some weeks before the Girls' festival, March 3rd, and the Boys' festival on May 5th, the shops on both sides present a gay spectacle, with charming dolls and other paraphernalia displayed for sale.

**From Nihombashi to Kyōbashi.** Retracing our steps and proceeding S. from Nihombashi Bridge, we have in the first four blocks one of the most prosperous sections, if not the most prosperous, in Tōkyō. Street improvement work has transformed its aspect, and to-day it consists partly of Western style buildings and partly of old-fashioned plaster and wooden buildings. The newest departure is shown in the reconstruction of the roadway with asphalt and wooden blocks, this innovation having been applied as an experiment for a few blocks on the N. and S. sides of the bridge.

Turning left from the S. approach of the bridge, we find ourselves just in front of the Murai Bank, a stylish renaissance building. A little further on we come to the Central Post and Telegraph Office, a rather dingy building. Opposite stands a row of brick warehouses belonging to the Tōkyō Warehouse Co. The bridge in front of the Central Post and Telegraph Office is Edo-bashi. The
narrow streets at the rear of the Central Post Office and the Murai Bank are occupied by wholesale stores of salted fish and other marine products.

Crossing Edo-bashi and then two other bridges found on turning right from its further end, we soon come to other busy quarters, Ningyō-chō, Kagigara-chō, etc. Kagigara-chō is famous on account of the Shintō shrine of Suiiten-gū, the Tokyo Rice Exchange, and the Tokyo Merchandise Exchange. Not far from the Exchanges is the Tokyo Stock Exchange, situated in Kabuto-chō. This neighbourhood is therefore throbbing with business activity.

Suiiten-gū (Pl. P.9) is a Shintō shrine that stands on the premises of Count Arima’s former residence and still belongs to that House. It is sacred to the ill-fated boy Emperor, Antoku-Tennō, his mother, and nurse, and the charms issued here are believed by pious folks to possess great efficacy in child delivery, to be a preventive against shipwreck, and so on. The said charm, a piece of paper with crow-shaped mysterious characters on it, is credited in popular superstition with possessing the miraculous power of causing any liar to vomit blood when he swallows it. Every 5th day in the month, tens of thousands of people visit this humble-looking shrine, the crowd being specially great during the last festival in December and the first festival in January. The offerings made to the shrine are believed to be the largest in Tōkyō.

Yakushi at Kayaba-chō, a little E. of Nihombashi Bridge, is also a popular temple, where an image of Yakushi carved by the priest Eshin is worshipped. Monthly festivals are held on the 8th and 12th days, when the neighbouring streets are lively with stalls and displays of plants, etc.

Sakamoto Kōen (Park, Pl. O.9, 10) in Sakamoto-chō is a small garden covering a little over 1 acre and well embowered in trees.

Nakasu is a delta in the Sumida-gawa and forms the southernmost limit of this ward. About 1770 the delta was first reclaimed, and soon afterwards it was converted into a little pleasure resort with restaurants and other establishments. In 1885 the space was enlarged by reclamation work and two bridges were constructed, by which the little island became connected with the mainland. It has lost much of its original aspect, for at present ordinary dwelling-houses predominate. However, there are still numbers of gay houses and also a little theatre.

Kyōbashi-ku.

Situated to the S. of Nihombashi Ward, this district is bounded on the W. by Kōjimachi and on the S. by Shiba, while it extends on the S.E. to the Bay of Tōkyō. The district is divided into Nakabashi, Ginza, Tsukiji, Hatchōberi, and several insular sections, as Reigan-jima, Tsuki-shima, and Tsukuda-jima. The whole of the ground is level, with many canals intersecting it. As a business quarter Kyōbashi almost rivals Nihombashi in prosperity. In size this ward extends 1.5 m. from E. to W. and 1.4 m. from N. to S.,
Ginza.

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with a population numbering 126,323. The distinctive features of Kyōbashi comprise first the central broadway called the Ginza, which is lined by brick buildings, compulsorily erected by Government order early in the reign of the late Emperor, in order to reduce the frequency of outbreaks of disastrous fires; then the presence of almost all the leading newspaper offices in Tōkyō, as the Asahi, Jiji, Kokumin, Manchō, Yamato, Chū-ō, 'Japan Advertiser,' 'Far East,' etc., of wholesale sake dealers in Reigan-jima and Shimbori, of secondhand clothes dealers at Hatchōbori Naka-chō, and also of the former foreign concession at Tsukiji.

The Ginza extends from Shimbashi Bridge, a boundary between Kyōbashi and Shibaya, and stretches northward as far as Kyōbashi Bridge, forming part of the main thoroughfare of Tōkyō. Its length is about half a mile. Reconstructed at first as a model street with brick buildings on both sides, the street consists of side-walks and carriage way, the former being paved with bricks or flags and fringed by willow-trees. The fame of the Ginza as a model street, however, has been almost eclipsed owing to the reconstruction lately of the principal section of Nihombashi and some other places. The jurisdiction of Kyōbashi Ward, in regard to the Broadway, ends a few blocks northward in the same direction beyond Kyōbashi Bridge, which, by the way, is a stone bridge across the river (or rather canal) of the same name, by which the Sumida-gawa is connected with the outer moat.

The Vegetable Market that lies close to the N.W. of Kyōbashi Bridge shares with a similar fair in Kanda the distinction of being the largest centre for vegetables in Tōkyō. It was started about 1665.

Most of the places of interest in this ward are situated to the S.E. of the Broadway.

The Hamn Imperial Detached Palace (Pl. L M 13) located to the rear of the Shimbashi Station yard, was, in the days of the Tokugawa régime, frequently used for receiving and accommodating foreign guests, as is very often the case to-day. It is a somewhat isolated spot abutting on the mouth of the Sumida-gawa. The gardens contain aged cherry and other trees, the former supplying the raisin d'être of the Imperial cherry garden-party every spring, this being one of the most noted social functions of the season for the élite of society, both Japanese and foreign. The presence of large ponds dotted with islets, of artificial mounds, wistaria-trellises, etc., adds very much to the charm of this privileged place.

Proceeding S.W. from Owari-chō where the electric car tracks cross each other, one set coming from the direction of Shimbashi and the other from that of Kōjimachi, and following the latter line, we cross a wooden bridge and enter the Kōbiki-chō quarter.

The Kabuki-za (Pl. M 11), on the left-hand side of the road is a pure Japanese-style theatre with an interesting gable-end. It was the most popular stage before the new era was inaugurated by the Imperial Theatre.
The Agricultural and Commercial Department (Pl. M 12) is a grim stone building that is seen towering above the intervening block to the S. of the theatre. Behind it stand the Commercial Museum, Communication Department Buildings, and the 15th, or Peers’ Bank.

Tsukiji occupies reclaimed ground, the work having been completed in 1657, and is reached after crossing another wooden bridge. Leaving the car-line and advancing towards the E., we soon reach, after crossing the bridges over a creek, the former concession quarter called Akashi-chō, which forms even to-day the home of a little foreign community.

Tsukuda-jima and Tsuki-shima are the deltaic islands that lie opposite Akashi-chō and at the mouth of the Sumida-gawa. The two are divided by narrow creeks, but practically form one community, being joined by bridges. Tsukuda-jima is the more historical, for it had existed before the installation of Ieyasu as the territorial lord of this region. Here the fishermen from Tsukuda-jima at Kanzaki-gawa in Settsu Province were allowed to settle and to engage in fishing. Whitebait are caught in this neighbourhood, while the small preserved fish known as Tsukudani originally came from the early islanders. There is a little Shintō shrine on the island. The N. extremity of Tsukuda-jima formerly bore the separate name of Ishikawa-jima, but has since been incorporated in Tsukuda-jima. Here stands the Ishikawa-jima Dockyard. Tsukishima comprises the two larger islands lying S. of Tsukuda; these were converted into building allotments as late as 1891 and cover 165 acres. Here are found many workshops. These delta grounds are at a level of about 7 ft. above the sea.

Nishi-Hongwan-ji Temple (Buddhist temple, Pl. N 12) is a large edifice beyond the creek to the W. of Akashi-chō and is a branch temple of the great headquarters of the sect in Kyōto. It was first completed in 1657. Though repeatedly destroyed by fire (on the last occasion in 1893) the temple as it stands to-day enjoys the fame of being one of the largest buildings in Tōkyō.

Shiba-ku.

This ward forms the southernmost section of the capital and is bounded on the E. by the Bay of Tōkyō, on the S.W. by Akasaka, Azabu, Kōjimachi, and the two counties of Ebara and Toyotama, while on the N. it is contiguous to Kyōbashi. The land bordering on the sea is level, but along its S.W. portion run small elevations intersected here and there by level tracts. There are many slopes, while rivers are represented by the two streams of Sakura-gawa and Akabane-gawa. The district extends 2.6 m. from E. to W. and 3 m. from N. to S. and contains a population numbering 137,800. There are present in this district some noted Buddhist and Shintō temples; it also includes some important engineering works. The principal arteries of traffic are the broadway known as Shibaguchi-dōri, extending southward from Shimbashi to the other extreme of the ward.
and on to Shinagawa, and another broad street coming from Hibiya Park and leading to and through Shiba Park, both roads being traversed by electric cars.

Shibaguchi-dōri is the continuation of the Ginza, Kyōbashi, and forms the S. extremity of the main thoroughfare of Tōkyo.

Shimbashi Bridge (Pl. L 12), spanning a small creek near the railway station, is famous as the portal, so to speak, of Tōkyo for those travellers reaching it by the Tōkaidō Railway that now terminates at Shimbashi, near this bridge.

Shimbashi Station (Pl. L 12) is the starting-point of the Tōkaidō Railway, and its existing buildings are of historic interest as having been erected more than forty years ago, when the first section of the line from Tōkyo to Yokohama, the pioneer railway in Japan, was laid.

Shiba Detached Palace (Pl. L 14), situated very near the station, was formerly a villa of the daimyo of Kii and covers 27 acres. It has a large pond communicating with the sea, and is provided with artificial islands, arbours, etc.; the grounds form a quiet retreat. The building is now used for receiving foreign guests of distinction and hence is not open to general inspection.

Shiba-ura is the general name for that long stretch of the seaboard streets from Shimbashi to the vicinity of Takanawa. The sites of the six old forts lie a little off the coast. Along this district are found several restaurants, but the reclamation work now going on in the bay has pushed the seashore further off.

Shiba Shimmēi is a Shintō shrine that was founded as early as 1006. Every year a regular festival is held for ten days beginning with Sept. 11th.

Shiba Köen (Park, Pl. J 13, 14) occupies an eminence in the N. portion of the ward and was formerly part of the premises of the Buddhist Temple of Zōjō-ji. Here stand the Zōjō-ji, Konji-in, the mortuary temples of some of the Tokugawa Shoguns, a Pagoda, Bazaar, Kōyō-kuwan (Maple Club), etc. At the S.E. corner of the grounds rises a small mound called Maru-yama, which is embowered in aged trees and at the foot of which lies a charming lotus pond. The Park was laid out in 1873 and covers about 140 acres.

Zōjō-ji (Pl. J 14) occupies the centre of the grounds and is the headquarters of the Jōdo Sect. Originally founded at some unknown period, when it bore a different title, the temple was constituted a family temple of the Tokugawas when Ieyasu entered Yedo in 1590. In 1598 it was removed to the present place from the original site at Kaisuka and reconstructed on an enlarged scale. It was ordained that the remains of alternate Shoguns should be buried in Zōjō-ji and the Kwan-ei-ji Temple at Ueno respectively. In the troubled days of the Restoration the Zōjō-ji was set on fire by fanatics. The work of rebuilding it was started in course of time and completed in 1890. Unfortunately it was again destroyed by fire in 1909, when all the edifices standing in the enclosure, with the exception of the
Sammon, or Towered Gate, were consumed. Even the famous black image carved by the priest Eshin was reduced to ashes. The Sammon is a large structure built in 1605 and measures 64.5 ft. in width and 30 ft. in depth. It is painted red and contains in its second story images of Shaka, Fugen-Bosatsu, Monju-Bosatsu, and 16 Rakan. The belfry is a temporary structure; the bell hung in it weighs about 15 tons and its dimensions are: 10 ft. in height, 5.8 ft. in diameter, and 6½ ins. in thickness. When struck it emits a loud, booming sound that is heard for miles around.

Tōshō-gū (Shintō shrine, Pl. J 14) stands on the right of Zojo-ji and is sacred to the memory of the founder of the Tokugawa Dynasty. First founded in 1617, it was rebuilt in 1634, so that the existing structure is more than 250 years old. The wooden image installed here is said to have been carved during Ieyasu's lifetime and by his order; it is also asserted that the big ginkgo tree standing in the grounds was planted by him. A regular festival is performed every year on April 17th.

The Pagoda, one of the three structures of this kind in Tōkyō, was erected by Daimyo Sakai and contains three images of Amida.

Maru-yama stands at the rear of the premises of Tōshō-gū and commands a beautiful view of the bay and neighbourhood. The bronze statue standing at its N. end is that of Inō Tadanori, a famous cartographer who flourished in the 18th century. A little below this statue stands one of Count Itagaki, now a retired statesman, who distinguished himself in the Imperial cause at the time of the Restoration and afterwards undertook the propagation of democratic ideas.

Maru-yama has been judged by the late Prof. Tsuboi, a celebrated archaeologist who died in 1913 at St. Petersburg, to have been a tumulus piled up to mark the place of interment of some members of the Imperial family more than a thousand years ago.

The Lotus Pond is also known as Benten-ike on account of a small Benten Shrine standing on an islet in it. Near the pond is a magnificent wisteria trellis, while in the water grow the lotus plants which give the name to the pond. The pond contains red carp and tortoises and not far off stands a small Emma Shrine.

Kōyō-kwan and San-en-tei are restaurants in the park grounds, the former, known by foreigners as the 'Maple Club,' provides entertainment in native style both as regards cuisine and dancing, while the latter serves European food.

Bazaar. Entering the park grounds by the N. entrance, and proceeding along the wide street with its electric car lines, we come in a minute or two to the Bazaar, a one-storied wooden building on the left, the oldest in Tōkyō and one of the most celebrated. Opposite it stands an ornamented gate with the Two Deva Kings. This is the Niten-Mon, which marks the entrance to Yushō-in (Iyetsugu) one of the four Mortuary Temples of the Tokugawa Shoguns existing in the park.
The Mortuary Temples of the Tokugawa Shoguns.

Named in order from the N. gate of the Park, these temples are:

1. **Yushoin-den**, in which are placed the temples of the 7th Shogun, Iyetsugu, the 9th Shogun, Iyeshige, and the father of the 6th Shogun.

2. **Bunshoin-den**, where are found the temples of the 6th Shogun, Iyenobu, the 12th Shogun, Iyeyoshi, the 14th Shogun, Iyemochi, and his consort.

3. **Sōgen-in-den**, containing the temples of the consorts of the 3rd, 6th, 11th, and 13th Shoguns, together with the temples of the mothers of the 5th and 7th Shoguns.

4. **Taitokuin-den**, the temple of the 2nd Shogun, Hidetada.

The plan of each temple, except the Sōgen-in-den, is practically the same and comprises the following:

- **Niten-mon**, or 'Gate of the Two Deva Kings'; **Chokugaku-mon**, or 'Emperor's Tablet Gate'; **Kara-mon**, or 'Chinese Gate'; **Hai-den**, or Oratory; **Aino-ma**, or 'Meeting Hall'; **Hon-den**, or 'Main Hall';

At each of the temples an admission fee of 20 sen is charged. Boots need not be taken off, as covers are provided to slip over them.

**Yushoin-den.** The front gate of the temple is closed to the public, so that visitors must enter the enclosures from the N. gate of the waiting-hall attached to the temple. Passing along a corridor from the hall, we are led to the veranda of the Oratory, where in the exterior ramma (space between the lintel and the cornice) we observe fine carvings of lions and peonies. In the porch, there are an 'Ascending Dragon' on the right and a 'Descending Dragon' on the left, these serving as connecting beams between the pillars outside...
and the temple inside. On entering the Oratory, which is an oblong hall 21 ft. by 54 ft., we observe the painting of lions by Kano Chikanobu. The panelled ceiling is highly decorated with figures of flowers and butterflies. The ramma is adorned with gilded carvings of sea waves. From the centre of the ceiling depends a canopy, an arrangement usual in Buddhist temples. Proceeding to the Meeting Hall, to which in old times only the Shoguns and the abbots of Zojo-ji were admitted, we observe the side walls painted with peonies. Advancing further to the porch of the Main Hall, we see on the lintels of each side entrance a fine carving of a phoenix on the inside and a flute, a lute, and a flute on the outside. The Sanctum is about 20 ft. square, and in it are placed the temple of the 9th Shogun on the left, that of the 7th Shogun on the right, and that of the father of the 6th at the right corner. Each temple is highly ornamented with gold lacquer and elaborate metal-work, and contains inside a wooden image and a memorial tablet; a Kwan-on and a Benten stand in front and wooden statuettes of Shitenno on right and left. In front of the Shoguns' temples are two red lacquered tables, on which are placed flower vases, incense burners, etc. Leaving the Main Hall and the Oratory, we step down to the Kara-mon or 'Chinese Gate,' where we observe painted on the ceiling inside the figure of a fairy playing on a flute, and a phoenix outside. On each side of the gate extends a gallery 48 ft. long and 12 ft. wide, from the roof of which are suspended many bronze lanterns. The side panels of the gallery are decorated with painted carvings of flowers and birds. These galleries were used in former times as a sort of orchestra on the occasion of a grand festival. In the spacious court outside the Kara-mon are found a belfry on the left and a well and a stone cistern on the right. There are also bronze lanterns, 212 in all, arranged in rows, these being presents from daimyos. The court is strewn with clean pebbles brought from Nachi in Ki, some 400 m. from Tōkyo. Chokugaku-mon is another highly decorated gate, with an Imperial tablet on the cross beam. Passing this gate there is another court containing numerous stone lanterns, while outside it stands the Niten-mon, or 'Gate of the Two Deva Kings,' rather a plain structure.

Retracing our steps to the Oratory and thence turning to the left, we find ourselves on the way to the Tombs. Here stands another gate called Oshikiri-mon, or 'Dividing Gate,' as it separates the temple precincts from those of the tombs. It is a low gate, but very interesting on account of the carving in open-work of kirin, or unicorns, on each side. It is carved from one piece of wood, and the animals assume different aspects according to the side from which they are viewed. Then another spacious court lined with bronze lanterns is passed, and we come to the stone steps that lead to the two tombs, of which the one on the right is that of the 9th Shogun, while that on the left is sacred to the 7th Shogun. They are made of stone, are similar in form, and stand on octagonal bases. A highly decorated Oratory, with a panelled ceiling and paintings of unicorns
on the walls, stands in front of each Tomb. The metal fences round the tombs are made of sheet copper with wave pattern. A tree called *Sara-sōju* is growing at the rear of the tomb of the 9th Shogun. It resembles an Indian lilac and is said to be the only tree of the kind existing in Japan.

**Bunshō-in-den.** This temple lies just to the N. of Zōjō-ji, and the entrance to it is through a side gate of this temple's grounds. The plan of the temple is much the same as that of the one we have just left, only as the former was designed in his lifetime by the 6th Shogun himself, regardless of expense, it looks more perfect and magnificent. Walking round the veranda of the Oratory, we again notice fine carvings of lions and peonies in the *ramma*. Inside the Hall there are splendid paintings of Chinese lions by *Kano*. The panelled ceiling is decorated with flying dragons, the pillars around the Hall being richly lacquered and gilded. The *ramma* bears carved flowers and birds painted in various colours, so that when sunbeams shine into the Hall the whole interior becomes a scene of dazzling splendour. The *Hon-den*, or Main Hall, contains the temple of the 6th Shogun in the middle, that of the 12th Shogun on the right, and that of the 14th and his consort on the left. Leaving the temples and stepping down to the *Kara-mon*, we observe on the inner ceiling the painting of a fairy playing on a *koto*. It is popularly called *'Happō Nirami no Tennin,*' or the 'Fairy whose eyes are directed in 8 different directions.' The painting on the outside ceiling represents male and female phenixes by the celebrated artist *Kano Chikanobu*. Observe also the exquisite carvings of birds and flowers on the walls of the gallery. The court outside the gate is lined with bronze lanterns; on the left of the gate stands a bell tower, and on the right, a granite cistern with a roof over it. *Chokugaku-mon*, or the 'Emperor's Tablet Gate,' forms the outer gate of the court, and its columns are carved with small geometrical patterns inlaid with gold. The side pieces display carvings of lions on top and wave pattern below.

On the way to the tombs, we notice the massive granite foundation of the *Hon-den*, decorated with chiselled peonies on the outside. Passing through the *Oshikiri-mon*, or 'Dividing Gate,' and ascending the steps we come to the site of the tombs, the 6th Shogun's on the left, and those of the 12th, the 14th, and his consort Princess Kazuno-Miya on the right. The Princess was an aunt of the late Emperor Meiji-Tennō. Her tomb and that of the 6th Shogun are of bronze, the former bearing the Imperial Crest. The gate to the enclosure of the 6th Shogun is of bronze with solid flap doors of the same metal, decorated with dragons. In front of each tomb stands a small oratory.

**Sōgen-in-den** stands on the right of Zōjō-ji and is sacred to the memory of the consorts of the 2nd, 6th, 11th, and 13th Shoguns and the mothers of the 5th and 7th Shoguns. The memorial tablet of the daughter of the 11th Shogun is placed in the temple of her mother.
No beautiful outer gate is attached to this temple, and the buildings on the whole appear plainer than those already described, but they are by no means less elegant. The panelled, coffered ceiling of the Hon-den is decorated with carvings of flowers and birds, while the pillars at the corners display carved lions, the work of Hidari-Jingorō. In the **ramma** are elaborate carvings of fairies on clouds. The temples are all lacquered and adorned with beautiful metal work.

On the shelves of the corridor leading to the Hon-den are found many valuable treasures, among which we notice the mourning garment worn by the consort of the 13th Shogun, an incense burner and a table, tea utensils, a long-handled sake-holder, used on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of the 2nd Shogun, a Buddhist scripture written by Kōbō-Daishi, etc.

**Taitokuin-den.** Leaving the temple of the Shoguns' consorts, we now come to the Mortuary Temple of the 2nd Shogun Hidetada. The entrance is through the waiting-hall attached to the temple. On one side of the corridor leading to the Hon-den are arranged bookcases containing an immense number of Buddhist manuscripts. A big carved peony, lacquered and gilt, on the lintel above the entrance to the Hon-den, attracts our attention. Two huge gilt pillars, one on each side of the altar, and called **Daijin-bashira**, support the vaulted roof high above. The painting of a dragon on the ceiling is the work of Kano Hōgen Dōshin, but is hardly discernible owing to the dim light in the interior. The temple is very large and gorgeously ornamented with gold and lacquer. It stands on a stage 5 ft. high, which is decorated with elaborate carvings of lions and peonies by Hidari-Jingorō. Two gold-plated artificial flowers in bronze vases standing in front of the temple were a present from a daimyo. On one of the two tables there are two candelabra, each in the form of a crane on a tortoise, and on the other stands a bronze incense burner, representing a lion, very cunningly cast. The **ramma** is decorated with carved medallions of birds, and all the pillars around the Hall are red lacquered. On the wall just behind the altar is a large painting of fairies, and in the corner of the Hall is placed a drum, which Iyeyasu used in the battle of Sekigahara. All the gates outside the temple are much weather-worn and faded. In the courtyard are two immense stone cisterns, with roofs supported by stone pillars. One of the cisterns bears the date 1636 and the other, 1632.

On the way to the tomb, there is a small gate on the left with paintings of fairies on its ceiling. It is called Tenjin-mon, or 'Gate of Fairies,' and was a present from a Korean king. The Hakkaku-dō, or 'Octagonal Hall,' containing the tomb of the 2nd Shogun, is another fine structure. Indeed it is believed to be the largest and one of the most splendid specimens of gold lacquer in the world. The 8 pillars around the Hall are all covered with gilt copper plates, bearing the family crest of the Tokugawa. The pillars support the roof, the ceiling of which shows fairies by Kano Hōgen. The carved figures in the **ramma** are the work of Hidari-Jingorō. The temple is placed
on a stone base shaped like a lotus flower, and the decorations on its upper portion represent the 'Eight views' of Lake Biwa-ko and Lake Tung-ting in China, while the lower portion displays lions and peonies. Outside the Hall there are two stones, on one of which are chiselled minute figures representing 'Shaka's entry into Nirvana' and on the other 'Bosatsu with Amida welcoming the departed souls.'

On the left of the Hall, there is a plum-tree planted by Ōkubo Hikosaemon, a favourite of Ieyasu, and beside it stands a stone cistern, the water of which is said to have risen and fallen in former times with the movement of the tides in Tōkyō Bay.

Seisshō-ji (Buddhist temple), which stands a few minutes' walk to the N.E. of the Park, is one of the most important temples of the Sōtō Sect and was founded by Ōta Dōkwan during the Bummei Era (1469-1487).

Atagoyama Park is an eminence that stretches northward from the rear of Shīla Park and attains a height of about 86 ft. above the sea. There are three approaches, the steepest of which is in front and is called Otoko-saka, the 'Male ascent'; it consists of a flight of 86 stone steps. An iron chain is stretched from top to bottom of the flight to assist those ascending. At some remote time a man named Magaki Heikurō successfully ascended and descended the flight on horseback, and this feat was repeated as recently as 1882 by another man named Momokawa. The more gradual slope to the right of the front one is called Onna-saka, the 'Female ascent,' while in recent times a more convenient approach still was constructed. As a park the place is rather small, covering only about 4 acres, but this defect is sufficiently compensated for by the magnificent views obtained from the summit, embracing the Bay of Shinagawa with its dismantled forts and a section of the city spreading below. From this place is also gained a distant view of Mt. Fuji, Mt. Tsukuba, etc.

Atago was formerly a Buddhist seat, but was converted into one of Shintō denomination soon after the Restoration of Meiji. The monthly festival falls on the 24th, and the last one of the year, on December 24th, is specially lively owing to the fact that a 'New Year Articles Fair' is held here, or rather in the streets below this park hill. A modest foreign style hotel stands upon it.

Jikei-Byōin, or 'Charity Hospital,' under the special protection of the Imperial Court, is situated not far from the park hill.

Tenjoku-ji (Buddhist temple), situated at Nishinokubo Tomoe-chō, was founded in 1534 and is one of the important temples in Tōkyō of the Jōdo Sect. Tombs of peers and other persons of distinction are found in the cemetery. The garden of the temple is worth inspection for its excellence.

Kompira (Shintō shrine, Pl. J 11) stands outside the Tora-nomono, and hence is commonly known as 'Kompira at Tora-no-mon.' It occupies the site of Daimyo Kyōgoku's residence, the Lord of Marugame, Sanuki, where the great original of this shrine exists.
Every month a festival is held on the 10th, when a bustling scene, not much inferior to that of Sueten-gū at Kakigara-chō, is witnessed.

Keio-gijuku University (Pl. I J 15) occupies an elevated position at Minatogawa, this being the general name for the section of Shiba, S. of Akabane-bashi, the bridge across the stream that flows along the S. border of Shiba Park. It was founded towards the closing period of the Tokugawa Dynasty by the late Fukuzawa Yukichi (for his life, see Nakatsu, P. 64, Vol. II), who was one of the most enlightened educators in recent times. Besides the University proper, this great seat of learning comprises an Ordinary Department, Primary Department, Business School, etc. At the rear of the school enclosure are the baseball grounds, where intercollegiate matches, either between Japanese teams or between Japanese and foreign teams, are frequently played.

Sengaku-ji (Buddhist temple, Pl. I 17) stands at Takanawabashi, about 1 m. from Shiba Park, and along the Broadway traversing the metropolis. The temple belongs to the Sōtō Sect and is highly popular in association with the ‘Forty-seven Ronins,‘ whose tombs are found in a small court approached by the paved path that diverges to the left after one enters the front gate. The low well by the side of the path is called Kubi-arai-ido, or the well where the Ronins washed the head of Kira Yoshihisa, the victim of their vengeance. The Ronins are arranged the graves of forty-six of the heroes in the order of their precedence while in the service of their master; the tomb of Ōishi Yoshio, the leader of the devoted band, occupies the further corner. On the other side of the stone fence and next to Ōishi's tomb stands the monument of Asano Naganori, the lord of Akō, for whose sake the faithful vassals sacrificed their lives. The memory of the Ronins is still held in such deep reverence, that even now incense offered by visitors is constantly kept burning, especially before the grave of Ōishi. The tombs of some other persons connected with this vendetta stand near by the court, while in a building standing on the temple grounds are preserved the images and many relics of the heroes.

*The Forty-seven Ronins, or ‘Forty-seven Samurai without a master,’ whose fame has become a household word, were vassals of Asano Naganori, Lord of Akō, Harima, who in March 1701 was ordered to commit suicide for having wounded Kira Yoshinaka in the Shogun's Castle, while at the same time his dominions were confiscated. It was owing to the gross provocation offered by Kira that the impatient lord attempted to kill him on the spot. Ōishi Yoshio and forty-six vassals of the unfortunate daimyo secretly resolved to wreak vengeance on his foe for the wrong suffered by their master. At length on the night of Dec. 14th of the following year, the little band assaulted the mansion of Kira at Honjō, Yedo, and after a desperate combat with the latter's guards, succeeded in tracing him to his hiding place and killing him. Ōishi at once reported the matter to the magistrate and awaited his orders at the family temple of Sengaku-ji. The Shogunate government was at first embarrassed and undecided how to deal with this extraordinary affair; but at last it was resolved to uphold the rigour of the law, which would require the heroic band to die on their own swords. On February 4th, 1703, the sentence was pronounced on the forty-six ex-retainers, for one, the humblest in rank, had been sent from the spot where their vengeance was consummated to convey the glad tidings to the Dowager Asano and hence was exempted from the sentence. These
Oishi Yoshio was the chief retainer of the House of Asano and had charge of the castle of Ako while its master was in Yedo. When Naganori, one of the reception commissioners, appointed to receive an Emperor's envoy sent to the Shogunate, demanded in the Shogun's castle Kira Yoshinaka, and the other commission, for a gross insult offered him by the latter, the Shogunate ordered Naganori on the same day to commit hara-kiri. At the same time his brother Nagahiro was instructed to confine himself in his residence, while officers were sent to Ako to carry out the mandate of confiscation on the Asano domain. Yoshio was in Ako while all these tragic events were being enacted in Yedo. At the council hurriedly convoked, it was proposed that the Shogunate government should be petitioned to re-establish the House of Asano with the brother of their beloved master as his successor, and that, if this should be rejected, the retainers of Naganori should defend the castle to the death against the delegates of the Shogunate. In a few days all who were craven-hearted or faithless deserted, and in the meanwhile a letter came from Nagahiro asking Yoshio to quit the castle in peace. Yoshio decided to obey this order, so as not to compromise the prospects of Nagahiro, but vowed with his adherents that should their master's brother one day be allowed to re-establish the House of Asano and Kira Yoshinaka be duly punished for his insolence to their unlucky master, then they would commit suicide and follow their master to the grave; but that if their hope was disappointed, they would wreak vengeance upon Kira. Yoshio and his party then proceeded to make everything ready for receiving the officers of the Shogunate, redeemed whatever the family of Asano stood indebted to the citizens in Ako, and compiled a complete inventory of the granary, armoury, and taxes, and surrendered all these to the receiving commissioners despatched by the government. This transfer effected, Yoshio and all the other retainers left Ako, he himself fixing his residence at Yamashina in a suburb of Kyōto. There he gave himself up apparently to frivolous pleasures in order to mask his deep design, while most of his faithful band proceeded to Yedo, where they disguised themselves as fishmongers, grocers, etc., and did all they could to get information about the house of Kira. In December, Kira Yoshinaka retired from office and was succeeded by his son Yoshichika. Upon this, some of the confederates urged Yoshio to try the forlorn hope, but he counselled them to wait. In July of the following year, the Shogunate sentenced Nagahiro to confinement in Aki, the dominion of the main stock of the Asano Family. The last hope of Yoshio was now gone, and he decided to consummate the long cherished design. In October he and others reached Yedo, where they watched for a favourable opportunity to carry out their desperate attempt. They learned that Yoshinaka was going to hold a banquet at his mansion on the night of December 14th, and the Ronins made up their minds to attack their master's enemy on that night. It happened to be a night of heavy snowfall, and Yoshio and his adherents made a rendezvous at the residence of Horibe Takenori, one of their associates. They

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<td>69 Kaiga Tomonobu</td>
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<td>Hara Mototoki</td>
<td>56 Otaka Tadao</td>
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<td>Kataoka Takafusa</td>
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<td>Yada Suketake</td>
<td>29 Isogai Masahisa</td>
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<td>Oishi Nobukiyto</td>
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<td>Horibe Taketsune</td>
<td>34 Masayori</td>
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<td>Nakamura Masatatsu</td>
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<td>Sugetani Masatoshi</td>
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<td>Kimura Sadayuki</td>
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shirts of mail and uniforms that had been specially prepared for the occasion, then put on plain dress and departed, in twos and threes, towards the mansion of Kira. Yoshio was in command of the party that made an assault from the front gate, while his son Yoshikane led the party that had to break in from the rear gate. The two parties, at a drum signal from Yoshio, stormed into the premises, loudly announcing that the Ronins of Akō had come to obtain the head of Yoshinaka. The rest of this memorable story has already been told. It may be added that Yoshio's youngest son was afterwards engaged by the main house of the Asano Family at the fief which his noble father had been administering at Akō. Of the adherents of Yoshio, Yoshikane, mentioned above, was his eldest son, and though only 15 years old at the time of his death, he was a boy quite worthy of his father in prowess and ability. He measured 5'7 ft. high. Horibe Kanamaru, the oldest of the heroes, had retired from service at the time of the calamity, but he with his son-in-law and successor, Horibe Taketsune, was the first to join the league. Taketsune himself was a great swordsman, who had once killed in fair fight several foes of his uncle. Otaka Tadao was a great haikai poet and stood in a special relation to Kikaku, the master poet in this line at that time. His farewell visit to Kikaku a few minutes before breaking into the mansion of Kira and another meeting with him after the great deed had been accomplished form a favourite story in the history of haikai.

The Crown Prince's Palace (Pl. H 17), located at Nishi Daimachi, Takanawa, was formerly a mansion of the House of Hosokawa. At one time the residence of Princesses Tsune-no-Miya and Kane-no-Miya, it is now used as the residence of the Crown Prince.

Tōsen-ji (Buddhist temple), situated a short way to the S. of Sengaku-ji, is of historical interest, for it was used as a temporary British Legation, and as such was unsuccessfully invaded by a band of misguided zealots one night in 1861. The sword-marks on the beams and pillars are reminiscences of this episode, which was enacted by some of those who, emancipated in time from their narrow views, afterwards rose to the highest positions in the Imperial Government, for the restoration of which they had played a distinguished part. This temple was one of the four greatest temples in Yedo of the Myōshinji Sect, and in its graveyard is found a burial-ground of the House of Date.

An Epidemic Laboratory (Pl. G 17) presided over by Dr. S. Kitazato, one of the greatest bacteriologists of Japan, is situated at Shirōkane-Daimachi, where it was established by the Government in 1892. Here are conducted various bacteriological researches relative to epidemics and other diseases, preparation of blood-serum and medicinal bacteria, and at the same time lectures are given on the pathology of epidemics. A hospital is attached for the accommodation of patients suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases.

Zuishō-ji, (Buddhist temple) at Shirōkane-Daimachi, is a celebrated temple of the Ōbaku Sect and was founded about the middle of the 17th century. The temple gardens look lovely; they are quite sequestered and contain many tsujiopsis trees.

Azabu-ku.

Azabu forms the S. W. part of the city and is bounded on the S. E. by Shibia and on the N. by Akasaka, the rest of the confines being contiguous to the rural section of Toyotama. Azabu occupies
on the whole an elevated position, the only level section being found on the border of the Furukawa creek (known as Akabane-gawa in Shiba), and at a point contiguous to Akasaka. The district extends 1.3 m. from E. to W. and 4 m. from S. to N. and contains a population numbering 71,370. The E. section of Azabu is called Ōgura and the S. W. portion Hiro-o, in both of which places are found residences of the gentry, as well as business establishments. The principal arteries of traffic are the street that stretches southward from Tora-no-mon, Shiba, a second that starts from Tameike Bridge, Akasaka, and ends at Takagi-chō, Aoyama, and a third that begins at Ōgura and extends to the Aoyama Palace. The section collectively known as Chūban is, however, the busiest part in Azabu. The presence of military barracks and schools is a feature of Azabu.

Zempuku-ji, (Buddhist temple) situated at Yamamoto-chō, originally belonged to the Shingon Sect, but is now a temple of the Hongwan-ji denomination. It is interesting as having been the place where the American legation was first located, and where several of its earlier ministers, such as Townsend Harris and others, lived. The principal treasures preserved in the temple are a Buddhist image painted by Kōbō-Daishi, several wooden images carved, it is said, by the same saint, and some other pictures and carved images. In the grounds are growing the plum-tree planted by the 3rd Shogun Iemitsu and also a large gingko tree.

The Azabu, Imperial Villa is situated at Ichibei-chō and is now the residence of H.I.H. Princess Yasu-no-Miya, the youngest daughter of Emperor Meiji-Tennō.

Ippon-matsu, or ‘Solitary Pine-tree,’ standing at Ippon-matsu-chō, S.W. of Ichibei-chō, is associated with the memory of Minamoto Tsunemoto, a warrior hero of the 9th century.

The Astronomical Observatory (Pl. I 13, 14) stands on an elevated site at Ōgura and is under the control of the Imperial University of Tokyo. Its exact position is 136° 44' 3” E. longitude and 35° 39' 10” N. latitude.

Akasaka-ku.

Situated at the W. part of the capital, this ward is separated from Kojimachi by a section of the outer moat, and is on the other sides bounded by Shiba, Azabu, and Yotsuya wards, and a part of the rural district of Toyotama. The physical formation is, like that of Azabu, on the whole hilly, the only level portion being that contiguous to Azabu and the outer moat. This ward is broadly separated into three divisions, viz., Akasaka Proper, Tame-ike, and Aoyama. It extends 2 m. from E. to W. and 1.6 m. from N. to S. and contains about 48,000 inhabitants. The principal thoroughfare, called Aoyama-dōri, extends from the outer moat as far as Shibuya and is provided with electric car service. The busiest business quarter is Hitotsugi. Electric cars are also run from Akabane Bridge in Shiba to Aoyama Ichōme along a route which passes at first
through ordinary streets and then along a specially constructed road skirting the Aoyama cemetery. As distinguishing features of Akasaka there are an Imperial Palace, military barracks, drill and parade ground, etc.

Hikawa (Shinto shrine) is situated at Hikawa-cho and is sacred to the three deities of Susanowo-no-Mikoto, Inada-hime, and Onamachi-no-Mikoto. The grounds are full of aged trees which render them quite sequestered.

Toyokawa Inari, at Shimmachi, is an offshoot of the great Inari temple at Toyokawa in Mikawa.

The Aoyama-Gosho (Palace; Pl. G 9) occupies an elevated tract in the N.E. part of the ward and the grounds contain Akasaka-Rikyu and Aoyama-Gosho, in the latter of which the late Empress Dowager Shokken formerly resided; it is now the residence of Princes Atsu-no-Miya and Takamatsu-no-Miya, younger children of the reigning Emperor. This extensive plot was in pre-Restoration days an estate of the Ki-Branch of the Tokugawa Family. The front gate of the Aoyama Palace stands on the Aoyama Broadway and faces S., and to the E. of it is found the gate for the Imperial Princes.

The Akasaka-Rikyu (Palace; Pl. G 10, 11) the gate of the Akasaka Palace is at the top of Kinokuni-zaka slope and faces N.E. During the reconstruction of the Imperial castle, which was destroyed by fire in 1872, it was honoured as a temporary Imperial residence, from 1872 to 1888. The grounds form a garden of unusual beauty, and every autumn the Imperial Court holds here a chrysanthemum garden party, to which all the notable functionaries, both Japanese and foreign, are invited. Visiting tourists may also

HIBIYA PARK.

The Aoyama-Gosho (Palace; Pl. G 9) occupies an elevated tract in the N.E. part of the ward and the grounds contain Akasaka-Rikyu and Aoyama-Gosho, in the latter of which the late Empress Dowager Shokken formerly resided; it is now the residence of Princes Atsu-no-Miya and Takamatsu-no-Miya, younger children of the reigning Emperor. This extensive plot was in pre-Restoration days an estate of the Ki-Branch of the Tokugawa Family. The front gate of the Aoyama Palace stands on the Aoyama Broadway and faces S., and to the E. of it is found the gate for the Imperial Princes.

The Akasaka-Rikyu (Palace; Pl. G 10, 11) the gate of the Akasaka Palace is at the top of Kinokuni-zaka slope and faces N.E. During the reconstruction of the Imperial castle, which was destroyed by fire in 1872, it was honoured as a temporary Imperial residence, from 1872 to 1888. The grounds form a garden of unusual beauty, and every autumn the Imperial Court holds here a chrysanthemum garden party, to which all the notable functionaries, both Japanese and foreign, are invited. Visiting tourists may also
secure invitations through their respective embassies or legations. The spacious grounds are rich in aged trees and fine rocks, and the scenic beauty in autumn is especially celebrated. The Akasaka Palace is a superb three-storied building in Occidental style and took about ten years to construct. The work was undertaken in 1898 by Dr. Katayama, the present Director of the Construction Bureau of the Imperial Household.

The Aoyama Parade-Ground (Pl. F 10, 11) is an extensive tract that extends about 600 yds. from E. to W. and 960 yds. from N. to S., with an area of about 120 acres. Strictly speaking it is no longer a parade-ground, for several years ago it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and was marked out as part of the site of the Grand Exhibition to be held in 1917, which project has, however, been abandoned. It was on this spot that the funeral ceremony of Meiji-Tennō was carried out in Sept. 1912. For convenience, the Spring and Imperial Birthday military reviews are still held in this place.

The Aoyama Cemetery (Pl. F G 12, 13) lies a short way to the S. of the Parade-Ground, on the other side of the Aoyama main street. It is the largest reserved tract of the kind in Tōkyō, covering 72 acres, and was set apart for its present purpose in 1872. Here lie the remains of mos. of the notable persons, both Japanese and foreign, who have died in Tōkyō, and here stand the tombs of the late Right Minister Ōkubo, Generals Kawakami and Kodama, and others. Here is also found the family graveyard of the late General Nogi, who, with Countess Nogi and their sons, who had preceded them, lies at rest in this place.

The late General Count Nogi's residence (Pl. G 12) is at Nogi-zaka (or 'Nogi'Slope,' named in his honour after the war of 1904–5) in Shin-saka-machi, not far from the Aoyama Palace. The lot covers about half an acre of land on the slope of a hill and contains a two-storied wooden building, about 30 ft. by 60 ft. with a stone basement. The first story is provided with a porch, on the left of which is a small waiting-room, with a library, serving also as a dining-room, behind. To the right of the porch is a parlour, which communicates with the general's own apartment situated behind. This latter is a plain matted room, where the general and his wife took their own lives. A suite of rooms to the left, separated by a corridor, was used by the Countess. The second story is a sort of attic, part of which was used by their two sons and part utilised as a store-room, while the basement consists of a kitchen, servants' quarters, store-rooms, etc. On the whole, it is a plain cottage, sparingly furnished, with nothing of luxury about it in the way of decoration. The pine-trees that grow thick around the house impart an air of solemnity to the place. It is characteristic of the late General that the stable, standing in one corner of the lot, is a more substantial, though necessarily smaller, structure, being built of brick and containing four stalls and grooms' apartments. Behind the house stands a small shrine, erected by the General himself in memory of his
ancestors, but after the decease of the General and his wife, it was
dedicated to their memories. It may be noted that the whole estate
has been given to the City, according to the express will of its illustrious
owner, and the authorities have decided to preserve it as it
was in the General's lifetime. Hundreds of people visit the house
every day and offer due reverence before the shrine.

General Count Nogi. The General was born in 1849 in Lord Mori's
Mansion in Yedo. In the war of the Restoration he played a gallant part
under Takasugi Shinsaku, and in 1871 he was promoted to Major. In the
Rebellion of 1877 he was in the Castle of Kumamoto as Commander of the
14th Infantry Regiment and fought bravely in the battles of Oeki, Yama-ga-
uchi, and Tawara-zaka, and was wounded during the campaign. In one of
these battles, when his troops were heavily outnumbered by the enemy, the
Regimental colours were lost, an incident which he remembered with the
keenest regret to the end of his days. Promoted to Major-General in 1892, he
led a brigade under the late General Yamaji in the war of 1894, captured Kaiping,
and played a distinguished part in the carrying of Port Arthur by storm in a
single day. After the war, he was made Lieut.-General and created a Baron.
In 1896, he was appointed Governor General of Taiwan, and in 1899, Commander
of the 11th Army Division. On the outbreak of the war of 1904-5, he was
appointed Commander of the 3rd Army and was assigned the difficult task of
attacking Port Arthur. General Stoessel, Commander of Port Arthur, offered
a stout resistance, and for more than six months, ending in the capitulation of
General Stoessel on Jan. 2, 1905, the opposing armies fought with heroic valour
unparalleled in the history of war. It was during this protracted sangunary
campaign that Nogi lost two sons, both lieutenants in a division of his army.
First the elder fell in the battle of Nanshan. The General, with Spartan
stoicism, wrote to the Countess not to be in haste to conduct the funeral of
their firstborn, but to postpone it till the General and the surviving son should
give their lives for the holy cause of defending their country. The younger
son next fell, and the incident made a profound impression on the whole nation.
The General, however, continued to attend to his duty with unperturbing
calmness. Meanwhile he had been made a full General, and in charge of the
left wing in the great battle of Mukden he cut off the retreat of the enemy.
After the war he was created a Count and was appointed a member of the
Supreme War Council, and in 1907 he was entrusted by the late Emperor
with the supervision of the education of the sons and brothers of the peers.
He attended to this new duty with his usual devotion and did much to inspire the
young peers with the spirit of simplicity and thrift. In 1912, the General with
Admiral Togo visited England in the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Imperial
Envoy to the funeral of the late King Edward VII, and was invested with
the Order of the Bath.

When the late Emperor Meiji-Tennō fell ill in July, 1912, the General took
the matter so much to heart that he never failed to present himself twice a
day at Court to inquire after His Imperial Master's condition. He sank into
profound sorrow when the Emperor died. On Sept. 13, 1912, at 8 p.m., as
the gun signalled the departure of the Imperial hearse from the Palace, the
General and Countess, attired in ceremonial dress, committed suicide in their
home. When the news spread, the whole nation shed hot tears of unfeigned
grief. The General was sixty-four years old and the Countess fifty-four. They
were buried in the family tomb in the Aoyama cemetery, by the side of the two
sons who had preceded them. In accordance with the will of the General, his
house at Shinbashi-machi, Akasaka, has been presented to the city of Tokyo,
which has taken suitable measures for preserving it. The memory of the
General, as the model of a true samurai and the incarnation of Bushido, and of the
Countess, as a pattern of Japanese womanhood, will ever be held dear by
their countrymen.

The Aoyama Main Street is gradually growing in prosperity
with the expansion of the city towards its environs. The streets
forming its S. side constitute Minami-chō, while those on the op-
posite side form Kita-machi. In Kita-machi stand the Tōkyo Normal School and the popular Buddhist temple of Zenkū-ji.

Yotsuya-ku.

Yotsuya, with its neighbouring ward of Ushigome, occupies an elevated portion of the city and lies to the W. of the Imperial Palace. It is bounded on the E. by Kōjimachi, on the S. by Akasaka, and on the N. by Ushigome. On the W. it is contiguous to the rural county of Toyotama. The ward extends 1 m. from E. to W. and 0.8 m. from N. to S. and contains 48,062 inhabitants. There are many slopes, as Tsunokami-zaka, Kurayami-saka, Kappa-saka, Abugo-saka, etc. The principal arteries of traffic are the wide street that comes from Kōjimachi and traverses the ward from S. E. to N. W., joining at the latter end with the highway leading to the province of Kai. This wide street is called Temma-chō, and, as recently reconstructed, looks quite thriving, being in fact one of the most prosperous business quarters in the up-town. The Central Line that starts from Mansei-bashi skirts the S. part of the district and possesses a number of stations for the convenience of travellers coming from, or going to, Yotsuya or neighbourhood. The main street of Kōjimachi and that of Yotsuya are joined by a magnificent bridge constructed over the moat in 1913.

Suga-jinja (Shintō shrine) a patron deity of Yotsuya, is sacred to Susanowo-no-Mikoto and Ukanotama-no-Mikoto, and a regular festival is held every year on June 18th.

Sasa-dera is a popular title of the famous Buddhist temple of Chōzen-ji, which is situated at Shiwa-cho Sanchōme. It belongs to the Sōtō Sect and was founded in 1575. The popular title owes its origin to the abundance of bamboo-grass, or sasa, growing in the grounds. The neighbourhood is elevated about 112 ft. above the sea-level and is one of the highest sections in Tōkyo.

Ushigome-ku.

Situated in close proximity to the N. E. of Yotsuya and lying N. W. of the Imperial Palace, Ushigome is separated from Kōjimachi by the moat, while on the E. it is contiguous to Koishikawa and on the N. W. to the rural division of Toyotama. This is one of the highest and driest sections of the metropolis and abounds in hills and valleys. The small river called Edo-gawa separates Ushigome from Koishikawa, it being called the Kanda-gawa in its lower course. A wide, open sewer that drains the surface water from three points empties into the Edo-gawa at Miyabi-chō, Ushigome. The district extends 2 m. from E. to W. and 1.2 m. from N. to S., containing 114,549 inhabitants. The busiest quarters are along the street that starts from Kagura-zaka slope and stretches westward as Sakana-machi and Tōri-tera-machi. The neighbourhood of the Shintō shrine of Tsukudo Hachiman is also prosperous. The presence of Waseda University and numerous residences of salaried men is a feature of Ushigome.
Kagurasaka-dōri, leading from the old castle gate called Ushigome-mitsuke and extending to Tori-tera-machi, is the premier street of this ward and is indeed one of the most flourishing quarters in the up-town. The streets are lined with good shops and present a scene of lively traffic, especially on the regular festival days of Bishamon, a temple that stands on the W. side of the street.

Tsukudo (Shintō shrine) is dedicated to Susanowo-no-Mikoto, but it is also sacred to the memory of Taira-no-Masakado. It was first founded at Hirakawa-chō by Ōta Dōkwan to enshrine the guardian deity of his castle at Yedo and later removed to the present site. Contiguous to Tsukudo stands the shrine of Hachiman, dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin, or the 'God of War.' The approach to it is paved and ends in a steep flight of stone steps. The grounds command an extensive panorama of streets. In the Buddhist temple of Manshō-ji, standing near Hachiman, is found the tomb of Kira Yoshinaka, upon whom the Ronins of Akō wreaked vengeance for the death of their master.

Akagi (Shintō shrine) stands on an eminence W. of Tsukudo and is the guardian shrine of this district, being dedicated, as is the Akagi in Kōtsuke Province, to Ōna-muchi-no-Mikoto and Toyotarishiko-no-Mikoto. The view commanded from the grounds is not so good as that from the Tsukudo, but still it is sufficiently attractive.

Sōsan-ji (Buddhist temple), situated at Benten-chō, is noted on account of the presence in its graveyard of the tomb of Yamaga Sōkō, a great tactician and idealist, whose works formed the favourite reading of the late General Nogi.

The Toyama Military School (Pl. E 5), founded in 1873, gives practical training to non-commissioned officers and subalterns. The site occupied was formerly that of a mansion of the House of Owari, and, in beauty of landscape gardening, it rivalled in those days the celebrated Kōraku-en in Koishikawa, now forming part of the Arsenal premises, as described elsewhere. Owing to neglect, however, its ancient fame has been lost. Near the school are found a target-ground and the quarters of a cavalry regiment.

Ana-Hachiman (Pl. F 5), situated at Babashita, Takata, is dedicated to the God of War and was founded early in the 17th century. It was formerly held in great reverence by the samurai class, and, though it has lost much of its former prosperity, the regular festival held on Aug. 15th is still one of the most popular functions in the up-town. The shrine having been destroyed by fire recently, the present edifice is a temporary one.

Takata-no-Baba, which lies a short way up from the Hachiman, is historically interesting as a place once used by Yoritomo as a rendezvous for his troops; while coming down to the latter part of the 17th century, it witnessed the vendetta scene in which Horihe Yasuei, one of the 47 Ronins of Akō, was the hero.

The Waseda University (Pl. F 4), which stands a short way from the foot of the Hachiman Shrine, is a noted institution founded
in 1882 by Count Ōkuma. It is one of the most important private universities in Japan. Converted into a university in 1902, it consists of the six courses of Politics, Law, Literature, Commerce, Engineering, and Education (Normal School course). To the university are affiliated the Preparatory Course, Business School, Apprentice School, and Middle School. The students and pupils number over 8,000, including no small proportion of Chinese. Most of the people doing business in this neighbourhood are dependent upon the university and its subordinate schools.

Ichigaya-Hachiman (Pl. H 7) is another Shintō shrine in Ushigome dedicated to the God of War, it being located at Hachiman-chō, Ichigaya. It enshrines the guardian deity of all the people living in the Ichigaya quarter of Ushigome. This Hachiman is also said to have been founded by Ōta Dōkwan, who established it as an offshoot of the great Hachiman Shrine at Kamakura. The site being elevated commands a fine view, while the grounds are pretty in spring on account of plum-blossoms and cherry-blossoms, there being a large number of these trees growing in the enclosure. The 14th and 15th of September are regular festival days every year.

The Military Academy (Pl. G H 7), together with the Military Preparatory School, occupies an elevation contiguous to that where the Hachiman Shrine above mentioned stands and is the only institution in Japan where military cadets are educated. The school is on the site formerly occupied by a mansion of the House of Owari, the grounds standing about 100 ft. above the level of the sea.

Gekkei-ji, (Buddhist temple) situated at Kawada-chō, Ichigaya, was founded early in the 17th century and is one of the ten largest Buddhist seats of the Rinzai Sect. It is the largest Buddhist temple in this ward, and the old pine-tree standing in the grounds is of some historic interest.

Jishō-in (Buddhist temple) is popularly known as Kobu-dera, or 'Temple of Knotty Timber', there being several such pieces of timber used in the construction of the building. It belongs to the Tendai Sect and is located at Tomihisa-chō, Ichigaya. As the last resting-place of Lafcadio Hearn, or Koizumi Yakumo (the name he assumed after his naturalization), the temple is visited by both Japanese and foreigners who wish to pay tribute to the memory of this great author.

Koishikawa-ku.

Koishikawa forms the N. section of the city, being separated from Ushigome by the Yedo-gawa, while it is contiguous with Koji-machi, Kanda, Hongō, and a part of the rural division of Toyotama. Except at places along the banks of the Yedo-gawa, or where the district comes in contact with Hongō, the topographical formation of Koishikawa is on the whole hilly, so that several slopes are met with, among which may be mentioned Renge-zaka, Kōgōji-zaka, Kirishitan-zaka, Andō-zaka, Tomi-zaka, etc. On the other hand,
there are several valleys, such as Uguisu-dani, Myōga-dani, etc. Koishikawa has other streams besides the Yedo-gawa, viz., the Koishikawa and Tsurumaki-gawa, the former coming from Sugamo and emptying into the Yedo-gawa, via Kobinata-dai and Hakusan-dai, while the other flows between the elevation of Sekiguchi and Kobinata. The district extends 1.8 m. from E. to W. and 1.7 m. from N. to S. and contains about 111,371 inhabitants. Of the places of interest may be mentioned the Arsenal and the Botanical Garden.

The Arsenal, situated (Pl. J K 5) in the S. E. extremity of the ward, belongs to the War Department and occupies the former seat of the Lord of Mito. It manufactures or repairs small arms. The premises are bounded on one side by the Yedo-gawa, while at the rear there is a small elevation known as Ushi-Tenjin. The tall chimneys belching forth smoke and the loud clanking noise of machinery attract the attention of all who pass this place.

The Kōraku-en Garden located in the enclosure of the Arsenal, is perhaps the most celebrated landscape garden in Tōkyō accessible (subject to special permission) to ordinary persons. The garden was designed by the celebrated Chinese political refugee Chu Shun-Shui, of the fallen Ming Dynasty, who found a hospitable home in Mito.

The Garden forms the W. half of the Arsenal premises and is entered by the E. Gate. The Chinese Gate, with the tablet written by the designer, forms the entrance into the garden. Inside we find a large pond surrounded by artificial mounds and valleys, the pond having been designed by the 3rd Šogun Iemitsu. In the pond is a rockery, upon which stands a small temple of Benten. To the S. of the pond are found the artificial stream called Tatsutagawa, the waterfalls of Nezame, a mound covered by Sago palms, etc., while to the W. and the N. are various interesting sights modelled on scenic beauties in Japan and China. The semi-circular bridge called Engetsu-kyo is a stone bridge constructed under the supervision of the Chinese refugee. Owing to the destruction, from earthquake and other causes, of such edifices as the Fukuroku-đo and the hall for study, as also to the lopping of the pine-trees that formed a wood to the N. of the pond, the garden has been deprived of many of its interesting features. Then, too, the erection of a large hall in modern style to the S. of the pond is judged to have destroyed the harmony of the original beauty. At any rate, to foreign tourists in Japan, who are sated with the gardens in Kyōto, generally laid out according to the conventional style of the tea ceremonial cult, the free and noble plan exhibited in this garden is said to afford a sense of relief. It is to be regretted that the dense smoke emitted from the chimneys in the arsenal is killing the trees.

Ushi-Tenjin, standing at the rear of the Arsenal premises, is sacred to Sugawara Michisane and is one of the three Tenjin in Tōkyō. It is said to have been founded by Yoritomo. The enclosure contains plum and cherry-trees, and a fine view of the Yedo-gawa is obtained from this height.

Denzū-in, (Buddhist temple; Pl. J 3, 4) which stands on the top of Andō-zaka, is one of the 13 celebrated temples of the Jōdo Sect in Japan and was founded in 1413. The chief image enshrined here is Amida, carved by the priest Eshin, while the image of Dai Koku-ten in Fukuju-in, one of the minor temples on the premises, is recorded to have come from India, after passing through China and
Korea. The name Densū-in, as changed after its establishment, came from the posthumous title of the mother of Ieyasu, whose tablet was kept in the temple. The tomb of the wife of Toyotomi Hideyori, who was the eldest daughter of the 2nd Shogun Tokugawa Hidetada, stands in the enclosure. Another tomb on the premises, known as Muen-suha, or 'the neglected tomb,' marks the burial-place of over 380 persons who were burned to death here, when a calamitous conflagration broke out in Yedo in 1721. The Denzū-in was partly destroyed by the fire that started here in 1909.

Kongō-ji, (Buddhist temple) is situated at Kanamori-chō and is said to have been founded by Hatano Tadatsune, in memory of the unfortunate Minamoto Sanetomo whose monument stands in the enclosure. The temple belongs to the Sōtō Sect.

The Tokyo Imperial University's Botanical Garden (Pl. I § 2). This is popularly known as the Koishikawa Botanical Garden, being situated at Goten-machi, Koishikawa-ku. The Garden, which may be reached after a few minutes’ walk from the Sashigaya station of the street tramway line, covers an area of 40 acres, in which are raised chiefly plants of temperate climes, the species numbering several hundred. In the Garden will be found all the flowering plants characteristic of Japan: in the spring, ume (plum), cherry, wistaria, and azalea; in summer, peony, iris, and lotus; in autumn, chrysanthemum and maples (autumn leaves). There are several fine old trees—camphor, gingko, kihada, jujube,—which date from far back in the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate (see note below). In the garden is a hot-house in which many kinds of tropical plants are raised. About one-fifth of the garden is taken up by a picturesque landscape garden, containing ponds (in which big carp flourish and some of which are devoted to lotus and irises), wistaria trellises, azaleas, curious rocks, etc. There is a lecture room of the College of Science of the Tokyo Imperial University at the end of the path leading from the front gate to the N. E. This room contains a large collection of botanical specimens. In the centre of the garden is a cluster of trees—pine, umbrella-pine, mini-hiba, gingko, etc.,—which were planted in 1890 by the Emperor, then Crown Prince. Admittance: The Garden is open between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. in winter, while at other seasons it is opened earlier and closed later; the hot-house is open only on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays; Entrance fee 5 sen on Sundays, 4 sen on other days. Plants raised in pots may sometimes be purchased at the Garden.

History. In 1698, Iemitsu, the Third Shogun of the Tokugawa Family had two gardens laid out for the cultivation of medicinal plants, one in Azabu and the other at Ōtsuka,—these being the origin of the yaku-en or 'Medicinal Plants Garden.' In 1693 these two gardens were given up, and a new one was laid out at Hakusan, Koishikawa, and since then till 1868 this Yaku-en was kept up by the Shogunate Government. With the Restoration, it was taken over by the Imperial Government. Originally there stood here a detached palace of Hidetada, the Second Shogun,—the Place becoming the residence of a daimyo after his death. The landscape garden alluded to above is traceable to those feudal days. There still stands a gate called Akezu-no-mon, which means 'the gate not open,' as it was always kept closed, except when the Shogun
Hidetada visited the place. The gateway, now painted black, was originally cinnabar varnished.

The Tokyo School for Blind and Dumb (Pl. J 2, 3) is a white painted building that stands on the slope along the S. side of the Botanical Garden. It was founded in 1874.

Hakusan-jinja (Shintō shrine) is in Hakusan-mae-machi and is dedicated to Izanagi, Izanami, and Kurahime-no-Mikoto, having been founded in 948 in imitation of the shrine of the same title in Kaga. This is a guardian temple of the citizens of Koishikawa and its regular festival is held on Sept. 21st. The place was made a public park in 1891 and is embowered in tall cryptomerias.

The Sugamo Lunatic Hospital for the reception of the insane stands in Kago-chō, Sugamo. The road coming from Oiwa, Komagome, leads to Itabashi via Kago-chō.

The Tokyo Higher Normal School (Pl. H I 2) is situated at Ōtsuka, which faces the elevation on which are the Botanical Gardens. It is one of the two Government institutions of the kind in Japan, the other being at Hiroshima, and devotes itself to the training of teachers for secondary schools. The broad road in front of the school, along which run electric cars, leads to the Ōtsuka Station of the Yamate Line.

Gokoku-ji (Buddhist temple; Pl. G 2), situated at Toshima-ga-oka, Otowa, belongs to the Shingon Sect and was founded in 1681. It is the largest seat in Tōkyō of this sect, and its premises cover about 40 acres. During the pre-Restoration days the temple held a landed endowment, yielding 1,200 koku (6,000 bush.) of rice, and had on its premises more than ten living quarters and other buildings for its numerous priests and dependents. Though this territorial possession was lost with the abolition of feudalism, it still continues as one of the most important Buddhist seats in Tōkyō, the mound standing at its rear having been selected in 1873 as a burial-ground of the Imperial Household. It contains the tombs of several of the little Princes and Princesses of the late Meiji-Tennō, and also of those of the Imperial Houses of Princes Arisugawa, Kitashirakawa, Komatsu, Yamashina, Kan-in, and Kwachō. In the grounds of Gokoku-ji proper are the family graves of the late Prince Sanjō, Marquis Nakayama, Count Yamada, and other distinguished persons, whose demise took place either before or after the Restoration. The chief image enshrined in the temple is one of Kwan-on carved out of amber and imported, it is believed, from India. In the spacious enclosure are found miniature temples, intended to represent the "33 sacred places visited by itinerant pilgrims in Western Japan." In the main hall is a column called 'the monkey column,' as the grain of the wood is whimsically fancied to form the outline of a monkey's face. Among the treasures is a magnificent picture, showing Buddha lying on his death couch, a large canvas from the brush of Kano Yasunobu. In the spring the temple grounds are ablaze with the blossoms of cherry-trees.
Tokyo Home for Aged and Children (Pl. H 1) stands at Tsujimachi, Otsuka, E. of Gokoku-ji, and was founded by the city in 1872.

Mejiro Fudō, at Komai-chō, Sekiguchi, occupies an elevated site with a good view and enshrines a wooden image of Achala, said to have been carved by the Saint Kōbō himself, its counterpart being found at Yudono-san, Uzen. The present title was given by one of the Shoguns to distinguish the temple from Meguro Fudō. Near this temple stands Prince Yamagata’s villa.

The banks of this river, along the S. side of which electric cars are run, present a fine view in late spring, when the cherry avenues that fringe the stream burst forth into a gorgeous display of blossoms.

The Tsurukame Pine is one of the noblest specimens of this king of trees in Tokyo and stands in front of the gate of the mansion of Marquis Hosokawa at Oimatsu-chō, Takata.

The Japan Women’s University (Pl. F 3), at Toyokawa-chō, Takata, is a private institution founded by Mr. R. Naruse in 1901; it consists of a cluster of red brick buildings where girls desirous of higher education are taught. Affiliated to it are the girls’ higher school course and kindergarten. A short way off to the W. are situated the Kishimojin temple and the Peers’ School, close to which is the Mejiro Station of the Yamate Line.

Situated in the N. of the city, the ward ends in a valley on the W., is bounded on the S. E. by Shitaya and Kanda, while on the N. it is continuous with Toyotama county. Forming part of the up-town district, Hongō is hilly, and in physical formation it is divided
into two sections, the S. half being Hongō proper and the N. half Konagome, the former possessing the table-land of Yushima at its S. E. extremity. The two rivers Kanda-gawa and Aizome-gawa traverse the ward, the former through the S. part and the latter the N. section. This district extends 1.4 m. from E. to W. and 2.2 m. from N. to S. and contains a population numbering about 108,000. The principal thoroughfare is that coming from Kanda, it forming part of the Nakasendō Highway. The busiest quarters are Hongō-dōri and Kiridōshi-dōri, while the presence of the Imperial University of Tōkyō and of the residences of scholars is a distinguishing feature of this district.

**Tōkyō Educational Museum** (Pl. M 6). The Tōkyō Kyōiku Hakubutsu-Kwan or 'Educational Museum' is maintained under the auspices of the Tōkyō Higher Normal School. It is situated at Yushima Nichōme, near the Shintō Shrine of Kanda Myōjin, occupying temporarily the temple dedicated to Confucius. The temple though not large is dignified and stately, the path leading to it from the outer gate being paved with cut stones. The temple and the grounds are surrounded by a magnificent grove of ancient trees. The place never fail to call up historical associations of the heyday of classical learning in Yedo. In the Main Hall (Taisei-den*) and in the galleries surrounding it are exhibited many objects illustrative of educational systems and methods both in Japan and abroad.

N.B.—a picture of terakoya, the elementary school of the feudal period; a model of Shōhei-kō, the university under the Tokugawa régime; a portrait (by Mr. Oyama) of Confucius whose teachings have had so far-reaching an influence in this country. The visitor will also be interested in seeing, within the Outer Gate, a section devoted to popular education, there being exhibited here natural history objects, and apparatus and appliances connected with the study of natural sciences; there is also a small library.

The Museum is open daily throughout the year, except on Mondays and for 12 days between 25th December and 5th January, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. In winter, and for a longer time at other seasons. No fee is charged.

* Taisei-den, popularly called 'Seidō,' was originally founded by the 54th Shogun Tsunayoshi in 1690. There were many important buildings, besides the Main Hall; but owing to repeated conflagrations all were reduced to ashes. The present buildings were erected in 1708 by the 11th Shogun Ieynari, on the plan drawn by the Chinese refugee Chu Shun-hui. Gyōkō-mon is the entrance gate to the enclosure, and above it hangs a tablet bearing the Chinese characters Gyōkō or 'Look higher'; the second gate is called Nyūtoku-mon, or 'Entrance Gate to Virtue.' This black-lacquered gate was built in 1704, and in former times it was for the exclusive use of the Shogun, when he paid a visit to the temple. Nyōdan-mon, or 'Apricot Gate,' is the last gate; it is connected to the Main Hall by long galleries on both sides, enclosing a spacious court in the middle. The Main Hall is a large black-lacquered building with folding doors in front. It measures 66 ft. by 44 ft. and is 48 ft. high. In the hall stands a shrine dedicated to Confucius, flanked by others in honour of his disciples Yen-tsun and Tsu-syu-tsun on the right and Tseng-tsun and Meng-tsun on the left. All the buildings are roofed with copper tiles, and on each end of the ridge-pole is placed a large bronze figure of a devil-faced dragon, weighing 207 lb. The tablet which hangs above the entrance bears the autograph of the Shogun Tsunayoshi. Connected with the temple there was a school called Shōhei-kō, in which were
imported the teachings of the Chinese sages, and many of the famous statesmen
and scholars of the Tokugawa Shogunate received their education at this insti-
tution. A grand feast in honour of Confucius is held once a year by an organiza-
tion composed of teachers of the Higher Normal School and others.

The Women's Higher Normal School (Pl. L M 5, 6) occupies the
site next to the Seidō and faces the high bank of the Kanda-gawa.

Ochanomizu, or 'Tea Boiling Water,' derives its name from the
fact that in olden days a spring of wholesome water, good for making
tea, issued from the bank of the Kanda-gawa. The spring is no
more, but the high banks, overhung by cherry-trees, maples, etc., and
with the electric cars of the Central Line running along the side of
the W. bank, present a picturesque scene, as viewed from the high
bridge that spans the stream. The Service Reservoir of the City
water-works is found at Moto-machi, a few minutes' walk from the
bridge.

Ritsum-ji, a Buddhist temple at Shinhana-chō, Yushima, be-
longs to the Shingon Sect and consists of several buildings, Jōō-dō,
Daigen-dō, Kwan-on-dō, etc. The image in the Daigen-dō is said to
have been drawn by the Shogun Tsunayoshi. The bell in the belfry
was cast by Kakugen, the founder of this temple.

Yushima-Tenjinh, on the height above Kiridōshi-zaka, was
founded, it is said, during the reign of the Emperor Gojong-Tennō,
1352–1371, and was restored by Ōta Dōkwan. It was converted
into a public park in 1890. The grounds contain plum-trees and
maples, and a view from this height embraces Shitaya and Asakusa.
Regular festivals are held on the 10th of Feb., Sept., and Oct. People
in the neighbourhood greet the sunrise on New Year's Day from
this commanding position.

Rinshō-in, on the top of Kiridōshi, belongs to the Rinzai Sect
and was founded by the Lady Kasuga, the heroic nurse of the 3rd
Shogun Iyemitsu. Her tomb and her image are found here.

Kiridōshi, or the 'Cutting,' is a slope that lies below the height
of Yushima-Tenjim and constitutes the road that leads to Shitaya.
Here stand many flourishing stores, among which book stores are
conspicuous, as the place is in close proximity to the Imperial
University.

The Imperial University of Tokio (Pl. L 3, 4) occupies the
site of the former estate of the Daimyo Maeda, the red painted gate
in front being the only surviving feature that has been left intact.
Of the buildings, those in the centre are occupied by the Colleges of
Law and Literature, and those constituting the W. wing, by the
College of Engineering. The College of Science occupies a lower site,
and to the E. of it stands the College of Medicine, its clock-
tower forming a conspicuous landmark. The whole grounds cover
82 acres, in the centre of which is found a beautiful garden, it being
a faint relic of that which formerly beautified the mansion of the
Lord of Kaga. The students numbered 5,489 in 1913.

The University Hospital (Pl. M 4) stands at the W. of the
premises and consists of nine sections, with laboratories and other
necessary equipments all complete. Both free patients and patients paying regular charges are received.

The University is an outcome of the Foreign Works Office that existed in the declining days of the Tokugawa régime and has developed to its present form after repeated expansions. Till the sister University of Kyōto was created in 1897 it was the only university in Japan. At present it consists of the six Colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science, and Agriculture, the last being situated at Komaba, in the W. suburbs of the city. The College of Literature has charge of the work of compiling historical materials, while to the College of Science is affiliated the Astronomical Observatory at Figura, Azabu.

The First Higher School (Pl. L 2, 3), adjoining the University premises, is a preparatory school having a three years' course for students entering the University and consists of three departments.

Nezu Gongen, a Shintō shrine also called Ōga-jinsha, is sacred to Susanowo-no-Mikoto, with Kuniotokotachi and Ōjin-Tennō as accessory deities. The god of this temple was chosen as the tutelary deity of Tokugawa Ieyasu, a son of Ieyasu, and to the shrine was granted a territorial benefice of 500 koku. (2,500 bush.). The regular festival is held on Sept. 21st. The neighbourhood is low, being on about the same level as Shinobazu Pond.

Kichijō-ji, a Buddhist temple at Kichijōji-machi, Komagome, was in former days one of the seats of learning for acolytes in Yedo. It was originally founded by Ōta Dōkwan in Kanda, but was removed to the present site in 1657. The premises are fairly extensive and contain, besides the Main Hall, several minor temples and other religious buildings, such as Suewa-sha, Inari-sha, Daibutsu, etc. The temple still maintains its ancient fame as regards the training of Buddhist aspirants, a middle school of the Sōtō Sect being situated on the premises.

Komagome forms the N. section of this ward and contains several other places of interest, such as Rokuigi-ten and Fujin-jinsha in Fujimae-chō. As we proceed, the road gradually begins to acquire a rural aspect, and at Dōsaka we come to the boundary between the urban and suburban sections. About a mile further on along the road we come to Ōji.

Shitaya-ku.

Forming the N.E. portion of the city, this ward is contiguous with Asakusa, Hongō, Kanda, and the rural division called Kita Toshima. In physical formation it is low, lying between the small hill of Yanaka, Ueno, and the elevation of Yushima, Hongō. The N.W. portion of the ward is occupied by the Shinobazu Pond, drained by the little stream Shinobu-gawa, which ultimately finds its way to the Sumida-gawa. The district is nearly square, being 2. m. from E. to W. and 1.9 m. from N. to S., and contains a population numbering about 180,000 souls. The main arteries of traffic are the broadway that stretches southward from the square in front of Ueno Park and also Kōtokuji-dōri that extends to Asakusa. The presence of Ueno Park and the Shinobazu Pond is a distinguishing feature of this district.
Ueno Park.

**Ueno Hirokôji** forms the N. terminus of the premier thoroughfare of the city; it is lined by flourishing business stores and bazaars and presents a very lively scene of traffic. What especially characterises the N. end of this broad road, which is traversed by electric cars, is the presence of various restaurants and eating-shops for the convenience of people arriving from the country or departing for it.

**Ueno Park** (Pl. N 2, 3), the foremost of the pleasure-grounds of this description in Tokyo, is an extensive tract well stocked with aged cherry-trees, firs, etc., and covers about 210 acres. Formerly the estate of Daimyo Tôdô, it was converted during the Kwan-ei Era (1624–1644) into a religious seat by the Tokugawa government, which founded here at that time the Buddhist temple called Kwan-ei-ji, making it a family temple of the House of Tokugawa. The temple was a superb pile, but in the desperate battle fought here on the occasion of the Restoration, between the Imperial troops and the Shôgitai, misguided adherents of Tokugawa, the majority of the buildings were burnt down. It was in 1873 that the grounds were converted into a Public Park, and since then Ueno has witnessed most of the domestic exhibitions and art shows held by the Government. Besides the remnant of the Kwan-ei-ji, there stand here the Temple of Tôshô-gû, Kwan-ei-ji, Kiyomizu-dô, Imperial Museum, Imperial Library, Zoological Gardens, Pagoda, Bronze Statue of Buddha, Bronze Statues of Prince Komatsu-no-Miya and Saigô Takamori, Monument of the Shôgitai, Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts, Academy of Music, etc. The place is rich in sylvan beauty and picturesque spots, and especially owing to the presence of numerous cherry-trees, which burst into splendour in spring, Ueno is the favourite pleasure ground of the citizens.

To give a brief description, which shall serve as a guide to these vast premises, we find before approaching the park proper a small triple bridge over the Shinobu-gawa. The broad square then leads into the park or cherry-avenue, while in front stands a broad flight of stone steps, at the top of which is a small plateau which forms part of the park and is called Sannô-dai, otherwise Sakura-oka, on account of the presence of many cherry-trees. Here stood in former days the family school of Hayashi Razan, a scholar engaged by Ieyasu and whose house hereditarily took charge of educational affairs for the Tokugawa Government. At present the site is occupied by the bronze statue of Saigô Takamori and behind it the monument of the Shôgitai. The view eastward from this height is very prosaic, embracing the interminable rows of houses of Shitaya and its neighbouring ward of Asakusa. The red-painted temple to the left is Kiyomizu-dai, in imitation of the temple of the same name in Kyôto, and further on to the E. we come to the Japan Fine Arts Society's gallery and close to it a Panorama building. To the W. of Kiyomizu-dai rises the little hill called Suribachi-yama. Turning left after descending Sannô-dai and rejoining the broad cherry avenue called Nishiki-kôji, continuous with the Hirokôji Square, we find at the E. extremity of this road a massive gate in Japanese style with
a red brick building rising above it. This building is the Imperial Museum. The vast pavilion-like structure on the left of the road is a relic of a Grand Domestic Exhibition held here many years ago and is now used for holding various art shows. To the N. of the road and after a minute or two's walk, we come to the Government Academies of Fine Arts and of Music. The Imperial Library occupies the next lot to that of the Music Academy, while the Imperial Academy stands on the premises of the Government Art Academy. The Zoological Gardens lie to the S. of the Art Academy quarter. Retracing our steps along the cherry avenue towards the entrance of the park, we notice on the right, first, the Tôshô-gû shrine and near it the Pagoda, the Great Buddha, and the premises of the Seiyôken Hotel. To the N. of this road is seen stretching below the charming lotus pond of Shinobazu, with a street separating it from the park proper.

Tôkyô Imperial Museum.

The Tôkyô Imperial Museum (Pl. N 12) dates back to 1881, when the prototype of the present museum, under the title of Haku-butsu-kwan was first opened at Ueno under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1886 the Museum was placed in charge of the Imperial Household Department. In the Museum are kept on exhibit objects of History, Fine Arts, Industrial Arts, and Natural History. The Museum authorities are also responsible for the care of the Zoological Gardens (see P. 100) and of the Ueno Park in general. The Tôkyô Imperial Museum is one of the three museums maintained by the Imperial Household, the other two being those at Kyôto and Nara. Of these three, the Tôkyô Museum is especially rich in objects of raised lacquer work and ceramics, Kyôto Museum in paintings, and Nara Museum in sculptures.

Hyôkei-kwan. Besides the Main Building and Buildings No. II and No. III, there is a fine stone building, known as Hyôkei-kwan, the Ground Floor of which is devoted to objects of Industrial Arts—Chinese and Japanese pottery, also precious stones, while the First Floor contains mainly paintings and calligraphy. This building was erected in 1900 with the voluntary contributions of the people of Tôkyô, in commemoration of the marriage of the present Emperor (then Crown Prince) with the Princess Sadako, the present Empress. Hyôkei-kwan means the 'Joyous Event Commemorating House.' The work was commenced in August 1901 and completed 8 years later, at a cost of 413,045 yen. The ground plan of the building is in the shape of a cross, the ends of the shorter beam being occupied by two rectangular structures, which are connected with each other by a large circular central structure surmounted by a dome, on the two exterior sides of which stand two small towers, which form the longer beam of the cross. These towers contain winding staircases leading to the 1st floor. Hyôkei-kwan covers 395 tsubo, being 280 ft. long and 165 ft. wide.
The walls of Hyōkei-kwan, which are from 3 ft. to 7 ft. thick, are of brick, with an outer covering of granite stones from Inada, each of these stones being joined to the inside brick core by four iron bolts, while on the inside they are plastered over with mortar and gypsum. The large marble pillars and the marble slabs used on the floors and in other places come from Fukushima prefecture, while the coloured marble pieces employed in the mosaic work on the ground floor of the central hall have been imported from France. Much steel has been used for the beams and the floors of the second and third stories, the steel pieces being imported from America. All the woodwork, e.g. doors, window frames, etc., is of hinoki (ground-cypress), thoroughly well dried and tested. The ceilings have a frame-work of steel and wood, plastered over with mortar and gypsum, in some rooms lightly coloured with paint or gilded. The roof is of hinoki wood, plastered over with asphalt, the exterior covered entirely with copper plates.

Museum Buildings: The chief museum buildings, which are four in number, and the areas covered are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Ground floor</th>
<th>1st floor</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Building (two-storied brick building)</td>
<td>758.723</td>
<td>758.723</td>
<td>1,517.446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. II. Building (one-story brick building)</td>
<td>87.739</td>
<td></td>
<td>87.739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. III. Building (two-storied brick building)</td>
<td>210.083</td>
<td>205.043</td>
<td>415.126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyōkei-kwan (two-storied stone building)</td>
<td>395.000</td>
<td>354.000</td>
<td>749.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,445.545</td>
<td>1,318.666</td>
<td>2,764.211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LAN OF IMPERIAL MUSEUM.
Some Historical Structures.

(I.) **Front Gate of the Museum.** The present museum buildings occupy the site of the Main Quarter (Hon-bo) of the once celebrated Kwan-ei-ji, the chief temple in **Kwan-ō** of the Tendai Sect of Buddhism. It was customary for the Shogunate Government to invite an Imperial prince to be its Superior,—the one in office at the time of the overthrow of the Tokugawa Family being the late *Kita-shira-kawa-no-Miya*, who afterwards died in Formosa, while stationed there in command of the army of occupation (1895). In 1868, the Kwan-ei-ji buildings were destroyed by fire from shells of the Imperialists, when the partisans of the Shogun were driven out from Ueno, which had become their temporary headquarters. The front gate of the Museum is almost the sole reminder of the temple's former grandeur. There may yet be noted on the gate several bullet marks.

(II.) **Asekura**, an ancient store-house for Buddhist scriptures, formerly stood in *Nara*, but was brought over and set up in 1882 in the ground behind the Museum buildings.

(III.) **Rokusō-an**, near Asekura, is a house for the tea-ceremony, which formerly stood in the *Jigen-in* temple of *Kōfuku-ji*, Nara, having been transferred to its present site in 1875. It was originally built in the middle of the 17th century by *Kanamori Sōwa*, a famous master of the tea-ceremony.

(IV.) **Karakasa-tei** is an arbour, which once stood in the garden of the Daimyo *Ōkubo*, at *Ōkubo-yochō-machi*, Tokyo. Built in 1662, it was called Binshin-dai, which title was inscribed on an old pillar which has since been replaced by a new one. The roof also, which was of a circular shape, was later replaced by the present one.

(V.) **Bake-Dōrō** (a stone-lantern) also stood formerly in the garden of the Daimyo Ōkubo, having been set up in 1596.

In the Museum are displayed some 168,414 objects (December, 1912); of these the Historical Department contains 80,842, Fine Arts Department 17,473, Industrial Arts Department 3,007, and Natural History Department 67,092. Among these exhibits there are 143 articles loaned by the Imperial Household; (of these, 116 are in the Historical Department, 20 in the Fine Arts Department, and 7 in the Industrial Arts Department). There are also among these exhibits many objects, belonging to old temples, which are registered as 'National Treasures.' These are placed in the safe-keeping of the Museum by order of the Home Minister, in accordance with the Law for the 'Preservation of Old Temples and Shrines.'

**Loan of Exhibited Articles, etc.** Certain articles placed on exhibit in the Museum are sometimes loaned temporarily to a school or association for educational purposes. Visitors to the Museum may obtain a special permit entitling them to handle or copy the articles (*see 30 sen*; school teachers and students, *gratis*.)

The Museum is open daily, from January 5th to December 25th during the following hours:—
Guide to the Museum Rooms.

(A) Main Hall,—Ground Floor:

Museum Rooms. TOKYO 28. Route. 95

Jan. 9 a.m.—4 p.m. May 8 a.m.—6 p.m. Sept. 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Feb. 9 "—4½ " June 8 "—6 " Oct. 9 "—4½ "
Mar. 9 "—5 " July 8 "—6 " Nov. 9 "—4 "
April 8 "—5½ " Aug. 8 "—5½ " Dec. 9 "—4 "

Admission fee:— for adults and children above 10 years of age, 5 sen each; for children above 5 years of age, and under 10, 3 sen each.

Room I. Natural History Department,—Mammalia: N.B.—
Sao-fu-hsiang (David stag) from Nan-wan, China; Hoang-yang (yellow sheep), from Mongolia.

Room II. Natural History Specimens,—Birds, Reptiles, and Amphibia: N.B.—Long-tailed fowls from Tosa, Japan (some of the tails being about 15 ft. long),—this species of fowl was originally imported from Korea, and the feathers were used as ornaments for the pennons of the Daimyo Yama-no-uchi's spears, which were carried along in his procession; Chinese Chin-chih (Reeve's Pheasant) from Yao-chow-fu, Hunan, and Diamond pheasants from Wo-mei-shan, on the Upper Yangtze.

Room III. Natural History Department,—Pisces—Tunicata.

Room IV. Reserved.

Room V. Botanical Specimens: models of botanical classifications.

Room VI. Minerals: N.B.—11 meteoric stones and 1 specimen of meteoric iron; meteoric iron is very rare,—there being only two known specimens in this country, one in the Museum and the other owned by Viscount Enomoto.

Room VII. Fossils: N.B.—the fossilised elephants' tusks dug up in Omi Province and whale bones dug up in Kai Province, and ammonites obtained from Hokkai-do and from elsewhere in Japan Proper.

Room VIII. Industrial Arts—woven fabrics, embroidery, Yüzen silks, and Ukiyo-e prints: N.B.—Yüzen-dyed hanging picture on silk (subject,—Murasaki Shikibu enjoying the moon at Ishiyama-dera), made about 180 years ago, an excellent sample of the Kaga-yüzen, one of the models for the later Yüzen-dyeing; Fukusa, small cloth wrapper (displaying autumn herbs embroidered on brown-coloured silk), supposed to be a very good sample of the embroidery of the middle of the Tokugawa Period; Colour prints of Ukiyo-e.—Ladies enjoying the cool breeze on a summer evening (in 6 sections) by Kitagawa Utamaro; A snow scene in Kiso (in 3 sections) by Andō Hiroshige; A Lady playing the Hosuki (berrv of ground-cherry) by Torii Kiyonobu.

Room IX. Maki-e or raised lacquer works:—Most of the articles are the best specimens of the Genroku period (about 200 years ago), N.B.—an ink-stone case, a book-stand, a stand for a flower-vase, etc., which were once exhibited at the International Exposition at Vienna (1873), and subsequently remained sunk in the deep sea for eighteen months, as the French mail steamer 'Nile'
which was carrying them and many other articles home foundered off the coast of Izu, (only a third of the many rare objects of great value were recovered, among others those now exhibited); Karabitsu (coffer), adorned with a crest in the form of a phoenix in shell on a black lacquered ground; (this treasure belongs to the Imperial Household, having been presented to it by the Hōryūji temple, Nara); Hatsune-no-tebako (a toilet-box), one of the best specimens of the maki-e art in the time of the Third Shogun, Iyemitsu (about 250 years ago)—the box, which is the work of Köami Nagashige, once belonged to Chiyohime, a daughter of Iyemitsu, who was married to the Lord Mitsutomo of Owari; an ink-stone case, adorned with the picture of a pontoon-bridge, this raised portion being made of an amalgam of silver and lead—the work is attributed to Hon-amikvoetsu (300 years ago); a pair of cases, one for letter paper and the other for an ink-stone, on which are small porcelain images attributed to Ogawa Haritsu, of about 170 years ago, representing the Emperor Gensō (Hsuan-Tsung) and his favourite mistress Yō-kihi (Yang-kuei-fei) of the Tang Dynasty in China.

Room X. Wood-carving, ivory works, horn works, and tortoise-shell works: Among wood-carvings, N.B.—a small tsuitate (single screen) of paulownia (kiri) wood, on which is carved a most skilful open-work representation of the leaves of hemp (attributed to Kobayashi Jodei of Tsumo, who flourished at the end of the 18th century); among the ivory works, N.B.—some fine specimens of netsuke (buttons for suspending a pouch), by Yoshimura Shūsan and Demé Sukemitsu.

Room XI. Carvings.

Room XII. Fine Arts Department—Architecture: many models of buildings in ancient Japan.

Room XIII. Fine Arts Department—Statues and other sculpture; ancient Buddhist images, masks both ancient and modern, and other carved objects; N.B. a standing statue of Kichijö-ten (a beautiful female deity, the daughter of Taishaku-ten), attributed to the Emperor Shōmu-Tennō, of the Nara Period.

Room XIV. Industrial Arts Department—Metal works: there are here exhibited specimens of all kinds of carved and cast metal works, as well as of swords,—the collection being especially rich in the various metal pieces forming parts which go to make the hilt and sheath, viz., guards, Kosuka (knife worn in the sheath), menuki, fuchi, fuchi-gashira, kōjiri, etc. (Among the kosuka may be noted some of the best works of the Gotō and Myōchin Schools, while among other parts the Nara and Yokoya schools are well represented); gogensoku, cast metal works (used in Buddhist religious services), consisting of a pair of flower vases, a pair of candle-sticks, and an incense-burner, made by Murata Seimin; kuko-rei bell and kuko-shō (owned by the Henshō-ji, Sendai), old Buddhist instruments of worship (said to have been brought over from China by Kōbō-Daishi nearly 1,000 years ago)—these are believed to be of Tibetan origin. The bag which encases them both is made of silk which is varnish-
ed over, its appearance resembling that of modern European specimens.

Main Hall,—First Floor:

Room XV. Historical Department—Palanquins and the model of a ship:

The Horen, Imperial vehicle, carried on men's shoulders like a palanquin, was used by the Emperor Kōmei, on the occasion of his removal of his place of residence to the new palace in 1855; the Lady's Palanquin,—this was used in 1664 by a daughter of Takatsukasa Fusasuke, a high Kyōto noble, on the occasion of her marriage with Tsunayoshi, the Daimyo of Tatebayashi, who later succeeded to the Shogunate; (the palanquin is adorned with the crest of the house of Tokugawa and that of Takatsukasa); the Model of 'Tenchi-maru,'—a war vessel in the time of Ieyasu, the Third Shogun. (The original was about 196 ft. long, about 64 ft. wide, and 13 ft. deep.)

Room XVI. Historical Department—Relics of the Nara Period:

These relics, mostly connected with Buddhist worship, originally belonged to Horyū-ji, Nara, but were presented to the Imperial Household by that temple early in the Meiji Era. Among many interesting objects in the collection, N.B.—a Persian carpet with a representation of a lion hunt, supposed to belong to the time of the Sassanid dynasty (218–639 A.D), and an epitaph and a small jar of ground glass, both dug up from the grave of Fumi-no-Nemaru (7th cent.). It is difficult to know for what purpose the glass jar was used, but the theory most commonly accepted is that it was used to contain the ashes of the deceased. The tate-goto (harp) here exhibited is a model of the original at the Shosō-in (Treasure house) in Nara, which is supposed to have been made in Persia, then brought to China, and finally to this country.

Room XVII. Coins, weights and measures, and furniture. N.B.—a complete set of toilet articles used by daimyo ladies of the Tokugawa Period.

Room XVIII. Ethnographical objects from China, India, and other Oriental countries. N.B.—old Chinese copper vases, terracotta images dug out of the ground, engraved stones.

Room XIX. Objects illustrating the customs and manners of the Korean people. N.B.—a complete set of those objects, presented by the Isshin-kwai (a political party) to the present Emperor of Japan, on the occasion of his visit to the peninsula as Crown Prince in 1907.

Room XX. Mummies and other relics of Ancient Egypt.

Room XXI. Ethnographical objects from Formosa.

Room XXII. Ethnographical objects from Formosa.

Room XXIII. Ethnographical objects relating to the Ainus and the Luchuans.

Room XXIV. Articles connected with religious services.
Among the more noteworthy objects may be mentioned—(1) those relating to lighting in Shinto shrines, e.g., hikiri-kine, hikiritsu, etc. (2) Kyō-zutsu, a metallic (gilt bronze), cylindrical case (12 ft. long and 6 in. in diameter) for holding interesting scriptures buried underground as a votive deed, this custom being prevalent between the 11th and the 15th centuries. From the inscription on the case, we learn that this kyō-zutsu was buried by Fujiwara Michinaga in 1005, avowedly for the spiritual benefit of himself and others who took part in the ceremony, but there is little doubt that the real motive was to secure a benefit for his daughter, the Empress, in order that she might bear a son to succeed to the throne. Part of the original scriptures still remain inside the case. Sometimes these Kyō-zutsu were made of earthenware. (3) Bell from Namban-ji, a church established by Jesuit fathers in Kyōto, under the patronage of Nobunaga. The bell (which bears the date of 1577) is about 2 ft. high, 1 ½ ft. in diameter, and 2 in. thick at the rim, and weighs about 180 kin (240 lb.). Nobunaga gave the Jesuit missionaries a large piece of ground (48 acres) at Shijō-bōmon, Kyōto, where a splendid church was built, first called Eiroku-ji, later Namban-ji, but this was pulled down upon the prohibition of Christianity by Hideyoshi. Nobunaga also gave the church certain lands in Ōmi, which yielded an annual revenue of 500 koku (about 2,500 bush.) of rice. (4) The E-bumi or Fumi-e are printed pictures of Christ, which the common folk in certain parts of Japan were required to trample under foot, in order to test whether they were Christians or not. These are about 7 in. long and 4.7 in. wide, the print having been taken either from a copper plate or a wood-cut; the pictures represent Christ as a babe in the arms of the Virgin, as teaching his disciples, or hanging on the cross. There are on exhibit in this room 10 copper prints and 7 wood-cuts. The E-bumi method of testing a man’s religion was practised throughout Kyūshū, where Christianity had once taken a very strong hold; the common people, both old and young, being each required annually to tread with bare feet on the picture of Christ, at the office of a local magistrate. The practice was stopped in 1857, with the opening of the country to foreign intercourse.

Room XXV. Arms and Armour. The arms and armour are arranged chronologically, in order to show the changes which they underwent. N.B.—Katō Kiyomasa’s Katakama-yari (a spear) and his Banner, inscribed with the Hokke prayer-formula (Nam-Myōhō-renge-kyō). Kiyomasa was a great general of Toyotomi Hideyoshi. This spear and the banner were taken by a daughter of Kiyomasa as a part of her dowry, when she was married to Yorinobu, the founder of the Kii branch of the Tokugawa Family, and were presented by that family to the Imperial Household after the Restoration of 1868. Also note the sword of Akechi Mitsuhide, who treacherously killed his master Nobunaga.

Room XXVI. Musical instruments, recreation-utensils, toys, and writing materials. N.B. –the Daikai-no-choire, a tea-caddy once
owned and highly prized by Nobunaga; *Cha-saji* (tea-spoons) made by *Sen-no-Rikyū* and *Kobori Enshū*, both famous masters of the tea-ceremony; a complete set of utensils for the incense-smelling ceremony, in use in the middle of the Tokugawa Period; ancient dolls.

Room XXVII. Japanese costumes arranged in chronological order.

Room XXVIII. Reserved.

Room XXIX. Musical instruments, recreation-utensils, toys, and writing materials.

Room XXX. Instruments employed in ceremonial functions.

(B) Building No. II.

Natural History Department,—Mineralogical Specimens. **N.B.—** on each side of the entrance a skeleton of *tsuchi-kujira* (beaked whale), both being in a remarkably perfect state of preservation.

(C) Building No. III.,—Ground Floor:

Room No. I. Historical Department—Relics of the Stone Age.

Room No. II. Things excavated from old tombs. Central Hall. Ancient sarcophagi and stone images.

Room No. III. *Haniwa* or clay images and instruments. These images are those of men, cattle, horses, hares, wild boars, hens, ducks, etc., while the instruments consist of hats, shields, spears, *tomo* (piece of leather attached to the left elbow when drawing a bow), jugs, etc. It is supposed that these things were placed around the grave as ornaments as well as boundary marks.

Room No. IV. Clay images and instruments.

(D) Building No. III.,—First Floor:

Room No. V. (Central Hall). Fine Arts Department—Models of ancient statues and images. **N.B.—** on the ceiling a painting in black and white of a dragon by *Hashimoto Gahō*.

Room No. VI. Old Maps. **N.B.—** the charts of Japan's neighbouring seas, drawn by Dutchmen in the early part of the 17th century.

Room No. VII. Ancient manuscripts and inscriptions.

Room No. VIII. Copies of ancient manuscripts.

(E) Hyōkei-kwan,—First Floor:

Room No. I. Fine Arts Department,—Paintings.

Room No. II. Paintings.

Room No. III. Paintings.

Room No. IV. Paintings.

The paintings exhibited in these rooms are replaced by different ones about once a month.

Hyōkei-kwan,—Ground Floor:

Room No. V. Industrial Arts Department—Jewels and stone works. **N.B.—** an ingeniously carved image of *Kwan-on* and a carving of natural scenery by Chinese artists of the Early Tsing period (second half of the 17th century).
Room No. VI. Ancient Korean Porcelain (500 years ago).
These articles dug out of the old tombs near Kaijò (Chosan) have been presented to the Museum by late Prince Itò. N.B.—a tortoise-shaped wine-holder, which is considered a masterpiece.

Room No. VII. Ancient Japanese Porcelain. N.B.—a tea-caddy by Ninsei (250 years ago), originator of the Omuro-yaki pottery of Kyoto; plates with coloured design, made at Ogochi, Hizen,—these wares are very highly prized, being quite rare, as they were made only by the express order of the Daimyo Nabeshima.

Room No. VIII. Ancient pottery of China and Japan.

The Imperial Library (Pl. N 2) was first founded in 1872 and reconstructed in 1906. It is a part of the proposed building which when constructed will cover 34,560 sq. ft. The Library contains altogether 444,464 volumes of Japanese and foreign books at present.

It is daily open to the public, with the exception of the 10 days from the 28th December to the 6th of January, Kigensetsu (Feb. 11th), the Celebration Day of the Emperor’s Birthday (Oct. 31st), and some 10 days during the months of October and November.

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Admission: ordinary 2 sen, special 5 sen.

Tôkyo Imperial Museum’s Zoological Gardens (Pl. M N 3). This menagerie, situated at Ueno and quite close to the Museum, covers 15 acres of ground. Here are collected about 600 animals, which are largely those of the temperate zone, though with a fair admixture of representatives from colder or warmer climes. Among the feathered tenants of the gardens, Onaga-dori, or ‘Eastern blue magpie,’ attracts the attention of foreign visitors on account of its very long and finely pencilled tail. This species of bird is said to be peculiar to Japan. Kanikan-tei, a straw-thatched arbour on the right-hand side of a path leading to the right from the main entrance, belongs to the time of the 8th Shogun (1716–1744). By taking a left-hand path, one passes several old tombs, surrounded by a stone fence; these belong to the family of Count Tôdô, whose ancestor and founder of the family, Takatora, is buried here. The place once formed a part of the grounds of the now extinct temple Kanshô-in.

The Zoological Gardens, or Dôbutsu-en, are open daily during the winter months from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; at other seasons for a longer time,—being opened earlier and closed later; the place is closed for 5 days from 28th December to 1st January, both inclusive.

The Tôshô-gû Shrine (Pl. N 3) lies to the S. of the Zoological Gardens; it is sacred to Ieyasu and was completed in 1651. At the entrance stands a big stone torii flanked by a gigantic lantern. These and the numerous stone and also bronze lanterns that line the paved approach were presented by daimyos. The main hall stands within a fence, and though small is a gorgeous structure. At the right, in
front of the main hall rises the pagoda. The other buildings on the premises are three treasure-houses, business office, music-hall, waiting-hall, etc. The treasures kept in the shrine include, besides a tablet with an autograph of Emperor Gokwōmyō-Tennō, autograph writings of Ieyasu and his successors, swords, halberds, and other weapons of war. On the little eminence by the side of the stone torii stands a statue of Buddha, 22 ft. high, which was cast about the middle of the 17th century. The famous belfry of Ueno, referred to so frequently in popular songs, is found behind the statue. In the grounds of the shrine are growing the Hōkōki tree (Chamaecyparis obtusa), planted by General Grant and the magnolia by Mrs. Grant, when they visited Japan in 1876, in the course of their tour around the world.

Facing the main avenue, stands a bronze equestrian statue of the late Prince Komatsu-no-Miya. The regular festival of the shrine is held on June 1st.

Shinobazu Pond (Pl. M N 3, 4) is a pretty sheet of water that occupies the depression between Ueno Park and the height Mukō-ga-oka, in Hongo, and measures about 2½ m. around. The charming red temple of Benten juts out into the pond, it having been founded by Jigen-Daishi on the model of the Benten temple on Chikubu-shima in Lake Biwa-ko. In the month of August, the lotus plants in the pond burst into blossom. Across the pond is a bridge that was constructed in 1907 when an Industrial Exhibition was held here. At the top of Byōbu-zaka, Ueno, and close to the Imperial Museum are situated two Daishi Temples, one called Jigen-Daishi and the other Jikei-Daishi. The former is the posthumous title of Tenkai-Sōtō, who by the order of the 3rd Shogun founded the Kwan-ei-ji during the Kwan-ei Era.

Mortuary Temples (Pl. N 2). There are two mortuary temples of the Tokugawa Family at the rear of the Imperial Museum, one called Ichin-no-byō, or 'No. 1 temple,' and the other Nin-no-byō, or 'No. 2 temple.' In the first are found the tombs of the 3rd, 10th, and 11th Shoguns, and in the second those of the 5th, 8th, and 13th Shoguns.

Kwan-ei-ji Temple (Pl. N 2) stands at the rear of the Government Music Academy and was founded in 1627. It was the most important Buddhist seat in Yedo in those days and held all the land that now forms Ueno Park. It had over 36 buildings for the accommodation of priests and for other uses. The temple was also of political importance, for it was hereditarily presided over by a Prince of the Imperial Blood, whom the Tokugawa Family secretly designed to elevate as their own Emperor, in the possible event of the Imperial Court at Kyōto siding with any other rival power. The last Prince Abbot, Rinnōji-no-Miya, or the late General Prince Kita-Shirakawa, was actually carried off as far as Aizu by the last partisans of Tokugawa in the troublous days of the Restoration. The fight at Ueno on that occasion played havoc with the temple buildings, many of which were burnt down. In the main temple is enshrined a wooden
image of Yakushi, said to have been carved by Dengyō-Daishi. The temple belongs to the Tendai Sect.

Ueno Station (Pl. N 4) lies below Sannō-dai, Ueno Park, and is the starting-point for several of the State lines operating to the N., N.E., and W. of Tokyo, as the North Eastern, Jōban, Takasaki, Shin-Etsu Lines, and also the loop line of Tokyo.

Yanaka is a tract of low ground to the N.W. of Ueno and is noted in association with the Buddhist temple and cemetery of Tennō-ji. The Tennō-ji, of the Tendai Sect, is another religious seat that has lost much of its prosperity with the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and that has also suffered in the battle of Ueno. As it stands, it is a sufficiently magnificent pile, having moreover a solidly built pagoda that stands in the midst of the cemetery. This burial ground covers over 26 acres and is the largest in Tokyo next to the Aoyama cemetery. Here are found the tombs of persons celebrated in art and other accomplishments.

Negishi denotes the low-lying tract E. of Yanaka and under the shelter of the woods of Ueno. It was formerly a favourite dwelling quarter of men of letters and people of like tastes, and also a place where rich people had their villas. To this day Negishi retains its attractive and comfortable appearance, with tastefully built villas standing detached in picturesque gardens.

Goğunō-matsu is a stately pine at Kami-Negishi, with a small temple of Fudō and an old well hard by. The pine is over 20 ft. high and has a trunk that can just be encircled by the outstretched arms of three full grown people.

Morning-glories at Iriya. Iriya is inhabited by florists who rear flowers for sale in the city. Their morning-glories in summer are especially noted.

Kotoku-ji (Buddhist temple) stands at Kita-Inari-chō, Shitaya-ku and belongs to the Zen Sect. The gate is reputed to be the work of Hidari-jingūrō. The temple originally stood at Odawara, Sagami.

Shitaya-jinja, at Minami-Inari-chō, is sacred to Ōtoshi-gami and Yamato-take and is said to have been founded as early as the 8th century.

The streets leading eastward from the front of the Ueno Station to Asakusa, though not particularly imposing in appearance, are closely lined by business houses and are moreover level and straight, with electric cars running along them.

Asakusa-ku.

Situated in the N.E. part of the city, this ward is bounded on the W. by Shitaya, on the E. by the Sumida-gawa, on the S. by Nihombashi, and on the N. by Ki'a-Toshima county. Topographically the ward on the whole is level, there being only one small eminence, called Matsuchi-yama. The district extends 1.7 m. from E. to W. and 2.4 m. from N. to S. and contains a population numbering a little under 200,000. The busiest quarters are the broadway, traversed by electric cars, that leads from Asakusa-bashi to the
Asakusa Park.

front of Asakusa Park and is generally called Kurame, and also the street forming the frontage of the park premises, called Asakusa Hirokōji, or Asakusa Square. The short, paved lane leading from the square to the gate of the Asakusa Kwan-on always presents a bustling scene of traffic. In point of density of population, this ward stands at the head of all the fifteen wards in Tōkyo.

Asakusa Park (Pl. Q 3) occupies a position a little to the E. of the centre of this ward and covers about 80 acres. The grounds are divided into seven sections for convenience of control. Supposing we reach the Park from Kurame, we find at the entrance the site of the outer gate, which was destroyed by fire a little before the Restoration. The short lane from this point to the inner gate or Niō-mon is called Naka-mise and extends only about 150 yds. with a width of about 10 yds. It is lined by small brick stalls, over 130 in all, where souvenirs, consisting of divers varieties of eatables, toys, and other nicknacks very tempting to children are offered for sale. The Sensō-ji, or 'Asakusa-dera,' stands on the left side of Naka-mise and was founded as early as the middle of the 7th century. The grounds are well embowered and are prettily laid out, containing an artificial pond and mound. In the precincts hangs an old bell cast in the Shitoku Era (1384-1387). The Niō-mon is a towered gate with a giant image of the Niō in each of the two niches. In front of the netting-protected niches are suspended sandals, which are offerings from those who wish to become good walkers. In the upper story are deposited images of Monju-Bosatsu and Shiten-no. The tablet hung over the gate bears an inscription written by the Prince Abbot Ryō-shō, of the Tendai Sect, and dates from 1692. On entering the gate we find large octagonal stone lanterns on each side, these being presents from some pious believers. From the gate to the main hall, small open stalls are found on right and left, and among them vendors of boiled beans (to be given to the pigeons swarming about) attract attention.
The main hall, dedicated to the Kwan-on, is one of the oldest temples in this region, having been founded, according to a tradition, in the reign of Empress Suiko-Tennō (593-628). This tradition relates that one day in the reign of the Empress, two fishermen brothers, Hinokuma Namanari and Hinokuma Takenari, while casting a net, brought up from the bottom of the Sumida-gawa a tiny image of Kwan-on, only 1.8 inches in length. They forthwith built a hut in which to keep the image. About the middle of the 10th century, a local chieftain called Awanokami Kimmosa built for the image a more durable temple, provided with a treasure-shed, pagoda, and belfry, so that for the first time the holy image obtained a decent shelter. The Kwan-on was held in veneration by Yoritomo and the military families of Hojō and Ashikaga, and they endowed the temple with territorial benefices. The present structure was built by the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1651. The hall measures 100.4 ft. from E. to W., 91.6 ft. from N. to S., and is surrounded by a gallery 10 ft. wide, with a railing 3.2 ft. high. In the centre of the chancel stands a main altar upon which rests a tabernacle. The altar has an image of Shiten-nō at each of its four sides, and there are also arranged on each side images of Kwan-on in her 'Thirty-three Terrestrial Embodiments.' On the right and left of the chancel stand altars, the right one being dedicated to Fudō-Myo-ō and the left one to Aizen-Myo-ō. The seated image is a work of Unkei and is 3 ft. 2½ ins. high, while the other, also by Unkei, is 2 ft. 6 ins. high and in a sitting posture. A niche to the right as one faces the front is called Goma-dō. Besides the above, there are over 10 small shrines in the main hall, of which Binsuru, said to be the work of Jikoku-Daishi, is a seated image over 2 ft. high, which has been polished by the rubbing of visitors, for this practice is said to ward off illness. On the ceiling and walls are found numerous pictures and votive offerings. A picture of the red-haired Shōjō, a sea-demon fond of liquor, is hung over a shrine to the right, and opposite it are noticed three figures carved in relief and painted, showing the 'Three Heroes of Shu,' (now Szechuan), a Chinese kingdom in the 2nd century, these heroes being Liu Pei, Kwan Yu, and Chang Fei. A picture showing Yoshitsune's faithful stable-keeper, Oumaya-no-Kisanda, by Kikuchi Yōsai, is seen to the left of the Chinese heroes. Another to the right shows Yoshitsune himself; he is represented as being warned of danger by his favourite mistress, Shizuka. The picture of Gensammi Yorimasa, in the act of shooting down the monster animal Nue, is observed near by it, this being a work of Kō Sukoku.

The pagoda that stands in the grounds is 30 ft. sq. and 111 ft. high and enshrines an image of Gochi-Nyorai. The present structure dates from the latter part of the 17th century, the original having been destroyed by fire. The Niten-mon is the E. gate of the premises and contains two images of Jikoku-ten and Tamon-ten. To the N. of this gate stands the Shintō shrine of Asakusa, which was constructed by the order of the 3rd Shogun in memory of the fishermen who fished up the image of Kwan-on; it was afterwards rendered
Sumida-gawa.

Sacred to Ieyasu also. Other temples in the grounds are Yakushi-dō, Avashima-dō, and Ura-Kwan-on. In the last are found wall-pictures on lacquer by modern artists of the Kano School, the pictures being interesting as they are executed on a vertical surface, a method very seldom adopted by Japanese painters.

The inspection of the main temple and other religious structures being completed, we turn to the left and proceed to the quarters set apart for sundry entertainments. First we come to a gourd-shaped pond and a small artificial mound, near both of which are found teahouses in plenty. The neighbourhood is pretty well embowered with trees. To the N. is the Hanayashiki, or 'Flower Hall,' which is in reality a collection of variety shows, consisting of wooden images in the garb of actors and other popular personages, birds and animals, waterfalls, cinematographs, the performance of the Japanese tits, etc., forming quite a wonderland for children. Near the 'Flower Hall' stand some religious buildings, such as Nembutsu-dō, Shaka-dō, and Rokujuroku-butsu-dō, and also Asakusa's 'Eiffel Tower,' called Ryō-un-kaku. This is a 12-storied tower, with a height of 220 ft., the top of which commands an extensive view of the surrounding streets. To the W. of the pond are arranged cinematograph halls, a trick-dancing hall, theatres, and so on, and a very lively scene is witnessed.

Matsuchi-yama hardly deserves the title of yama, being a low mound of less than 30 ft. above the general level. It is, however, one of the places of interest in this neighbourhood on account of its grove, the temple of Shōten, and especially a picturesque view of the Sumida-gawa. Near by is the ferry called Takeya-no-watashi, where people may cross to the opposite side of the river.

Sumida-gawa is the lower course of the Arakawa and presents a lively scene of river traffic. A few minutes' walk from Asakusa Park it is crossed by a bridge called Azuma-bashi, 504 ft., and far below are Umaya-bashi, Ryōgoku-bashi, Eitai-bashi, and some others.

Komagata-dō is a small temple standing on the bank of the river at Komagata-chō. The image of Batō Kwan-on installed in it is said to be the work of Unkei. The streets in the neighbourhood are known by the general title of Hanakawado, which is closely associated with the memory of Bansuiin Chōbei, a typical 'bourgeois knight,' one of a class of stout-hearted commoners organised in the 17th century to resist the tyranny of two-sworded swashbucklers and to uphold the cause of the weak.

Higashi-Hongwan-ji, or Monzeki, is situated at Matsukiyō-chō and is a huge building founded in 1657. It is an architectural work of noble proportions and is lavishly decorated with splendid carvings which deserve inspection. Formerly the temple was frequently used for lodging envoys from Korea, and at the time of the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), many captives were kept here.

Honjō-ku.

Of the two urban districts lying on the other side of the Sumida-gawa, the N. one is Honjō and the other Fukagawa. Honjō lies
opposite Asakusa and Nihombashi, while it is bounded on the N. E. by the rural county of Minami-Katsushika. It is a low-lying district, absolutely devoid of rising ground, and is traversed by many canals and streams, such as Onagi-gawa, Gemmori-gawa, Tate-kawa, Ōyoko-gawa, etc. The district has a length of 2.5 m. and a breadth of 1.6 m. with a population of about 165,500. In common with Fukagawa, Honjō is noted for the presence of various factories, among which may be mentioned the Tōkyō Gassed Thread Spinning Mill, Nippon Iron Works, Furukawa Smelting Works, Nippon Beer Brewery, etc. There are several pleasure-resorts, such as Mukōjima in the N., and Kameido, Hagi-dōra, etc., in the E. Electric cars enter the district by two routes from the opposite district of Nihombashi, i.e. over the two bridges of Umaya-bashi, and Ryōgoku-bashi. The busiest quarters are in or near the street known as Tenjimbashi-dōri, that starts from Yokoami-chō and leads straight to Kameido Shrine. Along the streets the houses are crowded fairly closely together, and among them cured fish and vegetable shops are conspicuous. A lively traffic is carried on by petty traders and mechanics.

Ryōgoku-bashi, over 540 ft. long, is one of the bridges that connect this ward with Nihombashi. The term Ryōgoku means ‘Two Provinces’, from the fact that when the bridge was first constructed in 1659, it joined, across the river, the two provinces of Musashi and Shimōsa. The boundary line has subsequently been pushed further east. The firework display in the month of August constitutes one of the sights of Tōkyō.

Eko-in and Kokugi-kuw (Pl. Q 7). The former is a Buddhist temple situated near the E. extremity of the bridge and unsupported by parishioners. When in 1657 a disastrous fire devastated Yedo and killed 108,000 persons, the Tokugawa authorities had a special ceremony carried out, here for the repose of those unfortunate victims. The chief image worshipped is that of Amida which stands over 10 ft. high. In the Okuno-in many images of Amida are also installed. Formerly champion wrestling matches were regularly held twice a year in the temple grounds, but this practice was discontinued as a result of the erection of a special wrestling-hall known as Kokugi-kuw. In the graveyard of the temple stands the tomb of the notorious burglar Nenami Kōzō.

Hōon-ji is a Buddhist temple of the Nichiren Sect and was originally founded by Ōta Dōkwan, who at first erected it at Yanaka. Gokyaku-Rakan-ji is a Buddhist temple in Midori-chō Shichome, noted for its wooden images of the ‘Five hundred Rakan’ carved by the Priest Shō-ün, who was the presiding abbot of this temple some time in the 17th century. Some of the images are of almost lifesize, but the rest for the most part stand about 3 ft. high. Their facial expressions are all different, some smiling, others angry, and so on. The temple belongs to the Obaku Sect and was reduced to about a tenth of its original size on its removal to the present site, for formerly it was one of the largest in the district W. of the river.
During the time of the Tokugawa régime the priests of this temple were allowed the privilege of mendicancy in Yedo.

The canal known as Tachi-kawa, which was constructed about 1660, divides Honjō into N. Tatekawa-dōri and S. Tatekawa-dōri, which run parallel to Tenjinbashi-dōri. The N. section is the more prosperous, consisting of such flourishing streets as Aioi-chō, Midori-chō, etc. Matsui-chō, Hayashi-chō, etc., form the S. section. The canal is bordered by a row of small storehouses for housing fuel, stones, etc.

The Nippon Beer Brewery, situated near the E. approach of Azuma-bashi, occupies the old residence of the House of Akita, whose garden was formerly reputed to be one of the best in Tokyō. It has lost much of its original beauty owing to neglect.

Mukōjima (Pl. S T 2, 3) is one of the most noted places of interest in the capital, on account of its cherry-avenue, which, beginning at a spot about half a mile after crossing Azuma-bashi, stretches for about 2 m. along the left bank of the Sumida-gawa. Though the scene of Mukōjima in autumn, especially by moonlight, appeals to those of refined taste, it is during the flowering season in April that the bank witnesses lively scenes of merriment and joy, when the dense crowd of holiday-makers, always bent on making the most of their few outings in the year, are indulging in all sorts of innocent enjoyments. The river, too, is full of sounds of music and hilarious mirth, as the richer and more refined prefer enjoying the scene from pleasure-boats. During the flower season, too, the banks are lined by eating-stalls, whence waiting-girls cheerfully greet passers-by and try to entice them in. A number of temples, Shintō and Buddhist, such as Mineguri-Inari, Ushi-jima, Ōji-Gongen, Chōmei-ji, Akiha-jinja, Shirahige-jinja, Mokubo-ji, Umewaka-zuka, Suijin, etc., stand on the banks, as also such restaurants as Yamaotatsu, Taiyōkaku, and Uehan. There is at Terajima, a little below the right side of the bank, a flower garden known as Hana-yashiki, well stocked with flowers of the seasons. The Imperial University and other schools have their boat-houses on the bank, and in spring regattas held by their crews add much to the enjoyment of the season. Dumplings and rice-cakes wrapped in cherry leaves are among the favourite souvenirs of this pleasure-resort.

Fukagawa-ku.

Situated to the S. of Honjō, this ward faces, across the Sumida-gawa, Nihombashi and Kyōbashi, is contiguous to Minami-Katsushika county, and is bounded by the sea on the S. It is almost square, being 1.8 m. from E. to W. and 1.8 m. from N. to S., and contains about 158,000 inhabitants. The topographical formation is low and damp, for the whole district was reclaimed during the Tokugawa régime, so that the height above the sea-level reaches only about 3.3 to 10 ft. It is cut up by a number of canals, such as Ōshima-gawa, Onagi-gawa, Sendai-Bori, Abarabori-gawa, etc.,
and the facilities of boat-traffic that these streams afford have resulted in the erection of various factories in Fukagawa. The presence of rice granaries and lumber-yards is another special feature of this district.

Shin-Ōhashi Bridge, spanning the Sumida from Hama-chō in Nihombashi to Nishimoto-machi in Fukagawa, is one of the longest in Tokyo and was reconstructed in 1912. Bashō's Remains and Monument are found at Nishimoto-chō, on the site where he temporarily lived towards the end of the 17th century. Bashō is one of the greatest masters of Japanese poetry, especially in that form of versification called haikai.

Reigan-ji is a Buddhist temple of the Jōdo Sect and stands at Reigan-chō; it dates from 1624, when it was first founded on Reigan-jima in Kyōbashi-ku. It was removed to this place about the middle of the 17th century. Several buildings exist in the grounds, and among the tombs found in the enclosure is one of Matsudaira Rakuō, the famous daimyo of Shirakawa, who was the Senior Councillor of the Tokugawa Government in the time of the 11th Shogun.

Eitai-bashi, the bridge that connects the ward with Kyōbashi, is 636 ft. long and was first constructed in 1698. The present steel structure dates from 1898. The view of the river mouth from the bridge is very fine.

The Nautical College was founded in 1875 and is located on Etchū-jima, one of the deltas at the river mouth; it is the only Government institution for training high-grade navigators and nautical engineers. From the vicinity of Etchū-jima stretches the canal called Nijikken-gawa, used by river-craft.

Fukagawa Park (Pl. R 11) is the best recreation ground of this kind existing on the E. side of the Sumida; it contains the Shintō shrine of Hakiman, Tenshō-Daijin, and Waka-miya Hakiman. The shrine was removed to this site during the Kwambun Era (1661–1673) and reconstructed on a larger scale than when it stood on the shore at Sunamura. The Ashikaga Shoguns and also Ōta Dōkan held the shrine in great veneration. Several minor temples exist in the grounds. The park, with the shrine grounds, covers about 16 acres and is planted with plum and cherry-trees. In the W. lot, next to the park, stands the temple of Fudō, being an offshoot of the celebrated Fudō at Narita. Close by is found the Buddhist temple of Eitai-ji. In the park grounds are several recreation houses.

Kiba, to the E. of the park, is the largest timber centre in Tōkyō and consists of Kiba-chō, Shimada-chō, etc. The ground was reclaimed from the sea toward the end of the 17th century.

Susaki, which occupies the seaward side of the district, is one of the licensed quarters of Tōkyō. Here stands Susaki-jinsha, where an image of Benten carved by Köbō-Daishi is enshrined, and it was on that account formerly called Susaki-Benten. The beach at Susaki is one of the favourite grounds for collecting shell-fish at low tide in spring.
Temper and Taste of the Yedo Inhabitants.

A. The Yedo temper.

(1) The people of Kwantō (provinces E. of Hakone range) have been known from old for their brave and impetuous temper. This temperament was strengthened, in the case of the citizens of Yedo, by the coming in from Mikawa of the brave followers of Tokugawa Ieyasu, who were known also for their frugality and simple habits. The number of samurai was still further increased by the periodical sojourn here of all the daimyos of the kingdom, whose families resided here permanently, surrounded by their numerous retainers with their families. Thus Yedo became from the very outset a great city of samurai; whatever trade and manufactures there were being entirely conditioned by the needs of the samurai population. Luxuries and anything tending to effeminacy were discountenanced, though for swords and armour much costly ornamentation was displayed. Together with the cultivation of martial arts was developed the ideal of Bushidō.

(2) Samurai and money. True to the teaching of Ieyasu, the samurai of the early days of Yedo despised money, especially the idea of monetary profit; they might make a present of money to their friends, but never thought of loaning it for a profit. Before the Daimyo Hineno Hironari started on a certain mission to Korea, he borrowed pieces of silver from another Daimyo, Kuroda Josui, but when on his return he went to pay back the loan, Kuroda flatly refused to take it, saying, "I never intended to have the money paid back." The same spirit ruled in the circle of the Yedo samurai and passed into the temperament of traders and artisans. These latter of course loaned and borrowed money at interest, but took pride in their honest dealings. It is said that a certain trader once wrote in a deed of debt, "If I fail to pay you back this sum of money, you may laugh at me before others,"—which shows what pride they took in their personal honour.

(3) Junshi or Oibara. The custom of Junshi, or following one's lord to the other world, prevailed at first. A few of the retainers who were on particularly intimate terms with their lord, the daimyo, would commit harakiri on his death. No loyal samurai should serve two masters. The maxim, as commonly explained, meant serving the family of a new daimyo after leaving the service of one's former lord. But in the case of junshi the maxim was interpreted in the narrowest sense, the samurai refusing to serve even the son of his former lord. On the death of Ieyimutsu (the third Shogun), Hotta, Abe, and several other ministers and high officials committed junshi. The custom was forbidden by the edict of the Shogun as early as 1626, that is in the lifetime of Ieyimutsu himself, but it was not until about the middle of the 18th century that it finally ceased to prevail.

(4) Vendetta, known as kataki-uchi, was considered highly commendable by the citizens of Yedo. This custom of avenging the death, whether deserved or undeserved, of one's parent, brother, or sister, originated in an age of anarchy and, with the establishment of feudalism, came to be regarded as a necessary duty, since a criminal, having escaped from the domain of the lord in whose territory the crime was committed into the domain of another, could scarcely be brought to justice. Many cases of vendetta occurred and immediately gained universal applause, particularly so if the exploit was achieved by a frail female or an inexperienced youth, as was sometimes the case, after years of search throughout the length and breadth of the land. The most notable and fascinating vendetta story is that of the Forty-seven Ronins, which occurred in 1701 (see p. 74). Chushingura, or a dramatised version of this story, is very popular to this day, the play never failing to draw an enthusiastic audience.

(5) Hatashi-ai or Duelling. By way of showing their contempt for effeminacy and luxury, the Yedo samurai went to the other extreme of rough and uncultured habits,—taking a pride in eating unpalatable foods and in irregularities such as going without food for days, but when at table eating an incredible amount of rice. They were hot-blooded and quarrelsome, fighting duels on the slightest provocation in order to vindicate their honour. On one occasion, two samurai of the Owari clan made an appointment for a duel. The two men walked side by side, sheltering themselves from the rain under one umbrella and calmly
conversing with each other, till they reached the place of appointment, where they killed each other. This quarrelsome spirit passed into the ranks of the common folks. Tsujigiri, or 'killing at the corner of a street,' taneshi-giri, or 'killing to test a sword,' and senning-giri, 'a vow to kill 1,000 persons,' were quite frequently practised. This condition of things ceased to exist only in the middle of the Shogunate period, after strenuous efforts on the part of the rulers to establish order.

(6) Kyōkaku, or Otoko-date, constituted a sort of plebeian chivalry. The men of this type were found both in the ranks of samurai and among common folk,—those among the former being known as Hatamoto-yakko and those among the latter as Machiyakko. These took a pride in exerting themselves for the defence of the weak and helpless, by deeds of daring and gallantry. With this exception, they led lives which broke all rules of social etiquette and good breeding. In the latter half of the 17th century there were found several bands of the Machiyakko, such as Daiseki-kiyomi, Shonin-yakko, and even Hatamoto-yakko, with their several chiefs. Of these bands, the first-named had the largest membership and was most notorious for unconventionalism. In summer they met together clothed in winter garments, in closed, heated rooms, while in winter they assembled, clad in summer garb, in a room open to the cold winds, where cold water was served instead of hot drinks. They ate things considered unwholesome, such as mole-soup, raw flesh of toads, snakes, or earthworms preserved in salt, and centipede soup. Among the well-known names of the leaders of the Machiyakko may be mentioned Banzui Chōbei, Tōken Gombei, Hanaregoma Shirobei, and Yume-no-ichibei. The Kyōkaku despised money and profitable pursuits, was bluff in demeanour, using rough language, drank hard, interfered in quarrels, and engaged in gambling. After the Fifth Shogun Tsunayoshi (close of the 17th century) took strong repressive measures against Kyōkaku bands, their influence greatly declined, but this class of men never entirely died out, being found to-day among the firemen of Tokyō. These men are quarrelsome and open-handed with money, hating niggardliness and meanness; but always gallant in taking sides with the weak.

(7) Change for Luxury and Effeminacy. With the growth in wealth of the citizens of Tokyō, a great change set in after the middle of the Shogunate period. Thrift and economy gave way to habits of luxury, and the martial spirit to effeminacy and self-indulgence. Whereas in the early days of Tokyō the commercial classes imbibed something of the samurai spirit from their superiors, in the latter days the samurai class learnt the habits of luxury from their inferiors. The wives and daughters of the immediate retainers of the Shogun whose ancestors were imbued to a life of Spartan simplicity, now copied the luxurious habits of the women of the mercantile classes. In the meetings of samurai, where formerly only conversation on the martial exploits of their ancestors or critical judgments on the quality of a sword had been tolerated, getcha girls were now admitted to assist in the festivities. Instead of spending their time in the practice of martial arts or in the study of Chinese classics, the samurai of the later period devoted themselves to the pleasures of the Yoshiwara. The Eighth Shogun Yoshiyume (1st half of 18th century), the ministers Matsudaira Sadanobu and Shirakawa Rakudō (early in the 19th century), and still later, Misuno Tadakuni tried hard to revive the old days of martial virtues, but were powerless to stem the tide of decadence and degeneration.

(8) Singers. The remarkable by-product of the degenerate period was the singer. He served as an important adjunct to social intercourse. These women were select beauties, cultivated charm of manner, dressed gaily (setting the fashion in dress),—being at the same time imbued with the chivalrous spirit characteristic of the Tokyō inhabitants. A story goes that once in the midst of some festivities, one of the guests passed a cup of sake to a singer, at the same time holding up in joke a glowing charcoal ember, intimating that he wished her to accept it as a reliish to be taken with the sake. What was the surprise of the assembled guests, when, without the slightest hesitation, she gathered up in her hand the sleeves of her dress and therein received the burning charcoal,—thus spoiling a whole set of costly robes. Most of the ladies painted by famous ukiyo-e painters like Utamaro and Hiroshige were types of this class of singing girls.
**Yedo taste.**

The old city of Yedo grew up with its immense castle as the nucleus. Surrounding the castle there were the residences of daimyōs, as well as those of the Shogun's retainers. In the business quarters the main streets were lined by two-storied shops, the front entrances to these shops being adorned with hanging curtains with the name of the shop dyed on them.

(1) Public baths always formed an important part of the life of the community. They were open from early morn till late at night and contained water of a very high temperature (as high as 120° Fahr.),—a lukewarm bath being repugnant to the Yedo temperament. These bath-houses, which consisted of two compartments, one for men and the other for women, were, so to speak, clubs where the people of the neighbourhood daily gathered, chatted, and gossiped, as they went through a tedious process of washing and cleaning their bodies.

(2) Food. The characteristic articles of food in old Yedo were kabayaki (eel broiled in soy), tempura (fried shrimps, brown eels, shell-fish, cuttle-fish, etc.), and sushī (boiled rice and other comestibles such as raw fish and boiled shrimps, flavoured with vinegar). The art of making kabayaki and tempura in particular attained a very high degree of excellence. Among fish, early bonitoes, which were eaten raw with soy, were thought very highly of and commanded a high price; so also early egg-plants among vegetables. During the later half of the Shogunate period, rōri-chaya, or restaurants, came to be fashionable resorts, some of these being especially famous on account of their excellent cuisine. In these rōri-chaya singing girls were engaged, and wealthy merchants of Yedo vied with one another in spending vast sums of money on banquets.

(3) Dress. Gay-coloured dresses were in vogue throughout the early period, culminating in the Genroku style at the close of the 17th century. After this, a reaction set in toward the taste for garments of a more sober and refined hue. This tendency doubtless received a great impetus from the strict enforcement of the former sumptuary edicts, issued by the Minister Mizuno Echizen-no-Kami (1834-1843), according to which the wearing of silk dresses was prohibited. The people, in order to evade the law, wore cotton cloth with silk linings, as well as rich silk underwear.

(4) Plebeian Literature. In the midst of the community, whose salient features have been described above, there grew up a poetical literature, for the exercise of which was required neither classical Chinese training, nor the difficult etymological knowledge of classical Japanese. In a short verse of seventeen syllables common folks might express their poetical sentiments. Such was the hai-kai versification, of which Matsuo Bashō (b. 1644; d. 1694) was the great master. To give one example—

**Ka-ne-hi-to-ku**
**U-re-ni-hi-wa-nas-shi**
**Ye-do-no-ha-ru**

"So prosperous is Yedo vast,
That every day in spring
E'en to the largest bell that's cast,
A customer will bring."

**Jiguchi** and **Senryū** were also verses of seventeen syllables, but of a comic-ironical nature, and even more plebeian than hai-kai, its wit consisting largely in a play upon words. **Kyōka**, or comic poems of twenty-seven syllables, also formed a part of this plebeian literature. Jiguchi verses with illustrative paintings were generally found on the lanterns set up in front of private houses at the time of the annual festival of their tutelary deities. To give an example of Senryū—

**Sho-qi-o-ba**
**Ni-ba-n-ma-te-wa**
**Ka-ne-wo-ha-ri**

"With subtle guile he'll loose at chess
A first and second game,
And then secure with much address
The loan for which he came."

The following is an example of **kyōka**—

**Kite miri ba**
**Sahodo ni mo nashi**
**Fuijii no yama**
**Shaka no kōshi mo**
**Kaku ya arimau**

"When I draw near to Fuji's mount
I find 'tis not so high;
So Buddha and Confucius too
Would dwindle were they nigh."
(5) Hanami, or viewing flowers. The cherry was the favourite flower of the people of Yedo. In the flower season, innumerable small parties of men and women, sometimes in comic attire, would gather under the trees in Mukō-jima, Ueno, and Asuka-yama (Oji), where they would eat, drink, and be merry, to the accompaniment of shamisen music and dancing. It frequently rains in the cherry-blossom season, and on such occasions young ladies showed their characteristic Yedo spirit by walking home drenched through in the pelting rain, without a show of regret that their best dresses were being spoiled. The prevailing gaiety at such times may perhaps be compared to that of the Carnival festivities of Spain and some South American Republics.

Typical Japanese Residence.

Suburbs of Tokyo: on the Yamate Line.

The Yamate Line, starting from Gofukubashi, near the Central Railway Station, makes a circuit of Tokyo, traversing the city's outskirts on its S.W. and N. sides and ending at Ueno. Fare, between Gofukubashi and Ueno—11 sen; for portions of the route, in proportion to the distance.

Meguro, the third station from Shinagawa, is 1 m. from Meguro-Fudō temple which is in Meguro village. This temple, dedicated to the god Fudō, belongs to the Tendai Sect, having been founded by Jikaku-Daishi early in the 9th century. The main temple is a fine structure, around which are found several subsidiary temples, viz., Dainichi-dō, Kokū-dō, Kishimojin-dō, etc. In the temple grounds is the Fudō Waterfall, which comes down in two separate streams ('male' and 'female' waterfalls). Not infrequently, on the coldest days of winter devotees will be found bathing themselves in the waterfall, as an ascetic exercise. Round about the temple grounds are many restaurants, the specialties of which are rice cooked with young bamboo shoots in spring, and rice cooked with chestnuts in autumn. An old tomb, Hiyoku-zuka, must not be missed, as here
lie buried together two lovers, Shirai-Gompachi and his sweetheart Komurasaki, well known in popular drama. On a hill behind the temple is the tomb of Aoki Konyo, who introduced the sweet potato to these parts of Japan. Meguro-kwadan (a flower garden) is also near the temple, as is also Gohyaku-Rakan-ji temple. Yuten-ji (0.7 m. from Fudó temple) is in Naka-Meguro. It is the site of a hall, where Yuten-Shōnin (early in the 18th cent.) initiated believers into the mystery of repeating the Nembutsu ("Nam-Amida-Butsu"). In the temple grounds is the tomb of this zealous priest.

**Ebisu**, the station next to Meguro, is close to the Meguro Brewery (Dai-Nippon Biiru Kwaisha), where is made the popular Ebisu beer. In the brewery is a garden, open to the public, where visitors may refresh themselves with glasses of fresh beer.

**Setagaya** is a village to the W. of Meguro. Near the village are barracks for field artillery battalions. There are several sights of interest:—the site of an old castle, Setagaya-Shiroato; Gotoku-ji, the family temple of the Daimyo Ii; Shōin-jinsha, dedicated to Yoshida Shōin (1831-1859), a master-mind and loyalist agitator, who was the teacher of the late Prince Itō in his youth. Prince Katsura lies buried near the Shōin-jinsha.

**Shibuya**, the station next to Ebisu, is at Naka-Shibuya, a part of the town of Shibuya, with a population of 32,914. The town is growing to be a residential quarter. It is connected with the city tramway system. From Shibuya starts the Tamagawa tramway (5.8 m.) which terminates at Maruko-no-watashi, on the Tama-gawa. All through summer the tramway is much patronized by people who visit the Tama-gawa for trout-fishing, or merely to regale themselves on the fish prepared at the local restaurants. The trout from the Tama-gawa are small, but regarded as exceptionally delicious.

**Dōgen-zaka**, a growing suburb, is on the line of this tramway. Nippon Red Cross Hospital (in Shibuya-mura), a first-rate hospital thoroughly well fitted-up, is maintained by the Japan Red Cross Society. Many needy patients are treated gratis.

**Tōkyō Imperial University's Agricultural College** is at Komaba, Kami-Meguro. Originally an independent agricultural college, it was incorporated with the Imperial University in 1886.

**Shinjuku**, reached after passing Harajuku and Yoyogi Stations, is a large station, whence starts the Central Main Line to Nagoya, via Kofu and Kiso. This is also an important station for the tram service between Mansei-bashi (in the centre of the city) and Nakano, a suburb. The city tramway line also comes close to Shinjuku Station. Between Shinjuku and Ueno are several stations.

Shinjuku more strictly Naitō-Shinjuku, though administratively a suburb (Pop., 11,870), forms practically an integral part of the city. Taiō-ji, at Shinjuku Nishchōme, contains an image of Emma, whose head and hands were carved by Unkei, a famous image sculptor.

**Mojirō**, lies close to the Peers' College (Gakushū-in) and about 1 m. from the Japan Women's University (Nippon Joshi Daigakkō).
and about 1.4 m. from Waseda University and Count Ōkuma's residence. Kishimojin, at Zoshigaya, is a temple dedicated to Kishimojin, a goddess who protects children. The annual fête takes place in October, when great crowds of worshippers flock thither from all parts of the city. The service consists in loudly repeating the Nichiren formula (Nam-Myōhō-renge-kyō), to the accompaniment of the beating of drums, and is a very noisy affair. Ordinarily the temple precincts are very quiet. There are one or two restaurants, which make a specialty of small fowls broiled with soy.

Ochiai-mura is at the meeting of an affluent of the Tamagawa-jōsui with a stream flowing from Lake Inokashira. The place has been always noted on account of its multitude of fire-flies.

Ikebukuro, the next station after Meiōro, is the junction for a branch line to Akabane. Between Ikebukuro and Akabane is the town of Itabashi (Pop. 10,229), a suburban town on the old Nakasendō highway. Nerima-mura, near Itabashi, contains an old castle site, which was the seat of the Toshima Family (15th cent.). There is also a well-known temple of the Shingon Sect, Chōmei-mitsu-ji, popularly known as Higashi-Kōyasan. Leaving Ikebukuro for Ueno, we pass by Ōtsuka and Sugamo, between which two stations we see on the right Sugamo Prison, which is surrounded by an extensive brick wall. Both Ōtsuka and Sugamo are connected by tram lines with the city system. Next passing Komagome, Tabata is reached, whence after two other stations we come to Ueno. Tabata is a large station where several railway lines meet. One of these lines, starting from Ueno and passing Tabata runs N., taking in Ōji and Akabane, as far as Ōmiya, thence dividing in 2 directions, one towards Naoetsu on the Japan Sea, via Takasaki, Karuizawa, and Nagano, and the other towards Aomori, via Utsunomiya, Sendai, etc.

Ōji, just mentioned, is a well-known suburb, in which are Asuka-yama, a bluff with a wide view of the low plains beyond, which is resorted to in spring on account of its cherry-trees. At Nishizakahara, to the S.E. of Asuka-yama, is an Agricultural Experimental Station maintained by the Government. Also not far off from Asuka-yama, but in a different direction, is Takino-gawa, famous on account of its excellent maple leaves. This is a favourite resort of people in autumn. Ōji is connected with the city tramway system by a short, tramway from Ōtsuka, a station on the Yamate Line.

The Seven Isles of Izu (Izu-Shichitō) and Ogasawara-jima (Bonin Is.).

The Izu-Shichitō, or 'Seven Isles of Izu,' of which group the largest and nearest to the Main Island of Japan is Ōshima, or Vries Is., extend in a chain in a S. direction from near the entrance to Torō Bay to 33° N. Lat., or for about 157 naut. m. The seven islands consist of Ōshima, To-shima, Nii-jima, Kōzu-shima, Miyake-jima, Mikura-jima, and Hachijo-jima. Ogasawara-jima, a small
group of isles, known also as Bonin Is., lie much further S., being on 27° N. Lat., or over 470 m. S. of Hachijo, the southernmost of the Seven Isles of Izu. These two groups of islands in the Pacific are under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Prefectural Government.

**Steamer connections** between Tokyo or Yokohama and these islands are maintained by the following lines: Between Tokyo and Izu Isles (Tokyo Bay S.S. Co.)—

1. Between Tokyo and Oshima Ports (12 sailings monthly), calling at Okada, Motomura, and Nami-uki-minato in Oshima; voyage in about 16 hrs. and fare ¥1.50.

2. Between Tokyo and Miyake-jima, via Oshima, To-shima, Nii-jima, Shikine-jima, Kozu-shima (3 sailings monthly); Fare ¥3 and voyage in 32 hrs.

3. Between Tokyo and Kozu-shima, via Oshima, To-shima, Nii-jima, and Shikine-jima (3 sailings monthly); Fare ¥2.20 and voyage in 24 hrs.

4. Between Tokyo and Hachijo-jima (3 sailings monthly); Fare ¥3.50.

5. Between Tokyo and Mikura-jima, via Shimoda, Nii-jima, Shikine-jima and Miyake-jima (2 sailings monthly); Fare ¥3.50 and voyage in 41 hrs.

**N.B.** Steamers of these lines start from Reigan-jima, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Yokohama-Ogasawara-jima Service (Nippon Yusen Kwaisha)—Between Yokohama and Naka-Iwo-jima; S. of Ogasawara Group (semi-monthly between May and November and monthly between December and April)—calling at Hachijo-jima (of the Izu Group), Tori-jima, Chichi-jima, Haha-jima (Port, Okiminato)—these three of the Ogasawara group—and Kita-Iwo-jima; Fare, Yokohama to Naka-Iwo-jima ¥23 (1st class) and ¥18 (2nd class) and voyage in 3-5 days (Steamer, Chefoo Maru,—1,934 tons).

**The Seven Isles of Izu.**

These islands and islets are of volcanic origin (one of them, Oshima, being active) and belong to the same chain of volcanoes as that of which Fuji and Hakone are conspicuous members.

**Oshima,** also called Vries Is., is about 28 nautical miles from the Port of Shimoda (Izu). The island has an area of about 24 sq. m., with a population of 6,200. The ever-smoking volcano, Mihara, is sighted by steamers entering or leaving the Bay of Tokyo. Of the six villages on the island (Motomura, Nomashi, Sashikii, Habu, Senzu, and Okada), which are all situated on the coast, Habu has an advantage over the others in possessing a pretty little harbour, which is the submerged crater of an ancient volcano. The famous volcano, Mihara, is 2,500 ft. high. It is always smoking and is also subject to frequent eruptions. It may be ascended either from Motomura, or Nomashi, the trip requiring 2½ to 3 hrs. (the whole
expedition can be made in ½ day). The present crater at the summit is ¾ m. wide. There is a spot, not far from the top (15 min. walk), marked by a torii, whence there is a fine view of the other isles of the group (Hachijō on clear days) as well as of Mt. Fuji, Amagi-san, Hakone and Ōyama ranges, and even of the mountains of Kōsusa and Awa.

Of the inhabitants, the women do all the hard work (housework, of course, and tillage and tree-felling), the men being comparatively idle. Forestry, fishery, and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people. Ōshima is the seat of government for the seven isles.

These islands were used in the Middle Ages as convict settlements, some of the well-known political exiles having spent many years in the larger isles of this group. Minamoto Tametomo, a great archer, (also called Chinzei Hachiro) was exiled to Ōshima in 1156. He is popularly believed to have escaped from here to Luchu, there becoming king, by marrying a princess. Uchida Hideie, a great daimyo under Hideyoshi, was exiled to Hachijō in 1603 by Ieyasu (after the battle of Sekigahara).

To-shima (4¼ naut. m. S. of Ōshima) is an islet with a circumference of 6¾ m. and a population of 200. It is the smallest of the seven isles.

Nii-jima (27.5 naut. m. from Shimoda) has a circumference of 17 m. and a population of 3,700. It is the third in size of the seven isles. It has no good anchorage.

Kōzu-shima (38 naut. m. from Shimoda), with a circumference of 10 m. and a population of 2,090, is very hilly; the highest peak is called Tenjō-yama.

Miyake-jima (53 naut. m. from Shimoda) has a circumference of 17 m. and a population of 4,400. The island is very mountainous and has no inlet. The inhabitants keep cattle; there is a large pasture, E. of Ōyama peak.

Mikura-jima (63 naut. m. from Shimoda) is a small mountainous island with no good anchorage; population, 280.

Hachijō-jima (42 naut. m. S.E. of Mikura-jima) has a circumference of 26 m., being the largest and southernmost of the seven isles, with a population of 9,300. It has two mountain peaks, one in the E. called Higashi-yama (also Mikara-yama) and the other in the W. called Nishi-yama, also known as Hachijō-Fuji; there is a lowland area lying between the two mountains. The island has a hot climate, being washed by the warm Black Current from the S. For purposes of agriculture the island suffers from lack of sufficient water-supply. Sericulture is extensively carried on; the product of the looms,—Kihachijō—being exported to Tokyo. The people also engage in stockfarming.

Ogasawara-jima.

Ogasawara-jima, also known as the Bonin Is., is a group of small islands, lying in lat. 26° 30′—27° 45′ N. and long. 141°—143° E., some 450 naut. m. S. of Hachijō-jima. The group consists of 97 islands and islets, of which the largest are Mukō-jima, Chichi-jima,
and Haha-jima. The total area of the group is 33.3 sq. m., and its population 3,500, of which over 100 are the descendants of European settlers. These islands were first discovered in 1593 by Daimyo Ogasawara Sadayori. In 1675 they were explored by Shimaya Ichimon, by order of Shogun Ietsuna. In 1783 the famous scholar Rin Shihei pointed out in his book ‘Sangoku-tsuran’ the strategic importance of Ogasawara-jima. The islands long remained uninhabited, and came to be known among Europeans as Bonin Is., or ‘Uninhabited Is.’ (from Japanese munin, ‘uninhabited’), rather than as Ogasawara-jima. The first attempt at colonization was made in 1830 by a European who came to Chichi-jima with a party of 5 Europeans and 17 Hawaiians. In 1862 the Japanese Government (at Yedo) dispatched Mizuno Tadanori and Hattori Riichi, both high diplomatic officials, to Chichi-jima, in order to set up Japanese authority over the European settlers. They at the same time induced 40 men and women from Hachijo-jima to settle in Chichi-jima.

Chichi-jima is at the centre of the group and is the largest. The island is mountainous, with only patches of lowlands here and there. Haha-jima is 32 m. S. of Chichi-jima. It has but a small number of settlers. The products of the islands are sugar-canes, bananas, pine-apples, and lemons. The people raise cattle and keep poultry. With the leaves of the tako-no-ki (banyan tree) they make hats, satchels, and mattings. Large bats, albatrosses, and large turtles are caught in great numbers.

Tori-jima is a small island lying between Hachijō and Ogasawara-jima. In 1902, about 120 Japanese, who had been here engaged in catching albatrosses, were killed by a volcanic eruption.

Sulphur Islands (Kita Iwō-jima, Naka Iwō-jima, and Minami Iwō-jima) are situated to the S.W. of Ogasawara-jima. They contain a population of 292. Minami Tori-jima, in lat. 24° 14' N. and long. 154° E., is 600 m. S. of Ogasawara-jima. There are on the island 69 Japanese settlers, who are engaged in catching albatrosses.
Route XXIX. Kamakura.

(A) The District along the Tōkaidō Main Line.

General Description of the Route. The railway which starts from Shimbashi, in the Imperial capital, and reaches Kōbe (375.2 m. from Shimbashi, in 12 hrs. 45 min.), touching en route Shizuoka (118 m., in 4 hrs. 6 min.), Hamamatsu (165.7 m., in 5 hrs. 34 min.), Nagoya (233.4 m., in 7 hrs. 38 min.), Kyōto (328.1 m., in 11 hrs. 2 min.), and Osaka (354.9 m., in 11 hrs. 55 min.), is known as the Tōkaidō Main Line. It is the foremost line in the railway system of Japan, traversing as it does in the main island the larger portion of the Tōkaidō route, a part of the Tōzan-dō, and the Kinai. It connects the three municipal cities of Tōkyo, Kyōto, and Osaka, the two leading open ports of Yokohama and Kōbe, besides calling at Nagoya, which has recently made a phenomenal development. Running through the most important district in the central part of Japan, the traffic of the Tōkaidō Line is naturally the most active of all the railways in Japan. Between Tōkyo and Kōbe six express trains are run every day, two of which go as far as Shimoseki. The special express train covers the distance from Shimbashi to Kōbe in 12 hrs. 45 min., and that from Shimbashi to Shimoseki in 25 hrs. 8 min. The Tōkaidō express services are connected at Shimoseki with the Chōsen Railway by the Shimoseki-Fusan ferry-boats, while the Shimoseki-Moji ferry connects the same services with the Kyūshū Railway. For the convenience of travellers going to, or coming from, Vladivostok, the through service is available from Shimbashi to Tsuruga, covering the distance in from 11 hrs. 30 min. to 14 hrs. 40 min.

The district traversed by the Tōkaidō Main Line is rich in scenes and places of interest. The first objects worth mentioning, after leaving Shimbashi, are the six dismantled forts standing in a line at right angles to the shore in front of Shinagawa, the station next to Shimbashi. White-canvased junks sailing in the distance, with the mountain ranges of Awa and Kazusa forming the background, supply scenes that arrest our attention. Past Kanagawa, interesting as the place where diplomatic negotiations were conducted immediately before the Restoration of Meiji Era, and getting a glimpse of Yokohama to the left, the train reaches Ōfuna, whence a branch line diverges to Kamakura, (the old political centre in E. Japan for over 140 years from 1192, when Minamoto Yoritomo founded the Shogunate), the branch terminating at Yokosuka, one of the admiralty ports of Japan.

The main line runs on very near the seashore, and at Kōzu the pleasure-seeker bound for the hot springs at Hakone, or for those at Atami, leaves the train. From this station the line turns inland, following the upper course of the Sakawa-gawa and climbing the charming Ashigara ranges. This portion is very steep in grade, with many tunnels and bridges, and was the most difficult and ex-
pensive part of the whole line to construct. Wild and enchanting scenes both of mountains and waters succeed one another in quick succession and contribute very much to the attractiveness of the journey.

At Gotemba, 1,500 ft. above sea-level, and the highest station on the line, we find ourselves confronted at close quarters by the lordly peak of Fuji, which has now and then partially revealed its noble shape since the train left Shimbashi. Here the peerless cone with its majestic sweep from base to summit stands disclosed in full splendour, inspiring in the minds of the beholders something of the sentiment of awe and sublimity.

From Numazu the scenery assumes a new aspect, with a long stretch of pine-clad, sandy beaches, which form a romantic seashore district known as Tago-no-ura. After crossing the Fuji-kawa the train comes, in the neighbourhood of the Satto-toge, upon another fine piece of scenery, to the charm of which a distant view of Fuji, here seen to the left, contributes not a little. The extensive cultivation of tea-shrubs in the vicinity of Shizuoka gives evidence of the importance of the tea industry in this district. After crossing the rivers Ōi and Tenryū, and bidding farewell to the receding peak of Fuji, we come near Hamamatsu upon a lovely scene afforded by the lagoon of Hamana. As the train travels from Maizaka to Washizu, over the bridge at Imakire, the placid scene as presented on the right by the lagoon and the grand view of the surge-beaten beach of the Pacific on the left divide our attention, forming, as it were, a beautiful example of Nature's essay in contrasts in scenic painting. Nor is the scenery of the Atsumi Bay that meets our eyes after we leave Toyokashi, and especially that near Goyu and Gamagōri, less delightful. At Atsuta we notice from the left-hand windows a thick grove, in which is embosomed the famous Shintō shrine of Atsuta, where the sacred sword, 'Grass-mowing sword,' one of the three Imperial regalia, is stored. A few minutes later the train reaches the city of Nagoya, which proclaims itself through its castle built in feudal times, with a pair of golden dolphins crowning its citadel.
**Gifu,** the next station of note, is popular in association with the interesting cormorant-fishing, while the plain of **Sekigahara** that is soon reached arrests the attention of Japanese historians as an old battlefield, where in 1600 a decisive battle was fought between **Ieyasu,** the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and **Ishida Mitsunari,** the favourite retainer of **Hideyoshi.** At **Maibara,** the junction of the Hokuroku Main Line, the train emerges on the shore of Lake Biwa-ko, and as it continues W., it comes now and then close to the lake basin, rich in beautiful sights, such as the historic bridge of **Seta,** which crosses, at the Ishiyama Station, the river of the same name a little below the railway bridge, while the lofty ranges of **Hiei** and **Hira** stand on the opposite side.

At **ōtsu** the train leaves the lake, and, after passing through the tunnel under **ōsaka-yama,** and by the Inari Station with the cinnabar varnished Inari Shrine on the right, it approaches the valley in which **Kyōto** is situated. As the train crosses the **Kamo-gawa,** we are greeted by the distinguishing features of the classic city, the long and lovely pine-clad range of **Higashi-yama,** and the pagodas and lofty Buddhist edifices that are seen above the general level of the humbler abodes of the citizens.

Next we reach the commercial mart of **ōsaka,** and then, after a run of some thirty minutes along the route bounded on the right by the Rokkō-san range and on the left by the sea-beach of **Chinu-no-umi,** the train at last reaches **Kōbe.** **Kōbe,** **ōsaka,** and **Kyōto** with their environs having been already described, it will be best, in giving a brief description of the places en route along the **Tokai-do,** to follow, for the sake of convenience, something like this subdivision, namely:

- **Kamakura,** **Yokosuka,** and environs.
- **Hakone** and neighbourhood.
- **Ascent of Fuji.**
- **Numazu,** **Shizuoka,** **Hamamatsu,** and neighbourhood.
- **Nagoya** and neighbourhood.
- **Route to Kyōto-ōsaka** district, via **Ise** and **Nara.**
- **Gifu,** **ōgaki,** and neighbourhood (cormorant-fishing on the **Nagara-gawa.**)
- **Route to Kyōto-ōsaka-Kōbe** district, via **ōgaki** and **Sekigahara.**

**Branch Railways and Connections with other Railways.**

1. **Yokohama Line:** between **Higashi-Kanagawa** and **Hachidōji** (26.4 m.), connecting with the Central Main Line.
2. **Yokosuka Line,** between **Ofuna** and **Yokosuka** (10 m.).
3. **Taketoyo Line,** between **ōbu** and **Taketoyo** (12 m.).
4. **ōtsu Line,** between **ōtsu** and **Hama-ōtsu** (1.3 m.).
5. **Nishinari Line,** between **ōsaka** and **Sakurajima** (4.9 m.).
6. **Fukuchiyama Line,** between **Kanzaki** and **Fukuchiyama** (6.7 m.), to which is attached the **Tsukaguchi-Amagasaki** (2.9 m.) goods line.
KAMAKURA 29. Route. 121

(B) Kamakura, Enoshima, and Environs.

The line that turns S. from the Ōfuna Station on the Tōkaidō Main Line is called the Yokosuka Line; it terminates at Yokosuka (10 m.) via Kamakura, Zushi, and Tuura. It has en route the historic town of Kamakura, a site of the old military regency, Zushi and Hayama, famed for fine sea-scenes, and Yokosuka with its admiralty port. Through trains run from Shimbashi, Tōkyo, to Yokosuka. Some of the noted sights en route will be described below.

Kamakura (30.6 m. from Shimbashi, in 1 hr. 12 min. to 2 hrs.; from Yokohama 39 min. to 50 min.) Hotels and inns: The Katin-in Hotel at Yui-ga-hama contains 57 rooms, — 48 in European style, 4 in mixed style, and 5 in Japanese style. Charges (American plan) ¥6 & ¥8; accommodation for 80 persons; about 15 min. from the station by jinrikisha, fare 20 sen; in 10 min. by carriage, 25 sen; in 10 min. by electric car, 5 sen (including transit tax); Mitsushashi Hotel at Hase.

Electric cars run from Komachi (Kamakura) to Fujisawa in 45 min., at intervals of 24 min. from 6.35 a.m. to 10.11 p.m., and also from Komachi to Hase every 10 min. From Fujisawa, 6.35 a.m. to 11.55 p.m. The fares (including tax) are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hara-no-dai</td>
<td>3 sen</td>
<td>15 sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hase</td>
<td>5 sen</td>
<td>17 sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokurakuji</td>
<td>7 sen</td>
<td>19 sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inamura-saki</td>
<td>9 sen</td>
<td>21 sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukiai</td>
<td>11 sen</td>
<td>23 sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shichirigahama</td>
<td>13 sen</td>
<td>25 sen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jinrikisha fare:
- Per ri (0.4 m.) drawn by one man... ... ... ... ¥ 0.25
- For a day... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ¥ 1.30
- Half a day... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ¥ 0.80
- One hour... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ¥ 0.30
- Half an hour... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ¥ 0.20
- Kept waiting for one hour... ... ... ... ... ¥ 0.08

The trains touching at Hiranuma Station, Yokohama, being the Tōkaidō Expresses, do not stop at Ōfuna and do not connect with the Yokosuka Line. The through trains from Shimbashi call at the Yokohama Station and take up passengers for Kamakura or beyond. A trip to Kamakura can also be made via Fujisawa Station on the Tōkaidō Main Line, (station next to Ōfuna and reached in about 1 hr. to 1½ hr. from Shimbashi). Visitors to Kamakura, who alight at the Kamakura Station, are advised first to visit the sights of this historic place, then to proceed to Enoshima, and rejoin the railway at Fujisawa, while those who alight at the Fujisawa Station reverse the order of visit.

History of Kamakura. It was in 1130 that Minamoto Yoritomo fixed his residence at Kamakura, and it was in 1192 that by virtue of his military strength he usurped the ruling power and laid the basis of the Shogunate Government. For more than two centuries afterwards, the power passing first to the Hōjō Family and next to the Ashikaga Family, Kamakura as the seat of central government enjoyed great prosperity, its inhabitants in its palmy days numbering, according to some historians, between 700,000 and
800,000. Here in spacious mansions dwelt the proud retainers of the military ruler, and hither flocked tradespeople from all parts of the country. With the downfall of the House of Hōjō in 1333, by the invasion of Nitta Yoshisada, when the city was burned down, Kamakura suddenly declined in importance and prosperity. Though this was partially recovered with the appointment of Motouji, son of the founder of the Ashikaga Shogunate, as shōtō of E., Japan with his residence here, this renaissance was of short duration, for Naritō, son of Motouji, removed his seat to Kaga in Shinshū in 1452. The rise of another Hōjō Family with Odawara as its residential seat, and later on the founding of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Yedo, completed the decline of Kamakura, till the once proud capital was reduced to a miserable fishing village. Even now, however, the old sites and relics that are found in great abundance here enable us to form some conception of its past splendour in the height of its prosperity. With the Restoration of the Meiji Era, and the transfer of the Imperial seat to Tokyo, this historic place gradually began to find favour, on account of its historic associations, fine sceneries, and salubrious climate, (meteorological observation in 1909: mean temperature 14°C.; highest 32.5°C., Aug. 20th; lowest 5.7°C., Feb. 22nd; rainfall 1,749.3 m.m.). It is now a popular resort and watering-place for the people of Tokyo and Yokohama, many of whom have built villas here. The town contains 10,140 inhabitants.

The selection of this place by Yoritomo as the central seat of government at the instance of one of his lieutenants, Chita Tsunetane, must have been the result of mature deliberation, based on considerations of its strategic position and its historic relation to the Minamoto Family. The place is surrounded by hills on the three sides of E., N., and W., with the open S. side washed by the sea of Sagami. The place measures not more than 6 sq. m., but this very fact, coupled as it is with the presence of such natural barriers, must have constituted a powerful recommendation for it as a residential seat to the trained eyes of Yoritomo and his followers, in the days when the art of fortification had not made any great progress. If Kamakura was too small a stage for directing the administration of E. Japan, it had its outer zone of far greater compass, protected on the W. by the natural bulwarks of Hakone and Ashigara, on the N. by the strategic positions of the Usui pass and the Myōgī range, not to mention the presence of several large rivers, as the Tone, Sumida, Tone, Ōi, and Tenryū. All these advantages sufficiently justified the selection of Kamakura as the capital for E. Japan.

Historically Kamakura bore a very close relation to the Minamoto Family. It must be remembered that E. Japan was a theatre where Yoritomo's ancestors played prominent parts as military governors, and where the influence of the clan, with its scions and hereditary retainers scattered all over the region, was paramount. Especially was Kamakura dear to the main stock, for it was the district which was ceded by Naokata, of the Taira Family, to the great-grandfather of Yoritomo, that is Yoriyoshi, who married one of the daughters of Naokata. Then it was by the same Yoriyoshi that the Hachiman Shrine, modelled on the Hachiman at Izawashimisaki, near Nara, was founded here to invoke the aid of the War Deity, when Yoriyoshi was about to proceed to the E. region to subjugate the rebellious chief, Abe-no-Sadatoshi. Moreover, Yoritomo's father Yoshitomo once resided here. It will thus be seen that Kamakura stood hereditarily in special relation to the House of Minamoto. The Kamakura Shogunate was very simple in organization. The central government was subdivided into three departments, namely the Civil Affairs Office, Military Affairs Office, and Justice Office, while in the country there were military governors who, in time of peace, had to act as judges, keep order in their respective jurisdictions, and to send guards to Kyōto. In time of war they were under obligation to follow their chiefs at the head of their retainers. Under the military governors there were district chiefs (jito) who held their own fiefs. They collected taxes (part of the sum being contributed to their liege lords), forced the peasants to do manual service, attended the service of guards at Kyōto, and moreover handed over to the military governors for judgment highwaymen and other disturbers of the peace arrested in their respective districts. There were, besides, the Governor of Kyōto, the Governor General of Kyūshū, the High Governor General of Ōu (now N. E. Japan), Commander of Mutsu (now N. end of N. E. Japan), and some others.
The Shogun and the Regent. The title of Shogun, granted by the Court of Kyūto to Yoritomo, was inherited by his two sons, Yoritie and Sanetomo, and on their assassination and the extinction of the direct line of Yoritomo, it was held by little boys, the sons of either a courtier of Kyūto or of an Imperial prince. With the exception of Yoritomo, all the other Shoguns were simply puppets, for the real power of administration passed into the hands of the Regent, which was the title borne by the chief of the Civil Affairs Office, as supreme adviser to the Shogun. At the beginning of the Shogunate Government the Regency was assumed by Ōe Hiromitsu, but soon afterwards the position passed to Hōjō Tokimasa, father of Yoritomo's wife Masako, and then to his son Yoshitoki, till at last the title of Shogun altogether ceased to exist, and was in abeyance during the Regency of Hōjō. The rise of this family was consummated through the concerted intrigue of Tokimasa, his daughter Masako, now called 'Nun-Shogun', and his son Yoshitoki. The 'Nun-Shogun' was the actual ruler during the Shogunate of her eldest son, Yoritie, and her second son, Sanetomo. When Yoritie was removed, and Sanetomo was assassinated by his nephew Kaga in 1219, at the instigation of the Hōjō, and when all the faithful adherents of the Minamoto Family, such as the Hatakeyama and the Wada Clan, fell victims to the machinations of the usurping family, the latter was now in a position to assume the sovereign authority, in all but name, over the whole country. It must be remembered that the Hōjō, who accomplished this ambitious project by such unscrupulous and cruel means, had freshly before them the example set by Yoritomo, who caused the destruction by a similar method of his brothers Yoshiwara and Noriyori. The Kamakura Period, which lasted more than a century and a half from the founding of the Shogunate by Yoritomo till the fall of the Hōjō regency, marks the rise of the military class, which ultimately reduced the legitimate rulers at Kyūto to mere nonentities. Kamakura, and not Kyūto, was now the centre of power, and this change naturally exerted a potent influence on the civilization of the country. In religion, literature, manners, and customs, Japan, while the Imperial court held its own, was little better than a servile imitator of China and Korea; but now her civilization began to be inspired by new life, owing to the infusion of a sturdy military spirit and a new tendency towards adaptation and originality. The new Buddhist sects of Tōdai, Ikko, and Nichiren were founded, and their tenets, made accessible to popular ears, appealed powerfully to the minds of the masses; fine art displayed a bold and masculine touch, while literature, which had been degenerating towards effeminacy and sapient conventionalism, acquired vigour and original tone by the judicious adoption of Chinese and Buddhist expressions. In ethical and moral ideas, too, this period is memorable, for it was then that a code of morals, afterwards distinguished as Bushidō, had its genesis. Altogether the ascendency of the military class imparted a healthy tone to the general development of the country.

Places of Interest.

There are the Hachiman Shrine at Tsuru-ga-oka, the Tomb of Yoritomo, Kamakura-no-miya (Shrine), the Buddhist temples of Kenchō-ji and Engaku-ji, the Kwan-on at Hase, the Daitbutsu (Great Buddha), Yui-ga-hama, Shichiri-ga-hama, and Enoshima. In visiting them, the stranger who alights at the Kamakura Station is advised first to proceed to the Hachiman Shrine, then to the tomb of Yoritomo and Kamakura-no-miya. Returning as far as the front of the Hachiman and turning right, he next visits the Kenchō-ji and Engaku-ji temples, retraces his steps, and, following the road close by the Chōjū-ji, is led over the little ascent of Kame-ga-yatsu to the Jufuku-ji at Ōgi-ga-yatsu. Proceeding S., and taking the road in front of the Imperial villa, he soon reaches the sea-beach of Yui-ga-hama, is then taken to Hase, and comes to the Daibutsu and Kwan-on. This completes the sight-seeing circuit of Kamakura.
proper. Then, en route to Enoshima, the traveller passes along the sea-beach of Shichiri-ga-hama and finally reaches Fujisawa. Those who alight at the latter station have to reverse the order given above in seeing Kamakura. In the following description of the sights of Kamakura, the route starting from the Kamakura Station is followed.

The Shrine of Hachiman. This shrine is the most notable sight in Kamakura and is situated 0.4 m. to the N.E. of the station and on an eminence standing in a sparsely inhabited quarter of the town. The shrine is dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin-Tennō (270–310 A.D.), popularly called the ‘God of War,’ his mother the Empress Jingō-Kōgō, and another deity of more ancient origin. Originally founded by Minamoto Yoriyoshi in 1063, it was rebuilt in 1181 by Yoritomo and was removed to the present site in 1191. The existing structure dates from 1828. The approach to the shrine leads from the sea-beach of Yui-ga-hama and along an avenue of stately pine-trees, the road being overarched by three stone torii, or Shinto gateways. Crossing the Aka-bashi bridge spanning a little lotus pond, we come to the music-hall which is famous in association with Shizuka,* the favourite dansuse of Yoshitsune, the brother of Yoritomo.

* Shizuka. After the flight of her lord and lover to N. E. Japan to escape from the murderous design of his jealous brother, Shizuka was brought from Kyūto to Kamakura and subjected to strict examination as to the whereabouts of Yoshitsune. Celebrated for dancing, she was obliged to perform for the entertainment of Yoritomo and his wife with their whole suite. She danced, singing improvised ditties of her own, which conveyed to her hearers that she was ignorant of her master’s destination, and that she fervently prayed for the return of the old happy days. This is a favourite theme with Japanese story-tellers and painters.

Beyond the music-hall is a flight of stone steps leading to the temple, which has in front of it a red-painted tower gate, with a colonnade leading to right and left and enclosing the oratory and the main edifice. This latter has a low stone wall around it and is an imposing structure with its pillars, beams, and rafters painted red. Two minor shrines are found before ascending the flight of steps, the one to the right being Wataka-miya, dedicated to the Emperor Nintoku-Tennō, son of Emperor Ōjin-Tennō, and the other to its E., Shirahata-miya, erected in memory of Yoritomo. The gigantic ichō tree (‘gingko-tree’) growing to the left of the stone steps marks the spot where in January, 1219 the Shogun Sanetomo was assassinated, when he was returning from a visit to the shrine, by his nephew Kugyō, its high-priest, who had hidden behind the big trunk. Thus the Shogunate came to an end after the short existence of only three generations (see ‘History of Kamakura’).

In the colonnade are arranged for show many relics, of which the following, included in the list of ‘National Treasures,’ may deserve mention:—

A bow. Two Japanese ink-boxes.
Two flat quivers. A wooden image of Buddhisattva.
Two swords. Five garments.
A scroll showing a plan of repairs for the shrine. Two scrolls containing records of the shrine.

Behind the shrine stands a little eminence called Shirahata-yama covered by splendid pine-trees.

**The Tomb of Yoritomo.** To the E. of the shrine of Hachimaru, we find to the left a pine-clad eminence, on the side of which stands the tomb of Yoritomo. It is a little moss-grown stone pagoda about five feet high and embowered by trees. Close by it are seen the tomb of Ōe Hiromoto, Yoritomo’s distinguished councillor and the founder of the house of Prince Mōri, and that of Shimatsu Tadahisu, natural son of Yoritomo and founder of the house of Prince Shimatsu.

**Kamakura-no-miya.** This was founded in 1869 and is dedicated to Prince Daitō (personal name Morinaga), a son of the Emperor Godai-Tennō. After the abortive attempt to overthrow the military ascendency and to restore the legitimate authority, the Prince was taken prisoner by the Ashikaga Shogunate and was confined in a dark stone cave found at the rear of the shrine. Here he was assassinated in 1335 at the age of 25, when Tadatoshi, brother of Takauji, the first Ashikaga Shogun, was about to evacuate Kamakura before the invasion of Hōjō Tokiyuki, son of the last Regent of Hōjō. The shrine is of 2nd official rank, and bears on a tablet hung on the torii its name inscribed in Chinese characters 錦倉宮 written by the Emperor Meiji-Tennō. The tomb of the Prince is on the top of a hillock some 0.3 m. E. of the premises of the shrine.

**Egara Tenjin.** This minor shrine, a short distance to the left of the Shrine of Kamakura, is in honour of Sugawara Michizane, the patron deity of learning and contains his image dressed in full uniform.

**Kakuon-ji.** Founded in 1218 by Hōjō Yoshitoki, it stands 1.6 m. from the station and to the N. of the Kamakura-no-miya. The present edifice was erected by order of Ashikaga Takauji and contains the images of Yakushi-Nyorai by Unkei and 12 Shinshōs by Takuma. In the temple precincts is a jizō-dō, in which is enshrined Kuro-jizō, generally called Hitaki-jizō, whose worshippers are counted by the thousands. According to tradition this jizō once visited hell, where he witnessed the awful punishment of the damned. Pitying the appalling sufferings of the miserable wretches, he is said to have taken the place of their jailer and to have greatly reduced the purgatorial fire, thus lightening the agony of the sufferers. For this reason Hitaki-jizō has many devotees among the firemen in Tokyo. The hill to the rear of the temple is full of caves, which, judging from the presence of tombstones and the discovery of human bones, must have been a charnel-house.

**Zuisen-ji.** This temple is famous, having been formerly one of the five leading monasteries in E. Japan of the Rinzai Sect of Buddhism; it was also the family temple of the Ashikaga in this quarter. Here are found the sculptured images of Ashikaga Motonari
and Ashikaga Ujimitsu (3rd Ashikaga Shogun.) On the top of the hill at the back of the temple is found the site, where in former days stood a rest-house for enjoying the view of the sea.

Jōmyō-ji. One of the five monasteries of the Rinzai Sect in Kamakura, it was founded in 1188 by Ashikaga Yoshikane. The other four headquarters, mentioned in the order as fixed by the Shōgun Yoshimitsu, are Kenchō-ji, Engaku-ji, Jufuku-ji, and Jyōchi-ji. The Jōmyō-ji came last. It stands 1.4 m. from the station.

Hōkai-ji. This temple stands 0.4 m. from the station and to the N. of the Komachi Quarter of the town. It occupies the place near which the mansions of the nine generations of the Hōjō Regents were situated. When Takatoki, the last of the Hōjō, fell on his own sword in 1333 in the Tōshō-ji, which was situated to the S. E. of this spot, Takauji removed the temple to the present site in honour of the soul of the last Regent. Here is found the Tokusō-Gongen Shrine dedicated to Takatoki and his followers who shared his fate.

The Komachi avenue adjoins a street leading to the seashore and is a thriving quarter, with houses lining the two sides. Along this avenue are found the site where Nichiren-Shōnin conducted open-air preaching, and also several temples of the Nichiren Sect, as Myōkon-ji, Ankakuron-ji, Myōhō-ji. Nichiren's preaching site* is 0.3 m. from the station and is marked by the stone on which, according to tradition, the priest sat when he was discoursing.

* Nichiren was born at Kominato, Awa, in 1222. He became a priest at eighteen, and wrote a Buddhist work two years later. Then he studied for over three years at Hiei-san, the Buddhist headquarters at the top of Mt. Hiei near

Daibutsu of Kamakura.
Kyōto. After visiting the temples in and about Kyōto, he returned home and began preaching his new doctrines. This led to his expulsion, and he came to Matsubara-ga-yatsu, Kamakura, where he built a hermitage and passed his days in devotion. Now and then he came out to a public thoroughfare and preached his doctrines to wayfarers and in course of time his followers increased in number. Meanwhile he had written other works, such as the 'Tract on the True Defence of the State,' and 'Tract on Justice and Public Peace.' He attacked the other sects with something of Mahommedan vehemence and intolerance. His extreme utterances at last gave offence to the authorities, and he was exiled to Ōno in Izu. As soon as he was released, he again returned to Kamakura and resumed his propagandism with unabated zeal. Various obstacles he had to encounter, for once he was on the point of being beheaded by the authorities, and at another time he was exiled to the isle of Sado, but these rebuffs simply served to arouse his indomitable spirit. At last, after a stormy career of over forty years, he fell ill and died at the age of sixty-one at Isegami (about 7 m. from Tōkyo), the headquarters of the Nichiren Sect. His remains were interred at Minobu, Kai Province, marking the site of another 'Mecca' for the believers of this sect.

Myōhon-ji. This temple is situated 0.3 m. from the station and was founded in 1275 by Hiki Daigaku-saburō, a follower of Nichiren. The tombs of the great Hiki Family stand on the premises.

Ankokuron-ji. This stands 0.7 m. from the station and is dear to the believers of the Nichiren Sect, as marking the site where the founder first preached his doctrine of the 'White Lily Sutra.' It was in the stone cave found to the right as one enters the gate that Nichiren wrote one of his tracts. The temple contains a copy of a tract in the handwriting of Nichirō, one of the famous disciples of Nichiren.

Kwōmyō-ji stands in Zaimokuza and 1.2 m. from the station. It is distinguished as the sole headquarters of the Jōdō Sect in E. Japan and is an imposing edifice. Here are preserved many valuable relics of great interest.

In the quarter called Yamanouchi, lying to the W. of the Hachiman Shrine, and on the other side of the little ascent known as Kobukuro-zaka, are situated a number of noted Buddhist temples, such as Kenchō-ji, Engaku-ji, etc. All these are noteworthy as being the temples founded by the Hōjō regency for the sake of many eminent Chinese priests of the fallen dynasty of Sung, who fled to Japan and who found in the Regents warm patrons and protectors. Their arrival has an important bearing on the history of Japan, for not only did those self-exiled priests serve as a means of importing Chinese civilization into this country, but they also rendered invaluable services to the Regency, by keeping it well informed of the situation in China under the new dynasty of Yuan. In dealing with the messengers sent by Kublai Khan, who demanded of Japan submission to his sway, and in subsequently providing against and annihilating the formidable armada sent by him, the Regency certainly owed much to the information supplied by these fugitive priests.

Arai-Emma-dō (Ennō-ji), on the left-hand side of the road between Kobukuro-zaka and Kenchō-ji, was erected in 1250. The principal idol, Emma, enshrined in the temple is said to have been produced by Unkei.
Kencho-ji. This temple was founded in 1249 by the Regent Tokiyori (d. 1263) for the sake of the Chinese priest Tai-chiao (Tao-lung), known in Japan as Daigaku-Zenshi, and it stood at the head of the list of the five great monasteries of Kamakura. Ravaged by time, the temple retains but little of its original splendour, which must have been of a striking character, both in scope and detail, judging from what is still preserved. The premises cover 4 acres, and the outer and inner gates are imposing structures modelled after the Chinese style. On entering the inner gate we come to the tower-gate, and at some distance from it stands the Butsuden, where Buddhist images are kept. This building is distinguished in construction from ordinary edifices of its kind and bears marks of Chinese style in many ways. The coffered ceilings contain pictures from the brush of the master painter Kano Motonobu, while the carved figures of fairies, decorating the open-work over the lintel, are attributed to the chisel of the master sculptor Hitoty-jin-gorō, or Left-handed Jin-gorō. The wooden image of Tokiyori, kept in the Butsuden, is on the list of ‘National Treasures,’ being regarded as a masterpiece representative of the Kamakura Period, when sculpture attained a high development. Behind this edifice stands the Hatto, where Buddhist services are performed. The whole grounds are sheltered at the back by a hill. From the rest-house standing about 0.4 m. up from the foot, one can command a fine panorama of the surrounding scenes, including Mt. Fuji and the sea of Sagami. Ascending a little higher, we can obtain a view of the topographical formation of the whole district in the direction of Yokohama. The little temple dedicated to Hanzōbō, a big-nosed goblin, stands near the rest-house and attracts a large number of visitors. The Kencho-ji possesses, besides the image of Tokiyori, a large number of precious objects included in the ‘National Treasures’ list.

Jōchi-ji. Founded in 1283 by Hōjō Morotoki, who placed in it as the first abbot a refugee priest named Fo Yuan. Though much dilapidated at present, its image of Jīzō, chiselled by the master artist Unkei, is on the list of ‘National Treasures.’ The temple stands 1.4 m. from the station.

Tōkei-ji. This edifice, standing to the N. of the Jōchi-ji, is attached to the Engaku-ji. It is a nunnery popularly known as a ‘divorce temple,’ i.e. a temple formerly appealed to by those who wished to sever nuptial and similar relations. Up to the Restoration of Meiji, this peculiar privilege was reserved for this temple. The temple was founded in 1285 by the wife of the Regent Tokimune in memory of her husband, and she herself was the first prioress. Other ladies of exalted rank subsequently became heads of the nunnery. The chief image enshrined here, the image of the God of Mercy, is a ‘National Treasure.’

Engaku-ji. Situated 1.6 m. from the station, it was founded by the Regent Tokimune in 1282, with a Chinese priest as the first abbot. The temple grounds cover about 14 acres, and both in the area of premises, the style of architecture, and the monastic stillness
pervading the place, it ranks foremost of all the temples in and about Kamakura. The edifice containing the wooden image of the first abbot has fortunately been preserved intact, and, as a precious structure of the Sung style, it has been placed under the protection of the 'National Treasure Bureau.' The high altar in the centre of the hall is also a 'National Treasure' and is made of valuable imported wood. The Buddha's tooth, for the preservation of which the edifice was at first erected, is here and is contained in a miniature tabernacle made of crystal. Its receptacle is flanked on right and left by the standing images of Kwan-on and Fisō, both of which are 3 ft. high. The 'tooth' and the images, according to tradition, have come from abroad. The Butsuden ('Hall for Buddhist images') was rebuilt in 1625, the original edifice having been destroyed by fire.

The chief image enshrined here is that of Buddha with a crowned head. The head alone was saved when the building caught fire, and the body of the present image is a later work. The outer gate faces S., and the tower-gate is hung with tablets bearing inscriptions written by the Emperors Gokōgon-Tennō and Hanazono-Tennō. On the hillock to the right of the premises hangs a bell, the largest in Kamakura, cast in 1301. It is 6 in. thick, 4 ft. 7 in. in diameter, and about 8 ft. high. Visitors are allowed to strike it. The temple possesses many other 'National Treasures' besides those mentioned above. The tombs of Tokimune and Sadatoki, father and son, are found here.

Meigetsu-in, which stands a few minutes' walk to the S.E. of Engaku-ji, is noted in association with the seated image of Uesugi Shigefusa, contained in it. The work is a 'National Treasure,' and as a sculptural production in pure Japanese style, it is, together with the image of Tokiyoji found in Kencho-ji, held in high respect by artists. The site of Tokiyoji's hermitage lies a short way from the gate of this temple.

Retracing our steps and turning S. from the vicinity of Chōju-ji, we come to the Kame-ga-yatsu slope and to Ōgi-ga-yatsu, where stand a number of temples, such as the Eishō-ji, Jufuku-ji, and some others.

Eishō-ji is a nunnery and was founded in the Kwan-er Era (1624-1643) in memory of Lady Eishō, who bore one of Ieyasu's sons, Yorifusa, the founder of the House of Mito. A daughter of the Daimyo of Mito was the first prioress.

Jufuku-ji, situated close to the S. of the preceding temple, was founded by priest Eisai (1146-1215), and though it originally ranked as the third of the five monasteries in Kamakura, it is now in a forlorn condition, the only edifice of note remaining being the Butsuden. The three images of Buddha, Monju, and Fugen, attributed to Chinnakesi, are enshrined here. The Buddha's image is said to be of basket frame. The hill behind the temple contains the 'picture cave,' the interior of which is decorated with painted designs of peonies and arabesques. Two tombs are found, said to be those of the Shogun Sanetomo and his cruel mother.
Genji-yama, the highest elevation (302 ft.) in this quarter, is the traditional site where Minamoto Yoshibe prayed for the downfall of the rebel chief Abe-no-Sadato, as he passed this place to encounter the expedition against him.

Kewai-zaka is a little slope between Ōgi-ga-yatsu and Kusuhara-oka, whence Nitta Yoshisada advanced his victorious army against the Regency.

Kagekiyo's Cave is found to the right of the road leading to Kewai-zaka, marking the spot where Kagekiyo, one of the foremost warriors of the Taira Clan, was kept prisoner after the clan was overthrown by its rival the Minamoto.

Kaiō-ji is memorable as an ancient temple founded by the priest Gennō, who, according to a legend, by his prayers restored to peaceful repose the infuriated soul of the Lady Tamamo.

Kusuhara-oka-jinsha (Shintō shrine) stands at the W. foot of Kewai-zaka and is dedicated to Fujiwara Toshimoto, an attendant of the Emperor Godaigo-Tennō, who was taken prisoner by the Regency and executed in 1332, when his master planned to destroy the military ascendency.

Going S. from Ōgi-ga-yatsu we come, after passing the front of the Imperial villa, to the sea-beach called Yui-ga-hama and Hase.

Yui-ga-hama. The beach, extending about 1 m. from E. to W., constitutes Kamakura a watering-place and presents fine views, with Mt. Fuji on the W. and the promontory of Miura stretching along the horizon on the E. Historically the place is famous as the grounds where Yoritomo and his successors practised archery and horse-riding. The place is now full of villas of the wealthy people of Tōkyō and Yokohama, while sheltered among a pine-grove are found the Kain-in Hotel and some other buildings.

The Nameri-gawa. This little stream, the principal river in Kamakura, rises at Ōkura-dani and after flowing 4 m. empties itself into the sea at the Yui-ga-hama beach. It is interesting in connection with a pretty story told of Aoto Fujitsuna* (circa 1240–1280), who was a magistrate of the Hōjō Regency.

* He served under the two successive Regents, Tokiyori and Tokimune, and was noted for his strict integrity. One evening as he was returning home from the Regency Office he accidentally dropped ten copper pieces in the stream. He bought some pine-torches that cost 50 pieces and by their light succeeded in recovering the lost coins. When some people laughed at what they considered a foolish and wasteful action, Fujitsuna indignantly retorted that they ought to be ashamed of their own ignorance. The ten pieces dropped would have been permanently lost had they been left in the river-bed, while the fifty pieces paid for the torches went to the pockets of tradespeople, who would be able to turn them to good account.

Kwan-on of Hase. The temple stands on an eminence about 1 m. from the station, and from it one can command fine views of the Yui-ga-hama and the promontory of Misaki. The eleven-faced gilded image of the Goddess of Mercy enshrined here stands about 26 ft. high, and tradition says it was carved by the same sculptor and out of the same kind of wood as a similar image at the Hase Temple in Yamato.
Daibutsu.  

**KAMAKURA**  29. Route.  131

Goryō-sha is a shrine in honour of Kamakura Gongorō Kagemasa,* who, at the age of 16, fought under Minamoto Yoshitake, when the latter led an expeditionary force against Kiyowara Takehira (1091).

* In one of the battles Kagemasa was shot in the right eye by the enemy's captain, Torinoumi Yasaburō. With the arrow sticking in the eye, he rushed against his adversary and despatched him. Superstition credits the shrine with the power of healing eye-diseases. The temple stands outside the S. gate of the Hase Temple.

**Daibutsu, or Great Buddha,** stands on the premises of Kōtoku-in, 0.4 m. to the N. of the Kwan-on at Hase; it is one of the two gigantic bronze images of this description in Japan, the other being found at Nara. There was originally a wooden image here, the construction of which was completed in 1243 after five years' work. The money required to defray the cost had been collected from far and near by priest Jōkō-Shōnin. The bronze casting was completed in 1252. The **Daibutsu** was originally enclosed in a large building, but the tidal waves that invaded the place in 1369 and 1494 carried the structure away, and since then the image has remained unsheltered. Many of the basement stones that supported the pillars of the building are still found in their original positions. The image represents Amida and was cast by Ono Gorōemon, its measurements being approximately as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>50 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circumference</td>
<td>98 ″</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of face</td>
<td>8½ ″</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The eyes are of pure gold and measure about 4 ft. in length, while the silver boss on the forehead, about 1½ ft., weighs 30 lb. avoirdupois. Two bronze lotus-plants, about 15 ft. high, are placed before the figure, and through an orifice in the right side of the lotus-blossom pedestal we can enter into the interior of the figure, where a ladder takes us up to the shoulders which are provided with two little windows. From this vantage point a fine view of the surrounding scenes is obtained. In the interior are found three statues of Amida. The perfect repose and passionless calm that characterise the face are truly symbolic of the central idea of the Buddhist doctrines, while as a work of art the statue well deserves the careful study of visitors.

**Hoshitsuukiyo-no-idō,** or the 'Starry Night Well,' is found on the right side of the slope, en route from Hase to Gokuraku-ji cutting. This name is frequently mentioned in literature in connection with Kamakura, based on the tradition that the water of the well reflected the light of stars even in broad day. The reflection was stopped by a charmed sword which a *Samurai* threw in. The little temple of Kōkūō stands by the well, dedicated, according to tradition, to the image of Kokūō which was brought up in ancient time from the bottom of the well.

**Gokuraku-ji-Kiridōshi** is a main road leading from the front of Gokuraku-ji Temple to Kamakura, and here Nitta Yoshisada* experienced a stout resistance when he invaded the town.
Yoshisada, tenth lineal descendant from Minamoto Yoshiie, and whose house hereditarily held the fief of Nitta district in Kōzuke, enlisted in the service of the Imperial cause, which, championed by Prince Morinaga, aimed at restoring the Court at Kyōto to its rightful power. When Yoshisada's army approached the Gokurakuji slope, they found the place strongly defended by the adherents of the Regency. The latter had strengthened their position on the top of the slope with palisades and similar works, while near the shore hundreds of junks were afloat to prevent the approach of the enemy's boats. Then Yoshisada dismounted from his horse, and proceeded to the edge of the cliff, where he prayed to the Sea God and invoked his aid for the Imperial cause, flinging his gold-mounted sword into the sea as an offering. Early the following morning the sea was found to have miraculously receded, laying bare more than 2 m. of the beach which had previously been under water. The invaders rushed into Kamakura, won a complete victory, and thus Yoshisada effected the downfall of the Regency in less than three months after raising his banner. At present the foot of the cliff is under deep water even at low tide.

Inamura-ga-saki is the cliff which, leading from Gokurakuji-Kiridōshi, projects into the sea and faces Enoshima, lying to the W. across an arm of the sea, the shore of which is called Shichiri-ga-hama.

Gokuraku-ji, erected by Hōjō Shigetoki, is now a much dilapidated edifice, though boasting the possession of a bronze bell shaped like a five-pronged dokko (Sanskrit, vajra), and a three-pronged bronze dokko, both of which have been included in the list of 'National Treasures.'

Shichiri-ga-hama, or 'Seven Ri Beach,' extends from Inamura-ga-saki to Koshigoe and really measures only about 3 m., 6 chō constituting one Japanese ri in those days. Beautiful views of the sea are obtained from the windows of the electric-cars, the lines of which skirt this shore. The little stream called Yukain-gawa, about half-way between the two places, is famous in connection with the following incident in the career of Nichiren.*

* When the messenger from Tatsunokuchi at Katase, where Nichiren had just been miraculously delivered from the executioner's hands, was hastening towards Kamakura to report the incident, he met at this river a messenger from Kamakura carrying a reprieve from the Regency. This incident gave rise to the name of the river, which means the 'River of Meeting.'

Koshigoe is held dear in memory of the ill-fated hero Yoshitsune, who, on reaching here leading Taira-no-Munemori and his son as prisoners, found a new barrier erected at this place by his jealous brother Yoritomo and was forbidden entrance to Kamakura. Here at the Mangwau-ji temple Yoshitsune stayed while vainly trying to appease his brother. It was in the temple that Yoshitsune's faithful retainer, Benkei, is believed to have prepared for his master the famous appeal sent to Kamakura. When some years afterwards Yoshitsune was killed in Oshū, the identification of his head was also made here.

Katase, where the Shichiri-ga-hama ends, as we go from Kamakura, and whence electric trams turn inland, lies opposite the picturesque Enoshima, the two being within hailing distance of each other. Now one of the favourite resorts both in summer and winter of the citizens of Tokyo and Yokohama, Katase possesses interest as the place where the ambassadors, sent by Kublai Khan, both in
1275 and 1279, on the mission of intimidating the Regency into submission to Chinese sway, were beheaded. It was here also that in 1271 Nichiren was delivered by certain miraculous occurrences from the executioner’s sword. To consecrate the spot, Nichiren’s disciples built the Ryūkō-ji, which contains images of Nichiren and his disciple Nippō, and also some other relics of the founder and his disciples. Every year on the 11th and 12th of September a grand festival (called Eshiki) is held, when an immense number of pious believers from the surrounding neighbourhood visit the place.

Enoshima, or ‘Picture Island,’ (Inns, and Restaurants: Kinki-rō, two-storied Japanese style building, with 30 rooms; Iwamoto-rō three-storied Japanese style building with 40 rooms; Ebisu-ya three-storied Japanese style building with 64 rooms; Sanuki-ya, two-storied Japanese building with 21 rooms), 4 m. from Kamakura and only 0.8 m. from Katase, is really a peninsula, as at low tide the neck connecting it with the main land is left bare, making it possible to walk over it on foot. Enoshima proper measures about 1.3 m. in circumference and is entirely of rocky formation, bounded in with cliffs and precipices. We reach this lovely pleasure spot from Katase by a lightly constructed wooden bridge about 300 yds. long (toll of 3 sen for going and returning), and passing underneath a torii, we climb a single ascending street lined on both sides by inns, restaurants (the two are generally combined), and shops selling shell-works and other miyage (souvenirs) of the place, and finally arrive on the terrace. Here we find the Enoshima Temple, of provincial temple rank, and consisting of three shrines. Descending W. from the innermost shrine we come to the Chigo-ga-fuchi (Pool of Maiden-Attendant), where the maiden of the Iwamoto-in Temple (that stood on the site now occupied by the inn of the same name) drowned herself, her example being followed by her would-be lover, a young priest of Kenchō-ji. Proceeding
along a narrow path and then a rocky beach, we come to a cave facing S. and approached by a wooden pier (fee 5 sen both ways); Benten, the Buddhist Goddess of Luck, is enshrined here. The cave measures about 10 ft. across at the entrance, is 360 ft. in depth, and some 30 ft. in height. It forks in the interior and at the farthest end is installed an image of Dainichi-Nyorai (fee to cicerone left to visitor's inclination). On the way to the cave one encounters many divers who offer to dive for sea-ears. From the top of Enoshima a fine view of Oshima with its active volcano is visible to the S. on a clear day, while the snow-capped Fuji stands far to the W. A guide to show one over the whole place can be hired for about 20 sen.

En route to Fujisawa is the watering-place of Kugenuma (Inn: Azuma-ya).

Yugyō-dera lies 0.6 m. from the Fujisawa Station and is the central seat (founded in 1325) of the Jishū Sect, the latest addition to the Japanese Buddhist denominations. Pious itinerant service is demanded of the priests of this sect, whence the name, meaning, 'Touring Temple.' The temple now standing bears but a poor resemblance to the original structure, repeatedly destroyed by fire, the last time in 1880. The temple possesses several relics said to have belonged to Osuri Hangwan ('15th cent.) and his faithful mistress Terute, whose lives are one of the favourite subjects of Japanese romance-readers.

(C) Zushi, Hayama, and Kanazawa.

Zushi (33 m. from Shimbashi, in 1 hr. 23 min; Inn, Yoshin-tei) has recently risen as a popular sea-bathing place, the sea being shallow and the water very clear. A lovely view of Enoshima and Fuji can be obtained from here. Many villas of wealthy people.

Hayama lies 3.7 m. to the S. of Zushi, and as it projects far more into the sea it commands a better view than does the latter place. On the S. lies a pine-clad point called Chōja-ga-saki with an inn (Chōja-en) built on it; this is an excellent spot for bathing. An Imperial villa and the retreats of many notable personages stand here.

Kanazawa, 5 m. from Zushi, 6 m. from Kamakura, and 11 m. from Yokohama via Sugita, is a place with lovely views, of which eight are honoured with special names, which Japanese litterateurs, in imitation of the Chinese, are fond of discovering. The discovery, in this case, was made by a Chinese priest of the Ming Dynasty, who fancied that the views obtained here resembled those of the celebrated Hsi-hu ('West Lake') in China.

Yokosuka. This admiralty town (37.6 m. from Shimbashi, in 2 hrs.; Inns: Mitomi-ya, Miura-ya, Ikoku-ya) lies 12 nautical miles across the sea to the S. of Yokohama and is shut in on N. and S. by promontories, which narrow the entrance. The basin widening landward, it affords a safe anchorage even on the occasion of storms. Before its selection (on the advice of a French expert) in 1865 by the then Shogunate of Tokugawa as a naval port, it was a poor fishing
hamlet containing 30 houses or so, but now it has developed into an important city with 70,964 souls. Besides the Admiralty Office, there are a shipyard, Naval Engineering College, Naval Arsenal, Naval Hospital, Bluejackets' Headquarters, Torpedo Headquarters, etc. The whole neighbourhood being a strategic zone, strangers are warned against taking photographs without permission. About \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr's walk (1 m.) to the W. of the station is found the tomb of William Adams,* the first Englishman who lived and died here. From Yokosuka Station, automobile is available to Uraga.

* William Adams was the pilot of a Dutch fleet and was shipwrecked on the S. coast of Japan in 1600. Brought to Yedo as a prisoner he was liberated and taken into the service of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which employed him as supervisor of shipbuilding, granting him 250 koku (1,250 bush.) of rice a year, the common method of computing stipends in the feudal days. He took a Japanese wife and died in 1620. His tomb, known as Anjin-zuka (pilot's tomb), and that of his wife stand on the top of a hill called Jusan-toge, from which fine sea views are obtained.

Yone-ga-hama is a little cape, 1.4 m. to the S. of the station, and surmounted by a temple of the Nichiren Sect. The old castle grounds of Kinugasa, 3.8 m. to the S. W. of the station, are on the top of the hill of that name. The Miura Family held this stronghold, till it was reduced by Hatakeyama Shigetada in 1180. The place is now a public park.

Uraga, 5 m. to the S. of Yokosuka (by automobile in 30 min., fare 40 sen), was the only anchoring place for junks sailing in and out of Yedo Bay in the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, but its importance has been lost with the opening of Yokohama and Yokosuka, for the harbour, though deep, has a narrow entrance, besides being of limited area. It resembles a horse-shoe in shape, with bluffs on both sides, dividing the town into two sections, E. Uraga and W. Uraga. Population, 17,019. The erection of a private dockyard, Uraga Dock Co., in 1899 has somewhat restored the prosperity of this place. Uraga is of special importance in modern history, for here arrived the American missions sent to Japan to demand the opening of the country to foreign commerce and intercourse, and here appeared the 'black ships' of the United States, rudely awaking the inhabitants of these islands from the slumber of self-contented seclusion in which they had been indulging for centuries.

A storm on Nippon one wet night
Drove black ships by eight hundred manned;
In black and scarlet shirt sleeves tight
Wore clad this bold barbarian band.

The niggers toil down in the hold,
In cabin sits the captain grave;
The shaggy-bearded strangers bold
Shout 'Hip, hurrah!' across the wave.

Then to America they sped,
With daikon (radishes) large as souvenirs,
As farewell gifts received instead,
(Symbolical of scorn and jeers.)
The 'black ships' mentioned in the song were not those of Commodore Perry; they referred to the two sloops, *Columbus* and *Vincennes*, which, under the command of Commodore Biddle, appeared at *Uraga* in the summer of 1846, carrying a letter from the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan. The sloops were ordered to wait for a reply near *Uraga*. The Shogunate Government, full of arrogance engendered by complete ignorance of the state of affairs in the west, rejected the American proposal and even peremptorily bade the Commodore leave the coast. Taught by this experience, the second mission entrusted to Commodore Perry seven years later was conducted with greater caution and a bolder display of force. He entered *Uraga* with two frigates (*Susquehanna* and *Mississippi*) and two sloops (*Saratoga* and *Plymouth*) on the 8th of July, 1853. To obtain the temporary relief afforded by procrastination, and also because the Shogun had just died, the Tokugawa authorities made an excuse to Perry that they could not then attend to the proposal brought by him and asked him to wait for a reply at *Nagasaki*, the one port where foreigners (the Dutch) were then allowed to carry on trade on a very limited scale. Perry consented to wait and withdrew to Macao, after informing the authorities that he would return the following year. In February, 1854 his squadron arrived at *Uraga*, pushed on further into the Bay of *Yedo*, in spite of the strong objections of the authorities, and at last succeeded in concluding at *Kanagawa* in March, 1854 a treaty of intercourse, the first regular agreement of the kind to which Japan had ever bound herself in the course of her history.

*Kurihama*, about a mile to the S. W. of *Uraga*, is the place where Perry and his staff landed to meet the representative of the Shogunate, and, to commemorate this historic event, a monument was erected in 1901 with the fund collected among Government officials and private persons. On the occasion of the unveiling ceremony, held on the fiftieth anniversary of the historic event, Admiral Rogers, grandson of Commodore Perry, arrived with his squadron and attended the function.

*Atago-yama* stands at the rear of *Nishi-Uraga*, and from it a good view is obtained. The Hashirimizu Shinto Shrine is pleasantly situated on the little cape of the same name and is a temple dedicated to Prince *Yamatotake*, who, according to a legend, passed this neighbourhood in a boat, when leading an expeditionary force against the 'Eastern Rebels' early in the 2nd century. It is narrated that, as he was about to cross from *Sagami* to the opposite coast of *Kasasa*, the waves suddenly rose, and that his Princess Tachibana-hime, to propitiate the anger of the Sea-God, flung herself into the sea.

*Misaki*, 12 m. to the S. of *Uraga*, lies on the southernmost extremity of the peninsula of *Miura*; the island of *Jo-ga-shima*, just opposite it across a narrow strait, serving as a breakwater. The place is an important centre for the supply of fish to *Tokyo* and boasts the marine laboratory (*Rinkai jikenjo*) belonging to the College of Science of the Tokyo Imperial University. Here are conducted experiments and investigations, which have contributed much to the knowledge of the marine fauna of the world, the sea of *Sagami* being exceedingly rich in varieties of fish. A lighthouse stands on the island opposite. The walk from *Misaki* to *Zushi* along the W. coast of the peninsula via *Hayama*, 17 m., supplies a good tramping journey, pleasurable both in spring and autumn.
Route XXX. Hakone and Neighbourhood.
(Towns en route to Hakone.)

Hakone, the name of a large mountainous district, justly famous on account of its hot springs, beautiful scenery, and salubrious climate is easily reached from Tōkyō or Yokohama by taking the Tōkaidō Line to Kōzu (48 m. from Shimabashi), thence by electric car to Yumoto Spa, which lies at the entrance to the interior of Hakone. A brief sketch of some of the towns en route will first be in order.

Chigasaki (25.1 m. from Shimabashi, in 1 hr. 50 min.; Inn, Chigasaki-kwan) comes after Ōfuna (whence a branch line leads to Kamakura and Yokosuka), and Fujisawa (whence an electric tramway leads to Enoshima and Kamakura). Chigasaki was a solitary fishing village till a dozen years ago, when its sandy beach and extensive pine-grove began to attract people from Tōkyō and Yokohama, and now, with its hundreds of villas, the place has become quite a fashionable resort. Dr. Takata of Tōkyō has here a well-known sanatorium, called Nanko-in.

Samukawa-jinsha (3.4 m. from the station) is a large shrine dedicated to Ōjin-Tennō.

Hiratsuka (38.4 m. from Shimabashi, in 2 hrs.; Inns: Okina-ya and Asahi-tei) is a small seashore town.

Ōyama (4,130 ft.) is a mountain 10.8 m. from the town of Hiratsuka. Jinrikisha for 7.2 m. to Kami-Kasuya-mura, where at the Dōshō-in Temple is the tomb of Ōta Dōkwan.* The rest of the way must be done on foot. From Ōyama-machi, at the foot of the mountain, the ascent and descent occupies 5 hrs. At the summit is a shrine where the farmers of the neighbourhood pray for rain after a prolonged period of dry weather.

* Ōta Dōkwan was a remarkable character. Besides being a born strategist and a wise statesman, he was highly cultivated in letters. So long as he remained the minister of Uesugi Sadamasa, the latter's principedom, which embraced all the region from Kami-Kasuya-mura to the present Tōkyō, was safe. His lord, however, falling into a snare laid by his enemy, had his able minister foully assassinated (1486).

Ōiso (40.8 m. from Shimabashi, in 2 hrs. 5 min.; Inns: Shōsen-kaku, Tōyū-kwan). The Japanese people, though living so close to the sea, never appreciated the benefits of sea-bathing, till Dr. Matsu- moto Jun, the surgeon general of the Army, taught them to resort to seaside places, by first inducing a friend of his to open a seaside hotel at Ōiso (1886). Ōiso is now full of villas and has grown to be a flourishing town with a population of 8,000. The late Prince Itō had a villa here, and the town thus became a centre of reliance whither statesmen flocked at times of political calm or stress. Shigetatsu-sawa, or 'Sunrise-rising-marsh,' is a spot in the town, where stands a shrine dedicated to Saigyō-Hosshi. He was a lone, travelling priest and a poet; and one autumn evening, while standing on
HAKONE

Odawara.

this spot, he gave expression in a very pretty stanza to the sorrow of life—‘mono-no-aware’—that filled his soul.

"Kohoro-naki minami
Aware-aw shirare-keri
Shigitatsu-sawa no
Aki no yu-gure."

Tho' from the world I've turned my face,
My soul life's sorrows fill,
This Autumn eve, as slow I pace
By Shigitatsu-sawa's still.

* The lines were suggested to the poet by a sudden flight of snipe from the reedy margin of the pond, and this idea is skilfully conveyed in the play upon words produced by the introduction of the name 'Shigitatsu-sawa,' which serves to call up the picture which prompted the verse above quoted.

Kōraijī is a low hill, about 1 m. from Ōiso. It is surrounded by fine old trees and commands a splendid prospect.

Kōzu (47 m. from Shimbashi, in 1½ hr. by express; Inns: Kōzu-kwan, Zuishō-en or Tsuta-ya, Tokwa-ken, a European restaurant). Here visitors to Hakone alight and take electric tramway the rest of the way to Yumoto, at the entrance to the Hakone district, which is reached in a little over 1 hr. About 2.5 m. N. of Kōzu is the little village of Soga, where once lived (in 12th cent.) two brothers, Soga-no-fūrō and Soga-no-Gorō, who became famous by most dramatically avenging the death of their father.

Odawara (Inns: Kōze-ya, Yōjō-kwan, Nakada-ya) is a flourishing town lying between Kōzu and Hakone. The electric tramway passes through the main street of the town. A light railway leads from Odawara to Atami, a fashionable watering-place, (single trip in 2 hrs. 16 min.; 9 trains daily each way). Odawara is walled in on the W. by the hills of Hakone and on the N. by the range of hills known as Ashtigara-yama; while toward the S. and E. it is open to the sea (Sagami-nada). Being a place of great strategic strength, it was chosen by Hōjō Sōun, the ruler of eight provinces E. of the Hakone hills, as the seat of his government (early in 16th cent.). The great castle of Odawara, under the last of the Hōjōs, fell before the army of Toyotomi Hideyoshi in 1590. During the Tokugawa Shogunate the place was held in fief by the Daimyo Ökubo. The castle is behind the town and now in ruins. A part of it now belongs to the Imperial Household Department. In the castle grounds are two shrines, one dedicated to the ancestors of the Daimyo Ökubo, and the other to Ninomiya Sontoku, a sage-economist, who preached thrift and benevolence. In the N. portion is an extensive grove of ume-trees, much resorted to during the flower season in early spring. Speciality, ume-boshi (ume fruit preserved in salt).

Ishigaki-yama (858 ft.), S.W. of Odawara, is a hill where Toyotomi Hideyoshi had his headquarters when investing the Odawara Castle. Ishibashi-yama, a continuation of Ishigaki-yama, is famous as the place where Minamoto Yoritomo first raised his standard in his struggle against the dominant power of the Taira Clan.

Tramway from Kōzu: 39 trips each way between Kōzu and Yumoto (Hakone), the distance being covered in a little over an hour. Tariff: between Kōzu and Odawara, 1st class, 45 sen; 2nd class, 30
Itinerary.

**HAKONE** 30. Route. 139

sen; 3rd class, 15 sen; between Kōzu and Yumoto, 1st class, 90 sen; 2nd class, 60 sen; 3rd class, 30 sen.

Hakone may also be reached from two other directions, via. from Mishima and Gotemba, both being stations on the Tōkaidō Line. (1) Mishima to Odawara, via the Hakone Pass. This is a part of the old Tōkaidō Highway, traversed so frequently by daimyōs with their vast retinues on their periodical visits to Edo (Tokyo). Between Mishima and Odawara, via the Hakone Pass, the distance is 15 m.—roughly 9½ m. up and the same down. The strictly mountainous part consists of about 17 m. of narrow, slippery, and steep pathway. After gaining the summit and descending slightly, we come to Hakone-ochuku (or Hakone-machi)—a hamlet on the shore of the beautiful Lake of Hakone (Ashi-no-ko, lit. ‘a sea of reeds’). In feudal times there stood at this spot a barrier gate, where all the travellers passing through the Tōkaidō were examined. (2) From Gotemba to Yumoto. This road leads to the ridge of Otome-tōge (5 m. from Gotemba), whence in 0.7 m. to Sengoku-hara, after which via the famous Miyanoshita Spa to Yumoto. This path is entirely outside the old Tōkaidō.

**Hakone as a Popular Resort.** Hakone is the name of an extensive mountainous region, which separates middle Japan from the Eight Provinces of Kwanto. With the beautiful lake of Ashi-no-ko, the numerous hot springs, and splendid mountain scenery, the place fairly rivals Nikkō as a popular resort. If Nikkō may boast of its matchless shrines, Hakone’s chief distinction lies in its plentiful spas and its charming views of Fuji. The hot springs are 12 in number and of different composition, as will be shown later on. Hakone has also a beautiful climate: the annual average temperature at Yumoto being 58° Fahr. (min. 19° and max. 92°) and at Hakone-machi 50° Fahr. (min. 10° and max. 88°). In spring the cherry-blossoms of Kawakidani, in summer the luxuriant verdue of the mountains and valleys, as well as the lake Ashi-no-ko (with facilities for boating), in autumn glorious tints of manifold leaves, and in winter the superb snow scenes are all so many attractions of Hakone. To persons interested in science, Hakone offers many opportunities of investigation, with its two-fold volcanic craters, a rare species of salamander (Sanshō-uwu), and its varied forms of vegetation. To one moreover interested in Japanese history, Hakone will be found interesting on account of its associations with Yoritomo, Hōjō Soun, Hideyoshi, etc.

**Itinerary in Hakone.** Undoubtedly the best plan for visitors to Hakone is to make Miyanoshita their headquarters. Miyanoshita is 4 m. from Yumoto and may be reached by jinrikisha in 1 hr. or on foot in 1½ hr. (there is a good road, though steep, by the Hayakawa). The chief recommendation of Miyanoshita, besides its excellent baths, pretty surroundings, and salubrious atmosphere, is the hotel Fuji-ya (European style), which provides excellent accommodation. From here short excursions may be made, either in ‘sedan chairs,’ kago, jinrikisha, automobile, or on foot, to neighbouring places of interest. For example, a day’s excursion may be tried, taking in Kawakidani, Ashi-no-ya, Moto-Hakone (or Hakone-machi), and from either one of the last-named places boat may be taken across the lake to Umijiri, thence coming back to Miyanoshita by way of Ubako, Owakidani, and Kiga.
Route 30.  

**HAKONE**  

**Hot Springs.**

**Distances and Fares:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from Yumoto to</th>
<th>Distance (m.)</th>
<th>Jinrikisha (with 2 pullers)</th>
<th>Automobile (with 5 seats)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tōnosawa...</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miyanoshita</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokokura...</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dōgashima</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiga...</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miyagino...</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gōra...</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowakidani</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashi-no-yu</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moto-Hakone (old road)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.00 (by chair)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(new road)</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>2.20 (by chair)</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakone-machi (old road)</td>
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<td>4.40 (by chair)</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(new road)</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubako</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>4.00 (by chair after Miyanoshita)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōwakidani</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>3.80 Miyanoshita</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sengokuhara</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mishima (old road)</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>10.00 (by chair)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otome-tōge</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>5.80 (by chair after Miyanoshita)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getemba...</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>26.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Boat Service on Lake Hakone:** Small boat, carrying 5 persons,—Between Hakone-machi or Moto-Hakone and Umijiri, boat with 2 boatmen, single trip, ¥1.30, return trip, ¥2.10—boat with 1 boatman, single trip, 90 sen, return trip, ¥1.10. Between Hakone-machi and Moto-Hakone—boat with 2 boatmen, single trip, 70 sen, return trip, 90 sen—boat with 1 boatman, single trip, 40 sen, return trip, 60 sen. By the hour—boat with 2 boatmen, 1 hr., 70 sen; 2 hrs., 90 sen—boat with 1 boatman, 1 hr., 40 sen; 2 hrs., 60 sen.

A regular ferry service is maintained between Hakone-machi and Umijiri, via Moto-Hakone, twice a day—boats leaving each end at noon and 3 p.m. House-boats cost 30 sen more than the above rates.

**Twelve Hot Springs of Hakone.** The old-time ‘Seven hot springs of Hakone’ have been increased to twelve by the recent opening of five new ones:

**Yumoto,** situated at the foot of Yusaka-yama and on the right bank of the Haya-kawa,—waters almost pure, with little trace of minerals.

**Tōnosawa,** 0.3 m. higher up from Yumoto, on the new road,—waters contain salt and soda.

**Miyanoshita,** 3.5 m. yet higher up on the same road,—waters contain salt and soda. The place is 1,300 ft. above sea-level.

**Sokokura,** situated close to Miyanoshita,—waters also of the same quality as the above-mentioned two.

**Dōgashima,** near Sokokura,—waters almost pure, containing scarcely a trace of minerals.
Kowakidani, 2,000 ft. above sea-level and at the base of De-
yama,—waters alkaline.

Kiga, 1,300 ft., situated at the base of Ninotaira plateau and
by the Haya-kawa,—waters alkaline.

Gōra, 2,600 ft., and at the base of Sōunjigoku,—waters
alkaline.

Sengoku-hara, close to Gōra,—waters also of the same quality as
the above-mentioned.

Ubako, 2,877 ft., and situated at the base of Kami-yama,—
waters contain salt and soda.

Ashi-no-yu, 2,760 ft., on a hill at the base of Koma-ga-take,—
waters contain much sulphur.

Yunohana-sawa, 3,300 ft., at the foot of Koma-ga-take,—waters
contain much sulphur.

Geography of the Hakone District.

The mountains of Hakone, together with Fuji, the Ashigara
group, and other mountains in the N., such as Ontake, Asama, and
the Usui Ridge, constitute a thick wall on the W. and N.W. side of
the Kwanō District (Kwanō means 'E. of the Barrier,' referring to
Hakone where the famous barrier gate stood). These mountains
send their off-shoots into the little peninsula of Eve, as if to make
the separation between the regions E. and W. of these mountains
even more secure. Among the Hakone group of hills, the better
known are Kintoki-zan, Koma-ga-take, Myōjin-ga-take, and Kami-
yama (4,788 ft.)—the last named being the highest peak in the group.
The Hakone and Ashigara groups form a watershed from which
flow rivers either towards Sagami-nada or the Bay of Suruga.

These mountains are all cone-shaped, with a blunt apex, a sure
evidence that they owe their existence to volcanic eruptions. As
may be seen from the plains of Suruga (e.g. from Sano on the Tō-
kaidō Line) they have a long sloping base, with an angle of 7° to
12°. Most of these cone-shaped hills show at their summits traces
of both older and more recent volcanoes, having double crater ridges,
for instance, Kintoki, Myōjo, Kurakake, Yabatsuki, Mikuni, Umi-
jiro, Nagao, and Otome are remnants of the older crater ridges, while
Putago, Kami-yama, and Koma-ga-take are the remaining portions
from the ridges of the newer craters. Lake Hakone, where in clear
weather is reflected the peerless form of Fuji, Sengoku-hara over
which graze hundreds of cattle, and Miyagino, which is covered in
summer with plantations of Indian corn, are none other than the
sites of once active volcanoes. There are two rivers which drain the
E. side of this watershed—the Haya-kawa and the Sukumo-gawa.
The Haya-kawa has its source at Ashi-no-ko and, after irrigating
Sengoku-hara, forms a rapid at Chōshi-no-kuchi, then, after crossing
the Miyako plain, it is enriched at Sokokura by the waters of the
Jakotsu-gawa; now winding through the valleys lying between the
Myōjo and Sengen hills, the Haya-kawa is finally joined at Yumoto
by the Sukumo, to flow further on to Sagami-nada. (The new road
leading from Yumoto to the other hot springs lies mostly along the course of the Haya-kawa. The Sukumo has its origin in Kurakake-yama, and, before it meets the Haya-kawa, is joined at Hata-juku by the Taki-zaka. On the banks of the streams grows Yama-wasabi (Entrema), which is sold as a preserved article of food, and in the river are found Sanshō-uwo, a kind of salamander. (The old Tōkaidō road lies along the course of this stream.)

Some of these old volcanic peaks will repay climbing on account of the panoramic view obtained from the top. The upper and lower peaks of Futago-yama ('Twin hills'), which are the southernmost of the Hakone group and close to the lake, are very pretty mamelons, though the ascent is somewhat steep. Kami-yama is the highest of all the peaks of Hakone, and from its summit may be enjoyed the grandest view of any in this district. Koma-ga-take will repay the climber by affording the completest view of Lake Hakone.

In Hakone there are many fissures or holes whence issue hot vapours or steam. Such are Ōwakidani, Sounjigoku, Iwō-yama, and Yunohana-zawa, which emit either sulphur dioxide or sulphuretted hydrogen; at Owakidani the exhalation consists chiefly of steam. The emission takes place with the greatest force at Owakidani ('Valley of the Greater Boiling'), otherwise called Ōjigoku, or 'the Big Hell.'

**Hakone Pass and Barrier.** As already mentioned the Hakone and Ashigaradanges formed a strong natural barrier, which practically shut off one part of Japan from the adjoining region. From the time of Yoritomo down to that of the Tokugawa Shogunate, all who had their seat of government to the E. of Hakone took care to keep open a pass, but to have it so narrow and otherwise difficult to cross, as to render it easily defensible against enemies from the side of Kyōto. The earliest of these passes seems to have been one across the
Ashigara range, and only in 800 was the pass across Hakone opened, provisionally as it were, owing to the filling up of the Ashigara Pass by the falling lava stones from Fuji. Soon the Ashigara Pass was re-opened, but the Hakone Pass seems to have been also kept open, because it was a more direct road than the other. The Hakone Pass became more and more frequented, but it has always been guarded with great jealousy, as Hakone formed the chief strategic defence of every government to the E. of Hakone, whether it were that of the earlier Hōjō, the later Hōjō, or the still later one of the Tokugawa Shogunate. On the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the Hakone Pass was repaired and made a part of the high road along which the daimyōs from the larger half of Japan travelled with their numerous retainers on their periodical visits to Yedo. The pass was therefore now enlarged, but not too much, for Hakone had to be kept a strategic stronghold. There was placed at Hakone-shuku a barrier where all travellers were strictly examined. The Barriers (seki or kusumon) had existed from time immemorial at many places besides Hakone. Indeed the barrier at Hakone was one of the lastest, being placed there permanently for the first time early in the 17th century. Previous to it there existed barriers at several places: at Shimono-seki (lit. 'the barrier at the extreme end') to guard the narrow strait against pirates; at Hyōgo for a similar purpose. When Toyotomi Hideyoshi unified the country, he placed barriers on all the important highways, chiefly for the purposes of policing, and this policy was continued during the rule of the Tokugawas. But the barrier at Hakone was the most important. It was situated 0.1 m. to 0.2 m. E. of Hakone-machi, where the pass was the narrowest, lying between the lake on one side and a high mountain on the other. Here stood the barrier gate-way, which was opened at 6 a.m. and closed at 6 p.m.; no one being allowed to pass after dusk. All who passed the gate were required to uncover the head and face. In the case of women the examination was particularly strict, as it was feared that the daimyōs' wives (and their household attendants), kept as hostages in Yedo, might perhaps be surreptitiously running away. Except personages of distinction, whose passage would be previously notified to the guards, all were expected to carry passports: otherwise they were liable to be detained till their characters were fully ascertained. As a sample of a passport, we give the following:

A party of nine women, one of whom has her hair cut short (after the manner of a widow), another is a nun, two young girls (one of them with a sore on the head and another with the mark of a burn, also on the head), and 4 kagos,—these are going from Yedo to Okazaki in Mikawa. This passport is issued at the request of the Hon. Honda Heihachirō, and you are required to allow the party to pass freely through the barrier.

To the guards at Hakone

Kumosuke were a class of coolies who at Hakone or the ford of the Ōi-gawa engaged in carrying kago, persons, (as in the case of the Ōi-gawa passage), or goods. They were able-bodied, skilled in tying up bundles, and nearly all had good voices in singing their jovial songs as they carried their heavy burdens. They formed a class by themselves, with a code of morals peculiar to their own class. Now with the opening of railways this Kumosuke class has entirely disappeared.

Hot Springs and Places of Interest.

Yumoto Spa (Inn: Fuikuzumi on the right bank of the Hayakawa, excellent accommodation) is the oldest known spa in Hakone, being situated at the gateway, so to speak, which leads to all the other spas.

Here the old and new roads branch off to the right and left, the one along the Sukumo-gawa, leading finally to Hakone-machi and Mishima, and the other (new road) along the Hayakawa, leading to Miyanoshita and other spas. Jirō-rikutō is available over the whole of the new road.
The hot waters issue at the S. foot of Yusaka-yama, whence they are conveyed in pipes to Yumoto. Specialties: toys, lacquer wares, cabinet work, marquetry works (desks, book-cases, screens, etc.).

Sōun-ji, a Buddhist temple founded by Hōjō Šōun, the founder of the younger branch of the House of Hōjō, is situated near Yumoto, on a height S. of the Haya-kawa. It is now largely in ruins, but worth a visit on account of a statue of Hōjō Šōun (registered as a 'National Treasure'), the portraits of the five successive chiefs of the Hōjō Family, an Imperial rescript, two paintings—one of a dragon and another of a tiger—by Kano Motonobu, a lacquer bowl ornamented with a picture of parsley designed by Motonobu, and several other old pictures and writings. In the temple grounds are the tombs of all five chiefs of the Hōjō Family.

**History.** The numerous buildings of Sōun-ji were destroyed by fire in connection with the siege of Odawara Castle by Uesugi Kenshin in 1569, but were restored by Hōjō Ushiyasa on an even grander scale than before. As thus restored, the temple took its place as the greatest temple in the Kwanto or Eight Provinces E. of Hakone,—its dimensions being 2 m. by 1.5 m., with the main gate near the present Sannai-bashi. In 1590, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, on laying siege to Odawara, made this his headquarters, though he afterwards removed to Ishigaké-yama. After the overthrow of the Hōjō Family, the temple was left in ruins until it was in part restored by Shogun Ieyasu in the middle of the 16th century. At present there remain only an inner gate, the main hall, and the 'Treasure' house.

**Takino-mae Park,** a quiet, pretty spot overgrown with tall, ancient trees, is situated near Šōun-ji and on the S. bank of the Sukumo-gawa. In the Park are two pretty cascades, an inn (Yasakakwan), and some villas to let. An Electric Power House, near the Park, generates electricity, with the water power from the Sukumogawa, in order to supply power to the Odawara Electric Tramway, as well as light to Odawara, Yumoto, and Tōnosawa (0.3 m. higher up).

**Soga-dō,** dedicated to the Soga brothers and containing their wooden statues, was founded by Toragosen, the lover of the elder brother; it is situated within the precincts of Seigan-ji, Yumoto.

**Tōnosawa Spa** (Inns: Shin-tamano-yu, Suzuki—famous on account of its third story flat being made of jindai-sugi, cryptomeria wood long buried in the earth.—Ichino-yu and Fukuzumi) is reached after an ascent of ½ m. on the new road from Yumoto. The spa houses are situated by the two bridges spanning the Haya-kawa, at a place among the mountains where it makes an S-shaped bend. Cool and closed in by mountains, the place makes a fine summer resort. Electric Power House, situated near Tōnosawa, supplies power to the Yokohama Electric Light Company.

**Amida-ji** (1 m. from Tōnosawa) is a Buddhist temple situated half-way up the S. side of Tōno-mine. It was founded early in the 17th century by the Daimyo Ōkubo Tadachika.

**Miyanoshita Spa,** Hotel, Fuji-ya Hotel is a splendid establishment—the buildings being partly in European and partly in Japanese style (European Building: 15 special double rooms, with private
bath—Tariff, American plan ¥18; 24 ordinary double rooms—Tariff, ¥13–15: 28 single rooms—Tariff, ¥6.50–8. Japanese Building: 27 single rooms fitted up in European style—Tariff, ¥6.50–7. The hotel can accommodate altogether 130 guests. Nara-ya is also a first-class establishment, in both Japanese and European style, with 73 rooms—Tariff, ¥3.50–7.00. The late Emperor once stayed here when he visited Hakone years ago. Ryōun-kwan, also a good Japanese inn, boasts of possessing a bath tank where Toyotomi Hideyoshi frequently bathed during his siege of Odawara. (Curio shop, Nakada Shōkwai.)

Miyanoshita is 4 m. from Tōnosawa, the road making many turns as it follows the course of the Haya-kawa. In 0.8 m. from Tōnosawa we come to a cascade, Tokiwa-no-taki, and in 2 m. more, to Ōhira-daï, a level spot whence Mt. Fuji is visible, and also Miyanoshita itself, only 1 m. off across a dale. Miyanoshita is a wide, level tract or terrace in the valley of the Haya-kawa, and is 1,223 ft. above sea-level. This wide flat is surrounded on nearly all sides by mountains—Myōjin-ga-take and Myōjō-ga-take across the river to the N.E., Koma-ga-take, Kamuri-ga-dake, and Hōrai-san towards the E., and a chain of hills running from the S.W. towards the E. Only in the E. is a little opening, whence the blue waters of Sagami-nada may be seen. Miyanoshita is pre-eminent throughout Hakone on account of its excellent hotel accommodation, fresh air, and convenient location for making short excursions.

Imperial Villa. At a very pretty spot lying between Miyanoshita and Sokokura is an Imperial villa in pure Japanese style, with a large garden.

Sengen-yama, otherwise called Ueno-yama, is a spur of the Takaæou Ridge. The summit, which is about 0.7 m. from Miyanoshita, commands a wide prospect, which includes on the one side Fuji and nearly one-half of the Hakone group, while on the other are described the Sagami-nada, the islands of the Izu group, Enoshima, and Miura-misaki, and even the mountains of Awa and Sagami. There is a tea-house, Fujimi-tei, where one may refresh oneself with a few cups of green tea. There is also a path leading on to Kowakidani and Chisui-no-taki.

Dōgashima Spa (Inns: Ōmi-ya, Yamato-ya) is situated 0.2 m. below Miyanoshita, close to the Haya-kawa. Being in the bottom of a valley, it is very quiet and secluded. In its neighbourhood are two cascades—Shirabe-no-taki and Shiraito-no-taki.

Myōjō-ga-take (3,074 ft.) is a high, grassy hill right in front of Miyanoshita. Its summit is reached in 1½ hr. from Miyanoshita, by taking a path across the river, via Dōgashima, now turning to the right, now to the left, and climbing up along the crest of the hill. The view from the summit is worth all the labour of climbing. Fuji of course is the first object which attracts one's eye, the depression in front of it being the Otome-toge. To the right we see Kintoki-san and Myōjin-ga-dake, behind which there loom up Ō-yama and
Tanzawa-yama, and other hills rising beyond the plains of the Sakawa-gawa. By walking back a little we see the town of Odawara, the blue waters of Sagami-nada, Oshima and other islands, Ishigaki-yama, Futago-yama, Koma-ga-take, Kami-yama, and Daiga-take, while Ashitaka-yama rises aloft at a further distance. The scene is at its best at sunrise and sunset. There is a path leading to Miyagino and Kiga, but it is even steeper than the one by which the ascent of Myojō-ga-dake was made.

Sokokura Spa (Inns: Tsuta-ya, Ume-ya, Sengoku-ya) is practically a part of Miyanoshita. It is a cluster of houses lying on the bank of the Jakotsu-gawa, which pours its waters into the Hayakawa in the form of a cascade.

Josensji is a Buddhist temple, with a pretty view, on an elevation behind the inn, Ume-ya. In the temple grounds is an archery room, where by paying a small fee one may practise shooting with bow and arrow.

Site of Taiko's bath. During the siege of Odawara, Toyotomi Hideyoshi had a bath-tank of stone constructed here in order that his soldiers might freely enjoy the mineral baths and get healed of their wounds. The tank has since been washed away, but the site is still pointed out.

Miyanoshita is at the parting of the ways—one road leading left to Hakone-machi, via Kowakidani and Ashi-no-yu, and the other leading right to the hot springs of Kiga, Gōra, Sengokuhara and Ubako. Let us first follow the road leading to the right.

From Miyanoshita to Places on the Right-Hand Road.

Kiga Spa (Inns: Kame-ya, Sengoku-ya) is situated 0.4 m. up from Miyanoshita, on the right bank of the Hayakawa. The spa is situated on a level space, surrounded by hills on all sides, except towards the S.E. It is a very secluded spot, somewhat similar to Tōnosawa.

Miyagino is a cultivated plain extending on both sides of the Hayakawa and reached in about 0.3 m. from Kiga. Now studded with farm-houses, it formed originally a part of a large volcano, the rest of the crater becoming filled with water and being known as the Ashi-no-ko. To the S.E. of the village are found many crypto-meria trunks long buried in the earth, which on account of the peculiar colouring of the wood are much prized as building material, being known as the jindai-sugi or crypto-meria wood of the mythological age. Speciality: buckwheat-rolls, to be eaten with soy.

Gōra Spa, the most recently discovered of the 12 hot springs, is situated on a level tract on a slope of Sōun-zan and is drained by two streams on the E. and the W. Its altitude is from 1,813 ft. to 2,322 ft. Gōra is favoured with natural advantages which should make it the very centre of Hakone. It commands a wide prospect, which includes Miyanoshita and the larger part of the valley of the Hayakawa, and also the sea beyond. The air is fresh and comparatively dry, with plenty of sunshine. Above all the mineral waters are practically inexhaustible, as they are conveyed from the
stream flowing from the Ōwakidani springs. A scheme is on foot to extend as far as Göra the electric tramway from Kösu, now reaching to Yumoto, and a large pleasure garden, with band-stand, swimming tank, club house, and recreation hall, has already been laid out. It is believed that the electric tramway will probably be completed in a few years.

Sengokuhara Spa (Inn, Ishimura) consists really of two springs, one lower down (1.2 m. from Miyagino) and the other about 0.3 m. higher up. The two springs are resorted to by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Otome-tōge (about 2.4 m. W. of Sengokuhara) is a depression on the ridge of a hill stretching between the mountains W. of the Ashi-no-ko on the one hand and the Kintoki-zan Range on the other. Across this lies the path starting from Gotemba Station (5 m. from Gotemba to Otome-tōge) and leading to Miyano-shita and Yumoto. Otome-tōge, or the Maiden’s Pass, is 3,300 ft. high, and it is believed that from this spot one of the finest views of Fuji may be obtained.

Ōwakidani, or the ‘Valley of the Greater Boiling,’ is otherwise called Ojigoku, or the ‘Great Hell,’ (0.7 m. from the lower waters of Sengokuhara and 1.3 m. by a round-about path from Göra). It is a gorge full of solfataras, which from its middle part up to the top for about 0.8 m. literally reeks with sulphurous fumes. Wherever a little hole is dug—1 or 2 ft. deep—out start steam and fumes. The ground everywhere presents a light brownish colour and the overlying crust is so weak and unreliable that no step is safe unless directed by a guide. There is very little vegetation. The hot mineral waters, which collect into a stream, are made somewhat lower down to form a reservoir, whence they are conveyed to Göra and also to Sengokuhara. At the head of the gorge one may obtain a superb view of Fuji and other mountains, a singular contrast to the weird and desolate scene of the solfataras below.

Ubako Spa (Inn, Shūmei-kuwan), 0.9 m. from Ōwakidani and the innermost of the 12 baths, is situated on the S. slope of Kamuri-ga-take, at an altitude of 2,877 ft. Towards the W. lie the pasture lands belonging to the village of Sengokuhara, and beyond them the Ashi-no-ko and Mt. Fuji, while in the N. there looms up the hill, Dai-ga-take. The hot waters bubble out of rock crevices, and bath-tanks have been improvised by excavating rocks. In the neighbourhood of the tanks, fossil leaves or twigs are sometimes found.

Umijiri, at the N. end of Lake Ashi-no-ko and reached in about 1 m. from the Ubako Spa, is the outlet for Ashi-no-ko, where the Haya-kawa has its source. From Umijiri to Moto-Hakone and Hakone-machi there is a regular boat service (see P. 140).

From Miyano-shita to Places on the Left-Hand Road.

Kawakidani Spa (1 m. from Miyano-shita; Hotels: Mika-wa-ya, Kaimu-tee).

Mika-wa-ya has a part of its establishment fitted up in European style: Tariff, American plan, ¥5-7; European plan ¥2-3 for room and ¥1 for break-
fast, ¥1.50 for luncheon, and ¥2 for dinner. *Kaihwa-tei*, Tariff, American plan, ¥5-9; bath 2 sen. Conveyance tariff, from Yumoto, *jinrikisha* ¥1.50; saddle-horse ¥2.

Kowakidani is situated on a slope of *Kojigoku-yama*, and at an elevation of 2,000 ft. Opposite the spa, across the valley of the *Jakotsu-gawa*, there rise the tall peaks of *Myōjō-ga-take* and *Myōjin-ga-take*. In the neighbourhood of the spa there have recently been planted 10,000 cherry-trees and a large number of maples and azaleas, so that the place is destined to be one of the most attractive places in Hakone. A little higher up (0.4 m.) the hill *Kojigoku-yama* is a cave which constantly emits sulphurous fumes.

*Chisuji-no-taki*, or the ‘waterfall of 1,000 threads,’ is in the upper course of the *Jakotsu-gawa*, where the waters of the river dash down from innumerable crevices on a high cliff, giving the appearance of thousands of white threads hanging down from the height above.

*Ashi-no-yu* (4.5 m. from Miyanoshiba by the new road or 2.7 m. by the old road), Inns: *Matsuzaka-ya* (17 European rooms, besides 100 Japanese rooms); *Kinokuni-ya*.

The road winds through the valleys and round the base of a hill for about 2.5 m., until we reach a flat space called *Benten-yama*, whence a good view may be obtained of Sagami-nada, the peninsula of Misaki, and the distant hills of Awa and Kazusa, while the nearer mountains in sight are Iwō-yama to the left and *Futago-yama* and *Koma-ga-take* on the other side. Ashi-no-yu, a little below this elevation, is 2,760 ft. above sea-level and is delightfully cool in summer. In winter the place is well protected from the N.W. cold winds by *Koma-ga-take*. The only draw-backs are the occasional thick fogs of summer and the heavy snows of winter.

*Futago-yama*, or ‘the Twin mountains,’ consist of the twin peaks of *Kami-Futago* (3,597 ft.) and *Shimo-Futago*. Kami-Futago is reached in 25 min. from Ashi-no-yu, thence in 15 min. by walking across an ancient crater Shimo-Futago is reached. A footpath has recently been made for the convenience of guests staying at Ashi-no-yu. After climbing up 0.3 m., one comes in view of a pretty lake, *Aji-ga-ike*, and, when the summit of Kami-Futago is reached there opens up before one’s vision one of the finest prospects obtainable from the Hakone hills—the whole valley of the Sukumo-gawa and beyond it Sagami-nada, Miura-misaki, and the green hills of Awa and Kazusa, while in another direction *Koma-ga-take* raises its lofty head, and down at one’s feet there is seen the spa village of Kowakidani. The view is indeed splendid, second only to that obtained from the summit of Kami-yama. The vegetation at the top includes box-trees and azaleas. The summit of Shimo-Futago is covered with a low growth of miscellaneous trees, which shut out all view, and is therefore not worth climbing.

*Koma-ga-take* (4,548 ft.) is difficult to climb. The summit, which is reached in 2 hrs., is a flat expanse with few trees. A large part of the view is shut out by Kami-yama. A good view is, however, obtained of Fuji, the mountains of *Kai*, Ashi-no-ko, and the
mountains of Isu; the Twin Mountains are right under one's eyes. There are two extinct craters, nearly filled with lava and stones. Around the craters may be seen here and there traces of basaltic columns.

Kami-yama (4,788 ft.) is the highest of the Hakone group. It is ascended from Ashi-no-yu by taking a path via Yunohanasawa—the ascent to the summit and descent to Ashi-no-yu taking some four hours. There is no path worthy of the name and the climbing is very difficult. But the magnificent panorama from the top will repay all the labour spent in making one's way up through tall grass and low undergrowth. The most striking object is of course Fuji.

which is flanked on the right by the mountains of Kai and on the left by those of Shinano. Yet further left of Fuji is Ashitaka-yama and the entire coast of the Bay of Suruga, with Miho-no-matsubara, a promontory which shuts off the bay from the sea. Then turning round towards the left, we see before us the Amagi Chain of hills stretching throughout the peninsula of Isu, with the smoking cone of Oshima (Vries Is.), Nii-jima, To-shima, etc., known as 'the seven Isles of Izu.' Making another turn, we see almost beneath our feet the the town of Odawara, Sagami Bay, Enoshima, Misaki Promontory, and at a further distance the mountains of Awa and Kazusa. All the hills of the Hakone Group are seen within a short distance; even Miyanoshita is visible directly beneath our feet.

Yunohanasawa Spa (Inn, Bōsenkaku), about 0.6 m. N. of Ashino-yu and 1 m. from Kowakidani by a short cut, is situated in a valley at the S. base of Koma-ga-take. The place is at an altitude of 3,300 ft. It lies on the road leading from Ashi-no-yu to the top of Kami-yama.
Moto-Hakone (Inns: Matsuzaka-ya and Sakamoto-ya, both facing the Lake Ashi-no-ko, on the surface of which on a clear day the reflected figure of Fuji may be seen—the famous Sakasa-Fuji, 'inverted Fuji.' Matsuzaka-ya has 13 rooms fitted up in European style, as well as Japanese rooms). Moto-Hakone is a village of 40 houses and is 2.2 m. (by the new road) from Ashi-no-yu.

Ashi-no-yu to Moto-Hakone. On the way we pass in succession a set of three small stone pagodas, dedicated to the Soga brothers and Toragosen (see P. 114), the twenty-five Bosatsu, carved by Kôbô-Daishi, the so-called tomb of Tadono-Manjû, Shôjû-sa-in, Nure-jizô, Gofô-ishi (a spot where Yoritomo once read a letter), etc.

Moto-Hakone (lit. 'Original Hakone') was the chief village of the mountain district of Hakone, before Hakone-machi was founded in 1618 as a barrier town. Though it has since been overshadowed by the new Hakone, there is no question that the place is most picturesquely situated. Shut in on one side by a thickly-wooded hill, on the other side a charming vista opens out showing one of the finest views of Fuji, as well as its inverted image reflected in the lake, and to the left the Imperial villa on a small headland projecting into the lake.

Hakone-jinsha (0.2 m. from Moto-Hakone) is situated at the S. foot of Koma-ga-take and close by the shore of Ashi-no-ko. The shrine, dedicated to Ninigi-no-Mikoto, Hiko-hoho-demi-no-Mikoto, and Konohana-sakuya-hime, was founded in 757 by a Buddhist priest, Mankwan-Shōnin, and attached to the Buddhist temple, Tôshû-ji. The latter has now gone to decay, the shrine alone remaining. Hakone-jinsha is famous at the place where Yoritomo, after his disastrous defeat at the foot of Ishibashi-yama, found refuge by favour of its head-priest, Gyôjitsu. After that the shrine received the special patronage of Yoritomo and his descendants. The present buildings are neither old (1697) nor particularly splendid. But the place itself, surrounded as it is by tall, ancient trees, is full of peace and sanctity. Among the 'Treasures' owned by the shrine are certain swords associated with the Soga brothers and their vendetta.

Mijin-maru (long sword), 3.3 ft. long, made by Bizen Osamaru, originally belonged to Kiso Yoshinaka and after his death was presented to the shrine by his son Shinizu Kwanja. Gyôjitsu, the custodian of the temple, handed over the sword to the elder brother, Soga-no-Jûrô, by way of wishing him good luck in accomplishing his revenge.

Usu-midori (long sword), 2.7 ft. long, originally a 'Treasure' in possession of the Minamoto Family, was presented to the shrine by Minamoto Yoshitsune. Gyôjitsu similarly bestowed this as a parting gift upon the younger brother, Soga-no-Gorô.

Akaki (short sword), given to Soga-no-Gorô in his infancy by Kudô Suke-tsune, who later slew his father, was used by Soga-no-Gorô in giving the last mortal thrust to its original owner. All three swords were presented by the Kamakura Government to the shrine after the vendetta had been accomplished.

Ashi-no-ko, or Lake Hakone as it is generally called by foreigners, has a maximum length of 3.4 m. from N to S. and is 1.4 m. from E. to W. in its greatest width; its circumference being about 9.8 m. It is in the form of a gourd, with a narrow middle part
where the promontory Togashima protrudes. The Imperial villa, Hakone-Rikiyū,—a building partly in Japanese style and partly in European—stands on the edge of this promontory. The scenery of the lake, if inferior to that of Chūzen-ji near Nikkō or that of Nishi-no-umi at the N. base of Fuji, is charming enough to attract numerous visitors in summer. There are rowing-boats for hire, as well as Japanese house-boats with boatmen, and, as already remarked, there is a regular ferry service maintained between Hakone-machi (via Moto-Hakone) and Umijiri at the N. end of the lake.

Hakone-machi (0.6 m. from Moto-Hakone; Inns: Ishinchi Ryokwan, Enshū-ya, Hakone Hotel) is reached from Moto-Hakone by a road which is overshadowed by an avenue of tall cryptomerias, round the ancient branches of which twine ivy and parasitic orchids, imparting a venerable aspect to their stately hosts. At a spot about 0.2 m. this side of the town, there are the remains of the old barrier gate, where formerly all travellers through the Tōkaidō, from the greatest down to the humblest, were examined, the custom being only abolished with the Restoration of 1868. The barrier, it will be noticed, was most strategically situated, being across a narrow pathway with a high and steep hill on one side and the lake on the other. (Concerning the barrier gate see P. 142.)

The villagers mostly made their living as inn-keepers till about 20 years ago, when the Hakone tunnels of the Tōkaidō Railway were opened to traffic. Since then the village, which had been never too prosperous, rapidly declined. Within recent years, however, the place has become quite a popular summer resort for both Japanese and foreigners. There are many houses to let, where Europeans bringing their servants with them may set up housekeeping. Some of the inns, like the Hakone Hotel, have rooms fitted up with beds and furnish European food.

The inn Ishida is an old house, which used to be the headquarters for the barrier officials, at the same time being a large inn. Here may be seen the registers, which contain the names of the numerous guests at the inn for the past 200 years, specimens of the passports carried by travellers, and the notification board which once stood in front of the barrier gate. Another inn, the Enshū-ya, also enjoyed a certain privilege, in that the mistress of that house was entrusted with the delicate business of examining the persons of all suspected women travellers.

Odawara to Atami.

(Places along the light railway.)

Odawara-Atami Light Railway (15.8 m.) lies mostly along the coast, on rocky cliffs skirting the group of Hakone hills, excepting at one place—Yoshikama—where the tracks lie close to a sandy beach. All along the route there is a splendid view of the sea with its numerous isles. Nine trains are run daily from each end, between 6 a.m. and 3 p.m.: the time required to cover the entire distance being 3½ hrs., and the fare, 2nd class ¥1.26, 3rd class 70 sen (no 1st class cars).

Ishibashi is a station at the foot of Ishibashi-yama. The hill (0.8 m. from the station to the top) is famous as the place where Minamoto Yoritomo first raised the standard of rebellion against the dominant Taira Clan.
Yugawara (10.8 m. from Odawara, in 2 hrs.; fare, 2nd class 90 sen); 1.9 m. from the hot spring of Yugawara; jinrikisha (fare, 20 sen), also basha (fare 20 sen, for exclusive hire 80 sen).

Yugawara Spa (Inns: Amano-ya, Kōsei-kwan), containing traces of salt and soda, is situated in a quiet, pretty spot by the Fujikigawa. It is walled in on three sides by mountains—on the N. by the Hakone hills, on the S.W. by Higane-yama (jikkoku-tōge) and Izu-san; being open only on the S.W. towards Sagami-nada. The place is 350 ft. above sea-level and is 7.2 m. from Hakone-machi (the path lying across the Jikkoku-tōge).

Izusan (14.4 m. from Odawara, in 2 hrs. 20 min.; fare, 2nd class ¥1.17).

Izusan Spa (close to the station; Inns: Sagami-ya, Enoshima-ya), containing traces of salt and soda, is situated on the edge of a rocky precipice facing the sea, the inns being built close to the water's edge. It is reached from the station by going down a steep path. Walled in on three sides by hills and rocks, it is open towards the sea, with Vries Is. and the headland of Awa in full view. The hot waters bubble up from rocky crevices, 42 ft. above the sea.

Atami (15.8 m. from Odawara, in 2½ hrs.; Inns: Atami Hotel or Higuchi-ya, with both European and Japanese accommodation, Fuji-ya, Suzuki, Sagami-ya) is a fashionable watering-place, with a resident population of 5,866. Surrounded by hills on three sides and open towards the sea on the S.E., it is warm in winter (lowest temperature 35° Fahr.) and cool in summer (highest temperature 85° Fahr.). Its beach offers excellent sea-bathing, and the scenery is
HAKONE

30. Route.

Atami.

charming. The prospect takes in towards the left Isusan and Manazuru-ga-saki Promontories, and yet further off the mountains of Awa, while towards the right stand out Uwomi-ga-saki Promontory and Vries Is. smoking in the distance, with the pretty little islet of Hatsu-shima in between. Atami has many attractive walks, either by the seashore or on the hillsides.

The hot waters, which contain a large quantity of salt, have their source in a powerful geyser. It is called Ō-yu, or the ‘Great Hot Water.’ The geyser breaks out once in about 4 hrs., when it shoots forth boiling water and steam with great force and noise. Originally the jet shot straight upward, but it is now partially smothered by placing a big stone over it. Sometimes the geyser continues active for more than 12 hrs., such cases occurring several times a year. The waters are transparent, with a temperature of 209°-220° Fahr., and are carried through pipes to the various bath-houses. Near the geyser is an inhalation house (Kyūki-kwan), into which the steam from the geyser is conveyed for the benefit of patients suffering from bronchial and lung troubles. There are doctors connected with the house.

Geologically Atami forms part of an extinct crater, the hills behind it—Isu-to-zan, Higane-yama, Karuisawa-tōge, Takechi-yama—forming one-half of the old crater wall, while the other half has been submerged by the sea. The geyser is a faint reminder of the crater’s former activity.

Atami Park is situated on a hillside 0.6 m. N. of the town. The park contains more than 3,000 ume-trees, which blossom early in January, about two months before the flower season in Tōkyo, also peach-trees, and several splendid old pines and cypresses (hinoki), with a pretty, silvery stream winding through the ume-grove.

Unsen-ji, (at Shinjuku), is a Buddhist temple of the Rinzai Sect.

The temple was founded by the priest Ju-ō Sōhitsu, who is believed to have been identical with Fujinouara Fujifusa, the loyal adviser of the Emperor Godaio-Tennō. Fujifusa, becoming disappointed at the turn of affairs under the new régime, fled from the court and was never heard of afterwards. There is an old pine-tree in the temple grounds supposed to have been personally planted by the founder.

Higane-yama, popularly known as Jikkoku-tōge, is a high ridge lying on the path between Hakone-machi and Atami. The ridge, which is 2,684 ft. high, is reached after a steep ascent of 3.6 m. from Atami. The upper portions are bare of trees, being covered only by low shrubs. The view from the top is superb, embracing all the surrounding provinces, as its name of Jikkoku-tōge (lit. ‘Ten Province Pass’) indicates. On the summit is a stone monument giving the points of the compass. The first object to strike the eye is Fuji, which bursts upon one’s gaze as one gets to the top, and is followed by other well-known views of the surrounding provinces—mountains of the Ashigara and Hakone groups, of Kai and Shinano, the Fuji-kawa, the classical beaches of Miho-no-Matsubara, Tago-no-ura, and Kiyomi-gata, the towns of Numazu and Mishima, the Izu hills of Izu Province, such as Amagi and Managi, the town of Atami.
and its neighbouring sights, the islands of Hatsu-shima, Ōshima (Vries Is.), To-shima, Nii-jima, etc., the mountains of Awa and Kazusa, etc.

Places S. of Atami, along the E. coast of Izu Peninsula, may be visited by jinrikisha or basha, the road lying along the sea-coast.

Itō Spa (Inns: Denko-en, Tokyo-kwan, Masu-ya) is 13 m. from Atami. The little port of Ajiro lies nearly midway between the two. From Itō there is a road leading to Shuzenji Spa. Itō is an excellent watering-place.

Shimoda (Inn: Matsumoto) is a town of 5,000 inhabitants. Its port, which is deep and well protected, is frequented by nearly all local coasters. During summer there is maintained a daily steamer service between this port and Tokyo. From here also start two lines of local steamer services—one along the E. coast to Kōzu, via Atami and Itō, and the other along the W. coast to Numazu, via Toi and Heda.

It is now well-nigh sixty years since Shimoda first attracted the attention of foreign nations. When Commodore Perry came knocking at the closed portal of Old Japan (1854) it was at Shimoda that he anchored his ships. It was here that Yoshida Shōin, a famous forerunner of the Restoration Movement, one night boarded Commodore Perry’s flag ship, and pleaded in vain for permission to be carried to America. Shimoda became one of the earliest of the open ports, and here Mr. Townsend Harris, America’s first diplomatic representative, resided for some time, till the place was closed to foreign trade and Yokohama opened instead (1859). This change was made owing to an earthquake and great tidal wave which rendered the harbour useless for large ships. At Gyokusen-ji are the graves of several Americans who died here.

Cape Irō, the southernmost point of Izu, and about 7 miles and a half from Shimoda, has a lighthouse. The headland commands a grand view of Totomi-nada and Sagami-nada, with Ōmae Promontory on the right and Miura-Misaki on the left, the ‘Seven Isles of Izu’ on the distant horizon, and the Mikomoto lighthouse at a short distance.
Route XXXI. Mt. Fuji and Neighbourhood.

The following information, intended for the benefit of those desirous of making the ascent of Mt. Fuji, is given under four headings: (1) Inns and conveyances, (2) General description of Fuji, (3) Different paths leading to the summit, (4) Circuit round the base of Fuji.

Inns, Conveyances, etc.

There are four or five well-known paths leading to the summit, and at their starting-points are inns, as follows: at Gotemba, Fuji-ya, Matsu-ya, Gotemba-kwan, Sumiyoshi-kwan, Daikoku-ya, etc.; at Sano, Sano Hotel; at Ōmiya, Kairaku-en, Nakamya-ya, Baigetsuro; at Subashiri, Yoneyama-kwan; at Yoshida, Ōtagawa, Kogiku, Osakabe; Tariff: ¥1 for a room and 2 meals, and 50 sen for luncheon. (These inns supply straw sandals at 3 sen a pair, and sticks at 10 sen a piece). Stone huts. These are found at regular intervals right up to the top; Tariff: 50 sen for a full night’s stay, 35 sen for ½ night, and 15 sen for stopping over 2 hrs. (Eggs and straw sandals are sold at twice the ordinary market price.) Gōriki, or mountain guides, who will also carry bundles weighing as much as 3 kwan (about 25 lb.), may be hired at ¥1.50 (the guides paying for their own meals) for the ascent and descent (which generally take two days). When ladies are in the party it is advisable to have spare men (gōriki) to pull or push them up when they grow tired. Conveyances: Basha, a rude kind of stage-coach, or saddle-horses may be hired between the railway-station where one alights and the place where the steep ascent begins: thus basha, from Gotemba to Subashiri, 25 sen per passenger; 60 sen to Tarōbō (descent from Tarōbō to Gotemba, 50 sen); from Sano to Suyama, 40 sen (descent from Suyama to Sano 30 sen); from Suzukawa to Ōmiya, 28 sen and from Ōmiya to Kamiide, 22 sen; saddle-horses are much more expensive. Souvenirs. Both at the summit and at the starting-points of different paths are sold various kinds of wood works, chopsticks made from the ‘sacred wood’ (shimboku), sacred amulets, and picture post-cards. Reduced Railway Rates. In summer the Government Railways issue tickets for a round-trip and return tickets at reduced rates for the benefit of visitors to Mt. Fuji: viz. round-trip ticket from Shinbashi or Yokohama to Gotemba, and thence via Otsuki Station of the Central Line to İdamachi, Tōkyō; return ticket from Shinbashi to Gotemba, also from Shinagawa, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyōto, Osaka, or Kōbe to Gotemba, also at reduced prices.

General Description.

Mt. Fuji (Fuji-san or Fuji-no-yama) is the highest and the most beautiful mountain in Japan Proper. No one can fail to be struck by the first view of this famous volcanic cone, which rises at first from an almost sea-level plain in a long gentle curve, ending
in a steep wall-like declivity near its summit, which is at an altitude of 12,395 ft. (3,778 metres). The mountain is snow-capped even in summer, but robed from head to foot with snow in winter. As Kaempfer says, it is "mons excelsus et singularis." As to the origin of the name Fuji, several fanciful opinions have been advanced, but the most probable is one which derives it from fire, as is the case with Vesuvius, which was derived from a god of fire. Fuji is not only a mountain of great beauty as seen from below, but its summit, towering far above other mountains, commands the grandest prospect obtainable in Japan. Below at one's feet one sees bays, promontories, and towns of the Pacific seaboard or the Tôkai-dô, and in all other directions mountains, hills, valleys, and plains, stretching out in endless variety, while far away toward the E. and the S. spreads the limitless expanse of the Pacific.

Fuji is the most noted mountain in a long chain of volcanoes, which, starting, from the Mariana Group in the South Seas, ends with the Izu hills and Vries Island. In its immediate neighbourhood are Kenashi-yama in the W., Misaka-yama in the N., the Hakone and Izu Groups in the E., right across the Kinase-gawa,—these different groups, among which Fuji stands out pre-eminent, together constituting the centre of "the two parallel ranges which run N. and S. 100 m. athwart the Main Island." The glorious sunrise and sunset witnessed from the summit are also special attractions of the mountain. Fuji-no-Hinode, or the sunrise on Fuji, is a great attraction to all climbers. A writer, Chitsuka Reisui, describes the glorious scene somewhat as follows: "I squat on a rock in front of the hut and look eastward; at first there appears a violet spot on the dark horizon; it turns light-reddish; there now appears a red light like a bonfire, which rises and falls; the light I find consists of spots of various colours; it turns blood red; there appears a round thing, with the colour of molten copper; the colour now changes to molten silver with a fringe of gold; and at last there shoot forth innumerable gold arrows, and quite suddenly there appears the sun, in all its resplendent glory, at the same time clarifying the entire horizon."

The peerless Fuji has been the favourite theme of painters and poets in all ages in Japan and all have vied with one another in endeavoring to depict the beauty and charm of this matchless mount. Below are given two of the most famous poems inspired by contemplation of Fuji,

Ama-no-hara
Teruhi ni chikaki
Fuji no ne ni
Ima mo kamiyo no
Yuki wa noboreri

Shiguruuru ya
Sonoki sonoki no
Fuji no deki

"On Fuji's brow a crown of snow
Was set at dawn of earth,
Tho' nigh the sun, it still doth show
Fair Fuji's peerless worth."

"In Fuji's face,
'Tis passing strange,
Each day, each hour,
The Autumn Shower
Will work a change."
Distant View of Mt. Fuji.
At the summit is an extinct crater, nearly circular in shape, and about 1,968 ft. (600 metres) in diameter. The bottom of the crater is a level space, about 230 ft. in diameter, and about 722 ft. below the highest point at Ken-ga-mine above. The floor is shut in by precipitous rocky walls, impossible to climb down, except at one place by Sengen-jinsha on the S. side, though even here it is a most difficult task to creep almost on all fours down the loose talus of broken rocks and cinders (guides should be taken in doing so). The floor is now entirely dry, but it is found on record that at one time it contained water. It is also on record that formerly the crater was much deeper than it is now, so that the bottom though dry could not be seen from the top. In fact the infilling process is constantly at work, as will be evident to one standing at the bottom and noting the constant falling down from above of large pieces of earth and stones, often making a loud cracking sound.

Standing at the top of Ken-ga-mine, a remnant of the old crater wall and the highest point of Fuji, we may take a survey of the geography of the summit and its neighbourhood. It will be noted that at the N. side of Ken-ga-mine there is a huge precipitous gorge, called Osawa, which is 656 ft. wide, over 328 ft. deep, and running down westward into the mountain to an unknown depth. On the inner edge—called Uma-no-se—of this gorge lies the path over which one makes the circuit of the crater wall; Uma-no-se, or 'the horse's back,' was so named on account of its dangerous narrowness and precipitous sides, one toward the gorge and the other toward the crater. A huge rock at the N. W. side of the crater is Shaka-dake (or Hakusan-take), which is 12,310 ft. (3,753 metres) high, being the second loftiest peak. Below the foot of this peak is Kimmei-sui ('gold sparkling water'), a spring of ice-cold water, situated on the flat shelf between the N. edge of the crater and the outer wall. At the N. side of the crater and E. of Shaka-dake is Yakushi-ga-dake, where is a temple and torii. To the S.E. of Yakushi-ga-dake is another peak (capped by lava rock), called Izu-dake. To the S. of Izu-dake is Sai-no-kawara, a depression with many heaps of stones raised in honour of Jisō. Near this spot, steam may be seen issuing from the soil in several places, the faint and only reminder of the former fierce activity of the crater. Below Sai-no-kawara is found a spring, Gimmei-sui ('silver sparkling water'). To the E. of Sai-no-kawara is Jōju-dake and to the W. of the latter is Mishima-dake, which is the last of the eight peaks on the summit. The paths leading from Gotemba, Suyama, and Ōmiya all lead to a spot by Sengen-jinsha, between Jōju-dake and Mishima-dake. Kimmei-sui and Gimmei-sui, above pointed out, are the only springs of water found on the summit. The waters are not plentiful, but they never cease to flow.

Mt. Fuji is remarkable on account of its long and gentle slope, which adds greatly to its beauty. Near the summit the angle of inclination is as great as 34°, but it soon falls to 25°, while half-way down the incline it is only 17°, thence growing more and more gentle.
over the mountain’s extensive skirt. At the same height the degree of inclination is similar on all sides, except on the E. side, where, owing to the presence of Hōei-zan, the angles are less sharp than elsewhere. The great extent of the skirt of Fuji is indeed remarkable. Reaching in the S. to Yoshinoura on the Bay of Suruga, in the N. to lakes Kawaguchi-ko and Nishi-no-umi in Kai Province, in the E. to the valley of the Kinose-gawa, and in the W. to the neighbourhood of the chains of Ke-nashi-yama and Tenshi-take, the skirt is 24 m. from E. to W. and 24 m. from N. to S. The upper portions, known as Yakeno, or ‘the burnt fields,’ are entirely barren of all forms of vegetation, being covered over with lava stones. But lower down there is a forest zone—called Kidachi, or ‘the tree-standing’—which encircles the mountain. This zone is \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. to 5 m. wide,—the trees being particularly flourishing on the N. W. and the S. W. sides, where todomatsu (larches), monm (white firs), and keyaki (pointed zelkova) grow to splendid proportions. On the other hand, the E. side has much less luxuriant forests, as these regions suffered from comparatively recent eruptions from Hōei-zan, so that the soil is not so well fitted for plant growth as in other parts. Outside the forest zone is found another belt 6 m. in width, which is overgrown with kaya (miscanthus). This is called Kaya-no, or ‘the fields of miscanthus.’

Geologists believe that the body of Mt. Fuji is composed of formations of the Tertiary Period; the immense quantity of lava-mud which issued in the beginning of the Quaternary Period constituting the outer crust and giving the mountain its present shape. Among the lava rocks at the foot are found several lava-tunnels and lava-sacks, which have been formed by internal molten lava being expelled by external pressure, thus leaving a cavity behind. Some of these are as long as 16 ft., and spacious enough to contain lava-stalactites.

Geologists have also pointed out that there are a large number of small parasitic cones (more than forty) on all sides of Fuji. These are insignificant humps covered mostly with trees. A more noticeable example is Gan-ana (about \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. S. W. of Yoshida-guchi), consisting of five mounds composed of porous lava rocks; they are cone-shaped (mamelons) 16 ft. high, sloping at an angle of 40°-50°; some of them are yet in a fine state of preservation.

Fudatsu-yama, N. E. of Ōmiya, are low twin hills (about 60 ft. high), both with craters. These are, however, supposed to have been formed by the explosion of gas contained in the molten lava, like the Bocca hills on Mt. Vesuvius. Ko-Fuji, or the small Fuji found half-way up the pass from Subashiri, is a low elevation supposed to have been made by a side eruption.

Mt. Fuji, though now entirely extinct, the only reminder of its former activity being found in faint fumes of steam issuing at a spot on the summit, has been active within the period of history. In 1667 a small mountain was formed by a new eruption on the E. base, probably the present Ko-Fuji. Eruptions took place in 1082 and 1649. The most recent case is the one which resulted in the formation of Hōei-zan.

Kwakō-hō. From the W. side towards the N. there is a crescent terrace inside the crater wall. The terrace, which is about 154 ft. lower than the highest point on the wall, is 328 ft. wide at its widest part and 2,296 ft. long. Pilgrims make the circuit of the crater inside the wall by taking a path over the Kwakō-hō; while
Description.

the external circuit is made by taking a path outside the crater wall. Concerning the origin of the terrace, one opinion holds that it is the remnant of an independent crater, but a more probable theory is that it was formed by a mere falling in of rocks.

Hōei Crater, also known as Shinnai-in, is a hump at the base of Fuji on its S. E. side. It was formed by the eruptions which occurred in the 4th year of the Hōei Era (1707); hence the name. The crater is shaped like a gourd, 5,904 ft. (1790 m.) long and 2,624 ft. (80 m.) wide, its bottom lying 1,084 ft. deep. The walls are steep, having a slope of 40°, the N. side being particularly precipitous and impossible to climb. When pilgrims to Fuji make what is known as Chūdo-meguri—a circuit of the cone of Fuji halfway up—they usually get down into the Hōei crater from one side and pass out on the other. At the bottom of the crater and on its sides there jut out innumerable veins of lava which make traversing the crater no easy matter.

Time of Visit. The usual time when it is supposed to be safe to climb Fuji is between the 5th of July and the 31st day of August, though there are visitors as late as the middle of September. The time between the middle of July and the 20th of August is regarded as the best. The weather is a matter of great consideration. As a rule the later in the season the visit is made, the greater the probability of the weather being good.

Clothing and Food. Travellers are advised to take plenty of warm clothing with them, as the temperature at the summit will fall below freezing-point at night, even in the hottest period of summer. It is advisable to take a quilt (futon) in order to keep oneself warm at night in the hut at the top; the quilt may be borrowed from any hotel at the foot. It is also wise to be provided with an extra supply of food, as sometimes parties are detained at the hut on account of bad weather for a longer time than at first expected. It is needless to say that foreign travellers will find scarcely anything palatable at the inns, except eggs and rice.
Five Paths and their Description.

With extensive slopes on all sides, Fuji is easy of access from almost any direction. But the paths most commonly chosen by travellers are the following: (1) Gotemba Path (called also Higashi- Omote-guchi); (2) Suyama Path (called also Minami-guchi); (3) Subashiri Path (called also Higashi-guchi); (4) Omiya Path (called also Omote-guchi); (5) Yoshida Path (called also Kita-guchi). It may be remarked that all these different paths are divided into 10 sections of somewhat unequal length, between the point where the real ascent on foot begins (usually at the spot called Tarobō) and the summit. These sections are called gō, and the distances are measured by so many gō or parts of gō: thus, the 1st gō, the 2nd gō, etc., the 10th gō being the summit. At each of these stations a stone slab is generally set up as a sign-post, and in many cases there are stone huts for sheltering travellers.

Of these different paths, the Gotemba, the Subashiri, the Suyama, and the Omiya Paths are reached by the Tōkaidō Line, and only the Yoshida Path by the Central Line. Moreover each path does not pursue a separate course up to the summit: the Gotemba and the Suyama Paths meet at the 3rd gō station, thenceforward following a common course to the top; the Subashiri and the Yoshida meet at the 8th gō station; further, all the paths are connected by a circuit path passing round the cone between the 5th and the 6th gō (see plate concerning the paths and their connection).

The Ascent. As already remarked the path to the summit is divided into 10 sections or gō. One gō probably covers from 15 to 20 chō (1-1.4 m.). As on an average 45 min. should be allowed for covering one gō, the climber will probably find the first day's work done on arriving at the 8th gō station. After a night spent here, the summit will be reached early next morning, and the whole forenoon will be occupied in making the circuit of the crater wall, etc., the afternoon being quite sufficient for coming down. Thus two days would be enough for the ascent and descent, starting, say, from Gotemba. If the circuit round the mountain is to be made by the path passing between the 5th and the 6th gō—a distance of about 13 ri (32 m.)—another day should be added.

In this connection it may perhaps be useful to explain certain names or expressions frequently met with in the course of a climb. Sengen-jinsha is a Shintō shrine dedicated to Konohana-sakuyahime, the guardian goddess of Mt. Fuji. These shrines.—Sengen-jinsha—will be found at several places on the mountain, the one at Omiya-guchi being considered the head shrine of the group. Uma-gaeshi, or 'the horse-sending-back,' is the limit on each road beyond which horses are not usually taken. Tarobō is a rude inn which is generally found next after Uma-gaeshi. Ishibitsu, or stone huts, which are found at regular intervals, generally corresponding to the gō limits, are narrow sheds walled in on three sides by stones and roofed with the bark of Kaba or white birch (with stones placed...
Five Paths.  

upon it to fasten it down). The inside of a shed contains a space equal to sixteen mats (12 ft. by 24 ft.), and the roof is about 9 ft. from the floor. Munetsuki-hatchō, or 'the 8 chō of breast-striking,' is the steepest part of the path, close to the summit, so called from the idea that the mountain side being almost perpendicular, the climber is apt to strike his breast against it. This is the explanation of the term; the actual climbing is not by any means so difficult as the term implies. Goraikō, popularly regarded as a vision of the Buddha, is a phenomenon known as 'the spectre of the Brocken.' It consists of the shadow of the observer cast at sunrise or sunset in apparently gigantic size upon the mist or fog about the mountain. The shadow is sometimes inclosed in a prismatise circle or bordered with a coloured fringe. If there are three pilgrims standing together there will appear three images, which as Sanson-no-Mida (or Three Buddhas) are held in particular reverence. By a similar atmospheric action caused by the setting sun the figure of Fuji is sometimes most beautifully reflected in the air. Suna-hashiri, as contracted hashiri, is a part of the return path which is very steep and covered with sand, so that one may come down at an incredibly rapid pace. There is almost no danger in the attempt.

(1) Gotemba Path. Starting from Gotemba Station we come after about 2.9 m. to Yoheiji-chaya. This part abounds in many side paths, but the guide-posts which are found at intervals will keep travellers on the right course. At Yoheiji-chaya is a plentiful supply of good drinking-water, which is not the case with other stations higher up. About 1.4 m. further on we come to Ichiri-matsu; a pine-tree marks the spot, and near it is a tea-house. Thence after passing through grass lands and a thick forest for about 2 m. we come to Uma-gaeshi, the limit beyond which horses were not allowed formerly; (now, however, horses go much further, even as far as No. 2 station (2nd go). From Uma-gaeshi it is 1 m. to Tarōbō (8 m. from Gotemba), where there is an inn. Leaving Tarōbō our path now enters the barren region, which is everywhere covered with lava stones. We now come to the 1st go, where there is no hut, the one which formerly stood there having been torn down. Between the 2nd and the 3rd go, owing to the exceptionally long distance separating them, there are two huts—one midway between the two and the other lower down between this one and the 2nd go. At the 6th go, we turn off to the left to see the crater of Hōei-san. At this station is a hut called Asahi-kuwan or the 'Sunrise House,' it being claimed that from here the best view of the sunrise may be obtained. As a matter of fact, however, the sunrise can be enjoyed with equal advantage from several other places. At the 8th go we begin to ascend the so-called Munetsuki-hatchō, where for a short distance (about \( \frac{1}{2} \) m.) the path is so steep as to 'strike our breasts.' There is no hut at the 9th go, and passing by Gimmei-sui, or the 'silver sparkling water,' we reach the summit or the 10th go, where there are stone huts.
For stopping overnight, the inn at Tarōbō and the stone huts at the 7th, 8th, and 10th go stations will be found more spacious than others. At the 8th and 10th go huts one may buy hot ama-zake, a sweet non-intoxicating drink made from rice and yeast. Kongōue (alpenstocks) are sold at Tarōbō and the 10th go station. The distant views obtainable by taking this path comprise Surugawan and its coast regions, the Hakone and Izu groups of mountains, Ashi-no-ko, or the Lake of Hakone, and the lakes on the lower slopes of Fuji, as well as the hills of Awa and Kazusa, beyond the Bay of Tokyo. The advantage of this path lies in its shortness and easy accessibility from Tokyo or Yokohama, while it will be less interesting for people interested in botany, as the varieties of plants met with are much fewer on this than on some other paths; because the zone of vegetation here is much narrower.

(2) Suyama Path. Alight at Sano Station of the Tōkaidō Line. From Sano to Suyama-mura is a distance of over 7 m. (basha available). After Suyama our path leads thorough grass lands and thick forests till we come to Uma-gaeshi. This portion of the path is exceedingly misleading and perplexing. At the 3rd go our path joins the one from Gotemba. Since the recent opening of the Gotemba path, this Suyama path is becoming deserted. Its advantage lies perhaps in its going through a part of the ancient Tōkaidō, viz. between Fuji and Ashitaka-yama—the road which led over Ashigara-tōge to Kamakura or Odawara. (This was long before the opening of Hakone pass, see P. 142.)

(3) Subashiri Path. We get off at Gotemba, whence to Subashiri is a distance of 5½ m. (basha available); it takes three hours by basha, being a continuous ascent. Good pedestrians would prefer walking. Subashiri is at an altitude of 2,558 ft. (780 metres), and on reaching Uma-gaeshi (5 m. from Subashiri), we are told that we are on about the same altitude as at the 3rd go of the Gotemba ascent. From Uma-gaeshi we pass through a forest region of 3 m. till we come to the 1st go station. At this part of the path are found many resting-places, such as Kariyasuba, Kumokiri-Fudo, Tarōbō. The latter half of the climb between the 5th and 6th go is quite steep. After the 6th go the way lies over hard lava rocks, where there is no trace of a path. The Subashiri path joins another from Yoshida at the 8th go, which is known as Ōyuki-a or the 'Great Meeting Spot.' The summit is reached at the spot where Yakushi-jinsha stands. The best huts are found at the 8th go. The average distance between one go and another on this path seems shorter than on the Gotemba route, but the path is somewhat steeper. One attraction of this road is the greater variety of vegetation found on it. The distant views to be had from this path comprise Mikuni-tōge (Kōzuke), Nikkō mountains, Takao mountains, as well as Akagi, Haruna, Shirane (the latter three only visible from near the summit).

(4) Yoshida Path. Alighting at Ōtsuki on the Central Line,
Yoshida is reached in 29 m. via Ya-mura. This part of the way may be done by tram. At Yoshida many old priestly houses act as hostelries. From here to the summit the distance is 17 m., of which the first 7 m. are taken up by the lower slope; after which comes Tarōbō and the 1st gō. The path leads through regions covered with vegetation as far as the 4th gō, after which lava stones are much in evidence. Yet at the 5th gō are found many trees, which all incline in the same direction, owing to the strong prevailing winds. After the 5th or the 6th gō, Norikura-dake and other mountains of Shinano and Hida, including Asama-yama, come into view. On a fine day Lake Suwa-ko may be seen. And close at hand one sees the mountains and lakes of Kai,—Koma-ga-take, Yatsu-ga-take, Minobusan, Misaka-tōge, the lakes Kawaguchi-ko, Nishi-no-umi, and Shōjiko. This path meets at the 8th gō with the one from Subashiri. Of the five paths this is the only one lying in the province of Kai; and it may be said that this path commands a view of the entire N. half of Fuji. One attraction of this route is a long tongue-like lava flow of a yellowish colour, which lies bare throughout the mountain slope to Yoshida, thence along the Katsura-gawa as far as Enkyō. Many geologists choose this path in order to study this newest lava flow.

(5) Ōmiya-guchi Path. Alighting at Susukawa or Fuji (or Iwabuchi) Station on the Tokaido Line, Ōmiya is reached after 7 m. (by tramway). Here is Sengen-jinsha, and in 2½ m. we reach Murayama, where there is an inn. After about 5 m. more we come to Hachiman-dō, ascending from which we have to depend much on our Kongōzue (or alpenstock). At the 1st gō, which is at an altitude of 6,888 ft. (2,100 metres), is a stone hut. Between the 1st and the 3rd gō the path lies through a thick forest. After the 3rd gō the vegetation begins to get scarce, till it ceases altogether at the 7th gō. The usual stone hut is found at each gō, the stations being generally 1.4 m. apart from one another. After the 8th gō we ascend the usual Munetsuki-hatchō and reach the summit by the side of Sengen-jinja. This is the longest and the steepest of the 5 paths, but it has the advantage of being always within view of the wide expanse of the Pacific. Moreover, a special attraction of this route is that there is found on it a greater variety of vegetation than on any other of the paths—the plains by the sea, the lower slope, and the mountain sides at high altitudes presenting many different species.

Circuit round the base of Fuji.

Mt. Fuji, though remarkably uniform in its general features, always presents some changed aspects when looked at from different places. For instance viewed from Gotemba or Yoshida, Fuji's summit is seen with the right-hand side higher than the left, while just the opposite is the case when looked at from Ōmiya. The Fuji showing three peaks on its summit—the most common picture known—can be seen only from Kamiide and its neighbourhood.
It is therefore necessary to make the circuit of its base, in order to enjoy the mountain's different shapes and its various charms.

The circuit round the base covers about 64 m. of which may be done by basha, tramway and ferry boat; so that the parts to be done on foot amount to no more than 29 1/4 m. altogether. It may be added that, excepting the coldest season, all times are fit for the journey. It will be a suitable summer trip, as the places, being high up (2,000 ft. and upward), are much cooler than the plains below.

**Gotemba.** It is best to begin the circuit from here. A steady ascending walk (or ride in basha) brings one to Subashiri, whence a path leads to the summit of Fuji. Subashiri is a small village, at one end of which is Sengen-jinja. Leaving the village, we see in front a high mountain, which we must cross after a while,—Kago-saka-toge, lying on the boundary between Kai and Suruga. On reaching the top of Kago-saka, we come in full view of Lake Yamanaka-ko, which is 3,270 ft. above sea-level, an altitude higher than that of any other lake on Fuji's slope. At the N.W. end of Yamanaka-ko is situated the small village of Yamanaka, and not far off from the village start the headwaters of the Kutsura-gawa. The next village we come to is Yoshida, whence starts a path to the summit of Fuji. Lake Yamanaka-ko lies about midway between Subashiri and Yoshida. At Yoshida again is a Sengen-jinja (known here by the name of Fujidake-jinja), which is surrounded by tall old trees. A small hill behind the shrine is associated with Yamotake-no-Mikoto, who, according to tradition, on this spot paid homage to Fuji, which viewed from this place appears singularly majestic. Yoshida presents a busy scene in summer, as most of the pilgrims belonging to the large Fuji Association pass through this place. Fujiyoshida is an old family of the place, which owns a hall some 700 years old. The timber of the hall once formed Hatake-yama Shigetada's temporary shed at the time of Fuji-no-makigari—a great hunting rendezvous held on the slope of Fuji, under the auspices of Minamoto Yoritomo. One ri (21 1/2 m.) from Yoshida we reach Funatsu a town on Lake Kawaguchi-ko. The lake is 2,700 ft. above sea-level and 10 m. in circumference, being the largest of the eight lakes on the slope of Fuji. The lake is surrounded by hills on three sides, the Twelve Peaks on the W. shutting off the view of Fuji from a large part of the lake,—the S. portion, however, being famous for the reflection of Fuji. Myoho-ji (Buddhist), standing on a small hill by the lake, is a very pretty spot. Nagahama, a village on the W. shore, may be reached by a ferry boat from Funatsu. Between Kawaguchi-ko and Nishi-umi in the W. is a hill, Torisaka-toge, the summit of which, reached in a little over 3/4 m. from Nagahama, commands a view of both lakes. Descending from Torisaka-toge we come to Nishi-umi village (by Nishi-umi), whence one path lies along a high cliff by the lake, taking many turnings and revealing step by step a fuller view of Fuji till we reach Nemba, where Fuji meets us again in its full splendour. We next
come to *Aoki-ga-hara*, which is a forest region extending over 5 m.; our path leads through this forest—a narrow trail being shut in by splendid trees over 20 ft. high, growing out from the midst of large lava boulders, which lie scattered about throughout the forest like some huge tigers asleep. In the forest we come to a parting of the ways, the right-hand one leading to *Shōji-ko*, a lake shallower than *Nishi-no-umi*; it is visited in winter by a large flock of wild-fowl, and on a high cliff projecting into it is a European hotel, owned by Mrs. Hoshino. Retracing our steps to the parting of the ways, and taking a path in another direction we come to *Motosu*, a town by Lake Motosu. This lake, surrounded by hills, is rich in scenery. Leaving Motosu-ko and crossing *Wari-ishi-tōge*, which lies on the boundary between Suruga and Kai, we cross an extensive plateau covered with a luxuriant growth of miscanthus and reach *Hito-ana*. Hito-ana is a cave, held sacred on account of ascetic exercises gone through by *Kaku-gyō-senja*, founder of the Fuji Pilgrim Association. The guide will take us in, kindling a fire to light our footsteps. We next come to *Kamiide-mura*. Before entering the village we turn aside to see two pretty waterfalls—Otodome-oki and *Shiraito-no-taki*. These waterfalls are in full view of Fuji, and Shiraito-no-taki is 87 ft. high and 420 ft. wide. Retracing our steps to Kamiide-mura, we visit the tomb of *Kudō Suhetsune*, on whom the Soga Brethren avenged their father's death; the vendetta having its fulfilment at this place, where *Kudō* had his temporary shed during the famous hunting rendezvous (*Fuji-no-makigari*). The Soga Brethren's Shed stood on the spot where now stands the shrine of *Soga-Hachimangū*.

**Yoritomo's Cherry** is at Kariyado, where the great Generalissimo had his headquarters during the famous hunt. The tree is 30 ft. high and its trunk 25 ft. in circumference, and from it there spread out eight large branches. From Kariyado to Ōmiya the road leads by Hommon-ji and Taiseki-ji, both large temples founded by *Nikko-Shōnin*, a famous disciple of Nichiren, the founder of the Hokke Sect of Buddhism.

**Ōmiya**, the starting-point for the Ōmiya Path, is famous on account of a large Sengen-jinja, built in a model Shinto style and standing within a thick grove of tall and ancient trees. A tramway service is now in operation between Kamiide and *Suzukawa* (Tōkaidō Line), via Ōmiya and Yoshiwara. At *Kusazawa*, a village on the tramway line, are the tombs of the Soga Brethren,—a pair of small five-storied stone pagodas, 3 ft. high, where worshippers keep joss-sticks almost constantly burning. At a short distance from the town of Yoshiwara, we come to a spot called *Hidari-Fuji* or the 'Left-hand-side Fuji,' so called because at this place the Tōkaidō highway made a sudden turn somewhat backward, so that travellers from *Yedo*, who had been seeing Fuji on their right hand now saw it toward their left. It is believed that at this place may be obtained a finer view of Fuji than from anywhere else on the Tōkaidō.—A light railway connects Ōmiya and Fuji Station.
Route XXXII. Numazu, Shizuoka, &c. on Tōkaidō Line.
(Between Kōzu and Nagoya.)

*Matsuda* (53.3 m. from Shimbashi, in 2 hrs. 37 min.) is known as the station where passengers alight who are bound for the Dōryō Gongen* (Gongen means incarnation of Buddha) or Saijō-ji, 3.7 m. to the S.W., an important Buddhist temple of the Sōtō Sect in E. Japan. It was founded by a priest Ryōzu (d. 1411), but the popular title of Dōryō-san is derived from the name of his disciple. The temple stands on the side of Myōjin-ga-dake, forming part of the outer range of Hakone, and its architectural beauties are rivalled by those supplied by nature. The gigantic cryptomerias, growing about the enclosures add very much to the sanctity of the place. On the 28th and 29th of January, May, and September a grand festival is held here.

* Dōryō was a man of Herculean strength and was withal gifted with supernatural power. In the erection of his master’s temple, he carried unaided huge timbers and stones and thus expedited the construction of the temple. On the day of the founder’s death he was transformed into a big-nosed hobgoblin and flew away, saying that he would forever guard the temple.

*Yamakita* (56.9 m. from Shimbashi, in 1 hr. 57 min. by express and 2 hrs. 54 min. by ordinary train) is the station from which begins a series of tunnels found on this section. The Sakawa-gawa presents the charming aspect characteristic of mountain streams, and the ayu-zushi, made with a kind of trout and boiled rice seasoned with vinegar, constitutes a favourite lunch of Japanese travellers. The waterfall called Shasui, the largest in the province of Sagami, lies 1 m. to the S.W. of the station. The waters tumble down in three stages, the first, 260 ft. high, the second, 50, and the third, 84.

*Sasuga* (62.4 m. from Shimbashi, in 3 hrs. 17 min.) is noted as the place where the Fuji Cotton-Mill Co., one of the largest Companies in Japan, is situated.

*Gotemba* (69.1 m. from Shimbashi, in 3 hrs. 48 min.) is situated at the E. extremity of the foot of Mt. Fuji, and here the traveller finds himself confronted with the majestic form of the sacred cone. The distance to Uma-gaeshi (which may be done on horseback) at the base of the mount is only 7 m. There is a route from the station to Hakone Proper via Otome Pass. For particulars the reader is referred to the section on Hakone.

*Sanon* (78.5 m. from Shimbashi, in 4 hrs. 15 min.) has the Waterfall Garden, 0.8 m. to the N.W. of the station, and the Sano Hotel that stands in the enclosure is cool in summer and can accommodate foreign guests.

*Mishima* (81.5 m. from Shimbashi, in 4 hrs. 22 min.) situated at the foot of the Hakone Pass, contains 11,000 inhabitants, being the largest town in Izu Province. At the centre of the town stands the Shinto shrine called Mishima-jinja, dedicated to an ancient god,
who was a sort of patron deity in former days to warriors of E.
Japan, from the Shogun Yoritomo downward. Here the Sunzu
Electric Tram* is run S. to the Izu Peninsula. Several thermal
springs, of which Shuzenji is the most noted, and the Amagi range,
Imperial preserve for wild-boars, are found near the line.

*The Sunzu Electric Tram, which uses the track in common with ordinary
trains, leads to Ohito (10.6 m. in 1 hr.) and traverses the historic district where
Yoritomo and the Hōjō Family rose. (7 trains are run between 6 a.m. and 7
p.m.; Fares 66 sen 1st class, 44 sen 2nd, and 22 sen 3rd).

The Castle Grounds of Nirayama,* a few minutes’ walk to the
S.E. of the Haraki Station, mark the place where Ashikaga Masato-
mo resided as ruler of E. Japan. When he was assassinated by his
own son, Hōjō Nagauji avenged his death, ultimately rising to be a
daimyo of Izu and Sagami. With the fall of the Hōjō in 1590 the
castle went to ruin. Here is founded a provincial middle school for
boys.

*Nirayama gains interest in association with the Egawa Family, whose
heads hereditarily held the post of magistrate of this place under the direct
control of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Egawa Tarozaemon (1804–1859), who
was the magistrate in the declining days of the Shogunate, was one of the
pioneer Dutch scholars and experts in gunnery and was besides well up in
mathematics, surveying, and military drill, all on European lines. Being a man
of progressive views, he maintained the opinion in favour of the opening of the
country to foreign intercourse and also memorialized the government to adopt
the system of peasant-soldiers. He was appointed to supervise the gunnery
practice of the Shogunate and the erection of forts, and himself cast guns by
the aid of a reverberatory furnace which he built on his own premises, and
this site is still preserved. The guns arranged round the base of Ōmura's
bronze statue in the enclosure of the Yasukuni Shrine in Tōkyo were cast by
him.

Hiraga-kōjima, the site to which Yoritomo was banished by the
Taira Clan when he was rescued from execution, lies 0.3 m. to the N.
of the castle grounds. Near it is found the place where stood the
residence of Taira-no-Kanetaka, whom Yoritomo attacked first when
he raised his banner against the Taira Clan.

The Hot Springs of Shuzenji (3.1 m. from Ōhito; jinrikisha
fare 25 sen; omnibus 15 sen; Inns: Arai, Kiku-ya, Asaba, Yomo-ya)
claim with Atami the honour of being the most popular spas in Izu.
A temple founded here in the Daidō Era (806–809) by Kūkai or
Kōbō-Daishi has given rise to the name of this place. It is bounded
on the N. and S. by mountain ranges, which leave a narrow strip of
land extending from E. to W., watered by the Katsura-gawa which
joins the Kano-gawa. Several hot springs issue from the bed of the
Katsura, and of these the one called Dokko is left to the common
use of the public. The waters of all the springs here are transparent
and alkaline.

The Shuzen-ji Temple stands on a hill on the N. bank of the
river and is associated with two of the tragic events of the Kama-
kura Shogunate, first the confinement and subsequent murder by
Yoritomo of his brother Noriyori, then the similar fate of Yoritomo's
son Yorii. The latter's tomb stands on the S. bank, while that of
his uncle is on the opposite side. To the E. of Yorii's tomb lies a
public park called Sanshū-en, said to be the site where the ‘Nun Shogun’ (Yoritomo’s widow) frequently came and remained buried in melancholy meditation. Among the relics preserved in the temple are the sutra presented by the ‘Nun-Shogun’, the incense-burner used by Kōbō-Daishi, the sutra in Nichiren’s hand-writing, a hand casket used by Hōjō Sōun, and a letter of Hideyoshi. Some of the other sights here are the Shintō shrine of Kano, the pool of Gama, Mt. Taihaku, Shiraito waterfall, and so forth.

Shōgaku-in, situated amidst mountains, about 2.4 m. to the W. of Shuzenji, marks the spot where Kōbō-Daishi is said to have subdued the devil. The edifice was built in a cave dug out of the living rock, and it is therefore very cool and refreshing even in the hottest days of summer. A clear spring gushes out at the rear of the temple, and some sights, as Aun waterfall, the ‘Ravine of Escape,’ the ‘Cavern of Escape,’ etc. may attract holiday-makers’ admiration.

The Waterfall at Kyūka-san is found on the premises of the Buddhist temple Zenchō-ji, situated to the W. of Shuzen-ji, and measures over 100 ft. high. At the rear of the temple stands the tomb of Lady Ayame, the maid of honour at the Court who was granted as wife to Minamoto Yorimasa (1180), as a reward for his destruction of a fabulous night-bird called ‘nue,’ half bird and half reptile.

Asahi Waterfall is found to the W. of Shuzen-ji and measures over 300 ft. high and 15 ft. wide, the water being divided into two parts in the middle, and beautifully reflecting the morning light. Its water flows into the Kano-gawa. About 7.3 m. to the S. of Shuzen-ji is found Yugashima Spa (Inns: Yumoto-kwan, Ochiai-rō), which is sheltered on the S. by the range of Amagi. The road from here to Shimoda Port at the southernmost extremity of the peninsula, about 24.4 m., leads over the Amagi Pass, but is negotiable by jinrikisha or omnibus.

Amagi, 4,081 ft. high, forms the backbone of the peninsula, being part of the Fuji volcanic zone. It extends for 14.6 m. from S. to N. and 2.4 m. from E. to W. and is an ascent of 7.3 m. from Yugashima. It is densely wooded and contains an Imperial game preserve.

The stretch of land from Numazu to Shizuoka is famed for fine views, with Fuji in the background and the lordly Pacific spread out in front, and possessing a salubrious climate it contains several resorts both for pleasure and health.

Numazu (84.4 m. from Shimbashi, in 3 hrs. 9 min. by express and 4 hrs. 36 min. by ordinary train; Inns: Sugimoto, Rinsen-kwan; Pop. 13,000) lies on both banks of the Kano-gawa, and being easily accessible both by land and sea, and enjoying a healthy climate and picturesque scenery, is a noted summer and winter resort. Here stand an Imperial villa and also temporary abodes of humbler folks. An electric tramway connects this town with Mishima. The sea-
shore at Numazu is called Sembon-matsubara ("Plain of a Thousand Pines"), from the presence of a large number of these stately trees growing upon it. With the azure waters of the smooth Bay of Suruga in front and the cone of Fuji behind, the eyes of visitors are further delighted with a distant view of Tago-no-ura beach, the pine-clad projection of Miho, and the pretty hill of Kunō. The Osezaki Cape at Isu lies 7.3 m. off over the sea. Tradition says that the founder of the Jōun-ji Temple first planted the pine-trees here as a shelter from the prevailing wind coming from the sea. At the E. extremity of the shore stands Hase-dera Temple, where an image of the Kwan-on is worshipped.

Usibuse (Inn, Mishima-kwan), about 0.7 m. to the S. of Numazu and 1.7 m. from the station, lies at the W. foot of the hill of the same name. It is a little cove with calm and transparent waters, being shut in from the open sea by a number of rocks. The views obtained here are even better than those at the Sembon-matsubara, while the peach orchard in the vicinity affords a fine sight in the flowering season. Shizu-ura lies 0.7 m. to the S.E. of Usibuse and is situated on the cove of Eno-ura. An Imperial villa exists here. Ga-nyūdō is another watering-place, lying at the S. mouth of the Kano-gawa and at the S. foot of Usibuse.

Suzukawa (93.8 m. from Shimbashi, in 5 hrs.) is the station where those alight who wish to visit the Tago-no-ura, which is the name given to the beautiful shore stretching from the mouth of the Fuji-kawa. Mt. Fuji is seen at its best from this place.

Okitsu (108.1 m. from Shimbashi, in 5 hrs. 37 min.; Inns: Tōka Hotel, Minakuchi-ya; Pop. 8,000), lies on the shore of Kiyomigata Bay and presents fine views. The Government experimental horticulture station exists here. Products: Okitsu-dai and Shirasu, both delicious fish.

Kiyomi-gata, 0.4 m. from the Okitsu Station, is good for bathing, the waters being shallow and clean. From here are seen in front the Miho-no-matsubara, to the S.W. the port of Shimizu, Kunō-zen, and an eminence on which stands the Buddhist temple of Ryūge-ji; to the S.E. the promontory of Isu and Sagami across the Bay of Suruga, and to the N.E. the lordly peaks of Fuji and Ashitaka.

Seiken-ji Temple, or Kiyomi-dera, 0.6 m. from the station, stands on a little eminence to the N. of the town. It belongs to the Zen Sect and was founded in 672, in the reign of the Emperor Temmu-Tennō, by Fuke-chōja. Reduced to ruin, the present structures were rebuilt by Tokugawa Ieyasu, these consisting of the main hall, founder's hall, Buddha's hall, reception hall, study, and others. The creeping plum-trees growing in the grounds are said to have been planted by Ieyasu. The Kwan-on is the principal deity worshipped here. In the reception hall is found an image of Ashikaga Takauji. There is a suite of rooms built in 1865 by the order of Tokugawa Iemochi, the last Shogun but one, and here the ex-Empress Dowager Eishō (d. 1897) and several Princes and Prin-
cesses of the Blood, such as the Crown Prince (now the reigning Emperor), his sisters, Princesses Tsune-no-Miya and Kane-no-Miya, have frequently passed a season. The grounds contain pines planted by these notable visitors, and the whole premises cover some 2 acres. Beautiful views are obtained from the temple grounds. The temple contains many relics, such as a reading-stand and an ink-stone said to have been used by Kiyomori, a picture of Jizō drawn by Takauji, a sutra written by Benkei, and so on.

Ejiri (111.3 m. from Shimbashi, in 5 hrs. 45 min.; Inn, Seikō-kwan) is the station where those alight who are bound for the harbour of Shimizu.

**Enoura Bay, Izu.**

Shimizu (Inn, Chōyō-kwan; Pop. 7,000), 0.7 m. from the station, is the only anchorage and export harbour in the whole neighbourhood. Here steamers are to be seen at all times, for this is the only outlet for the products of Shizuoka, among which tea stands foremost, and here are found a marine supply company, a cement factory and other industrial concerns. The basin, though shallow at the beach, shelves abruptly to a depth of 9 to 11 fathoms, with mud at the bottom. The mean depth at spring ebb-tide measures 6.8 ft. and at ordinary ebb-tide 63/4 ft. Trade returns in 1912, ￥10,450,488, of which exports claim ￥7,786,282; staple export, green tea.

The Miho-no-Matsubara, famed in poetry and art, is a sandy point projecting about 2.4 m. S.E. from the place, some 7 m. to the S. of Shimizu Proper, and clad with charming pine-trees. The
Shizuoka.  

Shintō shrine of Miho stands on it, while Hagoromo-no-matsu* (the ‘Pine of feather robe’) grows near the outer beach, and measures 100 ft. high and over 10 ft. in circumference.

*Tradition says the feather robe which a fairy left hanging on this tree was stolen by a fisherman who happened to pass by, and her supernatural power being gone with the loss of this magic robe, she had to marry the fisherman. The story has supplied the plot of one of the most interesting Japanese lyric dramas.

Ryūgo-ji, 3.8 m. to the S.E. of the station, where a lovely view of the Bay of Suruga with the snow-capped Fuji in the background is obtained, is a place celebrated for scenic beauty. The temple, which belongs to the Hokke Sect, has in its enclosure some big cycas trees, pines, and cactuses. Takayama Chogyū (d. 1912, a leading essayist and journalist of the day) lies here.

Tesshū-ji, standing close by, was founded by Yamaoka Tesshū, a noted calligrapher (d. 1888), who, as a retainer of the Tokugawa, advocated the surrender of the Shogunate and was created a Viscount by the Imperial Government. Though the temple remains incomplete, its grounds boast the finest scenery in the whole neighbourhood.

Kunō-zan, 6.9 m. to the S.E. of the station, from which jinrikisha is available (see Shizuoka).

Shizuoka (118 m. from Shimbashi, in 4 hrs. 6 min. by express, 6 hrs. by ordinary trains; Inns: Daitō-kwan with 12 bed-rooms, 24 beds, charges ¥ 6 to 8 American plan; ¥ 3 for room, ¥ 1 for breakfast, ¥ 1 ½ each for lunch and dinner, European plan; Shimizukwan near the station), Pop. 53,614, is the capital of Shizuoka Prefecture and is chiefly famous historically as the place where the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate retired in 1607 and passed his days at the close of his stormy life in a castle built for him by the various daimyōs at their own expense. The castle grounds stand in the centre of the city. When Tokugawa Tadamasa, the daimyō of the day, was ordered to surrender the fief in 1633, it passed to the direct control of the Shogunate. At the Restoration of Meiji, the family of Tokugawa was granted the two provinces of Suruga and Tōtōmi together with 700,000 koku (about 3,500,000 bush.) of rice, and the last Shogun, late Prince Yoshinobu, and his successor, now Prince Iyesato (present President of the House of Peers), removed to Shizuoka with over 5,000 families of the hereditary retainers of the house. The leading streets are the Station Avenue, Gofuku-chō Avenue, and Shichiken-chō Avenue. Principal buildings are the prefectural Office, District Court, City Office, Headquarters of the 29th Brigade (Infantry), Imperial Villa, Prefectural Hospital, Normal and Middle Schools, Chamber of Commerce, Abe Bank, Thirty-fifth Bank, Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Nippon Joint Tea Company, Shizuoka Gas-works, Shizuoka Shimpō (newspaper). The principal product is tea, formerly sent for export to Yokohama, but lately shipped at Shimizu, so that the centre of transaction has passed to this place: then come lacquer-wares, bamboo-wares, paper-goods, matches, and other articles.
Leading Dealers.

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Situation of Shizuoka Prefecture. This prefecture is contiguous on the E. to Kanagawa Prefecture, on the N. to Yamanashi and Nagano Prefectures, on the W. to Aichi Prefecture, and is bounded on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. With the administrative centre at the city of Shizuoka, the Prefecture rules over Ōsu (exclusive of its seven islands), Suruga, and Tōtômi. It consists of two municipal cities (Shizuoka and Hamamatsu) and thirteen counties and has an area of 2,971.68 sq. m., inhabited by 1,385,398 souls.

Agricultural products are headed by tea, which is grown in a fertile valley watered by the lower course of the River Ōi-gawa, the annual output amounting to 18,000,000 lb. valued at ¥4,200,000, a quarter of the whole production in Japan. The tea produced here is chiefly intended for export and possesses a slight astringent taste, so that the mixing of a little sugar is required. The bulk goes to the United States of America and Canada. Oranges are abundantly grown, the output being the largest next to Wakayama. Manufacturing industries. The chief one is the making of paper, both of Japanese and European style, the former, popularly known as Suruga-banshi (ordinary Japanese paper), being manufactured with the fibres of the golden-flowered Edgeworthia, growing at the foot of Mt. Fuji and in the valley of the R. Fuji, while the latter kind is manufactured on an extensive scale by the Fuji Paper Mill, situated near Ōmiya, and with the pulp of abies trees growing on the slope of Fuji. The bulk of the paper used for newspapers is supplied by this mill, which is the largest in this line in Japan. At Hamamatsu, textile fabrics, musical instruments, especially organs, and hats and caps are produced. Forestry products in the shape of timber come principally from the forests of Amagi, though varying quantities are brought down the rivers Ōi and Fuji from the interior. During the Tokugawa Shogunate, pines, hinoki (chamaecyparis obtusa), zelkova, cryptomeria, abies, tsuga, and sawara (chamaecyparis pisifera) were placed under government protection to prevent reckless felling. The first battleship built in Japan in 1875 was called Amagi, because the wood used came from the forest of that name. Marine products consist of bonito, tunny, cuttle-fish, etc., which go in no small quantities to the chief centres of consumption—Tokyo, Yokohama, and Nagoya. Mining products include building stones at Ōsu, petroleum at Tōtômi, and copper
from the Kame copper-mine, situated in a remote valley of the R. Tenryū, the annual output exceeding 7,000,000 lb.

A Light Railway connects Shizuoka and Shimizu, distance 7.9 m. in 1 hr.; 22 trains every day, single trip 13 sen.

The Castle Grounds stand 0.5 m. from the station and at the N. E. corner of the city. The three enclosures, one within the other, divided by moats, still exist, and the three big sotetsu trees (cycas revoluta), said to have been brought from Luchu, are growing in the quadrangle of the innermost enclosure. The seven-storied tower that formerly stood here no longer exists, its place being now occupied by prosaic modern barracks for the 35th Regiment. The castle grounds extend for 0.4 m. from E. to W. and 0.5 m. from N. to S., the total area being 120 acres.

Public Park, 1 m. from the station and to the N. of the castle grounds, is chiefly noted from the Shintō shrine of Sengen. The park covers about 20 acres and is finely laid out with artificial ponds and hillocks, and with hundreds of cherry-trees planted here and there. From an eminence in it fine views of the valley of the R. Abe, the cone of Fuji, and the Pacific Ocean are obtained. Sengen was originally founded in an unknown and remote period, the present structures dating from the middle of the 17th century, when they were rebuilt by order of the Shogun of the day. The deity formerly enshrined here is not accurately known; later it was dedicated to Konohana-sakuya-hime, the popular Goddess of Fuji. Entering the grounds by two carved wooden gates, we come to the dancing-stage surrounded by a long gallery, and then to the two-storied oratory and the Sanjū-kaku (‘three chambers edifice’). The ceiling of the former is decorated with pictures of dragons from the brush of Yūzen-Hōgen and Kano Motonobu. At the rear of the oratory, three flights of stone steps lead to the Sanjū-kaku, the two wings of which are connected by a room. The shrine forming one wing is dedicated to the Goddess of Fuji and the other to Ōnami-kichi. The former is a superb structure, which was at one time compared in splendour to the shrines at Nikkō. To the E. of the twin shrines stands the shrine in honour of Ieyasu, and to the W. the shrine of Nagoya. The shrine of Sengen is sheltered on the N. by Mt. Shizu-hata. This hill commands a panorama of the whole city and has at the top the site of the castle formerly held by Imagawa Yoshimoto, the daimyo of the province, who was defeated and killed (1560) in a battle fought with Oda Nobunaga.

Hōdai-in, or Ryūsen-ji, a temple of the Jōdo Sect, 0.4 m. to the W. of the station, has a large main temple, 8,100 sq. ft. In the enclosure stand the founder’s hall, reception hall, temple of Fudō and Jisō, bell-tower, and other structures. Three images of Amida are installed in the main temple, while the reception hall contains a statue of Ieyasu and the small wooden idol of Buddha which he is said to have carried about him as a charm. A fine avenue, with stately cryptomerias and other trees lining the two sides, leads from the main gate to the central temple. The name Hōdai-in is derived
from the posthumous title of the consort of Ieyasu who was buried here.

_Rinsai-ji_, of the Zen Sect, about 0.2 m. to the N. E. of the Sengen Shrine, was founded by Imagawa Yoshimoto in the middle of the 16th century. The principal image enshrined here is that of Amida, 13½ ft. high, carved by the Buddhist sculptor Kasuga. Here, in a 4½ mat room at a corner of the reception chamber, Ieyasu is said to have studied when a boy, under the abbot of the time. The dragon painted on the ceiling was drawn by Kano Tan'yū. The temple was placed under 'special protection' of the Court at Kyōto in consideration of the fact that the first abbot Honkō-Kokushi was held in great esteem by the Emperor of the time, Go-Nara-Tennō (1527-1557). The abbot's living hall, still standing, was constructed under the supervision of Ieyasu in 1573-1591, in obedience to an order of the Court. In the spacious grounds stand the tower-gate, abbot's hall, studio, and so forth. Behind the main edifice are found the tombs of Ujisato, founder of the Imagawa Family, and of Nakamura Kazuji; and a little behind these the tomb wherein was deposited the head of Imagawa Yoshimoto.

_Kinō-san_, a steep little hill, is celebrated as the place where the remains of Ieyasu repose (some say they were subsequently removed to Nikkō). The gorgeous temple supplied a model, the scope being expanded, for the mausolea at Nikkō. The place lies 6.1 m. to the E. of the station and is equidistant from either Shimizu or Ejiri. Jinrikisha and omnibuses are available. From the little village of Nekoya at the S. foot of the hill, we ascend a long flight of stone steps and so reach the outer gate. Then toiling up for more than 0.7 m. we come to the front of the temple. On the terrace are found a gate with a tablet bearing an inscription by the Emperor of the time, the main temple, office, Chinese gate, drum-tower, dancing-stage, offering place, bronze gate, and so on, all resplendent with engraved figures and red paint. The whole surroundings are in perfect keeping with these beautiful decorations. From the summit a good view of the Bay of Suruga with the pine-clad promontory of Miho, Shimizu Port, and Mt. Fuji is obtained. The pines planted by Ieyasu, a big umbrella-fir, and other trees are growing in the grounds.

_Shimada_ (13.5 ft. from Shimbashi, in 7 hrs. 15 min.) lies on the left bank of the R. Ōi and opposite Kanaya, which stands on the right bank. Pop. 14,000. The Ōi, now crossed by a bridge 4,320 ft. long, was formerly a trying place for travellers, since from strategic considerations neither a bridge nor ferry service was allowed, so that they had to ford the stream or to be carried across on the backs of professional coolies, or in palanquins borne aloft. The scene furnished a favourite theme to old painters of the genre school. The river is 77 m. long and takes its rise from Shiraminesan, on the frontier of Kai and Suruga, emptying finally into the Bay of Suruga. Though the bed is a mile in width, the actual
stream does not measure more than a quarter of a mile across at ordinary times. After heavy rains, however, the dry bed is suddenly swollen and the river often overflows its banks.

The crossing of the river was under the special supervision of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which utilized this watery barrier as a convenient place for inspecting travellers. At the two towns of Shimada and Kanaya, overseers were appointed to regulate the service of men and horses, to fix fares, to close or reopen the passage, according as it was judged risky or no longer so. The suspension or resumption of the fording service had to be made with the saction of the commissioner of the authorities of Suruga, stationed at Shimada, and of the road magistrate at Yedo. The regular coolies formed an organisation of as many as 700 men. The rendai-watashi (\textit{\`{h}and-barrow ferry}) was effected by means of a sort of a ladder laid across the shoulders of bearers. A daimyo was usually carried across in a decorated palanquin placed on the rendai, and, to make a lively show, 20 to 30 coolies were engaged to bear it.

Kanaya (138.3 m. from Shimabashi, in 7 hrs. 26 min.) stands opposite Shimada on the other side of the R. Oi and contains 7,000 inhabitants. Kikugawa-no-sato (Hamlet of the R. Kikun), 1.5 m. to the W. of the station, was formerly one of the most prosperous places along the Tôkaidô, but is now chiefly remembered in association with the unfortunate courtier Toshimoto, attendant of the Emperor Go-daigo, who, when the abortive attempt of his master to recover the legitimate authority failed, was taken prisoner by the Hôjô Regency and was sent under strong guard to Kamakura, where he was beheaded. Toshimoto, who was also a refined scholar, wrote his death-song on a pillar of the inn here; his end supplies a pathetic chapter in the romantic record of Taihei-ki (a popular book of history). Sayo-no-nakayama, 2.2 m. to the W. of the station, is the name of a short steep hill that stands on the ancient highway, but is now pierced by a tunnel. Its fame now remains in the famous ditties composed by some ancient travellers. The Yonaki-shi (\textit{\`{n}ight-wailing stone}), Yonaki-matsu (\textit{\`{n}ight-wailing pine}), and Mibu-tsuka (\textit{Tomb of a woman with child}) are still found by the roadside of this hill-road. Tradition says that a woman living in Nissaka was murdered by a highwayman here while she was going to her lover's at Kanaya. The child prematurely born was rescued by a passing priest, who bade a woman in the neighbourhood bring up the baby with \textit{ame} (glutinous rice-jelly). This article is sold even to-day at wayside houses on the hill. A small temple dedicated to the Kosodate Kwan-on (\textit{\`{c}hild-feeding God of Mercy}) stands near by.

Fukuroi (154 m. from Shimabashi, in 8 hrs. 5 min.) is the station where pilgrims alight when bound for the shrine of the God of Fire, now belonging to the Shintô cult, but formerly Buddhist. The Kasuisai-Sanjuaku-bô, a Buddhist temple, stands 1.9 m. to the N. of the station, and a horse-tram is available between the two places (fare 5 \textit{sen}, in 15 min.). The premises are fairly extensive, covering 12 acres, and contain the great hall, temple of Kwan-on, building for pilgrims, great apartments for priests, inner apartments for priests, hall for learning, and so on. The temple was removed from Mt. Akiha in 1873, when an attempt was made by the Government
to establish order in the confused state of Shintoism and Buddhism, what was formerly a Buddhist centre has, in consequence, been converted into one of Shintoism.

**Akiha-jinja**, a Shinto shrine, lies 21.2 m. to the N. of the station, of which the distance as far as the village of *Mori*, 7.3 m., can be covered by horse-tram (20 sen, in 1 1/2 hrs.), and the remainder by *jinrikisha*. The shrine is dedicated to *Kagutsuchi-no-Kami*, popularly called the God of Fire, but styled by some the God of Summer Heat, and was founded in the Wadō Era (708–714). Approaching the enclosure through the storied-gate and the great *torii*, with numberless stone-lanterns lining both sides of the intervening pathway, we come to the 'Chinese gate,' followed by the oratory, the resting-hall for Imperial messengers, and the offerings-hall. Ascending the flight of stone steps we reach the main shrine, with its ante-chambers. *Akiha* stands on an eminence, commanding panoramic views of the whole surrounding district, including the sea of *Sagami* and the meanderings of the *Tenyū-gawa*. Travellers may rejoin the railway by this water-route. Every year on December 15th a great festival is held, when vast crowds of devout pilgrims visit the place.

**Hamamatsu** (165.7 m. from *Shimbashi*, in 5 hrs, 34 min. by express and 8 hrs. 37 min. by ordinary train; Inns: *Ōgome-ya, Hana-ya*), Pop. 32,381, formerly a castle-town of a daimyo, is the provincial capital of *Totomi*. The old castle grounds lie 1 m. to the N.W. of the station and possess a fine shrine in honour of the Shogun Ieyasu. Principal products are tea, musical instruments, and hats and caps. About 2.4 m. to the N. of the station lies the old battlefield of *Mikata-ga-hara*, where in 1572 Ieyasu’s army was routed by the invading army of Takada Shingen, Daimyo of *Kai*. It is now covered by tea-plantations.

**Maisaka** (172.2 m. from *Shimbashi*, in 9 hrs.; Inns: *Shōgetsu, Kaishun-ro, Myōga-ya*) is noted for the beautiful lagoon of *Hamana-ko* with its picturesque scenes, which are specially delightful to the travellers whose eyes have grown tired with the long journey through fields with nothing particular to divert them. The lagoon covers 30 sq. m. and communicates on the S. with the Pacific Ocean by means of a shallow outlet about 200 yds. wide. This part is known as *Imakire* ('new breach') and it is here that trains run on three dykes and four bridges, altogether measuring 5,276 ft. On the N. stands a pine-clad range, while on its E. shore abuts the edge of the elevated plain of *Mikata-ga-hara*, revealing distinctly strata of the quaternary formation. This part is noted for fine views, among which the little island called *Benten-jima*, from the Goddess Benten enshrined there, is conspicuous. The views obtained from the windows of the train are truly charming, the foaming breakers of the Pacific very near on the left forming a delightful contrast to the verdure-clothed range to the right, while the junks sailing on the placid water in the lake add much to the picture.
The lagoon is full of indentations, especially on its N. E. and N. W.
coasts, forming the inlets known as Inasa, Hosoe, and Kanzanji-ura
and some others. There are twelve noted sights along the coast,
all bearing distinct titles, in accordance with the Japanese custom.

Formerly the lake, as it was in actuality, a fact implied by its present
nomenclature, was called 'Tō-su-Ōmi' ('the distant fresh-water sea'), regard-
ed from Kyōto, in contradistinction to Biwa-ko, called 'Awa-umi or Ōmi' ('the
fresh-water sea'), from which the provincial names of Tōtomi and Ōmi were
respectively derived. It was in those days separated from the sea by a sand-
spit, its waters finding access to the sea by a river called the Hamana-gawa.
A bridge 560 ft. long was constructed across this river in 862. In 1498 an
earthquake, accompanied by tidal waves, buried the mouth of the river and broke
through the spit. Similar disasters in 1510 completed the destruction. A ferry
service was then started across the passage, 1.8 m. from Arai to Maisaka. It
was often subject to rough waves, so that travellers in those days had frequently
to choose the disagreeable alternative of a long detour along the coast. The
Tokugawa Shogunate in 1660 established a barrier-gate at Arai for the inspec-
tion of travellers and other purposes. After the Restoration of Meiji, a bridge,
(5,276 ft., consisting of 3 embankments, and 4 spans) with embankments at its two
ends, bearing the ancient name of Hamana-bashi, was constructed across the
entrance, running parallel to the railway bridge. In summer a temporary station
is opened at Hamana for the benefit of those resorting to this place.

Kanzan-ji, 7.3 m. to the N. W. of Hamana, is regarded by
some as affording the best scene in the whole neighbourhood.
Kiga-machi is a little town about 9.8 m. to the N. W. of the
Hamamatsu Station, and being on the N. E. shore of the lagoon is
rich in scenery, besides being suitable as a watering-place. Inoya
Shrine, 2.4 m. to the N. E. of Kiga, is in honour of Prince Mun-
naga, a son of the Emperor Gotaigo-Tennō, who about 1336 held
two strongholds in this vicinity as the basis of his operations
against the army of the usurper Takauji. Deserted by his fol-
lowers, the Prince went to Yoshino, but returned here to die, circa
1381. The Hōkō-ji, about 2½ m. to the W. of the preceding
temple, was founded in 1384, a son of the Emperor Gotaigo-Tennō
having been installed as first abbot. The image of Shaka-Nyorai is
worshipped here, while the tomb of the Prince-abbot stands in the
enclosure and is attended to by a keeper appointed by the Imperial
Household. The twenty-eight buildings on the premises are fine
structures. This temple also worships Akiha Hansōbo, and every
October, on the 16th and 17th, visitors throng the place.

Washizu (177.9 m. from Shimbashi, in 9 hrs. 14 min.; Inn: Hamana-kwan), on a little promontory projecting into the lagoon
from its W. coast, forms a good watering-place. The Honkō-ji,
0.3 m. to the W. of the station, is of the Nichiren Sect and stands
halfway up the side of a little eminence. The main hall is under
Government Protection, while the Buddhist picture possessed by the
temple is on the list of 'National Treasures.'

Toyohashi (188.5 m. from Shimbashi, in 6 hrs. 20 min. by ex-
press, 9 hrs. 40 min. by ordinary trains; Inns: Masu-ya, Kojima-ya,
Tsubo-ya; Pop. 43,950) is reached after leaving the Washizu and
Futagawa Stations. To the right stands on a rocky pinnacle a
bronze image of the Kwan-on. The town lies on the S. bank of
the River Toyokawa and is the centre of the E. half of the province of Mikawa; it was formerly the castle-town of the daimyo called Matsudaira. The castle grounds, where stand the barracks for the 18th Regiment of Infantry, lie in the centre of the town, 0.7 m. to the N. E. of the station. Opposite the barracks there is the Shinto shrine of Yoshida, where each June a regular festival is held on the 14th and 15th.

The Headland of Iroko, forming the extremity of Atsumi promontory which projects far into the Gulf of Owari as seen W. from Toyohashi, is considered by some as even rivalling in beauty the grand scenes at the foot of Mt. Fuji. Geologically the headland is judged to have been an island at one time, but made continuous with the mainland owing to the upheaval of the connecting part. Surmounting the little ridge, via the fishing village of Iroko, and descending to the W. shore, we soon come, going S., to the breaker-swept beach of the Pacific, whence we espy the little island of Kami-shima, and beyond it the mountain ranges of Ise and Shima. Its E. extremity forms Cape Dai-ō, while to its W. is visible at night the light from the lighthouse erected on Cape Anori. Proceeding to the right, we come after about a mile to the huge rock at Ushigakubi, near which are two big stone gates. The whole neighbourhood makes a grand view. Here fur-seals used to come in herds thirty or forty years ago. Advancing further we are met by fishermen's picturesque huts lining the road. The beautiful pine-groves standing by make a delightful contrast to the sandy beach whitened with surges. Flocks of plovers migrate from the Pacific to the Gulf of Owari. From Toyohashi to the village of Hatake on the promontory, 10 nautical miles, little steamers are available, while from this village to Iroko the distance is 5.6 m. and can be covered by jinrikisha.

The Toyokawa Railway leads from Yoshida (Toyohashi) to Nagashino (17.4 m., in 1 hr. 23 min.).

Toyokawa-Inari lies 4.8 m. to the N. W. of the Toyohashi Station and close to the Toyokawa Station, 3rd station on the railway of the same name, the town containing over 2,000 inhabitants. The deity worshipped in the temple, which is called Myōgon-ji, of the Zen Sect, is Daini-ten, and it was held in high veneration by the three families of Oda, Toyotomi, and Tokugawa. Curious to note, the architecture is of Shinto type, the buildings including the main edifice, founder's hall, hall for the image of Daini-ten, and others. The garden is laid out in characteristic Japanese style and is noted for its azaleas and tree-peony beds. Every year the first festival is held from the 16th to 22nd of October, and the second festival on the same dates of November (lunar calendar).

The Battlefield of Nagashino, 0.7 m. from the terminus of the line, was the scene of the decisive battle fought in 1575 between the Takeda Clan of Kai and the combined forces of the Oda and the
TOKAIDO 32. Route.

Gamagōri. Tokugawa. The Takeda Clan, under Katsuyori, son of the great Shingen, sustained a crushing defeat, which was followed a few years later by the downfall of the once powerful clan in battle with the same allied armies. The site of the castle of Nagashino, held by Matsudaira Nobumasa, stands on the cliff overhanging the confluence of the rivers Miwa and Iwashiro.

Hōrai-ji, a Buddhist temple, the foundation stones having been laid by priest Rishū by order of the Empress Suiko (593–628), and the work completed in the Taira Period (701–703), is the most celebrated Buddhist seat in this province, combining the doctrines of the two sects of Tendai and Shingon. In the spacious grounds covering about 15 acres stand the main temple, founder's hall, three-storied pagoda, mirror hall, belfry, and so on, scattered here and there in tasteful arrangement. The founder's hall is believed to have been built by a master-architect of Hida, while the three-storied pagoda was dedicated by Yoritomo and built under the supervision of one of his generals, Kajiwara Kagetoki. Overlooking all these buildings stands the temple in honour of Ieyasu, surpassing in beauty all the other shrines. The hill to the rear of the temple contains several sights of local fame and also a waterfall.

Gamagōri (199.1 m. from Shimbashi, in 10 hrs. 8 min. by ordinary trains; Inns: Kempeki-kwan, Gamagōri-kwan) is a noted sea-bathing place in the neighbourhood, the foreground formed by the Bay of Toyohashi being dotted with charming islets. Regular steamship service from here to Toba and Futami; Fare, with transit tax, between Gamagōri and Toba or Futami is ¥ 1.93 1st class, ¥ 1.13 2nd class, in 5 hrs. 20 min. (Gamagōri—Futami) and 5 hrs.
55 min. (Gamagōri—Tōba). The bathing-ground lies 0.2 m. to the S. of the station and is sheltered on the right by the promontory of Chita and on the left by that of Atsumi. The islets in front are called Take-shima, Ōshima, Hotoke-jima, and Kame-iwa, on the first of which stands a shrine dedicated to the Goddess Benten, reputed to be one of the seven famous Bentens in Japan. Being sheltered from the open sea, and with clear water and a sandy bottom, this place forms an ideal bathing-ground, with the added attraction of fine scenes. The view obtained from the windows of the train is sufficiently inviting.

Okazaki (208.4 m. from Shimabashi, in 10 hrs. 33 min.), Pop. 24,824, lies a little over a mile to the N. of the station and is chiefly noted as the birthplace of the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate. It was formerly the castle-town of the Daimyō Honda, now Viscount Honda. Between the station and the city proper run horse-trams. Cotton, cotton fabrics, and miso (bean paste) are the principal products. The place was noted as Shogun Ieyasu’s native place and is famed to some extent even at present, as the cradle of the Manzai, or strolling comic dancers, who give house-to-house performances in the New Year.

The manzai-raku (‘Long lives’ Comic’), as the performance is called, originated in a certain rite conducted at the Imperial Court on January 5th. It is owing to this august origin that the manzai are dressed in pompous style. Those who visit Tokyo come even now from Mikawa, while others performing in Kyōto hail from Yamato.

The Castle grounds occupy an eminence and now constitute a park, which is full of cherry-trees and maples. By the well, the water from which is said to have been used for washing the newborn baby Ieyasu, stands a temple erected to his memory. The wooden bridge of Yahagi, spanning the Yahagi-gawa, the largest in Mikawa, is just outside the castle grounds and measures 1,248 ft. The bridge is noted as the place where the boy Hideyoshi, as a vagrant, met with an arch-robber named Hachisuka Koroku, who became his first retainer, to be raised afterwards to a daimyo. The iron bridge for the railway crosses the river further down.

Kariya (218.3 m. from Shimabashi, in 11 hrs.), is now an insignificant station, but is famous in connection with the life of Narihira, a courtier and poet, (about the middle of the 9th century), when he was exiled to Eastern Japan. The ‘Eight-forked bridge,’ which was once constructed over the watery moor, as the place then was, and where irises grew, is frequently mentioned in ancient Japanese literature. In the temple, Muryō-ji, are preserved a number of things attributed to Narihira.

Ōbu (221.3 m. from Shimabashi, in 11 hrs. 5 min.) is the junction of the Taketoyo Line, 12 m., which leads to Taketoyo via Ogawa, Kamesaki, and Handa.

The Harbour of Taketoyo, on the E. side of the Chita Promontory, is an exporting port. Its latest customs returns are ¥3,307,051, including ¥223,841 export; principal exports are porcelain-wares,
TOKAIDO

225.7 m. from Shimabashi, in 11 hrs. 18 min. has about
3.5 to its E. the old battlefield of Okehasama, where Oda Nobu-
naga crushed his enemy Imagawa Yoshimoto in 1560 and laid the
foundation of his future greatness.

Narumi, Arimatsu, the former 0.7 m. and the latter over 4.9 m. from the
station, are famed for the production of light dapple-dyed (chiefly white and
blue) cotton fabrics for summer wear. The industry was reserved in the days
of the Tokugawas to these two places, which, therefore, enjoyed a great pros-
perity. Now Nageya is their rival.
Route XXXIII. Nagoya and Neighbourhood.

Nagoya (233.4 m. from Shimbashi, in 7 hrs. 38 min. by express, Fare, ¥6.88 1st class, ¥4.13 2nd class; 94.7 m. from Kyoto, in 3 hrs. 17 min. Fare, ¥3.53 1st class, ¥2.12 2nd class; 80.1 m. from Tooru-ga, in 5 hrs. 58 min., Fare, ¥3.05 1st class, ¥1.83 2nd class); Inns and Hotels: Nagoya Hotel (Pl. 28, D4; ½ m. from Sta. jinrikisha 15 sen; 9 rooms with double beds, 20 with single beds; also rooms in Japanese style; Charges, ¥5 to 7 for room with double bed, ¥2 to 4 for room with single bed: ¥1 for breakfast, ¥1½ for dinner or supper, American plan) can accommodate 64 persons; Marubun 27 rooms; Shina-chu Hotel 23 rooms; Shina-chu-shiten 32 rooms; Senshū-rodō 14 rooms. Restaurants: Kawabun, Hyakushun-rodō, Tōyō-kwan, Tokugetsu-rodō.

Japan Tourist Bureau Nagoya Inquiry Office on the premises of the station, supplies information to tourists.

Situation and History. Nagoya is the fifth largest city in Japan, and being situated about midway between Tokyo and Osaka is also called the Chūkyō (‘Middle Capital’). It occupies the central position in the region consisting of Owari, Mino, Mikawa, and Ise, with the Bay of Ise forming its W. limit; moreover it lies in the S. part of the plain of Mino and Owari, the most fertile in Japan. The river Kiso forms a natural barrier on the N. and N. W. Formerly a sparsely inhabited place, its importance began with the erection of a castle here, first by the Imagawa Family and then by the Oda, but its prosperity dates from 1610, when the Shogun Ieyasu built for his son Yoshinao the present castle. It was reputed one of the three celebrated strongholds in Japan, though its strength was never tried by war. The golden dolphins surrounding the donjon have added much to its reputation. It now belongs to the Imperial Household and forms one of its ‘Detached Palaces.’

The city contains 435,219 inhabitants and extends for 3.7 m. from E. to W., 7.8 m. from N. to S., and is subdivided for administrative purposes into four wards, W., E., S., and Central. The recent incorporation of the adjoining town of Atsuta has considerably increased the size of the city. The streets number 277, and of these the two most important are the one that leads straight from the front of the station to the Chikusa Station of the Central Main Line, dividing the city from E. to W., and the one that runs N. to S. from Atsuta to the castle. The first is called Hirohōji (‘Square’), which divides Nagoya into ‘Up town’ and ‘Down town,’ and the latter Honchō (‘Main street’). The section where the two intersect each other forms the heart of the city and is occupied by the principal business establishments and houses. Another busy quarter is about the temple for the Kwan-on at Ō-su, S. part of the city; this is rendered lively with theatres, peep-shows, and other popular amusements.

Atsuta, belonging to the S. ward, lies at the head of the Bay of Ise and was formerly the ferry station to Kuwana in Ise, 17.1 m., across the sea. It is chiefly noted for the Shintō Shrine of Atsuta, the greatest next to the Great Shrines of Ise. Recently harbour-works were started here, and the harbour is now called Nagoya.
Conveyance.

NAGOYA

Conveyance.

NAGOYA

I. Railways.—(1.) The Tōkaidō Main Line passes through the Atsuta Station in the S. part of the city and the Nagoya Station in the W. part. (2.) The Central Main Line, coming from the Iida-machi Station in Tōkyō, via Kai and Shinano passes through the Chikusa Station at the E. limit of Nagoya and terminates at the Nagoya Station. (3.) The Kwansai Main Line, which leads from Nagoya to the Osaka-Kyōto district via Nara, with a branch line leading to Yamada and Toba. (4.) The Harbour Line leading from the Nagoya Station to Nagoya Harbour (5 m.).

The Fares and Time occupied from Nagoya to the principal neighbouring districts are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Distances (m.)</th>
<th>Express Time (hrs. min.)</th>
<th>Ordinary Time (hrs. min.)</th>
<th>1st class (yen)</th>
<th>2nd class (yen)</th>
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<td>Gifu</td>
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<td>.38</td>
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<td>7.38</td>
<td>12.22</td>
<td>6.88</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Electric Tram consists of nine lines:—Public Park, Atsuta, Harbour-works, Oshikiri, Kuromon, Miyuki, Egawa, Sakae-machi, and Higashi-Tsukiji, these running from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.; Fare, 1 sen per section. Besides, there are seven suburb lines running to the noted places in the neighbourhood, that is, Nakamura, Kaku-ō-zan, Yagoto, Tokoname, Seto, Tsushima, Ichino-miya. The rate of fare is the same as that of the street line.

Principal Productions.

Principal productions are textile fabrics, porcelain, cloisonné wares, fans (folded and round), paper lanterns, embroidery, lacquered wares (especially tables covered with lacquered-paper, etc.), bronze, dapple-dyed cotton fabrics, canned pickles, straw-plaits, dried horse-
route 33. nagoya

radish, clocks, cement, matches, knitted goods, umbrellas, Buddhist tabernacles, toys, etc. of these the first is the most important as to value,—silk and cotton thread, silk and cotton fabrics, for domestic consumption and for china and siberia, being produced. nagoya was the pioneer of the clock industry in japan and produces about ¥385,500 worth of timepieces.

leading dealers where the above articles may be obtained are:

(bazaars):
central bazaar, sakae-machi
nagoya-shōhin-kwan, sakae-machi
sei-nan-kwan, teppō-chō Ichōme, naka-ku.

cloisonné wares:
j. andō, yaka-chō, naka-ku.
t. hattori, shimozono-chō
k. kumeno, miwa-chō, naka-ku.

Copper wares:
okaya, teppō-chō Ichōme, naka-ku.
t. misuno, Higashi-Tachibana-chō, naka-ku.

Copper wares (manufacturer):
r. ozawa, Minami-Buhei-chō, naka-ku.

Drapery:
ito gofuku-ten, sakae-machi
kikyōya gofuku-ten, tamaya-chō
s. koide, tamaya-chō san-chōme, nishi-ku.

Earthenware:
kawamatsu, shimo-Tatesugi-chō
nagoya Sei5-jo, chikusa-machi, suburbs.
nippon Tōki Gomei-Kwaisha, naka-mura, suburbs.
s. katō, Higashi-Shumoku-chō
Tashiro Branch Store, Nanamagari-chō san-chōme, naka-ku.
t. imoto, shumoku-chō san-chōme, higashi-ku.
t. terazawa, chikara-machi

Embroidery (Handkerchiefs):
f. mori, Gojō-chō, nishi-ku.
g. ueda, hon-machi Nichōme, nishi-ku.

H. sakai, Horizume-chō, nishi-ku.
k. sada, Chaya-machi.

Fancy mattings:
k. hanaoka, Atsuta-Ichibacho, minami-ku.
k. misuno, shimo-Chōja-machi
k. nozaki, Temma-chō Shichōme, nishi-ku.

Folding fans:
h. misuno, Horizume-chō
k. sui, Oshikiri-chō Ichōme, nishi-ku.
M. inoue,
nakamura, Kikui-chō Nichōme, nishi-ku.
t. kato, Teppō-chō Sanchōme, naka-ku.

Gold and silver art objects:
j. makino, Monzen-chō Ichōme, naka-ku.
m. ikeda, Teppō-chō Nichōme, naka-ku.

Gold and silver art objects:
(manufacturer)
t. nagata, Okeya-chō Shichōme, nishi-ku.

Paper-lanterns:
nakamura-Gōmei-Kwaisha,
T. suzuki, Kobayashi-chō, naka-ku.

(Photographer)
nakamura, Minami-Otsu-machi
T. nagata, Okeya-chō Nichōme, naka-ku.

Portières:
s. Mizutani, Miyamachi Nichōme,
T. murakami, Temma-chō

Round fans:
J. itō, Maezuka-chō, nakaku.
k. Higashi-Oji, Atsuta-Ichibachi-chō, minami-ku.
Nagoya Harbour (6.3 m. from the Nagoya Station, 3.7 m. from the Atsuta Station) was completed in 1907 after ten years' work at the cost of about ¥2,000,000. It has the depths of 23 ft. in the basin and of 18 ft. in the channel at low water in the spring tide. The reclaimed land covers 450 acres and has a landing pier on its extremity. Further extension of the harbour works is now in progress. The latest customs returns record ¥7,770,757, of which 4,023,401 are exports; the principal exports being porcelain (1,600,000), bleached cotton fabrics (110,000), sheeting (60,000), timber (20,000); principal imports, beans (550,000), bean-cakes (120,000), refined sugar (50,000).

The Canal of Shōjin-gawa, completed in 1909 at the cost of ¥1,000,000, leads from the W. of the Public Park to the harbour, distance 6,320 yds. Sanitary Arrangements. Water-works and sewage-works were started in 1907. The water supply is to be obtained from the Kiso-gawa, near the old castle of Inuyama, and the waterway consists of tunnels extending 520 yds., covered way, 834 yds., and open way, 16,334 yds. The present plan is to supply drinking-water for 460,000 inhabitants, but the works are capable of being enlarged to supply 1,000,000 at a comparatively small outlay.

Public Offices and Institutions:

Aichi Hospital, Tennōzaki-chō, Naka-ku.
Aichi-ken Special Medical School, Tennōzaki-chō, Naka-ku.
Art Gallery, Monzen-chō Sanchōme, Naka-ku.
Educational Museum, Ōsone-chō, Higashi-ku.
Kōsēkwan Hospital, Hinaguchi-chō, Nishiki-ku.
Mie Spinning Co., Owari Branch-works, Atsuta-Oō-chō, Minami-ku.
Mie Spinning Co., Aichi Branch-works, Shimo-Hiroi-chō, Naka-ku.
Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, (Pl. 35, F 4), Sakae-machi Shichichōme, Naka-ku.
Nagoya Court of Appeal (Pl. 24, E 3), Hon-machi, Nishi-ku.
Nagoya Customs Branch Office, Atsuta-kōdo-chō.
**Route 33. NAGOYA**

**Geography.**

- Nagoya Gendarmerie Head-Office, Hon-machi, Nishi-ku.
- Nagoya Higher Technical School, (Pl. G 6), Gokiso-mura.
- Nagoya Jail, Chikusa-machi.
- Nagoya Local Court, Hon-machi, Nishi-ku.
- Nagoya Post Office (Pl. 41, E 4), Sakae-machi, Naka-ku.
- Nagoya Regiment Headquarters, In the castle.
- Prefectural Office,* Shin-Sakae-machi, Naka-ku.
- 3rd Division Headquarters. In the castle.
- 8th Higher School (Pl. G H 8), Yobitsugi-machi.
- Water-works and Sewage-works Office, Minami-Buhei-cho, Naka-ku.

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**Geography.** This prefecture is contiguous to Shizuoka prefecture on the E., Gifu Prefecture on the N., Nagano Prefecture on the N.E., and bounded by the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Ise on the S. It consists of the two provinces of Owari and Mikawa, the two municipal cities of Nagoya and Toyohashi, and 21 counties, the whole covering 1,915 sq. m. and containing 1,848,121 inhabitants. **Agriculture.** The fertile plain of Owari and Mino is the largest centre for rice and mugi (wheat and barley) in Japan, the former province alone producing 8,000,000 bush. of rice and 1,000,000 bush. of the other grains. The horse-radish of Owari enjoys a reputation all over the country, besides being dried and exported to Vladivostok, Hawaii, and America to the extent of about ¥160,000 a year. **Mikawa** is noted for cotton and sericulture, and lately for indigo. In poultry-raising Owari ranks second of all the provinces in Japan. Of **manufacturing** industries first of all comes weaving, of which cotton goods, valued at ¥13,500,000 a year, occupy the second place on the list for the whole country; then ceramics, which with an annual output of ¥4,000,000 stands foremost in Japan.

**Banks:**

- Aichi Ginkō, Tamaya-chō, Nishi-ku.
- Bisan Nōkō Ginkō, Shin-Sakae-machi, Naka-ku.
- Dai-ichi Ginkō, Branch, Temma-chō, Nishi-ku.
- Kitahama Ginkō, Branch, Teppō-chō, Naka-ku.
- Melji Ginkō, Temma-chō, Nishi-ku.
- Mitsui Ginkō, Branch, Temma-chō, Nishi-ku.
- Nagoya Ginkō, Temma-chō, Nishi-ku.
- Nippon Ginkō, Branch, Sakae-machi, Naka-ku.
Companies.

Companies (capital above ¥1,000,000):—

Aichi Cement Co., Atsuta Higashi-machi, Minami-ku.
Aichi Electric Co., Atsuta Higashi-machi, Minami-ku.
Japan Car Manufacturing Co.,
Atsuta Higashi-machi, Minami-ku.
Nagoya Electric Railway Co.,
Nako-no-machi, Nishi-ku.
Nagoya Stock Exchange, Minami-Ise-machi, Naka-ku.
Singer's Sewing Machine Co.,
Tamaya-chō, Nishi-ku.
Taishō Gas Co., Yaba-machi, Naka-ku.
Teikoku Thrown Silk Textile Co.,
Kniji-mura.
Tōkai Warehousing Co.,
Tennōzaki-chō, Naka-ku.
Toyoda Weaving Co.,
Shimasaki-chō, Nishi-ku.

Newspaper Offices:—

Fusō Shimbun, Skin-Sakae-machi,
Naka-ku.
Nagoya Shimbun, Hariya-chō,
Kobayashi-chō, Naka-ku.
Nagoya Shimbun, Hariya-cho,
Higashi-ku.
Nagoya Tokai Shimbun,
Kobayashi-chō, Naka-ku.
Shin-Aichi, Homma-cho, Nishi-ku.

Churches and Foreign Residents. At the end of 1910 there were 14 Protestant churches, 1 Roman Catholic church, seven foreign missionaries, while foreign residents numbered 48,—21 males and 27 females.

Places of Interest in the Neighbourhood.

The noted sights in the environs of Nagoya are tabulated below:—

Name | Locality | Distance from Nagoya Atsuta Chikusa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Atsuta, Minami-ku</th>
<th>m.</th>
<th>m.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atsuta Shrine (Pl. E 10)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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<td>Castle (Pl. D E 2, 3)</td>
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<td>Gohyaku Rakan</td>
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<td>Hongwan-ji (Higashi)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hongwan-ji (Nishi)</td>
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<td>Jin-moku-ji</td>
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<td>Ōsu Kwan-on (Pl. D 5)</td>
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<td>Wakamiyah Shrine (Pl. E,5)</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Beginning with the sights in the N. half of the city, as divided by the Hirokōji Broadway, we have first.

The Commemoration Monument in honour of the officers and soldiers of the Nagoya Division killed in the Sino-Japanese war.
It stands at Shin-Sakae-machi, about the middle of the broadway, and is a bronze monument 60 ft. high, with a number of captured guns arranged around the base.

The castle was completed in 1703 after five years' work, the privilege of building it being shared among 20 great daimyos of 'outside' extraction, i.e. not hereditarily adhering to the Tokugawa Family. The work was cunningly intended to impoverish them and to weaken their power. The five-storied donjon, built under the direct supervision of the great Katō Kiyomasa, measures from base to summit 107.75 ft. approximately. The basement story measures 34 yds. from N. to S., 31 yds. from E. to W., while the highest story is 14 by 12 yds. The golden dolphins (shachi) surrounding the donjon, the S. one representing the male and the N., the female, are over 8 ft. high and are said to have cost 17,975 gold pieces of the Keichō Era, corresponding to ¥360,000 of to-day. One of the two was sent to the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, and was nearly lost on its way home, having been wrecked in the steamship 'Nil' of the Messageries Maritimes. The two outer enclosures belong to the War Department and contain the headquarters with necessary adjuncts and barracks of the Nagoya Division. The central enclosure, formerly the residence of the Prince of Owari, was transferred years ago to the Imperial Household and is the most important part of the whole pile. Here are situated the donjon and the apartments, in which are seen works by several of the master painters of the Kano and Tosa Schools and by Iwasa Matabei; also exquisite carvings by that prince of sculptors, Hidari Jingorō.

The Tōshō-gū Shrine, in Nagashima-machi, Nishi-ku, is dedicated to Ieyasu and two others and was founded in 1619. The great festival held each year on April 17th is a grand social function of the whole city.

Nagoya Jinsha, E. of the Tōshō-gū Shrine, dedicated to Suinan no no Mikoto, was founded by order of the Emperor Daigo in 915. Though not particularly striking in architectural beauty, the shrine is sufficiently large in plan. Its annual festival, on July 15th and 16th, is one of the popular affairs of the city.

Kenchū-ji, in Tsutsui-chō, Higashi-ku, belongs to the Jōdo Sect, and, having been a hereditary temple of the House of Owari, is rather an imposing edifice both in elegance and design. The tombs of the successive lords of Owari are magnificent.

Gohyaku-Rakan or 'Five Hundred Rakan', in Shin-Deki-machi, Higashi-ku, 0.7 m. to the N. of the preceding temple, has as its principal image that of Komatsuki Jisō. But more interesting are the images of Buddha (16 ft. high) and Monju-Fugen, installed in the two Rakan halls forming wings of the central edifice, and especially the 500 images of Rakan arranged round those figures. Of these 500 carvings some were chiselled by master craftsmen, among whom the name of Tametaka, a 'Netsuke' sculptor, stands
prominent. The five hundred figures present almost every conceivable style, in countenance, posture, and so forth. The temple is also called Dairyū-ji.

Wakamiya Hachiman Shrine, in Suehiro-cho, Naka-ku, is dedicated to the Emperor Nintoku (313–399 A.D.) and was founded in the reign of Temmu (673–686). The annual festival, 15th and 16th June, furnishes lively scenes hardly surpassed by those of the Toshō-gū, for the god of this shrine is the most popular patron deity of the citizens.

Higashi Hongwan-ji, or ‘Higashi Kakesho’ (Pl. E 6) in Shimo-Chaya-machi, Naka-ku, is the most important religious pile here and indeed ranks among the most noted structures of the kind in the country, not only in extent, for the premises cover no less than 12 acres, but also in respect of its architectural beauty and of the valuable timbers used. Surrounded by high walls, the enclosure looks quite imposing, the site having been at one time that of a fortress. Visitors are first struck by the two-storied double-roofed gateway with its portals and gates chastely decorated. Crossing the spacious court we come to the temple proper, which, owing to the roofed exterior colonnade, appears two-storied. The interior consists of three apartments, one behind another, the innermost forming the chancel, the middle being for the use of special congregations, and the outermost for ordinary visitors. The chancel also consists of three parts, of which the centre contains the image of Amida (carved by Tankei) and its paraphernalia, the left that of Shinran, the founder of the Shin-shū Sect, while the right one is used as a reception hall by the Abbot on special occasions. The whole interior measures 120 ft. in length and 108 ft. in width and is superbly decorated, with coffered ceilings, exquisitely carved friezes, and sliding-doors, screens, and walls bearing pictures from the brushes of Tsunenobu, Tannyū, Sesshū, and other masters.

Nanatsu-dera, also called ‘Chōfuku-ji,’ at Monsen-cho, Naka-ku, was originally founded at the village of Nanatsu-dera in 735 by the priest Gyōki and removed to the present site in 1611. It possesses various Buddhist scripts of rare value, a beautifully carved altar, and the images of Amida, Kwan-on, and Seishi, while the chancel in the main edifice and the three-storied pagoda supply fine specimens of Japanese architecture. Many of these objects have been included in the list of ‘National Treasures.’

Ōsu Kwan-on, at Monsen-cho, Naka-ku, is the busiest section, being noted less for sanctity and more as a popular resort, with theatres, shows, and other public entertainment buildings. In this respect it is comparable to the Kwan-on at Asakusa, Tokyo, and the Sennichi-mae in Osaka. Especially is the scene a lively one on the festival days,—the 18th of each month and the 6th and 10th of July (lunar calendar). The temple was of great sanctity in former times, when many Emperors were counted among its devotees. Among its treasures are found old documents and sutra of the
Tempyō Era (729–769); rescripts of some Emperors and notice-boards of Shoguns. Unfortunately the fire that broke out in the neighbourhood in 1892 destroyed the main shrine, five-storied pa-goda, and storied gate, and these are now in course of reconstruction.

**Nishi Hongwan-ji**, or 'Nishi Kakesho' (PL DE 5, 6), o.t.m. to the S. of the Ōsu Kwan-on, was founded by Kenryo-Shōnin towards the end of the 16th century, first at Kiyosu and then removed here about twenty-five years afterwards. Though inferior to the rival Higashi-Hongwan-ji temple in general construction, its porch is of exquisite workmanship. Aged plum and cherry-trees are growing in the court, which has beside its rear gate a little hill with a luxuriant wood.

**Aichi Commercial Museum**, on the E. side of Monsen-chō, as one approaches it from Niwō-mon, Ōsu, is a prefectural institution established in 1878, with the object of displaying local products and those from other places. Productions of the city are sold here. Six buildings stand on the premises.

**Atsuta**, forming the S. extremity of the city, was formerly a thriving town, as the ferry service from here to Kiwana formed part of the regular route for travellers along the Tōkaidō. The decline occasioned by the railway has been somewhat restored by the construction of Nagoya Harbour at the expense of ¥2,000,000. But Atsuta is especially noted for Atsuta Jingū.

**Atsuta Jingū**, the second greatest Shintō shrine in Japan, dedicated primarily to Prince Yamato-take-no-Mikoto, but also in honour of the Sun-Goddess Amaterasu-Ōmikami, her brother Susano-no-Mikoto, Yamato-take's wife, Miyasu-hime, and her brother Takes-inatane. To the multitude the temple is sacred on account of Kusanagi-no-tsurugi ('Grass-mowing sword'), one of the three objects composing the Imperial regalia, which is treasured here. The shrine was founded in 86 A.D., but the present buildings date from 1893. The antique-looking edifices in Shintō style, and the aged cryptomerias, pines, and camphor-trees, that impart a solemn aspect to the hallowed grounds, combine to appeal strongly to what is divine and mysterious in men. Ordinary festivals occur as often as seventy times a year, but April 8th and June 21st (both Old Style) are the two greatest celebrations. Seven subsidiary shrines stand here, of which the one called Yatsurugi-jinja ('Eight-swords shrine') is regarded as the most important; it was founded in 708, the present structures dating from 1893.

A legend says that when Prince Yamato-take left the Kusanagi sword hanging on a mulberry-tree, Princess Iwato secretly carried it away. The sword shone so brightly that it set on fire the cryptomeria that had grown big in one night. The tree fell down, strongly heating the field where it fell, and from this incident originated the name Atsuta ('Hot field'). The sword was afterwards kept in a sacred storehouse, but it continued to shed light. Its fame spread to Shiragi, then one of the three independent kingdoms in Chōsen, and at the bidding of his king a priest crossed over to Japan to steal it. He succeeded and carried it as far as Hakata in Kyūshū. The gods of Atsuta, learning of the outrage, in a fury despatched the god of Sumiyoshi-hyōjin, who overtook the spy, kicked him to death, and recovered the sacred sword. The king
of Shiragi next sent one of his generals to Japan, and he came armed with seven swords, but when he reached Owari, the gods of Atsuta met and kicked him to death. Thus his seven swords came into the possession of the victorious gods as spoils of war. These with the Kusunagi constituted the 'Eight swords' that were treasured in a storehouse, and for which the Yatagarasu shrine was afterwards constructed.

Yamato-take-no-Mikoto, a son of the Emperor Keikō-Tennō (72-130 A.D.), was a prodigy of prowess even when he was a child and grew up to be a lad of monstrous stature (16 ft.). When he was sixteen he was sent to Kyushū to subjugate the rebellious tribe of Kamase. He visited the arch-rebel's camp in the disguise of a woman, and after a carousel scene stabbed him with the dagger he had concealed in his bosom. Apprised who the disguised waitress was, the mortally wounded chief could not but admire the valour of the young prince, and suggested that in future he should call himself Yamato-take-no-Oji, which means the 'Valorous Prince of Japan,' and this title the Prince adopted. After restoring peace in Kyushū, he returned to the capital in February of the following year, having chastised to submission on the way home the rebels in Kibi (afterwards Bizen, Bitchū, and Higo), and Naniwa (now Osaka). In 110, when he was twenty-nine, he was sent against the eastern rebels and started on the expedition with Kibi Takehiko, Ōtomo Takehiko, and others. He visited on the way the Great Shrines of Ise and was presented with a sword by Princess Yamato-hime. When he reached Suruga, the rebels, pretending submission, invited him to go deer-hunting. They set the plain on fire to burn the Prince and his troops. The Prince also struck flint-fire and set the dried grass field on fire. The wind suddenly turned in his favour and the Prince succeeded in destroying the treacherous enemy. This field was called Yaizu (burnt moor), and the place near the Yaizu Station on the Tōkaidō Line is said to have been the scene of this exploit. When he took a boat, intending to cross over to Kazusa from Sagami, the wind suddenly rose and threatened to upset the boat. The lady Tachibana-hime, who was on board, interpreted this ominous incident as an indication of the displeasure of the sea-god. Resolving to sacrifice herself to save the Prince, she threw herself into the sea, with this swan-song upon her lips,

Sanesasaki ya  
Sanuki no Ono ni  
Mayuru hi no  
Honoka ni tachi te  
Toishi Kïmi hano

That fateful day at Sanuki,  
By foes and flames sore pressed,  
Ah! dearest lord, concern for me  
Was all that filled thy breast?

and the god was at once propitiated. From Kazusa he advanced as far as Mutsu, which he easily conquered. On his return westward he passed the present Usui Pass and, casting a lingering gaze in the eastern direction, he sighed, 'Azuma-wa-ya,' 'Alas, my spouse.' From this incident the eastern provinces were afterwards called 'Azuma' ('my spouse'). Here he despatched Kibi Takehiko to Echigo, and he himself reached Mino via Shinano and stayed in Owari for some months. On his departure he left the sacred sword in charge of Lady Miyasu-hime, daughter of the house where he had enjoyed hospitality, and it was for housing it that the shrine of Atsuta was originally built. He ascended Mt. Duki in Ōmi to subjugate an evil genius of that mountain. The genius transformed itself into a big snake, and the Prince by walking over it contracted a disease, from the effects of which he died at Nobono in Ise aged 30 years. After his demise, a white bird flew up from the hole supposed to be the spirit of the Prince, hastening in the direction of Yamato, where the court was then held. The bird halted at three places on the way, and three tumuli were constructed in his honour, each called 'the white bird tumulus.'

Yoritomo's birthplace is in the compounds of the Buddhist temple of Seigwan-ji, in Hataya-cho, Atsuta, which was formerly the residence of Fujitaka Suenori. Yoritomo was born here in 1148. A little shrine in his honour still stands here.

Shiratori-no-Misasagi ('White-bird Mound'), in the Hōji-ji, Shiratori, Atsuta, is said to be the mound where the relics of Prince Yamato-take were buried after his death in Ise. The same.
legend says that, when at his death he was metamorphosed into a white bird, two white flags appeared in the sky and descended here. Of more practical interest is the Lumber-yard at Shiratorī, which is the greatest lumber centre in Nagoya, and one of the most important in Japan, being the depot for the timber that is drifted down the R. Kiso from the crown forests at Kiso. Over 250 timber-merchants are established on both sides of the canal Horikawa.

Tsuru-mai Kōen (park) is at the E. extremity of the city and to the S. of Chikusa Station, occupying the site where the last joint exhibition of the Kvensai districts was held.

Places of Interest in the Neighbourhood.

Nakamura Kōen (park), 2.4 m. to the W. of the city, is celebrated as the birthplace of Hideyoshi and his famous retainer Katō Kiyomasa. In 1897, when the tercentenary of Hideyoshi was celebrated, the site was laid out as a park. The park contains a little shrine in honour of the great Taikō (Hideyoshi) and a monument for Kiyomasa.

Higashi-yama, about 2.4 m. to the E. of the city, and to which horse-trams run from Chikusa Station, is a small elevation constituting a favourite pleasure resort for the citizens in spring and autumn, especially on account of the azalea flowers in late spring and mushroom gathering in autumn. The summit, called Yagoto-yama, where a Buddhist temple stands, commands fine views to the S. and W.

Kakū-den, at Higashiyama-mura, Aichi-gun, 1.8 m. to the N. E. of Chikusa Station, from which electric trams are available, is a sacred temple erected about ten years ago as a repository for the relics of Sakya-muni, which were presented in 1890 by the King of Siam to Buddhist believers of Japan, the relics consisting of a golden Buddha, a text, and pieces of fabric with diamonds interwoven. They are part of the treasures unearthed by an Englishman at Peppirawa, near Radani, India. Taken to London, the inscription on the cover of the marble vase, when deciphered, proved that the contents were relics of the founder of Buddhism, that had once belonged to one of the Sakya's tribe from which the founder arose. The relics were then returned by the British Government to Siam, by which country they were subsequently distributed among various Buddhist nations.

Seto, Pop. 14,112, is situated 12 m. to the N.E. of Nagoya and can be reached either by alighting at the Ōsone Station (6.1 m. from Nagoya, in 22 min.), and taking an electric car thence to Seto (cars run every hour from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.; 13 sections, each 2 sen), or it may be reached by taking electric car direct from Nagoya (cars run from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.; Fare 1 sen per each of the 11 sections). This is a leading porcelain centre of Japan and has given rise to the term Seto-mono ('Seto-things') which stands as the generic name for porcelain wares in Japan. The presence of good clay favoured the development of the industry here, the district forming the E. terminus of the granitic Kiso Range.
It was by Kato Shirozaemon that the first kiln was set up here in the reign of the Emperor Juntoku-Tennō (1210–1220), but the wares he produced were of a primitive nature, with the inside of the vessels unglazed. Then he crossed over to China in company with the priest Dogen of Echizen and studied the art from 1223 to 1227. On his return he travelled far and wide in search of good clay, but failing to discover a better quality, he decided to resume his work here. The wares which he produced in the new kiln set up are known as 'Old Seto,' while the number of tea utensils he made with the earth brought from China are known as ‘Tōshirō-karamono’ ('Chinese wares of Tōshirō'), and both are prized highly by connoisseurs. At present both porcelain and unglazed biscuit are produced, the latter being sent to Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya, to be touched up before shipping to foreign markets. There are about 430 manufacturers, employing 3,200 potters, the total output reaching about ¥1,500,000 (in 1907). The wares go to America, Hongkong, China, and also to Europe.

**Battlefields of Nagakute and Komaki,** the former situated 9.8 m. to the E., and the other 7.3 m. to the N. of Nagoya, are noted as the scenes where in 1584 Tokugawa Ieyasu, taking up the cause of Oda Nobuo, fought with Hideyoshi, and won a decisive victory over some of the latter's generals who formed the van of his army.

**The Castle-town of Inuyama,** Pop. 10,205 stands on the left bank of the R. Kiso and was formerly the residential seat of the family of Naruse, hereditary councillor to the House of Owari. Here the water-works of Nagoya receive their supply of water. The local products are Inuyama porcelain ware, Nino-sake, etc.

**Jōkū-ji,** in the forest of Kutsukake, Shinano-mura, is 2.4 m. from the Kōzōjī Station on the Central Line (15 m. from Nagoya, in 56 min.). It was founded in the Kemmu Era (1334–35) and contains the tomb of Yoshinao, founder of the Owari Branch of the Tokugawa, who, charmed with the place, ordered that his remains should be interred here. The premises present an imposing appearance.
Route XXXIV. Central Line.

General Description. The Central Line is an overland railway that traverses the Central Part of the Honshū, i.e. the provinces of Musashi, Kai, Shinano, and Mino, and is so called to distinguish it from the Tōkaidō Line that skirts the S. or Pacific coast and the Hokuroku Line extending along the N. or Japan Sea Coast of the same division of Japan. The Line starts from Manseibashi in Tōkyō and advancing westward reaches Kōfu, after passing through the numerous tunnels that are pierced under the Kobotoke and the Sasago Passes. From Kōfu the line follows for some distance the valley of the Kamanashi-gawa, the upper course of the Fuji-kawa, and descends to the relatively low plain of Lake Suwa-ko via the plateau of Fujimi, which together with the temporary station at Ōiwake on the Shin-Etsu Line, forms the most elevated station in the railway system of Japan Proper. From Suwa the line keeps in touch for some distance with the upper course of the Tenryū-gawa, turns left at Shiwojiri and enters the Kiso District, where the line is for the most part laid along the banks of the river of the same name, till it emerges at Mino and finally reaches Nagoya. The total length is 253.8 m. (from Manseibashi, Tōkyō), covered in 17 hrs. 39 min. Tunnels are numerous along the line.

The steam trains start from Iidamachi Station in Tōkyō, while electric cars are run between Manseibashi and Nakano, a suburb of Tōkyō, via Ochanomizu, Suidōbashi, Iidamachi, Ushigome, Ichigaya, Yotsuya, Shinanomachi, Sendagaya, Yoyogi, Shinjuku, Ōkubo, and Kashiwagi Stations.

The Central Line is famous for romantic natural scenery. First there is Lake Suwa-ko, then the wild picturesque valley of Kiso, while in the provinces of Kai and Shinano the sublime spectacle of the so-called ‘Japan Alps,’ formed by the noble chains of the Hida, Kiso, and Akaishi ranges, cannot fail to exert an elevating influence on the minds of travellers. Another interesting fact about the line is that it runs through the districts whence issue the head-waters of the Fuji, Tenryū, Shinano, Kiso, and other rivers, and hence conveys those who wish to descend the rapid streams to within easy access of the places where boats are fitted out for these exciting expeditions.

Railway Connections.

1. Shi-no-noi Line, starting from Shiwojiri and ending at Shi-no-noi, where it connects with the Shin-Etsu Line, 42.1 m.

2. Yamate Line, flung round the N.W. and E. outskirts of Tōkyō and connected with the Central Line at Shinjuku.

3. Kawagoe Line, leading to Kawagoe from Kokubunji, on the Central Line, 18.5 m.

4. Ōme Line, leading to Hinata-wada from Tachikawa on the Central Line, 13 m.

5. Yokohama Line, leading from Hachiōji on the Central Line, to Higashi-Kanagawa (Yokohama), 26.4 m.
Koganei.  CENTRAL LINE  34. Route.  195

(A) Manseibashi to Kōfu.

Ōkubo (4.8 m. from Iidamachi, in 34 min.) forms the N.W. suburb of the capital and is noted for its azalea gardens.

Nakano (6.8 m. from Iidamachi, in 41 min.), Pop. 9,467, has at Horinouchi, about 1 m. to the S.W., the celebrated Myōhō-ji Temple* of the Nichiren Sect, while at about the same distance to the N. there is the Yakushi at Nishi-Arai. Near the station is located the Telegraph Corps of the Army.

*Myōhō-ji, one of the centres of the sect, is an imposing monastery, on well embowered premises. The image of Nichiren, said to have been carved by Nichirō, one of his disciples, is the principal object of worship. In July and October, festivals (Hoke-kyō-Sembu-e and Estiki) are performed here, when lively scenes are witnessed.

Arai-no-Yakushi, popularly known as Kosodate (or Nursing) Yakushi, is visited by large numbers of devout people who are childless or have children to nurse.

Kichijōji (11.6 m. from Iidamachi, in 56 min.) is the station where those visiting Inokashira-Benten have to alight, this Benten being found on the islet in a pond about ¾ m. S. of the station. The image of Benten worshipped here is said to have been carved by Dengyō-Daishi. Tradition says that this ancient image was brought here by Kokuonno-Tsunemoto. The water of the pond was led by a canal in the time of Ieyasu to the castle of Yedo to be used for drinking-water. In the time of the 3rd Shogun, the citizens were allowed to participate in the benefit, and since then it has been known as ‘Kanda Water-Works.’ Inokashira, together with Takao which lies further along the line, forms a favourite objective for an outing to Tōkyō folks. The whole scene near the pond suggests quiet and peace.

Sakai (13.6 m. from Iidamachi, in 1 hr. 3 min.) is separated by about 1 m. from Koganei, the famous avenue of cherry-trees that extends for 2½ m. along the upper course of the canal by which the waters of the Tama-gawa are conducted to Tōkyō. About the middle of April, when the avenue is converted into one vast sheet of pink and white blossoms, Koganei presents a gay spectacle, with crowds of pleasant picnic parties amusing themselves under the shade of the trees, at stalls, and temporary booths. The scene is best near Koganei Bridge, which stands almost midway between the two ends. The cherry-trees were originally brought from Yoshino in Yamato and Sakuragawa in Hitachi and were planted in 1735 at the command of the 6th Shogun, Yoshinune.

Those intending to visit Koganei are advised in returning to Tōkyō, to take train at Kokubunji, the station next beyond Sakai. The order may be reversed, alighting first at Kokubunji and entraining at Sakai.

Nukii-no-Benten, about 1 m. S.W. of Koganei Bridge, stands on the side of a small hill, whence good views of Mt. Fuji and the Chichibu and Hakone Ranges may be obtained. Visitors to Koganei
generally come round to this place, which is worth visiting in summer, autumn, and even in winter.

**Kokubunji** (17.1 m. from Iidamachi, in 1 hr. 12 min.) is a junction of the Kawagoe Railway, which leads to Kawagoe, via Tokorosawa (where lately the Military Aviation Corps was established and flying-grounds marked out), Iruma-gawa, and Minami-Ozawa. From the station to the avenue of cherry-trees at Koganei the distance is about 1 m.

**Fuchū**, 2½ m. S. of the station, was formerly the capital of the province of **Musashi**, when the highways leading from Kamakura and extending to Ō-u, Kōsuke, and Echigo converged here. The rise of Yedo as the provincial centre brought on the decline of this place, the population now numbering 5,476. The Shintō shrine of **Rokusho**, situated in the centre of this little town, is dedicated to six deities and is recorded to have been first founded in 1113 A.D. The aged zelkova trees growing in the grounds were planted, according to the chronicle, by **Minamoto Yorimichi** about the middle of the 11th century, and it is also recorded that several treasures were presented to the shrine by order of **Yoritomo** about a century later. The annual festival is celebrated on the night of May 5th. **Bumbai-gawara** is the name of a dried-up bed of the Tama-gawa, about 1 m. S.W. of the town, and is an old battlefield where **Nitta Yoshisada** fought with the Hōjō army in 1333. About the middle of the 15th century, a battle was fought here between **Ashikaga Shigemori** and **Uesugi Masaaki**, and later on **Hōjō Ujiyasu** and **Uesugi Tomoo** also fought in this place.
Mt. Mitake.

Central Line 34. Route

Tachikawa (20.9 m. from Iidamachi, in 1 hr. 27 min.) is the junction of the Ome Railway. Cormorant-fishing may be witnessed on the Tama-gawa, about a mile from the station.

Mitake is noted on account of the Shinto shrine of Mitake, sacred to two deities. The mountain on which it stands occupies an elevation of about 2,800 ft. above the sea. The distance is about 8 m. from Ome, the other terminus of this line. The main shrine and oratory are fine buildings, standing amidst aged cryptomerias and pines and at the top of a flight of stone steps, on both sides of which stand in rows the residences of the ministering priests. There being no regular inns here, travellers who wish to stay overnight have to depend on the hospitality, willing given for a suitable consideration, of those priests. The shrine was founded as early as the 7th year of the reign of Sujin-Tennō, i.e. 91 B.C. There are many places of interest in this vicinity, Nanayo Waterfalls, Ayao Waterfalls, Misogi Waterfalls, Ohan-iwa Rock, Mt. Maru-yama, Mt. Hinode-yama, and Naguo-no-mine Peak. Pilgrims flock thither almost incessantly throughout the year, and on the festival days of March 8th and May 8th especially they come in crowds.

The upper courses of the Tama-gawa are noted for their fine scenes and the simple manners of the inhabitants, and especially as a 'Happy Valley' easily accessible from Tōkyō, they have lately begun to attract public attention. Proceeding about 2½ m. from Mitake along the narrow valley of the stream, we reach Sowai-nura. Rocks that are very interesting in shape and colour are found lying along the road. At Tanazawa the valley contracts, and the mountain torrent begins to develop more and more weird aspects. Kazuma Bridge, one of the sights in this district, spans the roaring current where the mountains that stand opposite each other come close together, and in about a mile from the bridge we reach the village of Hikawa, about 1,200 ft. above the sea. Here another mountain stream, the Nippara-gawa, comes from the N.W. and joins the Tama-gawa. Another picturesque bridge is constructed across this part of the river, and the general appearance of the place after crossing this bridge impresses one as if he had reached a real happy valley. Those who wish to explore the famous stalactite cavern at Nippara have to strike right from this place and advance along the valley of the river.

The Stalactite Cavern at Nippara lies about 5 m. from Hikawamura. Ascending along the bank of the Nippara-gawa, we come in about 2½ m. opposite a grand rock standing on the other side, and thence the path zigzags, with mountains overhanging it. Soon we come to a bridge and then reach the solitary village of Nippara. The cavern lies about a mile further on. It extends back about a mile, and in it are found the Shide-no-yama, Sai-no-kawara, June Yakushi, etc. A guide must be engaged at Nippara for exploring the cavern.

Hino (23 m. from Iidamachi, in 1 hr. 37 min.) lies about 1½ m. from the Tama-gawa, and here, as at Tachikawa, cormorant-fishing is undertaken in summer.
Tama-gawa, famous for its small trout (ayu) and also on account of its waters supplying the waterworks system of Tokyo, rises on the boundary between Musashi and Kai. After flowing in a S.E. direction through the plain of Musashi, it empties itself at Kawasaki, a station between Shimbashi and Yokohama.

Takahata, about 1½ m. S. of Hino, boasts a Fudō temple of ancient origin. Here are kept various historic remains connected with the famous warriors who were born near this district, such as Hatakeyama Shigetada, Hirayama Sueshige, and others.

Mogusa-en, about 3½ m. S.E. of the station, is an elevated place on which formerly stood a big temple. It is now a pleasure garden, commanding a fine view of the wide plain of Musashi traversed by the Tama-gawa. Here are found a small shrine of Hachiman, a stone image of a dog said to have been carved about the middle of the 8th century, and lastly a monument telling the story of the Shōren-ji Temple that used to stand here.

Hachiōji (27 m. from Idamachi, in 1 hr. 59 min.; Inns: Kadoki, Yoshida-ya, Suehiro-kean; Pop. 27,550) is an important weaving centre* in Japan and was formerly a guard station for the Kōshū-Kaidō road, a constabulary force of 1,000 men having been placed here by the Tokugawa Government. The woven goods produced here are chiefly silk fabrics for Japanese wear, the annual output reaching five or six million yen. Regular market-days are the 4th, 14th, 24th (at Yokoyama), 8th, 18th, and 28th (at Yokai-ichi) every month, both in the town. Habutae silk for foreign consumption is also produced.

*It was in the Kyōhō Era (1716-1735) that the weaving industry was first started here on a small scale, but it soon spread to the surrounding villages. The goods from those outlying places, some as distant as 33.6 m. were called 'Hill goods,' as they are even to-day. The production of coarse yarn stuff for men's hakama (or divided skirt) and that of close-woven silk stuff for the obi (girdle or sash) of both sexes, after the style of Hakata looms, considerably added to the reputation of Hachiōji goods, and from about 1780 to 1830 the silk fabrics of Hachiōji took a front place in popular esteem. In those days only the native leaf-indigo was used for dyeing, but with the introduction of easier and cheaper aniline dyes about 1881, and with the deterioration in the quality of their goods, Hachiōji looms gradually lost their credit. Fortunately their former position has been recovered through the strenuous exertions of leading weavers and merchants who organized regular guilds, and also caused a weaving and dyeing institute to be established. Hachiōji is the centre of collection and distribution for woven goods produced in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Yamanashi Prefectures. Weaving in those places is essentially a family industry and is attended to by farmers' wives and daughters when field work does not claim their attention. Only a few regular weaving factories on any scale exist. Transactions are chiefly conducted by middle-men. The goods brought to Hachiōji fairs may be divided into five classes, that is ordinary silk goods, pongee, silk-cotton mixtures, cotton goods, and export silks, which consist of habutae silk and kame-aya silk.

Takao-san, 2½ m. to the W. of Asakawa, the station next to Hachiōji, can be reached from the latter place by automobiles as far as the foot. It is one of the noted places in the neighbourhood for viewing the beautiful tints of autumn leaves, and in the season excursion trains are run between Idamachi and Hachiōji Stations. An
ascent of about 2 m. brings one to the top, upon which stands an old temple said to have been originally founded in 742; while on the platform at the top of a flight of stone steps on another terrace is situated the Shintō shrine of Isuna, which displays some fine carvings. Descending the stone steps there are to the left the Goma-dō, Yakushi-dō, and Dainichi-dō, and on the right the Yakuō-in. A dense grove of cryptomerias cuts off the view from the summit. Descending about 1.2 m. by the narrow path to the S.E., we come to the waterfall Biwa-daki, over 10 ft. in height, said to be efficacious for brain trouble, and in summer many sufferers from this complaint are to be seen being shampooed by the jet. There is another and smaller waterfall about 1.2 m. down by the main road.

Kobotoke-tōge, 1,585 ft. above the sea and standing on the boundary between Musashi and Kai, is passed under through more than 10 tunnels, and though this number is smaller than that of the Usui tunnels, the longest extends as much as 8,350 ft. and cost ¥753,000. On leaving the last tunnel the train reaches Yose Station and we are in the province of Kai.

Enkyō (50.6 m. from Iidamachi, in 3 hrs. 47 min.; Inns: Daihoku-yō, Ōhiro-yā) is one of the oldest and most thriving places along the Kōshū road. The place derives its title from the name of the bridge, ‘Saru-hashī’ or ‘En-kyō’ (Monkey’s bridge), which spans the Katsura-gawa at the centre of the town and was formerly of such a rickety construction that only monkeys dared cross it. The bridge was gradually improved and the present structure, originally designed by a master-carpenter of Hida, is constructed on the cantilever principle and was formerly reputed to be one of the three most ingenious bridges in Japan. It is 102 ft. in length and its height above the surface of the river measures 150 ft., for the Katsura-gawa flows here between precipitous banks, its waters as seen from the bridge appearing emerald green. There is a waterfall amidst the grove on the S. bank, while at the S. of the bridge is a small temple for a white monkey. It is said that in the days when the river was still crossed by a ferry, monkeys were often seen crossing from one bank to the other by the aid of creepers, and that this suggested the construction of a bridge. Some say that it was from this incident that the bridge received its name. The town is a lively market place for the ‘Kai’ and other silk goods produced in the neighbourhood.

Ōtsuki (52.2 m. from Iidamachi, in 3 hrs. 59 min.; Inns: Nakani-shi-yō, Fujimi-kwan) is located at the confluence of the rivers Katsura and Sasago. Horse trams run from here to Yoshida-guchi, the starting-point for the ascent of Fuji via Yamura, and along the main course of the Katsura-gawa (see ‘Ascent of Fuji’).

The Castle Grounds of Iwadono-yama, 1.2 m. to the S. of the station, rise beyond the river. Half a mile from the foot stands a Gongen shrine, and an ascent of another half mile brings one to the platform where the castle was built by Takeda, the daimyo of this
province, and left in charge of one of his generals, Oyamada Nobushige. When Katsuyori, son of the great Takeda Shingen, was defeated by Oda Nobunaga in his castle of Nirasaki, he fled here, but was refused admission, for Oyamada had already been in secret intrigue with the invaders. Katsuyori and his family with their followers fell on their own swords at Temmoku-san, and the Takeda Clan fell.

Sasago (59.8 m. from Iidamachi, in 4 hrs. 53 min.; Inns: Nakamura-ya, Numazu-ya) is close by the Sasago Pass, 3,469 ft. above the sea, and the highest elevation on this highway. The tunnel bored through it is the longest in Japan, being 15,249 ft. It took 6 years and 10 months in construction and cost ¥2,210,000. The train takes 10 min. to clear the tunnel.

Hajikano (63.5 m. from Iidamachi, in 5 hrs. 12 min.; Inns: Furu-ya, Ishikawa) is at the W. foot of the Sasago Pass, and here those who wish to visit the last scene of the fall of the Takeda have to alight. Temmoku-san, or the Battlefield of Tane, lies 3.8 m. to the E. of the station and up the course of the Hino-gawa. Here Katsuyori, his wife, and his son Nobukatsu fell on their swords. There is a narrow rocky path where his trusty follower, Tsuchiya Sōō, kept at bay the pursuers and enabled his master to die un molested. A Buddhist temple founded afterwards by Tokugawa Ieyasu stands near the scene of the tragedy.

Enzan (69.6 m. from Iidamachi, in 5 hrs. 40 min.; Inns: Kōdō-kan, Kōen-kan, Ebisu-tei).

Enrin-ji, 1.4 m. to the N.W. of the station and at the confluence of the Fuefuki-gawa and the Tsuzumi-gawa, is one of the largest Buddhist seats in this prefecture, having been founded by Musō-Kokushi. It was held in high veneration by the Takeda Family. The buildings are imposing and of tasteful design, and the tower-gate was modelled on one of the gates at Nikkō. In the main hall is installed an image of Buddha, and in one of the two tabernacles found here is enshrined the image of Fudō said to have been worshipped by Shingen, while the other contains the images of Yanagi-sawa Yoshiyasu and his wife, who held this fief about the middle of the 17th century. The artificial mound behind the reception hall was designed by the founder himself. In the spacious grounds are found cherry-trees, plum-trees bearing particular names, and other objects of interest.

Suishō-yama, 23½ m. to the N. of the station, can be reached by jinrikisha and forms a part of Take-mori-ya, a spur of Hagiwara-ya. It contains crystal beds which extend over 18 acres, and special crystals called Kusa-iri ('imbedded leaves') are produced.

(B) Kōfu to Shiwojiri.

Kōfu [80.3 m. from Iidamachi, in 6 hrs. 13 min.; Inns: Bōzen-kaku (combining restaurant, in public park), Danro-kan (combining restaurant, in Nishiki-chō), Yonekura-honten (Yanagi-chō), Sado-kō
(Yanagi-chō), Take-ya (Aoi-chō), Minato-ya (Yanagi-chō). Pop. 49,882. This town is the seat of the capital of Yamanashi Prefecture, and was, after the fall of the House of Takeda, held successively by Asano Nagamasu, who first built the castle, then by the Hiraïwa Family, founded by a scion of the Tokugawa, and lastly by Yanagisawa. With the transfer of Yanagisawa to Kōriyama, Kai passed to the direct control of the Tokugawa Shogunate. It is the greatest market in Kai for cocoons and raw silk, the output of the former amounting to ¥4,700,000 and that of the latter to ¥9,900,000. The crystals* obtained from Kimbu-san are noted for their quality, and their yearly output amounts to ¥100,000, then come those obtained from Takemori-yama. Tungsten is extracted from the crystal-bearing veins. Other productions are grains, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, grapes,* persimmons, timber, pulp, wood-shavings, paper, Kaiki fabric, wine, etc. The busiest quarters are Yanagi-machi and Yoko-machi.

Industries. In farming the cultivation of mulberry-trees is most important, while in the manufacturing industries weaving, especially of silk and gunnai silk, heads the list. In the output of raw silk the prefecture ranks third among all the prefectures in Japan. Kaiki tissue, a thin and close silken fabric woven with netted yarns, is produced to the amount of about ¥4,350,000. The weaving is most active in Kita-Tsuru and Minami-Tsuru, the Kaiki produced near Yamura being reputed the best. Blue, white, shaded red, striped, and other patterns are produced, and, as warp and weft of different hues are used, the texture produced is one of special lustre. The tissue is shipped extensively to America and Europe. The gunnai silk is somewhat coarser in texture and is generally of geometric patterns, being chiefly used for the covers of bed quilts for richer folks. This fabric is produced in Gunnaï, that is the district E. of the Sasago Pass.

*Grapes and Crystals. Grape culture dates 700 years back to the time when a certain farmer transplanted to his own farm the wild grapes found in the mountains. In the time of Yoshimasa the trellis mode of culture was designed, and the cultivation was chiefly carried on in the villages of Iwaya, Katsunuma, Ichikawa-daimon, Ōmiya, and others, but the right of exporting the fruit to other districts was reserved to the first two. With the introduction of foreign grapes the industry made further progress: but in the orchards round about Katsunuma, the original variety continues to hold its ground, the grapes produced in these orchards being especially esteemed as the 'Homma-mono' ('produce from the real centre'). The output of this variety amounts to over ¥110,000, while that of imported varieties does not exceed half that amount.

The crystals produced in Kai are purple, black, mituzuri (containing water), kusa-iri (containing leaves), and brown, and these are worked into balls, rosaries, rings, stamp stones, stationery articles, hair-ornaments for women, and other decorative wares. There are many crystal-shops in Yanagi-machi, and the Kai Bussan-Shōkai in Tokiwa-chō and the Uchida Shōiten in Yokamachi are noted for crystal articles.

Public Buildings, etc., include Yamanashi Prefectural Office, City Office, Post-Office, 10th Bank, Yamanashi Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Wakao Bank, Chamber of Commerce, Rice Exchange, and the two local newspaper offices, i.e. the Yamanashi Nichi Nichi Shim bun and Yamanashi Minpo.

Geography. Yamanashi Prefecture lies on the N. of Shizuoka Prefecture and is bounded on the E. by Kanagawa, Tōkyō, and Saitama Prefectures, and is surrounded on the N. and W. by Nagano Prefecture. The name Kai is interpreted by literati to mean 'narrow tract,' owing to the fact that this district is a narrow tract of land bounded in by mountains. It is presumed by geolo-
gists that the plateau on which Kofu stands must formerly have been a lake, and that, with the bursting of its S.W. bank on the occasion of some terrible seismic change, the lake was left dry, while the water tearing down to a lower level cut out a channel and formed the Fuji-kawa. The jurisdiction comprises the province of Kai which consists of one municipal city and nine counties. The area is 1,782 sq. m. and the population 573,341.

Places of Interest.

Maisuru Castle Grounds, 120 yds. to the S.E. of the station, which is itself situated in the grounds, now form a public park. The old keep is now used as a signal-station for giving warning of frost, which destroys the tender leaves of mulberry-trees. Beneath stands the public hall called Kisan-kwan, erected on the occasion of the joint competitive fair of the adjoining prefectures in 1906. It is a two-storied building, the upper story of which is used as a banqueting hall, while the ground floor is divided into a billiard-room, a number of small dining-rooms, bed-rooms, etc. Both the keep and the Kizan-kwan afford a very beautiful panorama of the city and surrounding district with lofty ranges forming the background. Far to the W. the bold peaks of Koma-ga-take and Jizo-ga-dake tower up to the sky.

Otamachi Park, 1 m. to the S.E. of the station, was formerly part of the grounds of Ichiren-ji Temple which lies close to it, but was converted into a public park in 1876. The park is attractively laid out with plum-groves, wistaria-trellises, a pond, bamboo-groves, and so forth, making a fine specimen of Japanese gardening. A restaurant, serving both European and Japanese dishes, is in the grounds.

Ichiren-ji, belonging to the Jishu Sect, still retains an extensive enclosure. An image of Amida standing 7 ft. high is installed in the temple. A hondo, studio, living-quarters, belfry, and so forth stand on the premises.

Daiten-ji, about one mile to the N. of the station, is a Buddhist temple belonging to the Soto Sect and was founded in 1521 by Takeda Nobutora, founder of the Takeda Family. An image of Kwannon, 5 ft. in height, is worshipped in the temple. The grounds contain patriarchal pines and cryptomerias. The buildings are magnificent structures and blend harmoniously with the solemn solitude pervading the grounds. Here are found the tombs of the three successive chiefs of the Takeda Clan, Nobutora, Shingen, Katsuyori, and in the temple their wooden statues are preserved.

The Castle Grounds of the Takeda lie about 1.3 m. to the N. of the Kofu Station in the village of Atkawa, and it was hither that Nobutora removed in 1527 from his former seat Inawa and built a castle. His two successors lived here. The grounds measure 720 ft. from E. to W. and 150 ft. from N. to S., and the dried-up moats and foundation stones still to be seen will serve to aid the memory of visitors in recalling the sudden rise of this clan and its early fall. When Kai was threatened by Oda Nobunaga, Katsuyori built a new castle at Nirayama and removed thither to oppose the invasion of
the Owari troops. With the death of Katsuyori, both the old and new castles were left in ruins.

_The Tomb of Shingen_ lies 1.3 m. to the N. of the station, at Iwakubo in the village of Aikawa. A grove of old pine-trees standing in the field marks the resting-place of this great strategist. The tomb is in the shape of a stone tablet, 12 ft. in height, and is fenced in by a stone balustrade. It was erected by the people of Kai in 1780.

_Zenkuō-ji_ is a Buddhist temple, originally dedicated by Shingen to the image of the God, Kwan-on, brought here from the celebrated temple of the same name in Shinano. The old buildings were destroyed by fire. The present main temple is a double-roofed structure with three ante-porches in front.

_Saka-ore-no-miya_, 1.7 m. to the N.E. of the station and close by the preceding temple, is believed to mark the place where Prince Yamatotake-no-Mikoto, as he was returning to Kyōto from his successful expedition against the N. rebels, stayed for a while. In the temple are preserved an old cinder bag, three Chinese mirrors, and a sword.

_Mitake_ is noted for the best natural scenery in the neighbourhood of Kōfu, from which to the _Kinō-ji_ on the Shimmichi ('New Road') is 11 m. To the foot of Wada-tōge, about 1.4 m., _jinrikisha_ are available. Kago, or 'palanquins,' can be engaged in front of the station. The fares are:—

Jinrikisha to Wada-tōge, 25 sen. Guide, 70 sen to and from Mitake. Kago, ¥4 to and from Mitake. Horse, ¥1.20 from Mitake to Kōfu.

What is especially noteworthy about the New Road is that it is the result of a single man's persevering labour for as long as 37 years, the work having been started early in the 19th century by Osada En-emon, a farmer of Ikari Village.

After reaching the foot of Wada-tōge, an ascent of about a mile brings us to the top, from which a fine view can be obtained. On descending the pass we come to a cultivated plain, then proceed for about 2.4 m. round the foot of Takasago-yama, and find ourselves on the bank of the Ara-kawa, where the grove of Tenjin-no-mori stands. Here begins sight No. 1 of the beauties of Mitake. From the grove we follow the valley of the mountain stream for about 5 m. N. The foaming torrent as it dashes against the fantastic rocks that intercept the current, the cliffs rising here and there on the banks, the waterfalls tumbling down by the roadsides, all combine to attract the attention of those who are susceptible to what is beautiful and sublime. At times the path leaves the valley and the sound of the dashes torrent is heard far below our feet. The grove at this place is called Tenko-rin ('Heaven's drum grove'), and leaving the grove we come to an open place, but soon rejoin the valley and find ourselves confronted with a column-like gigantic rock rising perpendicularly several hundred feet. This is called Kakuen-hō and is considered one of the best sights in Mitake. Near this column there is the _Kinrei-kwan Hotel_, which occupies a site of great scenic
beauty. Still climbing upward, we come to the statue erected in memory of the famous road-maker, and near it stands a stone monument with an inscription giving the history of this singular exploit. Continuing the ascent a stone gate is met with, and at a short distance from it the bridge Shōsen spans the mountain torrent. The views commanded from the bridge are really romantic. Then comes the Senga-daki cataract, the most interesting of all in Mitake, and next the second stone gate, after which we reach the somewhat open space occupied by the village of Ikari, where the road-maker lived and died, and at last, after about a mile’s progress, the Shintō shrine of Kūn-ō is reached, 10 m. from Köfu, quite impressive in its structure and solemn surroundings. The best time to visit Mitake is in autumn, when the valley is ablaze with the crimson tints of maples and other leaves.

Descent of the Fuji-kawa Rapids.

The Fuji-kawa is one of the three largest rapid streams in Japan, and its descent and a visit on the way to Minobu-san, the headquarters of the Nichiren Sect, may well be worth the while of those travellers who love beautiful scenes accompanied by a dash of adventure. The itinerary and cost are as follows:—

From Köfu to Kajikazawa (Inns: Kana-ya, Yorozu-ya), a horse-tram starts every half hour, fare 20 sen, time 2 hrs. From Kajikazawa to Minobu (Inn, Tanaka-ya), descent of the Fuji-kawa by boat, fare 30 sen per passenger; private boat, capable of accommodating 15 persons, ¥4½. Jinrikisha, ¥2½, porter, ¥1.00.

From Minobu to Iwabuchi (Inn, Tani-ya), descent of the Fuji-kawa, Fare 60 sen per passenger, private boat ¥8½.

Time, from Kajikazawa to Hakii (landing-place for Minobu), 3 hrs.; from Hakii to Iwabuchi, 5 hrs.

Below Kajikazawa, the Fuji-kawa flows through a narrow gorge bounded in by the Akaiwa and Ke-nashi ranges, and the river-bed at this place is 768 ft. above the sea-level. Formerly the presence of submerged rocks made the descent of the river extremely dangerous, if not impossible; and it was not until the beginning of the 17th century, when, at the order of the Shogunate government, Suminokura Ryō, a native of Kyōto, undertook the removal of such rocks as were judged specially obstructive, that the boating service was for the first time inaugurated, thereby considerably facilitating communication and transportation between Kai and the Tōkaidō districts.

The boats used on the river are similar to those in use on the Tenryū-gawa and the Hozu-gawa and are small flat-bottomed craft made of thin, flexible boards. The whole distance to Iwabuchi from Kajikazawa is 44 m. Five miles from the latter place, we come to Kiri-ishi, Shizukawa-mura, before reaching which we notice on the left at Hakobara, Gokai-mura, projecting a rock on which stands a small Shintō shrine. A thick pine grove stands near by, presenting a pleasing contrast to the swift current. Several rocks stand on the bank, some called Tawara-iwa (‘Rice-bale rocks,’ as they look like
bales piled one upon another), and others *Funa-tsunagi-iwa* (*Boat-fastening rocks*). There was formerly a larger number of such rocks, but some of them have been swept away on the occasion of severe floods, so that this sight has somewhat lost its original fame. About 2.4 m. from *Kiri-ishi* the boat reaches *Shimoyama*, where the celebrated *Byōbu-iwa* (a rock standing perpendicular like a screen) juts out, looking, with its angular faces, like a folding screen partially opened out. On the top of this black andesite rock a few clumps of pine-trees are growing. Here the *Haya-kawa*, coming from Minami-Koma district, *Kai*, joins the *Fuji-kawa*, and the latter becomes larger and its current swifter. At *Manzawa* the snow-capped *Fuji* first comes into view, and about this place the river turns slightly northward. At about 3.7 m. from *Shimoyama*, *Hakii*
Minobu-san can be reached in about an hour from Hakii on the W. bank of the river, by proceeding along the little affluent of the same name. The height standing out in front to the N.W. marks the site where early in the 16th century Hakii, one of the generals of the Takeda Clan, built his castle. The arrival of the celebrated Buddhist saint Nichiren (see ‘Kamakura’) in this retired district, which has since become identified with his memory and teaching, occurred in 1274, his coming being at the request of Nambu Sanenaga, a local chieftain. Seven years later he built another and more extensive temple and called it Minobu-san Kuon-ji, which title is preserved to this day; but it was not until two centuries later, i.e. in 1474 that temple edifices on a grand scale were founded on the present site. This foundation took place during the rule of the 11th head abbot of the sect. Fire has destroyed the Kuon-ji buildings no less than seven times, the latest outbreak occurring in 1887. For all that, the buildings at Minobu, as they exist to-day, are impressive structures furnishing a good specimen of Japanese Buddhist architecture.

On approaching the temple grounds, we first pass through the outer gate, then along an avenue of old pines, followed by a single street lined with shops, this forming the village of Minobu. Turning to the right after passing through another gate, we come, at the head of a long flight of stone steps, to the Soshi-dō (‘Founder’s Temple’), Shinkotsu-dō (‘Temple of the True Remains’), and Ihai-dō (‘Temple of the Posthumous Tablets’), standing side by side. Near by are found the Šō-rō (Belfry), the Hōjō-kwan (in which are enshrined the ashes of Nichiren), the Nokotsu-dō of daimyo (where the ashes of faithful daimyo are deposited), and so on. 1 m. to the left from the bottom of the stone steps, we come to Nishi-ga-tani where Nichiren first built his hermitage. Here stand a pagoda, an octagonal hall, and so forth. An ascent of 3.4 m. from the main temple brings one to a terrace on the top of Minobu-san, where stand the Okuno-in (Sanctum Sanctorum) of Bundari-hō with Niō gate, a temple for Ieyasu, and another for Nichiren. The summit commands a splendid panorama of Suruga and Izu to the S.E., and to the N.E. the plain of Kai, studded with hills and traversed by streams which form the river Fuji-kawa.

The great annual festival is on the 12th and 13th of October, when an immense number of visitors crowd the grounds.

From the Okuno-in there is a path leading to Shichimen-san. After 6 m. the village of Akazawa is reached, then we cross the Haruki-gawa by Hageromo-bashi, and, passing by Shiraito-no-taki and Ōtare-daki, come to the first gate of Shichimen. The distance from here to Shichimen-san is 3.4 m.

Shichimen-san rises to the W. of Minobu and is 5,157 ft. above the sea. On the top stand the Shichimen-Daimyōjin, Gojū-jo, Kikun-jo, and Ike-Daisin. To the E. of the last temple lies another, and beyond it the Okuno-in of Kuon-ji. At the N. foot of the hill are found the two villages of Motodate and Suzurishima.
Mt. Yatsu-ga-take. CENTRAL LINE 34. Route, 207

Nirazaki (88.3 m. from Iidamachi, in 6 hrs. 52 min.; Inns: Shimizu-ya, Ensen-kwan, Yashima-ya). Shimpu castle grounds, laid out by Katsuyori in 1582, are found on the top of a rocky ridge called Shichiri-iwa (7 ri rock) at the N. extremity of the town and 2.4 m. to the N. of the station. This ridge forms an offshoot of the Yatsu-ga-take Range and extends for 7 ri (or 17 m.), hence the title.

Fujimi (109.9 m. from Iidamachi, in 8 hrs. 35 min.; Inns: Abura-ya, Kamakura-ya) forms the highest railway station in Japan, standing 3,200 ft. above the sea. The air being bracing and the heat very moderate in summer, it is fast growing as a summer resort. Yatsu-ga-take and Koma-ga-take are seen from here.

Ascent of Yatsu-ga-take.

Yatsu-ga-take, 9,677 ft. above the sea, has three extensive moors to form its skirt, one in Suwa County called Izumi-hira, a second in Saku County, Uminokuchi-hira, the third in Kita-Koma in Kai called Hemmi-hira. The ascent from Fujimi is the shortest, but for convenience' sake those from Suwa and Miyoda are described below:

1. Ascent from Suwa. Starting from Kami-Suwa and turning N., we reach Sasahara via Kita-Ōshīwa, Serigasawa, and Yugawa, Sasahara being the northernmost limit of cultivated fields in Suwa. From Sasahara on, houses are no longer met with. Proceeding across the moor, bright with patches of wild flowers in summer, we come at the opposite side to pine-groves and begin climbing. About 1 m. from the groves, the path divides right and left, and taking the right path we come to the mountain slopes covered by tall abies. About 5 m. further on the murmuring sound of a mountain stream falls on the ear, and, the path becoming somewhat easier, we soon reach a less densely wooded place, where stands a wooden post bearing the inscription '9 chō to Shibu hot springs' (9 chō = 0.6 m.). The waters of the spring taste strongly acidulous, but being only lukewarm they require to be heated for bathing. Shibu is 20 m. distant from Kami-Suwa. From here to the summit there is a further climb of 5 m.

2. Ascent from Honzawa Hot Spring is considered the easiest and comparatively the shortest of all the roads up the peak. Leaving the train at Miyoda, one goes by omnibus as far as Iwamura and Usuda. At Managashi a guide should be engaged. Advancing along the left bank of the R. Chikuma-gawa, we leave the Nirazaki Road at Na-ike, a little over 2.4 m. distant from Managashi. Striking right, Matsubara is reached after a climb of 1 m. This is at the base of Yatsu-ga-take, and the place is distinguished by the presence of two lakes, one large and the other small, only 0.2 m. apart, but connected by a little channel. The banks of the lakes, called Matsubara Lakes, are dotted with hamlets. After a distance of a little over 2.4 m., we reach the Toyosato Pasture and soon join the ascent from Suwa at the Shibu Hot Spring.
About 1.4 m. from Matsubara we come to Inake, after which climbing begins. Volcanic rocks are strewn around abundantly, and the ascent assumes quite a sharp angle at Uma-gaeshi. Honzawa Hot Spring resembles Shibu in the temperature and quality of the waters, but there is only one wretched hut to accommodate travellers. The place lies 7,000 ft. above the sea. From Honzawa to Minoki-take, one of the Yatsu-ga-take Group, the distance is only 2 m. by way of Natsuzawa-Toge. But Minoki is quite striking with its bare rocky precipices standing out at a dizzy height. Aka-take stands opposite and Amida and other giant peaks tower around. From Minobu to the top of Aka-take the distance is about 7 m., the path leading around the outer edge of the ridge and bristling with stony projections here and there. There is a rest-hut for the benefit of climbers. The view from the top is sufficiently grand, including between S. and W., Fuji, the two Koma-ga-takes, Shirane, Akaishi, On-take, Norikura, etc.; on the E., Tateshina, Kimpu-sen, Kokushi-ga-take; on the N., Asama, etc. Far below, the lakes of Suwa and Matsubara look like fragments of mirror.

Kami-Suwa, Shimo-Suwa, Okaya (121.7 m. to Kami-Suwa from Iidamachi, in 11 hrs. 5 min.; 130.9 m. from Nagoya; 70 m. from Nagano. Inns: (at Kami-Suwa), Botan-ya, Nunohan, Suwa Hotel, Kogetsu-kwan; (at Shimo-Suwa), Kame-ya, Maru-ya; (at Okaya), Nakamura-ya, Sakae-ya, Matsuda-ya.

The above three towns are almost continuous along the shores of the Lake Suwa-ko. The two Suwas (Kami-Suwa and Shimo-Suwa) seem to lie on subterranean beds of hot springs, as hot water issues wherever a bore is made. In the depth of winter the lake is alive with skaters and a grand meet is held at the Suwas. Okaya is the foremost raw silk centre in Nagano Prefecture, and indeed for its size it leads all other places in Japan. Population: 13,405 at Kami-Suwa; 6,630 at Shimo-Suwa; 12,255 at Hirano, of which Okaya forms a part.

The people of Suwa County have been famous from olden times for their diligence, and especially for the important part they have played in the development of sericulture. Shimano produces cocoons and raw silk worth ¥20,000,000 a year, of which the county of Suwa claims one-third. Factory girls, labourers, and other workers who come to this district from the surrounding provinces number 20,000. Agar-agar is also a noted production, worth ¥150,000.

Places of Interest.

Takashima Castle Grounds in Kami-Suwa mark the site where in the feudal days the Daimyo named Suwa resided; now the grounds constitute a public park.

Lake Suwa-ko is at the greatest elevation of all the large lakes in Japan, it being 2,600 ft. above the sea. In circumference it is about 10 m. and has lofty ridges surrounding it. At its N. W. end is an outlet, which forms the headwaters of the Tenryū-gawa. From another corner the lovely shape of Fuji is seen far away rising above the shoulder of the nearer ranges. The sight of the lake from the
Tenryū-gawa.  CENTRAL LINE  34. Route.  209

top of Shiwojiri-tōge is extremely pretty. The lake produces carp, gibel, eel, and other fresh-water fishes.

Geologists say that the lake is gradually silting up, and that the old castle grounds at Kami-Suwa, which are now found at a considerable distance from the shore, were formerly at the edge of the lake. The appearance of cracks on the surface of the frozen lake is generally regarded as a sign that the ice can be walked upon with safety, this phenomenon arising from the fact that the increase of volume of the water when thoroughly frozen causes the central part to rise up and finally to crack. The lake does not appear to be of volcanic origin.

Shrines of Kami-Suwa and Shimo-Suwa. The one at Kami-Suwa is called Ichino-miya and is situated in grounds rendered very impressive by patriarchal cryptomerias; it is noted also for its beautiful architecture. The shrine at Shimo-Suwa is somewhat inferior in general appearance to the other.

Wada-tōge, formerly one of the arduous passes on the Nakasendō Route, but now deserted by ordinary travellers, who are carried by railway trains, stands on the road from Kami-Suwa to Miyoda and Komoro. It is 15 m. in length and its summit is 5,470 ft. above the sea.

Descent of the Tenryū-gawa Rapids.

The descent of the Tenryū-gawa Rapids by Prince Arthur of Connaught in September, 1912 is the latest instance of this exciting passage having been undertaken by a distinguished person. His exalted position may be said to have raised the fame of the rapids into one of an almost international character.

General Information. As the shortest natural route connecting the Nakasendō region with the Tōkai-dō, the descent down the rapids of the Tenryū-gawa formerly played an important part in the economic relations and transportation facilities between these two highways in the middle part of the main island of Japan Proper. When this service was inaugurated is not known with certainty, though it is probable that its inception must have been either towards the end of the 16th century or the beginning of the 17th. At least there is a record in authentic chronicles that Sumi-no-kura Ryō, the same engineer who improved the course of the Hōzu-gawa to make its rapids navigable, reconstructed the Tenryū in 1609, removing the danger of inundations due to the overflowing of the river's banks. It may be noted that it was by this engineer and another named Ina that almost all the great engineering enterprises undertaken during the Tokugawa régime were accomplished.

For one who starts from either Tōkyō or Yokohama and has to return to the same place after enjoying the adventure, four days will be required. The best plan is to stop overnight at either Kami-Suwa or Shimo-Suwa; to halt at either Iida or Tokimata on the 2nd day; the 3rd day is devoted to the passage down from Tokimata, the night being spent at Hamamatsu, on the Tōkaidō Line; and on the 4th day one returns to one's starting-point.

One may go from Tatsuno, a station on the Central Line, to Ina by electric car, 11 m. in 1 hr., fare 30 sen; from Ina to Iida, 27 m.
in 2 hrs. 20 min. by motor-omnibus, Fare ¥1.96. The last stage from Iida to Tokimata is 5 m., covered in 50 min. by jinrikisha, Fare 50 sen. Inns: (at Iida) Shōgo-dō, Tomoe-ya; (at Tokimata) Matsukawa-ya, Umeno-ya.

Iida is the best town on the banks of the Tenryū-gawa, or rather its affluent, and was the seat of the Daimyo Hori, now Viscount Hori.

The charge for a boat manned by 4 boatmen is ¥50.00 from Tokimata to Kashima, 60 m., the time taken being generally 12 hrs. Kashima is connected with Hamamatsu by a light railway, 11 m. in 1½ hr., Fare 27 sen. The charge is apparently high, considering the time spent, but it should be remembered that in towing the boat up to the starting-point seven days or even more are required, according to the state of the weather.

Season for the Trip. Either spring or autumn is preferable, as the weather is comparatively settled then and the water remains at its normal level, while there is the additional charm of the white blooms of small Yamasakura shrubs in spring and the crimson tints of maples in the other season, these trees growing abundantly on the banks of the river.

Preparation. Formerly a daily service of boats was regularly operated on the river and over 50 boats were kept for the conveyance of passengers, but partly on account of the fatal mishap at the Chacha-buchi in 1905, when eight persons were drowned, but more especially owing to the completion of the Central Line, with the consequent better facilities for communication between Shinano and the Tōkai-dō, the regular service has been given up. At present only 22 boats are kept between Tokimata (only 3 here) and Mitsujima, and boats are equipped only when there are goods or persons to be conveyed. But between Kune, the rich copper-mine near the bank of the river worked by the Furukawa Firm, and Kashima, about 800 boats are employed for the conveyance of the ores, and the getting of provisions and other necessaries for the mine. Inspection of the river course is regularly carried out to see if any change has occurred in it, as is likely to happen after a flood. This duty falls on the Furukawa Firm for that part of the course below Kune and on the Boat Corporation for the upper course. The expenditure for inspection and clearing amounts to ¥10,000 a year. Intending excursionists would do well to send orders beforehand to an inn either at Iida or Tokimata. A similar step should also be taken with regard to the omnibus between Ina and Iida. There are only three such vehicles, each accommodating 8 persons, so that it is advisable for an excursion party to engage a car in advance through the station-master of Tatsuno. He may also perform the same service with regard to boats. Victuals should be taken on board at Tokimata, both for lunch and supper, as foreign food cannot be obtained between Tokimata and Kashima. Excursionists are also advised to take waterproofs or some substitute, as big sprays frequently come on board in the course of the descent. On the 12 hours' trip from Tokimata to Kashima, it may happen that darkness comes on before reaching one's destination, and it is preferable therefore to choose a moonlight night, if possible. Otherwise one may spend the night at Mitsujima or Nakappé, or leave the boat at Tokura and spend a day at Akiha.

The Boat and Crew. The boat is 40 ft. in length and 4 ft. in width, with obtuse-shaped ends without distinction of bow and stern, the bottom is flat and constructed of one-inch flexible planks, to ensure safety even should the boat come in contact with a submerged rock or be struck by waves. Four boatmen manœuvre the boat, one at the bow, one at the stern, and one at each side of the boat. The bow-man is the captain, and he strikes the bow with his paddle, to give warning to his fellow boatmen when the boat is about to approach a rapid.

(1) Description of the Route. From Tokimata to Mitsujima, 19½ m. in about 4 hrs. In about 30 min. from Tokimata we come
Tenryū-gawa.

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to the picturesque gorge called Tenryū-kyō, which marks the entrance to the romantic rapids and races that are to follow. Within the distance of about 1.2 m. from the gorge ten beautiful sights exist, each bearing, after the Chinese fashion, a distinct title, selected in their case by Kusakabe Meikaku, a noted Chinese litterateur of Japan. These sights are Suikan-ki ('Angler's Beach'), Eboshi-iwa ('Eboshi-shaped rock'), Koya-kyō (a bridge), Kyō-gai ('Hawk's Nestling Rock'), Yokkaku-gan (Crane-bathing Rock), Keiketsan ('Bright Pool'), Shōbu-dō ('Woodman's Cave'), Senshō-ban ('Hermit's Retreat Ledge'), Ryō-dō (a cave), Ryūkaku-hō ('Dragon's Horn Peak'). Of these, the last-named one, consisting of a huge rock standing up perpendicularly on the left, hundreds of feet high, with lovely pines growing out of nooks and crevices in its sides, is the most celebrated. Past this rock and down the Kurumaya Rapids, and the boat next shoots down the Ko-aze Rapids below the spot where the Tenryū receives the waters of its affluent, the Achi-gawa. These rapids form one of the most exciting experiences in the expedition. The other rapids in this section are, in descending order, Yokoneji-no-taki ('Side-Twisting Rapids'), Katsuraga-se, Atoguchi-no-se ('Second Mouthful Rapids'), Tawaraishi-no-se ('Rice-Bale Stone Rapids'), Karakasataki ('Umbrella Rapids'), Chacha-buchi ('Chacha Vortex'), Oshima-no-taki or Yagura-no-se ('Turret Rapids'), Fisō-no-se, Fusagumi-no-se ('Braided Tufts Rapids'), Ore-ishi-no-se ('Broken Stone Rapids'), Mango-no-se, Shiteguri-no-se (from the name of the village), Kame-no-fuchi ('Tortoise Pool'), Ware-ishi-no-taki ('Cracked Stone'). Both of the Japanese words taki and se here mean rapids, the Japanese for which is taki-tsu-se. We shall now describe some of these rapids. There is first the Chacha-buchi, where the fatal accident occurred about eight years ago. Here in a deep mysterious pool lies a huge rock called Hachikenn-iwa (rock of 48 ft. size), resembling in shape a crouching bull, and the dashing torrents that strike the rock or tear past the base of the cliffs that here form the banks send up huge sprays, some of which fall into the boat. The bow boatman is all vigilant, and his warning signals make lively echoes in the gorge. In the Oshima or Yagura Rapids, the torrents as they dash against the rocks with a roaring noise are transformed into waves, for the slope is steep for a distance of several chō, and the boat shoots down here like the boat in a water-chute. Prince Arthur, when descending these rapids, is said to have exclaimed, ' Splendid!' The water here being shallow, the boat cannot be navigated fully laden, so usually some of the passengers are asked to walk this part of the route and join the boat below.

At the Ore-ishi Rapids the boat passes first the Tatsuta Bridge and next the Nango Bridge, with the forest of Nango seen to the right; further down we come to the village called Shiteguri, at the confluence of the waters of the Wachino-gawa from the right and of the Mango-gawa from the left. Below the Shiteguri Rapids the river makes a bend like the letter 'S' and forms a rapid bearing the
sentimental name, 'Shinshū-koishi' (Longing after Shinshū), for the river flows for a short distance northward, as if returning to its 'home.' From the left the Toyama-gawa flows into the main current. At both the Kame and Ware-ishi Rapids, sprays make an unwelcome intrusion into the boat. After passing a stretch of comparatively tranquil current, the boat reaches Mitsujima, forming part of the village of Hira-oka. The place contains over 300 houses and an inn (Nagano-Ryokwan).


At the Suijin Rapids, the boat seems for a stretch of several chō to be hurled down a fall which has a moderate slope. On an islet in the river stands a small temple. The passengers are usually requested to walk this portion of the route and join the boat below.

At the Kozawa Rapids, two boatmen land on the bank and tow the boat a little upstream, to avoid a dangerous spot. At the Shin Rapids, sprays come on board rather unpleasantly, and a little below the Ne-agari-matsu the boat reaches the boundary of the three provinces of Mikawa, Tōtōmi, and Shinano.

At the Takase Rapids, where sprays are thrown up, there is a long succession of rapids, but the Chōna Rapids are even more exciting, with the additional attraction of beautiful cliffs and rocks. At the Konnyaku Rapids a double current is formed, one up and one down, while the neighbourhood of the Soma-ishi Rapids is reputed to afford the best scene below Tokimata. The scene consists of the craggy hill called Kamenohokama rising up on the left, with a cascade gushing from its side.

The Yamamuro Rapids, reached after passing a stretch of quiet water, are considered one of the most risky passages in the whole expedition. The boat is stopped and the state of the current is carefully examined by the boatmen before the craft is ventured over the rapids. Sprays copious.

At the Matsushima-no-taki there are twin rocks in the riverbed, making the navigation quite exciting. Before reaching Nakappe the stream makes a long detour, and here one sees the weir of the Oji Paper Mill's factory. The waters of the Ochise-gawa join the main stream on the right, forming the Kawairi (Confluence) Rapids. Nakappe, where the factory stands, is the most thriving village on the banks of the river between Iida and Futa-nata (Kashima), and here for the first time the river enters an open plain.
(3) From Nakappé to Futamata (Kashima), 17 m. in about 4 hrs. The rapids in this section are Takawa-no-se, Mamekoboshi-no-se ('Bean-Scattering Rapids'), Kyōdo-no-se, Seba-ishi-no-se, Nishinodo-no-mae-no-se, Naru-se, Semi-no-se, Futamawari-no-se, Taishōno-se, Togura-no-se.

The cliffs and rocks near the Seba-ishi are fine, and here the boat passes the copper-mine of Kune. The rocks in the water look yellowish, probably owing to the presence of some copper compounds. Houses dot the mountain sides here and there, but on the whole the scenery is growing tame and prosaic. At the Nishinodo Rapids the Misakubo-gawa flows in from the left. The Naruse Rapids boast some beautiful rocks; at the Semi, spray comes into the boat, while at the Futamawari the boat makes a circle before descending the rapids. A cable-way from one bank to the other marks the place where the Minesawa Mine is situated. The Taishō Rapids are of recent formation and here, too, spray is thrown up.

At the Tokura, where Tokura village lies on the left and Saiga on the right, those who wish to visit Akiha-san have to land, the distance to the main shrine being 3.5 m. From Saiga the road leads to Horaïji-yama, from which the Nagashino Station of the Toyokawa Railway is not far off.

From here to Kashima, 7.3 m., no rapids and no rocky precipices enliven the journey. The river flows slowly making a bend here and there. The shrine for the Goddess of Luck at Funakiri forms the last sight in the expedition. In 2 1/2 m. more the boat reaches Kashima, situated in a plain, and at the landing-place beneath the long bridge of Futamata the boat comes to its destination.

(C) Shi-no-noi Line.

This Line leads from Shiwojiri and connects with the Shin-Etsu Line at Shi-no-noi, the total extension being 42.1 m. Via this Line, through trains are run between Tokyō (Tidamachi) and Nagano on the one hand and between Nagoya and Nagano on the other, the former occupying 13 hrs. 41 min. and the latter 10 hrs. 52 min. The presence of the mighty range recently called the 'Northern Alps of Japan' is a prominent feature of the district traversed by this line.

'Japan Alps.'

This is the title of a volcanic range extending through the central part of Honshū or the Main Island of Japan, and forming the boundary between Suruga, Kai, Tōtōmi, Shinano, Hida, Etchū, and Echigo. It consists of three lofty ridges called respectively Southern, Middle, and Northern.

(1) The 'Southern Alps of Japan' are made up of the Aka-ishi Ridge, which, rising in the Atsami Peninsula in Mikawa, passes to the N. of Hamana-ko Lagoon, winds between the valleys of the rivers Kamanashi and Tenryū, and ends at the shore of Lake Suwa-
ko. This range furnishes a good example of upheavals caused by the sliding of strata. Of the spurs or clusters of peaks in this range, those that attain an elevation of approximately 10,200 ft. above the sea are Akaishi (10,145 ft.), Shirane-san (loftiest point 10,332 ft. and including Kita-dake, Aino-take, Notori-san), and Koma-ga-take of Kai Province, in which Jizo, Hod, and Koma-ga-take itself all rise about 10,000 ft. above the sea.

(2) The 'Middle Alps of Japan' are constituted by the Kiso Range, which rises in the Chita Peninsula in Owari, enters Shinano, where it sends up Ena and Koma-ga-take and forms a watershed for the Kiso and the Tenryū, finally terminating at the S. end of the Matsumoto Plain. The cluster of peaks with Koma-ga-take of Shinano as their monarch forms the highest elevation in this chain.

(3) The 'Northern Alps of Japan' is the title applied to the Hida Range, which forms the majestic chain that extends from N. to S. on the E. boundary separating Hida and Etchū from Shinano. This comprises On-take 10,447 ft., Norikuwa 10,142 ft., Jōnen-take and Ōtenjō-dake 10,447 ft., and Shiratori-dake. Other noted peaks slightly lower than the above are Tsubame-dake, Kasa-ga-take, Goroku-take, Washiha-dake, and Tsurugi-ga-dake. Running further N. it sends up Tachi-yama, and finally descends into the Japan Sea in the steep precipices of Oyashirazu. The range extends for a distance of 98 m. with a breadth of 37 m.

'Prof. Shiga, in his 'Essay on Japanese Scenery,' writes that the 'Japan Alps' are a medley of volcanic upheavals that have burst through granite strata and form the wildest and grandest solitude of rocky pinnacles and wooded peaks in Japan. It is such a solitude, that in summer at some hot springs human faces are rarely seen for weeks at a time, the only living creatures that meet the eyes
of solitary travellers or mountaineers in this wild tract being the golden-coloured eagles that soar above the mountains, and pretty deer that stare stolidly at the strange figures. A peculiar species of swallow, haunting cascades or falls, and sluggish salamanders, hiding in mountain creeks, characterize this region as compared with the original Alps. Then in their comparatively primitive aspect the Japanese Alps compare favourably with their somewhat vulgarized prototype, as the Rev. Walter Weston, who is probably the highest authority on the 'Alps of Japan,' writes in his excellent work on this particular subject.

Those in Tokyo or Yokohama who wish to explore this region should take the first train at Ueno and stop a night at Matsumoto. The next day Norikura-ga-dake is climbed, then we descend to Shirahone Hot Spring, and, after attacking the Abō-tōge (6,396 ft. above the sea) on the boundary between Shinano and Hida, Iwō-ga-take, Hotaka-ga-take, Yari-ga-take (11,578 ft.), and Kasa-ga-take are climbed in succession; to be followed by the ascent of the peaks on the boundary between Shinano and Etchū, such as Shishigataike, Harinokitōge (8,200 ft.), Daikoku-dake, Yori-ga-take, and so forth. Shirouma-dake and Dairengemu-san (9,610 ft.), between Etchū and Echigo, are next attempted, and after a rest at Renge hot spring, 5,445 ft., where a single inn stands, we descend to Kotaki-mura on the bank of the Itogawa and finally emerge on the town of the same name after a walk of 11 m. Thence we return to our starting-point by train via Naetsu.

For those starting from either Osaka or Kobe the first objective is Takayama, the principal city in Hida. Then proceeding along the road for Matsumoto, the first real ascent is tried at Norikura-ga-dake, after which, following the itinerary mentioned above, one enters Etchū via Harinokitōge, to end the adventure with the ascent of the Tachiyama Range. Tachi-yama commands one of the grandest and most magnificent views in Japan, and, though inferior in height, is said to surpass the European Alps in so far as regards the number of lofty peaks that can be described from the top. Descending to Ashikura-ji, one then proceeds to Toyama, not quite 17 m. distant, and then back home by train. The expedition requires about one month, whether one starts from Tokyo or Osaka.

Matsumoto (8.6 m. from Shiwojiri, in 25 min.; Inns: Chitose-kwan, Daini-Chitose-kwan, Senryū-kwan, Shūhō-kwan), Pop. 35,011, is situated on the upper course of the Chikuma-gawa in the centre of a plain bounded in by mountains. It is the most prosperous commercial city in this province, owing to the active transactions in cocoons and silkworm egg cards. Formerly the seat of the Daimyo named Toda, now Viscount Toda, it still preserves a prominent feature of the feudal days in the shape of the keep. The river divides the city into two sections called Kita-Fukashi and Minami-Fukashi. From here start two large roads, one to the W. leading to Gifu via Takayama, and the other to the N. going to Itoigawa in Echigo, via Ōmachi.

Asama Hot Springs, 2.4 m. to the N. E. of the station, is a popular resort for Matsumoto residents. Here hot water issues everywhere, but great inconvenience is occasioned by the scarcity of
ordinary water. The place is provided with many inns where comfortable accommodation may be obtained. Hino-yu and Nishi Ishikawa-ya are among the first-rate establishments.

Yamabe Hot Springs, 2.4 m. to the E. of the station, but of poorer accommodation. Inns: Isumi-ya, Marunaka-Ryokwan.

Shirahone Hot Springs are situated among the mountains. From Shimajima-mura, 12 m. from Matsumoto, the path crosses a queer-shaped bridge called Zashi-bashi, then leads to Hashiba and Inekoki, and after surmounting a short but sharp ascent reaches the destination via such hamlets as Ōshirakawa, Matsuoka, and Ōnogawa. It is 14.4 m. from Inekoki and 5 m. from Ōnogawa.

Ascent of Norikura-ga-dake.

Norikura-ga-dake stands over 10,400 ft. high above the sea and is the sixth highest peak in Japan Proper. There are six ascents, of which two are from Shinano, viz. from Ōnogawa-mura and Shirahone Hot Springs, and the other four from Hida, viz. from Nomugi, Aoya, Iwaidani, and Hirayu Hot Springs.

(1) From Shirahone Hot Springs the path leads in about 5 m. to the cultivation plot at the headwaters of the Ōnogawa, and 1.4 m. farther on to Kanayama-taira, where galena ores are said to have been extensively mined by Takeda Shingen (1521–1573), and the working of which is still being carried on. Ascending the slope, a little further on the path comes to a small stream strongly smelling of sulphuretted hydrogen, issuing from a crevice a little higher up. This place is 8,500 ft. above the sea. We soon enter the crawling pine zone, with rhododendron shrubs flowering here and there. At an altitude of 10,000 ft. the path leads over hardened lava and scoriae, making the climbing very laborious, and soon the summit is reached. Near it is an old crater 984 ft. in diameter, the wall of which rises steeply at its E. side, but is much lower on the N. N. W. On the elevated side a small shrine dedicated to Asahi-Gongen and also a stone post for triangular survey are found. No less than 47 small tarns also exist about this place, most of them dry. From the cultivated plot to the summit the distance is about 7 m.

(2) From Hirayu Hot Springs the path leads in about half a mile to the smelting works, then to a magnificent cascade 600 ft. in height tumbling down rocky sides. The path makes plenty of ups and downs, leads past the mine office, through a pine wood, and after an hour’s climb over places strangely devoid of rocks and water, enters the crawling pine zone. Passing over Yatsu-ga-take which forms an ante-peak, as it were, to Norikura, we find Ebiko-dake rising on the right. Going up still higher we find, when we reach Lake Ōnifu, that Ebiko is now below us, and from three sides of the lake rugged peaks shoot up. The water is yellowish and the whole scenery strikes one as uncanny. Then begins a scramble over sharp slopes, the path passing along a narrow ridge like a horse’s back, while now and then even such a path is absent. The crawling pines become scarce, but alpine plants take their place. Past Tsuru-
Mt. Yari-ga-take. CENTRAL LINE 34. Route. 217

ga-ike tarn and in sight of another tarn called Kame-ga-ike, an altitude of over 10,000 ft. is registered. The upward journey over volcanic rocks is a tedious process, the path making ups and downs. No. 5 tarn is seen to the left. Then there is another high elevation to be attacked, the path to it being strewn with large lava blocks, and finally we reach the summit of Norikura-ga-dake. The twin peaks bound in a lake, the largest tarn existing at such an altitude in Japan, for in diameter it measures 1,000 ft. On the right peak stands the Shintō shrine of Asahi-sha, while the left one is sacred in honour of Ontake-jinsha, and it is this latter peak that forms the highest point in Norikura-ga-dake, its summit, according to the latest calculation, rising 10,630 ft. above the sea. The views obtained from this vantage point vie in grandeur with those from the top of On-take.

Ascent of Yari-ga-take.

Yari-ga-take (‘Spear peak’) is, next to Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan, being 11,600 ft. above the sea. The following description of the ascent of this peak is based on the ‘Yari-ga-take Tankenki’ (Exploration of Yari-ga-take) of Mr. Kojima Usui, who is an acknowledged Japanese authority on mountaineering.

At Shimajima Village a guide is hired. Four miles on there is a mineral spring called Furuhira, and thence the track leads, over the Tokugō-tōge (7,100 ft.) between Nabekaburi-yama and Kasumi-dake. The path then makes a descent and leads to a hut in a dense forest on the banks of the Azusa-gawa, 7 hrs. from the starting point. In the river trout abound, and beyond towers up the sublime granite ridge of Hotaka, resembling in its situation and outline a mountain near Chamonir in the European Alps. From the hut to the top 9 to 10 hrs. are taken; then down to the hunter’s cave at Akasaka (6,400 ft.), 2½ hrs. are required even by the hardest climbers. From the cave the path is led along a mountain stream which has to be forded here and there, and in 3 hrs. the snow-streaked granite giant of Hotaka rises to the left, while on the right stand well-wooded and milder ranges. The peaks rising about are all of granite and in their spiny shapes remind the beholder of the wild mountain landscapes that are found in Chinese paintings. Nowhere in Japan, except at remote places in Yamato, can such primitive grandeur and sublime solitude be found as in this neighbourhood. From the hunter’s cave the forest zone is left, and the path begins to ascend over snow-fields. Continuing the upward journey, the presence of huge boulders indicates the nearer approach to the summit. Some are piled up, others threaten to tumble down, while here and there they form natural arches, and stepping from one stone to another, or clambering over boulders or across snow-fields, and sometimes crawling over risky spots the summit is reached at last. At this spot a single rocky pinnacle is seen to shoot up perpendicularly, its sides falling away sheer all round like a spear-point, the S.E. corner alone exhibiting a slight slope. On
the descent a sturdy man can reach the hunter's cave in 2½ hrs., hence 12½ hrs. to Shimajima.

The views from the summit embrace to the N. the innumerable peaks, many of them nameless, of Shinano and Etchū; to the W., Kasa-ga-take; to the S., the ridge of Hotaka and Norikura, and beyond, the peaks of On-take and to its E. Koma-ga-take of Shinano; and to the S.W., the lofty range forming the boundary between Shinano and Kai, and far away, for the distance is 85 miles as the crow flies, Fuji lifts up her noble head. The view of the Japan Sea to the N.W. is generally obscured owing to mist.

**Tazawa** (13.8 m. from Shiwojiri, in 49 min.; Inn: Tazawa-kwan).

**Jōnen-dake**, 10,500 ft., 4th on the list of lofty peaks in Japan, is a pyramidal peak that rises due E. of Yari-ga-take, and is ascended from Itwahara, 7 m. from the station. The ascent takes 12 hrs. and the descent 8, and it is advisable to spend two days on the climb, sleeping the night at a camping hut at the N. base of the peak. The path follows in the main the R. Karasu, necessitating fording of the stream now and then, though at other times it keeps away from it. The extensive moor that is reached after crossing the river is bright in summer with campanulas and with lilies. After 5 hrs. of hard toil over a steep and craggy track, we part with the stream, and, continuing the upward journey, we encounter the grand precipices forming the link between Yari-ga-take and Hotaka, both of which are streaked with snow. The summit commands a splendid panorama, consisting of the peaks of Hida, Shinano, and Kai, and also a distant view of Fuji.

**Akashina** (17.8 m. from Shiwojiri, in 1 hr. 3 min.; Inns: Akashina-kwan, Yanagi-ya).

**Ascent of Hotaka-ga-take**. This is also called Myōjin-dake and ranks third on the list of high mountains, it standing 11,500 ft. above the sea. The ascent is made from Higashi-Hotaka-mura, 6 m. to the S.W. of the station, Tokugō being the usual starting-point. From the village to the summit it is an ascent of a little over 17 m., and though involving hard strain the journey can be accomplished in one day, viz. 6 hrs. in ascent and 5 in descent. Hotaka stands before us soon after the start as a granite cliff shooting up 5,000 ft. from the ravine of the Asuma-gawa. The trouble with this mountain is that no track has yet been made to facilitate the ascent, so that the climber has to force his way through tall bamboo-grass and to scramble up rocks by dint of holding on to shrubs or creepers. At 8,500 ft. above the sea there is a snow-covered slope making an angle of about 40°, and, when this is safely climbed, large masses of smooth rock bar the passage. Scrambling over it we at length reach the ridge from which rise several peaks, of which the one on the extreme left is the highest, with a summit consisting of broken blocks of granitic rock. The panorama viewed from here is practically identical with that seen from Yari-ga-take.
**Nakabusa Hot Spring** lies to the W. of Hotaka and is 14½ m. distant from Matsumoto. The spa occupies a solitary spot surrounded by high mountains and deep valleys and is resorted to by students who are anxious to utilise their summer holidays to the best advantage for the body and the mind.

**Ascent of Ariake-yama**, 8,075 ft., is best made from the hot spring, the ascent being divided into 9 stages, each covering about 0.5 to 0.6 m. and indicated by a post. At the 6th stage the twin mountains of Chō-ga-take and Amakasari rise, the S. one connected with Kasumisawa-san and the N. one with Ariake. At the 7th stage the road becomes steeper, and here the Ōjigoku-dani (‘Big Hell Valley’) is found. At this spot one part of the road has been washed away by heavy rain, leaving a huge rock overhanging above, while a dense mist always obscures the abyss. From the opening at the 8th stage, the town of Ōmachi, the two lakes of Kosaki and Nakatsuna, and then the noble ridge of Hida are seen. At the top stands a torii, a little beyond which we come to the small Shintō shrine of Ariake-jinsha. The panorama of the Matsumoto Plain unfolded below and of the rivers and surrounding mountains well rewards one for the toil of the ascent.

**Nishijō** (23.9 m. from Shiwojiri, in 1 hr. 38 min.; Inn, Komatsu-ya).

**Sanseiji** is the name given to that section of the R. Sai-gawa between Iksaka-mura, Higashi-Chikuma (which is 7 m. from Nishijō), and Hiratsu-mura, Kita-Azumi. The clear rapid current forms deep pools at some places, at others flows with increased speed, while here and there it gives rise to whirlpools. High rocky cliffs with pines and other trees and shrubs growing on ledges or out of crevices add very much to the pleasure of the boating excursion on this river. The usual plan for enjoying this scene is to leave the train at Akashina, make one’s way to the bank of the river, glide down the stream by boat as far as Omi, and there land.

**Obasute** (34.5 m. from Shiwojiri, in 2 hrs. 18 min.; Inns: Kögetsu-kan, Ikeda-ya) is chiefly noted in connection with Obasute-yama (0.2 m. from the station), which is popularly famed as one of the best places for enjoying the view of the full moon in autumn. Those disposed to enjoy the moonlight scene resort to the Chōrakuji here. The priests make suitable preparations for the convenience of the aesthetic visitors who await the rise of the full moon. A reflection is seen upon each of the terraced rice-fields, the whole making a series which is known as Tagoto-no-tsuki (‘The moon on each rice-plot’).

(D) Shiwojiri to Nagoya.

**Shiwojiri** (143.8 m. from Iidamachi, in 10 hrs. 35 min.; Inns: Chū-ō-kan, Kyokki-kan) is the junction of the Shi-no-noi Line, which is treated separately. Shiwojiri forms the E. gate of Kiso Road which extends from Seba to Sakashita. The train, as it skirts
the S. foot of this pass, enters the Kiso Road and runs along the Narai-gawa.

Narai (157 m. from Idamachi, in 11 hrs. 46 min.; Inns: Tori-ya, Tokkuri-ya).

The Torii-toge lies between the village of Naragawa (consisting of Narai and Niz-gawa), the village next to Sebo and Yabuhara (or Yagokara). The summit is 1.4 m. from Narai and 1.7 m. from Yabuhara and stands 4,250 ft. above the sea. A torii is erected here in connection with the shrine at On-take. This pass forms a dividing line for local streams, those running N. ultimately entering the Japan Sea, and others running S., the Pacific Ocean.

Yabuhara (161.1 m. from Idamachi, in 12 hrs. 4 min.) is noted for women's wooden combs, of the particular pattern known from olden times as 'Oroku-gushi.' On-take and Koma-ga-take are seen from here.

The districts S. of Yabuhara, though destitute of plains and arable fields, are compensatingly full of densely wooded hills and mountains. These forests are collectively known as the Kiso forests. Of these, those belonging to the Crown are the most extensive and richest, as will be seen from the description given below. The Kiso and the Yoshino forests are celebrated as the two largest wooded regions in Japan Proper.

Miya-no-koshi (164.6 m. from Idamachi, in 12 hrs. 17 min.; Inns: Wakamatsu-ya, Tonari-ya).

Kiso Yoshinaka's Castle Grounds. The site of Yoshinaka's castle, called Yamabuki Castle, lies amidst cultivated fields 0.3 m. from the station. At Nojiiri an outpost was constructed and this was held by his greatest follower, Imai Kanehira.

Tokuon-ji, on the other side of the river, belongs to the Rinzai Sect and treasures the tablet of Yoshinaka.* In the grounds are found the tombs of this unfortunate hero and his consort Tomoe.

*Kiso Yoshinaka was the second son of Minamoto Yoshikata, but assumed this new family name in consequence of his having been brought up in Kiso. He was born in 1154, that is the year after his father was killed by Yoshitomo, son of Yoshitomo, who was the chief of the main stock of this powerful clan. The boy Yoshinaka, then called Koma-ô-maru, would also have been killed at the order of the same enemy, but for the pity which some influential retainers of the clan took upon him. He was then secretly sent to Nakahara Kanetô of Kiso, and was brought up under his care. When in 1180 Yoritomo raised his banner against the rival clan of Taira, then in the height of their power, Yoshinaka, who had also been chafing under the humiliating life of forced retirement, drew his sword against the common enemy. He routed the army sent against him, ultimately drove the Taira men out of Kyôto, and installed himself there as chief guardian of the Court. Flushed by success, he and his followers behaved without moderation or modesty, and while Yoshinaka exacted high titles from the Court, his men did not scruple to despoil and plunder the peaceful citizens. Both the Court and people were soon disgusted with Yoshinaka, and an urgent message was secretly sent to Yoritomo to come to their rescue and to restore order in the capital. Yoritomo sent his brothers Noriyori and Yoshitomo, who made an easy conquest of the reckless hero. When Yoshinaka with a handful of followers fled to Awa province, where he met with his fate at the age of thirty, Tomoe, his consort and daughter of Kanetô, accompanied him. She was renowned both for beauty and prowess, and her halberd spread terror among the ranks of the pursuing enemy. Before falling on his own sword, Yoshinaka obliged her to leave him. She afterwards retired to a place in Echigo, where she became a nun and died at the advanced age of ninety-one.
Kiso Forests.

Kiso-Fukushima (169.8 m. from Idamachi, in 12 hrs. 35 min.; Inns: Fukushima-kwan, Tsuta-ya, Iwa-ya, Tawara-ya, Masuta-ya; Restaurant: Mikawa-ya, Miharashi-rō, Suimei-rō) is the most important town in Kiso, though its inhabitants do not exceed 4,907. It is built on both banks of the Kiso-gawa and is practically equi-distant from Tokyo and Kyōto, i.e. 166 m. and 164 m. respectively. In the Tokugawa days the place was governed by Yamamura of Owari, who established a sort of barrier-gate here and subjected travellers to examination. At present the Kiso Branch of the Crown Forest Administration Bureau and a Forestry School exist here. Travellers intending to climb On-take should leave the train at this station.

The Crown Forests of Kiso cover no less than 1,592,500 acres. The forests originally were in the possession of the main house of the Tokugawa, but were added to the possessions of the Owari House when a daughter of the 3rd Shogun Iemitsu was married to the young lord of Owari, the second of the line. In 1878 the forests reverted to the Government and were sold to some private people, but in 1889 they were purchased by the Imperial Court and have since been included in the list of the Imperial hereditary property.

* The Kiso forests are considered most important as regards the supply of timber, not a small portion of them being quite primeval in the density of their growth and the age of their trees. In many places there are himitsu-no-tani (‘ravines unpenetrated by sunlight’), and as the five ravines marked out for felling, four in Kiso and one in Hida, are from 7 m. to 17 m. in length, and as it is estimated that it will require twenty years before the growing stock in each ravine can be completely converted according to the prearranged programme, a century must elapse before the five ravines can be cleared of timber. In the meanwhile, however, the cleared areas will be replanted with trees, and so the supply can be kept up interminably.

The volume of timber annually turned out from the five ravines in the Crown Forests is valued at about ¥1,000,000, and when to this is added the production of private forests in the same region, the total output may lie between ¥2,000,000 and ¥3,000,000. An immense number of workmen are employed in the work. In general, in the Crown Forests 250 wood-cutters are at work in each valley, that is 1,250 for the five places. Then there are 200 men attending to the work of sliding the fallen trees down to the river banks, and about the same number of men for conveying the logs to the river. About 200 men are engaged in tying the logs with wistaria and other creepers into suitable rafts, and the raft-men, about 200, navigate the floating logs to the depots. Altogether some 3,000 men are employed. The loose floating logs are caught at the hawser stations, at Nishigori for the Kiso-gawa and at Arō on the Hida-gawa for the logs from Hida; the logs at these places being arrested by stout hawser made of wistaria creepers and stretched across from bank to bank. Here the logs are bound into rafts. It is said that the wistaria hawser are stronger and better than wire-ropes. The timber produced in Kiso is called ‘the Kiso five woods,’ being from cypress, sawara, asunaro, cryptomerias, and pines. At present the three first are the trees principally felled. The cutting is made every year during the six months beginning generally in March or April, while the conveyance to the two depots at Nagoya (Shiratori Lumber-yard) and Kurawana is undertaken during the close season of cutting.

Very severe forest laws were enforced by the daimiate of Owari for the protection of the Kiso Forests, and especially of the five privileged trees. Foresters were authorized to arrest or shoot any poachers injuring even a twig of these trees. On the other hand the local people were allowed to cut down other trees with impunity.
Ascent of On-take.

On-take is the most popular sacred peak next to Fuji and stands on the boundary between Shinano and Mino at an elevation of about 11,000 ft. above the sea. A Shintō shrine is at the top, said to have been first erected in 1385 by Kiso Iyenobu, and there is also the Waka-miya ('Subsidiary shrine') founded by another chief of the same family in 1554. Every summer crowds of white-robed pilgrims ascend the peak, as many as one thousand a day, in the height of the season, the tinkling sound of the hand-bells that they carry attached to their girdles breaking the otherwise deep silence of the mountain. There are several paths to the top, two of which, one starting from Otaki and the other from Kurosawa, are in Shinano; they meet near the Tokiwa Bridge. The two from Hida join at Shimizu Hot Spring. Below is described the ascent from Fukushima.

Ascent via Otaki. Proceeding along a stream and turning right at the parting road, which is soon reached, and next striking left, the path crosses the Kawai-tōge and we come to the Tokiwa Bridge, 5 m. from Fukushima. At Kusure-koshi, where the road divides, the left one being the main road and the right one its branch, On-take is seen confronting us. Most Japanese take the branch road for the sake of the Amba Bridge, which is flung across an emerald green mountain torrent with fantastic-shaped spotted rocks standing high on the banks. This spot is considered as one of the best sights in the Ontake trip. The two roads join at Otaki, 12 m. from Fukushima. Otaki is a thriving village of 3,000 inhabitants who are chiefly engaged in the lodging-house business and otherwise catering to the pilgrims' wants. From here the regular ascent begins, the distance being graded, as in the case of Fuji, into ten parts called go. At the Nī-gō-me, or 2nd stage, a waterfall is seen, and at the next stage the Jūnisha Gōgen shrines stand. The summit of the peak, as seen from this neighbourhood, very much resembles Fuji in shape. After passing over Mikasa-yama (7,300 ft. above the sea), the road descends to a depression called Tano-hara, 7 m. from Otaki. Climbing becomes arduous from here. Past the 7th and 8th stages, about which creeping pines spread over the ground, we reach the 9th stage, which looks like a vast green carpet formed by the crawling pines. At the 10th stage, where a hut stands, the ascent from Kurosawa joins. From here to the summit it is 1½ m. The panorama from the top embraces the lofty ranges in Kai, Suruga, Mino, Hida, and Shinano; Fuji to the S.E., Haku-san to the W., Norikura, Yari-ga-take and Tachi-yama to the N., Koma-ga-take of Shinano to the E., and the volcanic cone of Asama-yama on the N.E. Near the 10th stage there are two natural stone arches, Tsuki-no-mon ('Moon-gate') and Hi-no-mon ('Sun-gate'), and in a crater in front of the gates is a solithara. Below the summit are found five tarns, some of which are dried up.

Ascent from Kurosawa. From Fukushima to the shrine in Kurosawa is 7 m., whence we turn right in front of the shrine. At
both the 3rd and 4th stages waterfalls are passed, and after a climb of 5 m. a hut is reached, this being at the 6th stage, and about halfway up the slope. Tall trees now darken the road, but at the 8th stage the mountain-side is a desolate waste of volcanic rocks, making the climb exceedingly laborious. At the 9th stage is a small shrine called Kakumei-sha, and here the road from Ōtaki joins the path. The distance from the hut at the 6th stage to the summit is 7 m.

Kiso-no-kakehashi, 2.4 m. to the S. of Kiso-Fukushima and 2 m. to the N.W. of Agematsu, the next station, is the celebrated wooden bridge of Kiso. A bridge is said to have been first constructed here, by order of the Lord of Owari, in 1648, the present structure dating from about one century later. It is 336 ft. long and 22 ft. wide. The railway track is laid along the rocky crag standing near the bridge.

Japan Alps from Summit of Yari-ga-take.

Agematsu (174.4 m. from Idamachi, in 13 hrs.; Inns: Sakai-ji, Tamasa-Ryokwan) is the second largest town in Kiso and is the starting-point for the ascent of Koma-ga-take which here towers up on the E. On the W. flows the Kiso-gawa.

Ascent of Koma-ga-take.

To the summit, which stands 9,500 ft. above the sea, it is 10.3 m. The ascent takes 9 hrs. and the descent 5, so that those who wish to enjoy the views at the top, and especially the sunrise scenes, are advised to pass a night at the hut in Tsuru-ga-kubō at the 9th stage, and 9.5 m. from the start. The first half ri (1.2 m.) constitutes the 1st go, which terminates at a small Shintō shrine. The ascent to the 5th go passes through a small forest, then crosses the granite-bedded stream called Name-gawa, and comes to a short sharp climb with a cascade to the left; it then leads to another steep ascent where abies and other trees are growing and finally reaches a hut called Kanegane-koya, which stands just halfway to the top. To the right of the hut issues a clear mountain spring, and as this is the
last station where water can be procured, the traveller should well replenish his water-bottle here. The road becomes more and more trying, and when two passes shaped like camel's humps are surmounted, a peak resembling in appearance the ridge of a horse's back waits to be dealt with. A small Shinto shrine stands here. At the 8th stage the crawling pines, characteristic of the lofty mountains in this district, are first noticed. A hut called Nakano-koya used to stand here, but it was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt. Then comes a narrow ridge of cliff which is generally crossed on all fours. The path makes a slight descent, and the places where the ridges have fallen in are rich in alpine plants. The stones that have crumbled down on the road make the progress very toilsome and even dangerous. The 9th stage is Tama-ga-kubo, where the largest hut in the ascent stands, protected from gales by stone fences. From here to the summit, called Hon-take, the distance is 0.6 m. At the top is a Shinto shrine recently rebuilt, its approaches paved with granite which abounds in the mountain. Near Tama-ga-kubo stands Mae-take, or 'Front peak,' whose western edge is called Hoken-ga-take, or Shakujo-ga-take. Between Hon-take and Hoken-ga-take are found Naga-ike and Tama-ga-take, and the neighbourhood of Naga-ike is a well-known ground for the collection of alpine plants. The views from the top embrace to the N. the ranges of Tachi-yama, Yari-ga-take, and the plains of Zenkwo-ji and Matsumoto; to the N.E., beyond the valley of the Chikuma-gawa, Shirane, Asama, and all the lofty ridges forming the boundary between Shinano, Kōtsuke, and Kai; to the E., Yatsugi-ga-take, Komagatake of Kai, Hōo-san, and, far beyond, the snow-streaked top of Fuji. To the S. unfold the valley of the Tenryū and the high peaks in Tōtōmi and Mikawa. Between N. and W. are noticed Ena-san of Mino, On-take of Shinano, and Hakusan of Kaga.

Nezame-no-toko, or the 'Bed of Awakening,' 0.8 m. to the S. of Agematsu Station, is reputed to be the most noted sight in Kiso. The charm consists of platforms made of huge rocks at a spot where the river narrows considerably. These rocks are of various shapes, one like a lion, another resembling a screen, another a lotus-flower, another an eboshi head-gear, and so forth. Tradition has it that on one Urashima Tarō, the Japanese Rip Van Winkle, tried angling. On this rock stands a small shrine dedicated to the Goddess Benten. The more probable explanation is that a certain old man who had retired here passed his time in angling, and the mere accident that he was nicknamed Urashima, after the legendary hermit, afterwards served to invest the rock with the distinction of having been the real scene connected with the fisherman of Suminoe. The train runs over the platform and below the Buddhist temple of Rinsen-ji, which overlooks the platform and is considered the best place from which to contemplate the deep blue abyss and the rocks.

Ono-no-taki is a cascade about 30 ft. in height, a little to the S. of the platform, and over it the railway track is constructed. Between Agematsu and Sakashita, via Suhara, Nojiri, and Midono,
the scenery is interesting. *Shizumo*, between *Midono* and *Sakashita*, is of local fame for the autumn tints of its maples.

*Nakatsu-gawa*, or simply *Nakatsu*, (202.0 m. from *Idamachi*, in 14 hrs. 41 min.; Inns: *Chikamatsu-ryö, Baishin-tei, Hashiriki*), Pop. 8,000, is the entrance to *Kiso* from the Nagoya side and lies by the side of an affluent of the *Kiso-gawa*, and at the foot of *Ena-dake*.

*Ena-dake* is the highest peak in *Mino*, 7,350 ft. above the sea; it is 12 m. to the top from the station. Toward the S.E. from Nakatsu-gawa, and passing between rice-fields for 5 m., we come to *Hachiman-jinsha*, which is an elegantly built shrine with a fine cryptomeria grove around it. Half an hour's climb further brings us to *Ena-jinsha*, which stands 2,500 ft. above the sea, and climbing yet further the steep slope, we come to the place where abound azaleas and dwarf bamboos. From here the ascent is comparatively easy, and after 2 hours' walk, we at last reach the summit. There are three peaks on the top, nearly equal in height, but the N. is the highest and on it stands the tripod for triangular survey. The views from the summit resemble those from the top of *Koma-ga-take* of Shinano and take in due E. the sharp peak of *Aka-iwa*, and beyond, the cone of *Fuji*. The vast plain of *Gifu* unfolds below, while the vision of Lake *Biwa-ko* and of the Sea of *Ise* on the horizon is a distinguishing feature of the panorama obtained from the top of *Ena-dake*.

*Tajimi* (230.1 m. from *Idamachi*, in 15½ hrs.) is the centre of collection of porcelain and pottery which, produced in the neighbourhood, is collectively known as *Mino-yaki*, or *Mino-ware*. The kilns abound in the three counties of *Toki*, *Ena*, and *Kani*, but especially is the industry active in the town of *Takitsu*, near the station of the same name on the Central Line. Utensils from 90% and decorative objects the remaining 10% of the total output. The wares are similar to those of *Seto* and are chiefly of blue-and-white colouring. The output reaches ¥1,500,000, and the wares are shipped to China and America.

*Kokei-zen Eihō-ji*, 0.7 m. W. of Tajimi, is reputed to be the best sight in E. *Mino*, the temple having been founded by the priest *Musō* in 1313. *Kokei-zen* is the name of the hill where the temple is situated. The place forms a deep, winding valley, through which flows the R. *Toki*, a mountain stream with a clear, rapid current, tumbling over boulders, and forming here and there pools overhung by precipices. It is chiefly for its romantic landscape that the place enjoys the fame of being one of the three best sights in *Mino*. The chief image worshipped is that of the *Kwan-on*. The enclosures cover about 6 acres, but must measure more than 6 sq. m. when the valley is included. In the days of the *Ashikaga* Government there were thirty-two edifices, but fires, that common cause of destruction to Japanese buildings, have reduced the number, and those that exist to-day bear but feeble evidence to the former glory. Of the latter may be mentioned the pagoda, founder's temple, octagonal edifice, shrine for the Goddess of Luck, and a few others.
Route XXXV. Nagoya to Kameyama.

Between Nagoya and Yatomi (or Nagashima)—a distance of a little over 10 m.—the train traverses an extensive alluvial plain, (which once formed a part of the Bay of Ise), intersected by rivers and rivulets. The largest of these are the Kiso-gawa and the Ibi-gawa. These rivers, though primarily a source of wealth to these plains, are nevertheless liable to do great damage by overflowing their low banks. Great efforts are being made to protect the rich paddy-fields against inundations.

Yatomi (10.3 m. from Nagoya, in about 24 min.) is the starting-point of a local line—the Bisei Railway—which passing through Tsushima joins the Tōkaidō Line at Ichinomiya (15.6 m.). Between Yatomi and Kuwana there are two long bridges—one of them, spanning the Kiso-gawa, being 2,848 ft., and the other, over the Ibi-gawa, 3,262 ft. in length.

Kuwana (14.9 m. from Nagoya, in about 40 min.; Inns: Funatsuya, Kyōya). The town of Kuwana is situated at the mouth of the Ibi-gawa and enjoys many facilities as regards water communication. The town, located in the centre of an extensive rice-producing region, contains a well-known rice exchange; and much rice is annually shipped from the port. It is also an important market for timber floated down the Kiso-gawa. Formerly the seat of the Daimyo Hisamatsu, Kuwana was in those feudal days one of the fifty-three stage-towns on the Tōkai-dō; the baked clams of Kuwana being greatly relished by travellers, who were carried over to Atsuta (a distance of 17 m.) by ferry-boat. The present population of the town is about 21,544.

Kuwana-jinja, a Shintō shrine in the middle of the town, is known on account of its bronze torii; the annual festival, known as Isatori-Matsuri, takes place on July 7. Hōryaku-chisui-hi (or The monument in memory of the Hōryaku Era’s river improvement works) is dedicated to the memory of fifty-two men—Hirata Yukie, Fujin jūjō, etc.—who, as officials of the Shogunate government, carried out great engineering works, between 1751 and 1763, for preventing the overflow of the unruly rivers, at the same time knowing that they were incurring a heavy responsibility on account of the actual expense exceeding its estimate by 330,000 ryō—or approximately ¥6,600,000, and who finally committed harakiri by way of apology.

Tado-jinja, dedicated to Amatsu-hikone-no-Mikoto, was founded in the 5th century during the reign of the Emperor Yūryaku. It is situated in a glen at the foot of Tado-yama, 7.6 m. N. W. of Kuwana Station. The shrine is surrounded by maples and other beautiful trees, which make it a very pretty spot. An attached shrine is dedicated to Ichimoku-ren, a one-eyed Dragon-God, who is worshipped by local inhabitants as a powerful rain-producer. The annual festival of Tado-jinja takes place on May 5th. At a short distance E. of Tado-jinja is the site of the once well-known Buddhist temple, Tado-Daibō-ji; at present there remain only a
Trade.    YOKKAICHI    227

few stone pagodas.  Tado-yama (1,320 ft.) is covered with a grove of fine trees, and its summit commands a beautiful view of the bay and of the hills of Mino and Owari.  Yatsubo-tani, a short distance W. of Tado-jinsha, is a ravine shut in by hills on both sides and containing altogether pools and a cascade.  Its hillsides are covered by pines and maples.

Yokkaichi (23.2 m. from Nagoya, in about 1 hr.; Inns: Matsu-mo-rō, Taisho-kwan, Yoshitaka-ya, Tokumura-ya; Restaurants: Yao-mo, Mochiku-rō), situated on the Bay of Ise, is a special trading port, the harbour being spacious.  It enjoys regular steamship services with Yokohama and Köbe, as well as with ports on the bay—Atsuta, Isu, Kaniyashiro, Toba,—with ports of Kii, and with Osaka.  Ocean-going steamers often call here for cargo.  Harbour-improvement works are now going on.

The water in the harbour is between 4 and 6 fathoms deep; the bed being of mud and gravel.  The tidal range at the spring tide is 8½ ft. and at the neap tide 5½ ft.

Trade.  According to the latest returns, the import trade of Yokkaichi amounts to about ¥10,000,000 a year, and the export to about ¥3,700,000.  The chief imports are raw cotton, bean-cakes, beans, rice, kerosene-oil; and the chief exports, cotton sheetings, cotton yarn, green tea, porcelain, aya-momen (cotton stuff).  Special Products:—Banko faience,* cotton yarn, paper, cotton cloth of striped pattern (Yokkaichi-jima).

*Banko faience owes its origin to Numanami Rozan, a native of the neighbouring town of Kuwana.  This is a light ware with hand-modelled decoration in relief.  The best kinds are manufactured by the firm of Kawamura.


Yuno-yama Hot Springs (11 m. N.W. of Yokkaichi Station) are at Yuno-yama, close to the village of Komono.  The place is surrounded on three sides by hills, while on the E. it offers a fine prospect of the bay and the hills of Owari and Mikawa beyond.  A light railway leads as far as Yuno-yama.  In the upper course of the R. Mitake-gawa, on which Yuno-yama is situated, there is a waterfall, which is one attraction of that spring town.  The hot waters are believed to be efficacious for beri-beri, lung troubles, diseases of the stomach, etc.

Kameyama (37.3 m. from Nagoya, in 1 hr. 32 m.) is the station whence the Sangu or Pilgrim Railway starts off (see R. XXIII, Vol. II, 1.).

Ornamental Ancient Tiles.
Route XXXVI. Gifu and Neighbourhood.
(Cormorant-fishing on the Nagara-gawa.)

The places on the Tōkaidō Main Line between Nagoya and Maibara are described in this route.

Biwajima, on the Tōkaidō Main Line (235.9 m. from Shimbashi, 2.5 m. from Nagoya), has 2.1 m. to the W. of the station the Buddhist temple of Jiminoku-ji, said to have been founded 1,300 years ago and dedicated to the image of the Kwan-ōn which was, according to a popular tradition, saved from the sea by Jiminoku Tatsunaro in the reign of the Empress Suikō-Tennō (593-628). The roofed gate with the Deva Kings, built seven centuries ago, is a 'protected' building, while the image of Fudo and the picture of Nirvana have been included in the list of 'National Treasures.' The old grounds of the Castle of Kiyou, 2 m. to the N.W. of the station, are chiefly interesting as the place where Oda Nobunaga resided before he acquired power.

Ichinomiya (243.9 m. from Shimbashi; 19.5 m. from Nagoya), Pop. 18,466, is the junction of the Bisei Railway. The Shintō shrine of Masumuda-jinsha; 0.4 m. to the N. of the station, claims the early date of 628 for its origin and is sacred in honour of Kunitokodachi-no-Mikoto. Among the treasures kept here are the famous twenty-three old masks. The grounds, which cover about 12 acres, are pervaded with solemn solitude, deepened by the abundance of aged trees. The Ichinomiya is another name of this shrine and its annual festival, a lively affair, is held every April.

The Bisei Railway. The line leads from Shin-Ichinomiya to Yatomi, junction of the Kvensai Main Line, via Kariyasuga, Hagiwara, Morigami, Rokawa, Tsushima, Hibi no and Saya, distance 16 m. Tsushima, Pop. 13,056, is chiefly noted for the Tsushima-jinsha, dedicated in honour of Susanowo-no-Mikoto in 540. It was held in great reverence by Oda Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, its former prosperity being attested by its fine structures and spacious grounds. Especially is this shrine famous for its annual festival held on the 14th and 15th of June (Lunar Calendar), when several large barges, decorated with hundreds of lanterns and carrying monster effigies, are rowed up the R. Tennō, with bands of musicians playing the old airs.

Kisogawa (247.5 m. from Shimbashi; 14.1 m. from Nagoya) has on the left bank of the river of the same name a long avenue of cherry-trees, separated from the station by about 2 m. to the N.E. At 1.1 m. from the station there stands in the middle of the river the little isle of Kawashima ('River island'), famous for its peach-blossoms, which in the height of the season rival in beauty the cherry-blooms on the bank.

Gifu (252.2 m. from Shimbashi, in 10 hrs. 24 min. by express; 75.9 m., from Kyōto, in 3 hrs. 9 min. by express: Inns: Nōyō-kwan, Tsunokuni-ya, Taman-ya; Restaurants: Banzhō-ken, in public park,
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Geography.  
Tokubun, Suikin-tei); Pop. 41,488, is the capital of the prefecture of the same name and a leading city on the Nakasendō route, being situated on the S. bank of the Nagara-gawa. Formerly a castle-town of the clan Saitō, it was captured by Oda Nobunaga in 1564, who then removed thither from Kiyosu. It was next held by his son Nobutada, and after their murder in 1582 at Kyōto, Nobunaga's grandson Hidenobu resided in it. When he sided with the Western army in the battle of Sekigahara, 1600, the castle was captured by Ieyasu's forces, belonging to the Eastern army, and afterwards the city was reduced to a mere outpost of the house of Owari, in charge of its magistrate. The city extends for 3 m. from E. to W. and 2.3 m. from N.W. to S.E. On its E. rises Inaba-ya, and to the S. stretches the wide fertile plain of Mino and Owari. Principal products are crape, paper-umbrellas, paper-lanterns, round fans, paper, rice, etc.

Paper-wares form the foremost manufacturing industry of this district, the output amounting to over ¥2,000,000 in a year. Painted paper umbrellas and napkins are exported abroad to the value of more than ¥400,000. Paper-lanterns date from the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate and are widely noted for their delicate, though comparatively durable workmanship, and elegant appearance. The industry suffered a temporary extinction after the Restoration, but was revived by one Teshigawara (a merchant of Gifu) shortly after; since then the fame of this decorative lantern has spread far and wide in Europe and America. The leading centre for manufacturing paper is a place called Makidani, situated in the valley of the Itatori-gawa, a tributary of the Nagara-gawa and having an output amounting to ¥1,600,000 a year. Sundry kinds of paper are made here. Paper-napkin manufacture was started in the city, and both on account of the great improvement effected in the texture of the paper used and the artistic designs displayed, the export of this line of goods now exceeds ¥500,000.


Geography. This prefecture is bounded on the N. by Fukui, Ishikawa, and Toyama, on the E. by Nagano, and on the W. and S. by Shiga and Mie. The N.E. part of the prefecture is occupied by the highest elevation in this district, while its S.W. part forms an extensive plain. The jurisdiction comprises the two provinces of Mino and Hida and consists of 2 municipal cities and 19 counties. The whole area is 4,236 sq. m., with a population of 1,074,855. Manufacturing industries comprise the making of a tough kind of Japanese paper, known as Mino-gami, with output amounting to ¥3,500,000, the second largest in Japan; then crape, habutae tissue, aya-namako, cotton fabric, (¥4,000,000 a year); porcelain wares near Tajimi and Aizawaka. Agricultural products are raw silk, sixth on the list in Japan as to output, rice, and tea. Forestry products consist of the timber of chamaecyparis, various pines, abies, taxus, etc., mostly from the extensive wooded region round about Taka-yama, Hida, where private forests cover 400,000 acres and crown forests 120,000 acres. Mining products are copper from the Kamioka mine in Hida, chalk-stone, and some marble. Newspapers: Gifu Nichi Nichi Shimbun and Nōhi Nippō.

The Mino Electric Tram Co.'s line extends from Gifu to Kōzuchi, 18.3 m. in 2 hrs., fare 32 sen; cars run hourly from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. Kihoku Light Railway, from Chūsei-bashi, at the W. end of
Gifu, to Kitakata, 4.1 m., in 24 min; Fare, 11 sen. Passenger trains (no freight cars yet) are run from both ends every 15 min., from 5.30 a.m. to 11 p.m.

_Entoku-ji_, 0.1 m. from the station, belongs to the West Hon-gwanji Sect and was founded in 1183 by the priest Jyaku-en. In the days of Oda Nobunaga this temple was placed in charge of all, the Buddhist temples in Mino and Owari. When his grandson Nobuhide was subdued by Ieyasu, he fled here with his fourteen attendants and turned priest as a mark of submission. Opposite _Entoku-ji_ stands another Buddhist temple, _Saikaku-ji_, also called _Eiraku-san_, which belongs to the East Hon-gwan-ji Sect. It has a good garden and affords a good prospect of surrounding scenes.

_Cormorant-Fishing on the Nagara-gawa._

_Zutyrū-ji_, belonging to the Myōshin-ji branch of the Zen Sect, lies at the S. foot of Mt. Inaba and is noted for its spacious grounds and fine edifices. The plum grove at _Shino-gaya_ lies within a minute or two's walk to the E. of the preceding temple, and in its enclosure stand several thousands of old moss-covered plum-trees. In the spring and summer the paddy fields in front of the temple are transformed into a vast yellow carpet of rape-seed flowers, or a pinkish sea of _renge-sō_ flowers (a species of vetch). _Inaba-yama_ stands to the N. of the temple.

_Inaba-jinsha_, enshrining the patron deities of Gifu, lies 1.2 m. to the N. of the station and is dedicated to two ancient Imperial princes. Founded as early as 114 A.D. and removed to the present site in 1539, its main shrine, embowered in gigantic pines and cryptomerias, is a fine structure. It contains many antique objects, as stone swords, ancient metallic swords, mirrors, musical instruments, and some documents. The grounds cover 5 acres, and an annual festival is held on the 4th and 5th of April.
Inaba-yama.  Gifu  36. Route.  231

The Public Park, formerly the site of a daimyo's residence, lies to the N. of Daibutsu-kaku, situated at the W. foot of Mt. Inaba. With arbours, fountains, tiny bridges, etc., the place is a specimen of Japanese landscape gardening, while plum, cherry, and other trees add much to the beauty of the park. Chûkyo-in, a Shintô office, and a local products museum are found here.

The Nawa Entomological Institute, at the S.W. corner of the park, established by Mr. Nawa Yasushi, is not only the largest and most noted private institution of the kind in Japan, but is of international fame. It contains 10,000 species and 200,000 specimens, the fruit of his painstaking labours dating from 1879. The contribution this institute has made to the knowledge of useful and injurious insects in Japan has been immense. It has recently established an agricultural school chiefly devoted to the teaching of economic entomology, and has been awarded high grade medals for its exhibits at exhibitions both at home and abroad.

Inaba-yama or Kinka-san (1,090 ft. above sea-level) is a well-wooded hill standing at the E. extremity of the park, and to the E. of the city. It is a steep hill with two roads leading to the summit, one from Kawaya-machi, this being the regular route, while the other is a back-path, and both have quite a sharp ascent. The summit commands a beautiful prospect, with ranges on the N. leading to Haku-san in Kaga; on the E. the Hida Range running to Shinano Komaga-take and On-take; on the S. a broad white strip of the Kiso-gawa, and far beyond, the glittering objects indicating the gold dolphins crowning the citadel of Nagoya Castle; on the S.W. the Nagara-gawa, and beyond it a high peak of Ibuki-yama in Omi, with its range running southward to Ise. The city lies at the S. foot of Mt. Inaba, which was an old castle site, and there are still at the top the foundations of the watch-tower, first gate, second gate, and so on.

The Cormorant-fishing on the Nagara-gawa is a widely-famed sight of this place, its season extending from May 11th to October 15th. There are three fishing or hunting stations, besides the one reserved for the Imperial kitchen. The boats, all with roofs, can be engaged at the Pleasure-boat Co. (Yisen Kabushiki-Kwaisha), near the Nagara Bridge, a boat accommodating from two to twenty persons, the fare ranging from 76 sen to about ¥5 a day. Gifu lanterns suspended from the roof of the boat add much to the fascination of this queer sport.

History. This sport is said to have existed even in the hoary antiquity of the period of the first Emperor Jimmu-Tennô for a little poem attributed to him refers to cormorant-fishing; the verse being recorded in the oldest extant annals of Japan, called Kojiki ('Records of Ancient Matters'), compiled in 712. A more authentic reference states that in the reign of Emperor Daigo-Tennô (898-930) ayu fish (salmo altissatis), caught by cormorants, were sent as a present to Kyôto. Coming down to later periods, we find Minamoto Tottômo mentioned as having twice partaken, as he passed along this way, of the ayu-zushi (the fish seasoned with vinegar and stuffed with boiled rice and pressed) presented by cormorant-fishermen of the Nagara-gawa. Similar presents to the successive Shoguns of Kamakura and to the Ashikaga Shoguns
became a sort of customary courtesy with the fishermen of Nagara. *Ayusu* and his successors, too, were also fond of the *ayu* from this river, and the fish were honoured as objects of regular presents of the season sent up to Yedo. The late Emperor Meiji-Tennō once condescended to inspect the sport in 1878. In 1890 a stretch of the river extending for 2,942 yds. was selected as the Imperial reserve station, in charge of special fishermen attached to the Hunting Bureau of the Imperial Household.

**Mode in fishing.** The *ayu* grows to a little over 9 inches in size about March and begins to migrate up the river from its mouth. By the middle of May, when the season opens, it has become about three times as large. Each regular fishing boat has four men, the master and three assistants, of whom the one at the stern manages the craft; the master, who is to handle twelve birds, stands at the bow, another assistant amidsthips handles four birds, while the fourth man acts as an odd man, shouting to the birds, tending to the decoy-fires kept at their destination, and at the bow, etc. Each bird has a small ring at the base of its neck, and this requires the most careful adjustment; it must not be loose enough to allow the bird to gorge marketable fish, nor too tight to prevent small ones entering its greedy stomach. Thus prepared, the boats, forming a flotilla of five, seven, or even twelve, hunt down-stream every night, always either before the moon rises or after she sets, for on moonlit nights the fish are not attracted by the blaze burning in the boats. "When the fishing-ground is reached, the master lowers his twelve birds one by one into the stream and gathers their reins into his left hand, manipulating the latter thereafter with his right as occasion requires; his assistant with four birds does the same with his charges; the odd man starts in with his volleys of noise; and forthwith the cormorants set to at their work in the heartiest and jolliest way, diving and ducking with wonderful swiftness, as the astonished fish come flocking towards the blaze of light. The master is now the busiest of men. He must handle his twelve strings so deftly that, let the birds dash hither and thither as they will, there shall be no impediment or fouling. He must have his eyes everywhere and his hands following his eyes. Specially must he watch for the moment when any of his flock is gorged,—a fact generally made known by the bird itself, which then swims about in a foolish, helpless way, with its head and swollen neck erect. Thereupon the master, shortening in on that bird, lifts it aboard, forces its bill open with his left hand, which still holds the rest of the lines, squeezes out the fish with his right, and starts the creature off on a fresh foray,—all this with such admirable dexterity and quickness, that the eleven birds still bustling about have scarce time to get things into a tangle, and in another moment the whole team is again perfectly in hand." (Palmer's "Letters from the Land of the Rising Sun"). One bird generally captures in one excursion from four to eight good-sized *ayu*, corresponding on an average to 150 per hour, or 450 in a forage down the whole course, which takes three hours. The cornering of the fish by the combined operation of a number of boats is a favourite and lively amusement. The poor fish, harassed by the merciless cormorants, often jump ashore.

**The cormorants** used here are caught in winter in the Bay of Owari and are larger than those found elsewhere, standing about 2 ft. high and weighing 650 to 850 momme. They are caught with bird-lime placed on the rocks, and those first captured are used as decoys, the lime being plentifully spread about them. The wild birds caught in this way have their eyelids sewn with hempen-threads, and are sent to places where they are in demand. When the birds arrive at their destination, the threads are cut, the wings all clipped, and the lime sticking on the wings is washed off with water, red clay being smeared upon them, which, as it dries, is removed by the birds. Their beaks are tied with straw-rope, as they often bite before they are broken in. Every day they are taken to the river to swim with hempen-cords tied to them. They are generally broken in in about two weeks, after which they are allowed to swim in company with trained cormorants to accustom them to fishing and are ready for real service the following summer. In off-seasons 16 birds make one flock and are placed in charge of three men, who lead them to the river and train them in hunting prey. When they gorge themselves to excess, they are made to disgorge the superfluity; on the other hand any deficiency in hunting is made good with food, usually live lampsreys. One day's feed is
limited to 900 momme. The fishing cormorants formerly lived for twenty to twenty-five years, but their span of life has recently been shortened to twelve or thirteen years. "Every bird in a flock has and knows its number; and one of the funniest things about them is the quick-witted jealousy with which they invariably insist, by all that cormorant-language and pantomimic protest can do, on due observance of the recognized rights belonging to their individual numbers. Number one, or 'ichi,' is the doyen of the corps, the senior in years as well as rank. His colleagues, according to their age, follow him in numerical order. Ichi is the last to be put into the water and the first to be taken out, the first to be fed, and the last to enter the baskets, in which, when work is over, the birds are carried from the boats to their domicile. Ichi, when aboard, has the post of honour at the eyes of the boat. He is a solemn, grizzled old fellow, with a pompous, noli me tangere air that is almost worthy of a Lord Mayor. The rest have place after him, in succession of rank, alternately on either side of the gunwale. If, haply, the lawful order of precedence be at any time violated—if, for instance, No. 5 be put into the water before No. 6, or No. 4 be placed above No. 2—the rumpus that forthwith arises in that family is a sight to see and a sound to hear" (Palmer's "Letters from the Land of the Rising Sun").

**Boats and hunting requisites.**—these number fourteen, beginning with the boat and ending with the pine-faggots used for the decoy-fire. Round the bird's body is tied a hempen cord, 1.2 ft. long, which is secured at the middle of the back with a stiff piece of whalebone, and on this whalebone, which guides the movement of the bird, is looped a spruce-fibre cord about 10 ft. long. There are two kinds of baskets for holding the cormorants. In carrying them to the fishing-ground or bringing them home, the birds are put in a bamboo cage, diameter 1.8 ft., circumference 2.3 ft., and depth 1.6 ft., divided into two compartments, each holding two birds. The roosting cage is a little smaller and contains a pair.

**Ōgaki** (260.9 m. from Shimbashi, in 8 hrs. 34 min. by express, and 10 hrs. 43 min. by ordinary trains; Inn, Tama-ya), Pop. 21,762, formerly the castle-town of the Daimyo Toda, now Count Toda, is the leading city in western Mino. It stands on the W. bank of the Ibi-kawa, on which small river steamboats are run, connecting the city with the city of Kurwana, in Ise, which is situated...
at the mouth of the river. The castle grounds, 0.3 m. to the S. of the station, now serve as a park, and a white-walled turret is preserved in fairly good repair. Products: persimmons and persimmon sweet-meat.

**Yōro Park** (Inns: Chitose-rō and Kikusui-tei) 8.5 m. to the S. of the station, jinrikisha and omnibus available, a light railway. (Yōro-Railway) was opened for traffic in July 1913 as far as the park; fare, second class 32 sen, there being no first class. Ascending 0.6 m. from the foot, we come to the park enclosure, well-wooded and abounding in big rocks. Cherry-trees, maples, and pines predominate and impart to the park an aspect of wild solitude. The sights in the neighbourhood are Yōro Waterfall, Hakusan-Gongen, Myōken-dō, Fudō-dō, Yōro-jinsha, and Ontake-jinsha. Slaty stones marked with fossil impressions of ferns are found here. The Yōro Fall, at the W. part of the park, measures about 100 ft. high and 10 ft. wide; its transparent waters, framed by foliage and broken here and there, shoot down between huge rocks. The waters descend on a rocky bottom, forming a knee-deep pool. The cresses growing here are noted for their strong flavour, while the frogs of this neighbourhood croak with a peculiarly sweet sound. The Shintō Shrine of Yōro stands about 0.3 m. higher up from the park, and in its enclosure is found a spring called Kikusui with a stone cistern for receiving the sparkling water. This is the site of the 'sake spring' of popular legend.

This 'sake spring' gave rise to the name 'Yōro,' meaning 'filial piety,' which was used as the title of a new era of this period and for naming the place. Tradition says that in the reign of the Emperor Genshō-Temu (715-723) there lived a woodcutter, noted for filial piety, whose aged father had a weakness for sake. The son bought the liquor for him every day with his earnings. One day as the young man was up in the hill cutting faggots, he accidentally discovered a peculiar sake-like water trickling out of the crevice of a rock. He carried some home in a jug to his old father, who tasted it and pronounced it to be good sake. When the news of this miraculous discovery reached Kyōto, the court, to commemorate the lucky incident, at once changed the name of the era to 'Yōro'. It is recorded that the Emperor of the time honoured the scene with a visit.

**Tarui** (266 m. from Shimbashi, in 13 hrs. 20 min., ordinary train) is known as the place where Nangū-jinsha of 'middle official rank' is situated, 0.5 m. to the S. of the station. It was on the hill behind the shrine grounds with their venerable trees that Mōri Hidemoto took up his position in the battle of Sekigahara.

**Sekigahara** (269.5 m. from Shimbashi, in 13 hrs. 34 min., ordinary train) is the place where in ancient times the barrier-gate of Fuha stood, for here in those days the roads to the Tōsandō route, Kiwana, and Tsuruga, converged (for explanation of the gate or 'sakē' see chapter on Hakone). This plain is 2.4 m. from E. to W. and 1.3 m. from N. to S. and is specially interesting as the scene where a decisive battle was fought in 1600 between the rival forces of the Tokugawa and those of Osaka led by Ishida Mitsunari. The triumph of Ieyasu laid the foundation of the Tokugawa Shogunate that lasted over two centuries and a half.
After the death of the great Hideyoshi, and while his son Hideyori was still in his minority, rivalry between Yedo and Osaka was inevitable. The strained relations were aggravated, and at last resulted in open warfare, through the machinations of Ishida Mitsunari, one of the favourite councillors of Hideyoshi. He organized a league among the daimyos with the avowed object of removing the formidable rival to the House of Hideyoshi. Among the daimyos who were won over by Ishida, there were Mori, Shimazu, Ukita, and many others. On the other hand, even among the daimyos who owed their elevation to Hideyoshi, many bitterly hated Ishida, and these either took the side of Yedo, or remained neutral. When the plan had matured, Ishida caused Uesugi Kagekatsu, a powerful daimyo in N. Japan, to sound the first tocsin of war against Yedo. Ishida with his allies was to march upon the headquarters of the Tokugawa, when its army had advanced against Uesugi. The news that Ishida had raised his banner reached Ieyasu at Koyama in Shimosuke Province. He at once turned back at the head of his main force and hastened towards Osaka. The opposing armies met at Sekigahara, the Western, or Ishida’s army, numbering about 82,000 strong, and the Eastern, or Tokugawa’s, 74,000. An unforeseen contingency occurred when Kobayakawa Hideaki, a half-hearted ally of Ishida, openly joined the E. army while the issue of the battle was still doubtful, and this decided the day. The sites of the principal camps of the opposing armies are marked with wooden poles, enabling the visitor to picture in his mind the scene of this great drama.

The Barrier-gate of Fuwa stood at a place 0.3 m. to the W. of the station; it was established in 673, but removed for convenience of communication and traffic in 789, in the time of the Emperor Kamu-Tennō. Fuwa, Suzuka at Ise, and Arachi at Echizen formed the three principal barrier gates in Japan. A monument marks the spot where the barrier of Fuwa stood.

Nagaoka (276.6 m. from Shimbashi, in 14 hrs., ordinary train). Mt. Ibuki-yama (4,545 ft. above sea-level) is an ascent of 7.3 m. from this station and 8.5 m. from Sekigahara. This peak and Yatsu-ga-take in Kai are well-known among naturalists for their rich fauna and flora. Ibuki is famous for the moxa, dried vegetable matter obtained from Artemisia moxa, extensively used in Japan for cauterising the skin. Ibuki, according to an old legend, is the spot where Yamato-take-no-Mikoto, on returning triumphant from his expedition against the eastern rebels, was poisoned by a monster snake. He was restored to consciousness by drinking the water from a spring at Same-gai (‘well for restoring consciousness’), but died later on in Ise from the effects of the poison. A view from the top takes in Lake Biwa-ko and the valley of the Kiso-gawa. A stone cavern for Miroku-Bosatsu is on the topmost part of the mountain.
Route XXXVII. The Hokuroku Line.

General Description. This line is so called from the fact that it traverses the Hokuroku ('Northern land') region which lies to the N. of Kyōto. The line starts from the Maibara Station on the Tōkaidō Main Line and skirting the E. shore of Lake Biwa-ko reaches Tsuruga, the basis of oversea communication with Siberia. Running N. E. and touching en route the important cities of Fukui, Kanazawa, and Toyama, it terminates at Naoetsu, where it connects with the Shin-Etsu Line. The whole distance covered is 228.3 m. The line still lacks railway connection with the San-in-dō, the W. half of the Japan Sea coast. Skirting the wild coast of this sea, grand scenery is the feature of the route, especially where it approaches the sea, such scenery being quite different from the mild and picturesque scenes that adorn the Pacific Coast.

Railway Communications.

(1) Mikuni Line, 5.4 m., leading from Kanazu to Mikuni.
(2) Nanao Line, 34.4 m., from Tsubata to Yatashin.

Marine Communications.

Tsuruga is connected with Vladivostok by a tri-weekly service undertaken by the Osaka Shōsen Kwaisha's steamers and those of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. For the convenience of those arriving on board those steamers at Tsuruga, an express train is run between this port and Tōkyo, covering the distance in about 14 hours. Tsuruga is connected with the San-in district by the Imperial Government Railways' ferry steamers plying between Obama (29 m. overland) and Maisuru.

Below is a schedule showing the principal stations on the line, with their distances and fares from Maibara.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Distances (m.)</th>
<th>1st class (yen)</th>
<th>2nd class (yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tsuruga</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imajō</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
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<td>Fukui</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanazu</td>
<td>80.0</td>
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<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>116.4</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsubata</td>
<td>123.6</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takaoka</td>
<td>141.8</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>2.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toyama</td>
<td>153.5</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uwōzu</td>
<td>169.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomari</td>
<td>184.0</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>3.48</td>
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<td>Ō-mi</td>
<td>198.5</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naoetsu</td>
<td>228.3</td>
<td>6.78</td>
<td>4.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nagahama.  

HOKUROKU LINE  37. Route.  237

Fares and Distances from Tsuruga to the principal cities in Asia and Europe are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Tsuruga</th>
<th>Distances</th>
<th>Fares</th>
<th>For each 10 kilog. in excess of free luggage allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Express Trains</td>
<td>1st class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Via Vladivostok</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>yen</td>
<td>yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vladivostok</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>37.00</td>
<td>37.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbin</td>
<td>1,607</td>
<td>82.60</td>
<td>65.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchuria</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>136.95</td>
<td>99.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irkutsk</td>
<td>2,591</td>
<td>186.26</td>
<td>130.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>5,995</td>
<td>277.30</td>
<td>162.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg (Via Viatka)</td>
<td>6,162</td>
<td>281.60</td>
<td>195.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>7,883</td>
<td>403.40</td>
<td>272.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Via Ostend)</td>
<td>7,225</td>
<td>355.68</td>
<td>239.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>7,893</td>
<td>403.40</td>
<td>272.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nagahama (4.6 m. from Maibara, in 15 min.; Inns: Itōs-ya, Ikari-ya; Pop. 11,646) is the most thriving town in the district E. of the lake and was formerly the fortified seat of Hideyoshi, when he was first raised to the rank of a daimyo by Nobunaga. (Product: Crape, described before.) Chikubu-shima, 7.3 m. off in the lake, described before.

Kinomoto (13.9 m. from Maibara, in 47 min.) is the station for Mt. Shizu-ga-take, 2.2 m. to the W., famous as the battlefield where in 1583 Hideyoshi routed the army of Shibata Katsuie, once his superior, when he was under Nobunaga, and the sole commander of the Hokuroku.

Seven Spears' of Shizu-ga-take. Hideyoshi's crushing victory over Mitsuhide, who killed Nobunaga, roused the jealousy of Shibata Katsuie (Sole Commander of the Hokuroku) and Takigawa Kazumasu (Sole Commander of the Kwanto), and they, with Nobunaga's third son, Nobutaka, lord of the castle of Gifu, leagued together to destroy Hideyoshi. Nobuo, second son of Nobunaga, sided with Hideyoshi. As soon as Hideyoshi heard of this design, he at once took the initiative. He sent Nobuo to attack Nobutaka, and himself met the van of Katsuie led by Sakuma Morimasa, whom he routed at Shizu-ga-take. In this battle Katō Kiyomasa, Fukushima Masanori, Katō Yoshiaki, Hirano Nagayasu, Wakisaka Yasuharu, Kasuya Takenori, and Katagiri Katsumoto, wielding their spears, especially distinguished themselves. Hence the famous story of the 'Seven Spears'. Hotly pursuing the enemy, he soon besieged Katsuie in this castle at Kita-no-sho (now Fukui) and made him die on his own sword. Kazumasu surrendered, while Nobutaka killed himself, and thus Hideyoshi succeeded in the work partially completed by Nobunaga of bringing the whole country under his sway.

Hikida (26.2 m. from Maibara, in 1 hr. 30 min.). The nearest place of interest is the site of the ancient barrier-gate of Arachi, one of the three existing in those days, the others being Suzuka in Ise and Fuha in Mino. Arachi is 5 m. to the S. of the station, but
the exact spot is hard to distinguish. (For the description of the barrier-gate, see Hakone).

Tsuruga (30.3 m. from Maibara, in 1 hr. 40 min.; 313.5 m. from Shinbashi, in 13 hrs. 55 min., express; 122.3 m. from Kobe, in 5 hrs. 23 min., express). Inns: Tsuruga Hotel, with accommodation, foreign and Japanese, for 30 persons, charge ¥5–8 (American style); Kenaga-ya, Gunoku-ya. Jinrikisha from the hotel, 18 sen to the station and 17 sen to the Custom-House.

Situation and History, etc. The city, containing 17,953 inhabitants, lies on the S. shore of the Bay of Tsuruga, one of the best inlets on the Japan Sea coast, and is sheltered on three sides by hills. The bottom of the sea is mud, and the depth of water measures from 2 to 7 fathoms within the harbour limit. The tidal range is only one foot in spring tide. It has lately acquired great importance as the basis of oversea communications with Siberia and Chosén. It may be noted that even in ancient days the place was connected with Chosén. It was here, for instance, that Prince Tsumuka of Mimana, one of the three kingsdoms of Chosén in ancient times, is recorded to have landed in the reign of Sul-nil-Tennō (97–30 B.C.). Coming to the Tempyō Era (729–749), Tsuruga was a flourishing place as a gateway for foreign intercourse and commerce. This prosperity declined during the Kamakura administration, though even then the post served as the starting-point for vessels despatched against the rebellious people living in the N. E. part of the country. It was in this neighbourhood that the tragic end of the adherents of the Southern Court occurred (1337), as described below. Local products are cod and seaweed.

Communications.

Tsuruga is linked with Vladivostok by a weekly service of the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha steamers and a semi-weekly one of those of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. It is at the Kanagasaki Station, close to Tsuruga, that the connection with the steamship service is made. For connection with the San-in District and also the description of the San-in Line, see P. 237.

Places of Interest.

Kei-jin-gū, 0.9 m. to the N. of the Tsuruga Station, is the most celebrated and largest Shintō shrine in this region, it being dedicated to the seven deities of Miketsu-ōkami, Emperor Chuiai, Empress Jingō (these are the ones principally worshipped here), Yamato-take, Honda-wake, Takeshi-uchi-no-Sukune, Yodo-hime.

The big torii standing in front of the sacred premises is perhaps the only structure of the kind in Japan that is under the protection of the government. It measures 35 ft. in height and 7.8 ft. in circumference and is said to have been constructed with the Muro-no-ki timber that drifted here from Sado about the middle of the 17th century. Passing through it we come to a small bridge, E. of which stand the votive offering hall, the prayer hall, and then the oratory to the left. Entering the railing close by, we come in front of the main shrine with minor shrines standing to right and left, and with the tabernacle and the storehouse near-by. A great festival is performed every September, from the 2nd to the 5th.

Kanagasaki-no-Miya stands on a little hill at the N. E. extremity of the town and 14 m. to the N. of the station. Here in
1336 *Nitta Yoshisada*, general of the Southern Court, and his brother entrenched themselves under the Crown Prince *Tsunenaga-Shinnō*, son of the Emperor Godaigo, and his son. The stronghold was soon besieged by the host of the Ashikaga army and ultimately fell, the Prince and his son dying on their own swords. It was in memory of the unfortunate Princes that the shrine was erected. The shrine grounds cover about 9 acres, and the main shrine is reached soon after passing through the second *torii*. The building for storing festival apparatus, the offering hall, office, cistern, *etc.*, stand near the shrine. From the summit at the rear of the shrine the whole panorama of the town and the harbour is obtained.

*Kehi-no-matsubara* is a beautiful pine-grove 2 m. to the W. of the station, which formerly belonged to the *Kehi-jingu*, but was recently converted into a park. The grove stretches over half a mile, and in it stands *Matsubara-jinja* and the stone monument to mark the spot where Meiji-Tennō rested, when he made a tour through this region a number of years ago. *Matsubara-jinja* is of recent origin, for it was founded in memory of *Takeda Kounsai*, Imperialist and upholder of the anti-foreign cause, and his 300 followers, all of the Mito daimiate, who, after having vainly petitioned the Shogunate government to adopt their views, tried to reach Kyōto to petition the Imperial court. The gallant band broke through the opposition offered by the various daimyōs *en route* acting under the Shogunate's orders, but were finally forced through exhaustion to give themselves up to the troops of the daimyo of *Kaga*. The warriors were here permitted the courtesy of dying on their own swords. The big stone monument, 10 ft. by 3 ft., marks the spot of their tragic end.

*Benten-jima*, two small islands in the bay, 4 m. off the station, are noted for fantastic rocks and gnarled pines and are a favourite summer resort. A small temple for the Goddess Benten stands on the larger island.

*Jōgū-jinja* is a small Shintō shrine, about a league across the bay and behind the lighthouse on Tateishi Cape. It was originally founded as early as 703, in honour of three primitive deities, and is sheltered on the N. by a steep hill, while it faces the open sea on the S.E. On the side of the hill is found the *Ōmu-ishi* (‘Parrot-stone’) so called because it emits a reverberating sound when touched. The oratory stands very near the shore, while the main shrine faces S., sheltered by the hill. With aged trees abounding in the compounds, a solemn solitude pervades it, while the scene is further diversified by a little stream, which runs through and forms a waterfall at its extremity. An old bell, 3.8 ft. high and 6.9 ft. round, belonging to the shrine, is said to have been brought from Chōsen, when Hideyoshi sent his historic expedition there.

Leaving Tsuruga the train passes through a number of tunnels bored under the Kinome Pass, affording a peep now and then of the grand scenery of the sea and especially of the fine indentation
of the bay. Suizu, a little station on a craggy ledge between two tunnels, commands a fine view.

Takeo (57.1 m. from Maibara, in 3 hrs. 45 min.), Pop. 17,952, was the local capital in former times, then called Fuchō, and it was held by Maeda Toshinaga, of the great house of Kaga. Later it was the residential seat of Honda, now Baron, one of the hereditary councillors of the Daimyo of Fukui. In the town stand Sōha-Daijin, Kokubun-ji, and Inetsu-ji. Mōshō-ji, the headquarters of one of the branches of the Shinshū Sect, is in the village of Ajimano, 4.3 m. from the station. Hinoyama, to the summit of which it is 6 m. from the station, is popularly called the 'Fuji of Echizen,' from its resemblance in shape to the mighty peak. The town is noted for iron-wares, of which sickles are the most famous.

Sabae (60.3 m. from Maibara, in 3 hrs. 56 min.) was formerly the castle-town of the Daimyo called Manabe. Here are the headquarters of the two branches of the Shinshū Sect, these being Jōshō-ji, 0.4 m. from the station, and Shōjō-ji, 0.8 m. from it.

Fukui (68.8 m. from Maibara, in 4 hrs. 20 min.; Inns: Nawa-ya, Ikuyo-Kyokwan, Tsukimi-Ryokwan; Restaurants: Sektou-rô, Tsukimi-tei, Fugetsu-tei, Sankai-rô). With a population of 50,396, it is, next to Kanazawa, the largest city in the Hokuroku district and was the residential seat of Daimyo Matsudaira (now Marquis), one of the scions of the great Tokugawa. It lies on the banks of the Ashiha-gawa and occupies the centre of the widest valley in the province of Echizen. Progressive in advance of the times, the clan led most others in the introduction of Western civilization. It was here that Rev. W. E. Griffis, author of the 'Mikado's Empire' and other works relating to Japan and Chōsen, was engaged in educational work early in the Meiji Era. With the abolition of feudalism the city suffered an inevitable decline in common with most of the feudal towns, but soon its energy was turned towards industry with a view to producing goods suitable for foreign markets. The adoption of habutae tissue weaving as its leading business revived the prosperity of the city, Fukui having since then the honour of being the largest manufacturing centre for this fabric. The city is divided by two bridges into S. and N. sections, in which Yamato-Kamichō, Yamato-Shimochō, Terute-Kamichō, and Tsukumo-chō are the busiest quarters.

It was about 1875 that Fukui sent apprentices to Kyōto to learn the art of weaving silk goods. These goods consisted at first of cloth for umbrellas and figured handkerchiefs. There were some 200 looms in operation by about 1885, so that the industry had by no means attained the prosperity that was expected at first, for the umbrella cloth could not compete successfully with the imported material, which could come in at that time almost free of duty. The attention of Fukui weavers was next turned in 1887 to habutae tissue, which, produced at Kyōto and Kiryū, had begun to be sent to America. Some teachers were engaged from Kiryū, and the manufacture of this plain fabric was started by means of batten looms. The new departure proved the making of Fukui. In 1891 some orders arrived from America, where the Fukui production had met with a very favourable reception. Larger orders continued to flow in, and in the following year the output increased fifteen-fold. In the city alone 8,409
looms were newly installed. The fame of 'Fukui Habutae' was soon established, and though vicissitudes were more or less unavoidable at times, this reputation is still maintained, and Fukui leads all other districts in Japan in the production of habutae. In fact the city is the principal centre for the collection and distribution of all the habutae produced in the country. Very strict inspection is enforced, and the goods are graded into three brands of 'Pine', 'Bamboo', and 'Plum', of which the first two are qualified for shipping abroad. The annual output reaches ¥21,000,000.

**Public Buildings:**—Fukui Prefectural Office (at Sakae-Kami-chō), Fukui City Office (Sakura-Shimo-chō), Fukui Post-Office (Terute-Kami-chō), Industrial Laboratory (Maruyama-Nishi-mura), Experimental Farm (Maruyama-Nishi-mura).

**Banks, Companies, etc.:**—Fukui Agricultural and Industrial Bank (Hoei-Kami-chō), Fukui Bank (Sakae-Naka-chō), Echizen Silk Co. (Sakae-Naka-chō), Fukui Raw Silk Office (Sakae-Naka-chō), Hokuroku Transport Insurance Co. (Sakae-Shimo-chō), Fukui Chamber of Commerce (Sakura-chō), Fukui Commercial Museum (Terute-Kami-chō), Nozawa Weaving Shop (Matsumoto-jikata), Kurokawa Habutae Softening Shop (Hoei-Kami-chō), Fukui Shim bun (newspaper—Sakae-Kami-chō), Fukui Hospital (Sakae-Kami-chō).

**Situation, Industries, etc.** This prefecture is situated to the S. W. of Ishikawa Prefecture and is bounded on the S. and W. by the prefectures of Gifu, Shiga, and Kyoto. It faces the Japan Sea on the N.W. The jurisdictional extent of the prefecture comprises the two provinces of Wakasa and Echizen and contains one municipality and eleven counties. The total area is 1,542 sq. m., with 593,965 inhabitants. **Industries.** Weaving is the staple industry and Fukui's output was ¥21,900,000 in 1909, being the third on the list, the first being Kyōto Prefecture and the second Aichi Prefecture. Silk fabrics constitute the bulk of the output, representing no less than ¥21,201,553, chiefly in the shape of habutae, for which this prefecture heads the list.

**Places of Interest.**

The **Castle Grounds** are in the heart of the city, 0.1 m. N. of the station. The walls and moats still exist. Marquis Matsudaira, the former daimyo, resides in the grounds, where he has established a large experimental farm, the marquis being a graduate of Ciren cester, England, and President of the Japan Agricultural Society.

**Tsukumo-bashi** is a bridge, partly stone and partly wood, 174 yds. long and 20 ft. wide. It lies at the S.W. extremity of the city and 0.5 m. from the station.

**Asuha-san** is a hill 1 m. to the S.W. of the station and a popular pleasure resort of the citizens, the cherry-blossoms in the spring being especially noted. The flight of stone steps, leading to the summit is bordered by restaurants and eating-shops and at the top stand a stone image and a monument of Emperor Keitai (507–530). **Asuha-jinsha,** on the side of Mt. Asuha, is dedicated to the said Emperor, who lived in this district before he succeeded the Emperor Buretsu. Tradition says that the Emperor Keitai, when a Prince, undertook the deepening of the channels of the three rivers Hino, Asuha, and Kusuryū in this district, that had frequently laid waste their banks, and that he reclaimed an extensive tract of land. His memory is therefore held in great reverence even to this day.
The grounds contain ancient trees, which impart an air of solemn solitude, and they command a view of the city.

Fujishima-jinsha is the Shintō shrine erected in memory of the unfortunate Nitta Yoshisada, his three sons, and brother, generals of the doomed cause of the Southern Court, as opposed to the Northern. It was removed in 1901 to the top of Mt. Asuha from the Tomyōji-Nawate, the scene of Yoshisada’s last battle. The grounds cover over 3 acres and afford good views. (See the section on Kamakura for the life of Yoshisada.)

Kenrokō Park, Kanazawa.

Tomb of Hashimoto Sanat, in the enclosure of the Buddhist temple of Jenke-ji, 0.7 m. to the S.W. of the station, marks the site where Hashimoto, one of the leading Imperialists in the troubled times immediately preceding the Restoration of Meiji, lies in permanent repose. On account of his Imperialist sympathies he incurred the displeasure of the Shogunate and was beheaded in 1859 at the immature age of twenty-six. His younger brother the late Dr. Viscount T. Hashimoto, Surgeon-General and President of the Japan Red Cross Society, was one of the most celebrated physicians of the day and was ultimately raised to the peerage (1906).

Ichijō-ga-Tani, 7.3 m. from Fukui, is at the foot of a hill of the same name and marks the place where Asakura Shigekage built a castle in the Bummei Era (1469–1486), and where Yoshikage, 4th of the line, was defeated and killed by Oda Nobunaga. The waters of the valley form the greatest waterfall in Echizen, 39 ft. in height and 9 ft. in breadth, and ultimately join the R. Asuha. The valley is overgrown with aged trees and is a favourite resort in summer.
Eiheiji, situated at Shibi, village Shibidani, about 0.8 m. to the N. E. of the station, and to which omnibuses and jinrikishas are available, is celebrated as one of the twin headquarters of the Sōtō (Zenshū) Sect in Japan, the other being the Sōji-ji near Tokyō. It has under it some 14,000 temples of the same denomination existing in the country. The monastery was founded in 1244 by the saint Dōgen, on the site presented by Hadano Yoshishige, then the daimyo of the district. The grounds cover 15,700 acres and lie at the foot of Mt. Eiheiji. The approach is marked by two gates, one for Imperial messengers and the other for humble folks. Passing through the common gate we come on the left to the two-storied gate flanked by a long colonnade. At the end of the flight of stone steps leading from the storied gate is another gate called Chūjaku-mon. Then come the hall for Buddhist images and that for prayer service. Turning to the left from the service hall and then turning to the right there stands another gate in front of the Shōyō-den (founder's temple) and the oratory. The little edifice close by the founder's temple is the spot where his immediate successor performed a service day and night for the repose of his master.

Dōgen. The saint founder was of princely blood, being a son of Kaga Michichika, ninth descendant of the Emperor Murakami. He entered the priesthood at the age of thirteen, under Eisai of the Kennin-ji temple, and studied Buddhism in China from 1223 to 1228. On his return he elaborated the fundamental doctrines of the Zen Sect and died at Kyōto in his fifty-fourth year. He was posthumously granted sacred titles by the Emperor Kōmei and Emperor Meiji.

Tōmyō-ji-Nawate, about 2.5 m. from the station and 1.4 m. from the next station of Morita, was the scene of the battle between Nitta Yoshisada and Ashikaga Taketsune in which the former was killed. (For the life of Yoshisada, see the page 132.)

Kanazu (80 m. from Maibara, in 5 hrs.) is the junction for the Mikuni Line, which leads to Mikuni via Akaha, 5.4 m. Akaha boasts hot springs (Inns: Beni-ya, Hai-ya, Murokichi); while Mikuni, situated on the E. bank of the River Kuzuryū, is an important port in Hokuroku and contains 10,056 inhabitants. Between Mikuni and Fukui traffic by boat is actively carried on.

Tōjimbō is a noted sight in this neighbourhood, being a rocky projection on the coast, 2.4 m. to the N. of Mikuni. The extremity forms a comparatively broad level space, 0.1 m. square, but ends in abrupt cliffs with a deep pool of sea-water below. The rocks are volcanic and form large square columns, some of which stand 240 to 300 ft. in height. Tōjimbō is reputed to rival in scenery and in fantastic formation of rocks the Oshika Promontory, which lies on the same coast further N. in Akita Prefecture. In front of Tōjimbō and separated from it by a short distance is a little island, Ojima, which is well-wooded and contains a small Shintō shrine. Tradition says that the present name was derived from a young rake of a priest named Tōjimbō of Heisen-ji temple. He was such a wild character that his fellow priests detested him. One day they invited him to
a picnic at this place and, having got him dead drunk, hurled him over the cliff into the sea.

**Kitagata**, 5 m. to the N.E. of Mikuni and 1.5 m. to the N. of Hosorogi Station, is the largest lake in Echizen, measuring 12 m. in circumference. About 2 m. off the shore stands *Tengu-iwa* ('Hobgoblin rock'), 50 ft. high and 20 ft. in circumference, which is, according to the geologist, the solitary relic of a headland which has disappeared owing to the combined action of the waves and subsidence.

**Yoshizaki-gobō** are Buddhist temples, of the Nishi and Higashi Hongwanji Sects, at the outlet of *Kitagata*, said to have been founded about the middle of the 15th century. The latter is a vast structure for such an out-of-the-way place, with the added attraction of fine views. The Nishi's temple possesses a famous old mask.

**Daishōji** (87.7 m. from Maibara, in 5 hrs. 30 min.), Pop. 8,921, was formerly the seat of one of the scions of the House of Maeda, now Viscount Maeda, and is noted for silk fabrics and pottery. Here some of the native Christians from Nagasaki and neighbourhood were exiled in 1867-1873, before the ban placed on their religion during the feudal period had been removed.

**Yamanaka Hot Springs**, (Inns: Yoshino-ya, Mitani-ya, Ōgi-ya), 5 m. to the S.E. of the station, electric-tram available (30 min., fare 50 sen), is a picturesque retreat with hills on three sides and the *Daishōji-gawa* traversing the open parts. High banks bound in the stream, which is clear and bright. The waters of the spring are sulphurous. The place is also noted for lacquer-ware.

**Iburibashi** (92.2 m. from Maibara, in 5 hrs. 45 min.). *Yamashiro* (Inns: Ara-ya, Kura-ya), another sulphur spa, is separated from the station by about 3 m., with horse-trams running, and by half a mile more from *Daishōji*, the two spas being about 2.5 m. from each other. Though somewhat inferior to *Yamanaka* in scenery, Yamashiro possesses better accommodation both for lodging and bathing. The fact that here are situated the principal kilns of Kutani-yaki pottery adds special importance to this place.

**Kutani-yaki**. About the middle of the 15th century a good kaolin was discovered at *Kutani-mura*, some 7. m. to the S.E. of Yamashiro, and the daimyo of Daishōji ordered *Tamura Gonzaemon* and *Goto Saijirō* to build kilns. The wares produced were unsatisfactory and Saijirō was sent to *Arita* (in *Hizen*) to master the secret of the art. After a few years he came back and rebuilt a kiln. *Hitsumi Morikage*, a painter, was engaged from *Kyoto*, and the work was resumed. The wares produced at that time are called 'Old Kutani' and are highly prized by connoisseurs. Soon the industry suffered a decline. Both at the beginning of the 15th century and about a generation later, attempts were made to restore the former prosperity, and this latter effort was crowned with success. For this revival the industry owed much to *Iida-ya Ichihiroemon*, a porcelain painter, who originated a new style of decoration with reddish painting. The *Aka-e* ('Red-painting') style spread to the other places in this district, and soon it became a distinguishing feature of Kutani pottery. A further innovation, introduced about 1885, consisted in the production of a brocade pattern, and it further popularized the Kutani ware. To appeal to the taste of those who love a chaste and more refined style, wares less gorgeous in colouring and more classical in design were also produced.
about the same time. At a short distance from the spa is found the head office together with the workshops of the Kutani Pottery Co. The starting of Kutani-ware Museum and a monument in honour of Gotō Saijirō are now under a consideration at Yamashiro.

Katayama Hot Springs (Inns: Morimoto, Yude) are situated 2 m. to the N.W. of the station and can be reached by omnibus or jinrikisha. The Buddhist temple of Nata-dera, about 3 m. to the S.E. of the station, or more conveniently reached by way of Yamashiro, is the leading monastery of the Shingon Sect. in the Hokuroku district, having been founded in 717 by the saint, Taichō. The present buildings were reconstructed by the daimyo of this fief in 1640. Passing through the gate we come on the left to the prayer-hall and superior's apartments; ascending the paved pathway and then a flight of stone steps, both flanked by stone lanterns, we notice to right and left and also overhead fantastic-shaped rocks, and at last we reach the Kwan-on Temple. It is 10 yds. square in size and built on the hillside by partly levelling down the stony slope. On the left stands the Hakusan Temple. In the rocky walls rising here are hollowed out cavities, wherein are installed stone images of the God of Mercy. On the hill that forms the foreground of the Kwan-on temple stand the Goma-dō (where prayers are offered by burning pieces of cedar-wood), three-storied pagoda, belfry, etc. The whole surroundings make an impressive scene. The scenery in autumn is especially splendid, owing to the abundance of maple-trees in the neighbourhood, though in the immediate vicinity of the grounds of the Kwan-on temple the presence of bare rocks prevents the growth of vegetation. Among the property owned by the monastery are many valuable pictures painted by Mu Chi, Chao Tzu-ang (both Chinese masters), and Sesshū; carved Buddhist figures by Kōbō-Daishi and An-ami; the sacred lantern presented by a daimyo; and many other art objects.

Awazu (95.3 m. from Maibara, in 6 hrs.) is noted for the spa of the same name (Inns: Hōshi, Kani-ya), the spa being separated from the station by a little over 2 m. and reached by horse-tram (Fare, 12 sen special, 8 sen ordinary). Sanko-dō ('Three Lakes Hall'), 2 m. from the station and 2 m. from the next station of Komatsu, is so called from the three lakes or lagoons, Kiba-gata, Shiboyama-gata, Inmae-gata, which may be viewed from here. It is recorded that the Emperor Kwasan-Tennō (985-986) once ascended to this spot and tarried a long time contemplating the scenes.

Komatsu (98.8 m. from Maibara, in 5 hrs. 10 min.; Inns: Iséhō, Asai-ya, Kana-ya), Pop. 14,505, is the largest town in Kaga, next to Kanesawa. It is a local centre of collection and distribution for habutae tissue, Kutani-ware, and mats produced in the places round about the town. The Kakehashi-gawa flows through its N. part, joining the Ataka-gawa, and both flow into the sea at Ataka Port. Ataka barrier-gate, of historical interest in connection with the flight of Yoshitsune and his twelve trusty followers to Northern Japan, is now difficult to locate, as, owing to the gradual subsidence
of this coast, the ancient highway is now under water. The gate is supposed to have been near the place where the Kakehashi flows into the sea.

**Kanazawa** (116.4 m. from Maibara, in 7 hrs.; Fare, 1st class ¥4.10, 2nd class ¥2.46; 399.6 m. from Shimahashi, in 19 hrs. 46 min. Fare, 1st class ¥9.05, 2nd class ¥5.97; 208.4 m. from Kōbe, in 10 hrs, 35 min.; Fare, 1st class ¥6.38, 2nd class ¥3.83). Inns: Sawatani (Hirosaka-dōri), Oura-ya (Kata-machi), Gen-en (Kami-Matsubara-chō), Asada (Jikken-machi); Restaurants: Tonomachi-rō (Tomochi), Kugatsu-an (Okachi-machi), Miyoshi-an (in the Park.)

**Situation, History, etc.** The city was formerly the seat of the Daimyo Maeda, now Marquis Maeda, who enjoyed a fief of 1,000,000 koku (about 5 million bush.) and was one of the greatest and richest of all the daimyōs during the three centuries of feudalism. Now the prefectural capital of Ishikawa, it is the largest city in the Hoku-roku, containing 112,004 inhabitants. The city is located in the valleys of the Amano-gawa (E.) and Sai-gawa (W.) and lies on a sea-bordered plain, which gradually ascending terminates in a hilly tract. The castle grounds occupy the elevation between the two rivers; the Amano-gawa empties itself into Kōhoku-gata and the Sai into Kanaiwa Pier. The streets extend from the S.W. to the N.E. of the castle grounds, Kata-machi, Jikken-machi, and Owari-chō being the busiest quarters. Here the rebellious monks of Shinshū Sect once fortified themselves. When they were subdued by Oda Nobunaga in the Tenshō Era (1573-1591), the district was granted to Sakuma Morimasa, who successfully undertook the expedition. With the fall of Sakuma in the battle fought with Hideyoshi, the district passed into the possession of Maeda Toshiyori, who removed here from his castle at Nanao in 1583. From that time till the abolition of feudalism in 1871, Kaga with Noto and Echū remained as the fief of the great lords of Maeda. With the abolition of the old regime the city suffered somewhat in prosperity, which, however, has been revived with the development of industries, among which the manufacture of hakutae, lacquerware, pottery, bronze-ware, etc., are prominent.

**Kanazawa-nuri** owes its development to the patronage of the Lord of Maeda and has as its first artist Igarashi Dōho, maker of Kyōto, who was recommended to the House of Maeda by the then Lord of Higashiyama, (Ashikaga-Yoshimasa), Kyōto. Dōho and his descendants hereditarily held the post of maker artist to the House, and it is even said that the original Higashiyama style of makie-lacquer has been preserved comparatively intact in Kanazawa, instead of in the place of its creation. About ¥100,000 worth of refined makie articles is annually shipped abroad. **Pottery.** This industry dates from 1806, when the master-ceramist of Kyōto, i.e. Mokubei, was invited here and opened a kiln at Kasuga-yama. This was discontinued about ten years later, then revived by Nadeya Kichibei, a potter of Kutani-style, who adapted the painting of the latter for Kanazawa-wares and effected other modifications.

**Public Buildings, Schools, etc.** Ishikawa Prefectural Office (Hirosaka-dōri), City Office (Hirosaka-dōri), Headquarters of the 9th Army Division (in castle grounds), Kanazawa Taxation Office (Ōte-machi), Kanazawa Post-Office (Bakuro-chō), 4th High School (Hirosaka-dōri), Medical College (in the castle grounds), Higher Technical School (Naka-Honda-machi), Kanazawa Hospital (Ishibiki-chō).

**Banks, Companies, etc.** Kanazawa Branch of the Nippon Ginkō (Ishiwara-machi), Ishikawa Agricultural and Industrial Bank (Nishimachi), Kashū Bank (Shimo-Tsutsumi-machi), Nippon Kōshitsu-tōkí Co. (Naga-machi-gashi), Kanazawa Electric Light & Gas Co. (Shimo-Honda-machi). **Newspapers.** Hokkoku-Shimbun, Hoku-roku-Shimbun, Ishikawa-Shimbun.
**Places of Interest. HOKUROKU LINE 37. Route. 247**

**Geography, Industries, etc.** Ishikawa Prefecture is contiguous on the W. with Toyama Prefecture, faces the Japan Sea on the N.W., is bounded on the S.E. by Gifu Prefecture and on the S. by Fukui Prefecture. The Noto Peninsula projects far into the sea. The prefecture controls the two provinces of Kaga and Noto, and comprises one city and eight counties. The total area covers 1,732 sq. m. containing 774,091 inhabitants. **Industries.** Rice is the foremost product here; while in manufacturing industries weaving ranks first, silk fabrics alone amounting to ¥9,460,000 worth, making Ishikawa the fourth as to output among all the prefectures in Japan. Then there are pottery and porcelain and lacquer-wares, the output of the last amounting to ¥1,010,000.

**Places of Interest.**

The castle grounds occupy the heart of the city and are 1 m. to the S.E. of the station. In the Bummei Era (1469-1486) the rebellious monks of the Shinshū Sect rose and overthrew Togashi, who ruled this district, founded the Hongen-ji Temple and further strengthened themselves in this place. When Maeda Toshiie was granted this district by Hideyoshi in 1583 and removed here from his former castle at Nanao, he with the help of his son Toshinaga thoroughly reconstructed the castle and adopted for it the present name of Kanazawa, in place of its former title of Oyama. Thus for about three centuries the castle was the seat of the House of Maeda. In 1881, the castle was destroyed by fire, leaving only a gate. The Headquarters of the 9th Division and the 7th Regiment are now located in the grounds.

Kengaku Park, meaning the 'Park of six combinations,' is so called because it is said to combine the six following features, namely, vastness, solemn solitude, labour bestowed upon it, venerable moss-covered appearance, running water, and a charming prospect. The park lies to the S.E. of the castle grounds, an extensive moat separating the two, and is reputed as one of the three best parks in Japan, the other two being the Kuribayashi Kōen at Takamatsu and the Koraku-en at Okayama. In size this park surpasses the others, for it measures 560 yds. from E. to W. and 516 yds. from N. to S. and covers an area of 20 acres. The present park was reconstructed in the Kan-ei Era (1624–1643) by the daimyo of the time, and as regards its thick-grown trees and bamboos, its arrangement of rocks and arbours, has few equals. In the grounds there are three artificially constructed hillocks, viz. Momiji-yama, Fukuju-yama, and Sasae-yama, and two ponds, viz. Kasumi-ga-ike and Hyō-ga-ike. The water from the latter descends as a charming waterfall called Midori-daki, and facing it stands the little arbour said to have been designed by Kobori Enshū, master of tea-ceremonies and tea-houses. The Kasumi-ga-ike is found in the N.E. part of the grounds and is reached by ascending Shimosaka-guchi and then advancing a little towards the S. From here is obtained a magnificent panorama of the city, Mt. Utatsu lying beyond, and further on towards the N. the vast expanse of the Sea of Japan, with the range in Noto bounding the horizon. The pond looks charming both in spring and autumn and has in its centre a little hillock. Close by the pond stands an aged pine-tree, said to have been grown from a seed of the pine at
Karasaki, Ōmi, and also the celebrated lantern called Kotoji-dōro. Proceeding further E. we come to the bronze statue of Prince Yamato-take, 18 ft. high, erected in memory of those men of Kanazawa who died in the Satsuma rebellion of 1897. The foreign-style building S. of this is the Prefectural Museum, with a public library and commercial museum attached to it. Close by is the two-storied native-style building, which was erected as the residence of the wife of one of the lords of Maeda and is noted for its fine architecture. This is now the property of the city. To the W. stands a Shinto shrine with a small pond near it, the clear water of which never dries up even in the severest drought. Then there are azalea groves, lespedeza clusters, iris beds, and so on, while cherry-trees in the grounds, grown from seeds brought from various places famous for cherry-trees, enliven the scene in spring.

Oyama-jinsha, 0.8 m. to the S.E. of the station, is the Shinto shrine in honour of the founder of the House of Maeda, and its associated shrines are in honour of his two sons, Toshinaga and Toshitsune. Proceeding along the pathway bordered by numerous stone lanterns, we come to the three-storied gate, and next to the main shrine which is a magnificent structure. The grounds command a good panorama of the city.

Utatsu-yama, 1.6 m. to the N.E. of the station, marks the site where in 1577 Uesugi Kenshin, one of the greatest generals of that time, built a castle. As the hill faces the castle grounds of Kanazawa it is also called Mubo-yama ('Confronting Hill'). From the summit a splendid view of the city and the sea is obtained, and here a tea-house and the Utatsu Shrine stand, and close to the latter the Shokonsha of Kanazawa, that is a shrine in memory of those sons of the city who have been killed in war. Mt. Suzuki standing to the S. of the hill is a pleasure resort both in spring and autumn, noted for early edible ferns and for mushrooms.

Tentoku-in, 2.2 m. to the S.E. of the station, is a large monastery of the Sōtō Branch of the Zen Sect, which was founded in 1623 by Lord Maeda Toshitsune, in memory of his wife. Once destroyed by fire, it was subsequently rebuilt. The temple is approached through an avenue of ancient pines, and in the rear court are many tombs of the Maeda Family.

Noda-yama is the hill on which stand the tomb of the founder of the House and those of his descendants. Toshiue died at Osaka in 1599 at the age of 64, having given orders that his remains should be interred here. The hill is clad with magnificent pine-trees and commands a fine view. It lies 2.4 m. to the S. of the station, and at the small refreshment-house here takenoko-meshi (rice cooked with bamboo-sprouts) is served, the vicinity being noted for bamboo-groves.

Branch Temples of the E. and W. Hongwan-ji are 0.5 to 0.6 m. from the station, that of the W. Hongwan-ji being a big structure, while that of the E. is a small temporary one.
**Daijō-ji**, 2.5 m. to the S. of the station and at the S. foot of *Teraji-yama*, is a noted Buddhist temple of the Sōtō denomination, and was founded in 1263. The grounds cover 20 acres and occupy a level slightly above the plain. They contain a tower-gate, main-gate, Buddhist image hall, kitchen quarters, and so forth. Patriarchal pines and cryptomerias add an aspect of solemn grandeur to the hallowed precincts.

**Kanaiwa**, 2.5 m. to the N.W. of the station, with which it is connected by horse-tram service, is a small harbour at the mouth of the Sai-kawa. It was the home-port in former days for Japanese trading ships visiting Chōsen, but, owing to the sands brought down by the river, the harbour is not suited for the anchorage of vessels of deep draught. Even coasting vessels have to lie about 1 m. off the coast, while during the three winter months they do not call here at all. The mouth of the river is also shallow and only admits junks under 100 koku (7 koku = 1 ton) capacity.

It was here that *Zeniya Gohei,* the greatest shipping trader of the day along this coast, was born and met with a tragic end.

*Zeniya Gohei* may be called the last martyr of foreign trade, for though he was arrested on the avowed ground of having poisoned the fish in reclaiming the Kahoku lagoon and having thereby occasioned pestilence in Kaga, there is reason to believe that he, with the connivance of the daimiate of Kaga, secretly undertook foreign trade, which was then rigidly forbidden, except on a very limited scale at Nagasaki. The Tokugawa Government got wind of this, and the lord of Kaga, to avert suspicion, hastened to imprison Gohei on the trivial complaint above-mentioned. Gohei died in prison in 1852, a few years before the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, and his immense property was confiscated. He was the third son of a rich shipping family. When, about the first quarter of the 19th century, a terrible famine overspread the dominion of the House of Kaga, he was one of those who were asked by the local government to devise relief measures. He suggested carrying on foreign trade as the best measure for improving the local finance. This suggestion was adopted, and he was entrusted with the two large ships specially built for the purpose. Gohei succeeded in enriching both his employers and himself, but his bold undertakings proved his ruin.

**Ascent of Haku-san.**

**Haku-san**, the loftiest mountain in this region and one of the most notable in the whole of Japan, comprises five peaks. Of these the three N. are called *Gozen, Ōnanji,* and *Kenga-mine,* and the two S. are *Bessan* and *Sanno-mine.* The greatest elevation is 8,794 ft. *Gozen* forms the starting-point of the range which, in the S., includes Bessan and Sanno-mine. On the boundary between Kaga and Echizen it is joined by *Maru-yama* and *Dainichi-san.* On the N. the range embraces Kenga-mine, which sends off a spur consisting of *Himise, Myōhō-san, Mikoshikake, Oi, Senjō-hira,* and *Nara-dake.* The valleys bounded by these peaks radiate in several directions, of which those in the N. are the deepest. These valleys are known by different names, such as *Nakano-tani, O-tani, Ma-tani, Ara-tani,* and *Ushikubi-tani.* The last forms the valley of the River Tetori and contains eleven villages. The W. valley of Dainichi-san is called *Nishi-tani.*
There are five routes for ascending Haku-san, three of them in Kaga. (1) Haku-san E. Route is steep and long. Starting from Ozoe it leads to Gozen, via Hirono, Otawake, Nagamine, Biyo-zaka, and Kamewari-zaka; (2) Haku-san S. route is less steep and shorter and starts from Ichinose at Shiramine-mura; (3) is very steep and with Ichinose as the starting-point leads to Bessan; (4) starting from Hirase-mura in Hida conducts one to Gozen; (5) starting from Ishidoshiro-mura in Echizen reaches Gozen via Bessan. The 2nd route is taken by those coming from Katsuyama, Echizen, and also from Komatsu, Kanazawa, and other places in Kaga. Shiramine, the starting-point, is a thriving village separated by 0.7 m. from the Ichinose Hot Springs, where there are over ten inns. The waters are carbonic and in the bottled form are offered for sale in the market. After 7.2 m. the rest-house called Muro-dō is reached, above which the mountain sides are strewn with volcanic stones and are bare of vegetation. An ascent of 0.6 m. brings us to the summit of Gozen, the highest elevation in the Haku-san Range. A grand panorama, taking in the lofty ranges in Kaga, Echizen, Mino, Hida, Etchū, and Noto, is obtained from the summit; on a clear day the cone of Fuji may be described on the horizon far to the S.W. The top is level and on this elevated spot stands a Shintō shrine surrounded by a stone fence.

To reach Bessan from Gozen, one has to descend back to Muro-dō, and then to strike upward, an ascent of above 7.2 m.; about half-way up is a rest-house called Rokubei-muro. On the top of Bessan is found a small Shintō shrine. From Bessan to the hot springs of Ichinose is a descent of over 5 m. Numerous waterfalls are found in the gorges in the intervening valleys, and of these Senjin Waterfall in Otani and Nijii Waterfall in Metani are the most noted. The former supplies the headwaters of the Maruchi-gawa and measures 150 ft. in height and 15 ft. in breadth; from the latter, which is over 150 ft. high, rises the River Metsuke-dani. Their waters fall into the Tetori-gawa. Other waterfalls of note are Senjū-taki (120 ft. high, 18 ft. wide) in Hama-tani, Fudō-taki (in three stages, 60 ft., 50 ft., 40 ft., and 12 ft. wide) in Yanagi-dani, Kame-taki (in two stages, 180 ft. and 30 ft., and 24 ft. wide) on Bessan, and Nunobiki-taki of the Akadani-gawa.

The 3rd route is called the Ichinose ascent, from the name of the village which lies along the route. From Kanazawa to Tsurugi, 9.8 m., jinrikisha can be hired; thence to Ushikubi, via Onnabara, the distance is 24 m. Ichinose is 9.8 m. from Ushikubi, and 0.6 m. higher up lie the hot springs of Haku-san (2,673 ft.), having carbonic acid waters. The ascent becomes sharper and more laborious, with an incline of 30 degrees in some places, and the whole scene acquires a wilder aspect, being dense with alders, larch and other trees. To the right lies the gorge of the River Yanagi-dani and to the left the Yutani. After leaving Midaga-hara (7,813 ft.) the vegetation changes, and we come to places where black lilies, ladies' slippers, and other wild-flowers are blooming in gorgeous profusion.
Soon the volcanic rocks become predominant and the only objects that diversify the desolate scene are creeping pines and ptarmigan birds. At Muro-do (8,059 ft.), whence there is a short cut to Bes-
san, loose lava boulders abound, and at last we come to Gozen-dake,
8,813 ft., the highest point in the Haku-san Range. Below the sum-
mit there are three tarns, while beyond there shoots up the dagger-
like Tsurugino-yama with a tarn at its base. 0.7 m. due N. of Gozen
is the Oku-no-in (‘holy of holies’), and half-way to it lies Chitose
Lake. The Oku-no-in commands a glorious view, comprising to the
N.E. Tachi-yama, to the N.N.E. Yari-ga-take, to the S.E. Norikura,
and to the S.S.E. Yatsu-ga-take, On-take, the two Koma-ga-take of
Shinano and Kai, and due N. Shaka-ga-take.

The 5th route is called the Echizen ascent, Katsuyama in Echi-
zen being the starting-point, 19 m. from Fukui. There are two
roads, meeting at Ichinose Hot Springs, the one via Ushikubi (now
Shiramine village) being 26.4 m. from the start, with a very clear
road all the way, while the other via Katsuyama, though only 22 m.,
is somewhat difficult to follow. The Ichinose Spa forms the only
ascent on the W. slope of the range, and, as the distance to the
highest point of Gozen is 10 m., the ascent and return can be under-
taken in a day. To visit the neighbouring peaks of Bessan and
Onanji, it is necessary to camp one night on the top. Both at the
top of Gozen and Bessan there are resting-stations for visitors, and
in that at the former a guard is generally on duty. Climbers must,
however, carry provisions.

The River Tetori, which rises at the foot of Onanji, is, in respect
of its rapid current and the extent of its valley, the chief of the seven
largest rivers in the Hokuroku. In the valley of the river, especially near the villages of Osee and Shina, fossils of the Jurassic formation are found, rich in species and number. The strata extend from 36°20' N. to 35°50' N. and over the three provinces of Kaga, Hida, and Echizen. The fossils belong either to Ostracanda or plants, mostly of fresh-water or brackish origin. The shell-beds are generally found underlying the plant beds.

Tsubata (123.6 m. from Maibara, in 8½ hrs.) is the junction of the Nanao Line.

Kahoku-gata is a lagoon, about 16.8 m. in circumference lying on the S.W. of the station, into which all the streams in the northern parts of Kanazawa empty themselves. The water of this basin falls into the sea at Kanazawa. Active traffic is carried on by small craft on this lagoon. On the narrow strip of seashore between it and the sea are several villages.

Kurikara-Tōge is the name of the pass or hill very near the next station of the same name; it is noted chiefly as the old battlefield where in 1183 Kiso Yoshinaka, a general of the Minamoto Clan, (for whose life see 'Kiso,' Central Line), routed an army of the Taira Clan three times as large as his own.

Nanao Line starts from Tsubata and leads to Yadashin of Nanao Harbour, 34.4 m., the trains running from Kanazawa and reaching Nanao in 2½ hrs.

Chiji (28.2 m. from Kanazawa, in 2 hrs.) has at 2 m. to the S.W. of the station the Shintō shrine of Keta, said to have been founded in the reign of the Emperor Sujin-Tennō (97–30 B.C.), and dedicated to Ōnamuchi-no-Mikoto. It is one of the greatest Shintō shrines in Hokuroku.

Ochi-gata is a lagoon 74 m. in circumference, which has an outlet at the W. side, discharging its waters into the River Hagui. On the N. stands Mt. Bija. The trains skirt the W. shore of this lagoon. It is said that the sand brought down by the Nagasawa, one of the rivers flowing into this lagoon, gradually raises its floor, and that in consequence the rice-fields on the border are yearly gaining in area.

Nanao (40.8 m. from Kanazawa, in 3 hrs.), an export port lying on the Bay of Nanao. It is the most flourishing town in Noto. A steamship service connects this place with Vladivostok, Otaru, Hakodate, Fushiki, and Naotsu. The Vladivostok Line extends from Otaru to Vladivostok via Hakodate, Niigata, Ebisu, Fushiki and Nanao, and is generally a tri-monthly service. The volume of trade amounted in 1910 to ¥1,350,000, of which imports constituted ¥65,000. The town contains 11,382 inhabitants.

Iktamanahiko-jinja, 0.5 m. to the W. of station, is said to have been founded as early as the reign of the eighth Emperor Kögen (214–158 B.C.) and is sacred to the memory of Ōnamuchi-no-Mikoto. It was held in great veneration by Yoritomo and other generals. Nanao Castle Grounds stand on the top of a hill about
2.4 m. to the E. of Nanao and mark the site where the Hatakeyama Family held Noto for eight generations, but in 1577 the castle was captured by Uesugi Kenshin. When Maeda Toshiie was granted this province, he removed his seat to Tokoroguchi Village, which was then termed Nanao.

**Noto-jima** is a large island in the Bay of Nanao and measures about 7 m. from E. to W., 5 m. from N. to S., and 43 m. in circumference. The island rises in many places into small elevations overgrown with bushes, and its shores are dotted with fishing hamlets. Its S.E., S., and W. extremities form with the points on the opposite coast narrow straits, dividing the bay into three sections, W., S., and N. One of these straits, called Ishizaki-byōbu, measures only 0.5 ft. across, and the opposite cliffs rising perpendicularly about 20 ft. present a grand scene with gnarled pines clinging to the rocks.

**Wakura Hot Springs** (Inns: Wakasaki-kwan, Kōzumi), 6 m. to the N.W. of Nanao, (omnibuses, jinrikisha or steamships available), is one of the most noted spas in Japan for medical efficacy. The waters are alkaline, colourless, and somewhat bitter in taste, the temperature being as high as 185°F. The springs come out from the sea-bed close to the shore. The island of Noto and the smaller islands of Tsukue-shima, Tane-shima, Kara-shima, and others that lie in front of this town very much heighten the attractiveness of its scenery. On Uki-shima, which lies close to the shore, stands a small temple dedicated to the Goddess Benten.

**Uchiura-Kaidō** (‘Inland-shore circuit’) is the name of the route which starting from Nanao stretches along the landward shore of the peninsula and reaches its extremity at Suzusaki, via such inlets as Ugawa, Ushitsu, and Ida. In contrast to this, the Wajima-Kaidō starts from Anamizu, on the former route, and leads to Wajima by striking across the peninsula. Country omnibuses can be hired from Anamizu to Wajima, but it is more convenient to take steamers visiting the small ports along the coast. There are two different steamship services, one of which starts from Nanao and extends to Ushitsu, calling at Wakura, Nakajima, Anamizu, and other ports. The other, also starting from Nanao, goes straight to Ushitsu, touches at the ports along the coast, and ends at Tako-jima.

**Sōji-ji**, one of the two headquarters of the Sōtō Branch of the Zen Sect, remains here only in name and in the scene of desolation caused by fire a few years ago, when the entire premises were burnt down. This scene is witnessed 11 m. from Anamizu. The temple has since been removed to Tsurumi, a station between Tokyo and Yokohama.

**Wajima**, 14 m. from Anamizu, lies at the northernmost point of Noto, and though the mouth of the Kawata-gawa that runs through the town forms what is called Wajima Harbour, the rough waves of the Japan Sea render it but an inhospitable retreat for vessels. It is 38 m. from Nanao and contains 11,376 inhabitants. The town is especially noted for its lacquer-wares known as Wajima-nuri. These
are generally domestic utensils, chiefly in the three colours of black, red, and green, and are famous for their strong coating of lacquer. It is recorded that the industry was started by one Fukusō, an inhabitant of the place, who returned about the beginning of the 17th century, after having learned the art at Negoro in Kii, and that the discovery of a special clay near the town about half a century later considerably spread the fame of the ware, its mixture with lacquer-juice producing an especially fast lacquer. With the great improvement in the selection of bodies and juice the wares have lately begun to be exported to no small extent.

Takaoka (141.8 m. from Maibara, in 8 hrs. 26 min; Inns: Bai-shō-en, Daishō-โร), Pop. 33,603, is the largest city in Echū next to Toyama, and noted as a great centre for rice transactions and for the production of lacquer-ware and bronze-ware. It lies on the left bank of the Sho-gawa and is connected with Fushiki, the largest outlet in the province, both by the Chū-Etsu Railway and river-craft. The prosperity of the place dates from 1609 when Toshiie, founder of the House of Maeda, retired to the town. Here are found the City Office, Chamber of Commerce, Technical School, Rice Exchange, Chū-Etsu Railway Co., Takaoka Bank, etc.

Bronze-ware. The industry dates from the time of the retirement of Toshinaga to this place, when numbers of armourers, sword-smiths, and other craftsmen followed him. At first they produced chiefly sword-fittings, tobacco-pipes, and Buddhist paraphernalia, but in the An-er Era (1772-1780) Yasukawa San-enmon originated the art of metal-inlaying. This innovation gave a strong impetus to the development of the industry. Another improvement was effected about 60 years later, and in the meanwhile some merchants had set themselves up as wholesale dealers in bronze-ware. Soon after the opening of the country to foreign commerce, some shrewd craftsmen went to Yokohama to ascertain the tastes of foreign consumers and produced wares judged specially suited for the purpose. Later on there appeared another superior artisan named Yokoyama, who introduced a great change in the wares by reviving the classic style, both Japanese and Chinese. At present the output reaches over ¥1,000,000.

The Lacquer-ware is known as Takaoka-nuri and look very tasteful, being decorated with designs of flowers or birds painted on a base black ground. The output reaches ¥240,000, the wares being exported to some extent.

Places of Interest.

The Public Park, 0.6 m. to the E. of the station, occupies the former castle grounds. The castle is said to have been built with some of the materials used in Hideyoshi's castle at Fushimi. With the removal of Toshiie the seat was left in neglect for over 200 years, till it was converted into a park after the advent of the Meiji Era. The only notable relics of the former splendour are the moats and old trees.

Imizu-jinsa, dedicated to Ninigi-no-Mikoto, is the Shintō shrine which stands in the park.

Sakura-no-baba was, in the days of Toshiie, a riding and shooting ground for his retainers. The embankment, which extends about half a mile, lies in an avenue of old cherry-trees; it is found in front of the station.
Zairyū-ji, a Buddhist temple about 1 m. to the S. of the station, was founded by the third Daimyo of Kaga, Maeda Toshitsune, in memory of Toshinaga, his father; its architecture is noteworthy as having been modelled on that of the Manju Temple at Lin-an, China. It is on the grand scale of Shichidō-garan, a monastery with a complete set of buildings, and possesses grounds covering about 32 acres. It overlooks the harbour, while on the E. rise the snow-capped peaks of Tachi-yama and Kenga-mine. Among the temple treasures are the three wooden images of Buddha presented by Toshitsune, autograph letters of the Emperor Goyōzei, Oda Nobunaga, and Hideyoshi, pictures by Chō Densu and Tannyū, and chirography of Chao-Tzu-ang.

Chūetsu Railway.

This is a line that leads from the harbour of Fushiki southward to Jōhana via Takaoka, 23.1 m., in 2 hrs.

Fushiki (4.6 m. from Takaoka, in 30 min., Inns: Sado-taka-Ryokwan, Mito-hei, Usu-ike; Pop. 16,988,) is a flourishing sea-port on the banks of the Shō-gawa. The Government has lately constructed quay walls and dredged the river to make the harbour accessible for vessels of some 2,000 tons. **Places of interest** in the neighbourhood are the site of the ancient provincial capital, Shōkō-ji, Keta-jinsha, Ariso-umi, Kokutai-ji, Futakami-yama, etc. A light railway extends from here to Himi, 5.8 m. The scenery along the line is fine, with curious-shaped rocks scattered along the beach. Amabarashi is specially noted for its historical connection with Yoshitsune.

Toyama (153.5 m. from Maibara, in 8 hrs. 58 min; Inns: Toyama Hotel, Kiya, Takamatsu-kan, Toyama-kan; Restaurants: Banri-ken, Kokon-ro), Pop. 57,437, is the provincial capital of the prefecture of the same name and lies in the extensive plain of Etchū and beyond the Jintsū-gawa. Here a castle was built for the first time by the Daimyo Jimbo towards the latter part of the sixteenth century; then it passed to Sassa Narimasa, and, with his destruction by Hideyoshi, to Maeda Toshiie, who made the place a residential seat for his grandson Toshitsugu. From that time till the abolition of feudalism, Toyama has been held by one of the scions of the great House of Maeda, now Count Maeda. The name of Toyama rests chiefly on the manufacture of patent-medicines.

Patent-Medicines. The industry gives employment to 15,000 workmen and 90,000 sellers, and the annual sale amounts to over ¥3,000,000. The fame of Toyama medicines is universal throughout the country, and they are sent even to Chōsen, China, Siberia, and Hawaii, chiefly for the use of Japanese residents. Every year itinerant Toyama medicine sellers visit their customers, examine how much of the contents of the medicine-bags left the preceding year has been used, collect the price of the drugs used, and replenish the bags. They repeat the process year after year, and so by this ingenious method of credit-selling they push the sale of their wares. It is said that the industry originated towards the end of the 17th century, when a physician from Okayama presented his preparations to the then Lord of the district. The industry soon grew apace under the special patronage of the daimylte, which in return for its protection received some royalty. The oldest and largest establishment is Kōkuan.

Toyama. **HOKUROKU LINE** 37. Route. 255


**Route 37:** HOKUROKU LINE

Ascent of

dō, which employs 500 regular workmen and sends out some 5,000 itinerant vendors, with a sale amounting to ¥1,700,000.

**Public Offices, etc.** Toyama Prefectural Office (in the old castle grounds), City Office (Sōgawa), Post and Telegraph-Office (Echizen-machi), 12th Bank (Fukuro-chō), Toyama Agricultural and Industrial Bank (Sanmō-machi), 47th Bank (Naka-machi), Chamber of Commerce, (Sōgawa).

**Geography, etc.** This prefecture is contiguous on the E. to Niigata Prefecture, on the S.W. to Nagano Prefecture, and on the W. to Ishikawa. On the N., lies the Japan Sea, which here forms a wide indentation called the Bay of Toyama. The prefecture is co-extensive with the province of Etchū and comprises the two municipal cities of Toyama and Takaoka and eight counties. The whole area covers 1,555 sq. m., with a population of 767,134.

**Industries** The first in importance is rice amounting to 1,140,000 bush. (7,000,000 bush.), followed by patent-medicines and textile fabrics, of which habutae silk reaches ¥1,350,000. Bronze and lacquer-ware are produced at Takaoka.

**Places of Interest.**

*Kurochayama or Gofukayama, 1.6 m. W. of Toyama Station,* is noted for plum-blossoms and peach-blossoms and commands a fine prospect of the city and the surrounding country. Here Hideyoshi fixed his camp when he attacked Narimasa. At the N. extremity of the grounds is found a cemetery of the former daimyōs of Toyama.

**Higashi Iwase, Pop. 7,500, 2.9 m. to the N. of Toyama and at the station of the same name, lies on the right bank of the Jintō, and is a regular port of call for coasting steamers plying along the coast of the Bay of Toyama. On the outskirts of the town, pine-groves in sandy tracts make a pleasing sight.

**Kamitaki-machi,** Pop. 2,300, 11 m. to the S.E. of Toyama, *jinrikisha* available, lies on the W. bank of the Jōganji-gawa and is the starting-point for those ascending Mt. Tachi-yama from the W. side; the distance from here to the top is 24 m.

**Ascent of Tachi-yama (or Tate-yama).**

The road which leads from Kamitaki to Ashikura-ji, 7.8 m., for the most part follows the banks of the Jōganji, and here most of the native pilgrims to Tachi-yama stop overnight, to undergo the ‘purification’ ceremony of the priests at the Shintō shrine which is subsidiary to the great temple on the lordly peak, and also to engage guides. Leaving Ashikura-ji, the road follows for about 2.4 m. the mountain stream called Shōnyō-gawa, after parting with which the scene gradually acquires wilder features, and we come to a dense forest of cryptomerias, then to the plateau called Midagahara, which is bedecked with curious alpine flowers; already we stand 6,500 ft. above the sea. About 3.7 m. further on, the road is joined by the path by which the ascent from the Shinsō side is made. Striking to the right the Tachi-yama Spa is reached, and thence the distance to the Muro-dō (pilgrims’ hut) is little over 2.4 m. The hut is a commodious building and can shelter more than
100 persons. Round about the Muro-dō are found several solfataras and also clear ponds, and the whole atmosphere is strongly charged with sulphurous gas. Of these solfataras the one called Ōjigoku ('Big Hell') is 0.6 m. to the N. of the hut. From the Muro-dō the ascent becomes arduous, the presence of loose volcanic rocks very much impeding one's progress. In about a mile the top is reached, where stands a shrine in honour of Tachikara-o-no-Mikoto and Önamoshi-no-Mikoto. It is merely a small wooden building surrounded by a stone fence, but is the objective of the numerous native pilgrims that ascend the peak every year between July 20th and September 10th. The panorama that lies unfolded before the traveller's gaze is really superb, and nowhere else in Japan can such an extensive sweep be obtained. To the N. stand Shiro-uma-take, Orenge, and Korenge, all lifting themselves high into the sky; to the S. the Hida Range extends far beyond the horizon, with the giant Yari-ga-take towering over the lesser peaks, while S. of it are seen Norikura, On-take, and Koma-ga-take. Then to the E. rise Togakushi, Myōbō, Yake-yama, and toward the S.E. the isolated peak of Tateyama shooting up from the Yatsu-ga-take Range, which forms the boundary between Shinano and Kii, and far away, Fuji. The glorious medley of the mountain-bound Hida to the S.W., the vast plains of Kaga and Etchū to the W., and the boundless expanse of the Japan Sea to the N. diversify Nature's gigantic canvas here displayed.

Northward from the top of Ōyama and by scrambling along the arduous path, one can reach Ōnanji and Bessan, from the latter of which the descent is made over a snowy slope, reaching Tachiyama-Spa via the Muro-dō and Oiwake. The descent is very steep. The accommodation at the spa is poor and in summer the place usually presents indescribable confusion. About 3 m. to the E. is the Sarasara-Tōge, having surmounted which, we come to the N. foot of Jōdo-san, to Nishi-kurobe-mine, and finally to the gorge of the River Kurobe, which for a distance of 24.4 m. courses down a wild, uninhabited region. The river is crossed by a wooden plank slung upon wire ropes. After trudging 3 m. through the Harinokisawa, dark with alders, we reach Harinoki-mine, which separates Shinano from Etchū. The ascent of this mountain is an arduous undertaking.

Then we emerge in the valley of the Takase-gawa and a plodding journey of over 14 m. brings us to the town of Ōmachi in Shinano. The descent is called the Ura-guchi ('Back road') of Tachi-yama, and the paths being rugged and steep it is necessary to engage guides. Travellers must be prepared to camp out, for shelter cannot be found in this wild tract of deep ravines and high peaks. At the foot of Safotome-dake in the Tachi-yama Range is the Ōmyō Waterfall, with a sharp descent of over 1,000 ft. in three stages.

Prof. Shiga, of Waseda University, in his well-known 'Japanese Scenery' writes that Ōyama, the highest peak in the Tachi-yama Range, being an extrusion of volcanic rocks through the granite strata, its top and E. slope consist of granite, the W. slope is formed of
gneiss, while the underlying strata are all of andesite. The two old craters on top are much changed in shape.

Uwozu (169.3 m. from Maibara, in 9 hrs. 46 min.), Pop. 15,892, is noted for lacquer-wares, corals, shell-fish, and lobsters. In the sea off Uwozu mirages are often seen in spring and summer, when the atmosphere is highly charged with moisture. It is explained that this phenomenon is caused by the cold wind descending from the Tachi-yama Range and the heat of the sun's rays radiated from the E. and S. slopes of Noto Peninsula, both of which disturb the balance of density in the strata of air overlying the surface of the sea.

Oya-shirazu (195.2 m. from Maibara, in 11 hrs. 3 min.) lies near the famous rocky cliff formed by the edge of the Tachi-yama Range abutting on the sea. For about 3½ m. the train winds on the track built along this rocky ledge, so that the spots perilous for travellers in former days known as Oya-shirazu (‘Parents abandoned’) and Ko-shirazu (‘Children left abandoned’) are now reduced to a matter of story. The strange names arose from the notion that, owing to the peril of being carried away by the huge breakers that dash upon the beach, a son has no time to go to the rescue of a parent in danger while crossing this ridge, while a parent is equally prevented from rescuing a son in similar peril.

This part of the coast extending about 10 m. as far as Ichiburi, Tonami and Ōmi, in Echigo, contains, in addition to the two given, several dangerous places called Koma-gaeri (‘Horses turning back’) and Inumodori (‘Dogs retreating’). Passage over the precipices being out of the question, pedestrians had to travel along the narrow strip of the beach formed underneath the overhanging cliffs. Fortunately there are here and there in the cliffs caves worn out by waves. In these they took refuge whenever big breakers threatened to engulf the beach, and on the retreat of those breakers the travellers had to hasten to reach the next cave, and so on till the danger was past.

Itoigawa (202.6 m. from Maibara, in 11 hrs. 31 min.), Pop. 8,964, lies at the mouth of the Hime-gawa and was formerly the seat of a small daimyo. The bridge over the river is 800 yds. long, for though contracted to a narrow stream at ordinary times, the river is suddenly swollen whenever a heavy rainfall occurs. It rises in Shinano and flows about 40 m. before it empties itself into the sea. In its upper course there is a grand ravine lying between the Hida Range and Ame Kazari volcano. From here to Matsumoto, Shinano, the distance is 67 m. and can be travelled in jinrikisha.

Nanagawa-jinja, 0.2 m. S. of the station, has among its treasures the image of Kwan-on, an old bell, ancient musical instruments, masks, etc.

Odani Hot Spring, 15 m. from the station, lies in the ravine of the Hime-gawa. It is situated about 3,600 ft. above the sea-level and is an excellent summer resort.

The train, proceeding eastward, passes through Nobu, Natate, and other stations, till it joins the Shin-Etsu Line at Naoetsu.
Route XXXVIII. Takasaki Line.
(From Ōmiya to Takasaki)

The line that branches off from Ōmiya Station on the North-Eastern Main Line is called the Takasaki Line and constitutes one of the former line's branches. The total length of this line is 46.4 m. The line traverses the extensive plain of Musashi. On nearing Takasaki, Mt. Akagi is visible a little ahead to the right, with the range of Haruna in front, and a little apart from them the smoking cone of Asama. The cliffs of Myōgi are seen standing very near to the left. The line, after leaving Takasaki, is led along the banks of the Karasu-gawa.

Distant View of Haruna-san.

Railway Connections.

(1) Shin-Etsu Line, 202.6 m., from Takasaki to Niigata.
   (a) Niitsu-Tsugawa, 24 m.
   (b) Niitsu-Nakafu, 24.3 m.
(2) Ryōmō Line, 57.1 m., from Takasaki to Oyama.
(3) Shi-no-noi Line, 42.1 m., from Shi-no-noi to Shiwojiri.
(4) Hokuroku Main Line, 228.3 m., from Naoetsu to Maibara.

Private railways connected are:

(1) Jobu Railway, 21.1 m., from Kumagaya to Chichibu.
(2) Kōtsuke Railway, 21 m., from Takasaki to Shimonita.
(3) Uwonuma Railway, 8.1 m., from Raikō to Ojiya.
(4) Echigo Railway, 50.1 m., from Kashiwasaki to Niigata.

Kōnosu (29.1 m. from Ueno, in 1 hr. 21 min.). The caves at Yoshimi, 6 m. W. of the station, omnibus available, are an interesting
archaeological relic discovered by the late Prof. Tsuboi, of the Imperial University of Tōkyō. The caves, 237 in all, are arranged in regular rows on the side of a hill, like the windows in a foreign-style building. When they were unearthed, primitive earthenware pieces used in burial mounds, food utensils, gold and silver rings, and other objects were brought to light. In some caves human bones were discovered. The professor was of opinion that the caves must have been the abodes of cave-dwellers.

Kumagaya (38 m. from Ueno, in 1 hr. 41 min.; Inn, Tajima-ya), Pop. 17,605, is a busy market for cocoons, woven-goods, and grain. The banks of the Ara-kawa on which the town lies are noted for cherry-trees. About 0.3 m. from the station is found the tomb of the warrior Kumagae Naosane, who flourished about eight centuries ago, and who, renouncing the world, built himself a temple here.

Jyōbu Railway, from Kumagaya to Chichibu, 21.1 m. in 1½ hr., runs along the valley of the Ara-kawa, the upper course of the Šumida, which flows through the E. part of Tōkyō and ends in the basin of Chichibu. In summer the district is noted for ayu-fishing and in autumn for scarlet maple leaves. At a distance of 4.8 m. from Chichibu lies the local market of Ōmiya, famous for Chichibu woven stuffs, and near it rises Mukō-san, 4,323 ft. above the sea, and 4.8 m. from Ōmiya to the top. Mitsu-mine-san is 14.4 m. from the town, and en route are romantic precipices along the banks of the Ara-kawa. On the summit stands a Shintō shrine.

Shimmachi (56.5 m. from Ueno, in 2 hrs. 33 min.) is a sericultural centre in this district, and near the station stands a branch of a large spun-silk factory called the Nippon Kenshi Bōeki Kwaisha.

Onishi-no-keiryū, or the mountain stream of Onishi, is very well known on account of the rocky stream known as Kanna-gawa, which, though a shallow stream at ordinary times, is converted into a rapid current as soon as heavy rain occurs. The rocks abounding on both banks are all of fantastic shapes, and of these the greenish stones streaked with veins are widely known among landscape gardeners, being extensively used in laying out gardens. They are called Saiwa-seki and are of great interest to geologists. The Saiwa-seki rocks form an extensive bed, running from N.W. to S.E. and outcropping on many of the rocky summits of mountains in this region. Onishi-no-keiryū is 12 m. from the station, of which 9.6 m., as far as Onishi, are covered by public omnibus.

Takasaki (63 m. from Ueno, in 2 hrs. 49 min.; Inns: Sakai-ya, Shinano-ya), Pop. 39,961, is an important city, as well as a tradal and sericultural market in Kötsuke Province, lying at the confluence of the Karasu-gawa and Usui-gawa. It was formerly the seat of a daimyo called Ōkochi, the remains of whose castle are in the centre of the city. The Military Divisional Headquarters are now situated there. Chief sights are Daishin-ji, Ankoku-ji, and Yorimasa-jinja (now the public park), all at the E. end of the city; then at the W. end, Fusai-ji on Nottsuke-yama, and Kiyomizu Kwan-on on Kwan-
on-yama. This latter elevation, 1.3 m. W. of the city, commands fine views, taking in the volcano of Asama and the crags of Myōgi, and overlooking the streets of Takasaki and the two streams of Karasu and Usui. Renjaku-chō and Tamachi are the busiest quarters.

Ika, Kusatsu, and Other Hot Springs.

The mountainous district situated northward from Takasaki and Karuizawa is noted for the abundance of its hot springs, the waters of which possess various medical qualities, while the localities where they issue form delightful summer resorts. These hot springs are found at Ika, Kusatsu, Shima, and Sawatari.

Ika and Neighbourhood.

The spa town of Ika may be reached by three routes: (1) From Tōkyō via Takasaki—Tōkyō to Takasaki by railway (63 m. in about 3 hrs.) and from Takasaki by electric car (20.3 m. in 2 hrs.;) visitors from Yokohama may effect junction with the Tōkyō-Takasaki Line, by taking train or electric car from Shinagawa to Akabane; (2) From Karuizawa or Nagano, via Iizuka (immediately N. of Takasaki),—to Iizuka by rail and from Iizuka to Ika by electric car (19 m. in 2 hrs.); (3) From Nikkō or Mito, via Oyama and Maebashi,—to Maebashi by rail and from Maebashi to Ika by electric car (16.6 m. in 2 hrs.); Between Ueno (Tōkyō) and Ika, through tickets issued, via either Takasaki or Maebashi.

Shibukawa (Inn, Yamada-ya) is a prosperous town of 7,046 inhabitants, being 9.1 m. from Maebashi, 12.8 m. from Takasaki, and 7.5 m. from Ika, all by electric tramway. The town is picturesquely situated, being in full view of Akagi Range toward the N.E. and of Haruna toward the S.W., while the rivers Tone and Agatsuma, one flowing from the N. and the other from the W., join at its N. outskirts. From Shibukawa to Ika, electric cars available as already stated; to Kusatsu, Shima, Sawatari, Kawari-yu (all spa towns), tramway (horse) as far as Nakano-jo (13 m. in 2 hrs.—fare 50 sen), from Nakano-jo to the several hot springs named, either by basha, a rude kind of stage coach, or jinrikisha. There is a tramway service also between Shibukawa and Numata (13.2 m. in 2 hrs.—fare 45 sen); the latter town lying on the highway to Nikkō and Mt. Shirane-san.

Ika, (Hotels—semi-European style: Ika Hotel, 25 rooms, Tariff, American plan, ¥ 5 to 7; Lake Hotel on Haruna Lake shore, 3 rooms, Tariff ¥ 5 to 7; Hashimoto Hotel, 10 rooms, Tariff ¥3.50 to 5. Inns: Budayū or Neno-Kogure, Chigira, Horai-kwan or Kindayū Kogure, Chitose-kwan, etc.).

This is one of the most popular summer resorts within easy reach from Tōkyō and Yokohama and is situated on a mountain slope with an elevation of 2,500 to 2,700 ft. The chief attraction of this place for Japanese is the hot spring, which has the temperature of 113° F. and contains a small quantity of iron and sulphate of
soda. The waters are believed to be specially efficacious for women's diseases, and hence Ikao finds more patrons among the fair sex than among men. Ikao is essentially a spa, for the little village containing about one thousand souls consists of inns and houses selling local souvenirs, or otherwise purveying to the needs of guests staying at the inns. The principal street that divides the village into E. and W. halves makes a rather sharp ascent, graded by an almost continuous flight of stone steps. The W. half ends in a deep ravine where flows a small stream, while the other half is bounded in by a low mountain ridge. The hot waters gush out at the back of a small gully called Yumoto, or 'Source of Hot Water,' which lies about half a mile from the top of the street, and to which an excellent level road leads. At their source the waters are clear and are drunk by visitors, and from this place they are conveyed by bamboo pipes to all the bath-houses. When left to cool, the waters precipitate yellowish deposits of iron. Ikao is rich in wild-flowers, lilies of various kinds being especially prominent from June to September, while in late spring the mountain sides echo with the songs of Japanese nightingales and cuckoos. For those who prefer walking from Shibukawa as far as Ikao, a distance of 6 m., instead of travelling in the electric car, time 1 hr., it may be noted that about 3½ m. up is a resting-station, called Mikage-no-matsu, named from the aged pine growing close by, where stands the stone tablet commemorating the short rest the late Empress-Dowager Eishō-Kōtaiko took when she visited Ikao. A little further on we come to the place where a wooden post is erected to mark the path leading to the Fu-nyu Fall. Ikao is a little over a mile from here. The scenery commanded from Ikao is extensive and beautiful and comprises the valleys of the two rivers Tone and Agatsuma, the mountain ranges marking the border of the vast plain of Musashi in which Tokyō is situated, and then the Nikkō Range. Some of the larger hotels have suitable provision for the accommodation of foreign guests.

**Ikao-jinja**, occupying an elevated place at the end of the street, overlooks the whole village and affords a better vantage ground for viewing the valleys and the mountain ranges than any house in the village.

**Monokiki-yama** is a small eminence rising close to the S.E. of Ikao; it is also known as Kompira-yama, though the Shintō shrine which gave the name to the hill no longer exists.

**Nanae-no-taki, Benten-daki** supply a pleasant walk, the former only about ½ m. from Ikao, on the other side of the ravine, while the latter, formed by the water coming from Lake Haruna, is a little over 1½ m. further on in the wood that contains Nanae. Nanae is so called because the little mountain torrent here divides into seven little cascades. Near the spot stand rest-houses where Japanese buckwheat vermicelli (soba) and other delicacies are served. Benten is a bona fide fall, some 40 ft. in height and 10 ft. wide. It is utilized for generating hydro-electricity to supply motor power to the trams
from Shibukawa to Ikao. Visitors to Haruna Shrine may reach Ben-ten by returning by the path leading to it along the lake.

Fu-nyū-san is reached after a walk of about an hour after diverging right at the spot marked with the wooden post on the road from Ikao to Shibukawa. It is noted for a temple of Kwan-on called Misusawa-no-Kwan-on and a waterfall called Fu-nyū-no-taki, which descends in two stages, making altogether a fall of 200 ft., with a width of over 12 ft. The water flows into the Tone.

Minowa Castle Grounds lie on Tsubaki-yama, S. of Fu-nyū-san and mark the site where Nagano Nobunari built a castle. It was taken after repeated assaults by the clan of Takeda of Kai, and, with the downfall of this once powerful clan, the castle was granted to Ii Naomasa by Tokugawa Ieyasu. It afterwards removed to Takasaki, and the castle was allowed to go to ruin.

Garameki-Onsen is a lukewarm spring amidst hills near Minowa, at the S.E. foot of Sōma-ga-dake. It is about 2.4 m. from Ikao; the waters are alkaline and are heated before being used.

Haruna-san ranks with Akagi and Myōgi as one of the three celebrated mountains in Kōtsuke Province. From Ikao to the shrine of Haruna-jinja the distance is about 6 m., of which the first stage of about 1 1/4 m. is a rough climb over the mountain slope, though practicable by 'chairs' (fare ¥ 2) or on horseback. It is perhaps more advisable to walk. On reaching the top of the ascent we come to a plateau, and diverging left we come after a few minutes to the mushi-yu (vapour-bath), about 1 1/4 m. away. The place was much frequented by rheumatic and other patients in order to take advantage of the sulphurous gases that used to issue from the ground, but since of late these gases ceased to issue, the vapour-bath has been closed. The twin-peaks rising on the left are Futatsu-dake. Advancing further and over a little ascent called Yasumune-toge, the road traverses for about 2 1/2 m. the descending moor with Sōma-ga-dake standing left and Takane on the N., and at last we reach Lake Haruna. Sōma-ga-dake, otherwise called Kurokami-yama, is 4,800 ft. in height; the routes to the summit are all steep, iron-chains being stretched in some places to aid climbing. On the summit stands a 6 ft. stone statue of Taira-no-Masakado. The panorama commanded extends over a wide region, including Fuji nearly due S., several of the lofty ranges of Kai and Shinano and all the peaks standing close by.

I kao-Fuji, or Haruna-Fuji, (4,808 ft. in height) rises at the N.E. part of Lake Haruna, and is so named from its shape. At the foot is found a cattle ranch in miniature. At the foot facing the lake is a small mound called Hitomokko-yama. Legend says that a genius having undertaken to build this Fuji in one night, the day began to dawn while he had yet to pile on one more 'mokkoful' of earth ('mokko' being a rope net-work mat for carrying earth and other things), and he was obliged to leave the earth where the mound stands. Hence the name, which means 'one mokkoful mound.'
Lake Haruna is a crater lake, about 5 m. from Ikao, and is \( \frac{3}{4} \) m. from E. to W., 1 m. from N. to S., and 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) m. round. The water is clear, and, besides Ikao Fuji, there stand around the basin, Eboshi-dake, Bingushi-dake, Suzuri-iwa, and Kamon-ga-dake. The lake is stocked with salmon and other fish, a special company being organized for undertaking pisciculture here. The tea-house (Lake Hotel, branch of Ikao Hotel) on the shore serves lunch or provides accommodation for the night. The shore is noted for irises and fire-flies, while in winter the frozen surface of the lake affords excellent skating. Ice is also hewn here in winter. The outflow of the lake forms the Benten Fall. Tenjin-tōge is a short ascent on the road leading from the lake to the shrine. On the top stands a big torii for Haruna-jinsha (Shintō shrine) and there are tea-houses to right and left of the road. The view of the lake from this point is really picturesque. The distance from here to the shrine is 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) m. Near the shrine, and beyond the small current flowing left of the road, stands a queer-shaped rock, called Tiuzura-iwa, because it looks like a set of gigantic trunks piled one upon another.

Haruna-jinsha is an ancient Shintō shrine with precipitous rocks and aged cryptomerias standing in the grounds. Ascending the paved approach, we come to a gate with dragons carved on the door. Behind it rises a huge halberd-shaped rock, while at the back of the main shrine there is another precipitous rock with a top resembling a human head in shape. The holy of holies is confined in the cavity of this rock. The oratory, dancing-stage, ex-votive hall, etc., are all painted red and carved with minute carvings. The quaint iron standard lantern in front of the hall was a present from Nitta Yoshisada; (for his life, see Kamakura). There are two rest-houses in front of the water-basin. Leaving the shrine grounds we come a minute later to the Red Bridge, then to a huge rock obstructing the way and hence called Sodesuri-iwa (‘Sleeve-rubbing rock’), and further on to a red three-storied pagoda. After passing an avenue of towering cryptomerias, we come to a second red bridge, then a gate, and a third red bridge, beyond which stand rows of stone lanterns with a big bronze torii erected over the road. Then comes the village proper of Haruna. Another noted rock, found beyond the stream at the second bridge, is called Kurakake-iwa, so called because it is fancied to resemble in shape the front half of the old Japanese saddle.

Kusatsu and neighbouring Hot Springs.

Kusatsu Spa may be reached by any of these six routes:—
(a) From Ikao (also from Takasaki, Iizuka, or Maebashi) by electric tram to Shibukawa (see P. 261 under Shibukawa); from Shibukawa to Nakanojō by horse-tram (see P. 261); from Nakanojō, via Kawanayu (12\( \frac{1}{2} \) m. in 3 hrs.) and Ōtsu, to Kusatsu by basha (entire distance 25 m., in 7 hrs.; fare ¥1.40).
(b) To Nakanojō, as stated above; from Nakanojō to Sawatari (6 m.) partly by basha or jinrikisha, and the rest on foot; from
Sawatari to Kusatsu, across the Kuresas Ridge (18 m.) on foot.

(c) From Ikao or Haruna on foot as far as Hakojima, near a station on the Shibukawa—Nakanojō horse-tramway, via Bentendaki, Ō-daki, etc., the path lying along the stream Numa-gawa; the rest of the way to Kusatsu either as in (a) or (b). Between Hakojima and Nakanojō, there is an interesting pedestrian path along the River Agatsuma-gawa.

(d) From Ikao to Haruna either on foot or by chairs (or horseback); from Haruna to Kawara-yu (20 m. from Ikao), via Ōdō, Ōkashiwagi, either on foot or horseback, the path lying along the W. slope of Haruna; the rest of the way to Kusatsu as in (a). Between Haruna and Kawara-yu, the path is rich in beautiful scenery, this part being known as the ‘Yabakei’ of Kwantō.

(e) From Karuizawa or Nagano by rail to Toyono; from Toyono to the Shibu Spa (11 m.) by basha or Jinrikisha; from Shibu Spa to Kusatsu on foot or on horseback.

(f) From Karuizawa or Kutsukake to Kusatsu (26½ m.), via Ōkawa (14 m.), Haneo, Ōtsu, etc. on foot or horseback (Fare ¥4½).

Sawatari Hot Springs (Inn, Taishō-kwan) is 6 m. W. of Nakanojō and at an altitude of 2,200 ft. above the sea.

Shima Hot Springs (Inns: Sairyo-kwan, Sekisen-kwan) lie 10 m. N. of Nakanojō and in efficacy are noted next to Kusatsu among all the natural baths in this district. Shima comprises two hamlets, Yamaguchi-Onsen and Arai-yu, 0.5 m. from each other. Situated close to the banks of the river, the latter hamlet is quite picturesque.

Kawara-yu (Inns: Keigyo-kwan, Yamaki-kwan) is 11½ m. S.W. of Nakanojō and on the way to Kusatsu.

Kusatsu, (Inns: Ichiryo-kwan, with 100 rooms or 100 beds, charges ¥5 to 7 American plan; Shirane Hotel, with 40 rooms or 50 beds, charges ¥3½ to 5 American plan; Nishshin-kwan, Chōyo-kwan, Bōun-kwan), has been celebrated from ancient times for the medicinal efficacy of its baths, as Arima has been in the neighbourhood of Kyōto. Local chronicles record the visits of many celebrated persons to Kusatsu, that of Yoritomo having especially contributed, it is said, to the spreading of the fame of the waters, which are chiefly sulphuric, the sulphur being present in the form of sulphuric acid. The other constituents are iron, alum, and arsenic. The temperature is exceedingly high, ranging from 100° to 160° F., though that of the baths is from 113° to 128°. The waters have such a powerful effect on the skin that in the first stage sores are brought out on the tender parts. The chief public bath, called Netsu-no-yu, stands in the village square, and people suffering from obstinate skin-diseases take courses in it. The waters are so hot that the bathing is done under semi-military discipline, with a ‘bath-master’ directing the operation. The first process consists in stirring the waters thoroughly with boards to aerate and soften them; then the bathers pour 250 dippers of water on their heads to prevent congestion. At the word of command from the master they enter the bath and endure the ordeal for 3½ to 4 min., remaining
practically motionless, for even a slight agitation of the water makes the temperature doubly trying to those immersed in the bath. At intervals of one minute or half a minute the master cries out the time left, to which all the bathers answer in chorus. Of the various baths, Takino-moto-yu is $148^\circ$ and contains sulphuretted hydrogen, iron, and acid; Netsu-no-yu is $144^\circ$; Washi-no-yu and Jisö-no-yu $140^\circ$; Gosa-no-yu $137^\circ$; Nagi-no-yu $127^\circ$; Kakke-no-yu $143^\circ$; Kompira-no-yu $130^\circ$. Kusatsu stands 4,500 ft. above the sea and is a clean-looking village, three-storied inns with gabled fronts occupying the square. This square is full of vapour from the spring of boiling sulphur water which is brought here by wooden troughs to collect sulphur deposits. Kusatsu lies in a depression in a tableland, and a small stream runs through it, from the bed of which hot springs gush out here and there. At an extreme end of the village, and isolated from the rest, is a leper's quarter with a special bath for the afflicted. Sights near Kusatsu are Saino-kawara, Kori-dani, Jofu-notaki, Kakomi-yama, Doku-mizu, Shirane-jinsha. From Kusatsu two roads lead N.W. to Shinano, one to Susaka via the Torii-toge, and the other to Shibu-Onsen over the 19.5 m. pass of the same name, a very laborious expedition. This path, however, secures one the advantage of visiting Shirane-san and of enjoying the milder waters of the hot springs at Shibu. It should be noted that those who have passed through the bathing course at Kusatsu generally make a week's stay at either Sawatari or Shibu to effect the complete after-cure of the irritated skin.

Shirane-san, called 'Kusatsu Shirane' to distinguish it from Nikkô Shirane, is an active volcano, 7,500 ft. high, that has exploded four times during the last few decades, viz. in 1882, 1897, 1898 and 1902. It lies about 2½ m. off the highway and requires an extra couple of hrs. or so to visit it. At the top three craters exist, the central one called Yugama, the W. one Kare-gama, and the E. one Misu-gama. The last one contains yellowish-coloured water, while from the Yugama, which means 'hot-water cauldron,' dense vapour is ascending and jets of hot water containing sulphur are thrown up. The other one, 'dried-up cauldron,' is dry. The woods all round the mountain present a desolate appearance with their blasted skeleton trees, the effect of the recent eruptions, though the woods near Shinano have escaped destruction. Near Shirane stands Moto-Shirane, another cone-shaped volcano, while in front of it rises Mansa-yama, at the base of which are the hot springs of Mansa.

Kötsuke Railway is a private line extending from Takasaki to Shimonita, 21 m., time 2 hrs. At 1½ m. from Yoshii Station lies the ancient stone monument of Tago, one of the three oldest in Japan.

An Ancient Thie.
Route XXXIX. Shin-Etsu Line.
(Karuizawa, Asama-yama, and Zenkwō-ji)

This line proceeds westward from Takasaki and enters the table-land of Shinano, then emerges on the Japan Sea coast at Naoetsu, and, diverging to the right, reaches Niigata via the petroleum district of Nagaoka, Niitsu, etc. The line is a continuation of that from Ueno in Tokyo, from which three through trains are run daily to Niigata. Takasaki is the junction for Takasaki Line, Ryōmō Line, and Shin-Etsu Line. For particulars see P. 259.

General Description. The line, after leaving Takasaki, is led along the banks of the Karasu-gawa and the Usui-gawa, with the craggy summits of Myōgi brought within beckoning distance to the left. Then begins the ascent of the Usui Pass, across the ridge dividing the plain of Musashi from the plateau of Shinano. This formed the most formidable natural barrier in former days on the overland route called Nakasen-dō; the ascent, 7 m., is made on the railway by means of the Abt system, this section having been the most difficult part in the railway engineering of Japan. The gradient is 1 in 15 and 26 tunnels are bored through. The scenes presented are romantic and weird and are especially noted for the scarlet tints of maples in the autumn. The adoption of electric engines in May 1912 in the operation over the pass has removed the nuisance of smoke. At the threshold of the plateau is found the popular summer resort of Karuizawa, 3,080 ft. above the sea, the place being overlooked by the active volcano of Asama. From Ueda the line follows the valley of the Chikuma-gawa. On nearing Nagano, peaks of Kyōdat-san, Kaburiki-san, Obasute-yama, etc., are seen standing ahead right and left, and proceeding further the train is saluted by the ranges of Isana on the S., Myōko on the N., Togakushi on the W., and Madarao on the E. The range that rises between Togakushi and Wadara is Kurohime. The presence of snow-sheds covering the tracks, as the train advances, suggests the heavy snow fall caused by the condensation of the moist atmospheric current coming from the Japan Sea, the condensing being effected by the high ridges in this vicinity. Taguchi and Sekiyama Stations, reached soon after the boundary between Shinano and Echigo is passed, lie in the district noted for this heavy snow fall. At the former station Myōko-san rises ahead, presenting a fine shape resembling Fuji.

Turning right at Naoetsu, the line is led along the Japan Sea coast and is brought to the verge of the surge-beaten beaches soon after leaving Hatsusaki. The sea-scene near Aomigawa Station is reputed to be the most picturesque along the whole route. From Kashivasaki the line turns towards the interior, traverses the vast fertile valley of the Shinano-gawa, including the petroleum district of Nagaoka, Sanjō, and Niitsu, and finally ends at Niigata.
Annaka (69.5 m. from Ueno, in 3 hrs. 15 min.). Resuming the journey by the Shin-Etsu Line, this is the first station to be noted, partly because it was formerly the seat of a small daimyo called Itakura, and more especially because it was here that the late Dr. Niijima, founder of the Dōshisha, and one of the most celebrated Christian teachers and educationists, was born. Pop. 8,199.

Isobe (73.9 m. from Ueno, in 3 hrs. 29 min.; Inns: Horai-kuw, Taizaku-rō, Isobe-kuw), is noted for mineral springs used for baths after heating. The waters are highly saline. The Spa is situated in a sort of ravine, by the bank of a stream, the Usui-gawa. For a distance of ¼ m. from the station, the road is lined by cherry-trees.

Miyogi-san.

Shiro-yama, ½ m. S.E. of the station, is the site of the old castle of Sasaki Moritsuna (end of the 12th century), who was a famous soldier under Minamoto Yoritomo, the initiator of the Shogunate régime. The place is a low hill, with flat summit, 100 ft. above the surrounding plains, and commands a wide prospect. There have recently been planted here a large number of cherry-trees, which attract numerous visitors in the flower season. The tombs of Sasaki Moritsuna and Ōno Kurobei are in the precincts of the temple, Šōgan-ji, ½ m. E. of the castle site. Ōno Kurobei was a colleague of Ōishi Yoshio in the service of Daimyo Asano, but unlike Ōishi, the leader of the Forty-Seven Ronins, proved disloyal to his late master and brought upon himself a lasting disgrace.

Matsuida (78 m. from Ueno, in 3 hrs. 43 min.), Pop. 3,500, is the station where those bound for Miyagi-san alight.
Myōgi-san (Inns: Yōki-kuwan, Hishi-ya). This skeleton ridge, the greatest elevation of which is 3,845 ft., divides itself into three peaks, the W. being called Kindō-san, the one rising to the W. of Myōgi village, Haku-un-san, while the third, called Kinkei-zan, is the spur extending S.E. from Kindō-san. This last is also called Naka-no-mine, or the 'Central peak,' as it stands between the other two. It is explained by the geologist that as Myōgi was originally composed of volcanic breccia arranged in huge columns and streaked slabs, the action of weathering must have resulted in producing such a serrated summit.

Ordinary climbers of Myōgi generally turn back at the 4th gate in Kindō-san, and at the Daino-ji in Haku-un-san, but those who are more adventurous and wish to explore the real mysteries of Myōgi must extend their expedition to the summits of the three peaks. In climbing Kinkei, advisably with a guide hired at Matsu-ida, we come to the village of Sugawara, the Shinto shrine of On-take. The road here branches left, leading to Kindō, the right one leading to Kinkei. At the second stage, reached after passing a grove of cryptomerias, we notice the small bronze statue cast in memory of Nakasawa Komakichi who opened this road. The ascent becomes very arduous and of a break-neck character in some places. At the 4th stage there is a stone image of a priest who is said to have first made this mountain known. Next the road emerges on a somewhat level ground called Mikasa-yama, where stands a bronze image of Fudo. Between the 7th and 8th stages the steepest part of the ascent has to be negotiated. The view from the summit, destitute of even a bit of level ground, is extensive, commanding to the S. the Chichibu Range and the ridges in Kotsuke and to the W. the well-wooded chains of Arafune-san, shaped like a huge upturned boat. Kindō is revealed standing in front. On descending, a different route is taken, leading over the top of Katate-iwa. At its base there is a large cave, 56 ft. long, which, at its extreme end, opens into another wide cavern, at the farthest end of which is found a little pool which bars further progress. The descent from Kinkei is completed at the fall of Fudo-Gyōba.

In the ascent of Kindō, the left road in front of the On-take Shrine is followed, this soon leading to the foot of Kindō. On this mountain 15 natural stone gates are found, of which 6 are large and 9 small. The four largest are called the 'Four Stone Gates' of Kindō, and, though these are accessible, the other two defy approach and can only be seen from Yokogawa Station on a clear day. The majority of the smaller gates are also difficult to approach. At the end of a long ascending road we come to a little shrine in honour of Prince Yamatotake, and the path that follows leads either over or close by rocks, all bearing individual names. We now come to one of the 15 natural gates, called Hachifō-ga-hora, from which the track to the summit at the back of Kindō makes a spiral ascent. Here an iron chain 200 ft. long is stretched across from rock to rock, and by its aid and that of bushes and projecting knobs of rocks, we clamber
up to the little bit of level at the top. Asama, Usui, Arafune, Kuro-
taki, and other ranges form the panorama that lies extended before us. Access to the stone gates in Kindō can be gained by returning once more to the office of the Shrine and striking left up a little steep road. No. 1 gate rises here, 90 ft. high and 70 ft. wide, with the three big rocks of Ō-rōsoku (Big candle), Ko-rōsoku (Small candle); and Tsuzumi (Hand drum) lying near. Then the path leads to No. 2 gate, about a third of the size of No. 3, which is lower than No. 1, but wider. Between Nos. 2 and 3 the track crosses the Kani-no-yokobai-ishi (‘Stone to be crawled sidewise like the crab’), and this slab has to be climbed down. Between gates Nos. 3 and 4, pinnacles of rocks bristle all around, as also near No. 4, which is the widest of the four gates. Passing through a stony cave, and continuing the climb by the aid of two iron chains, the track leads over the Tengu-dai (Hobgoblin’s stand), Kame-iwā (Tortoise rock), and others, which have to be crawled over. At the end of the track we come to broken precipices and perpendicular cliffs, and so we have to retrace our steps and return to No. 1 gate, whence a different road leads to the village. After inspecting the Kwan-ko Suzuri-mizu (‘Ink-slab water of Sugawara Michizane,’ but only a small natural cistern), we follow the road which leads straight ahead for about 3½ m., and finally reaches the village via the vineyard belonging to one Osawa.

The ascent of the third peak, i.e. Haku-un, starts from the vil-
lage. The track leads through the towered gate of Myōgi Shrine, then along a sombre slope overgrown by cryptomerias. Where the road reaches a somewhat jutting cliff, we find a framework of bamboo fastened together so as to form the monster Chinese character 大. The bamboos are covered with strips of white paper, which are votive offerings by devout folk, and make at a distance a curious show. Here a good prospect is obtained of the neighbouring rivers and peaks. The Tengu-hyōjō-sho, or the ‘Hobgoblin’s conference place,’ is a small level space that we come to next, and it lies oppo-
site the cliffs of Shaka-ga-dake. Further on, several huge trees lie prostrate on the track, and striking right at Onimodori, or the ‘Devils return,’ (meaning that even the devils had to turn back here, deterred by danger), the way leads up some paved steps laid on a sharp incline, at the end of which is the Oku-no-in, or the ‘holy of holies,’ but here consisting only of a stone image of Daikoku deposited in a stone cave. The cliffs standing near this place have to be scrambled up first by the aid of creepers and afterwards by foot-
holds afforded by rocky projections; then follows the crawling up of a sharp incline and we finally reach the summit. The gorge below is deep, and its darkness is unbroken by any penetrating rays of light. Opposite stand Uma-ga-dake and Tsuzumi-ga-dake, while far away on the horizon rise Asama and Shirane.

Yokogawa (81.4 m. from Ueno, in 4 hrs.) is the station where the train is prepared for ascending the cog and rack system of the Abt track, and the steam locomotives are replaced by the electric.
This track begins at a point half a mile from the station, the Abt system constituting 5 m. 10 ch. out of the whole 7 m. from Yokogawa to Karuizawa. The construction of the road over this pass took three years, from March 1890 to March 1893, and cost about ¥1,900,000. The gradient becomes sharper at a point about 1 m. from Yokogawa, and for 3 m. to the summit it is in 1 in 15. Of the 26 tunnels, No. 6 is the longest and measures 27 ch. 13 l. Midway on this section stands the small station of Kumano-taira, where those who are susceptible to Nature’s beauty usually alight in autumn to enjoy the scarlet maple leaves. The tedium of the tunnels is somewhat relieved by the glimpses of the beautiful scenery of the surrounding place afforded in the intervals between successive tunnels.

**Maple Leaves of Usui.** Usui, with the maximum elevation of 3,088 ft., forms a natural boundary between Kōtsuke and Shinano, and in former days a barrier gate was erected at Yokogawa, where travellers were examined. As a natural barrier of strategic importance in the central section of the main island, Usui was formerly compared with Hakone. The former, however, lacks the variety of scenery found in Hakone, and is good as pleasure-resort chiefly in summer and autumn, while the other attracts visitors all the year round. In its wealth of autumn scenery, especially the gorgeous tints of maples, Usui, however, far surpasses Hakone, and in this respect it rivals Nikō and Mitake in Kai, to speak only of places in the neighbourhood of Tokyo. This display of Nature is at its best from the latter part of October to the beginning of November. The old highway of Usui being a laborious journey to walk, it is perhaps more advisable for those who wish to enjoy the sight to proceed to Karuizawa by train and then go back by way of Kyū-Karuizawa, looking down upon the gorgeous scene below from the summit of the pass. Usui is associated with many romantic chapters in history, the one about Prince Yamatotake being a popular story (see ‘Life of the Prince’, P. 191). The decline in popularity of the thermal springs of Kirisumi, 6 m. to the N.W. of Yokogawa, seems to have somewhat lessened the attractions of Usui.

**Karuizawa** (88.3 m. from Ueno, in 4 hrs. 54 min.; Hotels: Mampei Hotel, 1 m. from the station, 40 rooms, capable of accommodating 60 guests; Charges, American plan, 1st class ¥8, 2nd class ¥6, 3rd class ¥4; Karuizawa Hotel, ½ m. from the station, 60 rooms, capable of accommodating 70 guests; Charges, American style, 1st class ¥7, 2nd class ¥5, 3rd class ¥3; Mikasa Hotel, 2 m. from the station, 30 rooms, capable of accommodating 40 guests; Charges, à la Française, 1st class ¥12, 2nd class ¥8, 3rd class ¥5. There is also a pension called ‘Greta Bank,’ managed by a foreigner. Inns: Tsuru-ya, Banshō-ken, Fuji-ya, Abura-ya, Kōsei-kwan, Ichida-ya, Ebisu-ya. Inns at Kutsukake, Masu-ya, Ebisu-ya, Komatsu-ya. Inns at Oiwa-ke, Abura-ya, Eiraku-ya).

With an elevation of 3,270 ft. above the sea, Karuizawa has recently risen to be a highly popular summer resort, especially for
foreigners, as the place is easily accessible from Tōkyō. It extends
4 3/6 m. from E. to W. and 6 m. from N. to S. and is shut in on
three sides—N., S., and E.—by mountains, with an opening only in
the S.W. direction. On the E. rises the Usui-tōge, which stretches
S. to form Yagasaki-yama and joins Tomebu-yama standing on the N.
In the same quarter rise in the foreground Atago-yama and the lesser
hills of Kose-yama and Mi-yama, which extend W. to enclose the
base of Asama and to join Hanare-yama, thereby forming the N.
barrier of Karuizawa. The S. barrier consists of Yagasaki-yama,
which stretches from E. to W. The grassy moors in the S.W., the
only open direction, are bounded at their W. extremity by the sharp
ridge of Yaka. These moors occupy about two-thirds of the whole
area of Karuizawa. The land is generally elevated towards the
N.E. and slopes towards the S.W., and the streams, of which the
Kawagoe-ishi-kawa is relatively the largest, all rise in the N. and
flow W. These join and form the Doro-gawa and ultimately merge
into the Yu-gawa.

There are two Karuizawas, one Kyū-Karuizawa, or 'Old Karui-
zawa,' which is on the Nakasendo highway and lies very near the base
of Usui and Atago; the other, Shin-Karuizawa, or 'New Karuizawa,'
is a recent village created after the opening of the railway and is
situated near Yagasaki-yama, being separated from Kyū-Karuizawa
by only 4 3/6 m. The population of the two sections totals 1,953,
divided into 597 houses, of which 178 are summer villas for both
foreigners and Japanese.

It was by Archdeacon Shaw of the S. P. G. Mission and Prof.
Dixon, then of the Imperial Tōkyō University, that Karuizawa as a
summer resort was first introduced to the foreign public. They visited
the place in 1886, and spent the summer at the houses of certain of
the inhabitants. The villa built in 1888 by the Archdeacon on the
top of Ōkatsuka was the first foreigner's house erected here. Several
other foreigners followed his example, until before long Karuizawa,
which was otherwise doomed to decay, blossomed forth as a pro-
perous village. The grateful villagers have erected a monument in
memory of the Archdeacon. Visitors to Karuizawa in 1911 numbered
6,597, i.e. 5,406 Japanese and 1,191 foreigners, and the number of
days they stayed there aggregated 121,644.

The meteorological records for the three months of July, August,
and September, 1911 are as follows:

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum C.</td>
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<td>5.50</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.50</td>
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<td>682.80</td>
<td>685.07</td>
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<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speed in metres per sec.</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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In the summer season Karuizawa is well provided with various
devices for social entertainments and sports, such as concerts, theat-
ricals, Karuizawa Athletic Association, Asama Climbing Society, etc., many of these organizations having been originated by foreigners. Horses for hire, the charge for horses is 40 sen an hr. without groom, 10 sen extra with groom; ¥ 2 for half a day with groom, and ¥ 3 a day with groom.

_Sights in the Neighbourhood_ or places for excursions are the Usui-tōge, Kose Spa, Hanare-yama, Zekkei-hō, Kamano-hashí, Irirama-tōge, Wami-tōge, Asama-yama, Myōgi-san, Nunobiki-yama, Akaru-san, Oshidashi-iwa, 'Cathedral Rocks,' etc.

_Kutsukake and Oiwaye_ form with Karuizawa the 'Three post-stations at the base of Asama,' as they were called in former days. Kutsukake lies to the W. of Hanare-yama, about 2½ m. off and at the branching road to Kusatsu, 22 m.; Oiwa (train stops in summer) lies 2.4 m. W. of Kutsukake and at the S. base of Asama. The place is situated in an open plain. With the flocking of visitors to Karuizawa recently these two villages have begun to attract the attention of holiday-seekers. Oiwa is the parting road for Zenkō-ji and the Nakasendō highway and is the birthplace of a popular air, 'Oiwa-bushi,' which takes its name from this place.

_Asama-yama_ (8,184 ft.), on the boundary between Shinano and Kōtsuke, ranks with Aso-san in Kyūshū as the largest active volcano in Japan. Its activity dates from ancient times, and though even now minor eruptions take place every now and then, no actual damage has been done since the disastrous explosion in 1783. That catastrophe destroyed nearly fifty of the villages in this vicinity, killed hundreds of human beings, besides deer, monkeys, and other animals, while the ashes that were thrown out were carried even as far as the neighbourhood of Yedo and visibly discoloured the waters of the Tone-gawa and other rivers flowing through the plain of Musashi. The deep layers of cinders and tuffs that lie on the moor of Karuizawa and adjoining places are relics of this disastrous explosion.

There are several routes for ascending the cone, but whichever one be taken it is advisable to start, under guide, at night, so as to avoid the glaring heat on the unsheltered moor, for summer is the time for the expedition.

(I) _Karuizawa-guchi_. Starting from Karuizawa, the road leads across the Rokuri-ga-hara ('6 ri moor') stretched round the base of the cone, till it reaches the foot of Ko-Asama, an excrescence on the N.E. shoulder of the cone. To this point jinrikisha is practicable, if the new road to Kusatsu be taken. Here the ascent turns left and leads through a forest of larch and other conifers to Uma-gaeshi ('Horses dispensed with'), for horseback can be availed of only as far as this place, which is at the very foot of the cone. The path then becomes sharper in inclination, as much as 60° at some spots; but, though the treading on soft beds of ashes and cinders is sufficiently trying, the ascent is on the whole comparatively easy. The hilly excrescence forming the wall of an old crater is brought within
hailing distance, and making a detour to the N. round its very base, we emerge on a narrow bit of ground with ridges formed of piled up ashes and cinders rising around. Over this the track leads, in about 15 min., to the edge of the crater, from the honeycombed sides of which dense clouds of sulphurous steam roll up with a rumbling noise. The crater is oval, being longer from E. to W. and shorter from N. to S. The S.E. wall and the N.E. wall opposing it form the highest elevation of the cone. The circumference measures about 1,800 yards, though the latest minor explosion is said to have somewhat altered the original shape. The bottom is of unfathomable depth, and, as seen after dark, the unearthly scene of the interior of the crater, with the hellish glow proceeding from it, will long remain in the memory. The view from the summit embraces a goodly part of central Japan, but this magnificent panorama is too often obscured by fogs and clouds that gather in this altitude. From Karuizawa to the crater the distance as the crow flies is only 5 m., but by the winding track it is 13 m. From Uma-gaeshi to the crater even a sturdy walker takes 3 hrs. At a short distance from Uma-gaeshi is found close by the Kusatsu road the Lava stream called Oshidashi-gawara, a huge wall 20 to 25 ft. high consisting of blackish grey blocks, a terrible evidence of the catastrophe of 1783.

(II) Miyoda-guchi. The ascent from Miyoda and across the road to Komoro, the next station further W. from Karuizawa, leads through a forest of brambles and next across a swampy place. A climb of 334 m. over the crest of a ridge called Maekake-yama brings us to an extensive larch forest, and on emerging from the forest we come to a place strewn with cinders. The path steepens, with Byōbu-tava rising right and Ken-ga-mine left, this latter being the pile of brownish lava of Maekake-yama. The coarse bamboo-grass and dwarfish pines become sparser and sparser, till they disappear altogether. In a deep ravine near this place a yellow brook is found, the only stream on this mountain. Scaling Maekake-yama and descending a slope, we come to the edge of the crater. From the Kutsu-tawa ("Shoe-rock") standing at the edge, icicles hang even in midsummer.

Miyoda (96.4 m. from Ueno, in 5 hrs. 34 min.). The Buddhist temple of Myōsen-ji, about 6 m. from the station, was founded in 826 and stands on the rocky hill called Akaru-san. An image of the Thousand-Handed Kwan-on and one of Jikaku-Daishi, the founder, are installed in the main temple.

Komoro (102.2 m. from Ueno, in 5 hrs. 55 min.) Pop. 8,483, was formerly the seat of Daimyo Makino, whose castle grounds, 0.1 m. W. of the station, on the bank of the Chikuma, now form a park. About 3 m. W. of the station, on a rocky elevation known as Nuno-biki-yama, so called because the rocks are streaked with white veins, stands the Buddhist temple of Shakuson-ji, of the Tendai Sect, said to have been founded in 724. The buildings and the approach are excavated out of the rocky cliff, and in the main temple is
installed an image of Kwan-on, said to have been carved by priest Gyoki, the founder. From the grounds one obtains a splendid view of the valley of Chikuma, with the smoke issuing from Asama rising in the background.

Ueda (113.4 m. from Ueno, in 6 hrs. 35 min.; Inns: Kwansui-tei, Uemura), Pop. 23,838, is the central cocoon market in Shinano and is also noted for egg-cards and woven goods. It stands in a wide basin of quaternary formation with the Chikuma-gawa flowing by. The castle, of which only one tower (at its W. corner) stands, formerly belonged to the clan of Sanada, which sided with Osaka as opposed to Yedo under Ieyasu. Ieyasu's son Hidetada, in trying to proceed overland to join his father's main force in Mino, found his progress checked here by the masterly tactics of Sanada and could not reach Sekigahara in time to take part in the sanguinary battle which the opposing armies fought there. The castle then passed to the Daimyo Sengoku and lastly to Matsudaira. In Ueda stands the Government Sericultural School.

Bessho-Onsen (Inn, Kashiwa-ya) is a spa about 7 m. S. of the station, jinrikisha available, and is enclosed by mountains on S. and W., while the E. side is left open. The Yugawa runs through the village. At the S. end stands the Kwan-on-Do, where the image of Kwan-on, said to have been discovered in the hot spring, is installed. The Anraku-ji, with an octagonal, four-storied pagoda standing in the enclosure, and the Joraku-ji are other temples in the village. The Hōfuku-ji pass rises to the W., the path over it leading to Matsumoto.
Tazawa (Inn, Masu-ya), on the road from Ueda to Matsumoto, and about 10 m. from the station, is also famous for its thermal springs. The village occupies an elevated position.

Shi-no-noi (129 m. from Ueno, in 7 hrs. 16 min.) is the junction of the Shi-no-noi Line (see P. 213).

Kawanaka-jima, at the confluence of the rivers Chikuma-gawa and Sai-kawa, forms a wide plain noted as the battlefield where Takeda Shingen and Uesugi Kenshin, two of the greatest strategists in those stormy days, had repeated indecisive encounters about the middle of the 16th century.

Nagano (134.8 m. from Ueno, in 7 hrs. 34 min.; Inns: Yama-ya, Ikemon, Hanabusa-ya, Shimizu-ya; Restaurants: Jyōzan-kuwan, Seiun-tei, Fukki-ri, Shinshü-ri), Pop. 39,242, is also called Zenkō-ji from the popular temple of the same name situated here, the present title being adopted when the city was made the administrative centre of the province.

Principal buildings are the Prefectural Office, Town Hall, Post and Telegraph Office, Meteorological Observatory, Nagano Commercial Bank, Nagano Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Shin-Etsu Petroleum Co., etc. Daimon-chō, Higashi-Gochō, and Shima-chō are the busiest quarters.

Geographical position, etc. Nagano Prefecture occupies a tableland situated in the central part of the main island of Japan and is bounded on the N. by Niigata Prefecture, on the E. by Gunma, Saitama, and Yamagashi Prefectures, on the S. by Shinshu and Aichi prefectures, and on the W. by Gifu and Toyama prefectures. The jurisdiction of this administrative division comprises the whole of the province of Shinano and is divided into two municipal cities (Nagano and Matsumoto) and 16 counties. The area measures 5,068 sq. m., while the population numbers 1,402,072. Industries. Sericulture is by far the most important industry, and in this respect Nagano Prefecture occupies the foremost place in Japan, for the production of cocoons amounts to 676,000 koku out of the total in Japan of 4,494,000 koku, while in raw silk Nagano supplies a quarter of the total output of 7,000,000 lb. In farming, and especially in forestry, owing to its including the forests of Kiso, this prefecture is also noted.

Zenkō-ji, one of the most popular Buddhist centres in Japan, belongs to the Tendai Sect. The monastery occupies an elevated site at the N. extremity of the city and at a distance of 1 ½ m. from the station. It was originally founded in 664, though all the buildings now standing are of modern construction. The chief images worshipped here are those of Amida (1 ½ ft. in height) and his two followers, Kwan-on and Daisōshi, and also the statues of Honda Yoshimitsu, who first founded the temple, and of his wife and son. The sacred images are believed to have been made by Buddha himself with the gold obtained from the Sea-Fairy's Palace. These found their way to Korea and finally to Japan as a present from the Korean king in 552. The images suffered most blasphemous treatment at the hands of Japanese iconoclasts who were opposed to the introduction of Buddhism. Consigned to the flames at one time and then thrown into the river, the images were rescued from the bottom of the stream by Honda Yoshimitsu, who, happening to pass by the spot, noticed something shining under the water. He carried
the images to his native place in Shinano and afterwards built for them a small temple at Imoino-sato, Nagano. During the long period of anarchy, they experienced many vicissitudes of fortune and were carried from one place to another, but finally they were restored to their original site at Zenkwō-ji in 1598. The present buildings were reconstructed about the beginning of the 18th century. The temple grounds extend over 880 yds. from E. to W. and 180 yds. from N. to S., with an area covering about 12½ acres. Passing through the main gate that stands on the S. side, we come to the Niō-mon with the images of Sambō-Kwōjin and Sammen-Daikoku. The building to the left is the Daikongwan, (82 yds. from E. to W. and 124 yds. from N. to S.), the quarters for the sisterhood of nuns, the prioress being generally a member of a noble family. Within the Niō-mon is a towered gate, 66 ft. in height and the same in width, containing the images of Monju and Shitenno. The main temple, standing within this gate, is a massive pile 100 ft. high, with a three-gabled double roof, supported by 136 pillars and 69,384 rafters. A gallery runs round the edifice, and the nave is of 100 mat size. On the planked space in front of the nave is placed a big incense-burner with a flower-vase on the left, always containing pine twigs. The chancel is on a higher level. On the E. side the three images of the founder and his family, and on the opposite side the sacred trio are installed. A brocade curtain covers the tabernacle containing the latter, and twice a day the curtain is slightly raised for the benefit of devout worshippers. The other edifices and also things of interest on the premises are the Nōkotsu-dō (for depositing the ashes of the dead), Bishamon-dō, Ajari-no-ike, the sites where saints Hōnen and Shinran lived or stayed, etc. There is at the S. side of the main temple an entrance to the dark gallery which is constructed below the chancel, and which after a circuit comes back to the same place. A circuit along the gallery is called a Kaidan-meguri or Tainai-kaguri, and those who perform it are believed to thereby secure immunity from eternal damnation. Long rows of shops for selling rosaries and religious pictures line a street going up from the temple building called Settai-jo, 'reception hall,' this street being known as Zuwaya-machi, or 'rosary street.' There are several festivals held here. The largest is celebrated once in seven years, while every year ordinary festivals are held on March 15th, June 13th and 14th, October 15th. From the 7th to 15th January is the period when the sacred seals of the temple are stamped on the objects brought for the purpose by pious folk. The vernal and autumnal equinoxes and New Year's Eve are also set apart as sacred days.

Public Park. This forms part of the extensive grounds of the temple, and its well laid out garden, with ponds, bamboo groves, plum-trees, peach-trees, etc., is sufficiently alluring.

Jō-yama and Jōsan-kwan. The eminence overlooking the temple enclosure marks the site where Yokoyama Shinano-no-kami, lieutenant of Murakami Yoshikiyo, built a castle. The commemoration public park, laid out in commemoration of the wedding in 1900
of the Crown Prince, now the reigning sovereign, is situated on this hill. More than twenty years previously, the Emperor Meiji paid a visit to this place, when on a tour in this part of the country, and enjoyed the beautiful scenery spread below. On the hillside stands the Jōzan-kwan Club, with a spacious room of 1,000 mats' size. The extensive view obtained from this building comprises the plains of the surrounding districts, the rivers Sai and Chikuma, the towns of Matsushiro and Susaka, the hills of Obasute, etc.

Ōmine-san, 1/2 m. to the N.E. of Zenkwō-ji, is another old castle ground, but now chiefly noted for pine mushrooms, pine groves growing luxuriantly here. At the foot, mineral springs issue and the waters are used for baths after heating. Mosuge is another mineral spring place about a mile further on and delightfully situated between hills, with a small stream flowing in front. On its upper course stands the motor station of the Nagano Electric Company.

Tora's Tomb lies at Ganzeki-chō in the city and is said to mark the site where Tora of Ōiso, mistress of Soga-no-fūrō, who killed his father's enemy in the time of Yoritomo, but was himself killed in the affray, lived praying for the repose of her lover.

Burando, 5 m. to the N.E. of the station, is a small temple of Yakushi perched on the hillside of rocky Kusuri-yama. It is so called because the temple, when a number of persons enter it, makes a swinging motion.

Jindai-zakura, or the 'God-age cherry-tree,' because it is believed that it was planted by the God Susanonowo. In size, at all events, it is certainly aged, for it measures 35 ft. around, and its three big branches, forking about 5 or 6 ft. from the ground, spread over a space 27 yds. to 30 yds. wide. The tree stands in the grounds of Suwa-jinsha at Izumi-daira, 5 m. to the W. of the station.

The three volcanic peaks rising close together to the N. of Nagano are Togakushi, Izuna, and Kurohime.

Togakushi-yama (8,000 ft.) is 12 m. either from Nagano or Kashiwabara. The road from Nagano leads N.W. and passing over Ōmine reaches the village of Arayasu, in which stands a detached temple of Izuna. The path traverses the undulating moor at the base of Izuna, where eight ponds are formed, near which grow several varieties of insectivorous plants. At the head of this moor stands the first torii of Togakushi. From the torii to the Chūsha or Chū-in ('middle shrine') it is 53 chō (or 3½ m.), each chō being indicated by a stone post. At 5 chō (1½ m.) the path divides, with a stone mark indicating right to Chū-in and left to Hōkō-in. The Chū-in is about 10 m. from Nagano and forms a respectable village of over 100 houses, containing a goodly number of priests' residences, where lodging may be obtained. The place is over 4,000 ft. above the sea, and, being sheltered with aged cryptomerias, is delightfully cool even in mid-summer. The shrine of Chū-in is on a large scale and is adorned with carvings of some beauty. The Hōkō-in, about a mile further on to S.W., and the Oku-no-in, 2½ m. to the N.W.,
form, together with the Chū-in, the 'three shrines of Togakushi.' The Oku-no-in is also a beautiful edifice and is erected on a small space having a rocky wall behind. The distance from Nagano to the Oku-no-in is about 13 m. An interesting feature is that the road from the first torii to the Oku-no-in makes a continuous descent. Beside the Oku-no-in stands the Kuzuryū-jinsha.

The path from here to Togakushi-mae-yama ('Front Togakushi'), turns left and leads over some cliffs called Gojikken-Nagaya (or '50 ken tenement,' from the appearance of the cliff), and Hyakken-Nagaya. The insectivorous violet grows on the latter, but is very difficult to collect. The path further on grows steeper, and chains are fixed in five or six places to help the climber. At one point, called tsurugi-no-hawatari (or 'Treading on the Edge of the Sword'), the path over the rock measures only 2 ft. wide with abysses on right and left. Ascending several ōto, the path comes to the little shrine which is commonly called the summit of Togakushi, but is really the W. extremity of Mae-yama. From this place a wide panorama is commanded, embracing the hamlets nesting in Togakushi, and all the mighty peaks of Ōrenge, Yari-ga-dake, Hodaka, Ari-ake, Norikura, On-take (or Mitake), Asama, and the distant cone of Fuji.

'Front Togakushi' is a broad rugged ridge of conglomerate, extending 7 m. from the Hyakken-Nagaya, which forms the W. end, to Gojiso on the extreme E. To reach this E. end, the track first leads to Ichi-fudō-no-taira, and via such steep places as Kuzuryū-iri, Chōtsunagi, Kōbō-goma-sho, Ōshina-zawa, etc. The Ichi-fudō-no-taira can be reached by another track, which leads from the Chū-in to Echigo, as far as the Nembutsu-ike, 2½ m. from the Chū-in, whence the track turns left, proceeds to the River Torii, which has to be forded, and joins the regular route at the Ichi-fudō-no-taira. This track avoids the Hyakken-Nagaya. At the Ichi-fudō-no-taira is a small shrine built of stones. The track next leads to Ni-shaka, with a wooded slope on the left and a sharp cliff on the right; then passing by San-monju and Shi-fugen and up a steep climb, one reaches the Gojiso. This is the highest point on Front Togakushi, being about 6,000 ft. above the sea. At the S. extremity stands a small resting-house where one may sleep, but food must be brought from the Chū-in.

The ascent of Oku-Togakushi, or 'Back Togakushi,' consisting of Taka-suma, the highest elevation in the whole ridge, and Oto-suma, completes the circuit. These Oku-Togakushi peaks, in contrast to the rugged formation of Mae-Togakushi, are cone-shaped mountains. The views from their summits are superb, embracing most of the giant peaks in the Japan Alps. On the W. rises Tachi-yama, on the N. are seen Yari-ga-take, Ōrenge, Shirouma-dake, Kurodake, Myojin-ga-dake, and Norikura-ga-dake; on the S.W. Koma-ga-take, and Akaisha-dake; on the N. the cone of Fuji, with the lesser peaks of Chichibu forming the foreground. The Wada-tōge, Tate-shina, Yatsu-ga-take, Asama, and Azuma are seen to the S., while to the E. rise Shirane, Kurohime, and others.
The ascent of Togakushi from Kashiwabara Station leads round the S. foot of Kurohime, and, after about 12 m. over comparatively level ground, the track reaches the Chū-in. On this route the whole of Mae-Togakushi is displayed in front, though of Oku-Togakushi only a glimpse of the top of Taka-tsuma is obtained in clear weather.

Izuna-san (6,060 ft.) should preferably be ascended from the Chū-in on Togakushi, for the track from Nagano is in a state of neglect, owing to its disuse for these seven or eight years. The path traverses an ascending moor and reaches the somewhat level ground where formerly stood the Kaya-miya. The path then steepens and overlooks the spurs of Izuna, e.g. Menō-san and Kwaimet-san, and gives views of the peaks that rise from the boundary between Etchū, Echigo, Hida, and Shinano. From the Kaga-miya site the distance to the summit is about 2½ m., and at the top stands a dilapidated shrine. Though the views are less grand than those from Togakushi, they have the advantage of being open to E. and W. and of commanding the extensive fertile plain of Kawana-ka-jima. A little below the summit is found a reservoir of clear spring water called Izuna-no-ido, which tastes very sweet to the thirsty throat.

Kashiwabara (152.8 m. from Ueno, in 7 hrs. 53 min.) is situated on a slightly elevated place near the boundary between Shinano and Echigo. Myōkō-san, Kurohime-yama, and Izuna-yama rise in front of the station, with the summit of Togakushi overtopping them. Here starts a route leading to Togakushi.

Nōjiri Lake, 2.4 m. to the N.E. of the station, is a pretty basin shaped like a gourd, measuring 2 m. from E. to W., 0.8 m. from N. to S., and 8½ m. in circumference. An islet called Benten-jima stands connected with the shore by a long bridge. The temple of Kwan-on on the island was founded in 730. The lake is surrounded by low hills, which are reflected on the clear surface of the water.

Nai-no-taki is a fall 7.3 m. to the N.W. of the station, between Myōkō-san and Kurohime-yama. The fall is in four stages, 1st and 2nd 180 ft., 3rd 120, and 4th 60, with a width of 24 ft. The waters form the source of the Ma-gawa, which joins the Seki-gawa.

Kurohime-yama (6,540 ft.) can be seen from this station. A route leading to the top starts from Futarukai in Kashiwabara.

Taguchi (158 m. from Ueno, in 8 hrs. 12 min.; Inns: Akakura:—Kōun-kwan, Kogaku-ryō; Akakura branch inn, Kashima-ya) is chiefly noted on account of the hot springs of Akakura, situated at the E. base of Myōkō-zan, 4.3 m. to the W. of the station. The waters, which are slightly sulphurous and acidic, are brought by conduits from the spring more than 2 m. away on the mountain. The inns stand 2,500 ft. above the sea and command a view of an extensive tract of Echigo and of the Japan Sea, while in clear weather the island of Sado is visible in the far distance. A branch bath-house has recently been established near the station, the waters being brought down from the spring by pipes. There is another thermal spring on the mountain, 4.88 m. from Akakura.
Myōkō-zan (8,090 ft.) is called the ‘Fuji of Echigo’ and stands opposite Kurohime, from which it is separated by the valley of the Seki-gawa. It is best climbed by the path leading to the hot spring which supplies the water to the bath-houses at Akakura. There are two small solfataras at the spot where the hot spring exists. The path steepens as it ascends, iron chains being stretched in some spots to aid the climber. At the top stands an Amida-Do, and close by it is found a cold spring. The views comprise Asama, Fuji, Kurohime, Izuna, and then to the N.E. the Japan Sea, the plain of Echigo, and the island of Sado in clear weather. Starting from the inns at Akakura the ascent and return take six or seven hours.

Takada (176.7 m. from Ueno, in 9 hrs. 15 min.; Inns: Takada-kwan, Ibaraki-kwan, Sandate), Pop. 28,326, is the newest of the three municipal cities in Echigo, the others being Niigata and Shibata, and was formerly the castle-town of the Daimyo Sakakibara. The district between Taguchi and Takada is noted for its heavy snowfall, and on this account all the houses in Takada, and also in other snowy places in Echigo and neighbourhood, are provided with unusually broad eaves, which furnish covered ways when the deep snow covers the streets. Skiing has lately become very popular here, it having been introduced by some foreign military officers attached to the Takada (13th) Division to study Japanese military affairs. Chief sights are the castle grounds (1 m. E. of the station), Jokōji (0.3 m. W.), Kasuga-yama castle ground (3.8 m. N. W.), Iwanohara vineyard (8.54 m. E.).

Iwanohara Vineyard. situated in Kitakata, 7.3 m. to the S.E. of Takada Station. The vineyard, owned by Kawasaki Zembē, covers 50 acres and is planted with 50,000 vines, including some of the best kinds of western grapes, to the number of some 350. Though the place is famous for its heavy snowfall, its climate is milder than that of the noted viticulture district of Champagne in France, and the growth of the vines is said to be excellent. In the gardens stands a winery, which produces annually about 24,000 gal., consumed mostly in Tokyo and Hokkaidō. The wine made here is most popularly known as ‘Kikuni Grape-wine,’ bearing the trade-mark of a chrysanthemum and water. The amount of wine consumed in Japan reaches some 400,000 gal. a year, of which only 80,000 gal. are the domestic product.

Concerning the productive capacity of different districts, Katsuura (Kai) heads the list, and next comes Iwanohara (Echigo), followed by Ushiku (Hitachi), producing 60,000 gal., 24,000 gal., and 12,000 gal. respectively.

Naoetsu (180.8 m. from Ueno, in 9 hrs. 25 min.; Inns: Ika-ya, both main and branch houses, Matsuba-kwan), Pop. 12,686, is a seaport town at the mouth of the Ara-kawa, where steamers plying along the coast make a regular call. The harbour being shallow and exposed is not well suited for anchorage, and it is as the junction of the Hokuroku Main Line and the Shin-Etsu Line that the town acquires special importance. An Oil Refinery of the Nippon Sekiyu-Kiwaisha is situated here.

Castle grounds of Kasuga-yama, 3 m. to the S.W. of Naoetsu, lie on the pine-covered knoll stretching to the W. as seen from the windows of the car between Takada and Naoetsu. The grounds mark the place where Uesugi Kenshin, one of the greatest chieftains
of his time in central Japan, built his castle. With his death in 1578, and the removal of his adopted heir Kagekatsu to Aizu, for Kenshin never married, the castle passed to a daimyo called Hori. It was soon allowed to go to ruin, and to-day nothing remains except the aged pines and plum-trees to indicate the original greatness of the heroic general’s stronghold.

Rinzen-ji is a Buddhist temple at the foot of Kasuga-yama, where Kenshin passed his boyhood as an acolyte. It was at that time a grand monastery, but, having been devastated by fire, there remain to-day only the hon-dō, the kuri, the belfry, and a few other buildings. Many relics of Kenshin, a picture by Chō Den, and other things are among the property of the temple.

Komaru-yama. The West Hongwan-ji’s temple stands on the eminence of this name, which is at Kasuga-mura, 1.4 m. W. of the station. The site is held dear by believers of the Shinshū Sect, as Shinran-Shōnin, its founder, came here in 207 A.D. to lead the life of an exile.

Gochi, about a mile to the N.W. of the station, is noted both as a popular resort in summer and also on account of the ancient Buddhist temple of Kokubun-ji that stands here. It was founded in the Tempyō Era (729–748), as one of the Kokubun-ji temples that were erected in many parts of the country by order of the Emperor Shōmu-Tennō. The three-storied pagoda, the sacred library, and the Nio-mon, though of later creation, attest the former prosperity of the temple. The image of Nio in the gate is said to have been carved by the priest Gyōki. There is also the Mi-ei-dō associated with Shinran.

The railway bends right from Naoetsu and runs along the seashore, touching en route at Kuroi, Saigata, Katamachi, Kakisaki, and Hatsuasa, which last lies at the foot of Yone-yama, where a barrier gate was established formerly by the daimyo of Takada. From Hatsuasa to Kashiwazaki the line is laid along the shore noted for its beautiful seascape enhanced by the rocky cone of Yone-yama, through which several tunnels are bored.

Aomigawa (199.2 m. from Ueno, in 10 hrs. 36 min.), though a small station between Hatsuasa and Kashiwazaki, is widely reputed for the picturesque scenes displayed in front of the station. These consist of grand breakers as they dash against the fantastic-shaped rocks that abound along the coast, the island of Sado brought within hailing distance, and the greenish cone of Yone-yama. The cliff standing by the station affords a coign of vantage for enjoying these beautiful sights, and here the late Emperor took a short rest when His Majesty undertook a tour to this district.

Yone-yama (3,210 ft.), 7.3 m. to the S. of the station, is an extinct volcano with spurs descending close to the sea, and on it stands a temple of Yakushi, very popular in the surrounding district. There are two principal ascents to the top, one of which leads from Aomigawa. Yone-yama is an old battlefield associated with Ken-
shin. In pre-railway days the highway passed over the mountain and formed a stiff portion of the journey.

Kujiranami (201.1 m. from Ueno, in 11 hrs. 44 min.) well-known in the whole country for its fine scenery, and an ideal summer resort.

Kashiwazaki (203.4 m. from Ueno, in 11 hrs. 53 min.; Inns: Tenkyo, Ten-ya, Iwato-ya), Pop. 15,000, lies at the mouth of the Ugawa and is the junction of the Echigo Railway leading to Niigata, distance 50.1 m. Petroleum boring is actively conducted in the neighbourhood. The Nippon Sekiyu Kwaisha has established a large oil refinery here, to which the oil is conveyed by means of iron pipes several miles in length. The Hokuroku highway, which thus far runs almost parallel to the railway, now parts company with it and leads along the sea-coast via several important towns, finally reaching Niigata.

Raikoji (220.2 m. from Ueno, in 12 hrs. 2 min.) is the junction of the Uonuma Railway, which leads to Ojiya 18.1 m., in 45 min.).

Ojiya, Pop. 7,974, lies on the W. bank of the Shinano-gawa and is noted for silk and hempen fabrics for summer wear, habutae tissue, etc. Tokamachi, 14.6 m. from Ojiya, also situated on the bank of the same river, is equally noted for woven goods.

From Raikoji the line traverses an extensive and fertile plain of Echigo watered by the two large rivers of Shinano and Agano and a number of smaller streams. The plain covers 2,070 cm.² and vies with the plains of Musashi and Mino-Owari in extent and importance. Rice is the staple product of this plain, but no less important is the hidden treasure of petroleum found in its strata. The principal towns in this plain are Niigata, Nutari, Sanjo, Nagaoka, and Ojiya, all on the banks of the Shinano; Muramatsu, Suibara, and Shibata in the valley of the Agano, and Murakami at the mouth of the Sammen.

Nagaoka (226.2 m. from Ueno, in 13 hrs. 21 min.; Inns: Ono-ya, Musu-ya, Nomoto-ya, Takagi-ya), Pop. 39,354, is a municipal city, next to Niigata in size. Formerly the place was held by an uncle of Kenshin, then it passed to the house of Hori, and lastly, during the Tokugawa days, to the house of Makino. Its espousal of the doomed cause of the Tokugawa, and the defeat sustained in the battle with the Imperial army, very much affected the prosperity of the place, but this was more than revived with the discovery of petroleum veins in the neighbourhood. The well-boring towers that stand bristling in the Higashi-yama quarter of the town, the iron pipes for conveying the oil, the tank wagons crowding the station yard, all attest the activity of this mineral industry in Nagaoka. The city extends for 1.4 m. from E. to W. and 2.4 m. from N. to S., the busiest streets being Omoie-machi and Ura-machi. The principal oil-fields in the vicinity are Urase, Katsuboxawa, Hire, etc. In prosperity Nagaoka even threatens to outrival the provincial capital of Niigata.

Places of Interest:— Tomb of Kawai Tsugunosuke, the heroic commander of the Nagaoka contingent, when it resisted the Imperial partisans, is situated on the premises of Eiryō-ji in the heart of the city; Kimpu-jinja, the prefectural Shintō shrine about a mile away to the N. of the city; Chōsei-bashi, 2,851 ft. in length, spanning the Shinano-gawa, the longest bridge in Echigo; and Yukyu-zan, 2.4 m. to the E. of the city, on which is situated Aoshiba-jinja, founded in memory of the ancestors of the Makino Family.

Sanjō (239.6 m. from Ueno, in 14 hrs. 13 min.), Pop. 14,777, is situated at the confluence of the Igarashi-gawa with the Shinano and is noted for printed cotton fabrics, hardware, etc. The Buddhist temple of Honjō-ji, 0.5 m. to the W. of the station, is the headquarters of a sub-sect of the Nichiren Sect. The ‘Fire Well’ of Nyohō-ji, over 2.4 m. to the S.E., was formerly one of the seven wonders of Echigo, owing to the natural inflammable gas emitted.

Niitsu (256.6 m. from Ueno, in 15 hrs. 6 min.; Inn, Mori-sei), Pop. 10,232, lies in the plain about midway between the Shinano and the Aga. The town has grown to importance owing to the discovery of rich oil veins in the vicinity. Railway lines lead from this place to both Tsugawa and Shibata.

Niitsu Oil-fields (Garameki) form important oil veins next to those in Koshi, Mishima, and Kariha counties, and consist of a number of leases, such as Asahi,
Niigata.

SHIN-ETSU LINE

39. Route.

Niigata, Shizu-tani, Kanatsu, Amaga-sawa, and Kamakura, all in Naka-Kambara county. The existence of the oil was known three centuries back, for the Fire Well at Garamekl, emitting natural gas, was counted among the seven wonders of Echigo. The oil obtained from the fields near Niitsu is somewhat inferior to that from other fields in Echigo and is not well suited for illuminating purposes. For industrial purposes, however, the oil is in large demand, and the supply is apparently abundant.

Niitsu-Tsugawa Section (24 m.) forms part of the Gan-Etsu Line, that is to extend from Kôriyama on the Tôhoku Main Line to Niitsu of the Shin-Etsu Line. The section now open leads from Niitsu to Tsugawa via Gosen and Maoroshi. Gosen is noted for a stout silk stuff for making men's hakama. The town of Maoroshi contains 11,230 inhabitants.

Niitsu-Shibata Section (16.2 m., in 54 min.) is part of the line to lead to Murakami. Shibata (Inn, Mura-fun), Pop. 18,307, was formerly the castle-town of the House of Misoguchi; at present the 15th Brigade of Infantry is located there. Lacquer and bamboo wares are local products.

Nuttari (265.4 m. from Ueno, in 16 hrs. 40 min.), Pop. 11,869, lies on the right bank of the Shinano and opposite Niigata; it is the terminus of the Hoku-Etsu Line, and in it the Niigata station is situated.

Niigata (266.6 m. from Ueno, in 16 hrs. 45 min.; Inns: Shinoda, Kojin, Murochô, Ono-ya, Kushisei, Sumiyoshi-ya, Noguchi, Otani; Restaurants: Nabe-ya, Ikinari-tei, Torikuni, Hisago-tei; Western food, Italia-ken, Oguro-kwan), Pop. 64,300, is the capital of Niigata Prefecture and lies on the W. bank at the mouth of the Shinano, but the low sand-hills on the coast cut off the view of the sea from the city. Though selected on the occasion of the opening of the country as one of the five treaty ports, the city has never realized the expectations entertained, owing to its poor anchorage, for the harbour is shallowed by the sand brought down by the Shinano and is moreover exposed to northerly winds. But the dredging works now going on (to be finished in 1916) are expected to do much to remove those defects. The city extends for 1.1 m. from E. to W. and 3.7 m. from N. to S., and the streets are intersected by canals, there being no fewer than 200 bridges, large and small. The largest is Bandai-bashi across the Shinano, 2,481 ft. in length, connecting the city with Nuttari; it is the next longest structure in the Hokuroku district. The busiest quarters are Furu-machi-dôri, Hon-machi-dôri, Ôkaawa-mae, Nishi-bori-dôri, and Higashi-bori-dôri.

The harbour is enclosed within the arc described with the lighthouse as centre and a radius of 2½ m. The anchorage has a depth of 3 to 4 fathoms on an average, with a tidal range of only one foot at the ordinary spring tide.

Volume of trade amounts yearly to ¥6,400,000 in exports and ¥4,500,000 in imports, (both in round numbers), trade taking place principally with Vladivostok and the Maritime Provinces. Facilities of communication are provided by the Osaka Shôsen Kwaisha's
Vladivostok steamers, which, coming from Otara and Hakodate, proceed to Vladivostok via Ebisu, Fushiki, and Nanao. With other ports along the Japan Sea coast and with Sado, the steamers of the O-ya Steamship Co. and the Essa Steamship Co. maintain connecting services.


**Geographical Situation, etc.** This prefecture is contiguous to the N.E. of Nagano Prefecture and is bounded on the S.E. by the prefectures of Yamagata and Fukushima, on the W. by Togyama Prefecture, while on the N.W. it borders on the Japan Sea. The jurisdiction extends over Echigo and the island of Sado and consists of the three municipal cities of Niigata, Nagasaki, and Takada, and 16 counties. The total area covers 4,967,766 sq. m., and the population numbers 1,753,976.

**Agricultural Industry.** The yield of rice amounts to 1,450,000 bush. a year, or about $\frac{3}{5}$ of the total output in Japan Proper. In beans and soja beans, Niigata occupies the 4th place on the list for all the prefectures. In *Mining*, gold from Sado and petroleum from Echigo both head the list, the output of the former reaching 1,170 lb., valued at ¥580,000, and that of the latter 65,000,000 gallons, valued at ¥6,500,000. In petroleum, indeed, Echigo furnishes practically the total output produced in the whole of Japan. In *Manufacturing Industry*, woven goods are the most important, valued at ¥5,500,000, of which habutae silk constitutes ¥3,300,000. *Education.* This prefecture occupies the foremost rank in the matter of elementary school attendance.

**Places of Interest.**

**Hiyori-yama,** standing to the N. of the sand-hills, is a low mound of less than 100 ft., but the top commands a wide expanse of the sea, in which stands the well-wooded island of Sado. On the E. the mound faces the ridges of Uzen and Ugo.

**Hakusan Public Park** at the S. extremity of the city lies on the bank of the Shinano and contains the temple dedicated to the titular deity of Niigata. It is the most popular pleasure resort in the city, and the wide enclosure is prettily laid out with a pond, mound, arbour, plum, cherry, and peach groves. Near the Park stands a large building, the Niigata Commercial Museum.

**Echigo Railway** starts from Hakusan-ura near the Public Park and runs parallel to the Echigo highway, extending to Kashiwasaki, where it joins the Shin-Etsu Line. The total distance is 50 m.

**Nishi-Yoshida** (19.4 m. from Hakusan, in 1 hr. 10 min.; Inns: Kakumata, Komeya, Horiguchi-ya), Pop. 8,380, is the station where visitors to Yahiko have to alight.

**Yahiko** (Inns: Mino-ya, Myōga-ya) is the only high peak (2,080 ft.) in this district, the presence of the Shintō shrine of Yahiko at its base making it specially famous. The shrine lies 3.6 m. to the W. of Nishi-Yoshida Station (omnibus and automobile connect the two
places to the convenience of visitors) and it is dedicated to Amano-Kagoyama-no-Mikoto, grandson of Amaterasu-Omikami, the Sun Goddess, who subdued this region, taught industries to the people, and in other ways showed patriarchal care for their material and intellectual development. In the spacious grounds covering about 12 acres once stood the main hall, oratory, ex-votive, hall and other edifices proper to the Shintoist cult, but all these were destroyed by fire in 1912 and now are in the course of re-construction. The presence of aged trees imparts a solemn aspect to the enclosure. The rites and ceremonies are conducted according to ancient usage and are in keeping with the hoary antiquity of the temple. Many treasures are preserved here, and the handwriting on the tablet over the torii is attributed to Ono-no-Michikaze, a famous calligrapher, who lived about a thousand years ago. The summit of Mt. Yahiko is 2.4 m. from the village, and as, with the exception of Kakuda-yama, beside which it stands, it is an isolated peak by the seashore, it forms an excellent landmark from all the surrounding places. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the wide plain of Echigo, traversed by the Shinano and other rivers, and of the Japan Sea with the lovely form of Sado rising from it. The high ranges on the boundary line between Echigo and Uzen, Iwashiro and Shinano, impart a variety to this landscape. At the S. end of the level ground at the top lies the Okuno-miya of Yahiko, and near it are two ancient tombs within stone fences. The seaward side of the mountain is rocky and precipitous.

Teradomari (26 m. from Hakusan, in 1 hr. 38 min.). The town, with a population 11,540, is 5 m. from the station and is situated on the sea coast. It is the nearest place from which to cross over to the island of Sado, the distance being only 21 nautical miles.

Ura-hama, 7.3 m. N. W. of the station, is noted for its fine scenery.

Shinano-gawa Diversion-Works. A great engineering work is now in progress near Teradomari to divert the flood waters of the Shinano-gawa. The total length of the new cut is 6.2 m., the width varying from 0.2 m. to 0.7 m. The area excavated will amount to 4,132 acres, requiring an expenditure of about ¥13,000,000, including the harbour improvement works of Niigata.

Island of Sado.

This isolated island in the Japan Sea is separated from Niigata by 32 m., i.e. to the Port of Ebisu on its E. coast, and is a trip of about five hours (Fare, 1st class ¥3, 2nd class ¥1.80, 3rd class ¥0.90). Two mountain chains of Tertiary igneous formation traverse the island parallel to each other, from N.E. to S.W., with a small plain of sedimentary nature lying between. The S. portion consisting of low hills is called Little Sado, and the N. and more mountainous part Great Sado, the intervening plain bearing the title of Kuninaka. The total area measures 338.04 sq. m., with a population numbering 113,391. There are deep indentations on the E. and W. coasts.
- **Ebisu**, at the N.E. end of the plain, is the foremost town on the E. coast. It is a refuge harbour for steamers navigating in this sea and forms practically a port of **Niigata**, for, as steamers have to keep away from the latter harbour, owing to strong winds, from the end of September to the beginning of April, they are obliged to land passengers and cargo at Ebisu.

**Aizawa** is on the W. coast and separated from Ebisu by 16.6 m. It is the largest town on the island, with a population of 10,849. The famous gold-mine of Sado is situated to the N.E. of this town, and in the S.W. of **Kinhoku-san**. It was discovered in 1601, and with the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate the ownership passed to the Imperial Court, which afterwards sold it to the Mitsubishi Firm.

**Kuroki Gosho and Mano-ryō.** Sado was formerly a place of exile, and many were the exalted personages banished thither. The most notable among them was the Emperor Juntoku-Tennō (reigned 1211-1221), who was transferred to this shore by the Hōjō regency which he attempted to overthrow. The site of the **Kuroki Gosho**, or ‘Unhewn-Timber Palace,’ where he passed his days, is found 12 m. from Ebisu. About 2.4 m. to the E. stands **Mano-ryō**, where a little temple of **Mano** was erected in memory of the unfortunate Emperor. About 0.4 m. to the E. is **Kokubun-ji** and E. of it **Myōsen-ji**. In the grounds of the latter building lies the tomb of **Hino Suketomo**, courtier of the Emperor Godaigo-Tennō, who was exiled here and executed by **Homma Saburō**, the Governor of the place. Suketomo’s son, **Kumawaka**, who had been denied the privilege of seeing his father before the latter's execution, subsequently slew Saburō and made good his escape out of the island. Another celebrated exile was **Nichiren**, who lived here for three years.
Route XL. Sōbu Line.
(Between Ryōgoku-bashi in Tokyo and Chōshi.)

General Description. The line starts from Ryōgoku in Tokyo and terminates at Chōshi in Shimōsa after traversing the level plains of Kazusa and Shimōsa; length 72.7 m., in 3 hrs. 15 min. The only town of importance en route is Chiba, seat of the prefectoral government of the same name, but not yet raised to the dignity of a self-governing municipal city.

Railway Connections.
(1) Bōsō Line, from Chiba to Katsu-ura, 44.3 m.
(2) Kisarazu Line, from Soga, on the Bōsō Line, to Kisarazu, 19.4 m.
(3) Tōgane Line, from Narutō to Ōami, where it connects with the Bōsō Line, 8.6 m.
(4) Narita Line diverges from Sakura, on the Bōsō Line, and leads to Narita where it divides into two branches — one going to Sawara and the other to Abiko, there connecting with the Jōban Line (see P. 299).

The principal stations along the route are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations (Ryōgoku)</th>
<th>Distances (m.)</th>
<th>Fares (yen)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st class</td>
<td>2nd class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kameido</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakayama</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funabashi</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>.53</td>
<td>.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inage</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiba</td>
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<td>.95</td>
<td>.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.35</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narutō</td>
<td>45.7</td>
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<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yōkaichiba</td>
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<td>2.28</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iioka</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chōshi</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kameido (1.9 m. from Ryōgoku, in 9 min.), is famous on account of the Shintō shrine of Kameido-Tenjin, dedicated to Sugawara Michizane. It is said that an image of Michizane, carved in plum wood about the middle of the 17th century is deposited in the shrine. The shrine grounds resemble those of Michizane's shrine at Dazaifu, the whole premises looking very pretty; the shrine consists of a fine main hall provided with a corridor and a towered gate. Across the little pond a curved bridge is constructed, and on the border of the pond are growing old wistarias trained on trellises, their white and purple flower-clusters, some as long as ten ft., presenting a very fine sight in early summer. On the first 'Rabbit's day' (according
to the zodiacal nomenclature) of January, a special festival conducted at the shrine draws a large crowd. The small stream in front of the shrine, called Oyoko-gawa, forms the dividing line between the municipal and rural jurisdiction, the places beyond the stream forming the Honjō ward of the city. About \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. E. of the shrine grounds is found the Ume-yashiki, or 'Plum Garden,' with a tasteful summer-house called Seiō-an. The plum-trees in the garden are all moss-covered and recumbent and are known by the poetical title of Garyō-bai, or 'Dragon Creeping Plum-trees.' They produce double white flowers having a strong scent.

_Hagi-dera_, or 'Lespedeza Temple,' so called from the pretty lespedeza shrubs growing in the grounds, is found at Yanagishima, close to the Tenjin shrine. In autumn, when the shrubs are in bloom, the temple is visited by large numbers of people.

_Yanagishima-Myōken_ stands opposite the_Hagi-dera_ across a small stream and on the premises of the Buddhist temple Hōshō-ji. An ancient pine-tree growing in the grounds of Myōken is visited by people on the first 'Rabbit's day.'

_Kine-gawa Plum Garden_ lies about 2 m. N. of the station and on the bank of the Naka-gawa. About 300 old plum-trees are growing in the grounds and the flowers attract a large number of visitors at the height of the season.

_Hirai Shōden-dō_ stands in the precincts of the Buddhist temple called Tomyō-ji in the village of Hirai, about \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. N. of the station. The Shōden-dō that lies W. of the main hall is noted for its garden, finely laid out with plum and cherry-trees, a pond, and an artificial mound.

_Ichikawa_ (7.5 m. from Ryōgoku, in 29 min.), Pop. 4,044, is a little town on the left bank of the Edo-gawa, an affluent of the great Tone-gawa. Between here and Tokyo, junks and river steamers run regularly. The presence of an Artillery Regiment at Kō-no-dai,* a small elevation a little over 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) m. N. of the station, adds much to the prosperity of this little town. _Matsudo_ lies 3.6 m. N. of the town, while about 5 m. down the R. Edo-gawa we come to Gyōtoku.

*Kō-no-dai was formerly the seat of the provincial capital of Shimōsa and witnessed about the middle of the 16th century sanguinary battles between Ashikaga Yoshiaki and Hōjō Ujyōasu, and next between Satomi Yoshihiro and the same Hōjō Clan. The sites of the old capital and other historic relics are still to be seen. The mound rises 40 to 50 ft. above the level of the river and is densely covered with old trees near its edge, which ends rather abruptly towards the river.

_Sōnei-ji_ is an ancient temple of the Sōtō Sect and stands N. of the military barracks, having been in the days of the Kamakura Shogunate one of the three leading temples of the sect in the Kwantō Region. The Buddha's hall, priests' apartments, and so forth, stand in the grounds.

_Kubō-ji_, a little over \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. from the station, is held sacred in association with the memory of Kōbō-Daishi. The temple premises occupy the slope of a densely wooded hill and contain a towered
gate, middle gate, main hall, prayer hall, founder's hall, etc. The images installed in the towered gate are attributed to Unkei and are blackish figures which are quite unique. In the spacious grounds large numbers of maple-trees are growing, which add very much to the beautiful sight in autumn. The Joint Bridge at Mama is a bridge famous in poetry, it having been in ancient times a double bridge, the two ends of which were joined in the middle by stout poles erected in the bed of the river. At present the stream is an insignificant one. Near this river stands a temple dedicated to the maid Tegona, who drowned herself in its waters. The temple lies very near the Kōdō-ji.

The Peach Garden of Ichikawa is in reality an extensive orchard of peach-trees, extending from Ichikawa Station to the next station of Nakayama. The whole place is converted into a vast, glowing sheet of delicate colour in the blossoming season.

Wisteria Flowers, Kameido.

Nakayama (9.8 m. from Ryōgoku, in 36 min.) is known from the proximity of Nakayama Hokekyō-ji, one of the four leading temples of the Nichiren Sect. The temple stands about half a mile N. of the station and was founded in 1260 by Nichiren on the estate of Toki Tsunenobu, a squire of Nakayama, who became his fervent believer as the result of the talks which he had with the great reformer, when the two happened to travel in the same boat. In the wide premises, covering about 12 acres, stand a main temple, a hall for the holy ashes, a pagoda, a drum-tower, a prayer-hall, etc. On the small mound at the rear of the main temple stand a temple for Kishimojin, the founder's lecture-hall, etc., and also the priests' apartments and kitchens. The Oku-no-in stands at a short distance from the mound. The founder's lecture-hall, designed by Hida-no-
Takumi, contains images of Buddha and his four disciples, said to have been carved by Nichiren himself.

Yawata, about half a mile W. of the station, was formerly famed for its dense bamboo grove. Tradition says that once inside this grove a stranger could hardly find his way out, and the expression Yawata-no-Yabu-Shirazu is even now synonymous with 'labyrinth,' though the existing grove is now so diminutive that it can be peered through from any side.

Gyotoku, Pop. 7,392, lies about 1 m. S. of the station and on the bank of the Edo-gawa. Formerly boats were run between this place and Koami-chō, Tōkyō, to carry pilgrims going to or returning from Narita, Katori, and Kashima. Salt-refining is extensively carried on along the shores of Gyotoku, the annual output reaching over ¥50,000. On the shores, which are covered by fine sand and lapped by gentle waves, are seen here and there refining sheds, from the ovens of which smoke curls up, the whole making a picturesque little scene.

Tsudanuma (14.5 m. from Ryōgoku, in 52 min.) is a little village that has to the S.E. the Bay of Tōkyō and the wide plain of Narashino to the N.W.

Narashino is a plain that extends about 1.7 m. from E. to W. and 1.4 m. from N. to S., it having been converted into an army drill-ground about 40 years ago. 1st Cavalry Brigade Headquarters and barracks for its regiments are situated here. A number of the Russian prisoners were quartered in this place during the late war.

Inage (20.2 m. from Ryōgoku, in 1 hr.; Inn, Kaiki-kwan) is one of the popular sea-bathing resorts near Tōkyō.

Chiba (22.7 m. from Ryōgoku, in 1 hr. 7 min.; Inns: Umematsu-ya, Kanō-ya, Chiba-kwan, Abira-ya), Pop. 33,341, lies at the N.E. corner of the Bay of Tōkyō. Formerly the seat of the Daimyo Chiba, it was reduced to a poor fishing village with the fall of its lord towards the latter part of the 16th century, but its prosperity has revived with its establishment as the Chiba prefectural capital. Hommachi is the busiest street, and the only noteworthy buildings are the Prefectural Office and the Chiba Special Medical School.

Geography. The Chiba Prefecture comprises in its jurisdiction the two provinces of Awa and Kazusa and the greater half of Shimosa, total area 1,937 sq. m., with a population of 1,377,445. The district covered consists of the Bōsō Peninsula and the level tract extending S.W. from it. It is bounded on the W. by the Bay of Tōkyō, on the E. by the Pacific beach called Kujikuri ('Ninety-nine ri,' but as 6 chō here make 1 ri, it is only 16½ ri or 40 m.), is continuous on the N. with Ibaraki Prefecture, and with the Saitama and the Tōkyō Prefectures on the W.

Industries. Rice is the staple product, its output in normal years reaching 1,350,000 koku (7,600,000 bush.), being the 5th of all the provinces in Japan. Beans, wheat, and barley are also raised in large quantities. The prefecture is noted for its mirin (sweet sake), sake and soy, the last being celebrated throughout the country, and its production, 293,307 koku (about 11,000,000 gallons), ranking first. Bottled soy is shipped in no small quantities to England and America.
Fishery. In this the prefecture heads the list of all the prefectures, though coming second to Hokkaido. The best fishing grounds are along the beach of Kujukuri, where the warm and cold currents meet. Sardines are the most important fish caught here, being valued at more than ¥1,200,000 a year. Bonito, tuna, and sea-weeds are also important items to Chiba people. The total marine productions are valued at over ¥4,000,000. The table-salt produced at Gyotoku and the charcoal at Sakura are also noted. Even more famous industries are swine-breeding and poultry-raising, occupying the third rank in the former case and the foremost in the latter. Flesh and eggs are valued at over ¥2,200,000 a year.

Inohana-dai, 3½ m. to the S.E. of the station, is the old seat of the Chiba Family. It is situated on a small eminence, ending in precipitous cliffs several hundred feet high, and from it a good view of Sode-ga-ura is obtained. On the grounds stand the Special Medical School and the Normal School.

Noborido-jinsha, 1½ m. to the W. of the station, is also a good vantage point for the surrounding scenes and has near it a sea-bathing place.

Sakura (32.3 m. from Ryogoku, in 1 hr. 26 min.; Inns: Suruga-ya, Kome-shin.), Pop. 7,533, is the junction of the Narita Railway (see P. 300) and lies on an alluvial plain to the S. of Lake Imahnuma. It was the seat of the Daimyo Hotta, who held an important post in the Tokugawa Government a little before its dissolution. The places near this town send charcoal to Tokyo every year worth above ¥430,000. The streets extend almost 4 m. from E. to W., and here are located the barracks of the 57th Regiment (infantry). About 2½ m. to the N. of the town and by Imba-nura is found the Shintō shrine in memory of Sakura Sōgo, the peasant patriot. The shrine can be reached by tram-cars from Narita (see Narita Line).

Imba-numa lies 1.2 m. to the N. of the station and is a large lake 44 m. in circumference and covering about 9,600 acres. 17 villages lie along the shores, while here and there rise hills affording points for viewing the surrounding scenes. Hiraga and Iro are noted in this respect. Natural springs rise at the bottom of the lake, 2 near the village of Yoshitaka and 7 near Ajiki. At a place 5 m. E. of Yoshitaka, the water presents a deep blue colour and makes a strong eddy, said to be caused by a shoal of the fish called bora, which are very plentiful in the lake. The surplus waters of the lake flow into the Tone-gawa. Three attempts were made during the time of the Tokugawa Government to drain the lake, but all ended in failure.

Hanashima-yama is a hill standing on the shore of the lake, and from its top is obtained a good view embracing Fuji, Tsukuba, and the Nikkō Range. The watery expanse spreading below adds much to the beauty of the scenery. On the hill are found 24 scenes —16 prominences and 8 ravines. The hill is reputed to be the best sight in the N. part of Shimōsa.

Naruto (45.7 m. from Ryogoku, in 2 hrs. 3 min.) is the junction of the Togane Line. On a craggy eminence, 0.4 m. to the W. of the station, stands a temple to Fude, from which a good view of the
natural beauty of Kazusa and Shimosa is obtained. Below the temple issues a mineral spring the waters of which are utilized for bathing at the inn called Naruto-kwan.

**Tōgane Line.**

Branching off from Naruto, this short line is connected with the Bōsō Line at Ōami, 8.6 m., in 30 min. Tōgane (Inn, Tōgane-Ryokwan) stands about midway between Ōami and Naruto and contains 9,386 inhabitants. Ieyasu and other shoguns frequently made trips to this place. Near the station are found the old castle grounds of Tōgane and the Buddhist temples of Tōzen-ji and Saifuku-ji.

**Iioka** (63.9 m., in 2 hrs. 52 min.), Pop. 8,201, lies 2½ m. to the S. of the station and at the N. extremity of the Kujū-kuri Beach, which is a stretch of shore lying between Iioka Cape (the S.E. corner of the Chōshi Promontory), and Daitōsaki Cape in Kazusa. From here to Chōshi the coast line is fringed by cliffs.

**Iwai-Fudō** stands 1.4 m. to the N. of the station and is an imposing edifice with a large waterfall behind it. The place is noted for falls and cascades, of which 48 were counted in former times, though the number has diminished.

**Chōshi,** (72.7 m. from Ryōgoku, in 3 hrs. 15 min.; Inns: at Chōshi, Daishin, Chōshi-kwan, Kawayasu, Takayasu; at Inuboe bathing-ground, Gyōei-kwan, Kwaisai-rō, Gofū-kwan), Pop. 44,108, lies at the mouth of the Tone-gawa and forms the easternmost town in Japan south of the Hokkai-dō. The city is divided into three parts, viz. Moto-Chōshi (Inuma), Chōshi (Koya, Arazi, Imamiya), and Nishi-Chōshi (Matsumoto, Honjō, Nagazuka), and extends 3.3 m. from E. to W. and 0.7 m. from N. to S. The harbour basin measures 2 m. from E. to W. and 1.2 m. from N. to S., with an anchorage having a depth of 13 ft. in the deepest part at low tide and 16 at full tide. The rocks at the entrance seriously interfere with the passage of large ships in and out of the basin. Small steamers plying on the River Tone connect Sawara and Tsuchiura with Chōshi, so that we may visit Katori, Kashima, and Tsuchiura by the steamers (see Jōban Line). The principal products are soy, twilled cotton cloth, dried bonito, and other marine productions. Of the above, soy is the most important, such noted brands as Yamasa, Yamajō, and Higeta being brewed here. The inhabitants chiefly subsist on fish, and some roofs of the fishermen's cottage covered with oyster-shells impart a curious aspect to the town.

**Empuku-ji,** (1 m. from the station) at the E. extremity of the city, also called Inuma Kwan-on, is a Buddhist temple belonging to the Shingon Sect. An image of the Jūichimen (eleven-faced) Kwan-on is installed here. The building is an elegant structure fashioned after the Kwan-on temple at Asakusa in Tōkyō, only on a smaller scale. From the little hillock in the enclosure, a view of the harbour, the Tone-gawa, and the city of Chōshi is obtained.

**Kawaguchi-Myōjin,** also called Hakushi-Dainyōjin, stands on
The Tone. 

SÔBU LINE 

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the eminence at the rear of the Empuku-ji, 1.7 m. from the station. Tradition says that from this place the lover of Abe-no-Seimei threw herself into the sea. An interesting point about this Shintô shrine is that it is popularly believed to have a beneficial effect upon ugly women; most of the visitors therefore belong to the female (one can scarcely say 'fair') sex. The view from the enclosure has as its foreground the grand scenery of the Tone as it flows into the sea. At the river mouth stands the Sennin-zuka (1,000 persons' mound), said to have been erected in memory of that number of fishermen drowned at sea in former times. Huge rocks rise near the shores of the river.

The Tone-gawa is one of the largest Japanese rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean and is geographically divided into the upper, the middle, and the lower Tone. The first section, from the source to Kurihashi in Musashi, extends 68 m. with its widest part measuring 1,800 ft. Its valley in the mountainous district is precipitous and abounds in romantic scenes. The middle course, from Kurihashi to Sekiyado, extends 29 m. From Kurihashi the river divides into two streams; the S. is called Gongendo-gawa and forms the main stream, the N. is the Akabori-gawa. The two rejoin at Sekiyado. This course sends off a subsidiary stream named Edo-gawa, which forms the boundary between Musashi and Kazusa Provinces and empties into the Bay of Tokyo. The lower course receives the affluent Kokai-gawa, and, after flowing between Hitachi and Shimôsa Provinces, empties into the sea at Chôshi. This course extends 76 m., with the widest part as broad as 9,000 ft. The current from the middle course onward is very slow. The Tone waters a fertile plain with an area of 1,250,000 acres. The river forms a highway for river steamers that are run between Tokyo and Chôshi (75 m.), Sasarabashi (66 m.), Kawamata (54 m.), and Mitsukai-dô (40 m.). The lower course of the Tone affords some grand scenery such as is rarely seen elsewhere in Japan.

Cape Inuboe is 1½ m. distant to the S.E. of Chôshi and forms the easternmost point in the islands of Japan Proper, except the island of Hokkai-dô. A lighthouse (168 ft. above the sea, the light having an effective radius of 19 m.) stands at its extremity, near which is a bathing-station. The public are permitted to inspect the inside of the lighthouse daily from 10 a.m. till two hours before sunset. An excursion round the promontory, about 7.3 m., is a pleasant trip in spring and autumn. Excursion trains are run between Chôshi and Inuboe (4 m., in 23 min.) some half a dozen times a day by the Chôshi Yuran Tetsudo Kôwasha, or the Chôshi Excursion Train Co. Fare: 2nd class, 23 sen; 3rd class, 11 sen.

The Bathing-grounds of Chôshi are pleasantly situated with a wooded hill behind and the sea in front. The presence of attractive sights within easy walking distance beguiles considerably what would otherwise be a monotonous stay here. Thus in front of the wooded hill stands Atago-yama, about 700 ft. high, the top of which commands a magnificent view of the mouth of the Tone and all the surrounding scenes. Descending S. from the hill, we come to the fishing village of Togawa, whence the road leads E. to Inuwaka, on the shore of which stands a huge rock rising some 50 ft. above the sea. From the vantage point here a fine stretch of the beach is commanded. In returning to the starting-point the road leads to Togawa, thence to the hamlet of Nagasaki (¼ m. distant), with
houses enclosed by stone walls and their roofs covered with rows of stones, as the place is exposed to strong winds. The small point that juts into the sea is fringed with rocks. Skirting it we return to Toriake-ga-ura, where the bathing-station is situated. Over ten inns exist here, of which the Gyôkei-kwan is considered the best.

Azarashi-tô, or ‘Fur-seals Isle,’ is a small rock about a mile off the coast, which was formerly a favourite haunt of fur-seals.

Point Inuboe.

Bôsô Line.

The line branches off from Chiba of the Sôbu Line and leads to Katsura, 44.3 m. in 2 hrs. 7 min.

Soga (3 m. from Chiba, in 12 min.) is the junction of the Kisarazu Line, 19.4 m. to Kisarazu, in 1 hr. 10 min.

Kisarazu, Pop. 8,201, is a town in Kazusa and lies on the Bay of Toôkyô, being 19 m. distant from Toôkyô across the sea. It is connected with the capital by steamship service, but the shore is shallow and its anchorage is very poor.

Kano-san, 12 m. to the S. of Kisarazu, jinrikisha available to the foot, is the highest hill on the borders of Kazusa and Awa. The summit is occupied by the Buddhist temple of Kanno-ji, which is flanked, with a suitable intervening space, by the streets of the village of Kano, the upper street being called Minowa-machi and the lower, Akai-machi. The temple is said to have been founded by Prince Shôtoku. The main temple in front is a fine building, 10 column spaces in the façade and 4 at the sides, while the rafters over the visitors' hall and kitchen quarters are as long as 44 yds. Around the main temple stand a number of minor temples and other sacred edifices. The principal images enshrined are those of two
Buddhist warriors, 12 ft. in height, said to have been carved by the founder himself. There is also the founder's statue, representing him at his 16th year. The front gate is reputed to have been constructed by Hidari-Jingū. Passing through this gate and along the upper street, we come in about half a mile to a wide well-wooded place; this is the Kano-san public park, which presents a charming sylvan aspect. From here can be seen the 'Ninety-nine ravines,' which stretch for several miles. On the hillock behind the park stands a small shrine dedicated to Prince Yamato-take, and it is said to mark the site where the doughty Prince killed a rebel chief of this district. The panorama commanded from the small turfed height about a mile from the lower street is quite superb, embracing all the high mountains and peaks in the thirteen provinces round about. The Bay of Tōkyō, with the serrated peak of Nokogiriyama, Kiyosumi in Awa, and the headlands jutting into the sea on the opposite side, then Fuji, the Hakone and Nikkō Ranges, and Mt. Tsukuba are included in the sweep. On the mountain are found many sights, such as the cascade of Tenjimbori, Yao, Hakkyō, and so forth. Kano-san is a favourite summer resort for the citizens of Tōkyō.

Ōami (14.4 m. from Chiba, in 40 min.) is the junction of the Tōgane Line (see P. 294).

Ichinomiya (26.9 m. from Chiba, in 1 hr. 21 min.; Inns: Ichinomiya-Club-Ryokwan, Ichinomiya-kan, Seishō-kan), Pop. 5,211, lies on the S. bank of the Ichinomiya-gawa and not far from the Beach of Kujū-kuri. The town is noted for a Shintō shrine and also of course boasts a seabathing resort.

Daitō (30.9 min. from Chiba, in 1 hr. 32 min.), is situated on the cape of the same name, which forms the W. boundary of the Beach of Kujū-kuri and faces Cape Inuboe near Chōshi. The Daitō headland projects into the sea for about 1½ m. and the neighbouring water being full of rocks, both visible and submerged, forms a dangerous spot for navigators. The Kujū-kuri Beach stretches far beyond to the left, dimly showing near its extremity the Cape of Inōka in Shimōsa. On the beach of the Daitō Cape is found blackish iron sand, while stout wild grasses grow in the sand bordering the beach. A bathing-ground exists here.

Ōhara (35.8 m. from Chiba, in 1 hr. 47 min.; Inns: Take-ya, Hanamura, Suishō-kan, Shōtō-kan), Pop. 8,622, is a popular seabathing place. Swimming-stations are opened regularly every summer.

Obama Bathing-Resort, ½ m. from the station, lies at the base of Cape Hachiman, on which is found the old site of a castle built by a local chieftain towards the end of the 16th century. The view from the top is fine, and the hill ends on the S. in abrupt cliffs.

Katsuura (44.3 m. from Chiba, in 2 hrs. 7 min.) is a small sea-port town containing 6,182 inhabitants. The place is on a cove sheltered by the Cape of Katsuura. It is the chief market for
sardines and other fish caught in the neighbourhood and possesses a marine laboratory.

Kominato, 10 m. to the S.W. of Katsuura, is a small indentation with a large rock at its entrance. On it stands a small shrine dedicated to the God of the Sea, and fishermen respect the immediate vicinity, leaving the fish there unmolested, so that they abound in that spot, especially near the rock. Hence the place is called, by corruption, the Tai-no-ura (the shore of the fish tai'), though formerly its title was Tae-no-ura ('beautiful shore'). The little village is famous as the birth-place of Nichiren-Shonin (see Kamakura).

Tanjo-ji (or the Temple of the Birth') is a temple erected in memory of the founder of the Nichiren Sect and stands at the base of a hill with the sea in the foreground. Entering the storied-gate, we find on the stone terrace the Tanjo-do, in the central hall of which is hung the sacred symbol of the sect, presented by Mitsukuni, the Prince of Mito. In the founder's hall is the image of Nichiren, said to have been carved by his famous disciple Jakunichi-bo Nikka, who succeeded to the mantle of his master and founded the temple. A large number of buildings stand on the premises. On the slope of the hill behind is found the holy of holies, and on the top a scouting-point, whence to the E. is seen the Cape of Katsuura, which extends to Kotto-Misaki and other points, while on the W. rise Kiyosumi and other hills, with the pasture of Makioka lying on the slope.

Coast of Awa. Starting from Kominato and proceeding along the E. coast of Awa, and passing through Amatsu, Kamogawa, Emi, Wada, and Furukawa en route, we come, after rounding the promontory, to Tateyama and, almost contiguous to it, Hojo, both on the W. coast. The whole distance is 28 m. and can be travelled by country omnibus. It is 39 m. from Kisarazu of the Kisarazu Line, which route is also negotiable by omnibus. Tateyama, Pop. 4,170, is the best anchorage in Awa, and a regular steamship service connects it with Tokyo and the opposite coast. The shore is excellently suited for bathing.
Route XLI. Jōban Line.
(From Nippori to Iwanuma).

General Description. This is a large branch-line which separates from the North-Eastern Main Line at Nippori, a suburb of Tokyo. It then traverses the plain of Shimōsa and Hitachi, and, touching en route the city of Mito and then skirting the Pacific coast, it rejoins the Main Line at Iwanuma. Mito is the only city of importance along the route. The trains start from Ueno, some of them having their terminus at Sendai (8 hrs. 58 min.), while others run as far as Aomori (19 hrs. 45 min.). The total length from Nippori to Iwanuma is 213.2 m.

Railway Connections.

1. Tōbu Line,—connects with this line at Kita-Senju.
2. Narita Line,—which begins at Abiko and leads to Narita, where it forks, one branch going to Sakura to join the Sōbu Line and the other to Sawara; from Abiko to Sawara, 37.1 m.; from Narita to Sakura, 8 m.
3. Ryūgasaki Line,—from Sanuki to Ryūgasaki, 2.8 m.
4. Mito Line,—from Tomobe to Oyama (31.3 m.).
5. Mito Railway,—from Mito to Ōta (12 3/4 m.).
6. Chibaken-ei Line,—from Kashiwa to Noda (9.1 m.), from Narita to Tako (14.6 m.).

Minami-Senju (3.4 m. from Ueno, in 17 min.) lies E. of Nippori and marks the starting-point of the highway of Ō-u. In the pre-Restoration days there was an execution ground here, called Kōttaga-hara (Bone field). A large stone image of Jizo marks the site, which is not far from the present track.

Kita-Senju (4.6 m. from Ueno, in 21 min.), Pop. 21,800, is the starting of the Ō-u and coast highway of Rikusen. At about 2 m. E. of the station is situated Horikiri famous for its iris gardens, also for wisterias, peonies, and other flowers.

Kanamachi (8.7 m. from Ueno, in 36 min.) is rendered important by the proximity of the popular temple of Taishaku at Shimamoto, about a mile S. of the station. The chief image installed in the temple is a figure of Taishaku carved on a block of pear wood, 2.5 ft. long and 1.5 ft. wide. On the back of the block sacred characters are inscribed. Shimamoto boasts delicacies in the shape of river-fish, there being two or three restaurants standing near the river.

Matsudo (11.2 m. from Ueno, in 44 min.), Pop. 6,249, lies on the E. bank of the Tone-gawa and commands great facilities both in overland and water transportation. Nagareyama, about 6 m. from the station, is noted for its sweet sake.

Kashiwa (18.1 m. from Ueno, in 1 hr. 8 min.; express does not stop) is the junction of the Chibaken-ei Line.
Noda, Pop. 8,888, on the E. bank of the R. Ko-tone, is noted for its soy-brewing, the famous Kikkoman brand being the product of this place.

Abiko (20.9 m. from Ueno, in 1 hr.), junction of the Narita Railway. Near the station lies Tega-numa, a lake which is 7.3 m. from E. to W. and 2 m. from N. to S. and possessed of charming scenery. There is at Fuse, 2 m. from the station, a Benzai-ten temple on a knoll near the Tone-gawa.

Narita Railway: From Ueno and Ryōgokuhashi, both in Tókyo, through-trains are run to Narita, the former requires 2 hrs. 15 min. and the latter 2 hrs. 45 min.

Narita (41 m. from Ueno, in 2 hrs.; also reached by rail from Ryōgokuhashi Station in about 2 hrs. Inns: Wakamatsu-ya, Ebitya, Ōno-ya) is famous on account of the great temple of Fudō (see Introduction under Buddhist and Shintō Deities), called Shinshō-ji, which is popularly known far and wide as the Narita-Fudō.* The town (Pop. 10,000) is long and narrow, extending down from a hillside to a plain, the temple forming its central feature. There are in the town a middle school, a girls' school, and a library—all maintained under the auspices of the temple authorities. There is also an industrial museum (maintained by the local municipality), wherein are displayed all the important products of Chiba Prefecture. These products comprise pottery, lacquer ware, wood and bamboo works, woven fabrics, and marine products.

* The origin of the Fudō Temple at Narita, called Narita-san Myōō-in, or Jingu-san Shinshō-ji ('Divine Protection New Victory Temple'), or simply Shinshō-ji, dates back to the 3rd year of Tengyō (940). In the previous year Taira-no-Masakado raised a rebellion, putting himself forward as a claimant to the Throne, this being the solitary instance in the long history of Japan of a subject trying to seize the Imperial Throne. While the Court at Kyōtō dispatched an army to subjugate the rebels, there was also sent the High Priest Kwančō, with the famous Fudō image of Jingu-ji, Takao-san, near Kyōtō and a famous sword, called Anakumi-no-tsurugi, which was a personal possession of the Emperor. The priest, bearing these two precious things, started from Naniwa (Osaka) by ship, reaching Odawara-ka-hama, on the Tókyo Bay coast of Shimōsa Province, early in the year 940. The priest forthwith boldly erected a building at Koza-ka-hara (13 m. from the place where the rebel Masakado held his court). Here he enshrined the Fudō Image and the sword and devoted himself to performing the Holy Fire Service (Goma) of three weeks for the subjugation of the rebellion. It is said that on the last day of the service Masakado was killed and the rebellion quashed, and that during the service on this last day there appeared an apparition of the blood-stained Masakado in the midst of the smoke of the Holy Fire of Goma, the vision being seen by the assembled multitude. Thus while the actual fighting was done by the Imperial generals Fūtōra-no-Hidetsado and Taira-no-Sadamori, their success was believed to be due in no small degree to the divine assistance of the Fudō Image, through the merit of the service performed by the High Priest Kwančō. Now peace being restored to the Kwančō Province, Kwančō tried to place the Image in a box preparatory to his return to Kyōtō. When lo! the Image became at once so heavy that no power could move it, and in a dream it was revealed to Kwančō that the Image desired to remain permanently in Kwančō, in order that the god whom it represented might save the poor mortals of these regions from all their ills and assist in maintaining the Imperial authority in these outlying provinces. Thereupon Kwančō returned to Kyōtō, leaving the Image with his two trusted disciples. The Emperor himself was greatly moved and ordered the Governor of the province of Shimōsa to build for the Image a
permanent temple and to set apart lands for its maintenance. The temple was first built in the place where the original temporary structure had stood, but was afterwards removed to its present site. The exact date of its removal is not known, owing to the destruction of its ancient records through repeated conflagrations.

Treasures. As the most precious among the ‘treasures’ of the Temple may be mentioned: (i) the sword already mentioned, Amakuni-no-tsurugi, which was made by the sword-smith Amakuni by order of the Emperor Mommu (697–707).—Amakuni being the earliest of the famous sword-smiths in this country; (2) Namikiri-Fudo, said to have been carved by Kōbō-Daishi out of an oar belonging to the ship which was taking him to China,—the image being supposed to be the likeness of an apparition of Fudō (seen by the great priest) calming the waves in a terrific storm.

The temple is connected by electric tramway with Narita Station (Distance ½ m.; Fare, return ticket, 7 sen). The temple precincts contain an area of about 25 acres, covered mostly with tall, ancient pines and cryptomerias. Among these stand the splendid structures of Shinshō-ji, which is the head temple of the Chizan branch of the Shingi-Shingon Sect of Buddhism. On entering the temple grounds and approaching the gate Niō-mon, we see along our pathway a stone water-basin, stone lanterns, and stone lions. Turning to the left instead of entering the gate, we come to the Nai-Butsuden, or Inner Buddha Hall, which contains an Image of Fudō-myōdō, with Kōbō-Daishi on the left and Namikiri-Fudō on the right. Next we come to the Daishi-dō, or ‘Hall of the Founder’, which contains an Image of Kōbō-Daishi (founder of the Shingon Sect, to which this temple belongs). The building consists entirely of keyaki (pointed zelkova) timber and is comparatively new, having been finished in 1888. The carvings of dragons on the front ramma are from the chisel of Goto Yoshinobu. Now retracing our steps to the front of the Niō-mon and turning to the right, we come to the Dōshi-ga-ido, which is a well by which those going through a period of fasting bathe in winter time, pouring over their bodies the water from the well. Among many famous men who are known to have gone through those exercises may be mentioned the names of the priest Dōyo* and Yuten, the Daimyo Shirakawa Rakū, and the economic reformer Ninomiya Sontoku.

*Dōyo-Shōnin (1515–1574) was born in Izumi Province and became a priest at the age of 17. After 9 years of study in Musashi Province he went back to his native village, where he tried to preach, but he felt utterly choked, could not say a word, and fell down from the pulpit; for this failure he became a butt of the villagers. Thereupon he returned to the Kwanto Districts again and visited the Narita-Fudō, where he fasted and prayed day and night for 3 weeks, entreating the deity’s assistance. Finally Fudō appeared to him in a dream, carrying two swords and asked him which of the two he would swallow. When Dōyo mentioned the name of the one he was willing to swallow, Fudō at once made a thrust at the priest’s throat, whereupon he vomited a large quantity of blood, but singularly felt no pain. After this he made wonderful progress in learning, finally becoming an object of reverence to a large number of adherents. There is a similar story connected with Yuten.

The Hall of Fasting for Men is near the Dōshi-ga-Ido. Here the devotees fast and pray for from 1 to 4 weeks, during which period they take ‘water-exercises’ by pouring upon themselves the water from the well.
The **Amida Hall** stands facing the Men's Fasting Hall. Here old men and women from the town of Narita come 3 times a month to repeat the 'Nembutsu' formula (Namu-Amida-butsu) before the Image of the Amida. Near the Amida Hall is the **Women's Fasting Hall**.

**Niō-mon.** Now we enter the Niō-mon, or 'Gate of Two Deva Kings,' so named from the huge crimson-coloured figures of these guardians of the temple, which stand one on each side of the entrance. The gate, which is surmounted by an upper story, is built entirely of zelkova timber (completed in 1831). Each Niō image is accompanied by the images of Tamon-ten and Kwōmoku-ten. The figures carved on the ramma represent the Chinese 'Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove' (Chikurin-Shichi-ken) and Shiba Onkō, or Shiba-kō, the famous compiler of the great History of China called Tauchih-Tongkang. Shiba Onkō, or Ssuma-Wenkung according to the Chinese pronunciation, is represented as a boy breaking the side of a big earthen jar full of water, in order to save the life of a child who had accidentally fallen into it. The Seven Sages are represented in various attitudes, one as writing with a brush, another as playing on a harp, some as merrily dancing to the accompaniment of music, some others as playing the game of chess. On the right side of the Niō-mon stands a large lantern, about 60 ft. high. Inside the gate is a huge sword set upright, an offering by a devotee, intended to represent the power of Fudo for destroying evil-doers.

**The Hon-dō,** or 'Main Hall,' is reached by a series of stone steps. It was built in 1857, entirely of keyaki timber. Note the large offertory box (saisen-bako), placed at the front entrance to the temple. Note also the carvings of phœnixes in the centre and peacocks on their right and left, on the ramma above the entrance. These are the only brilliantly coloured parts in the whole building. The paintings of dragons and angels on the ceiling of the Hall are from the brush of Kano Kazunobu (1856).

**The Naijin** inside is the most holy place, where, flanked by Kongara and Seita, there sits enshrined the Image of Fudo, which was brought over from Takaosan-jingo-ji in 940 for the subjuga- tion of the rebel Masakado. The two companion images were carved by Kōbō-Daishi. The place is too dark to see the images well. Behind these images hang scrolls containing pictures (by Hemmi, a disciple of Kazunobu) of Shaka, Monju, and Fugen, with others of the 4 Heavenly Kings on the right and of the 16 Rakans on the left. On the walls are carvings of the 500 Rakans by Matsuno Ryōan, after a sketch by Kazunobu. Large wooden doors exhibit carvings of the 24 models of filial piety by Shimamura Shūmyōō.

**The Three-Storyed Pagoda** (built in 1803), standing on one side of the Main Hall, has on its walls beautiful carvings of the 16 Rakans by Shimamura Eitetsu.
The Belfry near by was built in 1706; the bell contained in it is new, having been recast in 1867. The Hall of Votive Pictures, to the right of the Three-Storied Pagoda, was presented to the temple in 1821 by the 7th Ichikawa Danjūrō, a famous actor of Yedo (Tokyo). Many of the pictures represent Fūdō in the act of saving human beings. Note in one corner of the hall a long rope of human hair, made of the hair offered by thousands of devotees. To the right of the Hall of Votive Pictures is the Sutra Treasury, in which are stored all the numerous volumes of the Issai-kyō. The octagonal bookcase in the centre may be revolved with very slight effort. The ceiling and walls are gorgeously decorated. Behind the Hon-dō and among large rocks stand many bronze images of Buddhist personages; to name them from the right—Hachi-Daitō, Go-Daisō, En-no-Gyōja, 36 Dōji, etc.

Main Hall of Narita-Fudō

The Kwómyō-dō, or ‘Hall of Light,’ standing at the top of the hill, contains the Image of Dainichi-Nyorai. The Hall, built in 1701, is entirely cinnabar-varnished. From the ceiling are hung votive paintings. To the right of the Kwómyō-dō is the second Hall of Votive Paintings.

The Oku-no-in, or ‘Innermost Temple,’ behind the Kwómyō-dō, is a rocky cave, where is enshrined Dainichi-Nyorai. Turning to the left of the Oku-no-in, we see towards the N. E. the building of the Industrial Museum. But turning to the right of the Oku-no-in, we come to the Temple Garden, which contains many hundreds of beautiful flowering plants—plums, cherries, tree-peonies, and trellises of wistaria. The place also commands a fine view of the hill Tsukuba-san and of the Lake Naganuma.
Kōzu-mura (3.1 m. from Narita, in 15 min. by electric tramway—Fare, return ticket, 19 sen from the station, 21 sen from the temple) is a village famous on account of the grave and temple of Sakura Sōgo,* the righteous and self-sacrificing headman of the village of Kōzu.

*Sakura Sōgo (1612–1653), more strictly Kiuchi Sōgo, was the headman of the village of Kōzu. The daimyo of the district, Hotta Masanobu, was inexperienced and weak-minded, and his ministers, taking advantage of the fact, levied illegal taxes and committed other tyrannies, extending over several years, and, though repeated petitions were made by the headmen of the villages of the domain, no relief could be obtained. Sakura Sōgo finally decided to make a direct appeal to the Shogun, knowing full well that the probable consequence would be a death penalty for himself. He finally succeeded in making the appeal to the Shogun, on the occasion of the latter's visit to the Shibat Temples. The Shogun Iyetsuna ordered the Daimyo Hotta to make investigations. But all the daimyo's ministers and officials were unanimous in denouncing Sōgo and his associates as wicked disturbers of the peace. The weak-minded daimyo gave way and sanctioned the crucifixion of Sakura Sōgo and his wife and the decapitation of their four sons, the eldest of whom was 11 years and the youngest 3 years old. Thus Sōgo's great self-sacrificing endeavour apparently ended in utter failure. But strong pressure was brought to bear upon the daimyo by the Yedo Government, and he was compelled to punish all the officials (27 men) concerned with banishment from his domain. Further, the daimyo's wife was seized with distemper, and, in superstitious fear that it was caused by the vindictive spirits of the Sōgo Family, Hotta ordered Sōgo to be deified in a temple, gave land to Kōzu village, and restored to a descendant of Sōgo the family's rights and privileges. It is needless to say that the illegal and oppressive exactions were stopped.

Komikado-jinsha, 1½ m. to the S.E. of Namekawa Station, is one of the most important Shintō shrines in Simbō. It was founded in memory of Fujiwara Morokata, a loyal courtier of the Emperor Godaigo, who, after his unsuccessful attempt to resuscitate the fallen cause of the Imperial Court, died in exile.

Sawara (58 m. from Ueno, in 4 hrs.; Inns: Kiuchi, Yamamoto, Kameda, Hirai), Pop. 14,624, is the terminus of the Narita Line and is on the right bank of the Tone-gawa. Steamers and boats plying between here and the shores of the Kasumiga-ura Lagoon carry on active traffic. From here to either Tsuchiura or Chōshi the voyage takes about 5 hrs. Junks can be engaged here to Inako, Ōfuna, etc., on the opposite bank of the Tone-gawa. The brewing of sake and soy is very active. Inō Tadayoshi* (Chōkai), the foremost geographer in modern Japan, was born here.

*Inō Tadayoshi* was born in 1730 and proved himself a capable official when famine overtook the greater part of Japan in 1783. He early evinced a taste for astronomy. In 1794 he proceeded to Yedo and studied Western astronomy under Takahashi Tōkō. Six years later, he was ordered by the Tokugawa Government to survey the coast near Kinai, and for 13 years he devoted himself to this work and succeeded in surveying nearly the whole coast of Japan. He also prepared maps and charts; he died in 1807 while preparing a new chart.

Katori-jingū, 2 m. from Sawara on a level road, enjoys, together with the Kashima-jingū in Hitachi, the fame of being among the oldest Shintō shrines in Japan. This shrine is accredited as having been founded as early as the 18th year of the reign of the first Emperor, being primarily dedicated to Futsunushi-no-Kami,
and secondarily to *Takemikazuchi-no-Kami*, *Amenokoyane-no-Mikoto*, and *Hime-Ōgami*. As the first two deities are said to have possessed great prowess, the *Katori* was the warriors’ shrine in ancient days and even to-day is held in reverence by soldiers on that account. Advancing along the paved approach bordered by tea-houses, we come to a towered gate, and then to the main shrine, oratory, music hall, minor shrines, etc. arranged at short intervals, some of them standing on the wooded knoll behind. In the enclosure are aged cryptomerias, several of which are regarded as sacred and are known by special names. There are here twelve wells, seven bridges, and eight slopes, all bearing special names. In the race-course behind the shrines stand hundreds of cherry-trees and pines. The view from this elevated spot is splendid.

When *Ninigi-no-Mikoto*, the grandson of the Sun-Goddess, was about to descend to Japan, the latter sent *Futsu-nushi-no-Kami* and *Takemikazuchi-no-Kami* to *Isumo* where *Okuninushi-no-Mikoto* had reigned supreme. The two envoys demanded the surrender of the region held by *Okuninushi*; he himself acquiesced, but one of his sons, *Takeminakata-no-Kami*, opposed the surrender. The two envoys pursued the latter as far as *Sawa* in Shinano and having defeated him reported to the Sun-Goddess the success of the mission, and the grandson was enabled to come down. In recognition of this distinguished service the Katori Shrine was founded in honour of *Futsu-nushi*, and the Kashima Shrine in honour of the other envoy.

*Jūroku-dō*, or the ‘Sixteen Islands’, is the name of the delta formed at the mouth of the Tone-gawa, consisting now of the three villages of *Toyo-shima*, *Moto-Niishima* and *Niishima*. On these islands stands the *Akashi-dō*, or the ‘Red Temple’, so called from the colour it is painted, the *Yakushi-dō*, the *Jūni-kyō*, or the ‘Twelve Bridges’ constructed at *Kató-su*, and the *Kosodate-Kwan-on*, or the ‘Child Nursing Kwan-on’ in the *Chōsen-ji*. The delta, though subject at times to flood, is extremely fertile and produces large quantities of grains. To reach *Kashima* from Sawara, it is preferable to proceed to *Ōfunatsu* (Inn, *Daitoku-ya*) by junk. *En route* we may call at *Itako*, famous in a popular old song on account of iris blossoms and as a place of amusement. Another noted sight is the *Ikisu-jinja*, the Shinto shrine standing on the shore of *Ikisu* and dedicated to *Kunado-no-Kami* and four other deities. The *torii* faces the Tone-gawa and the grounds present a solemn aspect on account of the aged trees growing therein. Besides the *torii* are two large queer-shaped rocks, called *O-kame* (‘male vase’) and *Me-game* (‘female vase’).

*Kashima-jinja*, 1½ m. from *Ōfunatsu*, is, according to tradition, even earlier in origin than Katori, founded it is said in the 1st year of the reign of *Jimmu*. It is dedicated, as described in the account of the other shrine, first to *Takemikazuchi-no-Kami* and secondly to *Futsu-nushi-no-Kami* and *Ameno-koyane-no-Mikoto*. The main shrine is enclosed by a double fence, with an oratory in front. The dancing-stage and prayer-hall are on the N. of the main shrine; outside the towered gate are the shrines for *Yama-gami* and *Susanowo-no-Mikoto*, and inside, the shrines of *Ryūjin*. The
treasure-house, office, minor shrines, etc., are also found in the grounds.

About 120 yds. S.E. from the main shrine lies the famous kaname-ishii, or the 'pivot stone', which is roundish and projects about two feet above ground, with a depression on the top. Popular superstition says that earthquakes are occasioned by the rage of a monster subterranean cat-fish, and that this stone, by pressing on its body, makes it powerless to move. But the materialistic scientist explains that the stone is mica-granite, similar to that quarried on Mt. Tsukuba, and that in some bygone day it must have been brought here as a tombstone for some important person.

Mikasa-yama is the hill surrounding the shrine grounds and has upon it a Shinto shrine of the same name, said to mark the spot where Takemikazuchi-no-Kami buried the helmets of the rebellious gods of this district whom he had subdued. The precincts look solemn with old pines and cryptomerias. Mitarashi is a spring with clear crystalline water, the depth of which is popularly said to be unknown. Nanatsu-ido, 'Seven Wells', and Nanafushigi, 'Seven Wonders', exist in and about the grounds and may be inspected by the curious. The journey from Sawara to Chōshi by steamer down the Tone-gawa is rich in scenery, with villages standing on both banks, fishing-boats with their occupants busy catching fish or prawns, and the torii of some shrines standing on the edge of the river. After a descent of about 24 m. we come to Chōshi, situated on a contracted part of the river, and masts of ships are visible.

Sanuki (29.7 m. from Ueno, in 1 hr. 42 min., express does not stop) is the junction of the short Ryūgasaki Line, leading from Sanuki to Ryūgasaki, 2.8 m.

Ushiku-numa is a lake measuring about 15 m. in circumference, lying between Sanuki and Ushiku. On the S. it communicates with the Kokai-gawa. The lake produces the jinsai, an edible water-lily.

Tsuchiura (41 m. from Ueno, in 1 hr. 49 m.; Inns: Sakura-ya, Fuji-kwan, Sasamoto-ya), Pop. 12,082, was formerly the seat of the Daimyo Tsuchiya and is situated on the W. shore of Kasuminaga-ura. Steam service connects the place with Kashima, Sawara, and Chōshi. The places of interest are the castle grounds and two public parks, Nishiko-oka and Manabē.

Tsukuba-san possesses a modest elevation of 2,900 ft. above the sea, but being an isolated peak commanding distant views it is celebrated for its scenic beauty. From either Tsuchiura or Shimotsuma the distance to the foot is about 12 m.; from Tsuchiura jinrikisha or omnibuses are available, so that the ascent and descent can be made in one day. Starting from Tsuchiura, visitors generally take carriages as far as Hōjō, going thence by jinrikisha to Usui at the foot. En route from Tsuchiura to the foot are seen Manabe Park, the Tomb of Fujikura Fujitsuka, Höun-ji Temple, and the old castle grounds of Oda. During the ascent we come to a torii at 0.3 m. from Usui, and a climb of 0.4 m. leads to the mountain village of Tsukuba built on the slope. The Shintō shrine of Tsukuba stands on the upper outskirts of the town. The distance from here to the top of the W. peak, called Nantai-san or 'Male Mountain',
Kasumi-ga-ura. Jōban Line 41. Route. 307

is 1.4 m. and to the E. peak, called Nyotai-san, or 'Female Mountain,' 1.7 m., for the mountain is bifurcated at the top. The usual itinerary is first to climb the Male Mountain, which is less steep, and then to descend by way of the consort mountain. On Nantai stand a number of shrines, the largest being dedicated to Isanagi. The view from here embraces to the W. the vast plain of Musashi, traversed by the Tone-gawa, and far away the peak of Fuji; to the N. W. the ranges of Nasu, Shiwobara, Nikkō, Akagi, and Haruna. Below stretch the low ranges of Ashiho, Kaba, and Ame-biki. Beside the temple stands the meteorological observatory originally established by the late Prince Yamashina, but subsequently transferred to the Government. From Nantai to Nyotai the distance is only 1/2 m., and at the rest-houses standing in the intervening space, called Miyukino-hara, dumplings styled fūfu-mochi, or 'man and wife dumpling,' are sold. This peak is a little higher than the other and upon it stands a shrine dedicated to Isanami, consort of Isanagi. The view here is similar to that from the other peak. The descent begins on passing the bridge called Amano-uki-hashī. The path is strewn with huge rocks, making the passage tedious, and in some places the assistance of an iron chain is supplied. The rocks are known by individual names, all from supposed resemblances to some object or another. The natural stone arch is called Benkei-nana-modori, meaning that for fear that the stones might fall, even the courageous Benkei hesitated seven times before he passed through it.

Kasumi-ga-ura is noted as one of the largest lagoons in Japan, and especially for its picturesque scenes. It lies in the lower course of the Tone-gawa and measures 18.3 m. from E. to W., 17 m. from N. to S., 88 m. in circuit, and 89 sq. m. in area. It has deep indentations in its N.W. and S.W. shores, called respectively Takahama-iri, Tsuchi-ura-iri, and Futto-iri. At the S.E. extremity where the opposite shores come together, the waters flow through a canal into Kita-ura, another lagoon 37 m. in circumference, which is connected with the Tone-gawa. The villages and towns of Aso, Tamatsukuri, Tsuchi-ura, and Edosaki lie on the shores, while at places where the lagoon approaches the river, the inland ports of Tébori, Itako, and Sawara are found. The Nameri-gawa and other rivers empty their waters into the lagoon. The lagoon was formerly connected with the sea, but the delta formed by the Tone-gawa cut off this communication and converted it into an inland fresh water basin. Traffic is busily carried on by small steamers. The best place for scenery is Tennōzaki at Aso.

Ishioka (51.1 m. from Ueno, in 2 hrs. 11 min.), Pop. 13,780, was in former days the local capital of Hitachi, and during the Tokugawa régime a small feudal barony subsidiary to the House of Mito. It lies on the N. of the lagoon with Takahama as its outlet. Soy and sake are local products, while the castle grounds of Ishioka, the Sōsha-jinja, Kokubun-ji, etc., are places of interest.
Tomobe (62.8 m. from Ueno, in 2 hrs. 35 min.) is the junction of the Mito Line (described in the North-Eastern Main Line, see P. 316).

Mito (73 m. from Ueno, in 2 hrs. 57 min.; Inns: Mito Hotel, Suzuki-ya, Shibata-ya, Isumi-ya), Pop. 38,435, extends on the N. to the Naka-gawa, on the S. to Semba Lake. It is elevated on the W., but slopes down towards the E. The seat of the Mito scion of the House of Tokugawa, and now the local capital of the prefecture of Ibaraki, Mito is the most important city in the district traversed by this line. The city extends for 3 m. from E. to W. and 1 m. from N. to S. and is divided into two sections, Kami-ichi, or 'up-town', and Shimo-ichi or 'down-town'. The Mito Railway leads from Mito to Ōta, while steamers run regularly from the bank of the Naka-gawa to Minato and Iwai-machi. Local products are Kanuisuki (whitish stone) works, pickled plums, etc. Principal buildings comprise the Prefectural Office, City Hall, Meteorological Observatory, Post and Telegraph-Office, Chamber of Commerce, Ibaraki Agricultural and Industrial Bank, 104th Bank, Ibaraki, Ibaraki Nippō, Hitachi Shimbun, Ibaraki Nichi Nichi (the last four being newspaper offices).

Situation. The Prefecture of Ibaraki faces the Pacific Ocean on the E. and is conterminous on the W. with Tochigi Prefecture, on the S. with Chiba, the Tone-gawa flowing between, and on the N. with Fukushima. The extensive plain of Tokyo stretches far to the S. and contains the lagoons of Kasumiga-wara and Kita-wara, besides being watered by the Tone-gawa, Kokai-gawa, Kina-gawa, etc. In the N.W. part rise the ridges of Yamada-san which forms in the S. the peaks of Kaba-san and Tsukuba-san. The prefectural seat is in Mito with jurisdiction comprising Hitachi and Shimosa Provinces and consisting of one municipal city and fourteen counties. The total area covered is 2,373 sq. m. inhabited by 1,245,559 souls. Products are rice, barley and wheat, tobacco, tea, beans, and other crops. Barley and wheat amount to 6,900,000 bushels; tobacco is valued at ¥1,820,000, while in beans the harvest (1,300,000 bushels) is the largest obtained from any prefecture in Japan Proper. Good tea is produced in Manabe and Sarushima counties. The sericultural harvest amounts to between 80,000 and 90,000 koku of cocoons. The soy brewed at Tsuchigura, the woven stuffs of Yuki, and building and decorative stones are also noteworthy products.

Places of Interest.

The Castle Grounds lie between Kami-ichi and Shimo-ichi and are bounded in front and behind by Semba-numa and the Naka-gawa. Formerly the residence of Hitachi-Daijō, and next of the Daimyo Satake, the fief was granted to Yorifusa, one of the sons of Ieyasu, founder of the House of Mito. As a branch of the Tokugawa Family the head of the Mito House occupied a special position, that of Vice-Shogun, and, in consideration of this hereditary privilege, was debarred from ascending the Shogunate throne. The place where the Mito Middle School now stands was formerly the central enclosure of the castle grounds, while the Normal School occupies the old intermediate enclosure. The third or outer enclosure is now represented by the open space in front of the main entrance to the grounds. Kōdō-kwan, situated in the old outer enclosures, was established about the middle of the 19th century by
the celebrated prince of that time, Tokugawa Nariaki or Rekkō. Its fame spread all over the realm as a seat of civil and military education. The grounds cover over 14 acres, and here stand at present the Prefectural Office, Prefectural Assembly Hall, and also the Primary School of Mito. The greater part of the grounds is occupied by Daiichi Park, ¾ m. N.W. of the station, which contains the principal hall and the main gate of the Kōdō-kwan, with the shrines sacred to Kasha and Confucius behind the hall. These two shrines were intended by the exalted designer to represent military and civil culture. Midway between the two shrines stands the octagonal building sheltering the tablet of whitish ‘Kansui-seki’ stone commemorating the founding of the Kōdō-kwan. It stands 15 ft. high and 6.3 ft. wide and is covered with the handwriting of the founder. But to ordinary visitors the park is attractive on account of its plum-groves.

Tokiwa Park, or Daiichi Park, 1.4 m. from the station, is more celebrated for plum-groves. It was designed by Rekkō as his retreat; the grounds cover about 24.5 acres and contain over 10,000 plum-trees. Azaleas, lespeidea, hibiscus, and other flowers are also very numerous. In this extensive enclosure is found the little cottage where Gikō, another celebrated prince of Mito, passed his time with Chu Shun-shui, a Chinese scholar who fled to Japan when the Ming Dynasty fell. The park affords pretty views of the Pond of Semba, the peaks of Tsukuba and Ashiho, and so on.

Tokiwa-jinja is a Shintō shrine in honour of the two Mito princes, Gikō and Rekkō, and stands close to the E. of the Park. Here are found the large camp drum used by Rekkō in hunting, the mortar-gun cast by him with the metal obtained by melting temple-bells, and very close to the shrine the library containing the books collected by the princes of Mito, for this daimiate developed its own system of education, and moreover rendered valuable service to the cause of literature by compiling the ‘Dai Nihon-shi,’ a voluminous history of Japan.

The Tomb of Fujita Tōko stands in the cemetery at Tokiwa-nura, Kami-ichi, and beside it stand the tombs of Fujita Yūkoku and of those samurai of Mito who fell fighting for the Imperial cause at the beginning of the Restoration. Tōko was Rekkō’s right-hand man and was highly influential in gaining support for the Imperial cause.

Minato-machi, Pop. 13,367, is the sea-port at the mouth of the Naka-gawa and can be reached in about one hour by steam-launch from Mito, distance 7¾ m. Though the only outlet for Mito, it is a poor anchorage, the entrance being narrow and moreover abounding in hidden rocks. The Public Park is on an eminence to the W. of the town proper and commands fine views of the ocean and the river. Tate-yama, standing close by, was the scene of the encounter between Takezō Kounai and his followers and the Tokugawa Partisans at the beginning of the Restoration (see Tsuruga, Hokuroku Line).
Hiraiso, 2.4 m. N. of Minato, Pop. 7,856, is noted both as a watering-place and also as the foremost fishing centre in Hitachi. The view of the waves from the N. height of this place is very grand, and the height bears the name of Kwantō-jo (‘Wave-viewing station’) specially bestowed by Rekkō.

Isoasaki-sakatsura-jinja stands on a promontory, 1 m. N. of Hira-iso and is a shrine founded as early as 856 in honour of Ōnamuchi-no-Kami, and Sukuna-hikona-no-Kami. The promontory faces the cape of Ōarai and is covered with dense woods.

Isohama and Ōarai. The former is a prosperous fishing-town containing 13,856 inhabitants and lies over 2.4 m. to the S. of Minato. Iwai-machi, opposite Minato, and Ōarai, both well-known watering-places, are included in this town. Ōarai (Inns: Kimpa-rō, Gyōrai-an), though less varied in scenery than Chōshi, is nevertheless the most noted pleasure resort in this district. The coast is dotted with rocks and backed by a low ridge. This shore is noted for shell-fish, particularly earshell. The place can be reached from Mito either by jinrikisha, 9 m., or by descending the Naka-gawa by steamer as far as Iwai, whence the distance is 1.4 m. and is covered by jinrikisha. Isoasaki-jinja is a Shintō shrine at the rear of Ōarai and was founded in 856 in honour of Ōnamuchi and Sukuna-hikona. The present edifice is said to have been built by the order of Gikō. Aged pines grow in the precincts, from which a good view of the ocean is obtained. Mito Line leads from Mito to Ōta, 12.3 m., in 52 min.

Ōta, Pop. 8,676, is the most important market in Northern Ibaraki and is especially noted for tobacco. At Ūryū-zan, 2.4 m. N. of the town, lies the cemetery of the House of Mito, while 0.7 m. to the W. is Nishiya, famous in memory of Gikō, who lived here in retirement after appointing his son as his successor. His humble cottage, not much differing from the abodes of farmers living in the neighbourhood, was destroyed by fire, but a relic of it is still standing. In the cemetery on Ūryū-zan are found the tombs of all the princes of Mito and their families, and, as the burial service was conducted strictly according to Confucianism, the tombs are quite distinct from those found elsewhere. The tomb of Chu Shun-shui, the Chinese refugee who ended his days as a subject of the House of Mito, also stands here.

Sukegawa (92.7 m. from Ueno, in 3 hrs. 20 min. Inns: Tōgyō-kwan, Tenchi-kaku, Chōyō-kwan, Hōrai-kwan), a watering-place equally famous as Takahagi, Isohara, etc. Yawata-Shimizu is a fountain-head of the local fame.

Sekimoto (112.4 m. from Ueno. Hirakata (Inns: Hirakata-Ryokwan, Sumiyoshi, Hōyō-kwan) lies 1¼ m. N.E. of the station and is a little picturesque port enclosed by two promontories, on the right of which stands the Yaku-shō, and on the left Hachiman-jinja.

Nakoso (115.2 m. from Ueno; express does not stop; 10 m. from Sekimoto, by slow train) is celebrated on account of the barrier-gate that stood in ancient times about a mile S.W. of the station. It
Hisano-hama.  

**JOBAN LINE**  

**41. Route.**  

was here that *Minamoto Yoshiie* (1059-1108) composed the poem with which the place is associated; *viz.*  

Fuku kaze wo  
Nakoso no seki to  
Omoe domo  
Michi mo se ni chiru  
Yama-zakura kana!  

"Methought Nakoso’s barrier  
Was but an empty name,  
But cherry-petals fluttering down  
The pathway closed proclaim."

The old wild cherry-trees are no longer here, and their place is now taken by young trees recently planted. It appears that the barrier-gate stood in ancient times close to the shore, and it is owing to the elevation of the Pacific coast in this district that the spot is now found so far away from it. It may be mentioned for those who enjoy relic-hunting, that a visit to this place may conveniently be made by alighting at *Sekimoto*. Thence one is advised to proceed to Nakoso, after visiting *Hirakata*; a distance of about 3 m. separates the two places.

*Matsukawa-iso* is the name denoting the pine-covered beach stretching eastward from Nakoso. The dark green of the pine leaves makes a fine contrast with the white sands that cover the beach.

**Yumoto** (126.6 m. from *Ueno*, in 5 hrs. 13 min.) is the only hot spring resort (sulphur) along this route. The Onoda colliery is in the neighbourhood, as also a factory of the Shinagawa Fire-proof Brick Co. A light railway leads to Onahama. *Inns*: *Onsen-Ryokwan, Yumoto Hotel, Shōhaku-kuwan, Yamagata-ya*.

**Tsuzure** (128.8 m. from *Ueno*, in 5 hrs. 20 min.) is famous as the centre of the Iwaki coal-mines.

The coal-bearing strata extend for about 52 m. and lie between tuff and sandstones belonging generally to the middle Tertiary formation. The annual output is about 500,000 tons, the fields being the most extensive in the main island of Japan Proper. The coal is bituminous, and though inferior to Kyūshū and Hokkaidō coal, commands a good sale owing to its comparative proximity to Tokyo and the facilities of transport. Numerous mining companies exist, of which Iwaki, Iriyama, Koma, Mitsuboshi, Oji, Jōto, Etsuga, Kumadagawa, Tsugawa, Yamaguchi, Okada, and Nakoso are important.

**Taira** (131.5 m. from *Ueno*, in 5 hrs. 32 min.; *Inns*: *Sumiyoshi-ya, Yamamoto-ya, Sano-ya*), Pop. 14,847, was formerly called *Iwaki-taira* and was the seat of the Daimyo Andō, being the most important town along this route N. of Mito. Coal-mining in the neighbourhood contributes much to the prosperity of the town.

**Akai-dake** is a hill about 7.3 m. W. of Taira with an altitude of 2,276 ft. The sight of phosphorescent light in the evening, as seen from the top of Akai where a temple of Yakushi stands, is very pretty.

**Hisano-hama** (140.6 m. from *Ueno*; express does not stop here). The seashore called *Konumi-ga-ura* between the stations of *Yotsukura* and *Hisano-hama*, though somewhat marred by the presence of several tunnels, affords a picturesque sight not much inferior to that at *Suma* and *Maiko*, near Kobe. *Hattate-Yakushi* is an ancient temple originally founded as early as 806 and 1 m. S. E. of the station, being situated at *Tanoami*. It is also called *Kōzan* and
belongs to the Rinzai Sect. From the grounds fine views of the ocean and beach are obtained.

_Haranomachi_ (179.6 m. from _Ueno_, in 7 hrs. 26 min.; Inns: _Maru-ya, Nakano-ya_), Pop. 5,114, is an important local market for habutae silk, floor-mats, and horses.

The moor called _Hibarino_, S. of the town, is celebrated for the 'wild horse festival' held on the first three days of July. This is a parade of horsemen clad in the ancient martial style of heavy armour and helmet, and originated, it is said, in the muster of the soldiery of the eight provinces of _Kwantō_, frequently conducted in the plain of _Kogane-bara_ by _Masakado_, ancestor of the Daimyo _Sôma_, who held the fief here. The practice was developed into a regular military sport about the middle of the 17th century by adapting for it tactics of the _Kôshû_ School. All those for about 25 m. around who possess horses participate in this annual function, and the sight of thousands of cavaliers mounted on stout horses, mostly of Mihara breed, as they march in procession, deploy or muster, is a sight quite unique in Japan outside regular cavalry drills.

_Nakamura_ (192.1 m. from _Ueno_, in 7 hrs. 52 min.; Inns: _Ise-ya, Shinkai-Ryôkwan, Fukushima-ya_), Pop. 7,642, is the next largest town to _Taira_, being formerly the seat of the House of _Sôma_. _Sôma-yaki_ porcelain is the leading production here.

The wares are produced at _Nakamura_ and _Öhirimura_, and are noted for their hard texture, which can stand intense heat, and also for the design of the horse painted upon them. Tea-services, flower-vases, and decorative objects are produced and find a ready market owing to their cheapness.

_The Castle Grounds_ are at the W. of the town, about a mile from the station and contain _Nakamura-jiinja_ and _Sôma-jiinja_, the former being dedicated to _Ameno-minaka-nushi-no-Kami_ and the latter to _Sôma Jirô Morotsune_, 11th descendant of _Masakado_, and founder of the House. A little stream separates the two shrines. A race-course is found near _Sôma-jiinja_.

_Haragama_ is a popular watering-place in this district, 2.4 m. E. of the station, reached by _jinrikisha_. The wooded peak of _Kin- kawa-zan_ is visible far to the N.E. rising out of the sea. The road to _Haragama_ strikes left, soon after reaching Nakamura, while that to _Matsukawa-ura_ leads straight on.

_Matsukawa-ura_, 5 m. from the station, is a noted sight at the mouth of the _Uta-gawa_, where it widens to form a lagoon with a sandy spit separating it from the sea. From the temple of _Yûgao-ku-kan_, standing on the Uno-o Point rising to the left of the river, a fine panorama of the '12 beauties' of _Matsukawa_ is obtained. The numerous islets covered with pines and the sandy beach where pine groves flourish combine to form a picturesque scene. It is called a miniature _Matsu-shima_, after the celebrated scenery near _Sendai_. The descent by boat from Nakamura is only 1.4 m. and it has the advantage of enabling one to inspect the 'twelve wonders' at close quarters.

_Iwanuma_ (214.6 m. from _Ueno_, in 8 hrs. 35 min.) is described under the North-Eastern Line.
Route XLII. North-Eastern Line.

(From Ueno to Aomori).

General Description. The line which, starting from Ueno in Tókyo, leads to Aomori (456.9 m., in 19 hrs. 45 min.), via Urawa (12.8 m., in 34 min.), Utsunomiya (65.8 m., in 2 hrs. 34 min.), Fukushima (168 m., in 7 hrs. 17 min.), Sendai (217.2 m., in 9 hrs. 33 min.), and Morioka (330 m., in 14 hrs. 4 min.), is called the North-Eastern Main Line, and constitutes a part of the trunk railway system of Japan. It bears this title because it traverses the E. districts of the N.E. region of the main island, which districts embrace the entire N. section of the geographical division called Tōsan-dō. The line follows in the main the old highway called the Ōshū-Kaidō and keeps away from the sea-coast till it emerges on the Bay of Aomori. It is not so rich in attractive natural scenery as the other main lines are, but, running as it does through a wide plain, it possesses features peculiar to itself, especially in the district N. of Shirakawa, where extensive and almost continental plains exist. It was in this region that the Ainus, now a doomed race in Hokkai-dō, numbering less than 30,000, maintained in ancient times their own dominion entirely independent from the control of the Imperial Court at Kyōto or other places near it. In this region there also arose afterwards such powerful clans as the Abe, the Kiyowara, and the Fujiwara, which all flourished, as is attested by the relics of their civilization now preserved only in the historic remains at Hiraizumi.

Besides the two through-services run between the two termini of Tókyo and Aomori, there is one via the Jōban Line, and two via the Ō-u Line. The route by the main line is covered in 19 hrs. 45 min., that via the Jōban in 19 hrs. 45 min., and that via the Ō-u Line in about 22 hrs.

Railway Connections.

1. The junction points of branch lines are:
   - Yamate Line:—Akabane-Shinagawa, 13 m.; Ikebukuro-Tabata, 3.3 m.; Ōsaki-Ōi, 0.9 m.
   - Jōban Line:—Nippori-Iwanuma, 213.2 m.; Tabata-Mikawashima, 1 m.
   - Takasaki Line:—Omiya-Takasaki, 46.4 m.
   - Ryōmō Line:—Oyama-Takasaki, 57.1 m.
   - Mito Line:—Oyama-Tomobe, 31.3 m.
   - Mōka Light Railway:—Shimodate-Mōka, 10.3 m.
   - Nikkō Line:—Utsunomiya-Nikkō, 25.1 m.
   - Gan-Estu Line:—Kōriyama-Nozawa, 65 m.
   - Shiwogama Line:—Hachioji-Shiwogama, 4.3 m.
   - Hachinohe Line:—Shirotani-Minato, 5.1 m.

2. Other junctions:
   - Ō-u Line, diverging at Fukushima, rejoins the main line at Aomori, 302.3 m.
Tōbu Line, starting from Asakusabashi in Tōkyō, joins the main line at Kuki, and then leads to Isezaki.

Aomori-Hakodate ferry service, 60 nautical miles, by ferry-steamers belonging to the Imperial Railways.

Principal cities along the route, to mention only those where prefec tural capitals are situated, are Urawa, Utsunomiya, Fukushima, Sendai, Morioka, and Aomori, though the first-named is a comparatively insignificant town containing less than 10,000 people. On the other hand, Sendai, both historically and from its position, may almost be regarded as the capital for the whole N.E. district. Principal places en route are described below:

**Tabata** (2.2 m. from Ueno, in 10 min.) is a junction of the Yamate Electric Railway. **Dōkwan-yama** is a tableland that stands S. of the railway track and overlooks the vast plain of Chiba and Ibaraki stretching towards the S.E.

**Ōji** (3.9 m. from Ueno, in 17 min.), Pop. 21,000, has recently grown in importance as regards industrial activity, the Tōkyō Woollen Cloth Mill and the Ōji Paper Mill being the largest manufacturing establishments here.

**Asuka-yama Park**, noted for its cherry-trees, is one of the pleasure-grounds that are maintained by the Tōkyō Municipal Office. It covers over 11 acres. The thousands of cherry-trees growing here unfold their gorgeous display in spring, the best season for this park. The extensive plain of Chiba and Ibaraki stretches far towards the S.E., Mt. Tsukuba with its forked summit standing out against the horizon. The small stream called Shakujii-gawa flows E. of the Park. The banks of the lower course of the stream, called Taki-no-gawa, are noted for the scarlet tints of maple leaves in autumn. About half a mile N. of where the tea-houses stand on the Taki-no-
gawa is found the Shintō shrine of Gongen, and a few minutes further on to the E. we come to where big artificial waterfalls, known as Jinushi-no-taki, are roaring down. A Government Experimental Farm exists at Nishi-ga-hara in this neighbourhood.

Akabane (6.2 m. from Ueno, 16 min. by express and 23 min. by ordinary train) is a junction of the Yamanote Electric Railway and contains the barracks of the sappers of the Imperial Guard and No. 1 Division. The Arakawa flows by at a distance of about a mile N. of Iwabuchi, which is located very near the station. At Iwabuchi is found the old Buddhist temple of Srishō-ji, which is believed to occupy the site of Ōta Dokwan's castle. In the temple an eleven-faced Kwan-on, attributed to Taichō, is kept.

Urawa (12.8 m. from Ueno, in 34 min.), Pop. 9,034, is the seat of the prefecture of Saitama.

Situation of Saitama. This prefecture lies on the N. of Tōkyō-Fu and is bounded on the N. by the R. Tone-gawa, which divides Saitama from Gunma. On the E. the R. Yedo-gawa separates the prefecture from Chiba, and on the N. the R. Tone-gawa partially divides it from Ibaraki. The district is longer from E. to W. and shorter from N. to S., with the mighty pile of the Chichibu Range in the W. and a level tract forming part of the vast plain of Kwanto in the E. The jurisdiction comprises nine counties of Musashi and covers an area of 5,491 sq. m., with a population of 1,284,502.

Industries. Farming is the premier industry, the soil being fertile. In the wheat and barley yield, averaging 7,000,000 bushels a year, Saitama stands first of all the prefectures. The yield of rice averages over 4,500,000 bushels. Other farming products are sweet potatoes, mulberry-leaves, tea-leaves, raw cotton, indigo, etc. Of these, sweet potatoes are most noted, especially the tubers produced near Kawagoe. The total output reaches 33,000,000 lb. It may be noted that the tubers were first introduced here by Aoki Bunza in the time of the 8th Shogun Yoshimune. Sericulture is extensively undertaken in the N.W. part, the value of cocoons averaging Y5,000,000 a year. Chichibu and Kawagoe are sericultural centres in this district, and in the former special silk pongees are produced, while the latter is noted for the silk fabrics used for gentleman's surcoats.

The Shintō shrine of Tsuki, standing by the highway at the S. extremity of the town, is an ancient shrine founded, it is recorded, by the Emperor Suinin-Tennō. The grounds are overgrown by big hinoki and cryptomeria trees and now form Urawa Park. Yono Park is situated over 2½ m. S.W. of Urawa and is densely covered by old cherry-trees, which were originally transplanted from Koganei and Yoshino. The small mound rising to the W. of the Park affords a vantage ground for viewing the surrounding scenes.

Ōmiya (16.6 m. from Ueno, in 42 min.; Inns: Iwai-Ryokwan, Manshō-ryō) is a junction of the Takasaki Line. It is a prosperous town, owing principally to the presence of big workshops of the Imperial Railways. An electric railway runs between this place and Kawagoe. Pop. 13,073.

Hikawa-jinsha is a Shintō shrine situated a little less than a mile N.E. of the station. This is the most important Shintō shrine in Musashi and dates from the time of the Emperor Keikō-Tennō. It is said that the shrine preserves the written prayer offered by Taira-no-Sadamori, when he was sent against the rebel chief Masakado,
who was killed in 940. The shrine was held in special reverence by Yoritomo and Ieyasu, each of whom presented a certain tract of land towards its maintenance. The main shrine is built of unpainted wood and has nothing to show in the way of decoration. It is, however, characterized by chaste simplicity, as befitting a Shintō shrine of the first rank.

*Ômiya Park* covers over 16 acres and contains many stately pines and cryptomerias and also cherry-trees. The presence of a pond, a mineral spring, and restaurants makes the park a favourite pleasure resort for people from both near and far. About a mile E. of the park flows the R. *Minuma-gawa*, the banks of which are noted for glow-worms in summer.

*Oyama* (47.9 m. from *Ueno*, in 1 hr. 51 min.; Inns: *Kado-ya, Isukura, Tanaka-ya*), Pop. 6,965, is the junction of the Mito and the Ryōmō Line (For the latter, see P. 351).

*Castle Grounds.* The castle of *Oyama*, first built about the middle of the 12th century, is historically associated with the expeditions of both Hideyoshi and Ieyasu, the former who led an army in 1590 against the Hōjō, and the latter against *Uesugi Kagekatsu* in *Aizu* in 1600, an ally of *Ishida Mitsunari* (see Sekigahara, P. 235 on the Tōkaidō Line). The grounds stand on the E. bank of the *Ômi-gawa*.

*Mito Line.* This line diverges from Oyama and joins the Joban Line at *Tomobe*, the trains being run between Oyama and Mito, time 2 hrs. 11 min.

*Yüki* (4.3 m. from *Oyama*, in 11 min.) was formerly the castle-town of the daimyo called *Mizuno* and is chiefly noted for a kind of pongee known as *Yüki-tsumugi*. *Shimodate* (10.3 m. from *Oyama*, in 27 min.), was the seat of another daimyo, named *Ishikawa*. Here one alights for the ascent of Mt. *Tsukuba*, 12 m. to S.E., and from here the Mōka Light Railway leads to *Mōka*. At *Takata*, about 2.4 m. from Terauchi Station on this light line, there formerly stood the famous Buddhist temple, *Senshū-ji*, of the Takata division of the Shin-shū Sect, but it was afterwards removed to *Ishinden*, Ise. Mōka is well known for its cotton fabrics. *Inada* (25.1 m. from *Oyama*, in 1 hr. 17 min.), is chiefly famed as the place where the saint *Shinran* first laid the foundation of his sect, the *Sainen-ji* built here being his first temple. Near it stands the tomb of *Tama-hime*, his wife. *Kasama* (27.1 m. from *Oyama*, in 1 hr. 23 min.) boasts a temple of some beauty, popularly called *Monzaburo-Inari*, or *Kurumishita-Inari*, standing about 1 m. N. of the station.

*Utsunomiya* (65.8 m. from *Ueno*, in 2 hrs. 34 min.; Inns: *Shiroki-ya Hotel, Kinshū-kwan, Tezuka-ya, Tomisawa-ya, Fukuju-ya*), Pop. 47,114, is the seat of the prefectural capital of *Tochigi* and lies on a plain with the range of *Nikko* looming up towards the W. The place derived its present name from the fact that the clan of Utsunomiya, one of the eight powerful clans in the Kwanto district, fortified itself here. After many vicissitudes this daimiate was
finally granted to the House of Todo, which held it till the abolition of feudalism. The city extends 2½ m. from E. to W. and 3 m. from N. to S., the busiest thoroughfares being Daiku-chō and Bōba-chō.

Principal buildings are the Prefectural Office, City Office, Post-Office, Experimental Farm, Meteorological Station, Headquarters of the 14th Division, Chamber of Commerce, Tochigi Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Utsunomiya Bank, Shimotsuke Bank, Shimotsuke Electric Motor Co., Shimotsuke Paper-Mill Co., Shimotsuke Shim-bun, Shimotsuke Nichi-Nichi Shim bun, Yashū Nippō.

Situation, etc. The Prefecture of Tochigi is bounded on the N. by Fukushima Prefecture, on the E. by Ibaraki, on the S. by Chiba, and on the W. by Gunma. On the N. extend the Nikkō and Nasu Ranges, and on the E. the Hakkō Ridge, which sends off spurs towards N. and S. On the W. lies the isolated mass of Ashio. To the S. of this prefecture extends the vast Kwantō Plain. The jurisdiction comprises the province of Shimotsuke, consisting of one municipal city and eight counties, and covers 2,557 sq. m., with a population of 977,437. Industries are chiefly agricultural and are especially well-developed in the S. plain, where tobacco and hemp are two staple products. The former is cultivated near Moroki and Karasuyama and yields 15,324,000 lb. being the largest yield of all the prefectures, and the latter, with crops averaging 3,000,000 lb., also heads the list as regards volume. In Manufactures, sericulture and weaving stand foremost, the fabrics produced at Ashikaga alone being valued at over ¥10,000,000 a year. In Mining, copper is the most important mineral, and the copper-mine of Ashio, which yields over ¥4,200,000 worth, is the second largest copper-mine in Japan.

Places of Interest.

Futarasan-jinja lies on Usuga-mine, 0.7 m. W. of the station and is the most important Shintō shrine in the city. Its grounds serve as a public park and a popular recreation resort, and occupying an elevated position a good view of Tsukuba and of Fuji is obtained from them. Here is found the tomb of Gamō Kumpei, an Imperialist scholar who died shortly before the Restoration.

Castle Grounds. This site lies to the S. of the city; the castle was first built about the middle of the 11th century by the founder of the Utsunomiya Clan. It is now a park.

Ōtani Kwan-on, 5½ m. W. of the station, is at Arahari in the village of Shiroyama, to which a hand-pulled tram is run from Utsunomiya. The image of Kwan-on enshrined here measures about 60 ft. high and is attributed to Kōbō-Daishi. The mountain is rocky, and the presence of natural stone arches and grottoes reminds one of Myōgi. The temple is the 18th sacred seat in the pilgrimage circuit in the Bandō or Kwantō districts.

Nishi-Nasuno (92.1 m. from Ueno, in 3 hrs. 39 min.) is the station where those bound for Shiwobara Hot Springs have to leave the train, Shiwobara being situated 13½ m. to the N.W. of the station. As far as Sekiya, 7.3 m., where the ground begins to ascend, trams are in operation, seven times a day, single fares 28 sen ordinary class, and 42 sen special class. From Sekiya to Shiwobara, jinrikisha and omnibuses are in service.

Shiwobara consists of four hamlets, called Shima-Shiwobara, Naka-Shiwobara, Kami-Shiwobara, and Yunoto-Shiwobara, with a
total population of 1,863. Hot springs issue at Ōami, Fukuwata, Shiwobara, Ōshinoyu, Hataori, Monzen, Sumaki, Furumachi, Furu-Yumoto, and Ara-yu, all situated along the banks of the Hōki-gawa or its tributaries, and within easy reach from one another. Of the above, Fukuwata, Monzen, and Furumachi are the most thriving and provide better accommodation than the others. Shiwobara is one of the most picturesque and most delightful pleasure and health resorts within easy reach of Tōkyō, affording all the year round, especially in spring and autumn, nature's charming displays of flowers, with the crimson tints of foliage in the latter season, while the crystalline stream of the Hōki-gawa with its interesting rocks and cascade do not fail to delight those who are susceptible to what is beautiful and romantic. In summer too the elevated situation of the place makes it a delightfully cool retreat.

The discovery of these charming health resorts must have occurred in ancient times; at any rate the ubiquitous saint Kōbō-Daishi is said to have visited the place about the middle of the 9th century and bruited the efficacy of the waters. The local chieftain, Shiwobara Iyotada, then opened roads and made the hot springs more accessible. It was not till the Governorship of the late Viscount Mishima, however, that attempts were carried out on a large scale for building roads and otherwise facilitating the convenience of the journey. About 1884, Viscount Mishima as Governor of Tochigi, reconstructed the road, removed rocks, and built bridges; and his far-sighted undertakings, though stoutly opposed at that time by the Local Assembly, have been amply justified by the result, for it was from that time that Shiwobara gradually grew in popularity, and to-day it contains a large number of villas of wealthy people of Tōkyō and other places; there is also an Imperial villa in the place.

Between Sekiya and Ōami (3.7 m.), the first hot springs in this series of spas, some romantic scenery begins, affording a delightful change after the journey over a flat, uninteresting plain. The Nyūshō-bashi, over the small stream at the end of Sekiya, marks the beginning of the natural beauty of Shiwobara proper, with the narrow valley of the mountain stream of Hōki-gawa shut in by long ridges of hills. A walk of about a mile brings us to the Mikage-bashi, spanning the stream above the cascade of the same name. Here various sights abound, chiefly falls and cascades.

**Inn Tariff:** 1st class ¥3, tiffin ¥1½; 2nd class ¥2, tiffin ¥1; 3rd class ¥1½, tiffin 80 sen; rooms and bath are extra.

**Local souvenirs** of Shiwobara are Okina-ame (a kind of sweet-meat), fossil leaves and other fossil objects, cotton fabric dyed with hot spring incrustations, Shiwobara wood-work, etc.

**Ōami (Inn, Satō).** The spring issues from a crevice in a big rock on the N. bank of the Hōki-gawa. The sights near this place are mostly falls and rocks. There is also a tunnel bored through a rock measuring 102 ft. in length, 12 in height and 15 in width. The boring was done in 1884, when the new road to Shiwobara was constructed. Passing through this tunnel, which is called Haku-un-dō,
we notice on the right some basaltic columns called Zaimoku-iwa. The waters are alkaline.

**Fukuwata** (Inns: Masu-ya, Matsu-ya, Isumi-ya, Maru-ya, Kanō-ya, Yoshino-ya, Tama-ya, Makino-ya, Sakaguchi-ya) 1.4 m. from Ōomi, forms part of Shimo-Shiwobara and is 1,150 ft. above the sea. The place is surrounded by peaks, while the Hōki-gawa flows past its N.W. boundary, the little stream of Fudo-ga-sawa joining the river on the opposite bank of Fukuwata proper. There are a number of hot springs, as Fudo-no-yu, Iwa-no-yu, Same-no-yu, Awa-no-yu, Yagen-no-yu, Hadaka-no-yu, and others, the waters being all alkaline. The Imperial villa is situated at this place. The sights are Fudo-ga-sawa, Fukuwata Park, Onsen-sha, Tengu-iwa, etc. The Tengu-iwa, or the ‘Hobgoblin Rock’ overhangs the river, about 0.3 m. from Fukuwata, and on it grow a number of pines. The Nodachi-iwa, or ‘Solitary Field Rock,’ is a large flat boulder under the Hobgoblin Rock and lies in the bed of a small stream called Sayo. Hundreds of persons may stand on this boulder. From the top of Torito-yama or of Ura-yama, rising respectively on the N.E. and the S.W. of Fukuwata, the whole panorama of Nasuno may be observed.

**Shiwogama** (Inn, Ko-ume-ya), ½ m. further inward from Fukuwata, has hot alkaline springs issuing from both banks of the Hōki-gawa. The tomb of Takao, who was born here, stands in this place.

This was Takao II, a celebrated courtezan at the Yoshiwara, famous both for her accomplishments and for beauty. Date Tsunamune, daimyo of Sendai, fell in love with her and she was ransomed from her life of captivity. For this romantic conduct he was ordered by the Tokugawa Government to retire and to shut himself up in his villa at Shinagawa in 1660. When Tsunamune removed to Sendai, Takao followed him, and ultimately died in the northern city, her tomb being found in the Butsugan-ji. Many of the verses written by her are still extant.

Noted sights are Ani-oto-to-no-taki, Tamasudare-no-se, Kotarō-ga-fuchi, Oyakakoe-no-matsu, etc.

**Shiwono-ya**, 1,600 ft. above the sea, (Inns: Kashiwa-ya, Tama-ya, Myōga-ya), lies in a secluded spot about a mile from Shiwogama, reached after crossing the Shiwowaki-bashi spanning the Hōki-gawa. It lies on the bank of another stream, called Kanomata-gawa, and is sheltered by mountains on E. and W. Azaleas in spring and maples in autumn make a specially gorgeous display. There are three springs, all alkaline. Sights near this place are Semin-iwa, Shirogama, Shiyo-no-taki, Raitei-no-taki, Soren-no-taki, Yūki-no-taki, etc. All these taki or cascades are among the grandest of the 70 falls and cascades in Shiwobara. Raitei Fall is specially famous. Its height being 150 ft. and width 200 ft.

**Hataori** (Inns: Nuri-ya, Kami-ya, Yamato-ya, Sano-ya) lies at a distance of ½ m. to the N.W. of Shiwogama and at the bend of the Hōki-gawa and contains five springs, all alkaline. On the S. rises Fuji and the range of Kijūroku. Fumon-ga-fuchi, Hōshin-no-taki, Kiyomi-ga-taki, etc., are among the sights here. Tradition relates that the painter named Fumon, believed to have been a brother of
Takao, was drowned in the pool, which is therefore called Fumonga-fuchi. His Buddhist picture is kept at the Myōun-ji.

Monzen (Inns: Yamaguchi-ya, Matsumoto-ya, Fukuda-ya, Aoki-ya, Sakamoto-ya, Kikuchi-ya, Miyata-ya) lies N. of, and almost contiguous to, the last-named place, and about half a mile from Shiogama. Sheltered on the N.E. by Tera-yama and bounded on the S. W. by the Höki-gawa, it is the most thriving village in Shiobara, possessing a village office, post-office, primary school and other public institutions. This place has five springs, all of an alkaline nature. The Buddhist temple of Myōun-ji is the largest and oldest temple in Shiobara, having been founded by Myōun, nurse of Shigemori, eldest son of Kiyomori. The temple preserves a long over-dress used by Takao; while on the premises stands the tomb of the founder.

Sonnaki (Inn, Nemoto-ya) is ½ m. from Monzen and stands on the slopes of Kijirouku Range, the place being at an elevation of 1,580 ft. An interesting feature of the bath-room here is that several jets of hot water are brought down into the basin by pipes, these jets giving an excellent massaging effect to whatever part of the body is placed under them.

Furu-machi (Inns: Koji-ya, Kami-Aisu-ya, Yorozu-ya, Naka-Aisu-ya, Nasu-ya, Funen-ro, Kome-ya, Miyaga-ya, Hitachi-ya) stands opposite Monzen on the other bank of the Höki-gawa, the two places being connected by an iron bridge called Horai-bashi. The hills Okubo and Hasama rise to the N.E., while Kurashita and Kijirouku stand opposite. Furu-machi is continuous with Monzen, and the houses in the two combined give the largest total in the Shiobara villages. There are six or seven springs of an alkaline nature.

The sights in the neighbourhood are Onsen-sha, Sen-shin-taki, Genzan-no-ana, Hachiman-jinja, Shōji-gawa, etc. Genzan-no-ana is a cave at the N.E. base of Goten-yama, N.W. of Furu-machi, where Arisuna, grandson of Gensammi Yorimasa, concealed himself. Hachiman-jinja, 360 yds. from the above, is dedicated to Honda-wake-no-Mikoto, and on the premises are found three of the ‘Seven Wonders of Shiobara,’ these being Sakasa-sugi (‘cryptomeria growing upside-down’), Ichiyta-take (‘bamboo grown in one night’), and Fuyuno-tade (‘polygonum growing in winter’). The Shōji-gawa is included among the wonders, because fish are entirely absent from it, though they come up to near the Hachiman-bashi where the Shōji joins the Höki. On the banks of the river grow Kataha-no-ashi (‘reeds with leaves growing on one side only,’ and hence regarded as another wonder). The two remaining marvels are the Fugurasa (‘pair of ravens’) at Ara-yu and the Fuyu-no-momo (‘winter peach’) at Shiogama, but this last no longer exists.

Ara-yu (Inns: Kame-ya, Kami-Fuji-ya, Daikoku-ya, Tsuta-ya, Gensen-kevan, Kimijima-ya, Shimo-fujiya) is 7 m. from Furu-machi, up the river and via Kami-Shiobara and Furu-Yumoto, the road, which lies to the right, being fairly level. The left route is shorter, the distance being only 5 m., but the road is more laborious. There are two ponds en route. Ara-yu is at the greatest elevation
of all the spas in Shiwobara and even in midsummer the thermometer rarely goes up to 70°F. There are four springs, the waters being acid. The sights near here are Onsen-jinja, Jizō Temple, and the Fufugarasu. Shiwobara is singularly free from ravens, and in this spot only a single pair is met with, which is hence regarded as a wonder.

*Takahara-yama* (5,917 ft. above the sea), also called *Keichō-san*, is 5 m. from Ara-ya. At the top is found a tarn and a Shintō shrine dedicated to *Sarudahiko*. The views embrace Fuji, the Nikkō Range, *Gwassan*, *Bandai*, etc. From Furumachi to the summit is 12 m., and one day must be spent over the ascent and return.

*Furu-Yumoto* is found among the hills, 2 m. inward from Ara-ya, and 5 m. along the Hōki from Furumachi. This is the pioneer hot spring in Shiwobara; it is also called *Kajiwara-no-yu*, because Kajiwara, a follower of Yoritomo, is said to have bathed here when he accompanied his master on the hunting excursion at *Nasuno*. Before it was visited by a severe earthquake in 1659, the place contained over 80 houses and a fine temple, but now only one inn is left. There are two falls near here.

*Kuroiso* (99.2 m. from *Ueno*, in 3 hrs. 54 min.) is the station where travellers going to Nasu Hot Springs have to alight. The distance to the springs is 10.4 m., both jinrikisha and omnibuses practicable. The vicinity is noted for faggots and charcoal, and the station premises are literally packed with them. The station is often called "Faggot Station."

*Nasu* (Inns: *Kamatsu-ya, Matsukawa-ya, Matsu-ya, Tokiwa-kwan*). The village of Yumoto, which occupies a corner of the plain of Nasu and is the most thriving community in the neighbourhood, is really a small hamlet of little more than 30 houses, mostly bath-house inns. It is sheltered on the N.E. by the mountain range and opens towards the S.W. The springs issue from the E. bank of the *Yu-gawa* at the foot of *Nasu-dake*, and the waters are strongly sulphurous with a tincture of iron. At 0.8 m. from Yumoto is the Takamata Hot Spring, and, at about 2 m. from Yumoto, the Benten Hot Spring, encircled on three sides by rocky elevations, and with a small temple for the God Kwannon situated near the spring. 1.2 m. E. is found Kita Hot Spring, in a depression between hills, so that it is only between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. that the sun shines on the place. 1 m. W., over a steep climb, is Daimaru Hot Spring with the waters issuing from crevices in the rocks, while *Sando-goya* is situated 4½ m. further on, by the new road constructed along the side of *Usu-ga-take* and commanding a wide panorama below. The waters here are of the same quality as those of the springs at Nasu. Itamuro Hot Spring is 11 m. from Sando-goya, the road making a wide detour around the S.W. base of *Chausu-yama*. On the N., E. and W. it is shut in by the Nasu Range and only on the S. is it open towards the plain of Nasu. The bath-houses are shut up in winter, the keepers returning to their respective villages. A short cut leads from here to Yumoto, while there is a path leading S. to *Kuroiso*. 
The waters of this spring being strongly sulphurous, a too prolonged immersion may cause skin eruption, headache, or dizziness. The sights near Nasu, besides the springs already mentioned, are Sesshō-seki and Onsen-jinja, etc.

Sesshō-seki, or 'Death-stone,' no longer exists, but its site is pointed out near the river-bed, about half a mile from the village. Tradition says that in the reign of the Emperor Kōnoe (1142-1155) there was a beautiful girl, named Tamamo, who was a favourite of the Emperor. One night, when all the lights were extinguished, the body of Tamamo was noticed to shed light, and the Emperor became suddenly ill. The court magician traced the illness to Tamamo's supernatural light, and moreover by dint of prayer forced the woman to reveal her true identity, that of the 'nine-tailed fox,' and to fly to Nasuno. Several of the generals at Kamakura were sent to Nasuno, and the fox was hunted out and killed. It then turned itself into a stone and proved of such a deadly nature that every living being that touched it was instantly killed. About a century later, a saintly priest called Genno exorcised it, and at the touch of his wand the stone split asunder. That night a woman appeared to the priest and thanked him.

Though the stone no longer exists, the whole scene is extremely desolate. The explanation offered is that the deadly influence may have been due to the copious exhalation of carbonic acid gas in those days at this particular spot.

Onsen-jinja is a small shrine near the Sesshō-seki and dedicated to two ancient deities. It was to this shrine that Nasuno Yōchi prayed when he was singled out by Yoshitsune to shoot the fan, a pretty episode in the war between the Minamoto and Taira Clans.

Nasu-dake. The Nasu volcanic range extends over the three provinces of Shimotsuke, Iwashiro, and Iwaki, and is a lofty chain running through the central part of N.E. Japan. The range is composed of Chausu, Nangetsu-san, and Sambon-yari. The first is a helmet-shaped active volcano, comparable to Asama in Shinano, and its prominence and conspicuous shape cause it to eclipse all other peaks. The ascent, 7 m. from Yumoto, is very easy and follows the road leading to Benten Hot Spring, then to Daimaru and Sando-goya bath resorts. About 2.4 m. from the last-mentioned place the path divides, one branch leading to Sando-goya, and the other to the top. The air is strongly charged with sulphurous gas, but otherwise the ascent is very easy, for it is practicable even in palanquins. The other path, though shorter, is far steeper and requires a guide. Striking left at the Onsen-jinja, a wide panorama of the Nasu Plain, the Hakkō-san Ridge, Tsukuba, etc., is obtained. In scenic beauty Takaomata surpasses all other resorts in Nasu. Continuing the ascent the path again branches, the left one leading to the top, and the right one to the Benten and Daimaru bath resorts. From this parting place upward it is a rather laborious climb up a sharp ascent and through bamboo grass, till a narrow resting-place called Fudō-iwa is reached. From here the rivers Nasu and Shīra-kawa appear like little ribbons. Continuing the ascent we notice Nangetsu below us, while the side of Chausu-yama is brought almost alongside us. Rhododendrons, creeping pines, and other plants growing at high altitudes make their appearance amidst volcanic rocks. The active
volcano, with its top like an inverted helmet, is brought very near, and the streaks of white smoke issuing from its fissures make a strange sight. The path leads across a small level tract called Amida-ga-hara, where some stone images of Jizo stand, and we reach Chausu. On its side there is a crescent-shaped cave, called 'Hakken-ishi-no-omuro,' which is 5 ft. deep and exhales sulphurous smoke. Climbing still, we come to a big rock, and below it are two craters, 'Male crater' and 'Female crater,' the former showing greater activity than the other. The two craters lie between the big rocks standing to E. and W. on the top, but small craters and solfatara are abundant. The spectacle is less awe-inspiring than that seen on Asama or Aso, but far more weird than that at Ojigoku at Hakone.

Morning Mist on the Ichinohe-gawa.

It is possible to reach Asahi-dake from Chausu, the former being a peak ending in rocky pinnacles, like Aka-dake, one of the Yatsu-ga-take Group of Shinano Asahi-dake. The peak forms part of the Sambon-yari volcano, and on it stands a triangular surveying post. Chausu stands between Sambon-yari and Nangetsu-san.

Shirakawa (115.7 m. from Ueno, in 4 hrs. 49 min.; Inns: Haku-yo-kwan, Yanagi-ya, Isami-ya, Fukushin-kwan), Pop. 14,683, lies on the bank of the Abukuma and was formerly the castle-town of the house of Matsudaira, the family afterwards being transferred to Kawa. This family produced Matsudaira Sadanobu, who was the chief minister of the 12th Shogun and a great patron of letters. He is more commonly known as 'Prince Rakuō of Shirakawa,' which name he assumed in old age. It was at Shirakawa that a sanguinary battle was fought between the adherents of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the Imperial army in the civil war of the Restoration. In spring and autumn a horse fair is held, and here are located a branch office of the Military Horse Department and the Fukushima Government Horse Stud.
Castle Grounds. The castle, the rampart of which is still preserved and stands very near the line, was first built about the first quarter of the 14th century by Yuki Chikatomo. It then passed to the control of Gamō Ujisato, then to Niwa Nagashige, and at the time of the Restoration it was held by the Abe Family, which was transferred shortly before the outbreak of hostilities to Tanakura. At the time of the war in question, the castle was defended by the advance guards of the Aizu clansmen, who offered a stout resistance for several days, but were finally compelled to surrender, being outnumbered by the Imperial force. In the enclosure stand several monuments, both to the defenders and assailants. Around the castle grounds flows the Abukuma-gawa, and at some distance from it rise various peaks.

Nanko Park is a little lake of about 1.4 m. in circumference and is situated 1.2 m. to the S. of the station. In the middle of the lake is an islet with a temple for the Goddess Benten on it. A tea-house stands close to the lake. Cherry-trees in spring and maple leaves in autumn enliven the scenery. The lake was formerly a neglected spot, but was improved and converted into a pleasure resort about the middle of the 17th century by Prince Rakūo.

Site of Barrier-gate, found at Hata-juku, Furuseki-mura, 6 m. S. of the station, is of great historic interest, for the barrier-gate marked in ancient days the entrance to what was then regarded as the barbarous region of Ōshū. It must have been a place of great strategic importance, for, flanked on one side by the range of Sekiyama and with the Shira-kawa flowing in front, the position is very easy to defend. The stone monument standing in front of Shira-kawa-jinja marks the site of the gate. It was identified by Prince Rakūo.

Kōriyama (139.4 m. from Ueno, in 5 hrs. 56 min.; Inns: Waku-ya, Ōta-ya, Kimura-ya), Pop. 21,786, lies in the plain of the same name, and on the bank of the Abukuma-gawa. It is a junction station of the Gan-Etsu Line (see P. 397) and forms with Fuku-shima and Wakamatsu an extensive triangle, the trio competing with one another in industrial activity. With the progress of the work of opening up wild country in the vicinity and the completion of the canal work of Lake Inawashiro, considerable development has been made in industries. Filatures, spinning-mills, etc., worked by the waters of the canal, are active. The Asaka canal work, started in 1880 and completed in 1882, measures 37 m. in length, the head waters beginning at Yamagata, on the Gan-Etsu Line. An area of more than 123 acres receives irrigation water, and over 200,000 bushels of rice are thereby gained every year. The opening of the land was completed between 1873 and 1882.

Kaisei-zan Park lies 2 m. W. of the town proper and is pretty with cherry-blossoms in spring. On the knoll stands a shrine of Daijin-gū; Adachitarō-san towers to the N.W., while Otakine, Yomogita, and other peaks rise to the S.E. The S. is left open and
commands an extensive view of the cultivated fields. By the side of
the approach are three irrigation ponds, and in spring and autumn
horse-races are held around one of them.

Miharu, Pop. 9,505, is famous for horses known as Miharu
ponies, and also for tobacco. Horse-trams run between here and
Kōriyama, distance about 7.3 m.

Nihommatsu (154.1 m. from Ueno, in 6 hrs. 21 min.), Pop. 8,898,
was formerly the castle-town of the Niwa Family. In the war of
the Restoration the Imperial forces that advanced from Shirakawa
subdued Shirakawa, Tanakura, and then this place, after which they
advanced to the siege of Aizu. Adachigahara-no-Kurotsukku is
found at Ōhira-mura on the opposite bank of the Abukuma-gawa,
about 1.4 m. E. of Nihommatsu. The cave, said to have been the
abode of a terrible ogress, is a stone cave with large stones on top. In
the dilapidated temple behind the cave, the iron pan, kitchen-knife,
etc., used by the ogress are shown, but are of doubtful authenticity.

Fukushima (168 m. from Ueno, in 7 hrs. 17 min.; Inns: Matsu-
ba-kwan, Fukushima Hotel, Fujikin-Ryokkan), Pop. 33,356, is the
prefectural capital of Fukushima and is the junction of the Ō-u
Main Line. It lies on the left bank of the Abukuma-gawa, and in
farm produce, silk, silk stuffs, floss silk, etc., the city forms a very
important trading centre in N.E. Japan. Habutae tissue produced at
Kawamata is especially well known. In pre-Restoration days the
place was the castle-town of the Daimyo Ikakura. The busiest
streets are Moto-machi, Ō-machi, Sakae-machi, and Okitama-machi.
A light railway leads from here to Tisaka, a hot spring resort.

Principal Buildings are the Prefectural Office, City Office, Prefec-
tural Sericulture School, Public Hall, the Branch of the Bank of
Japan, 107th Bank, Fukushima Agricultural and Industrial Bank,
Chamber of Commerce, Fukushima Habutae Tissue Co., Kyōdō Silk
Packing Station, Raw Silk and Rice Exchange, Fukushima Electric
Light Co., Newspaper Offices:—Fukushima Mimpō, Fukushima
Min-yū-shimpō, Fukushima Shim bun.

Situation, etc. This prefecture lies to the S. of the Ō-u districts and is
bounded on the N. by Miyagi and Yamagata Prefectures, on the E. by the
Pacific Ocean, while it has on the S. Ibaraki and Tochigi, and on the W.
Niigata. The jurisdiction comprises the province of Iwashi and part of
Iwaki, consisting of the two municipal cities of Wakanatsu and Fukushima,
and seventeen counties, with the total area of 5,931 sq. m., containing 1,234,281
inhabitants. Industries. Rice with 6,950,000 bushels stands first on the list,
followed by tobacco valued at ¥460,000. Cocoons amount to ¥9,170,000, while
in stock-farming about 20,000 head of Miharu ponies are sold, valued at about
¥960,000. In Minerals, coal, produced in the Pacific districts, is most impor-
tant, and this together with gold, silver, and copper from the Handa and Kano
mines brings in ¥5,270,000. In Marine produce, catches are valued at ¥1,140,-
000, cured products at ¥50,000, and salt at ¥80,000. In Manufacturing indus-
tries, first comes raw silk worth ¥6,170,000, then woven goods ¥3,170,000,
besides lacquer wares produced at Aizu and neighbourhood, and china wares
from Ōnuma County.

Shinobu-yama Köen (Park) lies at the S. base of the little ele-
vation 1 m. to the N.E. of the station. To the W. rises Yudow-san
while to the S. stands the active cone of Azuma-yama. The streets of Fukushima lie stretching S., and from the top of the little hill, on which stands the Shintō shrine of Haguro, pretty views are obtained. Aged pine-trees intermingled with plum and cherry-trees give a solemn aspect to the park.

Kuroiwa-Kokūsō is 2.4 m. S. of the city, and the Abukuma-gawa as seen from this height makes an attractive scene.

Shinobu-Mojizuri, or ‘Letter-rubbing stone,’ is found on the premises of the Kwan-on Temple, about 2.4 m. from the town, and is a huge stone 11.6 ft. long and 6.97 ft. wide, only a part being above the ground. In ancient days flowers were placed on the surface and cotton fabrics were rubbed upon those flowers. These stained fabrics were forwarded to Kyōto as regular presents from this district, and hence the stone acquired much celebrity among the courtiers of those days who composed poetry about it. Another curious superstition current about the stone was that when the surface was rubbed with green leaves of spring, the likeness of an absent one would appear.

Takayu-Onsen lies 5 m. from Niwasaka Station on the Ō-uLine and 10 m. from Fukushima, with the volcano Azuma-yama rising to its W. The view is open in three directions, the streets of Fukushima being visible from the spring. Fudō-no-taki, Kuma-taki, and Goshiki-numa afford objectives for pleasant excursions. Tsuchiyu-Onsen lies 10 m. from Fukushima, the ascent from here to the crater of Azuma being a little over 7.3 m.

Azuma-yama includes a cluster of peaks rising to the W. of Fukushima. Of these peaks may be mentioned Azuma Fuji (5,687 ft.), to the E. of it Higashi Azuma-yama (6,192 ft.), and midway between the two Yuō-san (5,399 ft.), to the N.W. of it Azuma-yama (6,100 ft.), and to the N. of Azuma-yama, Isaiyō-san (6,294 ft.). All these form the walls of Azuma Fuji. Yakata-yama (5,652 ft.) lies to the N. of Issaiyō-san and opposite Goshiki-numa. These peaks have shown great activity in recent years, the latest eruption occurring in July, 1900, when 82 sulphur diggers were killed. The crater of Azuma Fuji measures 1,640 ft. in diameter, while Oke-numa and Goshiki-numa are 492 ft. and 1,640 ft. respectively. Ascent of the Azuma Group is usually made from Tsuchi-yu Hot Spring. Starting at 6 a.m., by 8 o'clock we reach Natto-zaka on the slope of Azuma Fuji, with a clear spring issuing on the left. After a short climb, we come to comparatively level ground, where a number of ponds are found with abies and other evergreens growing around. By 10 we reach the active crater on Azuma Fuji, and en route are noticed numbers of holes 6 to 18 ft. in diameter, that were formed by falling stones on the occasion of the recent eruptions. Sulphurous gases are emitted intermittently, and when active the force even outrivals that on Bandai. So thick is the gaseous exhalation that a stick held in the issuing gas is soon encrusted with a yellow coating of sulphur. There are three large solfataras and twelve smaller ones.
At 11 we reach the top of Issaikyō-zan, from which can be seen to the S. the old funnel-shaped crater on Azuma Fuji, and to the N. the large basin of Goshiki-numa (a pond) and several smaller tarns. Azuma has many falls and cascades, of which Tsubame-no-taki is 300 ft. high, with a pool at its base about 120 ft. square. Descent to Tsuchiyu can be made by about 5 p.m. the same day.

Iizaka Hot Springs (Inns: Kwasui-kwan, Kado-ya, Masu-ya, Senshū-kaku, Akagawa-ya) form a favourite pleasure resort of the people of Fukushima, the distance from the town being 6 m. with light railway and automobiles available. From Fukushima the distance is 6 m. and from the next station of Nagaoka, only 2 m. The village is situated on the bank of the Surikami-gawa, over which a peculiar suspension bridge, called Totsuna-bashi, 222 ft. in length, has been constructed. The village on the opposite side of the river is called Yuno and is also a bath-resort. The houses in the two villages, being constructed on the terraced banks of the stream, present a peculiar appearance; for though they are three or even four-storied structures when viewed from the river side, they appear to have only one story as seen from the road. The spring waters are alkaline. The ground rises towards the N.W., the highest portion being Daisaku-yama, while an extensive plain extends towards the S.E.

Daihō Park is on Daisaku-yama, and it is said that here Satō Shōji, whose two sons became faithful followers of Yoshitsune, had his stronghold. To the N. of Yuno is another park, viz. at Atago-ya on which Kitabatake Akiie built his castle.

Anahara Onsen is another mineral bath about 1½ m. further up the river from Yuno. It is a quiet, retired spot, where the river scenery is more romantic than at Iizaka or Yuno.

Ko-ori (176.3 m. from Ueno, in 7 hrs. 47 min.). About 13 m. to the E. of the station lies Rei-zan, with precipitous slopes on four sides; it is associated with the memory of Kitabatake Akiie, who, with Prince Yoshinaga, rose in support of the cause of the S. Court. On this height are still found the foundation stones of the castle, and the views commanded from it extend far to the seashore communities of Sōma towards the E., to Kinkwa-zan to the N., and the wide plains of Shinobu and Date counties towards the S.W. The Shintō shrine of Reizan, founded in 1882 in honour of the Kitabatake Family, stands 10 m. further inland.

Shiroishi (180.3 m. from Ueno, in 8 hrs. 31 min.; Inns: Okazaki Hotel, Shiroishi Hotel, Akojima-kwan), Pop. 9,123, lies on the Shiroishi-gawa. The making of vermicelli and Shifu (woven goods made of paper), sericulture, and weaving are actively carried on.

The Castle Grounds, at the W. corner of the town, are now occupied by the Middle School. When the place was wrested by Date Masamune from its former owners, the Ūesugi Family, it was granted to Katakura Kagetsuna, the ablest general of the House of Date, and was held by the Katakura Family till the time of the
Restoration. It was at this castle that the delegates of over 20 daimyos of O-u held a conference during the troubled time preceding the Restoration and passed a resolution to uphold the Shogunate cause. The road from Shiroishi to Uzen, via the Kanayama Pass, is rich in romantic scenery, not unlike that of Kiso, but on a smaller scale. It lies along the valley of the Shiroishi-gawa, which after flowing for 44 m. joins the Abukuma. The former is a rapid stream and its clear water flows in a torrent, forming rapids here and there, and in places deep pools. Trout and ayu are caught in it. In the valley are several hot spring resorts.

**Ohara Hot Springs** (Inns: Saito-ya, Katsura-ya, Izumi-ya) are 5 m. from Shiroishi, (jinrikisha available), and at the foot of Katsurazawa-yama. The place is rich in mountain and river scenes. The waters are alkaline and colourless, with a temperature of 48°C. There are two baths, called Shin-yu and Furuyu, but the latter is the more popular.

**Zaimoku-iva, or 'Timber Rocks',** are 3.7 m. inward from Ohara, jinrikisha available, and shoot up perpendicularly from the banks of the Shiroishi-gawa. Fine-trees and maple-trees growing on the rocks make them appear picturesque, while in autumn the maple leaves display glowing colours.

**Kamasahi Hot Spring,** (Inns: Ichijo-kwan, Kimura-ya, Mogami-ya), 3 m. from Shiroishi, jinrikisha available, lies on the upper course of the Kosute-gawa and is shut in on all sides by hills. The waters are sulphurous.

**Togatta Hot Springs** (Inns: Satō-ya, Iroha-ya) are over 12 m. from Shiroishi, omnibuses available; their quality differs more or less. The waters of Kami-no-yu are transparent, colourless, and neutral in reaction, somewhat saline in taste, and are above 50°C. Higashi-no-yu is about 5° lower in temperature than the above, and the waters contain iron and carbonic acid. There are four more springs. This mountain resort lies between Wasuresu-yama and Aoasa-yama and has the Matsu-kawa flowing in front. Fairly good accommodation is met with. About 1/2 m. to the W. is found an old gold-mine formerly worked by Date Masamune.

**Aone Hot Springs** lie 17 m. both from Shiroishi and from the station of Ōgawara, and 3.3 m. from Togatta, the way being practicable for carriages from all three. The springs issue from the slope of Zaō-dake; or Wasuresu-yama, and the place is shut in on the N. and S. by mountains. On the W. rises the lofty chain forming the border line between the Miyagi and Yamagata prefectures, and it is from this chain that the peak of Žaō-dake rises. The view to the E. extends as far as Matsu-shima and Kinkwa-san. There are three springs and six bath-houses, the waters being colourless, transparent, and alkaline. The six baths are called Ō-yu, Tahiyu, Ōtō Yoku-shitsu, Kami-Ara-yu, Shimo-Ara-yu, and Meigō-no-yu. The first-named one is an extensive bath into which the hot waters are led by two conduits. The temperature is 55°C. Opened more than
400 years ago, Aone was frequently favoured by the visits of the Lord of Shiroishi and his lady, and it was for their use that a fine residence called Aone-Goten was built. From Aone a path leads over Zaō-dake to Taka-yu Hot Springs in Yamagata Prefecture.

Zaō-dake (6,034 ft.), otherwise called Wasuresu-yama and Kattadake, can be reached by four or five paths. (1) The ascent from the hot springs of Aone is made along the gorge of the Kiyo-kawa, and over the steep path which leads to Gaga-Onsen, but soon parting from it. Reaching Zaō proper, an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. Then comes the Sai-no-kawara stream, containing volcanic rocks, next a little stream called Sanzu-no-kawa, and at last the Zaō Pond is reached. It contains reddish water, coloured by the presence of iron compounds. This crater is circular and measures about 2.4 m. in circumference and has reddish cliffs rising at its E. side. Opposite the other three sides are the peaks of Uma-no-se, Kumano-dake, and Kattadake, the second forming the highest point in the Zaō ridge; on the top of this peak stands the little temple of Zaō. (2) The second route starts from Tōgatta, follows a narrow path before reaching Aone, crosses the Zaō-gawa, reaches the village of Hayakawa and joins, via Fudō-dake, the ascent coming from Aone. (3) The third starts from the Yamagata highway and proceeds via Taka-yu; (4) comes from Hōsawa, Yamagata Prefecture; (5) from Kami-no-yama, via Kōtsuke. On the whole the E. ascents are more easily accessible and more convenient.

Zaō is not an active volcano, the latest eruption recorded being that in the Kwan-ei Era (1624–1644). Pilgrims visiting Kumano and Katta are numerous in spring and autumn.

Gaga-Onsen is 3.7 m. from Aone and lies in a retired spot, which is reached by a steep path across mountain streams and through dense woods.

Iwanuma (206.2 m. from Ueno, in 9 hrs. 9 min.), Pop. 6,506, is the junction of the Jōban Line (see P. 299) and lies on the N. bank of the Abukuma-gawa. Takekoma-jinja, standing in the centre of the village, is dedicated to Inari and is reputed the foremost Inari shrine in Ō-u. It is believed that even a most malignant case of fox-bewitching will be cured, when the patient is brought to this shrine.

Sendai (217.2 m. from Ueno, in 9 hrs. 33 min.; 225.6 m. from Ueno by Jōban Line, in 11 hrs. 35 min.); Hotel and Inns: Sendai Hotel, in front of the station, 3 Europ.-style rooms, 25 Japanese rooms, Y 5 American style; Inns: Ōsumi, Harikyū, Kikuhēi, Mutsu Hotel, Okuda; Restaurants: Yayoi-ken, Mutsu-no-sono, Miyakogawa.

Sendai occupies the most important position in the Miyagi district. The busiest and most prosperous quarters are in the section round about Bashō-no-tsujī Square. Census returns for 1912 show 19,771 families and 96,782 inhabitants.
Stores for Local Souvenirs.

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<tr>
<th>Curios.</th>
<th>Fossil-wood Wares.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tsudos.</td>
<td>Arai Tokujirō, Higashi Ichiban-chō.</td>
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<td>Suzuki Daijirō, 22, Kōkubun-machi.</td>
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Yamaguchi Bussan-ten, 147, Kōkubun-machi.
Matsushima-ori Handkerchiefs.
Fujisaki Dry Goods Store, 129, Ō-machi Gochōme.
Ōuchi-ya Dry Goods Store, 28, Ō-machi Gochōme.

Situation, etc. The city of Sendai is the largest in N. E. Japan and is the seat of government of the Prefecture of Miyagi. It is sheltered on the W. by Aoba-yama, and the Hirose-gawa flows through its S. W. portion. Towards the E. stretches the plain of Miyagi. After Date Masamune built his castle here, the House founded by him, the most powerful of all the claimants in N. E. Japan, held this dominion for 270 years, i.e. until the Restoration. Though in regard to politics and culture Sendai occupies the central position in this region, the fact that the people were able for so long a period to enjoy an easy life does not seem to have encouraged their activity either in trade or manufacture. In the former, for instance, Sendai folks are behind the people of Fukushima, while in industry the citizens of Wakamatsu are far ahead of them. The only productions worth mentioning are Sendai-hira (tough silk for men’s hakama), miso, fossil-wood works, and Yatsuhashi stuff, but none of them have a large output.


Miyagi Prefecture is bounded on the N. by Iwate and Akita, is washed on the E. by the Pacific, and is conterminous with Fukushima on the S. and Yamagata on the W. The jurisdiction limit comprises the province of Rikusen (except the county of Kōshū) and part of Iwaki and contains one municipal city and sixteen counties. The total area measures 2,883 sq. m., with a population of 924,724. Agriculture. Rice is the most important item, being favoured by the comparatively mild climate, and also because the prefecture contains rich level plains. The crop reaches 5,000,000 bush. a year, and the fame of ‘Sendai rice’ was well known at Tōkyo (Vedo) even in feudal days. Fishery. The tunny is caught abundantly off the E. shores, that is the sea near Ofōka Promontory, the annual catch amounting to ¥ 295,141. Whale fishery is also active off the coast of Kinkōzawan, and about 300 head are captured every year. Canned sea-ear is one of the principal marine products of this province; its output amounted to ¥ 528,325 according to the returns of 1913.

Places of Interest.

Bashō-no-tsūji (Pl. E 5), named by Masamune in memory of the priest Bashō, forms the heart of the city, where Kōkubunji and Ōmachi Streets meet in the shape of the letter T. The stores in this section are all imposing structures, and though the original
Aoba-jo.  N.E. LINE  42. Route.  331

magnificence has been much impaired owing to the ravages of fires, Basho-no-tsuji is still the business centre. The street running straight E. from this point is Shin-Temma-cho, and the station lies at its E. extremity. About 1/3 m. W. of Basho-no-tsuji, along On-machi, is the O-hashi (Pl. D 6) across the Hirose-gawa, and the hillock near it forms Sakura-ga-oka Park.

Sakura-ga-oka Park (Pl. D 5) lies 1 m. W. of the station. Formerly a residential quarter of the clansmen of Date, the place was converted into a public park in 1871. The park is separated from the castle by the Hirose-gawa flowing between. In it stands the shrine of Daijin-ɡu; to the left of the shrine is a cherry-grove ending abruptly in a cliff, and to the right a plum-grove. In front of the shrine is a plum-tree, 'Yatsufusa-no-Ume,' said to have been brought over by Masamune from his Korean expedition. Notice a bronze horse in front of the shrine.

Aoba-jo,(Pl.C 7) Castle of Sendai (now mostly in ruins), was so called because it stood on the slope of Mt. Aoba. It is a natural stronghold, with the Hirose-gawa flowing in front and separating it from the city, and gorges and cliffs extending for several miles in its rear. The greater part of the original buildings were destroyed by fire in 1882, and the ponderous gateway is the sole reminder of the castle's former glory. The castle is now occupied by the Headquarters of the Second Army Division. On the site of the Hommaru (main castle) is situated Shōkon-sha (Pl. C 7), where those who were killed in war are enshrined. At the middle of the old Tenshu-dai (the elevated land for the foundation of the castle) stands a monument, 68 ft. in height, proclaiming the loyalty of the dead. On the top of this monument is perched a golden kite, the wings of which are 22 ft. long and weigh 15,000 lb. On the front side of the monument are inscribed the two Chinese characters 　, the autograph of Prince Akihito.

The Mausolea at Kyō-ga-mine (Pl. E 7) are on the small hill of Kyō-ga-mine situated to the S. E. of Aoba-jo, and here are found the splendid tombs of Masamune and his two succeeding heirs. Aged trees impart a solemn aspect to the grounds, while the river flowing round the base adds much to the scenic beauty of the place. Ascending a flight of stone steps, we come to a monument erected in memory of those who were killed in the Seinan War (the Satsuma Rebellion) in 1877. Another flight of fifty or sixty steps brings us to the summit, at the southern corner of which stands a monument commemorating those who were killed in the war of the Restoration (1868). On the left-hand side we find a building called Zuisho-den. The keeper, on request, will guide one through the edifice, at the entrance of which is a roofed gate called Onari-mon, which is always closed. In front of the Hai-den (the 'Hall of Worship'), we observe over-head a tablet bearing the name of the hall in white characters. At the Oyu-no-in stands the statue of Masamune in ceremonial costume, and on right and left are arranged the tombs
of twenty of his immediate attendants who committed junshi, i.e. killed themselves in order to follow their master to the shadow land. The carvings and general structure of the Oku-no-in are exquisite. The mausolea of Masamune's two immediate successors are 20 steps W. of that of Masamune. The vandalistic bands that were busy about the time of the Restoration demolished the greater part of the structures erected for the two princes, and only one Oku-no-in is left complete. Here are also found the tombs of 16 of their followers who committed junshi.

Atago-yama (Pl. F 8). Continuous with Kyō-ga-mine to the S.W. stand Atago-yama and Dainenji-yama. On the level top of Atago stand the temples of Atago and Kokūsō, surrounded by patriarchal pines and cryptomerias. Below stretch the streets of Sendai, while to the E. the view extends far to the sea and to the sacred islet of Kinkwa-zan.

Kinkwazan, near Matsushima.

Aoba-jinja (Pl. D 2), on Kita-yama and 1.4 m. N. of Bashō-no-tsujii, is dedicated to Masamune.* Behind, it is sheltered by the hill of Aramaki, while to the S. stretch the streets, and beyond rise Atago-yama, Koshiji-yama, Shishi-ochi, and Kyō-ga-mine, and far off the peaks of Iwamuma and Sengwan-matsu. To the S.W. appears the densely-wooded Aoba-yama, while towards the E. stretch the vast plains of Daino-hara and Miyagi-no, extending far to the sea. Every year a great festival is held on May 24th and 25th.

* Date Masamune. (1567-1636), born an heir to a petty chieftain, at the age of eighteen showed his mettle by the skill and dispatch with which he avenged the assassination of his father. Then he carried on border-warfare and in a few years became a most powerful daimyo in Northern Japan and an object of suspicion to Hideyoshi, who had already become the de facto ruler of Japan.
Masamune was, however, stubborn enough not to pay court to Hideyoshi at Kyōto, so that when he finally made his submission at Odawara (1590) during the siege of that stronghold, he was in mortal fear lest he might be severely punished, perhaps ordered to commit harakiri. However, Hideyoshi generously pardoned this extraordinary young man and allowed him to retain the larger part of his conquests. Under the Tokugawas he was treated with greater confidence and at his death left to his descendants a dominion which was the largest to the N. of Yedo. Masamune was endowed with extraordinary abilities, had large ambitions, and undaunted courage. If he had been born two decades earlier, in a time of civil strife, he would doubtless have played a more important rôle. But when he came to manhood, the centralizing and unifying process was in full swing, and he was wise enough to be content with being merely a large daimyo. His scheme, too, of finding an outlet for his ambitions by foreign conquest could never be realized, as the seclusion policy of the country came to be more and more strictly enforced. He sent, however, a famous embassy to Spain and Rome in 1614. His interest in Christianity was apparently political rather than religious; for, in a verse of his, he speaks of the 'Evil Religion' leading astray the land, and of his waiting for a favourable turn of fortune, a favourable wind, to take him on his long-cherished conquest of southern lands.

**Tomb of Hasekura Rokuemon** is found in Kōmyō-ji on Kita-yama; it consists of small rounded stones piled one upon another.

**Hasekura Tsunenaga**, common personal name Rokuemon, (1571-1629), was an attendant of Masamune, who ordered him to become a pupil of the Jesuit missionary Sotero, then staying at Yedo on propagandism bent. With the permission of the Tokugawa Government, Masamune decided to send Hasekura to the 'foreign countries' to investigate the state of affairs there. Ten of the regular sailors in the Tokugawa service were engaged, and on 15th Sept., 1613 Hasekura set sail from Tsuki-no-ura, Ojika Promontory, the crew under him numbering 68. On 25th Jan. the following year the ship reached Acapulco; by October the party had reached Seville, Spain, and then Madrid in November. On 30th Jan. the following year, Hasekura was received in audience by the King to whom he presented his credentials from Masamune. On 17th Feb. he was baptized; he next proceeded to Rome, arriving there on 30th Sept., and on 3rd Nov. he was received in audience by Pope Paul V, who entertained him as his guest. To the Pope were submitted the credentials and also presents from Masamune, whose fame was thus spread to Rome. The mission satisfactorily concluded, Hasekura turned homeward, carrying with him an answer and also presents from the Pope, as well as a portrait of his Holiness and one of himself. He then returned to the starting-point at Tsuki-no-ura, after having spent eight years in this interesting mission, and reported in detail the results of his observations in the strange lands. There are two portraits of Hasekura extant, one brought by himself and the other preserved in the Vatican. The former, in the archives of the Dâte Family, shows Hasekura in ceremonial costume and in the devout posture of praying with crossed hands. In the other he is represented in a cloak with a long hakama and wearing two swords. Both pictures show a noble countenance with a broad brow, indicating that Hasekura must have been a person of no common ability.

**Tomb of Rin Shihei** (Pl. C3) is in the Ryūin-in on Kita-yama. He was a patriot who, in advance of his contemporaries, urged the necessity of coast-defence.

**Rin Shihei** (1578-1929), with Takayama Hikokurō and Gamō Kunto, was reputed one of the ablest characters of the time, but he was incomparably the best informed of them all as to foreign affairs, for he expressly visited Nagasaki to meet foreigners and get information about the world outside. He wrote a number of works to advance his views and also published a map of Korea, Luchu, and Ezo. The Tokugawa Government felt so much annoyed at the exposure of its own weak points and unpreparedness, that it caused him to be imprisoned.
Tsutsuji-ga-oka Park (Pl. H 5) is the park at the E. extremity of the city as Sakura-ga-oka is that at the W. end. Formerly noted for azalea blooms, these were subsequently replaced by cherrytrees, and indeed in this respect this park outrivals the W. Park, in spite of the prounder title which the latter bears. Near the park stands the Shaka-dō (Pl. H 5), built by Date Tsunamura in the Genroku Era (1688–1704). The field of Miyagi-no, also lying near, is now used as a drill-ground.

Iwakiri (222.2 m. from Ueno, in 9 hrs. 52 min.) is the junction of the Shiwogama Branch, which leads to Shiwogama, distance 4.3 m.

Site of Taga-jō lies at Ichikawa, 2 m. E. of Iwakiri, and is a hillock 2,400 ft. square. The site of this ancient stronghold or garrison fortress is believed to have been a space of about 330 ft. square in the centre of the hillock. The region N. of this district was in ancient times beyond the control of the Court at Kyōto, for it was held by the Ainu tribe, which was still in great force and frequently made incursions upon the Imperial dominions. It was against this tribe that Prince Yamatotake was once dispatched. In the reign of Shōmu (724–748), a garrison was stationed here for the first time, and Ono Asumabito was appointed as Commander-in-chief. At first the fortification was in the shape of a palisade, but this was subsequently replaced by a work of permanent strength. At the S. foot of the site corresponding to the central keep of those days stands an ancient stone monument, one of the three oldest in Japan.

Taga-jō Monument is 6.5 ft. high, 9.68 ft. in circumference, and 2.64 ft. in thickness, and the inscription upon it attests that it was erected in 762. The inscription is to the effect that the Castle of Taga is 1,500 ri, i.e. 600 miles (6 chō made 1 ri in those days), from Kyōto, 120 ri, (45 m.) from the border of Ezo, 112 (45 m.) from that of Hitachi, 274 (about 109 m.) from that of Shimotsuke, and 3,000 (1,300 m.) from that of Manchuria; that Shogun Ono Asumabito built the castle in 724 and Shogun Fujitaka Emi repaired it in 762. With the gradual migration of the Ainu to Hokkai-dō, the once important stronghold must have been left to decay. At any rate about ten centuries afterwards, the Prince of Mito happened to ask the Lord of Sendai for a copy of the inscription of the monument. The latter caused his Chinese scholar to search carefully for the stone, and at last, when the search was about to be given up in despair, it was accidentally discovered among the stonework of the bridge across the Ichikawa.

Matsushima.

Those in Tokyō who want to visit Matsushima, one of the ‘Scenic Trio’ of Japan, may by boarding the night express reach Matsushima the following morning, and, after having done the sights, may return to Tokyō early in the morning of the third day. As the sights of Matsushima lie between Matsushima Station, on the Tohoku Main Line, and Shiwogama Station, on the Shiwogama Branch, those who alight at Matsushima Station will have to take the Shiwogama route in returning, while those who begin from Shiwogama
have to reverse the order. From Sendai to Shiwogama the train takes 28 min., and to Matsushima Station 36 min., the distance from the latter to Matsushima proper being only 2½ m., easily reached by jinrikisha. Between Shiwogama and Matsushima ferry boats may be hired at any time.

For Hasty Trip, one day is enough for doing the sights. The ferry service from Shiwogama takes about 2 hrs. and this time is fully taken up with inspecting the pine-clad isles that greet the excursionist in quick succession. On landing at Matsushima, he should make a round of Oshima, Godai-dô, Zuigan-ji, and Kanran-tei, and then hasten to Matsushima Station, after a few minutes' stop at Shin-Tomi-yama en route. This is the usual itinerary for hurried travellers, but for those who have more leisure, the visit to Tomyo-ya or better still to Otakamori is recommended, for, to enjoy the grand sight of the whole panorama of Matsushima, a view from a commanding height is advisable.

Excursion Boats. There are for ferry service ordinary covered boats, special covered boats, and steam-launches.

(1) The first, 24 ft. long and 5 ft. wide, can accommodate 11 to 14 persons. The tariff from Shiwogama to Matsushima is 60 sen for not more than 4 passengers but 75 sen extra for each additional person. Trip within the Bay is ¥ 1.08 for not more than 4 passengers, and 77 sen extra for every additional person. The trip measures 25 to 35 ft. in length and 6 ft. in width and can accommodate 20 to 30 passengers. For a larger sized boat with 3 senô the charge is ¥ 5.00 a day, while for a smaller boat with 2 senô ¥ 3½ is charged. Open only for exclusive hire.

(2) 4 steam-launches, each 36 to 54 tons, are on service, the fare being 30 sen single and 50 sen return for 1st class, 23 sen single and 38 sen return for 2nd class, 15 sen single and 25 sen return for 3rd class. Exclusive service, over ¥ 40 a day.

The present description assumes that the pleasure excursion begins from the Shiwogama side.

Shiwogama (Inns: Shiwogama Hotel, Hiyori-kwan, Otaya, Ehiya), Pop. 6,000, is situated at the W. inlet of the Matsushima Bay and is a little port regularly called at by small steamers, which also visit Ishinomaki, Kinkawazan, Kesse-numa, etc. The principal attraction of Shiwogama is the Shintô shrine of the same name. Three deities are worshipped here, Takemikatsuchi-no-Mikoto, Futsunushi-no-Mikoto, and Funatono-Kami. It is believed that the last deity taught the people in this neighbourhood the art of obtaining salt from sea water, the word Shiwogama meaning 'Salt-cauldron.' Among the women of the common people, however, Shiwogama-san is held in special veneration, being believed to assist the labour of the delivery, so that the charms issued at the shrine office are in great demand throughout the country. The approach of the shrine grounds from the front is by a long flight of stone steps, but that from the back is easier. Passing through the front gate we find the main shrine dedicated to Takemikatsuchi and Futsunushi, while the separate shrine on the right is for the divine teacher of salt-making. The chief objects of interest are the iron lantern, about 6 ft. high, presented by Izumi Saburô in 1877, and the sun-dial constructed by Rin Shihô, a sketch of whose life is given above. There is an old cherry-tree standing before the shrine, which is popularly known as the 'Shiwogama cherry.' At a short distance along a road leading from the back gate of the main shrine stands a special shrine in honour of the iron cauldrons, said to have been fashioned on the model of the original vessel used by the first salt-manufacturer.
The cauldrons are about 4 ft. in diameter, but of the seven that existed at first only four remain. In the court gigantic cryptomerias are growing, while a gnarled cherry-tree stands in front of the shrine. The view of the sea from the shrine is very fine, the stretch of sea as far as Matsushima being called Chiga-no-ura.

_Teisan-bori_ is the canal constructed by order of Masamune and extends from Shiwogama to the mouth of the _Abukuma_ via _Gamo_ and _Yuriage_. It is about 10 ft. deep and 42 to 48 ft. wide.

_Shibuta Watering-place_ is 3.7 m. S.E. of Shiwogama Station, and the peninsula is also called _Chōbōga-saki_, from the fine view of the ocean obtained here. Being cool in summer and warm in winter, it is a favourite pleasure resort in this vicinity.

_Matsushima_ (Hotel and Inns: _Park Hotel_, ¥ 6.00 upward American plan; Inns, _Kwanetsu-ro_, _Matsushima Hotel_). The Bay of Matsushima embraces that part of the curve stretching from _Yogasaka_ point, behind which lies the port of Shiwogama, and extending N.E. to Cape Maruyama. It is sheltered from the ocean waves by the series of larger islands in the Matsushima Archipelago. It is in this bay that our ferry boat is now sailing, gliding by one pine-clad islet after another, and bearing towards the hamlet of Matsushima proper. The islands and islets are commonly styled the '808 islets' and are of all shapes and sizes, and distinguished by separate names. The picture which they present is indeed a charming one, and their number is quite bewildering. All these islets are composed of volcanic tuff and are therefore suffering from the gradual disintegrating action of the waves. The view from the boat, delightful though it is, is not sufficient to reveal the real beauty of this famous landscape, and it is only by ascending to some elevated spot that the full extent of its loveliness can at all be realised. There are four such coigns of vantage, called the _Shi-dai-kwan_, or 'Four grand views,' viz., _Tomi-yama_, _Ōgi-dani_, _Tamon-yama_, and _Ōtakamori_. _Shin-Tomi-yama_, at the rear of the hamlet of Matsushima, has recently been added to the list, making therefore the _Go-dai-kwan_. _Tomi-yama_ is the most popular, owing to its accessibility, and _Ōgi-dani_ comes next, but in respect of grandeur _Ōtakamori_ surpasses them all.

_Tomi-yama_ lies about 5 m. N.E. of the hamlet and is practicable by _jūnrikisha_ to a spot very near the top, where the Buddhist temple of _Daigyō-ji_ stands facing S. The whole bay spreads below, and so placid is its surface that it looks like a vast artificial pond in some monster landscape garden. It has indeed been well said that Matsushima first really convinces visitors when seen from the height of _Tomi-yama_. The place was honoured by a visit from the late Emperor, when he undertook a tour to N.E. Japan in 1876.

_Ōgi-dani_ lies about midway between Shiwogama and Matsushima and may conveniently be touched at when sailing from the former starting-point. The vantage-point is a little hill called _Yūjimine_, but the _Daruma-dō_ that formed an attraction of this place
was destroyed by fire a number of years ago. The view from here is not so extensive as that from Tomi-yama, but Ögi-dani possesses a special feature in the deep inlet cutting into the twin peaks. This was a favourite resort of one of the Lords of Sendai.

_Tamon-san_ is on Umahanachi-jima facing Yoga-saki at the S. extremity of the bay, and is 1½ m. by boat from Shiwogama. From here a view of both the outer and the inner sea can be enjoyed.

Otakamori is the name of the hill on Miyako-jima, the largest in the archipelago, and inhabited, the other inhabited island being Sadosawa. It is 5 m. by boat from Matsushima, and the view combines with that of the bay the grand scene of the Pacific Ocean, and takes in to the E. the sandy shores of the mainland as far as Nobiru and Ojika Promontory. To the N.W. spreads the delightful maze of the 808 isles that dot the glassy surface of the great basin, over which are gliding white-sailed junks side by side with steam-launches. The observation of the simple-mannered inhabitants, subsisting partly by farming and partly by fishing, may supply an interesting study.

The hamlet of Matsushima lies at the centre of the shore line of the bay and is sheltered on the N.E. by hills. Along the shore, which here makes a small inlet, stand the ‘Park Hotel’ (established by Miyagi Prefecture and opened as a branch of the Seiyō-ken Hotel, Tōkyō) and some Japanese inns and souvenir-shops. The Buddhist temples of Zuigan-ji, Kwanran-tei, Godai-ō, and Oshima lie near the hamlet.

Godai-ō is a small edifice on a little island lying just off shore, close to the E. end of the hamlet, and reached by two short bridges. The temple is said to have been originally founded by Sakanou-no-Tamurana no in the Daidō Era (806–809) and preserves an image of Godai-Myōso. Clusters of ancient pines growing in the grounds give the place a most picturesque aspect.

Kwanran-tei is a villa that lies at Tsukimi-saki at the W. end of the hamlet and is said to have formed part of the Momoyama Palace built by Hideyoshi. The view from the villa takes in Oshima, Kyō-jima, Fukuura-jima, and several others, while the two inhabited islands of Miyako and Sadosawa lie far off. The pictures on the screens are by Kano Eitoku. As tea and cake are offered to visitors to the villa, it is usual to leave 5 or 10 sen as a present.

Oshima lies a short distance S. of Kwanran-tei and is a retired spot connected with the mainland by a bridge, ‘Togetsu-kyō.’ On the island stand three small Buddhist halls, and it ends in abrupt cliffs on all sides.

Zuigan-ji lies at the W. extremity of the hamlet and is sheltered at the back by hills. Originally founded by jikaku-Daishi in 828, it was rebuilt in its present style by order of Masamune who specially engaged for the purpose a master carpenter from Kyōto. In the cliff to the left of the outer court of the temple there is a cave called ‘Hōshin-Iwaya’; a tablet hangs over the entrance. In front
of the cave stand two slate slabs carved with images of Kwan-on. Notice also the bronze statue of another Kwan-on, with a fountain spouting from a bottle held in its hand. The main hall measures 120 ft. in length and 72 in width, and the priests' quarters and kitchen are of corresponding size. The principal image worshipped is that of Kwan-on. In the temple is installed a wooden statue of Masamune, armed cap-a-pie, and holding a military fan, used for directing the movements of troops in battle. The pictures on the screens are from the brushes of Sanraku and other Kano masters, while the carvings on the ceiling and lintel pieces are all attributed to master carvers of the time. Both in decoration and general style the temple is regarded as an excellent specimen of the Momoyama Period and is highly valued by artists and connoisseurs on that account.

On the little eminence to the right of the Zuigan-ji are found in the sandstone rock a large number of caves of varying sizes. Whether they are the relics of Ainu cave-dwellers, as the cicerone would make out, or simply old quarries, it is impossible to decide.

Kogoda (244.3 m. from Ueno, in 11 hrs. 43 min.) is connected with Ishinomaki by a light railway (‘Sen-Hoku Keiben-tetsudō’), 17.4 m., time 1½ hr., fare 59 sen.

The places of importance or interest along the Sen-Hoku Light Railway are as follows:

Kogane-yama-jinja lies 1.4 m. from Wakuya, a station on the light railway, 5 m. E. of Kogoda. It is said that the shrine was originally erected to commemorate the finding of the gold which was first extracted near this spot and presented, the first in Japan, to the Kyōto Court in the reign of the Emperor Shōmu-Tennō (724-748).

Ishinomaki (Inns: Chiba-Jin, Fukushima-ya, Abe-Shin) is situated at the mouth of the R. Kitakami-gawa, and though not a good harbour owing to the silting of the entrance, it is an important port of call for small coasting steamers visiting Kinkwazan, Shiwogama, and Nobiru, and also river steamers visiting Ichinoseki and Kosen-ji, on the R. Kitakami. Pop. 19,444. The bird's-eye view from Hiyori-yama, on which Kajima-jinja is situated, is extremely attractive.

Kinkwazan (28 m. from Shiwogama). There is a regular steamship service, a steamer leaving Shiwogama twice every morning, to arrive at Kinkwazan in 3½ hrs. This service is maintained from April to October. Kinkwazan is a sacred island standing in the Pacific Ocean, but separated from the S.E. extremity of the Ojika Promontory by a narrow channel, which is only about 2 m. wide and crossed by a ferry-boat. The W. coast is of sedimentary formation, but the rest of the island consists of granite. The term 'Kinkwa,' literally meaning 'golden flower,' may have been suggested by the abundance of mica lying on the surface of the ground, due to the presence of granite, for though the deities worshipped here are Kanayama-hiko-no-Mikoto and Kanayama-hime-no-Mikoto, there is
Kinkwazan.

no mention of gold having been produced in the island, even in ancient times. Landing at the pier below the Kogane-jinja, and ascending the path strewn with granite stones and overshadowed by pines, abies, cryptomerias, beeches, and other trees, with monkeys peering out here and there, we reach the shrine. Numbers of tame deer are seen on the road. There are only the shrine buildings here, but the priests are willing enough to allow strangers to rest or sleep, and the food they prepare is such as would satisfy ordinary vegetarians, for, probably because the place was formerly a Buddhist seat, converted into a Shintō domain after the Restoration, the priests use but little fish in their fare even now. These priests are quite self-dependent, for they are even allowed, under special license, to brew every year the national liquor (within the limit of 5,200 gal.) for their own use and for Shintō celebrations. The liquor has a reputation for its excellent quality and for not causing headache even when indulged into excess. To the summit of Kinkwazan, 1,480 ft., from the shrine takes about 3½ hr., and though the road is rather rough with boulders and the roots of trees protruding from the ground, one's labour is more than rewarded by the magnificent views of the ocean and of the picturesque scenery of the archipelago at Matsushima obtained from the top. On the summit stands a small shrine in honour of the God of the Sea. Descending the mount to where the granite lighthouse stands on the E. coast, we join the path which pilgrims follow for making a circuit (about 14 or 15m.) of the island. This circuit is rich in romantic glimpses of the sea and granite shores. To mariners Kinkwazan is an important landmark on account of the warm Kuroshiwo, or 'Black Current,' and the cold Oyashiwō meeting off this island. The abundance of moisture in the atmosphere accounts for the presence of luxuriant woods and for the copious issue of refreshing spring water.

**Rikū-u Line** (94.6 m.) starts from Kogoda and is to terminate at Sakata Harbour on the Japan Sea. It crosses Ō-u Line at Shinjō and runs along the bank of the Mogami-gawa. The line is now under construction and only the section to Kawatabi (20 m. from Kogoda) has been opened to traffic. In the vicinity of Kawatabi and Naruko many hot springs are found, of which the following are noted:

**Yuizumi and Onikōbe.** The locality is noted for the presence of a large number of hot springs. The hilly district N.W. of the town of Kowa-yama has been noted for horse-breeding from ancient times, and several of the favourite mounts of the late Emperor were raised here. The neighbourhood being volcanic, hot springs are found issuing almost everywhere, especially along the upper course of the Arawa-gawa. These are in two clusters, one called Yuizumi Hattō, or the 'Eight bath-resorts at Yuizumi,' this latter term itself meaning 'hot spring.' The other is called Onikōbe Gotō, or the 'Five bath-resorts at Onikōbe.'

The eight spas of Yuizumi are Kawatabi, Tanaka, Akaume, Furukuruma, Nīkuruma, Naruko, Kawara, and Nakayama, which
are separated from one another by distances varying from 100 yds. to 4 m., and all of which are situated along the highway and on the plain. Though lying in out of the way places, these resorts are reputed to be the best N. of Sendai in general arrangements and accommodation. Kawatabi (4 m. from Ikezuki) has five baths and is credited with being efficacious for leg-dropsy; Tanaka 1½ m. W. is sheltered at the back by hills and has three baths; Akame lies ½ m. off Tanaka, and its three springs yield carbonic acid waters; Furukuruma is ½ m. W. of the above and its waters are alkaline; Nishikuruma occupies about the centre of the eight resorts and contains five springs. Naruko, 3 m. from Kawatabi, is the most prosperous village, containing more than one hundred houses; Kavara lies ¼ m. further W., while the last resort of Nakayama has two springs and is bounded on one side by a river, the other three sides being shut in by mountains. The vicinity abounds in natural sights, such as Kokurosaki, with dense pine woods variegated with maples, Ikezuki-numa, and Mizuno-kojima, which is an islet in the Tamatsukuri-gawa with a shrine to Benten standing on it. There are also falls, pools, high cliffs, etc.

Onihōbe Hot Springs, being located amidst hills and therefore less accessible than those of Yuizumi, are not so generally known. Of the five resorts, the first in order is Sabusawa, which is 5 m. distant from Naruko; then Kami-taki, separated by 0.8 m. from Sabusawa; Todoroki, 2.4 m. from Sabusawa, and lastly Arao. The waters of all these springs are alkaline. At Todoroki is a geyser, or fukiage. Formerly there were two holes from which intermittent hot springs gushed out with a loud detonation, but in 1901 the larger of the two ceased to be active, and at present the geyser comes out only from the smaller hole, at intervals of about 2 hrs., the column shooting up about 10 ft. The waters are alkaline and contain bicarbonate of calcium, sulphate of potash, etc., so that plants, and even living creatures within range of the geyser are easily encrusted and fossilized.

Ichinoseki (273.9 m. from Ueno, in 11 hrs. 48 min.), Inns: Ishibashi Hotel, Yamato-Ryokwan, Kame-ya.), Pop. 8,270, was formerly the castle-town of the daimyo called Tamura. From Kesenjī, 2.4 m. E., steamers run to Ishinomaki. In the centre of the town stands Mitate-yama on which a public park has been made.

Izusukushi-kei, about 5 m. from Ichinoseki, on the upper course of the Iwai-gawa, is one of the most celebrated landscapes in N.E. Japan, its beauty consisting in a deep gorge with crystalline water, and with clusters of pines, cherry-trees, etc., growing here and there. On the other side of the bridge spanning the gorge is a small temple, from which the surrounding scenery can be enjoyed to the best advantage. There is also a cascade, falling in two stages.

Hiratsuzumi (278.3 m. from Ueno, express not stopping, 12 min. from Ichinoseki) may be called the 'Nara of N.E. Japan,' having been the seat of the four generations of the Fujiwara Family, that reigned
supreme in this region from about 960 to 1194. The only things remaining to attest the ancient glory of Kiyohira, Motohira, Hidehira, and Yasuhira are the celebrated monastery of Chūson-ji (1 m. from the station) and part of Mōtsu-ji (¼ m. from the station).

**Site of Hiraizumi Mansion**, a short distance from the station, has nothing to show except some fragments of the foundation stones.

**Site of Takadate Mansion**, built by the Fujiwara Clan for Yoshitsune, who had fled here to seek protection from the pursuit of his jealous brother Yoritomo, lies a little further N. and on the eminence overlooking the R. Koromo-gawa, which here joins the R. Kitakami. The mansion, according to ancient record, was 2,760 ft. from E. to W., 780 ft. from N. to S., and 300 ft. high, so that it must have been a veritable castle. On the level ground marking the site of the mansion stands a small temple called Hangan-dō, in which a sitting statue of Yoshitsune is installed. The view from this hillock is very fine, Mt. Tabashine standing on the other side of the Kitakami being a conspicuous object. It is believed that the river has frequently changed its course and that, in consequence, the topography of Hiraizumi has been entirely changed from what it was in the palmy days of the Fujiwara Clan. Rejoining the highway and crossing the railway track, we come to an avenue of gigantic cryptomerias, forming the approach of Chūson-ji.

Chūson-ji was originally founded in 850 by the saint Jikaku, and consisted of only one building. In 1088, in the reign of the Emperor Horikawa, Kiyohira was ordered by the Emperor to undertake the construction of the monastery on a scale befitting its honourable origin. The work was completed in 1109, and a magnificent Buddhist seat, consisting of over 40 temples and quarters for 300 priests, rose in this place. It is to be regretted that the monastery was destroyed by a forest fire in 1337, only the Konjikido and the Kyō-azō, or the Sutras Hall, being saved.

Konjiki-dō is also called Hikaru-dō, meaning 'Glittering hall,' as it was originally covered with a coating of gold, but it is a small edifice of only 18 ft. sq. The shelter ('Seyadō') for it was constructed in 1288 by the order of Shogun Koreyasu of Kamakura, for it appears that the edifice had till that time been left exposed. It must have been owing to this timely care bestowed upon it, that the building is still comparatively intact, after the lapse of so long a period. The exterior is covered with coarse hempen cloth, coated with black lacquer overlaid with gold. In the interior, the main pillars and rafters are also lacquered and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Each pillar bears Buddhist pictures in faded colours. On the altar stand eleven images, and under it are deposited the coffins of Kiyohira, Motohira, and Hidehira. Close by the temple stands a small stone monument with a poem by Bashō inscribed on it.

**The Sutras Hall**, or Issaikyō-azō, was built by Kiyohira in 1108 and was two-storied, but in the fire mentioned above, the upper story was destroyed. As it stands, it is 18 ft. sq. and 12 ft. high from the
foundation stones. The three sets of Issaikeiō sutras, presented by
the three chieftains, are contained in caskets, lacquered and inlaid
with mother-of-pearl, each 1 ft. 4 in. long, 9 in. wide, and 4 in. high.
The workmanship is admirable, considering its ancient origin. In
front of the building are seen the figures of a Monju on a lion by
Bishu-kajima and of Senju-Kwan-on by Unkei.

In the little pond near the Konjiki-dō stands the Benten-dō,
wherein are deposited figures of the God Kwan-on and 15 pages
by An-ami. On the right of the road is the Homotsu-Sōko, or
gallery where treasures and antiquities are placed for show. The
Benkei-dō stands at the entrance of this ancient seat, and a wooden
image of the warrior, said to have been carved by himself, is installed.

The other buildings worth inspecting are the Shaka-dō, Shōrō,
Yakushi-dō, and Hakusan-kyū. The fees charged for admission to
all the buildings at Chūson-ji amount to 43 sen.

Of the treasures kept at Chūson-ji, those that have been included on the
'National Treasures' list are a seated image of Buddha, two wooden canopies,
three copper pendants, three copper mandaras, ten sheets of mandara, three
sets of sutras and caskets, altar inlaid with mother-of-pearl, light-stand inlaid
with mother-of-pearl, etc. The entire building of Konjiki-dō was also included
in the list in 1897.

Site of Koromogawa Rampart lies about 0.3 m. beyond Chūson-
ji, and in front of it is found the site of Biwa Rampart, said to have been defended by a brother of Abe-no-Sadaō.

Moetsu-ji Temple lies about half a mile left of the station and
like Chūson-ji was founded by the saint Jikaku in 850. Under the
patronage of the great Fujiwara Family the temple rose to be the
most splendid Buddhist seat in the whole of Japan. Some faint
idea of the size of monastery may be obtained from some huge
foundation stones still remaining. At present only the two edifices of
Jyōgyō-dō and Hokke-dō are to be seen, and these not in their
original form, as the monastery has suffered from the usual fate
common to Japanese temples. Of the other edifices, as Daikon-dō
and Enryū-ji, the names alone remain. It is recorded that their
internal decoration was dazzling with gold gilding and inlaid work.
The historic remains at this ancient seat of the Fujiwara Family
strongly impress the visitor of the inconstancy of worldly power and
prosperity.

Takkoku-Iwaya is a cave, 30 ft. high, 54 ft. long, and 42 ft.
wide, dug out of a high rock, with an image of Bishamon enshrined
within. The Bishamon-dō in the cave is said to have been mod-
elled on the original that was erected by Sakanoue-no-Tamura-
maro in the precincts of the Kurama-dera in Yamashiro and may
be reached from Itsukushi, being separated from it by a small hill.

Mizusawa, (280.5 m. from Ueno, in 12½ hrs.; Inns: Ikeda-ya,
Hwai-ya), Pop. 9,598, lies on the W. bank of the Kitakami and was
formerly the seat of one of the principal followers of the House of
Date. Here was born Takano Chōei, who was a pioneer scholar of
western learning towards the declining days of the Tokugawa and
met with a martyr's fate on that account. In the town is a bronze statue of Baron Gotō Shimpei, ex-Minister of State, who together with Admiral Baron Saitō, ex-Minister of the Navy, was born here. A Geodetic Observatory, one of the four in the world, stands here. At the S. extremity of the town lies a public park, \( \frac{1}{2} \) m. from the station.

Hanamaki, (308 m. from Ueno, in 13 hrs. 16 min., Inns: Goto-ya, Kameda-ya), Pop. 8,748, is on the W. bank of the Kitakami, forming the centre of the Kitakami basin. It was formerly called Toya and in it stood a castle built by Abe-no-Yoritoki. In this neighbourhood are Shido-daira Hot Spring (6 m. W. of the station), Ozawa Hot Spring (8½ m. W.), Namari Hot Spring (11 m. W.), Dai Hot Spring (6 m. N.W.).

Morioka (330 m. from Ueno, in 14 hrs. 4 min.; Inns: Taka-ya, Mutsu-kwan, Mishima-ya), Pop. 44,000, formerly the castle-town of the Nambu Family, is the prefectural capital of Iwate and lies on the bank of the Kitakami. Mt. Iwate-yama, also called 'Nambu Fuji,' rears its cone about 22 m. to the N. The city extends for 2 m. from E. to W. and 1½ m. from N. to S., the busiest street being Sakana-chō. Textile fabrics and iron wares are the principal productions, kettles, known as 'Nambu kettles,' being a noted item in the latter. Horse-fairs are also frequent here.

Principal Buildings are the Prefectural Office, City Office, Iwate Horse-stud Office, Iwate Products Museum, Butoku-den, the Third Cavalry Brigade, the Eighth Battalion of Engineers, Morioka Higher Agricultural and Forestry School, Iwate Agricultural and
Industrial Bank, Iwate Bank, Morioka Bank, Iwate Mainichi Shimbun, Iwate Nippō, Iwate Shimpō, Iwate Kōron, (these last four are newspaper offices).

**Situation, etc.** Situated in the centre of the E. section of Ō-u, Iwate Prefecture is continuous on the N. with Aomori Prefecture, faces the Pacific Ocean on the E., is bounded on the S. by Miyagi Prefecture, while on the W. it is separated from Akita Prefecture by the Ō-u Range. The jurisdiction comprises the greater part of Rikuchū and part of Rikuzen and Mutsu and consists of one municipal city and thirteen counties. The area measures 5,924 sq. m., containing 776,714 inhabitants. **Industries.** In horse-breeding the prefecture surpasses all the other prefectures, the fame of 'Nambu ponies' spreading far and wide. Hardware manufacture is an important industry. Of Minerals, iron is the most important, owing to the presence of the famous mines of Kamaishi and Somun. The output reaches 49,348 tons, valued at ¥2,355,978, and next to it comes sulphur, though valued at only ¥50,000. In Fishery, the grounds of Miyako are noted for cuttle-fish, bonito, tuna, cod, etc., valued at ¥1,500,000.

**Places of Interest.**

The Castle Grounds are in the centre of the city, a mile E. of the station. The castle was first built about nine hundred years ago by one of the relatives of Kiyowara Takenori, then the Governor-General of Ō-u, but has been held by the Nambu Clan since 1332. A portion of the former site has been converted into streets, where now stand the Prefectural Office, Law Courts, City Office, Normal School, Middle School, etc. Ichiwari-sakura, or the 'Stone-splitting cherry-tree,' in the garden of the District Court, is an aged cherry-tree about 8 ft. high, its branches extending for 20 ft. in one direction and 8 ft. in another. The tree, which is growing on a gigantic rock, divides into two stems at about 2 ft. from the root, and the rock, which is split, is supposed to have been broken by the force of the growing tree, hence the name.

Sakurayama-jinja is a Shintō shrine standing in the centre of the castle grounds and dedicated to the founder of the House of Nambu and another member who revived its prosperity. The precincts are tastefully laid out.

Morioka Park lies on the N. bank of the Nakatsu-gawa and to the N.E. of the castle grounds. In the centre stands a hillock on the top of which is a bronze statue of Lieut. Nambu.

Kuriyagawa Rampart lies at the village of Kuriyagawa, 2 m. W. of the station, and is also called the 'Abe Mansion,' the place having been the site of a rampart held by Abe-no-Sadao. It and the other rampart lying near, known as Ubado, are situated on the banks of the Kitakami. On the adjoining cliffs clusters of pine-trees are growing, and the whole surroundings make a picturesque scene. The water in this part is deep and forms numerous eddies.

The Abe Family was descended from one Andō, who followed Abe-no-Hirafu, when he was dispatched to subjugate the rebellious Ainu. His descendants settled in Mutsu, where they gradually rose in power, till at last the head of the family was granted the title of Governor of Mutsu. About the beginning of the 15th century, Yorinori, chief of the clan, annexed the territories of the neighbouring clans, and on the complaints of the latter the Court sent Minamoto Yoriyoshi against the unruly clansmen. For nine years Yoriyoshi
Iwate-yama.  

**N.E. LINE**  
42. Route.  

had to fight hard with the rebels, but at last he succeeded in killing first Yoo-

toki, and next his redoubtable son, Satot. With the surrender of Munet, another son, and all the remaining leaders of the clan, peace was at last re-

stored in this region.

*Iwate-yama*, or *Ganju-san*, (6,830 ft.) is a fine-shaped cone of
dormant activity. By starting early from Morioka, the ascent to the
top and then descent to the base may be made in one day. It is
necessary to ride in a *jinrikisha* drawn by two pullers, or the distance
may be done on a 'Nambu pony.' At Yanagisawa, at the E. foot of
the peak, are found the detached oratory, temple office, etc., of the
temple of Iwate-yama. For 6 m. upward to Uma-gashi horses can
be availed of. The remaining 6 m. to the top are divided into 10
stages, the end of each stage being marked by a stone pillar. The
climb is so steep in some places that iron chains have been fixed by
the path to assist climbers. At the 9th stage there is a level piece of
ground called *Fudo-taira*, where a rest-house stands. The remaining
stage is quite trying and even requires at some spots the undignified
process of crawling. At the top lies a crater wall, and pilgrims
make a circuit around it. The track does not exceed 2 ft. in width
in some places, while cliffs rise steeply on one side and the gorge
yawns below. The path leads to the ancient crater, in which are
situated three stone shrines dedicated to the three deities of Ona-
muchi-no-Kami, Usunometama-no-Mikoto, and Yamatotake-no-Mikoto.
The regular festival is held from 25th to 28th May (lunar calendar).
The panorama commanded from the top is grand, including the wide
spreading moor traversed by the R. Kitakami. The summit consists
of two truncated cones, one E. and the other W., forming a kind of
overlapping volcano. The E. cone is of relatively newer origin than
the W. and overlaps the E. half of the latter, while from the craters
mounds arise. Prof. Sakurai, who studied the formation of Iwate-
yama, has named the E. cone 'Higashi Ganju Volcano' and the other
'Nishi Ganju Volcano.'

**Amihiari Hot Spring** rises from the gully between Kamakura-
mori and Komatsukira-yama on Iwate-yama, and the waters are led
by earthen pipes to the bath-houses on Daishaku-san. The place is
17 m. from Morioka Station, and owing to its elevation the tem-
perature does not rise above 80°F. even in midsummer. At the spot
where the spring issues, white smoke ascends, a solfatara existing
near it.

**Koiwai Stock Farm** lies at the S. foot of Iwate-yama and is
noted for the rearing of cattle and horses, being an enterprise of the
Iwasaki Family. The dairy products are held in high repute, the
Koiwai butter being a well-known brand on the market.

**Iwate Stud Farm** is also situated on the moor at the foot of
the volcano, 5 m. from Morioka, and is the largest breeding centre
for Nambu ponies. Horse-breeding is actively carried on in that part
of the moor extending from *Ippongi-hara*, at the E. foot of the
volcano, round to the S. foot of Himekami-yama. Near Takigawa-
mura exists the breeding-station of Iwate Prefecture.
Nakayama (357.3 m. from Ueno, in 15 hrs. 35 min.). The Nakayama-tōge forms the N. limit of the plain of Iwate and part of the Kitakami Range. It stands 1,449 ft. above the sea and may be called the ‘Usui Pass’ of the E. region of Ō-u. The scenery is the most romantic along the line, which here winds along the valley of the Kotsunagi-gawa, and the train passes through one tunnel after another. Between the tunnels, especially those between the stations of Nakayama, Kozuya, and Ichinohe, one can obtain in autumn some delightful glimpses of the scarlet-coloured mountain sides. The azaleas and wistarias in spring are also very attractive. The highway N. of this pass was called in ancient days the Oku-no-Hoso-michi, or the ‘Narrow Path of Ōshū.’

Yukasuno-seisen, or the ‘Fresh spring of the bow,’ is found 2 m. from Nakayama station, and tradition says that when Minamoto Yoriyoshi was conducting the expedition against the rebellious clan of Abe, he was so much distressed at the sight of his followers’ sufferings from thirst, that, with the tip of the bow he was carrying, he struck the rock at this spot, mentally praying the God, Kwan-on, to grant him a supply of water. His prayer was miraculously granted and fresh water gushed out. When the rebellion was put down, Yoriyoshi erected a temple here and installed in it the small image of Kwan-on he had been carrying about him. The fountain forms the headwaters of the Kitakami, which flows for more than 171 m., of which 73 m. are navigable.

Ichinohe (369.8 m. from Ueno, in 16 hrs. 17 min.). The longest tunnel (3/4 m.) on the line is situated here near. The ridge rising in front as the train emerges from the tunnel is Sue-no-matsu-yama, of classical association. One of the most popular stanzas in connection with it runs as follows:—

Kimi-o oki te
Adashi kokoro wo
Ware mota ba
Sue-no-matsu-yama
Nami mo koe nan.

‘If, love, this heart within my breast
Should ever from thee stray,
O’er Sue-no-matsu’s lofty crest
The waves will dash their spray.’

Along the winding zigzag of the path, false strata of the Tertiary formation crop out, containing fossils of marine shells. Evidently, therefore, the waves must have overtopped these parts in ancient days.

Shiriuchi (397.7 m. from Ueno, in 18 hrs. 10 min.) is the junction of the Hachinohe Branch, which leads to Minato via Hachinohe, 5.1 m., in 20 min.

Hachinohe, Pop. 16,109, lies at the mouth of the Mabuchi-gawa and was formerly the seat of one of the scions of the House of Nambu. It has to its E. a good outlet in Minato, or Same-wan. Some of the sights in the vicinity are Miyagi-jinsha, Chōja-yama, and Kabura-shina.

Noheji (430.4 m. from Ueno; in 18 hrs. 42 min.; Inns: Iida-ya. Noki-ya), Pop. 8,486, is the station where the line starting from
Osore-zan.  N.E. LINE  42. Route.  347

Ueno is brought for the first time within sight of the sea. After leaving Shiruchi the line traverses the plain of Sambongi, famous for horse-breeding. At Numazaki a small pond called Ogawarama is found to the right, and from Chibiki to Noheji snow-sheds cover the track here and there. Noheji stands at the S.E. corner of the Gulf of Mutsu and forms the gateway to the Shimo-kita Peninsula. Steamers run to Ominato, 23 m., fare ¥1.50 special class, and ¥1.01 ordinary class.

Ominato, Pop. 4,555, lies at the N.E. extremity of the gulf and on the inlet called Ominato Bay. The inlet has an inner basin, with Ashizaki projecting from its S.W. side, and it is in the inner basin that an excellent anchorage is found. Here an admiralty station exists. The tide here is the swiftest of any in the whole of Mutsu Gulf, flowing at the rate of 1½ knots. The highest tide rises 2½ ft. and the ordinary tide 1½ ft. Tanabu, Pop. 5,000, is situated 2½ m. to the E.

Osore-zan, which means 'Mountain of dread,' the name being probably of Ainu origin, is a seat of volcanic activity on the Shimokita, also known as Tonami Peninsula, which forms the N.E. extremity of the main island. The distance from Tanabu is under 5 m., and that from Ominato about 2½ m. less, but the former route is the easier of the two. After traversing the lowland covered by chestnut-trees, cryptomerias, etc., the path descends about 1.4 m. to the crater lake of Osore-ko, 690 ft. above the sea. It measures about 3 m. around, and on the N. shore are hot springs and a sulphur refinery. The lake is surrounded by several low hills forming a crater wall, and from the opening at the N. water flows out and forms the Matsu-gawa. Several solfataras exist in the crater, especially on the N. bank, and the whole scene is one of desolation, the crater being devoid of any vegetation, and even the rocks and stones bearing evidence of sulphurous decomposition. Outside the crater, however, there are dense woods. From the S.E. corner rises a little cone called Kamafuse, about 2,590 ft. above the sea. It has no crater, though lava rocks are plentiful. To the N.W. of Osore-zan the chain of hills extends to the sea, and both to the N. and the W. stand hills all under 2,000 ft. in height. It is conjectured that this peninsula may have been a volcanic island in some period of geological time, and that by upheaval it has become connected with the mainland, for evidence of such upheaval is noticeable in the strata.

Entsu-ji is an old Buddhist temple at the N. side of the crater lake and is said to have been founded by Jikaku-Daishi. It contains an image of Jizo, which he is credited with having carved. The upper part of the lake is called Sai-no-kawara and the opposite part, Sanzu-no-kawara, and there are other places bearing names of the future world, according to Buddhist Theology, as the Pond of Blood, Shore of Paradise, Mountain of Swords, etc. At the rear of the main temple stand the Hall of Fudo and various other edifices, such as Muen-tō, Jikaku-dō, Yakushi-dō, Gochi-Nyorai-dō, etc. The Oki-no-in is on Kamafuse-zan and is reached by a sharp ascent. June 24th
is the great annual festival day, it being believed that the worship of Jizo on this day will procure salvation for dead souls. A large number of people therefore visit the temple for worship. Osore-san Hot Springs issue from right and left in front of the Jizo-dō, there being five springs. The waters are sulphurous and the temperature as high as 160°F.

Asamushi (447.4 m. from Ueno, in 19 hrs. 20 min.; Inns: Tō-ō-kwan, Tsubaki-kwan, Semba-kwan) is the most noted resort in this vicinity, with hot springs issuing from eight places, utilized for just as many baths as Tsubaki-yu, Ōwaki-no-yu, Hadaka-no-yu, Yanagi-no-yu, Me-no-yu, and Tsuru-no-yu. The waters of the first-named one are the most copious and hottest, being 163°F. With islands in the foreground and promontories stretching out from right and left, Asamushi presents a picturesque scene. Local sights are the Yunoshima, Tsutsuji Grove, etc., while table-salt obtained from the hot waters is sold as a souvenir.

Tsubaki-yama, 10 m. from Asamushi and at the extremity of Kominato Promontory, is noted for its camellia blooms, which are invested with something of a religious character, owing to an old romantic love story. A Shinto shrine stands at the foot of the 'Camellia Hill.'

Aomori (456.9 m. from Ueno, in 19 hrs. 45 min.; Inns: Naka-jima-ya, Kagi-ya, Shiwo-ya, Hayase-ya), Pop. 47,206, the seat of the prefectural capital of Aomori, is the leading city in the province of Mutsu and the most important harbour in the extreme N. of the main island. It is situated on the Gulf of Mutsu and is the junction of the North-Eastern and the Ō-u Main Line, being also the connecting point of the main island with Hokkai-dō and Karafuto. In general prosperity and tradal activity, the city has no equal in N.E. Japan, but the conflagrations that have repeatedly broken out here have very much retarded its development. The city extends for 1.9 m. from E. to W. and ½ m. from N. to S., the busiest quarter being Ōmachi-dōri.

As an anchorage it has the disadvantage of being exposed to N. W. winds, owing to the absence of any screen between the entrance of the gulf and the basin, which opens northward. The water about 2½ chains from the shore is 9 fathoms deep. As an open port the volume of trade does not yet amount to much, the latest customs returns recording ¥74,451 for exports and ¥37,958 for imports. Timber is the staple item in the former and kerosene in the latter.

Communications.

1. Aomori-Hakodate Line is the ferry service undertaken by the Imperial Government Railways and connected with the express trains. The ferry steamers start from Aomori twice a day, at 1 p.m. and 10 p.m., reaching Hakodate at 5.15 p.m. and 3 a.m. respectively, the distance between the two ports being 60 nautical miles. Particulars of the steamers are as follows:—
### Utō-jinsha.

#### N.E. LINE 42. Route. 349

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<th>Name</th>
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<th>Passenger capacity</th>
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<td>1st class ¥3.20</td>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>358</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
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<td>250</td>
<td>(B) ¥1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. Aomori-Mororan Line

The Aomori-Mororan Line is run once a day, leaving Aomori at 7:40 p.m. and reaching Mororan at 7 a.m. the following morning.

#### 3. Vladivostok Line

The Vladivostok Line is a fortnightly service, which, starting from Vladivostok, calls at Aomori, via Nanao, Fushiki, Niigata, Ebisu, and Hakodate, and then proceeds to Otaru.

**Principal Buildings** are the Prefectural Office (Pl. B 2), City Office (Pl. 3, B 2), Aomori Revenue Office (Pl. C 3), Aomori Observatory, Aomori Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 5, C 2), Aomori Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Red Cross Society's Branch (Pl. D 2), Aomori Electric Light Co. (Pl. D 2), Aomori Chamber of Commerce, Mutsu Nippō, Tō-ō Nippō (the last two being newspaper offices).

**Situation, etc.** A deep channel, called the Straits of Tsugaru, separates the main island from Hokkaidō and at the same time forms a connecting link between the Pacific Ocean and the Japan Sea. In the distribution of flora and fauna also, this channel forms a striking barrier line, and just as the Ezo-matsu, Tako-matsu, etc. are characteristic of Hokkaidō, the red pine that grows almost everywhere in the main island is prevented by the channel from going across to Hokkaidō. Again, the grizzly bear, met with in Hokkaidō, is absent from the main island. This boundary line of flora and fauna is called the Blackstone line.

The Gulf of Mutsu, situated at the N. extremity of the main island, is also the largest indentation in 0°. It is enclosed by the Shimokita and Tsugaru Peninsulas, between which the entrance extends about 6 nautical miles. The basin is wide and has at its S. end the little peninsula of Kominato, which divides it into the Bay of Noheji on the E. and the Bay of Aomori on the W. The basin is not very deep, that part from the mouth of the gulf to the centre of the Bay of Aomori being the deepest, viz. 30 to 37 fathoms. In general the bottom is level and devoid of any heights or deep depressions.

This Prefecture is bounded on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, on the S. by Iwate and Akita Prefectures, is washed by the Japan Sea on the E., while on the N. it faces the S. extremity of Hokkaidō across the Straits of Tsugaru. The jurisdiction comprises the greater part of the province of Mutsu and consists of two municipal cities (Aomori, Hirosaki) and eight counties, with the total area of 3,768 sq. m. and a population of 731,197. **Primary industries** include the cultivation of rice and apples, the latter surpassing all other districts in output and amounting to 8,376 tons, as against 7,380 tons in Hokkaidō. In the yield of timber this prefecture occupies a leading place, the principal timber trees being *kiba* and cryptomeria; the forests of the former, covering the hills near Nakayama, constitute one of the three finest forests in Japan. Ninety per cent of these forests belong to the State. Marine products are valued at above ¥1,350,000, the principal items being salmon, herring, and bonito.

### Places of Interest.

**Utō-jinsha** is a Shintō shrine 1/2 m. from the station. Though there is nothing impressive either in the enclosure or in the archi-
tecture itself, this is the most noted and popular shrine in the whole neighbourhood. Its origin is not clearly known, but it is now dedicated to three female deities. It is said that the places around the shrine were marshy in ancient time and that the Yasukata Pond now existing is a relic of that ancient topography. The title Uto was derived, it is believed, from the name of a sea-bird called Utō, which resembles a sea-gull, and which deposits its eggs in the sand. The village itself took its name from that of this bird.

Aomori Park (Pl. F 2) is also called Gappo Park and lies 1.4 m. from Uramachi Station, at the E. extremity of Aomori City, and 2.4 m. from Aomori Station. In the grounds are grown cherry-trees and pines, and the site being elevated, good views of the harbour and in clear weather of the opposite coast of Hokkai-dō can be obtained. There is a military temple on the premises.

Nebuta Festival which is held from the 1st to 6th July (lunar calendar) is characteristic of Aomori, the chief feature being the monster paper effigies, in various shapes and having lighted candles inside, which are borne about the streets to the accompaniment of a band. On the morning of the 7th the effigies are consigned to the Tsutsumi-gawa. Tradition says that the festival was originated by Sakanoue-no-Tamuramaro, who by this queer entertainment intended to lure the rebel chiefs from their mountain fastnesses.

Myoken-dō, 4½ m. from the station, is another place associated with the memory of Tamuramaro, but is now chiefly noted for its cherry blooms. The place is a popular resort in spring for the people of Aomori.

Hakkōda-san is a range of hills 17 m. to the S. of Aomori, and 5,180 ft. above the sea. Several routes are available for the ascent, but the easiest one is from the village of Yokochi, S. of Aomori. The path leads through a dark avenue of trees to the hot springs of Suga-yu, and advancing about 1¼ m. E., it makes a climb over the sulphur quarries and reaches the top of Su-ga-dake, the highest point in the range. The panorama from the summit embraces to the E. the moorland of Sambongi and other plains and the view of the Pacific; to the W. is the Japan Sea and the ribbon-like stream of the Iwaki-gawa flowing through the plains of Tsugaru. The views to the N. and the S. are equally impressive. The range shoots up a number of peaks, of which eight are noted.

Wood-carving on a leaf of Sakashita Gate, Nikkō
Route XLIII. Ryōmō Line.
(Oyama to Takasaki.)

The Ryōmō Line extends for 57.1 m. (covered in 2 hrs. 58 min.) between Oyama, on the Tōhoku Trunk Line, and Takasaki on the Shin-Etsu Line. This line traverses the two rich provinces of Kōtsuke and Shimotsuke, taking in en route the flourishing silk-weaving towns of Ashikaga, Kiryu, and Ise-saki, and also Maebashi, the seat of local government of Gunma Prefecture. There are certain trains which, starting from Ueno, run to Takasaki and then, traversing the Ryōmō Line to Oyama, come back by the Tōhoku Line (N. E. Line) to Ueno again, or vice versa. A brief sketch of the route is as follows:

Oyama (see under N. E. Line P. 316).

Tochigi (6.8 m. from Oyama, in 23 min.) is a flourishing town, with a population of 26,301. Its chief products are cocoons, raw silk, timber, and hewn stones.

Kinchaku-yama, 1.5 m. from Tochigi Station, is a low hill which was turned into a public park in 1878. In the park is a shrine, Shōkon-sha, dedicated to the spirits of those who died fighting for the Imperial cause. The place commands a fine prospect, taking in both the city of Tochigi and the hills of Tsubaka-san.

Taihei-zan, 2.5 m. N. of Tochigi, is another hill which has been turned into a public park. On the summit, which is 0.8 m. from the foot of the hill, stands Taihei-jinsha, surrounded by majestic pines. The hill became known from the fact that in 1864 a band of anti-foreign agitators of Mito shut themselves up here, defying the authority of the Shogunate Government. From the park may be enjoyed an excellent view of the surrounding plains, which are pierced by the two streams Tone-gawa and Kimu-gawa, as well as of the mountain ranges in the provinces of Kai and Awaji, above all of Fuji. On the summit are many tea-houses.

Sano (16.6 m. from Oyama, in 54 min.) is a junction station for a short local line (9.7 m., covered in 1 hr. 20 min.) worked by the Tōbu Railway Co.

Karasawa-yama, 3.7 m. N. of Sano Station, commands an extensive view of the plains of Kwantō. The hill is associated with a famous chieftain, Fujiwara Hidesato, for on it stood a castle, whence he and his descendants for six generations ruled over the neighbouring country. The shrine Karasawayama-jinsha is dedicated to Hidesato.

Hidesato took a leading part in destroying Taira-no-Masakado (940), who rebelled against the Imperial authority and aspired to become an Emperor.

Ashikaga (23.8 m. from Oyama, in 1 hr. 19 min.; Inns: Hatsu-ga-ya, Ashikaga-kwan, Tomoe-ya), Pop. 28,618, is a well-known centre of the weaving industry. The town contains an exchange for piece-goods, an institute for the study of weaving, and two
market-places. The annual output amounts to 6,260,000 pieces of woven stuffs valued at ¥11,000,000, of which about 10% is exported abroad.

Ashikaga's Weaving Industry was probably started several centuries ago. The place, however, had been for a long time economically subject to its more flourishing neighbour of Kiryū, to which the cotton piece-goods made at Ashikaga were all brought to be sold. In 1859 a market for piece-goods was for the first time opened at Ashikaga. From that time on, the place made rapid progress. The town soon began to make a better class of silk goods, such as chirimen (crape) and ito-wori (a heavier stuff for winter wear). After the Restoration of 1868, however, the industry declined for a time, owing to the break up of the old guild-system and an indiscriminate use of foreign chemical dyes. But it soon revived, for we find that at the national industrial exposition of 1878 the products of Ashikaga looms attracted considerable attention. But the too careless production of cheap and crude articles again brought about a collapse. The real progress began with the establishment in 1885 of an institute for the study of weaving. Jacquard looms were now introduced and great pains were taken to regain the lost credit in the market. In 1894 the Ashikaga Weavers' Association was formed. The Prefectural Technical School was established in the same year, while all sorts of samples were imported from abroad and placed on exhibit in the school. Thus was laid the foundation of the present prosperity. The kinds of goods produced are exceedingly varied, comprising some of the most expensive silk stuffs as well as cheap cotton goods. There are, however, specialties, such as fūsū-omeshi, figured-satin; mixed fūsū-omeshi, ribbed cotton cloth (chifumi), skin-chirimen (cotton and silk mixed). Together with Kiryū and Isezaki, Ashikaga is coming to be a powerful rival to Nishijin, Kyōto, for these places can produce quite as good articles and at a much lower price. The weaving is generally done as job-work, by weavers who live in villages, not only in the neighbourhood of Ashikaga, but far away in the provinces of Kōsuke, Shimbetsu, and Musashi.

Ashikaga Park, at the W. end of the town and 1.5 m. from the station, contains a large number of azaleas and commands an excellent view of the neighbourhood.

Ashikaga Gakkō, 0.3 m. N. of the station, is an old school of classical studies. Its origin is somewhat uncertain. According to tradition it was founded in the first quarter of the 9th century by Ono Takamura, but some scholars maintain that it was first established by Ashikaga Yoshikane. The original school, however, had long since gone to decay by the first half of the 15th century, when Uesugi Norisane restored it. This daimyo invited a Buddhist priest, Kwaigen, to be its dean, imported classical books from China (then under the Sung Dynasty), and soon succeeded in making it a famous seat of learning. During the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the school was endowed with lands and left in charge of the Konji-in temple in Yedo. The buildings are now being kept in repair and the old books safeguarded under the auspices of an association formed for the purpose. In the school is a statue of Confucius and one of Ono Takamura.

Ono Takamura was a high court official at Kyōto and a great scholar. He visited China, then under the Tang Dynasty. He was later appointed governor of Mutsu, or the north-eastern provinces. It seems undeniable that if he did not establish the school, he was at any rate one of its most distinguished patrons.

Ban-na-ji (also called Dai-nichi-do), 0.4 m. N. of the station, is a famous temple of the Shingon Sect. It was founded at the end
of the 12th century by Ashikaga Yoshikane, a famous general of Minamoto Yoritomo, and the daimyo of Kazusa Province. The Hon-dō, or Main temple, where is enshrined an image of Dainichi-Nyorai, is a large, stately building. The temple grounds contain many large ancient trees.

Gyōdo-yama is a high hill (1,200 ft. above the surrounding plains), about 3.7 m. from Ashikaga. The ascent is very steep; the summit being reached by a narrow path, twisting and turning repeatedly among large rocks. A splendid temple, Jōin-ji, stands at the top, whence there is obtained a fine view of the neighbourhood. At the foot of the hill is a pair of cascades (called the male and female waterfalls).

Kiryū (32.9 m. from Oyama, in 1 hr. 49 min.; Inns: Kanaki, Fuji-bun, Maru-ki, Asuma-ya, Tagawa), situated on the R. Waterase and flanked by hills on two sides, is the greatest centre of the weaving industry in the Kwantō District. The product of its looms comprises kohutae, lustring (kaiki), crape, kohaku, and various figured stuffs, and fairly rivals the products of Nishijin, Kyōto. There are also manufactured here various kinds of mixed goods (cotton and silk mixed), such as men-hachijō, men-kohaku, men-shusu. According to the latest returns, the output of pure silk goods is valued at ¥6,696,204 and of mixed silk goods at ¥3,860,438, together amounting to about ¥11,000,000. Kiryū has 4,310 houses, with a population of 32,189. Maruyama Kōen and Kiryū Kōen are two public parks maintained by the municipality.

Ashio Railway is a colliery line (20.7 m., in 1 hr. 43 min.), which connects the famous copper-mine of Ashio with the city of Kiryū.

History. We know from a trustworthy record that as early as the Wadō Era (708–714), Jōshū silk (that is, silk made at Kiryū) was presented to the Empress Gemmyō, who on her part dispatched Mono-bunshi, an expert weaver, to teach the weavers of Kiryū and neighbourhood a more advanced art of weaving. When in 1331 Nitta Yoshisada fought for the Imperial cause, the banners of his followers were made of silk produced in Kōtsuke (Jōshū) Province. When Tokugawa Ieyasu marched large armies westward, resulting in the famous battle of Sekigahara (1600), the weavers of Kōtsuke offered 2,410 hiti (1 hiti = 22 yds.) of silk as material for the banners of his retainers. In those days it appears that the product was all ordinary plain silk cloth. It was only in the third quarter of the 17th century that the weavers of Jōshū began to turn out silk gauze and figured shirtings. In the second quarter of the 18th century, two expert weavers from Kyōto, Yakei and Kichibei by name, settled in the province and began weaving crape, damask silk, silk gauze, and figured shirtings. The weaving houses vied with one another in trying to produce newer and more elaborate stuffs, imitated Chinese patterns, and succeeded in making ito-ori, kohaku, and ryūmon. Soon after the opening of the country to foreign trade (1854), the weavers of Jōshū scored a great success by turning out mixed piece-goods, using the newly imported cotton yarn. Although the industry declined for a time as a result of changes consequent upon the Restoration of 1868, it soon revived, to become again depressed from a too careless use of imported dyes. Its real progress began with the organization of the Kiryū Kwaisha, an association of weavers, which took steps to superintend carefully the weaving industry in general, in particular making inspection of the goods produced, which after being carefully examined were separated into four classes, according to the fineness or coarseness of their workmanship, and
stamped with the certificates of the association. A year or so afterwards, in 1880, Kirkū weavers achieved a great success by successfully producing black satin fairly rivalling Chinese satin, then in great demand. In 1881 the weaving of habutae was commenced. From 1887 onwards, the Jacquard looms have been largely used. Figured stuffs began to be made with so much success that in many respects the place soon came to rival even Nishijin, Kyoto.

Most of the weaving is done as house industry, as is the case at Ashikaga. There are, however, a few establishments (factories) where a large number of weavers are employed; viz. Nippon Ori-mono-kwaisha, Sei-sha, Chirimen-gōshi-kwaisha.

Isezaki (43 m. from Oyama, in 2 hrs. 22 min.), is the N. terminus of the Tobu Railway, which starts from Asakusa, Tokyo; the line traverses the rich plains of Musashi and Kōsuke for a distance of 70.3 m. (covered in 3 hrs. 40 min.). Isezaki is a flourishing weaving town, second only in importance to Kirkū. Among all sorts of goods produced, ito-ori-meisen is its specialty. The entire annual output is valued at about ¥6,663,520 (of which about ¥4,661,000 are taken up by pure silk fabrics and about 2 millions by mixed silk and cotton goods). Isezaki has a population of 9,239.

Maebashi (50.9 m. from Oyama, in 2 hrs. 42 min.; Inns: Shirai-ya, Abura-ya, Tatsusen-tei), situated on the left bank of the Tone-gawa, is the seat of local government of Gunma Prefecture. Formerly the castle-town of Daimyo Matsudaira, it is now a great silk-yarn market. The city is 3.5 m. from E. to W. and 2 m. from N. to S., with a population of 45,185 (households 7,832). Tatsu-machi, Kuwa-machi, and Hon-machi are its busiest streets.

Electric Tramway. There is an electric tramway line from Maebashi to Ikao, a famous spa town (see P. 261).
Public Offices, Banks, etc.: Gumma Prefectural Office, Maebashi City Office, Meteorological Station, Agricultural Experiment Station, Post-Office, Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural Bank, the 39th Bank; Newspapers: Jōmō-Shim bun, Jōshū-Shimpō, Gumma-Shim bun.

Gumma Prefecture is conterminous with four prefectures,—on the S. E. with Saitama, on the N. with Niigata, on the E. with Tochigi, and on the W. with Nagano. The prefecture is walled in on the N., the W., and the E., by high mountain ranges and is open only on the S. E., towards the plains of Kwantō. The famous Tone-gawa takes its rise in the E. base of Shimizu-łöge, which is on the N. frontier of Gumma Prefecture. This river, enriched by the waters of its tributaries, the Karasu-gawa, the Usui-gawa, the Azuma-gawa, and the Kanna-gawa, runs south-eastward, through rich mulberry plantations in its upper regions and fertile rice lands along its lower course. The prefecture, the seat of Government of which is at Maebashi, comprises the province of Kōsuke, with the two cities of Maebashi and Takasaki and 11 counties. It has an area of 2,379 sq. m. and a population of 533,718. The soil being composed largely of ancient lava ashes is well fitted for the growth of mulberry, and its dry atmosphere for sericulture. In the production of cocoons Gumma stands second only to Nagano Prefecture. The filature factory at Tomioka is one of the most famous in the country. Besides the Tomioka factory just mentioned, there are also other well-known filatories, like Usui-sha (at Amanaka) and Kanna-sha (at Tomioka). The mulberry plantations cover an area of 83,942 acres and the output of cocoons amounts to 250,000 koku (valued at ¥9,270,000).

Places of Interest.

Akagi-san is one of the three famous mountains of Gumma Prefecture; the other two being Myōgi and Haruna. It is really a collective name for a group of peaks surrounding Lake Akagi, or Onuma, the site of an old crater, the lake measuring 1 m. from E. to W., 0.6 m. from N. to S., and 2.6 m. in circumference. The lake is 4,582 ft. above sea-level, and the peaks above-mentioned consist of Jizō-yama (6,042 ft.), Kurohi-yama (6,200 ft.), Koma-ga-take (5,360 ft.), Gorin-take (5,028 ft.), and Nosaka-dake (5,720 ft.). Akagi-san may be ascended from several directions, from the side of Iiha, from Onuma, near Kiryū, and from Maebashi. We recommend the path from Maebashi (a distance of about 17 m. to Lake Akagi). For the first 5 m., as far as Kogure-mura, jinrikishas are available. From here on we ascend the base of the mountain, which as far as halfway up is covered with grass—a monotonous moorland without trees. After 3.7 m. we come to the village of Minowa, the inhabitants of which engage in raising cattle. Indeed cattle are met with in large numbers all along the path, quietly feeding on the grass on the mountain sides. In a little over 2.5 m. from Minowa we reach Jigoku-dani, whence turning toward the right and ascending a short, steep path, we reach a solitary bath-house, where cold mineral water is heated for the benefit of the neighbouring population. Now turning back to the main path, and passing on round a grass-covered hill and through a forest of miscellaneous trees, we come to Lake Akagi, which is surrounded by a fine growth of trees, comprising birch, oak, horse-chestnut, and alder. Then taking a path further toward the right through the wood by the lake we come to the Akagi-jinsha and an inn beside it. The summit of either Kurohi-yama or Jizō-
yama may easily be reached (the former by a climb of 2 m. and the latter by one of 0.8 m.), and from the tops of these peaks may be obtained magnificent panoramic views, taking in Fuji, Asama, and other well-known mountains of Kai and Shinano, as well as nearer mountains, such as those of Myōgi, Haruna, Nikkō, and Ashio, while toward the S. E. there spread out under one's eyes the great plains of Kwantō. Near the E. shore of Lake Akagi is an islet called Kotori-ga-shima, on which stands a shrine. At the S. W. corner of the lake, the waters flow out in a rapid called Numao-gawa, and breaking through the outer ridge of an ancient crater at the W. of Novaka-tōge, the river runs down along the N. foot of Susu-ga-mine, now as rapids, now as cascades, till it finally empties itself into the Tone-gawa. In summer the lake is often covered by a thick fog, while the waters freeze in winter, making a coating of ice several feet thick. The ice is broken and taken to Maebashi or Tokyo to be preserved till summer for the market. On the S. E. of jizō-yama is a tarn which is but 0.6 m. in circumference. On the shore of Lake Akagi are two inns (exceedingly primitive in their appointments), one at Ōhara close to the Akagi-jinsha and the other near the outlet, above the Numao-gawa Rapids. On the high peaks are found many varieties of high altitude plants, such as Yukiware-gusa, Mushitori-sunire, and Umebachi-gusa. The best time to make the climb is perhaps in early summer, when the fresh green leaves and azalea flowers offer special attractions. Yu-daki is a waterfall, 120 ft. high, which is about 1.5 m. from the tarn Konuma.

Yunosawa Mineral Spring. This hot spring, which is impregnated with carbonic acid, is situated at Naegashima, Miyagimura, at the S. foot of Akagi-san. The waters issue from a crevice in a lava boulder on the bank of a stream flowing from the side of Ara-yama. The spot is a pretty, narrow valley, shut in by mountains on two sides, in front by the two peaks of Nabewari and Ara-yama, and from behind by Kamikura-take.

Akagi-jinsha, at Miyosawa, Miyagi-mura, is a large shrine, dedicated to Ōnamuchi-no-Kami, the same deity as is worshipped at the Akagi-jinsha by the lake side at the top of Akagi-san. This shrine was, according to tradition, founded by Toyoki-irihiko-no-Mikoto, who visited Kōtsuke Province by order of the Emperor Sujin (1st cent. B.C.). After the death of Toyoki-irihiko-no-Mikoto, he was also enshrined in the shrine. There are 11 buildings altogether.

Takasaki (57.1 m. from Oyama, in 2 hrs. 58 min., see Takasaki Line p. 259.)
Route XLIV. Nikkō.

The glory of nature at Nikkō is ideally complemented by the glory of art enshrined there, for Nature's bold essay in landscape gardening with mountains, cascades, crystalline streams, ancient trees, lovely lakes, and the brilliant chromatic display of leaves in autumn, is utilised to best advantage by the cunning hand of master designers and craftsmen, who have reared amidst such surroundings gorgeous piles profusely decorated. It is not to be wondered at that foreigners should regard Nikkō as by far the most noteworthy sight in all Japan, while the tribute which Japanese pay to the romantic beauty of the place is sufficiently evidenced by that popular saying, meaning, "Don't use the word 'splendour' till you have seen Nikkō," 'splendour' being in Japanese 'kekko.'

Tōkyo to Nikkō. Through trains run several times a day between Ueno and Nikkō. Passengers have to change at Utsunomiya, when going by non-through trains. Time required: about four hours. Fares: 1st class, ¥3.60; 2nd class, ¥2.14.

Yokohama to Nikkō. Passengers starting from Yokohama change at Shinagawa for the Yamate Line and again change at Akabane to a train from Ueno. These are the regular connections, but comparatively few trains are run on the Yamate Line, so when connections involve a long wait at Shinagawa, it is better to alight at Shimbashi and take train at Ueno, doing the intervening distance by street-car, automobile, etc. Besides the trains, electric cars are operated at intervals of about 15 minutes on the Yamate Line, and these may be availed of, by taking a car at Shinagawa for Akabane, there changing to a train from Ueno. Passengers taking electric cars from Shinagawa to Akabane have to change cars at Ikebukuro. The connection of the Shimbashi and Ueno terminals is effected by the following means:—

Jinrikishas (40 min.) ... ... ... ... ¥0.35
Carriages (30 "): One horse, accommodating two ... ... ... " 1.50
Two horses, accommodating four ... ... ... " 3.00
Automobiles (15 min.) Accommodating three ... ... ... ... " 1.10
Electric-cars (30 min.) ... ... ... ... 0.05

Railway fares between Yokohama and Nikkō—1st class, ¥4.38; 2nd class, ¥2.59.

Automobiles can be hired in Yokohama or Tōkyo, and a motor-car trip from these places to Nikkō and back requires a couple of days.

For the convenience of the travelling public, the Imperial Government Railways issue special tourists' coupon-books for trips from Yokohama or Tōkyo to Nikkō and places in that direction. These tickets are of two kinds—one giving Ueno and the other
Yokohama as departure station. The former is for excursions starting from Ueno and returning by way of Nikkō and Matsushima; Fare 1st class, ¥16. The latter is for trips departing from Yokohama and calling at Nikkō and Matsushima on the return journey; Fare 1st class, ¥17. These excursion tickets are confined to 1st class and remain valid for 60 days from the date of issue.

The Nikkō Line proper branches off from Utsunomiya, and the following description applies to this short section.

Kanuma (74.6 m. from Ueno), Pop. 18,000, is a thriving town on the old Reihei-shi-Kaidō (road for Imperial messengers with offerings to the mausolea of Nikkō) and is noted for its hempen industry. But what is more interesting to tourists is that the famous avenue of grand cryptomerias leading to the town of Nikkō begins here and can be noticed from the windows of the train. To the S. stands Inamiya-jinsha, founded in 1534 and dedicated to the deity of Futara-yama. Takeyama-Fudō, 5 m. to the N.E., is situated on the slope of the bold range standing due N. of the station and is one of the famous monasteries in this neighbourhood.

From about Fubasumi, the station next to Kanuma, the high mountains of Nikkō, especially Nantai-san and Nyobō-san, can be seen in the dim distance.

Imaichi (86.8 m. from Ueno), Pop. 6,000, is the meeting-place of the four highways, i.e. the Messengers' road from the S.E., Utsunomiya road from the E., Aizu road from the N., and Nikkō road from the S.W.

Nakaiwa-bashi (about 5 m. N. from Imaichi), is a bridge laid across the Kinu-gawa which flows through the valley between the Nikkō and Takahara ranges, and which first appears on the wide
plain here. From this bridge, which is cleverly constructed by dispensing with pillars, the road to *Aizu* (or *Wakamatsu*) leads along the left bank of the river. This mountain path is noted for its romantic views and the many hot springs that are found along it. Of the springs, the one called *Kawaji* (15 m. from here) is more widely known than the others. The view of the river, too, with its fantastic rocks and gnarled pine-trees, is quite attractive.

**Nikko** (90.9 m. from Ueno, in 4 to 4½ hrs.)

**Arrival.** Nikko is the terminus of the Utsunomiya—Nikko Branch Line. The station (1,746 ft. above the sea-level) is situated on the right bank of the *Daiya-gawa*, along which a long town stretches on constantly rising ground from the station toward the N.W.—the distance from the station to the Mihashi, or 'Sacred Bridge,' which is at the centre of the most interesting section of the town, is about 1 m. At the station are the usual *akabō*, as well as servants from the hotels. In the busy season (summer and autumn) it is safer to notify the hotel beforehand of one's time of arrival. There is an electric-tram service starting from the station and passing the various hotels, (and an automobile is available in summer).

**Hotels:** Kanaya Hotel (on a hill, close by the Mihashi, about 1 m. from the station; *jinrikisha*, 20 sen, or 40 sen with two coolies; tram-car, ordinary 7 sen, special 15 sen)—Rooms 80 (single-bedded, or double-bedded, some with bath-rooms attached), accommodating about 100 guests; Tariff, American plan, ¥ 5–15, or two persons occupying 1 room, ¥ 10–20.

Nikko Hotel (near the Park at *Nishi-machi*, a little over 1 m. from the station; *jinrikisha* 25 sen, or 50 sen with 2 coolies; tram-car, ordinary 11 sen, special 23 sen)—Rooms, 43 in a European building and 8 in a Japanese building, accommodating altogether about 80 guests; Tariff, American plan, ¥ 5–8, or special ¥ 8–10 (¥ 5 extra for each additional guest in one room).

**Inns:** Konishi-Ryokwan (at Kami-Hachiishi, near the Mihashi; *jinrikisha*, 12 sen, or 24 sen with 2 coolies; tram-car, ordinary 7 sen, special 15 sen) is a first-class Japanese inn, with a fine detached house (3-storied) on a hillside, commanding an extensive view; foreign meals served if ordered; Tariff (room, with 2 Japanese meals), ¥ 2.50, midday meal ¥ 1.

**Guides** for foreign visitors are also procurable at Nikko.

**Itinerary Plans.**

Persons who intend to visit Nikko for some special object will make their own plans. The following are suggestions for ordinary visitors. It may be added that these plans may be modified in accordance with the state of the weather.

**A. Plan for 3 days' Visit.**

1st day,—in the forenoon, Futara-san-hongū, Shihonryū-ji, Rinnō-ji (Sambutsu-dō), and Tōshō-gū; in the afternoon, Ume-yashiki (plum garden), Kirifuri-no-taki (waterfall) *via* Ogura-yama.

2nd day,—in the forenoon, Futara-san-jinsha, Jōgyō-dō, Hokkedō, Daiyū-in (Iyemitsu's mausoleum and temples), Jigen-dō; in the
afternoon, Gamman-ga-fuchi (a pool) and Urami-no-taki (waterfall),
the old cryptomeria-lined highway, and souvenir shops.

3rd day.—Chūzenji Lake (Lake-Side Hotel), via the Hannya,
Hōdō, and Kegon waterfalls; by boat across the lake to Shōbu-ga-
hama and Ryūzu-no-taki; back to Nikkō in the evening.

B. Plan for a week's Visit.

1st day.—in the forenoon, Futara-san-hōgū, Shihonryū-ji,
Rinnō-ji (Sambutsu-dō), Tōshō-gū; in the afternoon, Ume-yashiki,
Kirifuri-no-taki via Ogura-yama.

2nd day.—in the forenoon, Futara-san-jinsha, Jōgyō-dō, Hokke-
dō, Daiyū-in, Jigen-dō; in the afternoon, the cryptomeria-lined
highway and the Nakaiwa Bridge.

3rd day.—Gamman-ga-fuchi, Urami-no-taki, Jyakkō-no-taki
(cascade); perhaps also visit to shops.

4th day.—Chūzenji Lake, via Hannya, Hōdō, Haku-un, and
Kegon waterfalls; by boat, visit to Uta-no-hama, Tachiki-no-kwan-
on, Teragasaki, etc.; stop overnight at the Lake-side Hotel (see P.
392).

5th day.—Yumoto, via Shōbu-ga-hama and Ryūzu-no-taki (by
boat) and Senjō-ga-hara; several hot springs of different ingredients
and temperatures; stop overnight at Namma Hotel (European style
—see P. 396).

6th day.—climb Nantai-san, via Ōsawa and Shizu; this very
interesting route is open from May till the middle of October;
descend to Chūzenji by the ordinary path.

7th day.—Ashio Copper-Mine (Inn, Chōwa-kwan), via Asegata
(by boat from Chūzenji) and across the Asegata-tōge Ridge; from
Ashio to Tokyo or elsewhere by rail (see P. 390).

N.B. A mountain path leads across Konsei-tōge to Ikao hot
springs; for those who desire to take this trip, the following
changes are recommended in the last three days' programme:—

5th day.—by boat to Shōbu-ga-hama, Ryūzu-no-taki, Senjō-ga-
hara, Godaisōn, Matsu-ga-saki, Asegata; 6th day,—Yumoto; 7th
day,—Higashi-Ogawa (11 m. from Yumoto), via Konsei-tōge (2½m.
from Yumoto); from Higashi-Ogawa to Ikao, see P. 388

As an administrative division, Nikkō covers a wide area, about
17 m. from E. to W. and 10 m. from N. to S., and contains 13,657
inhabitants. On the E. it extends as far as Imaichi, on the S. to
Kōbu-ga-hara, on the W. to Kōshin-san and Shirane-san, and on the
N. to Kinunuma-yama and Kuryama-gō.

Nikkō proper, however, consists of a small town which is sub-
divided into E. and W. sections by the R. Daiya. The E. section
consists of a single street, which, leading from the station and
ending at the sacred bridge, constitutes the old Nikkō, the whole
length extending 1.5 m. The W. section, beyond the bridge, is col-
lectively called Nishinouchi or Irinachi. The E. half looks finer
than the other and is a more prosperous business quarter; but it is
on the other side of the bridge that all the mausolea, temples, and
two Imperial villas are situated. In the pre-Restoration days a wooden barrier-gate stood at the entrance of Nikkō, at which travellers were examined.

Fares for jinrikisha, kago (chairs), and horses from the station, or the Sacred Bridge, to the various places of interest are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From the Station or Sacred Bridge to:</th>
<th>Jinrikisha (2 coolies)</th>
<th>Kago or Chair (4 bearers)</th>
<th>Horse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 m.</td>
<td>2 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacred Bridge</td>
<td>yen 0.40</td>
<td>yen 0.70</td>
<td>yen 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptomeria Avenue</td>
<td>yen 0.60</td>
<td>yen 1.00</td>
<td>yen 2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Nikkō Temples                      | yen 0.50             | yen 0.90                 | yen 1.50  
| Urmi Waterfall                     | yen ...               | yen 1.50                 | yen ...  
| Kirifuri Waterfall                 | yen ...               | yen 1.50 kagari          | yen ...  
| Chūzenji Lake                      | yen 2.20             | yen 3.00                 | yen 2.00  
| From Chūzenji to                   | yen 7 1/2            | yen 2.80                 | yen 2.80  
| Yumoto                             |                       |                         |       |

* Distances are measured from station, but fares are the same from either starting-point.

N.B. Horse hire per day ¥3.00, half day ¥2.00; Pack Horse to Chūzenji ¥1.50; A Coolie per day ¥0.80—1.50; At night or when muddy, an extra charge (30—50% of the above) must be paid.

Electric Cars are run from the open space in front of the station as far as Uma-gaeshi on the Chūzenji road, the whole distance 6.1 m. is divided into 15 sections, Fares 2 sen per section.

Miyage, or souvenirs. The miyage from Nikkō, besides the usual picture post-cards, albums, etc., chiefly comprise the following items,—Nikkō yokan (oblong bean-paste sweetmeat), Hinowa-manju, edible Daiya algae, Nikkō wood carvings, Nikkō lacquer-wares, articles made of hollowed-out cryptomeria wood, mosaic and inlaid wood-work, turned wood-work, brackets, clogs, sticks, various fish.

These are procurable from

Bookseller and Stationer:
Jūjī-ya (branch), Kami-Hachiishi.

Bric-a-brac:
M. Kanaya (Nikkō Bussan Shū-kwa), Kami-Hachiishi.
S. Kobayashi, Naka-Hachiishi.
T. Suzuki, Kami-Hachiishi.

Lacquer-ware:
B. Fukuda (Fukuda-ya); Naka-Hachiishi.
K. Konishi, Kami-Hachiishi.
Takeuchi.

Nikkō Range. The volcanic range called Nikkō-zan consists of a chain of peaks rising on the boundary between the two provinces
of Kōtsuke and Shimotsuke. The noteworthy peaks in this range are Nantai, Shirane, Kesa-maru, Akanagi, Nyobō, Ō-manago, Komamago, Gwassan, Tard, Yūzen, etc., all rising 5,000 to 8,000 ft. above the sea. Of these the cone of Nantai and the rugged peak of Shirane are conspicuous. This range is continuous on the N. with the ridges of Taishakū and Mikuni, faces at its W., across the valley of Kata-Shinagawa, the lofty peaks of Shinano and Echigo, is conspicuous on the E. to Takahara Mountain, from which it is separated by the narrow valley of the K ima-gawa. On the S., the undulating ridge joins another volcanic chain, in which Akagi is conspicuous, while on the S.E. it is joined by the Ashio Ridge and descends to the plain of Kwanto in which Tōkyo is situated. The valleys found in the Nikkō Range are Kinu, Daiya, Katashina, Akakura, etc., most of them forming mountain torrents or cascades and making an indispensable complement in the romantic scenes formed by the wild mountains. Particularly famous in this respect is the crystalline sheet of Chūzenji Lake that spreads at the S. foot of Nantai-san.

**History of the Nikkō Mausolea.**

Tokugawa-Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, died in the 2nd year of Genna (1616) and was temporarily buried at Kuno-san, but the following year (1617) his remains were transferred to Nikkō and permanently interred there. This was done at the instance of Tenkasai-Sōgo (called also Jigen-Daitō) in accordance with the will of Ieyasu. The Emperor now defined Ieyasu by conferring on him the title of Tōshō-Gongen, or the ‘East-Illuminating Incarnation’ of Budhissatva. In the 1st year of Kwan-ei (1644), the year when Ieyasu’s illustrious grandson, Iyemitsu, succeeded to the Shogunate, the latter at once proceeded to put into execution a plan for rearing the most splendid shrine which Japanese artists could then conceive of. The buildings as well as the mausoleum were completed twelve years later, in 1656. In 1644 the status of the shrine was raised by the order of the Emperor, the new title of Tōshō-gū being conferred upon it. Under the Fourth Shogun, Iyetsuna, the shrine’s revenue was made secure by the gift of a domain, yielding annually 30,000 bush. of rice. At the same time an Imperial Prince of the Blood was invited to be its Superior, the custom being kept up till the fall of the Shogunate in 1868. The successive Prince-Superiors were known as the Rinnō-ji-Monzeki. In 1873 the Nikkō shrines were enrolled on the list of Bekkaku Kwampei-taisha, or Shintō shrines maintained by the Government.

The directing of public attention to Nikkō is traced to Shōdo-Shōnin, who in 766 explored the mountains hitherto unpenetrated, intending to reach the summit of Futarasan. But unable at first to reach the summit, he continued to practise ascetic exercises in the forest for 14 years, finally accomplishing his object of reaching the summit in the 3rd month of the 2nd year of Tenwō (781). Shōdo-Shōnin founded several temples, such as Chūzen-ji, Futara-ji, and Rinnō-ji. Although Kōbō-Daitō came here later and founded a temple on Takii-no-o-yama, and Nikkō-Daitō built Sen-Bisshō-ji, still the chief glory of revealing Nikkō rests with Shōdo-Shōnin.

There is no doubt that by building these splendid shrines the Third Shogun intended to create and perpetuate a sense of popular adoration for the work and person of the founder of the Shogunate. At the beginning of the undertaking the Shogun Iyemitsu appointed two daimyos, Matsudaira Masatsuna and Akiya Jishū, as general commissioners for building the Nikkō shrines. No limit was set to the expenditure, while these commissioners were ordered to requisition the highest artistic skill in the line of carpentering, carving, painting, etc., to be found in the country. Expenditure incurred for building the original shrines (i.e. not including Iyemitsu’s Mausoleum and associated shrines), was 560,000 ryō (1 ryō = about
\[\frac{3}{4} \text{ oz.}\) of gold, 100 kassme (about 7,000 lb.) of silver, and 1,000 hokun (about 5,000 bushels) of rice, which would amount to about ¥17,000,000. If to this be added the expenses connected with the requisitioning of labour from 100 miles around, the entire expenditure would amount to ¥20,000,000 (about £2,000,000).

Marshalling of Skilled Artizans. For the rearing of these marvellous shrines the Shogunate Government engaged skilled carpenters, skilful carvers of Buddhist images, and other expert craftsmen from all over the country, but especially from Kyōto and Nara. The master-carpenters and other masters in various handicrafts were moreover commanded to bring their apprentices first to Yedo (Tōkyō), where at two places houses were put up to accommodate them during their stay there on their way to Nikkō, while throughout their journey their luggage was to be conveyed at the Government's expense, and their families were to be looked after by the local officials. By thus calling together all kinds of artizans in practically unlimited numbers, the commissioners intended doubtless to profit by competitive efforts among master-artizans of the same calling, and the marvellous results achieved fully justified such a course of action.

Now these carpenters and other artizans were divided into 48 bands, named according to the 48 letters of the Japanese alphabet, with the addition of two bands of coolies. These 50 bands were divided into two rival camps of 25 bands each, the two camps being placed under the respective control of the two General Commissioners. It is said also that each of the 48 bands of skilled artizans had among the members two master carpenters of superior skill, who gave directions to the rest of the members. Thus organized, we can well imagine what a potent factor competition proved in the production of work of unrivalled skill, both as a whole and in parts.

Type of Architecture. When the Nikkō shrines were first built, the type of architectural and decorative styles peculiar to the Yedo Period had not yet fully developed. In a large measure the Nikkō buildings followed the styles of the later Momoyama Period (under Hideyoshi). Indeed such was inevitable from the fact that 80% of the carpenters and artizans engaged in building these shrines came from Kyōto and Nara.

But the Mausoleum of Iyemitsu and the adjacent temples were built about 18 years later, and in them a close observer will note features characteristic of the transition from the Momoyama type to the fully developed Yedo style of a later period.

The Amount of Material and Labour expended on the buildings is worth notice. The gorgeousness of the decoration is largely due to the immense amount of gold-leaf used in gilding. This gold-leaf consisted of sheets 3.84 in. square, of which altogether 2,489,000 sheets were utilised. These if spread out would cover an area of nearly 6 acres. The timber employed amounted altogether to 147,072 beams, each of which measured 1 sq. ft. in cross section and 12 ft. in length. If laid end to end they would extend for 330 m.,—approximately the length of the Tōkaidō railway between Tōkyō and Kyōto (which is 328 m.). The number of carpenters, other artizans, and coolies employed in the 12 years during which the shrines were building was immense. The total amount of carpenters' labour would amount to 1,788,658 days' labour for one man, or on an average 4,968 carpenters per day for 12 years. The total amount of coolie labour employed footed up to 2,391,275 days' labour for one man, or on an average 6,642 coolies per day for 12 years. If to these be added the number of men engaged in painting, lacquering, decorating, and embellishing, in stonemasonry and in plastering, etc., as well as the large number of officials and their attendants engaged in overseeing, we shall not be wide of the mark, if we suppose that during those 12 years on an average there must have been daily some 15,000 men gathered together and engaged in the work of building the shrines.

Repairs and Renovations. During the Shogunate, it was the rule to make thorough repairs of these shrines and temples once in 20 years. And as it took at least 10 years to complete the renovation, and as preparations for the next repairs were commenced at once by ordering timber from Kiso and having it stored in timber moats among the Nikkō forests, it may be said that practically there was no time when repairs ceased. Under the modern régime, the renovation was commenced in 1899, and, though fifteen years have since passed,
the work is but half completed. It is expected that by the year 1920 about seven-tenths of the repairing will have been done, at the total cost of a million yen, and when the entire work is finished, it will have cost ¥1,500,000. It is much to be hoped that this unique memorial of the pomp and glory of the past Yedo Period and the sole specimen of the architectural style representing the transitional stage between the Momoyama and Yedo Periods will always be kept in a state of thorough repair.

The Four Seasons in Nikkō.

**Spring.** In late spring, and in the month of May, Nikkō offers charming scenes by reason of the flowers of azalea-trees, purple, red, and white, and the delicate green shoots of larch-trees. The azaleas found here are somewhat different from those growing elsewhere. The best places for enjoying the flowers are in the neighbourhood of the streets of Nikkō, Nakimushi-yama ridge, Yashū-hara, Kujira-yama on the upper course of the Tamosawa, the road from Nikkō to Chūzenji, the hill-sides facing Uma-gaeshi. Then Chūzenji, especially at Tera-ga-saki and Akaiwa on the lake shore, and Mae-Shirane at Yumoto are also noted for the flowers. For the vivid green of the larch buds, the best places are Senjō-ga-hara near Yumoto, the S. foot of Tarō-san, the W. foot of Nantai-san, and also the W. side of Yashū-hara and Nakimushi-yama.

**Summer.** Refreshing cool climate, boating and fishing on Chūzenji and Yumoto lakes, viewing the sunrise from the top of Nantai, gorgeous carpet of late azaleas and iris flowers at Senjō-ga-hara and neighbourhood in early July, and then the warbling of Japanese nightingales and other singing birds may be mentioned as attractions of Nikkō in this season.

**Autumn.** Nikkō is superb in autumn for the scarlet tints of its foliage; in this respect it is considered far to excel other places noted for the autumn scarlet, such as Utsu and Shiwo-bara. By Japanese, therefore, this season is considered the best time for visiting Nikkō. The fascinating colouring begins from about the latter part of September, but the sight is generally at its best about the middle of October. The best places for seeing the autumn colouring are Ogu- ra-yama, the vicinity of Kirifuri Fall, right bank of the Daiya as one ascends from the Sacred Bridge, and on the road between Uma-gaeshi and Chūzenji, Misawa, Ken-ga-mine, Naka-no-chaya, Fudō-zaka, Ke-gon Fall, etc. At Chūzenji the places are Uta-ga-hama, Tera-ga-saki, Shōbu-ga-hama, Akaiwa, etc., and at Yumoto there are Yudaki, Tade-no-umi, Konsai-tōge, etc. The view of the moon as reflected on the lake is a delight to Japanese artists and poets.

The maples, which are the chief contributors to this chromatic splendour, are of divers varieties in Nikkō, some being peculiar to one place and others to other places. More than 24 kinds are counted by Japanese lovers of this autumn sight.

**Winter.** Near Chūzenji the snow accumulates to a depth of about 3 ft. on the ground, and hence Yumoto and Chūzenji are practically deserted by holiday seekers during the cold season. The lake does not freeze thick enough for skating. However, there are great
Information for Visitors. NIKKŌ

Information for Visitors to the Shrines and Temples.

All the shrines, mausolea, and subsidiary buildings of Nikkō are under the three separate authorities of Futara-san-jinsha, Toshō-gū, and Rinnō-ji, these having a common office, which administers the affairs of the shrines and temples. The greater part of the expenditure consists of the expenses for repairs. Although the Government makes an annual grant for repairs, yet the authorities have been compelled to resort to various devices for increasing the revenue. The Nikkō Preservation Association owns a large property, its income being contributed to the temple treasury. The temples also charge various fees for visitors, which also help to swell the revenue. No one is admitted free, except to the entrance of the Oratory in the case of Futara-san-jinsha, to the front gate in the case of Toshō-gū, to the Nio-mon in the case of Daiyū-in (Iyemitsu’s Mausoleum), and to the entrance of San-Butsu-dō in the case of Rinnō-ji.

(1) Fees: (a) General Admission to all the shrines and temples.............................. ¥0.80 per person.
(b) Japanese guides may be hired at the Common Office (English-speaking guides may be hired at the Hotel)........... " 0.20, either per person or for a party.
(c) Admission to Nai-jin, Toshō-gū ......... " 1.00 per person, 7.00 per head for a party.
(d) For seeing the ‘Treasures’ (3 sen in Futara-san-jinsha, 8 sen in Toshō-gū, 8 sen in Rinnō-ji, including Iyemitsu’s temple, 3 sen in Go-5-den).................. " 0.22

(2) The shrines and temples are open at the following hours:—
7 a.m. to 4 p.m............. between April and September.
8 a.m. to 4 p.m............. between October and the following March.

(3) Visitors are all required to remove their boots, also their overcoats and hats, before entering the buildings. No smoking is allowed inside the front gate.

(4) The locations of the various shrines and temples are shown on the accompanying plan. The temples may be separated into 6 groups (1st group—Futara-san-hongū, 2nd group—Rinnō-ji, 3rd group—Toshō-gū, 4th group—Futara-san-jinsha, 5th group—Daiyū-in, 6th group—Jigen-dō). The shrines and temples, etc., are numbered, beginning with the sacred bridge, in accordance with the usual order of visit. It may be added that as a rule the visit to groups 1–3 will take about 3 hrs.; and groups 4–6 and the Museum another 3 hrs. It may be well, if time can be spared, to spend 2 days for the shrines and temples, with one day in between for visiting cascades and other objects of interest, as a change from the monotony of seeing so many shrines.

Mikashii, or the ‘Sacred Bridge,’ (1) is the first sight that prepares the visitor for the series of wonderful revelations both of nature and art that awaits his inspection in Nikkō. From the station the slightly ascending street brings one, in about a mile, to the bridge called Nikkō-bashi that spans the roaring torrent of Daiya. Parallel to the bridge is a red-painted bridge closed at both approaches. This is Mikashii, or Shin-kyō, meaning ‘Sacred Bridge.’ The clear blue of the water and the colour of the bridge make a fine contrast. Legend says that the position of the sacred bridge marks the site where the saint Shōdo-Shōnin crossed the torrent on the back of two huge serpents, one red and the other green, which the
deity of Shinsha-datō, in compliance with the fervent prayer of the saint, sent to help him across to the opposite bank. The bridge is 83 ft. long and 22 ft. wide and was built in 1636. It was destroyed by flood in 1902 and rebuilt in 1907. Both the railings and planks are painted red, and the former have ten posts with gilded metal ornaments. The stone pillars are fixed into the rocks that lie on the opposite banks. Formerly the bridge was used for the passage of the Shogun and the Imperial messenger only, and even to-day it is closed on ordinary occasions. The sunset as viewed from this place is regarded by some as one of the best sights in Nikkō.

Nikkō, at the Mihashi, is 902 ft. above the sea-level, and the temples are situated on the opposite side of the Daiya-gawa on a hillside in the midst of a thick forest of tall, ancient cryptomerias. After crossing the Nikkō-hashii, we see before us two ascending avenues; the right-hand one (Hongū-zaka) leads to Futara-san-hongū and the left-hand one to the sojourn-place of the Tōshō-gū shrine-car. Going up-stream by the river bank we soon come to a large avenue, Nagasaka, which leads to the Tōshō-gū shrine. But we turn back after this survey of avenues and, entering the right-hand avenue, soon reach Futara-san-hongū.

Futara-san-hongū (2) is entered by a stone torii (14 ft. high), in front of which are lanterns and a holy water cistern. The shrine is quite close to the Daiya-gawa on one side and the Inari-gawa on the other. On one side of the torii is the shrine office and in front of it a well, which is believed to supply the purest water in Nikkō. The Hai-den or ‘Oratory’ (24 ft. sq. and 25 ft. high) and the Hon-den, or ‘Main hall,’ (21 ft. by 14 ft. and 22 ft. high) are both painted scarlet with red ochre and roofed with copper tiles. The buildings are moreover richly decorated with carvings which are variously coloured. The two buildings are separated by a gateway. This shrine is one of the oldest in Nikkō, having been founded by Shōdo-Shōnin, but the buildings are modern, dating back to the end of the 17th century, when they were rebuilt after having been destroyed by fire. Note a small stone (about 3½ ft. high) in front of the Oratory. This is the Oikake-ishi, where formerly pilgrims who came to Nikkō in order to practise austerities temporarily hung their ōi (box containing an image and clothing, etc., which they carried on their backs), while they worshipped at the Oratory. Futara-san-hongū is dedicated to the god Ajisukitaka-hikone-no-Mikoto.

Shihonyū-ji (3) is behind Futara-san-hongū. It was built in 766 by Shōdo-Shōnin, being the oldest of the temples built by that famous priest. The temple was renovated in the 9th century by Tachibana Toshiō. It is thus at any rate over 1,000 years old. The hall is a square building (30 ft. by 30 ft.) of the Hōgyō (hipped roof) style and roofed with shingles. In it is enshrined an image of Thousand-handed Kwan-on in the centre, with Godai-son and an image of Shōdō-Shōnin carved by himself on the left and right. The hall also contains an image of Kongō-dōji, brought over from Kobu-ga-hara at the time of the Meiji Restoration (1868); hence the temple is sometimes called the Kongō-dō, (4). The three-storied pagoda (5), a gift to the temple from Shogun Sanetomo (1204-1218),
Rinnō-ji is 18 ft. square, painted scarlet with red ochre, and roofed with copper tiles. The pagoda at first stood near the site of Tōshō-gū, but was removed to its present position to make room for the building of Ieyasu's mausoleum and shrine. The present building is new, dating back only to the end of the 17th century, when it was rebuilt after its destruction by fire, though it closely follows the original plan. To the right of the pagoda is a shrine where the Three-faced Daikoku-ten (Sanskrit Mahakala) is worshipped. This image has been brought over from the premises of Futara-san-hongū.

Short Cut to Rinnō-ji. There are two paths leading to Rinnō-ji from Shihonryū-ji: one starting toward the N.W. leads to the N.E. back gate of Rinnō-ji, and the other starting toward the left, then turning right and passing by the sojourn-place of the Tōshō-gū shrine-car, leads to the S.E. back gate of Rinnō-ji.
(God of Mercy) right, *Amida* (9½ ft. high) in the centre, and the Horse-headed Kwan-on (8½ ft. high) left. The building is the largest structure in Nikkō, being over 114 ft. long and 72 ft. wide, the height from the foundation to the ridge measuring 72 ft. The roof is of double construction with half-hip style, and the whole structure is painted red. The tiles are of copper, as is the case with almost all the roofs of the sacred buildings in Nikkō. It is said that it was built in 848 by the priest *Jikaku-Daishi*, after the model of the *Chū-dō* on *Hiei-zan*, near Kyōto. At the back of the edifice stand the *Yakushi-dō* and the *Soshi-dō*, or *Daishi-dō* (8), the former being a small temple containing a stone image of *Yakushi*. The latter is 30 ft. wide and 18 ft. deep, and painted dull red, and joined to it is a small *kuri* (kitchen quarter). The temple is a remnant of the group of buildings founded in 1240 and collectively called *Kwomyo-in*. On the elevated site close by the Sambutsu-dō stands the bronze pillar called *Sōrin-tō* (9), which was erected in 1643 in imitation of the similar structure on *Hiei-zan*. This is a black cylindrical column 48 ft. high, 9½ ft. round, and with four supporting pillars each 17.8 ft. high. It stands on a square of masonry work and is enclosed within a stone railing 30 ft. sq. The top is adorned with a metallic cup with tiaras of metallic bells, 24 in each group. The crest of the *Tokugawa* Family, *i.e.*, three asarum leaves, is carved under the last tiara, and the portion below is covered with the inscription of the Buddhist text written by *Dengyō-Daishi*.

**Tōshō-gū, or Ieyasu’s Mausoleum.** Leaving the *Rinnō-ji* premises we come after a couple of minutes’ walk along the cryptomeria-lined road to the shrine of Ieyasu, canonized as *Tōshō-Daigongen*. The existing buildings date from 1624, when they were completed after twelve years of uninterrupted work. The first thing to be mentioned is a broad flight of ten stone steps, called *Senmin-ishidan*. One of the pavement stones near the end is credited with possessing the miraculous property of serving as a rain indicator, its surface becoming moist when rain threatens; hence the stone is called *terifuri-ishi* (‘fair or foul weather stone’). At the end of the flight stands the huge *granite torii* (10), its columns standing about 27.6 ft. high and measuring 3½ ft. in diameter. It was offered by *Kuroda Nagamasa*, the Lord of Chikuzen, and on the cross-beams is fastened a bronze tablet, on which is inscribed the title of the temple in the handwriting of the Emperor Gomizunō.

The *Gojūno-tō*, or ‘Five-storied pagoda’ (11), 105 ft. from base to finial, stands on the left of the *torii* and was a present from *Sakai Tadakatsu*, the Lord of *Wakasa*. It is a beautifully painted structure, with two corbelled brackets, and with the architrave of the first story decorated with the symbolical figures of the twelve zodiacal signs. Double rafters are used for all the stories, except the highest roof, for which the rafters are fan-shaped. Black lacquered doors are constructed on the four sides of each story, and upon those of the second and higher stories the medallions of the *Tokugawa* blazoned
Yōmei-mon (or Higurashi-mon), Nikkō.
in gold are embossed. The existing pagoda dates from the year 1815, the original building having been destroyed by fire. Forming a striking contrast to the deep green of the stately cryptomerias surrounding it, the building makes a charming sight. The two tall stone lanterns, 13 ft. high, one on each side at the foot of the flight of stone steps leading to the front gateway, were also a present from the same daimyo. The two (6 ft. high) to right and left of the stone torii were presented by another daimyo, named Arima. In each of the stone fences extending right and left from the top of the stone steps is a huge stone, and these two stones are counted among the sights at the Tōshō-gū, being called Abō-maru (E.) and Kaitaiseki (W.). The Omote-mon, or front gateway (12), originally called Niō-mon (Gateway of the Deva Kings), at the top of the flight of stone steps, is a copper-roofed structure measuring 27 ft. by 15 ft. and 29 ft. high. The gable roofs have double decorated beams, and the round pillars, brackets, and doorways are all red. The rafters are lacquered black and are double, with metal trimmings. The open ceiling has decorated rafters. On the capitals of the front and inside pillars are perforated carvings of chrysanthemums, while on those at the side are carved lions' heads, peonies, heads of the fabulous animal called baku, and clouds. The lintels on the doorway and the projections from the central pillars bear the gilt medallions of the Tokugawa crest. In the Kaerumata (Oriental cartouches) round the architrave are inlaid the richly painted figures of lions, tigers, and the fabulous animal called kirin. In the niches outside the gate the images of the kings are installed. They were removed at one time, when all the objects savouring of Buddhist origin were eliminated from Shintō shrines, but they have been restored recently. In the niches inside, are placed gold-coloured figures of ama-inu and koma-inu. The gate is flanked to right and left by copper-roofed red fences extending over 240 yds. Passing through the gate, a pathway paved with square stones leads to the middle court. The stones having often been broken by severe frosts have recently been strengthened by being imbedded in concrete. To the right of the steps stand three buildings, which are sacred storehouses (13, 14 and 15) for keeping utensils, etc., used on ceremonial occasions. They are artistic red structures, 54 to 60 ft. long and 18 to 24 ft. wide, roofed with copper, and decorated with metallic trimmings. The doors are all lacquered black. Below the gables of the upper storehouses (15) are carved in relief two elephants, one painted a greyish colour and the other white, about 5 ft. in size and looking very life-like. It is said that the carving was executed from drawings by Kano Tannyū. Close to the lower storehouse (13) is a stable (16), 30 ft. by 18 ft., for the accommodation of a sacred horse; this stable is the only unpainted structure in the whole enclosure. The right gable, friezes, and panels are beautifully carved with pines and monkeys. In front of the stable and surrounded by a stone-fence stands a large conifer (Kōya-maki), said to have been planted by the third Shogun Iyemitsu. Near the stable is the inner red guard-
house, 18 ft. by 12 ft., where the guards were in duty in former days. The covered cistern (17), made of one solid granite block, for holding holy water is worthy of attention. It is 8 1/2 ft. long, about 4 wide and 3 1/2 high, and the water led into it at the bottom is so cleverly regulated as always to overflow the edge. The shelter, supported by three granite pillars at each corner, has on the pediment dragons and open wave-work painted blue. The tops of the pillars are covered with metallic trimmings, as are also the rafter-ends. On the beams are carved peonies and arabesques. The cistern was presented in 1618 by the daimyo of Saga, of the House of Marquis Nabeshima, and is said to have been the first of the kind ever devised in Japan. In front of the cistern is a second bronze torii, and on the left the Bunsō (also Kyōsô), or ‘sacred library’ (18), a beautiful double-roofed building, 39 ft. sq., and 40 ft. high, in which are kept the Buddhist sutras. The pillars and lower lintels are painted red with flamboyant windows on the four sides. The brackets, frog-shaped supports, panels, etc., are all beautifully painted. In front are installed the wooden figures of Fudaishiki, Fukaen, and Fuyô, the first of which is represented as smiling. The edifice is hence commonly called the Warai-dô (‘Smiling hall’). At the left corner in front of the upper storehouse and below the stone railing stand two iron lanterns, 8 1/2 ft. high, sent by Date Masamune, Lord of Sendai, and similar presents from other daimyos are ranged in rows, numbering 118 lanterns in all.

Ascending the front stone steps we notice the Tobikoe-no-shishi, or ‘lions in the act of leaping over,’ on right and left, carved out of the solid stones which at the same time serve as the main pillars of the stone balustrade. A story is handed down to the effect that the Shogun Iyemitsu, on visiting the mausoleum when it had been reconstructed at his command, was not very well pleased with what he saw, but that his frown was first softened when he caught sight of the two carved stones. This spot forms the middle court. On the left stands a belfry (19) and on the right a drum-tower (20), both 44 ft. high. The lower part of the two edifices is covered with lacquered copper plates fixed with studs. Beyond the gigantic cryptomerias growing near the belfry stands a bronze candelabrum, shaped like a lotus flower, presented by the then king of Luchu (now Okinawa Prefecture in Kyushû), and opposite it is a similar present from Holland. The latter is hung in an octagonal structure enclosed by wire-netting and bears a short inscription in Chinese characters, stating the reason for the giving of the present. It is dated 1636. Opposite stands the Mushikui-gane, the ‘Moth-eaten bell,’ 3 ft. in diameter, presented by the King of Korea. It is so called because it has a little hole at the top. The shelter is 9 ft. sq., 15 ft. high, and is supported by round bronze-covered pillars at the four corners, from which beam-ends carved with the heads of baku project. The bell bears inscriptions. The bronze lantern, contained in a nine-sided structure having a pillar decorated with the carved figure of a serpent at each corner, is also a present from Korea.
Yōmei-mon. 

All the nine Tokugawa crests embossed upon it are wrongly placed. It is supposed that the lantern and the two candelabra were made in Holland.

To the W. of the belfry stands the Yakushi-dō (21), 69.6 ft. by 45.6 ft., and 52 ft. high, one of the few edifices retaining the Buddhist influence which the others have lost. The columns of the open portico for worshippers are covered by metallic trimmings, the eaves are of double rafters, and of triple three-corbelled bracket style, floral-shaped fanlights being provided on the four walls. On the ceiling of the nave is a huge dragon drawn in Indian ink by Kano Yasunobu. It is called Naki-ryū (‘crying dragon’), because, when hands are clapped underneath the picture, echoes are loudly reverberated. The chief image worshipped is that modelled on the Yakushi at Hōrai-ji, Mikawa. The edifice looks extremely graceful with its well-harmonized colouring and is only equalled in this respect by the three storehouses.

Ascending the steps we come to the Yōmei-mon (22), the most beautiful gate in Japan, on which has been lavished all the wealth of sculptural art which attained such great perfection about this period. The sight of this masterpiece exercises such a fascination on the beholder, that he must needs linger near it the whole day rapt in admiration, till twilight obliges him to depart, hence the gate is popularly called Higurashi-mon (the gate where one tarries the whole day). The gilded characters on the tablet, denoting the title of the temple, were written by the Emperor Gomizunō, and on this account it is also called the Emperor’s Tablet Gate. Humbler folks must have lingered long here in the old days of feudalism, for they were allowed to tread the sacred grounds as far as this gate only, and even the privileged samurai had to remove their swords before gaining admittance. The gate is an eight-columned two-storied structure, with a hip-gable end on right and left, and cusped gables on four sides. Its approximate dimensions are 21.8 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, and 37 ft. high. The brackets of the two stories are of two-corbelled type; on the beams under the gable are carved male and female kirin, the rafter-ends of the upper story are decorated with dragons’ heads, and those at the four corners with the figures of dragons and clouds, all set in gold. The beam-ends of the upper story are also decorated with chiselled figures of dragons’ heads, and those in the lower story with lions’ heads, both being painted white. On the central beam in front of the second story is a figure of a white dragon. The balcony in the upper story is flanked by a railing depicting a group of Chinese children at play. All the brackets supporting the balcony are designed in the shape of peonies and lions, and betwixt these gorgeous brackets are seen the carved figures of a Chinese prince, sages, and some immortals. The two dragons drawn on the ceiling of the porticoes are from the brush of Kano Tannyū. The columns, made of zelkova wood, are painted white and carved with patterns of clouds, with here and there medallions of birds, beasts, and flowers in bas-relief. On one of the
central columns the tiger called *Mokume-no-tora* (‘Wood-vein tiger’) is chiselled, the natural veining of the wood being cleverly designed to represent the hair of the animal. One of the columns has carved patterns, purposely placed upside down, and is called *Saka-bashira* (‘Inverted column’), or *Mayoke-no-hashira* (‘Evil-averting column’), from the superstitious idea that this flaw in the otherwise perfect workmanship will disarm the jealousy of evil powers. The Yōmei-mon is flanked by low fences, 4 yds. long, continued by galleries (23 & 24) running E. and W. to the length of about 241 yds. Outside they are painted vermilion red and inside dull red. The lintel-boards, beams, architraves, cross-beams, and cartouches are all beautifully painted.

The panels in front display in the upper part medallions of pines, bamboos, plum-trees, phoenixes, pheasants, etc., in the lower, cranies, wild geese, and other water-fowl.

The *Mikoshi-gura*, the ‘repository’ (25) for the shrine-car used in procession on the occasion of the annual festival, stands inside the gate to the W. It is a square, lacquered building, each side measuring 24 ft., and its roof formation resembles that of the Yōmei-mon. The friezes show flowers and birds painted in gorgeous colours. There are panelled doors in front and back, and three palanquins are kept inside. The *Kagura-den*, or ‘Sacred dancing-stage’ (26), to the E., is a slightly smaller building with fine decorations on the frog-shaped supports and friezes. Here on the stage sits in statuesque pose a dancing-woman, arrayed in a white upper garment and scarlet skirt, ready to perform a sacred dance for a certain fee. Opposite the stage stands a building formerly used as the *Goma-dō*, i.e. the place where chopped fragrant cedar was burnt on an altar, while the priest was reciting prayers. It is 30 ft. long and 24 ft. wide, with a hip-gable roof and provided with an open ante-hall for prayer. The brackets, columns, friezes, etc., are carved with figures of carp and flowers. A single lantern, a present from an Imperial Princess, stands near the building, and this is the only lantern found within the Yōmei-mon. The innermost gate is the famous *Kara-mon*, or ‘Chinese gate’ (27), a structure with cuped gables on four sides, and measuring 10 ft. long and 6.3 ft. wide. On the ridge of the front gable is set the figure of a bronze lion, while dragons surmount the ridges of the E. and W. gables. The pillars and doors are inlaid with carved ornaments of Chinese wood. On the right and left pillars in front are carved figures in relief of ascending and descending dragons, and on the borders of the doors relief figures of plum-trees and bamboos. The panels of the door-leaves consist of plum-trees, chrysanthemums, and peonies, and the upper parts are in open-work. On the ceiling is carved the figure of a fairy playing on a harp. Below the gables are the figures of two Chinese celebrities, and there are also on the architrave seven such figures. To right and left of the gate is run the *tamagaki*, or fence, 174 yds. long, which encloses the *Hai-den* (29) and the *Hon-den* (31). The posts of the fence are lacquered black, each compartment having a
gilt trellis, above which are friezes with flowers and birds carved both outside and inside, and on the risers are figures of water-fowl seated on aquatic plants. Between the gate and the Hai-den, or Oratory, is a short, covered corridor, and all visitors are requested after passing it to take off their shoes before entering the oratory.

The roof of the oratory is of hip-gable style on right and left and has a triangular dormer window in front. The brackets of the open ante-hall are of two-corbelled style with double rafters. The square columns in front bear a geometrical pattern in bas-relief and medallions. The cross-beams on right and left are not curved as usual, but consist of carved figures of dragons. The shorter arms of the beams are decorated with carved patterns of cloud-form. The spaces between the compound brackets consist of designs of chrysanthemums and flowing water, while the friezes are profusely carved with flowers and birds. The door has three leaves, the panels of which are carved with peonies and arabesques. The borders are lacquered with makie and have metallic ornamentation. The verandahs, railings, supports under the verandahs, etc., are all painted in the same colour. The five steps are plated with metal. The interior is divided into three compartments, the two on right and left being ante-chambers. The oratory proper is of 63 mats' size. The lacquered pillars are incased in metallic settings, the friezes over the lintel-pieces are pavlonia, bamboos, peonies, plum-trees, and pine, with phœnixes, pheasants, and other birds. The coffered ceilings display dragons on bluish grounds, all in different attitudes. Over the lintel-pieces are hung the portraits of the thirty-six immortal poets with their celebrated poems, the pictures being by Kano Tannyū and the writings by the Emperor Gomizunō. At the back of the chamber are found the three gold gohei and a circular mirror, and in front are arranged in a row a number of small lacquered tables on which are placed caskets containing Buddhist texts.

The E. ante-chamber, formerly reserved for the Shogun and the three Houses of Owari, Kishū, and Mito, has at its back an elevated platform, the ceiling over which is of a single piece of Chinese wood, with the Tokugawa crest in the centre, the rest being surrounded by phœnixes and chrysanthemums. The panels consist of inlaid figures of pavlonia and phœnixes, while the friezes show flowers and birds arranged in a circular pattern. The W. ante-chamber, intended formerly for the chief abbot of the temple and Imperial messengers of rank, has on the ceiling over the elevated platform the figure of a fairy, while the decoration of the panels and friezes is similar in style to that in the other chamber. The mats in the oratory have borders of special pattern and construction. Between the oratory and the Hon-den, or 'Main Shrine,' is a passage chamber called Ishi-no-ma (30), because the matted floor rests on a stone pavement. The Hon-den (31), approached by three stone steps, is about 47 ft. long, 36 ft. wide, and 45 ft. high, and the roof is of hip-gable style, with double rafters and two-corbelled brackets. On the top is laid the ridge-pole with crossed wooden beams at each end.
Below the roof, phcenixes, and at the rafter-ends, the heads of *baku* are carved. The friezes and other parts are decorated as in the oratory. In front is a panelled door, which is closed to general visitors, but is opened for those who have paid the regular fee. On right and left of the steps is a hanging lantern, while the lower verandah is flanked by a pair of flower-vases made of solid silver, a present from the 11th Shogun. An altar inlaid with mother-of-pearl is set in front of the door. The interior of the sanctum is divided into three apartments, the decorations of which are all indescribably beautiful.

At the N. end of the E. open corridor is a door within which is a chamber called the *Kami-goku-jo* ('Upper offerings place'). From one corner of the corridor a stone gate leads to the 'Lower offerings place,' with a huge gate on right and left. A paved gallery runs from it, and close to it stands the *Dō-ko*, 'Copper-covered treasure-house,' near which are found a plum-tree that bears double crimson flowers, and a water-basin with water led to it by underground pipes over $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long. The water is used for offering to the temple. At the E. open corridor is a half-gate over which a small cat is carved. It is called the *nemuri-neko* ('sleeping cat') and is a fine work attributed to the sculptor *Hidari-jingorō*. Passing through this gate we come to the *Sakashita-mon* (32), and we are on the road to Ieyasu's Tomb. The Sakashita-mon is decorated with fine carvings on the doors, pillars, cross-beams, and coffered ceilings. The paved approach has a stone balustrade on right and left and ascends for more than 200 yds. At the top of the last flight stands a bronze *torii* bearing a tablet written by the Emperor Gomizunō, and beside it
the Akagane-gura (a storehouse), and another oratory (33), which is 33 ft. long and 20 ft. wide. In front of the oratory are found two stone koma-inu, the only offerings existing within the Sakashita Gate, one from Matsudaira Masatsuna and the other from Akimoto Yasutomo, both of whom superintended the construction of the mausoleum. Behind the oratory and on the stone wall stands a gate, ‘Inuki-no-mon’, over 11 ft. high, cast of solid bronze, and inside it is the Tomb. It is a small bronze pagoda (35), 11 ft. high and 4 ft. in diameter. The back of the door bears an inscription stating that, as the stone tomb was injured by the severe earthquake in 1683, it was replaced, at the command of the Shogun, by a bronze tomb. The tomb is surrounded by a stone balustrade and has in front a bronze flower-vase shaped like a lotus-flower, and a bronze stork to serve as an incense-burner. Bronze koma-inu and ama-inu sit in front of the gate. In the days of the Tokugawa government, the sacred precincts inside the Sakashita Gate were forbidden ground, even to the privileged class. Only on the occasion of a bi-centennial great festival, the part from the gate to the oratory was accessible to the Imperial messenger, deputy of the Shogun, and a few others who participated in the ceremony.

Futara-san-jinsha is a temple which was founded more than one thousand years ago and is dedicated to the god Ōnamuchi and two others. It stands about 0.1 m. to the right from the bottom of the stone steps in front of the five-storied pagoda. Passing through the bronze torii (36), 21.7 ft. high, we find on the right the Oratory (37), 55 ft. long and 43 ft. wide. At the end of the corridor behind it is a lacquered Chinese gate, 7 ft. long and 13 ft. high. A covered red fence, with bluish lacquered lattice-work inserted, runs right and left, 96 yds., from the front pillars. Inside the gate stands the Hon-den, or ‘Main Shrine’ (38). It is about 37 ft. wide and 38.8 ft. deep and is in the Yatsumune, or the ‘Eight-ridge’ style, in which the oratory, nave, and chapel are under the same roof. Close to the Chinese gate are pines planted by the Crown Prince, now the reigning sovereign, and Princesses Tsune and Kane. At the S.W. corner of the fence is an antique bronze lantern, about 7 ft. high, with marks of scratches, said to have been made by a sword. The lantern is called Bake-dōrō (‘goblin lantern’), for legend says that it used to assume the shape of a goblin at night, in which guise it was cut by some swordsman. Beside the oratory stand the big kōya-maki trees, fenced round with a stone railing, said to have been planted by Kōhō-Daishō. The Sambon-sugi, or ‘Three giant cryptomerias,’ growing side by side near the oratory are another natural curiosity of the grounds. In front of the oratory stands the sacred dancing-stage, and close to it a water-basin. Below the approach to the temple are three aged cherry-trees, which bear crimson flowers unlike those of ordinary varieties.

The twin temples, the larger one called Jōgyō-dō (39) and the smaller one Hokke-dō (40), stand below the stone steps that descend from Futara-san-jinsha. They are popularly called Futatsu-dō, and
both were originally founded in 848, in imitation of the similar construction at Hié-san. The larger, which curiously bears another title of Yoritomo-dō, measures 60 ft. by 66 ft. and contains the images of Amida, Bosatsu, and many Buddhist divinities. It should be noted that, when it was decided in 1869 to eliminate the Buddhist element from the main temples at Nikkō, many Buddhist images installed in them were removed here. The Hokke-dō is 36 ft. sq. and contains Fugen-Bosatsu, Kishimo-jin (Hariti), and other female deities.

Daiyů-in, or Mausoleum of Iyemitsu. Iyemitsu's tomb occupies a more elevated and retired situation to the right of that of his grandfather. Passing by the front of the twin temples, we come to the first gate, called Nio-mon (41). The gate is 27 ft. in length and 15 ft. in width, with gables on right and left. The pillars, rafters, architraves, and so forth are painted a brownish colour and decorated with metal ornaments and carvings. Inside the gate there are on the left a treasure-house (42) and on the right a massive granite water-cistern (43), measuring 8.3 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 33 ft. high, sheltered under a structure supported by 12 pillars of granite. The beams, architraves, etc., are finely decorated, the most noteworthy object being the dragon on the panels of the ceiling by Kano Yasunobu. The water issues from a bronze fountain, designed in the form of a dragon's head, and is then led by a stone conduit to the cistern. A flight of twenty-one stone steps leads to the second gate, called Nitte-mon (44), a two-storied structure, 33 ft. long and 21 ft. wide, with the images of Komoku (Sanskrit Virupaks) and Jikoku (Sanskrit Dhurtarastra) in the outside niches, and those of the Gods of Wind and Thunder in the inside niches. The roofs are of hip-style with cusped gables in front and back. Between the brackets in the upper and lower stories are carvings of peonies, lions, wave-forms, kirin, etc., while the ends of rafters are carved into lions' heads. Ascending the two flights of stone steps we come to the middle court, with a belfry (45) on the left, and a drum-tower (46) on the right. The third gate, called Yasha-mon (47), stands in front, so called because the four figures of Yasha, or Buddhist demons, are in the four niches. The gate is also known as Botan-mon, or 'Peony gate,' as carvings of this flower form a predominant feature under the roof, on the ceiling, doors, panels, etc. The gate is profusely gilded, and its brightness makes a fine contrast to the deep green foliage of the cryptomerias. On each side of the gate is a red-painted, covered gallery (48, 49), open on the inner side; this is connected with the gate by a fence with two carved red panels on each side; over the frieze inside the gate are seven large groups of three peonies—one red and two white; above are two gilt and red lions. The fourth gate is Kara-mon (50), or a 'Chinese gate,' which has under the gables figures of storks carved out of blocks, a white dragon set on golden waves on a cross beam, and heads of lions on the beam-ends. Low relief carvings on a gold ground decorate the pillars, beams, architraves, etc.; on the coffered ceilings are chrysan-
themum twigs, the doors have peonies, arabesques, etc., on a gold ground, and the panels have incised figures of peonies and arabesques. On the panels of the flanking fences are shown the seven flowers of autumn. The fences are turned inward and made to enclose the oratory and the main shrine. These fences have in their friezes the figures of pines, bamboos, and birds—doves predominating among the last. The risers bear incised figures of chrysanthemums and arabesques. Passing through the Chinese gate, we come to

The Oratory (51), which faces N.E. and is 60 ft. in length and 24 ft. in width. It has a hip-roof, with triangular ridge dormer windows, and cusped gables at the open ante-hall. The panelled doors are carved with figures of dragons and lions on a gold ground. The dormer ridge windows have lions carved on blocks, while, under the gables of the open ante-hall, there are pawlona and phoenixes, and in the friezes the incised figures of pines, bamboos, plum-trees, and eagles. The four pillars are painted with chalk and bear chrysanthemums in low relief. The two decorated beams on right and left, the capitals, the rafter-ends, and so forth also have carved figures, as well as metallic decorations. In the friezes on the four sides are flowers and birds in high relief. From the eaves hang 24 pendants. The interior covers an area of 63 mats and a gilded canopy hangs in the centre. A number of low, gold-lacquered prayer-desks are arranged in front, and on their right and left stand three pairs of flower vases presented by the three main scions of the Tokugawa Family, and there is also a pair of turtle-shell lanterns, a present from Holland. On the left are arranged musical instruments. The coffered ceiling bears a dragon on a blue ground, as in the case of the oratory of Iyeyasu's mausoleum. The lintel-boards, the frog-shaped supports of the friezes, and the panels are beautifully decorated. On the large panels in front, and on right and left, are drawn lions on a gold ground, the right by Tamynu and the left by Bokushin. Gold-foil is profusely used both outside and inside the chamber. Passing the Ai-no-ma, or 'Connecting chamber' (52), with the coffered ceiling showing figures of phoenixes, we come to the Main Shrine (53), which is 33 ft. square and is of Buddhist style with hip-roof. Below the gables on right and left are wave-patterns, kirin, peonies, and arabesques, while the barge-boards are carved with a pair of dragons. The rafter-ends form lions' heads carved out of the solid block. Passing by the Chinese gate, and proceeding along the paved way, we come to a small gate, 'Kwōka-mon' (54), in Chinese style, and, passing through it, ascend two flights of stone steps to the Oratory (55) of the sanctum. The Tomb (57) stands at the top of another flight of stone steps and is of bronze, in the same style as that of Iyeyasu. The Inuki-no-mon (56) in front of this innermost court is cast in solid bronze.

Jigen-dō (58), on Daikoku-yama, was erected in honour of Tendai-Daisōjō, (d. 1643), a priest who was a trusted councillor of Iyeyasu and was appointed the chief abbot of Nikkō, the 48th incumbent from the initiation of the office. He was the first abbot, as
counted from the erection of Ieyasu's mausoleum, and was granted the posthumous title of Jigen-Daishi. The grounds are reached by the narrow path leading S. from between the twin temples, or by a path from the Dai-yū-in which leads to the right just in front of the belfry outside the Niten-mon. Ascending about 0.1 m., we come to a small gate at the top of the flight of stone steps. To the left stands the Monju-dō, a reddish edifice 24 ft. sq., with a panelled door in front. Here are arranged the relics of the late Prince Kitashirakawa and of Tenkai, or Jigen-Daishi. Passing through the gate we find to the left a reddish, hip-roofed edifice, installing three stone images of Buddha, to the right a belfry, and close to it a small red building containing sutras. The oratory in front is an eight-ridged-roof building, 30 ft. by 18 ft., finely decorated both outside and inside, and enclosed by a stone fence. At the rear is Tenkai's tomb, a granite block about 10 ft. high, which is surrounded by smaller stone statues of Rokuyoku-ten, the whole group enclosed by a stone balustrade. To the left and up a flight of stone steps are found the tombs of the prince-abbots of Nikkō.

Goverden (59), the mortuary shrine of the late General Prince Kitashirakawa, at the same place, was erected in October 1896, the Prince having been the last of the prince-abbots; he renounced the priesthood in 1869. The oratory is a red edifice, 18 ft. sq., with a shingle roof, three-bracket system. In the centre stands an altar. The small hall in which the image of the Prince is kept stands behind the oratory, and finally at the end of a flight of stone steps is found the tomb, about 9 ft. high, enclosed within a stone balustrade, and with a three-storied stone stupa near it. Stone lanterns, and a pair of iron lanterns presented by the people of this district, are ranged in front.

Festivals of Nikkō.

(1) Toshogu Festivals: the Main Festival is on June 1 & 2; the Minor Festival on September 17.

The Main Festival is a great function of Nikkō, and the brilliant procession of shrine-cars attracts a great crowd of visitors from far and near. It is said that it never rains on these festival days. The programme is as follows: At 8 a.m. on the 1st June the Governor of Tochigi Prefecture, clad in an ancient court costume, presents himself at the Toshogū Shrine and makes offerings and reads prayers (norito); next takes place the ceremony of transferring the Deities into the Three Shrine-Cars of Nikkō; at 3 p.m. the procession of shrine-cars starts for Fujiwara-san-jiinsha, where all-night services are held; at 11 a.m. next day the shrine-cars are borne down the mountain, the procession consisting of bands of musicians and of laymen, dressed in all sorts of quaint costumes, and wearing old masks, ancient armour, etc., while the route throughout is lined by crowds of people; the shrine-cars finally reach the Sojourn-place (Otabi-sho), where sacred music is played, offerings are made, and a dance, called the Azuma-asobi Suruga-mai, is performed on the pavement in front of
the shrine; the performers are dressed in elaborate silk dresses, of bright colours and highly ornate; the dance is accompanied by song, assisted by an orchestra composed of flutes (koma-bue) and small flageolettes (hichiriki); these services over, the shrine-cars are borne back to the Tôshôgû Shrine to be stored there.

(2) Rinnô-ji Fête:
   (a) The Gôhan-no-shiki is a very curious ceremonia. It is not now regularly performed, but an imitation of it is sometimes given at the special request of influential personages. It is essentially feudal in its characteristic features. In pre-Restoration days, certain representatives of daimyos would visit the temple to pay homage to the Founder of the Shogunate. They were required to eat the rice contained in huge bowls filled to overflowing; this rice, being a gift from the Deity, might not be refused, and strong-armed priests stood before them, holding big sticks and ready to strike if the daimyo refused to empty one or several bowls of rice. The proud daimyos were obliged to submit to all the indignities and reproaches of the priests, as the latter represented on the occasion the divine founder of the family of Tokugawa. It was a test of the daimyo's loyalty. It is said that on one occasion a daimyo went so far as almost to draw his short sword, so galling were the indignities inflicted on him.

   (b) The Ennen-no-mai is an ancient dance-fête, formerly performed twice annually, but now only once (on 2nd June), in front of the Sambutsu-dô, or 'Three Buddhas' Hall.' The dances are performed by two priests in turn, clad in beautiful silk robes, their heads swathed with five scarfs, while each bears a short sword on his back and holds a fan in one hand. The second dancer, in the course of his performance, places a black eboshi (the old headgear of the nobility) on his head, which is already turbaned with scarfs. The dances are supposed to resemble the old denzaku dance of the Kamakura Period (12th century).

   (c) The Toko-no-jinji fête is performed by the priests of Rinnô-ji at Shihonryû-ji on the night of January 2nd. The fête includes first the kindling of the goma, or holy fire for invocation, then dancing by priests with staffs and fans, to the accompaniment of songs; which being over, a cry is raised, 'Koban! Koban!' when all at once a number of laymen in all sorts of singular costumes appear in the temple and dance; at the end the multitude assembled in the temple grounds scramble for the toys, vegetables, fruits, etc., thrown out amongst them.

(3) Festivals of Futara-san-jinsha:
   (a) The Yayoi-Matsuri. This, the greatest of the festivals of Nikkô, consists of two parts. In the first place there is the fitting up of the shrine-car on April 13th, followed by a procession consisting of the shrine-car accompanied by priests and bands of male and female musicians and dancers, which proceeds from Futara-sanjinsha along the main path to Takino-o-jinsha on the 14th, staying there till the 16th, and returning on that day to the shrine whence
it started, taking a route via the Gyōja-dō, or ‘Hall of Ascetic Practices’; the departure, the sojourn, and the return of the shrine-car are accompanied by sacred dances, making of offerings, and other observances, particularly on the return the ceremony of Sakamukae (‘Scattering of rice and pouring of sake’). The second part of the ceremonial is characterised by the coming on the 17th of the Governor (or his deputy) of Tochigi Prefecture, bringing offerings, while at night there is a great procession consisting of lanterns, procession-cars, comic dancing-stages, etc., to which each of the many streets of the town contributes. After the delegates of each town have finished their worship at the oratory, the Shintō priests (or Shinkshoku), accompanied by hundreds of followers, array themselves in a line before and behind the three shrine-cars. Then the procession proceeds to the Futara-san-hongū, where an ancient ceremony takes place. When all these things are over, the shrine-cars are escorted back again to the Futara-san-jinsha. This festival is the most gorgeous and impressive of those held in Nikkō.

(b) The Mushi-Matsuri is a kind of martia1 festival, which takes place at Chūzen-ji, or Chūzen-ji. It consists of the performance of various ritualistic practices, such as Hikime-no-Matsuri, Shogun-chiyō-harai, the saying of a prayer for national peace, and finally of shooting two arrows out into the lake. As the arrows fly forth, the assembled crowd raise a great shout in union.

(c) The Tōhai-Matsuri takes place during seven days from the 21st to the 27th of August. It consists of a visit to the three shrines on Nantai-san, which are at a height of 8,195 ft. above the sea-level (see p. 390), of a crowd of pilgrims (both men and women,—the latter having been allowed to ascend the mountain only since the Restoration of 1868). Pilgrims are obliged to cleanse themselves first by bathing in cold water. Each day a crowd of them climb up from Chūzenji. Assembling on the lake shore during the evening, as soon as the midnight hour strikes, they start off with a rush,—clad in white, carrying a small lantern in one hand and an alpenstock in the other; the strong pedestrians reach the summit in about 3 hrs.,—the distance being 6 1/4 m. and the upper parts of the path exceedingly steep. They make a point of being on the top before the dawn, so as to see the sunrise. The pilgrims are on these occasions admitted to the inner and more sacred places. Admission fee, 35 sen for each person. On the first day there are usually 5,000 or 6,000 visitors, who have come from all the neighbouring provinces.

There are various other festivals, which have fallen into disuse. Among such may be mentioned the Hishizume-Matsuri, Kamakura-dachi-no-jinji, Take-no-e, Jū-shinji, Tango-senchō, and Funa-senchō.

Places of Minor Interest.

Nikkō Köen, or Public Park, is to the N.W. of the Imperial villa and S.W. of Iyeyasu’s mausoleum. A big tablet with an inscription by the late Count Katsu stands in the centre. The grounds supply a fine specimen of Japanese landscape gardening.
A Treasure Museum (6o) is to be constructed at the centre of the park and near the Gešhin-dō (an avenue running S.E. from the right-hand side of the Jogyo-dō). Preparations for the work have already been made. Here one will be able to see all the treasures gathered from the various shrines and temples at Nikkö.

Takino-o-jinsha (1 3/4 m. from the Mihaši) may be reached by either of the two following paths:

One via the left-hand avenue (one of the two avenues leading from the Nikkö Bridge), thence passing the E. side of the Tōshō-gū shrine office and proceeding along the right bank of the Inari-gawa, and the other an ascending pathway skirting the W. side of the Futara-san-jinsha, taking in en route the Gyōja-dō (Hall of the Ascetic).

The first-named is the main path, being paved and well-shaded by rows of old cryptomerias. On one side of this path (and close to Hōtōke-iwa, E. of Iyeyasu's tomb) is the Kaisan-dō, or the 'Founder's Hall,' which is dedicated to Shōdo-Shōnin. It is a red-painted structure, 39 ft. square, in the centre of which is installed a wooden image of Jizo-Bōsatsu, 5 ft. high, attributed to Unkei. The tabernacle standing in front of the image contains a statue of the founder, with figures of his ten disciples flanking it. His tomb stands at the rear of the temple and near it three small tombs of the disciples. To the S. of the Kaisan-dō is a small temple, popularly called Sanno-miya, from the superstition that if a woman soon to become a mother presents a votive offering in the shape of a chessman, the delivery will be rendered very easy. Still further on we come to a stone monument marking the spot where a 'sacred charger' was buried—the very horse on which Iyeyasu rode at the battle of Sekigahara. Note an old cryptomeria, now reduced to a mere trunk, which is about 24 ft. in circumference. Formerly it was crowned with flourishing branches, which assumed the shape of a bowl filled high with rice (ii-mori), hence the name Ii-mori-sugi. Near by is the site of a former torii, which was the general gateway to the shrines of Takino-o. We enter the shrine precincts by the stone bridge Goō-bashi. To the right is a waterfall called Shiraitono-taki, or 'White thread waterfall.' Ascending the stone steps we come to the bessho (temple office), where the famous fête of Goōhan was originated (see P. 379 for a description of this festival), and to Nyohō-kyōdō (scripture store-house). Near the latter is a stone, Eiko-iši, which marks the spot where Kōbō-Daishi saw the apparition of the female deity in whose honour he founded the Takino-o Shrine. Passing through the stone torii (13 ft. high), we reach the old Niō-mon, from which the characteristic two Deva Kings guarding the gateway were removed under the zeal of a purifying movement of some forty years ago, having for its object the removal of Buddhist elements from all temples of the Mixed or Ryōbu Shintō system. This gate is 21 ft. by 15 ft. and surmounted by halls roofed with copper tiles; the wooden parts (pillars and walls) are painted with red ochre. The first building we come to on entering the gateway is the Hai-den, or Oratory, (24 ft. by 18 ft.), painted red like
the gateway, with panelled doors lacquered black. Behind the Hai-den is the Chū-mon, or inner gate. Note, outside the gate, two small bamboo bushes, enclosed by a stone fence. These bamboos supply shafts for making sacred arrows. Entering the inner gate, we come to the Sei-den, or main hall, (18 ft. by 12 ft.), which is roofed with copper tiles, its pillars and walls painted red, and the rafters highly ornate with carvings of flowers and birds, while the front doors and the steps leading to them are lacquered black. In front of the main hall is a flat stone, known as the Tasuke-ishi, or ‘Life-saving stone,’ so called from the belief that any one who might have lost consciousness during the ceremony of Gōhan would at once be restored to life if laid on this stone. Near by are small Buddhist temples, Honchi-dō, Kwan-on-dō, and Tañō-tettō, or ‘Iron tower,’ (this tower bears the date of its erection, viz. the 3rd month of the 2nd year of Bummei, i.e. 1470). These buildings, originally forming part of the Takino-o Shrine in the days of its Mixed-Shintō régime, now belong to Rinnō-ji. Behind the Main Hall are the three cryptomeria trees, from among which, according to tradition, the Goddess of the Mountain emerged when she appeared to Kōbō-Daishi. The present trees, of course, are not the original ones, but sprung from seeds fallen from the older stock. To the W. is the site of the Sake-no-isumi, or wine-spring, where in former days there bubbled up a liquid which tasted like sake. Retracing our steps to the Sujikai-bashi on the road by which we came, and taking thence an upward path in a different direction, we come to Gyōja-dō, which contains an image of En-no-gyōja (or En-no-Shōkaku), a famous ascetic. Going down several hundred stone steps we come to the sacred spring of Yakushi, the water from which is conveyed in pipes to Futara-san-jiysha, there supplying the sacred water offered to the deity.

The Grand Cryptomeria Avenues. The grand cryptomeria avenues that extend more than 24 m. along the old highways form a fitting approach to the magnificent retreat of Nikkō. Prof. Honda, of the College of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University, writes:—

“I have seen in foreign countries avenues extending some hundreds of miles, but I have never met with such avenues as at Nikkō, consisting as they do of ancient trees about three centuries old, that raise their stately forms high in the air. They may fairly be considered as the most unique avenues of the kind in the whole world.”

The avenues were planted in honour of the mausolea by Matsudaira Masatsuna, a petty daimyo, one of the commissioners in charge of construction of the buildings. It is recorded that Masatsuna, being poor, could not afford to make such costly offerings to the shrines, as other greater and richer daimyos vowed with one another in offering. He devised the less expensive, though more laborious and tedious plan of forming avenues. The planting took as long as twenty years before it could be completed, that is in the year 1651. Fires that broke out in houses near the avenues here and there caused gaps in the otherwise uninterrupted stately lines. As existing
at present the cryptomerias, counted from Imaichi, number 4,706 to Yamaguchi, 9,602 to Ogura, and about 4,000 to Nikko. It may truly be said that this living monument has stood for ages, as it will stand for more, as an enduring testimony to the wisdom and foresight of Matsudaira Masatsuna. To view more closely and more leisurely these memorable avenues, foreign visitors very often alight from the train at either Imaichi or Fubasami, and take a walk along the old highway.

To-yama (to the top about \( \frac{3}{4} \) m.) is one of the nearest vantage-points for enjoying the panorama of the surrounding scenes. It is a small hill on the left bank of the Inari-gawa and can be reached in about \( \frac{2}{3} \) hour from the bridge. The path leads through brambles, and higher up the climb is somewhat laborious, especially towards the top, where a small temple stands. The old site of the lava stream ejected by Nyobō can be distinctly seen from the top. Early edible ferns grow abundantly in spring.

Bake-jizo at Gamman-ga-fuchi.

Ume-Yashiki, or ‘Plum Garden,’ (ten minutes’ walk from the Bridge) lies at the foot of Mt. Toyama and at the top of the ascent on the left bank of the Inari-gawa, en route to Kirifuri-no-taki waterfall. The place is situated in the precincts of the Kagenritsu-in, founded by the Prince Superior of Rinnō-ji in the Kyōho Era (1716–1735), and the gateway, temple, etc., are seen among the trees. Plum-trees, azaleas, and other flowering plants have been planted here, while cryptomerias grow everywhere about the grounds. Fountains are playing and streams flowing in the garden, and benches have been set up here and there, where one may admire the view at one’s ease. The Kosho-an, a tea-house, at one corner of the garden has a bath-house attached to it. Simple meals can be obtained at the tea-house.
Kirifuri-no-taki, the 'Mist-falling cascade,' (2 3/4 m. in 1 1/2 hr. on foot from the Bridge) is reputed to be one of the three famous falls in Nikkō, the others being Urami and Kegon. Crossing the Inarigawa, and then another small stream, we come to an eminence which overlooks the valley of the Daiya-gawa and the streets of Nikkō; the mountain ridges of Nantai, Ō-manago, etc., stand behind. Proceeding northward the path leads to Ogura-yama, where the scene reminds one of Saga in Kyōto. About 2 1/2 m. further on we come in sight of the cascade at the E. foot of Akanagi. It is divided into two stages, the upper one measuring about 130 ft. high and 30 ft. wide, and the lower one 130 ft. high and 60 ft. wide. From a spot lower down, the whole grand view of the cascade can be seen, while the view from the foot, 1/4 m. still further below, is lovely, though the upper half is hidden. The cascade producing only a mild current, it is possible to take a dip in the lower pool without danger. However, it is dangerous to approach the upper half, the ground being steep and difficult to clamber up. Azaleas are abundant near the cascade. About 1 3/4 m. up the path is found Tainai-no-taki, popularly called Makkura-daki, or 'Pitch-dark cascade.'

Gamman-ga-fuchi (about 1 m. from the Bridge) is a deep pool in the Daiya situated near the right bank of the torrent, the stream being crossed by a small bridge, about 1/2 m. S. from the Shimgawara Station of the electric tram (or 1/4 m. E. of Hamaishi-machi Station on the way back from Chūzenji.) Dashing against the rocks the wild current makes a deafening noise and forms boiling eddies. Over the pool stands a huge rock on which a small image of Fudō is set in position. On the precipitous surface of the rock are engraved the Sanscrit characters reading 'Kamman,' but popularly pronounced 'Gamman.' On the right bank are found ranged in rows images of jizō, called Bake-jizō ('Bewitched jizō'), because, according to popular superstition, nobody can count them correctly. The number, however, has been considerably reduced, as about half of them were carried away by flood in 1902.

Sōmen-no-taki, or 'Vermicelli cascade,' so called from its supposed resemblance to the long, thread-like Japanese vermicelli, is situated 1/4 m. S. of Gamman-ga-fuchi. The waters flow down (20 ft.) in a series of terraces and in many streams from the N. base of Nakimushi-yama and collecting into one stream enter the Daiya-gawa. The surrounding hillsides are famous for their glowing maple-leaves in autumn, known as 'Nakimushi-yama's maples,' and for their beautiful azalea flowers in late spring and early summer.

Urami-no-taki, or 'Back-viewing cascade,' so called as one used to be able to pass under and behind the waterfall, but it is no longer possible to do so, owing to the destruction by a flood in 1902 of the overhanging rocks from which the waters fell. The cascade is 3 1/2 m. from the Bridge and on the upper course of the Arasawa-gawa. Crossing the Tamozawa Bridge and passing through the village of Hanaishi, we visit first Dainichi-dō, a temple containing a seated image of Dainichi-Nyorai. It is surrounded by a very pretty garden,
Waterfalls.

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in which is a spring of clear water. Retracing our steps to Hanatshi-machi and taking a path to the right, we come after a walk of a little over 1 m. to the tea-house of Arasawa, Kujira-mura, which is near our destination. The cascade is about 100 ft. high and 12 ft. wide; on one side of it is a stone image of Fudō and on the other a small arbour.

Jikwan-no-taki lies between the Tansei and Arasawa peaks and is above Urami-no-taki. It is reached after a further ascent of 2.5 m. from the tea-house of Arasawa. The cascade first flows over an inclined face of flat rock about 300 ft. in length and about 100 ft. in width, from the edge of which the waters pour down in two streams to a depth of 300 ft. The cascade was discovered by the priest Jikwan-Sōjō, hence the name.

Jakko-no-taki also known as Nuno-biki, 2½ m. from the Mihashi, is reached by a path leading through Niishi-machi and past the Shaka-dō. In the latter part of the path one or two small streams have to be forded. Jakkwō-no-taki is in the former precincts of Jakko-jinsha, which was a subsidiary shrine of Futara-sanjinsha. The shrine has been entirely destroyed by fire, and nothing remains but a stone torii. The beautiful trees in the neighbourhood of the temple have also been wantonly cut down. The cascade, which comes down in a seven-terraced series of falls, forms a beautiful sheet of water 190 ft. long.

Haguro-no-taki is at Kura-shita, ½ m. N.E. of Jakko-jinsha, and at the S. base of Haguro-yama. It is 30 ft. wide, falling from a height of 50 ft. The place has been visited by Imperial princes and is a famous spot for viewing maple-leaves.

Aioi-no-taki, also called Shiraito-no-taki, is about ½ m. from Haguro-no-taki. It consists of two separate waterfalls,—the Male waterfall (100 ft.), facing S., and the Female waterfall (120 ft.), facing W. The waters, which are dashed against projecting rocks, are broken into clouds of spray, giving the appearance of tangled white threads (shira-ito).

Nana-taki, or ‘Seven waterfalls,’ so called as the waters fall in seven streams, is situated in the midst of a wild mountain ravine, shut in by the two peaks of Nyobō and Akanagi, and on the upper course of the Inari-gawa. Leaving the Gyōja-dō near Futara-jinsha behind us, the path makes a slow ascent leading across the Yashūbara plain. Of the 7 streams, the 2nd and the 5th are the largest as well as the longest, the average height of the fall being 100 to 140 ft. The place is generally obscured by mist, and it is not easy to get a full and clear view of all seven streams.

Nikkō to Chūzenji.

From the Mihashi to Lake Chūzenji, a distance of about 10 m., jinrikishas, kago (chairs), and saddle-horses are available; while electric trams go as far as Uma-gaeshi (5 m.), which is halfway up.

The road first leads along the Daiya-gawa, and we soon reach Niishi-machi, or Iri-machi, where there is an Imperial Villa, known
as Tamozawa Goyō-tei. Here the Emperor spent many a summer while he was Crown Prince. Prof. Mishima (Tutor to the Crown Prince) once chose thirty places of interest in the vicinity of the Imperial Villa and wrote an account of them.

To the right of the Villa is the Shaka-dō, which is the only one of the old buildings of the Myōdō-in now remaining. Near the Shaka-dō are several tombs, of which five, viz. those of Hotta Masamori, Abe Shigetsugu, Uchida Masanobu, Suegusa Morishige, and Okuyama Yasushige, mark the remains of the high functionaries of the Third Shogun Iyemitsu who in 1651 committed junshi by hara-kiri, in order to follow their Lord to the other world. Near the Shaka-dō, too, there are the Hachiman-jinsha and the Jizō-dō. The latter originally stood at Yunoto (beyond Chūzenji) and is popularly known as the Inuhiki Jizō, or 'Dog-leading Jizō.' It is said that during the Genroku Era (1688–1703), while the image yet stood at Yunoto, Itakura Shōgen, the daimyō of Itabashi, in order to test the divine power of this Jizō, threw it into the lake together with a hunting dog; when lo! the stone image came back to the shore leading the dog behind it. The image was sculptured by Shōdō Shōnin.

At the upper end of Irimachi there branches off a path, which leads to the two cascades Haguro and Jakkwō. Crossing the Tamozawa Bridge we come to Hanaishi-machi. Walking about ¼ m. from the latter, we come to another side track, leading to Urami-no-taki cascade. Passing by Arasawa we reach Kiyotaki, which is 3½ m. from the Mihashi. Here are Kiyotaki-jinsha, Kiyotaki-dera (founded by Kōbō-Daishi), and Kiyotaki-kwan-on (the image carved by Shōdō Shōnin). In front of the gateway to Kiyotaki-dera stands a stone guide-post, on which is the notice that the path to the right leads to Chūzenji and that to the left to Ashio; the post was set up here by Kinokuniya Bun'emon, a famous millionaire of old Yedo, who laid the foundation of his wealth by importing Kishū oranges on board a large sailing vessel. Our road now leads by the Nikkō Electric Copper Refinery, around which may be seen many houses for its employees and operatives, and soon we reach a tea-house, Hoshi-no-ya, at Iwa-no-hana. The tea-house is kept by an old woman possessed of a tame uguisu (bush-warbler), which is famous on account of its fine singing. Continuing from here our road lies close by a river bed and along the foot of a mountain, till we reach Uma-gaeshi. Here is a huge boulder, on which stands a stone tablet dedicated to the God of Waters, Sui-jin. From here a part of the river water is diverted to Kiyotaki, in order to generate electricity at the Copper Refinery (already mentioned). Uma-gaeshi, or 'Horse-returning Place,' is the terminus (5 m. from the Mihashi) of the electric tram service. The place used to be the end of horse-conveyance before the new road was cut. An inn (Tsuta-ya) offers a welcome resting-place. From Uma-gaeshi, our road lies for some distance along a dry river bed. Not far from Uma-gaeshi, we note two large boulders lying one on each side of the path; these were
washed down to their present position in the flood of 1902, where by deflecting the wild current they saved the inn *Tsuta-ya* from being washed away. Passing on we see to our right on the side of *Nantai-san* a large cave, known as the *wind-cave*; it was believed in olden times that twice a year a 'great wind' blew out from the cave,—probably caused by an escape of gas contained in the igneous rocks surrounding the cave. At the end of the path on the river bed is a bridge, *Seiwa-bashi*, marking the beginning of a road cut out of the side of the steep overhanging cliffs, the scenery now becoming wild and picturesque. We soon reach *Misawa*, a hamlet where there is a *fudo* temple, also known as *Nyoin-do*, or 'Women's Hall,' this being the limit to which women were allowed to ascend in former days. From here a winding road leads up to *Ken-ga-mine*, a narrow ridge on which stands a tea-house, whence a very pretty view may be obtained of two waterfalls (*Hodo*, on the right, about 60 ft. high, and *Bannya* to the left, about 80 ft.) at the head of a ravine. Here begins a really arduous part of the climb, which from here to the summit takes about 3/4 hr. Halfway up we come to the tea-house of *Naka-no-chaya*, which offers a convenient resting-place. In front of the house is a rock known as *fushuku-ishi* (lodestone), on which stands a small pagoda. From the tea-house one may see across a valley in front the waterfall of *Agon*, while the Ken-ga-mine tea-house lies far down below in the valley.

The summit is a level space called *Otaira*, covered with a small forest of maples, oaks, and birches,—through which the road passes for about 1/2 m. To the left is a new path leading to the famous waterfall, *Kegon-no-taki*. Note a stone monument celebrating the service of *Hoshino Gorobei*, who made the new road to the waterfall at his own expense. From here on, our road passes through Ojiri and brings us very soon to the shore of Lake Chūzenji.

*Kegon-no-taki*. The loud noise that breaks the stillness of the wood tells that we are approaching this most celebrated of the cascade trio. It is about 323 ft. high and 18 ft. wide. From the tea-house standing on the edge of the ravine a splendid side-view of the fall, as it shoots over the precipice, can be enjoyed. Near the fall 'rock-swallows' dart to and fro. It was possible till some years ago to reach the rock that stands very near the edge of the precipice, but since a school-boy chose the romantic method of ending his life by throwing himself into the fall, its approach has been barred by a stockade.

By going a short distance along the lane which turns left in front of the above-mentioned tea-house and descending a slope, one can reach the basin at the foot of the Kegon Waterfall. The basin measures 600 ft. in circumference and 36 ft. in depth. *Shirakumo-no-taki*. About halfway down the slope stands another cataract, named *Shirakumo* ('White cloud') from the white spray thrown up as its waters dash against the rocks with a loud roaring noise. It is 300 ft. in height and is a truly grand spectacle, when viewed from the
bridge called *Kasasagi-bashi*, which spans the ravine on a level with the middle of the waterfall.

**Chūzenji.**

The hamlet of Chūzenji lies on the N. shore of Lake Chūzenji, which is about 10 m. from Nikkō and 4,194 ft. above the sea-level. The place acquired its name from the temple of Chūzenji, which was established by Shōō-shōnin over 1,100 years ago. Through the purifying process initiated after the Restoration of 1868, this temple, which under the *Ryōdō* or Mixed Shintō system contained a large admixture of Buddhist practices, was bereft of these so-called foreign elements, and its name, a real Buddhist one, was changed to Chūgū-shi (a Shintō title)—the hamlet at the same time also changing its name to correspond to the new shrine title. But such is the strength of habit that everybody still speaks of Chūzenji, the new name of Chūgū-shi being used only in official or formal writings. The hamlet is under the jurisdiction of the town of Nikkō.

**Hotel:** Lake-side Hotel near the bridge, Ōjiri-bashi.—Rooms 75, accommodating about 80 persons; Tariff (American plan) ¥ 5—¥ 12. *Inns:* *Kome-ya, Tsuta-ya*, near the shore (foreign meals to order); Tariff ¥ 2 for a room and 2 meals, and ¥ 1 for luncheon. Picture post-cards: sold at S. Okamoto’s, in front of the black gate of Chūgū-shi; S. Okamoto is a collector of alpine flora and keeps for sale post-cards with pressed leaves or flowers on them.

**Lake Chūzenji.** This clear, fresh-water lake is 15 m. in circumference (its greatest length from E. to W. is about 5 m., its breadth, 2½ m.). It lies at the foot of Nantai-san and is surrounded by beautiful hills on the other sides. Its shores are rich in indentations, which add much to its scenic beauty. Towards the E. of Oimatsu-ga-saki are found the deeper parts of the lake,—soundings showing the greatest depth (i.e. off Kōzuke-jima) to be 172 metres (567 ft.).

The lake, formerly devoid of fish, now abounds with trout, carp, etc., having been stocked by the Government in 1873 with *iwana* (a species of trout), in 1874 with carp, in 1875 with *hara-aka*, in 1879 with eels and lampreys, in 1882 with trout and *ameno-uwu*, in 1890 with *higai*, and in 1892 with American trout. The Imperial Household, which owns the lake, has a spawning station on the shore. The lake is also called *Sachi-no-umi*, or the ‘Lake of Bless-edness,’ from its having been blessed by a visit from the late Emperor Meiji in 1876.

**Fishing Regulations:** Fishing for pleasure in the lake may be done only by means of rod and line. No trout may be taken which is less than ½ ft. in length, while a part of the lake is closed during the spawning season (September, October, and November). In order to fish, it is necessary to get a license and to hire a boat and fishing tackle, the charges for which are as under:

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<td>Angling license</td>
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<td>Fishing tackle</td>
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**Roads on the lake shore.** There are two lines of road on the lake shore: one a highway (*jinrikisha* available), which running
along the N. shore leads to Yumoto, via Shōbu-ga-hama (about 3 m. from the bridge, Ōjiri-bashi); the other (a foot-path) lying along the E. shore leads to the Ashio Copper-Mine, via Ase-gata (3 m. from Ōjiri-bashi). There is no path along either the S. or the S.W. shore, and the usual method of reaching those shores is by boat (either Japanese or foreign style), a large number of these craft being usually found for hire in the neighbourhood of Ōjiri-bashi. An excursion may be made on the lake in one of these boats, if the weather is favourable.

Futara-san Chūgū-shi, popularly known as the Chūzen-ji Shrine, is a branch establishment of the Futarasan-jinsha at Nikkō; being dedicated to the three deities of Ōnamuchi, Tagori-hime (his wife), and their son Ajisuki-taka-hikone, the 'Three Original Gongen of Nikkō,' as is the case with the original shrine at Nikkō. The shrine, which is high up on the S. foot of Nantai-san, facing the lake, is at the starting-point of the path leading to the summit of Nantai-san. There is a large bronze torii near the shore, and a triple series of stone steps leads to the Hai-den, or Oratory, (frontage 39 ft., depth 47 ft., height 31½ ft.), which is roofed with copper tiles, while its pillars and walls are cinnabar-varnished. The Seidō, or Main shrine, (frontage 20 ft., depth 27 ft., and height 27 ft.) is similarly roofed and varnished and is highly ornamented with painted carvings; its three doors in front are lacquered black. Attached to the temple are a large cooking room and several large sheds, where the crowds of pilgrims at festivals (Tohai-Matsuri P. 380) are fed and housed. Note the huge iron kettles for cooking rice.

Tachiki-no-kwan-on is at Uta-ga-hama (¾ m. from Ōjiri-bashi), on the road along the E. shore leading to Ase-gata; (the place may also be reached by boat). The road passes through a wood of maples, oaks, birches, etc., many of which are covered with the long trailing moss called saruwagase (or sagari-koke). At the Kwan-on temple is a spring of sparkling water, known as the Kongō (diamond) water. The chief image, Kwan-on, was carved by Shōdō-Shōnin out of a big standing tree-trunk. It is 16 ft. high, black in colour, and the rough marks made by the chisel are still visible after a lapse of over 1,100 years. The Four Heavenly Kings (Shitenno) on the right and left of the Kwan-on are attributed to the famous Unkei. The Kwan-on and other images, which formerly stood in a temple at the W. side of the Chūzenji Shrine, were brought to the present place after having been washed down by flood in 1902.

Yamamoto Zuion, who recently repaired the Kwan-on image says: "The image is boldly but roughly executed,—a hatchet having apparently been used instead of a chisel in carving the lower parts. Under this rough workmanship, a certain grandeur and an impress of the exalted spirit of the great priest are distinctly noticeable."

Tera-ga-saki (or Hatchō-dejima) is a small headland to the S.W. of Uta-ga-hama. On it stands an old temple of Yakushi-Nyorai, built by Jikaku-Dainsh in 848. It is a pretty spot, much visited, and is most easily reached by boat.
**Ase-gata** (reached by boat in 1 hr. from Chuzenji) lies on the road leading to Ashio. It is a small village with 2 or 3 tea-houses. Behind the village, at a distance of half a mile, rises the mountain ridge of *Ase-gata-toge* (500 ft. above the lake), which commands on one side a splendid view of the lake and the neighbouring mountains and on the other of the peaks of Kesa-maru, Futa-go, Jizō-ga-take, as well as of the mountain streams which go to swell the upper course of the *Watarase-gawa*.

From here to Akabura, the upper half of the village of Ashio, about 4 m., the path lies along dry river-beds or on mountain sides. There are several tea-houses on the way.

**Oimatsu-ga-saki** is a headland projecting from the S. shore. Here formerly stood a temple, Nichirin-ji, founded by Shōdo-Shōnin. Kōsuke-jima is a pretty island lying off the headland.

**Senju-ga-hara** is a plain by the lake. Here stands the Senju-dō, dedicated to Senju (1,000-handed) Kwan-on, being the sole remnant of many temple buildings built here by Shōdo-Shōnin. Across this plain flow several streams (the Toyamazawa-gawa, the Yanagisawa-gawa, etc.), which empty themselves into the lake. The Yanagisawa-gawa flows from a pretty lake, Sai-no-ko, 1 m. above its mouth.

**Akaiwa-ga-saki**, on the N. shore, is a headland composed of many red rocks, overgrown by maple-trees. The place is visited on account of its crimson leaves in autumn.

**Nikkō to Ashio.**

There are 2 paths leading from Nikko to the famous mining town of Ashio. (1) **The Path over Hosoo-toge**—altogether 15.7 m.—Nikkō to Kwa-no-hana 3½ m. by electric tramway, to Hosoo 1.2 m. by jinrikisha, to Techi-gi-daira 6 m. on foot, on horse back or by kago (luggage transported by wireway), and to Watarase 5 m. by horse tramway. Horse tramway runs from Watarase, which is a part of Ashio, to several pits in the copper-mine. (2) **The Path over Asegata-toge**—altogether 7½ m.—Chūzenji to Asegata 3 m. on foot, or by boat across Lake Chūzenji in 1 hr., to Asegata-toge ½ m., and to Akakura 4½ m. of descent on foot, the last named being a part of Ashio. The journey between Chūzenji and Ashio (Akakura) usually takes some 3 hrs. It is advisable to engage the same men who rows the boat across Chūzenji Lake to carry bundles from Asegata to Akakura (boat-hire and porterage ¥1.30).

**Ashio Copper Mine.** This famous mine is located on the S. slope of a mountain which forms a part of the Nikkō Group of mountains. From one side of the mountain starts the River Watarase-gawa and from the other the Kōshin-gawa, an important tributary of the former. The mining lot covers an area of 2,040 acres, producing annually 25,000,000 kin of copper ingots. The mine was discovered early in the 17th century and was worked by the Toku-gawa Shogunate till 1871, when it was sold to Furukawa Ichibe, the founder of the famous Furukawa family. The output of the mine was largely used in building the Nikkō temples.

At present the mine is worked from three sides,—the pit in the S. being known as Tōdō, that in the N., Honsan, and that in the W., Kewawa. The rock drills and ore concentrating mills are on a
largest scale and in an up-to-date style, wireways and tramways facilitating transportation in all directions. The offices of the mine and the Copper Refinery are at Honzan, the pit in the N. The town of Ashio contains altogether 30,776 people (¾ miners and their families),—the town consisting of different groups of houses, scattered about, such as Akakura and Matō. Inns: Chōwa-kan, Tochimoto-ya.

Highway to Yumoto.

The highway to Yumoto (7½ m.) starts from Chūzenji, running along the N. shore. First we pass the bronze torii of the Chūgūshi Shrine, then come to Ōsakī, where in a forest of pines, cryptomerias, birches, and maples, stand many summer villas.

Shōbu-ga-hama (3 m. from Ōjiri-bashi—boat available) is an important stage-town (where horses or jinrikisha may be hired). Here the highway takes a sharp turn towards the N. and traverses a forest of large birches. In this forest stands the agency of the Imperial Household Department's Forestry Bureau. The agency also has charge of the spawning station at Shōbu-ga-hama. See P. 388 above Fishing Regulations.

Ryūzu-no-taki is a cascade coming out of a wild mountain side. It is in Jigoku-dani, or the 'Inferno Valley.' There is, however, nothing infernal or terrific in the aspect of the place. At a teahouse, Jigoku-jaya, sits a smiling host, instead of (as might be presumed from its name) a fierce-looking ogre. It is supposed that the unfortunate name was derived from a cave in the neighbourhood, called 'Jigoku'. The cascade may be seen to best advantage from a hill on the other side of the bridge by which stands the tea-house Jigoku-jaya. The cascade is very pretty and well worth a visit; (for the greater part of the way from Chūzenji, i.e. as far as Shōbu-ga-hama, boats are available).
Senjō-ga-hara. On the way to Senjō-ga-hara we pass Akanuma, a reddish-coloured marshy land, overgrown in many places with reeds. Senjō-ga-hara is a plain, rendered very attractive in summer by the blossoms of Yashī-bana (a kind of azalea) and wild lilies. The place also affords a complete view of the surrounding mountains—Nantai-san, Omanago, Komano-go, and Tarō-zan towards the E., and Shirane-san, Mae-Shirane-san, and Konsei-zan to the W.

The name Senjō-ga-hara, as it is generally written nowa-days, means the 'plain of battles.' But as no battle has ever taken place here, it would be more appropriate perhaps if the name were written in the ideographs 'Senchōga-hara,' meaning the 'thousand-acre plain,' referring to its extensive area.

Proceeding across the plain, we come to a spot where there stand three large larches, known as Sambon-matsu. Here the highway divides into two, the one towards the left leading to Yumoto, and the other towards the right to Nishizawa Gold Mine.*

*Nishizawa Kinzan is 6 m. from Sambon-matsu. It occupies the 8th place on the list (containing 46 mines) of the Japanese gold mines. The galleries are 14,000 ft. long (1911), and the mine is equipped with machinery for the selection of ores, for refining, analysing, etc. The mine provides a hospital and a school for miners. The Nishizawa Gold Mine Co., which owns this mine, employs 1,500 hands; the annual output of gold is valued at ¥400,000.

Following the road to Yumoto we soon come to a small stream, the Sakasa-gawa, running from right to left, and shortly afterwards to Hitohuchi-niwa, a clear and sparkling spring issuing from a crevice in a rock near a tea-house, Kogaya-no-chaya. After 20 minutes' further ascent, we come to a road branching off to the left and leading to the foot of Yudaki.

Yudaki, or the 'Hot water cascade,' is formed by the waters from Yumoto Lake running down a steep rocky bed. By taking the highway towards Yumoto, we soon come to a spot whence we may look down upon the cascade, while the left-hand path brings one to a point from which one may view it from below. One may then rejoin the Yumoto highway by a short cut which brings one out at the spot above mentioned. The cascade makes a fall of 270 ft., its waters flowing through a forest of maples and other fine trees.

**Yumoto Hot Springs.**

The Yumoto spa is 17 m. from Nikkō and 7½ m. from Chūzenji,—junriki-sha available throughout.

Hotel: Namma Hotel, with separate Japanese and European establishments; European rooms 15, Japanese rooms 12, altogether accommodating 35 persons; Tariff (American plan) ¥4-5. Inns: Kama-ya, Ita-ya, etc.; these each have detached houses; foreign meals to order; Tariff (room, with 2 meals) ¥2, luncheon ¥1.

Yumoto is surrounded by mountains on all sides except to the S., where it is open towards the lake. The place is at the high altitude of 5,088 ft. above the sea-level, being higher than Chūzenji by 900 ft., and than the Mihashi, Nikkō, by 3,060 ft. In the hottest days of summer the thermometer never registers more than 82° Fahr. It is literally a summer resort, the hotel and inns being
practically closed between the middle of November and the middle of March.

Lake Yumoto, called 'Yu-no-umi,' is 1 m. long and \(\frac{3}{4}\) m. wide and receives its waters from the Shirane-sawa, the Konsei-sawa, etc., as well as from the thermal springs. On the E. shore of the lake (i.e. on the right-hand side of the road to Chūzenji) is a small peninsula, called Usagi-jima, which is covered by a forest of splendid conifers. In fact the lake is surrounded on all sides by a beautiful forest, in which are found trees like kome-tsuga, take-momi (fir), karamatsu (larch), kara-hinoki, and asunaro. There are boats for hire, either for rowing or for fishing. The lake abounds in funa (gibel) and eels.

Hot Springs. There are many hot springs, which are, as a rule, alkaline, with a slight trace of sulphur. For the most part they are colourless and transparent, but some are slightly turbid.

In the hotel and inns there are private baths, but public baths, of which there are more than 10, are largely patronised, as they are believed to be more efficacious than the private baths. The public baths have names, which, taking them in order from the S., are as follows:—Tsuru-no-yu, Kawara-no-yu, Donsu-no-yu, Naka-no-yu, Taki-yu, Uba-yu, Gosho-yu, Jizai-yu, Ara-yu (also called Yumoto), Tade-yu, etc. Of these the hottest are Ara-yu (156° Fahr.) and Kawara-no-yu and Gosho-yu (both 149°), while Donsu-no-yu (105°) has the lowest temperature.

From Yumoto to Ikao.

Yumoto to Higashi-Ogawa (14 m.), via the Konsei Pass (3 m. from Yumoto), a coolie may be engaged to carry one's luggage and to act as guide—no horses available; Higashi-Ogawa to Numata (21.5 m.), saddle-horses available; Numata to Shibukawa (13.3 m.), horse tramway and jinrikisha; from Shibukawa to Ikao, electric tramway. (see P. 261)

Between Yumoto and Higashi-Ogawa we cross the Konsei Pass (Konsei-tōge), which is 6,740 ft. above the sea-level, being 1,652 ft. higher than Yumoto. The way up to the Konsei Pass is a continuous ascent, ending in a steep climb,—the ascent forming on an average a gradient of 1 in 12. From the summit we get a fine view of the thickly wooded mountain slopes facing Yumoto, of Nantai-san and Ōmanago beyond, and of Tsukuba-san further beyond. The descent on the other side of the pass is comparatively easy; we soon meet with several tarns, Suga-numa, Maru-numa, Ōjiri-numa. The path lies partly along a river flowing from Ōjiri-numa, while a few miles on the Yumoto side of Higashi-Ogawa are the Shirane hot springs; from this place forward, the road leads along pretty streams and through forests noted for their splendid autumnal tints. Several streams met with flow from the foot of Shirane-san and of Kasa-da ke (7,480 ft.).

Higashi-Ogawa (Inn, Tösui-kwan) is the seat of the village office of Kata-shina-mura. The village consists of several hamlets scattered about at some distance from one another. The place is quite high up, being 2,840 ft. above the sea-level. Between Higashi-
Ogawa and Numata (21½ m., coolies and saddle-horses available), there are several villages—Suka-gawa (3.7 m.), Okkai (8.7 m.), Taka-
hira (15.7 m.). All the way from Suka-gawa onward we go through scenery of great beauty. Numata (Inns: Marusugi, Narutaki) is
connected by a horse tramway with Shibukawa, which is on the
electric tramway line between Maebashi and Ikao.

Mountains of Nikkō.

Pilgrim paths on Nikkō mountains.

(1) Path starting from Nikkō: This first leads to Nyobō-san and then
continues over Akanagi-san, Konamago-san, Omanago-san, etc., to Shizu,
where there is a pilgrim hut, then up to the summit of Nanai-san and down
to Chūzenji.

(2) Path starting from Chūzenji: This leads to Shizu, via the summit
of Nantai-san, then over either Omanago or Tarō-san to Senjō-ga-hara. At
Osawa the path is closely shut in by huge rocks on both sides for about
½ m. from Senjō-ga-hara to Yumoto there is a public high way.

(3) Path starting from Yumoto: This leads to Shirane-san (via Mae-
Shirane), thence over Kosei-san and Onsen-ga-take to Chūzenji.

Akanagi-san, (6,701 ft.) and Nyobō-san (8,210 ft.) are two steep
peaks rising to the N.W. of Nikkō. The summit of each is broken up
into several small peaks, presenting a serrated aspect. It is
probable that the two were originally parts of one common range,
which was subsequently separated into two by the breaking down
of the middle portions under some great catastrophe.

To climb these mountains from Nikkō, at first two roads are available:
one turning right from Moshimachi, Nikkō, (or turning left from the vicinity
of Gyōja-dō, which is on the way between Futara-san-jinshā and Takino-
jinshā), and the other branching off right from the road leading to Urumi-no-
taki and traversing Mokko-daira, an elevated plain: these two routes soon
unite, in the vicinity of Nana-taki, into one path which leads to the summit of
Nyobō-san (11 m. from the Mihashi, Nikkō, the distance being covered in
over 5 hrs.).

On the summit of Nyobō-san is a small shrine, which is sub-
ordinate to Futara-san-jinshā. On one side of the summit is a
singular pine-tree, believed to be thousands of years old, which
literally creeps upon the ground, extending for several miles, its
branches taking root at innumerable places. This is the famous
Hai-matsu, or ‘Creeping pine’ of Nyobō-san. From behind the
shrine starts a path leading to Akanagi-san. The path for a short
distance is steep and dangerous. This part is known as Ken-ga-
mine, or the ‘Sword back,’ being a narrow projecting rock, literally
like the back of a sword, only 1 ft. wide and ascended with great
difficulty with the help of the iron chain attached to it.

Akanagi-san may be climbed by taking a path leading to its summit
(12 m. from the Mihashi) from the neighbourhood of the cascade of Kifuru-
no-taki: It is usual, however, to visit it by the path (via Ken-ga-mine) over
mountain ranges from Nyobō-san (2½ m.). On the summit, which is covered
by reddish-coloured rocks, is a stone temple dedicated to Sukunahihona-nō-
kami. Other neighbouring peaks, Akakura, Mikasa, Shakujiō, etc., are also
reddish-coloured, being without trees. Retracing our steps from Akanagi-san
to Nyobō-san, we ascend another peak, Sen-nyo-san, a part of the climb being
done by the aid of an attached iron chain. Taking a westward course, we
may climb Taishaku-san (8,136 ft.), the summit having a stone temple on it
and commanding a magnificent view of the distant mountains of Aizu and
Mt. Nantai.  

NIKKÔ  

44. Route.  

Echigo; thence a slow descent leads to Fujimi-tõge (6,673 ft.). Over Fujimi-tõge lies a path which leads on the one hand to Yashû-bara and on the other to Kuriyama-mura.

Komanago-sun (7,742 ft.) soars up to the S.W. of Fujimi-tõge, an ascent of over a mile placing us at its summit, where there is a stone shrine, dedicated to Takeminakata-no-kami.

Omanago-sun rises to the S. of Komanago; midway between the two, at a spot called Taka-no-su, or ‘Falcon’s nest,’ is a tea-house, which affords welcome rest to weary climbers, but it is opened only during August. From Taka-no-su to the summit is about 2 m., the path nowhere being very steep. On the summit is a small shrine dedicated to Ajsuki-taka-hikone-no-kami. Descending a short distance on the S. side, we come to a solitary projecting rock, called Chidori-gaeshi, or the ‘Thousand birds turning back,’ from the notion that no bird can cross it, but is obliged to turn back. At this place, the path for a distance of 400 yds. or so is so steep that four iron ladders have been fixed to assist climbers. Reaching the foot of the mountain we are at Shizu, where there is a hut for giving shelter to pilgrims over-night. From Shizu a path leads to the summit of Nantai-sun.

Nantai-sun, also known as Kurokami-yama or Futara-sun, is 8,180 ft. above the sea-level, being the most important, though not the highest, of the Nikkô mountain group. It is a beautiful conical peak, covered with a thick growth of trees and shrubs. On its summit is an extinct crater about 1,000 ft. in diameter, presenting a horse-shoe shape, owing to the breaking down of a part of its upper walls. On the lower two-thirds of the mountain there are many ravines running slantingly down the mountain sides. Except on rainy days these are mostly dry, though one running into Shōbu-ga-hama contains shallow streams at all times. This is known as the Jigoku-gawa, or Jigoku-dani.

According to the pilgrimage custom, the path leading from Chūzenji is regarded as the more appropriate one for making the ascent (see P. 380 under Tōhai-Matsuri). This is the front path, said to be 2 ri 22 cho, or 6½ m. (though really it is somewhat shorter), covered in 3⅙ hrs. The climb by the back path from Shizu is much easier, besides being shorter (as Shizu is higher than Chūzenji); the summit is reached in about 2 hrs.

Shizu-guchi, Shizu hut, or simply Shizu, is at a place where the base of Nantai-sun meets that of Omanago; it is 5,950 ft. above the sea-level (1,756 ft. higher than Chūzenji). Shizu is reached from Nikkô, either by the path leading over Nyobô-san and Akanagi-san, or by another via Uryû-saka on the N. side of Tatsui-yama. But it is more easily reached from either Yumoto or Chūzenji, the path leading via Senjô-ga-hara and Osawa.

Taro-zan (7,891 ft.) rises to the N. W. of Omanago and Komanago. It is cone-shaped, though the summit is much broken. This peak is said to be particularly rich in alpine flora.

In making the ascent of Tarô-zan we start from the Shizu hut, and we soon come to Ombo-sun (1 m. from Shizu), a stone image of Buddha, believed to be a special patron of children; after another mile’s walk we come to the valley of Osawa, where begins the actual ascent of the peak,—3¾ m. from here to the summit, accomplished in 2 hrs.
From about 1,000 ft. below the summit there is a deep ravine, running slantingly, known as Shin-nagi, or the ‘New mountain flood.’ This ravine is spanned at one spot by a huge stone, by which the climber crosses over from one edge to the other. On the summit is a small shrine with a bronze torii. There are also several rocks,—one huge boulder called Bonten-iwa, and others known by the names of Goma-dan, Tainai-kuguri, Mandara, etc. A delightful spot is the place known as Ohana-batake, or the ‘Honourable flower-garden,’—a space spreading over some 20 acres, which in summer is literally covered with all sorts of alpine flowers.

Shirane-san consists of two peaks,—Mae-Shirane (7,922 ft.) and Oku-Shirane (8,590 ft.), the former being the outer wall of the crater, while the latter is Shirane peak proper and the highest in the Nikkō mountains.

There are two paths leading to the summit of Shirane: we may start from Yumoto, taking a path leading over Mae-Shirane (5 m. from Yumoto, covered in 3 hrs.)—the summit of Oku-Shirane (7½ m. from Yumoto) being generally reached in 4½ hrs.; or we may start from Higashi-Ogawa, taking the right-hand track (over which is a torii), at a spot below the Maru-numa, where the path forks; between here and the summit we pass Fudo-zaka, Raku-Jinō, Chino-ike-jigoku, etc.

To take in the climb of Shirane as part of the trip between Yumoto and Higashi-Ogawa is a somewhat arduous task, but a good pedestrian will enjoy it, as it will be more interesting than coming back to Yumoto by the same path by which one has ascended.

The valley between Mae-Shirane and Oku-Shirane slopes downward from the centre to N. and S. At the N. end of the valley are two beautiful tarns of clear water, Goshiki-numa and Mida-ga-ike. On the summit of each peak is a small shrine, Shirane-san-jinsha. While Mae-Shirane is covered with shrubs and dwarf trees, Oku-Shirane is almost barren of vegetation, displaying a number of old craters. Of these the northernmost one is the largest and not yet free from the escape of sulphur fumes; the W. side of the wall is broken, and over it stones and lava have rolled and flowed down, giving rise to the name of Ōhiro-kozawa, or the ‘Wide dry river-bed.’ Although the volcano is now extinct, its latest outburst took place as recently as 1873, when there was a rain of lava-stones within a radius of 10 m.

Onsen-ga-take (7,775 ft.), also called Yu-dake, is an extinct volcano, 3¾ m. N.W. of Yumoto. This peak may be climbed from Yumoto by taking a path either via the N. side of Lake Tade-no-umi, or via Konsei-tōge and the ridge of Konsei-zan; the latter path is about a mile longer. On the summit are several temples (Onsen-jinsha, Yakushi-dō, etc.).

Konsei-zan (7,472 ft.) is 3 m. W. of Yumoto. This peak may be climbed by taking a road to Konsei-tōge, thence following an ascending path towards the S.; (from Konsei-tōge to the summit is ½ m.); note on the way a large rock, called Ōi-suru-iwa, where the pilgrim usually relieves himself of the load on his back and takes a short rest.
Route XLV. Gan-Etsu Line.

(Kōriyama—Nozawa Section).

This line is a junction section connecting the North-Eastern Main Line with the Shin-Etsu Line. At present the traffic from the North-Eastern side extends from Kōriyama to Nozawa, 64.9 m., time 4 hrs. 25 min., while from the Shin-Etsu side the section from Niitsu to Tsugawa is under traffic (see P. 285). Principal places and sights along the Kōriyama—Nozawa extension are described below.

Kōriyama (see P. 324 North-Eastern Main Line.)

Yamagata (16.6 m. from Kōriyama, in 1 hr. 16 min.) is a little village on Lake Inawashiro and reputed for good scenery. For irrigating the rice fields in Asaka County the water from the lake is led by a canal known as Asaka Canal.

Sekito (18.9 m. from Kōriyama, in 1 hr. 24 min.) lies on the shore of the lake. The lake shores in this neighbourhood are dotted with places of interest, such as Uba-do, about ¼ m. from the station, the Hayama-jinsha, and the Kobiragata-Temman dedicated to Sugawara Michizane. The views from the grounds of the latter shrine are especially fine.

Lake Inawashiro measures about 7.3 m. from E. to W., 4.9 m. from N. to S., and 33 m. in circumference. A little island called Okina-jima stands in the lake, while from the N.W. corner the water from the lake flows out into the Nippashi-gawa, to serve as an important source of irrigation to the plains lying along its lower course. At the outlet of the lake, called Tonokuchi, where the water discharges into the river, there is a stone bridge with sixteen spans. From the S. shores well-wooded hills rise almost from the very edge of the lake, but the N. shores form low fields with villages and hamlets clustering here and there, the largest being Inawashiro. Places affording good views of the lake are Tonokuchi, Nagahama, Kobiragata, Yamagata, and Funatsu, and the view from the grounds of Kobiragatu Temman takes in about one-half of the whole expanse of the lake. All these places have lately begun to attract the attention of Japanese and foreigners as summer-resorts.

The lake does not appear to be a crater-lake, but was more probably formed by the damming up of streams, when at some ancient time Bandai, Nunobiki, and other volcanoes exploded and ejected lava-streams and ashes. The ridge standing to the E. consists of crystalline schists, the oldest strata in Japan, with superimposed tuff or layers of volcanic ashes in some parts. It is conceivable that the explosion that took place here in the Daiichi Era (806–810) must have been one of terrific character, for it has blown off, as it did in 1888, part of the ridge. The surface of this lake lies over 1,680 ft. above the sea and is therefore higher by about 984 ft. than the plain of Aizu. At the N.E. corner of the lake, the Nagase-gawa flows in and forms a delta.

Inawashiro (22.4 m. from Kōriyama, in 1 hr. 37 min.) is situated about one mile from the village proper, which contains a population of 3,004 and is sheltered on the N.W. by Mt. Bandaisan while the Nagase-gawa flows E.


**Bandai-san** (6,481 ft. above the sea). This is a group of four peaks called *O-Bandai, Ko-Bandai* (blown off by the explosion of 1888), *Kushi-ga-mine*, and *Akahani*.

The distance from Inawashiro to the summit is about 5 m. The ascent is quite laborious, especially from about half-way up, and in some places it is necessary to scramble up by taking hold of branches of trees or projecting rocks standing out along the path. On the summit stands a shrine, Bandai-jinja, for which a festival is held on June 15 (lunar calendar).

*O-Bandai* and *Akahani* extend from E. to W. and lie S. of *Kushi-ga-mine* and its continuation, the latter perhaps forming crater walls. A depression, called *Numa-no-taira*, that exists amidst the N. hills, is encircled by cliffs and probably marks the site of an old crater. *O-Bandai* is conical, and though at its S. foot the slope makes an angle of only 70° to 259°, this inclination is as sharp as 30° higher up. The best path for the ascent starts from the village of **Oshidate** at the S. base. In about an hour the oratory on the hillside is reached; then another hour’s climbing brings one to a very steep place called **Oniga-hiza**, whence the top is 3½ hours’ steady climb. *Kushi-ga-mine* (5,352 ft.) rises on the N.E. of *O-Bandai* and sends a spur towards the S.E., while the base of its E. slope extends towards the E. as far as the banks of the Naga-se-gawa. Its W. slope is precipitous and borders on the crater that exploded in 1888. *Yugeta-yama*, N. of *O-Bandai*, is about the same altitude as *Kushi-ga-mine*, but is a steep rocky peak with a spur running W. to form **Marumori** (4,480 ft.), and is continuous with *Nekoma Volcano*. To the N. of *Yugeta-yama* are two hot springs, **Kami-no-yu** and **Naka-no-yu**. There used to be a third, **Shimo-no-yu**, below the latter, but this was destroyed by the explosion. *Numa-no-taira* opens E. and must have been a crater in some past time. Before the explosion, there were in this depression several ponds or pools from which sulphurous gases issued, while a small elevation in the centre supplied a sulphur mine. All were obliterated by the explosion, and at present *Numa-no-taira* is filled with the ejected matter. At the precipitous end of *Numa-no-taira* the water of the streams issuing from the surrounding heights collects and descends in a fall. Below there is a little depression which was probably a subsequently formed crater. The Bandai group presents stratified layers of lava and debris, and, judging from the inclination of the strata, the debris must have been blown from *Numa-no-taira*, another proof that it marks the site of an old crater.

The explosion that occurred on July 15th, 1888, was heralded by a terrible rumbling noise as of distant thunder, which was heard at about 7 a.m. At 7.45 with a terrific shaking of the ground *Ko-Bandai* exploded, sending a column of smoke to the height of about 640 metres from the top of the peak, and scattering ashes and debris. The whole neighbourhood was plunged into pitchy darkness. More than ten explosions occurred one after another and blew off the greater part of the body of the peak, producing a horse-shoe crater with the open part directed towards the N. The crater measured 3,936 ft. from E. to W. and about 4,920 ft. from N. to S., and at the same time a cliff of about 1,620 ft. high was formed on the side of *Kushi-ga-mine* and *Yugeta-yama*. Within the crater, a crevice extending N.W. was formed, from which smoke issued actively at the time, but now it is very weak. The matters ejected were estimated at 220 cubic miles approximately, and though the finer particles were blown up into the air, the greater part flowed down the mountain slope at a velocity of about 48 m. per hour, buried an area measuring about 27 sq. m., and killed 461 persons. The earth and mud generally rushed down the N. slope, buried four hamlets and *Kawakami*, and partially destroyed seven other hamlets. The finer materials that were blown out consisted of greyish-green particles of augite-andesite with a small quantity of silica, and they were scattered by the wind chiefly towards the E. S. E. and fell even as far off as the Pacific coast of the country. As in similar catastrophes that have recently occurred here and there in Japan, the explosion of Bandai, terrific as it was, was not accompanied by the ejection of lava. It was evidently caused by the explosion of steam generated underground. The ashes and debris scattered
about consisted of the materials of the mountain sides blown to pieces. The
catastrophe occasioned a complete change in the topographical aspects of the
range; and the N. slopes that were previously covered with dense woods and
thick vegetation have been reduced to a desolate desert of rocks and stones.
Then the damming up of the rivers Hibara and Nagase resulted in the formation
of new lakes, as Hibara, Onogawa, Akimoto, and others.

Wakamatsu (38.7 m. from Koriyama, in 2 hrs. 55 min.; Inns: Shimizu-ya, Minato-ya), Pop. 39,265, is the largest city in Fukushima Prefecture and is situated in a basin shut in on all sides by mountain ranges. Formerly known as Aizu, the place, from its strategic position, was considered the key of the North-eastern part of Japan. It was held first by the Daimyo called Ashina, then by Gamō Ujitsuna, Uesugi Kagekatsu and Kato Yoshiaki in turn, while in the early days of the Tokugawa Shogunate this dominion belonged to Hoshina Masanobu, younger brother of the 3rd Shogun Ieyasu.

In the civil war of the Restoration the clan sided with the doomed cause of the Tokugawa, but after a stubborn defence lasting about a month the garrison had to surrender. The city was razed to the ground at the time, and has not yet fully recovered from the disaster. The city extends for 2.2 m. from E. to W. and 1.4 m. from N. to S. Manufacturing industries provide regular employment for the citizens and inhabitants of the neighbourhood, the articles produced being Aizu lacquer-wares, Aizu pottery (produced at the village of Honography), candles, woven goods, etc. Indeed, as regards manufacturing activity, Wakamatsu stands foremost among the cities in N.E. Japan.

Aizu Lacquer wares. These are produced principally in the city and more or less in the surrounding district. The origin of the industry is attributed to the latter part of the 16th century when wares resembling Nambu lacquered articles were first produced. The system of division of labour was fairly well developed among Aizu lacquer artisans, who were classified into six groups, according as they worked in turned articles, board articles, makie wares, ground lacquering, middle lacquering, etc. The articles were shipped abroad soon after the opening of the country to foreign commerce, but the disturbances at the time of the Restoration very much interfered with the progress of the industry. The prosperity was soon restored, only to be checked about 1880 as a result of the appearance of shoddy goods. This opened the eyes both of the manufacturers and traders, and their assiduous efforts to restore the credit of the product have been fairly well rewarded. At present the output reaches about half a million yen.

Places of Interest.

The Castle Grounds are situated at the S. extremity of the city and on the bank of the Yagawa, the only relics now extant being the moats. In the grounds stands a monument erected in memory of the brave sons of Aizu who fell on the battlefield in defending the cause of their country.

The castle was first built by Ashina Naomori in the latter part of the 14th century, it then passed to Date and next to Gamō, by whom it was rebuilt on a larger scale. After the fall of Gamō, it was first held by Uesugi Kagekatsu, then by Kato Yoshiaki, and Hoshina Masayuki. The stout resistance offered by Matsudaira Yohō in 1868 to the Imperial troops enlivened the last page of the history of this castle, though in a tragic manner. The castle surrendered, and the clan of Aizu was transferred to the little fief of Tomamé on the peninsula N. E. of Aomori.
Tomb of Gamō Ujisato is in the Kōtoku-ji at Sakae-machi. The tombstone is a rounded stone with five constrictions and stands 9 ft. high.

Tōmorison-san, about 2 m. E. of the city (jinrikisha 25 sen), is noted in association with the gallant end of the little band of the Byakko-tai, or the ‘White Tiger Band,’ 20 young samurai, boys of sixteen or seventeen years old, who took part in the defence of the castle. When from the top of this hill they noticed fire rising from the castle, they concluded that the defenders must have met with a tragic end. The boy-warriors hastened to follow their gallant comrades and fell on their swords. One of them was afterwards resuscitated. A monument in their memory and the tombstones, nineteen in all, stand on the hillside, and their wooden images are installed at the Uga-jindō.

Sasae-tō stands below the monument of the ‘Byakko-tai’ and is a hexagonal three-storied building 51 ft. in height. In the interior a staircase ascends spirally to the top and another similar one descends on the other side, like the interior of a monovalve called sazae (urbo), whence the name. It was built in 1796 and W. of it stands a Shintō shrine called Uga-jindō.

Higashiyama Onsen (Inns: Shin-taki, Mukai-taki, Fudō-taki, Nihachi-ya) lies 3 m. to the E. of the station and is the most popular spa in this district. It is shut in by peaks on the N., S., and E., its W. side only being left open to communicate with the city. The bath-houses stand on both banks of the little stream called Yu-gawara, which is full of rocks.

Yanatsu Kokūsō is about 15 m. from Wakamatsu, from which jinrikishas or omnibuses are available. The place is noted both for the temple of Kokūsō and for its beautiful scenery. The little village of Yanatsu occupies an elevated position on the bank of the Tadami-gawa. The sight of the surrounding hills extending like undulating waves, with the waters of the Tadami like a white ribbon winding in and out between them, makes a pretty picture. The temple, a few minutes’ walk from the village, stands on an elevation overlooking the river and is approached by a long flight of stone steps. Passing through the Nio-mon and ascending another flight, we come in front of the Hon-dō, which is a sufficiently large pile with double gabled roofs, and having a length of 69 ft. and a width of 54 ft. From the base to the top of the ridge on the roof the height is 158 ft., while to the eaves it is 66 ft. Corridors extend round three sides and the building is a square two-storied edifice. There is a dancing-stage continuous with the main hall. The view of the surrounding scenes from the corridors is quite charming.

Kitagata (49.5 m. from Kōriyama, in 3 hrs. 28 min.) lies on the highway leading to Wakamatsu and Yonezawa and contains 9,039 inhabitants. There is a hot spring about 5 m. to the N. of the town.
Route XLVI. Ō-u Line.
(From Fukushima to Aomori).

General Description. This line diverges at Fukushima from the North-Eastern Main Line, which it rejoins at Aomori, via Yonezawa (26.1 m. from Fukushima, in 2 hrs. 26 min.), Yamagata (55.3 m. from Fukushima, in 3 hrs. 47 min.), Akita (186.8 m. from Fukushima, in 9 hrs. 45 min.), and Hirosaki (279 m. from Fukushima, in 13 hrs. 52 min.). It traverses the W. half of the provinces forming the Ō-u region, hence its name. The entire length of the line is 302.3 m. and the time taken 15 hrs. Besides the local trains there are two through trains run daily between Tokyo (Ueno) and Aomori, the latter taking 23 hrs. 55 min. A schedule of the principal stations on this line is shown below (Fukushima as starting-point):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Distances</th>
<th>Fares 1st class</th>
<th>Fares 2nd class</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>yen</td>
<td>yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>.65</td>
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<td>1.35</td>
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<td>2.53</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.67</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinjō</td>
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<td>2.09</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōmagari</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ōiwake</td>
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<td>3.65</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

After leaving Fukushima the line soon winds up over the Itaya Pass, that crosses the boundary between the two provinces of Iwashiyo and Ōzen. The construction of this portion was the most difficult piece of work along the line; over ten tunnels are bored in this section, which includes the four stations of Akaiwa, Itaya, Tōge, and Ōsawa. This part formerly offered the stiffest stretch of road to travellers destined for Yonezawa.

Leaving Yonezawa the train runs close along the highway and
reaches Akita via Yamagata and Shinjō, generally keeping in sight en route the views of the three peaks in Dewa, viz. Chōkai, known as the 'Fuji of Dewa,' and Gwasan and Haguro. From Akita the line skirts the lagoon of Hachiro-gata, and at Hataori a deflection, called Noshiro Line, runs to the port of Noshiro. The main line turns right, traversing the plain of the R. Noshiro, and as the train nears Futatsui a cluster of steep peaks looms up ahead, with the river Noshiro meandering near by.

Leaving Ōdate, the train enters the mountainous section of Yatate, which constitutes the boundary between Mitsu and Ugo and at the same time forms a watershed which sends S. the Shimo-uchi and the Hira. The latter is crossed six times before the train reaches Owani. Iwaki-san, called the 'Fuji of Tsugaru,' is passed very close at Hirosaki. From here to Aomori the train runs through a plain except where the land rises between Daishaka and Tsugaru-zaka

Railway Connections.

1. Kosaka Line, 14.1 m., from Ōdate to the copper-mine of Kosaka, in 1 hr. 25 min.; branch from Shigenai to Futatsuya, 2.3 m., in 12 min.
2. Noshiro Line, from Hataori to Noshiro, 2.5 m., in 10 min.
3. Kuroishi Light Railway, from Kawabe to Kuroishi, 4.1 m., in 13 min.

The prefectural capitals along this route are Yamagata and Akita, while Yonezawa and Hirosaki are municipal cities. Principal stations and sights are described below:

Itaya (13.5 m. from Fukushima, in 18 min.) lies near the Itaya Pass over which the line is laid. From the valley of Fukushima the ground gradually ascends, and the line passes through many tunnels, 1 m. to 2 m. long, and peaks, mountain streams, and falls greet the eyes of the travellers as they emerge from one tunnel, only to enter another. The pass is about 2,460 ft. above the sea, and Tōge Station, next to Itaya Station, bears a general resemblance to Kumanotaira in the Usui Pass. This section is subject to a heavy snowfall, which not infrequently blocks the track in winter. Waterfalls are numerous in the neighbourhood, such as Nunobiki, Ōtaki, and Sangai-daki, the first descending over 600 ft.

Goshiki Hot Springs lie about 2 m. from Itaya and amidst the mountains of the same name. The waters are alkaline, colourless and transparent. The distance from Yonezawa is about 14.6 m. Namegawa is 2.4 m. from Tōge and over 14.6 m. from Yonezawa, and like the above nestles among the Itaya mountains. The waters are caronic. Ubagu lies 2 m. from Namegawa and 15.8 m. from Yonezawa and is the most sequestered spot; it is regarded as having the most charming scenery of all the hot springs in this vicinity. The bath-houses are, however, shut up in winter. The waters are sulphurous, with acid reaction.
Yonezawa (26.1 m. from Fukushima, in 2 hrs. 26 min.; Inns: Otowa-ya, Musashi-ya, Tëyô-kuwan, Akane-ya).

Situation, History, etc. Shut in on all sides by mountains, Yonezawa forms a little community of its own, which formerly belonged to the Daimyo Uesugi. The city extends 3.3 m. from E. to W. and 2 m. from N. to S. and contains a population of 35,380. Tatsu-machi, Ara-machi, and O-machi are the busiest quarters. The weaving of the Yonezawa silken fabrics is extensively carried on. Yonezawa stuffs reach ¥2,490,000 a year. The origin of this industry dates about a century and a half back, when a samurai of the fief, at the instance of his master, started the weaving business in his leisure hours. Afterwards it was elevated to the dignity of an official industry of the daimiate, which attended to it in a thoroughly business-like manner. It invited a number of master-weavers from Kyôto and caused the poorer samurai's sons and brothers to take lessons under them. The fame of Yonezawa fabrics soon spread far and wide.

Official Buildings, Bank, etc. The Yonezawa City Office, Post and Telegraph Office, Higher Technical School, Chamber of Commerce, 12th Bank, Yonezawa Nippô (newspaper).

Places of Interest.

The Castle is situated about 1½ m. W. of the station and was first erected by Nagâ Tokihiro, a follower of Yoritomo. In the time of his seventh descendant, it was taken by Date Masamune. Hide-yoshi gave it to Gamô Ujisato, but afterwards it passed to the family of Uesugi, who held it till the Restoration. The place is now a park, and the only relics of its former importance are the moats that encircle it.

Uesugi-jinja and Shôkô-jinja, situated in the castle grounds, are Shintô shrines in memory of Uesugi Kenshin and Yôzan-kô respectively, the latter being the celebrated prince who by encouraging industry, learning, etc., retrieved the prosperity of the fief, which had suffered with the reduction of its dominion at the time of Ieyasu. Binsen-ji is a Buddhist temple situated in the street of the same name and is the most important religious structure in the city. It was at first founded at Kasuga-yama, Echigo, and afterwards removed here. Tombs of some of the noted warrior lieutenants of Uesugi stand in the grounds.

Sasashien Park, ¼ m. N.W. of the station, is on a little hillock which makes a highly delightful retreat, being overgrown by pine groves and having a spring yielding pure refreshing water. The place is said to mark the site of the residence of Sato Masanobu, whose two sons Tsuginobu and Tadanobu became staunch followers of Yoshitsune and gave their lives in defence of their master. On the premises stand a small Buddhist temple and three small Shintô shrines in memory of the father and sons.

Hot Springs. Onogawa lies 5 m. S.W. of Yonezawa and is reputed good for disorders of the digestive system, the waters being saline, colourless, transparent, and slightly alkaline in reaction. Takayu hot spring lies at the foot of Mt. Azuma about 10 m. from Yonezawa. Azuma hot spring is also situated at the foot of the same cone, and about 10 m. from Yonezawa. Saharazawa is ano-
ther hot spring about 2 m. from the former, and in its neighbourhood are two large waterfalls, one 200 ft. in height and 36 ft. in width, and the other 60 ft. high and 48 ft. across.

Nukanome (32.2 m. from Fukushima, in 2 hrs. 44 min.). Kameoka Monju-dō, 2.7 m. E. of the station, practical for jinrikisha, is a noted Buddhist temple in this locality, having been, it is recorded, removed here from Ise early in the 9th century. The temple belongs to a sub-sect of the Shingon Sect and derives its title from the fact that an image of Monju-Bosatsu, attributed to Kasuga, is installed here. It is also called Mushi-kui-Monju, as the worm-eaten bark of the old cherry-tree in the grounds is thought to simulate the pose of Monju riding on a tiger.

Akayu (36.1 m. from Fukushima, in 2 hrs. 53 min., Inns: Gotenmori, Tansen Hotel) is noted for its hot springs. It is about a mile from the station and boasts as its sights Eboshi Park and Hakuryō Pond. It is a thriving pleasure resort.

Scene on Haguro-san, Dewa.

Kami-no-yama (47.8 m. from Fukushima, in 3 hrs. 28 min.; Inns: Kome-ya, Kame-ya, Nakamura-ya, Yumoto-ya), Pop. 7,947, was formerly the seat of a small daimyo and famed as one of the most flourishing pleasure resorts in Dewa, both on account of its hot springs and of the existence of gay quarters. The spring issues near the Shintō Shrine of Hie, the waters being conducted by pipes to the bath-inns. The waters are saline, but colourless and transparent. To the E. of the town rises the volcanic cone of Zaō. Tsukioka Park, on the W. elevation of the town, was formerly the residential site of the daimyo and commands a fine view of the Zaō Range and the Mae-kawa flowing below. A Shintō shrine, dedicated to the memory of the feudal ancestors of the place, stands on the ground.
Yu-no-ue Kwan-on, on an eminence at the rear of the town, is noted, apart from its religious sanctity, for its cherry-blossoms.

Taka-yu is a hot spring resort about 10 m. both from Yamagata and Kaminoyama-machi. The place is shut in on the E. by the ranges of Sambō-kwojin, Kumano-dake, and Zaō, on the N. by the Torikabuto and Jizō Ranges, and on the S. by the peak of Takatoya. From the open direction facing W. an extensive view of the plain of Yamagata is commanded. The waters are acid and strongly sulphurous, like those of Kusatsu, and they are also colourless and transparent. There is a path leading to Aone, Rikuzen, via Zaō-šan, for which a local guide is required.

Yamagata (55.3 m. from Fukushima, in 3 hrs. 47 min.; Inns: Gotō-ya, Shibata-ya, Yamagata Hotel, Sugiyama-kwan.), Pop. 42,234, is the provincial capital of Uzen and lies in the centre of the valley of the R. Mogami. The city extends for 1.4 m. from E. to W., and 3 m. from N. to S., and was at first the seat of the House of Mogami and next of that of Misuno, who held the fief till the Restoration. The busiest quarters are Muika-machi, Hatago-chō, Nanoka-machi, Yoko-machi, and Mikka-ichi. Copper and iron wares, peeled plum jelly, dried persimmons, mint, etc. are local productions.


Geographical Description. This prefecture occupies the S. W. part of the Ō-u region and is bounded on the N. by Akita Prefecture, on the E. by Miyagi, on the S. by Fukushima, and on the W. partly by Niigata and partly by the sea. The jurisdiction comprises the province of Uzen and part of Ugo and consists of two municipal cities (Yamagata and Yonezawa) and eleven counties. The area covers 3,582 sq. m. and contains a population of 866,730. Industries. Staple products are rice, raw silk, and mint, the first yielding about 7 million bushels. The output of raw silk is valued at ¥5,770,000, the largest flaxure in the district being the Yonezawa flaxure. Woven goods, known as Yonezawa silk fabrics, are widely known, the yearly production reaching about ¥6,000,000. Mint is produced to the amount of about 1,600 tons, valued at ¥100,000. Lacquer wares, tea, horses, and timber are also local products, while the sea coast supplies good grounds for fishery.

Places of Interest.

The Castle Grounds, near the station, are now occupied by military barracks.

Mutsu-Kunugi-Hachiman is the foremost Shintō shrine in this district and was so named from the presence in the grounds of six big kunugi trees (a species of oak). It is recorded to have been founded in 764 by the Military Governor of the time, to invoke divine aid for the suppression of the Ainu in Akita. Another version is that Minamoto Yoriyoshi was its founder. In the grounds stand ancient trees, which impart an air of solemn sanctity to the surroundings.
Tombs of the Mogami Family are found at the Kwómyō-ji, in Nanoka-machi, and also at the Kwózen-ji in Mikka-machi.

Senshō-ji, a Buddhist temple at Nanoka-machi, was founded in 1483. The carvings of monkeys on the friezes of the main temple and the figures of human beings at its four corners are designed to support the beams and are very life-like. One of the latter bears a bullet-mark on the breast; it is said to have been fired at by a hunter who mistook it for a monster.

Chōkai-Gwassan Ryōsho-no-Miya at Miya-machi is a Shintō shrine, dedicated by Yoriyoshi to the deities of Chōkai and Gwassan to invoke their aid for the suppression of the rebels.

Chitose Park lies at Yakushi-gawara, N.E. of the city, and presents a pretty scene with the Umamizaki-gawa flowing along its E. side. The Yakushi-dō stands in the centre of the park and is said to be of ancient origin having been built in the reign of Shōmu (724–748). A military shrine and a race-course are found here.

Chitose-yama Park is situated about 2.4 m. to the S.E. of the city and derives its name from Chitose-yama, a pretty cone standing about a mile to the S. of the park. From the W. slope of the hill a good view is obtained of Mt. Shiratake towering on the S.W., with the wide plain of Yamagata stretching along its base, while the streets of the city lie at one’s feet.

The Three Mountains of Dewa.

These are Gwassan, Haguro-san, and Yudono-san, where a regular festival is held on Aug. 18th, when as many as 200,000 people on an average visit the place.

Gwassan (6,426 ft. above the sea) is an extinct volcano rising from the S.E. corner of the plain of Shōnai, but it does not present the conical form usual to volcanoes. Its slopes are far less steep than those of Chōkai, especially on the N. and W. sides. On the top a broad ridge runs from N. to S. Though evidences of eruption are not distinct, the crescent formed by this ridge and a lower one extending W. as far as Saitō-ga-mori most probably marks the spot of the latest eruption, when copious lava must have been ejected towards the Shōnai plain. At Nishi-Fudaraku, where two mountain streams meet to the N. of Saitō-ga-mori, there is another crater, whence a tepid mineral spring issues, and the rocks lying in the vicinity are decomposed and impregnated with sulphur. To the E. of Mida-ga-hara, on the ascent from the N. slope and at the headwaters of Tachiaizawa, is a place called Higashi-Fudaraku, where a small pond encircled by steep walls is found, evidently marking the site of another crater. On the way from the summit of Gwassan to Yudono-san via Saitō-ga-mori stand Uba-ga-dake, Senmin-dake, and Ko-Sennin-dake, all considered to have been independent volcanoes.

Yudono-san is not geographically a mountain, for it is in reality only a part of the S.W. slope of Gwassan. Augite-andesite and other volcanic rocks ejected from Gwassan lie scattered about, and between them issues a hot spring which contains red ochre. This
mineral is deposited as a hard coating on all the rocks lying in the path of the hot water, and the coloured rocks are highly prized by pilgrims as holy rocks of Yudono-san.

_Haguro-san_, 1,188 ft. high, stands to the N. of Gwassan and is a table-shaped hill of Tertiary formation. Though popularly styled the 'three mountains,' Gwassan, Yudono, and Haguro should more properly be viewed simply as Gwassan.

The _Ascent of the 'three mountains'_ is best begun from Haguro, there being two routes for it. (1) The S. Route is the 'back road' and starts from Tendo Station. To _Shizu_ at _Hondoji-mura_, 29 m. from Yamagata, _jinrikisha_ is practicable, but the rest of the road has to be walked. The road leads along the _Daibonji-gawa_, with Gwassan standing right, and, after a tedious climb of some 4 or 5 hrs., the temple of Yudono is reached. Here a hot spring issues, and by climbing down the iron ladder we come to a little gorge where stone images are found here and there. At the spot which presumably corresponds to the summit stands the main shrine. (2) The N., or 'Front Route,' starts from _Tamuke-mura_ at the N. foot of Gwassan. The village may be reached from various points, such as _Kiyokawa_ on the Mogami, or _Tsuruoka_ or _Sakata_, both via _Kano_; it contains about one thousand houses, mostly inns for pilgrims to Gwassan. On the outskirts of the village stands the great _torii_ for the _Dewa-jinja_, and we advance along the road lined by aged cryptomerias, then cross the small _Miharai-gawa_, and at last, after passing along the paved path that extends 1 m., we reach the Shintō shrine of Dewa-jinja, dedicated to _Dai-Gongen_ of Haguro. This marks the spot called Haguro-san. At the rear stands a small prayer edifice for the use of pilgrims, the place being called _Senninzawa_. The _ascent of Gwassan_ may be made by as many as seven routes. However, the route leading from Haguro is considered the main road, the distance to the summit being about 14½ m. This starts from Senninzawa above mentioned and soon leads to _Miharashi-dai_, or the 'View-stand,' whence _Tsuru-ga-oka_ and the surging beach of the port of _Kamo_ can be seen. The climb along the grass-covered slope of Gwassan is not arduous, and the presence after every _ri_ of rest-stations, where tea, food, and _sake_ can be had, lightens the fatigue. Leaving the plain we next enter a beech forest, and passing through it we follow the road leading through a marshy place that abounds in small ponds. On drier patches insectivorous sun-dews and also alpine plants are growing. After leaving this marshy _Mita-no-hara_, as this place is called, the summit of Gwassan is seen apparently within beckoning distance, but it is only after several spurs have been traversed that we reach it, about 5,400 ft. above the sea. The summit is shaped like the Japanese farmer's straw hat and commands a grand panorama of the cone-shaped _Chōkai_ standing close to the N.W., while in the interval between it and Gwassan, the Japan Sea is visible in the hazy distance. The panorama also includes _Asahi, Asuma_, and _Zao_ on the S., _Kurikoma-dake_ of Rikuzen and _Iwate-yama_ of Rikuchü stretching
from E. to N. The serrated ridge of *Ken-ga-mine, Gyōja-modori,* and others also stand near. The buildings on the summit are a little Shintō shrine, surrounded by a stone enclosure, and a spacious, though not very clean, pilgrims' hall. In descending Gwassan towards the S., it is better to take the Shizuguchi path leading to Yudono, whence it is possible to descend to the Tsuru-ga-oka road.

**Tendō** (63.6 m. from *Fukushima,* in 4 hrs. 12 min.), Pop. 6,909, was formerly the castle-town of the Daimyo *Oda.* For having espoused the cause of the Imperial court, it was invaded and burnt by the allied Tokugawa adherents in the civil war of the Restoration. The castle grounds, where stands a shrine in honour of *Oda Nobunaga,* ancestor of the family, command a fine view of the 'three mountains' and the R. Mogami.

**Risshaku-ji,** or *Yama-dera,* is a noted Buddhist seat in this district on account of its sanctity, and especially famous for its fine views and the presence of a curious rocky formation. It is 10 m. from *Yamagata,* 5 m. from either Urushi-yama or Tendō, all practicable by *jiunrikisha,* and is encircled on all sides by well-wooded mountains, through the intervening valleys of which flows the *Tachiya-gawa.* The temple stands on the mountain side. The rocks so much talked of are Tertiary tuffs weathered into divers shapes. In this respect, however, the place yields much to *Myōgi* and *Kōshin,* especially in extent. *Omoshiro-yama,* also called 'the Holy of Holies of *Yamadera,*' lies about 7 m. N.E. of *Senju-in,* *Yamadera,* and is noted for waterfalls, there being as many as 48, of which *Jizō-taki,* *Fuji-taki,* and *Rai-taki* are celebrated.

**Tennos-Selekyō,* or 'Natural stone bridge,' forms together with *Jizō-taki* and *Nana-taki* the 'three curious sights of *Yamadera.*' This stone bridge consists of a gigantic block about 480 ft. in length and 204 ft. in width at the extremities, though only 24-30 ft. in the middle. It lies along the course of the mountain stream, which, obstructed in its progress, has opened in the centre a hole about 10 ft. in circumference, the water descending in a waterfall about 20 ft. high. On right and left rise perpendicular cliffs and entirely obstruct further progress. This curiosity of nature is found 7.3 m. N.E. of *Magata,* near which lies the *Omu-zawa,* or 'Parrot Gorge,' so called owing to the presence on the opposite side of a deep cavern which loudly echoes a sound made in it.

**Üishida** (80.1 m. from *Fukushima,* in 4 hrs. 53 min.) may be called a river-port of the Mogami.* It was a highly prosperous place when river traffic was active, but now this traffic is practically confined to the conveyance of goods. The distance to *Sakata* is 54 m., and in favorable weather it may be covered in about 12 hrs.

*The Mogami-gawa* is specially rich in good scenes in that portion of its lower course extending for about 15 m. from *Moto-Aikai-machi* to *Kiyokawa,* where the river flows eastward through the gorge made by the Chōkai Range and the mountains of *Dewa.* This section is popularly called *Yama-no-uchi,* the mountain ranges coming close to both banks. The narrowest part forming a gorge does not extend more than a mile, but the current is placid, and
Mt. Chōkai.

moreover deep, and the numerous river-craft going up and down under sail present a picturesque appearance, reminding one of a landscape painting of the South Sung style.

Shinjō (93.5 m. from Fukushima, in 5 hrs. 28 min.; Inns: Shinjō Hotel, Yanaginuma-Ryokwan, Shōnai-kwan), Pop. 13,346, lies in the centre of a plain forming part of the valley of Mogami and was the seat of the Daimyo Tozawa. It is chiefly noted for the production of a silk fabric with a fine tortoise-shell pattern. The sights in and about the city are the castle grounds, the Buddhist temple of Zuiun-in, etc.

Shōnai plain is the most important agricultural district and the most populous part in the prefecture, being watered by the lower course of the Mogami and by the Aka. Here lie the towns of Sakata and Tsuruoka, while Shinjō forms a gateway for the plain. The distance from Shinjō to Moto-Aikai is 5 m., whence Sakata may be reached by boat. To Kiyokawa a little steamboat is on service, while autocars convey travellers from there to Tsuruoka. Between this town and Sakata automobiles are also running.

Tsuruoka, (12.2 m. from Kiyokawa, 32.7 m. from Shinjō, and 17 m. from Sakata), Pop. 21,056, lies in the centre of the Shōnai plain and was formerly the seat of the family of Sakai. It is separated from the port of Kamo by 7.3 m. Local products are silk and cotton fabrics, and, to encourage the industry, the town maintains a weaving-school and a habutae conditioning house. The castle grounds, Shōnai-jinja, Hī-e-jinja, Daitoku-ji, etc. are the principal sights.

Sakata, Pop. 23,513, is a river port at the mouth of the Mogami and lies 70 m. from Yamagata, 35 m. from Shinjō. Formerly the most important and thriving outlet in Dewa, the silting up of the river mouth has very much reduced its importance. It still occupies, however, an influential position as a centre for the distribution of rice. A lighthouse stands on the S. bank at the river mouth and in fair weather reflects its light to a distance of about 7 m. The depth near the shore being less than 2 fathoms, only Japanese junks can approach it.

Places of Interest in Sakata are the Shintō shrine of Hi-e and Hiyoriyama Park, both of which are on a pine-clad mound standing near the city. The shrine is of imposing structure, and on the mound stands a stone monument bearing an inscription recording that the mound was built by the millionaire family of Homma, Sakata, in the latter part of the 18th century, to shelter the town from the N.W. winds that prevail in winter, when very often the sky is darkened by sand storms. The Park, 50 ft. above the sea, lies on the other slope of the mound and faces the anchorage, with the lordly peak of Chōkai looming near. Just off the coast is a small island called Tobi-shima.

Chōkai, 7,006 ft. high, is the most lordly volcanic peak in N.E. Japan; it consists of augite-andesite and is surrounded by lesser peaks, which appear to be doing homage to it. In its majestic
appearance Chōkai surpasses even Iwate and Gwassan. The peak is seen to best advantage from Sakata and neighbourhood. There are several ascents, viz. from Fukuro, 22 m. to the summit (but practically only 15), from Warabioka 22½ m., from Yashima 14.6 m., and from Kotaki in Kamigō village 14.6 m. The usual ascents are from Fukuro and Warabioka, briefly described below.

I. Ascent from Fukuro. Having reached Fukuro by jinrikisha from Sakata (12.6 m.), we come after a distance of 5 m. to No. 1 torii of the Chōkai shrine and then proceed up a steep zigzag path for about 3.7 m., on the way coming across patches of snow even in mid-summer. A final climb of 2½ m. brings us to the oratory which stands on the wall of No. 1 crater, at the foot of which lies a tarn. The main shrine lies more than a mile off, the path to it leading over a snow-field and inside No. 2 crater, which is the more recent. The shrine is situated on the slope of Nii-yama, which marks the greatest elevation of Chōkai. The summit of Chōkai is therefore formed of a double crater, viz. the older and outer ridge shaped like a horseshoe, with the opening facing N.W., and the later crater cone called Nii-yama. The summit commands a magnificent panorama, including to the E. the volcanic range running southward and dividing this N.E. region into Pacific and Japan Sea halves. Far to the W. horizon stretches the Japan Sea, in which Oga Peninsula, Tobi-shima, Awa-no-shima, and far away the island of Sado, are prominent objects. To the S. is seen the valley of the Mogami, and further S. spread the ranges of Echigo. One of the most interesting sights is the shadow of Chōkai itself cast upon the sea at sunrise, this shadow dwindling and ultimately disappearing with the rise of the sun. It is advisable for travellers to pass a night at the shed and to watch the development of this strange phenomenon.

II. Ascent from Warabioka (11 m. N. of Sakata) forms what is called by Japanese the front road to Chōkai, as that from Fukuro is called the back road. On a hillock there is a Shintō shrine, Ōmo-no-ini-jinja, and beside it stand sheds for the use of pilgrims. From the village to the skirts of Chōkai, the distance is over 2½ m., and after another 2½ we come to Uma-gaeshi, by which time we have entered the limits of Chōkai. At Uma-gaeshi the two mountain streams of Nikkō and Gekkō are flowing in front, and their banks bear evidences of the descent of lava, which here overlies conglomerate strata and is superimposed by layers of volcanic ashes. The path steepens from Uma-gaeshi and in 3.7 m. we come to the small shrine called Hashiōji. Owing to the presence of difficult crags in the way, the path in this part makes a curious detour for about ½ m. and necessitates a clambering down of about 180 ft. by the aid of rough ropes suspended from the stumps of trees. After regaining the level of the small temple mentioned above, the path comes to a serpentine part called Nanamagari, or ‘Seven windings.’ For a distance of about 2½ m. the path leads partly over a level plain, well watered by the melting of the accumulated snow and carpeted
with alpine plants, and partly over arduous slopes. The scene at
this marshy place resembles Yumoto at Nikkō. Rest-houses stand
by the path on two of the ascents, and after leaving one of them,
Kawara-shuku, we come to a snow-covered stretch of above 2½ m.
The crossing of this brings us very near the summit, that is to a
height on the outer ring of the old crater. The track skirts the
ring, reaches the triangular survey post, descends to the crater, and
then leads up to Nii-yama. Though not much differing in altitude
from the Nikkō Shirane, Chōkai, owing to its higher latitude, ex-
hibits more northern species of flora.

The descent to Fuku-ura, about 22 m., presents here and there
difficult passages, in which tramping over snow-clad stretches and
clambering up and down the outer ridge are most conspicuous, other-
wise the descent is made generally along easy slopes. In the last
stage of 5–7 m. the track leads over a monotonous moor.

Nino-taki is the waterfall which lies about 5 m. from Sugisawa
in the village of Warabiöka, situated at the foot of the S.W. slope
of Chōkai. It is about 100 ft. high and near it stand a small temple
and a sleeping-shed. On the way to the fall one passes a smaller
one called Ichi-no-taki. At Sugisawa is located a detached temple
of Chōkai.

Innai (122 m. from Fukushima, in 7 hrs. 1 min.) owes its im-
portance to the existence of the Innai Silver-Mine, (4 miles from
the station, road practicable for jinrikisha), which was first dis-
covered in 1615 by a fugitive samurai. It was afterwards worked by
the daimyo of Akita, then by the Akita Prefectural Office, but in
1884 it was sold to the Furukawa Firm, by which it has since been
worked. The ores are chiefly stephanite and miargyrite; the veins
are developed at the contact of the andesites with the Tertiary
rocks and have the thickness of 2 to 20 ft., sometimes 30. The
mine, however, has lost much of its former importance, having
become old and largely worked out.

Yokote (143.1 m. from Fukushima, in 8 hrs. 7 min.; Inns: Hira-
gen, Hira-ri, Kosaka-ya, Ogawa-ya), Pop. 14,329, lies on the E.
bank of the Omono-gawa and within a short distance of the mount-
ain ridge on the boundary between Uzen and Ugo. Forming a
commercial link between the plain of the Omono and that of the
Kitakami, for the town lies on the Heiwa road, that leads to Riku-
chū over the central mountain range, Yokote is a prosperous town
and is especially noted for cotton fabrics. It was formerly the seat
of the small Daimyo Tomura, who took up the cause of the Imperial
Court in the War of the Restoration and gallantly withstood the
combined forces of the pro-Tokugawa partisans. The castle grounds,
at the N.E. part of the town, command an extensive view of the
plain of the Omono.

Kanasawa Rampart. The remains of this ancient stronghold
are found at Kanasawa, 7.3 m. from Yokote and 3½ m. from Ii-
zume Station and are chiefly noted in association with the warlike
exploit of Minamoto Yoshiie, a famous general at the end of the 11th century, who, after a protracted campaign of three years, subdued Takehira and Iyehira of the Kiyowara Family, who had broken the allegiance sworn to the Court by Kiyowara Takehira. The sites of the keep, of the second court and so forth are still to be seen. In the Hachimanshrine standing in the grounds are preserved many antiquities attributed to the hero, or of other ancient origin.

Ōmagari (154.6 m. from Fukushima, in 8 hrs. 38 min.; Inns: Watanabe-Ryokwan, Takeuchi-Ryokwan, Nishimura-Ryokwan), Pop. 8,090, lies on the Maruko-gawa, a tributary of the Omono, and enjoys good facilities both for land and water transport. From here the city of Morioha, Rikuchu, may be reached in one day over the prefectural road which leads across the mountain range separating the two provinces.

Tasawa Lake, or Takko-gata, which lies about 24 m. from the station, (omnibus available), is considered to have been formed by subsidence of the land. It is a circular sheet of water, about 7 m. in circumference and 2½ m. from S. to N., and is circled by well wooded hills rising not more than 500 ft. above the sea. The shore is called the ‘White Beach’ on account of the presence of white pulverized quartz. Going up along the Tama-gawa, we come at the upper course of the Ōsendachi-gawa upon a number of hot springs, such as Kuro-yu, Kami-no-yu, Tsuru-no-yu, and Hato-no-yu, and further on Shika-no-yu on Yake-yama. It is said that owing to the presence of some poisonous matter in the waters of Kuro-yu, which go into the Tama-gawa, the latter is entirely destitute of living creatures for the length of over 49 m.

Yake-yama, or ‘Burning Mountain,’ is an active volcano that stands about 2½ m. N. of Hato-no-yu and possesses at its top an oblong crater, about ½ m. from N. to S. and 0.4 m. from E. to W., in which is found a burning pond that emits sulphurous smoke and steam. Sulphur is extracted here and carried down by the boats to Noshiro.

Akita (186.8 m. from Fukushima, in 9 hrs. 45 min.; Inns: Kobayashi-Ryokwan, Ishibashi-Ryokwan, Kimura-ya, Sekine-ya), Pop. 36,994, lies in the centre of Ugo and on the banks of the Omono and its tributaries, the Ōhira and Asahi, which here empty themselves into the main stream. Formerly the castle-town of the House of Satake, it is now the capital of Akita Prefecture. The city extends for 1.4 m. from E. to W. and 2 m. from N. to S.; its busiest quarter is Tori-machi. Local products are silk fabrics, silver and gold wares, and the vegetable fuki, preserved in sugar.

Official Buildings, Banks, etc. Akita Prefectural Office, Headquarters of 16th Brigade (Infantry), Taxation Office, Post and Telegraph Office, Akita Chamber of Commerce, 48th Bank, Akita Bank, Akita Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Akita Sakigake Shimpō, Tohoku Koron, Akita Jiği, Ugo Shimpō (these last four being newspaper offices).
Situation, etc. Situated in the N.W. part of the Ō-u region, this prefecture is bounded on the N. by Aomori, on the E. by Iwate and Miyagi with a mountain chain standing between, on the S. by Yamagata, while on the W. it is bordered by the Japan Sea. The jurisdiction comprises the province of Ugo (exclusive of one county) and a part of Rikuchū and consists of one municipal city and nine counties. The area covers 4,404 sq. m., containing a population of 862,091. Principal industries are agriculture and forestry, the output of rice reaching 8,000,000 bush., while in timber Akita stands at the head of the timber-yielding districts in Japan. The state forests are present in a greater proportion than in any other single prefecture in Japan, and in cryptomeria timber Akita ranks equal to Aomori and Yamato. It is especially along the valley of the Noshiro-gawa that forests are met with. In mining the output is the largest of all prefectures in respect to copper, viz. 33,600,000 lb., or about a third of the whole output in Japan. Silver is produced to the amount of 215,000 lb., more than two-thirds of the whole output, while in gold Akita's share amounts to 1,030 lb., this district, therefore, ranking with Kagoshima and Niigata as one of the three most important gold-yielding localities in Japan Proper. Noted mines are Kosaka, Tsubaki, Osurusawa, Ani, Imai, Arakawa, and Hisaichi. In manufacturing industries Akita boasts the well-known silk goods called Une-ori and Hachijō, while lacquer wares, called Shunkei-nuri of Noshiro, are also known.

Places of Interest.

Senshū Park occupies the former castle grounds, situated in the E. part of the city and overlooking its streets. Entering the outer enclosure and passing through the main gate, a winding road leads up to the level top where stand the Shintō shrine of Akita, dedicated to the memory of the founder of the Satake Family, the Public Library, and a number of rest-houses. Aged pine-trees are growing in the grounds, while the moat is full of lotus plants, which burst into fragrant splendour in summer. The situation, general arrangement, and views commanded, make this park the most celebrated in N.E. Japan.

Taihei-zan, 3,280 ft. high, stands to the N.E. of the city, and the ascent of 7 m. from the base is practicable by jinrikisha pulled by two men. The mountain consists of two peaks, called Mae-dake, or 'front peak,' and Ushiro-dake, or 'back peak'; on the latter stands a small temple said to have been founded by En-no-Shōkaku. The views commanded from the summit are far and extensive, including the island of Sado in the hazy distance. It is perhaps advisable to rest a night at the top, and, descending the following day to Sunako-fuchi, visit such sights as Iwanori-san, Tsukushi-mori, and, if time allows, Keimei-taki, a waterfall about 100 ft. high.

Tsuchi-zaki, Pop. 15,176, is connected with Akita by a light railway, 4.4 m. in 11 min. The port is situated at the mouth of the Omono and affords an outlet for rice and timber. It is, however, shallow and does not admit the approach of large steamers nearer than 2½ m. off shore.

Hachirō-gata is a lagoon, 7.3 m. from E. to W., 18.6 m. from N. to S., and about 49 m. in circumference. It is very shallow, the deepest part not exceeding 2½ fathoms. Its origin is attributed to the action of wind, partly assisted by subsidence.
Legend says that once, before the existence of this lagoon, a woodman named Hachirō went with two other men to cut wood in the neighbourhood. After a time Hachirō went alone to a neighbouring pond to fish. He caught three fish, which he proceeded to roast, intending to let his companions share the meal. But the fish smelt so tempting that he himself ate all three. He then became very thirsty, and, lying on his belly, began drinking the water of the pond. When his two companions came in search of Hachirō, they found him in this strange posture, and moreover his body about to change into a serpent. He was ultimately changed into a monster serpent of 20 arms' length and caused such havoc to the place that it was changed to a lagoon, since called Hachirō-gata, or Hachirō's Lagoon.

The lagoon by moonlight is especially pretty. Sometimes mirages appear above it, while in summer nights phosphorescent lights play over the surface. Between Gojō-no-me and Kado the train runs close to the lagoon, giving one an opportunity of observing its highly picturesque scenes from the carriage windows. The view as seen from Mikurahana, 2½ m. N. of Gojō-no-me, is reputed to be the best, and here the late Meiji-Tennō tarried for a while to enjoy the scenery, when His Majesty undertook a tour to this district.

*Oga Peninsula.*

The Peninsula of Oga. This peninsula is joined to Noshiro by a sand spit at its E. end and is washed by the Japan Sea on its three remaining sides. The greater part of its E. side is shut off by the lagoon. It is hilly and of Tertiary formation, and from it arise such volcanic peaks as Kampū-san, Hon-san, and Shin-san. On the S. shore of the peninsula's neck is the port of Funakawa, on its W. coast, Toga port, and at the N., Kitano-ura inlet. Besides the fact that fishery is very active here, Oga is widely known for its romantic rock formations. The trip to the various rocks by boat is specially recommended to those who love natural beauty. The place can be
reached by starting from Akita and alighting at either Oiwake (27 min. from Akita) or Ōkubo (43 min.), the subsequent itinerary being as follows:

8½ m. from Oiwake to Tennō, or 5 m. from Ōkubo, omnibuses for hire at both places.

On reaching the peninsula, omnibus is taken to Funakawa, 7 m., via Funakoshi, Wakimoto, Hizume, and Kanagawa. From Funakawa to Monzen near Honzan, 7 m., via Minami-Hirasawa, Megawa, Obama, etc.

Take a boat at either Obama or Monzen to Toga, 8½ m., visiting the rocks en route. From Toga to Yumoto Hot Springs, 1½ m.

The expedition requires an extra day or two, and one may sleep at Funakawa, Monzen, and Yumoto, where tolerable inns can be found. The sights to be met with on this circuit are roughly described below.

Hachiryū-bashi is a bridge, 1,680 ft. in length, which connects Tennō and Funakoshi across the outlet of the Lagoon. The view of Hachirō Lagoon from the bridge is picturesque.

Kampū-san, ascent from Wakimoto, is a rocky range running from N. to S., with its greatest altitude not exceeding a little over 1,000 ft. It consists of igneous rocks that have been extruded through the Tertiary strata. At the top, which is rounded, are found two craters, the later of which was formed in 1810. The sights found on the summit are a nine-storied stone monument, which was erected by a sailor of Kaga as a thank-offering to the deity of Kampū, to whom he prayed when in danger of shipwreck, the other being a stone cave surmounted by a stone mound. But it is for the fine view of the lagoon as commanded from the top that Kampū is specially noted.

Hon-zan, ascent of 5 m. from Monzen, boasts the Shintō shrine of Aka-jinja, said to have been first founded in the reign of Keikō (71–80 A.D.) and standing midway up the slope. Passing through the Ninō-mon and proceeding along the paved way we come to the main shrine, consisting of five edifices. There are also a belfry, a dining-hall, etc. On the summit stands the Yakushi-dō. Hon-zan is specially famous for the magnificent view obtained from it of the Japan Sea with its fine bow-shaped coast, the island of Tobi-shima and of Sado out at sea, and in the landward direction the majestic peak of Chōkai and the medley of mountain ranges of N. E. Japan. The views once seen will long remain imprinted on one's memory.

Shin-zan, ascent from Yumoto, stands over 2,000 ft. above sealevel, hence is the highest of the three mountains in Oga. To the W.N.W. at Minakuchi-mura is a pretty cove, 2,040 ft. from E. to W. and 1,680 ft. from N. to S. On the top of the mountain is found a Shintō shrine, and a narrow and difficult track leads from the summit to Hon-zan.

Funakawa is a small harbour on the S. shore of the neck of the peninsula and sheltered from the open sea on the W. by Nenosaki Cape, Hon-zan, and Shin-zan, and on the N. by Kampū-san.
The basin measures 2½ m. from E. to W. and 0.4 m. from N. to S., with a depth of over 20 ft. at the full tide and 18 ft. at low tide. The bottom consists of mud, which affords a good hold to anchors. At Nenosaki stands a lighthouse, and on Sendai-zan to the E. of the town is an old unused fort built by the daimyo at the time of the Restoration. It is said that, owing to the denuding action of the waves, Funakawa has been forced far back from its original position. Pop. 5,128.

Yumoto is a little hot spring village containing 12 inns, and in it stands the Hoshitsuji-jinska, a Shintō shrine said to have founded by Sakonoue-no-Tamuramaro. The waters are carbonic.

Shima-meguri, or 'Excursion to the Rocks.' The most popular attraction of Oga is a boating trip along the S. and W. coasts of the peninsula, and the best season for it is in the three months of June, July, and August, when the weather is fine. The start is usually made from either Monsen or Obama. The first rock to be noticed is Hokake-jima, or 'Sailing-boat rock,' named from the idea that the rock, which is 70 ft. high and 1,000 ft. wide, with the waves breaking at its base, may be compared to a sailing-boat toiling in the sea. The projection stretching out W. of this rock is called Shiwose-saki. Passing by Goro-nage-ishi, Ekuri-jima, Tobira-jima, Akatori-jima, Manaita-jima, Abura-ishi, and others, all named from their respective shapes, we come to Ryūzō-iwa standing about 100 ft. above the surface, and compared in fancy to the dragon about to rise skyward. To the W. stands Gohei-jima, about 180 ft. sq., where blackish edible sea-weed is gathered. Other rocks along the route are Oga-jima, Kyō-jima, Ōdate-kuri, Kodate-kuri, Fukudate-jima, Kujaku-iwa, Gongen-iwa, Hokodate-iwa, Eboshi-iwa, Butai-iwa, Emma-jima, etc., and our boat touches at Ajiga-shima, which has a comparatively level surface and is well suited for enjoying the surrounding scenes of the sea and land. It is on this rock that excursionists generally open their lunch baskets. Near this rock lies Onna-naki-jima, or 'Women weeping rock,' because women in the party are generally made to wait here, while their sturdier companions explore the cave on the coast near by. From the cliff to the right of Ajiga-shima descends a splendid waterfall some 400 ft. high, and it is in front of this fall that the cave called Kōjaku-kutsu is found. It is flanked by perpendicular cliffs rising sheer from the water and leaving a narrow passage for a boat to enter. The cave is situated only about 30 yds. in from the mouth of the passage. The entrance measures about 20 ft. in height and breadth, and the cave extends back about 160 yds., excluding the furthest extremity which is too low and narrow to admit the progress of even a single person. For the first 40 yds. the passage is light and the rocks have a fine yellowish lustre, then we come to a sandy spot, where the cave forks right and left, the latter being the longer passage, though at the same time so narrow as to make it difficult for two persons to walk abreast. Being also dark, a light is required. A little further on the floor is muddy. An explanation hazarded about the cave is that
it must at one time have been an ancient mine, but this is hardly credible, as no marks of miners' tools can be detected. Leaving the cave we proceed W., and after inspecting a number of rocks en route reach the shore of Kamo-mura, a little over 5 m. from the start.

For the remainder of the excursion, as far as Togia, 3.6 m. by land or sea, the latter route is preferable, being safer and easier. Altogether there are more than twenty-three rocks, each bearing a separate name, along this section of the coast.

Togia faces due W. and is completely shut in by hills on the landward side. The basin is circular and affords a good shelter. At the entrance stand a number of rocks, including Misu-shima, over 1.4 m. in circumference, the largest of all the rocks at Oga. Rounding Nyūdō Cape we come to Nishi-Kurosawa-mura, and a little E. of it lies Yumoto, a hot spring village mentioned above.

Hataori (222 m. from Fukushima, in 11 hrs. 13 min.) is the junction of the Noshiro Line, 2.5 m., in 10 min.

Noshiro, Pop. 17,826, at the mouth of the Noshiro-gawa, is one of the well-known anchorages on the Japan Sea Coast, being especially important as an outlet for the timber brought down the river. Lacquer-wares of the special coating called Shunkei-nuri are a widely famed local production. Shinonome Copper Smelting Works are situated here. The usual anchorage for ships calling here is at the road about 2½ m. S. of the river mouth, where the water has a depth of 6 to 8 fathoms, with a muddy bottom. Smaller steamers and junk moor at the S. bank of the river.

Noshiro Sawmill Co., situated on the river bank near the station, is famed as the foremost establishment of its kind in Japan as regards the volume of its output, the valuable straight-grained cryptomeria timber, produced in the forests on the upper course of the river, being its specialty. The sawmills are equipped with machinery of the most up-to-date kind, and the brands of the company are found in almost all the markets in Japan.

Shinonome Smelting Works, standing opposite the town proper on the other side of the river, belong to the Furukawa Firm, and here copper ores brought down the rivers Noshiro and Ani are refined. The output reaches 6,000 tons a year, and the copper slabs turned out at the works are a well-known brand both at home and abroad.

'Shunkei-nuri' lacquer-wares are said to have been started by an artisan of Takayama, Hida, who removed to this place about the middle of the 17th century. The characteristic feature of these wares consists of a transparent light-orange coating, clearly revealing the grain of the ground material, no matter how many times the coating be applied. It is said that, for lacquering wares of superior quality, artisans even go out far to sea, to ensure absolute absence of dust from the air. There are only two master-artisan families, Ishigō and Okusū, and the process is kept secret. The output is therefore not large, and the wares are moreover comparatively costly.

The Noshiro-gawa rises from Kasuno in Rikuchū and flows for about 16 m., of which about 40 m. admit of river traffic. The facilities of transport supplied by it are of invaluable service in the exploiting of the forests and mines lying near the banks. The largest tributary is the Ani, coming from near the copper-mine of the same name. In the valley of the Noshiro are three basins, called Kema-nai, Odate, and Washinose, separated from one another by a small mountain range, but with the river as a common means of communication. These basins form gradually rising terraces, and it is explained by geographers that they must have been in some remote antiquity a large lake, and that physical changes such as have been witnessed at Lake Bonneville in North America must have occurred to the basins.
**Tsubaki Mine**, 14.6 m. N. of Noshiro, is a noted silver-mine with the annual yield of 100,000 lb., the largest of all the silver-mines in Japan.

**Futatsui** (232.5 m. from Fukushima, in 11 hrs. 40 min.) is chiefly known in association with Nanakurayama-jinja, a Shintō shrine that lies 3.7 m. to the S.E. of the station, and opposite which, on the other side of the Noshiro, rise the ‘Seven Hills.’ The shrine is an imposing structure surrounded by ancient trees. Near it is a spot associated with the memory of Abe-no-Hirafu.

The Relics of Asan lie at the confluence of the Noshiro and the Ōani, and on the road leading from Takanosu to Ani Kōzan (Mine). It is a small uphill road, rendered interesting by the primitive arrow-heads that are unearthed from the soil, which is of Quaternary formation. These ancient relics, including pottery, stone-shaped daggers, axes, etc., are far more numerous here than in any other spot elsewhere in Japan. The relics are chiefly discovered between the blackest surface stratum and the brownish clayey subsoil.

**Ani Kōzan** (Mine) is a well-known mine on the upper course of the Ōani and 23 m. from both Futatsui and Takanosu Stations; it belongs to the Furukawa Firm. The output of silver reaches 3,000 lb., and that of copper 3,500,000 lb., the mine being the 6th on the list as regards the yield of copper.

**Ōdate** (251.5 m. from Fukushima, in 12 hrs. 27 min.; Inns: Shin-Satō, Hokuei-kwan), Pop. 9,674, lies on an extensive terrace, with the Noshiro flowing S. and the Ōdate N. The presence of mines within a short distance has contributed much to the prosperity of the town.

**Kosaka Railway** (14.1 m., in 1 hr. 25 min.) has been specially built for the better exploitation of Kosaka Mine, and there is also a branch from Shigenai to Futatsuya, 2.3 m.

**Kosaka Mine** has lately risen as a thriving mining town containing 14,975 inhabitants, about one-half being mine-workers. Shut in by mountains on all sides, the town is a revelation to strangers, as it is a well-equipped community with schools, hospitals, electric cars, and so on. All this the town owes to the Fujita Firm, lessees of the mining area, which covers over 340 acres.

The mine proper lies about 2½ m. N. of the town and among its plant the revolving furnace is famed as the largest in the East. Electricity, generated by the waterfall of Chōshi, several miles distant, supplies both motive power and light. Wire-ropes are stretched from Kosaka to Shirasawa Station on the Ō-u Line and to Ōgi-no-taira.

The discovery of this, the most important copper-mine in Japan, was as late as 1861; it was first worked by the daimiate, then by the Provincial Government, and finally transferred to the present proprietors in 1884. The output of copper is about 13,000,000 lb., the greatest among Japanese mines, that of silver 92,550 lb., the second on the list, and in gold production, 874 lb., the mine ranks third. The ores consist chiefly of chalcopyrite and iron pyrites, and the rocks are composed of Tertiary tuffs, dipping 30°-40° E., with frequent intrusions.
of liparite and andesite. Copper is exported abroad, while the gold and silver are sold to the Osaka Mint.

Osarusawa Kōsan (Mine), about 2½ m. W. of Hanawa, which is situated to the S. of Kosaka, is much older than the latter and belongs to the Mitsubishi Firm. In output it is much inferior to Kosaka, the annual yield of the red metal being about 3,700,000 lb., 5th on the list. A power-station, capable of developing 200 H.P., stands about 10 m. from the mine and supplies current both for operating and lighting. The leased area covers about 1,000 acres.

Lake Towada (Inns: Jūwan-kaku, Shōsen-kaku) is a beautiful fresh-water lake, high up in a mountainous region on the boundary between Akita and Aomori prefectures. It is 25 m. in circumference and nearly square in shape (8 m. by 8 m.). Being 1,476 ft. above the sea-level, the region is cool in summer. The lake abounds in trout (having been stocked within recent years) and the place makes a splendid summer resort. Towada Lake may be reached either from the Kosaka Copper-Mine, via Kemanai, Oyu Hot Springs, Shirasawa, and Hakka,—22 m. (horse and jinrikisha available), or from Furumagi Station of Tōhoku Railway (46 m. S. of Aomori), the path leading through a mountainous region as far as the village of Utarube,—37 m. (basha between Furumagi and Sambongi).

The lake is surrounded by Hanabu-san (3,201 ft.), Towada-dake, Herai-dake (3,247 ft.), while further beyond in the N. there rises the Hakkōda group of mountains. There are a few villages on the lake shore—Hakka, Yasumi-ya, Utarube. In the N. corner of Ogunino-tai, a plain bordering on the S.E. shore, is a pretty waterfall,
Neno-kuchi-no-taki—the waters flowing from the lake and forming the source of the Asaka-gawa, which finds its outlet on the E. coast of Japan, near Furumagi on the North-Eastern Line. There are several pretty islands on the lake, e.g. Yebisu-jima, Kabuto-jima, Yoroi-jima, Tanega-shima; these are covered with a forest of gyo-no-matsu (pines with needles in bunches of five). The headland of a picturesque peninsula, Nakayama-hanto, juts out into the deepest part of the lake, called Naka-umi, where the water presents a blue-black hue, in contrast to other parts where the colour is lighter. It is an interesting climb to the top of the headland. We take the path starting from behind a small shrine and soon reach a rocky height, where is a shrine containing the stone image of Nanah-ba (see note below). Here we take a path leading down to the shore of Naka-umi, some 60 ft. below,—the descent being made by holding on to an iron chain. We reach a spot on the shore called Urainai-dokoro, or “Spot for Fortune-telling.” It is believed that if one throws rice and copper cash they go down in a small whirlpool if one’s prayer is to be heard, but, otherwise, without troubling the waters. Now we retrace our steps to the height above and climb up further to Jigomori-iwa, a rocky height, by means of several iron ladders. This is the highest point on the peninsula and commands a superb view. There may be seen projecting towards the lake a large singularly shaped pine-tree at a spot known as Gongen-saki, a huge six-sided stone, and down below at the shore, Yoshiya-ga-saki, a spot overgrown with reeds, and Mizukoshi-no-nisaki, a projecting piece of rock, so low that it is often covered by the water. There is another peninsula, called Mikura-yama, running parallel to Nakayama-hanto. These two enclose Naka-umi, which is oval in shape, opening out towards the N. This is the deepest part of the lake, measuring 197 ft. On the shore of Mikurayama Peninsula are found many pretty spots, like Tsurugi-iwa, Ebossi-iwa, Akane-saki. N. of Akane-saki there is Higurashi-no-saki, or the “Day-spending-promontory,” which is a steep wall of one single rock, with pines growing on its top, as well as many azaleas which brighten the spot in their flowering season, while down below, the clear waters of the lake wash the moss-covered rocks. A whole day may be spent here, as the name suggests, in the enjoyment of the spot. Between the hill on the peninsula and Hanabu-san on the E. coast, there stand out from the lake two large pillars of stone, resembling the pillars of a gateway. On the E. shore there is a large flat stone, 600 ft. by 60 ft., which is only 5 or 6 ft. above water. This is Tatamiishi, or the ‘Mat stone.’ Mr. Wainai’s Spawning Station should be visited.

Formerly the lake did not contain any good fish. But Mr. Wainai, after repeated failures, has at last succeeded in stocking it with an excellent kind of trout (masu). It is said that 9 million young trout are annually set free from his hatchery. The method of fishing consists in angling with a line to the end of which three sharp hooks are tied close together, with some feathers projecting from the line just above them; a little higher up the line there is fixed a spatula-like piece of metal. The angler goes out in a boat and either holds the rod or the line in his hand, or attaches the rod to the boat, when a bell fixed to the rod gives a signal if a fish takes the bait, the boat being rowed
slowly along by a boatman, and as the spatula-like piece makes the hook turn round, the trout is lured to swallow it. The trout are generally one foot in length, and it is not at all a rare thing to catch a basketful in a short time. Mr. Wainai owns the fishing rights, but requests for permission to fish are invariably freely granted.

Local Legends. Once upon a time a woodman named Hachi-no-tarō, of giant stature and great strength, went into the woods and, having caught a number of iwana (trout) in a brook, proceeded to eat them. Becoming suddenly very thirsty, he went to the brook and drank of its water, but his thirst was never quenched, and he was changed to a dragon and drank all the water of the brook, till there opened out before him a large lake, whereof he made himself the permanent inhabitant. The lake is the present Towada Lake. At the same time there lived a priest named Nanzōbō, at Toga, San-no-he county, who, intending to make a pilgrimage throughout the different provinces, held a vigil at the Kumano Shrine in his native place. During the vigil the deity Gongen appeared and told him that he would give him a sandal to wear on his pilgrimage, and that he should make the place at which he found the sandal broken his permanent abode. Now in the course of his pilgrimage Nanzōbō came to Towada, when the sandal broke, and he knew that he was to stop there. Thereupon he went to the man-dragon, Hachi-no-tarō, and ordered him to leave the lake, but he refused. Accordingly a deadly combat was waged between the priest and Hachi-no-tarō, lasting for 7 days and 7 nights, till the latter was beaten. Hachi-no-tarō now left the place and settled at Oga-mura, leaving the priest master of Towada Lake.

Ikari-ga-seki (266.6 m. from Fukushima, in 13 hrs. 24 min.) forms the S. limit of the former fief of Tsugaru and boasts a hot spring; Inns: Kusubara and Shibata-ya.

Öwani (271.7 m. from Fukushima, in 13 hrs. 36 min.) Inns: Kudō-ya, Kikuchi-ya, Fukutsu-ya—these are hot-spring inns at Öwani; Sen-yu-kan at Kuradate hot spring. The hot spring of Öwani lies only a few minutes' walk from the station and on the S. bank of the Hira-kawa, opposite the other spring at Kuradate. The waters of the two springs are alkaline.

Kuradate Dainichi-dō, a few minutes' walk from the station, is a Buddhist temple belonging to the Shingon Sect. In front of the temple stands a gigantic cericidiphyllium tree.

Asura-san, 1 m. S. of the station, is a flat-topped peak rising 3,220 ft. above the sea. It is said that one thousand temple buildings once stood on it, owing their foundation to Kōbō-Daishi. More interesting is a record that some adherents of the declining S. Court accompanied the ill-fated Emperor Chōkei-Tennō to this spot and lived as fugitives for a while. From the top a fine panorama of the surrounding country is obtained.

Hirosaki (279 m. from Fukushima, in 13 hrs. 12 min.; Inns: Saikichi-Ryokwan, Ishiba-Ryokwan, Sasaki-Ryokwan, Takeuchi-Ryokwan, Pop. 37,487.

Hirosaki lies in the centre of the Tsugaru plain with the River Iwaki flowing by on the N., and the beautiful cone of Iwaki-san standing near, resembling in this respect the relation of Ganju-san to Moriōka. Formerly the castle-town of the Tsugaru Family, and now garrisoned by the 8th Military Division, it is a city extending 2.3 m. from E. to W. and 2.8 m. from N. to S., the busiest quarters being Hon-chō, Dote-machi, and Matsumori-chō. Sericulture, apple
growing, and the manufacture of a special lacquer-ware called *Tsugaru-nuri* are actively carried on.

**Official Buildings, etc.** Headquarters of 8th Division, City Office, Post and Telegraph Office, 59th Bank, Hirosaki Shōgyō Bank, Hirosaki Shimbun.

*Tsugaru-nuri* manufactured at Hirosaki and adjoining villages, is a Chinese style of lacquering that was started by Iyoda Gembai at the beginning of the 18th century. The protection accorded him by the then feudal government did much to encourage the development of the industry. The special feature of the Tsugaru-nuri lacquering consists in the fact that several layers of coloured juices are laid on one upon another, so as to develop a natural cloud pattern. The absence of gold and silver foils distinguishes this lacquer from Wakasa-lacquering. The articles produced are almost exclusively confined to domestic utensils, and though sufficiently durable and quite elegant in finish, they do not command a very wide market, owing to their comparatively high price.

**Places of Interest.**

The Castle Grounds are in the centre of the city, and though the castle was in its day reputed one of the seven largest strongholds in Japan, it has since been demolished, leaving only five gates and a white-walled tower. The site formerly occupied by the keeper was converted into a park some years ago, and here is found a museum exhibiting antiquities. The view is excellent, including the pretty shape of Iwaki-san and the winding Iwaki-gawa. The rest of the grounds is occupied by military buildings and barracks.

Daien-ji is a Buddhist temple at the S. end of Hon-chō, Hirosaki, and was erected in 1667. The pagoda, for which this temple is famous, consists of 5 stories and stands 42 ft. in height, but presents a neglected appearance.

Chōshō-ji is a Buddhist temple at Nishi-Shigemori-machi and is an imposing structure overshadowed by aged trees and possessing a towered gate 48 ft. high, in which are installed images of the Gohyaku-Rakan. On the bell, hung in the enclosure, is inscribed the date of casting, 1306.

Takateru-jinja, a Shintō shrine at Hyakusawa-mura, a short distance W. of the town, is dedicated to three deities and is also held sacred in memory of the founder of the Tsugaru Family. The front rafters of the main building bear carved figures by noted sculptors of the time and are resplendent with gold. Seven or eight edifices stand on the premises, to which an air of solemnity is imparted by the presence of aged trees.

Oku-no-yu is a hot spring hamlet at Tokiwano, at the S. foot of Iwaki-san, 12 m. W. of Hirosaki. It contains some 40 houses.

Iwaki-san. Iwaki-san, also called the Tsugaru Fuji, 4,650 ft. above the sea, stands in solitary grandeur to the W. of Hirosaki. Ascent is made from Hyakusawa-mura, 7 m. from the town, at the S. foot of the peak. An old oval crater is found at the height of 4,100 ft. and a short way off lies a small pond. From here to the summit the track is quite steep in two places, and the top itself presents rather a desolate appearance, its surface being covered with
huge rocks scattered all around and being destitute of soil. However, one can go up and down in about 5 or 6 hrs.

_Iwaki-yama Shrine_ is the most important Shintō structure in this district and is situated at Hyakusawa-mura. It was founded in 806 and dedicated to three deities. Formerly it was held in great respect, not only by the Lord of Tsugaru and his retainers, but even by the Shogun at Yedo. The architecture of the shrine is splendid. The storied-gate is surrounded by a carved balustrade, and passing through it we come to the music hall and then to the middle gate, with pillars, _etc._, lacquered black and covered with metal ornamentation. Inside the gate there is a red fence on right and left, in front stands the red-painted oratory, 51 ft. high, 55 ft. wide, and 51 ft. deep. The main shrine is reached after passing through the Chinese gate. It is encircled by a double row of fences and stands on a terrace, and its nave, aisles, corridors, porch, _etc._, are resplendent, resembling a Nikkō Shrine on a small scale. In fact it is popularly called the 'Nikkō of Ō-u.' The holy of holies of the shrine stands at the top of Iwaki-san.

_Kawabe_ (282.9 m. from Fukushima, in 14 hrs. 4 min.) is the junction of the _Kuroishi Light Railway_ leading to _Kuroishi_, 4 m. Kuroishi occupies an elevated situation at a corner of the Hakkōda Range, where it terminates in the Tsugaru plain, and was once the castle-town of a scion of the Daimyo of Tsugaru. _Namioka_, along the line, marks the limit of the plain, and from here the ground gradually rises forming the steep pass of _Dai-shaka_, which may be considered as an offset of the Hakkōda Range. This place formed the boundary between the rival fiefs of _Nambu_ and Tsugaru, and frequent and bitter were the border troubles that arose between them. Many tunnels are bored in this section, and at last, after passing by the little station of _Shinjō_, the train emerges on the Aomori plain.
Route XLVII. Hokkaido.

General Description. Hokkaido is the term applied to a group of islands, one large and over forty small ones, forming the N.E. part of Japan. It is separated from Japan Proper by the Strait of Tsugaru and from Karafuto by the Strait of Soya. The northernmost part of Hokkaido is the Kurile Archipelago, of which Shumshu lies across a narrow strait opposite the Russian territory of Kamchatka. Hokkaido lies between 139° 13' and 156° 34' E. longitude and between 41° 21' and 50° 56' N. latitude. The corresponding degrees of the main island are from 139° 35' to 145° 49' and from 41° 33' to 45° 31' respectively. The area covered is 36,810 sq. m., with a population of 1,459,424 divided into 277,454 families. The aborigines, i.e. Ainu*, number 18,017 souls and 4,314 families. They live chiefly in Hidaka, Iburi, Kushiro, and Tokachi.

*Ainus. This is the name of a small tribe inhabiting Hokkaido and Karafuto. The term ’Ainu’ means really ’man’ in the language of this semi-barbarous race, the real name being ’Kai,’ or ’Aioinarahkuguru,’ but Ainu is now used even by the tribemen when speaking of themselves. The term ’Aino’ used by some is a corruption. In ancient times they were classified for administrative purposes under the general name of ’Emishi,’ or ’Eso-jin.’ The population is dwindling, the total in Hokkaido not exceeding 18,000 and those in Karafuto 2,000. Those in Chishima are classed apart and are called ’Chishima Ainu.’ The Ainu in Hokkaido are scattered principally over the provinces of Hidaka, Tokachi, Kushiro, and Kitami. Their distinguishing features are brownish complexions, smaller heads than those of the average Japanese, deep-set eyes, fine teeth, black wavy or curling hair, thick moustaches, whiskers, and beards. They are extremely hairy, to an extent such as is rarely seen in any other race. In disposition the Ainu are docile. Both men and women wear their hair of such a length that the ends can be conveniently tucked into their clothing at the neck. Sometimes head-bands are worn, especially by the men on special occasions; and both sexes wear ear-rings. The women tattoo their bodies, generally round the mouth, the arms, and on the back of the hand. In some Ainu communities a line is drawn across the brow, or the eye-brows are connected by a line tattooed between them. Their clothing somewhat resembles that of the Japanese, only the sash is narrower. The stuff is made from the fibres of elm-bark and is called atusuki; ordinary cotton fabrics got from the Japanese are also used. Both sash and dress are of the same material, and rough embroidery is applied as trimming. The legs are covered by legginga, and a foot-covering made of salmon skin is used when walking over the snow. In other seasons the feet are bare. On special occasions the men wear a sort of surcoat obtained from the Japanese, while the women put on a breast-piece decorated with glass-beads. Their diet generally consists of grains, but formerly lily bulbs were used instead. The principal subsidiary item of food is fish, though the flesh of the bear is highly valued. They attend to tillage, but take preferably to hunting and fishing. Their utensils are all simple.

Thus their water-buckets are made of birch bark, while plaited reeds sometimes serve as plates, though usually their dinner service consists of rude wooden bowls. Like most other semi-barbarous people, the Ainu are fond of tobacco and drinks. In drinking they first dip into the bowl a carved wooden spatula, and muller something as they lift it up, intended as a prayer to the deity; then raising the moustache with the spatula they gulp the contents down. Their weapons, knives, and hatchets are of iron, while they also use bows made of bent wood. The arrows have bones of animals at the upper end, with a triangular piece of bamboo inserted at the tip. Their houses are rude huts formed of posts planted in the ground, with the roofs and walls thatched with reeds. In the interior, reed-mats are spread on the floors, and a large open fire-place
occupies the centre. Beside the house there usually stands a storehouse with high verandahs. The houses are swept out with brooms made of thin sticks, while for lighting, birch-bark obliquely rolled is used. The Ainus possess a special kind of pole, called ime, which is used for sacred purposes, as when worshipping gods, and corresponds to the gohei in the Shintō service. One of the most interesting customs among the Ainus is the 'bear-festival', which consists in killing in a solemn manner a bear taken when it was a cub and fed by women till it is two or three years old. The skulls of the bears killed in this festival are hung on a sort of fence and preserved as trophies of valour.

For administrative purposes Hokkaidō is divided into the eleven provinces of Oshima, Shiribeshi, Ishikari, Teshiwo, Kitami, Iburi, Hidaka, Tokachi, Kushiro, Nemuro, and Chishima. These are classified into three urban districts and 88 counties and are placed under the Hokkaidō government. The island being very sparsely populated, every year large numbers of people are settling in Hokkaidō, the immigrants numbering 80,578 in 1908. The settlers come principally from Toyama, Miyagi, Aomori, Niigata, Akita, and Ishikawa.

**Physical features.** Physically the mainland may be divided into E. and W. regions, separated by the plain stretching from the mouth of the R. Ishikari on the Japan Sea to Tomakonai on the Pacific Coast. The E. half is several times as large as the W. In the larger region there are extensive plains, bounded in by mountain ranges extending from Hidaka to Chishima, these plains being watered by the four large rivers of Ishikari, Teshiwo, Tokachi, and Kushiro. The W. region is hilly, being traversed by the Shiribeshi, Oshima, and other ranges, though they are not very high. Volcanoes and hot springs exist in large numbers. The two rivers worth mentioning are the Shiribeshi and Toshibetsu.

**Temperature.** The climate is severe. Kamikawa, in the central part, is quite continental in this respect, for while its winter is rigorous its summer is extremely hot. Oshima, which forms the S. extremity of the island, does not much differ in climate from the Ō-u region in Japan Proper. The Kuriles, from their situation, naturally have the severest climate. The thermometer record for 1908 at the principal stations is shown below:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Maximum C.</th>
<th>Minimum C. (below zero)</th>
<th>Average for the year</th>
<th>Average atmospheric pressure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>17.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>760.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erimo</td>
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<td>13.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>753.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suttsu</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>756.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokachi</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>758.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapporo</td>
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<td>24.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nemuro</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>28.3</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>755.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From November to April of the following year very little rain falls, while the months of September and October are the wettest. August is the driest season. Snow begins to fall in the late autumn,
and for five or six months it remains on the ground. The accumulation is heaviest in the W. districts, and especially in the N. parts of Ishikari, Teshiwo, and Iburi, followed by Shireishi and Kitami. Kutchan in Iburi is noted for the heaviest precipitation (6 ft. by the middle of March), followed by Asahigawa in Kamikawa (3 ft.). The Pacific coast rarely has snow as much as one foot deep. In Sapporo the accumulation is under 3 ft. Snowstorms frequently visit many places, while in others the wind, its moisture having been condensed by the mountain ranges standing in the way, passes on scattering the snow and exposing the hard frozen ground. Between April and May, when the snow disappears, flowers burst forth with all the suddenness of arrested growth.

Season for Visiting Hokkai-dō and Plan of Itinerary. The best season for visiting Hokkai-dō is from the late spring to the middle of autumn. The sudden opening of the flower buds of all spring plants between April and May, and the transformation of the green leaves into scarlet tinted foliage between September and October afforded magnificent sights. For an excursion in summer Hokkaido is an ideal region.

Supposing that the traveller has only five or seven days to spare for the excursion, the itinerary plan will be something like this:

**For five days.** First Day, Hakodate and Ōnuma Park; Second Day, Ōnuma Park, Otaru, Sapporo; Third Day, Sapporo and Kushiro; Fourth Day, Kushiro and Asahigawa; Fifth Day, Asahigawa, Iwaminizawa, and Mororan (where take steamer).

**For seven days.** First Day, Hakodate and Ōnuma Park; Second Day, Ōnuma Park, Otaru, Sapporo; Third Day, Sapporo and Asahigawa; Fourth Day, Asahigawa and Kushiro; Fifth Day, Kushiro and Asahigawa; Sixth Day, Asahigawa, Iwaminizawa, Yūbari, Noboribetsu Spa; Seventh Day, Noboribetsu Spa and Mororan (where take steamer).

**History.** The first reliable record about Hokkai-dō begins with the expedition of Abe-no-Hirafu against Shuku-shin (the present maritime provinces of Russian Siberia) in 659. He established a government office in Shiribeshi and left it in charge of the district chief specially appointed. Even at that remote time some form of control must have been exercised over this remote region by the central government, for we read that between the end of the 10th century and the beginning of the 12th the people of Yezo, as the island was called in former days, rebelled and that Abe-no-Kumiharu, general of Mutsu, crossed over to the island and subjugated the rebels. For about four centuries (till the middle of the 15th century) Yezo was a refuge for the descendants of the followers of Fujiwara Yasuhira, who was overthrown by the army sent by Yoritomo. Sometimes the government at Kamakura used Yezo as a place of exile. Some of the exiles and their descendants grew in power in the new districts in which they settled and made them a part of their dominions. Meanwhile some warriors voluntarily settled in the island and fortified themselves. Such was Ando Noriyale, a scion of the house that held Tsugaru, and Takeita Nobuhira, who came from Wakasa. The former built his stronghold at Matsumae, at the S.W. extremity of the island, while the latter married into the family of Kabizaki Sueشي, then one of the most powerful chieftains in Yezo. The two clans became rivals, and Matsumae was taken by the clan of Kabizaki in 1573. The latter was now the most powerful baron in Yezo, and he, with
his followers, removed to Matsumae, the name of which was shortly afterwards changed to Fukuyama. In the time of the first Shogun of Tokugawa, the chief of the clan swore allegiance to him and was granted the S. W. portion as his dominion with permission to change his name to Matsumae (now the house of Viscount Matsumae). In 1798 the Shogunate government sent some of its officers to Yezo. Some of them carried out their explorations as far as Etorofu, the southernmost island in the Kurile Group. In the following year Eastern Yezo, extending from Urakawa to Shirikoku, was transferred to the direct control of the Shogunate. The next year Inô Tadayoshi, (popularly called Inô Chûkêl), the greatest surveyor of the day, was sent to the island to survey the area. At the same time Kondo Morishige and others proceeded to Etorofu, where they planted a pole to signify that the island belonged to Japan. It was about that time that Russian ships were frequently noticed along the coast of Yezo. The government began to bestow greater attention on the island, and in 1802 a magistracy was established at Hakodate for the better control of Eastern Yezo; it was afterwards removed to Matsumae. The magistrate was made to look to the defence and administration of the island and of Northern Yezo, LEE. Karafuto. At the same time several of the daimyos in the N. E. part of Japan were ordered to send their contingents for the garrisoning of Yezo.

With the rehabilitation of the Imperial Government, an office was established at Hakodate. The place soon became a scene of war, for the deserters of those who stood out for the cause of the fallen Shogunate set themselves up here. When they were subdued in 1869, the Government at once created a colonial government for Hokkaido, for this was the term which was now adopted for Yezo. It was at that time that the existing administration of eleven provinces and eighty-six counties (afterwards increased to 88) was made. In 1875, by a treaty with Russia, Japan agreed to exchange Karafuto for the Kuriles. In 1882 the colonial government was abolished, and the three prefectures of Sapporo, Hakodate, and Nemuro were established. This organization was discontinued four years later and the Hokkaido government, as it stood tody, was established. Industries (statistics for the year 1908-9). The greatest development is shown in fishery, the total catch being valued at ¥ 9,450,000, of which the principal items are herrings ¥5,780,000, sardines ¥ 790,000, salmon ¥590,000, cod ¥300,000, spring salmon ¥170,000, cuttle-fish ¥290,000, kombu (sea-weed) ¥550,000. Salmon and cod are caught chiefly in the N. parts; sea-weed is obtained on the E. coast from Nemuro to Hidaka, herrings on the W. coast, and sardines in the S. part. Tunny, bonito, sea-ears, crabs, etc. are also caught. Broadly classified as market goods, the value of the fish, etc. sold raw amounts to ¥670,000, in the cured state ¥2,840,000, and as fertilizer ¥5,650,000. In agriculture the products valued at above ¥1,000,000 are rice ¥3,650,000, barley and wheat ¥1,420,000, beans ¥3,040,000, potatoes ¥2,400,000, red beans ¥1,780,000, oats ¥1,570,000, rape-seed ¥1,540,000, Indian corn ¥1,000,000. Other crops that are valued at between ¥100,000 and ¥1,000,000 are sorghum, carrots, flax, hemp, millet, buckwheat, cabbages, onions, etc. The cultivation of rice was formerly confined to the neighbourhood of Hakodate, but the high temperature prevailing in summer in the Kamikawa district has resulted in an extensive cultivation of this important cereal, till at present Kamikawa supplies 550,000 bushels out of the total of 1,500,000 produced in the whole island. The beans, potatoes, cabbages, and onions of Hokkaido are noted for their superior quality. Fruit, especially apples, valued at ¥400,000, is also good; but sericulture is still insignificant, the cocoons produced not exceeding ¥230,000. Stock farming is also extensively carried on, owing to the presence of excellent grasses. In Hidaka, one of the warmest districts, horse-breeding is active, while cattle farming is prosperous in Tokachi. The Crown Pasture at Nitkappu is the most noted horse-breeding centre in the island.

Forestry. The wooded area amounts to 12,275,000 acres, and the output of timber is valued at ¥4,260,000, the principal trees being oak, alder, maple, pine, etc. Logs and boards are valued at ¥4,950,000, and charcoal at ¥350,000. Mining. The mineral production is valued at ¥2,300,000, of which coal claims ¥820,000, sulphur ¥80,000, gold and silver ¥340,000, placer gold ¥150,000. Coal is produced principally in Ishikari Province, rich collieries being found at Yubari, Sorachi, Horonai, Ikushumbetsu, and Hombetsu; sulphur in Oshima Province (Oshino and Kofu); gold and silver in Iburi (Horbetsu Mine), and alluvial gold in the river-beds of Abashiri and Esashi in Kitami. Petroleum
is obtained in Ishikari and Iburi. **Manufacturing Industries.** The total value amounts to ¥15,000,000, of which the principal items are sake (¥4,180,000), match-sticks (¥1,340,000), beer (¥580,000), cement (¥650,000), flaxen cloth, (¥620,000), potato starch (¥410,000), and hempen cloth (¥310,000).

**Trade.** Otaru, Hakodate, Mororan, Kushiro, and Nemuro are the principal trdal centres, with exports and imports aggregating over ¥1,000,000 a year each; Esashi and Iwanai come next. Of the two above, Otaru surpasses all the others in volume, with exports reaching ¥2,912,000 and imports ¥3,608,000. Hakodate is second, exports ¥2,167,000 and imports ¥2,654,000. Mororan is the trdal centre for the S. part, and Kushiro and Nemuro for the N. part, of the E. coast. Of the total exports and imports, amounting respectively to ¥62,840,000 and ¥76,370,000, the foreign trade in the former accounts for ¥7,723,000 and in the latter for ¥7,560,000. Principal exports, both for home and abroad, are beans, rape-seed, rice-bran, herrings, salmon, salmon-trout, fish guano, fish oil, match-sticks, and coal; principal imports are rice, salmon, salmon-trout, fish guano (these last from Karafuto), sugar, tobacco, *sake*, dry goods, fish-nets, hardware, bullion, ropes, and cords.

**Communications.**

**Sea routes.** Between Hokkaido and Japan Proper there are the following routes:

1. Aomori-Hakodate Ferry Service. Regular service twice a day (between 4 and 5 hrs.) by steamers belonging to the Imperial Government Railways. For particulars see P. 348.

2. Aomori-Mororan. One crossing daily, in 11½ hrs; Fares, 1st class ¥4, 2nd class ¥2.40, 3rd class ¥1.60.

3. Kobe-Otaru. From Kobe to Hakodate and Otaru via Yokohama and Ogi-no-hama; from Kobe to Hakodate 5 days, from Kobe to Otaru 7 days. Thirteen trips per month. Fares, 3rd class ¥8.50 (no 1st or 2nd class).

4. Other routes are:
   - Hakodate-Etorofu—via Kushiro and Nemuro.
   - Hakodate-Nemuro—7 trips a month.
   - Hakodate-Karafuto—via Otaru, Otomari.
   - Otaru-Abashiri—via ports.
   - Otaru-Wakkanai—via Mushihe, Rumoi.
   - Vladivostok Service—from Otaru via Hakodate, Niigata, Ebitu, Fushiki, and Nanao.
   - Karafuto E. Coast—from Hakodate via Otaru.
   - Karafuto W. Coast—from Otaru to Otomari.
   - Mauka, and Rodin Island.

**Railway connections.** All the lines are owned by the State, and these are:

1. Hakodate Main Line, from Hakodate to Asahigawa, distance to Otaru (159 m. in 9½ hrs.), to Sapporo (179.1 m. in 10 hrs. 25 min.), to Iwamizawa (204.4 m. in 11 hrs. 40 min.), this trunk line extending 265.4 m. The branch lines are Temiya Line (Otaru-Te-miya 1.7 m.), Horonai Line (Iwamizawa-Horonai 8.5 m., and Horonai-to-Ikushubetsu 4.5 m.), Utashinai Line (Sunagawa-Utashinai 9 m.), Iwanai Light Railway Line (Kosawa-Iwanai 9.3 m.).
2. Kushiro Line, trunk line, 192.1 m., from Asahigawa to Kushiro, this line to be extended to Nemuro, where regular connection is to be established with the Kuriles.

3. Mororan Main Line leads from Iwamisawa on the Hakodate Main Line to Mororan, 86.7 m.; Yubari Line (Oiwake-Yubari 27.2 m., and Momijiyama-Kaede 3 m.).

4. Rumoi Line leads from Fukagawa on the Hakodate Main Line to Rumoi on the W. coast, 31.1 m.

5. Sōya Line diverges from Asahigawa and leads to Otoi-neppu (80.3 m.), to be extended to Wakkanai in Sōya Strait, where a regular connection with Karafuto is to be established.

6. Abashiri Line leads from Ikeda on the Kushiro Main Line to Abashiri, 120.4 m.; Yubetsu Light Railway Line (Nokke-ushi-Rubeshibe 14.2 m.).

Hakodate Main Line and Kushiro Main Line and Places en route.

Hakodate (Inns: Chigai-San, Kito, Kakuchō, Kakudai, Gotō-ken) Pop. 87,875. Hakodate is one of the pioneer open ports and is situated at the entrance of Hokkai-dō. The harbour measures 1.5 m. from E. to W. and 2.9 m. from N. to S., with a depth of from 3 to 15 fathoms. The entrance makes an S-shaped curve. The streets extend from the seashore to the base of Hakodate-yama (also called Gwagyu-san, or 'Recumbent Cow Mount,' owing to its shape). Principal Buildings are the British Consulate at Kaisho-machi; U.S. Consulate at Funami-chō; Russian Consulate at Funami-chō; the Appeal Court (Pl. 1, E 8), Custom-House (Pl. E 6), Marine Bureau's Branch of the Department of Communications (Pl. 12 D 6), Fortress Headquarters (Pl. J 4), Local Administration Office, Post Office (Pl. 14 F 7), Middle School (Pl. J 4), Navigation School (Pl. 11 D 6), Commercial School (Pl. 6 E 7), Chamber of Commerce, Hakodate Mainichi Shimbun, Hakodate Nichi Nichi Shimbun (both newspapers), etc.

The city is provided with electric lighting, waterworks, and horse-trams. The harbour affords an excellent anchorage and is busy with shipping, both Japanese and foreign. The greater part of the city is under the strategic zone law, and photographing, sketching, etc., are forbidden, except by special permission.

Hakodate Koen (Public Park; Pl. E 8) is situated on a hillside to the S.W. of the station. The grounds are well laid out, containing an artificial pond and mounds, and command a splendid panoramic view of the city and the harbour. A marine products museum and a library stand in the park.

Yunokawa-Onsen (a hot spring resort) lies at the mouth of the Matsukura-gawa, about 2.4 m. from the city. The waters are hydro-sulphurous and bitter in taste. Several well-provided inns and restaurants are found. Small horse-trams run from Hakodate.
Goryōkaku (Pl. K 2, 3) is the fort that was erected in 1855 as the seat of the Hakodate Magistracy by the Japanese Dutch scholar named Takeda Hisaburō. It covers an area of 45 acres and is surrounded by moats about 190 ft. in length. It was here that the gallant Tokugawa band, led by the late Viscount Enomoto (who frequently sat in the Cabinet) and the late Baron Ōtori (subsequently a Privy Councillor), defended themselves against the Imperialists. Ice is cut from the outer moat in winter. The fort lies about 2½ m. to the N.E. of the city.

Onuma, 48.3 m. from Hakodate by land and 42 nautical miles by sea, with a regular steamship service, was formerly the seat of the Lord of Matsumae and is the oldest city in Hokkai-dō, with a number of interesting sights. The castle grounds lie in the N. part of the city and the portion of the three-storied citadel that is preserved stands as a monument of the old feudal days.

Onuma (16.8 m. from Hakodate), Onuma Kōen (summer station, 17.5 m. from Hakodate, in 51 min., Inns and Restaurants: Kudo, Kōyō-kan, Morimusashi, Hyakka-en, Kame-no-yu). After leaving the Hongo Station, the train proceeds along a gradually ascending track laid across the picturesque plain of Kameda. It then passes through a tunnel, 2,400 ft., and emerges on the edge of a lake. This is the smaller lake, called Ko-numa, which is connected with the larger sheet, Onuma. Numerous wooded islets rise in the lakes, the coasts of which are full of indentations, with fantastic rocks rising here and there. The larger lake lies 400 ft. above the sea and measures 19.5 m. around, its shape resembling that of a gourd. The constricted part, called Sebat, is spanned by an iron bridge bearing
tracks for railway trains. The view from the carriage windows is
fine, with the long, pinnacled ridge of Koma-ga-take towering
up ahead and the clear blue waters of the lake stretching below.
The depth is from 2 to 10 fathoms, and the waters contain carp and
other fresh-water fish. By the side of the lake stands a bronze
statue of Marshal Ōyama, and on a small island near the bridge one
of Admiral Tōgō, in commemoration of their services in the late
war. The scenery of the lakes and their surroundings is reputed to
be among the most charming in Hokkai-dō. Junsi-numa is a
pond separated from Ōnuma by only ¼ m. and is about 2.4 m.
round, wider from E. to W. than from N. to S., numerous interesting
rocks rising on the surface. The pond produces an edible water-
lily with gelatinous leaves, called junsai, hence its name. Carp, first
spawned in 1876, are caught here. Tome-no-taki is the waterfall
formed by the water issuing from the E. corner of Ō-numa. The
spectacle of salmon trout trying to leap over the fall is really a sight
to see. The water is utilized by the Oshima Hydro-Electric Co. for
generating electricity. Onsen. Of the several hot springs existing
here, Tome-no-yu is situated near Tome-no-taki, while Hō-no-yu oc-
cupies a charming situation on the hillside, overlooking the river
that flows near the base; it lies on the left of the Togeshita tunnels.
Kame-no-yu is on the N. bank of Sebat and affords a charming view
of the lake.
Koma-ga-take, called also Sahara-dake, Uchi-ura-dake, or O-
shima-Fuji, is the loftiest peak in Oshima, being 3,625 ft. above the
sea; it rises at the head of Volcano Bay and at the E. extremity of
Ōnuma. Ōnuma Park is the most convenient place from which to
ascend the mountain. The distance from Ōnuma Park to the top is
8 m., while from the next station of Koma-ga-take it is 6½ m. This
volcano, now dormant, was in eruption in 1640, 1784, 1856, 1895,
and 1905.
Mori (30.8 m. from Hakodate, in 1 hr. 28 min.) is a fishing vil-
lage on Volcano Bay. There is a regular steamship service across
the bay to Mororan, the distance being only 24 m.
Kuro-matsu-nai (82.3 m. from Hakodate, in 3 hrs. 47 min.; Inns:
Kanedai, Chiba, Hanaoka) is the place where those bound for Ula-
satsu and Sutsu have to alight.
Sutsu is 10 m. from the station and affords a good anchorage
on the W. coast of Hokkai-dō.
Kutchan (121 m. from Hakodate, in 6 hrs. 20 min.; Inns: Asahi
Hotel, Nanka, Fuji-ya) is an extensive village spread over 228 sq. m.,
with 17,905 inhabitants. It possesses a district office and is the
most thriving community in the whole district. A carbonic acid
spring is found at Togeshita, and a cider factory stands near it.
Shiribeshi-zan, or Yezo-Fuji, called by the Ainu ‘Makkari-
nupuri,’ is the highest peak in Hokkai-dō, standing 6,429 ft. above
the sea. It is of conical shape and its base makes a graceful sweep
in four directions, with a river flowing around it. The mountain is
clothed in dense vegetation from base to top and resembles in shape
the noble Fuji-san in the main island of Honshū. At the base is found a tarn, about two miles and a half in circumference, with steep shores composed of volcanic rocks, where cherry-trees are planted. Climbing by the road that leads from near the lake, we find a little below the summit a beautiful spot called Ohana-batake (‘flower-field’), so called owing to the presence of a rich flora. A tiny pond in the garden looks charming, with rugged rocks covered with creeping pines rising at its sides. A climb of a few hundred yds. brings one to the summit, where there is a crater about 2 m. round, with a tarn containing water all the year through at its bottom. A view from the top embraces the ranges of Usu, Rishiri, and Rebun. From the Kutchan Station to the summit the ascent is 10 m. It is an easily accessible mountain and is provided with an inn at the top and a rest-house on the way. A regular mountaineering club exists for the ascent of this peak which from July to September attracts no small number of visitors.

Kozawa (127.4 m. from Hakodate, in 6 hrs. 35 min.) is the junction station for the Iwanai Light Railway Line. Kuni-tomi Mine lies near the station and produces gold, silver, copper, and zinc.

Iwanai (9.3 m. from Kozawa, in 42 min.; Inns: Igeta, Chōkira), Pop. 21,000, is, next to Otaru, the most flourishing town on the W. coast of Hokkaidō. Cod and herring fishing are actively carried on in the adjoining seas. Iwao Sulphur-Mine, Kyanuma Coal-Mine, and Misumi Copper-Mine are found in the neighbourhood. A breakwater was recently completed to protect the harbour from the strong N.W. winds.

Yoichi (145.5 m. from Hakodate, in 7 hrs. 30 min.; Inns: Kane-mada, Yamado), Pop. 17,100, is noted as a centre of the agricultural and fishing industries in this neighbourhood. The apples produced here are especially fine and are largely exported to Vladivostok. Cape Kamoi, at the W. extremity of Shakotan Peninsula, rises abruptly to a height of 270 ft. above the surface of the sea. In former times, from political considerations women were not allowed to pass northward beyond this promontory, and the popular tunes of ‘Oiwake Bushi’ (ballad songs), which are even now sung so melodiously by the islanders, refer to this fact. One well-known song runs thus,

Oshoro Takashima oyobimo naiga semete
Utasutsu Isoya made.

which means, “To Oshoro and Takashima there is little hope, but O, my longing to Utasutsu and Isoya at least!”

Otaru (159 m. from Hakodate, in 8 hrs. 19 min.; Inns: Etchu-ya, Kito, Kojima, Kakuki), Pop. 91,281, is the most prosperous business centre in Hokkaidō. It is shut in by hills on the N.W. and S. and faces the sea on the E. The harbour is sheltered on the N.W. by the projection of Takashima, while it is further protected artificially by a breakwater extending about 1,500 yds. The basin affords a safe anchorage, which coupled with the facilities of railway connec-
tion, makes Otaru the entrepôt for marine products coming from Ishikari, Kitami, and Shiribeshi, and the principal outlet for agricultural and other products raised in the extensive plains of Ishikari and Teshiwo. Shipping connections with Japan Proper, Karafuto, and the Russian maritime provinces are very active. It has already surpassed Hakodate in population and shows greater commercial activity. Principal buildings are the Branch Custom-House, Tobacco Monopoly Branch Office, Branch Office of the Shipping Bureau of the Department of Communications, Taxation Office, District Office, Harbour Office, Commercial School, Middle School, Fishery School, Girls' Higher School, Deaf and Dumb School, Chamber of Commerce, Rice Exchange, Electric Light Co., Otaru Shim bun, Otaru Mayü-Shimbun, Otaru Shōgyō-Shimbun (last three are newspapers), and a number of banks and companies. Otaru was a fishing village containing only about 4,200 inhabitants in 1872.

Shin-Tengu-yama stands in the heart of the city, dividing it into S. and N. halves. Though a small hill, it commands a good view of the city and the harbour. Otaru Park is situated on the hill at the rear of the city. Behind it rises Tengu-san and there is a fine view of the sea in front. The garden is beautifully laid out with cherry-trees, maples, artificial ponds, etc.

The coal pier at Temiya Station projects 952 ft. into the sea; it was built by the Imperial Government Railways in 1911 and is capable of loading vessels with 500 tons of coal per hour. Just behind Temiya Station lies Temiya Park, on a hill 200 ft. above the sea. It commands fine views of the city and harbour and of the distant mountain ranges of Ishikari and Teshiwo. Takashima Marine Products Experimental Station lies 2½ m. from the station. It is built on a small islet in Takashima Bay and contains a fine aquarium which is worth a visit. Experiments and investigations dealing with marine products of Hokkai-dō are conducted at the station.

Sapporo (179.1 m. from Hakodate, in 9 hrs. 3 min.; Inns: Yamagata-ya, Asahi-kean, Marusō, Nakamura-ya, Kakui-ya, Marushin, Sano-ya; Restaurant, foreign food, Höhe-kean). Pop. 70,084, is the administrative centre of Hokkai-ō and lies on the extensive plain of Ishikari. It was laid out in 1869 and presents features characteristic of a new city, with wide streets intersecting one another at right angles, the Ōdōri (Broadway), 120 yds. wide, dividing the city into N. and S. halves, while the R. Sosei divides it into E. and W. sections. Acacias and other trees are planted along the sides of the streets. The Toyohira-gawa flows through the E. part of the city, the streets lying beyond it being called Toyohira-chō and being on the highway leading to Morovan. The Moiwa Range rises on the S. and W. of the city, while the plain stretches to the N. and E. till it terminates at the seashore. Principal buildings are the Hokkaidō Government Office (Pl. 1, D 4), Branch Office of the Crown Forest Bureau, Revenue Office (Pl. 6, D 5), District Mining Bureau, District Office, Police Office (Pl. 18, D 4), Experimental Farm Buildings of
the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Pl. C D 2), Agricultural College of the North Eastern Imperial University (Pl. D 3), Normal School (Pl. C 5), Middle School, Girls' Higher School (Pl. 3, C 4), Women's Handicraft School (Pl. D 6), Colonial Bank (Pl. 7, D 5), Chamber of Commerce, Hydro-Electric Company, Gas-Works, Street Ry. Co., Sapporo Tramway Co. (both horse-trams), Hokkai Times, Sapporo Mainichi Shimbun (both newspaper offices), Hokkaidō Divisional Office of the Imperial Government Railways, and so forth. Sapporo is, in short, the centre of politics and culture in Hokkaidō. At *Nishi-Nichōme* stands a bronze statue of the late Count Kuroda, who was the first chief of the Colonial Government, and at *Nishi-Sanchōme* one of the late General Nagayama, his successor and the commander of the 11th Division. The Colonial Monument stands near the Count's statue.

*Nakajima Park* (Pl. D 6 & 7) lies 1.4 m. from the station, at the S. extremity of the city. It is bounded in on the S. and E. by the Toyohira, and by the *Sosei* on the other sides, and is prettily laid out with artificial mounds and a pond. The old pine-trees growing on the islet in the pond, the rest-houses erected on its shores, the various flowers of the different seasons all combine to make this spot a favourite recreation resort of the citizens. Close by the pond stands the Commercial Samples Museum, where sundry specimens of commercial products are placed on view. The building formed part of the competitive exhibition held here some years ago. The bronze statue of General Baron Ōsako, who commanded the 7th Division in the late war, stands near the museum as a memorial of the campaign.

*Sapporo-jinja* (Pl. A 4) lies 2 m. W. of the city and is dedicated to three deities, who are regarded as watching over the colonial work of the island. A regular festival is held in June and forms the chief social function of the city. The temple stands on the hill called *Maru-yama*, whence a good view of the city may be obtained.

The Museum (Pl. D 4) is situated in the N.W. part and is under the control of the Agricultural College. Samples of minerals produced in Hokkaidō; agricultural, marine, and other samples, and also stuffed animals, birds, etc., specimens of Ainu wood-work, etc. are exhibited, the museum being open twice a week from April to October. Outside stands a hot-house. The whole grounds, which cover a wide area, present an aspect of lovely solitude.

The Agricultural College (Pl. D 3) consists of several white-painted buildings at Kita-ku, Nishi-Rokuchōme, and its clock-tower can be seen from far. The grounds are spacious and planted with aged elms, maples, etc., and altogether the college forms a venerable seat of learning removed from the din of the city.

Hōhō-kuwan, a two-storied foreign building, stands on the bank of the Sosei and was originally built by the Government to serve as an Imperial residence when the late Emperor made a trip to Hokkaidō. It was here that the Crown Prince, now the reigning sovereign, stayed when His Highness visited the northern island in
1911. European meals are procurable here on ordinary occasions, and permission may also be obtained for lodging.

Josan-kei is a popular resort on account of its hot springs and lies on the upper course of the Toyohira. The water issues from the fissures of rocks. The road to this place is laid along the river, being constructed by levelling down its high cliffs, and is a drive of 17 m. by omnibus from Sapporo. Some inns are found here.

Ebetsu (192.2 m. from Hakodate, in 9 hrs. 42 min.; Inns: Ebetsukwan, Yamashita-kwan, Fuji-ya), lies at the confluence of the Chitose and the Ishikari and is the market for the agricultural products of the neighbouring village. The branch paper factory of the Fuji Seishi Kwaisha stands near the station. There are regular steamboat services, one going down to the mouth of the R. Ishikari 29 m., and the other going up to Tsukigata, distance 26 m.

Chitose Hatchery lies on the bank of the Chitose-gawa, some 37 m. above its mouth. It is a quiet, secluded place where salmon eggs are hatched on a large scale. When the young fish have grown to a length of about 3 inches, they are let loose in the river.

Iwamizawa (204.4 m. from Hakodate, in 10 hrs. 8 min.; Inns: Tamura, Yamabun), Pop. 22,349, occupies the centre of the coal-fields of Yubari, Horonai, Ikushumbetsu, Utashinai, and other places, all provided with facilities of railway connection. From here start the lines leading to Mororan and Horonai.

Sunagawa (226.3 m. from Hakodate, in 11 hrs.) lies on the left bank of the R. Ishikari and is the junction station for the Utashinai Line. A great saw-mill and lumber-yard owned by the Mitsui Firm is located near the station. Alluvial gold is found in the beds of the Sofuchi-gawa and its tributaries, 10 m. from the station.

Takikawa (230.9 m. from Hakodate, in 11 hrs. 12 min.; Inn, Kaneta), Pop. 5,000, lies near the fertile plains of Ishikari and Urin and enjoys good facilities of river transport on the Ishikari and the Sorachi-gawa. The Furano Line diverges from here, and, running along the bank of the Sorachi finally joins the Kushiro Line at Shimo-Furano, 36 m. distant. Rich coal-bearing strata are found along the line.

Fukagawa (245.4 m. from Hakodate, in 11 hrs. 44 min.) is the junction station for the Rumoi Line. The Ishikari-gawa runs near the station.

Rumoi or Rumumoppe (31.1 m. from Fukagawa, in 2 hrs. 10 min.; Inns: Murumata, Rumoi Hotel), Pop. 16,800, is the terminus of the Rumoi Line. Till a few years ago, it was an insignificant fishery port, but owing to the fact that the place is very near the upper valley of the Ishikari, it was chosen as an export harbour, and in consequence the town has grown suddenly in prosperity. Harbour improvement works are now in progress.

Masihike, a fine harbour, lies 10 m. to the W. of the Rumoi. Herring fishery is conducted on a great scale in the neighbouring sea.
Kamuikotan (253.7 m. from Hakodate, expresses do not stop) is one of the most famous sights in Hokkai-dō; it is formed by a cañon of the Ishikari with a high mountain rising near. A highway runs along one bank, while the railway track is laid along the other, a suspension bridge connecting the two. The place is extremely romantic. A cold mineral spring issues from a river bank about 1/2 m. from the station across the river, and the water after being heated is utilized for baths. From the balcony of the inn one can enjoy the whole wild scenery to the best advantage. Kamui-kotan means in the Ainu language an awful or weird place. Legend says that a devil once tried to stop the river with stones, but that a god broke down the dam and moreover killed the devil.

Asahigawa (265.4 m. from Hakodate, in 14 hrs. 45 min.; Inns: Miura-ya, Miyakoshi-ya, Kito, Sasaoka-ya), Pop. 40,453, forms the centre of the island and is situated in an elevated plain 375 ft. above the sea. The Ishikari and Ushishubetsu flow along one side, while the Chūbetsu flows along the other. The city is longer from E. to W. than from N. to S., and its streets are regularly laid out as in Sapporo. The city has risen to sudden importance as a result of the establishment here of the 7th Army Division, and its prosperity has advanced by leaps and bounds since the discovery that the surrounding district is suited for the cultivation of rice. The continental severity of the climate in summer and winter, however, makes the city an uncomfortable place to live in. Principal buildings are the Divisional and Brigade Headquarters with Barracks and Gendarmerie Station, District Office, Meteorological Observatory, Offices of the Electric Company and of the Horse-tram Company, schools, newspaper offices, railway offices, banks, etc. The Teshiwo Line starts here. The thriving agricultural villages of Kagura, Kamoi, Takasu, etc., round about the city contribute much to the tradal activity of the place.

Kagura-ya-oka, 2 m. from Asahigawa and rising 110 ft. above it, is noteworthy as a place marked out as the future site of an Imperial place in Hokkai-dō. It is a wide, well-wooded plateau, which commands a fine view of the city and surrounding scenes. The two rivers of Biei and Chūbetsu flow round the base.

Chikabumi-dai is the name of the hill rising to the rear of the barracks. The hill extends from W. to N.W. and ends abruptly in cliffs, below which runs the Ishikari. Beyond the river lies the city, and far away, obscured by mist, are faintly visible the mountain ridges of Ishikari, Tokachi, and Chūbetsu. On the top stands a granite monument commemorating the exploration undertaken in 1885 by the late Baron Iwamura, then Vice-Minister of Justice, and the late Gen. Nagayama, after an arduous journey up the Ishikari. The view from this summit told the explorers that Kamikawa was destined to become an important centre in the interior of the island.

Hammen-zan is a hill with one side bare and is a continuation of Chikabumi. The panorama displayed below is as splendid as
that from Chikabumi, with the ranges on the borders between Teshiwo and Tokachi extending from N.E. to N.W.

An Ainu Community is found near Chikabumi Station, in the tract specially set apart for the use of the Ainu people, who here number 190 souls. They subsist by farming, and for the benefit of their children there is a special experimental farm in Asahigawa.

Ochiai (300.1 m. from Hakodate, in 18 hrs. 20 min.) lies 1,349 ft. above the sea and is the place where the main and branch currents of the Sorachi join. The track continues to ascend and, passing through the 3,000 ft. tunnel, reached soon after leaving Kari-kachi Station, comes to the highest point in the railway system of Hokkaido, i.e., 1,760 ft. above the sea. The descent from this spot is a revelation of Nature's rare beauty. Sahoro-dake rises high on one side, and the train, as it winds round its base, commands a magnificent view of the plain of Tokachi, extending far away to the horizon, its verdant appearance producing the impression of a wide expanse of sea. The train descends the slope in a zigzag track and finally reaches Atsu-nai, whence it runs skirting the shore of the Pacific rich in scenes of varying type.

Ikeda (359.7 m. from Hakodate, in 21 hrs. 56 min.; Inn: Ikeda-kwan, Senryō-kwan), lies on the bank of the Tokachi-gawa and is the junction station for the Abashiri Line. An extensive plantation belonging to Marquis Ikeda exists in the neighbourhood of the station.

Abashiri (120.4 m. from Ikeda, in 8 hrs. 17 min.; Inn, Matsui), Pop. 3,500, is the terminus of the Abashiri Main Line, which passes through the fertile valley of the Toshibetsu-gawa, the great forest of Oketo, and the vast plain of Tokoro. The harbour lies on the Okhotsk Sea and at the mouth of the Abashiri-gawa, which comes from Lake Abashiri. It is not naturally well protected from winds and waves, moreover the harbour is frozen up in winter. However, as it is the only port on the Kitami coast, regular steamship service between it and Otaru is maintained, except during the winter months.

Places of interest are Eboshi-Iwa (a rock resembling a hat) in front of the harbour, Public Park near the station, Sancho-zan, 24 m. W. of the station, whence fine views of the harbour and of the Natori and Abashiri Lakes are obtained.

Kushiro (194 m. from Takigawa, in 11 hrs. 19 min., 407.6 m. from Hakodate, in 25 hrs. 30 min.; Inns: Toriya, Fuji-ya, Wajima-ya, Murakami, Yamagata-ya), Pop. 17,905, is an export town built on both sides of the mouth of the Kushiro and noted for the shipping of sulphur and lumber. The basin has a depth of 48 ft. and is sheltered on the S. by Cape Shirito-zaki, which bends W. at the end, from which a chain of submerged rocks extends out about half a mile. On the completion of the harbour-works now under construction it will become a safe anchorage. As the centre of distribution and collection for Kushiro, Tokachi, Southern Kitami, Eastern Ishikari, and Western Nemuro, the city forms a flourishing market. Principal buildings are the District Office, City Office,
Regimental Headquarters, Branch Custom-House, Marine Laboratory, newspaper offices, banks, Yasuda Mining Office, Osaka Colliery Company, Kusano Match-stick Factory, Curing House for Marine Products, etc. Shirito-zaki is the cape projecting out to the S. of the city, with a lighthouse standing on its abrupt point. On the terrace lies the cluster of streets called Yonemachi. From the top, 150 ft. above the sea, is seen to the N. the Cape of Shiranuka, where nestle several fishing hamlets, while a good panorama of the Kushiro River and the whole city, as well as of the ranges of Kitami, Kushiro, and Tokachi, is also obtained. The high peaks of Me-Akan and O-Akan stand fronting Shirito-zaki.

The Kushiro-gawa rises from Lake Kussharo and flows for 89 m., about 29 m. of its lower course being navigable by river-craft. Harutori-numa is a pond about 1.4 m. E. of the city and very near the shore. It has a depth of 20 fathoms or more and abounds in fish.

An old fort is found on a small eminence about a mile E. of the city. It is surrounded by dry moats and is said to have been a stronghold built towards the end of the 18th century by a chieftain of the Ainu tribes residing near this district. The Ainus are believed to have been numerous formerly about Shirito-zaki and Mojiriya, the latter being the name of the place where the hill stands, this locality abounding in caves.

Kojo-en, 1.4 m. from the station, stands behind Mojiriya and has a hot spring on its side. From here a good view of Kushiro is obtained.
Mororan Main Line.

The line branches off from the Hakodate Main Line at Iwami-zawa and leads to Mororan, 86.7 m., in 4 hrs. 11 min.

Oiwake (24 m. from Iwami-zawa, in 1 hr. 19 min.; Inns: Uro-koboshi, Chitose-ya) is the junction for the Yūbari Line. A coke-oven, owned by the Hokkaidō Tankō Kisen Kwaisha, exists here.

Yūbari (27.2 m. from Oiwake, in 2 hrs. 15 min.; Inns: Maru-shin, Yūbari-kwan, Maruishi-Ryōkwan) is the terminus of the Yūbari Line. The place has risen to importance owing to the working of the Yūbari Coal-fields.* It is shut in on three sides by hills, with streams flowing at their bases. The village proper contains 3,200 inhabitants, while in the mine area over 9,800 others reside.

*The Yūbari Coal-mine, which is worked by the Hokkaidō Tankō Kisen Kwaisha, is situated in the village of Nobari-zawa, Yūbari-gōri, Ishikari, at an elevation of 1,085 ft. above the sea. The seams start from the valley of a small stream on the Horokabetsu, the upper course of the Yūbari, and gradually make a dip along the upper course of the Anoro. Discovered in 1888 and worked the following year, these coal-fields are the richest and best in Hokkaidō and the largest in Japan next to Mīke. With the extension of railway facilities in 1892 the output has steadily grown in volume. At present four shafts, called No. I., No. II., Shin-Yūbari, and Wakanabe, are worked, their latest returns being as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Elevation</th>
<th>Area of mine in acres</th>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>Output in 1,000 metric tons</th>
<th>Value in £ 1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yūbari No. I.</td>
<td>1,085 ft.</td>
<td>9,779</td>
<td>4,534</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. II.</td>
<td>755 ″</td>
<td>4,917</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shin-Yūbari</td>
<td>1,300 ″</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakanabe</td>
<td>1,800 ″</td>
<td>2,185</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above, Nos. I and II are worked by the Hokkaidō Tankō Kisen Kwaisha and the other two by the Tōkyo Gas-Works. The mine with its thorough equipment and good general arrangement on a large scale deserves a visit.

Numano-hata (40.6 m. from Iwami-zawa, in 2 hrs. 23 min.) lies on the highway to Hitaka.

Usunai Pond lies 1.2 m. from the station and affords a good shooting-ground for wild swans and geese. Yoshitsune-jinsha, at Mukawa, 15 m. from the station, is dedicated to the great hero Yoshitsune and is held in great veneration by Ainus. The unfortunate hero is supposed to have escaped to Hokkaidō. At Biratori, 12 m. from Mukawa, is found a cluster of Ainu villages.

The Crown Pasture of Nii-kappu lies 51 m. from the station and occupies 93,000 acres of land. The finest breeds of horses and cattle are raised here.

Tomakomai (46 m. from Iwami-zawa, in 2 hrs. 39 min.; Inns: Yabe, Kimura), Pop. 5,500, lies on the Pacific coast and is well known by reason of the sardine fishery in the neighbourhood. A large paper-mill of the Ōji Seishi Kwaisha is located near the station. Lake Shikotsu lies at the top of a mountain, 15 m. N.W. of the station. It measures 7.3 m. from E. to W. and 5 m. from N. to S. and is possessed of fine scenery.
Noboribetsu (71.2 m. from Iwamizawa, in 4 hrs.).

Noboribetsu Spa, the most noted hot spring resort in Hokkaido, lies in a hollow among hills, 4 m. from the station, omnibuses available. From fissures in the serrated, rocky river bed, a few hundred yds. to the rear of the village, there rise with detonations hot waters, which fall in jets from the cliffs in front of the inns, of which Takimoto is the best known. A little further up are boiling mud geysers and some solfataras, covering 24 acres, and above these is a lake with clear water. The scene produces a weird impression. In autumn the mist and the scarlet tints of the maple leaves render the place still more picturesque.

Mororan (86.7 m. from Iwamizawa; Inns: Maru-hon, Maru-ichi, Marui), Pop. 20,335, the terminus of the Mororan Main Line, lies on the N.E. coast of Volcano Bay and is the most important export harbour on the E. coast of the island. The basin, though not large, is well sheltered and was at one time selected as the site of an admiralty port. Regular steamship services are run between this port and Hakodate and Aomori. The Nippon Steel Foundry, a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kwaisha and Messrs Armstrong & Vickers, is located here. A Coal Pier, of the same type as that in Otaru, was built by the Government Railways in 1911. It projects 1,184 ft. into the sea and is capable of loading vessels with 500 tons of coal per hour. Sōkurō-zen lies at the W. end of the town, and from it one can command fine views of Volcano Bay on the W. and the Pacific Ocean on the S.

Usu-dake lies on Volcano Bay to the N.W. of Mororan. It is an extinct volcano, 1,964 ft. high, with its summit divided into Ō-usu and Ko-usu. The whole mountain is destitute of trees and presents a rugged appearance. Several small lakes exist in the old craters.

Soya Line.

This line branches off from Asahigawa and extends to Otoineppu, 80.3 m., in 5 hrs. 52 min.

Nagayama (5.7 m. from Asahigawa, in 22 min.). The village was named after the late General Nagayama, the commander of the colonial troops in Hokkaido. The place lies along the Ishikari valley, where large tracts have recently been devoted to the cultivation of rice. An Agriculture Experimental Station exists here.

Nayoro (47.2 m. from Asahigawa, in 3 hrs. 40 min.; Inns: Maruichi, Maru-u), Pop. 4,900, lies at the confluence of the Nayorgawa and the Teshiwo-gawa and on the highway to Kitami. From here to the mouth of the Teshiwo-gawa it is possible to descend in a canoe steered by Ainu boatmen. The scenes along the river are quite charming, with mountains rising abruptly from both banks, their slopes being clad with magnificently tinged leaves in autumn.
Route XLVIII. Chishima, or the Kurile Islands.

This name denotes the chain of volcanic islands, over 29 in number, stretching for about 150 nautical miles from a point N. E. of Nemuro and ending close to Kamchatka. The group covers 6,198 sq. m., with a coast line of 1,496 m. The principal islands are Etorofu, Paramoshiri, Kunashiri, Uruppu, Shinshiri, Onnekotan, Shikotan, Shakotan, and Shumshu, and the whole group is subdivided into nine administrative counties, placed under the control of the Nemuro Branch Office. Only Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, Uruppu, and Shumshu are inhabited, the whole population numbering 4,809.

During the Tokugawa Period no clearly recognized title existed as to the ownership of the islands N. of Uruppu. The Cossacks gradually encroached upon them from the beginning of the 18th century, and they even threatened to take possession of the southernmost islands of Etorofu and Kunashiri. The Lord of Matsumae, who was responsible for the defence of Hokkaidō and Chishima, was powerless to resist this aggression. Towards the latter half of the 18th century, the Government sent Mogami Tsuruemon and ordered the Russians to withdraw from Etorofu and Kunashiri. They then removed to Uruppu. The defences of the two islands were subsequently strengthened. In 1853 a dispute occurred between Japan and Russia as to the boundary line in Karafuto, and this was finally settled in 1875, when Japan agreed to abandon her title in Karafuto in exchange for the islands in the Kuriles north of Uruppu.

Topographical features. Almost all the islands in the group are of elongated shape with very little level ground and with shores ending in abrupt cliffs, the E. coast being worse in this respect than the W. The only possible harbour is Shakotan Bay on the island of Shikotan. It is only in Etorofu, Kunashiri, Uruppu, and Shumshu that woods are found, but all the others are bare. Fish and wild animals are plentiful, though fur-seals are rare in the N. islands and are entirely absent in Shumshu, the northernmost one.

Climate. Observations at Shaña record (for 1908) 28°C. maximum,—23.5°C. minimum, average for the year, 2.7°C. In the N. islands snow begins to fall about the middle of September, and the land is covered with snow till July or August in the following year. In mid-winter the climate on the E. coast is more severe than on the W. coast, but in general it is somewhat milder in winter. Fog is also more frequent on the E. coast.

Productions. Fishery amounts to ￥380,000 a year, consisting of salmon, trout, cod, herring, and kombu. Fur-seals and walruses live on the coast, though much fewer than formerly, while on land there are foxes, bears, sables, etc., and some birds are also found. Sulphur is the most important mineral, produced principally at Moyoro mountain in Kunashiri.

Inhabitants. Ainu and Gilyaks predominate, the former of the same extraction as the aborigines in Hokkaidō, though using a somewhat different language, while the others were originally settlers from Russian territories. On the northernmost island of Shumshu dwell a small number of the Hōkoku-giku people from Japan Proper, who, led by Lieut. Gunji of the Imperial Navy in 1892, proceeded there to form a colony.
Route XLIX. Karafuto (or Saghalien.)

The steamship facilities between Hokkaido and Karafuto consist of the following: the line subsidized by the Karafuto Government, the line subsidized by the Communications Department of the Imperial Government, and the irregular service maintained by ships outside of the above two lines.

(1) Line subsidized by the Karafuto Government: Chikugamaru (710 tons) and Tsuruga-maru (999 tons) maintain a regular service between Otaru in Hokkaido and ports on Aniva Bay and on the E. coast of Karafuto and Kaihyo-to,—the former ship making two trips monthly between May and October and the latter making three trips monthly between May and November (no voyage during the rest of the year); Suruga-maru (732 tons) and Chiga-maru (757 tons) maintain connection between Otaru on the one hand and Katba-to and ports on the W. coast of Karafuto on the other,—the former ship making 3 trips monthly between April and November, and the latter making one trip monthly between April and October; Taihei-maru (1,335 tons) maintains connection between Otaru on the one hand and Otomari (on Aniva Bay) and Mauka (on the W. coast) on the other, making three trips monthly between December and the following March; Kitami-maru (728 tons) maintains connection between Wakanai (in Hokkaido) and Otomari, making two trips monthly between August and October.

(2) N.Y.K.'s line, subsidized by the Communications Department: Kamikawa-maru and Hirosaki-maru (each about 1,200 tons) maintain a stated service between Hakodate on the one hand, and Otaru, Otomari, and Mauka on the other, making three trips in April, six trips monthly between May and October, five trips in November, and two in December.

(3) Irregular services are maintained by ships which are run mostly during the fishing season, between ports on the Japan Sea side of the Main Island on the one hand and Otomari and Mauka on the other; other ships also come in, for conveying the timber and other products of the island to Chosen or China.

Situation and Geography. Karafuto, or Japanese Saghalien, begins at 50° N. Lat. where its frontier runs in a straight line E. to W., conterminous with Russian Saghalien; in the E. it faces the Okhotsk Sea, in the S. it is separated from Hokkaido by the Soya Strait, otherwise known as La Perouse Strait (only 4 m. wide), and in the W. between the island and the continent there lies the Mamiya Gulf, also called the Gulf of Tartary. Karafuto is 1,037 m. long from N. to S.; its greatest breadth is 98 m. (along the line stretching E. to W. from the mouth of the Horonai), and its smallest breadth 20 m. between Kushun-nai and Mamai. It has an area of 13,200 sq. m., being slightly smaller than Kyushu and a little larger than Taiwan. Two parallel chains of mountains run from N. to S., with plains lying between them; the valleys of the Horonai, the Ubichuki, the Suzuya, the Rutaka, and of the rivers in the S. part along the W. coast being fit for agriculture or pastureage. Karafuto is largely covered with extensive primeval forests, the ground underneath filled with coal and other minerals, and the neighbouring seas are rich in fishery products. Its one drawback is the lack of good harbours. Since Karafuto came under Japanese administration in 1905, much has already been done in developing its natural resources.
History. Nobody knows when Karafuto was first discovered by the Japanese. It is, however, on record that early in the 17th century the Daimyo Matsumae, whose seat was at Fukuyama, near Hakodate (Hokkai-dō), had a retainer of his spend some time on the island; this was some twenty years before Russians first visited the island (1650). Twice afterwards, in the Genroku Era (1688-1703) and in the Meiu Era (1764-1771), officials were sent over from Fukuyama to the island for the purpose of inspection. In 1777 another inspection party was dispatched by the same daimiote. The island finally attracted the attention of the Government at Yedo, and in the 5th year of Temmei (1785) the Shogunate Government dispatched Yamaguchi Tetsugoro for a tour of inspection through Yezo (Hokkai-dō), and this official sent a member of his suite, Oishi Ippen, to visit Karafuto. Oishi crossed over the Soya Strait to Shiretoko, and after visiting Tantomari on the W. coast returned to Soya. Going over again the next year, he journeyed on along the W. coast of the island for 31 days, till he reached Kushunna, whence he was obliged to return owing to lack of provisions. In 1792 the Yedo Government dispatched Mogami Tokunai and Wada Heidayu to Karafuto. In 1801 Nakamura Koichirō and Takahashi Jitsuyu visited the island by order of the Yedo Government, going as far as Naisutu on the E. coast and Shouki on the W. coast. In those days Russians began to make frequent inroads on the island. In 1808 Matsumae Denjirō and Mamiya Rinzo, both officials of the Yedo Government, visited the island,—the former going as far as Rakha-saki by way of the W. coast and the latter to Nayoko, also on the W. coast; they returned together to Soya. In 1809 Mamiya made a second visit and crossing the Gulf of Tartary set foot on the continent. If he was not the first to discover the existence of a strait separating Karafuto from the mainland, for it appears a French navigator, La Perouse, discovered the fact in 1787,—(Sakhalin being put down as an island in the map of those days), Mamiya was certainly the first to cross over the strait to the other side. In 1853 Russia first sent an ambassador (who arrived at Nagasaki) to negotiate with the Japanese Government about the boundary of Karafuto; at the same time there were landed at Kushun-kotan, in Karafuto, Russian troops who constructed a fortress. In 1854 the Yedo Government dispatched Hori Oribe-no-shō to Karafuto; the same year the Russian ambassador of a year ago came again to Shimoda, but the frontier question was not settled. In 1856 the Russian Government sent Muravieff for the same purpose, but nothing was decided. In 1861 Take-nouchi and other officials dispatched by the Yedo Government to Europe, on visiting St. Petersburg, tried to settle the Karafuto boundary dispute, but no result was reached,—the Russian representative insisting on 45° N. Lat. as the boundary, while the Japanese insisted on 59°. In 1867 the Yedo Government sent Koide Yamato-no-Kami to Russia to negotiate about the same question, but his efforts proved a failure. In 1875 the long-standing question of Karafuto was at last settled by a treaty with Russia, according to which Japan waived all her claims regarding Karafuto, accepting in exchange the whole group of Chishima (Kurile Islands). In July 1905, Karafuto was occupied by the Japanese army, and by the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace the island S. of the 50th parallel passed into Japanese possession.

Population. The population of the island is steadily increasing. It must be remembered that there is invariably a much larger population in summer, which is the fishing season, than in winter, as the following figures will show:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Last day of June</th>
<th>Last day of December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Houses</td>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>6,530</td>
<td>43,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>6,069</td>
<td>38,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>7,697</td>
<td>46,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>8,958</td>
<td>57,071</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administration. The seat of administration is at Toyohara, called Vladimirovka under the Russians; here resides the Governor of Karafuto. Under the general administration there are five prefectural offices, with seats at Toyohara, Otomari, Mauka, Shikka, and Nayoshi. The agencies of these prefectural governments are found at the following 14 places: Toyohara, Otani, Sakahama, Otomari, Tomnai, Nagakama, Rutaka, Mauka, Ponto, Notasan, Tomari-oro, Kushumai, Mototomari, and Ushoro.

Climate. The highest average annual temperature is found at Mauka (W. coast), with 3.2° C. (37.76° Fahr.), and the lowest at Shikka (on the E. coast) with 1°C. below zero (30.2° Fahr.). As a rule the W. coast is warmer, owing to the influence of the current from the S., and the E. coast colder, because of the arctic current of the Okhotsk Sea; the coast of Aniva Bay is colder than the W. coast and warmer than the E. coast. Taking the average for the whole of Karafuto, the coldest month of the year is January with the temperature 40°C. or more below zero, while the hottest month is August with its 33°C. or more. The following tables give some particulars about the temperature and climate of Karafuto:

Temperatures—Average per month and year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Otomari</th>
<th>Mauka</th>
<th>Toyohara</th>
<th>Ochiai</th>
<th>Shikka</th>
<th>Nayoshi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>-12.2°</td>
<td>-16.6°</td>
<td>-16.6°</td>
<td>-19.5°</td>
<td>-21.3°</td>
<td>-24.2°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>-11.0°</td>
<td>-14.6°</td>
<td>-14.6°</td>
<td>-18.7°</td>
<td>-16.9°</td>
<td>-12.6°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>-5.8°</td>
<td>-8.3°</td>
<td>-9.3°</td>
<td>-8.4°</td>
<td>-9.0°</td>
<td>-6.3°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1.6°</td>
<td>1.7°</td>
<td>1.7°</td>
<td>1.4°</td>
<td>0.2°</td>
<td>1.7°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5.3°</td>
<td>6.5°</td>
<td>6.5°</td>
<td>5.4°</td>
<td>3.5°</td>
<td>6.6°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>9.6°</td>
<td>11.0°</td>
<td>10.9°</td>
<td>10.2°</td>
<td>8.0°</td>
<td>11.7°</td>
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<td>Temperature</td>
<td>27.9°</td>
<td>27.2°</td>
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<td>Lowest</td>
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<td>-42.0°</td>
<td>-42.0°</td>
<td>-39.8°</td>
<td>-33.0°</td>
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N.B. The figures in the above table for Mauka, Ochiai, and Shikka are based on the returns of 1908, 1909, and 1910, those for Nayoshi on those of 1910.
Times of Frost and Snow Fall.

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<th>Last Frost</th>
<th>First Snow</th>
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<td>Earliest</td>
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<td>Oct. 5</td>
<td>Oct. 21, 1910</td>
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<td>Sept. 25</td>
<td>Sept. 16, 1907</td>
<td>May 14</td>
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<td>June 8</td>
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<td>June 4</td>
<td>June 21, 1908</td>
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<td>Sept. 16, 1907</td>
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<td>June 20, 1908</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1910</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>May 9, 1910</td>
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</table>

N.B. The dates in the above table are taken, in the case of Otomari, Toyohara, and Shikka, from the returns of 1906–1910; of Mauika and Ochiai from the returns of 1908–1910; of Nayoshi from the returns of 1910.

Communications.

Highways. Under the Russian régime a highway was made between Otomari, then called Korsakoff, and Toyohara (called Vladimirovka), and another between the latter place and the mouth of the Uchibuchi-gawa. After the new towns of Toyohara, Otomari, and Mauika were laid out, the Japanese government in 1908 constructed a highway between Mauika and Toyohara, across a mountain range lying between them,—thus making the whole distance available for carriages. In addition shorter roads were made in various directions, such as one between Otomari and Tonnai, and bridges were built over many rivers.

Railways. The light railway between Otomari and Toyohara (24.7 m.), built in 1905 by the Japanese army of occupation, was opened in 1909 to ordinary traffic, and in 1911 a new line of 32 miles was completed between Toyohara and Sakaehama. Thus there is now a railway line of altogether 57.6 m., which connects Otomari on Aniva Bay with Sakaehama on the E. coast. On the railway two trains are run daily between Sakae-machi Station, Otomari, and Toyohara, and one train between Toyohara and Sakaehama; the time required for the journey being 2 hours between Sakae-machi and Toyohara and 2½ hours between Toyohara and Sakaehama.

Stages and Ferries. Besides building roads, the Government gave subsidies for the establishment all over Karafuto of stations or stages, where arrangements are made for lodging travellers, besides
providing horses and porters. The crossing of rivers was facilitated by providing ferries, which, under the Government subsidy, carry passengers either free of charge or for a very small fee. At the end of September 1911, there were altogether 73 stages and 53 ferries.

**Post, Telegraph, and Telephone.** The chief post-offices are found at Toyohara, Otomari, Mauka, Shikka, Nayoshi, and Nishi-Notoro, where besides the usual postal and telegraphic business, telephone-exchanges are provided. There are also subordinate post-offices at the following 16 places: Kushunai, Sakaehama, Higashi-Shiraura, Rutaka, Kaibato (Is.), Notasan, Tomagi, Tomaroro, Nagahama, Ushoro, Ponto, Rantomari, Mototomari, Otani, Moebishi, and Otomari-Hommachi; in fifteen of those places telegrams are handled, and two of them are provided with telephone-exchanges.

**Industries.**

**Fishery.** The fishery outputs constitute by far the most important products of Karafuto; the chief items in the output being herring, trout, cod, Kombu (laminaria), and salmon. The following figures are intended to give a general idea on the subject:

**Fishery Products of Karafuto.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value (¥)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herring refuse</td>
<td>230,999 koku</td>
<td>3,233,986</td>
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<td>Salted trout</td>
<td>79,259 koku</td>
<td>562,738</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salted salmon</td>
<td>9,710 koku</td>
<td>116,520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dried cod</td>
<td>321,381 taba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cod refuse</td>
<td>13,117 koku</td>
<td>118,053</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flatfish refuse</td>
<td>15,415 koku</td>
<td>184,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous refuse</td>
<td>5,235 koku</td>
<td>47,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kombu</td>
<td>18,538 koku</td>
<td>140,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish-oil</td>
<td>17,638 koku</td>
<td>278,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned crab</td>
<td>950,782 tins</td>
<td>237,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned trout or salmon</td>
<td>438,911 tins</td>
<td>59,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td>351,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,699,295</td>
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</table>

**Forestry Products.** According to the report of the experts who by order of the Government carried on during 1906-1908 an exhaustive investigation of the forests of Karafuto, the forest area amounts to 8,207,500 acres; the timber found therein amounting to 23,689,920,000 cub. ft. of the needle-leaved kind and 17,290,000 tana (1 tana = 108 cub. ft.) of the broad-leaved kind. To be more particular, the needle-leaved forests cover 5,250,000 acres, containing timber amounting to 22,172,480,000 cub. ft.; the mixed needle-leaved and broad-leaved forests cover 925,000 acres, containing timber of the needle-leaved kind amounting to 3,117,280,000 cub. ft. and of
the broad-leaved kind amounting to 8,360,000 *tana*; the broad-leaved forests cover an area of 1,200,000 acres, containing timber amounting to 8,930,000 *tana*; the forestry lands without trees amounting to 775,000 acres.

**Agriculture.** Though Karafuto’s agricultural prospects are not very bright, on account of its cold climate, yet the cultivated areas are slowly increasing. Barley, wheat, potatoes, beans, flax, hemp, and garden vegetables are the general crops.

**Stock-farming.** The plains and lake-margins are everywhere rich in grass, and there are some splendid meadows. It is believed that stock-farming will come to be an important industry of Karafuto.

**Mining.** Karafuto is rich in coal, and gold-dust is also found. Coal-fields abound along the mountain chains on the W. side. The more important of these mines are located at *Uchibuchigawa, Horo-nai,* and *Nayansertonai.*

**Towns and Villages.** Since 1905, the Government has set apart town-lots at Otomari and 7 other places, and village-lots (either fishing or farming) in 147 places. Among the towns, Toyohara, Otomari, and Mauka have made a rapid growth, followed by Tomarioro and Notasan; Kushun-nai, Kita-Nayoshi, and Shikka are still mere groups of scattered houses.

**Toyohara,** originally called Vladimirovka, the seat of Government of Karafuto, is situated in the centre of a forest-covered plateau land (*Susuya-gen-ya*), the town being connected by rail with Otomari on one hand and Sakaehama on the other, and by a highway with Mauka. In the neighbourhood of the town are several agricultural settlements. According to the latest returns (1910), the town has a population of 4,020, (*houses* 1,026). It contains, besides the Karafuto Government Office, the Toyohara Prefectural Office and its agency, Karafuto Local Court, Toyohara District Court, Headquarters of Karafuto Garrison, Garrison Barracks, Government Hospital, Post-Office, Prison, etc.

**Otomari** is the general name for the old Korsakoff (now called *Nankei-machi*) and Porantomari (now called *Sakae-machi*). The town is a flourishing port facing Aniva Bay. Otomari has a population of 4,003 (*houses, 1,013*); important buildings include the Otomari Prefectural Office and its agency, Post-Office, Hospital, Custom-House, etc.

**Mauka** is the most important port on the W. coast. It flourishes mainly from the existence in its neighbourhood of many important fishing stations. Moreover, as an ice-free port, Mauka occupies a most important position as a channel of communication with the outside world during winter. The town has 3,240 inhabitants (*houses, 756*); among public buildings are Mauka Prefectural Office and its agency, Post-Office, Hospital, etc.

**Notasan** (Pop. 767 in 1910), 29 m. N. of Mauka, is important as a distributing centre for the fishing stations in the neighbourhood. It has an agency of the Mauka Prefectural Office.
**Route 49. KARAFUTO Shikka.**

*Tomari-oro,* 24 m. N. of *Notasan,* has acquired importance since 1909, on account of the establishment here in that year of the Karafuto Government's coal-mining experimental station. It has 1,635 inhabitants (1900).

*Kushun-nai,* to the N. of *Tomari-oro,* is important as being the starting-point of a road to the E. coast, this part being the narrowest (19½ m.) in the main part of Karafuto. Its inhabitants number 403 (1910).

*Nayoshi,* to the N. of *Kushunai,* is the seat of the Nayoshi Prefectural Office. It has 292 inhabitants (1910).

*Shikka,* situated on the E. coast at the mouth of the R. Horonai, is an important distributing centre for the game hunters and the aborigines found in the valley of the Horonai and near the frontier. It contains the Shikka Prefectural Office; the population is 278 (1910).

**Farming and Fishing Villages.** Under the Toyohara prefectural jurisdiction are many farming villages, chiefly in the valleys of the rivers *Suzunai* and *Uchibuchi.* Under the Otomari prefectural jurisdiction are found several groups of farm-houses in the valley of the R. Rutaka and on the plains near the coast, but the majority of the settlers are engaged in fishery. Under the Mauka prefectural jurisdiction, fishing stations are found in the greatest number, but farm settlers are increasing, as many promising arable lands in the neighbourhood of *Minami-Nayoshi,* *Uchihoro,* *Ponto,* *Mauka,* and *Notasan* have come to attract attention. Under the Shikka prefectural jurisdiction are many fishing stations for herring, trout, and flatfish, and under the Nayoshi prefectural jurisdiction fishing stations for herring; these two prefectural divisions being the most scantily settled in Karafuto.

*A Fine Haul of Crabs, Karafuto.*
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General Information.

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### Arts.

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# VOCABULARY

In transliterating Japanese into Roman letters, 'a' is pronounced as in 'pâse'; 'e' as in 'pen'; 'i' as in 'pin'; 'o' as the 'a' in 'saw'; 'u' as in 'bull'; 'y' the same as 'I'—'y' being used as an alternative for 'I' in the spelling of certain Japanese words, in which case the former is the more common form, e.g., 'Tokyo,' instead of 'Tôkyô.' A horizontal line placed over a vowel, indicates a long sound; thus 'ō' is pronounced as in 'note,' and 'û' as in 'rule.' But the long 'ã', 'ê', and 'î' are usually represented by doubling the vowel signs, as 'ãn,' 'ê', and 'îh.' In diphthongs each vowel keeps its original sound: 'ãi' is pronounced as in 'try'; 'au' as in 'mouth'; 'ei' as in 'pay,' etc. Regarding consonants, it may be mentioned that 'ch' is pronounced as in 'church', 'sh' as in 'shall,' 'ts' as in 'hits' or 'Tsar' (e.g., Tsaruga); initial 'g' as in 'get' medial 'g' either as 'g' in 'get' or as 'ng' in 'Sing'.

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<td>Beans, mame</td>
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<td>Above, ne</td>
<td>Become (to), ni naru; niyau (suit).</td>
<td>Box, hako</td>
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<td>According to, ni yote, ni yoreba</td>
<td>Bed, nedoko</td>
<td>Boy, oto-ko-ho</td>
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<td>Bedroom, nema</td>
<td>Brazier, hibachi</td>
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<td>Aeroplane, hihioki</td>
<td>Beef, gyûniku</td>
<td>Bread, ﬂan</td>
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<td>After, ato ni</td>
<td>Beer, biru</td>
<td>Breakfast, asa-han</td>
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<td>Afterward, nochi ni</td>
<td>Before, no ma ni</td>
<td>Bridge, hashi</td>
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<td>All, mina</td>
<td>Before long, kodo-naku</td>
<td>Broad, hiroi</td>
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<td>Also, (mo)-matâ</td>
<td>Beneath, shita ni</td>
<td>Brocade, nishiki</td>
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<td>Better, naoyoi</td>
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<td>Between, no aida ni</td>
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<td>By, de; ni-yotte; sabani (adv.)</td>
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<td>Bazaars, kwankî</td>
<td>Bottle, bin, tokkuri; hot-water bottle, yu-tampo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bad, warui</td>
<td>Box, hako</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bag, kaban</td>
<td>Boy, oto-ko-ho</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank, ginkô; The Specie Bank, shôkin ginkô</td>
<td>Brazier, hibachi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barber, tokoya</td>
<td>Bread, ﬂan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bargain money, tetsukakein</td>
<td>Breakfast, asa-han</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barometer, sei-kei</td>
<td>Bridge, hashi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barracks, kei-ai, kei-sha</td>
<td>Broad, hiroi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bath, furu, ayu (hot b.); misu-buro (cold b.)</td>
<td>Brocade, nishiki</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bazaar, kwankî</td>
<td>Brown, tobî-iro (no)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Buy (to), kau</td>
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<td></td>
<td>By, de; ni-yotto; sabani (adv.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Besides, koka ni</td>
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<td></td>
<td>By no means, kesshite</td>
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Cabin, senshitsu
Cabinet, ko-bako, tansu
Cake, kwashi
Call (to), yobu
Call upon (to), tasunuru
Can, dekiru
Candle, rô Ôkô
Cards, karuta (playing c.); meishi (visiting c.)
Carriage, basha
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<td>Doubt (to), utagaw; (n.)</td>
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<td>Catching, utaru (infect</td>
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<td>ous); omoshiroi</td>
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<td>(attractive)</td>
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<td>Certainly ! norikan</td>
<td>Down, shitsuna</td>
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<td>i sō desu tame !</td>
<td>Downfall, metsubō</td>
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<td>Chair, itsu</td>
<td>Downward, shita e</td>
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<td>Change (to), kaeru:</td>
<td>Drawers, kihidashi</td>
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<td>Clever, riiko (na);</td>
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<td>kiyō (na)</td>
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<td>Clock, hashira-dokei</td>
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<td>na</td>
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<td>Clothes, kimono</td>
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<td>Cloud, kumo</td>
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<td>Coachman, gyosha</td>
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<td>Coal, sekita</td>
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<td>Coat, uvagi</td>
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<td>Coffee, kōji</td>
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<td>Consul, ryōhi</td>
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<td>Consulate, ryōhi-kwan</td>
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<td>Convenient, benri (na)</td>
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<td>Cool, susashii (weather); tsuketai</td>
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<td>Coolie, ninsoku</td>
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<td>Corkscrew, zen-nuki</td>
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<td>Cost, aite</td>
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<td>Cotton, wata (raw);</td>
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<td>momen, men (fabric)</td>
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<td>Crab, kani</td>
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<td>Crape, chirimen</td>
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<td>Crowd, gunshō</td>
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<td>Cry (to), naku</td>
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<td>Crysanthemum, kiku</td>
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<td>Cucumber, kuri</td>
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<td>Cup, chawan</td>
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<td>Cup of tea, shūai-no-cha</td>
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<td>Curio-shop, kotō-ya</td>
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<td>Curtain, madokake</td>
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<td>Custom-house, seikwan</td>
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**VOCABULARY**

| Damp, shimeppōi         |                         |
| Dance (to), odoru       |                         |
| Dangerous, abunai, kiken (na) |           |
| Dark, kurai            |                         |
| Daughter, musume        |                         |
| Dawn, yoake            |                         |
| Day, hi                |                         |
| Daytime, hiru, nitchū  |                         |
| Dear (high-priced), takai |                     |
| Deck (ship's), kampan, dōkō |           |
| Deep, fubai            |                         |
| Dentist, ka-isha       |                         |
| Diarrhoea, geri        |                         |
| Diary, nikki: to keep a d., nikki wo tsukeru | |
| Dictionary, jibiki     |                         |
| Die (to), shinu        |                         |
| Differ (to), chigau    |                         |
| Difficult, mutsukashii |                         |
| Dining-room, shoku-dō  |                         |
| Dinner, go-han; gochisō (feast) |         |
| Dirty, kitanai         |                         |
| Dialike (to), kirau    |                         |
| Disease, byōki         |                         |
| Dish, sara; gochisō (feast) |                     |
| Disinfect (to), shōoku suru |       |
| Distant, tōi           |                         |
| Distinct, akiraka (na) |                         |
| Distinguish, kubetsu suru |                     |
| Distress, sainan       |                         |
| Distribute, kubaru     |                         |
| District, chikō        |                         |
| Disturb, jama-suru     |                         |
| Do (to), suru          |                         |
| Dockyard, ōsenjo       |                         |

| E                          |                         |
| Ear, mimi                 |                         |
| Ear (of corn), ho         |                         |
| Earth, tsuchi (the ground), chi (opp. heaven) |       |
| Earthquake, jishin        |                         |
| East, higashi             |                         |
| Easy, layoffs; raku (na)  |                         |
| Eat (to), taberu          |                         |
| Edible, taberaru          |                         |
| Eel, unagi                |                         |
| Egg, tamago; bold egg, ude-tamago; half-bold egg, hanjiku (tamago) |       |
| Eggplant, nasu            |                         |
| Electric tram, densha     |                         |
| Embroidery, nutori        |                         |
| End, ouari                |                         |
| Envelope, jōbukuro        |                         |
| Epidemic, ryūkōbyō        |                         |
| Even, demo; tae           |                         |
| Every, hatsute (in question) tsuneni (for ever) |       |
| Every, kotagotoku        |                         |
| Everywhere, dōko ni demo; itaru-tokoro ni             |       |
| Except, kokani            |                         |
| Excuse me, gomen nasai   |                         |
| Exhibition, hakuran-kwai; tenran-kwai             |       |
VOCABULARY

Express (train), kyūkō
Extra (of paper), gōgūwai
Eye, me

F
Face, kao
Fair (festival), ennichi
Fall (to), ochiru
Fan, ogi, sensu (folding); uchiwa (not folding)
Far, to
Fare, chinsen, dai
Fast, shikkari (tight), hayaku (swift)
Father, chichi, o-tō-san
Feast, gochisō
Feel, ñyd-shoku
(Y migration)

G
Gaol, rōya
Garden, niwa, sono
Gentleman, shinshi
Get, morau; te-ni-ru
Giddy, me ga mawaru
Girl, onna-no-ko
Give (to), ageru (to some one); kureru (to oneself)
Glad, urekii
Glass, garasu; koppu (drinking vessel); kagami (looking glass)
Glove, tebukuro
Go (to), yuku; (go down), kudaru (go up), noboru
Gold, kin
Good, yoi
Great, ōkii; erai (of man)
Green, aoi, midori
Guarantee, kōshô
Guest, kyaku
Guide, annai-sha
Guide-book, annai-shi

H
Hair, ke; kami-no-ke
Half, hambun
Half length (of photographs), hankin
Hand, te
Handkerchief, hankechi
Harbour, minato
Hard, katai

Hat, bōshi
Have (to), motsu
He, ano-hito, kare
Head, atama, kazehira
Headache, zutsu
Hear (to), kiku; kikoeru
Heavy, onomi
Heel, kakato
Hall, jikoku
Help (to), tasukeru
Hem, mendaru
Here, koko
High, takai
Hill, ko-yama
Hold (to), tametsu
Hole, ana
Holiday, yasumi-bi; kyō-fūtsu; saijitsu
Honest, shōjiki (na)
Hope, nōzomi, kibō
Horse, uma
Hospital, byōin
Hot, atsu
Hotel, hateru, yadoya, ryokwan
House, ie, uchi
How, donna ni
However, shikashi
Husband, otto
Hush! shizuka ni!

I
I, watakashi
Ice, kōri
Idle, namakéru
Idol, gūzō, deku
If, masō ... naraba
Ignorant, wasaku (na)
Ill (sick), byōki
Indecent, bīshō-na
Indeed! narukōde!
Indian rubber, keshi-gomu
Ink, inkō
Inn, yadoya; inn-keeper, yadoya no shujin
Insect, mushi
Inside, uchiwara ni
Insipid, aji-no-nai
Instantly, sugi ni
Instead, kawari ni
Interpreter, tsūben
Into, naka e

For (conj.) sono wake wa
For the present, tō bun
Foreigner, guaihokoku-jin
Forget (to), wasureru
Fork, fōku
Fowl, tori
Fragile things, koware-mono
From, kara, yori
Front, omote; mae
Fruit, kudamono, misugashi (Tokyo dialect)
Full, iippai
Full length (of photographs), senshin

Express
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Extra (of paper), gōgūwai
Eye, me

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Hold (to), tametsu
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Holiday, yasumi-bi; kyō-fūtsu; saijitsu
Honest, shōjiki (na)
Hope, nōzomi, kibō
Horse, uma
Hospital, byōin
Hot, atsu
Hotel, hateru, yadoya, ryokwan
House, ie, uchi
How, Donna ni
However, shikashi
Husband, otto
Hush! shizuka ni!
VOCABULARY

Introduce (to), shōkai suru
Iris, ayame
Island, shima
Ivy, tsuda

J
Jewel, hōsuki
Joke, jōdan
Journey, tabi, ryokō
Jump (to), tobu
Junction (railway), norikae-eki
Just (adv.), chodo; just now, tadaima; just so, chodo sonotori
Kettle, tetsubin, yakwan
Key, kagi
Kick (to), keru
Kill (to), korosu; (k. time) hima o tsubusu
Kind (n.), shurui
Kind (adj.), shinsetsuna
Kiss, kissu, seppun
Kitchen, daidokoro
Knee, hiza
Knife, naifu, kogatana
Knock (to), tataku
Know (to), shiru
Label, harifuda
Lacquer, urushi; lacquer-ware, shikki, nuri-mono
Lady, fujin
Lake, mizu-umi, kosui
Lamp, rangu
Landing place, hatoba
Lantern, rōchin
Large, chōhi
Last, swari (no)
Late, osor; the late A, karin no A
Laugh (to), warau
Laundry, sentaku-ya
Lavatory, chōshūka
Learn (to), narau, manabu

Leather, kawa
Leave (to), saru (a place); nokoru (something)
Left, hidari
Leg, ashi
Legation, kōshikai
Legging, kyahan
Leisure, kima
Lemonade, ramune
Length, nagasa
Lesson, okita, kagyō
Letter, tegami (missive); ji or woji (character)
Library, tosho-kwan
Line (fishing), tsuri-ito; ito
Lion, skishi
Liquor, nomi-mono
List, mokuroku
Listen (to), kiku
Literature, bungaku
Lithograph, ishizuri
Little, sukunai, chisai; (a little), sukosha

Live (to), sumu
Living (adj.), ikite-iru
Living (n.), kurashi
Lively, kauppatsu na
Liver, kanō
Lobster, etsi
Lock, jō
Lonely, sabishii
Long, nagai
Look at (to), miru
Look like, ...... no yōi miru
Loose, yuru
Loot, bundori-mono
Loss, ukinai
Lost, songai; sonshatsu

Lotus, hasu
Loud, itō
House, shirami
Love (to), ai-suru; hoi suru
Luggage, nimotsu
Lump, hatamari
Lunatic, kichigai
Lunch, bentō

M
Magnificent, rīsha (na)
Maid-servant, jūchū, gejo
Mail, yūbin
Make (to), tsukuru, koshiveru
Man, kito, otoko
Manager, shikainin, riji
Many, takusan
Map, chizu
Maple, momiji
Mark, shiruchi
Market, ichiba
Master, shujin
Mat, tatami
Match (e.g. safety m., lucifer m.), matchi
Match(contest), torikumi; kyōgi
Matting, mushiro
Meadow, makiba
Meal, meshi, shokuji
Mean, iyashii
Meaning, imi
Measles, hashika
Measure, sumpo
Meat, niku
Medicine, kusuri
Melon, uru
Milk, gyu-nyu; condensed milk, kondensu
Mile, mairu=0.4 ri
Milk, chichi; cow's m., gyū-nyū; condensed milk, kondensu
Mirror, kagami
Miserable, kawaisu (na)
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<td>ミッション, 聖職者</td>
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<td>錯, 錯り</td>
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<td>Money, <em>kane</em></td>
<td>錢, 銀</td>
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<td>Money-changer, <em>ryogeyya</em></td>
<td>両替屋</td>
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<td>Monkey, <em>saru</em></td>
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<td>Moon, <em>tsuki</em></td>
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<td>More, <em>motto</em></td>
<td>さらに</td>
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<td>Mosquito, <em>ka; kaya</em></td>
<td>カア; カヤ</td>
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<td>Mother, <em>haha</em></td>
<td>母</td>
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<td>Mountain, <em>yama</em></td>
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<td>Mouse, <em>hatsukanezumi</em></td>
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<td>Mouth, <em>kuchi</em></td>
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<td>Move (to), <em>ugoku</em> (v.i.); <em>ugokasu</em> (v.t.)</td>
<td>移る (v.i.); 移す (v.t.)</td>
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<td>Much, <em>takusan</em></td>
<td>多</td>
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<td>Mud, <em>doro</em></td>
<td>泥</td>
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<td>Mulberry, <em>kuiva</em></td>
<td>キウバ</td>
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<td>Museum, <em>hakubutsukan</em></td>
<td>異楽館</td>
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<td>Music, <em>ongaku</em></td>
<td>音楽</td>
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<td>Musk-melon, <em>makuwa-ur</em></td>
<td>マクワ</td>
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<td>Must (v. auxil), <em>neba-naranu</em></td>
<td>必要</td>
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<td>Mustache, <em>kuchihige</em></td>
<td>胡子</td>
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<td>Mustard, <em>karashi</em></td>
<td>カリ</td>
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<td>Nail, <em>tsume</em> (horny covering); <em>kugi</em> (spike)</td>
<td>指</td>
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<td>Naked, <em>kadaka</em></td>
<td>裸</td>
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<td>Name, <em>na</em>, <em>namae</em></td>
<td>名</td>
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<td>Namely, <em>sunawachi</em></td>
<td>つまり</td>
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<td>Napkin, <em>napukin</em></td>
<td>カバー</td>
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<td>Narrow, <em>semai</em></td>
<td>窄</td>
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<td>Nasty, <em>iya</em> (na)</td>
<td>頽</td>
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<td>Nation, <em>kokumin</em></td>
<td>国民</td>
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<td>Naughty, <em>yukoto</em></td>
<td>楽</td>
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<td>Nausea, <em>hakike</em></td>
<td>休</td>
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<td>Near, <em>chikai</em></td>
<td>近</td>
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<td>Nearly, <em>oita</em></td>
<td>近</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neat, <em>kireina</em>; <em>kichinto</em> shita</td>
<td>素</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary, <em>kituyō</em> (no)</td>
<td>必要</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck, <em>kabi</em></td>
<td>頸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need, <em>kituyō</em></td>
<td>需要</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle, <em>harī</em></td>
<td>鈎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needlework, <em>nuimon</em></td>
<td>錬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood, <em>kino</em></td>
<td>郷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous, <em>shinkelishitsu</em> (no)</td>
<td>理</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest, <em>su</em></td>
<td>島</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New, <em>atarashii</em></td>
<td>新</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper, <em>shimbun</em></td>
<td>新聞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next, <em>tsugi</em></td>
<td>次</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night-clothes, <em>nemaku</em></td>
<td>夜著</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (opp. Yes), <em>ite</em></td>
<td>ない</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobody, <em>dare</em> mo <em>nai</em></td>
<td>なし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise, <em>do</em></td>
<td>声</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noisy, <em>yakamashii</em></td>
<td>音</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsense, <em>baka-na-koto</em></td>
<td>无</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North, <em>kita</em></td>
<td>北</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose, <em>hana</em></td>
<td>鼻</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not, <em>nai</em></td>
<td>ない</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not yet, <em>mada</em> <em>nai</em></td>
<td>まだ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nothing, <em>nani</em> mo <em>nai</em></td>
<td>なし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now, <em>ima</em></td>
<td>現</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowhere, <em>doko-ni-mo</em> <em>nai</em></td>
<td>無</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number, <em>kazu</em>; <em>bango</em></td>
<td>数</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse, <em>mori</em>; <em>kangofu</em> (hospital nurse)</td>
<td>看護</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut, <em>kurumi</em></td>
<td>キルム</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, <em>kashi-no-ki</em></td>
<td>カシ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oar, <em>ro</em></td>
<td>ろ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean, <em>o-umi</em></td>
<td>海</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of, <em>no</em>, <em>yori</em>; <em>tsuite</em>; <em>kara</em></td>
<td>は</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of course, <em>muron</em>, <em>mochiron</em></td>
<td>当</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office, <em>yakusko</em>; <em>jimusho</em></td>
<td>公所</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer, <em>yaku-nin</em></td>
<td>官</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often, <em>tabi-tabi</em></td>
<td>常</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil, <em>abura</em></td>
<td>油</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil-paper, <em>abura-gami</em></td>
<td>紙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old, <em>toshiyori</em> (of man); <em>furui</em> (of thing)</td>
<td>旧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omnibus, <em>norai-basha</em></td>
<td>落</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On, <em>ue</em> ni; <em>de</em></td>
<td>に</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once, <em>ichido</em> (one time); <em>katsute</em> (formerly)</td>
<td>一度</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One's self, <em>jibun</em></td>
<td>自</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, <em>negi</em></td>
<td>り</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only, <em>kada</em></td>
<td>は</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open (to), <em>hirō</em></td>
<td>開</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposite, <em>kantai</em> (no); <em>muhai</em> (no)</td>
<td>端</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optician, <em>megane-ya</em></td>
<td>眼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or, <em>aruiwa</em>; <em>matawa</em></td>
<td>は</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange, <em>mikan</em></td>
<td>子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary, <em>futsu</em> (no)</td>
<td>普通</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original, <em>moto</em> (no)</td>
<td>與</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, <em>hoka</em> <em>no</em></td>
<td>他</td>
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**P**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Package, <em>tsutumi</em></td>
<td>クラック</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint, <em>penki</em></td>
<td>色</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan, <em>nabe</em></td>
<td>は</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper, <em>kami</em>; a sheet of paper, <em>ichinai</em> no <em>kami</em></td>
<td>紙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasol, <em>higusa</em></td>
<td>傘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcel, <em>kosutsumi</em>; parcel post, <em>kosutsumi-yubin</em></td>
<td>包</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass (mountain), <em>toge</em></td>
<td>通</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass (to), <em>toru</em></td>
<td>通</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path, <em>komichi</em></td>
<td>路</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paste, <em>nori</em></td>
<td>醤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay (to), <em>harau</em></td>
<td>付</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea, <em>endo-mame</em></td>
<td>す</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach, <em>momo</em></td>
<td>ミョ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear, <em>nashi</em></td>
<td>ナジュ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasant, <em>hyakushō</em></td>
<td>農</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen, <em>pen</em></td>
<td>タ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencil, <em>empitsu</em></td>
<td>ペ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, <em>koshō</em></td>
<td>ペ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfectly, <em>mattaku</em></td>
<td>完</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perhaps, <em>tabun</em>, <em>dōna</em></td>
<td>は</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit (to), <em>yurusu</em></td>
<td>通</td>
</tr>
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<td>Persimmon, <em>kaki</em></td>
<td>サ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, <em>kiji</em></td>
<td>棕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickpocket, <em>suri</em></td>
<td>捜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick up (to), <em>hirou</em></td>
<td>捜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piece, <em>kire</em></td>
<td>割</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piil, <em>guan-yaku</em></td>
<td>さ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar-box, <em>yūhin-bako</em></td>
<td>栄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow, <em>makura</em></td>
<td>枕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin, <em>pin</em>; <em>tomebari</em></td>
<td>畳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistol, <em>pisutoru</em></td>
<td>投</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place, <em>tokoro</em>; <em>basho</em></td>
<td>位</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Platform, *tūtōhōmu* | し

**N**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nail, <em>tsume</em> (horny covering); <em>kugi</em> (spike)</td>
<td>指</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naked, <em>kadaka</em></td>
<td>裸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name, <em>na</em>, <em>namae</em></td>
<td>名</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namely, <em>sunawachi</em></td>
<td>つまり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napkin, <em>napukin</em></td>
<td>カバー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow, <em>semai</em></td>
<td>窄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasty, <em>iya</em> (na)</td>
<td>頽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation, <em>kokumin</em></td>
<td>国民</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naughty, <em>warari</em>; <em>yakoto</em> wo <em>kikanu</em></td>
<td>す</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea, <em>hakike</em></td>
<td>休</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near, <em>chikai</em></td>
<td>近</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearly, <em>oita</em></td>
<td>近</td>
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</table>
Plum, une
Pocket, poketto, kakushi
Poison, doku
Police, keisatsu; police box, kōban; policeman, junsa; police station, keisatsu-cho; metropolitan police office, keishi-cho
Poor, bimbo (na)
Porcelain, seto-mono
Pork, buta-niku
Portmanteau, kori, ryokō-kaban
Post-office, yūbin-kyoku
Potato, jōga-imo; sweet potato, satsuma-imo
Pot-luck, arai-ai-(no-sake-sakana)
Prescription, shōsen
Pretty, kirei; kawaii
Price, nedan
Pull (to), hiku
Pulse, myaku
Put in (to), ieru
Quail, uzura
Quarantine, ken-eki teisen
Quick, hayai
Quiet, shizuka (na or ni)
Quilt, futon
Rain, ame
Rain-coat, reinkoto; kapp (Japanese one)
Raisin, hoshi-budo
Rat, nezumi
Rather, kaette, mushiro
Raw, nama
Razor, kamisori
Read (to), yomu
Ready, yōi ga dekite. Ready-made, dekita
Real, honō (no) Recommend, suisen suru, susumeru
Red, akai
Restaurant, ryū-ya
Rice, kome; meshi (boiled r.)
Ride (to), noru
Ring (to), naru (v.i.); narasu (v.t.)
River, kawa
Road, michi; dōro
Roll (v.i.), korobu; yoko-yure-suru (of ship)
Roll (v.t.), korobasu
Room, heya
Rope, nawa; tsuna
Rough, arai
Round, marui
Ruled paper, keishi
Run, hashiru
Rust, sabi
Saddle, kura
Salmon, sake
Salt, sakiwo
Sample, mihon
Sardine, iwashi
Saucer, sara
Scholar, gakusha
School, gakkō
Screen, byōbu
Sea, umi
Sea-sickness, funa-yoi
See (to), miru
Sell (to), uru (v.t.); ur eru (v.i.)
Send for (to), yōb ni yaru (for a man); tori ni yaru (for a thing)
Servant, meshitsukai; kozukai
Sharp, surudoi
Ship, fune
Shirt, shatsu
Shocking, zōto-suru
Shoe, kutsu
Shop, mise; shop-keeper, mise-no-aruji
Short, nisikai
Shoulder, kata
Show (to), miseru
Shrine, miya; jinsha
Side, kawa; sōba
Silk, kins
Silver, gin
Since, kara, irai
Sister, kyōdai
Size, ōkisa
Skin, kawa; kifu (human s.)
Sky, sora
Sleep (to), nemuru
Slow, ooi
Small, chisai
Small-pox, hōshō (tennen-tō)
Smell (to), kagu
Smell (n.), niwō
Smoke (n.), kenuri
Smoke (to), tabako wo sū
Snap, shigi
Snow, yuki
Soap, sēken; shabon
Socks, kutsushita
Soft, yasawakai
Soldier, keisatsu, keishi
Some, aru; (some one) tareka; (something) nanika
Soon, sugu
Soup, sōpu
Sour, suppai; to turn s., kusaru
South, minami
Soy, shōyu
Spectacles, megane
Spider, kumo
Spoil (to), sonfurū
Sponge, kainen
Spoon, sōn, sāji
Square, shikakui
Stamp, yūbin-kitte (postage s.); shii-nyū-inshi (revenue s.)
Stand (to), tatsu
Star, hoshi
Start (to), tatsu, shūputsu-suru
Station, jūrensō, teishaba
Stationer, bunbō-ya
Statue, sō; bronze statue, dō-so
Steamer, jūkisen
Steam-launch, kōjōki
Stone, ishi
Stomach, i
Stop (to), tomaru; (v.t.) tomaru, yamu (v.i.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storm, arashi</td>
<td>サトウキモノ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Story, monogatari</td>
<td>ストーリー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight, massugu</td>
<td>直線</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranger, shiramushi</td>
<td>ひげ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry, ichigo</td>
<td>イチゴ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street, tori, machi</td>
<td>街</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, tayou</td>
<td>強</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study, (to), denkyo suru</td>
<td>学び</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, sato</td>
<td>飴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun, hi; tsuyu</td>
<td>太陽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supper, yu-han</td>
<td>夜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sure, tashika</td>
<td>悟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweat, ase</td>
<td>峰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet, amai; uma</td>
<td>甘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swim, (to), oyogu</td>
<td>游泳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword, katana</td>
<td>矛</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VOCABULARY**

Turn (to), masasu (v.t.); masaru (v.i.); masaru (e.g. to turn a corner, kado wo magaru)

Typhoid fever, shibuzu; eruptive typhus, kasukin-shibuzu

**U**

Ugly, minikui; iyana: ororoshii

Umbrella, kasa

Unbolt, hiraku; kwan-muki (bolt) wo muku

Unbutton, (to), botan wo hazasu

Uncle, oji-san

Under, shita ni

Underwear, skitagi

Undress (to), hada ni suru (v.t.); hadaka ni naru (v.i.)

 Unexpected, fui

Ufold (to), kirogeru; hiraku

Unfortunate, fukō

Ungraceful, bukotsu (na): bukō (na)

Unhealthy, doku ni naru; fukonkō (na)

Unlock (to), hiraku; jō (lock) wo hiraku

Up, us; kani

Upon, us ni

Upside down, saka-sama

Upstairs, nakai ni

Use (to), tsukau

Useless, moya

Usually, taitei, teirei

**V**

Vacant, kara

Vaccinate (to), shihō-suru

Value, neuchi

Various, iro-iro no

Vegetable, yasai; shoku-butsu

Very, taiō

View, nagame; keshiki

Vinegar, su

Voyage, kōkai
Wages, kyūkin
Waiter, bōi-san
Waitress, nei-san
Walk (to), aru
Walking-stick, steki
Walnut, kurumi
Wish, negai
Wish (to), negate
Wisteria, fuji
With, to (issko ni); de
Within, uchi
Without, soto (outside)
Worse, nai
Worthless, neuchi ga nai
Wrap (to), tsutsumu
Write (to), haku

Year, toshī; leap year, uru-doshi
Yellow, kiiro
Yes, hai
Yet, mada
Yonder, asoko
Young, wakai

Zoological gardens, dōbutsu-en

Cardinal Numerals.

1. Ichi (Hitotsu)
2. Ni (Futatsu)
3. San (Mittsu)
4. Shi (Yottsu)
5. Go (Itotsu)
6. Roku (Muttsu)
7. Shichi (Nanatsu)
8. Hachi (Yattsu)
9. Ku (Kokonotsu)
10. Jū (To)
11. Jū-ichi
12. Jū-ni
13. Jū-san
14. Jū-shi
15. Jū-go
16. Jū-roku

17. Jū-shichi
18. Jū-hachi
19. Jū-ku
20. Ni-jū
21. Ni-jū-ichi
22. San-jū
23. San-jū-ni
24. Shi-jū (Yon-fū)
25. Shi-jū-san
26. Go-jū
27. Go-jū-shi
28. Go-jū-ku
29. Roku-jū
30. Roku-jū-go
31. Shichi-jū (Yon-fū)
32. Shichi-jū-san
33. Shichi-jū-ku
34. Shichi-jū-jo
35. Jū-ji
36. Jū-ni
37. Jū-san
38. Jū-shi
39. Jū-go
40. Jū-roku
41. Jū-ni
42. Jū-san
43. Jū-shi
44. Jū-go
45. Jū-roku

Ordinal Numerals can be formed from the cardinals (not bracketed) by prefixing dai, e.g., first, dai-ichi; second, dai-ni; etc. No. 1 is dai-ichi, No. 2 is ni-痘痘, etc.
PHRASES

Time.

A second, Ichi-byō
Two seconds, Ni-byō
A minute, Ippun
Two minutes, Ni-fun
An hour, Ichi-jikan
Two hours, Ni-jikan
A quarter of an hour, Ju-go-fun
Half an hour, Han-jikan
One o'clock, Ichiji
Two o'clock, Ni-ji
Half past two, Ni-ji han
A quarter to twelve, Ju-ni-ji ju-gofun
Morning, Asa
Noon, Mahiru
Afternoon, Gogo
Evening, Yūgata
Night, Yoru
Midnight, Yonaka
Sunrise, Hi-no-de
Sunset, Hi-no-iri
A day, Ichi-nichi
To-day, Kon-nichi (kyō)
Yesterday, Saku-jitsu
The day before yesterday, Izakujitsu
To-morrow, Myō-nichi
(Ashita)
To-morrow morning, Myō-chō
The day after to-morrow, Myō-go-nichi (asatte)
Every day, Mai-nichi
Every other day, Kaku-jitsu (ichi-nichi-oki)
The other day, Sen-jitsu (sendatte)
A week, Ishūkan
Last week, Senthū
Next week, Rai-shū
A month, Hitotsuki
This month, Kongetsu
A year, Ichin nen

Days of the Week.

Sunday, Nichi-yō-bi
Monday, Gatsu-yō-bi
Tuesday, Kwa-yō-bi
Wednesday, Sui-yō-bi
Thursday, Moku-yō-bi
Friday, Kin-yō-bi
Saturday, Do-yō-bi

Month.

January, Ichigatsu
(Shōgatsu)
February, Nigatsu
March, San-gatsu
April, Shigatsu
May, Go-gatsu
June, Roku-gatsu
July, Shichi-gatsu
August, Hachi-gatsu
September, Ku-gatsu
October, Jigatsu
November, Jū-ichi-gatsu
December, Jū-ni-gatsu

Gatsu, gatsu, getsu all commonly used.

Days of the Month.

1st, Tsuitachi (or Ichigatsu)
2nd, Futsuka
3rd, Mikka
4th, Yokka
5th, It'suka
6th, Muika
7th, Nanoka
8th, Yōka
9th, Kokonoka
10th, Toka
11th, Jū-ichi-nichi
12th, Jū-ni-nichi
13th, Jū-san-nichi
14th, Jū-yokka
15th, Jū-go-nichi
16th, Jū-roku-nichi
17th, Jū-shichi-nichi
18th, Jū-hachi-nichi
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21st, Nisui-ichi-nichi
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25th, Nisui-go-nichi
26th, Nisui-roku-nichi
27th, Nisui-shichi-nichi
28th, Nisui-hachi-nichi
29th, Nisui-ku-nichi
30th, Sanju-nichi
31st, Sanju-ichi-nichi

The last day of the month is called 'misoka,' and of the year, 'Ō-misoka.'
The month can be divided into 3 parts, the first 10 days forming 'sho-jun,'
the 2nd 'chū-jun,' and the 3rd 'ge-jun.'

The Seasons.

Spring, Haru
Summer, Natsu
Autumn, Aki
Winter, Fuyu
PHRASES

Personal Pronouns.

Sing.

N. I, Watakushi ga (or wa)

G. My, Watakushi no

D. Me, (To me), Watakushi ni

A. Me, Watakushi wo

Plur.

We, Watakushi-ra ga (or wa)

Our, Watakushi-ra no

Us, (To us), Watakushi-ra ni

Us, Watakushi-ra wo

You, Anata | She, Ano-hito (ano onna) | You (plur.), Anata-gata

He, Ano-hito (ano otoko) | It, Sore | They, Ano-hito-tachi

Conversational Phrases and Sentences.

Greetings.

Good morning.
Good afternoon, good day.
Good evening.
Good night.
Good-bye.
It is a fine day.
It is hot to-day.
It is cold to-day.
How are you?
Thank you, I am quite well.
I feel unwell.

Leaving a ship.

When can I land?
At to o’clock precisely.

At the Custom-House.

Have you any articles liable to duty?
No, nothing; I have nothing but wearing apparel.
Rikisha man, take me to ..... Hotel.
What is the fare?

In a Hotel.

Show me to a first-class room.
Bring me some hot water; I want to wash my hands.
There it is (I have brought it), Sir.
Thank you.
That will do.
Where is the W.C.?
Is the bath ready?
Let me know as soon as it is ready.
Get it ready as quickly as possible.
I want to be called at 6 o’clock to-morrow morning.
Please engage two coolies.

Aisatsu.

O-hayō.
Kon-nichi wa.
Kon-ban wa.
O-yasumi nasai.
Sayō-nara.
Yoi o-tenki de gozai-masu.
(Kon-nichi wa) o-atsū gozai-masu.
O-samū gozai-masu.
Ibaga desu ka.
Arigatō, jōbu de ori-masu.
Kibun ga warī gozai-masu.

Jōriku.
Itsu jōriku ga deki-masu ka.
Jū−ji ni kikkari.

Zeikwan nite.
Nani ka sei wo osameru shina ga ari-masu ka.
Ie, nanimo ari-masan; mina trui bakari desu.
Kurumaya san, ..... Hoteru made itte kure.
(Chinsen wa) ikura.

Hoteru nite.
Ittō no heyas ni annai-shite kudasai,
O–yu wo motte–kite okure; te wo arai-
tai kara.
Motte mairo mashita.
Arigatō.
Sore de yoroshii.
Benjo wa doko desu ka.
Furo wa dekite imasu ka.
Deki shidai shirase te kudasai.
Narutake isode shite okure.
Myō asa, roku–ji ni okoshite kudasai.

Ninsoku wo futari tanonde kudasai.
Bring me the bill.
Nei-san, here is something for yourself.
Please order a jinrikisha.

Inquiring the Way.
Will you kindly tell me the way to the Ginza?
As it is a long way off, you had better take a train.
What is the fare?
A single journey costs 5 sen, no matter how many times you change; a return ticket costs 9 sen.
Ah! There's a car coming now; it will take you to your destination.
Many thanks for your kindness.
My name is Vincent. May I ask yours?
Suzuki is my name.
Conductor, please put me off at the Ginza.

Shopping.
What is that?
Let me see it.
How much is it?
Haven't you any a little cheaper?
What is this used for?
What is this made of (from)?
I will take these three.
How much do they all come to?
Make them up separately and send them round to Mr. Vincent at ......
Hotel.

At a Japanese Restaurant.
I am sorry to trouble you, but will you kindly take off your shoes?
All right; that's no trouble.
Bring me some 'sushi.'
How do you use the chop-sticks?
You take them between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand. Look here, this way.
Very nice, indeed.

At a Barber's.
I want to have my hair cut.
Don't cut it too short.
Part my hair in the middle.
Shave me, please.
Lather my chin more thoroughly.
Don't go against the grain.

Kanji-gakî wo motte kite kudasai.
Nei-san, kore wa tsukoshi desu ga.
Kuruma wo tanonde kudasai.

Michi wo kiku-toki.
Ginza e yoku michi wo oshiete kudasai-masen ka.
Tô desu hara, densha ni o-nori nasattara yoi deshô.
(Chinsen wa) ikura desu ka.
Kata-michi wa go sen de, ikura nori-hae temo kami-ai-masen; ofuku wa ku sen desu.
Aa! Densha ga kimashita; are ni moreba yukemasu.
Go shinsetsu arigato.
Wakasuki no namae wa Vincent to moshî-masu. Anata no o-namae wa.
Suzuki desu.
Shashô-san, Ginza de oroshite kudasai.

Kaimono.
Sore wa nani desu ka.
Chotto hakken.
Ikura desu ka.
Mo sukoshi yasui no wa ari-masen ka.
Kore wa nani ni tsukai-masu ka.
Kore wa nani kara tsukuri-masu ka.
Kore-dake mittsu morai-mashô.
Mina de ikura ni nari-masu ka.
Betsu-betsu ni tsutsunde, Vincent ate de ...... Hoteru ni todokete kudasai.

Ryûri-ya nite.
Moshi kane masu ga, kutsu wo nuite kudasai masen ka.
Yoroshii, yasui koto desu.
Sushi wo motte-kite kuda-sai.
Hashi wa dô tsukai masu ka.
Migi no oya-yubi to hitosashi yubi to naka-yubi no aida ni hasami-masu.
Gorau nasai, kono teri desu.
Taihen oishii.

Toko-ya nite.
Kami wo kate kudasai.
Amari mijikaku hara-nai de kudasai.
Mannaka de wake-te kudasai.
Hige wo sotte kudasai.
Ago ni motto yoku sekken wo tsukete kudasai.
Saka-zori ni shi-nai de kudasai.
Sharpen the razor a little more.

By the by, is there a public automatic telephone in the neighbourhood?
There is one at the corner of the street.

At the Telephone.
Give me Banchō 365.
(Operator's voice) Please put in the nickel (or coin).
Hello, are you there?
Is that Mr. Suzuki?
Yes, and you?
Vincent. Many thanks for your kindness the other day.
Oh! Don't mention it.
Can you go with me to the theatre to-night?
Yes, I shall be delighted.
Call for me at 3 p.m.
All right.
Well, see you to-night; good bye.

Good bye.

The Theatre.
Let us go into the best part of the house.
What price are the seats?
Three yen each.
How does the Japanese orchestra strike you?
I like it very much.
Hallo, there's the curtain going up.
What is the name of the piece?
It is 'Sendai-hagi.'
Ah! I have read it in the Guide-book.

At a Post and Telegraph Office.
When will the mail leave?
I want to have this letter registered.
Gime me a 10 sen stamp, please.
How many days does it take for a letter to reach London?
A telegraph form, please.
What's the charge for this message?

Leaving Japan.
I am going to leave for America to-morrow.
Send all my luggage aboard.
It is very kind of you to come to see me off.
Is there anything I can do for you?
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EASTERN ASIA

giving
Key to Volumes
and
General Maps

EXPLANATION

In red: The regions enclosed by dotted lines are allotted to separate volumes, as indicated.
In blue: Roman numerals indicate the volume, and Arabic figures the page, on which will be found the general map of the section enclosed by continuous lines.