

	Days
Nara to Yamada (famed for the Great Shrines of Ise).	
Futami no-ura (beautiful sea shore) and port Toba ...	2
Yamada to Nagoya	1
Nagoya to Nagano (famous Zenkōji temple) via Shiojiri in Shinano Prov. in Nakasendō proceeding the beautiful Valley of Kiso	4
Karuizawa (good summer resort) and ascent of the Volcano Asama. Kusatsu Hot Springs and Ikao Hot Springs (good summer retreats)	5
Ikao to Nikkō via Kiryū (noted for silk fabrics) and Lake Chūzenji... .. .	3
Nikkō to Sendai. Sendai to Matsushima via port Shiogama	2
Sendai to Tōkyō via Mito... .. .	1
Tōkyō... .. .	4
Yokohama, Kamakura and Enoshima Island... .. .	2
Miyanoshita	3
Miyanoshita to Kyōto by Tōkaidō railway	1
Kyōto	4
Kōbe	2
Total... .. .	49

II. Climate; Time of Visit.

Japan stretches from 21°48' North Latitude (the most southern point of Formosa) to 50°56' (Shumushu Island, the most Northerly of the Kuriles), and from 119°20' East Longitude (the Pescadores of Formosa) to 156°32' (Shumushu). The country accordingly extends over 20 degrees of latitude, and more than 37 of Longitude. The lands, however, which the tourist mostly frequents, are Honshū, (Mainland). Kyūshū, (the South-Western shore); and

Shikoku, (the Southern shore).

The climate of the above three islands is generally mild and healthy throughout the year; but the best season to visit is during of the months of April and May in the Spring, or else October and November in the Autumn. The former has the cherry blossoms and other beautiful flowers while the latter the chrysanthemums and golden maples. From the later part of January to the beginning of March is cold and disagreeable, excepting the regions of Hot Spring of Atami, Dōgo, and some other winter resorts. From the end of July to the beginning of September is hot and often wet, but there are many exceptional cool regions, such as Karuizawa, Nikkō, Hakone, Arima and other numerous summer retreats. The late Spring is windy; the last ten days of June and the first ten days of July are the rainy season (*Baiu*). September is rather wet, and December is comparatively dry.

The following tables denote the temperature (Fahrenheit) of the different regions in 1909:—

Place.	Highest degree	Lowest degree	Average degree	
			May	November
Sapporo	85.25	-38.70	45.32	42.44
Aomori	87.98	-21.42	49.46	47.18
Nikkō	86.00	-21.24	50.48	49.46
Tōkyō	94.46	-10.44	57.92	51.26
Kyōto	98.42	-13.68	55.40	50.90
Shimonoseki	91.94	- 1.98	57.20	55.94
Matsuyama	94.10	- 6.12	56.12	54.68
Kōchi	95.72	- 6.66	59.72	56.12
Nagasaki	92.66	- 2.34	57.56	55.94
Kagoshima	92.12	- 1.93	59.54	59.18

N. B.— indicates the degree below zero.

III. Hotels; Inns; Rest Houses.

Most of the principal cities such as (Tōkyō, Kyōto and Ōsaka), or the open ports (Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki) and the other noted places (Miyanosbita, Kamakura, Nikkō, Ikaō, Sendai, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Takarazuka and Shimono-seki, etc.) have hotels conducted in European style. The charges at all these hotels are from ¥4.00 to ¥10.00 or more a day, (including meals except wines); but tolerably good accommodation can be had for ¥7 to ¥8 a day. Even at less important parts of the country, where frequented by foreign visitors, there are semi-foreign, or Europeanized hotels, and also high class Japanese style inns, mostly well conducted and neatly kept, and in some of these inns, European dishes may be served. The ordinary charges at typical Japanese inns are ranged from 1 Yen to 3 Yen each per day according to the style and standing of the establishment, including supper, bedding, and breakfast. No extra charges for firing, lightning, bath, attendance, or any quantity of tea except when ordered extra dishes or liquor in addition to meals. If luncheon is required an additional sum of 50 sen to one Yen will be charged. It is an almost universal rule, though as it seem a peculiar custom, for Japanese travellers never fail to give some Chadai (tea money) shortly after their arrival at an inn. The amount of which varies with the rank of the individual, but generally they are very liberal in this matter, and it is almost beyond any foreign travellers' imagination. It should be clearly understood that the charges of such an inn are single including all the commodities what is mentioned above, and moreover-a room. Consequently their Guests are unmistakably judged of their particulars according to their manner of attitude and are conducted to rooms without any consents of their

guests. Foreign travellers are always considered to be a first class guests that apt to arouse their special attention. Rooms are selected to the best of their establishment and there on treat them to their best manner to afford them available comfort and satisfaction. It is a simple matter to apprehend that foreign travellers should have to pay little more than native travellers; for the very reason that they require more prompt attentions, fresh water in the bath, have to occupy a portion of the kitchen and separate hands to cook special food for them, and likewise several other inconcievable requirements, whilst others all run in one channel. Therefore if the charge is made in accordance with the Japanese scale it is recommended to give some chadai, from 1 Yen to 2 Yen per night. If two or more persons are travelling together the Chadai should be increased about one-half more for two, and twice as much as for three, and so on.

Rest Houses.—Along the shores of open sea or on the banks of River and lake commonly stands a thatched Hut or fancy cottage where commands a scenic beauty or an admirable view, travellers often being tempted to take a rest. At such an instance they should not forget to leave a small amount of Chadai, whatever a service might have been attended to. Even for a small cup of tea usually 10 to 20 sen are given per each. Should have any occasions taken longer rest, or occupied a room for luncheon, or services rendered for cooking etc., an additional charge must be paid.

IV. Guides.

In the principal cities and ports there are many licensed Guides or interpreters, who speak English, French, German,

etc. fluently. To be a licensed guide or interpreter in Japan one should have to pass the local Government examination both on literature and personal character; and when he passed the legitimate examination they are granted, and each posses a license bearing a large signet of the local Government or Metropolitan Police on the front, and the opening cover his own photograph is pasted on. Therein extracts of regulation for guides which were promulgated by the Department of Home Affairs are described. Before engaging a guide it is recommended that travellers should not forget to ask him to show of his license; because without having one is a misdemeanour and might possibly cause a great truble or inconvenience to the employer. The wage of a guide what is sanctioned by the Government is 4. Yen per day for one person, and for a party 50 sen to ¥. 1 more for each additional person. Children under the age of 16 and servants in the party are not chargeable. The guide's actual travelling and hotel expenses must be paid by his employer.

Although there are some man-servants, generally known as a travelling boys, who has little knowledge of foreign language, but unable to get a license on account of having lack either or both in education or on personal character, still undertakes the place of guides a great deal less than their wages; yet, a great caution should have to be taken before engaging such one, for imperceptible facts of their misconducts and fraudulent doings are invariably being reported to the Society from several rescues.

To replace those travelling-boys, there are also many well educated, more reliable and honest young students, who have obtained licenses legally, and are anxious to act as guides or interpreters. They are so actuated chiefly by a desire to practice and improve their foreign languages that

they do not expect to get an equal wages to that of professional guides, but it must be remembered that most of them somewhat lack the experience in travelling and in the manner of treatment: nevertheless they are more or less very polite and obedient.

Lady travellers are more available to engage a native maid known as Amah by foreign residents. Some of them speak English fairly well, but if they prefer to have one who has more competent knowledge of foreign language than Amah, they may also engage a well educated girl, graduate of Higher Girl's School as a lady travelling companion. Naturally this class of girls do not like to be treated as maid servant, and should be careful to avoid using such word as Amah or maid when requiring their service. Most of the above mentioned, reliable and recommendable guides, interpreters, or the other helps are carefully selected and registered in a book of The Welcome Society of Japan. Therefore, if a tourist applies to the Society it will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy one without any charges, but indirectly to gurantee the safety of the traveller. Should, any occasions, travellers have found any complaints in regard to a conduct of the Society recommended guides, or any guides in general, are cordially requested to inform the Society of the particularas. Such an information will greatly assists the Society to reform the conditions of their disagreeable conducts.

V. Travelling Expenses.

The cost of travelling depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the tourist. If he frequents first-class hotels, travels first-class on the railways, and prefers driving to *jinrikisha*, he must be prepared to spend from ¥ 20 to ¥ 25

a day or upwards. A traveller of moderate requirements, however, may travel comfortably taking a guide, with a daily expenditure of from ¥ 14 to ¥ 18.

The fare of boats or *sampan* which ply in all the harbours is generally 25 *sen* per head. Steam launches from the Hotels are in attendance at Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki.

The charge for *jinrikisha* with a single man is from 20 *sen* to 35 *sen* per *ri* or about 2½ miles, from 30 *sen* to 40 *sen* per hour, 90 *sen* to ¥ 1 for half day and from ¥ 1.00 to ¥ 1.50 per diem (about 8 hours). From 30 to 50 per cent. is added to the above rates at night, and in bad weather.

The charges for carriages are as follows :—

Carriage	Half Day	Per Day
Victoria	Single	¥ 3.00 to ¥ 3.50
	Pair	¥ 4.50 to ¥ 5.00
Coupé	Single	¥ 4.00 to ¥ 4.50
	Pair	¥ 5.00
Landau...Pair	¥ 5.50 to ¥ 6.00	¥ 9.00 to ¥ 10.00

The above carriages are obtainable at Tōkyō and Kyōto. An excess of fixed time, driving at night, and in cases of heavy rain, snow or stormy weather an additional charge will be made.

In the above two cities and some other cities and places, electric tram-cars serve for conveyance. The charge on the tram is 5 *sen* and upward.

The charge for a "chair" or *kago* which is used in the mountain districts such as Nikkō and Miyanoshita, etc., is

about the same as the charges of four coolies, and that of a horse is about equal to that of two coolies.

VI. Passports ; Custom-House ; Public Holidays.

In 1899 the restriction of passports was abolished. Every foreigner can now travel through the whole country without the trouble of obtaining passports. The tourist who puts up at Japanese inns is now only required, as a native, to register his name, nationality, age, and profession in the register according to the police regulations.

Custom-House.—Unless injurious to the object of the Custom revenue, the custom officers afford to passengers as much magnanimous treatment as possible. No formal entry, therefore, is required of personal effects actually brought by passengers according to their positions in society, and special attention is given to avoid troubles in the examination of their luggages. Passengers, are recommended to open up every thing freely and give convenience to examination officers.

Public Holidays.—The Custom House, Banks and other public offices observe the following National Holidays :—

- | | | |
|------|-----|---|
| Jan. | 1 | } New Year Holidays (<i>Shin-nen Shuku-jitsu</i>). |
| " | 3 | |
| " | 5 | |
| " | 30. | Anniversary of the death of the late Emperor. (<i>Kōmei Tennō-sai</i>). |
| Feb. | 11. | Accession of Jimmu Tennō (the First Emperor) in 660 B. C. and Promulgation of the Constitution in 1899 (<i>Kigensetsu</i>). |
| Mar. | 21. | Spring Equinox (<i>Shunki Kōrei-sai</i>). |

- April. 3. Death of Jimmu Tennō (*Jimmu Tennō-sai*).
 Sept. 23. Autumn Equinox (*Shūki Kōrei-sai*).
 Oct. 17. Harvest Thanksgiving (*Kanname-sai*).
 Nov. 3. The Emperor's Birthday (*Tenchō-setsu*).
 „ 23. Harvest Festival (*Niname-sai*).

VII. Sports; Photographs and Sketches.

Games of this country are deer, boar, bear, hare and a great variety of wild-birds, such as pheasants, pigeons, wood-cock, quail, snipe, plover. To the above is added a number of water-fowl consisting of teal, duck, geese, swan, etc. Licenses can be obtained from the local police authorities on making due application. The charge varies from ¥ 3 to ¥ 30 according to the income of the applicant. The shooting season generally commences on the 15th Oct. and terminates on the 15th April.

According to the regulations of fortifications, any one who desires to take photographs and sketches of land or sea situated within the limit of 5,750 *ken*, or about 6½ miles outside of the location of fortifications, should have to obtain permission from the authorities.

On the Map of Japan published by the Welcome Society of Japan the above stated regions are marked by red-dotted circle lines. The following places are included in the limits:—Yokosuka Naval Port; Kamakura (famed for its Great Buddha); the Naruto Channel at Awaji Island; the coast of Waka-no-ura near Wakayama; the east suburb of Miyazu near Ama-no-Hashidate; Maizuru; Ondo Strait and Miyajima Island in the Inland Sea; Shimonoseki and Moji—both situated at the western entrance of the above beautiful sea; Sasebo Naval Port; Nagasaki; Hakodate, etc.

VIII. Post.

The Imperial Post and Telegraph services are well organized throughout the country.

The classification of Domestic mail matter and postage rates is as follows:—

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1st class. | Letters, per each ½ ounce or fraction thereof, 3 <i>sen</i> .
Printed Matter (not Sealed) for each 1¼ oz. or Fraction thereof, 2 <i>sen</i> . |
| 2nd class. | Postal cards: single 1½ <i>sen</i> , Return Postal Cards, 3 <i>sen</i> . sealed Postal Cards, 3 <i>sen</i> . |
| 3rd class. | Periodicals published more than once a month: Single number per 2½ oz. or fraction thereof ½ <i>sen</i> ; a packet containing 2 numbers or more per 2½ oz. or fraction thereof 1 <i>sen</i> . |
| 4th class. | Books, printed matters, business papers, photographs, Hand-writings, pictures, drawings, samples of merchandise, patterns and specimens relating to natural history, per 3¼ oz., or fraction thereof, 2 <i>sen</i> . |
| 5th class. | Seeds, per 3¼ oz., or fraction thereof 1 <i>sen</i> . |

The dimension of general mail matter must not exceed 1½ ft., in length, 10 inches in breadth, and 6 inches in depth, the weight being limited to 40 oz. in case of the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes; and 13¼ oz. in case of samples of merchandise and patterns.

Registration of mail matters is 7 *sen* extra.

Poste Restante.—Mail matters will be held at the post office of destination for 30 days. The fee is 3 *sen*.

The Dimensions and the Rates of Foreign Parcel Post.

Description.	Maximum Dimensions.	Maximum Weight.	Route.	Postage.
Hongkong Parcel.	3 ft 6 inches in any direction.	1,320 mounme (11 lbs)	Direct exchange	^{yen} (3 lbs.) 0.50 (7 lbs.) 0.90 (11 lbs.) 1.30
Canadian Parcel.	2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft.	840 mounme (7 lbs)	do.	40 sen per 1 lb or fraction thereof.
English Parcel.	{ 3 ft. 6 inches in any direction	1,320 mounme (11 lbs)	do.	Via Canada 3 lbs.) 0.90 7 lbs.) 1.59 11 lbs.) 2.10 Via Suez 3 lbs.) 1.00 7 lbs.) 1.50 11 lbs.) 2.00
American Parcel.	{ 3½ ft. in any direction	525 mounme (4 lbs. 6 oz.)	do.	{ 24 sen per 1 lb or fraction thereof.
Union Parcel.	{ 60 centimetres in any direction	1,333 mounme (5 kitos)		

The Rates of Postage on Domestic Parcels.

Weight	Dimensions	Within the delivery radius of the same administration district.	Without the delivery radius of the same administration district.	Between Interior and Formosa, Korea, Saghalien.
Up to 200 m.m (1½ lbs.)		Ordinary Parcel. 4 sen	Ordinary Parcel. 8 sen	Up to 200 m.m. 30 sen
" 400 (3½ ")		" 4 "	" 12 "	" 400 " 35 "
" 600 (5 ")		" 4 "	" 16 "	" 600 " 40 "
" 800 (6¾ ")		" 4 "	" 20 "	" 800 " 50 "
" 1,000 (8½ ")		" 4 "	" 24 "	" 1,200 " 60 "
" 1,200 (10 ")		" 4 "	" 28 "	" 1,500 " 70 "
" 1,400 (11½ ")		" 4 "	" 32 "	
" 1,600 (13½ ")		" 4 "	" 36 "	

The dimensions of a domestic postal parcel must not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, breadth, and depth respectively; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length in case the parcel does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in both breadth and depth. The weight is limited to $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and the registered value must not surpass ¥ 150.

Money Orders, Postal. Domestic order—includes Japan proper, Formosa, Saghalien and Korea. The fee for each Postal order not exceeding 5 *yen* called Kogawase or "Petty Money orders is 3 *sen*. Ordinary Money orders:—Maximum 100 *yen*. Fees:—6 *sen* for a sum of not exceeding 10 *yen*; and 4 *sen* is added for the increased sum of every 10 *yen*.

To China the Fee is 10 *sen* up to 10 *yen*; and additional 10 *sen* on every 10 *yen* up to 100 *yen*.

Money Orders, Telegraphic. Throughout Japan proper. Maximum, 100 *yen*. Fees, 30 *sen* up to 10 *yen*; and 5 *sen* is added for the increase of every 10 *yen*.

To **Formosa**—Fees, 50 *sen* up to 10 *yen*; and additional 10 *sen* on every 10 *yen*. Maximum, 100 *yen*.

To **Saghalien, and Korea**—Fees, 80 *sen* up to 10 *yen*; and additional 10 *sen* on every 10 *yen*. Maximum, 100 *yen*.

Foreign Mails. To Korea and the places in China where Japanese post offices are established, namely: Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Amoy, Soochow, Hangchow, Shashe, Hankow, Foochow, Nanking and Newchwang, the domestic postal rates are applicable.

To the countries in the postal union, the following rates are applied:—Letters (not subject to any limit in weight or dimension) per 20 grammes, 10 *sen*; each additional 20 grammes 6 *sen*. Postal cards, single 4 *sen*, with reply paid 8 *sen*.

Printed matter per 50 grammes, 2 *sen* (one packet may not exceed 2 kilos. in weight and 42 centimetres in length,

breadth or depth. In the form of a roll, however, a packet may be 75 centimetres in length and 10 centimetres in diameter).

Samples of merchandise, up to 100 grammes 4 *sen*, each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen* (one packet is limited to 350 grammes in weight, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in depth. In the form of a roll, however, a packet must not exceed 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter).

Commercial papers (both the limits of weight and dimensions are the same for printed matter) up to 250 grammes 10 *sen*, each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen*. Registration Fee. 10 *sen*.

IX. Telegrams, (Domestic.)

Within a city or town; 10 *sen* for 15 Kana or in Japanese character, with senders address included, and 3 *sen* for each additional 5 Kana. The receiver's address being free of charge. 15 *sen* for 5 European words, and 3 *sen* for each additional word. The sender's and receivers addresses being charged for.

Outside city or town. 20 *sen* for 15 Kana, and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 Kana or any fraction thereof. 25 *sen* for 5 European words, and 5 *sen* for each additional word.

Between the Bonin island, Formosa, Saghalien, and Japan Proper. 40 *sen* for each 15 Kana, and 10 *sen* for each additional 5 Kana.

50 *sen* for 5 European words, and 10 *sen* for each additional word.

When urgent message is required Government telegrams are charged double the ordinary rate, and for the private applicants three times as much as the ordinary rate will be charged.

Foreign Telegrams.

	Per word		Per word
Shanghai	60 <i>sen</i> .	Seoul	¥ .30
Hongkong	78 „	Chemulpo	„ .30
Tientsin	96 „	Manilla	1.56
Peking	96 „	Singapore	2.02
Chefoo	96 „	India	2.02
Fusan	30 „	Europe	2.32
		(Russia excepted)	
		via Shanghai	via Manilla
New York and Boston	¥ 4.32	.....	¥ 3.06
Philadelphia and Washington	4.58	.....	2.90
San Francisco	4.58	.....	2.82
Chicago	4.44	.....	3.00
District of Columbia	4.40	.....	3.06
Canada, Ontario, Quebec	4.32	.....	3.14

Telephone exchanges are organized in nearly all the large cities and towns throughout Japan, and in these places there are many automatic Telephone boxes everywhere in the city. The charge is 5 *sen* for the use of 5 minutes within the city limit.

X. Currency.

In 1897 a gold standard system was adopted. The system is decimal. The 1 *yen* is equivalent to about two English shillings or 50 cents U. S. gold. One *yen* contains 100 *sen*; one *sen* 10 *rin*. The currency consists of gold pieces of 20 *yen*, 10 *yen*, and 5 *yen*; of silver pieces of 50 *sen*, 20 *sen* and 10 *sen*; of nickel pieces of 5 *sen*; of copper pieces of 2 *sen*, 1 *sen*, and 5 *rin*; and of the convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan worth 1 *yen*, 5 *yen*, 10 *yen* and 100 *yen*, etc. It is advisable to carry paper money, or drafts, and circular notes of Banks for long journeys.

Banks.—At Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki, there are the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The International Banking Corporation, Yokohama, have arranged a system of Hotel Letters of Credit which should prove a great convenience to travellers. The Yokohama Specie Bank discharges important functions in the field of foreign trade and is much used by foreigners. The One Hundredth Bank has a number of correspondents abroad. The Industrial Bank of Japan, the Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, the First and the Fifteenth at Tōkyō; and the Sumitomo and the Kōnoike at Ōsaka, are prominent banks in Japan.

Measures.—Distances are calculated by *ri* and *chō*. One *ri* is equivalent to 2.44 English miles, and 36 *chō*=1 *ri*. One *chō*=60 *ken*. 1 *ken*=6 *shaku* (1 *shaku*=1 English foot nearly).

Long measure is called *kanejaku*. 1 *sun*=1.19 inch of English measure. 10 *sun*=1 *shaku*; 10 *shaku*=1 *jō*.

Cloth measure is called *kujira*. 10 *sun*=1 *shaku*; 10 *shaku*=1 *jō*; the *kujira shaku* is $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than the *kane shaku*. The unit of Land Measure is the *Tsubo*. 1 *tsubo* is nearly equivalent to 4 English square yards; 1,120 *tsubo* is nearly equivalent to an acre; 1 *chō* nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Measure of Capacity is *masu*. 10 *gō*=1 *shō*, which contains a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ English quart; 10 *shō*=1 *to*, nearly half a bushel, or, for liquids, 4 gallons; 10 *to*=1 *koku*.

Weights are called *Kakeme*. 1 *kin* is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb; 120 *momme*=nearly 1 lb; 1 *kwan*=1,090 *momme* ($6\frac{1}{4}$ *kin* or a little over $8\frac{1}{4}$ lb.).

XI. GENERAL INFORMATION OF RAILWAY.

(By Courtesy of the Imperial Government Railways).

Fares & Tickets.

CLASSES OF TICKETS.

The Government Railways have three classes, the fares for which are at the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2} : 1\frac{1}{2} : 1$.

FARES (THIRD CLASS).

The ordinary rate per mile is 1.65 *Sen* for the first 50 miles, 1.30 *Sen* for the second 50 miles, 1.00 *Sen* for the second 100 miles, 0.80 *Sen* for the third 100 miles, and 0.70 *Sen* for any distance over 300 miles.

DURATION OF TICKETS.

Tickets for distances not exceeding 50 miles are good only on the day of issue. Those for distances above 50 miles, and not exceeding 100 miles, are available for two days including the day of issue. For those above 100 miles, one more day is allowed for every additional 100 miles or fraction thereof.

STOP-OVERS.

Passengers may stop-over at any of the 'Stop-over Stations' for the number of days allowed by their tickets.

TRANSIT TAX.

Passengers are required to pay, besides the regular fare, a Transit Tax as follows:—

Class	Miles	200 m.	Under	Under	Under
	& above	200 m.	100 m.	50 m.	
1st	50 <i>Sen</i>	40 <i>Sen</i>	20 <i>Sen</i>	5 <i>Sen</i>	
2nd	25 "	20 "	10 "	3 "	
3rd	4 "	3 "	2 "	1 "	

Five times the above rates are charged on each ticket for reserved cars, or for parties travelling on ordinary cars, and on each book of Season Tickets or Commutation Tickets.

EXPRESS EXTRA TICKETS.

Passengers intending to travel on an express train running between Shimbashi and Kobe, or Kobe and Shimonoseki, or Shimbashi and Shimonoseki are required to purchase Express Extra Tickets besides the ordinary tickets. The charges are as under:

Class	Miles	Above 150 m.	Under 150 m.
	1st		1.50 <i>Yen</i>	1.00 Yen
2nd		1.00 "	.60 "
3rd		.50 "	.30 "

Children under 12 years of age, half price;

Children under 4 years of age, free.

The Tickets specify their respective periods of validity, so that the holder may start at any time within that limit:—

Tickets for distances under 150 m. ... 3 days;

Tickets for distances above 150 m. ... 5 days;

(both including the day of issue).

No stop-overs are allowed on Express Extra Tickets.

SLEEPING CAR TICKETS.

Every evening Express train on the Tōkaidō, Sanyō,

and Nihon lines is provided with sleeping cars, the charge per berth being as under :

Yen 4.00 in addition to the first class fare in the ' Ordinary Sleeping Car' on the Tōkaidō and Sanyō lines.

Yen 2.50 in addition to the first class fare in the ' 1st Class Car and Sleeper combined' on the Tōkaidō, Sanyō, and Nihon lines.

Yen 0.20 (Upper berth), or *Yen* 0.40 (Lower berth) in addition to the second class fare in the ' 2nd Class Car and Sleeper combined on the Sanyō line.

No charge is made for children under 6 years of age who do not require separate beds.

To ensure securing sleeping car accommodation, passengers should apply at the station two or three hours before the train starts and obtain a ' Sleeping Car Ticket.'

SEASON TICKETS.

For the benefit of persons who make a return trip daily between any two stations of the Government line, Season Tickets of all classes are issued for any section at a reduction of from 50 to 80 % off the ordinary fares. A further reduction limited to 3rd class tickets only will be made for students.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

For the convenience of those who travel very often between two stations of certain principal sections of the Government lines, Commutation Tickets are issued at a reduction of from 20 to 30 %, each book of tickets containing coupons for 25 trips and available for 90 days.

RETURN TICKETS of all classes are issued at reduced rates on Sundays, Saturdays, National Holidays and the days immediately preceding the latter, from July 11th to September 10th, and from December 25th to January 10th :—

From Shimbashi, Shinagawa, Yokohama or Hiranuma to Kamakura, Dzushi, Fujisawa, Chigasaki, Hiratsuka, Ōiso or Kōdzu ; and *vice versa*.

From Ōsaka or Kōbe to Kakogawa ; and *vice versa*.

From Kyōto or Ōsaka to Suma, Maiko or Akashi ; and *vice versa*.

From Ōsaka to Inari.

From Kyōto, Ōsaka, Sannomiya or Kōbe to Ōtsu.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS of the 3rd class are sold daily at greatly reduced rates for the special trains on the sections between Shimbashi and Yokohama and between Ōsaka and Akashi.

ADDITIONAL FARES.

When a passenger wishes to board the train without a ticket, not having had sufficient time to purchase one, or to travel beyond the destination named on the ticket, or to change to a car of a superior class, he is required to obtain express permission without delay from the guard in charge of the train and to pay an extra fee ; or he will have to pay an additional fare in excess of his original ticket instead of merely the extra fee.

INTERCHANGE TICKETS.

The holder of a first or second class ticket of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Great Northern S. S. Company from America to Kōbe and further west, or from Yokohama to the Continents of Asia or Australia may make a land journey, without extra charge, by the Tōkaidō line between Yokohama and Kōbe, and from Kōbe he may continue the land trip to Shimonoseki by obtaining an interchange ticket from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Great Northern S. S. Co., and travellers from the Continents of Asia or Australia who hold the companies' tickets to Yokohama and farther east, are allowed the same privilege.

1st and 2nd class passengers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Deshler have the option of travelling on land by rail without extra charge, between Kōbe and Shimonoseki or Moji, while passengers of the Great Northern S. S. Company are allowed the same privilege between Kōbe and Nagasaki.

Railway tickets for these journeys are issued at the request of the passengers by the agents of the steamship companies at Yokohama, Kōbe, and Nagasaki, or on board the steamers.

XII. Trains and Cars.

DINING CARS are attached to every Express train on the Tōkaidō, Sanyō, and Nihon lines, and foreign meals either à la carte or table d'hôte, and wines, spirits, beverages, cakes and fruits are served.

RESERVED CARS OR COMPARTMENTS may be engaged on application at a rate equivalent to the charge for two thirds of the seats of the car. When, however, the number of persons exceeds two thirds of the seats of the car, the ordinary rate for any number in excess must be paid in addition.

SPECIAL TRAINS may be engaged on application, at the ordinary rate for the actual number of passengers and actual amount of effects. When, however, the sum total thus computed does not come up to the aggregate amount of 200 3rd class passenger fares for the section to be travelled (in case of a return journey, of 150 3rd class passenger fares each way) a sum corresponding to that number of fares shall be charged.

For one way only, less than 20 miles, the charge for 20 miles, subject to the foregoing conditions, shall be made. Moreover, when the distance to be covered is less than 50

miles and the train is required to start at some time between 12 midnight and 5 A. M., an extra charge of 30% of the usual rate shall be made.

FOR PASSENGERS IN PARTIES of not less than 25 persons travelling a distance of not less than 20 miles in a single trip, a reduction of from 20 to 40 % off the ordinary fares is made on request, according to the number of passengers and the distance to be covered.

A SPECIAL CONDUCTOR is on duty on every express train to give passengers information and assistance regarding the changing of cars, assignment of seats, time of train connections at junction stations, &c., &c. He wears a red band round his left arm.

TRAIN BOYS in uniform wait on passengers in the 1st and 2nd class cars and in the sleeping car of an express train.

XIII. Luggage, Parcels, &c.

WEIGHT ALLOWED FREE.

First class ordinary and tourist passengers are allowed 100 *Kin* (about 136 lbs.), second class ordinary and tourist passengers 60 *Kin* (about 80 lbs.), and third class ordinary and tourist passengers 30 *Kin* (about 40 lbs.) of personal luggage only (not including merchandise, or other articles carried for hire or profit) free of charge.

For children between 4 and 12 years of age, half the above weight is allowed. All excess luggage will be charged for according to the ordinary Parcels' rate.

DELIVERY OF LUGGAGE.

Passengers' luggage, whether checked or accompanying passengers in carriages will, on request, be delivered promptly to any address within the city limits, or within a radius of about 3½ miles from the station, at a charge of 5 *Sen* per package, irrespective of weight.

PARCELS not containing any 'Prohibited Articles,' such as.

- a) Explosives or things of dangerous nature ;

b) Things emitting offensive smell, or dirty things;
 c) Things of unwieldy bulk, or of great weight;
 may be deposited for prompt conveyance by passenger
 trains at the following rates:—

FOR DISTANCE.	For every additional Kin ro fraction thereof.		Sen.																																									
	Kin.	Kin.	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	19	to	20	17	to	18	15	to	16	13	to	14	11	to	12	9	to	10	7	to	8	5	to	6	3	to	4	1	to	2			
Under 50 Miles			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
" 100 "			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
" 150 "			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
" 200 "			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
" 300 "			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
" 400 "			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
" 500 "			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
" 700 "			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Over 700 "			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

REMARK: When more than two packages are brought, computation of the rate shall be made separately for each.

The rates for Frail or Bulky goods, such as paper ware, lacquer ware, artificial flowers, glass ware, hats, light furniture, machines, &c., are twice the ordinary rates specified above.

Parcels will be promptly delivered free of charge to any address within the city limits, or within a radius of about 3½ miles from the station. However those who wish to have their parcels delivered at once or stored at the station of arrival, should give notice beforehand to that effect at the station of departure.

BICYCLES.

Passengers may have bicycles for their own use checked free of charge, one for one passenger; this privilege being limited to cases when there is no other luggage checked free.

CARRIAGES, AUTOMOBILES, PERAMBULATORS OR THE LIKE are charged for at the following rates:—

Vehicles.	Rate per mile.	Minimum charge.
Carriage	0.20 Yen	4.00 Yen.
Automobile	0.15 "	3.00 "
Perambulator or the like.	0.02 "	0.40 "

VALUABLE PARCELS OF CLASS I, such as nickel coins, raw silk, silk goods etc., are charged for according to the ordinary rates for parcels.

VALUABLE PARCELS OF CLASS II, such as gold and silver coins, precious metals in bullion or worked, precious stones and jewelry, gold or silver plated ware, fine art objects, embroideries, musical instruments, mirrors, and spectacles and other fancy goods charged for at double the ordinary rates for parcels; the minimum charge being 25 Sen.

VALUABLE PARCELS OF CLASS III, such as paper money, postage and revenue stamps, postal cards, negotiable bonds and other documents of value, are charged for at the following rates, the minimum charge being 50 Sen.

L

Under 50 miles...20 *Sen* per *Kin* (about 1.32 lbs.).

Under 100 miles...30 *Sen* per *Kin*.

For every additional 100 miles or fraction thereof above 100 miles...10 *Sen* per *Kin*.

INSURANCE FEES on payment of which the Railway will hold itself responsible for loss of or injury to Valuable Parcels as specified above, are as follows :

Under 50 miles...10 *Sen* per 100 *Yen* or fraction.

Under 100 miles...15 *Sen* per 100 *Yen* or fraction.

Under 200 miles...20 *Sen* per 100 *Yen* or fraction.

For every additional 200 miles or fraction thereof above 200 miles...5 *Sen* per 100 *Yen* or fraction.

SMALL ANIMALS.

The rates for small dogs and other small animals secured in boxes are twice the ordinary rates for parcels.

DOGS.

The rates for dogs (small dogs secured in boxes excepted) are as under :—

Under 50 miles...20 *Sen* per head.

Under 100 miles...35 *Sen* per head.

For every additional 100 miles or fraction thereof above 100 miles...20 *Sen* per head.

STORAGE at the rates specified below is charged for such Luggage and so called „Parcels accompanying passengers” as are not claimed after their arrival, and for Ordinary as well as Valuable Parcels, &c. addreed “To be left till called for” not claimed within 24 hours after notice of their arrival has been sent to the consignees.

1. For every 24 hours or fraction thereof per-package :—

Under 30 *Kin*...2 *Sen*

Under 100 *Kin*...4 *Sen*

100 *Kin* or over...6 *Sen*.

LI

2. The rates for Frail or Bulky goods and Valuable Parcels are double the foregoing rates.

3. Storage for carriages and automobiles is 10 *Sen* per 24 hours or fraction thereof.

4. Storage for Bicycles, Perambulators, &c. is 5 *Sen* per 24 hours or fraction thereof.

XIV. Miscellaneous.

TICKET EXCHANGE ORDERS are issued in order to relieve the travelling public of the risk and other inconveniences which often attend the carrying of money in cash for their own travelling expenses, and in the remittance of railway fare for other people. The Orders are available for 30 days including the day of issue and a charge of 5 *Sen* is made on each Order.

CITY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT OFFICES are open at Nishi-imagawa-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, and Honcho, Higashi-ku Osaka, for the sale of all kinds of railway tickets, the checking of luggage and parcels, and the transactions of other railway traffic business. All necessary information regarding passenger and freight transportation can also be obtained at these offices.

CLOAK ROOMS.

Passengers may deposit luggage or other articles under 100 *Kin* (about 130 lbs.) at the cloak rooms, the charge being the same as mentioned elsewhere under the heading of ‘STORAGE.’

INQUIRY OFFICES.

Any information as to the selection of routes, train connections, consignments of goods, fares, rates, etc. may be obtained at the Inquiry Office. At small stations having no

inquiry office, the Station Master will furnish the information required.

COMMUNICATION BOARDS.

A black board is provided at the principal stations for the free use of those passengers who wish to leave a short message for persons whom they expect to come later to the same station.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS are provided at the following stations:—

Tōkaidō line: Shimbashi, Yokohama, Kyōto, Ōsaka and Kōbe.

Nihon line: Utsunomiya, Fukushima, Sendai, Aomori and Mito.

Foreign meals, wines, spirits, beverages, cakes and fruits are served at moderate charges.

RAILWAY HOTEL.

A hotel in foreign style, called the 'Sanyō Hotel,' with all modern improvements, is provided at Shimonoseki, the western terminus of the Sanyō line. The hotel is under the Government's direct supervision and affords every convenience to foreign travelling public at moderate charges.

LUGGAGE PORTERS who are popularly called "Akabō," from the red cap they wear, are on duty at the station entrance or on the platform, to carry, within the station compound, passengers' luggage, the rate for each porter being 2 Sen irrespective of the weight and number of packages to be carried.

XV. Books of Reference.

The following books are some of the best and most popular works on Japan:—

Murray's Handbook for Japan, by B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason; 8th Ed., 1907.

Things Japanese, by B. H. Chamberlain; 5th Ed., 1904.

Japan in the Beginning of the 20th Century, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; 1904.

Japan Year book, by the Japan year book Office; 3rd Ed., 1907.

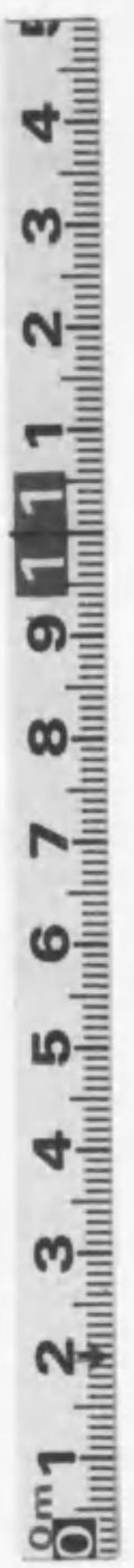
The Mikado's Empire, by W. E. Griffis; 11th Ed., 2 vols. 1906.

Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, by L. Hearn; 2 vols. 1894.

Japanese Homes, by Morse; 1904.

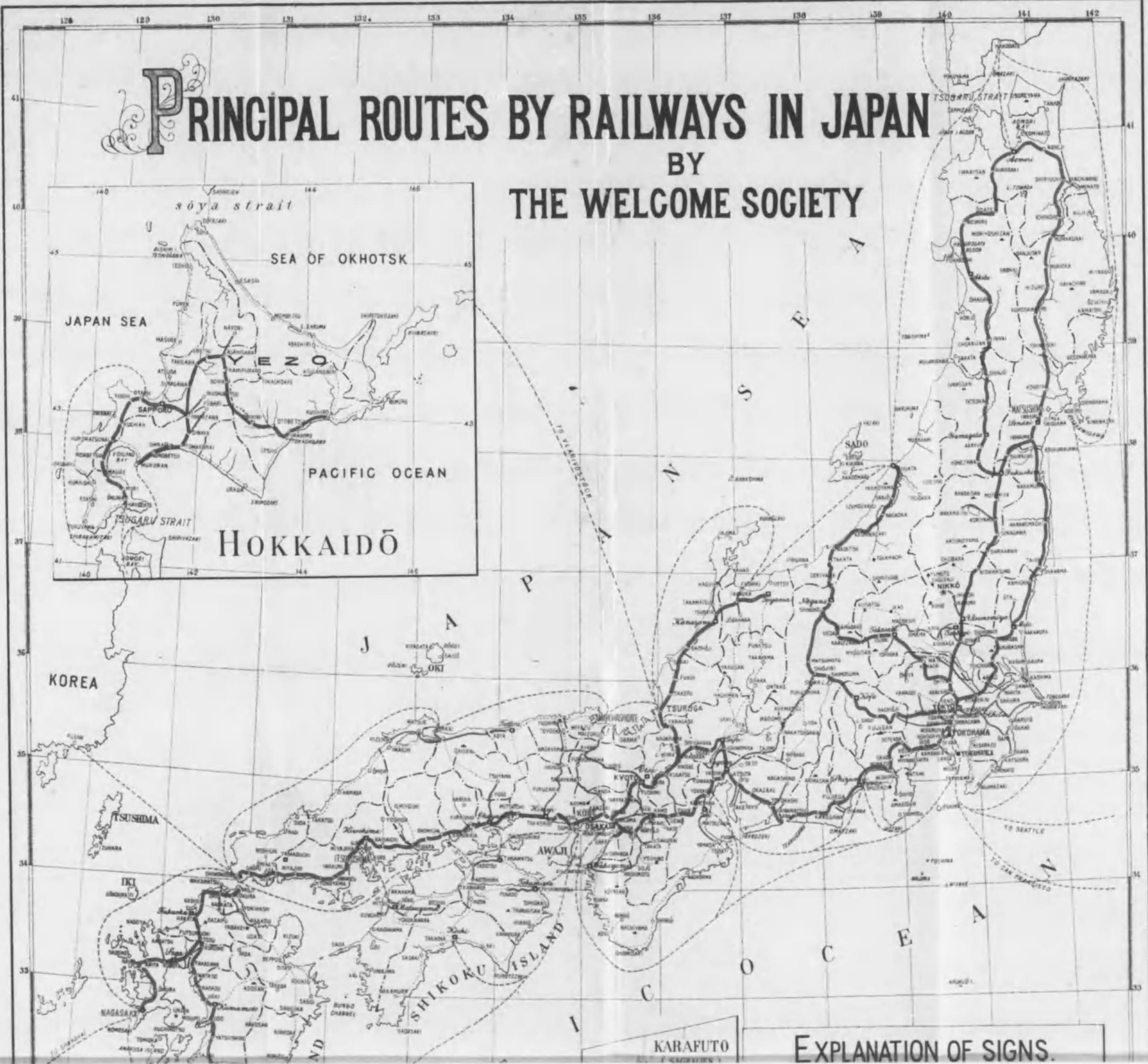
Japanese Girls and Women, by Miss Bacon, 1902.

The Kokka—An illustrated monthly journal of Japanese Arts, by the Kokka Co.



PRINCIPAL ROUTES BY RAILWAYS IN JAPAN

BY
THE WELCOME SOCIETY



KARAFUTO

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.



- ### EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.
- RAILWAYS OPEN TO TRAFFIC.
 - STEAMER LINES.
 - MOUNTAINS.
 - RIVERS.
 - PRINCIPAL PORTS.
 - SEATS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
 - THREE GREAT SIGHTS.
 - TOWNS OR RAILWAY STATIONS.
 - PRINCIPAL ROADS.
 - NOTABLE PLACES.

I. NORTH-EASTERN JAPAN.

1. Yokohama.

Hotels.—Grand Hotel No. 20; Oriental Palace Hotel No. 11; Club Hotel No. 5; Phoenix Hotel No. 87; Wright's Hotel No. 40; Hotel de Genève No. 26; The Pleasanton, No. 17; Hotel de Paris No. 80; Windsor Hotel No. 32; Bluff Hotel No. 2; Makado Hotel (Negishi); Shakespeare Hotel (Negishi).

Inns.—Fukui Chūbei (Benten-dōri); Kōno Keiji (Sumiyoshi-chō); Takanoya (Honchō).

Restaurants.—(Europ. Food), Second floor of the railway Station. (Jap. Food), Chitose, in Sumiyoshi-chō, Roku-chōme; Yaomasa, in Aioi-chō, San-chōme.

Yokohama—The first landing place of tourists those who come across the Pacific Ocean, is the principal port of Japan and practically the gateway of Tokyo, was formerly a mere insignificant fishing village consisting of 87 destitute cottages, when it was opened to foreign commerce in 1856. It is recorded that there were only 44 scant number of foreign residents at that time, but it has annually been increased with such a rapid stride that the census of 1909 shows a marvelous number of 6,634 including Chinese residents.

Yokohama stands to day one of the commanding ports in the East and has become the fourth largest city of the Empire, having its population of 326,035, and is the site of

the Kanagawa prefectural office. All the consulates of our treaty powers, churches, hospitals, Banks waterworks, and electric tram car services etc, are established here and almost nothing is left unprovided for in the way of foreign requisites. The Shinto temple of Daijingu at Iseyama commands a fine view of the town and the entrance of Tokyo Bay.

The Environs of Yokohama:—**Honmoku** (2 m.) is a good sea-bathing place frequented by foreigners in Summer. Jūnitenjin Shrine stands on a little promontory near the sea-bathing, from which a fine view of the lower part of the Bay may be enjoyed. **Negishi** (2 m.) has a race course on the hill which commands a magnificent view. Race meetings are held during 4 days in May and October. An Iris garden is near by and may be seen in June. **Sugita** (5 m.) is noted for its plum gardens. **Tomioka** (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) has good sea-bathing and is recommended as a summer resort. Sugita and Tomioka may be reached from Negishi by boat. **Nōkendō-no-Oka** (10 m.) is a hill situated on the way from Tomioka to Kanazawa. From this point the best scenery of Kanazawa may be viewed. The hill is commonly called Fudesuteyama or "the Brush-throwing-hill." This name comes from an occurrence that took place in the 9th century. Here, at the foot of a pine tree the noted artist Kose Kanaoka threw away his brush in despair, exclaiming "It is impossible to sketch the charming scenery which lies before me." The pine-tree is also called "Fudesute-no-Matsu."

Kanazawa (Inn—Chiyomoto) known as "Plains of Heaven," is a handsome place possessing "eight celebrated scenes" or *Hakkei*. Beautiful flowers such as camelias, peonies, lilies, and chrysanthemums are to be seen here in their seasons. This place is also noted for its sea-bathing.

It is 4 m. distant from Tomioka or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Yokohama (by *rikisha* road, but two men are necessary). The easiest way to get to Kanazawa is from Zushi station on the Yokosuka branch line, 6 m. by *rikisha*.



The Yokohama Harbour.

The Principal Shops are:—

Books.—Kelly and Walsh (No. 60); Maruya & Co. (Benten-dōri).

Photographs.—K. Kimbei (Honchō); Tamamura (Bentendōri); Farsari & Co. (near Yatozaka).

Silk Stuffs and Embroideries.—Shōbei (do.); Nozawaya (Benten-dōri); Shieno (do.); Sugawa & Co. Kaigandōri Shichōme).

Porcelain.—Matsuishiya (Honchō-dōri); Tashiroya (Benten-dōri); Echigoya (Honchō-dōri).

Lacquer.—Katō (Benten-dōri); Fukuiya (Honchō-dōri); Kobayashi's Factory Hanazakichō Kuchōme).

Cloisonné.—Musashiya (Honchō-dōri); Gotō's Factory (Uchida-machi).

Curios and Fine Art Goods.—Arthur and Bond Art Gallery (No. 38); Kuhn and Komor (No. 37); Samurai Shōkai (Honchō Itchōme); Musashiya (Honchō); Takabashi (Motomachi); Gotō (Uchida-chō); Ikeda (Sumiyoshi-chō and Benten-dōri); Kōnoike (Honchō); Bisansha (do.); Miyakawa's Makuzu Ware Factory known as Makuzu Kōzan (Ōta-mura).
Bronze.—Katō (Benten-dōri); Hashimoto (Ōtamachi).
Furniture and Bamboo Ware.—Endō (Uchida-chō); Tanabe (Motomachi); Nakamura (Motomachi).
Chemists.—North and Rae (No. 79).
Paper Wares.—Hasegawa (Hōrai-chō); Ishii (Ōtamachi).
Horticulturists.—Boehmer & Co. (28 Bluff); Nursery Company (Nakamura Bluff); Yoshino (Yatozaka).

2. From Yokohama to Kamakura.

14 m. Government Railway in 50 min. (fares: 1st 60 sen; 2nd 36 sen). The intermediate stations are Hodogaya, Totsuka and Ōfuna.

Kamakura (Kaihin-in Hotel; Inn—Mitsubashi), the site of the ancient Shōguns of Minamoto and the Hōjō Regents (from the 12th to the 14th century), is now a mere sea-side village where still remain some old relics. The **Hachiman Shrine** is dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin, who was worshipped after his death as the God of War. His mother was the Empress Jingō, who invaded Korea in the beginning of the 3rd century. It was erected by Minamoto Yoriyoshi in A. D. 1063, in return for the divine help which had enabled him to accomplish great successes in the civil war in Ōshu.



The Shrine of Hachiman.

Kamakura-no-Miya.—This Shintō temple was founded in 1869, soon after the Meiji Restoration, by the special command of H. M. Emperor in memory of Prince Morinaga known as Ōtō-no-Miya. The Prince was the third son of the Emperor Godaigo, and greatly assisted his father to free the Imperial House from the tyranny of the Hōjō Regents. Afterwards through slanders of Ashikaga Takauji, the founder of the Ashikaga Dynasty, was accused of being a traitor to the Imperial Throne and was banished to Kamakura where Tadayoshi, Takauji's younger brother, resided. The Prince thus having fallen into the hands of his enemies, was confined in a cave dug in a hill-side, and was subsequently assassinated by Tadayoshi's vassal in August 1335. The cave is close to the temple and covers 8 mats in size (3 × 6 ft. per mat). **Kenchōji** is near to the Hachiman Shrine and is a Buddhist temple of the Zen Sect founded by Hōjō Tokiyori in 1251. Its first abbot was a Chinese priest.

The Great Buddha or "Daibutsu" is situated in the village of Hase, a Short Distance from the Hachimangū Shrine. The bronze image was cast in the 4th year of Kenchō (A. D. 1252) by a celebrated artificer named Ōno Goroemon. The temple buildings have been twice entirely destroyed by storms, once in 1335 and also in 1369, but were subsequently restored. In 1495 the temple was swept away by a great tidal wave, since then it has not been rebuilt, and the Daibutsu now sits out in the open air. Its measurements are :—



The Great Buddha or "Daibutsu."

	Feet	Inches
Height ... ..	...49	7.00

	Feet	Inches.
Circumference ... ..	...97	2.20
Length of Face ... ..	... 8	5.15
Width from ear to ear... ..	...19	9.20
Round white boss on the forehead. ... ..	... 1	3.47
Length of eye... ..	... 3	11.60
Length of eyebrow ... ..	... 4	1.98
Length of ear... ..	... 6	6.54
Length of nose ... ..	... 3	9.22
Length of mouth ... ..	... 3	2.08
Height of bump of wisdom ...		9.52
Diameter of bump of wisdom 2		4.56
Curly (of which there are 830);		
Height		9.52
Curly (of which there are 830):		
Diameter		11.90
Length from knee to knee ...35		8.40
Circumference of thumb ... 3		0.00

It is said that the eyes are made of pure gold, and the silver boss weighs 30 pounds avoirdupois.

Hase-no-Kwannon near to the Daibutsu, is dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy (Avalokitesvara). It was founded by the Empress Genshō in A. D. 736. The temple stands on a hill commanding a beautiful view of the plain of Kamakura and the beach of Yuigahama.

The Picturesque island of Enoshima (Inn—Ebisuya) is 4 m. distant from Kamakura. An electric tram-way from Gokurakuji (near Daibutsu) runs to Katase (2½ m.), the opposite shore to the island (fares 20 sen, 10 sen.). Enoshima has a sacred cave dedicated to the Goddess Benten (Sarasvati), the guardian deity of the island. This place is a good market for shells, corals and various marine rarities.

From Katase an electric tram-way also diverges to Fujisawa (2. m.) from whence to Yokohama (14 m.) may be reached in 40 min. by the Government Railway (fares: 1st 60 *sen*; 2nd 36 *sen*).



The Isolated Island of Enoshima.

3. From Yokohama to Tōkyō.

18 m. Government Railway in 27 min. (fares: 1st 75 *sen*; 2nd 45 *sen*). The intermediate stations are: Kanagawa (Yokohama Hotel). Tsurumi, Kawasaki, Kamata, Omori and Shinagawa. From Yokohama to Tōkyō may also be reached by electric tram.

Tōkyō.

Hotels.—Imperial Hotels (Imperial Hotel and villa, centrally situated, and Metropole Hotel in Tsukiji); Hotel

Central, in Tsukiji; Tōkyō Hotel on Atago hill; Seiyōken Hotel, on Ueno Park.

Inns.—Shigaragi-kan, in Atago-chō; Nishimoto-kan, Suimei-kan, Kōsei-kan, all in Kobiki-chō.

Tōkyō, the Capital of the Empire, is the place of Imperial Residence and the seat of Government. The year census of 1907 shows a total population of 2,146,043. Length from south to north is 8 m. and breadth from east to west 6½ m. thus covering 21,928,320 *tsubo* or 28 square miles. Tōkyō was formerly called Yedo, and was merely a collection of several poor villages. In the era of Chōroku in the 15th century, Ōta Dōkwan, a retainer of Lord Uesugi, built a small fortress in the humlets of Chiyoda and Takarada. In 1590 Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Dynasty, came here and thirteen years later he made the castle his military head-quarters. At the time of the Meiji Restriction 1868 when the Shōgunate system was abolished, the Imperial court was removed to Yedo, the name of which at the same time was changed to Tōkyō or "Eastern Capital." The river Sumida flows through the eastern portion of the City and is spanned by five iron bridges. The city is divided into fifteen districts, namely:—Kōjimachi, Kanda, Nihonbashi, Kyōbashi, Shiba, Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya, Ushigome, Koishikawa, Hongō, Shitaya, Asakusa, Honjō, Fukagawa. Kōjimachi-ku is the centre of those districts, and Honjō and Fukagawa are situated beyond the Sumidagawa. It has four railway Terminus, viz:—Shimbashi, (southern terminus); Ueno. (northern terminus); Ryōgokubashi, (eastern terminus); and Iidamachi, (western terminus).

The principal sights of the City.

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The Imperial Palace where His Majesty the Emperor resides, is within the grounds of the Castle formerly called



The Main Entrance of the Imperial Palace.

Edo-jō. The castle is environed by a moat, its circle being 1 *ri* 20 *chō* or nearly 4 miles in length. The Imperial Building was destroyed by a conflagration in 1873 and the present Palace was newly built in 1889. There are two principal divisions of the palace which are called the Hommaru or "Main Castle" and Nishi-no-Maru or "West Castle." The Nijū-bashi or "Twofold bridge" forms the main entrance to the Imperial Palace. The Palace is not accessible to the public. In the surrounding places outside the Castle moat, there stand several government buildings. Among them are *the Law Courts, *the House of Parlia-

ment (The constitutional law has issued in 1889 and in the next year the first session was opened), and *the Government Printing Bureau.

Hibiya Park (restaurants, Foreign Food—matsumoto-rō; Sankyōtei) is close to the Law Courts and the Naval Department. It covers about 44 acres and the length of all its avenues and pathways is nearly 4 miles. Within its enclosure are pleasure grounds, summer houses and many beautiful trees. It contains a pond, fountains, many flower-beds and an artistic band-stand.

The **Hibiya Daijingū** is near Hibiya Park and the structure of the shrine is imitation of the "Great Shrine" of Ise Province. It is the headquarters of the Jingū Hōsaikai, a society which makes a study of the Japanese Classics and distributes almanacs. The society has about 70 branches in the Empire and it is said its members are over 1,000,000.

The **Yasukuni-Jinsha** is a celebrated Shintō temple and lies on Kudan Hill. It is dedicated to the soldiers who have fallen in the Wars since the Restoration. A fine bronze statue of General Ōmura Masujirō stands in the middle of the main road in front of the shrine.

The **Yūshūkan** (Museum of arms) containing many fine specimens of old Japanese swords, armour, etc., is situated in the same enclosure of the Yasukuni Shrine.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST DISTRICTS.

Shiba Park, one of the largest parks in Tōkyō, is 10 min. ride by *rikisha* from Shimbashi Terminus. Here is the famous Buddhist temple called Zōjōji, the chief-temple of the Jōdo sect, and the Mausoleums of the Tokugawa Shōguns. The temple was built here in the end of the 16th century

under the direct patronage of Tokugawa Iyeyasu. The remains of the six Tokugawa Shōguns were entombed here and a separate shrine was made for each of them. The interior of the shrines glows with gold and brilliant colours and should be visited on a sunny day, if possible, in order that their minute decorations and carvings may be well inspected. Near here is also a Bazar or "Kwankōba," the largest of its kind, where visitors can purchase all kinds of articles, marked at fixed prices.



The Front Gate of Zōjōji.

The Kōyōkan or "Maple Club" is situated on a hill in the park. The Kōyō-odori known as "Maple Dance" is held at the club where an excellent Japanese dinner is served. The dance is performed at any time (previous orders required); but it is better seen in the evening, (charge: from ¥ 10 to ¥ 35; dinner ¥ 2 & upward per head). A hill called Atagoyama is near Shiba park and commands a fine view of the Bay and a portion of the City.

*Mr. Ōkura's Art Museum is in the vicinity of Atagoyama.

Sengaku-ji—This temple better known as "the tombs of the Forty-seven Rōnins" is situated in Takanawa not far from the Shinagawa Railway Station. In the enclosure of this Buddhist temple are the famous tombs of the 47 Rōnins who avenged the death of their master Asano Naganori, Lord of the Harima Province, on the night of December 14th in A. D. 1702. The statues of the brave loyalists are kept and in the show-room of the temple various relics of the Rōnins are exhibited. Near here is the well, where it is said that the head of Kira Yoshihide, the assassinated nobleman, was washed before being laid by the avengers upon the tomb of their master Asano.

The **Hama Rikyū**, a detached Imperial Palace, where an Imperial Garden Party is held during the season of the cherry-flowers, is close to Shimbashi terminus. The Imperial Commercial Museum within the buildings of the Agricultural and Commercial Department is also near the above terminus.

THE NORTH AND NORTH-EAST DISTRICTS.

Uyeno Park has a celebrated avenue of cherry trees among which stand lofty ever-greens. It has also good walks and drives. It is 40 min. ride by electric-tram from the Shimbashi terminus.

Uyeno Park originally belonged to Tōdō, the Daimyō of Iga Province. It is said that in its general situation the park resembles the town of Uyeno in the above province; therefore the same name was conferred upon the Park. In the early part of April the Park is crowded with holiday-

makers who come to view the wonderful mass of cherry blossoms.

In the Park are the Imperial Museum, the Zoological Garden, *the Fine-Art School, *the Academy of Music, a Public Library, and a Daibutsu (Great Buddha). The Imperial Museum originated in the Exhibition office building established in 1872. The present buildings were erected in 1882 and the Museum has been controlled by the Imperial Household Department since 1886. The Museum is divided into four Departments:—The Fine Arts, Art Industries, Natural History, and the "Historical and Archaeological" Departments. These Departments contain a large collection of great beauty, such as lacquers, porcelains, bronzes, hanging-pictures and screens, together with many other industrial and natural curiosities. Here are seen various prehistoric Japanese materials and substances. According to the investigation of 1905, the premises of the Museum cover 32,053 *tsubo* (about 26 acres) including 1,221 *tsubo* (about one acre) for various buildings. The articles exhibited number about 128,296, besides which are 234 articles belonging to the Imperial estate, 10 to the National Treasures, 4,570 to the Imperial Government, and 5,000 others from private properties. In the Park is also situated the Tōshōgū Shrine, dedicated to the manes of Ieyasu, and the tombs of the six Tokugawa Shōguns. The park commands a fine view of a shallow lake called Shinobazu-no-ike which is noted for its lotus flowers. On a little peninsula stretching into the lake, stands a shrine dedicated to the Goddess Benten (Sarasvati).

*The Imperial University is situated in the Hongō district and is near to Ueno Park. Its handsome stone buildings are erected within the extensive grounds of the former daimiate of the Lord of Kaga, known as Kaga

Yashiki. It also contains several fine landscape gardens, and the various colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Science, Literature, Philosophy, and a large and fine Library Building. *The Hospital of the Imperial University is in the same enclosure.



The Chrysanthemum.

Dangozaka has several noted horticultural gardens, where the chrysanthemum shows are held in Autumn and is close to the above University.

Iriya is celebrated for its morning glory gardens and is in the east neighbourhood of Ueno Park.

Asakusa Park is 10 min. ride by *rikisha* from Ueno Park. The Principal temple in the Park, called Asakusakwannon, is a very large edifice dedicated to a tiny gold statuette of the Goddess of Mercy (Avalokites'vara) which is said to have been found in the bed of the Miyatogawa by two retainers of a nobleman called Hashi Nakatomo. The temple was founded by the Abbot Shōkai in the 7th century,

and the present building was rebuilt in the 17th century by command of the Shōgun Ietsuna. The Park contains a high tower (*Junikai*), a fine fountain, the Hanayashiki garden, an Aquarium, and many other amusing shows, such as panoramas, stands for jugglers, acrobats, etc. Within the grounds is a beautiful pond. *The Higher Technical School is near the Park.

*The **Satake Yashiki Garden** (landscape) was a Daimyō's garden and is now occupied by the Dai Nippon Brewery Co. It is close to the east side of the Azuma Bridge.

Mukōjima is the general name given to a long embankment on the east side of the Sumida river. It is celebrated for an avenue of several thousand cherry trees which were planted here in the 18th century. When the beautiful blossoms come out in April, this place is densely crowded. During this month Boat Regattas organized by the students



Seeing Cherry-Blossom from Pleasure-Boat at Mukōjima.

of the Universities and other Institutions are held on the same river.

Ekoin-Temple.—situated on the east side of the Ryogoku-Bridge spanning the Sumida River is one mile south of Mukojima, and where is dedicated 107,000 unfortunate souls, who were unmercifully being killed at the time of disastrous earthquake in the year 1657.

Kokugi-kwan, or Amphitheatre is one of the largest buildings of amusement or the similar description in the city is located in the precincts of the Ekoin Temple, where very exciting wrestling matches being held twice in a year: January and May. At the former occasion, both the



The Kokugi-Kwan.

rank in the community and the salary of wrestlers are unmistakably decided according to the outcome of their merits. Hitachiyama and Umegatani are the greatest champion wrestlers in the Empire at present, and naturally their matches always cause an intense excitement of the whole city.



Umegatani,
one of the Great champion Wrestlers.

THE NORTH-WEST AND WEST
DISTRICTS.

*The Arsenal Garden or "Kōraku-en" is within the precincts of the Tōkyō Military Arsenal and formerly belonged to the Prince Mito. It is half an hour's ride by *rikisha* from the Shimbashi Terminus. This garden abounds in winding streams, rushing cascades, steep precipices and gentle ascents. It was laid out more than two centuries ago by Shushunsui, a celebrated Chinese Confucianist, a

councilor to the last Emperor of Ming, and afterwards an adviser to Prince Mito, when he took refuge in Japan. Here is a beautiful pond in imitation of the famous lake called Seiko (Hsi-lu) in China. A house called "Enyōtei" in the garden is said to have been used by Prince Mito in the olden times as a meeting-room in which to entertain other feudal



The Arsenal Garden, or "Koraku-en."

Daimyōs. Plum flowers, cherry blossoms, wistarias, vines and maple leaves are all seen here in their proper seasons, and scattered about the grounds are many old magnificent trees. *The Kōdōkan or Prof. Kanō's *Jujitsu* School and the Botanical garden of the Imperial University are a little distance from the Arsenal Garden. The above three places are all located in the Koishikawa District.

The Akasaka Palace is the residence of T. I. H. the Crown Prince and Princess, and here is held an Imperial Garden Party in the season of the chrysanthemum flowers. In the same enclosure with the Akasaka Palace stands the

Aoyama Palace. A Parade Ground known as "Aoyama Renpeijō" and a public Cemetery are in the vicinity of the above Detached Palaces.

CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (American Church)
No. 39 Akashi-chō, Tsukiji.
French Cathedral No. 35 " "
German Church No. 28 Nakarokuban-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Russian Cathedral Surugadai, Kanda-ku.
St. Andrew's Church (English Church)
Sakae-chō, Shiba-ku.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Imperial Museum at Uyeno Park. Open to the public daily from 25th Jan. to 25th Dec. during the following hours (admission fee 5 sen):—

Jan.	from 9 a.m.	Apr.	from 8 a.m.
Dec.	to 3.30 p.m.	Aug.	to 5 p.m.
Feb.	9 a.m.	May.	8 a.m.
Oct.	" 4 p.m.	June.	" 5.30 p.m.
Mar.	9 a.m.	July.	" 9 a.m.
Sept.	" 4.30 a.m.	Nov.	" 3.30 p.m.

Zoological Garden at Uyeno Park. Open from 1st Jan. to 28 Dec. during the following hours (admission fee 4 sen):—

Jan.	from 9 a.m.	Apr.	from 7.30 a.m.
Nov.	to 3 p.m.	to 4.30 p.m.	
Dec.		May.	7.30 a.m.
Feb.	8.30 a.m.	June	" 5 p.m.
Oct.	" 3.30 p.m.	July	" 7 a.m.
Mar.	8 a.m.	" 5 p.m.	
Sept.	" 4 p.m.	Aug.	" 7 a.m.
		" 4.30 p.m.	

Museum of Arms on Kudan Hill Open from 1st Jan. to 28th Dec. except on heavy rain-days, and stormy weather, during the following hours, (admission fee 3 sen):—

Jan. Mar. Nov.	9 a.m.	Apr. June Aug.	8 a.m.
Feb. Oct. Dec.	3 p.m.	May July Sept.	4 p.m.

Imperial University's Botanical Garden at Hakusan, Koishikawa-ku. Open from Jan. 6th to Dec. 25th as follows (Admission fee 4 sen on week days and 5 sen on Sundays):—

Jan.	9 a.m.	Mar.	7 a.m.	Apr. July	6 a.m.
Feb.	4 p.m.	Oct.	5 p.m.	May Aug.	6 p.m.
Dec.		Nov.		June Sept.	

The Commercial Museum of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at Kobiki-chō, Kyōbashi-ku. Open from Jan. 8th to Dec. 24th as follows except on the day following National Holidays (Admittance free.):—

Jan. 8th - Feb. 28th	from 9 a.m.
Nov. 1st - Dec. 24th	to 4 p.m.
Mar. 1st - July. 10th	from 8 a.m.
Sept. 11th - Oct. 31st	to 4 p.m.
July 11th - Sept. 10th	from 8 a.m.
	to 2 p.m.

National Library at Uyeno Park. Open from Jan. 7th to Dec. 27th except on the 1st day of every month and the National holidays of Feb. 11th and Nov. 3rd as follows:—

Jan. Nov.	} 9 a.m.	May	} 8.30 a.m.
Feb. Dec.	} 4 p.m.	Aug.	} 3 p.m.
March	} 8.50 a.m.	June	} 7 a.m.
Oct.	} 4 p.m.	July	} 5.30 p.m.
Apr.	} 7.30 a.m.		
Sept.	} 4.30 p.m.		

The Principal Theatres:—Kabuki-za at Kobiki-chō; Meiji-za at Hisamatsu-chō; Tōkyō-za at Misaki-chō, Ichinura-za at Niehō-machi; Shintomi-za at Shintomi-chō; Hongō-za at Haruki-chō. (Charges each) from ¥1½ to ¥3.

The Environs of Tokyo.

Kameido (E) is noted for its Shintō temple and wistaria garden and also for its plum gardens called "Gwaryō-bai." It is two miles distant from the Ryōgoku



The "Taiko Bashi" and Wistaria at Kameido.

Bridge on the river Sumida. This temple is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane, a famous court minister who died 903 A.D. The Taikobashi or "Drum bridge" spans a pond in front of the temple.

Horikiri (N.E.) is famous for its beautiful iris flowers and may be reached by *rikisha* in 40 min. from Azuma bridge near Asakusa Park.

Arakawa-dote (N.) is noted for its cherry blossoms called *yaesakura*, petals of eight layers. It is on the upper streams of the Sumida, and can be visited by taking a train from Uyeno to Kita-senju (20 min.) and walking along the eastern embankment of the Arakawa five miles. Visitors may take a ferry boat from Senju.

Ōji (N.) is reached by rail from Uyeno Station in 15 min. Asukayama Hill famed for its cherry trees and Takinogawa renowned for its maples, are both close to Ōji Station.

Artificial Caves (N.) or "Hyakunana-no-Ato" are at the hamlet of Nagayatsu in Yoshimimura, 3½ m. distant by *rikisha* from Fukiage Station and may be reached in 1½ hrs. by rail from Uyeno Terminus. The artificial caves are said to have been the dwelling places of a Japanese tribe called Tsuchi-gumo or "Earth-spiders" in very ancient times. The caves which look like bee hives are in the side of a hill and number about 200 in all. One of the caves which covers nearly ten mats in size (3×6 feet per mat) seems to have been the residence for the chief of the tribe. Though these caves are not very clean and rather unpleasant, they are interesting to some visitors.

Yorii (N) is a good place for *ayu* (trout) fishing in the Arakawa, and it may be reached by railway in 2½ hrs.

from Ueno terminus. At Kumagai junction on the way, travellers must change cars to a branch railway.

Ōkubo (W.) has florists' gardens where azaleas are cultivated and may be reached in half an hour by train from Iidamachi terminus.

*The **Yodobashi-Suidō-kōjō** or the City Water Works (W.) is near to the Shinjuku railway station.

Koganei (W.) is famed for its avenue of cherry trees. It may be reached from Iidamachi station (in 1½ hr.) or from Shinjuku junction (in one hour) via Sakai station and thence is one mile distant.

Tachikawa and **Hino** (W.) are good places for *ayu* (trout) fishing in the Tamagawa, and are nearly ten miles farther west from Sakai by the same railway in 40 min. During the summer time a trip for the above fishing may be done well in a single day from Tōkyō.

Meguro (S.W.) has a well-known temple called Fudō which stands on a wooded hill. Meguro is a good resort for an excursion from Tōkyō. Chestnuts and bamboo sprouts are plenty here.

Ōmori (S.) is 20 min. distant by rail from Shinbashi terminus. Hakkei-en is noted for its plum flowers and commands a fine view of the Bay.

Ikegami (S.) is one mile distant by *rikisha* from Ōmori Station. Here is a Buddhist temple which commands a wide view of Tōkyō Bay and the surrounding mountains. A mineral spring is near the tea-house.

Kawasaki (S.) is visited for the sake of the famous Buddhist temple called Daishi. The place is 1½ m.



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THE MITSUKOSHI Co.
The Largest Representative Department Store.
Suruga-cho, Tokyo.

distant by electric tram from Kawasaki Station which is situated on a 14 min. ride by train from Ōmori Station.

Haneda (S.) is 5 m. distant by electric tram from Kawasaki. A fine view of the Tamagawa may be enjoyed. Here is a popular Shintō temple called Anamori which is frequented by the Tōkyō people.

Foreign Embassies and Legations in Tōkyō.

Argentina. Legation, 51, C, Tsukiji Akashi-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.

Austria-Hungary. Embassy, 7, Kioi-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.

Belgium. Legation, 3, Sannen-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.

Brazil. Legation, 3, Aoi-chō, Akasaka-ku.

China. Legation, 2, Nagata-chō Nichōme, Kōjimachi-ku.

Denmark. Legation, 1, Sakae-chō, Shiba-ku.

France. Embassy, 1, Iidamachi Itchōme, Kōjimachi-ku.

Germany. Embassy, 14, Nagata-chō Itchōme, Kōjimachi-ku.

Great Britain. Embassy, 1, Goban-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.

Italy. Embassy, 4, Sannen-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.

Mexico. Legation, 21, Nagata-chō, Nichōme, Kōjimachi-ku.

Netherlands. Legation, 1, Sakae-chō, Shiba-ku.

Portugal. Legation, 4, Sannen-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.

Russia. Embassy, 1, Urakasumigaseki, Kōjimachi-ku.

Siam. Legation, 15, Shirokane Shida-machi, Shiba-ku.

Spain. Legation, 2, Hiroo-chō, Azabu-ku.

Sweden. Legation, 24, Tsukiji Akashi-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.

Switzerland. Legation, 55, Zaimoku-chō, Azabu-ku.

United States of America. Embassy, 1, Enokizakamachi, Akasaka-ku.

Monthly Attractions in Tōkyō.

- Jan**—New Year Festivals (from the 1st to 7th). During this time all houses are decorated with straw-ropes, pines and bamboos.
- ” Great Wrestling (for ten days) at Ekōin Temple.
- Feb.**—“Hatsu-uma” (the first day which comes under the zodiacal sign of horse according to the old lunar calender.) :—Kameido Shrine.
- Feb. and March.**—Plum blossoms (from the middle part to the first half) :—Kameido ; Kinogawa (near Mukōjima) ; and Kamata near Ōmori station.
- March.**—“Hinamatsuri” (3rd), Festival of dolls for girls.
- April.**—Peach flowers (the first half) near Koshigaya station is 1½ hour’s railway trip from Ryōgokubashi.
- ” Cherry flowers (the first half) :—Uyeno park ; Shiba park and Mukōjima. (a little later) Asukayama, Koganei and Arakawa-dote.
- ” Hot-Water Ceremony or “Yubana shiki” (8th, 4 p.m.) and Fire-Walking Ceremony or “Hiwatarishiki” (9th, 6 p.m.) :—The Ontake-Jinsha Shrine at Imagawa-kōji, Kanda.
- May.**—“Tango-sekku” (5th), Festival of armours and flags for boys. Peonies (the beginning) :—Botan-en at Honjō and Somei ; Senka-en at Azabu.
- ” The Wistarias (the first half) :—Kameido ; and Ushijima near Kasukabe station in a two hours’

- railway trip from Ryōgokubashi.
- May.**—Azaleas (the first half) :—Ōkubo, and Hibiya Park.
- ” Yasukuni Shrine Festival (5th to 7th) :—Kudan.
- ” Great Wrestling Matches (for ten days) :—Ekōin Temple.
- June.**—Irises (first half) :—Horikiri.
- July. and August.**—*Ayu* (trout) fishing in the rivers Tamagawa and Arakawa. Morning Glory Flowers (from the end of July to the middle of August) :—Iriya.
- August.**—Lotus Flowers (first half) :—Lake Shinobazu-no-ike. *Kavabiraki* or the Opening Ceremony of the Sumida. The date is not fixed but it is held in August.
- Sept.**—Hot-Water Ceremony (16th at 3 p.m.) and Fire-Walking Ceremony (17th at 6 p.m.) :—Ontake Shrine at Kanda.
- Sept. and Oct.**—The Full-Moon Festival was celebrated on the 15th of the 8th month according to the old lunar calender. Now it may come either in September or October. The “Nanakusa” or Autumn Grass Flowers :—Sōkaen at Koume and Hyakkaen at Mukōjima.
- Nov.**—Chrysanthemums (first half) :—Dangozaka and Asakusa.
- ” Yasukuni Shrine Festival (5th to 7th) at Kudan.
- ” Maples :—The KaiANJI temple at Shinagawa ; Takinogawa at Ōji.

Dec.—December Sales called "*Toshi-no-ichi*" (from middle to end) are held in various quarters of the City where goods for the New Year festival are sold. The principal markets are Fukagawa Hachiman (15th), Asakusa Kwannon (17th-18th), Kanda Myōjin (20th-21st) and Atago (23rd-24th).

The Principal Shops are as follows:—

Silk Stuffs and Embroideries.—Mitsukoshi (Surugachō); Takashimaya (Nishi-Konya-chō); Daimaru (Hatagochō); Shirokiya (Tōri Itchōme); Mizushima (Honchō Itchōme); Dōmei (old silks and embroideries; Higashi-Nakadōri).

Porcelain.—Mikawaya (Owari-chō).

Lacquer.—Kuroeya (Tōri Itchōme); Hayashi (Muromachi).

Bronze.—Mikawaya (Owari-chō); C. Suzuki (Akashichō).

Cloisonné.—Andō (Motosukiya-chō); Namikawa (Shin-emon-chō); T. Hattori (Kuremasa-chō).

Ivory.—Maruki (Sukiya-chō); Toyama (Ginza Nichōme); K. Murata (Yokoyama-chō); S. Nakamura (Tachibana-chō Shichōme).

Silver Ware.—Miyamoto (Yazaemon-chō).

Jeweler.—Gyokuhōdō (Ikenobata); Tenshōdō (Owari-chō).

Book-sellers.—Maruya & Co. (Tōri Sanchōme); Kyobukan (Ginza Shichōme).

Paper and Fans.—Haibara (Tōri Itchōme).

Sakai Rugs.—Ōda (Ginza Shichōme).

Photographs.—Ogawa (Hiyoshi-chō); Okamoto (Ginza Sanchōme); Maruki (Shinsakurada-chō); Asanuma & Co. (Honchō Nichōme).

Pearl.—Mikimoto (Cultured and Natural) (Ginza Shichōme).

Curios.—Tamonten (Shin-emon-chō); Seishū-kan (Ginza Sanchōme); Ikeda & Co. (Owari-chō); Daizen (Hakuyachō); Kōko-Dō (Nakabashi Izumichō); Jōkō (Ogachō).

Foreign Provisions.—Kameya (Takekawa-chō); Meijiya (Ginza Nichōme).

Chemists and Druggists.—Shiseidō (Izumo-chō)

Wood Engravings.—Shimbi Shoin (Shinsakana-chō); Dai-kokuya (Yoshikawa-chō, Ryōgoku).

Bamboo Works.—K. Kosuge (Shimomaki-chō).

A Plan to see Tokyo in Five Days.

1st Day.—Imperial Palace—a glance on the outside; Hibiya Park; Houses of Parliament; Atagoyama Hill; Shiba Park (Zōjōji Temple, Tombs and Bazaar); Forty Seven Rōnin's Tombs.

2nd Day.—Arsenal Garden; Ueno Park (Imperial Museum, Zoological Garden and Tōshōgū Shrine); Asakusa Park (Kwannon Temple and some shows).

3rd Day.—Some Government or Private schools; University or Private houses; Yasukuni Shrine and Museum of Arms; (evening) Japanese Dinner at the Maple Club where "The Maple Dance" may be seen.

4th Day.—Akasaka and Aoyama Palaces; Aoyama Parade Ground and Cemetery; some theatres.

5th Day.—Shopping and Travelling arrangements.

4. From Tōkyō to Nikkō.

The Imperial Government Nippon Railway in 5 hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno ×		From Uyeno.	
Nippori...	1.4	yen	yen
Tabata □	2.2		
Ōji...	3.9	.11	.18
Akabane □ ⊙ × △	6.2	.17	.28
Warabi ..	10.0		
Urawa ...	12.8		
Ōmiya □ ⊙ × △	16.6	.42	.70
Hasuda...	22.2		
Kuki □	23.3	.71	1.18
Kurihashi ×	33.5		
Koga ×	38.0		
Mamada ...	43.3		
Oyama □ ⊙ × △	47.9	1.19	1.93
Koganei ...	52.5		
Ishitashi ×	57.0		
Sudzumenomiya...	61.0		
Utsunomiya □ ⊙ × △	65.8	1.55	2.53
Tsuruta ...	68.7		
Kanuma ...	74.6		
Fujisami ...	79.6		
Imaichi ...	86.8		
Nikkō ×	90.9	2.04	3.40

Urawa (Inn—Yamaguchiya) is the site of the Saitama Prefectural office. Here are two public gardens called Tsukino-miya and Yono, and the latter is noted for its cherry blossoms.

Omiya (Inn—Takashimaya).—Junction for the North-western line—Takasaki, Naoetsu and Niigata. It is a good summer resort. The place is celebrated for fire-flies.

Kurihashi is situated on the west bank of the Tone-gawa which is spanned by a fine iron bridge of 1,529 feet in length. From this bridge a charming view of mountains in the distance and of sailing boats on the river may be enjoyed.

Oyama (Inn—Izukura).—Junction for the Mito and Maebashi branch lines (p.—42,57). The Omoigawa is near to the Station. It is a good place for *ayu* (trout) fishing.

Utsunomiya (Inn—Shirokiya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is now the site of the Tochigi Prefectural office. Futaara-yama shrine stands on a hill in the town, and commands a complete view of the neighbourhood. *The Ōshima Raw Silk Factory is 5 m. distant. Utsunomiya is the junction to the Nikkō branch line. Travellers, therefore, who take trains bound to the northern provinces must change cars here. The branch line runs along-side the grand avenue of lofty cryptomeria trees and through a variety of mountain scenery. Nikkō terminus is at the lower end of the long town and travellers have to proceed one mile and a half farther by *rikisha* to the Nikkō temples.

Nikkō (Hotels—Kanaya Hotel, Nikkō Hotel, both Europ. style. Inns—⊕ Kouishiya; Kamiyama; Palace Hotel). The world famous temples of Nikkō are the burial places of the First and Third Shōguns of the Tokugawa line of the seventeenth century. The temples are an assemblage of Japanese fine-art works, which are more beautiful than all others in the Empire, and they stand amidst the most pleasing sylvan scenery. The common saying "*Nikkō wo minakere ba kekō to iuna*" or "Don't use the word *kekō* (splendid) without seeing Nikkō," really signifies Nikkō's

Grandeur and beauty. (admission fee 80 *sen*; free for children under 12 years of age.)

The principal objects of interest are as follows:—

Mihashi—a red lacquer bridge over which formerly no person was allowed to cross except the Shōguns.

Mangwanji—the principal temple.

Chōyōkwan—the former reception hall of the Shōguns, but now the summer residence of the Imperial Princes.

Sanbutsudō—a hall of the Three Buddhas images.

Sōrintō—a copper column, 42 feet high, erected in 1643. A. D.

The public park—a garden in landscape style.

Mausoleum of Ieyasu.—The Yōmei-mon is a wonder of fine workmanship and it is also called Higurashi-mon,



Yōmei-mon at Nikkō.

or "The Gate passing a day," because visitors never get tired of looking at it, and inspecting its marvellous workmanship even for a whole day. "The gate of Chinese wood" stands near to the Yōmei-mon and is built entirely of Chinese woods inlaid with other wood, with great skill and beauty. The storehouses, bell-tower, drum-tower and various other buildings are all decorated with astonishing wood-carvings of animals, plants, and numerous other objects. Many relics of the Tokugawa Shōguns and presents received from the Daimyōs and Sovereigns of foreign countries are preserved here.

Futa-ara Jinsha—the oldest shrine dedicated to the Ōnamuchi-no-Mikoto (god of peace). In the main building several antiquities are exhibited.

Mausoleum of Iemitsu—not as elaborate as the tomb of his grandfather.

Futatsu-dō "Two red-lacquered halls" of curious structure.

The chief festival of the Tōshōgū Temple is held on the 1st and 2nd of June and on the 17th of Sept.

The festival of the Futa-ara-jinsha is held on the 17th of April.

Walks in the neighbourhood denoting distances from the Red-lacquered bridge:—

Hongū Shintō Temple (10 min. walk) was built by Saint Shōdō Shōnin, "the pioneer of the mountain" in the beginning of the 9th century.

Takinoo Temple and Sōmengataki or "Vermicelli cascade" (30 min. walk). Kaisan-dō temple built in honour of Shōdō Shōnin is situated on the way to Takinoo Temple.

Gamman-ga-fuchi (20 min. walk) is a very deep pool.

Urami-no-taki or "Back view cascade" (3 m.—one hour walk or by *rikisha*).

Jikwan-no-taki (1½ hrs. walk from Urami fall).

Jakkō Nana-taki or "Seven cascade" (¾ hr walk).

Toyama Hill (one hour's walk to the top).

Kirifuri-no-taki or "Mist falling cascade" (4¾ hrs. walk).

Makkura-no-taki or "Pitch dark cascade" (about 2 m. farther from Kirifuri, and a guide is very necessary).

Nakaiwa (8 m.) is a huge rock in the middle of the Kinugawa and may be reached in 2½ hrs. by *rikisha*.



Kirifuri-no-taki. "Mist falling cascade."

Ascent of Nyohōzan is a whole day's excursion from Nikkō (5½ hrs. are required for the ascent and 3½ hrs. for the descent).

Ascent of Nantaizan from Nikkō via Urami and Shizu. Horses may be taken on Shizu in 4 hrs. From Shizu to the summit, 2½ hrs. are taken on foot.

Chūzenji (Lake Side Hotel ; ⊕ Inn—Komeya) lies nearly 4,400 feet above the sea level and is a good ~~summer~~ retreat. The road from Nikkō 8m. by *rikisha* two men is Required. The famous Lake of Chūzenji is from East to West 7½ m. and from North to South 2½ m. and the circumference is about 20 m. The water is clear and deep and abounds with salmon-trout, carp and various other fish. On the border of the Lake are five celebrated places and many foreigners have built their villas here. The outlet of Lake Chūzenji forms the cataract of Kegon-no-taki. This well-known fall measures 250 ft. in height and on reaching a lower level flows into the Daiyagawa. From a tea-house a path leads down to a spot for viewing the fall.

* **The famous Copper Mines of Ashio** (Inn—⊕ Chōwakan), the largest copper mines in the Far East owned by the Furukawa & Co. of Tōkyō, are 17½ m. from Nikkō via Hosoo pass i.e. 5 m. by *rikisha*, 5 m. on foot ; and 7½ m. by tramway. The Ashio copper mines may be reached in one day on foot from Chūzenji. From the town of Ashio to Ōmama railway station for Mayebashi (p. 57) via Hanawa, is 27½ m. distant in 10 hrs, by *rikisha* (fare about ¥ 3.50).

Yumoto (Namma Hotel) is about 5,000 feet above the sea level and is noted for its sulphur baths. It is 7 m. from Chūzenji and may be reached from Nikkō in 5 hrs. by *rikisha*.

Here is a beautiful lake called Yuno-umi. The Ryū-zu-no-taki or "Dragon head cascade" and the Yuno-taki or "Hot-Water fall" lie on the way from Chūzenji. Shirane-san (8,800 ft.), an extinct volcano, may be ascended from Yumoto in about 4 hours. From Yumoto through Konsei-tōge pass, Higashi-ogawa (Inn—Miyoshiya) and Numata (Inn—Marusugi), the hot spring of Ikao (p. 57) may be reached. The total distance is about 60 m. and one third of the road is practicable by *rikisha*.

5. From Tōkyō to Chōshi.

The Imperial Government Sōbu Railway leaving Tōkyō (Ryōgoku-bashi terminus). 4½ hrs.

Principal Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
		<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Ryōgokubashi ×			
Ichikawa ×	7.5		
Funabashi	12.4		
Chiba □ ×	22.7	.75	.95
Yotsukaidō	27.1		
Sakura □ ×	32.3	.81	1.35
Narutō ×	45.7		
Yōkaichiba	56.1		
Chōshi ×	72.7	1.68	2.80

On this line Chiba (Inn—Umematsuya) is the most important town whence a branch runs to Ōhara (35 m.) (Inn—Katsuo-kan) on the coast of the Pacific. From Sakura (Inn—Komeya), the formerly castle town of a Daimyō, a branch diverges to Narita (7 m.) Inn—Wakamatsuya). Here is the well-known temple called Shinshōji dedicated to the God Fudō (Achara). The Shintō shrine of Sakura Sōgorō is 2½ m. from the temple. Sawara, the

present terminus of the branch line, is 16½ m. from Sakura and is situated on the bank of the Tonegawa. From Narita may be reached by rail to Abiko, a station on the East coast line of the Nippon Railway, and is about 20 m.

Chōshi (Inn—Daishin) is the port facing the broad Pacific and situated at the Tonegawa river. Tanaka's factory for the celebrated Japanese sauce known as "Higeta Shōyu" is here and well-worth a visit. Cape Inuboe (Inn—Gyōkeikan), "Barking Dog Cape", is a famous sea-side resort 2½ m. distant from the port. Here are fine lighthouses. From Chōshi travellers by taking the river steamboat on the Tonegawa may reach Sawara, or Tsuchiura (the passage takes 10 hrs. and fare 45 sen on the north of the Kasumigaura Lagoon and thence back to Tōkyō by railway.

6. From Tōkyō to Sendai and Matsushima.

There are two lines between Tōkyō and Sendai both leaving Uyeno terminus and managed by the Imperial Government Nippon Railway:—

- (1) The Inland route via Utsunomiya in 9½--11½ hrs.
- (2) The Coast route via Mito in 9--13½ hrs.

Inland Route.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
		<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Utsunomiya □ ⊙ × △		From Uyeno.	
Okamoto	69.7	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Hōsbakuji	73.1		
Ujiye	76.7		
Kataoka	81.9		

Stations	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Yaita X	85.8		
Nozaki	88.8		
Nishinasuno ⊙ X	92.1	2.07	3.45
Higashinazuno	95.8		
Kuroiso ⊙ X △	99.2	2.21	3.68
Kurotawara ⊙	104.6		
Toyohara	109.6		
Shirakawa ⊙ X □	115.7	2.46	4.10
Idzumisaki	121.3		
Yabuki X	125.0		
Sukagawa	132.2		
Kōriyama □ ⊙ X △	139.4	2.81	4.68
Hiwada	142.9		
Motomiya	148.1		
Nihonmatsu	154.1		
Matsukawa	150.8		
Fukushima □ ⊙ △	168.0	3.24	5.40
Nagaoka ⊙ X	173.7		
Kōri	176.3		
Fujita	178.3		
Kosugō	184.2		
Shiroishi ⊙ X △	189.3		
Ōgawara X	197.5		
Tsukinoki X	202.2		
Iwanuma □ ⊙ X △	206.2	3.80	6.33
Masuda X	210.7		
Nagamachi X	21.45		
Senda ⊙ X △	217.2	3.93	6.55
Iwakiri □	222.2		
Shiogama	226.5	4.04	6.73

From Tōkyō to Utsunomiya is already described (p. 30).

Nishinasuno (Inn—Yamatoya) is the station to alight for the famous hot spring of Shiobara (Inn—Masuya). It is good summer retreat and is 19½ m. from the station by *rikisha*.

Kuroiso (Inn—Tabakoya). The celebrated seven hot springs called "Nasu—Shichitō" at the foot of the volcano Nasu, are about 10 m. from the station by *rikisha* with two men.

Kōriyama (Inn—Kimuraya).—From here a branch line diverges to Wakamatsu (38 m.) in 3 hrs. The principal places on the line are:—Atami, has hot springs. Yamagata, whence small steamers cross on the Lake Inawashiro to Tonokuchi, Funatsu and Nakabama on the opposite shore. Inawashiro is situated on the border of the Lake and from here the ascent of Bandaisan, which had an eruption 21 years ago, may easily be made. **Wakamatsu** (Inn—Shimizuya) was the well-known castle town of a Daijyō and is now an important town with 32,534 inhab. Its chief production is the lacquer ware called "Aizu-nuri." Higashiyama Hot Springs (Inn—Shintaki-Rō) are 2 m. by *rikisha* from Wakamatsu.

Fukushima (Inn—Matsuba-kan) is the starting point of Ōu Government line which proceeds to Aomori (302 m.) in 17 hrs. via Yamagata, Innai, Akita and Hirosaki. For a description on the line (see p. 47).

Nagaoka. Iizaka hot springs are 2 m. by *rikisha*.

Kōri. Handa Silver mines are 2 m. distant.

Iwanuma is the Junction for the coast line of the Nippon Railway which is explained as follows:—

Coast Route.

Stations	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno X		From Uyeno.	
Nippori	1.4	yen	yen
Mikawashima	2.1		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Minamisenju	3.4		
Kitasenju □ × △	4.6	.12	.20
Kameari ×	7.6		
Kanamachi	8.7		
Matsudo	11.2		
Matashi	13.3		
Kashiwa	18.1		
Abiko □ ⊙ × △	20.9	.53	.88
Toride	24.7		
Fujishiro	28.4		
Sanuki □	29.7		
Ushiku	32.9		
Arakawaoki	37.0		
Tsuchiura ⊙ △	41.0	1.02	1.70
Kandatsu	44.9		
Takahama ×	48.9		
Ishioka	51.1		
Hadori	55.2		
Iwama	58.5		
Tomobe ⊗ ⊙ × △	62.8	1.50	2.50
Uchihara	65.8		
Akatsuka	69.3		
Mito ⊗ ⊙ × △	73.0	1.70	2.83
Sawa	79.3		
Ishigami	82.1		
Ōmika	86.7		
Shimonago ×	89.7		
Sukegawa ⊙ ×	92.7	2.07	3.45
Kawajiri ×	98.7		
Takahagi △	102.4		
Isohara ×	108.0		
Sekimoto ⊙	112.4		
Nakoso ⊙	115.2		
Uyeda	118.1		
Izumi	122.6		
Yamoto ⊙	126.6	2.63	4.38
Tsudzura ×	128.8		

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Taira ⊙ △	513.1	2.69	4.48
Kusano	134.9		
Yotsukura	137.6		
Hisanohama ×	140.6		
Hirono	145.8		
Kido	149.2		
Tomioka	155.4		
Ōno	161.6		
Nagatsuka	165.2		
Namiye	168.3		
Odaka	173.8		
Iwakiōta	176.9		
Haranomachi ⊙ △	179.6	3.42	5.07
Kashima ×	184.3		
Nakamura ⊙	192.1	3.60	6.00
Shinchi	197.6		
Sakamoto	201.0		
Yoshida	206.2		
Watari	209.3		
Iwanuma □ ⊙ × △	214.6	3.90	6.50
Masuda ×	219.1		
Nagamachi ×	222.9		
Sendai ⊙ × △	225.6	4.02	6.70

Kitasenju. From here a branch line starts to Ashikaga (56 m) in the north-west. The notable places on the line are:—Koshigaya, (11 m.) is close to the large peach orchard of Ōbayashi. Kasukabe, (17 m.)—The famous wistarias and sweet-flags gardens of Ushijima are 1 m. distant. Kuki (24 m.) is junction to the Inland Route.

Abiko. Junction to the Narita Railway (p. 36).

Tsuchiura (Inn—Sakurai) has daily steam communication with Ōfunatsu on the south end of Kitaura Lagoon, from whence the famous Kashima Shintō Shrine is nearly 1 m. distant, and from Ōfunatsu steamers proceed to Port Chōshi (p. 36). Tsukubachō (Inn—Yedoya) is

situated at the foot of Mount Tsukuba and is 14 m. distant by *rikisha* from the Station. Tsukubasan (3,180 ft.) is celebrated for its twin peaks. From Tsukuba-chō to the summit is 4½ m. and its ascent may be made in 2 hrs.

Tomobe (Inn—Iseya) is the Junction for a branch line of the Nippon Railway which joins it at Oyama (31 m.) on the Inland Route (p. 30).

Mito (Mito Hotel opposite the station; Inn—⊕ Shibataya) is the principal town with 36,928 inhab. on this line. It possesses two public gardens which are both celebrated for plum blossoms. The sea-side resort of Ōarai (Inn—Kimparō is 7 m. distant and has a pleasing view. A branch line starts from Mito to Ōta (12 m.) (Inn—Chōshiya). This place is noted as the burying-ground of the Mito Daimyōs.



The Beach of Ōarai, Mito.

Sukegawa (Inn—Shōfūkan) is noted for its sea-bathing.

Nakoso is a celebrated place in our history of old times.

Yumoto (Inn—Yumoto Hotel). Here are the hot springs, and the Onoda Coal Mines are 2 m. from the station.

Taira (Inn—Sumiyoshiya), is an important town on the Coast line.

Nakamura (Inn—Mogamiya). Haragama Sea-bathing place (Inn—Haragama Hotel) is 2½ m. by *rikisha*. Matsukawaura is celebrated for its picturesque scenery and contains twelve specially beautiful sights. Uno-o-zaki or "Cape Cormorant's tail" is the point which commands the whole scenery. The place is 3½ m. by *rikisha*.

Sendai (Sendai Hotel, Mutsu Hotel; Inn—Harikyū), formerly the castle town of the Daimyō Date, is the most prosperous town, with 100,231 inhab., on the Northern Line of the Nippon Railway. Zuibōji temple standing on the south hill of the town is the burial place of the Date family. *The Medical School and *the Second Higher School are in the town. Port **Shiogama** (Inns—Shiogama Hotel, ⊕ Otaya) is half an hour's distance by a branch line from Sendai.

Matsushima (Inn—Kangetsurō), one of the Three Great Sights of Japan, is the name given to a group of hundreds of pine-clad islands scattered about Shiogama Bay. A sail from Shiogama, (boat fare: 48 *sen*, 60 *sen* during winter) to the hamlet of Matsushima (7 m.) should be done in 2 hrs. Enjoying a fine view of Sokwan-yama on the way. A hill called Tomiyama about 3 m. from Matsushima, commands a charming view over the Bay. From Matsushima to the railway station of the same name on the main line is 2 m. by *rikisha* and thence to Sendai is one hour's journey.

N. B. To the Sacred Island of **Kinkwazan** from Shiogama is 32 m. and a regular steamer reaches Aikawa

in 4 hrs. (fares: 98 *sen*; 65 *sen*) which is near the island. Port **Oginohama** is situated on the north of Aikawa. Steamers from Shiogama connect at Oginohama with the regular steamer of the N. Y. K. (fares: 84 *sen*; 42 *sen*).



Matsushima, "The Pine-Clad Islands,"

7. From Tōkyō to Aomori via Sendai.

Government Nippon Railway in 21½ hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno ×	From Uyeno.		
Sendai ⊙ × △	217.2	3.93	6.55
Iwakiri □	222.2		
Rifu	224.8		
Matsushima ⊙ ×	232.1	4.11	6.35
Kashimadai	238.6		
Kogota ⊙ ×	244.3		
Semine	251.8		
Nitta ×	256.9		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Ishilashi	261.5		
Hanaidzumi ×	266.3		
Ichinoseki ⊙ △	273.9	4.61	7.68
Hiraidzumi ⊙	278.3	4.67	7.78
Mayesawa	283.1		
Midzusawa	289.5		
Kanegasaki ×	294.2		
Kurosawajir △	300.2		
Hanamaki	308.0		
Ishidoriya ×	315.1		
Hidzume ×	318.4		
Yahaba	323.6		
Morioka ⊙ × △	330.0	5.24	8.73
Kōma	337.4		
Kawaguchi	346.5		
Numakunai ×	349.6		
Nakayama ×	357.3	5.52	9.20
Kodzuya	366.9		
Ichinohe △	369.8		
Fukuoka	373.7		
Sannohe ×	385.0		
Kenyoshi ×	390.8		
Shirouchi □ ⊙ × △	397.7	5.94	9.90
Shimoda ×	404.6		
Koumagi ×	410.8	6.08	10.13
Numasaki ×	417.3		
Ōtomo	421.6		
Noheji × △	430.4		
Karibasawa	434.4		
Kominato ×	441.0		
Asamushi × ⊙	447.4	6.47	10.78
Nonai	450.6		
Uramachi	455.2		
Aomori □ ⊙ ×	456.9	6.57	10.95

From Tōkyō to Sendai is already described above.

Hiraizumi. The Chūsonji Temple is noted for its

very old buildings called **Konjiki-dō** established in A.D. 1109.

Morioka (Inn—⊕ Takayo), capital of the Iwate Prefecture with 31,861 inhab. possesses *The Higher School of Forestry.

Nakayama, the highest point of the whole line on this route, namely, between Tōkyō and Aomori, is 1,494 feet above the sea level. This locality is especially suitable for horse breeding and the War Department has a branch depot for war-horse breeding.

Shiriuchi. A branch diverges to Minato (5 m.) on the coast via Hachinobe (Inn—Wakamatsu Hotel).

Furumaki. From this station war-horses are shipped which were bred in "Gumba Ikuseijo" at Sanbongihara, 10 m. from the Railway station.

Aomori. (Inn—⊕ Kagiya with Europ. beds), the terminus of the Nippon Railway with 34,857 inhab., has



Asamushi Beach, Aomori.

daily steamer communication with Hakodate and Muroran in Yezo Island (p. 50—55). The Government Ōu railway starting from here to the south-west, reaches **Fukushima**, where the Government line connects with the Nippon Railway. Travellers, therefore, who intend to go and return between Aomori and Fukushima are advised to change their routes (p. 39).

Aomori—Fukushima.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Aomori × □ ⊙	...	From Aomori.	
Shinjō ...	3.6	yen	yen
Daishakā × ...	10.8		
Namioka × ...	1.40		
Kawabe ...	19.4		
Hirosaki × ⊙	23.3	.59	.98
Ōwani ⊙ ...	30.6		
Ikarigaseki ...	35.7		
Jinba ...	42.3		
Shirosawa ...	46.7		
Ōdate △ × ⊙	50.8	1.26	2.10
Hayakuchi ...	56.6		
Takanosu ...	62.0		
Futatsui ...	69.8		
Tomine ...	74.0		
Noshiro △ ⊙	80.3	1.83	3.05
Moritake △ ⊙	86.7		
Kado ...	90.8		
Gojōnome × ...	97.6		
Ōkubo ...	102.9		
Oiwake ...	107.4		
Tsuchizaki ⊙	111.1		
Akita ⊙	115.5	2.45	4.08
Wada ...	123.8		
Sakai ...	132.2		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kariwano	139.2		
Jingūji	143.9		
Ōmagari	147.7		
Iezume	152.1		
Yokote	150.2		
Jūmonji	165.8		
Yuzawa	170.4		
Yokobori	177.9		
Innai ⊙	180.3	3.42	5.70
Nozoki	189.9		
Kamabuchi	195.0		
Shinmachi	203.4		
Shinjō	208.8	3.83	6.38
Funakata ×	213.9		
Ōishida	222.2		
Tateoka	230.7		
Shinmachi	235.1		
Tendō	238.7		
Urushiyama	242.2		
Yamagata △ × ⊙	247.0	4.29	7.15
Kaminoyama	254.5		
Nakagawa	261.1		
Akayu	266.2		
Nukanome	270.1		
Yonezawa △ ⊙	276.2	4.64	7.73
Sekine	279.5		
Tōge	286.3		
Itaya	288.8		
Niwasaka ×	293.2		
Fukushima □ △ ⊙	302.3	4.95	8.25

Hirosaki (Inn—Saikichi) is a garrison town with 36,443 inhab. A public garden has been built on the ground of the old castle.

Ōdate (Inn—Hanaoka) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo.

Noshiro (Inn—Murai) is 3 m. to the port of the same name on the coast of Japan Sea.

Akita (Inn—⊕Kobayashi) is the capital of the prefecture of the same name with 34,350 inhab. and there is a fine public garden called Senshū-en.

Innai (Inn—Saitō) is famed for its silver mines.

Shinjō (Inn—Yaginuma). Travellers who go to Sakata and Tsurugaoka may alight here and buy through *rikisha* tickets.

Yamagata (Inn—Gōtōya) is the Capital of Yamagata Prefecture with 40,248 inhab. and has a garrison.

Akayu (Inn—Tansan Hotel) is noted for its hot springs.

Yonezawa (Inn—Akaneya), formerly the castle town of a Daimyō, produces a silk fabric called "Yonezawa-ori."

Niwasaka (Inn—Uchikawaya). From this station Azumayama, a volcano, may be ascended via Takayu (sulphur spring) in about 4 hrs. on foot.

The next station is Fukushima, which is described on the (page 94).

8. From Tōkyō to Hakodate, Otaru and Sapporo via Aomori. From Sapporo to Muroran.

From Tōkyō to Sapporo via Aomori and Hakodate may be reached in 44 hrs. (fares including railway and steamers: 1st ¥ 19.63; and ¥ 11.98).

From Tōkyō to Aomori is already described (p. 44). Steamers leave Aomori daily, and reach Hakodate in 4 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 3.00; 2nd ¥ 2.00).

Hakodate—Sapporo.

Imperial Government Hokaidō Railway in 19 hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Hakodate ×	...		
Kameda ..	.8		
Kikyō ...	5.2		
Nanae ...	8.6		
Hongō ...	11.3		
Ōnuma ×	16.8	.42	.70
Akaigawa ...	19.8		
Komagadake ...	22.7		
Mori △	30.8		
Ishikura ×	38.6		
Noda oi △	44.5	1.11	1.85
Yamakoshi ...	47.3		
Yakumo ...	50.6		
Yamazaki ...	55.0		
Kuroiwa ...	58.8		
Kunnui ...	64.0		
Monbetsu ×	67.1		
Oshamanbe △	69.9	1.64	2.73
Futamata ...	75.2		
Warabitai ...	78.9		
Kuromatsunai ...	82.3		
Nuppu ×	87.3		
Mona ...	97.4		
Rangoshi ...	102.1		
Konbu ...	106.6		
Karufuto ...	112.5		
Hirafu ...	116.9		
Kuchisar △	121.0	2.54	4.23
Kozawa ...	127.4		
Ginza ...	133.5		
Shiribetsu ...	140.2		
Niki ...	142.8		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Yoichi △	145.5	2.90	4.83
Rantō ...	148.8		
Shioya ...	153.1		
Chūō-Otaru ...	158.0	3.09	5.15
Otaru △ □	159.0	3.11	5.18
Asari ×	162.2		
Hariusu ...	164.5		
Zenibako ...	167.7		
Karugawa ...	172.5		
Kotoni ×	176.7		
Sapporo △	179.1	3.41	5.68

Hakodate (Inns—⊕Katsuta; Kito. Foreign Restaurant—Gotōken) is an open port with 85,313 inhab. The public garden contains a Museum and a marine productions show. An old fort Goryōkaku is 3 m. distant. Yunokawa Hot Springs (Inn—Senshin-kan), a pleasing resort frequented by foreigners in summer, is 4 m. from the town by *rikisha* or tram.

Ōnuma (Inn—Taiseikan). The Lake Ōnuma consists of two separate lakes called Ōnuma and Konuma; but it is commonly known under the single name of Ōnuma. The whole length of both lakes is 6 m. from east to west and is about 22 m. in circumference. The shores of the lake are covered with an abundant vegetation. Steam-boats may be hired for pleasure trips on the lake. The view of the lake is very picturesque and is the best bit of scenery on the Hokkaidō Railway line. Komagadake (3,220 ft), a volcano known as Oshima Fuji, may be ascended from here.

Mori (Inn—Yamaka) is situated along Volcano Bay. To Port Muroran on the opposite shore is 24 m.

Oshamanbe (Inn—Yamazaki). A hamlet of Ainō is near.



Ainōs in Full-Dress.

Kuromatsunai (Inn—Oigawa). To Port Sutsu is 10 m. by omnibus.

Kuchian (Inn—Kanda) is quite a prosperous town, and has a hemp factory. Shiribeshiyama (6,400 ft.) is known as Yezo Fuji. From the station to its summit is 8 m. and the ascent may be made in 4½ hrs. At the top not only a panoramic view may be enjoyed, but various interesting flowers may be found. Best time to ascend the mountain is from July 1st to Sept. 30th.

Yoichi (Inn—Hattori). Is a good sea-bathing place, and a fine view may be enjoyed.

Otaru (Inn—⊕ Etchūya with Europe. bed) is a prosperous port situated on the N. W. coast of the Yezo Island with 79,361 inhab. It may be reached also from Hakodate by steamer and the distance is 204 m. **Temiya** is 1½ m. from Otaru and is the N. W. terminus of the Government Tankō Railway which proceeds via Sapporo to Muroran.

Sapporo (Hōhei-kwan Hotel; Inn—⊕ Yamagataya) is the capital of Hokkaidō on Yezo Island with 52,304 inhab. Here was established a Colonization Bureau (Kaitakushi) at the beginning of the Meiji era (1869), and after the bureau was abolished, its functions were entrusted to the present administration called the Hokkaidō-chō. The sights of the town are :—



Nakajima Park.

*The Agricultural College of the Imperial University, the museum containing many specimens of Aino work, the Botanical garden, and Factories for the products of the Island. Nakajima Park is in the suburb and has a beautiful lake. Maruyama Park stands on a hill whence a fine view may be enjoyed.

Temiya—Muroran.

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Temiya ×		yen	yen
Otaru □△	1.7	.05	.08

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Asari ×	4.9		
Karugawa ⊙ ×	15.2		
Sapporo ⊙ × △	21.8	.55	.90
Atsubetsu	28.1		
Ebetsu ⊙	34.9		
Iwamizawa □	47.1	1.17	1.95
Kuriyama ⊙ ×	58.1		
Yuni ×	61.3		
Oiwake □ ⊙ × △	71.1	1.65	2.75
Hayaki × ⊙	78.8		
Tōasa	82.1		
Tomakomai	93.1		
Shiraoi △ × ⊙	106.6		
Noboribetsu ⊙ ×	118.3	2.49	4.15
Washibetsu	128.0		
Muroran	133.6	2.70	4.55

On the return from Sapporo travellers may take the Imperial Government Railway to Muroran in 5 hrs.

Ebetsu. Here the Yubarigawa joins the Ishikarigawa, the longest river in Japan, which is 330 m. long and is navigable through 140 m. from its mouth.

Iwamizawa has two branch lines diverging to Sunagawa (21 m.) and Horonai (6 m.). From Sunagawa the Government Railway which passing Asahigawa, a prosperous garrison town, proceeds to Nayoro (86 m.) in the north, and to Kushiro (231 m.) in the South-east. Sunagawa has also a branch line to Utashinai (9 m.) where is Sorachi Colliery. **Horonai** has two sub-branch lines, namely, one is to Horonai coal-mines, and the other is to Ikushunbetsu coal mines.

Oiwake (Inn—Shinbo)—a branch runs to the famous coal-mines of Yubari, (27 m. from Oiwake station).

Shiraoi. Piratori, A village where dwell the Aino, a



Ainōs Travelling on Horse-back.

semi-savage race, may be visited in the vicinity of the station.

Noboribetsu (Inn—Takimoto). The famous hot springs of the same name 5 m. by omnibus.

Muroran (Inn—⊕ Maruhon) is situated at the east entrance of Volcano Bay and is surrounded by mountains, so that a complete privilege from storms may be enjoyed. An Aino village is 4 m. distant. A steamer leaving this port daily reaches Aomori in 12 hrs. (fares, 1st ¥6.60; 2nd ¥4.40).

9. Frym Tōkyō to Ikao.

The whole journey requires 7½ hrs. including train, tram-car and rikisha.

Tōkyō—Mayebashi.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno × ...	From Uyeno.		
Nippori ...	1.4	yen	yen
Tabata □ ...	2.2		
Ōji × ...	3.9	.11	.18
Akabane □ ⊙ △ × ...	6.2	1.7	.23
Warabi ...	10.0		
Urawa ...	12.8		
Ōmiya □ ⊙ × △ ...	16.6	.42	.70
Ageo × ...	21.7		
Okegawa × ...	23.9		
Kōnosu × ...	29.1		
Fukiage × ...	33.6	.84	1.40
Kumagai □ ⊙ △ ...	38.0	.95	1.58
Fukaya ...	45.1		
Honjō ...	51.2		
Jinbobara ...	53.7		
Shinmachi × ...	56.5		
Kuragane × ...	60.2		
Takasaki □ ⊙ △ ...	63.0	1.50	02.5
Mayebashi ⊙ ...	69.2	1.62	2.70

From Tōkyō to Ōmiya is already described (p. 30).

Fukiage. The well-known Artificial caves called "Hyakuana-no-Ato" is 3½ m. distant by *rikisha* (p. 23).

Kumagai (Inn—Shimizuya). A branch railway diverges to Hagure (14 m.) via Yorii which is a good place for *ayu* (trout) fishing.

Takasaki (Inn—⊕ Takasaki-kan) is a garrison town and has a public garden where a fine view may be obtained. From here a tram way runs to Shibukawa (12½ m.) in 2½ hrs. (fares: 30 *sen*; a special car—¥4.00 or ¥3.50.) From Takasaki a branch railway diverges to Tomioka (12 m.) (Inn—Shinshūya) where is * the famous Raw Silk Factory.

Mayebashi (Inn—Shiroiya) is the great market of the silk trade. From here a branch runs to **Kiryū** (13 m.) (Inn—Kanagiya) in one hr. and to **Ashikaga** (27 m.) (Inn—Hatsugai) in 1½ hr. The former is noted for its silk goods and has *the Kiryū Fabric School, and the latter is well-known as the site of the ancient academy called the Ashikaga-Gakkō. It is said that the academy was founded by the celebrated scholar Ono-no-Takamura in the beginning of the Tenchō era (A. D. 824-834). From Ashikaga the railway proceeds to Oyama (28 m.) where it connects with the main line of the Nippon Railway (p. 31).

From Mayebashi a tram way leads to Shibukawa (7½ m.) in 1½ hrs. (fares: 23 *sen*; a Special car ¥4½ or ¥3½).

From Shibukawa to Ikao is 6 m. and may be reached in 2 hrs. by *rikisha* with two men.

Ikao (Ikao Hotel; Inn—⊕ Ishizaka), one of the best summer retreats in Japan, 3,000 ft. above the sea, is celebrated for its mineral hot springs. The water runs through



Lake Haruna

pipes from its source to the bath houses. The noted Mount Haruna (3,500 ft.) is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant on foot and it may be reached via the beautiful Lake of Haruna. The renowned Mount Akagi (6,325 ft.) which has also a beautiful lake called Ōnuma is two days' trip from Ikao. **Kusatsu** hot springs at a distance of about 30 m. (charge of *rikisha* with to men ¥5.50) via Nakanōjō (Inn—Nabeya). From Nakanōjō to Kusatsu there are two roads:—One via Sawatari and the other passing Kawarayu. The latter road is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer than the former, but *rikisha* are practicable for the whole distance.

10. From Tōkyō to Karuizawa, Naoyetsu, and Niigata via Takasaki.

Railway to Niigata in $15\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
From Tōkyō (Uyeno)			
Takasaki △□	63.0	1.50	2.50
Iidzuka	64.4		
Annaka	69.5		
Isohe ×	73.9	1.71	2.85
Matsuida	7.80		
Yokogawa △×	81.4	1.86	3.10
Kumanohira	85.3		
Karuizawa △	88.3	2.00	3.33
Miyoda ×	96.4		
Komoro ×	102.2		
Tanaka ×	108.0		
Ōya ×	110.0	2.37	3.95
Uyeda ×	113.4		
Sakaki ×	119.8		
Yashiro	125.8		
Shinonoi △×□	129.0	2.66	4.43
Nagano △	134.8	2.75	4.53

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Yoshida ×	137.2		
Toyono ×	141.5		
Mure ×	146.4		
Kashiwabara ×	152.8		
Taguchi ×	158.0	3.09	5.15
Sekiyama ×	162.9		
Arai ×	170.4		
Takada ×	176.7		
Naoyetsu △×□	180.8	3.44	5.73
		By Hokuriku Line.	
Kuroi ×	182.4		
Shikata	185.2		
Katomachi ×	187.8		
Kakizaki	191.7		
Hatsusaki ×	195.4	3.65	6.03
Ōmigawa	199.2		
Kujiranani	201.1		
Kashiwazaki ×	203.4	3.77	6.23
Yasuda ×	207.0		
Kitajō ×	208.6		
Tsukayama ×	215.5		
Raikōji ×	220.2		
Miyauchi ×	224.3		
Nagaoka ×	226.2	4.04	6.73
Oshikiri	230.5		
Mitsuke	233.2		
Obiori	235.3		
Sanjō ×	239.6	4.20	7.00
Ichinckido	240.6		
Kamo ×	245.3	4.26	7.10
Hanyūda ×	247.9	4.29	7.15
Yashiroda ×	252.2		
Niitsu ×	256.0		
Kaneda	261.5		
Nuttari ×	265.4	4.50	7.50
Niigata ×	266.6	4.52	7.53

From Tōkyō to Takasaki is already described. (p. 56)

Isobe (Inn—Hōrai-kan) has mineral springs.

Matsuida. From the two stations described below, Mount **Myōgi** (Inn—Hishiya) may be ascended (Isobe to Myōgisan is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., Matsuida to Myōgisan $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. and both roads are practicable by *rikisha*). Myōgisan is divided into three peaks called *Hakuum* (White cloud), *Kindō* (Golden cave) and *Kinkei* (Golden pheasant). On one side of Hakuum peak stands the Shintō shrine known as Myōgi-jinsha. The most interesting objects to visitors are the four gigantic natural arches which are accessible by means of iron cables. Round about are various rocks of wonderful shapes.



Mount Myōgi.

Between **Yokokawa** and **Karuizawa** the train runs about seven m. over the pass of Usuitōge where are 26 tunnels and the trains are run on Abt system. The surrounding scenery is picturesque.

Karuizawa (Mikasa Hotel, Karuizawa Hotel, Manpei Hotel) situated at an altitude of 3,280 ft. above sea level, is a good summer resort for Tōkyō and Yokohama residents. The Active Volcano, Asamayama (8,230 ft.), lies within the limit of one day's excursion from this village and horses with foreign saddles may be hired for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on the road. **Kusatsu Hot Springs** (Inns—Shirane Hotel; ⊕ Ichii) 4,500 ft. high about sea, are surrounded by mountains at all sides. The temperature of the hot springs is extremely high, but they are most curative to various diseases, especially for rheumatism. From Karuizawa to Kusatsu via Ōkuwa is 27 m. distant in about 8 hrs. (charge of a horse with foreign saddle ¥3.00; *rikisha* with two men ¥4.50) (compare p. 58).

From Tōkyō to Karuizawa is already described.

Komoro (Inn—Tsuruya) is noted for its famous temple Shakusonji. The train takes about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour from Karuizawa, (Fares 1st. 62 *sen*, 2nd. 38 *sen*.) and about one hour walk from the Komoro Station to the temple.

Ōya (Inn—Ōya kan).—Travellers for the Nakasendō may alight here (p. 93).

Uyeda (Inn—Uyemura). Bessho hot springs are 7m. to the west by *rikisha*.

Shinonoi (Inn—Maruya) is situated on the ground called Kawanaka-jima where a great battle was fought between Takeda and Uyesugi, the Lords of Kai and Echigo provinces, in Sept. 9th 1561, and it is the junction to Shiojiri line via Matsumoto (p. 93).

Nagano (Fujiya-semi-Europe. Hotel; ⊕ Gomeikan),

the capital of the Nagano prefecture with 37,202 inhab., is famed for the Zenkōji temple, one of the most celebrated temples in the Empire.

Kashiwabara (Inn.—Nakamura). The beautiful lake of Nojiri, 2 m. long from east to west and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, is 2 m. distant from the station.

Taguchi.—Akakura Hot Spring (Inn.—Kōgakurō) picturesquely situated, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant to the west of this station.

Takata (Inn.—Kyōsankan) was the castle town of a Daimyō. In winter the town is sometimes blocked by snow-banks over ten feet.

Naoyetsu (Inn.—Matsuba-kan), the terminus of the Government Railway, is the starting point of the Hokuyetsu Railway. A temple called the Gochinyorai commanding a fine view is one mile distant from the town. The sea-side road leads to Toyama in the province of Etchū through Itoigawa and Uozu, the whole distance being about 77 m. Naoyetsu has steamer communication twice a day with the ports of Fushiki and Nanao.

Hatsuzaki. The train passes eight tunnels which are made through Yoneyama. The scenery along the sea-shore is very picturesque.

Kujiranami (Inn.—Sōkai Hotel). Excellent bathing may be had and a fine view may be enjoyed.

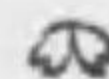
Nagaoka (Inn.—Masuya; Restt.—Seiyo-ken) situated on the east bank of the Shinanogawa, is the most important town with 3,500 inhab. between Naoyetsu and Niigata. Many petroleum refineries which stand at Nakajima, the suburb, make the town look prosperous.

Nuttari, a town with 12,000 inhab., is opposite over the Shinogawa to Niigata.

Niigata (Itariya-ken Hotel; Inns—Minato-kan;

Shinoda), through one of the open ports originally chosen for foreign commerce with 59,575 inhab., big ships can not enter there. The public garden commands a fine view of the Shinanogawa and the famous peaks of Yabiko and Kakuda at a distance. Hiyoriyama (60 ft. high), a hill situated on the beach of the port, affords a panoramic view including the Island of Sado.

Port **Yebisu** (Inn.—Yamagata) on Sado Island is separated from the town by a channel 32 m. wide and the passage takes 5 hrs. The island is famous for its silver and gold mines owned by the Mitsubishi & Co. of Tōkyō. Aikawa, the chief town of the Island, is about 16 m. from Port Yebisu and the above mines are near by.



II. CENTRAL JAPAN.

11. From Tōkyō to Kofu via Hachioji and the descent of the Rapids Fujikawa.

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
		yen	yen
Iidamachi X			
Ushigome X ... ..	.5		
Ichigaya	1.2		
Yotsuya X	1.7		
Shinanomachi X	2.5		
Sendagaya	2.9		
Yoyogi	3.6		
Shinjuku X ⊙ △	4.0	.11	.18
Okubo	4.8		
Nakano	6.8		
Ōgikubo	9.2		
Kichijōji	11.6		
Sakai	13.6	.35	.58
Kokubunji ⊙ X □ △	17.1	.44	.73
Tachikawa X □	20.9	.53	.88
Hino	23.0		
Toyoda	24.4		
Hachiōji X □ ⊙	27.0	.68	1.13
Asakawa	30.6		
Yose	36.5		
Uyenobara	41.0		
Torisawa X	48.0		
Enkyō	50.6		
Ōzuki ⊙	52.2	1.20	2.15
Sasago	59.8		

(65)

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Hajikano	63.5		
Enzan	69.6		
Kusakabe	72.9		
Izawa	76.4		
Kōfu X ⊙	80.3	1.83	3.05

Imperial Government Railway in 4 hrs. After starting from Iidamachi terminus, the train runs along the Imperial castle moat for about ten minutes.

Shinjuku is a junction for the Tōkyō suburban line.

Ōkubo. The famous azalea gardens are near by.

Nakano. Myōhōji, a celebrated Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect, is at Horinouchi 1 m. south.

Sakai. Koganei noted for its cherry blossoms, is 1 m. from the station. The avenue of the beautiful trees extends nearly 3 miles along the banks of a small river called Tamagawa-jōsui.

Kokubunji. A branch line diverges to Kawagoe (18½ m.), formerly the castle town of a Daimyō. This town is now a good market for cocoons and raw silk.

Tachikawa. (Rest-house—Marushiba). A miniature railway runs to Ōme (11 m.) noted for its cotton.

Hino. (Rest-house—Azumaya.) This station and Tachikawa are close to the Tamagawa, a good place for *ayu* (trout) fishing. The rest-houses in front of the stations may furnish all conveniences for the fishing and also cormorant fishing may be enjoyed.

Hachiōji (Inn-Tsunoki), a great market for silk fabrics, has *a Raw Silk Factory.

Asakawa. Takao zan noted for its maples is near by. From the foot of the mount to its top is 3 m.

Enkyō (Inn—Daikokuya) or **Sarhashi** meaning the "Monkey's Bridge."—has a bridge of the same name. A charming view of the gorge and bridge is obtained from the train as it crosses the river. The bridge is 112 ft. long by 18 ft. broad, and spans 150 ft. above the level of the river. It is constructed of wooden timbers without any supporting pillars.



Sarhashi, or "Monkey's Bridge."

Ōzuki (Inn—Fujimi-kan). From here a tramway runs to **Yoshida** (12½ m.) (p. 78) in 3¼ hrs. at the north foot

of Fuji-yama via Yamura (Inns—⊕ Naitō; ⊕ Suzuki-tei) which has a market for a silk fabric called "Kaiki."

Sasago (Inns—Miyoshiya) situated at 2,500 ft. above sea, has a tunnel of 3 m. in length, the longest of its kind in Japan at present. Between Hachioji and Kōfu there are 42 tunnels and 34 railway bridges.

Kōfu (Inns—⊕ Sadokō; ⊕ Yonekura; ⊕ Bōsenkaku), the capital of the Yamanashi Prefecture with 44,188 inhab., produces grapes, crystals and silk fabrics. It was the castle town of a Daimyō and is noted for its historical connection with the famous warrior Takeda Shingen, lord of the province of Kai who had a stronghold here in the 16th century. **Mitakesan** (Inn—Matsudaya) noted for its charming scenery is 9 m. distant from the town. For tourists who stay at Kōfu, this beautiful valley scene is well worth a visit.

The Descent of Fujigawa Rapids.—This nice trip can be made by driving 12 m. to **Kajikazawa** (Inn—Yorozuya) on the south in 2½ hrs. (fare 27 *sen*). At Kajikazawa a private boat with four men can be obtained. The passage of the navigation of the river was first made through the reefs and precipices in 1906; but as the altitude of its bed in Kajikazawa is 768 ft. above sea level, the boat courses swiftly down. Kajikazawa to **Iwabuchi**, a town on the Tōkaidō Railway, is 45 m. distant and the descent will take 7 hrs. (fare \yen 6½ for a private boat with four men). Travellers may leave the boat at Hakkii about half way down to visit the well-known temple of **Minobusan** (2 m.) and may rejoin it the next day at Hakkii or Ōno. **Minobu** (Inn—Masuya) is noted for Kuonji, the Buddhist head-temple of the Nichiren sect. The temple was founded in 1281 by Saint Nichiren, a portion of whose body is here buried. From Minobu to the summit of Shichimenzan

(5,157 ft.) is about 8 m. From Iwabuchi (Inn—Taniya) to Tōkyō (Shimbashi) 4 hrs. is required by rail; but to Shizuoka is only 19 m. and may be reached in one hour (p.).



Kajikazawa Village.

12. From Tōkyō to Miyanoshita in Hakone.

The total journey 5 hrs.:—Government Railway from Tōkyō (Shimbashi) to Kōzu in 1½-3 hrs.: Tramway from Kōzu to Yumoto in 1 hr.; thence by *rikisha* with two men in 1½ hr.

Tokyō—Kōzu.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Shimbashi.		yen	yen
Shinagawa□	3.1	.09	.15
Ōmōri×	6.0	.15	.25

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kamata	7.8	.20	.33
Kawasaki×	10.1	.26	.43
Tsurumi×	12.3	.32	.53
Kanagawa□	16.3	.41	.68
Hiranuma◎×	17.1	.44	.73
Yokohama◎	18.0	.45	.75
Hodogaya□×	18.5	.47	.78
Totsuka×	24.1	.60	1.00
Ōfuna□△◎△	27.6	.69	1.15
Ōfuna			
Kamakura	30.6	.77	1.28
Zushi	33.0	.83	1.38
Taura	36.4	.90	1.50
Yokosuka	37.6	.93	1.55
Fujisawa◎×	30.4	.77	1.28
Chigasaki×	35.1	.87	1.45
Hiratsuka×	38.4	.96	1.60
Ōiso◎×	40.8	1.02	1.70
Ninomiya	44.1	1.10	1.83
Kōzu◎×△	47.0	1.17	1.95

From Tōkyō to Kanagawa is already described (p. 8).

Hiranuma. The through trains of the Government Tōkaidō Railway do not pass Yokohama. Travellers at Yokohama who intend to take a through train have to go to this station.

Ōfuna (Inn—Mishimaya). The caves of Taya known as "Taya-no-Ana" are about 1 m. from the station. The caves are within the grounds of the Jōsenji temple and the marvellous figures carved on the walls and ceilings of them may be observed. From Ofuna, a branch line diverges to Yokohama via **Kamakura** (p. 4) and **Zushi** (Inn—Yōshintei) is the well-known sea-side resort whence to **Hayama** (Hirayama Hotel; Chōjaen) is about

3 m. **Yokosuka** (Inn—Mitomiya) the terminus of the branch line, is a most important naval station. To inspect the Government Dockyard, a permission from the authorities is required. On a hill Jūsantōge, also called Anjinyama, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk from the railway terminus, stand the graves of Will Adams and his Japanese wife. Adams was an English chief pilot, who arrived with the "Charity," a Dutch ship, to Japan on the 19th of April, 1600 and was detained by order of the Tokugawa Shōgun to teach the natives mathematics, and ship building. He received the fief of Hemimura in Miura District, Sagami Province, worth 250 *koku* of rice and changed his name to Miura Anjin. It is said that through the efforts of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador in Tōkyō, and other prominent English and Japanese personages, a scheme has been set on foot to restore the monument of Will Adams at Hemimura and to convert this site into a public garden. **Uraga** (Inn—Tokudaya) is 4 m. by *rikisha* from Yokosuka and has dock-yards belonging to private companies. **Kurihama** close to Uraga, is the place where Commodore Perry made a treaty with the Tokugawa Shōgun on July 14th 1853 and a monument was erected in 1889.

Fujisawa (Inn—Inageya) is noted for a Buddhist temple Yūgyōji, the head-temple of the Zen sect. Travelers who go the Enoshima may take electric tram from here, (p. 8). **Kugenuma** (Inn—Hotel Taikō-kan) is noted for its sea-bathing and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the S.W. of the station.

Chigasaki (Inn—Nakamurarō) is a good sea-side resort.

Hiratsuka (Inn—Okinaya). Excellent bathing may be had. The celebrated mountain Ōyama (3,860 ft.), where

stands a popular Shintō temple called Afuri-jinsha, is 9 m. from the station and may be reached by *rikisha* in 2 hrs. From Ōyama-chō, (Inn—Suirōkaku), at the foot of the mountain to its summit is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Several beautiful cascades are found in the mountain.

Ōiso (Inns—Tōryōkan; Shōsenkaku), is famous for its excellent sea-bathing. The place, enjoys fine views of Mount Fuji and Enoshima island. There stand many summer villas on the fine hill-sides.

Kōzu (Inn—⊕ Kōzukan). Travellers must alight here to proceed the Journey to Miyanoshita and Atami. Electric cars run to Yumoto ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.—fares 1st 80 *sen*; 2nd 60 *sen*) through the town of Odawara (Inn—Koiseya), from the center of this town light railway connection can be obtained to Atami in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours.



Mountainous Pass of Hakone.

Hakone is the general name give to this region which contains a considerable area of beautiful mountain, valley and lake scenery, with numerous hot springs. Yumoto lies at the foot of Hakoneyama and Ashinoyu stands near the summit of the mountain.

Miyanoshita (Fujiya Hotel with natural hot springs; Inn—Naraya) 1,120 ft. above sea-level, one of the most famous resorts in the Hakone region, has many natural hot springs and is conveniently situated for visiting the neighbouring places. "Chairs," *Kagos* and horses can be hired here.

The principal short walks from Miyanoshita are:—to Sokokura hot springs (Inn—Tsutaya), are close to Miyanoshita; to Kiga ($\frac{2}{3}$ m), a pretty garden; to Dōgashima ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.), a beautiful cascade; to Kowakidani or Kojigoku ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m.) "Small Hell" hot springs (Semi-Europ.—Mikawayaya Hotel; Kaikatei-Hotel). The roads to the above places are very picturesque.

The longer excursions which take about half a day are:—to Ōwakidani (5 m.) or Ōjigoku "Big Hell"; to Myōjōga-dake ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), is a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the top; to Tōnosawa hot springs (4 m.) Suzuki Hotel; to Yumoto hot springs ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) (Inn—⊕ Fukuzumi), where is a beautiful cascade called Tamadare-no-taki; to Ashinoyu Sulphur Springs (4 m.) (Matsuzakaya Hotel), specially good for skin diseases and rheumatism; to Gōra (3 m.) natural hot baths. Gōra may be reached by *rikisha*.

Hakone Village (Inn—⊕ Matsuzakaya) is $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Miyanoshita and beyond Ashinoyu the path descends towards the village. On the way there are three small monuments, the Soga brothers, Tora Gozen, and Buddhist



Miyanoshita.

images carved in relief. The village being one thousand feet higher than Miyanoshita, is cooler and affords more privacy. It has a picturesque lake called the **Ashi-no-ko**, in which Mount Fuji casts its reflection. Boating on the lake and walks round its shores are enjoyable pastimes. The Gongen Shrine and an Imperial Summer Palace stand at the north end of the village. Hakone village is also reached directly from yumoto—distance about 6 m. Travellers may proceed down the lake village to **Mishima** distant about 9 m. or to **Atami** about 10 m. distant over Jikkoku-tōge, the well-known pass from which can be seen a grand view of the Ten-Province pass (p. 75).

Travellers may go to **Gotemba** station on the Tōkaidō Railway direct from Hakone. Otome-tōge or the "Maiden's pass" is 7 m. from Miyanoshita via Kiga and Miyagino, From the pass, Gotemba is 6 m. distant p. 76).

13. From Tōkyō to Atami (The Riviera of Japan).

The whole journey in 5 hrs :—Railway to Kōzu in 1½-3 hrs. (p. 68); tram-way from Kōzu to Odawara in ½ hrs. (fares 1st 45 *sen*; 2nd 30 *sen*); and thence to Atami (15, m.) by Light Railway in 3 hrs.

Odawara—Atami.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Odawara		<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Isbibashi	1.8	.05	.09
Komekami	2.4	.10	.18
Nebukawa	3.8	.20	.36
Enoura	5.4	.25	.45
Yuwamura	8.3	.35	.63
Manazuru	9.0	.40	.72
Yoshihama	10.1	.45	.81
Yugawara	10.8	.50	.90
Izusan	14.4	.65	1.17
Atami	15.9	.70	1.26

From Tōkyō to Odawara is already described.

The road from Odawara to Atami lies along a magnificently picturesque coast. Vries island or Ōshima with its smoking volcano is seen off the coast. From **Yugawara** to the hot springs of the same name (Inn—Itō) is 2 m. by *rikisha* road.

Izusan hot springs (Inn—Ejimaya) are near to Atami.



V Aiew of Atami.

Atami (Atami Hotel; Inn—Fujiya), a favourite resort in winter, is noted for its veritable geyser which bursts forth six times every day, and every night when the vicinity is wrapped in steam. The chief product is paper "Ganpishi" from which cloth is made.

Oshima Island (Inn—Chiyoya at Nijimamura) is 14 m. distant from Atami and may be reached by steam-ship every four days—the passage takes 2½ hrs. (fare 60 *sen*). The best time to visit the volcano is in the summer. Atami also may be reached from Miyanoshita via Hakone village and the Ten-Province pass (p. 73).

Itō hot springs (Inn—Serizawa) are 12½ m. south from Atami, via Ajiro and may be reached by steam-boat.

14. Ascent of Fujiyama from Tōkyō and a trip to Lake Shoji.

69 m. on the Tōkaidō Railway from Tōkyō (Shimbashi) to Gotemba in 4-4½ hrs. (fares: 1st ¥2.70; 2nd ¥1.62).

From Tōkyō to Gotemba see (p. 79)

Gotemba (Inns—⊕Furōkan; ⊕Gotemba-kan) is situated at the S. E. foot of Fuji, the beautiful snow-capped peak of Japan and has the easiest and shortest road to make the ascent of the mount, 12,370 ft. above the sea level. This road is called the Higashi Omoteguchi or "East front entrance." The best time to climb is from the end of July up to the end of August. At the inns in Gotemba, coolie-guides called *Gōriki*, horses and other things necessary in the huts on the mountain may be prepared. Charge of *Gōriki* ¥ 1½-¥ 3 per diem; straw sandals 5-8 *sen* per pair; charge at the huts ¥ 1.00; ¥ 1.20; Climbers must bring their own food and have to prepare warm clothes as the thermometer falls below Zero at night even the hottest time of summer.

From Gotemba horses or *kago* may be hired to **Uma-gaeshi** (7m.) (fare ¥ 1.20-¥ 1.50); or to **Tarōbō** (Sm.) (fare ¥ 1.50-¥ 2.10) in 2½ hrs.; or to "the 2nd Station" (11 m.) or **Nigōme** (fare ¥ 2.00-¥ 2.50). From Gotemba to its **Ginmeisui** or "Clear Silvery Water" at the top is 5 *ri* 6 *chō* 26 *ken* (about 13 m.). The ascent from Gotemba to the summit will take from 8 to ten hours and the descent will be done in 4½ or 5 hrs. Climbers generally pass a night at the 7th or 8th station so as to see the wonderful transit of sunset and sunrise. If the climber is fortunate enough to obtain a perfectly clear view from the summit,

he will behold before him a marvelously extensive panorama, including mountains, hills, rivers, and lakes, which lie in the surrounding thirteen provinces.

Kengamine is the highest peak on the summit of the mountain which consists of eight peaks environing the crater, the diameter of which is 2,630 ft. and depth 450 ft. At Kengamine stands a meteorological observatory which



The World-Famous Mount Fuji.

was established by Mr. Nonaka Itaru in 1895. On the base of the same peak is a Shintō temple called "Sengen-jinsha Oku-no-Miya" dedicated to the Goddess Konobana Sakuyahime and it is regarded with much veneration by the pilgrims who visit here in large number during the summer season.

There are three other routes to make the ascent of Fuji, namely, by **Ōmiya route** (west), by **Yoshida route** (north), and by **Subashiri route** (east). Travellers coming from

the western provinces will take the Ōmiya route (p. 83) while those from Kai province ascend from the Yoshida road (p. 66). The most of these roads are similar to the Gotemba route above mentioned.

Lake Shōji (Shōji Hotel), a good summer retreat, is situated on the north base of Fuji. It is 3,250 ft. above sea-level and is within 4 m. walk of the famous Ice Cave. Boating, swimming and fishing may be enjoyed here. Shōji may be reached from Gotemba. From **Gotemba** a tramway runs to **Yoshida** (16m.) via Subashiri (Inn—Yoneyama) and Kagosaka pass, in about 6 hrs. (charge 68 *sen*; a special car ¥ 8.50) Travellers must change cars at Kagosaka.

From **Yosshida** (Inns—⊕Fuyōkaku, ⊕Osakabe) to Shōji is a pleasant tripe by boat and at intervals on foot, passing **Funatsu** (Inns—Ōya, ⊕Nakaya Hotel) and the two beautiful lakes called **Kawaguchi** (Daikokuya) and Nishino-umi. The appearance of the lake is very pleasing and picturesque. From **Shōji** travellers may proceed to **Suzukawa** Station (29 m.) on the Tōkaidō Railway through the following villages.—Mototsu (3 m.), Hitoana (8 m. from Mototsu), Kamiide (3 m. from Hitoana), and Ōmiya (5 m. from Kamiide). Motosu has the most beautiful lake of eight lakes, and the famous "Whitethreads" cascade called Shiraito-no-taki may be visited near Kamiide. Between **Shōji** and **Ōmiya** (Inn—Ōmiya-tei) travellers may go on foot or horseback. *The Fuji Paper Mill is situated at Ōmiya. From Ōmiya to Suzukawa is 7 m. distant through which the tramway runs. (p. 83).

Travellers who intend to go down the **Rapids of the Fujigawa** from Shōji may hire boats at Tambara, and within half an hour the boat will reach to Yōkaichiba (Inn—Wakaoya) on the right side bank of the river. The distance from Shōji to Tambara is about 15 m.—the travellers have

to proceed via the north shore of Lake Motosu above mentioned, and a hamlet called Furuseki.

15, From Tōkyō to Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyōto, Ōsaka and Kōbe,

Government Tōkaidō Railway from Tōkyō (shimbashi) to Shizuoka in 4½–6½ hrs.; to Nagoya in 8½–12½ hrs.; to Kyōto in 11½–17 hrs.; to Ōsaka in 12½–18 hrs.; to Kōbe in 13½–19 hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Shimbashi		From Shimbashi.	
Shinagawa □	3.1	.09	.15
Ōmori ×	6.0		
Kamata	7.8		
Kawasaki ×	10.1		
Tsurumi ×	12.3		
Kanagawa	16.3		
Hirayama ⊙ ×	17.1	.44	.73
Yokohama ⊙	18.0	.45	.75
Hodogaya ×	18.5		
Totsuka ×	24.1		
Ōfuna ⊙ □ × △	27.6	.69	1.15
{ Ofuna			
{ Yokosuka	37.6	.93	1.55
Fujisawa □ ×	30.4		
Chigasaki ×	35.1		
Hiratsuka ×	38.4		
Ōiso ⊙ ×	40.8		
Ninomiya	44.1		
Kōzu ⊙ × △	47.9	1.17	1.95
Matsuda ×	53.3		
Yamakita × △	56.9		
Oyama ×	62.4		
Gotemba ⊙ ×	69.1	1.62	2.70

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Sano×	78.5	1.80	3.00
Mishima⊙□... ..	81.5	1.86	3.10
Numadzu⊙×△... ..	84.4	1.92	3.20
Hara×	88.5		
Suzukawa×△	93.8		
Iwabuchi×	99.0		
Kanbara×	102.3		
Okitsu⊙×	103.1	2.34	3.90
Ejiri	111.3		
Shizuoka⊙△	118.0	2.40	4.15
Yaizu×	126.3		
Fujieda×	130.4		
Shimada×	135.1		
Kanaya×... ..	138.3		
Horinouchi×△	144.1		
Kakegawa	148.5		
Fukuroi×	154.0		
Nakaizumi×	153.8		
Tenriugawa×	163.0	3.17	5.28
Hamamatsu⊙△	165.7	3.21	5.35
Mayesaka×	172.2		
Washizu×	177.9		
Futakawa×	184.1		
Toyohashi□⊙△	188.5	3.54	5.90
Goyu... ..	193.7		
Kamakōri×	199.1		
Okazaki×△	208.4		
Anjio×	213.3		
Kariya×	218.3		
Ōbu⊙□×△	221.3	3.98	6.63
Ōbu			
Okawa	223.2		
Kamesaki	227.7		
Handa	230.4		
Taketoyo	233.3	4.13	6.88
Ōtaka×	225.7		
Atsuta⊙	230.2		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Nagoya□⊙×△	233.4	4.13	6.88
Biwashima	235.9		
Inasawa	240.3		
Ichinomiya⊙... ..	243.9		
Kisogawa×	247.5		
Gifu⊙	252.2	4.35	7.25
Hozumi	256.1		
Ōgaki⊙△	260.9	4.46	7.43
Tarui×	266.0		
Sekigahara×	269.5		
Kashiwabara	273.9		
Nagaoka×	276.6		
Samegai	279.4		
Maibara□⊙×△... ..	283.2	4.71	7.85
Hikone⊙□	286.9	4.76	7.93
Kawase	290.9		
Notogawa	295.5		
Hachiman	300.9		
Yasu×	306.8		
Kusatsu□⊙△	311.5	5.04	8.40
Ishiyama	316.2		
Baba□⊙×△... ..	318.0	5.12	8.53
Ōtani⊙	319.9		
Yamashina	323.3		
Inari×	326.3		
Kyōto⊙×□△	328.1	5.22	8.70
Mukaimachi×... ..	332.2		
Yamazaki×	336.9		
Takatsuki	341.6		
Ibaraki×	345.7		
Suida	350.1		
Ōsaka⊙×□△	354.9	5.49	9.15
Kanzaki□⊙×	359.5	5.55	9.25
Nishinomiya	364.1		
Sumiyoshi	369.4		
Sannomiya⊙	374.2		
Kōbe⊙△□	375.2	5.72	9.53

From Tōkyō to Kōzu is already described (p.68).

Yamakita (Inn—Asahiya). From here to Gotemba the scenery is very pleasing and there are many tunnels and bridges which span the picturesque streams. The magnificent buildings of the Fuji Cotton Spinning Mill can be seen on the right at Oyama station.

Gotemba, 1,489 ft. above sea level. is the highest station on the Tokaido line. Climbers to Mount Fuji must alight here (p.76).

Sano is noted for its six fine water-falls called Sano Bakuen (Sano Hotel) which are 12 chō from the station. Keigashima and Byōbuiwa are one mile distant from the falls, and both are remarkable for their charming spots and wonderful rocks. An Agricultural Experimental Farm is also in the neighbourhood. This locality is a good place for game shooting in winter.

Mishima. A branch line diverges to **Ōhito** (10 m.), the present terminus of the Zusō Railway, in the south, and thence to **Shuzenji Hot Springs** (Shuzenji Hotel ; Araiya) is 2 m. by a good road. The bath-houses at Shuzenji are built on both sides of the Katsura-gawa. **Yugashima Hot Springs** (Inn—Ochiairō) 8 m. distant from Shuzenji, are situated at the base of the Amagisan pass. **Shimoda** (Inn—Matsumoto) is about 23 m. south from Yugashima via Nashimoto. It is the first port which was visited by Commodore Perry, U. S. N. in 1854.

Numazu (Inn—Sugimotoya) formerly was the castle town of a Daimyō. During the journey from Gotemba to this station, Mount Fuji may be seen continually, which affords sublime features. In the south vicinity of the town are excellent sea-bathing places called **Ushibuse** (Inn—Mishimakau), **Ganyūdō** (Inn—Shōfūkan) and **Shizuura** (Inn—⊕ Hoyōkan). These places are situated within 2 m.

distance from the station and the scenery is very picturesque. Especially Shizuura along the fine bay of Enoura is the best point to view Mount Fuji. A villa of H. I. H. the Crown Prince is situated on the way to Shizuura from Numazu and in its neighbourhood are famous peach gardens.



Mount Fuji from Shizuura.

Heda (Inn—Hoyōkan on the N. E. coast of the Izu province, also affords good sea-bathing and is reached by steamer in one hour from Numazu—about 10 m. on the passage.

Suzukawa (Inn—Kōshūya). Tagonoura, sea-shore well-known for its scenery, is close to the south. Travellers who go to Lake Shōji or climb to Fuji-yama from Ōmiya must alight here. (p. 78). Between Suzukawa and **Iwabuchi** (Inn—Taniya) the nearest and most complete view of the "peerless mountain" is obtained on the right of the train. Iwabuchi is the station to take the Tōkaidō train for travellers who descend the rapids of Fujigawa. From

this station to Okitsu the train passes along a beautiful stretch of shore.

Okitsu (Tōkai Hotel, sem-Europ) has excellent sea-bathing. The Seikenji temple commands a charming view.



Fuji from Suzukawa.

Mio-no-Matsubara, the promontory of sandy land clad with pine-trees, is celebrated for its beautiful scenery. The place is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant on the sea from Okitsu (a boat fare 60 *sen*).

Ejiri (Inn—Fukuzumiya). Port Shimizu is located one mile to the south, and from this port most of the Shizuoka teas are exported chiefly to United States. The famous sight of **Kunōzan** is 5 m. distant by *rikisha*. Kunōzan, a hill stretching out to the Suruga Bay, was the first burial place of the Shōgun Ieyasu his body was removed to Nikkō. The old shrine is said to be the original form of that at Nikkō. From Kunōzan to Shizuoka, 7 m. distant, may be reached in one hour by *rikisha*.

Shizuoka (Daitōkan Hotel; Inn—Kiyōkan) was the castle town of the Tokugawa Shōguns and is now a prosperous town on the Tōkaidō line with 48,744 inhabitants. Rinzaiji, a buddhist temple belonging to the Zen Sect contains the relics of Tokugawa Iyeyasu and various ancient objects. A public garden is in the grounds of the Sengen shrine on the south slope of Shizubatayama. The chief products are cheap lacquer wares and delicate bamboo baskets. This locality is also famous for its tea plantations.

Shimada is on the east bank of the Ōigawa which is crossed by a long iron bridge consisting of 16 spans of 200 ft. girders.

Takegawa (Inn—Fujiya). Travellers who visit the famous Shintō temple of Akiha should alight here. The distance is about 21 m. via Morimachi ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.), Mikura (5 m. from Morimachi) and Inui. From the station to Mikura *rikisha* is practicable. From the foot of Akihasan to its top is 3 m. from the summit an extensive panoramic view may be obtained. On the return, travellers may go down the Tenryūgawa.

Tenryūgawa. Passing this station we soon approach the famous river of the same name, upon which spans the longest iron bridge on the Tōkaidō Government Railway—about 4,000 ft. long which consists of 19 spans of 200 ft. girders.

The Tenryūgawa about 150 m. long is noted for its rapids, and flows into the Pacific after crossing this place (p. 92).

Hamamatsu (Inn—Ōgomeya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is an important town between Shizuoka and Nagoya.

Maizaka (Inn—Myōgaya). The Lagoon Hamama is 5 m. from east to west, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from south to north and its view is picturesque.

Washizu (Inn—Koganeya) is on the bank of Lagoon Hamana and excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed.

Futakawa. A bronze Buddha image, known as "Iwaya Kwannon" is 1 m. west from the station and is situated on the top of a rock, 100 ft. high, and may be seen from the windows of the train.

Toyohashi (Inn—Senzai-rō) is a garrison town of some importance. A branch railway diverges to Nagashino (17 m.) via Toyokawa (8 m.) and Tojō (10 m.). **Toyokawa** (Inn—Wakabaya) is noted for its Inari temple. Near **Tojō** station is a celebrated water-fall 60 ft. high called Ushi-no taki. **Nagashino.** Here a great battle was fought in the 16th century, and the old tombs of warriors still stand as relics of that time. The old temple of **Hōraiji** is 4 m. from Nagashino, and *rikisha* is practicable to the village of Monya (Inn—Kashiwaya) at the foot of Hōraijisan. Its scenery is very charming.

Kamagōri (Inn—Kenpekikan). Excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed. A fine view of Atsumi Bay may be obtained.

Okazaki (Inn—Kagiya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is noted as the place where Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Dynasty, rose up suddenly from a common *samurai* to a great general at the end of the 16th century.

Ōbu (Inn—Nakagiku). A branch line diverges to Port Taketoyo via Handa. **Handa** (Inn—Mimasuya) is a prosperous port and has steamer communication with Yokohama. **Ōno** (Inn—Kaihin-kan), a good sea-bathing place, is 7½ m. by *rikisha* from the Handa station. **Taketoyo** (Inn—Emparō) is the terminus of the branch line and is a good port. A hill called Hōshōzan is noted as the place where H. M. the Emperor stopped in 1890 when the Naval and

Military Manœuvre was held in these regions. A fine view from the hill may be enjoyed.

Atsuta (Inn—Iseya). Here stands the famous Shintō temple called Atsuta Daijingū. The town has daily steamer communication with Yokkaichi in the province of Ise—the distance is 16½ m.



The Famous Nagoya Castle.

Nagoya (Nagaya Hotel; Inn—Shinachū) is the fourth City of Japan with 288, 639 inhab. and its chief products are cloisonné, porcelain ware and fans. The construction of the Port of Nagoya was completed with the total expenditure of ¥ 2,800,000, and the port was actually opened on the 1st Oct. 1907. The Nagoya Castle was built in the 15th year of Keichō (A. D. 1610) by several feudal lords to serve as the residence of Tokugawa Yoshinao, second son of Iyeyasu, the first Shōgun of the Tokugawa dynasty. A pair of dolphins covered with pure golden scales known as "Kin-no-Shachihoko" glitter and twinkle in the sun from

the top of the five storied donjon and are seen from all over the city. The dolphins measure $8\frac{2}{3}$ feet in height and are $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. One of the fish was exhibited at the International Exposition of Austria in 1873. It is said that the fish-scales were made from 17,975 pieces of old Japanese gold coins called "Keichō-Koban" valued at ¥3,500,000. The castle has been converted into an Imperial Detached Palace. For a visit to the castle, special permission from the Imperial Household is required. There are also the temples of Higashi Honganji and Gobyaku Rakan; the former noted for its architecture, and the latter for its 500 images of Buddhas. The Nagoya Raw Silk Factory is in the suburbs. The famous seat of the porcelain industry in Seto is 18 m. distant by a good *rikisha* road. It is said that Kato Shirozaemon made his kiln here in the 13th century and set up the origin of Japanese pottery art.

From Nagoya a branch line of the Government Railway runs to Nakatsu (49 m.) in the province of Mino (p. 95). Travellers who go from Nagoya to Yamada, Nara and Osaka by the Kwansai Railway must change cars to that line.

The **Principal Shops at Nagoya** are:—

Cloisonné—Andō, Kawaguchi, Kumeno, Hattori. Porcelain—Tashiroya.

Ichinomiya (Inn—Higuchi). A branch line diverges to Yatomi (15 m.) on the Kwansai Railway via Tsushima (10 m.) (p. 97).

Gifu (Inns—Tsunokuniya, Tamaiya) formerly the castle town of a Daimyō, is the capital of the Gifu prefecture with 40,168 inhab. The chief products are paper-lanterns, fans, parasols, and crapes. Inabayama where stand the remains of castle built by Oda Nobunaga, a famous warrior in the 16th century. In the summer time it is worth much to see the cormorant fishing known as "Ukai" on the river

Nagara near the town. The fishing takes place from May 11th to Oct. 15th every year from 6 to 12 o'clock every night excepting the full moon nights and when the amount of the river water has been increased. One boat has four fisher-men and one master called "Ushō." The master handles twelve trained birds with great cleverness. When any one of his flock is gorged with seven or eight trout or *Ayu*, he lifts the bird aboard and forcing its bill open presses out the fish. One bird generally catches from 120 to 300 trout per hour.



Cormorant Fishing on the River Nagara.

Ōgaki (Inn—Tamaya). The castle of the former Daimyō is seen from the train. The celebrated waterfall called **Yōrō** (Inn—Kikusuirō) is 7 m. to the south-west via Takata and it may be reached by *rikisha*. The fall is 90 ft. high and 9 ft. wide. The place is very cool in summer. Cherry blossoms and maple trees also attract many visitors in either season.

Sekigahara is a notable place in Japanese history as the site of a decisive battle fought about 300 years ago between Tokugawa Iyeyasu and Ishida Mitsunari, the latter belonged to the party of Toyotomi Hideyori, the heir of the Great Taikō, while the former gained a great reputation from the battle.

Maibara (Inn—Izutsuya) is the junctions to Port Tsuruga, Kanagawa and Toyama in the provinces along the coast of Japan Sea.

Hikone (Inn—⊕ Rakuraku-tei) was formerly the castle town of the celebrated Daimyō called Ii Kamon-no-Kami who was assassinated at the Sakurada gate of Tōkyō in 1860 because of his supposed desire to open the country to foreign intercourse, he being then the chief adviser called "Tairō" to the Tokugawa Shōgun. The renowned castle is now partly turned into a public garden from which a fine view of Lake Biwa may be enjoyed. A branch line runs to Kifugawa (26 m.) where it connects with the Kwansai Railway via Takamiya (2 m.), Yōkaichi (12 m.) and Hino (19 m.).

Kusatsu (Inn—Uosei) is the junction for the Kwasai Railway. Travellers who go to Yokkaichi and Yamada in the province of Ise should change cars to the Kwansai line.

Baba (Inn—Minarai-tei).—Between Kusatsu and Baba a most lovely view is obtained on crossing the long bridge that spans the river Seta which is the outlet of the Lake. A branch diverges to Ōtsu see (p.115).

From Baba the train passes through a tunnel under a hill Ōsakayama.

Inari. The famous shrine of the same name stands near by.

Kyōto (Shichijō Station) is the ancient capital of Japan (p.108).

Yamazaki (Inn—Sanshōtei). A high mountain range on the west called Tennōzan is a notable place in history as a battle field where many decisive combats were fought.

Ōsaka (Umeda Station) is the third City of the Empire.

Kanzaki is the junction for the Hankaku Railway. Travellers who go to the Hot Springs of Arima, Port Maizuru and Ama-no-Hashidate, must change cars, Between Kanzaki and Nishinomiya on both sides of the railway stand many godowns which are used of *sake* breweries.

Nishinomiya (Inn—Yoshikuma) is a prosperous town with 13,00 inhab. and is the centre of *sake* brewing in the province of Settsu.

Sannomiya is the nearest station to the principal part of Kōbe.

Kōbe, the terminus of the Government Tōkaidō Railway. Travellers booked for western routes may join the Government Sanyō Railway.

16. Tōkyō to Kyōto via Nakasendō.

In this route there are three ways from Tōkyō to the central part of Shinano Province :—first, by the Kōshū Kaidō through Kōfu, secondly, from Ōya station on the Government Shinyetsu Railway (Takasaki-Naoyetsu line), and thirdly from Shinonoi junction on the same line. The former two roads are connected at Shimo-suwa and they meet the Shinonoi line at Shiojiri.

(1) **By the Kōshū Kaidō** :—From Tōkyō (Iidamachi) to Shiojiri (143 m.) at the province of Shinano in 10½

hrs. via Hachioji and Kōfu by railway (fares: 1st ¥ 4.80, 2nd ¥ 2.88).

From Tōkyō to Kōfu is already described (p. 67).

Nirazaki (Inn—Ebisuya) is 8 m. from Kōfu and is an important town in this locality. From Nirazaki the road ascends along the north bank of the Kamanashigawa.

Fujimi is 21 m. from Nirazaki. On the hill stands a tea-house called "Hara-no-chaya." This place is almost exactly on the water-shed between the two rivers Fujigawa and Tenryūgawa, the former joins the Kamanashigawa flowing eastward, while the latter joins Suwa, from the south end of which issue the well-known Rapids of the Tenryūgawa.

Kamisuwa (Inn—Botanya) 12 m. distant from Fujimi Station, was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō. The town is noted for its silk industries and sulphur hot springs.

Shimosuwa (Inn—Kikyōya) has hot springs and is close to the village of Hisano-mura, the centre of the best silk manufacture in Japan. The above two towns are situated on the border of Lake Suwa which measures 3½ m. long from E. to W., and 2 m. wide. The height is about 2,600 ft. above the sea level. The lake freezes during the winter to the thickness of about two feet and heavily laden pack-horses can pass over it with safety and excellent skating is enjoyed in January and February. Travellers who plan to descend the **Tenryugawa Rapids** which have the grandest scenery in the country, may proceed from this town to Tokimata (52½ m.) (Inn—Umenoya) at the south of the Shinano province through Ina (Inn...Tomiya) (21 m.), Akao (29 m.) and Iida (Inn...Shōgodō) by *rikisha* road.

Iida was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is now an important centre of local trade. From Iida to Tokimata is 5 M. The total distance down the Rapids is

estimated at nearly 90 m. The passage from Tokimata to the Tōkaidō Railway takes about 10 to 21 hours. Travellers may alight at the following places on the bank of the Tenryūgawa :—Majima (Inn—Tamura) (20 m.), Nakabe (Inn—Ryūtō) (45 m.), and Nishinoto (Inn—Kōjiya) (50 m.)—The above miles denote the distance from Tokimata.

Okaya (Inn—Sakeya) is the next station to Shimosuwa and is about 16 m. to Shiojiri.

(2) **By Ōya Route** :—From Tōkyō (Ueno) to Ōya (110 m.) (p. 58) by railway; thence to Shimosuwa (32 m.) via Wada by *rikisha*.

Nagakubo Shimmachi (Inn—Yamazakiya) is 17 m. distant from Ōya station on the Government Shinyetsu Railway, and is a place to stop between Ōya and Wada.

Wada (Inn—Midoriya) nearly 14 m. from Nagakubo Shimmachi, is situated at the N. E. foot of the Wada-tōge. The pass is the longest and highest on the Nakasendō, being 5,300 ft. above sea-level; but *rikisha* with two men are practicable. Snow at the pass usually melts about the middle of April.

(3) **By Shinonoi Route** :—Railway from Tōkyō (Ueno) to Shinonoi (129 m.) (p. 58) via Ōya; from Shinonoi to Shiojiri (42 m.) in 3 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 1.75, 2nd ¥ 1.05).

The principal stations are :—Obasuteyama, Ōmi, Nishijō, and matsumoto.

Obasute (Inn—Wadaya) (7. m. from Shinonoi junction). Obasuteyama is quite close to the station, and is the famous place where can be seen, on fine autumn nights, a view of the full-moon shining on the hill beyond the river and the reflection on the paddy fields known as "Tagoto-notsuki." Between Obasute and the next station Ōmi, is a long tunnel of one mile and 50 chains.

Matsumoto (Inn—Marumo) (25 m. distant from

Obasute station), formerly the castle town of a Daimyō, is a prosperous town with 33,000 inhab. The chief product is raw silk. Asama hot springs are about 2 m. distant.

Shiojiri (Inn—Masuya) 8 m. from Matsumoto; 19 m. from Shimosuwa. Here is a connection with the Government Kōbu line.

Now travellers proceed from **Shiojiri** (Inn—Kawakami) to the Kisokaidō which is the name given to one part of the Nakasendō or "Central Mountain Road"—the total distance is 65 m. from Shiojiri to Nakatsugawa through **Seba**, **Narai**, **Yabuhara** (Inn—Kawakamiya), **Fukushima** (Inn—Tawara-ya), **Agematsu** (Inn—Hakuchi), **Suwara** (Inn—Sakauraya) and **Tsumagō** by *rikisha* road. In the Kisokaidō, Fukushima is the most important town. The pass called Torii-tōge, the highest point in the Kiso Kaidō, lies between Narai and Yabukawa. **Fukushima**, nearly 30 m. distant from Shiojiri, is situated along both banks of the Kisogawa and is the most important town with 5,000 inhab. in the Kiso region. **Ontake** is the celebrated mountain (10,500 ft. next to Fuji in height) and may be ascended from Fukushima via Ōtaki (7½ m.) From Ōtaki to Kengamine, the highest point of the peak is 12½ m. The best time to ascend is from July to September and during this season rest-huts for pilgrims are prepared on the mountain like those on Fuji. The famous bridge of "Kiso-no-Soribashi" is 2½ m. west from Fukushima. Its length is 336 ft., breadth 22 ft. and underneath the bridge is a depth of 1,000 ft. of precipitous steep. The scenery is very charming. Agematsu is an excellent place for the lover of mountain scenery. Nezame-no-toko or the "Bed of Awakening" is the best sight along the Kiso river. Various rocks of wonderful shapes are scattered along the beautiful valley and an old Buddhist temple called Rinzenji

is situated on its precipice which commands a picturesque view.

Nakatsu or Nakatsugawa (Inn—Hashiriki) situated at the South side of the Kisogawa, is the present terminus of the Government Chuō Railway which is starting from Nagoya. From Nakatsu to Nagoya (49 m.) (p. 87) may be taken by the train in 3 hrs. through Kamado (13 m.) and Tajimi (27 m.).

Tajimi (Inn—Matsuya) produces a pottery called *Setoyaki*. Kokeizan is the general name given to both banks in the upper portion of the Tokigawa, one mile distant from Tajimi, and is noted for its beautiful scenery. On the hill of the same name stands Eihōji, a celebrated Buddhist temple founded in 1313. From the temple grounds, a fine view over the valley may be enjoyed.

From Kamado travellers may reach **Gifu** (p. 88) via Mitake (Inn—Masuya) and Unuma (Inn—Ōshimaya) by *rikisha* road, the distance is 37 m. From Nagoya or Gifu to Kyōto is already described (p. 103).

17. From Nagoya to Ōsaka via Yamada.

Imperial Government Kwansai and Sangū Railways to Yamada in 4-5½ hrs. Kwansai Railway to Nara in 4-4½ hrs.; to Ōsaka in 5-6½ hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Nagoya □ ⊙ × △	...	From Nagoya.	
Aichi ⊙	.4	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Kaniye ×	5.9		
Yatomi □ ⊙ ×	10.3	.26	.43
Nagashima	12.3		
Kuwana ⊙ × △	14.9		
Tomida ×	19.8		
Yokkatchi ⊙ ×	23.2	.59	.93

Stations	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kawarada	37.5		
Kasato	31.7		
Kameyama □ ⊙ × △	37.4	.93	1.55
Kameyama			
Isshinden ⊙	44.8		
Tsu × ⊙ × △	46.9	1.17	1.95
Akogi	49.3		
Matsuzaka	53.8		
Tamaru ×	68.0		
Yamada × △	73.0	1.70	2.83
Seki ×	40.8		
Kabuto	44.2		
Tsuge □ ⊙ × △	49.7	1.23	2.05
Uyeno ⊙	58.8		
Shimagara	63.3		
Kasagi	71.1		
Kamo × ⊙ × △	75.2		
Kidzu □	78.9	1.80	3.00
Hafuzono	82.1		
Tsuda ×	92.5		
Shijonawata ⊙	98.8	2.19	3.65
Suminodō	101.0		
Tokuan	103.7		
Hanaten □	104.8		
Amijima ×	107.2	1.55	2.33
Sakuranomiya	107.2	2.34	3.90
Nara □ ⊙ △	83.3	1.80	3.15
Kōriyama	86.2		
Hōriūji ⊙	90.6		
Ōji □ ⊙ ×	92.8	2.09	3.48
Kashiwara □ ⊙	98.7		
Yao	101.4		
Hirano	104.1		
Tennōji □ ×	106.5		
Imamiya ⊙ ×	107.9		
Misatomachi ×	108.8	2.36	3.93

Aichi is a suburb of Nagoya City and give its name to this prefecture.

Yatomi (In Iseya). A branch line diverges to Shin-Ichinomiya (15 m.) via Tsushima (5 m.). Tsushima is a flourishing commercial town and has a celebrated Shintō temple of the same name founded by order of the Emperor Saga in 818. The Wistaria garden of Mukōjima is one mile distant. The famous rivers Kisogawa and Ibigawa flow between Yatomi and Kuwana. Two long iron bridges span the rivers (2,848 ft. for the former, and 3,262 ft. for the latter) and afford grand views.

Kuwana (Inn—Funatsuya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimiyō and is an important town for local commerce.

Yokkaichi (Inn—Matsumorō) is a special open port. It has regular steamer communication with Yokohama. Komono hot-springs (Inn—Kotobuki-tei) are 11 m. from the station by *rikisha* or *kago*. There is a beautiful cascade.

Kameyama (Inn—Kashiwaya).—Travellers who go to Yamada must change cars for the branch line.

Isshinden (Inn—Furuteya). Senshūji, the head-temple of the Takata branch of the Buddhist Monto sect, is known as Takata-no-Gobō. The temple was founded by Saint Shinran Shōnin in the 13th century.

Tsu (Inn—Chōchōkan) formerly the castle town of the Daimyō Tōdō, is the capital of the Miye prefecture with 36,408 inhab. The public gardens are well laid out on a hill which commands a fine view of Ise Bay. An excellent seabathing resort called Nakagawa (Inn—Asabikan) is one mile to the East. Tsu is the starting point of the Sangū Railway; but in through trains proceeding to Yamada direct, passengers need not change cars.

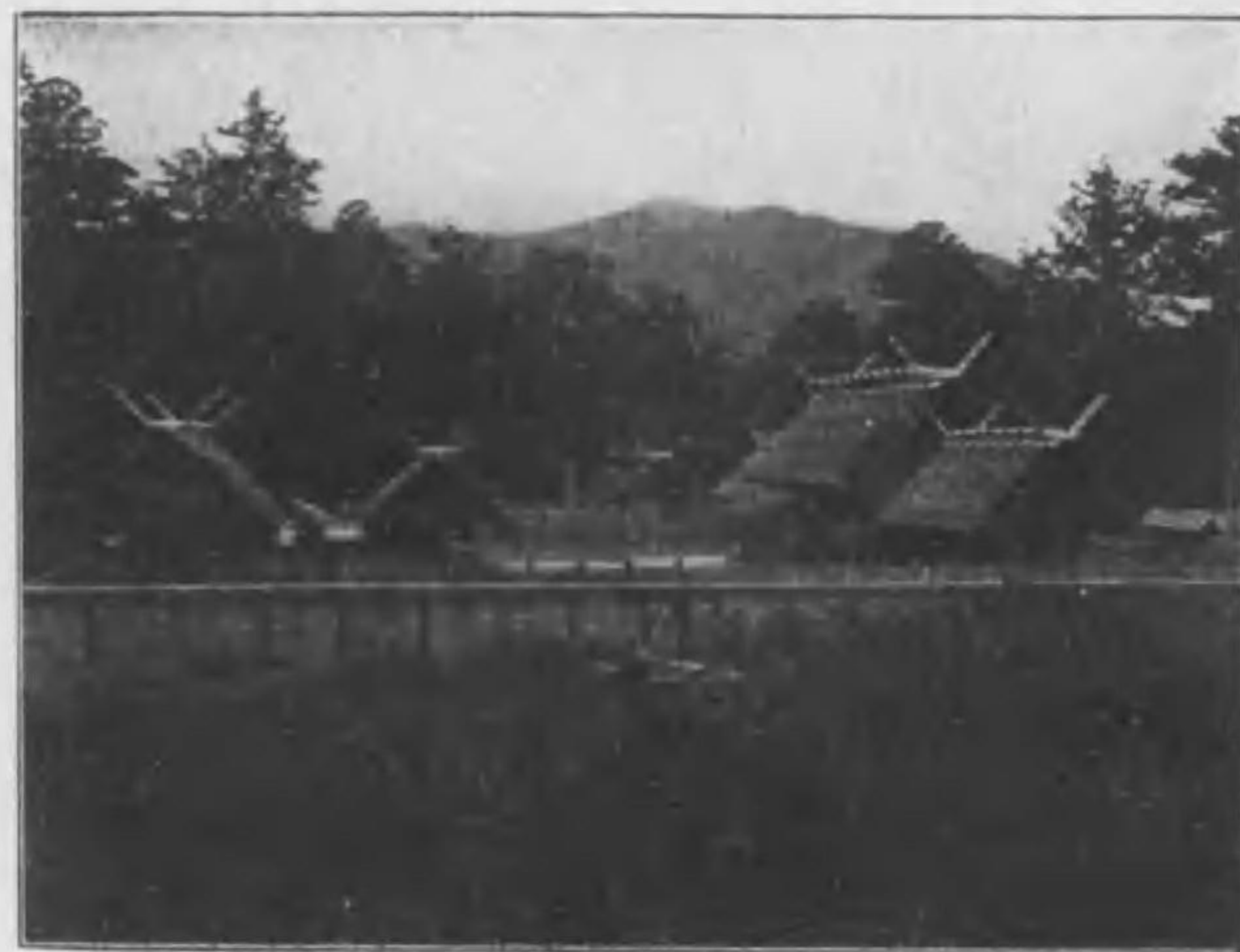
Takajaya.—Karasu (Inn—Hinodekan) has good sea-bathing and is 2 m. from the station.

Matsuzaka (Inn—Kaishunrō).—A public garden is on a fine hill where stand the remains of the old castle.

Yamada (Inns—⊕Gonikai Hotel with European beds ; Yamada Hotel ; Aburaya) also called Uji—Yamada, is the terminus of the Government Sangū Railway. It is prosperous town with 29,000 inhab. and is supported chiefly by the pilgrims who come from every direction of the Empire to visit the Sacred Shrines. A famous dance called "Ise Ondo" is performed here.

The **Gekū** or "Outer Shrine" is situated at the south end of the town and is consecrated to Toyouke Daijin, the Goddess of Food and three other subordinate deities. This shrine was first founded in the province of Tamba and was removed here in the reign of the Emperor Yūryaku in the 6th century. The shrine grounds cover 96 acres, and within them are many old cedar trees. The Kaguraden or "Holy-dance hall" is within the second torii gate. The principal shrine is environed by wooden walls and possesses four entrances called "*Itagakitorii*." The fourth gate stands at the inside of the *Itagaki* gate and common visitors are not allowed to enter at this gate. *Mizugaki-gomon* is the inner most gate and the principal shrine is situated within its interior. The *Shin-en* or holy garden is reached by crossing a bridge. The Agricultural Hall is in the vicinity of the Gekū and contains several agricultural products as well as instruments of farming and fishing, etc., which are shown to the public for a small fee. From Yamada to Naigū is 3½ m. by electric tram which may be reached in 20 min. (fare 8 sen).

The **Naigū** or "Inner Shrine" stands by the pure stream of the Isuzugawa, 2 m. distant from the Gekū, and is dedicated to Tenshōkō Daijin known as the Goddess Amaterasu, ancestress of the Imperial family of Japan. In the reign of the Emperor Sujin (B. C. 97—30) the holy mirror called "Yata-no-kagami," one of the three Imperial sacred treasures, which is a relic of the Goddess, was removed from the Imperial palace to the Kasanui village in the province of Yamato. In the 25th year of the Emperor Suinin (B. C. 5) the mirror was brought to this spot by Princess Yamato-hime by the command of the Emperor. In A. D. 674, the Emperor Temmu inaugurated the rite of the removal of the shrine to a neighbouring place every 21 years. The shrine precinct contains over 164 acres and its architecture represents the purest Shintō style. By Japanese people this is regarded as the most sacred in the Empire. In A. D. 1281 Kublai Khan or Koppitsuretsu, the



The Naigū Shrine.

brave and ambitious Chinese hero, sent his fleet to the island of Kyūshū to conquer Japan, and his fleet was annihilated off the Hakata Bay, then the Emperor Kameyama proceeded here and worshipped at the shrine of the Goddess. On the 17th November 1905, H. I. M. the Emperor conducted the ceremony of worship at the Great Shrines regarding the time as an honorable termination of the Russo-Japanese War. From Naigū to Futamiga-ura (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) may be reached by electric tram in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 14 *sen*).

Asama-yama is 1,700 ft. high above sea level and lies on the boundary of the provinces of Ise and Shima. The pass behind the Holy-garden of the Naigū leads to Asama-yama and the distance to its summit is nearly 5 m. On the summit is a Japanese inn and also stands Kongōshō-ji, a Buddhist temple and from the ground a fine panoramic view may be enjoyed. This mountain may be also ascended from Furuichi near the Gekū, the distance is 3 m. From Asama village *rikisha* may be taken to the Futami shore.

Futami-ga-ura (Inn—Taiyōkan) is an excellent sea-bathing resort, and is 5 m. from the town of Yamada by electric tram. This place is noted for two sacred rocks called the "*Myōto-iwa*" The large one is 30 ft. and the smaller 12 ft. in height. The distance between the two rocks is about 18 ft. and they are tied together by a straw-rope called *Shimenawa*; The view of the sun rising between the rocks is very grand and is often painted by Japanese artists. The Hinjitsukan, a fine public hall, was established in 1886 by the Shin-en-kai or "Holy-gardens Association" and has various old fine art specimens. From Futami to Yamada is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant by electric tram.

Toba (Inns—Kimbokan; Ōsakaya) is a port 5 m. distant from Futami. A small hill called Hiyoriyama affords a fine

view. The women of Toba are noted as skilled divers. They fish up shell-fish and sea-weed.

Travellers now must return by the same route to Kameyama junction and thence proceed to Nara.

Seki (Inn—Aizuya). The famous mountain called Fude-suteyama or "Brush-throwing mount" is 2 m. distant.

Kano Hōgen, a noted painter, is said to have thrown away his brush when sketching this beautiful scenery, unable to draw the beauties of nature which he saw before him.

Kabuto.—The tunnel of the same name which passes the range of Suzuka-tōge 3,051 ft. long.

Tsuge (Inn—Tsuruya). A branch line diverges to Kusatsu station (23 m.) on the Tōkaidō line. The village is known as the birth place of Bashō, a celebrated poet.

Uyeno (Inn—Sogachū) was the castle town of a Daimyō and the capital of the Iga province. Tsukigase, the most celebrated place for plum flowers in the Empire, is 10 m. by *rikisha*. Tsukigase is the general name given to several villages 5 m. in length, situated along the river Nabari-gawa.

Shimagahara.—To Tsukigase is about 4 m. by *rikisha*.

Ōgawara. The Ariichi Mineral Spring (Inn—Sessei-tei) is 1 m. distant. The water contains carbolic acid. The place is a good summer retreat.

Kasagi (Inn—Kasagikan with mineral spring). Mount Kasagi was the site of a temporary palace of the Emperor Godaigo who was obliged to retreat here during a civil war in 14th century. This mountain has turned into a nice summer resort, and a pure stream called Kizugawa

flows around wonderous rocks. The scenery is very picturesque.

Kidzu is the junction for the Kyōto line. A branch line diverges to Sakuranomiya (29 m. in 2 hrs.) in Ōsaka, and the following are the principal stations:—**Shijōnawate** (Inn—Nawate Hotel). The famous Shintō temple of the same name is near. It was erected in honour of Kusunoki Masatsura, a young loyalist in the 14th century. **Sakuranomiya**, the junction to the Ōsaka suburban line, is a notable place for its cherry avenue and the source of Ōsaka aqueduct.

Nara was the ancient capital of Japan and is now the seat of the Nara prefecture (p. 126).

Kōriyama (Inn—Kikuya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō. In the vicinity of the station are many ancient temples and shrines of note.

Hōryūji (Inn—Daikokuya). The Buddhist temple of the same name is near the station. It is the oldest existing monastery in Japan. The temple was founded by Prince Shōtoku Taishi and completed in A. D. 607. The famous five-storied pagoda and various other buildings which are about 1,300 years old, are still well preserved. These establishments are excellent specimen of Japanese ancient architecture and decoration. Most of the relics in these buildings, including valuable manuscripts and paintings are shown on payment of a certain fee.

Ōji. A branch line diverges to Sakurai (18 m.). Travellers who go to Yoshi-no-yama and Kōya monastery should change cars to the branch line.

Kashiwabara is the junction for Nagano (10 m.) via Dōmyōji and Tondabayashi. **Dōmyōji** has the Shintō temple of the same name which is dedicated to Sugawara-no-

Michizane. It is said that Michizane called on his aunt here on his way to Kyūshū Island, when he was banished from the capital in A.D. 901. The temple contains his relics and there are thousands of plum trees in the grounds. **Tondabayashi** (Inn—Chōshunrō) is 6 m. from Kashiwabara. The famous temple of Mizuwake-no-Miya preserves a statue of Kusunoki Masashige who was celebrated for his courage and for his loyalty to the Emperor Godaigo in the 14th century. This statue was carved by the Emperor himself.

Tennōji (junction) is at the south suburb of Ōsaka. Travellers may change cars for the northern parts of Ōsaka.

Minatomachi. The south terminus of the Kwansai Railway in Ōsaka, is the busy portion of the City.

18. Kyōto.

Railway from Kōbe 47 m. in 1½ hr. (fares: 1st ¥1.95; 2nd ¥1.17); from Ōsaka 27 m. in 50 min. (fares: 1st ¥1.13; 2nd 68 *sen*); from Yokohama (Hiranuma Station) 311 m. in 21-16 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥8.40; 2nd ¥5.04).

Hotels.—Miyako Hotel; Kyōto Hotel; Yaami Hotel.
Inns—⊕ Nakamurarō; Tawaraya; Hiiragiya.

Kyōto was founded in A. D. 794 by the Emperor Kwammu. It was the metropolis of the Empire and the residence of all the Emperors until 1869 when Imperial court was removed to the present capital Tōkyō. Kyōto is finely situated on a flat plain 5 miles from east to west, 3½ miles from south to north and its three sides are surrounded by well-wooded hills. The City abounds in many beautiful views and the Kamogawa flows through its eastern portion, and merges into the Yodogawa at the south suburb. The principal bridges which span the river are called numerically

Nijō Sanjō, Shijō and Gojō, the Sanjō bridge being the most famous. The City is divided into two districts of Kami-kyō-ku (Upper district) and Shimokyōku (Lower district). All the streets are clean and laid out orderly and almost at right angles. Kyōto is noted for its fine porcelains, embroideries, silks and velvets, bronzes, and cloisonné wares, besides many other ancient and modern works of Art. It has population of 380,568. Within the City limits there are 878 Buddhist temples and 82 Shintō shrines and the buildings of these temples and shrines represent the architecture of every age.

The chief sights of Kyōto are:—

The Imperial Buildings.

The Imperial Palace or Kyōto-Gosho, the former residence of the Mikado, is enclosed by a wall covered with a tiled roof. The outer circles of the Palace are used as the Imperial Park which is one mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. The Palace grounds cover 28 acres and there are four gates. The main gate is on the south side and is called Kenreimon. The northern gate named Sakubei-mon which is the entrance of the Empress Palace. Shishin-den is the principal building 54 ft. square and lies close to the Main gate. In 1868 the ceremony of the coronation of H. M. the Emperor was held in this building. Seiryō-den was formerly the Emperor's private hall. Tsune-Goten or "Usual Palace" was once the Mikado's residence. Kogosho consists of various smaller buildings. A Palace called Sentō-Gosho is situated in the eastern part of the Park and has beautiful gardens.

The Nijō Palace was built in 1603 by the Shōgun Iyeyasu. The castle is surrounded by a stone wall and the moat.

Shūgakuin-rikyū, an Imperial Summer House, is at the foot of Mt. Hiyei,

Katsura-no-rikyū, an Imperial Summer Palace, is near the river Katsura.

Travellers who desire to visit the above Imperial Buildings should obtain special permission from the Imperial Household through their Embassies or Legations in Tōkyō.

Higashiyama and its Neighbourhood.

Higashiyama is the general name given to the range of beautiful hills stretching up to the east side of the City and on the slope of these hills many pleasing sights are situated.

Chion-in, one of the largest temples in the country, is the centre of the Jōdo sect founded in 12th century by the Abbot Hōnen Shōnin known as Enkōdaishi. The gigantic bell measures 10.8 ft. in height, 9 ft. in diameter and $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness and weighs over 100,000 pounds. The bell is believed to be one of the largest in the Empire. The famous umbrella "Chion-in-no-karakasa" is under the eaves of the temple gallery. Many valuable paintings by the artists of the Kano school can be inspected here.

Maruyama Park affords a fine view and has a number of restaurants and tea-houses. The park is celebrat-

ed for its cherry blossoms.

Yasaka-jinsha or Gion temple is the most popular Shintō shrine in the City. The temple is close to Gion-machi, a merry-making street where the famous Miyako Odori or "Cherry Dance" is held in April.



The Miyako-odori or "Cherry Dance."

Shōgunzuka or the Generalissimo's Mound, commands an extensive prospect.

Higashi-Ōtani is the burial place of Saint Shinran Shōnin, the founder of the Shin (or Monto) sect and also of Kenryo, the founder of the East Honganji.

Kōdaiji temple close to Higashi Ōtani was erected in the 16th century by the Taikō Hideyoshi's widow, Kitano Mandokoro, and contains the various relics of the Toyotomi family.

Yasaka-no-tō, the five storied pagoda, is 21 ft. square

and 16 ft. high. It commands an excellent view.

Kiyomizudera picturesquely situated, is the largest temple dedicated to the Kwannon or Goddess of Mercy (Avalokite'svara) and was first established in the 8th century. The water-fall Otowa-no-taki is here. The potteries known as Kiyomizuyaki are sold in the neighbourhood.



The Kiyomizu-Dera.

Nishi-Ōtani contains the tomb of Shinran Shōnin already described. The followers of the West Honganji temple deposited the bones of their deceased kinsfolks here. The stone bridge commonly called *Megane-bashi* or "Spectacles Bridge," spans the lotus pond at the entrance.

Toyokuni-jinsha also called Hōkoku-jinsha, is a shrine dedicated to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, commonly known as the Taikō who rose from the son of a peasant in the province of Owari and ruled Japan in the 16th century. He

was buried on a hill, behind the shrine called Amidagamine.

Mimizuka or "Ear Mound" is the large stone sepulcher beneath which were buried the ears and noses of Koreans slain in the Taikō's Expedition.

Daibutsu-den also called Hōkōji was founded by the Taikō. The image of the Great Buddha was rebuilt in 1801—the height is 42 ft., the width of face 24 ft., the length of face 30 ft. and the circumference of neck 36 ft. The temple is noted for its large bell which is 14 ft. high, 9 ft. in diameter and 9 inches in thickness.

Sanjūsangendō, or "Hall of Thirty-three Ken," one of the oldest Buddhist temples in the City, dates from the year 1132 and contains 33,333 images of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy (Avalokite'svara).

The Imperial Museum was established in 1895 by the Imperial Household and contains an enormous collection of interesting objects.

Senyūji has the tombs of the Imperial Family. Since the Emperor Shijō was interred in A. D. 1243, the sepulchres have received the corpses of the deceased Mikado, and the ex-Emperor Kōmei is also buried here. The grounds are quietly located.

Tōfukuji temple is particularly noted for its maple-trees amid which stands a bridge generally called Tsūtenkyō.

Nanzenji, the headquarters of the Rinzaï Branch of the Zen sect, has a main gate, one of the largest in the City.

Heianjingu, or Daikyoku-den, a Shintō Shrine dedicated to the Emperor Kwammu was erected in 1895 on the Eleven-hundredth Anniversary of the Emperor.

The Fine Art Museum—numerous works of art are exhibited.

* The Imperial University, * the Third Higher School and other schools are situated at Yoshida.

Kurodani or "Dark Valley" is a monastery situated on a wooded hill. It was founded in the 12th century by Saint Hōnen Shōnin. It is asserted that Kumagai Naozane, a famous warrior, who after the combat of Ichinotani in A. D. 1184 where he beheaded a fair noble youth of the same age of his son, came here and exchanged his armour for a monk's costume. In the grounds of the temple stands a pine-tree called "Yoroikake-no-Matsu" on which Naozane hung up his useless armour.

Eikandō contains the famous image called Mikaeri-no-Amida or "Amida Looking Back."

Shinnyo-dō is a large temple of the Tendai Sect and has valuable pictures.

Ginkakuji or Silver Pavilion was a summer house built in 1479 by the Ex-Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshimasa in imitation of Kinkakuji or "Gold Pavilion" made by his grand-father Yoshimitsu. There he built a tea ceremonial room which was the first of its kind in Japan.

Shimogamo or Lower-kamo is a famous shrine founded in A. D. 677 in honour of the goddess Tatasu-Tamayori-Hime and the God Ōyamakui-no-Kami. It is maintained by the Imperial Household. The Shrine is

also called Kamo-mioya-jinsha or the Parent Shrine of Kamo, because the deities worshiped are the parents of the God dedicated to Kami-gamo Shrine. The Aoi Festival held on the 15th of May every year is one of the grandest fêtes at Kyōto.



Kamo Festival car on Aoi-bridge.

Kamigamo or Upper-kamo is one mile north from Shimo-gamo. The festival is held on May 15th. Another festival takes place on May 5th (old calendar) when horse racing is held on the grounds.

North-West.

Nishijin is the place where a silk fabric known as "Nishijinori" is manufactured.

Kitano-no-Tenjin is a great popular shrine dedicated

to Sugawara-no-Michizane, the celebrated loyalist of the 10th century. The place has many plum trees and attracts visitors in the early spring.

Hirano-jinsha is a very old Shinto-temple. The irises in the pond may be seen in the early summer.

Myōshinji, one of the largest Buddhist temples in the City, was the place of retreat of the Emperor Hanazono in the 14th century. It is close to the Hanazono station on the Kyōto Railway.

Tōji-in temple is noted for the statues of the Ashikaga Shōguns.

Kinkakuji is widely known for its golden pavilion and is situated at the base of the picturesque hill called Kinugasayama. It was built in 1397 by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu after his resignation of the post of Shōgun to enjoy an



The Kinkakuji.

undisturbed life. This three storied pavilion is 38 ft. in length, 28 ft. broad and 42 ft. high and is elegantly decorated in gold. A bronze phoenix stands on the roof. The attached beautiful landscape gardens surrounding a large central lake gives a very charming views.

Ninnaji called Omuro Gosho was founded by the Emperor Kōkō in 886. The chief priests of the temple during the succeeding years up to 1868 were all Princes of the Blood.

Takaozan, Toganoo and Makinoo are well-known mountains famous for maple trees and are about 6 m. from the centre of the City.

Jingoji in Takao is the temple founded by Wakeno-Kiyomaro, the well-known royalist, who saved the Throne from falling into the hands of Yuge Dōkyō, an infidel monk in the 8th century.

Kōryuji, one of the oldest temples in the Empire, is in Uzumasa village on the S. W. of the Hanazono Station. It was established in A. D. 604 by order of Prince Shōtoku Taishi.

Lake Hirosawa is the place for viewing the moon-beams in autumn nights.

South and along Kamogawa.

Tōji or East temple, Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect, was founded by Saint Kōbōdaishi a few years after the Imperial court was removed to Kyōto. It is celebrated



The Irts at Toji.

for its five storied pagoda, 216 ft. in height. This temple is the only one now standing in Kyōto that was built at the time of the founding of the City.

Nishi Honganji, West or Original Honganji, is the head-quarters of the Buddhist Monto Sect also called Shinshū founded by Shinran Shōnin in the 13th century. This temple is one of the grandest structures of its kind in Japan.

Higashi Honganji or East Honganji is the head-quarters of the Otani Branch of the Monto Sect founded in the 16th century. The new edifice was completed in 1895 and is a magnificent building.

Sanjō Bridge, one of the largest bridges over the Kamogawa, was constructed by a vassal of the Great Taikō in 1590. It is asserted that the bridge was the first one in

the Empire to be sustained on stone pillars. It is the official centre of the City and distances are reckoned from here.

Shijō Bridge presents a lively scene in summer evenings known as Shijō-Suzumi or "Cooling at Shijō."

Rokkakudō or "Hexagon Temple" possesses a golden image of Kwannon. In the temple ground stands a building called Ike-no-bō in which the art of arranging flowers was first investigated in the 10th century.

Kyōgoku is a most lively street extending from Shijō to Sanjō. Both sides of the street are lined with theatres and other numerous houses for entertainment and amusement.

Pontō-chō street is near Sanjō bridge on the west side of Kamogawa and the Kamogawa Dance is held here in May.

Short Trips from Kyōto.

The Rapids of the Hōzugawa.—To descend the rapids is an amusing excursion which can easily be made by taking a train at Nijō Station to Kameoka (11 m.) in 50 min. (fares: 1st 48 *sen*; 2nd 29 *sen*). From Kameoka is ten minutes walk to the village of Hōzu where boats may be hired for the descent (charge for a large boat $¥ 6\frac{1}{2}$, the crew generally numbering four men). The distance to the foot of Arashiyama celebrated for its cherry blossoms (the whole length of the Rapids) is about 13 m. which may be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. This trip is very exciting one without any danger and the surrounding scenery is very charming through the year; but the best time is the late spring when the



Floating down the Hozugawa Rapids.

precipitous banks of the Rapids are covered with the wild azeleas.

An Excursion to Lake Biwa. Railway from Shichijō is taken to Ōtsu (11 m.) via Baba junction in 1 hr. (fares: 1st 48 *sen*; 2nd 29 *sen*).

Ōtsu (Inn—Hakkeikan, semi-Europ.) situated on the shore of the Lake, is the capital of Shiga prefecture with 39,595 inhab. The Lake is the largest body of water in Japan with a circumference of 38 miles, 13 miles in breadth in the widest part, 300 ft. deep in some places and 350 ft. above the sea level. The water of the Lake furnishes the needs of mills and factories in Kyōto. From Ōtsu little steamers ply daily to Hachiman, Notogawa, Hikone and Nagahama on the east shore and also to the principal places on the west shore (Fares from Ōtsu: to Hikone 1st 60 *sen*, 2nd 42 *sen*; to Katata 1st 24 *sen*, 2nd 17 *sen*; to Imazu 1st 27

sen, 2nd 50 sen). There are eight traditional sights known as "Ōmi Hakkei" on and around the Lake:—



A view of Lake Biwa

Miidera, a notable Kwannon temple erected by the Emperor Tenchi in the 7th century, is romantically situated upon the heights. **Ishiyamadera** founded by the Abbot Rōben Sōjo, stands on a rocky slope above the Setagawa. The old pine tree at **Karasaki** is over 1,000 years old, which is considered to be one of the most curious pine trees in the World. In the building, a little room called *Genjino-ma*, is said to have been occupied by the famous authoress Murasaki Shikibu who lived about 900 years ago. **Hieizan**, headquarter of the Tendai Sect, may be reached very easily from Ōtsu via Sakamoto (6½ m. by *rikisha*). From Sakamoto is a good road to the top of the mountain.

Biwa Canal.—Returning from Ōtsu to Kyōto travelers are advised to take boats on the Lake Biwa Canal.

The Canal was opened to traffic in August 1894 and the cost of its construction was about 1,400,000 *yen*. The length of the canal is 11,103 meters or 7½ m. and has three tunnels—the longest 2,436 meters, the second 124 meters and the other 849 meters. The banks of the canal are covered with cherry and maple trees, and in June the fire-flies are innumerable. The scenery is charming in the whole length of the canal. From Ōtsu to Keage in Kyōto where passengers disembark (near the Miyako Hotel), one hour is spent in the descent (The fare for a private boat is 3½ *yen*), but from Kyōto to ascend, 1½ hrs. will be taken.

Monthly Attractions in Kyoto.

Jan.—New Year's Festival (From 1st to 7th).

Feb.—Hatsuuma (the first day which comes under the zodiacal sign of horse according to the old lunar calendar):—Inari temple in Fushimi.

Feb. and March.—Plum blossoms (from the middle part to the first half):—Momoyama in Fushimi, Nagaoka, Kitano, Imperial Park. Peach (from the latter part of March till the middle of April):—Maruyama Park, Momoyama.

March.—"Hinamatsuri" (the 3rd), Festival of dolls for girls.

April.—Cherry flowers:—Maruyama Park, Arashiyama, Imperial Park, Hirano-jinsha, Kiyomizu, Omuro, Chionin.

Miyako Odori or "Cherry Dance" (four weeks from

the 1st):—Kaburenjō in Hanamikōji, Gion-machi (charge 50 *sen*).

April and May.—Wistaria (from the latter to the middle part):—Demachi, Hananoya in Hirano, Daikyokuden, Maruyama Park.

Peonies (the latter part to the beginning):—Bankaen near Gion-Machi and Takinoya in Hirano.

Azalea (from the latter part to the middle part):—Nagaoka, Hōzu Rapids, Omuro.

The Industrial Exhibition in Okazaki-chō is opened for two months in the Spring.

A fine Art Exhibition follows the above Exhibition. Religious services are held for some days every spring in the Buddhist temples and the treasures are shown to the public.

May.—“Tango-sekku” (5th), Festival of armours and flags for boys. Irises:—Umenomiya, Daikyokuden, Tōji, Sanjusangendō. Kamogawa Odori or Dance (the 1st to the 16th):—Kabureu-jō in Pontō-chō. Aoi Festival (the 15th).—Kamo Shintō temple.

June—Fire-flies:—Uji, Ishiyama, Lake Biwa canal, Arashiyama.

Horse-racing (5th):—Kamigamo.

July—Gion Festival (17th and 24th):—Gion temple.

July and August—Lotus Flowers—Tōji, Imperial Park, Nishiōtani, Lake Ogura near Fushimi, Nijō Castle. “Suzumi” or Cooling on the evenings:—Shijō Bridge, Arashiyama.

August—*Daimonji* or Illuminations on the mountains

(16th):—Nyoiga-dake, Kinugasayama, Matsugasaki, etc. The *Bon* Festival is held (about the middle of the month) and interesting dances can be seen in the neighbouring villages.

Sept.—Bushclover or *Hagi*:—Kodaiji, Kinkakuji, Nanzenji. Full Moon Festival (15th in the 8th month of old calendar):—Arashiyama, Momoyama, Uji, Ishiyama.

Oct.—Mushroom-hunting or “Kinoko-gari” on the hills near the City.

Jidaigyōretsu or Historical Procession (22nd):—Heianjingū.

Chrysanthemums (this month & Nov.):—Gion Machi and other private gardens.

Nov.—Maples:—Arashiyama, Nagaoka, Takao, Togano, Makinoo, Kiyomizu, Tsūten-kyō bridge in Tōfukuji.

Dec.—December Sales or “Toshi-no-ichi” (latter part) are held at the business streets of the City, where several articles for the New year festival are sold.

The Principal shops are as follows:—

Clothes, Velvets and Embroideries.—S. Iida (Karasumaru Takatsu); S. Nishimura (Sanjō Karasumaru); Daimaruichi (Otabi-chō); Benten & Co. (Shinmonzen); R. Tanaka (Karasumaru Shichijō).

Porcelain.—Kinkōzan (Awata); Seifu (Gojōzaka); Kyōto Tōjiki Gōshikaisha (Shirakawabashi-sūji).

Cloisonné Enamels.—Y. Namikawa (Sanjō Kitaura); Kin-un-ken (Sanjō Shirakawa-bashi).

Bronzes and Metal Work.—E. Jōmi (Teramachi); O.

Komai (Furumonzen); G. Kanaya (Tomi-no-kōji);
N. Nogawa (Otabi-chō).

Lacquer.—H. Nishimura (Teramachi Ayanokōji).

Curios and Fine Art Goods.—S. Hayashi (Furumonzen);
S. Ikeka & Co. (Shinmonzen); Yamanaka & Co.
(Awata); Benten & Co. (Shinmonzen).

Fans, Dolls and Toys.—Nishida (Higashino-tōin, Shichi-
jō); Ishizumi (Yanagi-no-Banba Ayanokōji); Misaki
(Shijō Tomi-no-kōji).

Ivory.—Shikishima (Furumonzen).

Incense.—Kyūkyodō (Teramachi, Ayanokōji).

Tea.—K. Akiyama (Sanjō Muromachi).

Photographs.—Hotey & Co. (Gion-machi).

Carpets and Rugs.—K. Kawase (Teramachi Matsu-
bara).

Bamboo Work.—Ishii (Gion-machi).

A Plan to see Kyōto in a Week.

1st Day.—Imperial Palace—a glance on the out-side;
Nijō Palace; Kitano Tenjin Shrine; Hirano-
Jinsha shrine; Tōji-in temple; Kinkakuji
temple.

2nd Day.—Chion-in temple; Yasaka-jinsha; Shōgun-zuka;
Higashi-Ōtani; Kōdaiji temple; Yasaka Pagoda;
Kiyomizudera temple; Nishi-Ōtani.

3rd Day.—Imperial Museum; Daibutsu-den; Toyokuni-
jinsha shrine; Sanjū-Sangendō temple; Tōfukuji
temple; Honganji (East and West) temples;
Tōji temple.

4th Day.—Daikyokuden; Fine Art Museum; Nanzen-ji
temple; Kurodani; Eikandō temple; Shinnyodō

temple; Ginkakuji temple; Shimogamo shrine.

5th Day.—An Excursion to Lake Biwa.

6th Day.—The Rapids of the Hōzugawa and Arashiyama.

7th Day.—Shopping and travelling arrangements.

19. From Kyōto to Fukui, Kanazawa and Toyama.

Government Railway to Fukui (113 m.) in 6½–10 hrs.
(fares: 1st ¥ 4.05; 2nd ¥ 2.43); to Kanazawa (161 m.) in
9–13 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 5.23; 2nd ¥ 3.14); to Toyama (198
m.) in 10½–14½ hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 6.15; 2nd ¥ 3.69).

From Kyōto to Maibara is already described (p. 90)

Maibara is a junction on the east shore of Lake Biwa
on the Tōkaidō Government Railway and is the starting
point for the Toyama line.

Nagahama (Inn—Masuya) is noted for its fine silk
crape called *Chirimen*. This town has daily steamer-com-
munication on Lake Biwa with Ōtsu. Chikubu-shima, a
densly wooded island situated near the northern portion of
the Lake, is 60 ft. high above the lake surface. It is reached
from here by steam-boat, 7½ m. distant. From the top of
the island a fine view over the Lake may be enjoyed.

Yanagase. Yanagase tunnel, 4,436 ft. in length, was
cut through the hard rocky surface which bounds the
provinces of Ōmi and Echizen. From here to the next
station Hikida the train emerges through narrow gorges, and
passes through three more tunnels.

Tsuruga (75 m.) (Tsuruga Hotel) is the most important
and prosperous commercial harbour on the Japan Sea.

It has a good anchorage and deep water. Steamers leave daily to Miyazu in Tango Province. Steamships of the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha, and the Russian Volunteer Fleet run directly from here to Vladivostock (493 m.) to connect with the express trains of the Trans-Siberian Railway, arriving there in only two days and night. Kebi-jinsha is the most celebrated and largest Shintō temple in the Hokuriku (north-western districts) line. It has a large *torii* stone-gate, 35 ft. in height. Kanagasaki-jinsha stands on the top of a hill, 150 ft. above sea level where in the 14th century a furious battle took place between the Nitta and Ashikaga families. Bentenjima, a picturesque island, lies on the way to the famous shrine called Jōgū—2 m. distant.

Fukui (113 m.) (Inn—Nawaya) was the castle town of a powerful Daimyō and is the capital of the same name with 50,155 inhab. It produces a fine thin silk called *Habutae* which is one of the important export articles of Japan. Eihei-ji, the head temple of the Buddhist Jōdo sect, 10 m. east of the station.

Daishōji (132 m.) (Inn—Yataya). The noted hot springs of **Yamashiro** (Inn—Araya) are 3½ M. distant by a tram way. Here produces the famous Kutani porcelain **Yamanaka** (Inn—Yoshinoyama) is 3 m. further on from Yamashiro also by a tram. It is noted for its hot springs and is a good summer resort. There are beautiful streams and fancy rocks. The Kōrogi-bashi or "Cricket Bridge" is 30 ft. high from the water and the place is famous for crickets. The Yamanaka earthen wares are produced here.

Iburihashi (137 m.) (Inn—Kuriya.) The noted Buddhist temple called Natadera is 2½ m. from the station. The temple was founded in 724. A. D. The charming view

of the temple site is said to be the best in the northern provinces. Katayamatsu hot springs (Inn—Morimoto) are 2½ m. from the station.

Kanazawa (161 m.) (Inns ⊕ Ōuraya; Asadaya.) is the most important town on this line with 99,657 inhab. It has a public garden called Kenroku-en or "Six fold garden," one of the Three Celebrated Gardens in the country. It was laid first by the Daimyō Maeda in the 17th century. There is a grand Monument and an Industrial Museum. *The Kanazawa Medical School and *the Fourth Higher School are in the town. From Kanazawa the famous mount **Hakusan** may be ascended through the villages of Tsuruki and Shirane. The distance from Kanazawa to Shirane is about 33 m. Ichise hot springs lie at the foot of the mountain, nearly one mile further up from Shirane. From Ichise to the rest house called "Murodo" on the mountain is 7½ m. distant and from the Murodo to the summit called Oomai, the highest peak (8,681 ft. high), is half a mile. Up from the Murodo there are no trees or grass but only lava on the mountain. Hakusan has numerous fine cataracts, among which the highest one is upwards of 2,800 ft. On returning, travellers may proceed to Fukui passing the villages of Tani and Katsuyama. The total distance from Ichise hot springs to Fukui is about 40 m.

Tsubata (168 m.) (Inn—Kitaniya.) A branch line diverges to **Nanao** (33 m.) (Inn—Nozakiya) in 2½ hrs. (fare 1st. ¥ 1.40, 2nd ¥ .84) through the stations of Shikinami (14m), and Kanemaru (23 m.). Nanao is an important port on the Japan Sea and has daily steamer communication with port Fushiki. It is 459 m. to Vladivostock. An hour's ride by *rikisha* from Nanao will reach the famous

mineral springs of Wagura. Wagura is a very good summer resort and is opposite to the Notojima island, various beautiful islands lie within the bay.

Takaoka (Inn—Kizurō) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is an important town. The branch runs to **Fushiki** (4 m.) in the north and to Jōhana (18 m.) in the south. Fushiki (Inn—Inouye) is a port on the Japan Sea. It has steamer communication with Nanao (7 m.) and Naoyetsu (63 m.) twice a day.

Toyama (198 m.) (Inn—⊕ Toyama Hotel: Takamatsu-ya), the present terminus of the Government line, is the capital of the prefecture of the same name with 56,275 inhab. The town produces a large quantity of medicine.

From **Toyama** to **Naoyetsu** (p. 62) is about 75 m. along the coast of Japan Sea via Uozu, Ichiburi and Itoigawa. The road is practicable by *rikisha* with two men and the whole trip is done in nearly 2 days. From **Toyama** to **Takayama** (Inn—Tanigaya), the capital of Hida Province, is about 57 m. through Higashimozumi, Funatsu and Furukawa. The road is picturesque and practicable for *rikisha*. Takayama is a district surrounded by high mountain ranges. From Takayama to Gifu (p. 88) on the Tōkaidō railway is 86 m. distant via Gero, Kanayama and Seki. The journey may be done by *rikisha* with two men. Toyama is also a good starting point for those who intend to ascend Tateyama, the well-known mountain (9,300 ft. high), via the villages of Kamidaki and Ashikuraji. The latter place is situated at the foot of the mountain. From Toyama to Ashikuraji is about 16 m. From Ashikuraji to the Murodo or "rest hut" on the mountain is about 20 m. From the Murodo to the top is 2 ½ m.

20. From Kyōto to Nara and Yoshinoyama.

26 m. Railway to Nara in 2 hr. (fares: 1st ¥ 1.08; 2nd ¥ .65).

This line proceeds to the south from Shichijō station.

Momoyama (4 m.) is noted for its plum and peach gardens.

Kobata (6 m.). **Manpukuji**, the head-temple of the Ōbaku branch of the Zen sect. This temple was founded by Ingen Zenshi a Chinese priest who came to Japan in the 14th century. All the buildings are imitations of Chinese designs, and are quite different from those of Japanese constructions.

Uji (9 m.) (Inn—Yorozuya). The Byōdō-in temple was founded in the 11th century and is an old Buddhist



The Sight of Picking Tealeaves.

temple belonging to the Tendai sect. Here is the famous Hō-ōden or "Phoenix Hall" built in 1052. A. D. The hall is designed to show a Phoenix descending from the sky. A duplicate of this hall was exhibited at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The town is surrounded by tea plantations where the most delicious flavoured and highest priced tea is produced. A large quantity of tea is exported to foreign countries. In the early summer thousands of girls assemble here to pick the leaves, singing their merry songs. It is asserted that the tea was originally introduced from China in the beginning of the 9th century by the Abbot Myōe Shōnin in the Togano-o temple, who planted it in Seburiyama whence afterwards it was trans-planted to this place. The river Uji is noted for fire-flies in summer.

Nara (26 m.) (Nara Hotel, Inns—⊕ Kikusuirō semi-Europ., Musashino), one of the most picturesque spots in all Japan, was the seat of Imperial Government from A. D. 710 to 794 and is now the capital of the prefecture of the same name.

The chief sights are: The Shintō temple of **Kasuga-jinsha**, which was founded in A. D. 768 and is dedicated to Takemikazuchi-no-Mikoto and three others. It is situated at the foot of Mikasayama and is enclosed by lofty cryptomerias. Several number of tamed deer come out to be fed by visitors. The Temple is approached through lines of about 3,000 lanterns or "tōrō" of which, one third of them are made of various metals and the rest of them are stones. A special holy dance called "Kagura" is performed at the temple by young girls.



The Lantern Pass at Nara.

Nigatsudō was founded in 753 A. D. by Abbot Jitchū and is dedicated to the Eleven-faced Kwannon. It is approached by a flight of stone steps and its front is ornamented with a profusion of bronze lanterns. **Tōdaiji** was founded in 728 A. D. by Abbot Rōben at the command of the Emperor Shōmu. It contains the famous Nara-no-Daibutsu or the colossal image of Buddha and also an ancient bell of large proportion. The temple is 156 ft. in height, 290 ft. from east to west and 170 ft. from south to north. The Daibutsu was completed in 746 A. D. and its dimensions are as follows:—



Pass way to Kasuga-Jinsha.

	feet.	inches.
Height	53	6
Length of face	16	—
Breadth of face	9	6
Diameter of nose hole	3	—
Length of finger	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
Circumference of lotus	69	—

Kōfuku-ji is noted for its fine pagoda, and a beautiful pond called Sarusawa-no-ike lies below the temple. The Imperial Museum preserves the antiquities of the place. The town of Nara has good drives which lead into its environs.

Hōryūji, the oldest temple in Japan having been built by the Imperial Devotee Shōtoku Taishi (son of the Emperor Yōmei) in 607 A. D. is situated near Hōryūji station on the S. W. suburb of the town. The temple has an enormous collection of ancient relics.

Sakurai (Inn—Tabaichi) is reached by railway in 1 hr. from Nara and is 12 m. distant. **Hase-no-Kwannon**, Temple of the Goddess of Mercy (Avalokitesvara) is 4 m. from Sakurai by a good road. The temple was founded by Saint Dōtoku in A. D. 724. The One Thousand Mats Hall known as "Senjōjiki" was built by the Shōgun Iyetsuna in 1667. A. D. The place is noted for its cherry blossoms and it has also several hundred kinds of peonies.

Tōnomine-jinsha is 4 m. distant on the S. of Sakurai. The Shrine is picturesquely situated on the heights and it is ornamented with gold and green arabesques being one of the most perfect specimens of Shintō architecture. It is dedicated to Fujiwara-no-Kamatari, a celebrated prime minister of the 7th century. It is said that Kamatari secretly conspired here with Prince Naka-no-Ōye the assassination of Soga Iruka who cherished the bold ambition to place himself on the Throne. This place is also noted for its cherry blossoms and maple trees. A good walk from here is to Kami-ichi via Shikenjaya—a hamlet, where a fine panoramic view may be enjoyed; and from Kami-ichi one may proceed to Yoshino.

Yoshino (Inn—Kadoya) is noted for its cherry blossoms and is about 9 m. distant from Tōnomine. It also can be reached by taking trains to Yoshinoguchi Station. There is a point named "Hitome Senbon" or "A thousand trees in a single glance" in Yoshinoyama whence all the cherry blossoms on the mountain can be viewed at once. **Zōōdō**, the principal temple in the mountain, has a huge image of the god Zōō Gongen 26 ft. in height. There are many other temples and shrines of note. At the end of the 12th century, Minamoto Yoshitsune, a famous general of the Genji family, was concealed for a time in this mountain region. In Japanese history Yoshino is well known as having been the

capital of the South Imperial Court or "Nanchō" for 57 years in the 14th century; and the four successive Emperors dwelt in these mountain fastnesses. Kusunoki Masatsura, a famous young royalist who with his father Masashige supported Nanchō with a desperate effort, wrote a poem on the wall of the Nyoirin-dō temple here in 1347 A. D. when he started to Shijōnawate where a decisive battle occurred, after which he committed suicide.

21. Ōsaka.

Railway 20 m. from Kōbe in 42 min. (fares: 1st 85 *sen*; 2nd 51 *sen*); 26 m. from Kyōto in 47 min. (fares: 1st 41. 13 2nd 68 *sen*).

Hotels.—Ōsaka Hotel; Nippon Hotel.

Inns.—Hanaya; Shiunrō.

Ōsaka is the most wealthy commercial and manufacturing city with 995,945 inhab. The City is intersected by the Yodogawa and many canals which are crossed by hundreds of bridges. Its area is over 8 square miles and is still stretching out with great stride. In the 4th century the Emperor Nintoku took this City for his residence and in the 16th century the Great hero Toyotomi Hideyoshi better known as Taikō, established here his government and devoted his attention to the general improvement of the City.

The principal sights of the city are:—

*The Ōsaka Castle is 2½ miles from the Umeda station and was built by the Taikō Hideyoshi in 1588 A. D. and is one of the grandest and strongest castles in the Empire. It contains a vast area of land and is occupied by the Fourth Army Division At present. Its circumference

is about 2½ m. and there are four gates, namely Ōte, Kyōbashi, Aoya and Tamatsukuri. The huge stones used for the construction of the castle are said to have been brought here from a very long distance by the feudal lords at the command of the Taikō. The view from the top of the platform upon which once stood the five storied donjon, is very extensive and grand. The work of constructing a large and complete harbour at the enormous expenditure of some 22,000,000 *yen*, was commenced by the City in October 1897. When finished, Ōsaka harbour will be one of the most complete constructions of its kind in the World.



The Outside View of Ōsaka castle.

*The Imperial Mint or *Zōheikyoku* was established in 1871 and is the largest of its kind in the Far East. It occupies an area of 121,094 square yards, of which several detached buildings cover some portion. The place is noted for its cherry blossoms, and the mint authorities will open the grounds to the public for a few days when the flowers

to be seen at their best. Among the Bazaars the **Commercial Museum** or *Shōhin-Chinretsu-jo* and the **Museum** or *Hakubutsu-jō* are the best. All the articles are offered for sale at fixed prices.

Temma-no-Tenjin is a very popular Shintō temple and is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane. It is very crowded on the 25th of every month.

Kōzu-no-miya is dedicated to the Emperor Nintoku of the 3rd century. The shrine stands on a hill commanding a fine view of the City. **Ikutama shrine** is a little south of the Kōzu shrine and possesses a very beautiful site.

Tennōji Temple was founded in A.D. 600 by the Imperial Devotee Shōtoku Taishi and is celebrated for its five storied pagoda. **Imamiya Park** is close to the above temple and occupies an immense space of ground. It is the site where the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition was held in 1903.

Nishi and Higashi Honganji temples are as grand as those of other cities.

Amidagaike lies within the precincts of the Wakōji temple at Kita-Horie. It is said that Honda Yoshimitsu, a native of Shinano province, on passing here noticed a strange light in the pond which came from a small idol of a Buddha which he took home. This image is now kept as a great treasure in the Zenkōji temple (p. 62).

Tempōzan is an artificial hill made in the 2nd year of Tempō (1831). It is situated at the entrance of the Ajikawa and commands a fine view over the Ōsaka Bay.

Here are a large wooden light-house, restaurants and sea-water-baths.

The most important business street in the City is **Shinsaibashi-suji**, where almost every kind of merchandise is sold and the principal shops are :

Curios and Fine Art goods :—Yamanaka (Kōraibashi).

Silk Mercers :—Daimaru ; Takashimaya (both Shinsaibashi-suji).

Porcelain :—Yabumeizan (Dōjima).

Sakai Rugs :—Mitani (Honmachi).

Theatres :—Kado-za, Naniwa-za, Asahi-za, Naka-za,

Benten-za (these are all at Dōtonbori).

A Plan to see Ōsaka.

The following places are so arranged according to their locations. Travellers who have only one day to spend in Ōsaka are advised to pick up some of those sights which are most interesting to them.

1. Temma Vegetable Market.
2. Temma-no-Tenjin Shrine.
3. Imperial mint.
4. Sakura-no-miya.
5. Water Works.
6. Castle.
7. Hakubutsujō (Museum).
8. Kōzu Shrine.
9. Ikutama Shrine.
10. Tennōji Temple.
11. Imamiya Park.
12. Dōtonbori. (Show Business district).
13. Shinsaibashi-suji. (Retail shop district).
14. Kōraibashi-dōri. (Retail and wholesale district).

15. Commercial Museum.
16. Kawaguchi Wharf.
17. Tempōzan (Harbour Works).
18. Amidagaike.
19. Honganji Temples.

22 From Ōsaka to Wakayama and Kōyasan. From Kōyasan to Nara or Back to Ōsaka via Yoshinoyama.

Railway from Ōsaka (Namba) to Wakayama in 2½ hrs; from Wakayama to Kōyaguchi in 2 hrs; from Kōyaguchi to Nara via Sakurai in 3½ hrs; from Kōyaguchi to Ōsaka (Minatomachi) via Ōji in 3½ hrs.

Ōsaka—Wakayama.

Principal Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		Ord. Yen	Sp. cial Yen
Namba × △			
Tengajaya × □	1.7		
Sumiyoshi × △	3.3	.07	.11
Yamatogawa	4.7		
Sakai × △	6.1	6.1	.18
Minato	7.0		
Hamadera-kōen × △	9.2		
Ōtsu ×	12.6		
Kishiwada ×	16.2		
Kaidzuka ×	17.7		
Sano	21.2	.39	.59
Tarui	25.3		
Ozaki ×	26.7		
Hakotsukuri	29.0		
Fuke ×	33.0		
Kinokawa	38.3		
Wakayama × △	40.0	.72	1.08

This line proceeds southward along the coast of Ōsaka Bay, where fine views may be enjoyed.

Sumiyoshi is noted for its famous Shinto temple of the same name. It is dedicated to the Sea-gods—Sokozutsu-no-Mikoto and two others, together with the Empress Jingō. In the temple grounds is a pond stocked with a number of turtles, over which spans a semi-circular bridge. On the coast stands an old light-house or “*takadōro*” and excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed here.

Sakai (Inn—⊕ Ichirikirō) is a fine port with 54,040 inhab. facing the Ōsaka Bay. Its chief product is edged tools. Here is a beautiful park called “Ōhama Kōen.” **Myōkokuji**, a Buddhist temple of the Nichiren Sect, is renowned for its gigantic *sotetsu* (sago palm) which spreads over an area of 20 ft. square. It is over four hundred years old.

Hamadera (Hamadera Hotel). The sea-beach is known as “The Hamadera Park” and its grounds cover about 15 acres. The place is sandy and wooded with old pine trees of fantastic shapes.

Kishiwada (Inn—Nabeu) is the site of a castle built by the Warrior Wada in the 14th century. Ushitaki is 5 m. from the station and is noted for its water-falls and maple trees.

Sano (Inn—Miuraya). Inunakiyama, the best scenery in the province of Izumi, 5 m. east from here, is renowned for its cataracts and maples.

Wakayama (Inn—Fujigen) was the castle town of the Lord of Kishū and is the capital of Wakayama Prefecture with 66,527 inhab. The castle was built in 1850 A. D.

and is well preserved. Its three storied donjon commands a bird's eye view including fine distant scenery. The lotus is planted in the castle moat and its flowers are well seen in the early autumn. **Waka-no-ura** is the name given to the narrow piece of land more than one mile in length. It is a sandy and pine-clad peninsula which gives a fine extensive view. **Kimiidera**, the well-known temple dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, is one mile from Waka-no-ura. This temple is the only point whence a perfect view of Waka-no-ura comes in sight.

If travellers can find time, a journey to the southern districts in the **Ki-i Province** might be interesting. This route is rough but delightfully charming and *rikishas* are practicable. From Wakayama to Tanabe (Inn—Gōmei-rō) through Yuasa (Inn—Hirokyū) and Gobō (Inn—Kishiriki) along the coast 59½ m. and thence to Yunomine by the interior road is 34 m. **Yunomine** (Inn—Iseya) is noted for its hot springs and the famous shrine of **Hongū**, (Inn—Tamaya) which stands at the upper part of the Kumanogawa is only 1½ m. distant. From Hongū the rapids of the river may be descended by boat to **Shingū** (23 m.) (Inn—Aburaya)—the mouth of the river. **Miyai** is the junction of the Kuma-no-gawa with the Kitakamigawa from whence may be ascended the famous **Doro Hatchō**, a gorge of the latter river, the scenery both up and down is exceedingly charming. The celebrated fall of **Nachi** is 14 m from Shingū. Travellers may come back to Wakayama along the coastroad from Shingū to **Tanabe** (77 m) via Katsumura, Kushimoto and Sušami, and from Tanabe to Wakayama by the same road above mentioned, or by steamer.

Wakayama—Gojō.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen.	1st. yen.
Wakayama 卍	...		
Wakayama ㊦	1.1		
Tainose...	3.8		
Fuseya×	8.5		
Iwado ...	9.2	.24	.40
Uchita×	11.9		
Kogawa ㊦	14.3		
Nate×	16.0		
Kaseda ...	19.1		
Myōji ...	21.4		
Kōyaguchi ㊦	23.9	.60	1.00
Hashimoto ㊦	27.3		
Suda ...	29.7		
Futami...	32.3		
Gojō 卍	33.3	.83	1.38
Kitauchi×	35.7		
Yoshinoguchi×	39.8	.99	1.66
Tsubosaka ...	42.3		
Gose ㊦	44.4		
Shinjō ...	45.1		
Takata 卍 ㊦	48.2	1.20	2.00

From Wakayama to Kōyaguchi station the Railway runs along the Kiigawa.

Iwade. Negoro-ji, 2 m. from the station, is the head-temple of the Shingi branch of the Shingon sect. This temple is very famous for its cherry blossoms.

Kokawa. The large building of the famous Buddhist temple of the same name may be seen through the windows of the train.

Kōyaguchi (Inn—Katsuragi-kan). Travellers to Kōyasan must alight at this station. From Kōyaguchi to

the base of Kōyasan is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. through Kudoyama, Shiide and Kamiya (Inn—Hanamoto) and half of the distance, rikishas are practicable. The Nyonin-dō or "Women's Hall" is the point on Kōyasan whence, before the Meiji Restoration, no woman was allowed to ascend beyond this place. The Sankein Torishirabesho is the office which inquires of the pilgrims as to their native provinces, and indicates to them some suitable lodgings among the temples, as there are no inns here. Kongōbuji, the celebrated monastery of the Buddhist Sengen sect, was founded by the famous saint Kōbō Daishi in A. D. 816 under the decree of the Emperor Saga. This monastery is commonly called Kōyasan, as it stands on Mount Kōya (1,040 ft. above sea-level). Its area covers 24 square miles and it contains over 130 smaller temples. The building of the principal temple is imposing and magnificent. The Oku-no-In or "Innermost temple" is situated in a densely wooded forest and is approached through rows of thousands of tombs of old Daimyōs, and various personages, including distinguished heroes, learned men, poets and some actors, all of which follow each other for more than one mile. The Gobyō is the Mausoleum of Kōbō Daishi where the Saint was buried. Near by is the Kotsu-dō or "Bone-Hall" and his followers even this day bring a portion of the bones of their deceased family here, to have them interred with the Saint, that their spirits may be assured of salvation. At the time of fire in 1843 many valuables of the monastery were lost, but still being preserved some ancient relics. It is said that the pilgrims who visit here accumulated over 200,000 in a year. On the return, travellers may change their route at Kamiya and proceed to Hashimoto station. The distance of the latter road is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer than the former.

Gojō (Inn—Fujii). Here is a public garden built on the site of the old castle. The ayu (trout) fishing may be engaged successfully at the Yoshinogawa.

Yoshinoguchi (Inn—⊕Seikarō with a private mineral spring). Yoshinoyama (Inn—Kadoya) is very famous for its beautiful cherry blossoms and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the station (p. 129).

Unebi station is nearly 3 m. from Takata junction. It is near the Mausoleum of the First Emperor Jimmu Tennō whose coronation took place at the Kashiwabara-nomiya on the 11th February, 660 B. C. The Kashiwabara-jingu is situated near the Mausoleum. This Shintō Shrine was founded in 1890 A. D. and is dedicated to the Emperor Jimmu and Empress Isosuzuhime. The spot of the Sacred Shrine is the very site where the First Emperor established his Imperial Palace after the conquest. From Unebi to Nara via Sakurai is 15 m. distant (p. 129).

Travellers who choose to return to Ōsaka have to proceed westward via Takata and Ōji junctions. From Unebi to Ōsaka (Minatomachi) is 26 m. distance and takes 2 hrs. (p. 103).

23. From Ōsaka to Maizuru and Ama-no-hashidate.

Stations	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Ōsaka		From Ōsaka.	
Kanzaki □	4.6	.12	.20
Tsukaguchi	6.1		
Itami	8.1		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Ikeda	11.5	.29	.48
Nakayama×	13.6		
Takarazuka×	15.6	.39	.65
Namase... ..	18.8		
Takedao	20.8		
Dōjō	24.4		
Sanda	26.6	.66	1.10
Hirono	30.4		
Aino	33.0		
Aimoto	35.6		
Furuichi	39.0		
Sasayama ×	42.0	1.05	1.75
Ōyama	43.4		
Shimotaki	43.4		
Tanigawa×	51.0		
Kaibara	55.4	1.35	2.25
Iso×	57.4		
Kuroi×	60.1		
Ichijima×	64.1		
Takeda	66.7		
Eukuchi×	71.3		
Fukuchiyama	71.6	1.67	2.78
Isa... ..	75.2		
Ayabe	79.3		
Umesako	84.4		
Maizuru	91.4	2.06	3.43
Shinmaizuru	95.7	2.13	3.55

Railway to Shin-Maizuru or East-Maizuru via Kanzaki in 5 hrs.

Itami (Inn—Yagifusa) is the third station north of Kanzaki, and is famous for its *sake* distilleries.

Ikeda. The famous peony gardens at Kinobe are less than one m. distant. **Mino-o** where there are thousands of

maple-trees and a water-fall of great fame is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by *rikisha*. This grand cascade is 110 ft. high and 18 ft. wide.

Nakayama has a famous temple, one of the 33 Holy Places of Kwannon. This town and its neighbourhood produce various kinds of trees and shrubs.

Takarazuka (Takarazuka Hotel; Tansan Hotel) is noted for its mineral springs which are efficacious in all kinds of diseases, especially in gout and rheumatism. The world famous "Tansan," a good drinking water is the principal product of this place. The place is situated along the Mukogawa. The celebrated temple called Kiyoshi Kōjin stands on a hill 1 m. east of the station.

Namase. The mineral spring of the same name, is on the bank of a branch stream of the Mukogawa and affords a pretty view.

Takedao. The springs of the town are efficacious in cutaneous affections. The Mizotaki, a grand cascade in the Mukogawa gorge is within 1 m. and is a cool place in summer.

Sanda.—The renowned hot springs of **Arima** (Arima Hotel; (Inn—Sugimoto) are 5 m. distant by *rikisha*. Arima (1,200 ft. above sea level) is situated in a valley, north of mount Rokkō, and is a favorite resort especially in summer. This place may also be reached direct from Kōbe via Sumiyoshi station on foot, or by *kago*—the distance 14 m. The springs are most efficacious in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. The temperature of the water is 39° cent. In the vicinity of the town there are many pretty walks. In autumn the place is also noted for its maple leaves. Arima produces very pretty baskets which are largely exported abroad.

Sasayama (Inn—Kadogen) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō, and there are celebrated temples in its vicinity. A grand cascade called "Benten-no-taki" has a series of 48 falls, the longest of which is 90 ft. while the shortest is over 10 ft. It is 7 m. by *rikisha*.

Fukuchiyama (Inn—⊕ Kasugi) was formerly a castle town and now has a garrison. The castle was built by Toyotomi, the Taikō in the 16th century. The town is the centre of the trade of the neighbouring provinces. From Fukuchiyama to Kameoka, the present terminus of the Kyōto Railway through Ubara, is about 30 m. distant. **Moto-Ise-Daijingū**. It is asserted that this place was the original site of the great shrines of Ise before they were removed to the province of Ise in A. D. 478 by the command of the Emperor Yūryaku. The names of the shrines still existing are exactly the same as those of Ise. **Ōyeyama** (3,720 ft. high) is a mountain famous for its large rock-caves at its summits, where, it is said, many ogres used to live in ancient times. The above two places are about 8 m. distant from Fukuchiyama.

Shin-Maizuru (Inn—Kwagetsu) has a naval station on the Japan Sea. It is also called East Maizuru, as the town is situated 4 m. east of the old town of Maizuru (Inn—Seiwarō).

Miyazu (Inn—⊕ Araki's Villa) is one of the best ports along the coast of the Japan Sea. Steamers leave daily from Maizuru for here (fares: 1st 50 *sen*; 3rd 35 *sen*)—passage of 16 m. takes 1½ hrs.

Chionji known as Kiredo-no-Monju, is a Buddhist temple of the Rinzai sect. The temple stands on the sea-side

opposite to the point of Ama-no-Hashidate, which stretches forth leaving a 300 ft. break called Kiredo. The view of the peninsula from here is very pleasing.



The Bird's-eye View of Ama-no-Hashidate.

Ama-no-Hashidate, one of the Three Celebrated Sights of Japan, is only a little more than one mile from Miyazu. It is beyond the power of words to express the wondrous beauty of the view of this long narrow shoal running into the sea covered with pine trees growing low on the white sands, and on the surrounding mountains. Its length is nearly two miles, and it is 222 ft. in breadth. The best plan is to take a boat (charge, with return, 60 *sen*) from Miyazu to Ichinomiya, from whence climbing up half a mile, one reaches Ipponmatsu on the heights, where is the very point that commands the whole scene of Ama-no-hashidate.

From Miyazu to Maizuru may be reached in 3 hrs. by *rikisha* road—15 m. distant. From Miyazu, steamers leave daily to Obama and Tsuruga (p. 121)—the passage of the

former takes 6 hrs (fare-2nd ¥ 1.00) and the latter 12 hrs. (fare-2nd ¥ 1.70).

The tourist who intends to make a visit to the **Great Shrine of Izumo** may take a fine steamer of the Imperial Government Railway from Maizuru. The steamer leaves Maizuru every other day in the spring and summer, and every three days in other seasons. The voyage between **Maizuru** and **Sakai** takes 11 hours (fares: 1st. ¥ 7.30; 2nd. ¥ 4.40), and from Sakai he may proceed by ferry on the lake and by *rikisha* (p. 163).

Travellers who would like to go from **Maizuru** to **Kyōto** via Lake Biwa may proceed to Imazu, (Inn—Fukudaya) on the west shore of the Lake through Obama, (Inn—Yahara) by *rikisha*—the distance is 50 m. From Imazu to Ōtsu, the lake steamer takes 3½ hrs. (p. 163).

From Miyazu, **Kinosaki Hot Springs** also called Yushima, may be reached via Hijiyama-tōge in a single day by *rikisha* with two men—the distance is about 37 m. (p. 154). From Yushima the Ikuno Silver Mines via Toyooka are about 46 m. distant (p. 154).

III. SOUTH-WESTERN JAPAN.

24. Kobe.

Hotels...Oriental Hotel, Mikado Hotel, Grand Hotel, Tor Hotel, California Hotel, Club Hotel, Glenlea Hotel, Hotel Francais.

Inns...Nishimura, Gotō, Tokiwaya.

Kōbe is an important port open to foreign trade since 1863. Before that period the town of Hyōgo was the chief business quarter and Kōbe was only a suburban village. The towns are geographically divided by the Minatogawa, but practically joined into one municipality. The ex-Concession situated on the eastern portion of the City is very clean, and is regarded as the model settlement of the Empire. Kōbe has banks, churches, steamer agencies, fine shops of domestic and foreign products, and is just as popular as Yokohama. It has a population of 285,002.

The principal attractions of Kōbe are the pretty walks in the neighbourhood and among the Hills including following:—

Nankōsha is dedicated to Kusunoki Masashige known as Nankō, the most celebrated patriot of the 14th century. This Shintōshrine was founded in the beginning of the Meiji era (1871), but the Nankō's tomb-stone was built in 1691

by Lord Mito Kōmon, the famous author of the Dainihonshi or, "History of Great Japan," who exceedingly admired the loyal acts of the Kusunoki family. Near by stands **Kōgenji**, a Buddhist temple, also called Kusunoki-dera. It is asserted that the members and relations of the Kusunoki family numbering seventy-three are buried here those who have committed suicide in 1335. A. D.

The Daibutsu or a colossal bronze Buddha, was established in 1891 A. D. within the precincts of the Nōfukuji Buddhist temple. It is 48 ft. in height and 85 ft. in circumference.

Shinkōji temple is noted for its image of Amida which is a famous work of art. The **Jūsansō-sekitōba** or "Thirteen storied stone pagoda" is a monument 26 ft. high and was erected for Taira-no-Kiyomori, head of the Great House of Taira in the 12th century who ruled the Imperial Palace with his own kinsmen. The place was then at Fukuhara near the city.



The Daibutsu at Shinkōji.

Wada-no-misaki is a point of land jutting out into the sea. Here a new pier has been constructed by the Tōkyō Sōko Kabushiki Kaisha. It is 600 feet long and 68 feet wide, and there are six paralleled railway lines on it which are connected with the late Sanyō railway.

Ikuta-jinsha is near Sannomiya station. This Shintō temple was founded by the Empress Jingō in the beginning of the 3rd century and is dedicated to the Goddess Waka-hime-no-mikoto.



Ikuta-jinsha.

The Nunobiki falls (20 min. walk from the ex-Concession), two in number—the lower is called the Medaki or "Female fall" 43 ft. in height, and 12 ft. wide, and the upper is the Odaki or "Male fall" 82 ft. in height, and 18 ft. wide. Both the cataracts are very beautiful and the neighbouring hill affords a magnificent view of Kōbe harbour.

Suwayama has mineral baths and commands a fine panoramic view of the port and bay, as well as the beautiful distant mountains.

Mayasan, back of the Numobiki falls, is famed for Tanjōji of the Buddhist Shingon sect known as the "Moon Temples" situated at its top. From the village of Uyeuo at the foot of the mountain to its summit is over one mile. This temple is reached by a flight of stone steps numbering 198 in all.

The Principal shops are :

Curios and Fine Art Goods.—Kuhn & Komor (81, Kyōmachi); W. Tallers or "Daibutsu Gallery" (26, Sannomiya-chō); Ikeda & Co. (No. 24; Hamada's Fine Art Department (No. 182); Harishin (No. 57).

Silks and Embroideries.—Nonishi (No. 182); Matsumoto (No. 340).

Bamboo Works.—Iwamoto (near Nankō); Tanaka (No. 194).

Photographers.—Ichida (Motomachi) Tamamura (Sannomiya-chō).

25. From Kōbe to Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Miyajima and Shimonoseki.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kōbe×□△		From Kobe.	
Hyōgo×△	1.1	yen	yen
Takatori	3.2		
Suma◎	4.6		
Shioya×	6.4	.17	.28
Tarumi×	8.2		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Maiko◎×	9.4	.24	.40
Akasbi△	12.0	.30	.50
Okubo×	15.9		
Tsuchiyama	20.0		
Kakogawa◎	24.3		
Hōden	26.4	.66	1.10
Sone	28.9		
Gochaku	31.4		
Himeji□◎×	34.1	.86	1.43
Aboshi×	40.5		
Tat-uno×	44.2		
Naba	47.0		
Une	51.6		
Kamigōri×△	55.7		
Mitsubishi×△	63.7		
Yoshinaga	68.0		
Wake	71.4		
Mantomi	76.7		
Seto×	79.6		
Saidaiji×	84.6		
Okayama□◎×	89.1	2.01	3.35
Niwase	93.2		
Kurashiki	99.1		
Tamashima◎×	104.8		
Konjin◎×	108.7		
Kamokata×	110.9		
Kasaoka◎△	116.3		
Daimon×	120.7		
Fukuyama◎	125.4	2.60	4.33
Matsunaga	132.0		
Onomichi◎×	137.9	2.79	4.65
Itozaki◎◎△	143.5	2.87	4.78
Mihara	145.0		
Hongō×	151.3		
Kōchi×	153.9		
Shiraichi×	164.4		
Saijō△	170.0		

Station.	Mileage.	Fares	
		2nd.	1st.
Hachihonmatsu X	173.7		
Seno X	180.3		
Kaidaichi O X	185.8		
Hiroshima □ O X Δ	189.3	3.57	5.95
Yokohama X	191.6		
Koi O X	193.2		
Itsukaichi X	197.3		
Hatsukaichi X	199.4		
Miyajima O X	203.3	3.77	6.28
Kuba X	209.4		
Ōtake	212.2		
Iwakuni O X Δ	215.5	3.90	6.50
Fujū X	220.0		
Yuu X	235.1		
Kōjiri O	230.6		
Ōbatake X	231.5		
Yanai O Δ	236.0	4.16	6.93
Tabuse X	239.9		
Iwata X	243.3		
Shimada X	246.4		
Kudamatsu	253.4		
Tokuyama O X Δ	258.2		
Fukugawa X	262.6		
Tonomi X	270.2		
Mitajiri O X Δ	274.7	4.62	7.70
Daidō X	279.6		
Ogōri O	285.8		
Kagawa	288.2		
Ajisu	291.1		
Funaki X	297.5		
Onoda	303.7		
Ass □ X O	307.5	5.00	8.33
Habu X	312.7		
Ozuki	316.6		
Chōfu O	320.5		
Ichinomiya	323.8		
Hatabu	326.7		
Shimonoseki X O	329.3	5.22	8.70

Imperial Government Sanyō Railway to Himeji in 1--2 hrs. ; to Okayama in 3--4½ hrs. ; to Hiroshima in 7½-10½ hrs. ; Shimonoseki in 13-17½ hrs.

The Inland Sea is the name given to a picturesque body of water lying between Honshū (the Mainland), Shikoku (the Southern shore) and Kyūshū (the South-West shore) Its length from Akashi strait in the east entrance to Shimonoseki in the western point of exit, is 227 m, and its width alters from 8 to 40 m. Some portions of this sea are dotted so thickly with islets that vessels passing on their route through the entangled channel, they have to pass many dangerous points.

The Imperial government Sanyō Railway runs along the Northern shore of this beautiful Inland Sea starting from Kōbe.



Along the Beach of Suma.

Suma (Inn—Hoyōin) is a very pleasing sea-shore village having a fine view of Awaji island. Suma-dera is a

Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect and contains various treasures) The **Valley of Ichino-tani** is well known in Japanese history, as the site of the great battle which took place in the 12th century between the Taira and the Minamoto families.

Shioya (Inns—Oriental's Seaside Villa; Formerly known as Beach House Hotel). Here excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed. This place is much crowded During the whole Summer.

Maiko (Inn—Mankirō) has a numerous number of pine trees of fantastic shaped branches. The place is also a pleasant summer resort.



Sea-side Rest House at Maiko.

Akashi (Inn—Yebisuya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō. The castle ground is now altered into a public garden. Hitomaru-jinsha is a Shintō temple built in honour of Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaru, the celebrated poet of the 7th century.

The above four stations may be reached very quickly from Hyōgo. Here are good accommodations and fine summer villas, and also excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed. In this region the train runs so close to the sea that passengers feel as if they were on board a steamer. This scenery is especially pleasing and is the eastern point of the entrance to the Inland Sea, where lies the big Island of Awaji on the opposite shore.

Kakogawa. The famous old pine tree called **Takasago-no-matsu** is within the enclosure of Takasago Shrine. This giant tree is also named **Aioi-no-matsu** or "Pine of mutual growth" because it has two sexed leaves on a single trunk and it is often mentioned in Japanese poems. **Onoe-no-matsu** is another pine tree, which is equally famous to that of Takasago. The above two places are about 2 m. distant from the Kakogawa station.

Hōden. A stone hall called "Ishi-no-Hōden" is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. west. It is 23 ft. square and 26 ft. in height. The hall is believed to contain some relics of the earliest ages. The spot affords very charming views.

Himeji (Inn—Akamatsu) is the largest town in the province of Harima with 36,509 inhab. The castle is called **Rejō** or "Snowy Heron Oastle" as it is all white in colour and its five storied donjon is 800 ft. in height. The castle was built by Akamatsu Sadanori in 1339 A. D. and is now occupied by an Army Division. **Shosha-zan**, a thickly wooded mountain, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. north from Himeji and is noted for its large Buddhist temple called Enkyōji. It was founded in 966 A. D. and dedicated to the Kwannon. Himeji is also the station for the branch Bantan line, which crosses the town from south to north. **Shikama** is the terminus station, and is a port where excellent sea-bathing may be

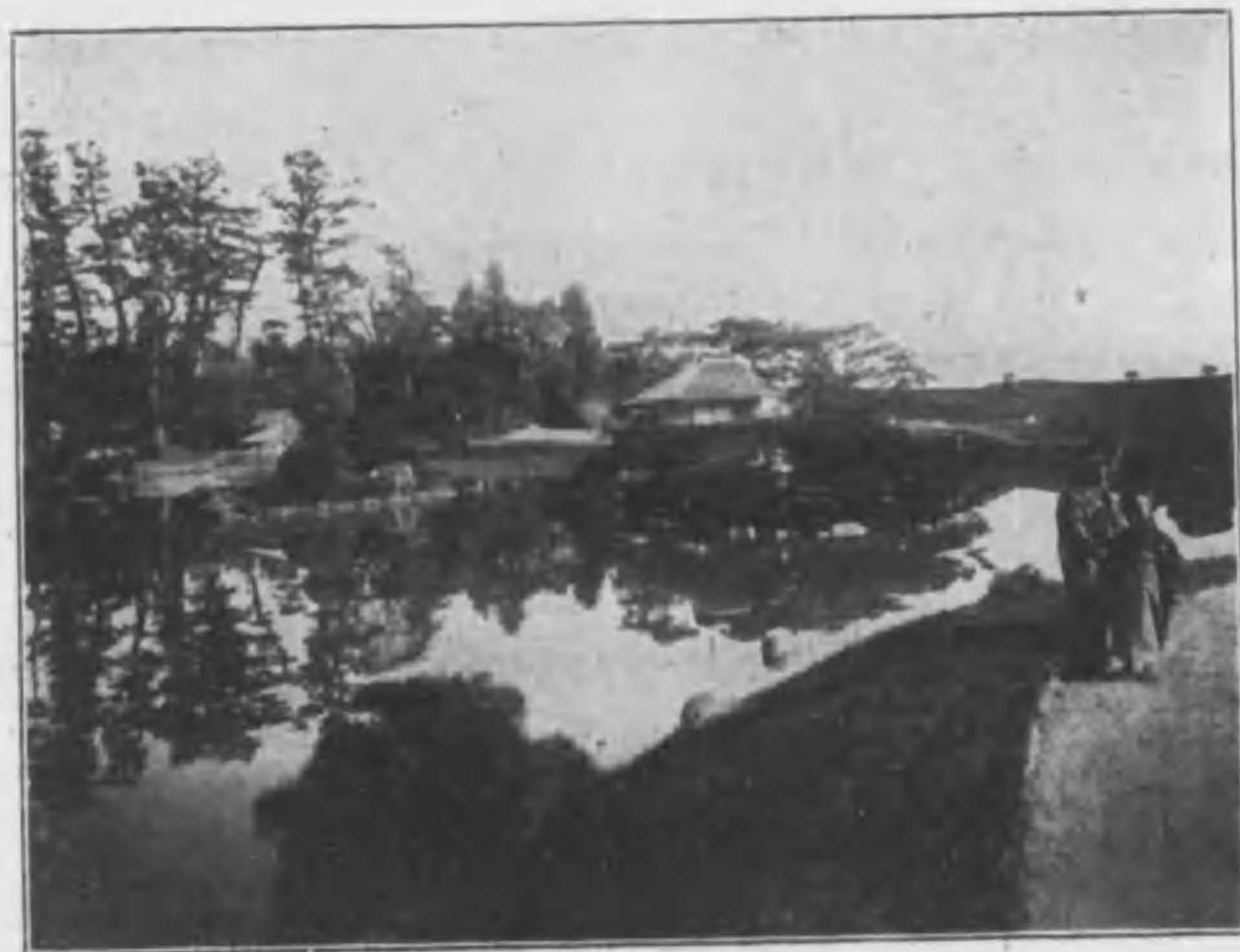
enjoyed. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Himeji. The Bantān line starting from the port Shikama proceeds to KINOSAKI (65 m.), the present terminus in the province of Tajima via Ikuno. Some portions along Himeji and the branch line afford very pleasing views **Ikuno** (Inn—Taisankan) is distant 27 m. from Himeji and may be reached in 2 hrs. The town, 1,000 ft. above the sea, is situated at an important junction connecting the south coast of Inland Sea and the northern coast of the Japan Sea. It is noted for its *Silver mines known as Ikuno Ginzan which are now controlled by the Mitsubishi & Co. of Tōkyō. **Toyoōka** (Inn—Mikiya) was formerly the castle town and is about 32 m. north of Ikuno. In about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the north of Toyoōka there are three basaltic caves called Genbudō, the largest one 78 ft. wide, 102 ft. deep and 30 ft. high. All the stones and pillars in the cave are hexagonal in shape and are a wonderful work of Nature. **Kinosaki hot springs** (Inn—Ōmeikan) also called Yushima, are 7 m. north of Toyoōka. The hot springs are situated on the west bank of the Kinosakigawa and were discovered by a priest in the 8th century. The place has many pleasing views and is a good summer retreat. **Tsuiyama** is a port situated at the mouth of the Kinosakigawa and is surrounded on three sides by mountains. The steamers of the Ōsaka Shōsen kaisha call twice a week during the summer time. On the west of the port stands Hiyoriyama, a hill only 100 ft. high, the top of which commands one of the grandest views of the Japan Sea.

Now we will proceed on our journey westward to Shimonoseki by the main line of the Sanyō Railway.

Aboshi (Inn—Wataya) is the next station to Himeji. The famous temple Ikaruga-dera is 1 m. distant and preserves a picture of Prince Shōtoku Taishi, painted by himself in 606. A. D.

Naba (Inn—Tanakaya). Akō is about 8 m. from the station and produces a large quantity of salt. It is noted in Japanese history as the castle town of Lord Asano whose 47 royal retainers executed vengeance on his enemy in A. D. 1702. Some relics of them may be seen in the Kwagakuji temple.

Okayama (Inns—Miyoshi-kadan, Jiyūsha) is the capital of the same named Prefecture with 81,025 inhab. It was formerly the castle town of Lord Ikeda and has still a castle which is called the "Crow Castle" because its colour is black. The castle was built by Bizen-no-kami Munetaka in the 16th century. At the base of the castle, lies the **Kōraku-en**, one of the three celebrated gardens in this country, is nearly one mile from the station. The garden was laid out in 1786 A. D. and its grounds occupy about 22 acres which are surrounded by the Asahigawa. There stand various houses among which the Renchi-ken commands the finest view. Flowers of every season may be seen here and the maples are especially fine. Kairakuen, 2 m. from the station, has recently been made a public garden. The town produces all kinds of mattings. The Fifth Higher School, and *the Medical School are in the town. Steamers belonging to the Imperial Government Railway connect daily with **Takamatsu** at Sanuki Prov. calling at Sanban and Tonoshō. The passage takes 4 hrs. From Okayama the Chūgoku Railway starts in two directions:—one to **Tsuyama** (34 m.) in the province of Mimasaka, and the other to **Tatai** (13 m.) in the province of Bitchū. The famous valley of Gōkei also called Gōdani is about 5 m. by *rikisha* from Tatai, the terminus station of the latter line. There are many wonderful cliffs hereabout and a beautiful stream runs between the rocks.



The Kōrakuen at Okayama.

Niwase (Inn—Kamoya). The famous shrine called Kibitsu-jinsha is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. north of the station. It was founded in the 4th century by order of the Emperor Nintoku and is the most splendid in the western part of Japan. The Cascade Otowa-no-taki is located here.

Tamashima (Inns—Tamashima Hotel; Moriwaki) has a good harbour. Port Tadotsu in the Shikoku Island is about 22 m. distant and has daily steamer communication.

Fukuyama (Inn—Kurisada) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is the capital of the Bingo province. The castle has been partly destroyed since the Restoration and the grounds have been made into a public garden.

Tomo (Inn—Marutsune) is 7 m. south of Fukuyama and is one of the good ports in the Inland Sea. Its famous product is a kind of *sake* called Hōmeishu. **Fukuzenji**, a Buddhist temple, commands a panoramic view of the beautiful sea and the fine islets of **Sensuitō** and **Bentenjima**

which lie opposite to the temple. The **Abutō-no-kwannon** is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. west of port Tomo. The temple is built on the cliff stretching out into the sea and is 92 ft high above the sea. The temple itself is 36 ft. square. On the sea-beach under the precipice is another temple called Bandi-zenji. From this point a very picturesque view on the Inland Sea may be enjoyed.

Onomichi (Inn—⊕Hamakichi), one of the best ports on the Inland Sea, has extensive steamer communication and is a prosperous commercial town with 30,529 inhab. It has three great temples, namely Senkō-ji Saikoku-ji and Jōdo-ji. Senkō-ji was founded more than 1,100 years ago and stands near the top of a very steep hill which affords a fine panoramic view. An islet called Mukōjima lies opposite to the port and makes a narrow strait which looks like a pond in a landscape garden. Its scenery is very picturesque. Steamers of the Imperial Government Railway leave for Tadotsu every day and reach there in 3 hrs. (charges: 1st ¥ 1.40; 2nd ¥ 1.05).



The view of Ono-no-Seto.

Kaidaichi (Inn—Yamaoka). A branch line diverges to Kure (12 m.) in 50 min. **Kure** (Inn—Miyoshi) has an important naval station and is 3 m. distant to Etajima where stands the Imperial Naval College. The Arsenal and the College can not be seen without special permission from the naval authorities. The **Strait of Ondo** known as Ondo-no-Seto is near Kure. It is a very narrow passage of water about 300 ft. in width. The coasting steamer run through this strait within a stone's throw and the view is very charming.

Hiroshima (Inns—⊕ Mizoguchi ; ⊕ Kikkawa) is the largest and most important City on the Sanyō line and is the seat of the Hiroshima Prefecture with 121,196 inhab. It was the castle town of the Daimyō Asano. The castle was built by Mōri Terumoto in 1594 and is now possessed by the Fifth Army Division. *The famous landscape garden called **Sen-tei** is one of the great sights of the town. Its grounds cover about 10 acres and here is a large pond with small islets. Seifūtei, a building in the garden, commands the most pleasing views. **Nigitsu park** has many cherry and maple trees, and there are a number of tea-houses, and from the top of the hill a bird's eye view may be enjoyed. *The Higher Normal School is in the town. During the late Japan and China War, the Emperor made his residence in the barracks which was then the head-quarters of the General Staff Office. A branch railway diverges to port **Ujina** (13m.) (Inn—Naganuma). The harbour was built in 1889 at the expense of yen 340,000 and by about 1,000,000 work-men. The depth of the water in the harbour is 60 ft. even at low tide, and the coasting steamers may anchor along-side its pier. From Ujina to Etajima is 7 m. and to Kure 9 m. Steamers belonging to the Ōsaka Shōsen Kaisha connect three times every

day between Ujina and Takahama in Iyo Prov. (fares : 1st ¥ 1.40 ; 2nd ¥ 1.00).

Miyajima is a station just opposite the famous island of Miyajima at the distance of only half a mile. Visitors bound for the Isladd must alight here and take a steam-boat which awaits the passengers of the train—the boat may be reached in 15 min. **Miyajima** also called **Itsukushima** (Mikado Hotel, Europ. style ; Inn—⊕ Iwasō) is one of the Three Beautiful Scenes of Japan. The Island measures about 5 m. from east to west and 2½ m. from north to south. It has many lovely valleys and pretty cascades and its surrounding scenery is very charming. The **Miyajima Shintō temple** known as Itsukushima-jinja, is dedicated to the Goddesses of Ichikishima-hime, Tagori-hime, and Tagitsu-hime. The date of the foundation of this temple is unknown, but it was restored by Taira-no-Kiyomori in the 12th century. Long galleries of 888 ft. in length and 14 ft. wide, stretch out as spreading wings into the sea on both sides of the temple, which being partly built out over the sea, appear at high tide floating upon the surface of the water. On payment of a fee (to the priest) all the iron lanterns of the gallery are lighted. The sight is really a beautiful one. The large gateway or "Ōtorii" stands in the water 528 ft. from the Main temple. Its height is 44½ ft. and length of beams 73 ft. The present torii was built in 1875 and the inscription on its tablet hung up was written by the late Prince Arisugawa Taruhito. On a hill near the temple is the Senjōjiki or "Hall of one thousand mats." It was constructed by the Toyotomi, the Taikō in 1582 when he made his triumphal return from his Korean Expedition. Close by the hall stands a five storied pagoda. The **Maple Valley** or Momiji-dani is noted for its cherry blossoms and

autumn tints. A number of tame deer will approach visitors as do those at the Kasuga Shrine at Nara. A beautiful stream called Mitarai-gawa flows round wondrous rocks of fantastic shapes and under curious bridges. The mount **Miyama** lies south of the Itsukushima-jinja and is 1,356 ft. high above the sea level. This Island has also seven famous sea shores and a round trip of these sights in a sailing vessel is commonly called *Shimameguri*.



The Sight of Itsukushima.

Iwakuni. The station is about 3 m. from the town of the same name (Inn—Komehei) which was formerly the castle town of branch family of the Daimyō Mōri. It is noted for its strange shaped bridge called **Kintai-kyō** or Soroban-bashi. It spans the Nishiki-gawa and its length is 750 ft. Its highest portion is 78 ft. high. The method of construction of this bridge was invented by Kikkawa Moto-nobu, the Daimyō of the Iwakuni clan in 1673. Though

it has been rebuilt tens of times, its original shape has never been altered.



The Famous Bridge "Kintai-Kyō."

Ōbatake—The channel of Ōbatake affords a picturesque view.

Tokuyama (Inn—Matsumasa), formerly the seat of a Daimyō, is an important port.

Mitajiri (Inn—Kashiwagi). Port Mitajiri is one mile south of the station.—A famous shrine of Temmangū called Matsuzaki-jinsha at Miyaichi (Inn—Fujimura) is one m. north. This Shintō temple stands on a picturesque hill from whence may be seen a very pleasing view. From Miyaichi to Yamaguchi is 12 m. on a flat road.

Ogōri is the nearest station to **Yamaguchi**, (Inn—Fujimura), capital of Yamaguchi Prefecture—7 m. distant by a good *rikisha* road. The castle at the foot of Mount Kōno-

mine was built by the celebrated Daimyō Mōri; who figured much in the war of the Meiji Restoration. He moved here in 1863 from Hagi, his former capital, which is about 21 m. north. There is a public garden on a hill called Kameyama where equestrian statues of the Mōri family were recently erected. The hot springs of Yuda are at the south suburb of the town.

Asa (Inn—Nishida). A branch line diverges to Ōmine (13 m.) where a mine of smokeless coal was recently discovered. The mine is controlled by the Naval Department.

Onoda (Inn—Sakurai) is noted for its production of cement and has daily steamer communication with Shimonoseki 11½ m. distant.

Chōfu (Inn—Shin-ichi).—The beautiful islets called Kanju and Manju lie in front of the town and the scenery is very picturesque. Chōfu was the castle town of a branch of the Mōri family and is the burial place of the Emperor Chūai who ruled the Empire at the end of the 2nd century. Ninomiya Shrine is dedicated to the Empress Jingō who sailed for the conquest of Korea in the 3rd century. Kōzanji, a Buddhist temple, was built about 600 years ago and is famous for its fine location.

Shimonoseki (Sanyō Hotel; Inns—Shunpanrō, Daiki-chi), the western terminus of the Imperial Government Sanyō line, is an important commercial port with 46,285 inhab. Steam-launches ply every 15 minutes between this port and Moji on the opposite shore. The town has been known in our history from ancient times. In 1163 the great battle of Dannoura was fought between the Minamoto and the Taira families. It has become more famous since

the affair of 1864 known as "Bombardment of Shimonoseki." The result of which brought a final blow to Japanese conservative Party by the combined squadron of British, French, Dutch and American ships. In 1895 the famous "Shimonoseki Treaty of Peace" was signed by the Ambassadors of Japan and China. During the late Russo-Japanese war a frightful sound of guns of the great naval battle of the Japan Sea were distinctly heard at this place. **The Akamagū Shrine** is dedicated to the illfated Emperor Antoku who drowned himself in the sea at the battle of Dan-no-ura in the 12th century. The temple is situated at the foot of a fine hill from whence a very pleasant view may be enjoyed. **The Kameyama Shintō Temple** stands on a hill commanding a picturesque view over the western entrance of the Inland Sea. **Shunpen-rō** is a first class Japanese style hotel situated on the slope of a fine hill. It was the meeting place where the peace treaty was concluded in 1895. **Odo** is a very narrow channel located between Hirkoshima and the west end of the town. It has only 300 ft. in width and excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed here.

26. From Kōbe to the Great Shrine of Izumo.

Railway to Okayama (89 m.) (p. 155); Railway from Okayama to Tsuyama (35 m.) in 2¼ hrs. (fare 2nd ¥ 1.47); by *rikisha* from Tsuyama to Kizuki (107½ m.) via Yonago.

After reaching Okayama by the Imperial Government Sanyō Railway, travellers must change cars to the Chūgoku Railway which takes them to **Tsuyama** (Inn—Musashino), the present terminus of the line. It was formerly a castle town. Its chief product is a cotton fabric called Unsai-ori.

Shuraku-en is a nice landscape garden with very pleasing views. **Sakura-jinsha** is the Shintō temple dedicated to the Emperor Godaigo and his royal retainer Kojima Takanori and it is 3 m. from the station. This place is the very spot where in the 14th century the ill-fated Mikado stayed on his way to be exiled to the Oki island by the Hōjō family, and where Kojima Takanori, who attempted to rescue him on the road, indirectly indicated to the Emperor of his loyal spirit by writing a few lines of poetry on the shaving of a cherry tree. Takanori's romantic act is very much admired by the Japanese people. From Tsuyama to Port Yonago (62½ m.) may be reached by *rikisha*. The service is conducted by the Chūgoku Railway (in 12 hrs. fare ¥2.50) through the following villages:—Kuze (Inn—Urushiya), Katsuyama (Inn—Kishiya) and Neu (Inn—Chaya).

Yonago (Inn—⊕Komego) situated along the Nakaumi Lagoon, is the most important port of the province of Hōki and is the centre of communications in the provinces of the San-indō. From here a long strip of land called Yomigahama extends to the N. for 11 m. and at its end is Port **Sakai** by the Branch railway, whence regular steamers run to Miyazu, Tsuruga and Shimonoseki. The Government Railway starting from Matsue reaches to Tottori (75 m.) via Yonago and Kurayoshi (Inn—Tōyō-ken) in 5 hrs. (fare 2nd ¥1.74). **Tottori** (Inn—Kozeniya) is the capital of Tottori Prefecture and has the famous castle site. From Tottori to Yushima Hot Springs (p. 154) via Hamasaka is about 54 m. distant and *rikishas* are practicable.

From **Yonago** to **Matsue** steamers leave daily (fares 25 *sen*; 19 *sen*) and the passage of 15 m. takes 2 hrs. A fine view of the Nakaumi Lagoon may be enjoyed. If travellers take the *rikisha* road between the above two places, four hrs.

are required—the road is very good and nearly 20 m. in distance. However, train takes only in one hour.

Matsue (Inn—Minami-kan), capital of Shimane Prefecture with 35,081 inhab., has a castle which is still in good state of preservation. It is situated on the borders of the Shinji-ko Lagoon. This beautiful lagoon measures 11 m. in length, 4 m. in breadth and its circumference is 32½ m. From Matsue steamers run in two directions on the Lagoon several times a day—one goes to Shōbara (14½ m.) on its west bank and the other to Hirata (16½ m.) From Matsue to Kizuki through Shinji is 27½ m. by *rikisha* or travellers may take a steam-boat on Lake Shinji to Shōbara in 2 hrs. (boat fare 25 *sen* from whence to Kizuki is 12½ m. (2½ hrs. are taken).

Kizuki (Inn—Inabaya) is a port where call the steamers of the Ōsaka Shōsen Kaisha. It is famed for the Great Shrine called **Izumo-no-Ōyashiro** which is dedicated to Ōkuninushi-no-Mikoto or the God Ōnamuchi, son of Susanō-no-Mikoto, the younger brother of Tenshōkō Daijin or the Sun-Goddess, and rivals with Ise the honour of being the most ancient and venerable shrine of the Shintō faith. The Great Shrine is situated at the foot of the mount Yakumo and its ground covers 19 acres. There are a number of other small shrines. The present shrine was built in the middle of the 18th century and renewed in 1881. Its chief priests are both families of Senge and Kitabatake, the very descendants of Ameno-Hobiko-no-Mikoto who served Ōkuninushi-no-Mikoto. The shrine contains various ancient treasures and its great festival is held annually from the 14th to the 16th of May. **Inasehama** is ½ m. from Kizuki and is a good sea-bathing place where very pleasing views may be enjoyed. The Shintō temples of Hinomisaki 5 m. distant from Inasehama, may be reached by boat and the surrounding scenery of the passage is very charming.