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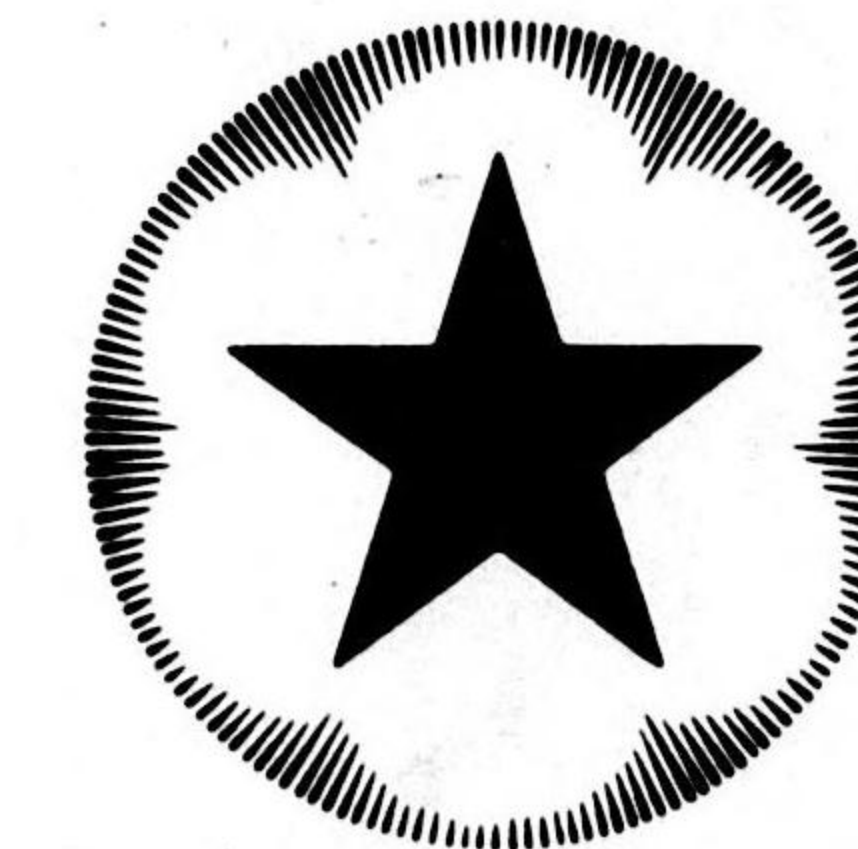
~~SECRET~~  
ARMY SERVICE FORCES MANUAL

M 354-17

CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

# JAPAN

SECTION 17: CULTURAL  
INSTITUTIONS



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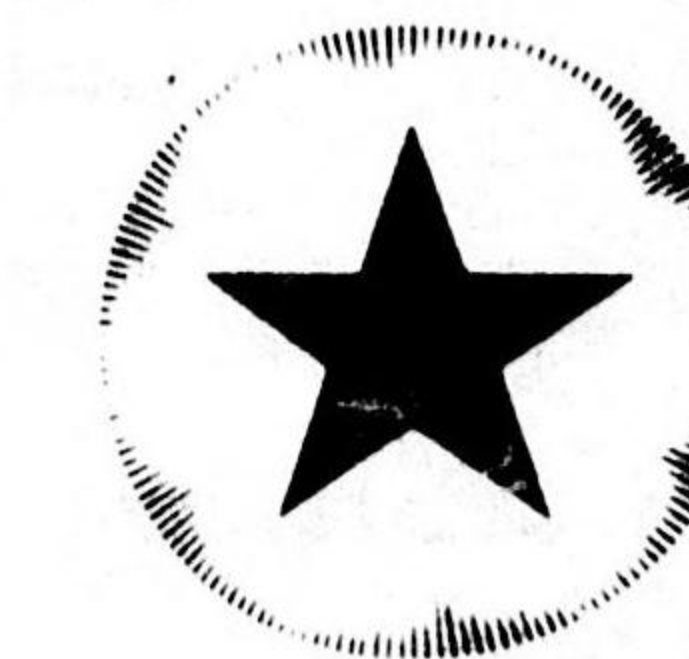
**CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK**

**JAPAN**

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**HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES,**

**24 JULY 1944**

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- 11 -

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The main subject matter of each Army Service Forces Manual is indicated by consecutive numbering within the following categories:

M1 - M99 Basic and Advanced Training  
M100 - M199 Army Specialized Training Program and Pre-  
Induction Training  
M200 - M299 Personnel and Morale  
M300 - M399 Civil Affairs  
M400 - M499 Supply and Transportation  
M500 - M599 Fiscal  
M600 - M699 Procurement and Production  
M700 - M799 Administration  
M800 - M899 Miscellaneous  
M900 - up Equipment, Materiel, Housing and Construction

\* \* \* \*

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES  
Washington 25, D. C., 24 July 1944

Army Service Forces Manual M 354 - 17, Civil Affairs Handbook,  
Japan, Section 17, Cultural Institutions, has been prepared under the  
supervision of the Provost Marshal General, and is published for the  
information and guidance of all concerned.

[SPX 461 (21 Sep. 43)]

By command of Lieutenant General SOMERVELL:

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Major General,  
Adjutant General.

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- 111 -

This study on Cultural Institutions in Japan was prepared for the  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL  
by the  
AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND  
HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

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BRANCH, MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, PMGO, 2807 MUNITIONS BUILDING,  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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- iv -

## INTRODUCTION

### Purposes of the Civil Affairs Handbooks

The basic objectives of civil affairs officers are (1) to assist the Commanding General by quickly establishing those orderly conditions which will contribute most effectively to the conduct of military operations, (2) to reduce to a minimum the human suffering and the material damage resulting from disorder, and (3) to create the conditions which will make it possible for civilian agencies to function effectively.

The preparation of Civil Affairs Handbooks is a part of the effort to carry out these responsibilities as efficiently and humanely as possible. The Handbooks do not deal with plans or policies (which will depend upon changing and unpredictable developments). It should be clearly understood that they do not imply any given official program of action. They are rather ready reference source books containing the basic factual information needed for planning and policy making.

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- v -

## CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOKS TOPICAL OUTLINE

1. Geographical and Social Background
2. Government and Administration
3. Legal Affairs
4. Government Finance
5. Money and Banking
6. Natural Resources
7. Agriculture
8. Industry and Commerce
9. Labor
10. Public Works and Utilities
11. Transportation Systems
12. Communications
13. Public Health and Sanitation
14. Public Safety
15. Education
16. Public Welfare
17. Cultural Institutions

This study on Cultural Institutions in Japan was prepared for the MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL by the AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION .....	iii
EMPIRE OF JAPAN .....	1
"INNER CIRCLE PROVINCE" .....	4
KYÔTO .....	6
KÔYASAN .....	7
NARA .....	8
TOKYO .....	9
IMPORTANT PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF JAPAN .....	10
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	10
INDEX .....	11

INTRODUCTION

Japan is the last outpost of part of the great civilization of Asia. On this island there still remain intact Buddhist temples and treasures, the prototypes of which in China and India have for the most part been burned and destroyed through fire and war. Japan, the last country to which Buddhism was brought by missionaries from the mainland countries, has thus become the repository for the treasures and culture of this great religion and philosophy.

Although only a relatively few important cultural monuments exist in Japan as compared with a small European country, the Japanese hold an almost fanatical reverence for even the most humble shrine. It colors their entire way of life and it is this attitude which is one of the most difficult characteristics for a foreigner to understand.

Most of these monuments are scattered all over the island, many of them in isolated spots, while relatively few are centered in the cities. Only three maps of individual cities have been included in this handbook, while the remaining maps show the Empire of Japan marked with important sites, the "Inner Circle Provinces" and an enlargement of Koyasan. The lists have been largely compiled from the official lists of the National Treasures Commissions, issued in Japan in 1939. Castles as well as shrines and temples have been indicated on the maps as cultural monuments, but whenever these castles have been used in recent years as regimental headquarters or as arsenals this fact has been indicated on the accompanying lists. Tokyo is the only important modern industrial city of which a special map has been made. The cities of Kyoto and Nara, which also have separate maps, are older cities and contain many outstanding monuments. Nara, also called the Holy City, was the capital of Japan in the 8th century.

The extraordinary reverence felt by the Japanese for their Buddhist temples is only equalled by that shown for the shrines of the ancient Shinto, or national, religion of Japan. Shinto shrines are seldom more than 20 years old, being rebuilt at the end of that period to insure their purification, and it is less the building than the spot on which it is built that is considered holy by the Japanese. For this reason the parks surrounding these simple, usually unimpressive, thatched roof shrines with their peculiar gates (Torii) are included in these lists.

Many of these parks, as well as those around the temples, are examples of world famous Japanese landscape gardening, often done by outstanding painters and architects. These gardens rank as cultural treasures of the nation and their destruction would be comparable to the loss of a great masterpiece of painting or sculpture. Some are semi-philosophical or religiously symbolic arrangements of sand and stones; and they date from the 16th century.

The temples and shrines of Japan contain movable objects of great value such as sculpture, ceramics and paintings. Few of these have been mentioned in the following lists, for with the exception of heavy bronzes, the Japanese have been in the habit of changing the location of small objects from one spot to another and it is often difficult to trace them.

Looked upon with the same reverence as the temples and shrines are the tombs of the emperors, for they represent the fundamental Japanese creed known as "Emperor worship". The graves or mausoleums of national heroes are also considered sacred as their heroes personify the highest Japanese virtue, loyalty. Such are the graves of the 47 Ronin in Tokyo.



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Japan has produced many cultural treasures in her own country, but during the course of this and previous wars, objects looted from China have been used to fill her museums and private collections with extraordinarily fine material. Some of the museums thus filled are national monuments, while others, such as the Imperial Household Museum at Tokyo, contain the rich art collection of the Imperial family. The collections at Osaka and Kyoto resemble more closely our public museums. All monuments, or objects, listed as a National Treasure, whether in a museum or private collection, are under the direct control of the Government and can not be altered or moved without official permission.

Libraries of Japan are among the finest in Asia and contain books on the culture of Japan, China and India now unavailable elsewhere. In the Tokyo Imperial Library in particular are priceless records from ancient Japanese families, large collections of Chinese classics, some of which are unique, Korean royal records, and a large number of the earliest printed books in the world - only a small portion of which have been tapped by native or foreign historians.

Except for the temple store-houses, it is in the private collections of wealthy individuals that the most important art treasures of Japan are to be found rather than in museums as in Europe and America. The members of the ancient aristocracy, almost without exception, possess such art treasures. They usually consist of small objects which are for the most part Chinese in character. Among them will be found folded screens on paper, paintings on paper and silk, porcelains, lacquer and bronze objects and wooden sculpture. Some are still in their original containers or boxes signed by famous collectors of the past and, unlike our western boxes, are often the sole record of invaluable pedigree. They and their contents should be handled with the greatest care as they are usually of the greatest fragility.

Painting has always been an important expression of Japanese culture. However, except for the frescoes at the Horyu-ji Monastery at Nara, which have great historic significance, few have been mentioned here as they are usually in scroll form, rolled up and probably removed from their original location. Screen painting, another great Japanese art, has been indicated when possible. Many screens are to be found in the 17th century monasteries where they were originally painted.

The following Japanese government organizations are entrusted with the care of objects of art and antiquity and of sacred precincts. Their records if available would undoubtedly prove of value in discovering the location of the movable objects belonging both to the nation and to private individuals:

The Imperial Commission on National Treasure, which functions under the Imperial Household Department;

The Bureau of Religions, under the Minister of Education;

The Bureau of Cultural Relations (Kokusai Bunkwa Shinkokwai), under the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

The staff of the Institute of Art Research at Ueno Park, Tokyo.

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EMPIRE OF JAPAN

SPECIAL LISTS AND MAPS MADE FOR:

Tokyo 4H

Kyôto 4F

Nara 4E

and

"Inner Circle Province"

1I-1	HIROSAKI (Aomori Prefecture)	Hirosaki castle, 1610.	
2I-2	HIRAIZUMI	Chûson-ji (monastery), with Konjiki-dô (hall), late Heian period, 1124.	Ca. 1 mile from town, 46 miles from Matsushima
2I-3	SENDAI (Miyagi Prefecture)	Castle of Date Masamune, 1601.	
2I-4	MATSUSHIMA (Miyagi Prefecture)	Zuigan-ji, 1609; wood.	In Matsushima Bay, N. of Sendai
3H-5	SUWA (ENVIRONS) (Nagano Prefecture)	Suwa shrine; sacred open air site established 1617.	
3H-6	NAGANO (Nagano Prefecture)	Zenko-ji (Buddhist shrine), 15th century; contains many sacred images; library, five-storied pagoda.	
3H-7	NAGANO (ENVIRONS) (Nagano Prefecture)	Shimmei-gû (Shinto shrine), Archaic period; wood; oldest example of this type of architecture.	
3U-8	NIKKÔ (Tochigi Prefecture)	***Tôshô-gû Honden (mausoleum), Yedo period, 1617-1663; temples; elaborate decorations.	
4G-9	KÔFU [FUCHÛ] (Yamanashi Prefecture)	Fujigatake shrine, 1560.	
3/4I-10	KASHIMA (Ibaraki Prefecture)	Kashima shrine, 1618.	On coast N. of Chôshi (N.E. of Tokyo)
4E-11	KIZUKI (Shimane Prefecture)	***Izumo-Taisha Honden (Shinto shrine), archaic period, 1667; wood; sacred place.	4 miles N.W. of Izumo-Imaichi (ca. 21 miles W. of Matsue)
4G-12	ÔGAKI (Gifu Prefecture)	Ôgaki Castle, 1563.	Near Lake Biwa
4G-13	GIFU (ENVIRONS) (Gifu Prefecture)	Eihô-ji Kaizan-dô (monastery), Kamakura period, 1352; wood; unique design.	
4G-14	NAGOYA (Aichi Prefecture)	Tenshu of Nagoya-jô (castle), Momoyama period, 1611-16; wood and stucco; decorated with screens and panels of Kano school; example of highly developed Japanese castle architecture (now headquarters for military police). Shinpuku-ji library; manuscripts. Atsuta shrine, founded 686; wood; two gates, 7th century and 1572; contains sund, part of Imperial regalia.	North quarter of city  Suburb of Nagoya

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EMPIRE OF JAPAN

4H-14a	KAMAKURA (Kamakura Prefecture)	Engaku-ji Shari-den (temple), Kamakura period, 13th century; wood; shows Chinese style of building in this century: Big Buddha, bronze, 1252.	
4H-14b	ODAWARA (ENVIRONS) (Kanagawa Prefecture)	Saikō-ji [Saijō-ji] or Doryo-san Temple, 1589; carved wood panels on exterior; bronze figures.	
4E-15	FUKUYAMA (Hiroshima Prefecture)	Fukuyama castle, 1619, in park; stone keep.	W. of Okayama
4E-16	OKAYAMA (Okayama Prefecture)	Castle, 1573; "Crow Castle" now a school; well preserved fortress; garden.	
4E-17	KIBITSU-JINJA (Okayama Prefecture)	Shrine, Muromachi period, rebuilt in 1393; wood and stucco.	
4F-16	HIMEJI (Hyogo Prefecture)	Himeji or "Snowy Heron" Castle, 1340, restored 1573-91; by Hideyoshi; well-preserved; now divisional headquarters of the army.	W. of Ōsaka
4F-18a	KŌBE (ENVIRONS) (Hyogo Prefecture)	Akashi-Jinja (Shinto Shrine), 14th century. Kakurini-ji Hondō (temple), Muromachi period; wood.	Near Akashi
4F-19	NAGARO (Wakayama Prefecture)	Daidenboin, 1515 (hall of monastery).	S. of Ōsaka
4F-20	ŌSAKA (ENVIRONS) (Ōsaka Prefecture)	Kongō-ji (monastery), 1606; main hall; several small buildings; bell tower. Takemikumari-jinja Shaden (three shrines), Muromachi period; wood.	S.E. of city S.E. of Ōsaka
4G-21	YAMADA (Miye Prefecture)	***Ise shrine (most sacred Shinto temples in Japan); two divine palaces founded 5th century, often rebuilt; Choko-kwan (museum) nearby. Ruriko-ji, 1404.	In Park
4D-22	YAMAGUCHI (Yamaguchi Prefecture)		
4E-23	HIROSHIMA (ENVIRONS) (Hiroshima Prefecture)	**Itsukushima shrine, 1241; temples built on piles in water; five important buildings; five-storied pagoda; Torii gate in the water. Castle, 1589 (now regimental headquarters).	On Miyajima Island
4/5D-24	SHIMONOSEKI (Yamaguchi Prefecture)	Eifuku-ji temple, 1327.	
5D-25	KŌZAN-JI	Kōzan-ji Butsuden, Kamakura period, 1320; wood; one of few examples of Buddhist architecture of this period.	E. of Shimonoseki
5E-26	MATSUYAMA (Ehime Prefecture)	Matsuyama castle, 1602.	
5E-27	KOCHI (Kochi Prefecture)	Kochi castle, 1601; ruins.	
5G-28	KUMANO	Kumano shrines; sacred place.	

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EMPIRE OF JAPAN

5D-29	HAKOZAKI (Fukuoka Prefecture)	Hakozaki shrine (Shinto), 1592; with temple to God of War founded 759.	
5D-30	KASHI-I (Fukuoka Prefecture)	Kashi-i shrine, 1801.	Near Hakata
5D-31	TAJIMI (Fukuoka Prefecture)	Munekata shrine, 1578.	Near Hakata
5D-32	FUKUOKA (ENVIRONS) (Fukuoka Prefecture)	Kyūshū Imperial University; *library.	
5D-33	DAIZAIFU (Fukuoka Prefecture)	Dazai-fu shrine, 1591.	
5D-34	ŌITA (ENVIRONS) (Ōita Prefecture)	Usa-Hachiman-Jinja Honden, early Heian period; after original style in mid-16th century; wood and stucco.	
5E-35	UWAJIMA (Ehime Prefecture)	Uwajima castle, 1596.	
5C/D-36	NAGASAKI (Nagasaki Prefecture)	Sōfuku-ji, 1629; gateway and library.	
5D-37	KUMAMOTO (Kumamoto Prefecture)	Castle, 1601; stone wall remains; park.	
Off map to S. of 7B	SHURI (Okinawa Prefecture)	Shuri castle, old; date unknown; wood and stone.	
	7B LOOCHOO ISLANDS		

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"INNER CIRCLE PROVINCE," JAPAN

(Including Osaka, Kyôto, Hiesan [Hieizan], Nara, and Koyasan)

SPECIAL MAPS AND LISTS MADE FOR:

Koyoto 7C

Nara 7/8F

Koyasan 5K-15

- |           |  |  |                         |
|-----------|--|--|-------------------------|
| 8B-1      | HIESAN [HIEIZAN]<br>(Mt. Hiye)(Mt. Hiei)<br>(Shiga Prefecture) | **Enryaku-ji (monastery), founded 794, rebuilt in 1589; hundreds of buildings related to the monastery on the hillside.  | 3 miles N.E. of Kyôto   |
| 6C-2      | KYÔTO (ENVIRONS)<br>(Kyôto Prefecture)                         | Ninna-ji (monastery); Buddhist temple, 9th century; art museum.  |                         |
| 8C-3      | HIESAN [HIEIZAN]<br>(Mt. Hiye)(Mt. Hiei)                       | ***Onjô-ji Temple, 1356; ten buildings, 7th-19th centuries.  | Near Ostu               |
| 7C-4      | INARI<br>(Shiga Prefecture)                                    | Inari shrine (Shinto); guardian figures main hall 15th century.  | Suburb of Kyôto         |
| 8D-5      | ISHIYAMA<br>(Shiga Prefecture)                                 | Ishiyama-dera Tahô-tô (shrine and pagoda), Kamakura period, 13th century; wood.  | S.S.E. of Ostu          |
| 7D-6      | YAMASHINA (ENVIRONS)<br>(Kyôto Prefecture)                     | Daigo-ji Gojû-no-tô, 951; new museum nearby.   | 6 miles S.E. of Kyôto   |
| 7D-7      | MOMO-YAMA<br>(Kyôto Prefecture)                                | Castle with mausoleum, 19th century.   | 4 miles S.S.E. of Kyôto |
| 7D-8      | UJI (ENVIRONS)<br>(Kyôto Prefecture)                           | Mampuku-ji sô-mon (monastery), Yedo period, 1168; wood; consists of various buildings.   | 6 miles S.S.E. of Kyôto |
| 7D-9      | UJI<br>(Kyôto Prefecture)                                      | Byôdô-in (now Buddhist temple); Hôô-dô (Phoenix Hall) with Chû-dô (two-storied middle hall).   | 6 miles S.S.E. of Kyôto |
| 4/5F/G-10 | ÔSAKA<br>(Ôsaka Prefecture)                                    | Imperial University; *library. Ôsaka-shi-Toshokan (Ôsaka Municipal Library).<br>Castle, 1583; fortified; only walls and moat remain of original building; now arsenal and military headquarters.<br>Shi-tennô-ji, 593; considerably rebuilt.   |                         |
| 7G-11     | NARA (ENVIRONS)<br>(Nara Prefecture)                           | Yakushi-ji Tô-tô, early Nara period, 698; wood and stucco; one of oldest temples in region, now mostly ruins; ***three black bronze figures in Central Hall, late 7th century; in Pagoda, ***standing figure.  |                         |
| 7G-12     | HÔRYÛ-JI<br>(Nara Prefecture)                                  | ***Hôryû-ji (monastery), 7th century; several buildings within enclosure entered by gates; pagoda, Great Hall, lecture hall. In Kondo, two 7th century gilt bronza Buddhas, three 7th century painted wood canopies; Kudara Kwannon, 7th century; 4 guardian kings; two shrines, 7th and 8th centuries with 3 bronze |                         |

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"INNER CIRCLE PROVINCE," JAPAN

(Including Osaka, Kyôto, Hiesan [Hieizan], Nara, and Koyasan)

- |       |  |   |                       |
|-------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 7G-12 | HÔRYÛ-JI (Cont'd)<br>(Nara Prefecture) | figures; four frescoes, 8th century. In Yumedono Hall, *gilded wood Kwannon, early 7th century; very sacred. In pagoda, 8th century clay figurines. |                       |
| 6H-13 | TAIMA<br>(Nara Prefecture)             | Taima-dera, 8th century (monastery); contains earliest embroidery of Buddhist Paradise.   | S.S.W. of Nara        |
| 9H-14 | MURÔ-JI<br>(Nara Prefecture)           | Murô-ji Kondô, early Heian period; thatched roof; five-storied pagoda; *three 9th century wood figures.   | S.E. of Nara near Ise |
| 5K-15 | KOYASAN<br>(Wakayama Prefecture)       | See separate map and list.  |                       |

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KYOTO, JAPAN

(KYOTO PREFECTURE)

- 3A-1 \*Kami gamo shrine, sacred park; site of rice harvest festival.  
 5A-2 Shugaku-in, 1629; Imperial \*garden and Detached Palace.  
 2B-3 Daitoku-ji Kara-mon (monastery gate), Momoyama period, 16th century; richly decorated; screens.  
 3B-4 \*Ôtani Dai Gaku (Ôtani Buddhist University; with \*fine library.  
 3B-5 Kamo-mioya-jinja Honden (Shinto shrine), early Heian period; reconstructed 1863.  
 1B-6 \*\*\*Rukuon-ji Kin-kaku (Golden Pavilion); Muromachi period, 14th century; wood with lacquer and gold foil decoration.  
 1B/C-7 Kitano-jinja Honden (Temmangu shrine), Shinto, founded 947; reconstructed 1707; interior decoration.  
 3C-8 \*Doshisha University, founded 1875; \*library for advancement of Christianity; literature and science.  
 4C-9 Medical School of Kyôto Imperial University.  
 1C-10 Miyoshin-ji (Buddhist monastery), Ashikaga period, 14th century; 24 temples; priests' quarters; collection of Chinese paintings and screens.  
 3C/D-11 \*\*Katsura Palace, 16th century; numerous buildings; Shishin-Den, Yedo period in early Heian style; gardens.  
 4C-12 Kyôto Imperial University; \*library founded 1897.  
 5C-13 \*\*\*Jishô-ji Gin-kaku (remains of Palace), Muromachi period, 1483; known as "Silver Pavilion" though never finished; \*garden.  
 2D-14 Nijô-jô Shoin (Nijô palace), Yedo period, 1624; \*\*collection of screens, \*garden.  
 5D-15 \*\*\*Private collection of Baron Sumitomo; Chinese bronzes.  
 2E-16 Mibudera (Buddhist shrine), modern; contains collection of 10th century masks used for dances.  
 4E-17 Yasaka-jinja Honden (shrine), Yedo period, 654-661; reconstructed 1654; \*pagoda.  
 4D-18 \*Chion-in (remains of Buddhist temple); large hall; 17th century roof; screens.  
 2E-19 \*\*Nishi-Hongan-ji (Buddhist monastery), Momoyama period; group of buildings including Kyukoku, Daiyoku University with \*Buddhist library; main buildings contain \*screens and Chinese and Japanese paintings.  
 3E/F-20 \*\*Higashi Hongwanji (temple); large building restored in 1895.  
 4E-21 Hokaku-den, 17th century; Hideyoshi shrine and museum contains art treasures from monasteries.  
 4E-22 \*\*Kiyomizu-dera Hondô (hall), Yedo period; reconstructed 1633; wood; outstanding example of architecture of the period.  
 4F-23 \*\*\*Sanjusangendo (temple), 1251; contains Buddhist treasures, especially statues.  
 2F-24 Tô-ji Kondo (Buddhist monastery), Momoyama period, 16th century; wood; five-storied pagoda, 826; good example of this period; contains \*sculpture.  
 4F-25 Senyu-ji; Imperial mausoleum of Emperor Nunko and other members of royal family since 1242.  
 Beyond map Jishô-ji Tôgu-dô (shrine), Muromachi period, 1483; wood.  
 at 3C

In Park

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- 6 -

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KOYASAN, JAPAN

(WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE)

\*\*\*Thirty temples founded by Kôbô Daishi, 9th century; largest monastic group in Japan; Shingon sect.

- 1D-1 Grave of Founder, Kôbô Daishi.  
 3C-2 \*Kongô bu-ji (Abbot's headquarters).  
 4B-3 \*Miei-dô (storehouse of treasures).  
 4B-4 Kondô ("Golden Hall").  
 3D-5 Mura yakuba (village office).  
 4A-6 Great Gate and Pagoda.  
 4E-7 Kongô Sammei-in (hall).

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- 7 -



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NARA, JAPAN

(NARA PREFECTURE)

- 1A-1 Akishinodera (religious hall), 8th century; contains standing lacquer figure, 13th century.
- 1A-2 \*\*Hokke-ji (convent), founded 8th century; wood; tile roof; contains eleven-headed Kwannon, 9th or 10th century; on the chugugi, \*\*\*Kwannon (or Miroku), 7th century
- 4A-3 \*\*\*Shôsôin of the Todai-ji, Pate Nara period; monastery with large treasure house containing outstanding art treasures belonging to the Imperial Household.
- 3B-4 Women's Normal School; containing \*library.
- 4B-5 \*\*\*Tôdai-ji Daibutsu-den (Buddha hall), Yedo period; re-constructed, 1705; wood; Nandaimon, great gate with figures by Unkei; Daibutsu-den houses huge Buddha, 8th century, restored; 8th century bronze lantern.
- \*\*\*Tôdai-ji Hokke-dô (chapel), late Nara period, 733; wood and stucco; with main hall (Hondô); in chapel, 8th century clay guardians and large lacquer Kwannon.
- 2B/C-6 Tôshôdai-ji Kondô and small chapel, late Nara period; wood; tile roof; contains portrait of founder on painted lacquer; 8th century seated Buddha and standing Kwannon.
- 4B-7 Kôfuku-ji Sanjû-no-tô (central hall and five storied pagoda), Kamakura period, 1424; wood; contains \*sculpture; in chapel, painted wood figures by Unkei, 1208.
- 4B-8 \*\*\*Museum; sculpture, perhaps some from monastery. In Nara Park
- 5B-9 Kasuga-jinja (temple), early Heian period; Shinto style; present building 1861. In Nara Park
- 5C-10 Shin-Yakushi-ji Hondô (monastery), late Nara period, 780; wood and stucco; contains sculpture, 12 guardian kings, 8th century painted clay; carved wood Buddha, 9th century.

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TOKYO, JAPAN

(TOKYO PREFECTURE)

- 3B-1 Gokoku-ji, monastery, 1647; headquarters of Neo-Shingon sect, library; seminary.
- 4C-2 \*\*\*Tôyô Bunko; outstanding library of oriental studies; includes Morrison collection.
- 3D-3 Waseda University, 1902; \*\*Buddhist library and museum.
- 5C/D-4 Tokyo Imperial University; Aka-mon (gate of daimyo residences), Yedo period, 1827; contains \*\*library.
- 5C/D-5 Ueno Park; sacred spot with shoguns' graves; Tokyo Art College; Fine Arts collections.
- \*\*\*Imperial Household Museum; Buddhist and secular art; archaic Japanese art; \*bronze figurines. In Ueno Park
- Kan'ei-ji Temple, 1639; five-storied pagoda. In Ueno Park
- 6C-6 Senso-ji Hondô (monastery hall), Yedo period, 1649; wood; outstanding example of this type of Buddhist architecture of the period.
- 4/5D/E-7 Imperial Palace, 15th century; fortified; restored.
- 2E/F-8 Meiji-shrine, 19th century; Shinto style.
- 2E-9 \*\*Private collection of Baron Ino Dan; Japanese painting; industrial and peasant arts.
- 2E-10 \*Private collection of Ôkura; antique museum of Chinese and Japanese art.
- 2/3E/F-11 Imperial Detached Palace, 19th century; belongs to Crown Prince.
- 3F-12 \*\*Private collection of Mr. Kaichirô Nezu; outstanding collection of Japanese and Chinese painting, sculpture and industrial arts.
- 4F/G-13 Zôjô-ji (monastery and temples), 1605; important buildings; five-storied pagoda; shoguns' wives' graves. In Shiba Park
- 4G-14 Keiô University, modern; outstanding \*library including Asiatic society of Japan. Near Shiba Park
- 3/4H-15 Graves of the 47 Ronin (sacred place), ca. 1702. In Sengakuji Temple
- Off Map Private collection of Mr. Tomitarô Hara \*\*in two buildings In Yokohama
- S.S.W. Rhinshun-kaku (Momoyama period) and Chôshû-kaku (Yedo period, 1623, pavilion); collection of painting, sculpture and industrial arts.

RESTRICTED



IMPORTANT PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF JAPAN

PERIOD	UP TO	JAPANESE ERA: UP TO	CHRISTIAN ERA: UP TO
Archaic	Introduction of Buddhism	1212	552
Asuka (Suiko)	Taika Restoration	1305	645
Early Nara (Hakuhō)	Removal of the capital to Heijō	1370	710
Late Nara (Tempyō)	Removal of the capital to Heian	1454	794
Early Heian (Kōnin)	Accession of the Emperor Daigo	1557	897
Late Heian (Fujiwara)	Fall of the Heikē Family	1845	1185
Kamakura	End of the Emperor Gokameyama's reign	2052	1392
Muromachi (Ashikaga)	Oda Nobunaga's entry into the capital	2228	1568
Momoyama (Oda-Toyotomi)	Fall of the Toyotomi Shogunate	2275	1615
Yedo (Tokugawa)	Meiji Restoration	2528	1868
Meiji-Taisho	Accession of the reigning Emperor	2586	1926
Modern			

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(The order in which they are given indicates their value for this purpose)

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INDEX

	Page
Daizaifu (Fukuoka Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Fukuoka (Environs) (Fukuoka Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Fukuyama (Hiroshima Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Gifu (Environs) (Gifu Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Hakozaki (Fukuoka Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Hiesan (Hieizan) (Mt. Hiye) (Mt. Hiei) . . . . .	4
Hiesan (Hieizan) (Mt. Hiye) (Mt. Hiei) (Shiga Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Himeji (Hyogo Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Hiraizumi . . . . .	1
Hirosaki (Aomori Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Hiroshima (Environs) (Hiroshima Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Hōryū-ji (Nara Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Inari (Shiga Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Ishiyama (Shiga Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Kamakura (Kamakura Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Kashi-I (Fukuoka Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Kashima (Ibaraki Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Kibitsu-Jinja (Okayama Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Kizuki (Shimane Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Kōbe (Environs) (Hyogo Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Kochi (Kochi Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Kōfu (Fuchū) (Yamanashi Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Koyasan (Wakayama Prefecture) . . . . .	7
Kōzan-ji . . . . .	2
Kumamoto (Kumamoto Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Kumano . . . . .	2
Kyōto (Kyōto Prefecture) . . . . .	6
Kyōto (Environs) (Kyōto Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Loochoo Islands . . . . .	3
Matsushima (Miyagi Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Matsuyama (Ehime Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Momo-Yama (Kyōto Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Murō-ji (Nara Prefecture) . . . . .	5
Nagano (Nagano Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Nagano (Environs) (Nagano Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Nagaro (Wakayama Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Nagasaki (Nagasaki Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Nagoya (Aichi Prefecture) . . . . .	1



RESTRICTED

	Page
Nara (Nara Prefecture) . . . . .	8
Nara (Environs) (Nara Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Nikkô (Tochigi Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Odawara (Environs) (Kanagawa Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Ôgaki (Gifu Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Ôita (Environs) (Ôita Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Okayama (Okayama Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Ôsaka (Ôsaka Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Ôsaka (Environs) (Ôsaka Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Sendai (Miyagi Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Shimonoseki (Yamaguchi Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Shuri (Okinawa Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Suwa (Environs) (Nagano Prefecture) . . . . .	1
Taima (Nara Prefecture) . . . . .	5
Tajimi (Fukuoka Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Tokyo (Tokyo Prefecture) . . . . .	9
Uji (Kyôto Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Uji (Environs) (Kyôto Prefecture) . . . . .	4
Uwajima (Ehime Prefecture) . . . . .	3
Yamada (Miye Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Yamaguchi (Yamaguchi Prefecture) . . . . .	2
Yamashina (Environs) (Kyôto Prefecture) . . . . .	4