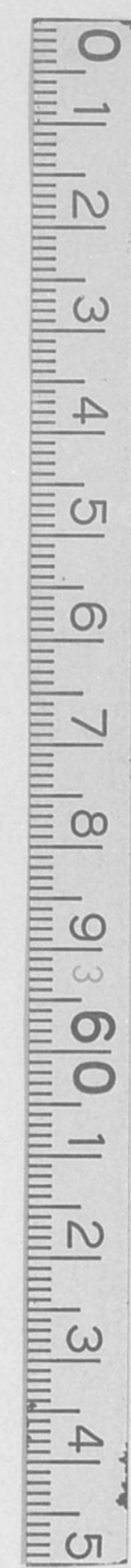


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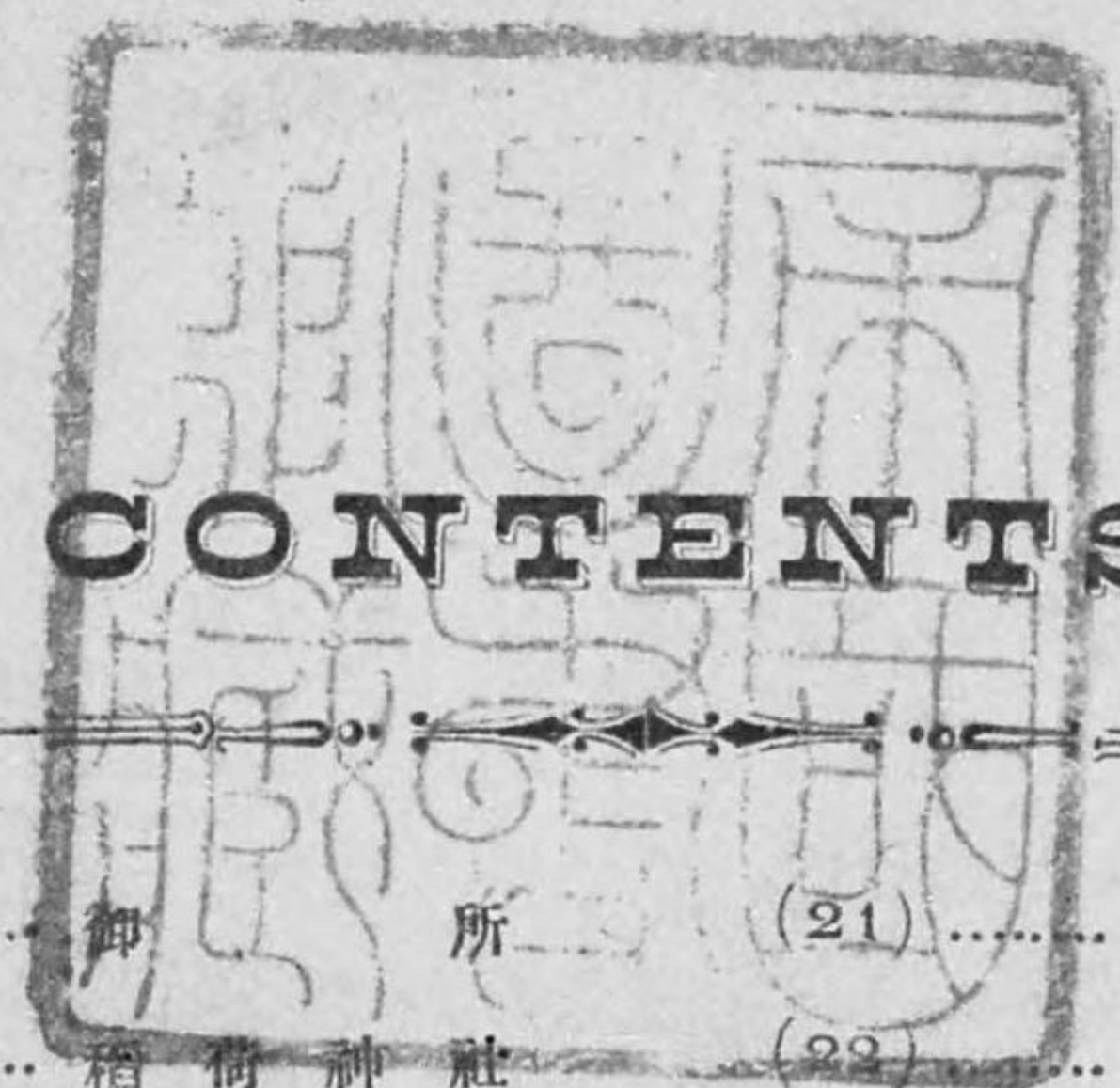
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明治
40 6 14
内交



(1)

IMPERIAL PALACE.

御 所

Within the Imperial Park, enclosed by a picturesque roofed wall with gates on each side. The front gate, facing south, is called Kenrei-mon, behind which stands Shishin-den, the palace of ceremony. The present buildings were completed in 1856.



(2)

INARI TEMPLE.

稻荷神社

The greatest of the temples of this name, which can be found everywhere in the country. Popularly known as Fox God, as the fox is said to be the servant of the deity. The altar is always filled with offerings of devotees. The hill behind the temple is full of burrows of foxes, where superstitious people make pilgrimage along a winding path. The temple, northeast of the city, can be reached either by railway or electric tramway.



(3)

TSŪTEN BRIDGE.

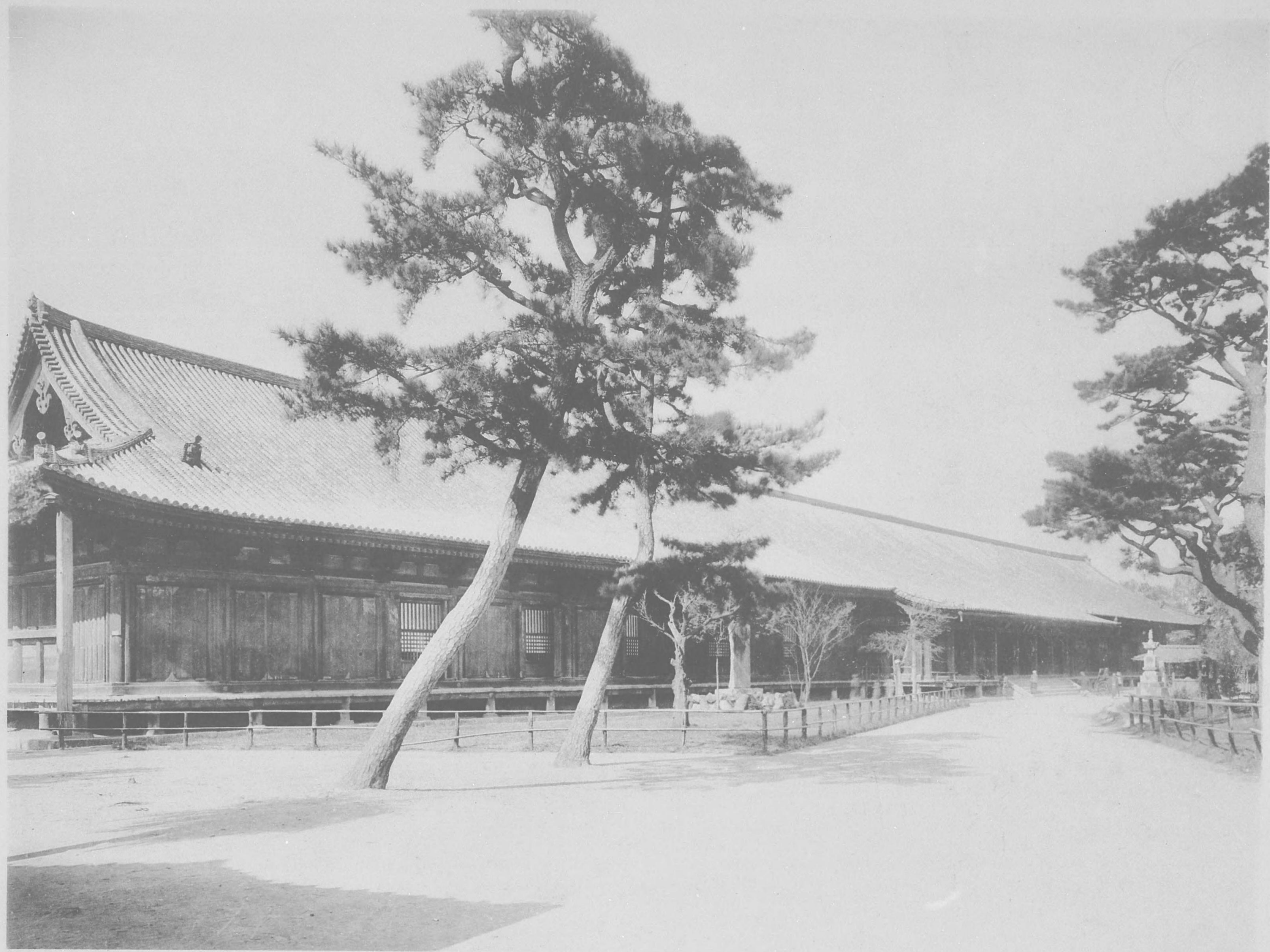
通 天 橋

One of the finest maple gardens in the city. Within the grounds of Tōfukuji, one of the five principal temples of the Zen Sect, at the southeastern outskirts of the city. The bridge is that part of a long corridor which passes over a gully thickly wooded with maple trees.



(2)

The greatest
with offerings
either by rail



(4)

SANJŪSANGENDO.

A Buddhist temple in the northeast, entirely different from others in construction, being 396 feet long and only 56 feet wide with 158 huge pillars. Within the hall 1001 life-size images of Kwannon are installed. It is a very old buildings, being completed in 1251. The back yard was formerly used for testing the skill in archery.

三十三間堂

Within the hall 1001 life-size images of Kwannon



(5)

THE TOMB OF TAIKO.

豊公墳墓

On the summit of the hill Amicagamine, reached by a flight of stone steps, 180 in all. The tomb is of white granite 30 feet high, and richly carved, and surrounded with stone railings. This marks the place of interment of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, otherwise known by his title Taikō, the greatest general and statesman ever produced in Japan. He died in 1598, to be succeeded in power by Tokugawa.

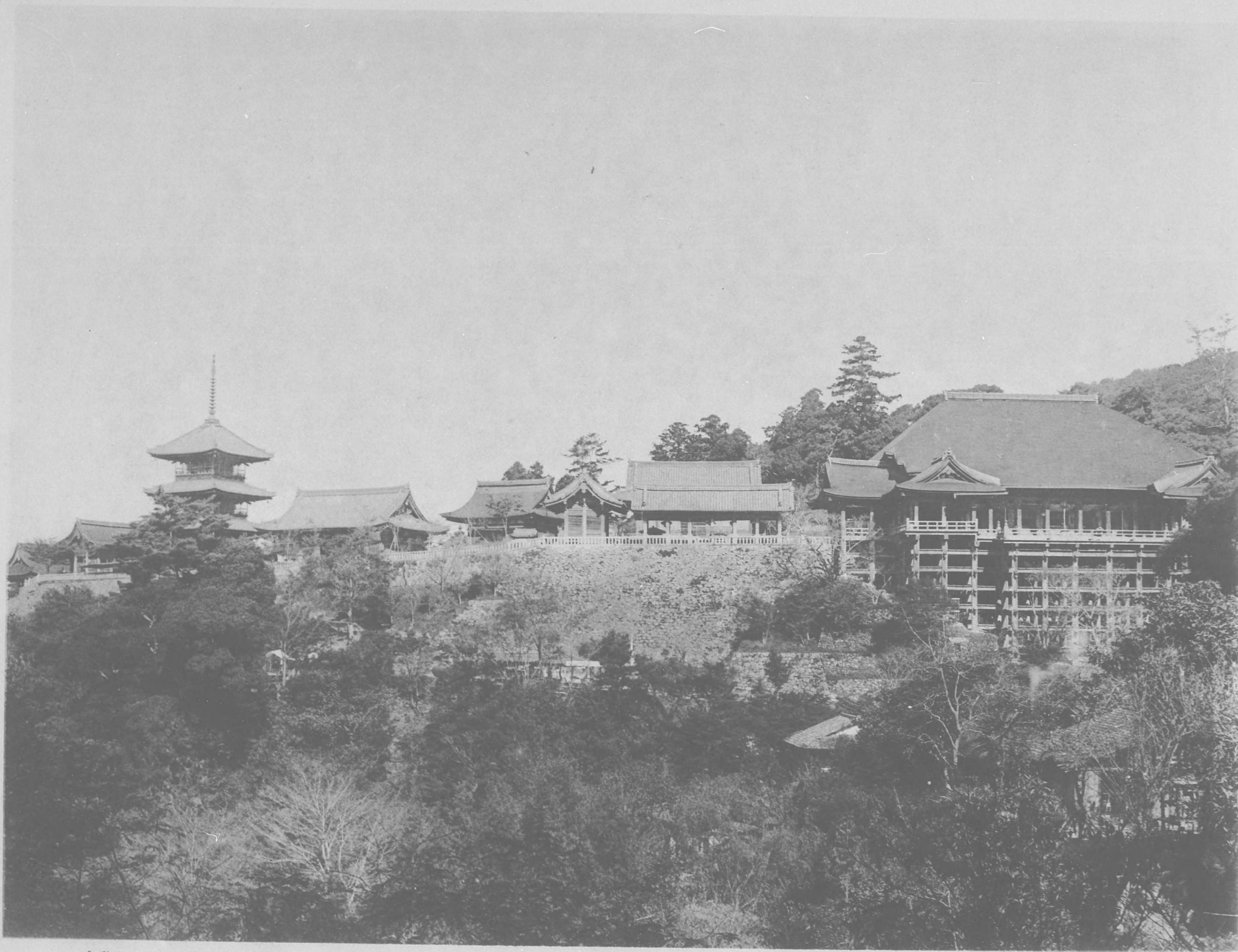


(6)

NISHIŌTANI.

西 大 谷

The detached temple of Nishi-Honganji, below Kiyomizu. A picturesque grounds with lotus pond in front of its main entrance. The burial ground of Shin'an, the founder of the Shin Sect. Followers of the sect deposit the remains of their relations here after cremation.



(7)

KIYOMIZU TEMPLE.

清 水 寺

One of the oldest and most famous Buddhist temples in Japan, dedicated to the god Kwammen, and established in 780. The site, on the slope of Higashiyama, is full of buildings, halls, pagodas, shrines, all over 300 years old. The main hall is the grandest structure in the city; its porch, or platform, overhanging a steep precipice, is supported with massive wooden pillars. Attractions of seasons are cherry blossoms and maples.



景
different ages.



(8)

YASAKA TEMPLE.

八 坂 神 社

A Shinto shrine, commonly known as Gion Temple, at the east end of Shijō-dōri, adjoining Maruyama Park. Established in 869, the present chapel built in 1654. One of the most popular temples, being of the guardian gods of the central part of the city. The grounds crowded by worshipers especially on the 1st and the 15th every month. Its grand festival takes place from 17th to 24th July.



(9)

VIEW OF THE CITY FROM HIGASHIYAMA.

東山ヨリ市中遠景

Higashiyama, or eastern mountain, is a chain of hills which screens the city on its east. It is thickly wooded, and dotted with temples and shrines representing the architectures of different ages. From any point of this eminence, the city, crowded with buildings purely Japanese, can best be seen at a glance.



(8)

A Shinto temple, being
24th July.



院
er of the Jōdo
f art paintings,



(10)
A large tree in Maruyama Park. A species of weeping cherry. So-called, for bonfires are lighted around the tree every evening during its flower season in April. The pink blossoms present most striking beauty in the glaring flames. 圓山夜櫻



(11)

One of the largest temples in the country. It commands a fine site on the slope of Higashiyama north of Maruyama Park. It was established by Hōnen himself, the founder of the Jōdo Sect, in 1175. The present main hall was built in 1633. The temple has a complete set of buildings proper to the headquarters of a powerful sect, and contains numerous treasures of art paintings, carvings, etc. The bell is considered the largest in Japan, weighing over one hundred thousand pounds.

CHION-IN.

知恩院

(10)

A large tree in striking beauty.





宮
front of the
the city. The

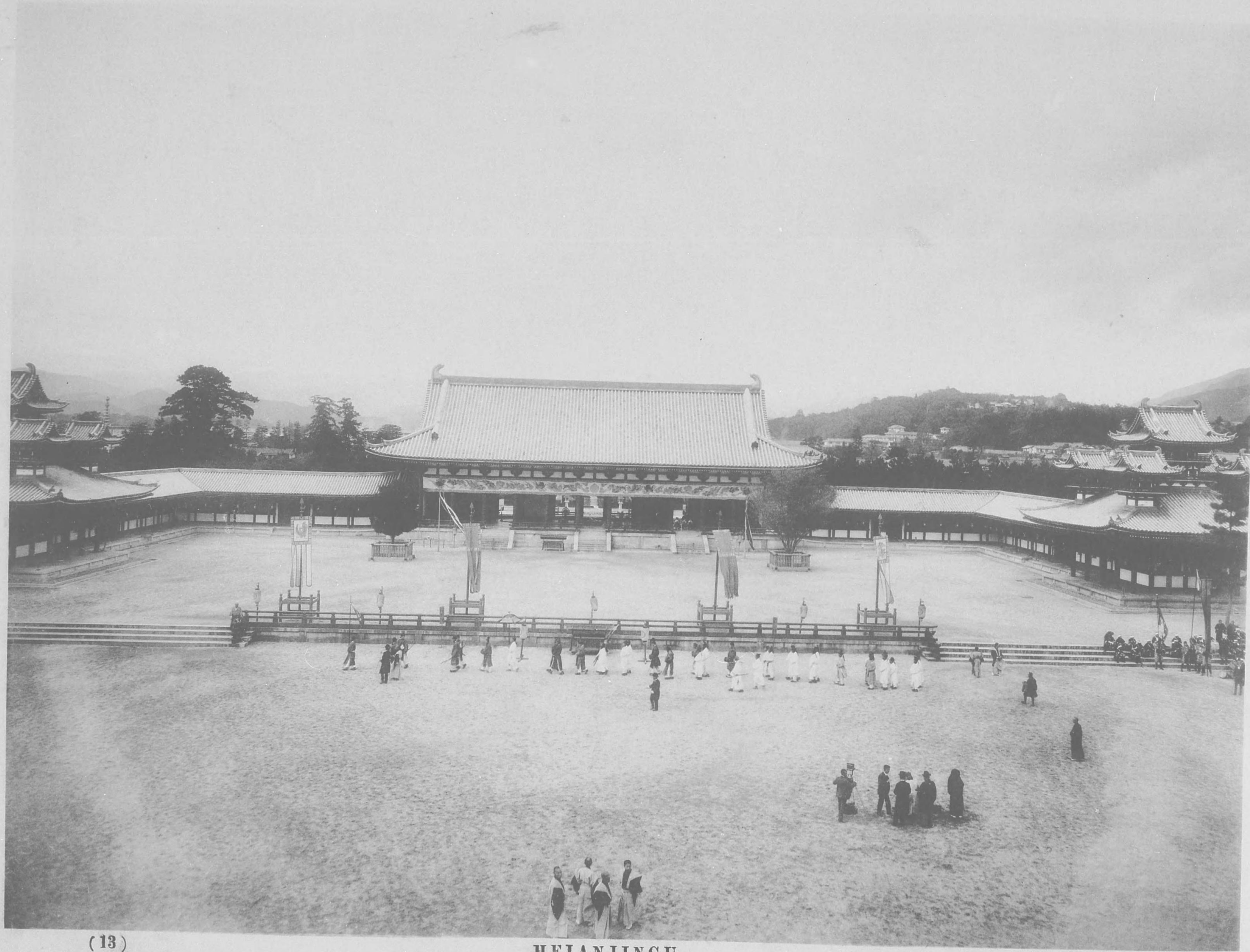


(12)

LAKE BIWA CANAL

蹴上ゲ インクライン

A gigantic piece of work to establish water communication between Lake Biwa, Kyoto, and Fushimi. It also furnishes power for electric plant, and water for neighboring fields. The navigable section of the canal is 13 miles long. Three tunnels between Ōtsu and Kyoto, the longest being over 1½ miles in length. The cable road at Keage serves to tow boats from the lower to the upper reservoir.



(13)

HEIANJINGU.

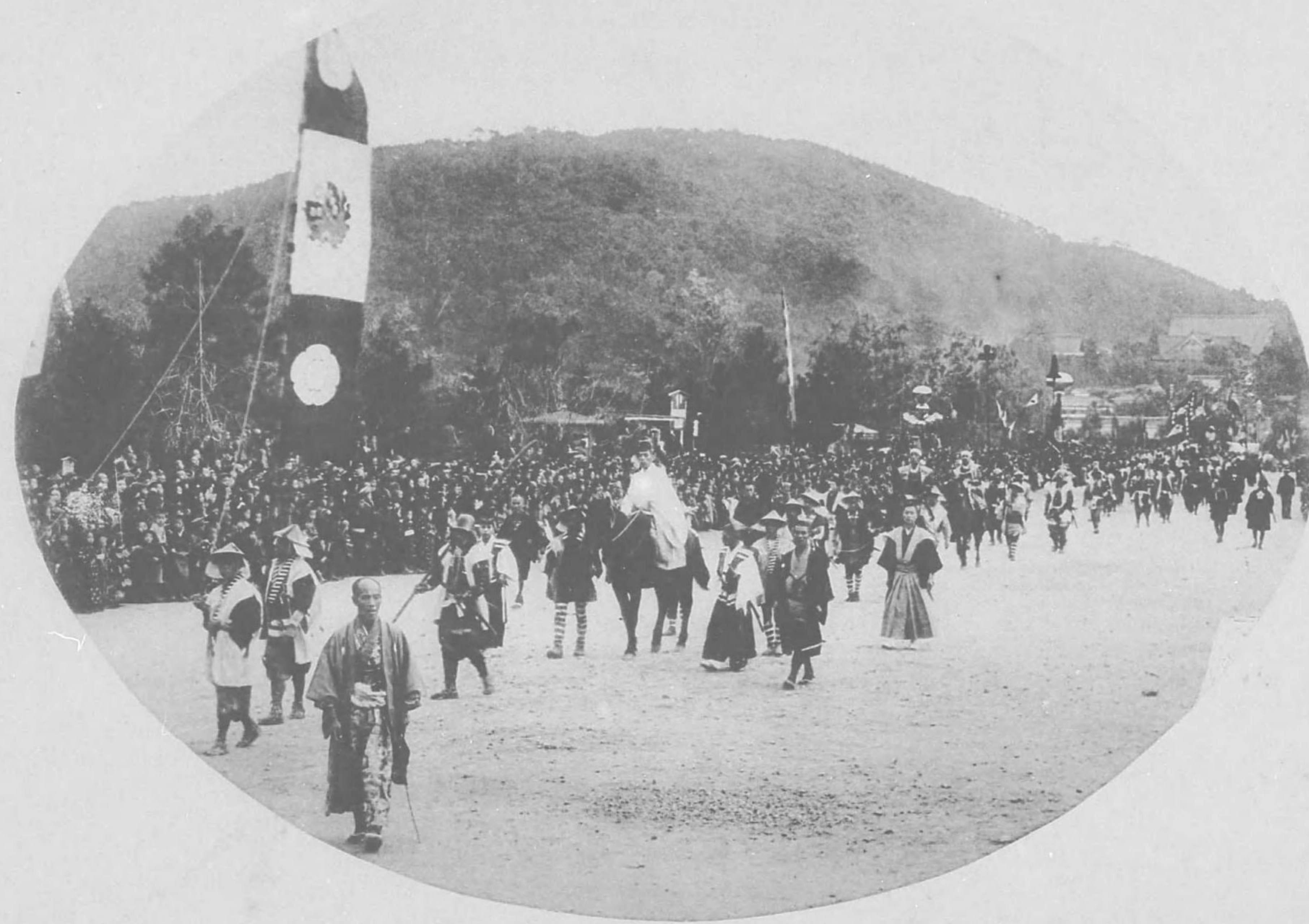
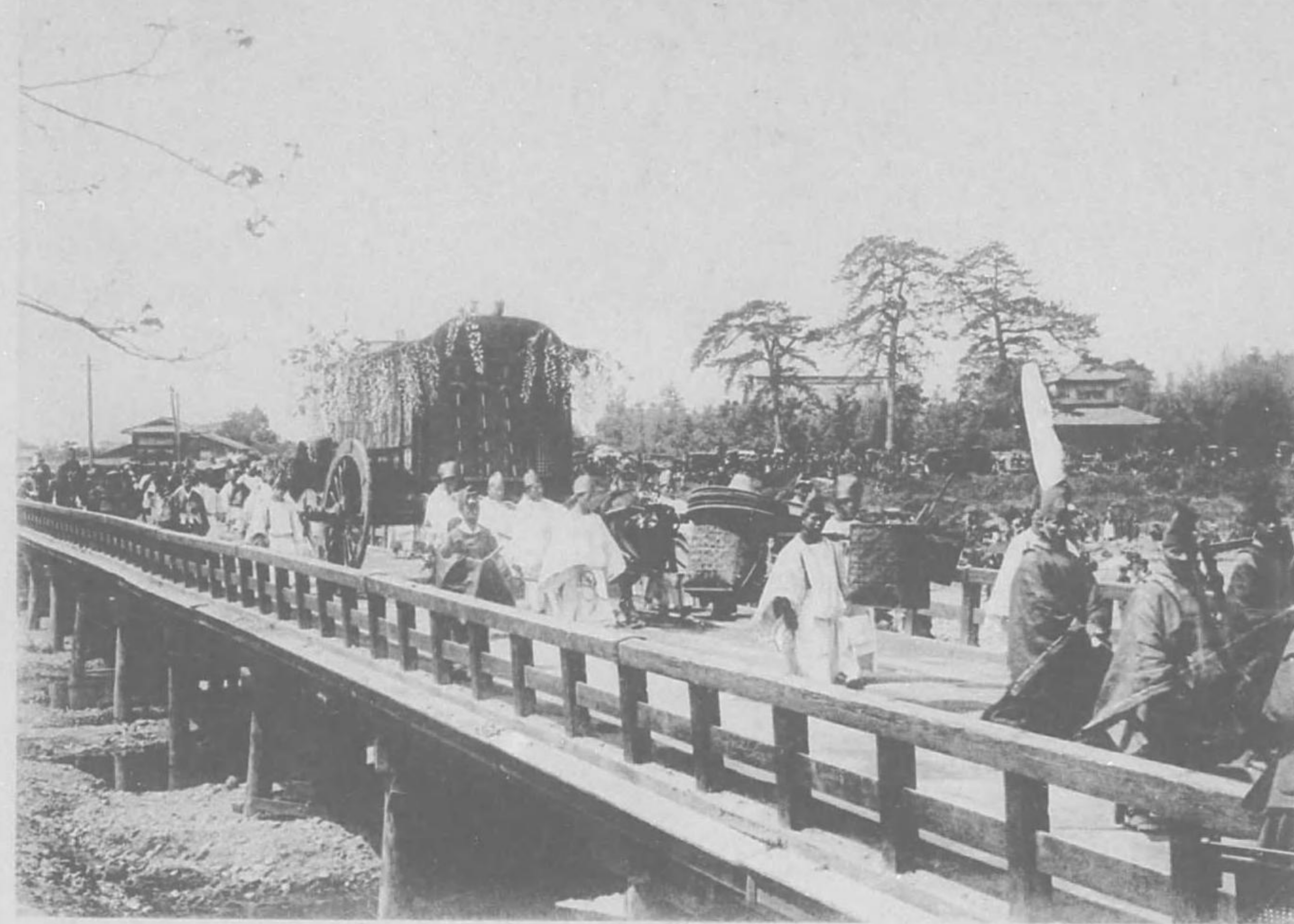
平安神宮

A magnificent Shinto temple, north of the Canal, dedicated to the Emperor Kwammu, who founded the city of Kyoto for the imperial residence in 795 A. D. The chapel in front of the sacred shrine is a reproduction of Daikyokuden, the main hall of the ancient Imperial Palaces. The temple was built in 1895 in commemoration of the eleven-hundredth anniversary of the city. The front gate is called Ōten-mon.



(
A giga
section of
reservoir.

Aoi Festival of the Kamo Temples, on 15 May, is attended by the procession representing ancient court dignitaries and their suits. Those who join the procession wear a twig of *aoi*, or hollyhock, on their head; since the name.



Heianjingu Festival is observed Oct. 22nd. Its chief feature is the **Historical Procession**, consisting of several companies each in the costumes of courtiers or warriors of different periods from the eighth century down to the end of the Tokugawa Era (1867).



Gion Festival, from 17 to 24 July, is the grandest of the kind in the country. On its first and last days is held the procession of *loko*, or floats on ponderous wheels with two lines of cord attached and drawn by crowds of parishioners. Each *loko* is decorated with carvings, costly rugs and paintings, and carries a music band on its platform.



(15)

BUTOKUDEN.

武德殿

The Butokuden, or hall of martial virtue, was first built by the Emperor Kwammu, close to his palace, to encourage various military arts. The present hall, at the right of Heianjingū, is a faithful copy of the original, and was built by an association, called Butokukwai, for its headquarters and gymnasium. Fencing, *jūjutsu*, and other military arts are practiced here every day.

Aoi Festival of the Kamo Temples, on 15 May, is attended by the procession representing ancient court dignitaries and their suits. Those who join the procession wear a twig of *aoi*, or hollyhock, on their head; since the name.

Heianjin
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(16)

SANJŌ BRIDGE.

三條大橋

A large wooden bridge over the Kamogawa, on Sanjō-dōri; purely Japanese in style and supported on huge granite pillars.



(17)

A pine-clad hill north of Okazaki. It is the site of a renowned temple of the Jōdo Sect, called Kinkwaikōmyō'i, which was established in the 12th century by Hōnen, the founder of the sect. The main chapel, the entrance gate, and the pagoda, standing on eminence among pine trees, are very imposing. The large pine tree in front of the chapel, known as **armor hanging pine**, has a legend in connection with a hero of the Gen-pei Era.

KURODANI.

黒 谷



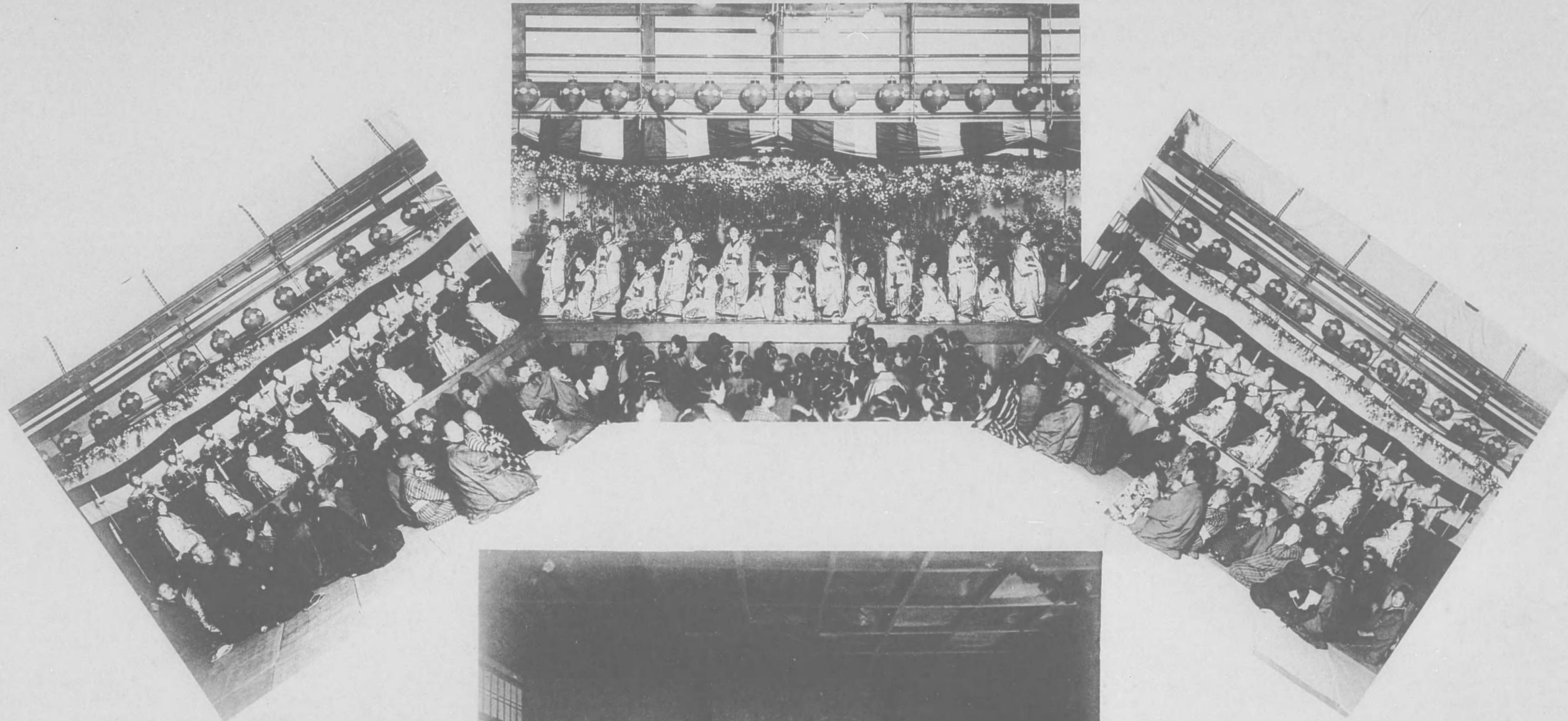
(16)

(18)

MIYAKO ODORI.

都 踊

A unique attraction in spring season. Dancing and musical concert by *geisha* girls of Gion quarters at the stage, Hanamikōji, Gionnaichi, held every evening generally for twenty days from April 1st. The scenes representing beautiful landscapes of the country, are models of Japanese stage contrivances.



(19) **MUSICAL CONCERT.** 合 奏
 The original Japanese concert is given with three instruments, *Koto*, *Shamisen*, and *Kokyu*.

寺
 called Ginkaku,



(20)

GINKAKUJI.

銀閣寺

In Jōdōjimachi at the north-eastern suburb. Formerly the retreat of Yoshimasa, the eighth *shōgun* of Ashikaga, but a Buddhist temple since his death in 1490. The main hall is called Ginkaku, or Silver Terrace. The buildings, the garden, the decorations on walls, etc. were planned or executed by renowned artists of the Ashikaga era.

(18)
A unique att
1st. The scene





(21)

KOMPON-CHŪDŌ.

比叡山根本中堂

Upon the top of Mt. Hiyei, a sacred mountain, at the northeast of the city. Three thousand temples used to crown its summit, of which a few hundred's still remain. This cloister is the central edifice of the principal temple Enryakuji. All the pillars and woodworks painted red, and the roofs covered with copper plates. It is the headquarters of the Tendai Sect, and was established by Denkyō-daishi in 788 A. D. to be the guardian of the Imperial City.

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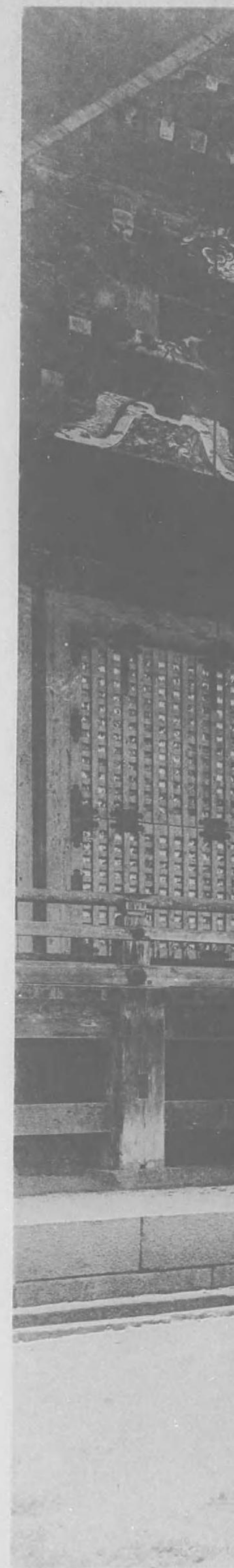


(22)

SHIMOGAMO TEMPLE

下加茂神社

One of the oldest Shinto temples in the country, on the Kamogawa, where it enters the city. The date of its establishment is placed, at least, on the 7th century B. C. The extensive grounds are covered by primeval forest, and make a fine recreation ground in summer. Its festival called Aoi-matsuri held on May 15, is one of the grandest events in the city.



(21)

Upon the top of the principal daishi in 788



寺
ond have no equal.
The ceremonial tea



(23)

KAMIGAMO TEMPLE.

上加茂神社

The Shinto temple of the same order to that of Shimogamo and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of it. The deity enshrined is the son of the gods in the latter. The principal chapel, an imposing structure, is decorated with pictures and carvings. The Aoi Festival on the 15th of May, and a horse race in antiquated costumes on June 5th.



(24)

KINKAKUJI

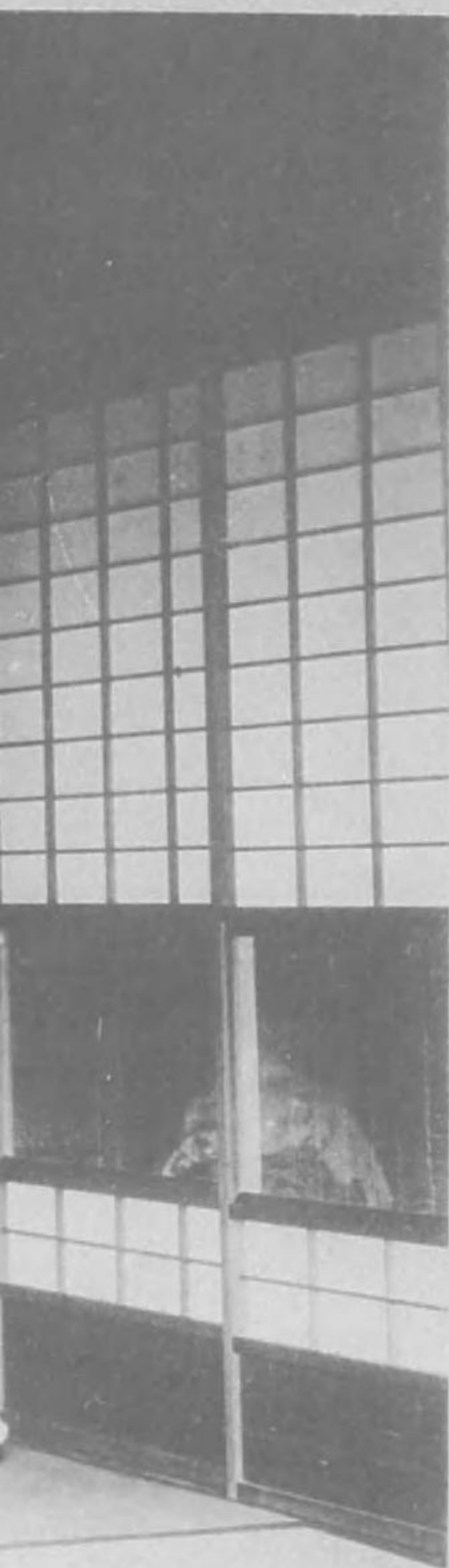
金閣寺

The finest specimen of Japanese gardens, at the foot of Kinkasa-yama beyond Kitano. Artistic arrangements of its pavilions, rocks, trees, and shrubs around the mirror-like pond have no equal. It was originally the villa of the third *shōgun* of Ashikaga, and was built in 1397, but turned to a temple after his death. The central dome is called Kinkaku, or golden terrace. The ceremonial-tea room has been frequented by emperors.



(23)

The Shinto structure, is



茶湯
given generally

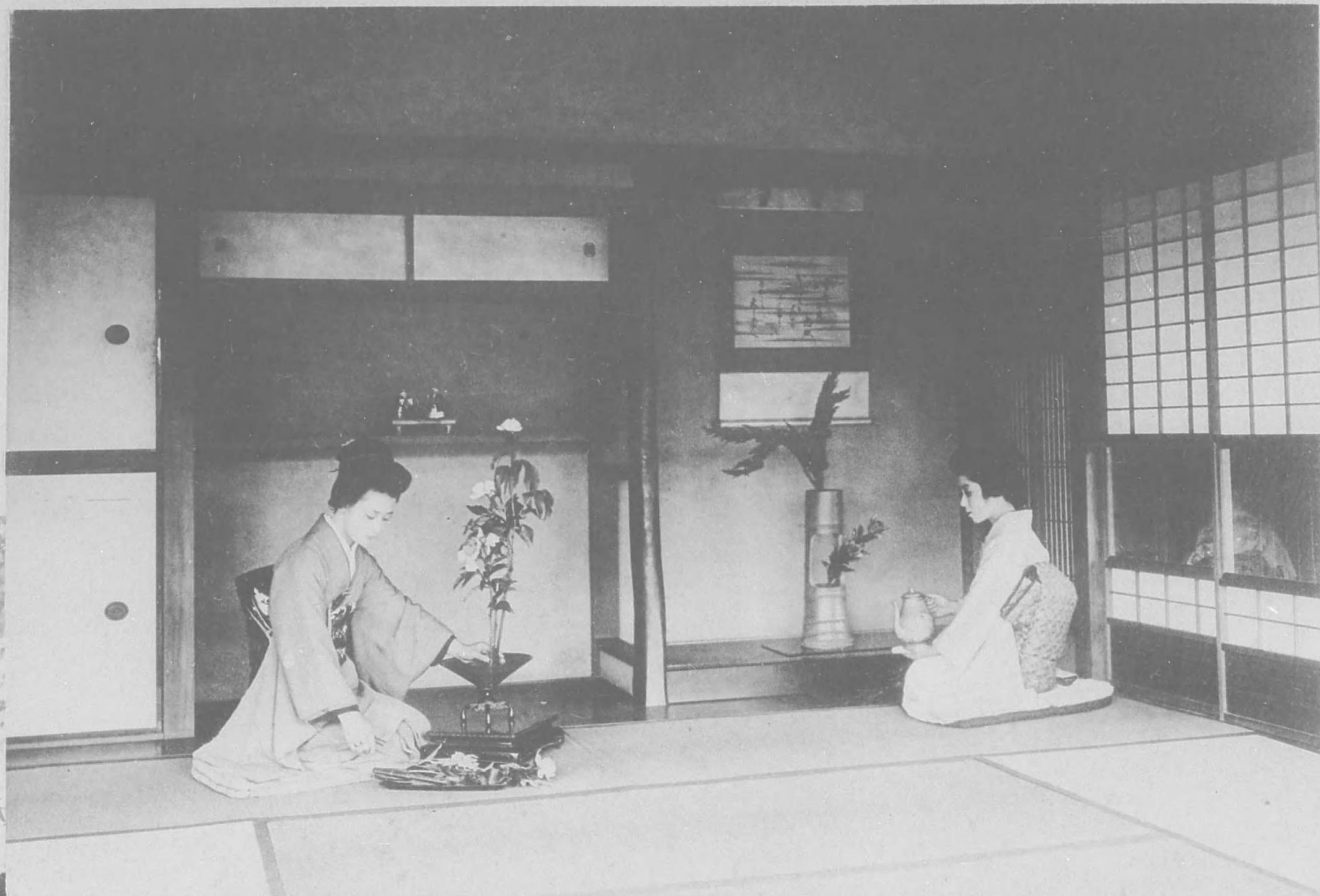


(25)

DAITOKUJI.

大德寺

The principal temple of the Zen Sect at the northwest of the city, established in 1323. It has been the center of learnings of Buddhist doctrine for many centuries, every succeeding abbot being the most learned scholar of his age. Within the temple are stored numerous art treasures, historical relics, costly *kakemono*, etc.



(26)

One is an art of arranging flowers or plants into the vase; the other is that of serving tea to parties—ceremonial tea. Both are accomplishments of ladies and gentlemen, and lessons are given generally by private teachers.

IKEBANA & CHANOYU.

生花及茶湯

Both are accomplishments of ladies and gentlemen, and lessons are given generally by private teachers.



(25)

The principal most learned



(27)

KITANO TEMPLE.

北野神社

The most popular Shinto temple, at the northwestern extremity of the city. It is dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, a virtuous and learned statesman of the 9th century, who was unjustly exiled to Kyushū, where he died. The chapel has no equal among Shinto temples in grandeur and magnificence. Its building is dated in 1605. The spacious grounds are a well-kept park wooded with cedars, and plum and maple trees. The monthly festival is held on the 25th.

寺
since then the
visitors. The



(28)

NINNAJI.

仁和寺

Popularly known as Omuro, due west of Kitano. The temple was established in 886. Here the Emperor Uda lived in retirement to devote his old age to religious service. Since then the abbotship was always held by a prince of Imperial blood. The main hall was destroyed by fire in 1892, but several old buildings, including the picturesque pagoda, remain to attract visitors. The garden is noted for its beautiful cherry blossoms.



(27)

The most p
Kyushū, where
and plum and



雄
umn. On the



(29)

KORYUJI

廣隆寺

In Uzumasa village west of the city. It is one of the very first Buddhist temples in Japan, being established by the pious prince Shōtoku-taishi soon after the introduction of that religion into the country. The temple consists of a series of halls and chapels, which were rebuilt in 1156 after the original style. Taishidō contains the image of the prince carved by his own hand. The Ox-Festival is observed in the evening of the 12th October every year, in which the villagers in grotesque costumes form a torch-light procession.



(30)

TAKAO.

高 雄

The most famous maple garden about 8 miles northwest of the city. A clear stream winding along the base of the hill is fringed with maple trees, which attract crowds of visitors in autumn. On the top of the hill is an old temple, called Jingoji. The sceneries of surrounding mountains are very beautiful in all seasons.



(
In Uz
country.
is observ



(31)

ARASHIYAMA.

This beautiful sight can be reached by fifteen minutes' ride from the Nijō station. The mountain is covered with cherry and maple trees, which attract visitors in their seasons. 嵐山 Ōigawa flows along its base, over which in a long rustic bridge called Togetsukyo. It is a fine recreation ground in summer evenings and snow scene in winter is also admired.

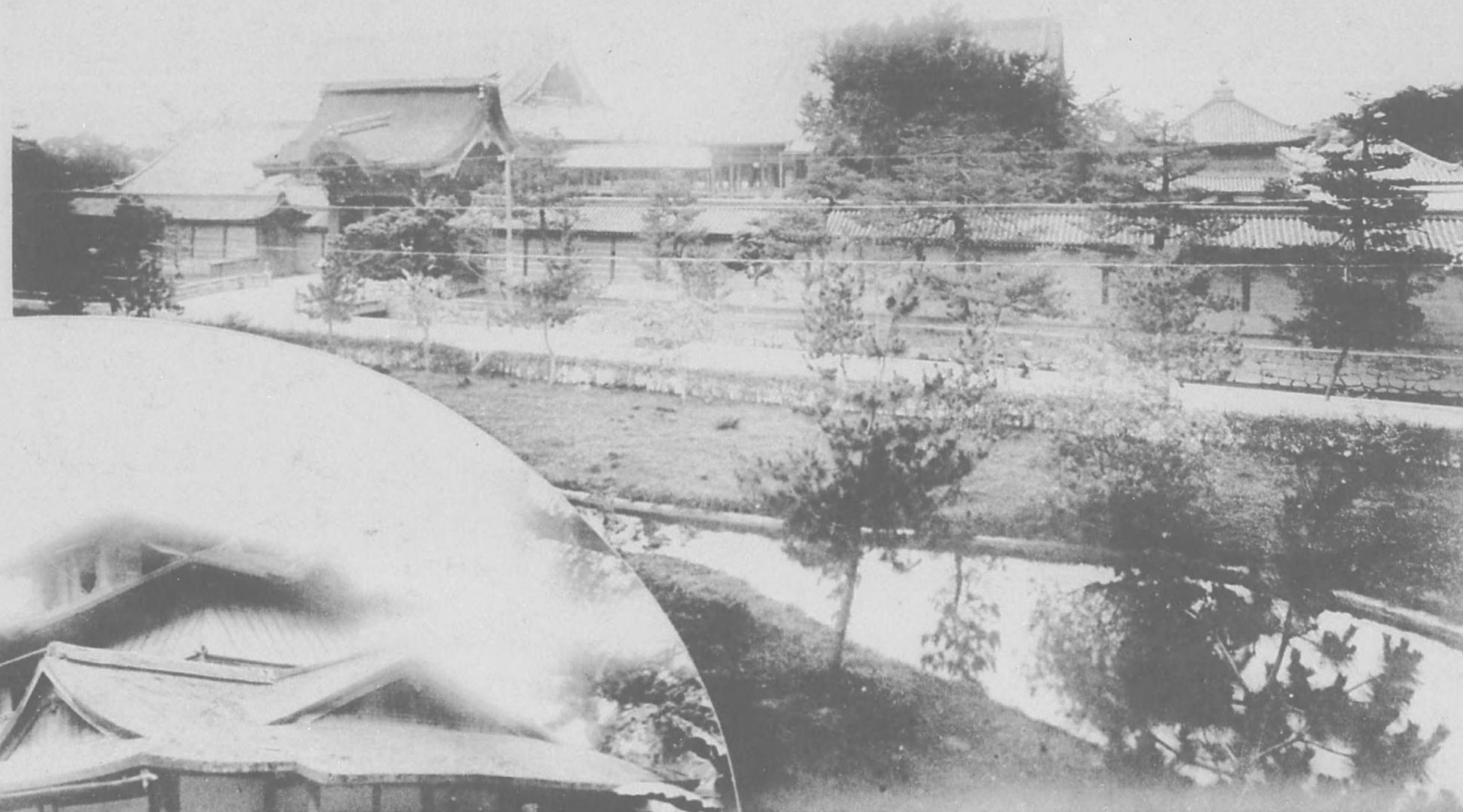


(32)

HŌZU RAPIDS.

保津激湍

The upper course of the Ōigawa from Hōzu in Tamba to Arashiyama. For 8 miles the river passing through the creek is a succession of rapids and cataracts. Shooting these rapids by boats is an interesting and exciting amusement to the visitor. Boats and men skillful in navigating the rapids can be hired at the starting point near Kamaoka Station. The water course was made navigable by one Suminokura Ryōi, an engineer of the 17th century.



(33)

NISHI-HONGANJI & HIUNKAKU.

西本願寺及飛雲閣

In the southwestern part of the city. One of the twin temples of the Shin, the most powerful of the Buddhist sects. Two colossal buildings stand joined by a corridor, the larger of which is 147 by 189 feet and 90 feet high, and was built in 1615. The interior is rows of huge round pillars, with walls and ceilings profusely carved and gilded. Hiunkaku, or **tower of floating clouds**, in the garden, is an artistic pavilion of three stories brought from the Taikō's Momoyama Palace.



(34)

HIGASHI-HONGANJI & SHŌSEIEN.

東本願寺及涉成園

The eastern headquarters of the Shi'n Sect, situated on Karasumaru near Shichiō station. Similar in construction to its sister temple only larger, the main chapel being 210 by 192 feet and 126 feet high. The entire buildings were rebuilt in 1895 after a conflagration. Shōseien, commonly called *Kikokutei*, is the villa belonging to the temple. It is a spacious piece of wooded ground filled with lakes flower gardens, orchards, and artistic buildings.

In the
by 189
the gard



(35)

PAGODA OF TŌJI.

東 寺 塔

At the southwestern extremity of the city within the Tōji grounds. The temple was established by Kōbōdaishi right after the building of the city. The halls and images of the temple represent the art of the ancient time. The pagoda, of five stories, is 216 feet in height and was rebuilt in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

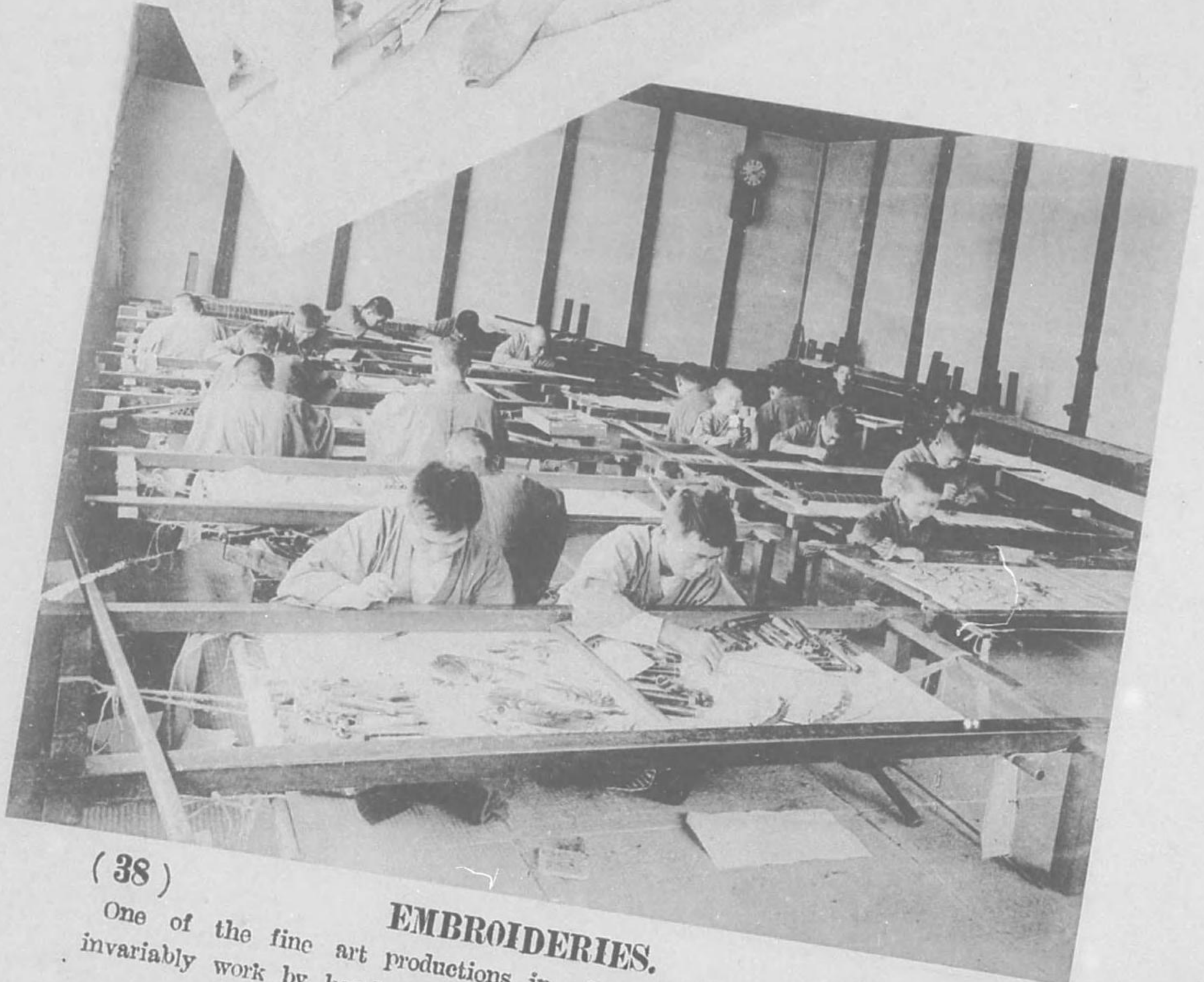
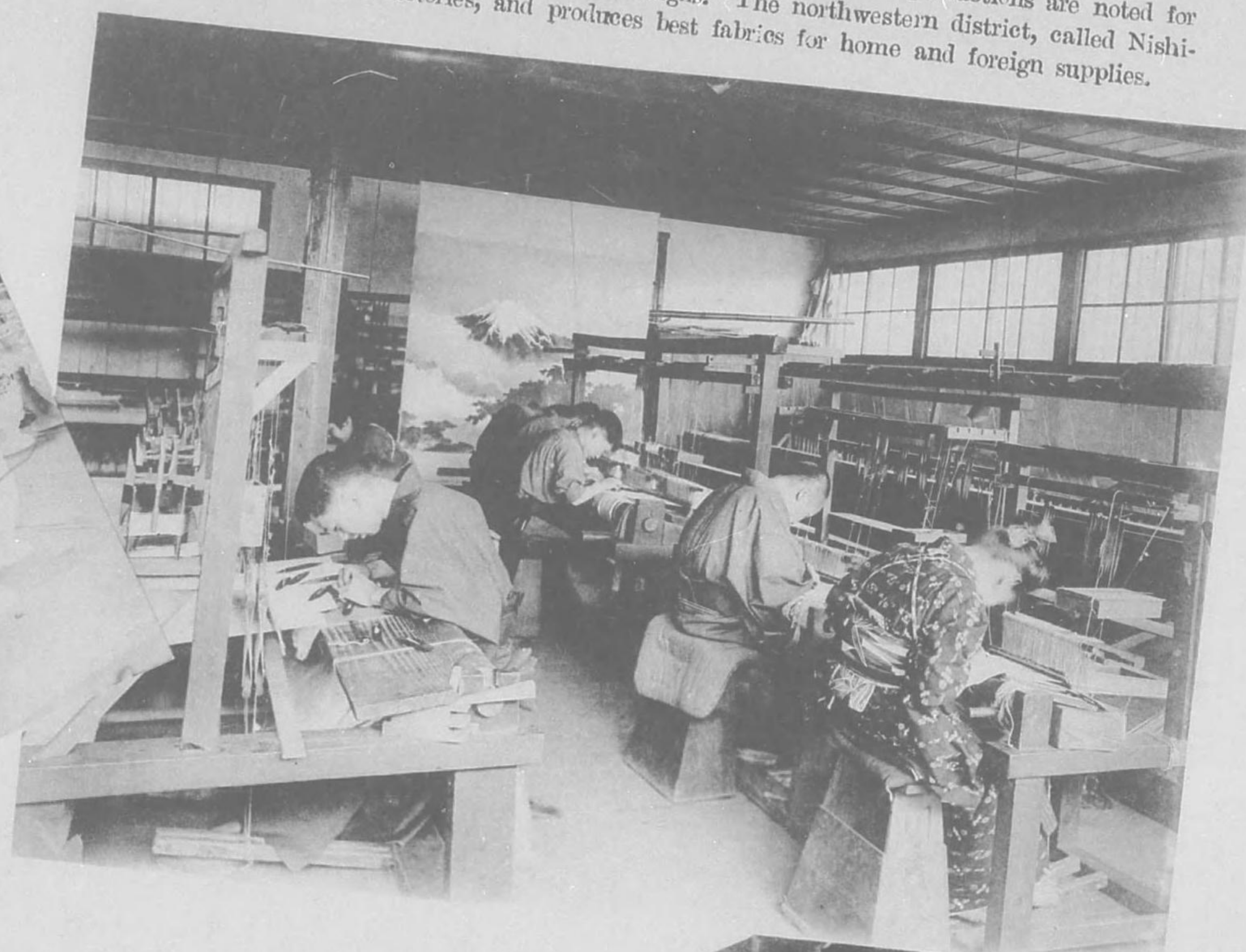
東
寺
塔
the Awata

(36)

WOVEN GOODS.

織物

The city is the center of silk weaving in Japan. Its productions are noted for their excellent quality and artistic designs. The northwestern district, called Nishijin, is full of factories, and produces best fabrics for home and foreign supplies.

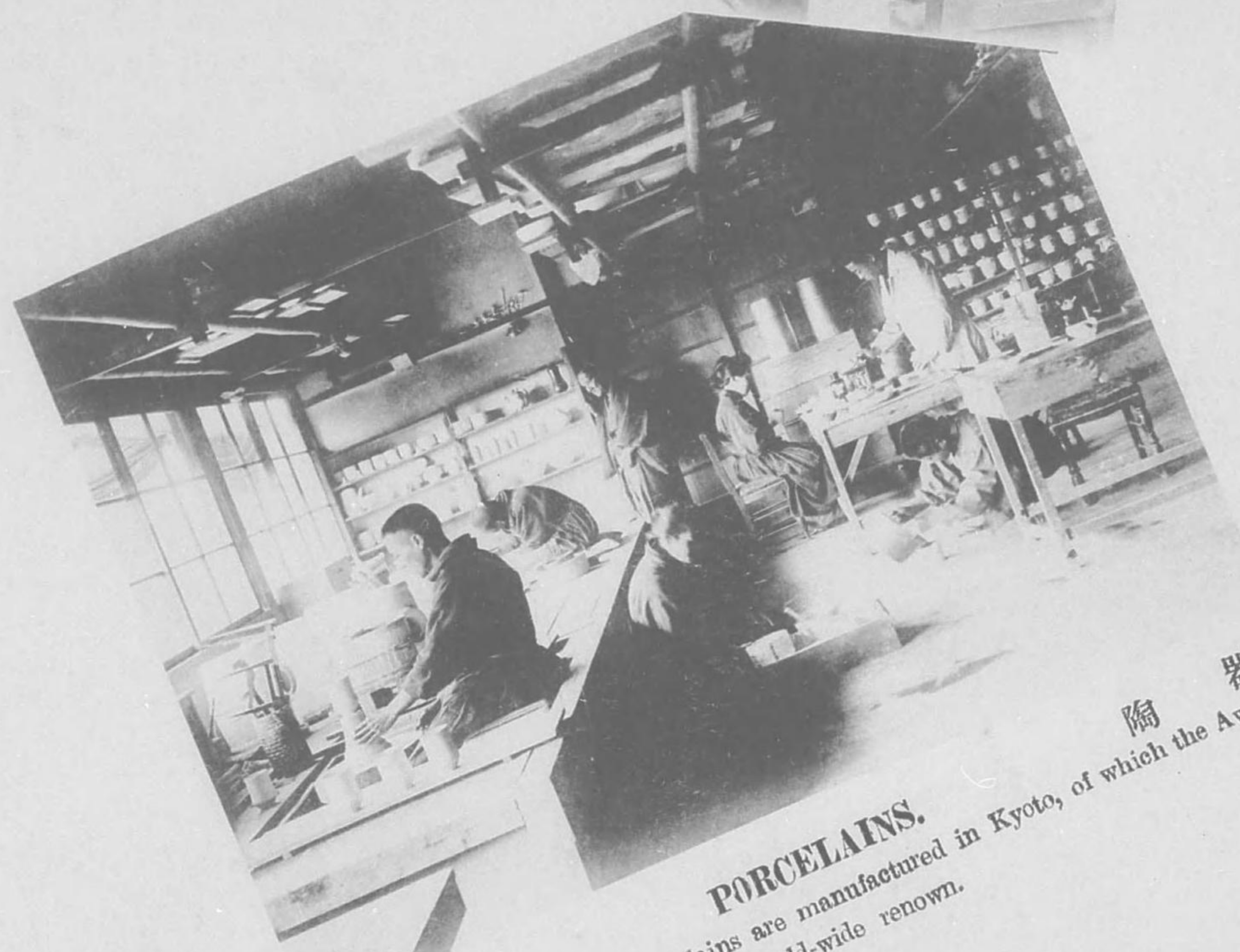


(38)

EMBROIDERIES.

刺繡

One of the fine art productions in which Kyoto excels. The artisans invariably work by hand on cushions, draperies, screens, etc.



陶器

PORCELAINS.

The best kinds of porcelains are manufactured in Kyoto, of which the Awata and the Kiyomizu wares have world-wide renown.



At the art of the

16/9/40

1272-18



(39)

H O Ō D Ō.

鳳 凰 堂

In Uji about 10 miles south of the city, where best tea is produced. The hall was built in 1052. It is a magnificent building, with central dome mounted with a pair of hōō, or bird of paradise, and flanked by a corridor. The walls and doors inside are covered with religious pictures painted by Takuma, a famous artist of the age.

終