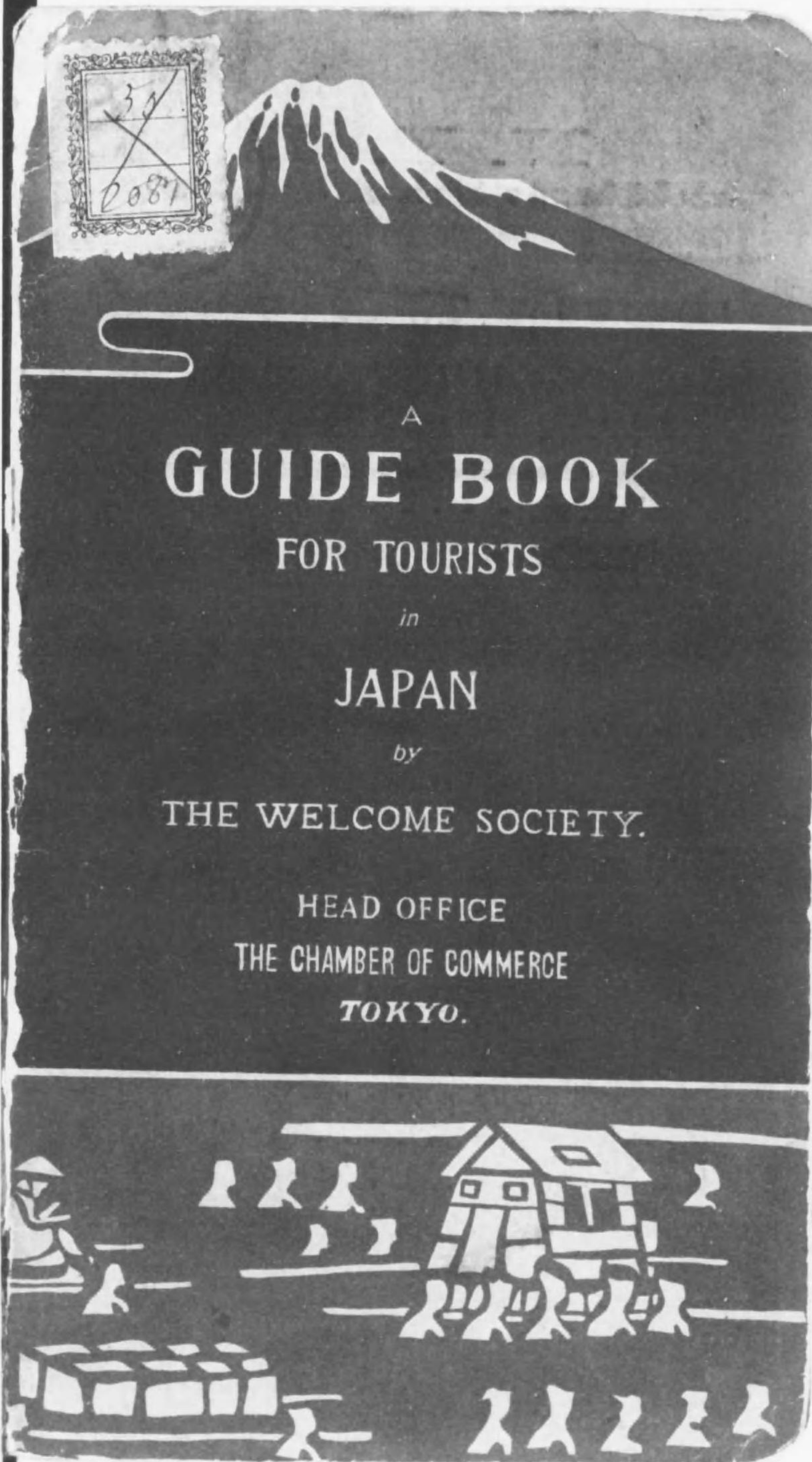


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350,000 TONS

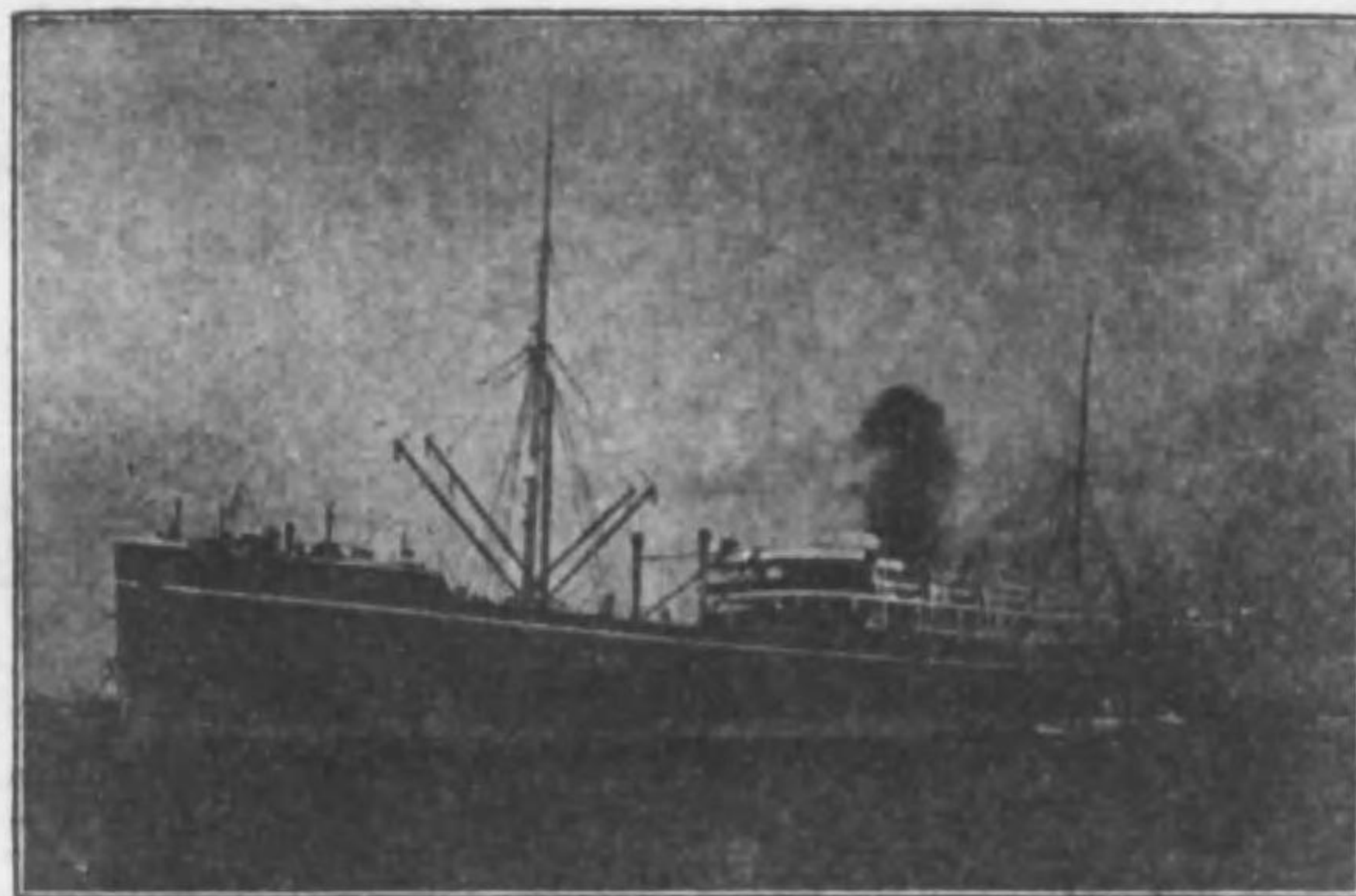
# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Head Office: - - - - - Tokyo, Japan.

Telegraphic Address  
"Morioka Tokyo."

A. and A. B. C.  
codes used.



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American Line . . . . .	Fortnightly
Australian Line . . . . .	Four Weekly
Bombay Line . . . . .	Every 13 days
Yokohama-Shanghai Line . . . . .	Semi-Weekly
Yokohama-North China Line . . . . .	Thrice a month
Kobe-Vladivostock Line . . . . .	Four Weekly
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Branches and Agencies in the Principal Ports of the World.

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喜賓會

特 53

41



**JAPAN SILKS,  
KIMONOS,  
HAND EMBROIDERIES.**

S. IIDA

"TAKASHIMAYA"

**Kyoto.**

Karasumaru

Takatsuji.

**Tokyo.**

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Kyobashiku.

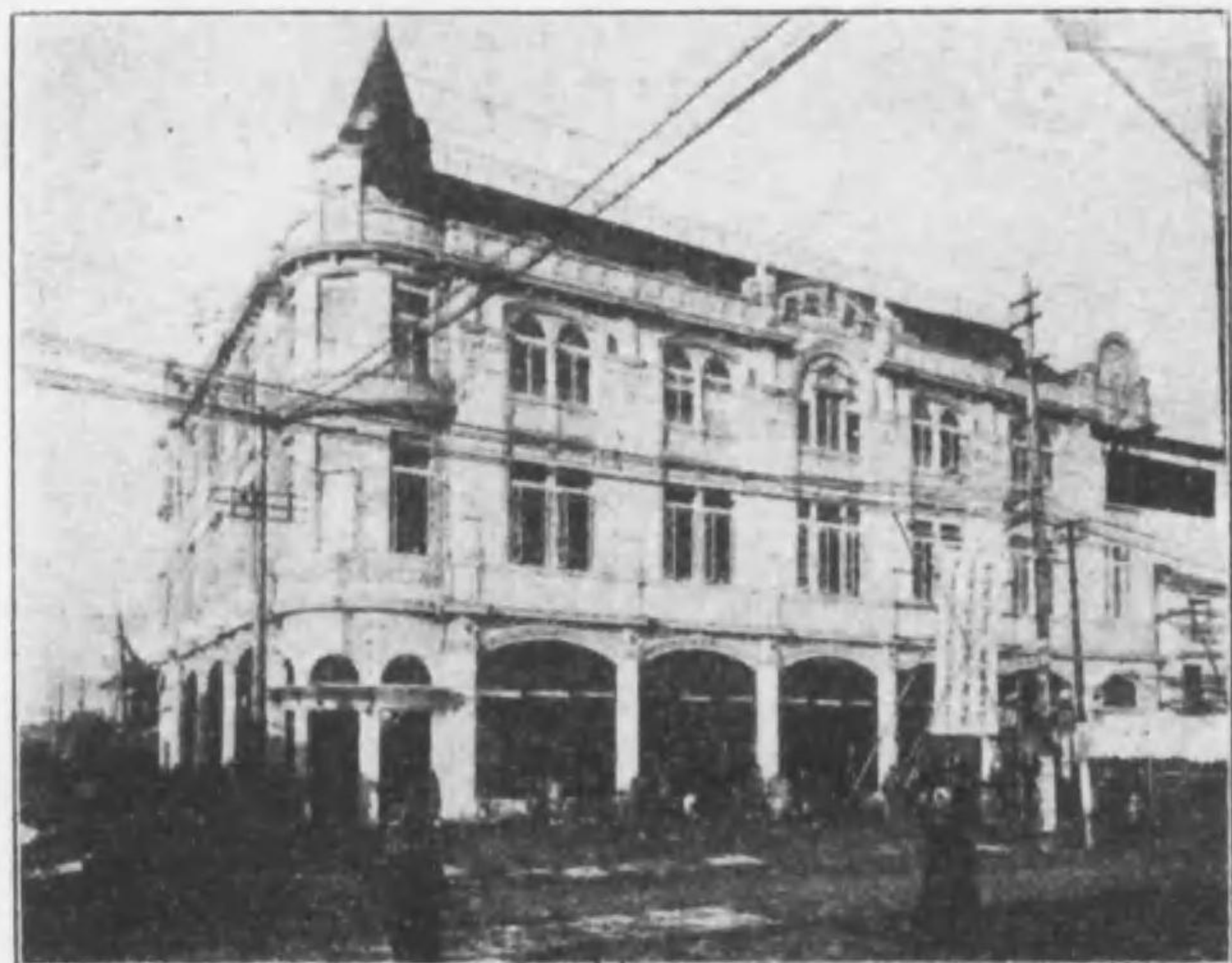
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*Telegraphic Address: "MANTETSU"*  
*Codes: A. B. C., 5th. ed., A I, and Lieber's.*



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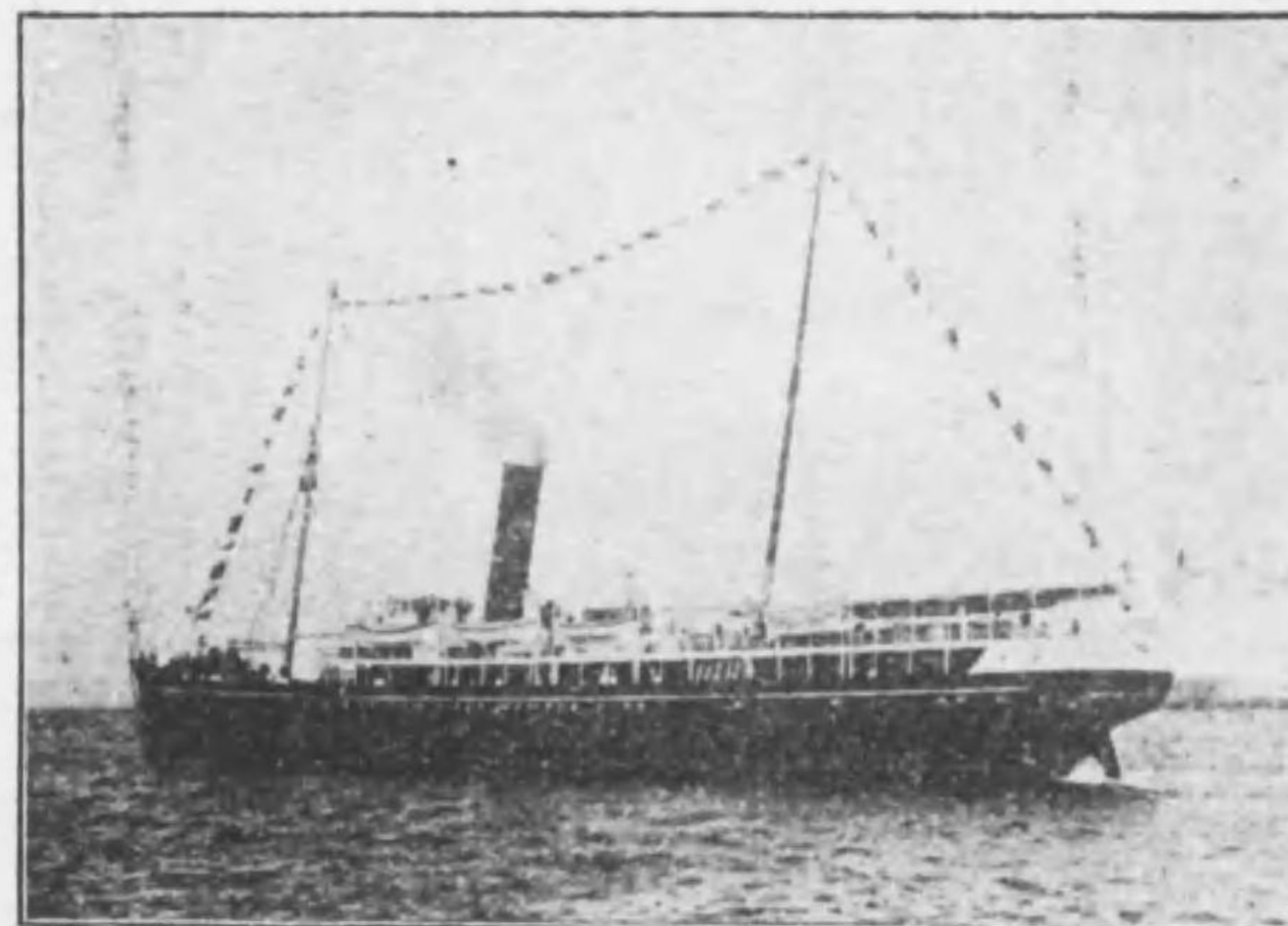
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### **Branch Railway Lines—**

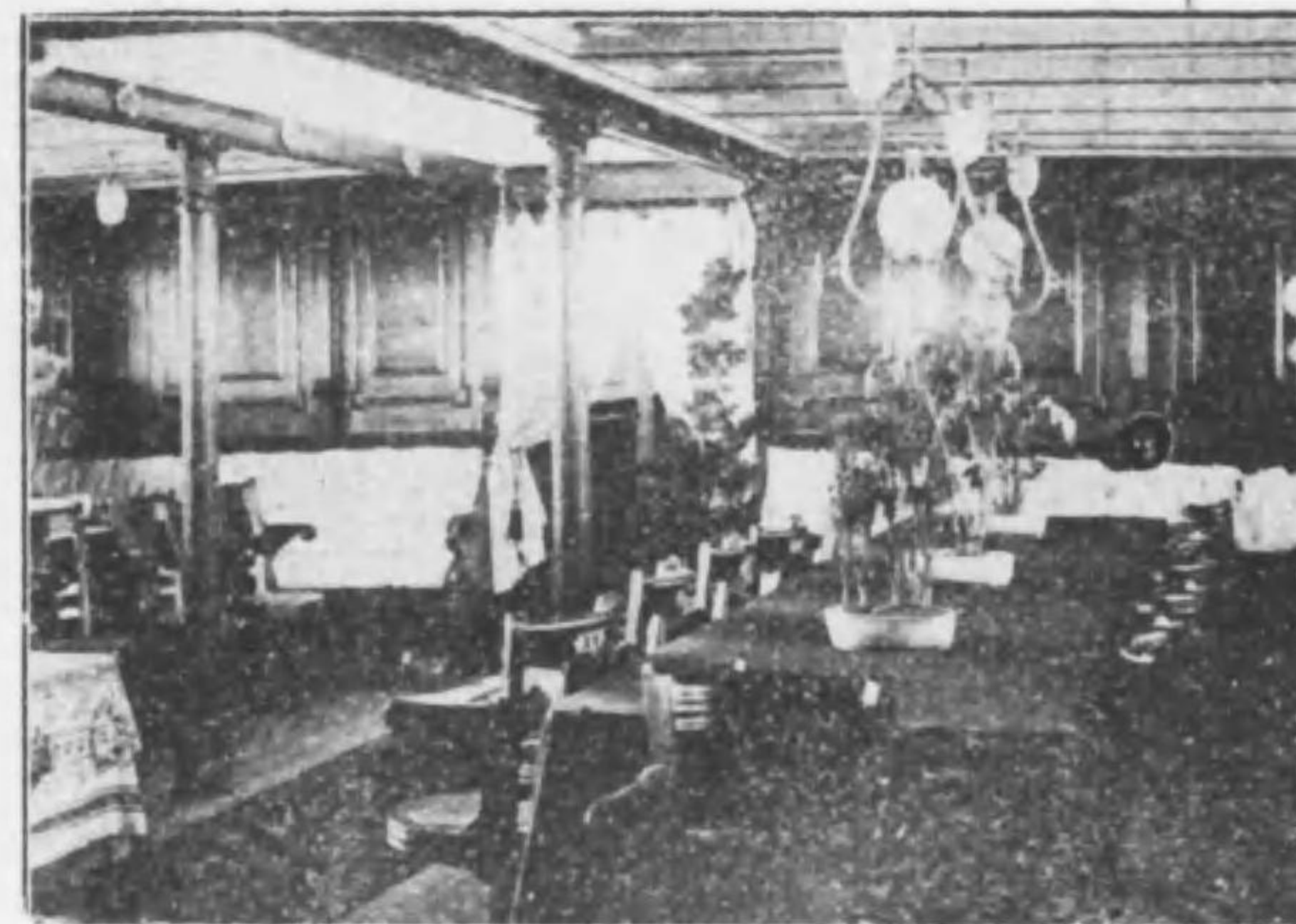
**Ryojun Line**—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.

**Ying-kou Line**—For Ying-kou (Newchwang), 3/4 hour from Tashichiao Junction.

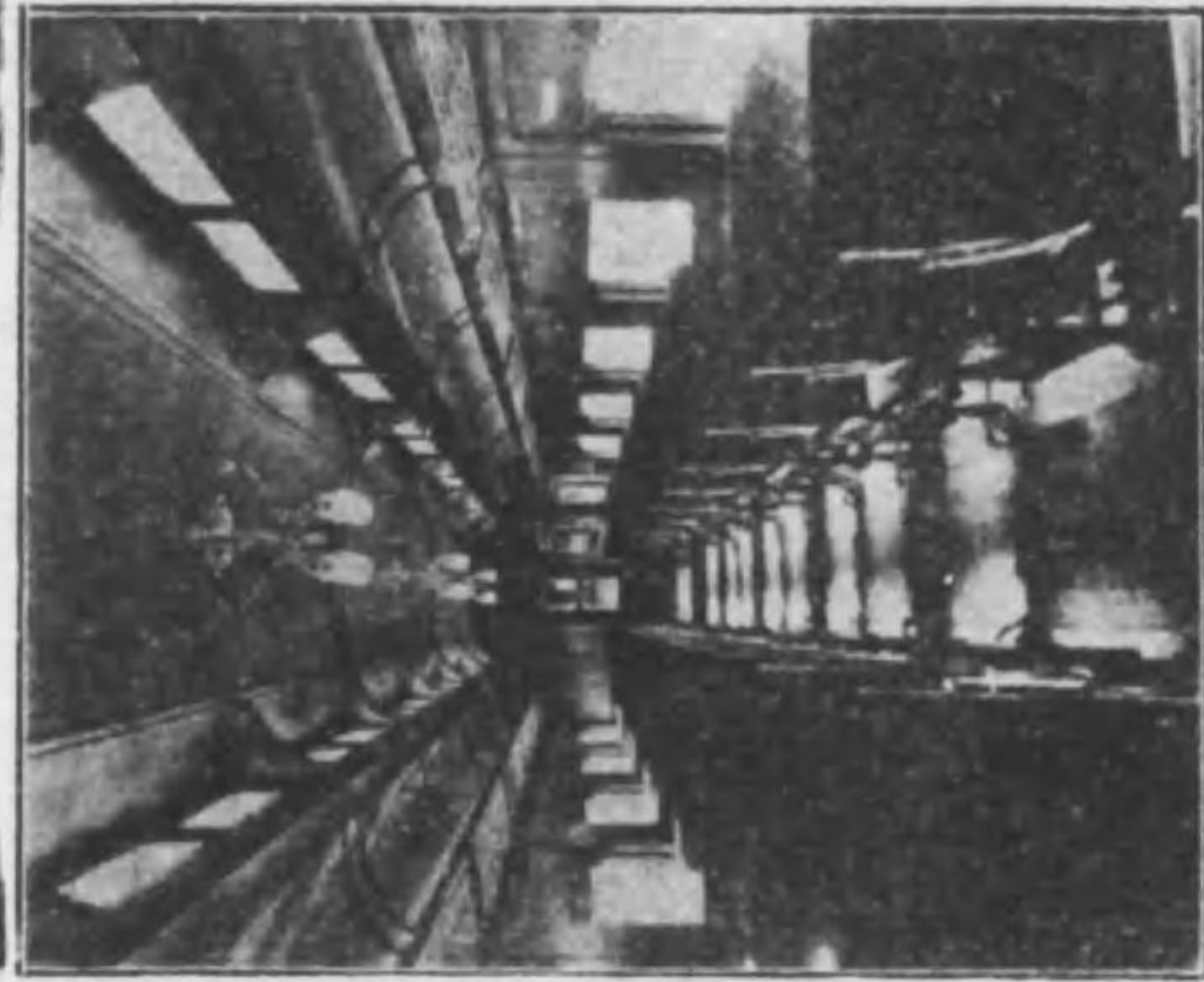
**Fushun Line**—A Light Railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Government Railway.



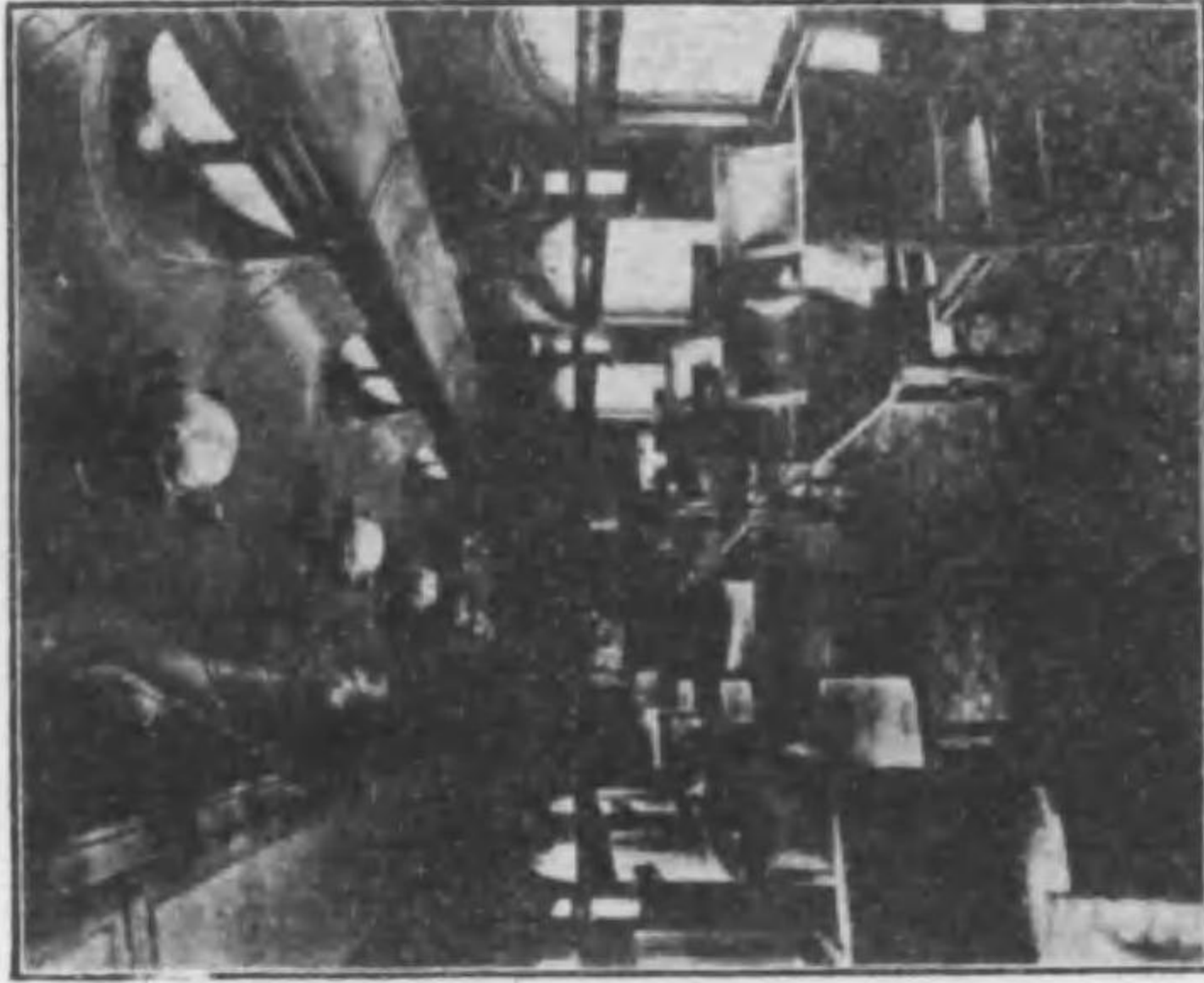
*The S. S. "Kobe Maru," S. M. Ry.*



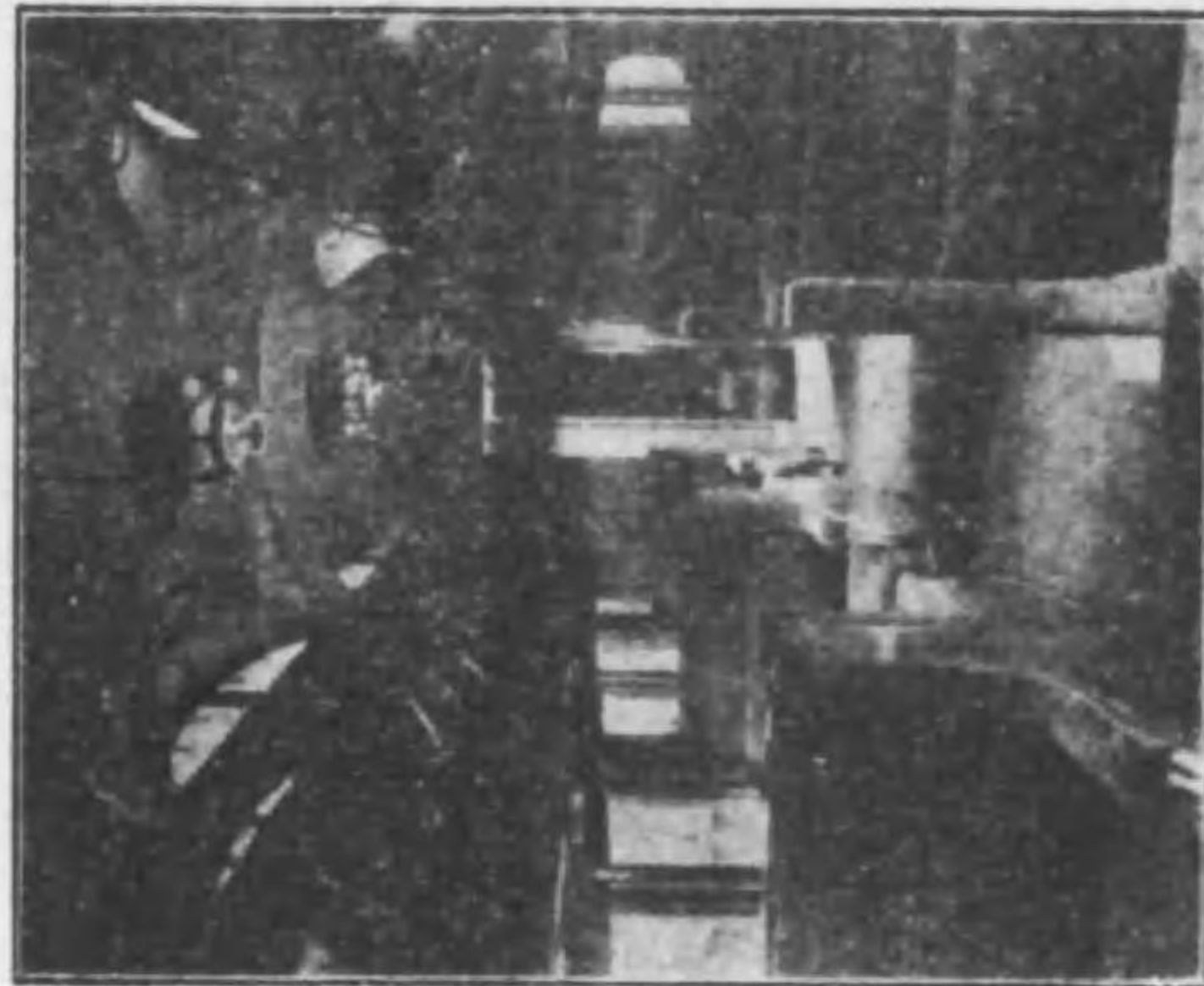
*Saloon of the "Kobe Maru."*



Interior of First Class Car, S. M. Ry.



Interior of Sleeping Car, S. M. Ry.



Interior of Dining Car, S. M. Ry.

# YAMATO HOTELS

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and  
Kwan-  
chengtzu.

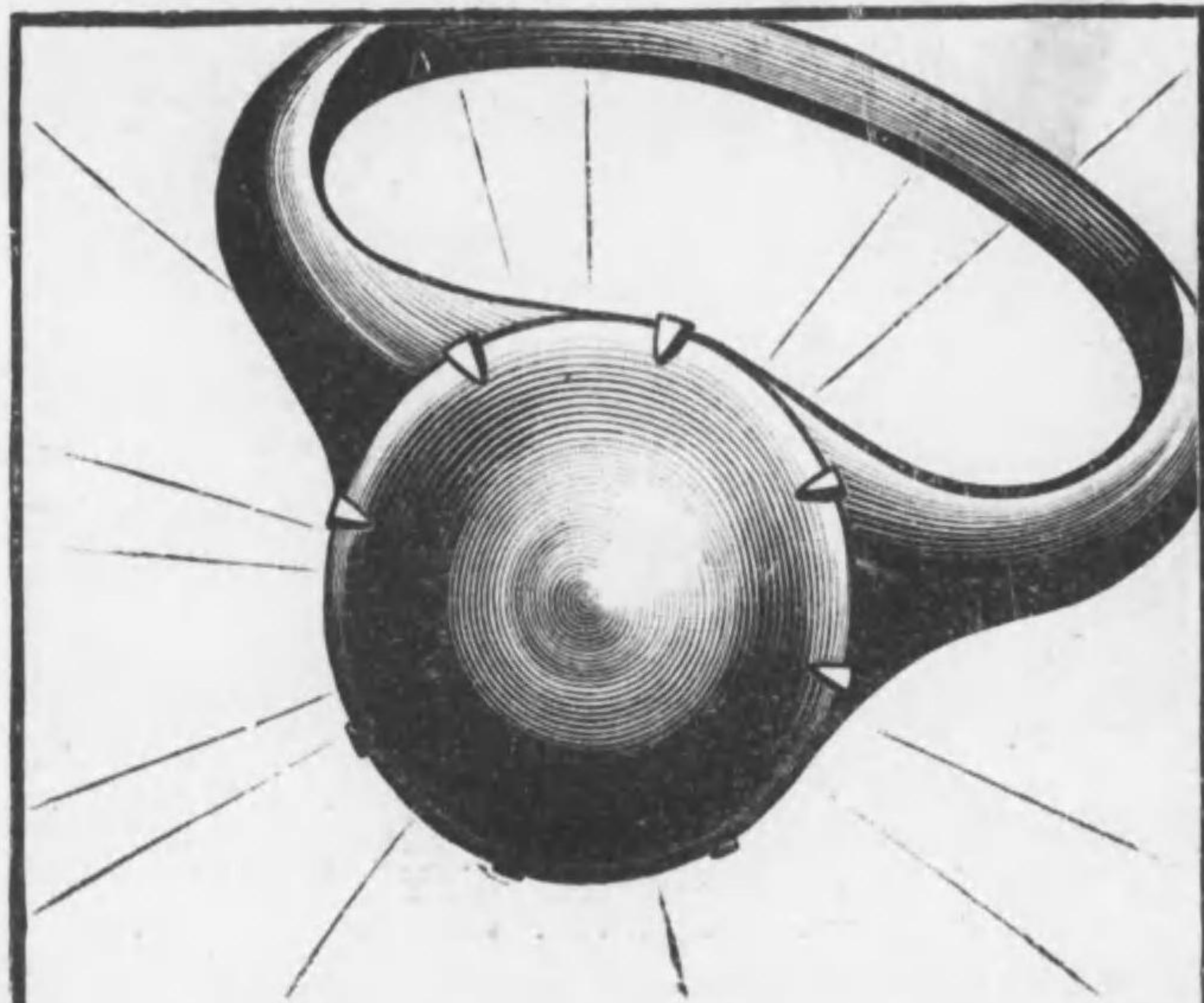
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FOR TOURISTS  
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**JAPAN,**  
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THE WELCOME SOCIETY.  
(KIHIN KAI.)

*Fourth Edition, Revised.*

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(Tōkyō Shōgyō Kaigisho.)  
No. 1, 1tchōme Yūroku-chō, Kōjimachi-ku, Tōkyō.

**BRANCHES:**  
KŌBE AND ŌSAKA

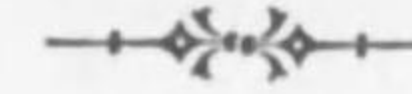
**AGENTS:**  
YOKOHAMA.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
YOKOHAMA.—The Tōyō Kisen Kaisha.  
YOKOHAMA.—Thomas Cook & Son.  
KYŌTO.—The Kyōto Chamber of Commerce.  
NAGASAKI.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
HONGKONG.—Thomas Cook & Son.  
UNITED STATES & CANADA.—Mr. W. A. Ross.

*WELCOME SOCIETY*



1908

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO FOREIGN VISITORS.



**A**T a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of the Welcome Society held January 1907, it was decided to recall the Society's certificates and badges which had hitherto been conferred on certain licensed guides. In future, therefore, there will be no guides possessing the Society's certificate or badge ; but if a tourist applies to the Welcome Society it will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy guide or interpreter.

The authorities of the local Government, who control guides, would like to know of any fraudulent doings by them and all the authorities concerned have earnestly requested the Society to report to them known facts of their swindling. The Welcome Society, therefore, will be very glad to inform the authorities of any reasonable complaint which may be furnished by foreign travellers against, not only its recommended guides, but against any other guides in Japan.

**The Welcome Society.**

*Tōky , March 5th, 1907.*



## PREFACE.

**T**HIS Guide-book, supplement to the Latest Map of Japan published by the Welcome Society, is intended to help the tourist in planning his journeys and spending his time to the best advantage, and thus to enable him more easily to see the objects of interest and to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the country. A great improvement has been made in this third edition, to which a description of a portion of Korea and Manchuria has been added. The guide-book may be obtained on paying 50 *sen* per copy, and will be presented to members of the Society.

The compiler, however, recommends to every earnest tourist to provide himself with "Murray's Hand-book for Japan," an excellent work, compiled by Prof. B. H. Chamberlain and Mr. W. B. Mason; which contains minute and accurate information on travelling and sight-seeing in Japan.

The number of miles stated within brackets generally denotes the distance from the starting point.

The information already supplied from the principal Railway and Steam-ship companies and other correspondents, which the compiler gratefully acknowledges, has, in many cases, proved most serviceable. Further corrections, or suggestions will be highly appreciated

Tōkyō, November, 1908.

**The Welcome Society.**

## THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

*Established 1893.*

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THE object of the Society is to welcome foreign visitors to Japan and to render them every assistance during their stay. The Imperial Household patronizing the object of the Society, has honored it with a substantial contribution,

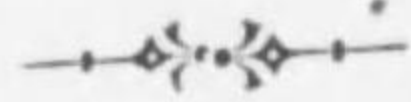
Nearly all the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in Japan and many distinguished Japanese are honorary members. The subscription for membership, in the case of foreign visitors, is only three *yen*, which payment entitles them and their families to receive all the services of the Society without further charge.

The Society aims uniquely at bringing within the reach of tourists the means of accurately observing the features of the country, and the characteristics of the people; aiding them to visit places specially interesting or famous for scenic beauties; enabling them to view objects of art and enter into social or commercial relations with the people; in short, affording them all facilities and conveniences toward the accomplishment of their several aims, thus indirectly promoting, in however small a degree, the cause of international intercourse and trade.

It should be clearly understood that the Society is in no sense a money-making corporation. On the contrary, its promoters and supporters contribute periodically, without receiving or expecting any return, such sums as are needed to maintain the organization and defray current expenses;

their unique purpose being to promote and facilitate, between Japan and foreign peoples, such intimate intercourse as will tend to dispel racial prejudice and to break down the barriers between East and West.

The board of officers meets regularly and plans are constantly canvassed to promote the object of the Society. Since the establishment of the Society, the Annual Reports of its business and accounts have been published and they have been distributed to the members. These Reports being kept in the Japanese language have not been distributed to the foreign tourist members of the Society. The Welcome Society, however, has no desire to keep its Reports secret, and therefore its accounts are not only open to foreign tourist members, but are open for perusal by any one.



Marquis Hachisuka, President.



Baron E. Shibusawa, Vice-President.

## THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

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### VICE-PRESIDENT :

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## Members of the Welcome Society.

According to Article 4 of the Statutes of the Welcome Society, there are four kinds of members. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the most distinguished foreign visitors, and some Japanese of high reputation, are elected to honorary membership at the meetings of the board of officers. Those who pay fifty *yen* or upward at one time are accounted life-members. The other members of the Society both Japanese, and foreign residents pay a subscription of five *yen* per annum. In order to form the Society many Japanese, and foreign residents contributed at first, a certain sum to defray the expenses of the Society, and on subsequent occasions when need has arisen they have supplemented this contribution, but since the establishment of the Society not one *sen* has ever accrued to those members.

Foreign travellers are entitled to become members on payment of three *yen* only. When they join the Society they are presented with the Map and the Guide-book of Japan published by the Society. During their sojourn in Japan they and their families are entitled to be introduced to all the places with which the Society has special agreement, and to receive all the information in regard to their sightseeing and travelling. The names of the foreign tourist-members are kept as well as a list of the honorary, life and ordinary members of the Welcome Society. In case of a second visit of foreign tourists to Japan, if they call on the Society and show their certificates of membership, they are entitled to receive all the privileges which were obtained from the Society at their first visit.

The board of officers of the Welcome Society, recogniz-

ing the valuable assistance given to the Society by the Commanders of steamers of the principal Japanese and foreign steam-ship companies, or wishing to be assisted in future by the above Commanders, has elected them as special members and has presented to them badges belonging to the Welcome Society.

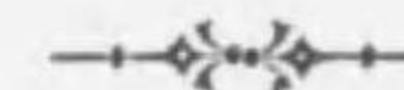
### Publication of the Welcome Society.

Latest Map of Japan for Travellers .....	50 sen per copy.
A Guide-book for Tourists in Japan .....	50 " " "
Map of Manchuria, Korea, Formosa and Saghalien .....	50 " " "

The above publications can be obtained from the following book-stores and hotels, etc:—

	{ Z. P. Maruya & Co. Ltd., Tōri Sanchōme, Nihonbashi-ku.
	{ Sansai-sha, No. 10, Nishiki-chō Itchōme, Kanda-ku.
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	{ Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., No. 60, Yamashita-chō. Max Nössler & Co., No. 92, Yamashita-chō. Z. P. Maruya & Co. Ltd., Bentendōri. Yoshikawa-Shoten, Bentendōri Itchōme.
Yokohama.....	{ Jūjiya, No. 5, Yatozaka. Nippon Yūsen Kaisha, Kaigan-dōri, Shichōme. Tōyō Kisen Kaisha, Kaigan-dōri, Gochōme. Thomas Cook & Son, No. 14, Water Street.

	{ Grand Hotel, Ltd., No. 20, Yamashita-chō. Oriental Palace Hotel, Ltd., No. 11, Yama- shita-chō.
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Miyanoshita.....	Fujiya Hotel, Ltd.
Nagoya.....	Z. P. Maruya & Co. Ltd., Honchō Sanchōme.
Kyōto.....	{ Daitokuya, Kawaramachi-dōri. Miyako Hotel, Ltd., Sanjō.
Kōbe.....	Z. P. Maruya & Co. Ltd., Motomachi Itchōme.
Moji.....	Furugōchi-Shoten, Higashi-Hommachi.
Kumamoto.....	J. Nagasaki, Kamidōri Shichōme.
Nagasaki.....	{ Nagasaki Press, No. 20, Ōura. Mr. F. H. Hunt, No. 4, Ōura. Mr. H. Yasunaka, Sakaya-machi. Nippon Yūsen Kaisha.
Tientsin.....	The China Times, Ltd.
Shanghai.....	{ Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Brewer & Co., Ltd. 31, Nanking Road.
Hongkong.....	Thomas Cook & Son.
Manila.....	American Book & News Co.
London.....	Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübener & Co. Ltd., 43, Gerrard Street.
Glasgow.....	John Smith & Son, No. 19, Renfield Street.
Bremen.....	Max Nössler & Co.
Berlin.....	Monatsschrift "Ost-Asien," Kleinbeerenstr.
New York.....	Brentano's, Union Square.
Seattle.....	Mr. W. A. Ross, General Passenger Agent of Great Northern S. S. Co.



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### ON PREVIOUS APPLICATION.

Tōkyō Imperial University. (Tuesdays).  
 Kyōto Imperial University.  
 Tōkyō Imperial University Hospital  
 Peeresses' Department of the Peers' School.  
 Fine Art School.  
 Sugamo Prison. (North-West Suburb), and other Prisons and Penitentiaries in Japan.  
 Houses of Parliament in Session.  
 Mr. Ōkura's Art Museum. (Sundays).  
 Count Ōkuma's Garden. (West Suburb).  
 Arsenal Garden. (Tuesdays).  
 Baron Shibusawa's Mansion and Garden. (North Suburb).  
 Mr. Masuda's Ōkyo House and Garden. (South Suburb).  
 Mr. Kajima's Garden.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES CAN BE SHOWN TO MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES BY LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

*Non-Members, however, possessing either the Map or the Guide-book are entitled to visit any of the under-mentioned five places by the Society's introduction.*

### THE CITY OF TŌKYŌ.

Anthropology Department of the Imperial University. (Tuesdays).  
 Peer's School.  
 Higher Normal School.  
 Higher Normal School for Girls.  
 Higher Commercial School.

Higher Technical School. (Tuesdays and Fridays),  
 First Higher School.  
 Nautical School.  
 Blind and Dumb School.  
 Academy of Music.  
 Keiō-Gijuku University.  
 Waseda University.  
 Girls University.  
 Industrial School for Girls.  
 Girls Fine Art School.  
*Ikebana.* (The Art of Arranging Flowers).  
 Tea Ceremony.  
 Prof. Kanō's *Jūjutsu* School. (4 to 6 p.m. every day; 10 to 12 a.m. Sundays; and from 4 to 7 a.m. for about 30 days in the coldest season of the year).  
 Police Fencing Halls.  
 \*Girls Fencing Hall.  
 House of Peers.  
 House of Representatives.  
 Court of Cassation.  
 Court of Appeal.  
 District Court.  
 \*Central Meteorological Observatory.  
 Observatory.  
 Military Hospitals.  
 Charity Hospital.  
 Asylum for Paupers.  
 Rice Exchange.  
 Stock Exchange.  
 \*Government Printing Bureau.  
 Embossed Wall-Paper Factories.  
 Shibaura Works.  
 Ishikawajima Dock-Yard.

Satake Yashiki Garden. (Dai Nippon Brewery Co.Ltd).

#### THE ENVIRONS OF TŌKYŌ.

Japan Athletic Society's Fencing Hall. (South Suburb).  
 \*Dai Nippon Brewery Co. Ltd. (do.).  
 Agricultural College of the Imperial University. (do.).  
 Japan Red-Cross Hospital. (South-West Suburb).  
 Yodobashi Water Works. (West Suburb).  
 Agricultural Experimental Station. (North Suburb).  
 \*Government Paper Mill. (do.).  
 Ōji Paper Factory. (do.).

#### PROVINCES.

Agricultural College. (Sapporo, Yezo Island).  
 Higher School of Forestry. (Morioka, Rikuchū Prov.).  
 Second Higher School. (Sendai, Rikuzen Prov.).  
 Medical School. (do.).  
 Ōshima Raw Silk Factory. (near Utsunomiya, Shimotsuke Prov.).  
 Ashio Copper Mine. (near Nikkō).  
 Kiriu Fabric School. (Kiriu, Kōtsuke Prov.).  
 Tomioka Raw Silk Factory. (Tomioka, Kōtsuke Prov.).  
 Hachiōji Raw Silk Factory. (Hachiōji, Musashi Prov.).  
 Yokohama Commercial School. (Yokohama).  
 Yokohama Dock Co. (do.).  
 Temporary Engineering Bureau of the Financial Department. (do.).  
 \*Fūji Paper Mill. (Ōmiya, Suruga Prov.).  
 Nagoya Raw Silk Factory. (Nagoya).  
 Miye Raw Silk Factory. (near Yokkaichi, Ise Prov.).  
 Miye Cotton Spinning Mill. (Yokkaichi, Ise Prov.).  
 Kuwana Cotton Spinning Mill. (Kuwana, Ise Prov.).  
 Fourth Higher School. (Kanazawa, Kaga Prov.).

Medical School. (Kanazawa, Kaga Prov.).  
 Third Higher School. (Kyōto).  
 Higher Technological School. (do.).  
 Fine Art and Industrial School. (do.).  
 Dyeing and Fabric School. (do.).  
 Blind and Dumb Asylum. (do.).  
 Porcelain Experimental Station. (do.).  
 Girls Higher School. (do.).  
 Imperial Mint. (Ōsaka).  
 Ōsaka Castle. (do.).  
 Ikuno Silver Mine. (Ikuno, Tajima Prov.).  
 Sixth Higher School. (Okayama, Bizen Prov.).  
 Medical School. (do.).  
 Higher Normal School. (Hiroshima).  
 Marquis Asano's Garden. (do.).  
 Besshi Copper Mine. (Besshi, Iyo Prov.).  
 Tagawa Coal Mine. (Tagawa, Buzen Prov.).  
 Kanada Coal Mine. (Kanada, Buzen Prov.).  
 \*Imperial Iron Foundry. (Yedamitsu, Chikuzen Prov.).  
 Medical College of the Imperial University. (Fukuoka).  
 \*Miike Coal Mine. (Miike, Chikugo Prov.).  
 Mitsubishi Dock-Yard. (Nagasaki).

*N.B. In the case of places marked \* previous notice is requested. In the case of Prisons and Penitentiaries, the following persons can be introduced:—Noble men, Civil, Naval and Military Officers, Professors of Universities, Members of Parliament, Doctors, Graduates of Universities, Editors and Advocates.*

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### KANA CHARACTERS AND LANGUAGE.

### Abbreviations.

*y* = Yen.    hr. = Hour.    min. = Minute.  
 m. = English mile.    *rikisha* = *jinrikisha*  
 N. = North.    S. = South.    E. = East.    W. = West.  
 Inhab. = Inhabitant.

### Explanation of Signs.

⊕ Foreign food provided.  
 □ Railway junctions.  
 ⊙ Allowed to alight and take other trains.  
 × Telegrams received.  
 △ Victuals sold.  
 \* Shown by the introduction of the Welcome Society.

## I. Plan of Tour.

Tourists arriving by the steamers of the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental S.S. companies and the Tōyō Kisen Kaisha, from San Francisco; and of the Great Northern S.S. Company and the Nippon Yūsen Kaisha, from Seattle; and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver; and of the Northern Pacific Steamship Co. from Tacoma, touch first at Yokohama. From Yokohama the steamers proceed to Kōbe via the Gulf of Ōsaka.

The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company, from Hongkong or Shanghai, and of the Messageries Maritimes, the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and the Nippon Yūsen Kaisha, from Shanghai land their passengers first, at Nagasaki. From Nagasaki the steamers proceed to Kōbe via the Inland Sea.

**Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki**, therefore are the starting points whence the tourist commences his tour to the interior of the country according to his plan. Travellers from Vladivostock, however, who take the steamers of the Ōsaka Shōsen Kaisha and the Russian Volunteer Fleet arrive at **Tsuruga**, an important port along the Japan Sea.

How long he can stay in Japan is the first question a tourist must ask himself before laying his plans of travel in this country. If he has only one week at his disposal, perhaps the best plan is to land in Yokohama and visit Tōkyō, Nikkō, and Kyōto departing finally from Kōbe. If he lands at Kōbe he may travel *vice versa*. Of course this is a very hasty trip and minute observation can not be expected in such a short space of time. If he is able to spend two weeks in Japan he may visit Tōkyō, Nikkō, Kamakura, Miyanoshita, Nagoya, Kyōto, Nara and Ōsaka, and depart

from Kōbe as before, or *vice versa*. If his time is three weeks, he can add to the foregoing list of places, one of the following scenic routes:—Matsushima, Yamada, Ama-no-Hashidate or Miyajima, etc.

If he has still more leisure he can greatly supplement the list of places mentioned above. It would then be a good plan for him to visit some of the famous hot springs; i.e. Shiobara, Ikaō, Kusatsu, Atami, Takarazuka, Arima, Dōgo, Beppu, Takeo and Unzen, etc., or choose some of the following trips:—from Tōkyō to Kōfu and the Rapids of Fujigawa; from Kōfu or Karuizawa along the Nakasendō; from Ōsaka to Kōyasan Monastery; from Okayama to the Great Shrine of Izumo from Kokura to Valley Yabakei; from Yatsushiro to Kagoshima and the Rapids of Kumagawa.

If it is the month of July or August, an ascent of the world famous Fuji-yama is much to be recommended. Lake Shōji at the N. foot of Fuji is also a good summer retreat. Fishing may be engaged in with success in many places throughout the summer. Especially worth seeing is the fishing in Gifu where cormorants are used instead of lines or nets. Trout can be also caught in rivers in the neighbourhood of Tōkyō and in many other places.

A trip to Hokkaidō or Yezo Island is very enjoyable in the summer, and the salmon fishing in the river Ishikari is well worth seeing.

A Majority of the cities and towns mentioned above are connected by railways (the total miles of railways throughout the country are 5,090 miles 72 chains on May 1908) and some by hand-cars or tram-ways. *Jinrikisha* are obtainable almost anywhere in the country, and places not accessible by means of conveyances may be reached by "chairs," *Kago* (palanquin), or on horse back.

If the tourist has still more leisure it will be interesting to visit Korea or Manchuria. From Shimonoseki or Moji the above two regions are very easily reached.

The traveller, in his tour through the Orient usually proceeds on his way from Hongkong to Japan direct or via Shanghai or *vice-versa*, as above mentioned, but for the matter of only a little deviation in his voyage he can visit Formosa without any difficulty.

The following plans of four tours are arranged to utilize the time of travellers as much as possible. In case the tourist, therefore, thinks these plans include too much, he is advised to omit some of the places on the route and then he will be able to travel more slowly.

### 1. Fifteen Days' Tour from Yokohama.

Date	
1st.....	Yokohama (chief open port).
2nd .....	An excursion to Kamakura (noted for the Great Buddha) and Enoshima, a Picturesque Island.
3rd .....	Yokohama to Tōkyō (27 min. by rail).
4th .....	Tōkyō (Capital of Japan).
5th .....	Tōkyō to Nikkō (4 ½ hrs. by rail).
6th .....	Nikkō (the most famous temples in Japan) to Tōkyō.
7th .....	Tōkyō to Miyanoshita (hot springs and fine scenery) in Hakone (5 hrs. by rail, tram and <i>rikisha</i> ).
8th .....	Miyanoshita.
9th .....	Miyanoshita to Shizuoka (Important town), (4 ¾ hrs. by <i>rikisha</i> , tram, and rail).
10th.....	Shizuoka to Nagoya (noted for its golden dolphins castle), 4 hrs. by rail.

Date	
11th.....	Nagoya to Kyōto (Former capital of Japan) 3 ½ hrs. by rail.
12th to 13th...	Kyōto. An excursion to Nara (Ancient capital of Japan.)
14th.....	Kyōto to Ōsaka (Commercial and manufacturing city), 47 min. by rail.
15th.....	Ōsaka to Kōbe (Important open port), 42 min. by rail.

### 2. Four Weeks' Tour from Yokohama.

1st.....	Yokohama.
2nd .....	An excursion to Kamakura and Enoshima Island.
3rd.....	Yokohama to Tōkyō.
4th to 5th .....	Tōkyō.
6th.....	Tōkyō to Nikkō.
7th to 8th.....	Nikkō and Chūzenji, good summer retreat with a beautiful Lake.
9th .....	Nikkō to Sendai (Capital of Rikuzen Prov.) in 8½ hrs. by rail.
10th to 11th...	Sendai to Matsushima (one of Three Great Sights of Japan).
12th .....	Sendai to Tōkyō via Mito, capital of Hitachi Prov. (coast line) in 9 hrs. by rail.
13th .....	Tōkyō to Kōfu (capital of Kai Prov.) in 6 hrs. by rail.
14th .....	Kōfu. An excursion to Mount Mitake.
15th .....	Kōfu to Miyanoshita in Hakone via the Rapids of Fujigawa—2½ hrs. by tram; 7 hrs. by boat; 3¾ hrs. by rail; 2 hrs. by tram and <i>rikisha</i> . (or Kōfu to Sano on Tōkaidō.)
16th to 17th...	Miyanoshita. An excursion to Lake Hakone.

Date	
18th	Miyanoshita to Shizuoka.
19th	Shizuoka to Nagoya.
20th	Nagoya to Nara via Kameyama in Ise prov. in 4 hrs by rail. An excursion to Tōnomine Shintō temple.
21st	Nara to Kyōto via Uji (noted for tea plantations) in 2 hrs. by rail.
22nd to 24th	Kyōto. An excursion to the Rapids Hozugawa or Lake Biwa.
25th	Kyōto to Ōsaka.
26th	Ōsaka to Takarazuka (famous mineral springs via Kanzaki junction in 1 hr.
27th	Takarazuka to Kōbe in 1½ hr. by rail.
28th	Kōbe.

### 3. Five Weeks' Tour from Kōbe.

	Days
Kōbe ... ..	2
Okayama (noted for its landscape gardens). Miyajima (one of the Three Great Sights of Japan). ... ..	2
Maizuru (naval port on the Japan Sea) and Ama-no-Hashidate (one of the Three Great Sights of Japan)... ..	2
Maizuru to Ōsaka ... ..	1
Ōsaka and Nara... ..	3
Kyōto ... ..	6
Kyōto to Gifu (noted for Cormorant fishing) or Nagoya..	1
Nagoya. Shizuoka (capital of Suruga Prov.) and the fine Shintō temple of Kunōzan ... ..	2
Miyanoshita and the beautiful Lake Hakone. Atami Hot Springs (noted for its geysers) ... ..	5
Kamakura and Enoshima Island ... ..	1
Kamakura to Nikkō ... ..	1

Nikkō, Lake Chūzenji and an excursion to Ashio (the largest copper mines in Japan) ... ..	3
Tōkyō ... ..	4
Yokohama ... ..	2
Total ... ..	35

### 4. Seven Weeks' Tour from Nagasaki.

Nagasaki (oldest open port) and a trip to Unzen Hot Springs by steam-boat ... ..	3
Nagasaki to Futsukaichi in Chikuzen Prov., Musashi Hot Springs and the celebrated Shintō temple of Dazaifu... ..	2
Futsukaichi to Nakatsu in Buzen Prov. via Kokura junction and the picturesque Valley of Yabakei ... ..	2
Nakatsu to Shimonoseki via Moji (crossing the western entrance of the Inland Sea) ... ..	1
Shimonoseki to Miyajima Island ... ..	1
Miyajima. Hiroshima (capital of Aki Prov.). Okayama, or the silver mines of Ikuno... ..	2
Okayama to Ōsaka via Akashi and Maiko (celebrated for the charming scenery along the eastern entrance of the Inland Sea) ... ..	1
Ōsaka. Nara, Tōnomine Shintō temple and Yoshinoyama (the best place for cherry flowers in Japan) ... ..	3
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 29 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 through the year; but the best time to visit is April and May in the Spring, or 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 last part

of January to the beginning of March is cold and disagreeable with the exclusion of the Hot Springs of Atami, Dōgo, and some other winter resorts. From the end of July to the beginning of September is hot and often wet, though there are many exceptional regions cool, such as 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 wet, and December comparatively dry.

The following tables denote the temperature (Fahrenheit) of the different regions in 1903:—

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	47.48
Nikkō ... ..	86.00	— 21.24	56.48	49.46
Tōkyō ... ..	94.43	— 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 ... ..	92.63	— 2.34	57.56	55.94
Kagoshima ... ..	92.12	— 1.98	59.54	59.18

N. B.—indicates the degree below zero.

## III. Hotels ; Inns ; Rest Houses ; Guides.

Most of the principal cities (Tōkyō, Kyōto and Ōsaka), the open ports (Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki) and other famous places (Miyanoshita, Kamakura, Nikkō, Ikao, Sendai, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Takarazuka and Shimonoseki, etc.) have hotels conducted in foreign style. The charges at these hotels are from ¥ 4.00 to ¥ 10.00 or more a day, (every

thing included except wines); but tolerably good accommodation may be had for ¥7 to ¥8 a day. In less important places frequented by foreign visitors, there are semi-foreign hotels and high class Japanese style inns, well conducted and neatly kept, and in some of these inns, foreign dishes may be served. Travellers, however, intending to stop at these places will do well to carry sheets, blankets, and pillows with them. As there are some parts of this country where foreign meals can not be obtained, travellers to those places are advised to take a store of canned provisions with them.

The charges at Japanese inns including lodging and meals are ¥ 1.00 to ¥ 3.00 per day. By "meals" is meant breakfast and supper. If luncheon is required, an extra charge of 30 *sen* to one *yen* is made. It is the custom in this country that travellers should give some extra money called *chadai* (tea-money), the amount of which is optional. But as this has caused much trouble to foreign travellers, a league has been organized by a number of Inn-keepers with the intention of abolishing *chadai*. There are now inns where no such present is expected.

**Rest Houses.**—Along nearly all the routes in the country stand small huts in shady places or where a fine view may be commanded. The traveller who rests and refreshes himself in those huts should not omit to give a small amount of money. At other rest houses where travellers may rest for a little while, also some tea money should be paid and in case some services for cooking, etc., are required, or rooms occupied for tiffin, they must pay a suitable charge.

**Guides.**—In the principal cities, such as Yokohama, Kōbe, Tōkyō, Ōsaka and Nagasaki, there are many guides or interpreters who speak English, French and German,

etc. licensed by the local government. Guides can be engaged at the principal hotels of those cities, or by sending a direct order to those Guide Associations. The wage of a guide sanctioned by the separate local Governments is not equal through the whole country; but the maximum wage is ¥ 4 per day, and for a party over two tourists 50 *sen* is added for each tourist. The travelling expenses of guides such as railway or *jinrikisha* fares, must be paid by their employers. If a tourist applies to the Welcome Society it will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy guide or interpreter. Visitors finding any reason for complaint in regard to the conduct of the Society-recommended guides, are cordially requested to inform the Society of the particulars, as such information will assist the Society to make greater improvements in the conduct of the guides.

The authorities of the local government who control guides would like to know of any fraudulent doings, and all the authorities concerned have earnestly requested the Society to report to them known facts of their swindling. The Welcome Society, therefore, will be very glad to inform the authorities of any reasonable complaint which may be furnished by foreign travellers against, not only its recommended guides, but against any other guides in Japan. Such information will give much assistance to the authorities because they can suspend or annul their licenses, whenever objectionable acts on the part of guides are positively assured.

Recently there is a desire to act as guides among students, who are well educated, or even by graduates of the higher schools or colleges. Some of them speak foreign languages fluently and have obtained licenses from the local government to act as guides or interpreters. The above students or graduates are actuated chiefly by a desire to

practice and improve their foreign languages. They are generally honest and do not expect to get a wage equal to that of professional guides, but at the same time it must be remembered that some of them lack the experience in travelling and in the treatment of foreign guests. There are also attendants called *Ryokō-boy* (travelling-boy) whose wages are less than ¥2 per day.

Lady travellers can also engage a Japanese maid known as *Amah* by the foreign residents. Some of them speak English, but if the ladies would like to engage a woman who has a more competent knowledge of speaking English than *Amah*, they may also engage girls who have graduated from a Higher Girls' School. These girls do not like to be treated as maid-servants, and lady employers therefore must be careful to avoid using such words as "*amah*," or "*maid*" when requiring their assistance.

#### REGULATION FOR GUIDES.

The new regulations for guides were promulgated by the Home Department in the Official Gazette of the 27th July 1907.

The following translations of the above regulations are taken from the "Japan Chronicle":—

"Article I.—All persons desiring to engage in the business of guide shall obtain a licence from the local Governor. The application for a licence must be accompanied with a statement of the career of the life of the applicant, and two unmounted cabinet-size photographs.

Article II.—The licence shall be granted by the local Governor upon examination of the applicant.

Article III.—The applicant shall be examined on the following subjects:—

- (1) Foreign languages.

- (2) Geography of Japan.

- (3) History of Japan.

Article IV.—A licensed guide, who has discontinued his business, or who has been prohibited from carrying on business for a period of two years, cannot obtain a new licence without undergoing further examination.

Article V.—All persons desiring to obtain a guide's licence shall pay a fee of ¥2 in revenue stamps when they are examined.

Article VI.—An applicant against whom there may be any of the following misdemeanours may be refused the grant of licence:

- (1) One who has been punished with imprisonment.

- (2) One who is affected with mental or any other objectionable disease.

- (3) A man of irregular habits.

Article VII.—On the licence in the form hereinafter provided, a photograph of its holder shall be pasted, and the fee and other charges to tourists, and articles XI. and XII. of this Regulation, shall be printed in Japanese as well as in the foreign language in which the holder has been examined.

Article VIII.—Licensed guides shall fix the rate of fee and other charges receivable from employers, and obtain the approval of local Governors therefor. Similar approval must be obtained for any change made in the rate of fee and charges.

Article IX.—The licensed guide shall have a badge made according to a form hereinafter specified in this Regulation, and wear the same during the time he is conducting visitors.

Article X.—The guides shall carry his licence with him and produce it when necessary. When asked by police

officials or employers, the licensed guide must not refuse to show his licence.

Article XI.—Upon the conclusion of his services, the licensed guide shall endeavour to obtain a testimonial relating to his services from the employer, and shall request him to report to the police authorities any misconduct of which the guide may have been guilty.

Article XII.—Licensed guides are prohibited from the following practices :—

(1).—Guides are not allowed, under any pretext, to demand the payment of any other charge beyond the amount of fees and charges approved by the authorities.

(2).—They are not allowed to demand a commission directly or indirectly from the parties concerned, in regard to the purchase of articles or in return for any other assistance rendered.

(3).—They are not allowed to offer forcibly or cause others to offer their services, or to refuse or cause others to refuse services without due cause, or to guide their employers against their will.

Article XIII.—When a licence has been lost or damaged, or any change has been made in it, application shall be sent to the local Governor for the issue of a new licence within ten days. Should the lost licence be discovered, the fact must be reported immediately.

Article XIV.—When a licensed guide has discontinued his business, or has been prohibited from carrying on business, the licence must be returned to the authorities within five days from the date of suspension. In the event of the death of a licensed guide, or should a guide be declared to have absconded, the person who is bound to report such matters in accordance with the Census Law shall take the process specified in the foregoing article within 20 days.

Article XV.—When a licensed guide has violated any of the conditions specified in Article VI., or has acted dishonestly, the local Governor may suspend or prohibit his business.

Article XVI.—All persons guilty of any of the following offences shall be liable to a fine not exceeding  $\text{¥} 25$ , or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 days :—

(1).—One who has carried on the business of guide without obtaining a licence.

(2).—A licensed guide carrying on business during the term of the suspension of his licence.

(3).—A licensed guide violating Articles VIII. and XII. of this Regulation.

Article XVII.—Any person who shall have violated Articles IX., X., XIII. and XIV. of this Regulation shall be liable to police detention or a fine."

#### SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

"Article XVIII.—This Regulation comes into force from September 1st, 1907.

Article XIX.—The duties of local Governors specified in Articles I., II., VIII. and XIII. of this Regulation shall be administered for the time being by the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police, the Governors of the Hokkaidō, Kyōto, Kanagawa, Hyōgo and Nagasaki prefectures.

Article XX.—Guides now carrying on business with licences issued by local authorities shall obtain new licences or approval in the matters specified in Article VIII. within three months from the date on which this Regulation comes into force ; otherwise their licences shall become void. An application for a licence specified in the preceding clause shall be accompanied with two photographs of the applicant."



#### IV. 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 and land passengers from the steamers 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 2½ miles, from 20 *sen* to 30 *sen* per hour 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:—

Victoria with single horse ¥ 3.00 to ¥ 3.50 half day ;

¥ 5.00 to ¥ 6.00 whole day.

Victoria with two horses ¥ 4.50 to ¥ 5.00 half day ;

¥ 7.00 to ¥ 8.00 whole day.

Coupé with single horse ¥ 4.00 half day ;

¥ 7.00 whole day.

Coupé with two horses ¥ 5.00 half day ;

¥ 8.00 whole day.

Landau with two horses ¥ 5.50 to ¥ 6.00 half day ;

¥ 9.00 to ¥ 10.00 whole day.

The above carriages are obtainable at Tōkyō and Kyōto.

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.

#### V. 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 is also), to write out his name, nationality, age, and profession in the register according to the police regulations.

**Custom-House.**—Unless injurious to the object of the Customs revenue, the customs 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 trouble in the examination of their luggage. Passengers, therefore, must open up every thing freely and give convenience for the above examination.

**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 (*Kommame-sai*).  
 Nov. 3. The Emperor's Birthday (*Tenchō-setsu*).  
 „ 23. Harvest Festival (*Niiname-sai*).

## VI. Sports ; Photographs and Sketches.

Game in this country includes 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 5,700 *ken*, or about 6½ miles outside of the location of fortifications, should obtain permission from the authorities.

On the Map of Japan published by the Welcome Society, the above regions are marked by red-dotted-line circles. 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.

## VII. Posts ; Telegraphs ; Money ; Banks ; Weights ; Measures.

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 *sen*.  
 2nd class. Postal cards : single 1 ½ *sen*, with reply 3 *sen*, sealed 3 *sen*.  
 3rd class. Periodicals published more than once a month : Single number per 2½ oz. or fraction thereof ½ *sen* ; a packet containing 2 numbers or more per 2½ oz. or fraction 1 *sen*.  
 4th class. Books, printed matter, business papers, photographs, Hand-writings, pictures, drawings, samples of merchandise, patterns and specimens relating to natural history, per 3¼ oz., or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.  
 5th class. Seeds, per 3¼ oz., or fraction thereof 1 *sen*.

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 matter is 7 *sen* extra.

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

The rate of postage on domestic parcels are as follows:—

Foreign Parcel Post is as follows:—

Description.	Maximum Dimensions.	Maximum Weight.	Route.	Postage
Hongkong Parcel.	* 3 ft 6 inches in any direction.	1,320 momme (11 lbs)	Direct exchange	(3 lbs.) 0.50 (7 lbs.) 0.9) (11 lbs.) 1.3)
Canadian Parcel.	2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft.	840 momme (7 lbs)	do.	40 sen per 1 lb or fraction thereof.
English Parcel.	* { 3 ft. 6 inches in any direction	1,320 momme (11 lbs)	do.	Via Canada (3 lbs.) 0.90 (7 lbs.) 1.50 (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 momme (4 lbs. 6 oz)	do.	{ 24 sen per 1 lb or fraction thereof.
Union Parcel.	{ 60 centimetres in any direction.	1,333 momme (5 kilos.)		

\* An English or American Parcel exceeding 3 ft 6 inches in length must not exceed 6 ft. in length and girth combined.

Up to 200 m.m. (1½ lbs.)	Within the delivery radius of the same administration district.		Without the delivery radius, of the same administration district.		Up to 200 m.m. 30 sen	between Interior and Formosa, Korea, Saichalen.
	Ordinary Parcel.	Registered Parcel.	Ordinary Parcel.	Registered Parcel.		
" 400 (3½ " )	4 "	8 "	12 "	18 "	" 400 "	35 "
" 600 (5 " )	4 "	8 "	16 "	24 "	" 600 "	40 "
" 800 (6½ " )	4 "	8 "	20 "	30 "	" 900 "	50 "
" 1,000 (8½ " )	4 "	8 "	24 "	36 "	" 1,200 "	60 "
" 1,200 (10 " )	4 "	8 "	28 "	42 "	" 1,500 "	70 "
" 1,400 (11½ " )	4 "	8 "	32 "	48 "		
" 1,600 (13½ " )	4 "	8 "	36 "	54 "		

The dimensions of a postal parcel must not exceed  $1\frac{11}{12}$  ft. in length, breadth, and depth respectively; and  $2\frac{11}{12}$  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 Order.** The limitation for one Domestic Order either postal or telegraphic is 50 *yen*. Fees for postal money order are as follows:—up to 10 *yen*, 6 *sen*; above 10 *yen* up to 20 *yen*, 10 *sen*; above 20 *yen* up to 36 *yen*, 15 *sen*; above 30 *yen* up to 40 *yen*, 18 *sen*; above 40 *yen* up to 50 *yen*, 22 *sen*. The fee for each postal order not exceeding 5 *yen* called *Kogawase* or “small postal order” is 3 *sen*.

Fees for telegraphic money orders are as follows:—up to 10 *yen*, 30 *sen*; above 10 *yen* up to 20 *yen*, 35 *sen*; above 20 *yen* up to 30 *yen*, 40 *sen*; up to 40 *yen*, 45 *sen*; up to 50 *yen*, 50 *sen*. For all places in China where Japanese post offices are established the fee is 10 *sen* for every 10 *yen*, up to 100 *yen*.

**Foreign Mail.** 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 15 grammes, 10 *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*.

**Telegrams** in Japanese of 15 *Kana* characters cost 20 *sen*; and each additional 5 characters or any fraction thereof cost 5 *sen*, the sender's address only being charged for. For City telegrams, the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively. For Formosa, the rate is increased to 40 *sen* and 10 *sen* respectively. Telegrams in any of the principal European languages cost 5 *sen* per word, with a minimum charge of 25 *sen*, the sender's and receiver's addresses being charged for. For City telegrams, the rate is reduced to 3 *sen* and 15 *sen* respectively. For Formosa, the rate is increased to 10 *sen* and 50 *sen*. Telephone exchanges are organized in nearly all the large towns.

**Money.**—In 1897 a gold standard system was adopted. The system is decimal. The *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.).

### VIII. Hints for Travel by Railway.

Travellers are advised to be at the station at least five minutes before starting time, and also to have their money for tickets ready so as not to lose time in changing. Tickets

are not sold later than two minutes before the time of the train's departure.

Period for which tickets are available :—

A ticket for more than 50 miles and under 100 miles	2 days
" " " " 100 " " " 200 " "	3 "
" " " " 200 " " " 300 " "	4 "
" " " " 300 " " " 400 " "	5 "

A day is added for every 100 miles or a fraction of 100 miles. Travellers holding tickets for distances up to 50 miles, are not permitted to break the journey; but holders of tickets for distances over 50 miles may do so at certain intermediate stations. Travellers are required to show their tickets to the conductor whenever they are asked to do so.

**Children** between the ages of four and twelve are charged half price; those under four travel free.

**Luggage** under 100 *kin* for each first class passenger; under 60 *kin* for each second class passenger; and under 30 *kin* for each third class passenger; is carried free of charge.

Travellers are advised to deposit their luggage and when depositing they must show their tickets at the luggage office. If a traveller who has a ticket for more than 50 miles wishes to stop at any intermediate point and at the same time to have his luggage delivered at that place, he must give previous notice at the station where he has purchased his tickets or the luggage will be carried to the extreme point indicated on the ticket. If the same traveller wishes to deposit again the luggage which he once received at the intermediation station, he must obtain at the first station a note permitting such delivery and deposit, or he will be charged for it again at the intermediate station.

If the traveller wishes to deposit packages or luggage, in the cloak-room, he will be charged as follows :—

Under 30 *kin*... .. 2 *sen* per day

More than 30 *kin* and under 100 *kin* ... .. 4 *sen* per day  
 Perambulators or bicycles ... .. each 5 " " "

The time of depositing travellers' packages or luggage at a cloak-room is limited to one month from the date of deposit and the amount of compensation for breakage or loss is limited to 50 *yen*.

The transit charge for bicycles or perambulators is 2 *sen* each per mile and the minimum charge 40 *sen*.

About every station there are a number of porters who wear red caps. Travellers if they need some one to help them, may intrust their hand-luggage to one of these porters and it is a common custom to give them a small fee.

### IX. Express Trains. Dining Cars and Sleeping Cars.

**The Imperial Government Tōkaidō Railway.** On the Tōkaidō line, through trains with dining cars attached, leave Tōkyō (Shimbashi) and Kōbe seven times a day. Five of those trains are express services and two are through trains proceeding directly (without changing cars) to Shimonoseki. There is an express train consisting of third-class cars. An express train between Tōkyō and Kōbe at the highest speed reaches in 13½ hrs. to its destination. Passengers on these trains must buy "special express train tickets" addition to ordinary tickets. Prices of special tickets are as follows:—

First class ¥ 1.00 (under 150 m.), ¥ 1.50 (150 m. and above).

Second class ¥ 0.60 ( " " ), ¥ 1.00 ( " " " )

Third class ¥ 0.30 ( " " ), ¥ 0.50 ( " " " )

These express trains call on the following stations only:—Hiranuma, Kōzu, Yamakita, Numazu, Shizuoka,

Hamamatsu, Toyohashi, Nagoya, Ōgaki, Maibara, Baba, Kyōto, Ōsaka, and Sannomiya. Those who alight at any intermediate stations must give up the tickets; but in the case of these express trains being converted into ordinary trains by any accident, the express train tickets will be repurchased by the railway. The afternoon two trains have sleeping cars attached. Travellers who wish to use sleeping cars have to pay four *yen* besides their first class ticket fare but those who use sleeping cars in the through trains bound to Shimonoseki have to pay only two *yen* and fifty *sen*. Children under six years of age who do not require separate beds go free of charge.

Travellers who wish to use sleeping cars had better secure their berths two or three hours in advance (this may be done by telephoning to the Railway Station from any Hotel).

**The Imperial Government Sanyō Railway.**—On the Sanyō Railway between Kōbe and Shimonoseki, the through train starts from each terminus four times a day. These trains have sleeping and dining cars attached.

The charges for sleeping cars are as follows:—

¥ 1.50 ..... half night for the 1st class

¥ 2.50 ..... whole night " " " "

*sen* 20 ..... upper berth of the 2nd class

*sen* 40 ..... lower berth " " " "

**The Imperial Government Nippon Railway.**—The through trains leave Ueno and Aomori separately three times a day. The morning train (coast line) must change cars at Sendai; and the afternoon trains (inland line) have both dining and sleeping cars attached. Travellers who use sleeping cars must pay ¥ 2.50 besides their first class ticket fare and the beds are arranged at 8 p.m. and removed at 8 a.m. The other railways are not yet provided with these

conveniences. *Bentō* (Japanese luncheon boxes), beer, *sake*, cakes, fruits, &c., are sold at the principal stations, and at some of these stations sandwiches and other foreign food may be obtained.

### X. Passenger Tax.

The following rates are taxed on the passengers at railways, electric tram-cars and steam-ships since January 1st 1905:—

1st class	50 <i>sen</i>	} 200 miles and upward.
2nd class	25 <i>sen</i>	
3rd class	4 <i>sen</i>	

1st class	40 <i>sen</i>	} under 200 miles.
2nd class	20 <i>sen</i>	
3rd class	3 <i>sen</i>	

1st class	20 <i>sen</i>	} under 100 miles.
2nd class	10 <i>sen</i>	
3rd class	2 <i>sen</i>	

1st class	5 <i>sen</i>	} under 50 miles.
2nd class	3 <i>sen</i>	
3rd class	1 <i>sen</i>	

### XI. Books of Reference.

The following 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.

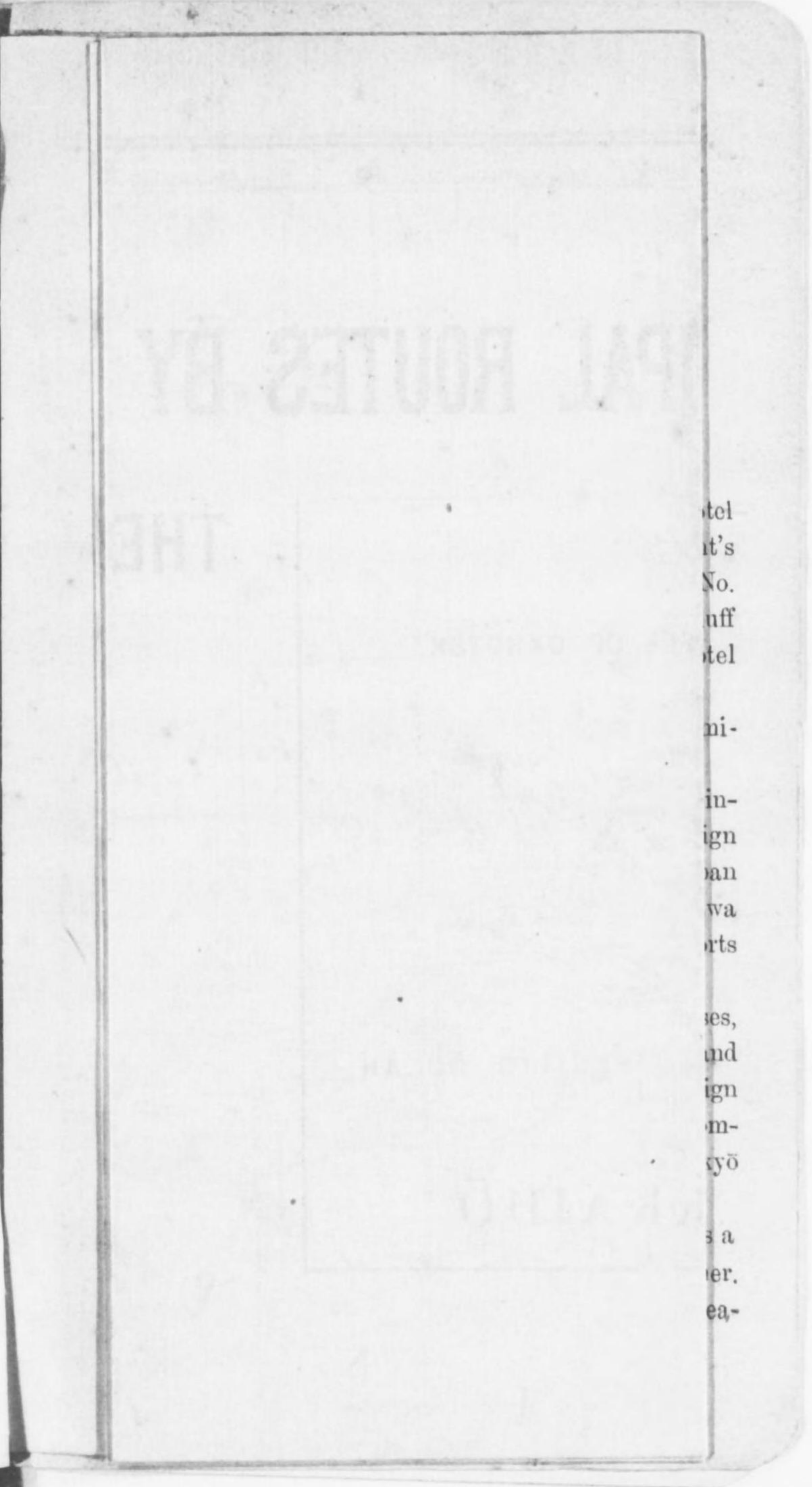
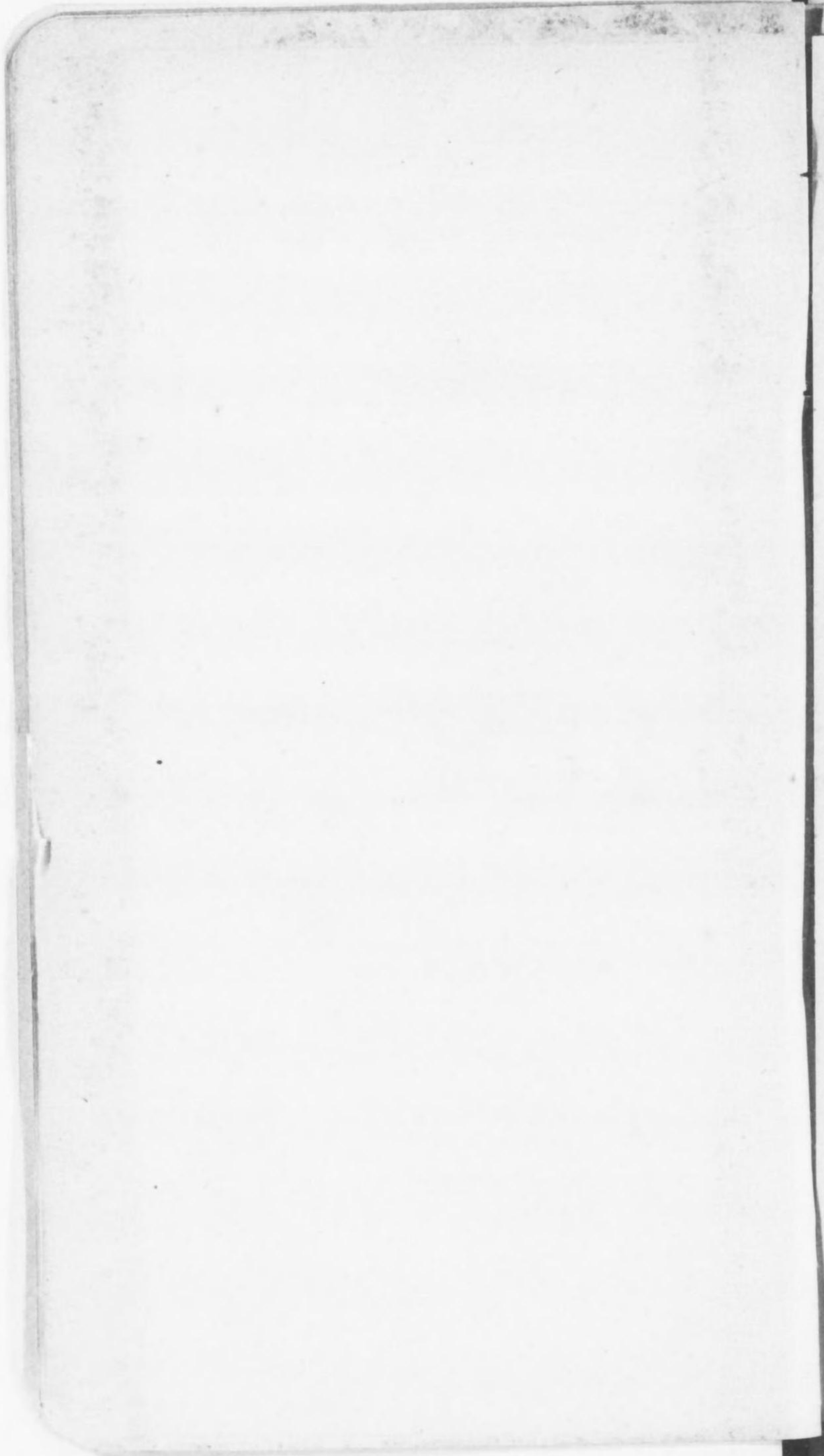
The Mikado's Empire, by W. E. Griffis; 11th ed., 2 vols. 1906.

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 the fine and applied Arts of Japan, by the Kokka Co.



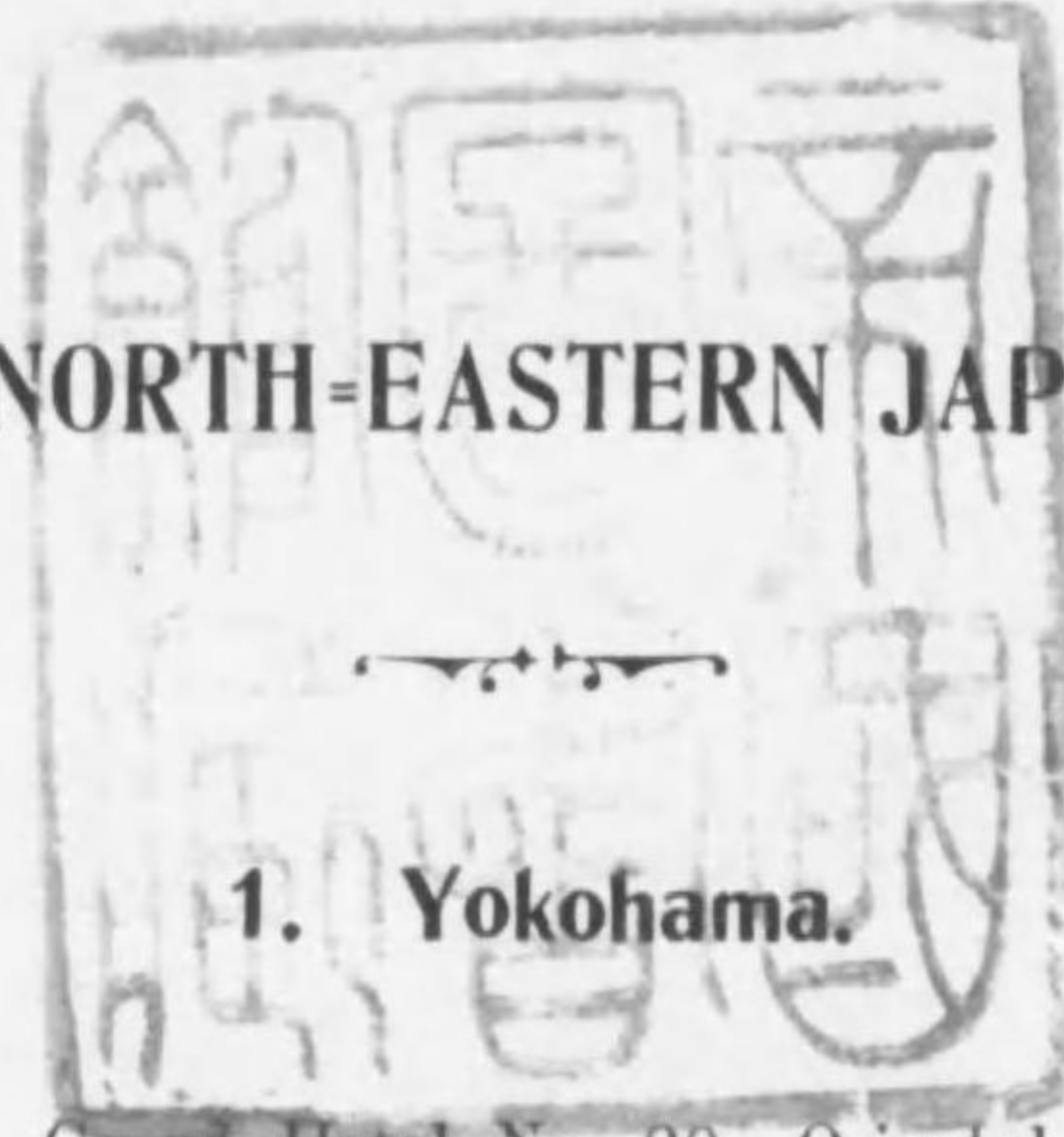
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## I. NORTH-EASTERN JAPAN.



### 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).

**Yokohama**, the gateway to Tōkyō, was only an insignificant fishing village when it was opened to foreign commerce in 1858. It is now the chief treaty port of Japan with 326,035 inhabitants, and is the site of the Kanagawa Prefectural office. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1906 was ¥ 349,917,752.

All the consulates of our treaty powers, custom houses, shipping offices, churches, etc, are established here and almost nothing is left unprovided for in the way of foreign requisites. The Shintō temple of Daijingū at Iseyama commands a fine view of the town and the entrance of Tōkyō Bay.

The Environs of Yokohama :—**Honmoku** (2 m.) is a good sea-bathing place frequented by foreigners in Summer. Jūnitējin 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** (7½ 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 11¾ 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 Principal Shops are:—

*Books*.—Kelly and Walsh (No. 60); Max Nössler & Co. (No. 77); Maruya & Co. (Benten-dōri).

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

*Silk Stuffs and Embroideries*.—Iwata (Honchō); Shōbei

(do.); Nozawayaya (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 Arts Goods*.—Arthur and Bond Art Gallery (No. 38); Kuhn and Komor (No. 37); Samurai Shōkai (Honchō Itchōme); Musashiya (Honchō); Takahashi (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** (Kaibin-in Hotel; Inn—Mitsunashi), 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 Ōshū.

**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 few minutes walk 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 which time it has not been rebuilt, and the Daibutsu now sits out in the open air. Its measurements are :—



*Daibutsu.*

	Feet	Inches.
Height ... ..	49	7.00
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

	Feet	Inches.
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
Curls (of which there are 830); Height ... ..		9.52
Curls (of which there are 830): Diameter ... ..		11.90
Length from knee to knee ...	35	8.40
Circumference of thumb ...	3	9.00

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*).

### 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, Ōmori 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; 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. It has a population of 1,818,655. 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 and Fukagawa. Kōjimachi-ku is the centre of those districts, and Honjō and Fukagawa are situated beyond the Sumidagawa. It has four railway Termini, viz:—Shimbashi, (southern terminus); Ueno, (northern terminus); Ryōgokubashi, (e. stern 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



*Niju-bashi.*

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

**Hibiya Park** (foreign restaurants.—matsumotorō; 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 flowerbeds 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 Ieyasu. 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 **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 Atago-yama.

**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 Yoshitane, 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 29 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. The visitors for the same year were 299,409, and the total amount of admission fees was ¥. 11,788. 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 Uyeno 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.

**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 Uyeno Park.

**Asakusa Park** is 10 min. ride by *rikisha* from Uyeno 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 (Avalokitesvara) 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 (*Jūnikai*), 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



*Cherry trees at Mukōjima.*

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

**Ekōin Temple** where the famous wrestling matches take place is one mile south from Mukōjima. It is close to the Ryōgoku bridge spanning the Sumida river. A peony garden called Honjō Botan-en is in the vicinity of the temple.

#### 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 Shinbashi 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-hu) 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



*Kōraku-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 *Jūjutsu* 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 Cemetery are near to the above Detached Palaces.

## CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (American Church)	No. 39 Akashi-chō, Tsukiji.
French Cathedral	No. 55 " "
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 5th 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 p.m.	Nov. } " 3.30 p.m.

**Zoological Garden** at Uyeno Park. Open from 1st Jan. to 28th 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. } " 3 p.m.	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. } " 4 p.m.	Nov. } " 5 p.m.	June Sept. } " 6 p.m.

**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., Ichimura-za at Nichō-chō; Shintomi-za at Shintomi-chō; Hongō-za at Haruki-chō. Charge per head from ¥ 1½ to ¥ 3.

### The Environs of Tōkyō.

**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 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 reaches of the Sumida, and can be visited by taking a train from Uyeno to Kita-senju (20 min.) and walking along the

eastern embarkment 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 "Hyakuana-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 will be 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 Uyeno 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 Shimbashi 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  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. 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.

- Argentine. 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 calendar.):—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.
- " Azaleas (the first half):—Ōkubo.
- " 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. *Kawabiraki* 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 calendar. 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); Taka-

shimaya (Nishi-Konya-chō); Daimaru (Hatago-chō); Shirokiya (Tōri Itchōme); Mizushima (Hon-chō Itchōme); Dōmei (old silks and embroideries: Higashi-Nakadōri).

*Porcelain.*—Mikawaya (Owari-chō).

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

*Bronze.*—Mikawaya (Owari-chō); Y. Miyao (Hikage-chō); C. Suzuki (Akashi-chō).

*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 (Ikenohata); Tenshōdō (Owari chō).

*Book-sellers.*—Maruya & Co. (Tōri Sanchōme); Kyōbunkan (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 (Hakuya-chō); Kōko-Dō (Nakabashi Izumichō); Jōkō (Sanjikkabori).

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

*Chemists and Druggists.*—Shiseidō (Izumo-chō)

*Wood Engravings.*—Shimbi Shoin (Shinsakana-chō); Dai-

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

## A Plan to see Tōkyō 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 4½ 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		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2 <sup>nd</sup> l.	1st.
Koga X ... ..	38.0		
Mamada... ..	43.3		
<b>Oyama</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... ..	47.9	1.19	1.93
Koganei ... ..	52.5		
Ishibashi X ... ..	57.0		
Sudzumenomiya ... ..	61.0		
<b>Utsunomiya</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... ..	65.8	1.55	2.58
Tsuruta... ..	68.7		
Kanuma ... ..	74.6		
Fubasami ... ..	79.6		
Imaichi... ..	85.8		
<b>Nikkō</b> X ... ..	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.

**Ōmiya** (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 Tonegawa 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. 38; 52). 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—⊕ Konishiya; 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



Yōmei-mon.

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.

The public park—a garden in landscape style.



Karakimon.

**Mausoleum of Ieyasu.**—The Yōmei-mon is a wonder of fine workmanship and it is also called Higurashi-mon, or "The Gate passing a day," because visitors never tire 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" (1¼ 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*.



*Kegon-no-taki.*

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 by *rikisha* with two men is 8 m. 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 called Nakano-chaya, a path leads down to a spot for viewing the fall.

\* **The famous Copper Mines of Ashio** (Inn—⊕ Chōwakan), the largest 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 (Inn—Izumiya) to Ōmama railway station for Mayebashi (p. 52) 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. 52) 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. yen	1st. yen
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. (p. 37).

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 (p. 37).

### 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. yen	1st. yen
Utsunomiya □ ⊙ × △ ... ..		From Uyeno.	
Okamoto ... ..	69.7		
Hōshakuji ... ..	73.1		
Ujūye ... ..	76.7		
Kataoka ... ..	81.9		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Yaita × ... ..	85.8		
Nozaki ... ..	88.8		
<b>Nishinasuno</b> ⊙ × ... ..	92.1	2.07	3.45
Higashinasuno ... ..	95.8		
<b>Kuroiso</b> ⊙ × △ ... ..	99.2	2.21	3.68
Kurotawara ⊙ ... ..	104.6		
Toyohara ... ..	109.6		
<b>Shirakawa</b> ⊙ × □ ... ..	115.7	2.46	4.10
Idzumisaki ... ..	121.3		
Yabuki × ... ..	125.0		
Sakagawa ... ..	132.2		
<b>Kōriyama</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... ..	139.4	2.81	4.68
Hiwada ... ..	142.9		
Motomiya ... ..	148.1		
Nihonmatsu ... ..	154.1		
Matsukawa ... ..	159.8		
<b>Fukushima</b> □ ⊙ △ ... ..	168.0	3.24	5.40
Nagaoka ⊙ × ... ..	173.7		
Kōri ... ..	176.3		
Fujita ... ..	178.3		
Kosugō ... ..	184.2		
Shiroishi ⊙ × △ ... ..	189.3		
Ōgawara × ... ..	197.5		
Tsukinoki × ... ..	202.2		
<b>Iwanuma</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... ..	206.2	3.80	6.33
Masuda × ... ..	210.7		
Nagamachi × ... ..	214.5		
<b>Sendai</b> ⊙ × △ ... ..	217.2	3.93	6.35
Iwakiri □ ... ..	222.2		
<b>Shiogama</b> ... ..	226.5	4.04	6.73

From Tōkyō to Utsunomiya is already described (p. 25)

**Nishinasuno** (Inn—Yamatoya) is the station to alight for the famous hot spring of Shiobara (Inn—Masuya). It is a good summer retreat and is 13½ 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 (39 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 Nakahama on the opposite shore. Inawashiro is situated on the border of the Lake and from here the ascent of Bandaisan, which was in eruption 21 years ago, may easily be made. **Wakamatsu** (Inn—Shimizuya) was the well-known castle town of a Daimyō 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, Inmai, Akita and Hirosaki. For a description on the line (see p. 42)

**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.
<b>Uyeno</b> × ... ..		From Uyeno.	
Nippori ... ..	1.4	yen	yen

Station	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Mikawashima ... ..	2.1		
Minamisenju ... ..	3.4	.12	.20
Kitasenju □ × △ ... ..	4.6		
Kameari × ... ..	7.6		
Kanamachi ... ..	8.7		
Matsudo ... ..	11.2		
Mabashi ... ..	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		
Iwana ... ..	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		
Omika ... ..	86.7		
Shimomago × ... ..	89.6		
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

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Tsudzura × ... ..	128.8		
Taira ⊙ △ ... ..	131.5	2.69	4.48
Kusano ... ..	134.9		
Yotsukura ... ..	137.6		
Hisanohama × ... ..	140.6		
Hirono ... ..	145.8		
Kido ... ..	149.2		
Tomioke △ ... ..	155.4		
Ono ... ..	161.6		
Nagatsuka ... ..	165.2		
Namiye ... ..	168.3		
Odaka ... ..	173.8		
Iwakiōta ... ..	176.9		
Haranomachi ⊙ △ ... ..	179.6	3.42	5.70
Kashima × ... ..	184.3		
Nakamura ⊙ ... ..	192.1		
Shinchi ... ..	197.6	3.60	6.00
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. 32).

**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. 32). 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. 26).

**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—Kimpārō) 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 Daimyō 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-bath-

ing 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. Zuihōji 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** (Inn—⊕ Ōtaya) is half an hour's distance by a branch line from Sendai.

**Matsushima** (Inns—Matsushima Hotel; Kangetsu-



A View of Matsushima.

rō), 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. with a fine breeze. 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*).

## 7. From Tōkyō to Aomori via Sendai.

Government Nippon Railway in 21½ hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
<b>Uyeno</b> × ... ..		From Uyeno.	
<b>Sendai</b> ⊙ × △ ... ..	217.2	3.93	6.55
Iwakiri □ ... ..	222.2		
Rifu ... ..	224.8		
<b>Matsushima</b> ⊙ × ... ..	232.1	4.11	6.85
Kashimadai ... ..	238.6		
Kogota ⊙ × ... ..	244.3		
Semine ... ..	251.8		
Nitta × ... ..	256.9		
Ishibashi ... ..	261.5		
Hanaidzumi × ... ..	266.3		
<b>Ichinoseki</b> ⊙ △ ... ..	273.9	4.61	7.68
Hiraidzumi ⊙ ... ..	278.3	4.67	7.78
Mayesawa ... ..	283.1		
Midzusawa ... ..	289.5		
Kanegasaki × ... ..	294.2		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kurosawajiri △ ... ..	300.2		
Hanamaki ... ..	308.0		
Ishidoriya × ... ..	315.1		
Hidzume × ... ..	318.4		
Yahaba ... ..	323.6		
<b>Morioka</b> ⊙ × △ ... ..	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		
<b>Shiraiuchi</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... ..	397.7	5.94	9.90
Shimoda × ... ..	404.6		
Komagi × ... ..	410.8	6.08	10.13
Numasaki × ... ..	417.3		
Ottomo ... ..	421.6		
Noheji × △ ... ..	430.4		
Karibasawa ... ..	434.4		
Kominato × ... ..	441.0		
Asamushi × ⊙ ... ..	447.4	6.47	10.78
Nonai ... ..	450.6		
Uramachi ... ..	455.2		
<b>Aomori</b> □ ⊙ × ... ..	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 Hachinohe (Inn—Wakamatsu Hotel).

**Komagi.** The famous station for war-horse breeding called "Gumba Ikuseijo" at Sanbongihara is 10 m. from the Railway station.

**Aomori.** (Inn—⊕Kagiya with Europ. beds), the terminus of the Nippon Railway with 34,857 inhab., has daily steam communication with Hakodate and Muroran in Yezo Island (p. 46; 50). 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. 35).

### Aomori—Fukushima.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
<b>Aomori</b> □ × ⊙	...	From Aomori.	
Shinjō ...	3.6	yen	yen
Daishaka × ...	10.8		
Namioka × ...	14.0		
Kawabe ...	19.4		
<b>Hirosaki</b> ⊙ △	23.3	.59	.98
Ōwani ⊙	30.6		
Ikarigaseki ...	35.7		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Jinba ...	42.3		
Shirosawa ...	46.7		
<b>Ōdate</b> △ × ⊙	50.8	1.26	2.10
Hayakuchi ...	55.6		
Takanosu ...	62.0		
Futatsui ...	69.8		
Tomine ...	74.0		
<b>Noshiro</b> △ ⊙	80.3	1.83	3.05
Mor. take ...	86.7		
Kado ...	90.8		
Gojōnome × ...	97.6		
Ōkubo ...	102.9		
Oiwake ...	107.4		
Tsuchizaki ⊙	111.1		
<b>Akita</b> ⊙	115.5	2.45	4.03
Wada ...	123.8		
Sakai ...	132.2		
Kariwano ...	139.2		
Jingūji ...	143.9		
Ōmagari ...	147.7		
Iezume ...	152.1		
Yokote ...	159.2		
Jūmonji ...	165.8		
Yuzawa ...	170.4		
Yokobori ...	177.9		
<b>Innai</b> ⊙	180.3	3.42	5.70
Nozoki ...	189.9		
Kamabuchi ...	195.0		
Shinmachi ...	203.4		
<b>Shinjō</b> ...	208.8	3.83	6.38
Funakata × ...	213.9		
Ōshida ...	222.2		
Tateoka ...	230.7		
Shinmachi ...	235.1		
Tendō ...	238.7		
Urushiyama ...	242.2		
<b>Yamagata</b> △ × ⊙	247.0	4.29	7.15



Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kaminoyama ... ..	254.5		
Nakagawa ... ..	261.1		
Akayu ... ..	266.2		
Nukanome ... ..	270.1		
<b>Yonezawa</b> △ ⊙ ... ..	276.2	4.64	7.73
Sekine ... ..	279.5		
Tōge ... ..	286.3		
Itaya ... ..	288.8		
Niwasaka × ... ..	298.0		
<b>Fukushima</b> □ △ ⊙ ... ..	302.3	4.95	7.98

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

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

**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.

### 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 railways and steamers: 1st ¥ 19.63; and ¥ 11.98).

From Tōkyō to Aomori is already described (p. 39). Steamers leave Aomori daily, and reach Hakodate in 4 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 3.00; 2nd ¥ 2.00).

### Hakodate—Sapporo.

Imperial Government Hokkaidō Railway in 13 hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
<b>Hakodate</b> × ... ..			
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		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Ishikura× ... ..	38.6		
Nodaol△ ... ..	44.5	1.11	1.85
Yamakoshi ... ..	47.3		
Yakumo ... ..	50.5		
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		
<b>Kuromatsunai</b> ... ..	82.3		
Nuppu× ... ..	87.3		
Mena ... ..	97.4		
Rangoshi ... ..	102.1		
Konbu△ ... ..	106.7		
Karufuto ... ..	112.5		
Hirafu ... ..	116.9		
<b>Kuchian</b> △ ... ..	121.0	2.54	4.23
Kozawa... ..	127.4		
Ginzan ... ..	133.5		
Shiribetsu× ... ..	140.2		
Niki ... ..	142.8		
Yoichi△ ... ..	145.5	2.90	4.83
Rantō ... ..	148.8		
Shioya ... ..	153.1		
Chūō-Otaru ... ..	158.0	3.09	5.15
<b>Otaru</b> △□ ... ..	159.0	3.11	5.18
Asari×... ..	162.2		
Hariusu ... ..	164.5		
Zenibako ... ..	167.7		
Karugawa× ... ..	172.5		
Kotoni× ... ..	176.7		
<b>Sapporo</b> △ ... ..	179.1	3.41	5.68

**Hakodate** (Hakodate Hotel, Inns—⊕ Katsuya ; Kito. Foreign Restaurant—Gotōken) is an open port

with 85,313 inhab. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1906 was ¥ 48,531,193. 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 Aino is near.

**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). Here is good sea-bathing and a fine view may be enjoyed.

**Otaru** (Inn—⊕ Etchōya with Europe. bed) is a prosperous port situated on the N. W. coast of the Yezo



*Nakajima Park.*

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 55,304 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 :—

\*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.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen.	1st. yen.
<b>Temiya</b> × ... ..			
<b>Otaru</b> □ × ... ..	1.7	.05	.08
Asari × ... ..	4.9		
Karugawa ⊙ × ... ..	15.2		
<b>Sapporo</b> ⊙ × △ ... ..	21.8	.54	.90
Atsubetsu ... ..	28.1		
Ebetsu ⊙ ... ..	34.9		
<b>Iwamizawa</b> □ ... ..	47.1	1.17	1.95
Kuriyama ⊙ × ... ..	58.1		
Yuni × ... ..	61.3		
<b>Oiwake</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... ..	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		
<b>Muroran</b> ... ..	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



Aino on Horse, Muroran.

other is to Ikushunbetsu coal mines.

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

**Tomakomai** (Inn—Maruju). Piratori, a village where dwell the Aino, a semi-savage race, may be visited in one day's journey from the station.

**Noboribetsu** (Inn—Maruichi). The hot springs of the same name is 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 Hakodate (69 m.) in 7 hrs. (fares, 1st ¥4.50; 2nd ¥3.00).

### 9. From Tōkyō to Ikao.

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

#### Tōkyō—Maebashi.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
<b>Uyeno</b> ×	...	From Uyeno.	
Nippori...	1.4	yen.	yen.
<b>Tabata</b> □	2.2		
Ōji ×	3.9	.11	.18
<b>Acabane</b> □ ⊙ × △	6.2	.17	.28
Warabi...	10.0		
Urawa ...	12.8		
<b>Ōmiya</b> □ ⊙ × △	16.6	.42	.70
Ageo ×	21.7		
Okegawa ×	23.9		
Kōnosu ×	29.1		
Fukiage ×	33.6	.84	1.40
<b>Kumagai</b> □ ⊙ △	38.0	.95	1.58
Fukaya...	45.1		
Honjō ...	51.2		
Jinbobara ...	53.7		
Shinmachi ×	56.5		
Kuragano ×	60.2		
<b>Takasaki</b> □ ⊙ △	63.0	1.50	2.50
<b>Maebashi</b> ⊙	69.2	1.62	2.70

From Tōkyō to Ōmiya is already described (p. 25).

**Fukiage.** The well-known Artificial caves called "Hyakuana-no-Ato" is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant by *rikisha* (p. 19).

**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 ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  m.) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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  $1\frac{1}{2}$  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. 26)

From Mayebashi a tram way leads to Shibukawa ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  m.) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares : 23 *sen*; a Special car—¥4 $\frac{1}{2}$  or ¥3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

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

**Ikao** (Kindayū Hotel, 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 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 of 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 two men ¥5.50) via Nakanojō (Inn—Nabeya). From Nakanojō to Kusatsu there are two roads :—One via Sawatari and the other passing Kawarayu. The latter road is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. longer than the former, but *rikisha* are practicable for the whole distance.



Lake Haruna.

### 10. From Tōkyō to Naoetsu and Niigata via Takasaki.

Railway to Niigata in  $15\frac{2}{3}$  hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen.	1st. yen.
From Tōkyō (Uyeno)			
<b>Takasaki</b> △□ ... ..	63.0	1.50	2.50
Iidzuka... ..	64.4		
Annaka ... ..	69.5		
Isobe × ... ..	73.9	1.71	2.85
Matsuida ... ..	78.0		
<b>Yokogawa</b> △ × ... ..	81.4	1.86	3.10
Kumanohira ... ..	85.3		
<b>Karuizawa</b> △ ... ..	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		
<b>Shinonoi</b> △ × □ ... ..	129.0	2.66	4.43
<b>Nagano</b> △ ... ..	134.8	2.75	4.53
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		
<b>Naoetsu</b> △ × □ ... ..	180.8	3.44	5.73
By Hokuetsu Line.			
Kuroi × ... ..	182.4		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Saikata ... ..	185.2		
Katamachi × ... ..	187.8		
Kakizaki ... ..	191.7		
Hatsusaki × ... ..	195.4	3.65	6.08
Ōmigawa ... ..	199.2		
Kujiranami ... ..	201.1		
<b>Kashiwazaki</b> × ... ..	203.4	3.77	6.28
Yasuda × ... ..	207.0		
Kitajō × ... ..	208.6		
Tsukayama × ... ..	215.5		
Raikōji × ... ..	220.2		
Miyauchi × ... ..	224.3		
<b>Nagaoka</b> × ... ..	226.2	4.04	6.73
Oshikiri ... ..	230.5		
Mitsuke ... ..	233.2		
Obiori ... ..	235.8		
Sanjō × ... ..	239.6	4.20	7.00
Ichinokido ... ..	240.6		
<b>Kamo</b> × ... ..	245.3	4.26	7.10
Hanyūda × ... ..	247.9	4.29	7.15
Yashiroda × ... ..	252.2		
Niitsu × ... ..	256.0		
Kameda ... ..	261.5		
Nuttari × ... ..	265.4	4.50	7.50
<b>Niigata</b> × ... ..	266.6	4.52	7.53

From Tōkyō to Takasaki is already described.

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

**Matsuida.** From these two stations 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 *Hakuun* (White cloud), *Kindō* (Golden cave) and *Kinkei* (Golden pheasant). On one side of Hakuun 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.

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 2½ hrs. on the road. **Kusatsu Hot Springs** (Inns.—Shirane Hotel; ⊕ Ichii) 4,500 ft. high above 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. 53).

From Tōkyō to Karuizawa is already described.

**Ōya** (Inn—Ōya kan).—Travellers for the Nakasendō may alight here (p. 87).

**Uyeda** (Inn—Uyemura). Bessho hot springs are 7 m. 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. 88).

**Nagano** (Fujiya-semi-Europ. 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 8½ m. in circumference, is 2 m. distant from the station.

**Taguchi**.—Akakura Hot Spring (Inn—Kōgakurō) picturesquely situated, is 3½ 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 of a depth of over ten feet.

**Naoetsu** (Inn—Matsuba-kan), the terminus of the Government Railway, is the starting point of the Hokuetsu 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. Naoetsu has steam 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 picturesque.

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

**Nagaoka** (Inn—Masuya; Restt.—Seiyō-ken) situat-

ed on the east bank of the Shinanogawa, is the most important town with 3,500 inhab. between Naoetsu 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 Shinanogawa to Niigata.

**Niigata** (Itariya-ken Hotel; Inns — Minato-kan; Shinoda), though one of the open ports originally chosen for foreign commerce with 59,576 inhab., big ships can not enter there. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1906 was ¥2,031,220. The public garden commands a fine view of the Shinanogawa and the famous peaks of Yahiko 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 Kōfu via Hachiōji and the descent of the Rapids Fujikawa.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
<b>Hidamachi</b> × ... ..			
Ushigome × ... ..	5		
Ichigaya ... ..	1.2		
Yotsuya × ... ..	1.7		
Shinanomachi × ... ..	2.5		
Sendagaya ... ..	2.9		
Yoyogi ... ..	3.6		
<b>Shinjiku</b> × ⊙ △ ... ..	4.0	.11	.18
Ōkubo ... ..	4.8		
<b>Nakano</b> ... ..	6.8		
Ogikubo ... ..	9.2		
Kichijōji ... ..	11.6		
Sakai .. ...	13.6	.35	.58
<b>Kokubunji</b> ⊙ × □ △ ... ..	17.1	.44	.73
<b>Tachikawa</b> × □ ... ..	20.9	.53	.88
Hino ... ..	23.0		
Toyoda ... ..	24.4		
<b>Hachiōji</b> × □ ⊙ ... ..	27.0	.68	1.13
Asakawa ... ..	30.6		
Yose ... ..	33.5		
Uyenobara ... ..	41.0		
Torisawa × ... ..	48.0		
Enkyō ... ..	50.6		
Ōzuki ⊙ ... ..	52.2	1.29	2.15
Sasago ... ..	59.8		



Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Hajikano ... ..	63.5		
Enzan ... ..	69.6		
Kusakabe ... ..	72.9		
Izawa ... ..	76.4		
Kōfu × ⊙ ... ..	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.

**Shinjiku** 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.

**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.



*Sarubashi.*

**Enkyō** (Inn—Daikokuya) or **Sarubashi** 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.

**Ōzuki** (Inn—Fujimi-kan). From here a tramway runs to **Yoshida** (12½ m.) (p. 72) 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** (Inn—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 Hachiōji 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 notable 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 *¥* 6½ for a private boat with four men). Travellers may leave the boat at Hakii about half way down to visit the well-known temple of **Minobusan** (2 m.) and may rejoin it the next day at Hakii 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. 77).



*Kajikazawa Village.*

## 12. From Tōkyō to Miyanoshita in Hakone.

The total journey 5 hrs.:—Government Railway from Tōkyō (Shimbashi) to Kōzu in 1¼-3 hrs.; Tramway from Kōzu to Yumoto in 1 hr.; thence by *rikisha* with two men in 1 hr.

### Tōkyō—Kōzu.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Shimbashi ... ..		<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Shinagawa □ ... ..	3.1	.09	.15
Ōmori × ... ..	6.0	.15	.25
Kamata ... ..	7.8	.20	.33
Kawasaki × ... ..	10.1	.26	.43
Tsurumi × ... ..	12.3	.32	.53

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kanagawa□	16.3	.41	.68
Hiranuma◎×	17.1	.44	.73
<b>Yokohama</b> ◎	18.0	.45	.75
Hodogaya□×	18.5	.47	.78
Totsuka×	24.1	.60	1.00
<b>Ofuna</b> □◎×	27.6	.69	1.15
<b>Ofuna</b>			
Kamakura ..	30.6	.77	1.28
Zushi ..	33.0	.83	1.38
Taura...	36.4	.90	1.50
<b>Yokosuka</b>	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
<b>Kōzu</b> ◎×	47.0	1.17	1.95

From Tōkyō to Kanagawa is already described (p. 7).

**Hiranuma.** The through trains of the Government Tōkaidō Railway do not pass Yokohama. Travellers at Yokohama who intend to take a through train generally come 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 Yokosuka via **Kamakura** (p. 3) and Zushi. **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. **Uruga** (Inn—Tokudaya) is 4 m. by *rikisha* from Yokosuka and has dock-yards belonging to private companies. **Kurihama** close to Uruga, 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. Travellers who go to Enoshima may take electric tram from here, (p. 6). **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 vilkas on the fine hill-sides.

**Kōzu** (Inn—⊕ Kōzukan). Travellers must alight here. Electric cars run to Yumoto ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  m.—fares 1st 90 *sen*; 2nd 60 *sen*) through the town of Odawara (Inn—Koiseya), where still remains a famous historical castle.

**Hakone** is the general name given 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 delicious natural hot baths and is conveniently situated for visiting the neighbouring places. "Chairs," *Kagos* and horses can be obtained here.

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

The longer excursions which take about half a day are:



*Miyanoshita.*

—to Ōwakidani (5 m.) or Ōjigoku (Big Hell); to Myōjō-gadake ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  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  $6\frac{1}{2}$  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 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 *shi-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. 69).

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.

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

The whole journey in 5 hrs :—Railway to Kōzu in 1½-3 hrs. (p. 63); 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.	
		3rd. <i>yen</i>	2nd. <i>yen</i>
<b>Odawara</b> ... ..			
Ishibashi ... ..	1.8	.05	.09
Komekami ... ..	2.4	.10	.18
Nebukawa ... ..	3.8	.20	.36
Enoura... ..	5.4	.25	.45
Yuwamura ... ..	8.3	.35	.63

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		3rd. <i>yen</i>	2nd. <i>yen</i>
Manazuru ... ..	9.9	.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.



View 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. **Ōshima** 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. 68).

**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 Shōji.

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

From Tōkyō to Gotemba see p. 73.

**Gotemba** (Inns—①Furōkan; ②Gotemba-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 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** (8m.) (fare ¥1.50-¥2.10) in 2½ hrs.; or to “the 2nd Station” (11

m.) or *Niyōme* (fare ¥2.00-¥2.50). From Gotemba to its *Ginmeisui* or “Famous Silver Water” at the top is 5 *ri* 6 *chō* 25 *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 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 Konohana Sakuyahime and it is regarded with much veneration by the pilgrims who visit here in large numbers 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. 77) while those from Kai province ascend from the Yoshida road (p. 61). 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 a 4 m. walk of the famous Ice Cave. Boating, swimming and fishing may be enjoyed there. Shōji may be reached from Gotemba. From **Gotemba** a tram-

way runs to **Yoshida** (16 m.) via Subashiri (Inn—Yoneyama) and Kagosaka pass, in about 6 hrs. (charge 68 *sen*; a special car *y* 8.50) Travellers must change cars at Kagosaka.

From **Yoshida** (Inns—⊕Fuyōkaku, ⊕Osakabe) to Shōji is an easy half day's distance by *rikisha* and 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 lakes is very pleasing and picturesque. From **Shōji** travellers may proceed to **Suzukawa** Station (29 m.) on the Tōkaidō Railway through the following villages.—Motosu (3 m.), Hitoana (8 m. from Motosu), Kamiide (3 m. from Hitoana), and Ōmiya (5 m. from Kamiide). Motosu has the most beautiful lake of eight lakes, and the famous "White-threads" 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 tram-way runs. (p. 77).

Travellers who intend to go down the **Rapids of the Fujigawa** from Shōji may hire boats at Yōkaichiba (Inn—Wakaoya) on the west bank of the river via Tambara, the distance from Shōji 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 4¼-6¼ hrs.; to Nagoya in 8¼-12¼ hrs.; to

Kyōto in 11¼-17 hrs.; to Ōsaka in 12¼-18 hrs.; to Kōbe in 13¼-19 hrs.

Stations	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
<b>Shimbashi</b> .. ...		From Shimbashi.	
<b>Shinagawa</b> □ ... ..	3.1	.09	.15
Ōmori × ... ..	6.0		
Kanata ... ..	7.8		
Kawasaki × ... ..	10.1		
Tsurumi × ... ..	12.3		
Kanagawa ... ..	16.3		
<b>Hirayama</b> ⊙ × ... ..	17.1	.44	.73
<b>Yokohama</b> ⊙ ... ..	19.0	.45	.75
Hodogaya × ... ..	18.5		
Totsuka × ... ..	24.1		
<b>Ōfuna</b> ⊙ □ × △ ... ..	27.6	6.9	1.15
{ Ōfuna ... ..			
{ Yokosuka ... ..	37.6	.93	1.55
Fujisawa □ × ... ..	30.4		
Chigasaki × ... ..	35.1		
Hiratsuka × ... ..	38.4		
Ōiso ⊙ × ... ..	40.8		
Ninomiya ... ..	44.1		
<b>Kōzu</b> ⊙ × △ ... ..	47.9	1.17	1.95
Matsuda × ... ..	53.3		
Yamakita × △ ... ..	56.9		
Oyama × ... ..	62.4		
<b>Gotemba</b> ⊙ × ... ..	69.1	1.62	2.70
Sano × ... ..	78.5	1.80	3.00
<b>Mishima</b> ⊙ □ ... ..	81.5	1.86	3.10
<b>Numadu</b> ⊙ × △ ... ..	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		
<b>Shizuoka</b> ⊙ △ ... ..	118.0	2.49	4.15

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Yaizu × ... .. 126.3			
Fujieda × ... .. 130.4			
Shimada × ... .. 135.1			
Kanaya × ... .. 138.3			
Horinouchi × △ ... .. 144.1			
Kakegawa ... .. 148.5			
Eukuroi × ... .. 154.0			
Nakaizumi × ... .. 158.8			
Tenriugawa × ... .. 163.0	3.17	5.28	
<b>Hamamatsu</b> ⊙ △ ... .. 165.7	3.21	5.35	
Mayesaka × ... .. 172.2			
Washizu × ... .. 177.9			
Futakawa × ... .. 184.1			
<b>Toyohashi</b> □ ⊙ △ ... .. 188.5	3.54	5.90	
Goyu ... .. 193.7			
Kamakōri × ... .. 199.1			
Okazaki × △ ... .. 208.4			
Anjio × ... .. 213.3			
Kariya × ... .. 218.3			
<b>Ōbu</b> ⊙ □ × △ ... .. 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			
<b>Nagoya</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... .. 233.4	4.13	6.88	
Biwashima ... .. 235.9			
Inasawa ... .. 240.3			
Ichinomiya ⊙ ... .. 243.9			
Kisogawa × ... .. 247.5			
<b>Gifu</b> ⊙ ... .. 252.2	4.35	7.25	
Hozumi ... .. 256.1			
<b>Ōgaki</b> ⊙ △ ... .. 260.9	4.46	7.43	
Tarui × ... .. 266.0			
Sekigahara × ... .. 269.5			

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kashiwabara ... .. 273.9			
Nagaoka × ... .. 276.6			
Samegai ... .. 279.4			
<b>Maibara</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... .. 283.2	4.71	7.85	
<b>Hikoae</b> ⊙ □ ... .. 286.9	4.76	7.93	
Kawase ... .. 290.9			
Notogawa ... .. 295.5			
Hachiman ... .. 300.9			
Yasu × ... .. 306.8			
<b>Kusatsu</b> □ ⊙ △ ... .. 311.5	5.04	8.40	
Ishiyama ... .. 316.2			
<b>Baba</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... .. 318.0	5.12	8.53	
Ōtani, ⊙ ... .. 319.9			
Yamashina ... .. 323.3			
Inari × ... .. 326.3			
<b>Kyōto</b> ⊙ × □ △ ... .. 328.1	5.22	8.70	
Mukaimachi × ... .. 332.2			
Yamazaki × ... .. 336.9			
Takatsuki ... .. 341.6			
Ibaraki × ... .. 345.7			
Suida ... .. 350.1			
<b>Ōsaka</b> ⊙ × □ △ ... .. 354.9	5.49	9.15	
<b>Kanzaki</b> □ ⊙ × ... .. 359.5	5.55	9.25	
Nishinomiya ... .. 364.1			
Sumiyoshi ... .. 369.4			
Sannomiya ⊙ ... .. 374.2			
<b>Kōbe</b> ⊙ △ □ ... .. 375.2	5.72	9.53	

From Tōkyō to Kōzu is already described (p. 63).

**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

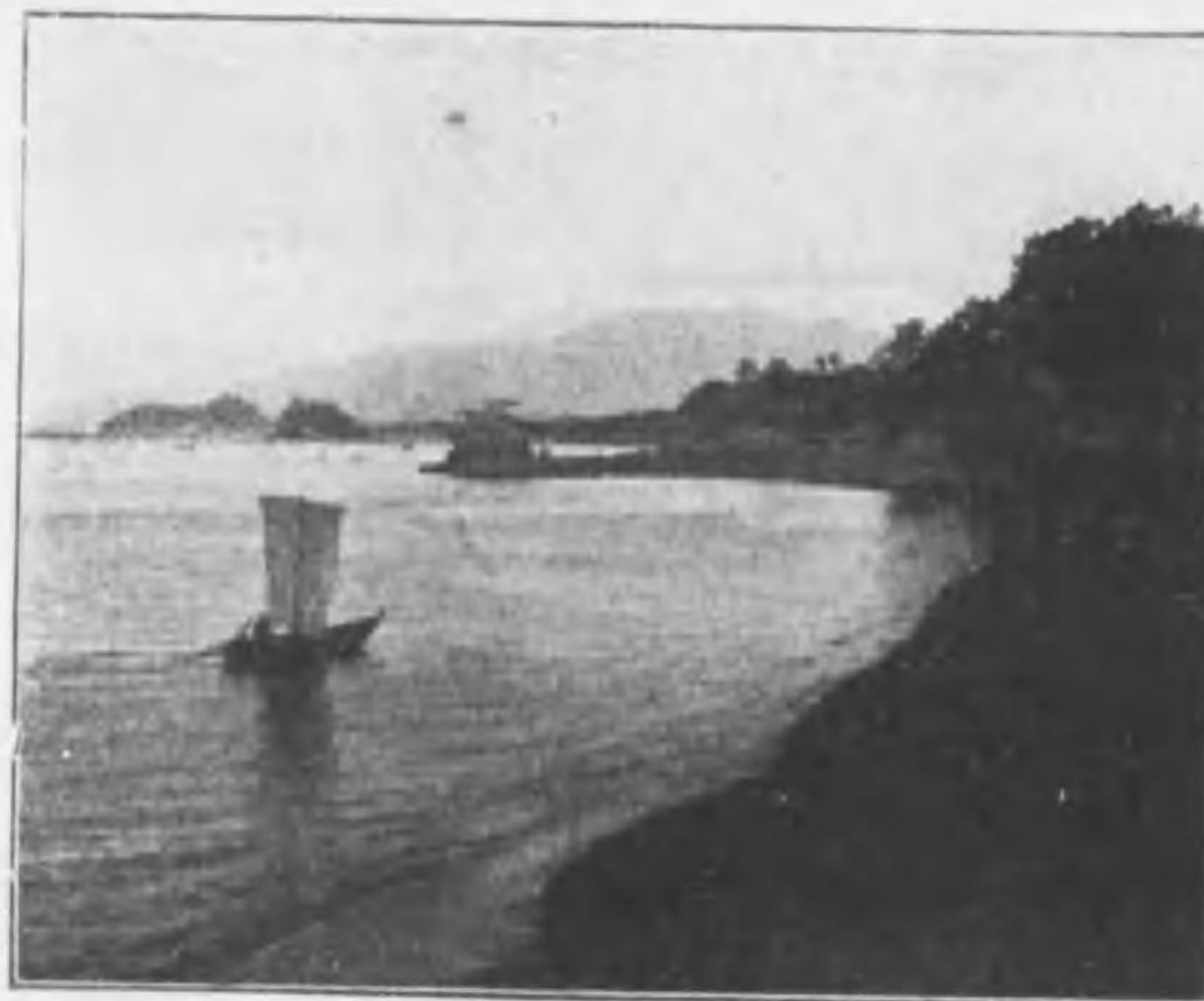


station on the Tōkaidō line. Climbers to Mount Fuji must alight here (p. 70).

**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. The locality is well known 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 port which was first visited in 1854 by Commodore Perry, U.S.N.

**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—Mishimakan), **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



*Mount Fuji from Shizuura.*

gardens. **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). Tagonoara, a 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. 71). 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, semi-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 one mile to the south. 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 before his body was removed to Nikkō. The shrine there is said to be the original 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 inhab. 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 Shizuhayama. 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. 87).

**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 Hamana 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.

**Futagawa.** 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 (3 m.) and Tōjō (10 m.). **Toyokawa** (Inn—Wakabaya) is noted for its Inari temple. Near **Tōjō** 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 steam 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 Manœuver 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 steam communication with Yokkaichi in the province of Ise—the distance is 16½ m.

**Nagoya** (Nagoya Hotel; Inn—Shinachū) is the fourth City of Japan with 288,639 inhab. and its chief products are



Castle of Nagoya.

cloisonné, porcelain wares 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 Gohyaku 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 13 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 Japan pottery art.

From Nagoya a branch line of the Government Railway runs to Nakatsu (49 m.) in the province of Mino (p.89). 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. 91)

**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 crape. Hard by is Inabayama where stand the remains of a 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."



*Cormorant Fishing on the River Nagara.*

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. The charge is from ¥ 1 to ¥ 5 per boat.

**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 the 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 Kwansai 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 (1 m.). For a description of Lake Biwa and Ōtsu see p. 110.

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. 98).

**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 for *sake* breweries.

**Nishinomiya** (Inn—Yoshikuma) is a prosperous town with 13,000 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 Rail-

way. 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 Shinetsu Railway (Takasaki-Naoetsu 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 Hachiōji and Kōfu by railway (fares: 1st ¥ 4.80, 2nd ¥ 2.88).

From Tōkyō to Kōfu is already described (p. 59).

**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 Lake 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 its height above its sea is about 2,600 ft. The lake freezes during 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 **Tenryūgawa 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 is 5 m. to Tokimata. The total distance down the Rapids is estimated at nearly 90 m. The passage from Tokimata to the Tōkaidō Railway occupies about from 10 to 21 hours (charge for boat ¥ 40-50). 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 distances from Tokimata.

**Okaya** (Inn—Sakaeya) 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. 54) 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 Shinetsu 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. 54) 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-no-tsuki." 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. off.

**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—

—Suimeirō), **Agematsu** (Inn—Hakuchi), **Suwara** (Inn—Sakauraya) and **Tsumagō** by *rikisha* road. In the Kisokaidō, Eukushima 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 it 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-Sorihashi" 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. 82) 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. 82) 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. 82-85).

### 17. From Nagoya to Ōsaka via Yamada.

Imperial Government Kwansai and Sangū Railways to Yamada in 4-5 $\frac{2}{3}$  hrs. Kwansai Railway to Nara in 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; to Ōsaka in 5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

Stations.	Milcage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st
<b>Nagoya</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... ..	From Nagoya.		
Aichi ⊙ ... ..	.4	yen.	yen.
Kaniye × ... ..	5.9		
<b>Yatomi</b> □ ⊙ × ... ..	10.3	.26	.43
Nagashima ... ..	12.3		
Kuwana ⊙ × △ ... ..	14.9		
Tomida × ... ..	19.8		
<b>Yokkaichi</b> ⊙ × ... ..	23.2	.59	.98
Kawarada ... ..	27.5		
Kasato ... ..	31.7		
<b>Kameyama</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... ..	37.4	.93	1.55
<b>Kameyama</b> ... ..			
Isshinder ⊙ ... ..	41.8		
<b>Tsu</b> × ⊙ × △ ... ..	46.9	1.11	1.85
Akogi ... ..	49.3		
Matsuzaka ... ..	58.8		
Tamaru × ... ..	68.0		
<b>Yamada</b> × △ ... ..	73.0	1.70	2.83
Seki × ... ..	40.8		
Kabuto ... ..	44.2		

Stations.	Milcage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st
<b>Tsuge</b> □ ⊙ × △ ... ..	49.7	1.23	2.05
Uyeno ⊙ ... ..	58.8		
Shimagahara ... ..	63.3		
Kasagi ... ..	71.1		
<b>Kamo</b> × ⊙ × △ ... ..	75.2		
Kidzu □ ... ..	78.9	1.80	3.00
<b>Hafuzono</b> ... ..	82.1		
Tsuda × ... ..	92.5		
<b>hijōnawate</b> ⊙ ... ..	98.8	2.19	3.65
Suminodō ... ..	101.0		
Tokuan ... ..	103.7		
Hanaten □ ... ..	104.8		
<b>Amijima</b> × ... ..	107.2	1.55	2.33
<b>Sakuranomiya</b> ... ..	107.9	2.34	3.90
<b>Nara</b> □ ⊙ △ ... ..	83.3	1.89	3.15
Kōriyama ... ..	86.2		
Hōriūji ⊙ ... ..	90.6		
<b>Ōji</b> □ ⊙ × ... ..	92.8	2.09	3.48
Kashiwara □ ⊙ ... ..	98.7		
Yao ... ..	101.4		
Hirano ... ..	104.1		
<b>Teanōji</b> □ × ... ..	106.5		
Imamiya ⊙ × ... ..	107.9		
<b>Minatomachi</b> × ... ..	108.8	2.36	3.93

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

**Yatomi** (Inn—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 Daimyō and is an important town for local commerce.

**Yokkaichi** Inn—Matsumorō) is a special open port. It has regular steam communication with Yokohama. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1906 was ¥8,588,616. 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 sea-bathing resort called Nakagawa (Inn—Asahikan) 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.

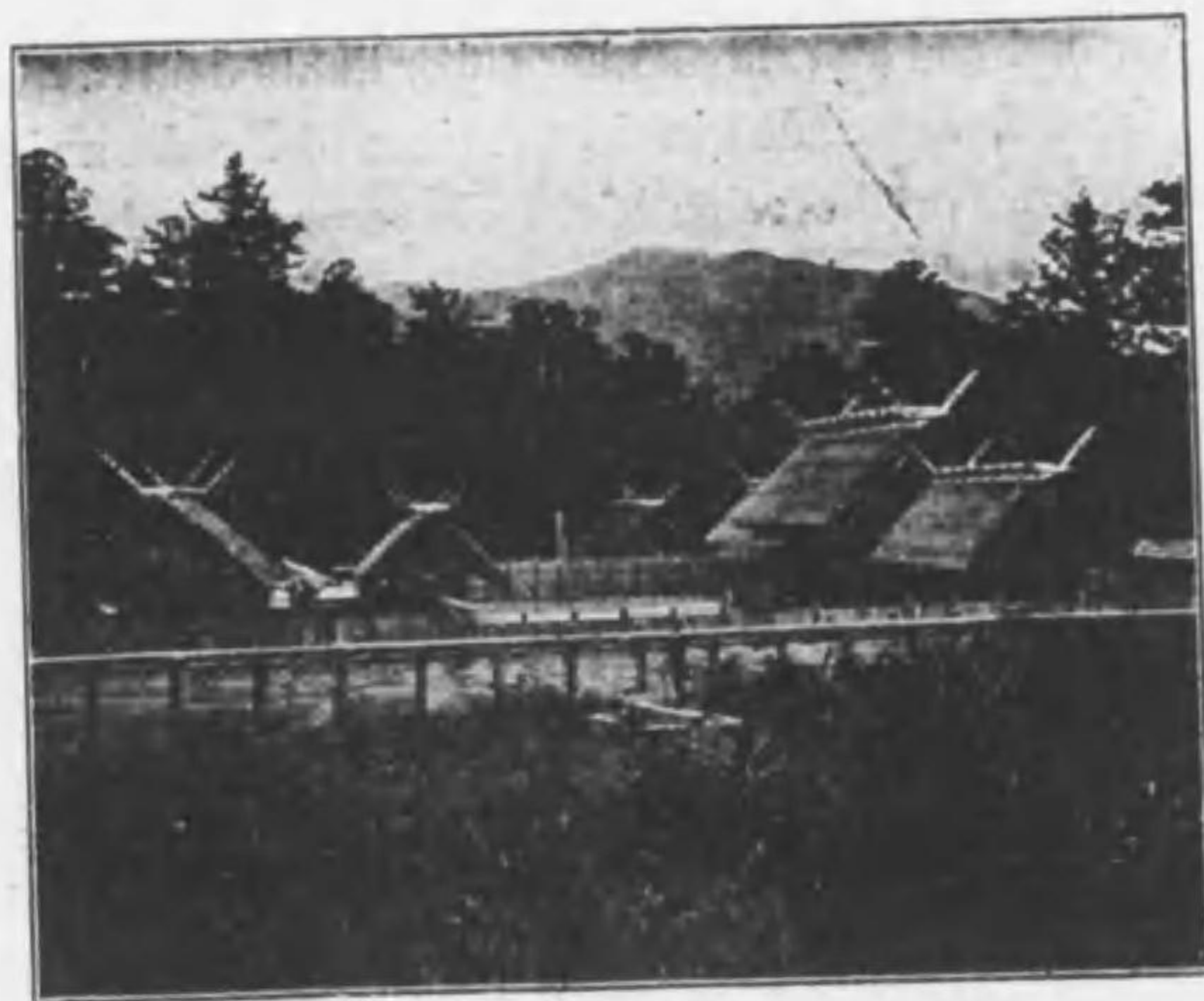
**Yamada** (Inns—⊕Gonikai Hotel with European beds;

Yamada Hotel; Aburaya) also called Uji-Yamada, is the terminus of the Government Sangū Railway. It is a prosperous town with 29,000 inhab. and is supported chiefly by the pilgrims who come from every direction in 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. 97-80) 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



The Naigū.

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 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 ½ m.) may be reached by electric tram in ½ 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 ¼ m. distant by electric tram.

**Toba** (Inns—Kinbōkan; 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 is 3,051 ft. long.

**Tsuge** (Inn—Tsuruya).—A branch line diverges to the 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 the various villages 5 m. in length, which are situated along the Nabarigawa.

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

**Ōgawara**. The Ariichi Mineral Spring (Inn—Sessei-tei) is 1 m. distant and 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 the 14th century. This mountain has now become a nice summer resort, and a pure stream called Kizugawa flows around wonderful 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 the Ōsaka aqueduct.

**Nara** was the ancient capital of Japan and is now the seat of the Nara prefecture (p. 121).

**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 suitable fee.

**Ōji**. A branch line diverges to Sakurai (13 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 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  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—⊕ Nakamuraō; 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, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  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 the 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, its embroideries, silks and velvets, its bronzes and its 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 the above 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 Sakuhei-mon is the entrance to 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 the 12th century by the Abbot Hōnen Shōnin known as Enkōdaishi. The gigantic bell measures 10.8 ft. in height, 9 ft. in diameter and 9½ ft. in thickness and weighs over 100,000 pounds. The bell is believed to be the largest in the Empire. The famous umbrella "Chion-in-no-karakasa" is under the caves of the temple gallery. Many valuable paintings by the artists of the Kano school can be inspected there.

**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.

**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 Kenyō, the founder of the East Honganji.

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



*Kiyomizudera.*

**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.

**Nishi-Ōtani** contains the tomb of Shinran Shōnin already described. The followers of the West Honganji temple deposit 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.

**Heianjingū**, 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.

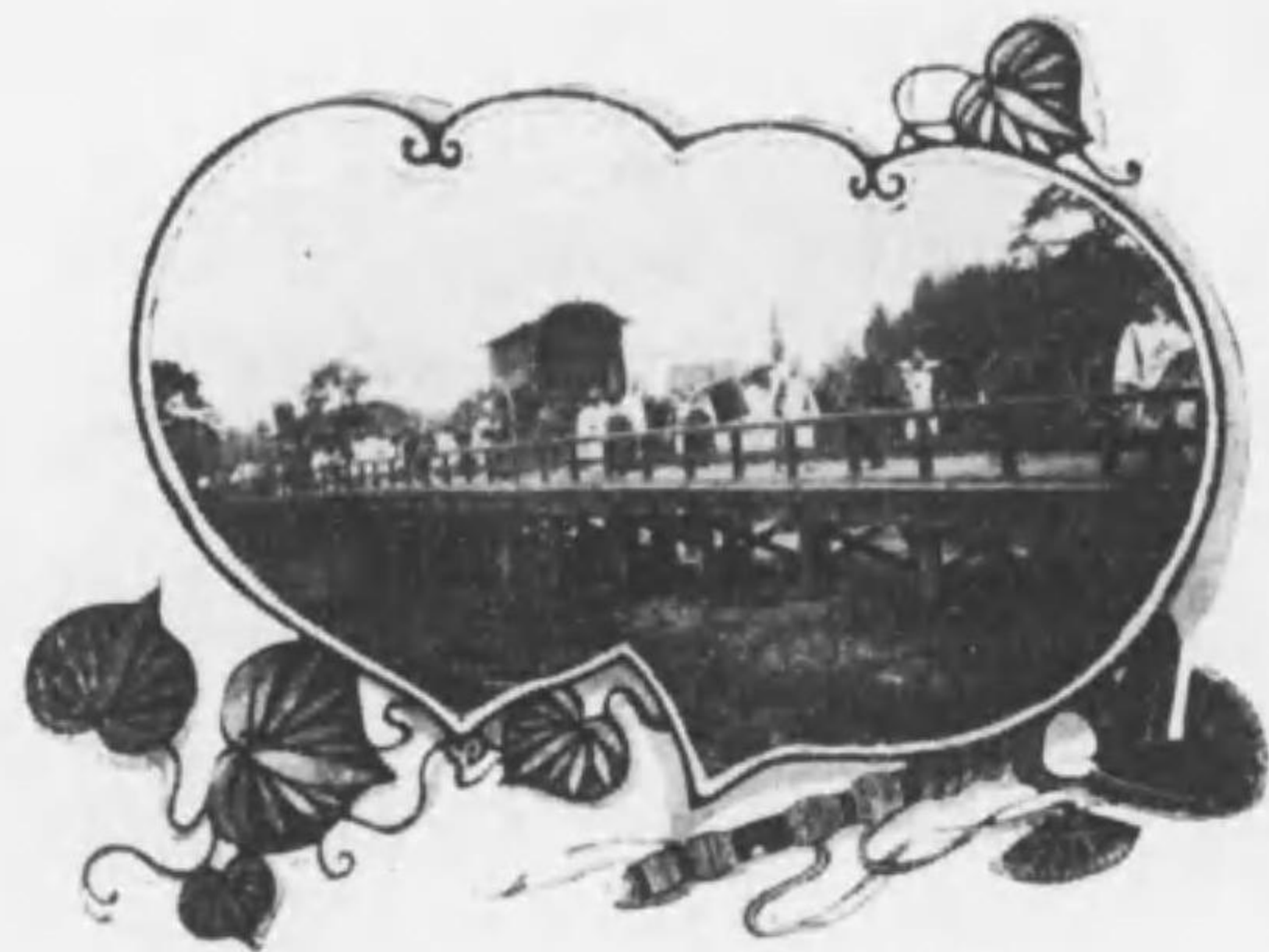
**Kurodani** or "Dark Valley" is a monastery situated on a wooded hill. It was founded in the 12th century by Saint Hōnen Shōnin. It is asserted that Kumagai Naozane, a famous warrior, who after the combat of Ichinotani in A. D. 1184 where he beheaded a fair noble youth of the same age of his son, came 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.



*Kamo Festival Car on Aoi Bridge.*

**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 fetes at Kyōto.

**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 calender) when horse racing is held on the grounds.

### North-West.

**Nishijin** is the place where a silk fabric known as "Nishijinori" is made in abundance.

**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 Yoshi-

mitsu after his resignation of the post of Shōgun to enjoy an 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 produce in several directions very charming views.



*Kinkakuji.*

**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.

**Kōryūji**, 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 moonbeams in autumn nights.

South and along Kamogawa.



*Iris, Tōji.*

**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 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 in 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 taught 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.

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

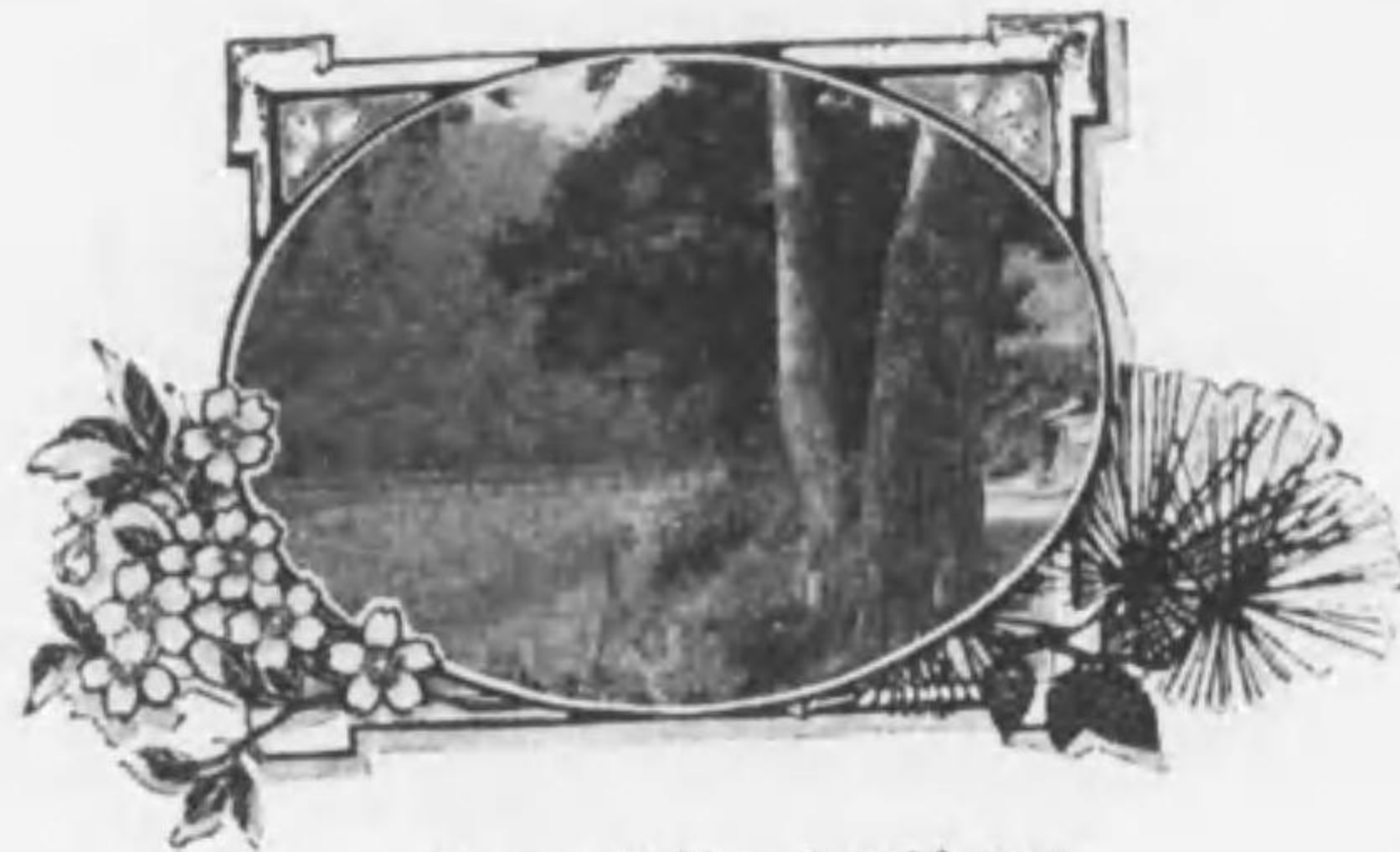
## Short Trips from Kyōto.

**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  $\text{¥} 6\frac{1}{2}$ , the crew generally numbering four men). The distance to the foot of



*Rapids of Hōzu gawa.*

Arashiyama celebrated for its cherry blossoms (the whole length of the Rapids) is about 13 m. which may be reached in 1½ hrs. This trip is very exciting without any danger and the surrounding scenery is very charming through the year; but the best time is the late spring when the precipitous banks of the Rapids are covered with the wild azaleas.



*Togetsu Bridge, Arashiyama.*

**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 :—

**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 Sōjō, stands on a rocky slope above the Setagawa. The old pine tree at **Karasaki** is over 1,000 years old and is

a wonderful sight being the most curious pine tree in the



*Lake Biwa from Miidera.*

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 travellers 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 three tunnels—the longest 2,436 meters or 7½ m., 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. are 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):—Kaburen-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*:—Kōdaiji, 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):—Heian-jingū.

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

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

**Dec.**—December Sales or “Toshi-no-ichi” (latter part) are held on all the business streets of the City where the goods for the New year festival are sold.

The Principal shops are as follows:—

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

*Porcelain.*—Kinkōzan (Awata); Seifū (Gojōzaka); Kyōto Tōjiki Gōshikaisha (Shirakawabashi-suji).

*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, Shichijō); Ishizumi (Yanagi-no-Banba Ayanokōji); Misaki (Shijō Tomi-no-kōji).

*Teory.*—Shikishima (Furumonzen).

*Incense.*—Kyūkyodō (Teramachi, Ayanokōji).

*Tea.*—K. Akiyama (Sanjō Muromachi).

*Photographs.*—Genroku-kwan (Maruyama); 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 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ -14 $\frac{2}{3}$  hrs. (fares : 1st ¥ 6.15 ; 2nd ¥ 3.69).

From Kyōto to Maibara is already described (p. 84-85).

**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 steam-communication on Lake Biwa with Ōtsu. Chikubu-shima, a densely wooded island situated near the northern portion of the Lake, is 60 ft. high above sea level. It is reached from here by steam-boat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  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. There is good anchorage and deep water. Steamers leave daily to Miyazu in Tango Province. The Russian Volunteer Fleet's steamships 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 in Japan. Eiheiji, the headtemple 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 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  E. distant by a tram way. Here is produced 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 where are beautiful streams and rock sceneries. 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 supplied here.

**Iburihashi** (137 m.) (Inn—Kuriya). The noted Buddhist temple called Natadera is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the station. The temple was founded in 724. The charming view in the temple site is said to be the best in the northern provinces. Katayamatsu hot springs (Inn—Morimoto) are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the station.

**Kanazawa** (161 m.) (Inn—⊕ 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 the first made 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  $7\frac{1}{2}$  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 only lava on the mountain. Hakusan has numerous fine cataracts, among which the highest one is upwards of 2,000 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** (83 m.) (Inn—Nozakiya) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fare 1st. ¥ 1.40, 2nd ¥ .84) through the stations of Shikunami (14m.), and Kanemaru (23 m). Nanao is an important port on the Japan Sea and has daily steam 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 steam communication with Nanao (7 m.) and Naoetsu (63 m.) twice a day.

**Toyama** (198 m.) (Inn—<sup>Ⓢ</sup> 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 **Naoetsu** (p. 57) is about 75 m. along the Japan Sea coast route 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. 82) 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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 temple belonging to the Tendai sect. Here is the famous Hō-ōden or "Phoenix Hall" built in 1052. The hall is designed to show a Phoenix descending from the sky. A duplicate of this hall was exhibited at the Columbian



*Uji tea plantation.*

World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The town is surrounded by tea plantations where the most delicate flavoured and highest priced tea is produced. This tea is exported in large amounts to foreign countries. In the early summer thousands of girls assemble here to pick the leaves while

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 the Seburiyama whence afterwards it was trans-planted to this place. The river Uji is a good place to see the fire-flies in summer.

**Nara** (26 m.) (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.



*Kasuga-jinsha.*

The chief sights are :—The Shintō temple of **Kasuga-jinsha** 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. Tame deer come out to be fed by visitors. The Temple is approached through lines of about 3,000 lanterns or "tōrō" of which, a third are of various metals and the

remainder of stones. A special holy dance called "Kagura" is performed in the temples by young girls. **Nigatsudō** was founded in 753 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 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 and its dimensions are as follows:—

	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, 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 (Avalokiteśvara) 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. 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 may be reached by taking the 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 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 ¥1. 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 steps. The total sum of its exports and import for 1906 was ¥ 84,738,942. 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 1583 and was the grandest and strongest castle in the Empire. It contains a vast area of land and is occupied by the Fourth Army Division. Its circumference is about 2½ m. and there are four gates, namely Ōte, Kyōbashi, Aoya and Tama-

tsukuri. The huge stones used for the construction of the



**Ōsaka Castle.**

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 **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 are accustomed to open the grounds to the public for a few days when the flowers may be seen at their best. Among the

Bazaars the **Commecrial Museum** or *Shōhin-Chinretsū-jo* and the **Museum** or *Hakubutsū-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. 57).

**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 Shinsai-bashi-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 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.
13. Shinsaibashi-suji.
14. Kōraibashi-dōri.

- 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.	
		2nd. yen	Special yen
Namba × △ ... ..	...		
Tengajaya × □ ... ..	1.7		
Sumiyoshi × △ ... ..	3.3	.07	.11
Yamatogawa ... ..	4.7		
Sakai × △ ... ..	6.1	.12	.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		

Principal Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	Special
Kinokawa ... ..	33.3		
Wakayamashi × △ ... ..	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 Shintō 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* (sagopalm) 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 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—Gomei-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 1¼ 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 Susami, and from Tanabe to Wakayama by the same road above mentioned, or by steamer.

### Wakayama - Gojō.

Stations,	Milenge.	Fares.	
		2nd yen.	1st. yen.
<b>Wakayamashi</b> □	...		
<b>Wakayama</b> ⊙ ×	1.1		
Tainose...	3.8		
Fuseya ×	5.7		
Funado...	8.5		
Iwade ...	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		
<b>Gojō</b> □	33.3	.83	1.38
Kitauchi ×	35.7		
Yoshinoguchi ×	39.8	.99	1.6
Tsubosaka ...	42.3		
Gose ⊙	44.4		
Shinjō ...	46.1		
<b>Takata</b> □ ⊙	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-