



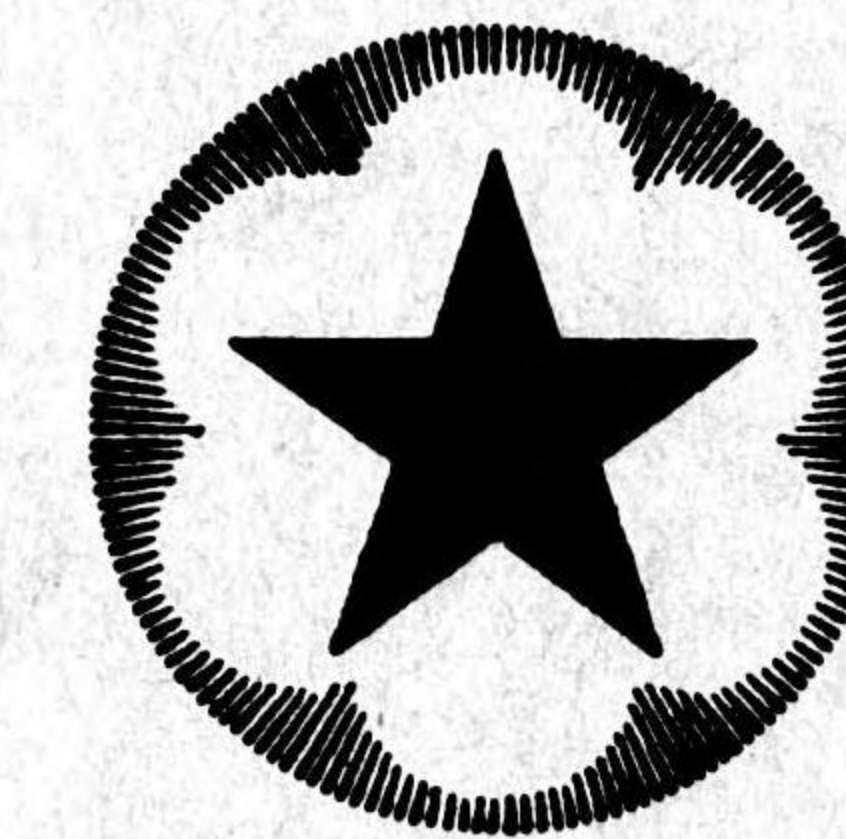
ARMY SERVICE FORCES MANUAL

M354-17A

CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

JAPAN

SECTION 17A: CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS



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(See also paragraph 23b, AR 380-5, 15 March 1944.)

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

MAY 1945

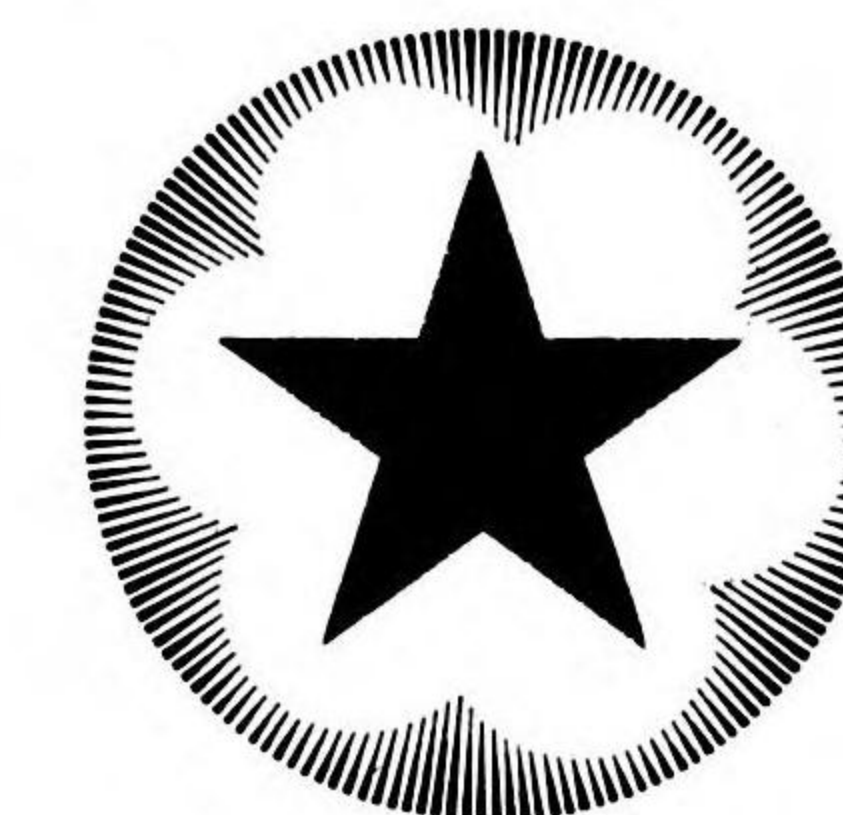
ARMY SERVICE FORCES MANUAL

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Civil Affairs

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Headquarters, Army Service Forces

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*United States Government Printing Office
Washington: 1945*

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

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

* * *

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

Washington 25, D. C., 31 May 1945

Army Service Forces Manual M354-17A, Civil Affairs Handbook, Japan, Section 17A: Cultural Institutions, was prepared under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[SPX 461 (25 May 45)]

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL SOMERVELL:

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DISTRIBUTION:

AAF (5); AGF (5); ASF (2); Special Distribution.
Refer to FM 21-6 for explanation of distribution formula.

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

OFFICERS USING THESE HANDBOOKS ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISMS INDICATING THE REVISIONS OR ADDITIONS WHICH WOULD MAKE THEM MORE USEFUL. THESE CRITICISMS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE CHIEF OF THE LIAISON AND STUDIES BRANCH, MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, PMGO, 2809 MUNITIONS BUILDING, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSES OF THE CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOKS

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

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

This Handbook is a revision of a previous study on Cultural Institutions in Japan. It was prepared by the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas.

CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOKS

TOPICAL OUTLINE

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

This study on Cultural Institutions in Japan was prepared in the LIAISON AND STUDIES BRANCH OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

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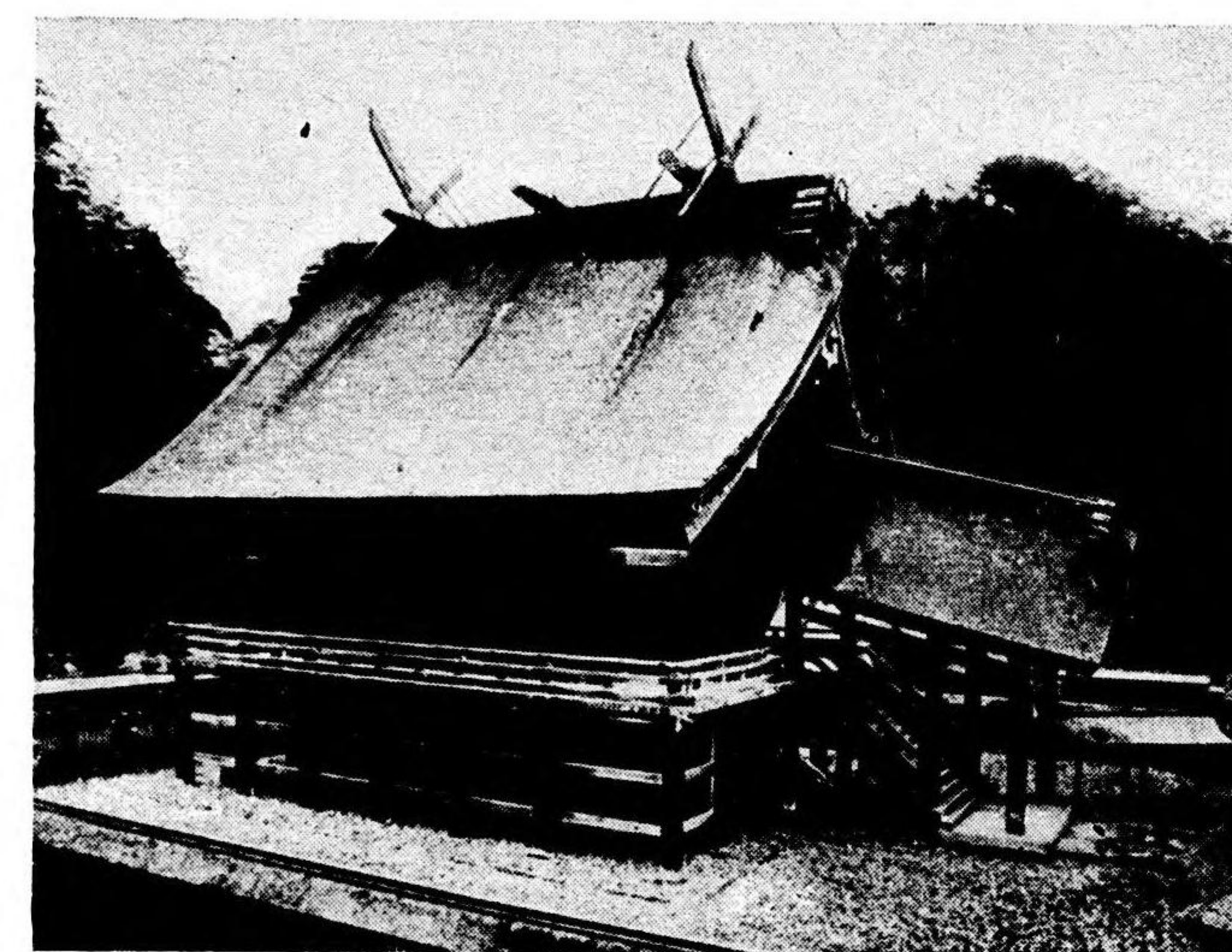
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INTRODUCTION

The islands of Japan, lying east of China and Korea, were later in their cultural development than the mainland. At a time when the Chinese had for hundreds of years been making splendid bronze vessels and weapons, objects carved of jade and other stones, and had a tradition of fine building, the Japanese were still making archaic pottery vessels and figures, and simple bronzes. Most of their early metal work shows the influence of China, which came through the prosperous Chinese provinces in Korea from about 100 B.C. on. There was then a continuous traffic between China and Korea which penetrated southward toward Japan. The Japanese had developed a native style of architecture in wood, with strongly marked gables and thatched roofs, which is still reflected in their Shinto shrines. This archaic, or prehistoric, period lasted from c. 500 B.C. to c. 500 A.D.



Shinto Shrine at Izumo.

By the sixth century A.D. Buddhism had reached Japan from the mainland, bringing with it a new wave of influence from China and Korea which touched all of Japanese life. Missionaries brought images carved in wood and cast in bronze, the sutras (scriptures) originating in India and translated into Chinese, temple carpenters and painters, workers in bronze and clay, and priests began to establish religious foundations. Japanese court life was based upon that of China; Japanese conduct and thought were profoundly affected. For the first time, Japan had a written language, and recorded history begins.

In spite of earthquakes and civil wars, many buildings, statues, and paintings have been preserved in Japan, so that we may find there examples of these things long since gone in India, Central Asia, and China. The islands are literally the treasure house of some of the rarest and most beautiful things produced in the Far East from the 6th century on—things that cannot be replaced. In the temples, museums, libraries, in the collections of the great families and men of wealth, there are some of the finest objects produced in China and Japan—objects of bronze and jade, fragile porcelains, lacquers, painted scrolls and screens, color prints, embroideries, fabrics from the Near East, rich brocades, statues carved in wood and stone, modeled in clay, or cast in bronze, potteries, and cloisonné. The boxes in which these objects are placed often bear the pedigree, and so should be handled with care, and kept intact.

Since the modern industrial cities contain fewer monuments and great collections than the old capital, Kyoto, and the areas nearby (which are labeled the Inner Circle Provinces), there are city maps only of Tokyo, Kyoto, and Nara. The ancient castles and temples throughout the provinces are indicated on the map of the Japanese Empire; whenever the strongholds have been used recently as arsenals or regimental headquarters, it is so noted. The emphasis has necessarily been placed on architecture in the lists, for some of the finest painting and sculpture belongs to monastic foundations and temples, and are housed in the old buildings normally, though they may have been removed in war time. Japanese painting, like Chinese, is generally done on scrolls of silk or paper, which are easily rolled and placed in boxes; many doubtless have been taken from inflammable wooden buildings to fireproof vaults. Castles and temples contain screens painted by great masters, which are noted in the lists. The gardens of Japan, in the tradition of their highly developed art, are dealt with later.

The coming of Buddhism to Japan, where Shinto, the "Way of the Gods," had been the native religion, meant disagreement among the clan leaders, and finally civil war, but Buddhism gained in popularity so that by the early 7th century A.D., there were 46 temples and monasteries.



Buddhist Horyu-ji Shrine at Nara.

One of these remains almost intact today—Horyu-ji at Nara. The plan is typical—a great wall with the Nandaimon (Great South Gate) opening upon the monastery inclosure. Within, is the Kondo—main hall,—containing shrines, canopies, splendid examples of early Buddhist sculpture, and important wall paintings. There is the To-to (five-storied pagoda), the Kodo, or lecture hall, and reading halls, priests' quarters, and store houses. In 739 was added the Yumedono—"Hall of Dreams"—on the site of the palace of Prince Shotoku-Taishi, the great patron of Buddhism. In it is the famous Kwannon, the Merciful One, a tall wooden figure much revered by the Japanese, rarely shown to outsiders. All these buildings are made of wood, with tile roofs (as are most Buddhist temples in Japan) and they are among the oldest wooden structures still standing in the world. They preserve the forms popular in the T'ang period in China which have been destroyed, and would be an irreparable loss if burned or damaged.

In Nara, too, is Todai-ji, another large Buddhist monastery. The entrance gate contains wooden

guardians carved by Unkei, a great sculptor of the thirteenth century. A fine bronze lantern of the eighth century stands before the great hall, one of the largest wooden buildings under one roof in the world. Inside the hall (rebuilt in 1798) is a colossal figure of the Buddha seated upon a lotus throne, 53 feet high, in gilded bronze, which was cast originally in the eighth century, but has been considerably restored since. The smaller buildings contain many superb images in wood, clay, lacquer, and bronze, of the eighth century, and later. The Shosoin is a unique treasure house—a small log structure built to house the collection of the Emperor Shomu, given to the monastery in the eighth century. In it are musical instruments, textiles, lacquer and glass, clothing, horse-trappings, weapons, paintings, mirrors, screens, etc., all brought from Persia, India, and China, or made in Japan before 750 A.D. This cannot be matched elsewhere, for everything has been carefully preserved, touched only by experts, once a year.

The whole city of Nara and the surrounding country is a veritable Holy Land of Buddhism. The

deer in the park commemorate the first sermon of the Buddha in India, in Benares. There are many religious buildings, as indicated on the map, as well as an art museum. Fortunately, Nara is not an industrial area, nor has it been, in the past, a place of military significance. If its buildings and their contents can be spared and guarded the whole civilized world will gain immeasurably.

The capital was moved in 794 A.D. from Nara to Kyoto, where the Imperial palace was built, and the homes of the nobles, set in their gardens, erected nearby. The Imperial University came into being—largely devoted to Chinese studies—temples to the Buddha rose up as they had at Nara, and there was one temple to Confucius. The whole city, like Nara before it, was modeled closely on Ch'ang-an in China.

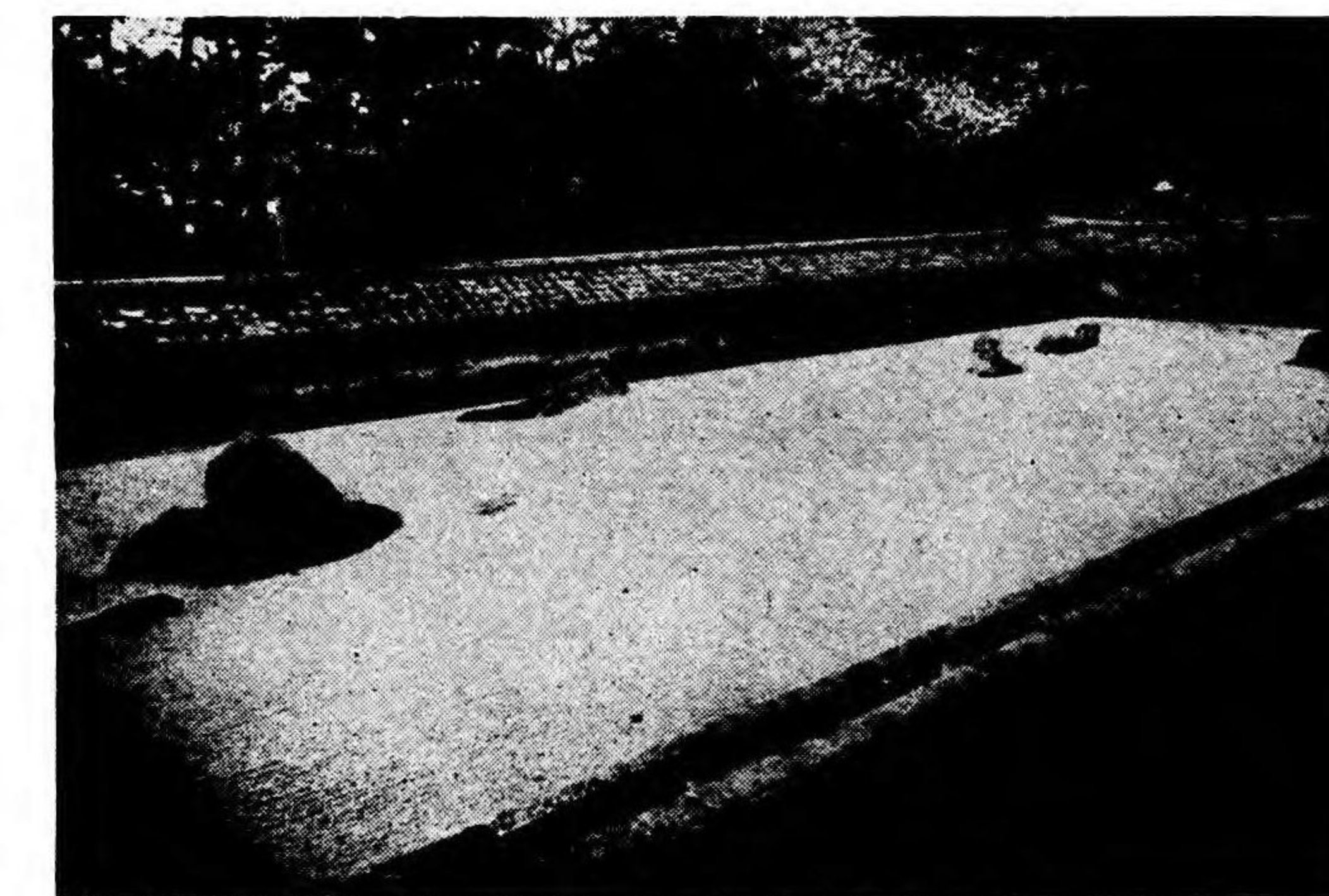
On Mt. Hiei overlooking Lake Biwa, the Enryaku-ji monastery was founded, and became very powerful. Few of the original buildings remain because of frequent fires, but there are still treasures there, and it is a sacred place. Farther away (No. 15 on the Inner Circle map) is Koyasan, another great monastic foundation on a mountain. It is of the Shingon sect, a mystical sect of Buddhism which was brought to Japan from China by Kukai in 807. It has been a pilgrimage spot for years, and contains famous paintings and sculpture.

At Uji, between Kyoto and Nara, is one of the finest examples of eleventh century architecture, the Byodo-in, built as the home of a noble and now a Buddhist temple. The plan, in the shape of a bird, the phoenix on the roof (which indicates its name, Phoenix Hall), the delicate painting of the beams, inlaid in mother of pearl, the finely carved Buddhist figures, and the paintings on the doors, mark it as a product typical of the courtly taste of its period, and of the growth away from Chinese influence.

In the Kamakura period, a period of civil war dominated by military affairs, the emperor was forced to give most of his power into the hands of the shogun (the Seii-Tai-Shogun, or Barbarian-Subduing Generalissimo), the emperor remaining a revered figurehead—a system which lasted for centuries until 1868. Among the military leaders a new sect of Buddhism, the Zen sect, (which had come from China) found great favor, largely because of its emphasis on self-reliance and simplicity. Kyoto continued to be the center of culture, and Zen monasteries were built there in the thirteenth century. They were of plain construction and bare of ornament—a simplicity based on aesthetic principles. The garden attached to the temple was another expression of these principles. There were no flowers, but

rocks, gravel, sand and plants were arranged to suggest the solitude of mountain crags and rushing streams—the ideal place for contemplation. The rough rocks were frequently fetched from distant provinces or from Korea, and trees and shrubs were pruned in various shapes; many of them are very ancient. These gardens are the irreplaceable creations of famous artists of five centuries and more ago. They are to be found in monasteries, within palace walls, attached to small temples, and in small walled inclosures in the cities. Typical examples in and near Kyoto are:

- Ryoan-ji, west suburbs
- Ginkaku-ji, about 1490 A.D., N.E. suburbs
- Kinkaku-ji, about 1400 A.D., N.W. suburbs
- Daitoku-ji monastery, Abbot's garden, N.W. suburbs
- Daitoku-ji monastery, Daisen-in garden
- Hampo-ji, Kemikyo district
- Nishi Hongwan-ji, Teki-sui-en garden
- Nishi Hongwan-ji, Kokei garden
- Higashi Hongwan-ji, Shosei-in garden
- Nijo Palace garden
- Shugaku-in Palace garden
- Tenryu-ji monastery garden, west suburbs
- Katsura Palace garden, S.W. suburbs



Ryoan-ji Garden at Kyoto.

The city of Kamakura, about 30 miles from Tokyo (see map of Empire of Japan, 4H-14a) was the seat of military government under the first Shogun, Minamoto Yoritomo. It is a popular spot for tourists and pilgrims who go to see the Great Buddha and the several shrines there. The Great Buddha, 42 feet high, was done in 1252 and was originally covered by a building destroyed by storm and tidal wave.

Hideyoshi, a shogun of the sixteenth century gave offerings to the shrines on Miyajima, a sacred island in the Inland Sea (Empire of Japan, 4E-23), an

interesting group of buildings built partly in the water, noted for the fine Torii, rising about 53 feet out of the sea. Here were kept the most famous set of illustrated sutras, those presented by the Taira family late in the twelfth century.

The famous Shogun Iyeyasu of the seventeenth century left directions for the construction of his mausoleum at Nikko (Empire of Japan, 3U-8), 3 hours north of Tokyo by train. In a magnificent setting of cryptomeria trees the tomb itself is very simple, but the numerous shrines nearby are excellent examples of the most flamboyant seventeenth century buildings, lacquered, gilded, and elaborately carved. It is a great favorite of Japanese tourists, and justly so.

The shoguns buried there, the Tokugawas, give their name to the last historical period before the restoration of the Emperor Meiji in 1868. Under them Tokyo (Yedo) became the capital of the empire, and it is in the Shogun's palace that the present emperor resides. Since the Japanese regard him with extreme reverence, his palace is a hallowed place to them. Also important are:

Asakusa Koen (Park) is the Japanese equivalent of Coney Island, but the Buddhist temple in its midst is beloved as a place of worship among the lower classes.

Shiba Koen (Park) includes the mortuary temples of seven of the *Shoguns* (Military Dictators) of the Tokugawa Family who virtually ruled Japan from the late 16th century to 1868.

Ueno Koen (Park) includes the splendid mortuary temples of six more of the same line of Shoguns. The buildings are elaborated with carvings, lacquer and paintings.

Graves of the Forty-seven Ronin, sacred place.

The spread of Buddhism from the sixth century A.D. in Japan did not destroy, though it may have transformed, the ancient beliefs of the Japanese. Shinto always remained alive, and has become especially important since the restoration of the monarchy in 1868. Emperor worship, Shinto, and extreme nationalism are closely related. The most sacred Shinto shrine is at Ise (Empire of Japan, 4G-21) and it is a spot of extraordinary beauty as well, with giant trees and streams guarding the paths to the small wooden buildings which are the shrines. The foreigner must not be misled by the simplicity of construction in the gate (Torii) and shrines—the buildings and grounds are sacred. Izumo (Empire of Japan, 4E-11) is next to Ise, the most revered shrine.

The museums of the big cities contain treasures deposited by temples and individuals, but, on the whole, their contents do not equal in value those to be found in the store houses of religious establishments and private collections. Their collections include Japanese National Treasures (all monuments or objects, listed as National Treasures, whether in a museum or private collection, are under the direct control of the government and cannot be altered or moved without special permission); and some excellent examples of Chinese art.

Museums will be the most obvious and appropriate receptacles for delicate and precious objects rescued from buildings that have suffered bombing or incendiaryism. Their staffs are trained in the care and identification of works of art and of historical importance and they should be made responsible for the valuables of their own people transferred to them.

Below is a list of the more important museums in Japan:

TOKYO:

Imperial Household Museum, Ueno Park.
Imperial Art Academy Museum, Ueno Park.

Okura Museum, Akasuka Precinct.
Folk Art Museum, Komaba Precinct.
Military Museum at the Shokonsha Temple, Kudan Precinct.

KYOTO:

Prefectural Museum

NARA:

Imperial Museum

OSAKA:

Prefectural Museum

KAMAKURA:

Municipal Museum

Libraries of Japan are among the finest in Asia and contain books on the culture of Japan, China, and India now unavailable elsewhere.

The Tokyo Imperial University Library in particular includes priceless records from ancient Japanese families, large collections of the Chinese classics, some of which are unique, Korean royal records and a large number of the earliest printed books in the world—only a small portion of which have been tapped by native or foreign historians.

The collections of maps jealously held by the Army and Navy, if not destroyed, must be looked for in the libraries of the General Staff.

In connection with Japanese libraries in general it may be borne in mind that the Chinese libraries have been looted and the material brought to the

library of the Imperial University in Tokyo and probably to other such repositories. For this reason it may be necessary to keep a strict eye on these libraries and make certain that their contents remain intact against the time when examination can be made by scholars in the hope of discovering missing documents and making restitution to China.

TOKYO:

Imperial University Library.

Other university and college libraries.

Library of Imperial Art Research Institute, Ueno Park (containing the main lists and photographs of Japanese art treasures and their owners and location).

KYOTO:

Imperial University Library.

SENDAI:

Imperial University Library.

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

est care as they are usually of the greatest fragility.

Although our western custom of using safe deposit vaults and storage warehouses has lately come to Japan, few collectors make great use of them. In the compound of every great house, rural or urban, will be found one or more whitewashed or black buildings called "Kura," where valuables are kept. These should be the object of our special care and should not be opened by us except under military necessity. Once seen, the type of building can be recognized easily. They have few or no windows, tiled roofs and doorways with extremely thick walls which, on examination, are seen to be of unbaked clay.

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

The Imperial Commission on National Treasures which functions under the Imperial Household Department.

The Bureau of Religions, under the Minister of Education.

The Society for International Cultural Relations (Kokusai Bunkwa Shinkokwai), under the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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

In the railroad stations there were posted maps indicating National Treasures and Monuments in the neighborhood, which should be very useful, if still there.

ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

The following architectural terms indicate the type of religious building, whether Shinto or Buddhist:

...sha	}	Shinto shrines
...gu		
...jinja		
...jingu		
...ji	}	All these refer to Buddhist structures, such as cathedrals, monasteries, chapels, etc.
...dera (tera)		
...in		
...do	}	hall
...dono		
...den		
...to		stupa
...mon		gate

RESTRICTED

EMPIRE OF JAPAN

SPECIAL LISTS AND MAPS MADE FOR:

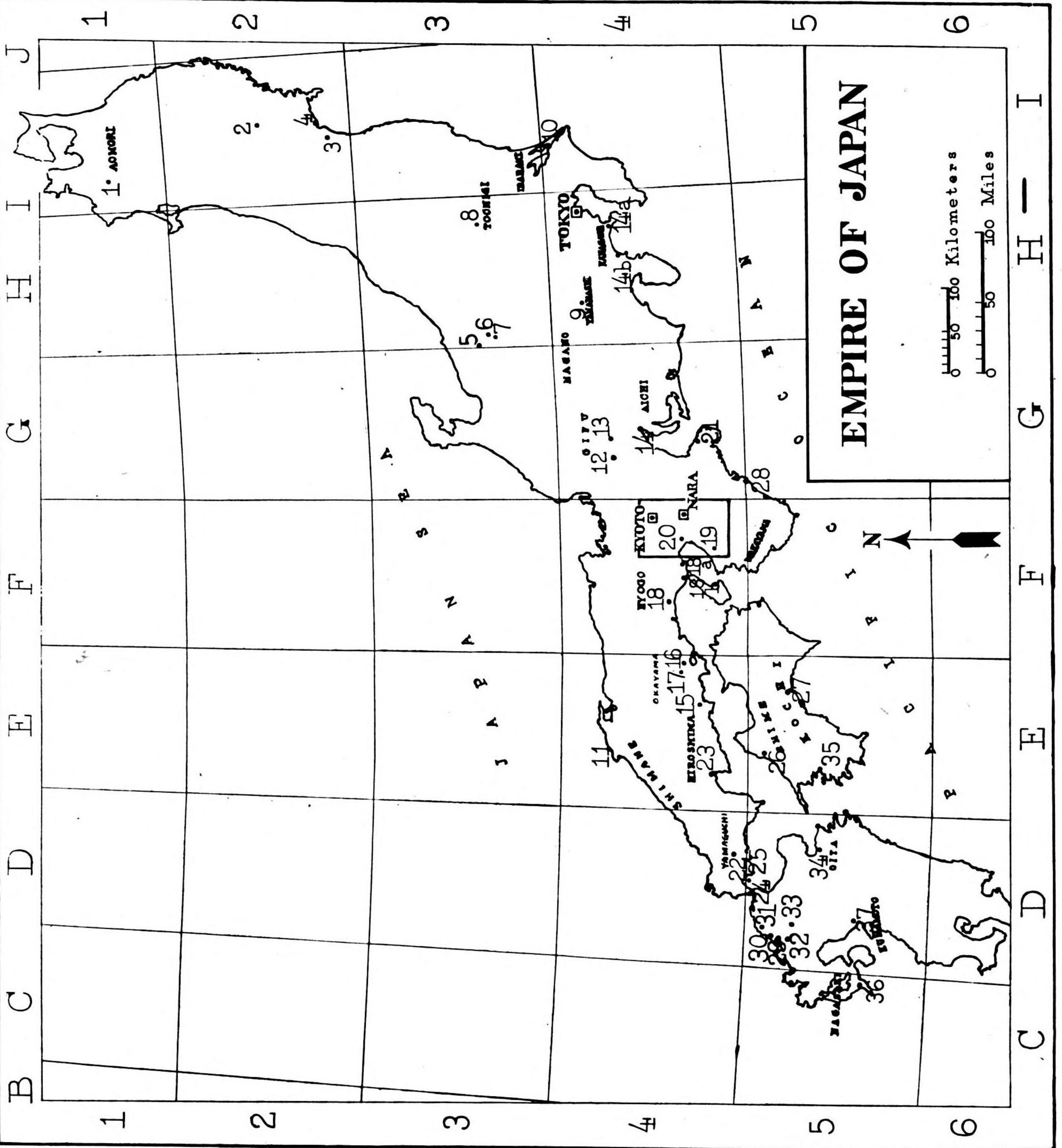
- Tokyo 4H
- Kyoto 4F
- Nara 4E

and

"Inner Circle Province"

Hirosaki castle, 1610.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1I-1 HIROSAKI
(Aomori Prefecture)</p> <p>2I-2 HIRAIZUMI
(Iwate Prefecture)</p> <p>2I-3 SENDAI
(Miyagi Prefecture)</p> <p>2I-4 MATSUSHIMA
(Miyagi Prefecture)</p> <p>3H-5 SUWA (ENVIRONS)
(Nagano Prefecture)</p> <p>3H-6 NAGANO
(Nagano Prefecture)</p> <p>3H-7 NAGANO (ENVIRONS)
(Nagano Prefecture)</p> <p>3H-8 NIKKO
(Tochigi Prefecture)</p> <p>4H-9 KOFU [FUCHU]
(Yamanashi Prefecture)</p> <p>3/4I-10 KASHIMA
(Ibaraki Prefecture)</p> <p>4E-11 KIZUKI
(Shimane Prefecture)</p> <p>4G-12 OGAKI
(Gifu Prefecture)</p> <p>4G-13 GIFU (ENVIRONS)
(Gifu Prefecture)</p> <p>4G-14 NAGOYA
(Aichi Prefecture)</p> | <p>Chuson-ji (monastery), with Konjikido (hall), late Heian period, 1124.</p> <p>Castle of Date Masamune, 1601.</p> <p>Zuigan-ji, 1609; wood.</p> <p>Suwa shrine; sacred open air site established 1617.</p> <p>Zenko-ji (Buddhist shrine), 15th century; contains many sacred images; library, five-storied pagoda.</p> <p>Shimmei-gu (Shinto shrine), Archaic period; wood; oldest example of this type of architecture.</p> <p>***Tosho-gu Honden (mausoleum), Yedo period, 1617-1663; temples; elaborate decorations.</p> <p>Fujigatake shrine, 1560.</p> <p>Kashima shrine, 1618.</p> <p>***Izumo-Taisha Honden (Shinto shrine), archaic period, 1667; wood; sacred place.</p> <p>Ogaki Castle, 1563.</p> <p>Eiho-ji Kaizan-do (monastery), Kamakura period, 1352; wood; unique design.</p> <p>Tenshu of Nagoya-jo (castle), Momoyama period, 1611-16; wood and stucco; decorated with screens and panels of Kano school; example of highly developed Japanese castle architecture (now headquarters for military police).</p> | <p>Ca. 1 mile from town, 46 miles from Matsushima.</p> <p>In Matsushima Bay, N. of Sendai.</p> <p>On coast N. of Choshi (N.E. of Tokyo).</p> <p>4 miles N.W. of Izumo-Imaichi (ca. 21 miles W. of Matsue).</p> <p>Near Lake Biwa</p> <p>North quarter of city.</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



EMPIRE OF JAPAN—Continued

- Shinpuku-ji Library; manuscripts.
Atsuta shrine, founded 686; wood; two gates, 7th century and 1572; contains sword, part of Imperial regalia. Suburb of Nagoya.
- 4H-14a KAMAKURA
(Kamakura Prefecture)
Engaku-ji Shari-den (temple), Kamakura period, 13th century; wood; shows Chinese style of building in this century: Big Buddha, bronze, 1252.
- 4H-14b ODAWARA
(Kanagawa Prefecture)
Private collection of Baron Masuda. Itabashi
ODAWARA
(ENVIRONS)
(Kanagawa Prefecture)
Saiko-ji [Saijo-ji] or Doryo-san Temple, 1589; carved wood panels on exterior; bronze figures.
- 4E-15 FUKUYAMA
(Hiroshima Prefecture)
Fukuyama castle, 1619, in park; stone keep. W. of Okayama
- 4E-16 OKAYAMA
(Okayama Prefecture)
Castle, 1573; "Crow Castle" now a school; well preserved fortress; garden.
- 4E-17 KIBITSU-JINJA
(Okayama Prefecture)
Shrine, Muromachi period, rebuilt in 1393; wood and stucco.
- 4F-18 HIMEJI
(Hyogo Prefecture)
Himeji or "Snowy Heron" Castle, 1340, W. of Osaka restored 1573-91; by Hideyoshi; well-preserved; now divisional headquarters of the Army.
- 4F-18a KOBE (ENVIRONS)
(Hyogo Prefecture)
Kakurini-ji Hondo (temple), Muromachi period; wood.
- 4F-18b AKASHI (ENVIRONS)
(Hyogo Prefecture)
Akashi-Jinja (Shinto shrine), 14th century.
- 4F-19 NEGORO
(Wakayama Prefecture)
Daidenboin, 1515 (hall of monastery). S. of Osaka
- 4F-20 OSAKA (ENVIRONS)
(Osaka Prefecture)
Kongo-ji (monastery), 1606; main hall; several small buildings; bell tower. S.E. of Osaka
Takemikumari - jinja Shaden (three shrines), Muromachi period; wood. S.E. of Osaka
Private collection of Baron Sumitomo. Soritakabayashi, Sumiyoshimura, Hyogogun, Hyogo Prefecture.
Private collection of Mr. Kojiro Abe. 1876 Soritakabayashi, Sumiyoshimura, Hyogogun, Hyogo Prefecture.
Private collection of Mr. Nagataka 285 Gunke, Mikagecho, Muraya, Mukogun, Hyogo Prefecture.
- 4G-21 YAMADA
(Miye Prefecture)
***Ise shrine (most sacred Shinto temples in Japan); two divine palaces founded 5th century, often rebuilt; Chokokwan (museum) nearby. In Park.
- 4D-22 YAMAGUCHI
(Yamaguchi Prefecture)
Ruriko-ji, 1404.

EMPIRE OF JAPAN—Continued

- 4E-23 HIROSHIMA
(ENVIRONS)
(Hiroshima Prefecture)
**Itsukushima shrine, 1241; temples built on piles in water; five important buildings; five-storied pagoda; Torii gate in the water.
Castle, 1589 (now regimental headquarters).
Eifuku-ji temple, 1327.
- 5D-24 SHIMONOSEKI
(Yamaguchi Prefecture)
- 5D-25 KOZAN-JI
(Yamaguchi Prefecture)
Kozan-ji Butsuden, Kamakura period, E. of Shimonoseki 1320; wood; one of few examples of Buddhist architecture of this period.
- 5E-26 MATSUYAMA
(Ehime Prefecture)
Matsuyama castle, 1602.
- 5E-27 KOCHI
(Kochi Prefecture)
Kochi castle, 1601; ruins.
- 5G-28 KUMANO
(Wakayama Prefecture)
Kumano shrines; sacred place.
- 5D-29 HAKOZAKI
(Fukuoka Prefecture)
Hakozaki shrine (Shinto), 1592; with temple to God of War founded 759.
- 5D-30 KASHI-I
(Fukuoka Prefecture)
Kashi-i shrine, 1801. Near Hakata
- 5D-31 TAJIMI
(Fukuoka Prefecture)
Munekata shrine, 1578. Near Hakata
- 5D-32 FUKUOKA
(ENVIRONS)
(Fukuoka Prefecture)
Kyushu Imperial University; *library.
- 5D-33 DAZAIFU
(Fukuoka Prefecture)
Dazaifu shrine, 1591.
- 5D-34 OITA
(Oita Prefecture)
Fuki-ji; one of the best examples of temples of the Fujiwara period.
OITA (ENVIRONS)
(Oita Prefecture)
Usa-Hachiman-Jinja Honden (shrine), early Heian period; built in mid-16th century (after original style), wood and stucco.
Uwajima castle, 1596.
- 5E-35 UWAJIMA
(Ehime Prefecture)
Sofuku-ji, 1629; gateway and library.
- 5C-36 NAGASAKI
(Nagasaki Prefecture)
Castle, 1601; stone wall remains; park.
- 5D-37 KUMAMOTO
(Kumamoto Prefecture)
Shuri castle, old; date unknown; wood and stone.
- Off map SHURI
to S. of (Okinawa Prefecture;
7B Loochoo Islands)

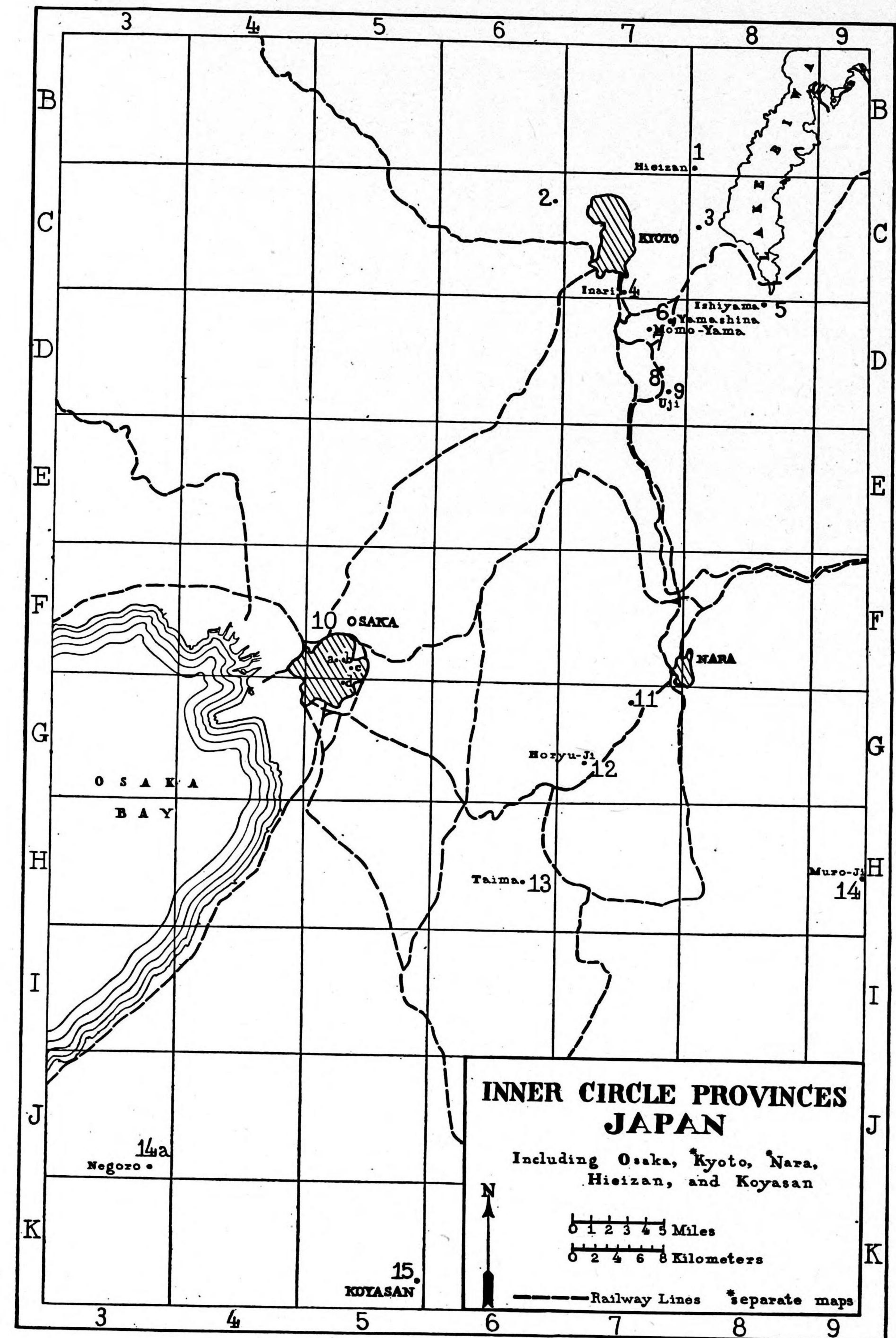
"INNER CIRCLE PROVINCE," JAPAN

(Including Osaka, Kyoto, Hieizan, Nara, and Koyasan)

SPECIAL MAPS AND LISTS MADE FOR:

Kyoto 7C
Nara 7/8F

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| <p>8B-1 HIEZAN
(Mt. Hiye) (Mt. Hiei)
(Shiga Prefecture)</p> <p>6C-2 KYOTO (ENVIRONS)
(Kyoto Prefecture)</p> <p>8C-3 HIEIZAN
(Mt. Hiye) (Mt. Hiei)
(Shiga Prefecture)</p> <p>7C-4 INARI
(Shiga Prefecture)</p> <p>8D-5 ISHIYAMA
(Shiga Prefecture)</p> <p>7D-6 YAMASHINA
(ENVIRONS)
(Kyoto Prefecture)</p> <p>7D-7 MOMO-YAMA
(Kyoto Prefecture)</p> <p>7D-8 UJI (ENVIRONS)
(Kyoto Prefecture)</p> <p>7D-9 UJI
(Kyoto Prefecture)</p> <p>4/5F/G-10 OSAKA
(Osaka Prefecture)</p> <p>7G-11 NARA (ENVIRONS)
(Nara Prefecture)</p> <p>7G-12 HORYU-JI
(Nara Prefecture)</p> | <p>**Enryaku-ji (monastery), founded 794, 3 miles N.E. of Kyoto. rebuilt in 1589; hundreds of buildings related to the monastery on the hillside.</p> <p>Ninna-ji (monastery); Buddhist temple, 9th century; art museum.</p> <p>***Onjo-ji Temple, 1356; ten buildings, Near Otsu 7th-19th centuries.</p> <p>Inari shrine (Shinto); gates; guardian figures main hall 15th century. Suburb of Kyoto</p> <p>Ishiyama-dera Taho-to (shrine and pagoda), Kamakura period, 13th century; wood. S.S.E. of Otsu</p> <p>Daigo-ji Goju-no-to, 951; new museum nearby. 6 miles S.E. of Kyoto.</p> <p>Castle, 16th century; Imperial mausoleum, 19th century. 4 miles S.S.E. of Kyoto.</p> <p>Mampuku-ji so-mon (monastery), Yedo period, 1868; wood. 6 miles S.S.E. of Kyoto.</p> <p>***Byodo-in (now Buddhist temple); 11th century; Hoo-do (Phoenix Hall) with Chu-do (two storied middle hall). 6 miles S.S.E. of Kyoto.</p> <p>A Imperial University; *library.</p> <p>B Osaka-shi-Toshokan (Osaka Municipal Library).</p> <p>C Castle, 1583; fortified; only walls and moat remain of original building; now arsenal and military headquarters.</p> <p>D Shi-tenno-ji, 593; considerably rebuilt. Private collection of Mr. Murayama.</p> <p>Yakushi-ji To-to (pagoda), early Nara period, 698; wood and stucco; one of oldest temples in region; ***three black bronze figures in Central Hall, late 7th century; in building behind Pagoda, ***standing figure.</p> <p>***Horyu-ji (monastery), 7th century; several buildings within inclosure entered by gates; pagoda, Great Hall, lecture hall. In Kondo, two 7th century gilt bronza Buddhas; two 7th</p> |
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"INNER CIRCLE PROVINCE," JAPAN—Continued

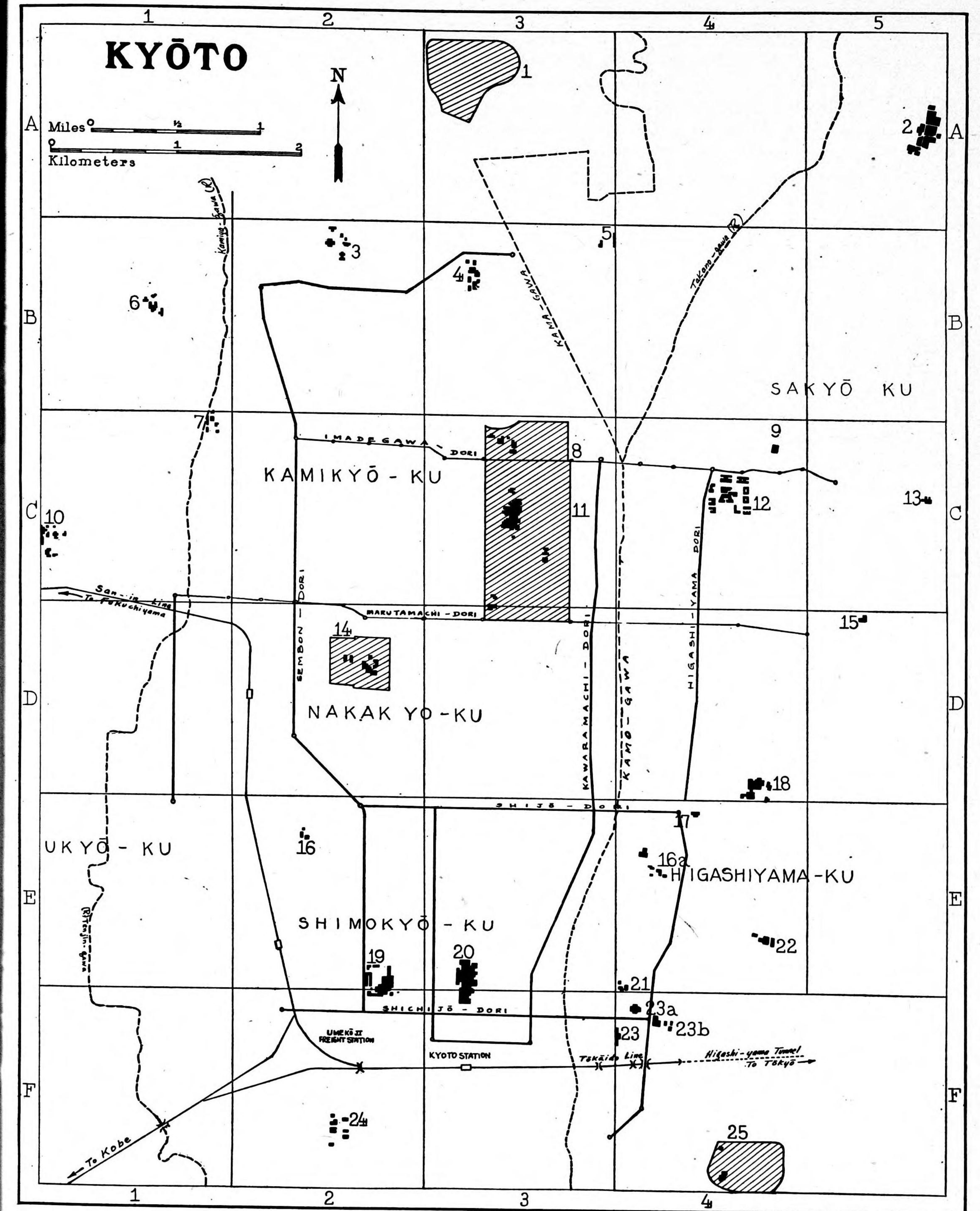
- 6H-13 TAIMA
(Nara Prefecture)
century painted wood canopies; Kudara Kwannon, 7th century; four guardian kings; two shrines, 7th and 8th centuries with three bronze figures; four wall paintings, 8th century. In Yumedono Hall, *gilded wood Kwannon, early 7th century; very sacred. In pagoda, 8th century clay figurines.
- 9H-14 MURO-JI
(Nara Prefecture)
Taima-dera, 8th century (monastery); S.S.W. of Nara contains earliest embroidery of Buddhist Paradise.
- 3J-14a NEGORO
(Wakayama Prefecture)
Muro-ji Kondo, early Heian period; S.E. of Nara near Ise. thatched roof; five-storied pagoda; *three 9th century wood figures.
- 5K-15 KOYASAN
(Wakayama Prefecture)
Daidenboin, 1515 (hall of monastery). S. of Osaka
- ***Thirty temples founded by Kobo Daishi, 9th century; largest monastic group in Japan; Shingon sect.
Grave of Founder, Kobo Daishi.
*Kongo bu-ji (Abbot's headquarters).
*Miei-do (storehouse of treasures).
Kondo ("Golden Hall").
Mura Yakuba (village office).
Great Gate and Pagoda.
Kongo Sammei-in (hall).
Art Museum.

KYOTO, JAPAN

(Kyoto Prefecture)

- 3A-1 *Kami gamo shrine, sacred park; site of rice harvest festival.
- 5A-2 Shugaku-in, 1629; Imperial *garden and Detached Palace.
- 2B-3 Daitoku-ji Kara-mon (monastery gate), Momoyama period, 16th century, richly decorated; famous screens; gardens.
- 3B-4 *Otani Dai Gaku (Otani Buddhist University); with *fine library.
- 3B-5 Kamo-mioya-jinja Honden (Shinto shrine), early Heian period; reconstructed 1863.
- 1B-6 ***Rokuon-ji Kin-kaku (Golden Pavilion); Muromachi period, 14th century; wood with lacquer and gold foil decoration; gardens of c. 1400.
- 1B/C-7 Kitano-jinja Honden (Temmangu shrine), Shinto, founded 947; reconstructed 1707; interior decoration.
- 3C-8 *Doshisha University, founded 1875; *library for advancement of Christianity; literature and science.
- 4C-9 Medical School of Kyoto Imperial University.
- 1C-10 Myoshin-ji (Buddhist monastery), Ashikaga period, 14th century; 24 temples; priests' quarters; collection of Chinese paintings and screens.
- 3C/D-11 **Katsura Palace, 16th century; *Gosho Imperial Palace; numerous buildings; Shishin-Den; Yedo period in early Heian style; gardens.
- 4C-12 Kyoto Imperial University; *library of the Toho-bunka-gakuin (Chinese books), founded 1897.
- 5C-13 ***Jisho-ji Gin-kaku (remains of Palace), Muromachi period, 1483; known as "Silver Pavilion" though never finished; *garden of c. 1490.
- 2D-14 Nijo-jo Shoin (Nijo palace), Yedo period, 1624; **collection of screens, *garden.
- 5D-15 ***Private collection of Baron Sumitomo; Chinese bronzes.
- 2E-16 Mibudera (Buddhist shrine), modern; contains collection of 10th century masks used for dances.
- 4E-16a Kennin-ji (Buddhist monastery); fusuma paintings by Kaihoku Yusho.
- 4E-17 Yasaka-jinja Honden (shrine), 654-661; reconstructed 1654; *pagoda.
- 4D-18 *Chion-in (remains of Buddhist temple); large hall; 17th century roof; screens.
- 2E/F-19 **Nishi-Hongan-ji (Buddhist monastery), Momoyama period; group of buildings including Kyukoku, Daiyoku University with *Buddhist library; main buildings contain *screens and Chinese and Japanese paintings; gardens.
- 3E/F-20 **Higashi Hongan-ji (temple); large building restored in 1895.
- 4E-21 Hokaku-den, 17th century; Hideyoshi shrine, and **Kyoto Imperial Museum contains art treasures from monasteries.
- 4E-22 **Kiyomizu-dera Hondo (hall), Yedo period; reconstructed 1633; wood; outstanding example of architecture of the period.
- 4F-23 ***Sanjusangendo (temple), 1251; contains Buddhist treasures, especially statues.
- 4F-23a Kyoto Municipal Museum.

In Park



KYOTO, JAPAN—Continued

- 4F-23b Chishaku-in (Buddhist temple); fusuma paintings of the Momoyama period.
- 2F-24 To-ji Kondo (Buddhist monastery), Momoyama period, 16th century; wood; five-storied pagoda, 826; good example of this period; contains *sculpture.
- 4F-25 Senyu-ji; Imperial mausoleum of Emperor Ninko and other members of royal family since 1242.
- Beyond map at 3C Jisho-ji Togu-do (shrine), Muromachi period, 1483.
- Beyond map to N.W. Ryoan-ji; splendid example of landscape gardening.

SEE ALSO, IN ENVIRONS:

HIEIZAN	Enryaku-ji	p. 9	8B-1
KYOTO (ENVIRONS)	Ninna-ji	p. 9	6C-2
HIEIZAN	Oujo-ji Temple	p. 9	8C-3
INARI	Inari shrine	p. 9	7C-4
ISHIYAMA	Ishiyama-dera Taho-to	p. 9	8D-5
YAMASHINA (ENVIRONS)	Daigo-ji Goju-no-to	p. 9	7D-6
MOM-YAMA	Castle	p. 9	7D-7
UJI (ENVIRONS)	Mampuku-ji so-mon	p. 9	7D-8
UJI	Byodo-in	p. 9	7D-9

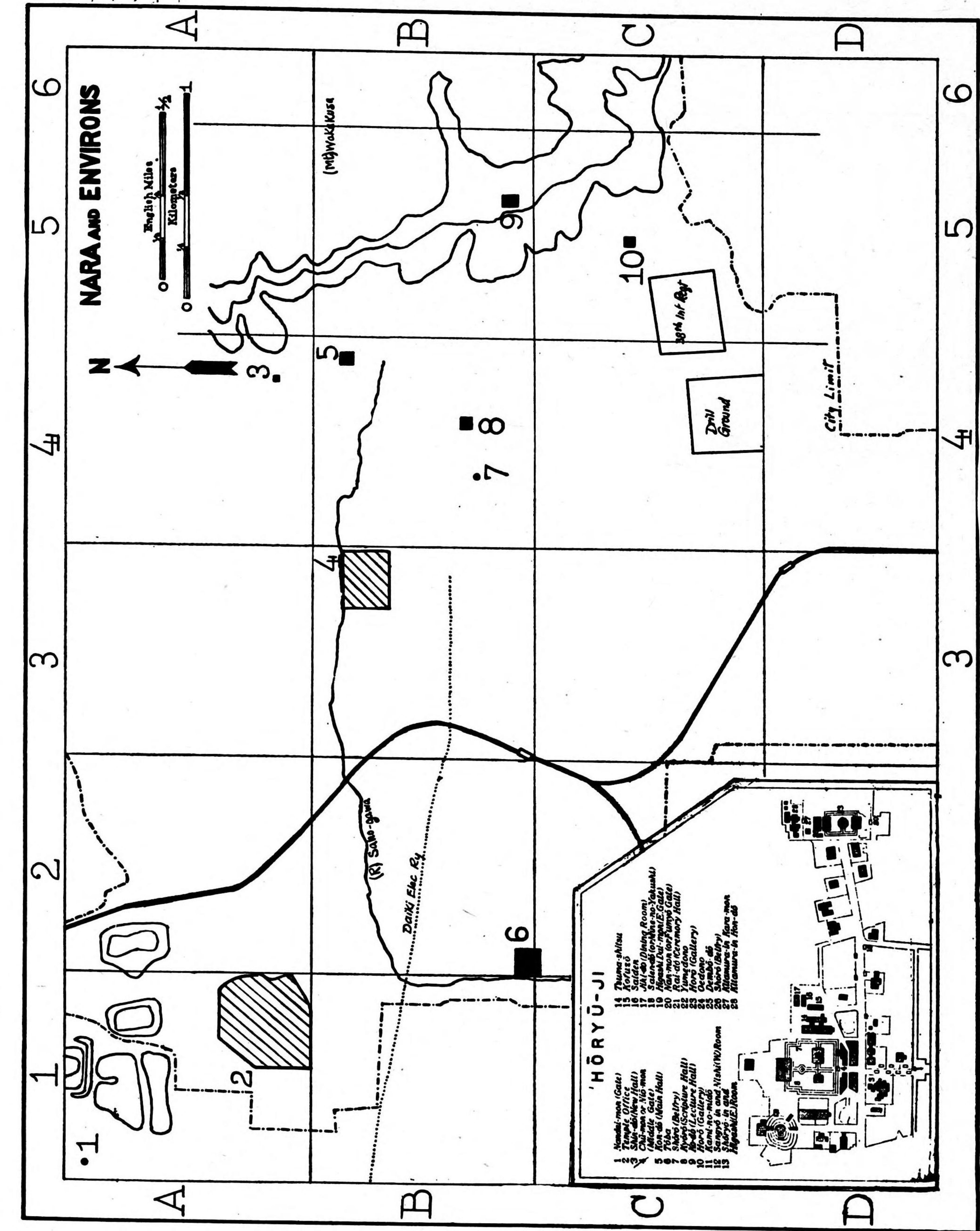
NARA, JAPAN

(Nara Prefecture)

- 1A-1 Akishinodera (religious hall), 8th century; contains standing lacquer figure, 13th century.
- 1A-2 **Hokke-ji (convent), founded 8th century; wood; tile roof; contains eleven-headed Kwannon, 9th or 10th century; in the Chugu-ji, ***Kwannon (or Miroku), 7th century.
- 4A-3 ***Shoso-in of the Todai-ji, late Nara period; large treasure house (log structure) containing outstanding art treasures belonging to the Imperial Household.
- 3B-4 Women's Normal School; containing *library.
- 4B-5 ***Todai-ji Daibutsu-den (Buddha hall), Yedo period; reconstructed, 1705; wood; Nandaimon, great gate with figures by Unkei; Daibutsu-den houses huge Buddha, 8th century, restored; 8th century bronze lantern.
***Todai-ji Hokke-do (chapel), Nara period; wood and stucco; with main hall (Hondo); in chapel, 8th century clay guardians and large lacquer Kwannon.
- 2B/C-6 Toshodai-ji Kondo and small chapel, late Nara period; wood; tile roof; contains portrait of founder in lacquer; 8th century seated Buddha and standing Kwannon.
- 4B-7 Kofuku-ji Sanju-no-to (central hall and three (?)-storied pagoda), Kamakura period, 1424; wood; contains *sculpture; in chapel, painted wood figures by Unkei, 1208.
- 4B-8 ***Museum; sculpture. In Nara Park
- 5B-9 Kasuga-jinja (temple), early Heian period; Shinto style; present building 1861. In Nara Park
- 5C-10 Shin-Yakushi-ji Hondo (monastery), late Nara period, 780; wood and stucco; contains sculpture, 12 guardian kings, 8th century painted clay; carved wood Buddha, 9th century.

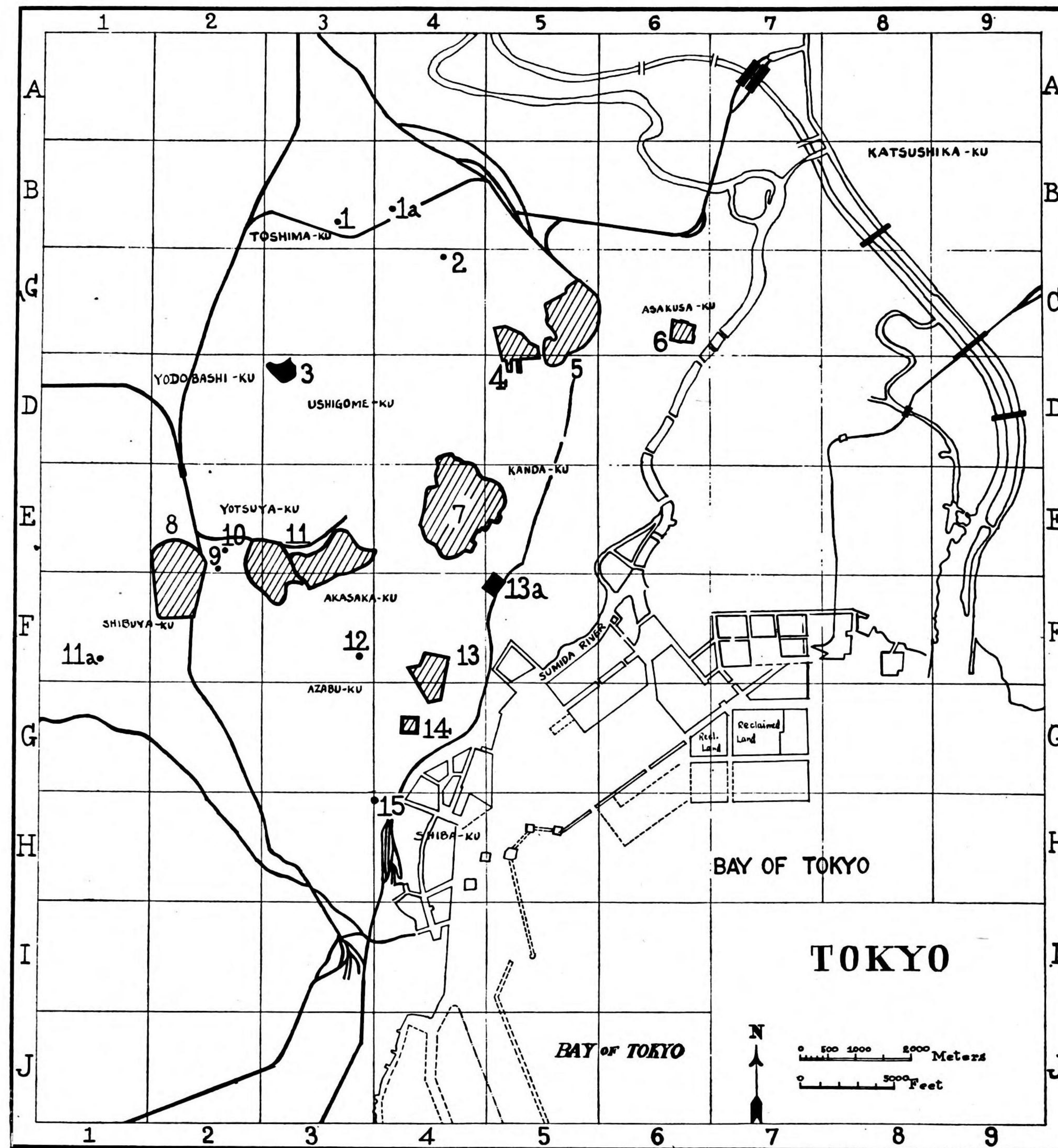
SEE ALSO, IN ENVIRONS:

HORYU-JI	Horyu-ji	p. 13	7G-12
TAIMA	Taima-dera	p. 13	6H-13
MURO-JI	Muro-ji Kondo	p. 13	9H-14
KOYASAN		p. 13	5K-15
YAKUSHI-JI	Yakushi-jo To-to	p. 13	7G-11



TOKYO, JAPAN

(Tokyo Prefecture)



- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 3B-1 | Gokoku-ji, monastery, 1647; headquarters of Neo-Shingon sect, library; seminary. | |
| 4B-1a | Library of the Toho-bunka-gakuin, containing Chinese books. | 56 Otsu-ka Koishikawa-ku |
| 4C-2 | ***Toyo Bunko; outstanding library of oriental studies; includes Morrison collection. | |
| 3D-3 | Waseda University, 1902; **Buddhist library and museum. | |
| 5C/D-4 | Tokyo Imperial University; Aka-mon (gate of daimyo residences), Yedo period, 1827; contains **library, and **archives in the Historiographical Institute of the Faculty of Letters, one of the largest collections of archives in Japan. | |
| 5C/D-5 | Ueno Park; sacred spot with shoguns' graves; Tokyo Art College; Fine Arts collections. | |
| | ***Imperial Household Museum; Buddhist and secular art; archaic Japanese art; *bronze figurines. | In Ueno Park |
| | Kanei-ji Temple, 1639; five-storied pagoda. | In Ueno Park |
| 6C-6 | Senso-ji Hondo (monastery hall), Yedo period, 1649; wood; outstanding example of this type of Buddhist architecture of the period. | Asakusa-ku |
| 4/5D/E-7 | Imperial Palace, 15th century; fortified; restored; contains the Board of Archives of the Imperial Household Department, and the Imperial Cabinet Collection. | |
| 2E/F-8 | Meiji-shrine, 19th century; Shinto style. | |
| 2E-9 | **Private collection of Baron Ino Dan; Japanese painting; industrial and peasant arts. | 344 Harajukumachi Sanchome, Shibuyaku. |
| 2E-10 | *Private collection of Okura; museum of Chinese and Japanese art. | Asakusa-ku |
| 2/3E/F-11 | Imperial Detached Palace, 19th century; belongs to Crown Prince. | |
| 1F-11a | Nippon Mingei Kan (Folk Art Museum). | 861 Komaba, Meguro-ku |
| 3F-12 | **Private collection of Mr. Kaichiro Nezu; outstanding collection of Japanese and Chinese painting, sculpture and industrial arts. | 115 Aoyama-mina-micho, Asakusa-ku. |
| 4F/G-13 | Zojo-ji (monastery and temples), 1605; important buildings; five-storied pagoda; shoguns' wives' graves. | In Shiba Park |
| 4/5F-13a | **Imperial Hotel (Teikoku), ca. 1920, by Frank Lloyd Wright. | Kojimachi-ku |
| 4G-14 | Keio University, modern; outstanding *library including Asiatic society of Japan. | Near Shiba Park |
| 3/4H-15 | Graves of the 47 Ronin (sacred place), ca. 1702. | In Sengakuji Temple |
| Off Map | Private collection of Mr. Tomitaro Hara **in two buildings, Rinshun-kaku (Monoyama period) and Choshu-kaku (Yedo period, 1623, pavilion); collection of painting, sculpture, and industrial arts. | In Yokohama |
| S.S.W. | | |
| Not shown on map. | Private collection of Marquis Inouye. | 42 Miyamuracho Azabuku. |

TOKYO, JAPAN—Continued

Not shown on map.	Private collection of Baron Iwasaki.	Kamifujimaecho, Komagome, Hong- oku.
Not shown on map.	Private collection of Marquis Mayeda.	861 Komabacho, Meguroku.
Not shown on map.	Private collection of Baron Sumitomo.	Near Shogo-in, Higashiyamaku.
Not shown on map.	Private collection of Marquis Hosokwa.	76 Takata-oimatsucho, Koishikawa-ku.
Not shown on map.	Archives of the Imperial Japanese Government Departments: The Foreign Office, Kasumigaseki 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku Home Affairs, Sakuradamachi, Kojimachi-ku War, Nagato-cho, Kojimachi-ku Navy, Kasumigaseki 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku Finance, Otemachi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku Justice, Nishi Hibiya-sho, Kojimachi-ku Agriculture and Forestry, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku Education, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi-ku Communications, Otemachi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku Commerce and Industry, Kobiki-cho 10-chome, Kyobashi-ku Railways, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku Oversea Affairs, Nishi Hibiya-machi, Kojimachi-ku Welfare, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku.	

IMPORTANT PERIODS IN HISTORY OF JAPAN

Period	Up to	Japanese era: up to	Christian era: up to
Archaic	Introduction of Buddhism	1212	552
Asuka (Suiko)	Taika restoration	1305	645
Early Nara (Hakuho)	Capital at Nara	1370	710
Late Nara (Tempyo)	Removal of capital to Heian (now Kyoto).	1454	794
Early Heian (Konin)	Accession of Emperor Daigo	1557	897
Late Heian (Fujiwara)	Fall of Heike family	1845	1185
Kamakura	End of Emperor Gokameyama's reign.	2052	1392
Muromachi (Ashikaga)	Oda Nobunaga's entry into capital.	2228	1568
Momoyama (Oda-Toyotomi)	Fall of Toyotomi Shogunate	2275	1615
Yedo (Tokugawa)	Meiji restoration	2528	1868
Meiji-Taisho	Accession of reigning Emperor.	2586	1926
Modern			

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

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