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The MIYAKO HOTEL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

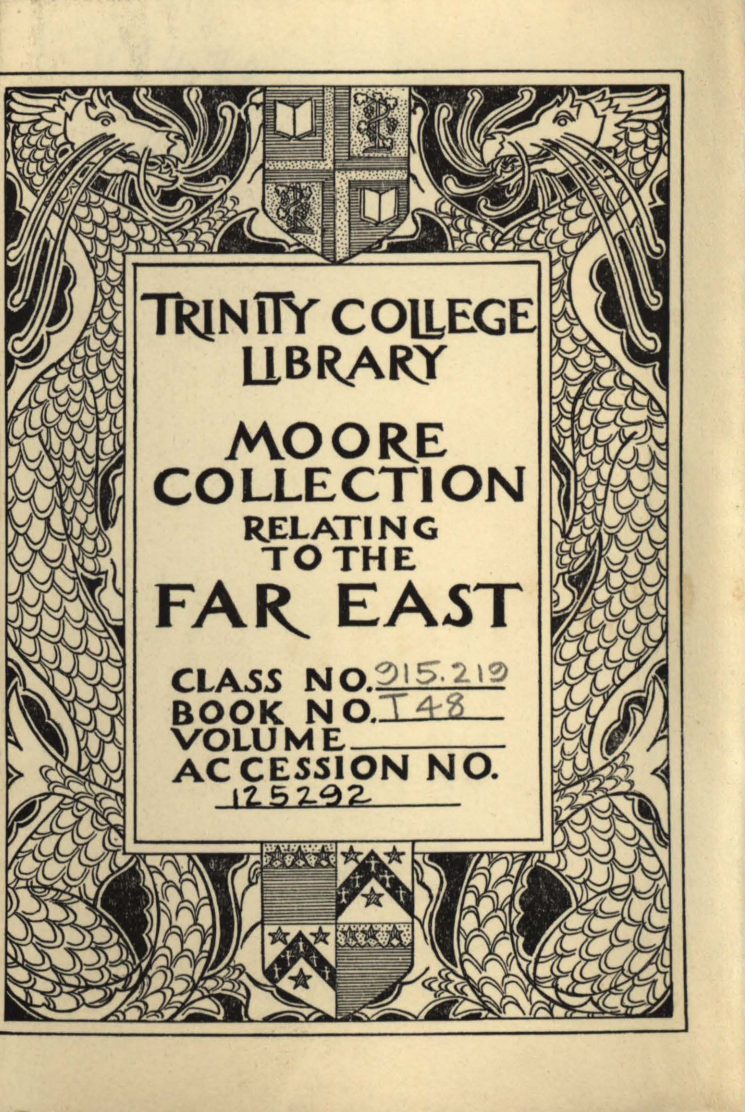


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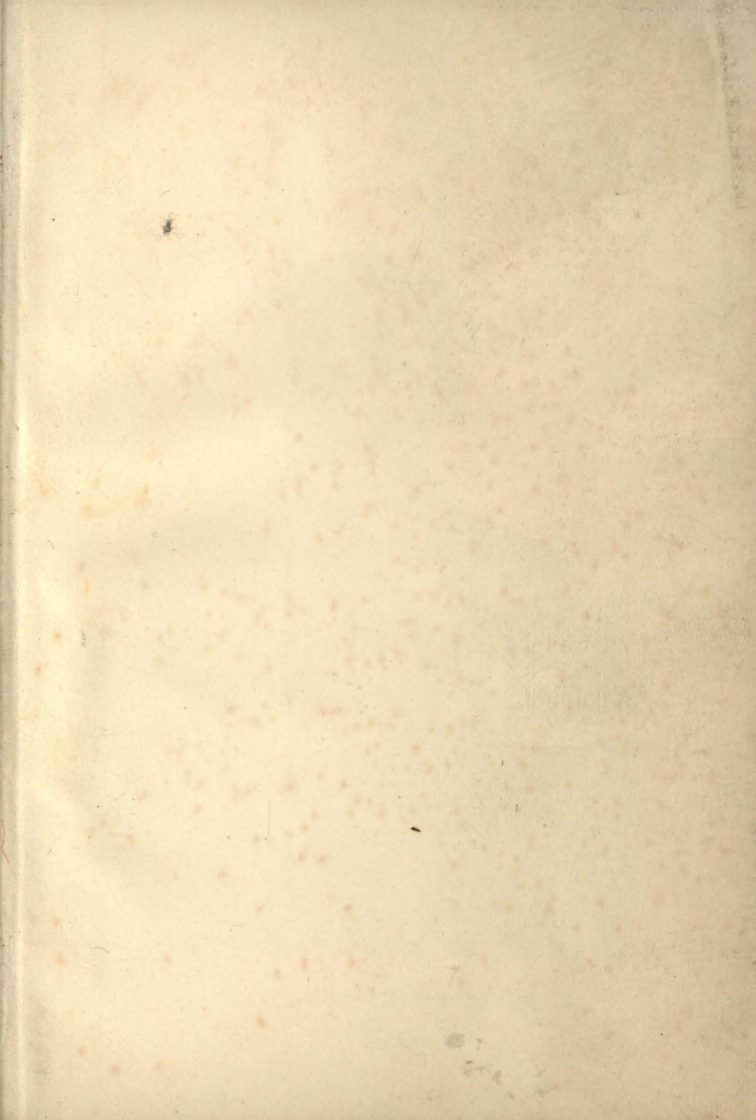
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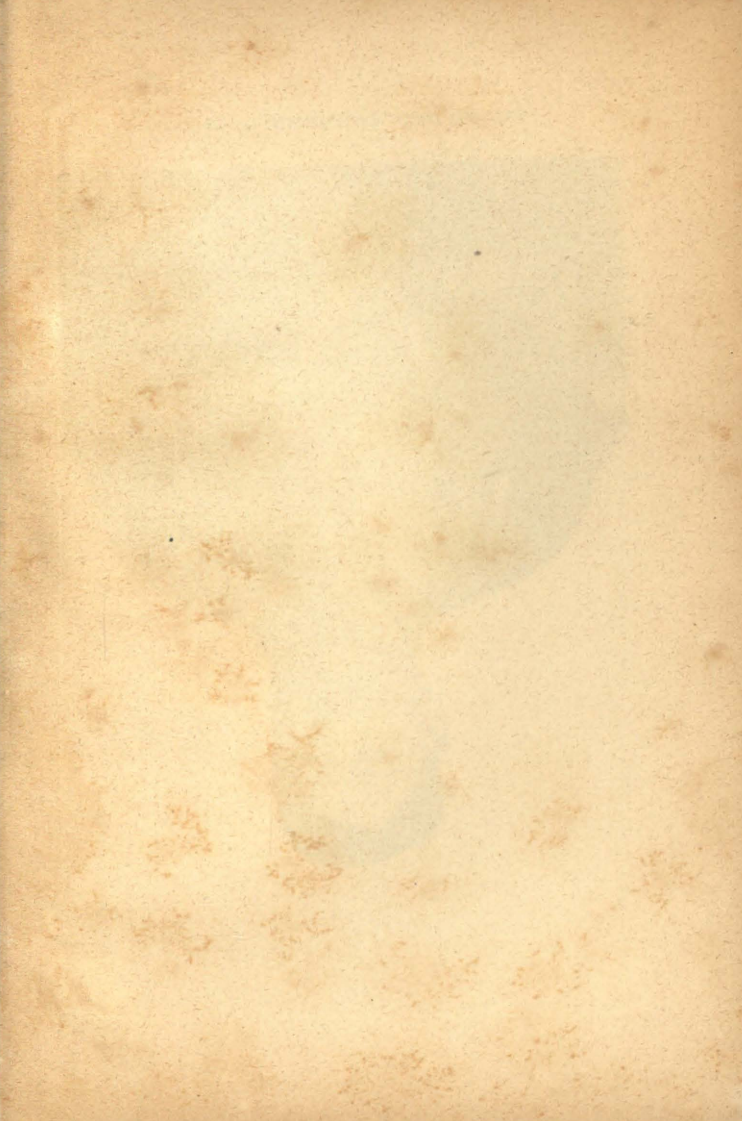


Mr. N. NISHIMURA, Chief Director.





Mr. N. NISHIMURA, Chief Director.



FIFTH EDITION.

A Guide

to the districts of

KYOTO,

Nara and Yamada.

By

B. THOMSON.

Copyrighted February, 1911, by
N. Nishimura, Chief Director,
Dai Nippon Hotel Co., Ltd., Kyoto.

Moore

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→❖ Fifth Edition. ❖←

In publishing this fifth edition, the writer has endeavoured to bring things up to date—a not too easy task in the present quickly changing times. The Shrines and Temples still claim the chief attention, as do the Cathedrals and Churches in Europe. There is no need to enter even one of these sacred buildings, but after the rush and tear of the outside world, it is pleasant to sit outside, to see the perfect setting of the elaborately beautiful gardens, to hear fragments of old legends, and imagine the pomp and splendour and intrigues of bygone prelates.

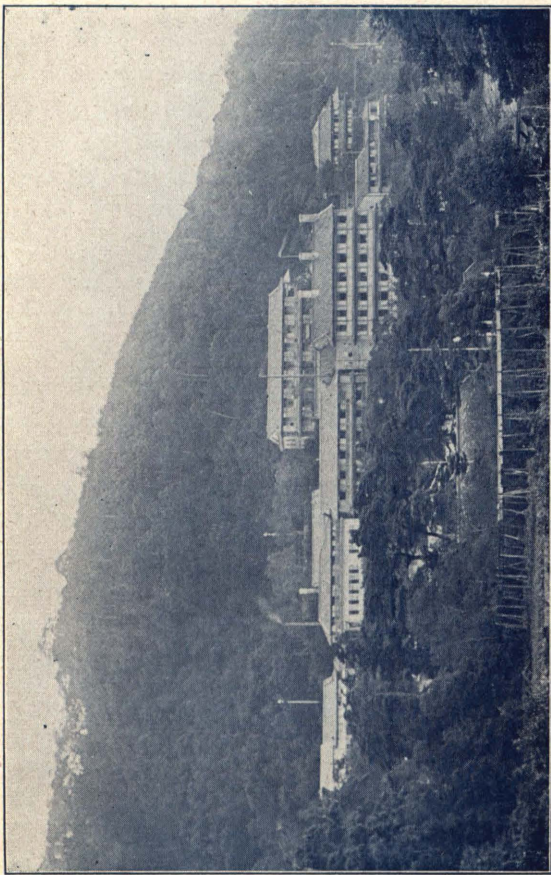
BERNARD THOMSON.

Kyoto, February, 1911.

Moore 915.219 T48

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GENERAL VIEW OF THE MIYAKO HOTEL.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL.

The Miyako Hotel is situated in the very centre of the sightseeing and shopping district of Kyoto, about half-an-hour by ricksha to the north-east of the railway station. The grounds, comprising 30,000 tsubo (about 25 acres), originally belonged to the Awata Palace to which they were attached as a park, known as Yoshimizu-en. About twenty years ago these were offered for sale and secured by Mr. NISAKU NISHIMURA, and after a time passed into the possession of his son, the present chief, who recognized the need of a first-class hotel being erected for the accommodation of foreign tourists and who saw in the magnificent site all the requirements for such a purpose.

The hotel was started in 1900 on quite a small scale, but by careful attention and by always trying to make the hotel suit the guests, instead of the reverse, the enterprise gradually grew. The conclusion of peace with Russia brought about an immense addition to the tourist trade, and the Miyako was right in the front of those who searched for success. During 1906 the accommodation was almost doubled. Formerly



NEAR THE GATE OF THE MIYAKO HOTEL.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL.

there were three tiers of buildings, but now numerous additions have been made, which bring the number of bedrooms up to close on a hundred and fifty, all large and airy, and mostly leading out on to broad verandas.

The approach to the hotel has been greatly improved. Many of the small houses in front have been purchased and pulled down, and the ground tastefully laid out as a Japanese garden. A fine wide carriage drive now leads up an easy gradient from Sanjo Street to the hotel porch.

The hilly ground upon which the hotel stands does not lend itself to any one large building, and in consequence the blocks of rooms are scattered, but so arranged that none of the natural beauties of the surroundings are effaced or hidden. The arrangement of the rooms has one distinct advantage—that in the event of an outbreak of fire, the flames could probably be confined to the building in which it originated. It has its disadvantage also—that no one photograph can be considered as in any way representative of the Hotel. While on the subject of outbreaks of fire, it is reassuring to know that



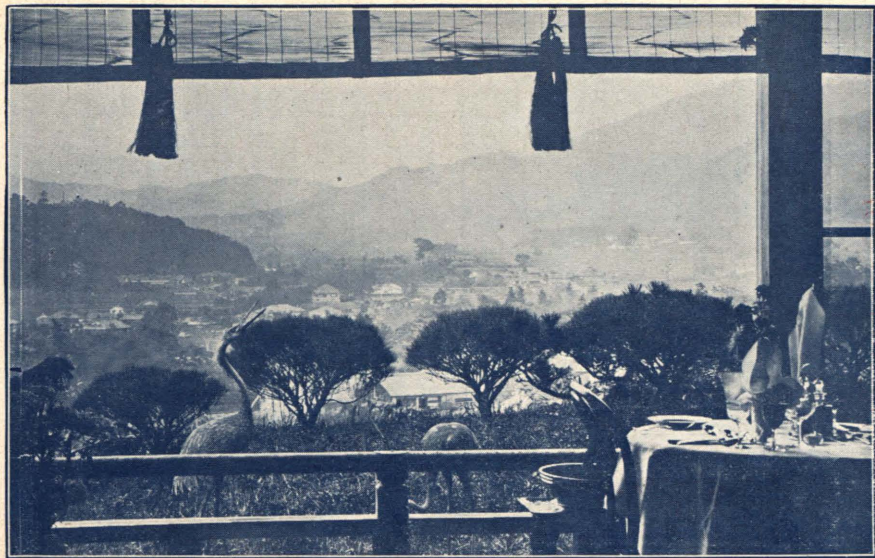
THE HOTEL CARRIAGE DRIVE.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL.

no room in the hotel is situated more than one story above the ground and that adequate arrangements are made by means of fire escapes, fire extinguishers, and a plentiful supply of water to ensure the safety of guests and property.

The Bar and Billiard Room is furnished with all requirements. There are two English Thurston billiard tables. From this room one can step out into the garden which surrounds the hotel and which extends to the top of the thickly wooded slope at the back, leading to the Shogun-dzuka, which is referred to elsewhere.

In the original block, close to the main entrance, is the Smoking Room, and next door the Drawing Room. Both are fitted with writing desks and lounge chairs, and the reading matter on the tables includes the Kobe and Yokohama newspapers, which arrive daily, and leading journals from all over the world. The Drawing Room contains a fine-toned upright piano, a selection of music and plenty of light literature, so that even in rainy weather the guests may be able to entertain themselves without difficulty. Opposite these two rooms are Show Rooms in



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL DINING ROOM.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL.

which merchants from the city display, and offer for sale, samples of the principal artistic productions of Kyoto.

The Information Bureau, between the hall and smoking room, was established by the hotel for the convenience of guests. It contains timetables, shipping schedules, and advertisements of



M. HAMAGUCHI,
MANAGER.

hotels situated in every part of the world—all neatly arranged in pigeon-holes made specially for that purpose. The hotel library is also kept in this room, and guests may borrow any book they please without payment; on entering their names in the library register. A clerk is in attendance to answer questions and offer suggestions when desired.

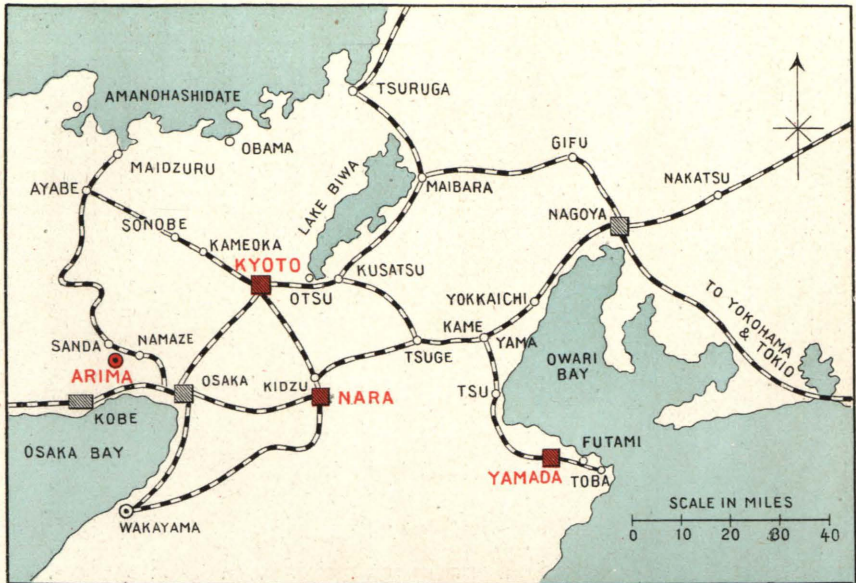
The Dining Room is exceptionally large: it is enclosed by sliding glass doors or panels so that quite an al fresco effect is obtained. One may

THE MIYAKO HOTEL.

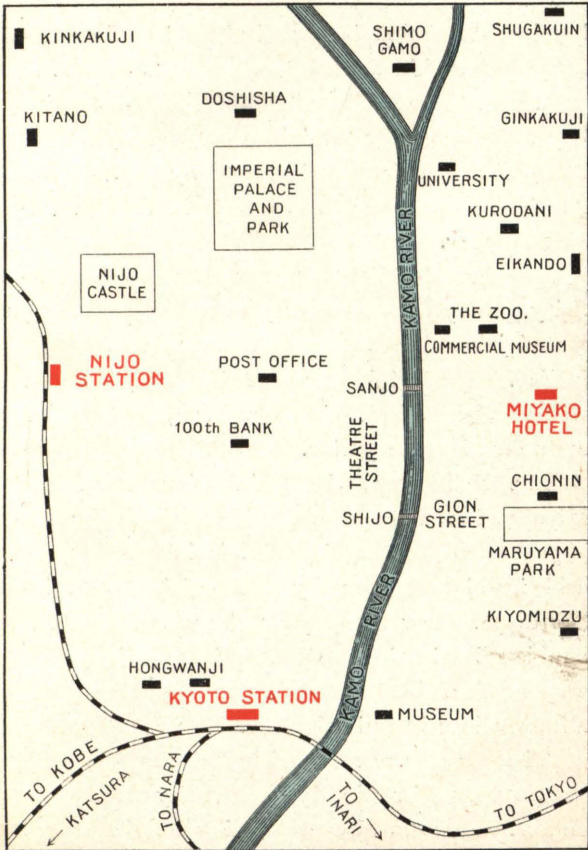
sit outside and enjoy a cup of coffee or a liqueur after dinner on the wide platform veranda which extends the whole length of the dining room. This is lit up by paper lanterns every evening and is exceedingly popular during the hot weather. It commands, as does every other part of the hotel, a sweeping view of the northern range of hills and the beautiful scenery in the vicinity. The dainty little maid-servants, in their brightly coloured kimonos, who wait at the tables, give a delightful and additional attraction to the excellently cooked food. The cuisine of the Miyako is generally acknowledged to be the equal of that found in any part of the world, and the chef spares no trouble in keeping up the reputation. The wines and liquors are also of the very best. In addition to the large dining room there is a smaller one, generally kept for private dinner parties.

Stoves are fixed up in all rooms and corridors during the cold months, so that the whole house is always kept at an agreeable temperature. Bathrooms are in every building and are suitable in number to the guests which the

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY CONNECTIONS NEAR KYOTO.



SKETCH MAP OF KYOTO CITY.



THE MIYAKO HOTEL.

hotel can accommodate, and there is a barber's shop with a skilled attendant on the premises.

A very large staff of well trained and attentive boys, all possessing some knowledge of English, is engaged, and is superintended by Mr. Hamaguchi, the most courteous, interesting, and capable Manager.

The Hotel is lighted throughout with electricity, partly from its own plant and partly from the city works situated at the bottom of the Incline. The drinking water is taken from a well, has been carefully analyzed, and can be relied upon for absolute purity.

Mr. NISHIMURA, the Chief Director of the Miyako, is a man who has done much for the improvement of the city and is in consequence held in high esteem by the officials and inhabitants. For many years he was head of a banking institution, and now in addition to a very considerable interest in the Hotel, he owns a large oil business in the city.

The great success which has crowned Mr. NISHIMURA's efforts in Kyoto is easily seen by the number of guests always staying at the Hotel.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL.

During the spring and autumn of the past few years, the accommodation has frequently proved insufficient for the increased number of tourists. This success led to the construction of a branch hotel at Nara, and the purchase of the Gonikai Hotel at Yamada and the Arima Hotel at Arima. All these places are described elsewhere.



Miyako Hotel Restaurant,
KYOTO STATION.

Kyoto History and Position.

Kyoto affords a better opportunity for viewing Japanese life, customs, and scenery than does any other city in the empire. The introduction of European improvements elsewhere has been attended with such radical changes that Old Japan is in danger of being obliterated; but Kyoto, partly on account of its geographical position and partly because of the nature of its industries, still retains much of the beauty for which it has been famed more than a thousand years. Kyoto (meaning "the capital; the residence of the Emperor") has been closely associated with the Imperial Family since the year 794 A.D. when the Emperor KWAMMU selected the site on which the present city stands as his capital. Previous to settling in Kyoto, the Imperial Court has shifted about from place to place, the longest stay on record being that at Nara which lasted for seventy-five years. Kyoto remained the capital from 794 till 1868 with the exception of a break of six months during the year 1180. A large book might be written concerning the history of the city and the innumerable legends cherished by the citizens and even then the tale

KYOTO—HISTORY AND POSITION.

would be but half told.

Kyoto, is on the main line between Tokyo and Kobe and is distant approximately 330 miles from the former and 47 miles from the



A STREET SCENE.

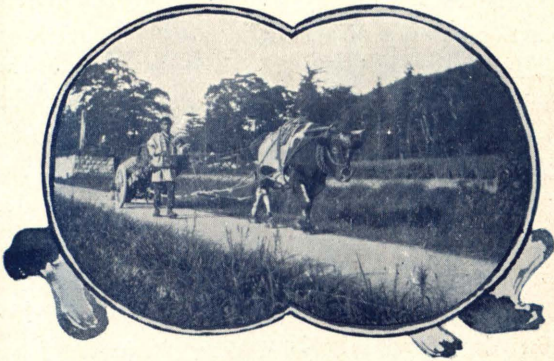
latter, or if one measures by the average time taken by express train, the city lies 12 hours from Tokyo and 1½ hours from Kobe. The station is on the southern outskirts, while to the north, east and west stand out the great ranges of rugged hills which form such an ideal background to the delightful picture presented by the city nestling in among the green fields and densely

KYOTO—HISTORY AND POSITION.

wooded grassy slopes. Through the heart of it all gush the silvery waters of the Kamo River, spanned by picturesque old bridges. Kyoto stands 162 feet above the level of the sea, and covers an area of about 11 square miles. There is a population within the city of more than 450,000 which is an increase over that of a few years ago, though still less than that recorded during the early days of the TOKUGAWA Shogunate when the city was at the height of its prosperity. The exact figures of the city returns at the end of 1909 gave 232,648 men and 220,580 women, while the total population of the whole prefecture was 1,167,297. Foreign residents (European and American) are scarce, for there were only 36 men and 40 women in the city, and 4 others in outlying parts of the prefecture. The purity of the water and air in the vicinity, together with the great care in the arrangement of sanitary conditions, make Kyoto one of the most healthy cities in the empire. Its climate is slightly cooler than Osaka or Kobe, but this is a welcome feature in the summer and a not disagreeable one in the winter. During the

KYOTO—HISTORY AND POSITION.

past few years Kyoto has undergone many great changes, the most beneficial of which has been the construction of the canal joining Lake Biwa with the Kamo River. The immediate result of the Court being removed to Tokyo was noticeable in the general depression which followed, and the reaction which has taken place during the past fifteen or twenty years has been largely due to the vigorous policy of the City Councillors and their determination to restore some share of the



A COUNTRY LANE.

former prosperity enjoyed by the city. Some two years ago Kyoto was made into a garrison

KYOTO—HISTORY AND POSITION.

town and the sixteenth division quartered at Fukakusa just south of Inari and about four miles from the hotel.

WHEN TO VISIT KYOTO.

January is chiefly of interest owing to the prolonged New Year festivities. Throughout the whole of Japan, and especially in an old city like Kyoto, the people are seen in their gayest clothes and gayest moods. The weather is cold but dry and not disagreeable.

February is the month for snow. Kyoto under snow looks very sweet, and the Japanese come five, ten, or even twenty miles to enjoy the sight on the Higashi Yama where the Hotel is situated, or at Arashiyama on the Hodzu River.

March brings out the plum blossom, which can be seen at Kitano Tenjin, Momoyama, or in the neighbourhood of the Kiyomidzu Temple. The dwarf variety is seen to advantage at Sennen-ji within ten minutes from the Hotel. The blossom lasts about three weeks.

April is generally considered the most

WHEN TO VISIT KYOTO.

attractive month in Japan. The delicate beauty of the cherry blossom at Maruyama Park or at Arashiyama, together with the laughter-loving crowds, makes a most delightful scene. There is the famous Cherry Dance every evening, and from the 17th to 24th special services in the Buddhist Temples (particularly the Chion-in) in commemoration of the Spring Equinox. On the 21st is the "Tayū Dōchu" or procession of court-esans in old costume, which is carried out now exactly as it has been for hundreds of years.

May probably shows a greater variety of bloom than any other month. The azaleas are best seen within five minutes walk of the Hotel in the Awata Palace garden, where the wistaria, peony and "yamabuki" also bloom, forming a combination of exquisite loveliness that no description could exaggerate. The azaleas can also be seen at Nagaoka and the wistaria at Nara. Slightly later in the month the wild iris fringes almost every lake or scrap of water in the district, and one should visit the little Marishiten garden or the Heian-jingu, both quite near at hand. The Kamogawa Dance is performed

WHEN TO VISIT KYOTO.

every evening at the Pontocho Theatre, and there is quite a crop of important festivals, chief among which is the noisy Inari Festival when the Sacred Cars are jostled around by a crowd of half naked coolies on some unfixed date early in the month, and in direct contrast the stately pageantry of the great Aoi Festival on the 15th.

June has its flowers also, among which is the highly cultivated variety of iris for which one should go to the Shogyo-ji in Shintakakura. Other attractions are the excellent trick riding by farmers on the roads at Inari on the morning of the 5th, and the Kami Gamo Festival during the afternoon of the same day.

July is important because of the "Gion Matsuri," the most famous festival in Japan. It lasts from the 17th to 23rd, the great procession taking place on the first day. The preparations on the 15th and 16th are also interesting. Toward the end of the month the morning glory comes into bloom, and the lotus flower may be seen in almost every temple lake. Fushimi and the Nishi Otani lotus ponds are perhaps the best in the district.

WHEN TO VISIT KYOTO.

August is a hot month, but during the first week, at any rate, the lotus still blooms. About the middle of the month, the *Bon* Festival is held and there are interesting dances to be seen in the neighbouring villages. The hills are always illuminated to scare away evil spirits on the night on the 16th. On fine evenings the river bed presents a very festive appearance owing to the number of people who go there to cool off and make merry after the heat of the day.

September is inclined to be rather wet but some charming days intervene. The annual festival of the Hachiman-gu at Yawata takes place on the 15th. The only flower in blossom in the "Hagi" (bush clover) which flourishes chiefly close to the Commercial Museum and in front the Heian-jinsha.

October brings in the beautiful autumn weather and nothing could be more delightful than an autumn in Japan. Toward the end of the month a fine display of chrysanthemums can be seen in Gion Machi (less than one mile from hotel) and in private gardens near at hand. What many consider the best festival in the year,

WHEN TO VISIT KYOTO.

the Jidai Matsuri, better known among foreigners as the Daimyo Procession, takes place on the 22nd.

November is perfect both as regards weather and objects of beauty. The maples begin to turn quite early in the month and by about the 10th are at their prime. The best places in the vicinity are anywhere along the Higashi-Yama, to the north of the Hotel or at Tofuku-ji and indeed pretty well every other temple in Kyoto. Those who wish to go farther afield should visit the maple valley at Takao. A dance known as the Onshu-Kwai takes place in the Kaburenjo Theatre for one week in the middle of the month.

December is the driest month in the year. The weather is generally clear and bright till close up to Christmas. During the last week, the street markets and other preparations for the New Year make the town very gay. In Japan it is a point of honour to clear up one's debts at the end of the year so that many of the small venders have to sell their goods at a sacrifice.

YEARLY AVERAGE OF RECORDS DURING 1908 AND 1909.

Kyoto Meteorological Observatory. 35.° 1'N. 135.° 46'E.													
Height above sea level 157 2 ft. Inches and Fahrenheit Degrees.													
	Jany.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Mean Temperature	37.2	35.9	42.6	53.9	61.3	69.4	76.1	78.5	70.6	58.6	47.3	39.4	55.9
Mean Max. Temp.....	48.3	48.5	55.4	66.9	75.0	80.2	86.8	90.3	81.5	72.3	61.5	52.5	68.9
Mean Min. Temp.....	28.2	26.8	32.6	41.9	48.6	60.0	67.5	69.5	62.6	48.3	36.8	32.5	46.0
Rainfall	4.15	1.63	5.12	9.28	4.61	11.09	3.84	4.89	8.57	3.48	1.63	2.01	60.31
Number of Rainy Days...	16	9	16	15	12.5	17	11.5	14	19.5	11.5	9.5	14	165
Days with Snow	13	16	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	42

General Information.

Books on Japan.—There never has been a country about which so much rubbish has been written by persons who have neither sufficient knowledge to make their works of value nor gift of language to make them readable. One has therefore to beware of books on Japan. Prof. CHAMBERLAIN seems to be among the very few who have really acquired a knowledge of the country, its people and customs without becoming violently biased either for or against. His "Things Japanese" is a marvel of condensation. All Lafcadio Hearn's works are charmingly written and delightfully entertaining. Murray's Guide (CHAMBERLAIN and MASON) is indispensable to those who wish to see Japan intelligently.

Churches.—Many of the important sects of the Christian religion are represented in Kyoto. Services in English are held every Sunday during the cooler part of the year by the Roman Catholics at their church in Kawara Machi, by the American Episcopal Church at St. Mary's Chapel ten minutes from Hotel (Holy Communion 8 a.m. Evening Prayer 4 p.m.), and at Holy Trinity just the other side of the Imperial Palace, also

GENERAL INFORMATION.

by the American Board Mission at Doshisha.

Climate.—So that visitors to Kyoto may know what to expect and what clothes to bring, statistics covering the last two years have been obtained from the Kyoto Meteorological Observatory. They are given in tabular form on another page.

Dances.—The Miyako Odori and Kamogawa Odori are the most attractive dances in Kyoto. The Miyako Odori (odori is the Japanese word for dance) takes place annually during April in the Kaburenjo Theatre opposite the Geisha School. It is the most celebrated dance throughout the whole of Japan. The term "dance" is rather a misnomer according to Westerners' ideas, as it consists of a succession of posturing, but the effect is so graceful and charming that foreigners as well as Japanese can only view it with delight. There are thirty-two danseuses in all, mostly ranging from fifteen to eighteen years old. In addition, there is the orchestra (if one may be forgiven for using the term) which consists of twenty older women seated half on one side and half on the other side

GENERAL INFORMATION.

of the stage. The instruments—drums, bells and samisens—serve to mark time, and incidently add another touch of Orientalism. The stage scenery is wonderfully got up and most admirably managed, the last scene in particular always being a triumph of skill. As the Miyako Odori takes place during the cherry blossom season when the whole town is en fête, the magnificent attire of the performers is supplemented by the bright dashes of colour in the holiday garb of the ladies among the spectators. Those who just miss this gay sight may see something almost similar any evening during May in the Pontocho Theatre. It is called the Kamogawa Odori. It is really a rival show put up by the Pontocho Geisha who during the past few years have been pushing their claims to be considered as equally skilful with their more famous sisters of the Gion district who perform in the Miyako Odori.

Besides these, there is another dance of the same variety called the Onshu-kwai which comes off during a few days in November. Then the Mibu Kyogen in spring and the Rokusai in

GENERAL INFORMATION.

autumn, both of which are country dances and unattractive except when regarded as curious survivals of old time village life. The Nō Dance is however of quite a different order. It is the most classical performance in Japan. From time to time at irregular intervals the Nō Dance takes place in Kyoto. Foreigners as a rule get as much enjoyment out of it as an average Japanese would from one of Wagner's masterpieces. Still, it's a thing to do. Private geisha dances can be got up at any time to be held in one of the tea-houses. They are rather expensive luxuries, but three or four guests often club together, share the cost, and get more fun out of it than would be possible if alone. Ladies can attend any of these dances without the slightest fear of seeing or hearing anything undesirable.

Education.—Kyoto has long been regarded as a seat of learning. Education is compulsory in Japan, and tourists who wish to see how and where it is conducted may generally make arrangements to be shown over some school. In addition to the University, there are high, normal, industrial, middle and primary schools

GENERAL INFORMATION.

too numerous to specify.

Finance.—Although none of the foreign banks are represented in Kyoto, there is no difficulty in arranging one's money affairs through the 100th Bank (Dai-hyaku Ginko) or Sumitomo Bank, either of which will advance cash on any reliable credit. Cook's coupons and those of most of the other large tourist agencies are accepted at the Hotel.

Guides.—A few reliable and properly licensed guides and interpreters are always attached to the hotel and their services may be secured at any time. Guests having a knowledge of the customs and language of the country may very well dispense with guides altogether, but others will find them a considerable assistance.

Introductions will be arranged by the hotel manager for such guests who desire them for some special object. Places of interest not open to the general public can often be seen in this way by those who have exhausted the other attractions of the district.

The Language.—Anyone may obtain a very useful knowledge of colloquial Japanese by

GENERAL INFORMATION.

devoting say from six to eight hours a day for about two years. The study of the written language and characters is however a bigger undertaking. One of the pioneer missionaries is reported to have said that the writing was unquestionably an invention of the devil. The tourist may advantageously learn a few words of Japanese for his own amusement, but for purposes of utility the English language spoken slowly and distinctly will be found far more effective.

Medical Attendance.—Kyoto is such an exceptionally healthy place that the services of a doctor are seldom required. When necessary, however, thoroughly qualified medical practitioners, Dr. SAIKI, Dr. KOBAYASHI, and others, can be summoned by telephone from the city. Prescriptions can be made up by the local druggist.

Photography.—Fortified areas and the vicinity of barracks are always placed out of bounds to photographers in Japan. Happily for the tourist, however, there are very few such places round Kyoto. Imperial Possessions are also forbidden ground and cameras should be left behind when these are visited.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Picnics.—It is always better to take some food from the hotel when going out for the day, and lunch baskets or sandwiches are provided free to hotel guests. It is requested that these be ordered at least half an hour before needed. When a lunch basket is taken, the convenience of a coolie (from the hotel) to carry it is generally appreciated.

Post and Telegraph.—Notices of mails closing are posted up in the hotel hall. The post-box just outside the porch is in the sole charge of the postal authorities, and it is cleared more than six times a day. Telegrams and cables can be sent down to the telegraph office by special messenger from the hotel at a cost of ten sen. The fifth edition of the A.B.C. Telegraphic Code is kept in the Information Bureau.

Railways.—Most of these are State owned. Fares are cheap in comparison with other countries and the accommodation fairly good. Dining cars with European food are attached to all trains which go any distance, and travellers by night may secure sleeping berths if engaged beforehand. It is advisable to book sleepers a day

GENERAL INFORMATION.

ahead especially in the spring when the tourist season is at its height; the Hotel will make complete arrangements if instructed. The Miyako Hotel has been specially favoured by the Government inasmuch as railway tickets can be bought on the premises. In Japan there is a system of checking luggage through to destination, and on receipt of a brass check from the hotel porters at the station, it is only necessary to deliver same to someone at the other end, so that there is no occasion to personally supervise anything. The Miyako Hotel Restaurant at Kyoto Station will be found a convenience by those in need of refreshment. A large private waiting room adjoins the restaurant.

Outline plan for ten days.

So much depends upon individual taste and time at disposal, that the most carefully thought out plan cannot possibly be of much service to more than a very small percentage of the visitors who come to Kyoto. It is therefore with great deference that the following is submitted in the

GENERAL INFORMATION.

hopes that its suggestions may not be altogether useless.

FIRST DAY.

A.M.—The Buddhist temple Chion-in, Maruyama Park, Teapot Lane, and Kiyomidzu for the splendid scenery and view over the city, then the Geisha School which should be visited between eleven and noon.

During May, the Awata Gosho should be taken in before the Chion-in for the sake of the lovely flowers in the garden. At other seasons it can be omitted.

P.M.—The Zoo, Commercial Museum, and the jujitsu school (Butokuden) which is seen at its best between three and half past four.

SECOND DAY.

Hodzu Rapids and Arashiyama (lunch basket from hotel).

Any spare time before dinner may be used in walking through the hotel garden and up the hill to Shogun-zuka. Return by Chion-in or Kiyomidzu.

PLAN FOR TEN DAYS.

THIRD DAY.

A.M.—The gardens of Nanzenji, Eikwando, Ginkakuji (Silver Pavilion) and Kurodani, to the north of the hotel.

P.M.—Shops and Industries.

FOURTH DAY.

Lake Biwa by ricksha or on foot, and return by boat through Canal and Tunnels (lunch basket from hotel).

FIFTH DAY.

A.M.—Imperial Palace and Nijo Castle.

P.M.—Ricksha to the Daibutsu, Imperial Museum, and the thousand five-foot images of the goddess Kwannon at Sanjusangen-do, (also Inari Fox Shrine and the Sparrow House if time allows), then by electric car to Hachiman-gu.

SIXTH DAY.

Hongwan-ji Temples, then back to hotel and shop in the afternoon, or go on to the Katsura Summer Palace (lunch basket from hotel).

SEVENTH DAY.

An excursion to Takao, Nagaoka, or elsewhere according to attractions of season.

PLAN FOR TEN DAYS.

EIGHTH DAY.

A.M.—Ricksha or carriage through the outer park of the Imperial Palace to Kinkaku-ji (Golden Pavilion), the garden of which is usually conceded to be the finest open to the general public in Kyoto.

An alternative would be to go through the country lanes to Daigo-ji which is another of the many famous landscape gardens within easy reach of the hotel.

P.M.—Shops and Industries.

NINTH DAY.

Shimo Gamo, Shugakuin Summer Palace, and the Hehachi Teahouse (lunch basket from hotel).

TENTH DAY.

Leave Kyoto for Nara, and take in the Uji District on the way (lunch basket from hotel).

TWO EXTRA DAYS.

Take a trip from Kyoto to Amanohashidate, stay there one night, and return the next day. This is one of the three famous beauty spots in Japan, and from no other place is it so easily approached.

PLAN FOR TEN DAYS.

EVENINGS.

During April and May the Cherry Dance offers its attractions, and for a few days of unfixed date in November there is a somewhat similar dance, but at other times Kyoto is rather dull after dark. During July and August, the dry bed of the Kamo River is very gay with all the paraphernalia one usually associates with a country fair. Kyogoku (Theatre Street) is good throughout the year and looks its best when lit up in the evening.



SHIJO BRIDGE AT NIGHT.

The Imperial Palaces.

The Goshō, in which the Mikados lived, can only be entered by those in possession of special permits, which can generally be obtained through an Embassy in Tokyo, and as there is necessarily a delay of a few days in receiving these, it is advisable to write as soon after arrival in Kyoto as convenient. Names of each member of the party must be clearly stated as the Embassy is required to forward this information to the Imperial Household. Permits applied for by letter should be received within four or five days; by telegram within two or three days.

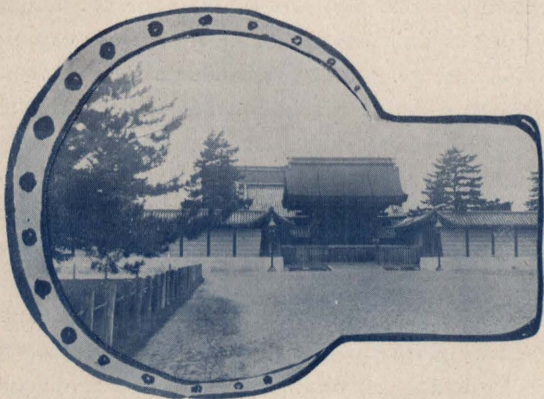
Standing in the northern or upper half of the city, the Imperial Park covers close on 26 acres. The present buildings date from 1856. Visitors enter through the *Mi-daidokoro* Gate and have to hand their permits to the officer in charge and also to sign their names in the guest book. All this takes place within the inner walls which surround the Imperial Buildings and cut them off from the outer park in which anyone is at liberty to wander. Passing into the Imperial Buildings one first enters an anti-chamber, the walls of which are decorated with black and

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

white sketches. From thence one goes through a long narrow room furnished with low dining tables used by nobles entertained by the Emperor, and then into the *Seiryō-den* (Pure and Cool Hall) devoid of mats and all other comforts and so called because of a small stream running along a tiny watercourse just outside, and the general peacefulness—one might say bleakness—of the surroundings. This Hall is divided off into several apartments, the central one containing a matted dais covered with a rich silk canopy and hangings. Note the stools on the right and left for the Imperial regalia, and the two wooden dogs (Koma-inu and Ama-inu) which do duty here as in front of a Shinto shrine, guarding that which is within from that which is without. The space with the cement floor was that on which the “*Sons of Heaven*” would worship their illustrious ancestors while standing on earth specially brought for the purpose. Custom dictated that this ceremony should be conducted while standing on bare soil. Outside are two clumps of bamboo known as the “*Kan Chiku*” and “*Go Chiku*.” The *Shi-shin-den* (Purple Hall

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

of Mystery) was the place in which all the more important ceremonies took place. The sliding screens are covered with paintings of the thirty-two Chinese sages, and the throne is inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Eighteen steps lead down into the courtyard symbolic of the eighteen ranks into which the nobility was originally divided. The two large trees outside are the "Sakon-no-Sakura" a magnificent old cherry, though some-



IMPERIAL PALACE, KYOTO.

what the worse for age, and the "Ukon-no-Tachibana," a large orange tree. Both trees

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

are of historic interest. Passing along the corridor into the Kogoshō one gets the first view of the Imperial Garden. The Kogoshō was used for social purposes and contains the usual set of three reception rooms. The decoration can hardly be called artistic, though those of the extreme impressionist school might possibly admire the bold blue daubs supposed to represent clouds. Yet another corridor leads into the Ogakumonjō formerly used as an Imperial study and for the practice of such accomplishments as music and poetry. Here again we have the three reception rooms and, near these, the finest room of all, the "Gan-no-Ma" or Wild Goose Room, so called from the magnificent paintings which decorate it. Two other adjoining rooms are admired by some, but in the case of the "Yamabuki-no-Ma" the light is bad and the work hardly distinctive enough. And beyond lies forbidden ground, the "Tsune Goten," or usual palace of the Emperors, and other places equally inaccessible.

The chief impression one gets of the Imperial Palace is that of surprise of the absolute simplicity

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

which prevails. There is nothing of the palatial magnificence which invariably surrounded the homes of the Shoguns, nor is there even the priceless collection of art which the influential prelates of former days often strove to attain. The history of the reigning house of Japan is peculiar. The royal pedigree goes back to "*ages eternal*" though the more generally accepted date is 660 B.C., when the Emperor Jimmu ascended the throne and marked the period when the Imperial ancestors descended from the immortal into the mortal ranks of monarchs. It is necessary to keep this in mind before one can even partially understand the extreme veneration in which the occupant of the throne is always held by the nation.

Those in possession of a Tokyo order to view the Palaces, may obtain further permits from the *Tonomo-ryo*, which is an Imperial Business Office, situated about five minutes walk from the main entrance of the Palace. These permits are necessary to those wishing to see the Omiya Goshō and Summer Palaces, *Katsura no Rikyu* and *Shugaku-in*.

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

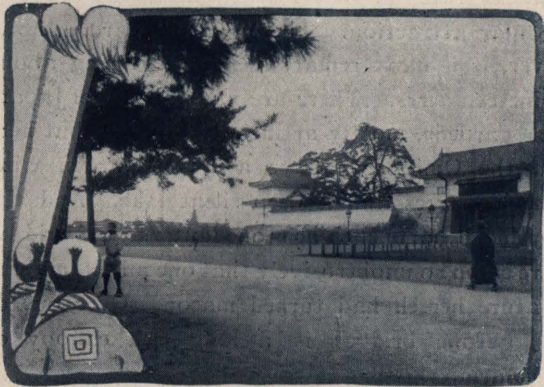
Omiya Goshō, close to the Imperial Palace, was the seat of retirement for ex-Emperors. In former days, it was the rule rather than the exception for Monarchs in Japan to abdicate. The present palace is artistic in architecture but quite small and without particular attraction. The "Sento" garden, however, is a most remarkable one covering about nineteen acres. There are many styles of Japanese gardens, mostly artificially doll-like, but here in the Omiya we have a forest garden with mighty trees and a deep silent lake. And the artificial parts such as stone lanterns and bridges are set in so unobtrusively that one might imagine nature herself had turned mason. Over one of the stone bridges is a long rich canopy of wistaria.

The Nijo Palace or Castle, for it is as much one as the other, was one of the strongholds of the Shoguns. In the old days one can imagine it to have been a very real stronghold, with its moat, stone walls, and other safeguards. The present building was erected nearly three hundred years ago by the third Tokugawa

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

Shogun, Iemitsu.

Armed with the necessary permit one enters from the east, passing through a typical castle entrance named the Higashi Otemon. Facing the Palace, there is a wonderfully carved and



NIJŌ CASTLE, KYOTO.

decorated gate, the Karamon, which was brought from Momo Yama.

The Nijo Apartments have acquired great fame for the collection of art found therein. The general effect is gorgeous, chiefly because most of the sliding screens are heavily gilded.

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

There is also a certain massiveness about the place which also appeals to one. The ornamental metal work, of which there is a great quantity, is another attraction. But whether the paintings on the screens are quite up to their reputation is a question. Everything sparkles and glitters, and possibly critics have been a little overwhelmed. The famous "Wet Heron" painting is indeed a work of art. It may be seen on one of the wooden doors dividing the veranda of the Black Hall the inside of which is resplendent with boughs of cherry in full bloom painted on a gold background. The Tokugawa "hollyhock" crests are much in evidence. And another of the best known paintings—the Sleeping Sparrows on a snow laden branch—is also a real gem.

Incredible and irreparable harm was done to the decoration of the Nijo Castle during the years following the great revolution of 1868, when it was turned into a Prefectural Office. In 1883 however it was included among the number of Imperial Palaces and since then proper care has been taken for its preservation.

Katsura Summer Palace, built by

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

Hideyoshi and presented to one of the Imperial Princes, is some six miles southwest of the Hotel. Its grounds are the finest ever constructed by Kobori Enshu, the most artistic creator of landscape effects that has ever lived. Lakes, streams, miniature mountains and valleys with moss covered rocks and stone lanterns, trees, shrubs and plants, are all placed so as to give the utmost effect, and the whole has been planned as carefully as ever an artist studied the most minute details before placing them in his picture. The writer candidly admits a preference for the garden of the Shugaku-in Palace, with its sweeping view and rugged setting, but connoisseurs declare these contain little or nothing of the purity of style met with at the Katsura Palace. The palace itself has no attractions worthy of mention alongside the garden, though the square bamboo stage leading off the verandah, and used for moon-gazing, will be looked on with curiosity. The small summer-houses dotting the grounds are more attractive. In one of these, known as the "*Six-Windowed Room*" is preserved a specimen of Chinese velvet said to be the oldest in

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

Japan. Another summer-house shows where Kōbōri Enshū forgot to finish one of the windows, and what might never have been noticed had an ordinary mortal been the architect, has acquired a fame which no visitor is allowed to overlook. The best plan is to take an early lunch and break the long ride at the two Hongwan Temples. Remember that both the Hongwan-ji and Katsura close at four o'clock.

The Shugaku-in Summer Palace nestles under the Hiyei Mountain and dates from the early part of the seventeenth century. Avenues of dwarf pines lead through the outer grounds which are mostly given up to the cultivation of rice. Inside the second gate, the Imperial Garden is laid out on a grand scale and is beautified with a profusion of maple, cherry and pine trees. The Lower Palace is unattractive to foreign visitors as it is constructed in the severe tea-ceremony style, but passing this, and walking up the hill, one comes to the Middle Palace, wherein a few choice works of art are preserved. Here may be seen excellent representations of the cars still in use at the Gion Festival. The

THE IMPERIAL PALACES.

most interesting paintings, however, are those of carp which adorn both sides of one of the wooden doors. These carp are said to have developed the troublesome habit of venturing nightly to join their companions in the neighbouring pool, and in consequence nets had to be placed over them. The carp and nets were painted by different artists and at different times. The Upper Palace naturally affords the best view and its garden is an ideal place, which the old Emperors delighted to visit. The "*Dragon Lake*" is of great size and beauty. Less than half a mile from the Shugaku-in is the beautifully situated Hehachi Tea-house. On the way home one passes the Kanagafuchi Spinning Mill and close by the Shimo Gamo Temple.

Kyoto—North-East.

Nanzen-ji is less than a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the Hotel. The Double-storied gate is famous as the place where the robber Ishikawa Goyemon was captured. He paid for his lawlessness by being boiled to death in

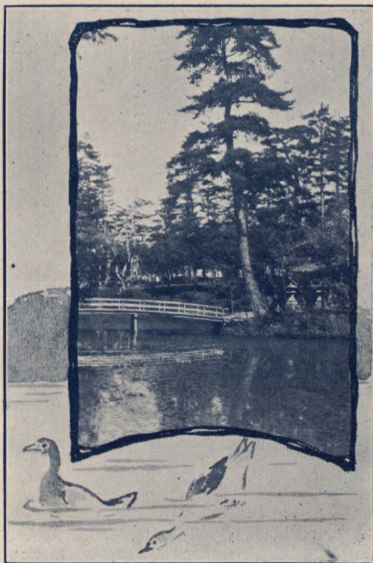
KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

oil together with his little son. In England, Queen Elizabeth was burning people at the stake about the same time. The main temple of Nanzen-ji, the Butsuden, was burned down in 1895 but has since been rebuilt. The decoration of the ceiling a picture of a dragon—is rather difficult to appreciate as the painting is away above one's head and represents a beast which very few people have ever seen. The apartments, which happily escaped the fate of the main temple, contain some moderately good paintings. Less than ten minutes walk from here takes one to Ke-age where the Lake Biwa Canal comes through. By striking up the hill from Nanzen-ji, in less than five minutes, one can reach the Koma-ga-také where there is a pretty little stream, a shallow cave, and a rustic shrine.

Marishiten, which must be passed when going from Nanzen-ji to Eikwan-do, possesses a fascinating pair of wild boar, carved out of stone, which guard the entrance. The garden, though small, is decidedly pretty, especially in the spring when the Irises are in bloom.

KYOTO--NORTH--EAST.

Eikwan-
do is seen at its best in the autumn as there are a great many maple trees in the beautiful grounds. The main temple has little of interest and may be omitted except by enthusiastic sightseers who wish to see the image of Amida with its head



EI-KWAN-DO, KYOTO.

turned round to the left. The beating of gongs, lighting of candles, and solemn recitation of its history always precedes the unveiling of the figure. The legend goes that Eikwan, the priest who restored the original building about the end of the eleventh century, was accustomed to

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

walk around the image repeating the words equivalent to "I pray thee, O Lord Amida." One day Amida replied, and on Eikwan looking toward the image he saw that its head had turned in his direction. Ever since it has remained in this position, in spite of the sacrilegious act of an unbelieving Daimyo who pierced it with his sword, drawing blood and leaving a wound which, with the blood stain, can be seen even to the present day. The fantastic shapes of the grave-stones above the bell amply repay those visiting that part of the grounds.

Nyakuo-ji is the name of a small shrine just to the north of Eikwan-do. Being rather out of the way, the Nyakuo-ji may be cut out except in the autumn when the varied tints of the maple leaves make the whole neighbourhood one of the most delightful in Kyoto. The maples generally turn colour here earlier than at any other place in the district.

Anraku-ji is quite a small place, but if one passes it would be a pity to miss the little garden, more especially if the azaleas happen to be in bloom. The apartments are shabby but

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

contain some interesting *kakemono*. First of all, there are some spirited scenes from Jigoku, the Buddhist Hell. Then, as if one's feelings had not been harrowed sufficiently, there comes a triple *kakemono* telling the sad story of the famous beauty and poetess Ono-no-Komachi. The life and death, and long after death, is traced with a powerful brush but with revolting detail.

Honen-in, another of the temples on the way out to the Silver Pavilion, possesses an entirely different kind of garden from nearly every other place in the district. Many Japanese admire it greatly but most Europeans agree in thinking it distinctly dismal. The temple possesses a sitting image of Amida as its main object of worship.

Ginkaku-ji (Silver Pavilion) built and occupied by the ex-Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa, is in imitation of the Golden Pavilion which was erected by one of his predecessors in office some forty years before. The pavilion itself looks decidedly shabby and never had a right to the name by which it is known. It contains a small shrine in which are a thousand images, but these

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

are so small that they are not worth more than a passing glance. Upstairs, there is an image of *Kwannon*, seated in a hollow section of a tree, and from here one gets a good view of the fine old garden with its sand heaps whereon Yoshi-



SILVER PAVILION, KYOTO.

masa used to sit while meditating or gazing at the moon. The Apartments, which are shown before the pavilion, contain a few treasures, by far the finest of which is a painting on a wooden door of a white cockatoo with feathers ruffled. Another remarkable work is "the hundred

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

monkeys" on a *kakemono*. The temple guide will pass both these without comment. There is also an excellent wooden image of Yoshimasa. The old Shogun was a great man on the tea-ceremony, and probably because of this, each visitor is served with a bowl of the proper tea used on ceremonial occasions. The tea-ceremony room, with the regulation $4\frac{1}{2}$ mats, is reputed to have been among the earliest ever constructed.

Shimo Gamo (Lower Kamo) marks the junction of the Kamo and Takao Rivers north of the city. The temple is credited with an origin considerably ante-dating the Christian era, but authentic proof of this cannot be traced. The forest ground surrounding the temple is covered with fine specimens of cryptomeria and other trees, which make it a particularly agreeable spot on a hot afternoon. Outside the main gate is the curious *Renri-no-ki* (two trees which have become one) that is considered symbolic of the married state and hence is held in high esteem and even worshipped by women fearful of losing the affection of their husbands. The present buildings are quite modern, only having

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

been erected in 1873. On the 15th of May the Aoi (hollyhock) Festival attracts large numbers of visitors, and affords an opportunity of seeing a genuine procession of nobles and attendants in their old costumes.

The Yoshida-jinsha, about a mile north of the Hotel, is a collection of Shinto shrines which was founded in the year 859. The long avenue of small red *torii*, the entrance to which is guarded by stone foxes, leads to a small Inari shrine, while the ground on the immediate left is utilized as a reservoir for the University.

Shinnyo-do, in the near vicinity of Yoshida, is charmingly situated among pine and maple trees. Its chief bid for fame rests on the tablet in front of the building on which Kōbō Daishi inscribed the Chinese characters for "Shinnyo-do." He is said to have made a mistake in the second character, but to foreigners, and, indeed very many Japanese, the inscription is but an artistic and meaningless symbol. The grounds are one vast cemetery with a three-storied pagoda in the middle.

Kuro-dani is a large temple which owes

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

its origin to Honen Shonin. It is surrounded by a dense pine tree plantation and has extensive grounds which, with the Shinnyo-do pagoda, can be seen from all the rooms in the Hotel. The Apartments are richly decorated with fine paintings, the finest of which perhaps are the tigers in the Tora-no-ma. The rooms, in many cases,



KURODANI TEMPLE, KYOTO.

are so resplendent as to remind one of the gilded magnificence of the Nishi Hongwan-ji or of the Nijo Palace. Relics of the founder Honen Shonin, and of the famous warrior Kumagai Naozane

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

are numerous. In connection with Naozane there is a pine tree, known as the Yoroi-kake-matsu, upon which he is said to have hung up his armour when, fired with remorse at having slain the boy chief Atsumori, he renounced the world and became a priest. The garden, which can be viewed from the apartments, is one of the prettiest in Kyoto. The Main Hall has much of interest, and all must admire the massive gilt altar, the image of old Honen Shonin (carved by himself), the large tapestry worked from lotus fibre, the rich silk hangings, and the huge painting of Seishi Bosatsu in rear, the eyes of which follow one around as if belonging to a living person. Honen Shonin is sometimes called Enko Daishi and some confusion may arise, but the two names are easily explained by one being that by which he was known in life, and the other after death.

The Imperial University (Dai Gakko) was founded in 1897. It comprises colleges of Law, Science and Engineering, and Medicine. The University Library contains valuable works in European languages as well as in Chinese and

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

Japanese. The Hospital in connection with the College of Medicine, has accommodation for over three hundred patients. Opposite the University is the Third High School.

The Exhibition (Hakuran-kai) is the large rectangular compound with red walls close to the Zoo. It is a remnant of the Fourth National Industrial Exhibition held in 1895. At present it is cold and deserted, and its future use uncertain.

The Zoological Gardens (Dōbutsu-en), were established by public subscription to celebrate the marriage of the Crown Prince. A fine collection of animals and birds has been brought from every part of the world.

The Commercial Museum (Shohin Chinretsu-kan) immediately south of the Exhibition, is a steel framed brick building covered with white plaster. The architecture is typical of that in favour among the modern Japanese. There is a permanent free exhibition of art and other manufactures and productions of the district, which is both attractive and instructive. This Museum is closed on the last day of each

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

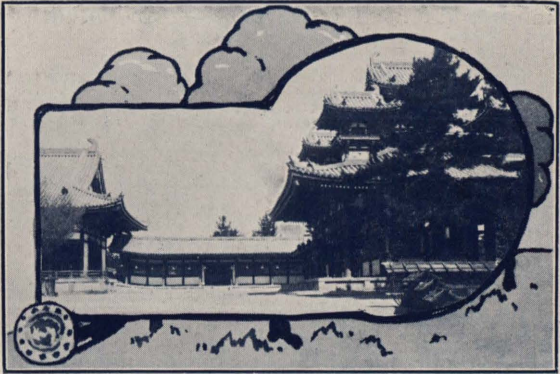
month and for a few days before and after the new year.

The Public Library (Tosho-kan) just west of the Commercial Museum, is a three storied brick building of modern style, and of recent construction. The collection of books includes many in English and other languages foreign to the Japanese.

The Orphanage (Heian Yōiku-in), within five minutes walk of the Hotel, is deserving of the support for which it is continually pleading. The children are mostly mere babes.

Heian-jingu, or Taikyoku-den as it is often called, was erected in 1895 to commemorate the eleven-hundredth anniversary of the Emperor Kwammu, the founder of the city. The buildings have most appropriately been planned in accordance with the style of architecture in vogue eleven hundred years ago, and more than that, they are in imitation of a portion of the great Palace Taikyoku-den, the first and grandest ever erected in Kyoto. Though but half the size of the original Taikyoku-den and omitting many of its details, the new building gives one an idea of

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.



TAIKYOKUDEN TEMPLE, KYOTO.

the ancient style of life and the utter lack of modern conceptions of comfort which prevailed even at the court of the Emperor. The two gates are among the first and most picturesque things sighted from the hotel. The tiles on the roof are covered with green glaze while the wood-work is painted oxide red. The main structure—a stone paved terrace—is roofed in but otherwise open to the weather. At the rear of all is the holy of holies wherein the spirit of the Emperor Kwammu is deified. The garden and lake are prettily constructed, and are especially

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

worth a visit when the wistaria and iris are in bloom.

The Butoku-den or *Hall of Martial Virtue*, can always be relied upon as a place wherein one may spend a pleasant hour. It stands quite close to the Taikyoku-den and consequently less than ten minutes from the hotel. Like the Heian-jingu, it is a reproduction of a famous portion of the old Taikyoku Palace. The members of the Butoku Society use it as a gymnasium, *jiujitsu* and fencing being the chief exercises practised. The membership of the Butoku Kwai includes both sexes, and visitors have the rare chance of admiring the young ladies under quite different circumstances to those with which one generally connects the fair sex of Japan. The society is a private one and the members all belong to the better classes, so that visitors should on no account offer any payment.

Shogyo-ji in Shin Takakura, about a quarter of a mile south-west of the Butoku-den, is a small temple quite insignificant in itself but which is known to a few as the home of some of the finest irises in Japan. These bloom during

KYOTO—NORTH—EAST.

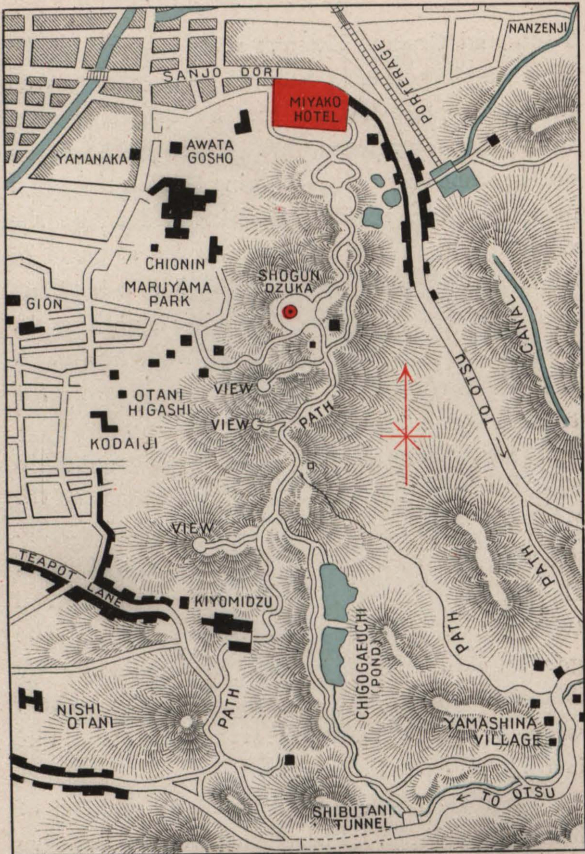
June, and though the collection is not a large one it is unique owing to the size of the blossoms and wonderful variety of colour produced.

Sen-nen-ji is the name of a small temple in Nishi Tera Machi, Niomon Agaru, only ten minutes from the hotel. The priest of Sen-nen-ji is a most successful grower of dwarf plum trees and of the cultivated iris. The plum trees bloom throughout the month of March and the irises during the second and third weeks in June.

Kyoto—South—East.

The Shogun-zuka, a quarter of an hour's climb from the hotel, is approached through the garden and by way of a good path up the hill. At this historic spot, the Emperor Kwammu is said to have buried the effigy of a huge warrior in full armour to guard his capital. Up till recent years a pine tree marked the spot, but then some unfortunate woman hung herself on one of the branches and thereby defiled the sanctity of the tree which was cut down. When H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, Admiral

SHORT WALKS NEAR THE MIYAKO HOTEL.



SCALE ABOUT TWO INCHES TO ONE MILE.

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

Tōgo and General KUROKI were staying at the Hotel in the spring of 1906, the opportunity was taken to replace the old tree by two new ones which the two veterans did. His Royal Highness on the same day planted a pine tree in the hotel grounds. Those who feel disinclined to go the whole way, should at least make a point of climbing half way up the hill where a seat has been provided and an excellent view is obtainable. The best way down is by a good track leading to the rear of the Chion-in Temple, or by another track which comes out near Kyomidzu.

The Awata Palace is quite close to the Hotel. It is now no longer a palace as the Imperial buildings were burned down in 1893. The present structure is in reality a temple, though it still retains some of the Imperial treasures which were saved from the fire. The garden, laid out in typical Japanese style by Sōami, is wondrously beautiful when the azaleas, wistaria and yamabuki (corchorus) burst out into bloom early in May.

The Chion-in is situated at the top of Maruyama Park. Passing under the massive

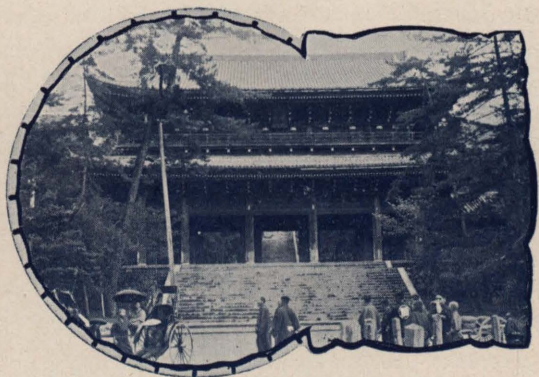
KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

gate one goes up a long flight of stone steps to the main temple which is of exceptional size and lavishly decorated. At the back of the main temple is the Assembly Hall which contains a big gilt image of Amida, and a smaller one of the same deity supported on either side by images of Seishi and Kwannon. Inside the Apartments the sliding screens are covered with highly prized paintings, mostly representing wintry scenes, and those which fail to please at least afford an opportunity for a amusement. Among these latter may be mentioned a



BIG BELL, CHION-IN, KYOTO.

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.



CHION-IN GATE, KYOTO.

painting in the Chrysanthemum Room of some sparrows, but the trouble is that the sparrows only left a dim mark, having been painted with such realism that they took flight shortly after being immortalized. Another, of a cat, which is supposed to face one from whichever direction it is viewed. But the cat has worn badly, and from its appearance now, one feels justified in doubting whether the present generation has ever been able to distinguish anything resembling a face at all. The White Heron Room contains a good picture of a heron in the act of taking flight.

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

The Great Bell, cast in 1633 and weighing close on 74 tons, is hung in a handsome tower and attracts considerable attention because it is probably the largest in Japan, with the exception of the famous Shotoku Bell in Tenno-ji at Osaka. The Library, containing a complete set of the Buddhist Scriptures, stands to the east of the main building, but one may view it from the outside only. To the west, there is a new Butsuden or preaching hall. The tomb of Enko Daishi, the founder of the Jodo Sect, is at the top of the thickly-wooded eminence which rises behind the temple. The verandah it should be added are all constructed to give out the "*nightingale*" squeak and are even better known in this connection than those of the Hongwan-ji.

Maruyama Park, famous throughout Japan on account of its cherry blossoms, stands on a slope to the eastward of the city. It is, however, quite close to many of the chief places of interest, so that the tourist will probably go through it or constantly skirt its base in going from one place to another. The park looks its best in the spring time, for then, the cherry trees

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

bloom, the air is full of fragrance and there are crowds of gaily-clad people. The scene after dark is even more fascinating than by day as the whole park is illuminated by torch light, and thousands picnic out on the grass. There is one tree in particular which is conspicuous for its great size and the peculiar weeping willow effect produced by its drooping branches. This tree, by night, with its pink blossom lit up by torch light showing against the slate coloured sky, is one of the finest sights in Japan.



MARUYAMA PARK, KYOTO.

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

Gion Temple, stands at the lower end of Maruyama Park. The main building (*Honden*) dates from 1654. On the evenings of the 1st and 15th of every month, the Gion Grounds are used as a flower market. The renowned Gion Festival which is the largest of its kind in Kyoto and probably the best known throughout the country, lasts for one week commencing July 17th. In the depth of the wintry night when Christians hold their watch-night services, the Japanese crowd here in great numbers to receive holy fire with which they return to their houses and cook the new year's mochi (rice cake).

The Geisha Training School (*Nyokoba*) situated in Hanami-koji, Gion, affords an opportunity to see the course of instruction through which all *geisha* have to go. The numerous subjects taught include the arts of the tea ceremony and arrangement of flowers, dancing, singing, polite customs and graceful deportment. General education is not neglected either, and particular attention is paid to sewing and such like female accomplishments. The students enter when quite young, in some

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

cases when only ten years of age, and they usually study for six or seven years before the teachers consider them qualified to go out into the world. Beside the regular students of the school there are others who come to study for a few weeks only. These are generally full-fledged *geisha* who wish to add to their accomplishments or to renew their acquaintanceship with the gentle arts. To take in the Geisha School properly, one needs at least an hour, and those who scramble through in less never succeed in seeing half of what is to be seen. The tea ceremony itself takes the best part of half an hour. Time was made for slaves and not for the Japanese, so what care they if the folding of a cloth in a particular way takes ten minutes or if to get a flower with a certain bend to its stalk another ten minutes or more flits over into the past. The Geisha School is always shut to the public for two or three weeks before any big performance such as the Miyako Odori. It has also its spring, summer and winter holidays, the same as any other school.

Higashi Otani is chiefly famed as the

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

burial place of Shinran Shonin, the founder of the Hongwan-ji sect of Buddhists. The Tomb is marked by a massive square stone, on the top of which is a smaller one known as the *Tiger Stone* from its supposed resemblance to that animal. The tomb is fenced off and in front there is a curiously carved gate which is greatly admired by Japanese. The main temple (*Hondo*), in front and below the tomb, is only quite small but the massive simplicity of its gold decoration makes it an object of more than common interest. An image of Amida occupies the central position.

Kodai-ji is full of interesting relics of Hideyoshi and of his wife. The temple, although founded in 838, was never of much importance until Hideyoshi's widow selected it and partly rebuilt it with the object of holding masses for the repose of her dead husband. After viewing the Apartments one is ushered along the covered way into a stone tiled building in which is kept a life-like image of the first abbot, an incense burner shaped like an octopus which one of Hideyoshi's generals brought back from his Korean campaign, and many other relics of

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

interest. Passing through another covered way one is led into the Mortuary Chapel wherein are preserved images of Hideyoshi and his wife. The grounds are lovely, and contain, as do the buildings, many valuable relics from the Momo-yama Palace. The small two storied red pagoda is in memory of those who lost their lives fighting the Russians.

Yasaka Pagoda was built in 1440. The view from the top story is very extensive, indeed in former days the pagoda often served as a watch tower from which the movement of hostile troops could be observed.

Kiyomidzu-dera is approached by way of a steep road sometimes called by foreigners "Tea Pot Lane" with small shops on both sides. Here the famous porcelain *Kiyomidzu-yaki* is sold, and by the number of vendors, one may judge that the demand is considerable. The temple stands in a commanding position and its grounds are the most beautiful along the eastern range of hills. After passing the bright red gate containing statues of *Nio*, one climbs some steps and reaches another gate from which the whole city

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

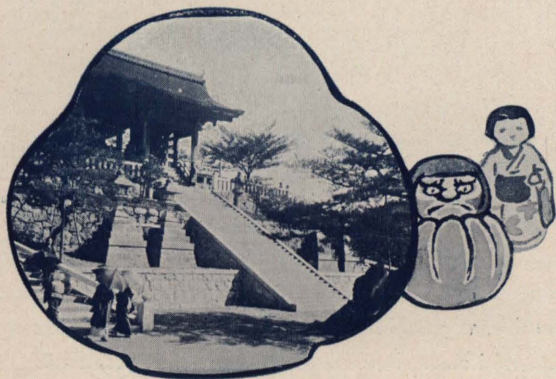


KIYOMIDZU TEMPLE, KYOTO.

appears spread out like a map below. Near this is a three storied-pagoda. The abbot's house, the library and a large bell, as well as the many small shrines, are all picturesque and charmingly situated. The *Hondo* (main hall), built on the edge of a precipice, has an overhanging stage from which one looks down into a cool and beautiful valley. The stage is now railed in, as in former days it was a favourite place from which fanatics jumped into the Great Unknown. In the *Hondo* is the mysterious image of the eleven-faced, thousand-handed Kwannon which

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

is only on view once in thirty-three years. Down in the valley is the *Otowa-no-Taki*, a small stream springing out of the rocks, led through bamboo pipes, and splashing on to the praying stones below where the devout reverentially



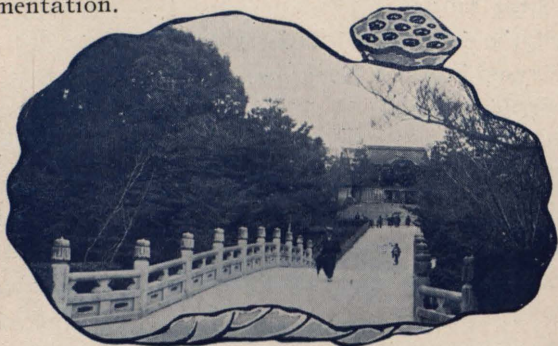
KIYOMIDZU TEMPLE.

kneel, sometimes for 30 or 40 minutes, with cold water playing on their bare backs, supplicating the deity of the shrine for the safety and welfare of some beloved friend or relative.

The Nishi Otani shares with the Higashi Otani the distinction of possessing some portion

KYOTO—SOUTH-EAST.

of the bones of Shinran Shonin, and devout followers may after death and cremation have their ashes interred with those of the holy man. The grounds are well laid out with pine, cherry and maple trees. The lotus pond, the best in Kyoto, is spanned by a double arched bridge which, when regarded from a distance, resembles a pair of spectacles and is thus known as the "Spectacle Bridge." The main temple like that of the Higashi Otani has massive gold ornamentation.



NISHI OTANI, KYOTO.

Myoho-in originally formed one of the colony of temples on Mount Hiei but was re-

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

moved to its present site in 1158. The treasures exhibited include many of the belongings of the Emperor Kokaku, also one or two Siamese things.

Hideyoshi's Tomb is at the top of a mountain named Amida-ga-mine, but none save the most energetic ever visit it. Innumerable stone steps lead up to a tall monument 27 ft. high which dates only from 1898. From the top a view of the whole city is obtained and also of the ranges of hills encircling it. The weary pilgrim is refreshed when about a third of the way up by being given some sacred *sake* (Japanese wine) which is sipped from a small white saucer on which is engraved Hideyoshi's crest. Hideyoshi's history is peculiar. Born in humble circumstances in the year 1536, his ability and ambition eventually placed him at the head of the empire. Although his birth precluded him from assuming the title of Shogun, he held all the powers which are associated with that office. He carried on a war with Korea from which neither honour nor profit were gained. Apart from this, however, he really did some excellent

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

work for the empire. Hideyoshi is often referred to as Taiko (Great Councilor).

The Chishaku-in is south-east of the Museum. The apartments contain a fair number of kakemono. Enshrined on the gloomy altar is a small image of Fudo, the God of Wisdom, sometimes referred to as the God of Fire. The garden is pretty when the azaleas are in bloom. During the detention of Russian prisoners in this country, the Chishaku-in was among the buildings utilized for their accommodation.

The Daibutsu is indeed a gigantic affair, but very disappointing. The beautiful benignity and colossal calm of Buddha's face is but imperfectly portrayed in the wooden representation which rests where many others have rested before it. Indeed, for over 300 years there has always been some image of Buddha in this spot, but the elements have been unkind and each has fallen a victim to fire or earthquake. However the present statue makes up in quantity what it lacks in quality, for it is 58 ft. high and the length of the face is 30 ft. It was constructed in 1801. The gilt figure of Shaka, seated immediately in

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

front of the Daibutsu, is rather overpowered by its huge companion. The big bell in the compound is equal in size to that at Chion-in.

Ear Tomb (Mimizuka) stands in front of the Daibutsu. Beneath the little stone monument are interred the ghastly spoils of Hideyoshi's victory over the Koreans.

The Imperial Museum (Hakubutsukan), established and maintained by the Imperial Household, was opened in 1897. Like most museums, it is a place where one may spend half an hour or half a month. The exhibits include many that are very rare and valuable. They are divided into three general departments, History, Fine Arts, and Art Industry. Each department is subdivided as follows:—

History:—Books, manuscripts, and drawings, archæological objects, objects relating to religious services, arms and armour, articles relating to customs and ceremonies, coins, weights and measures and stamps.

Fine Arts:—Paintings, calligraphy, sculpture, architecture.

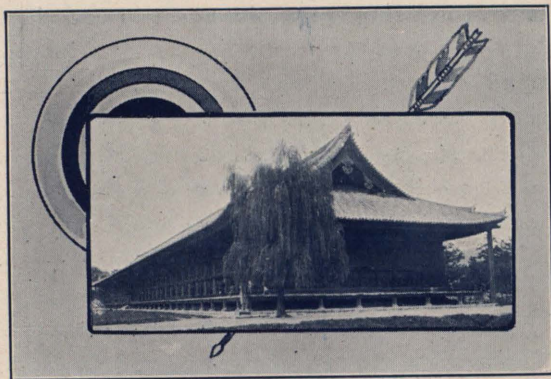
Art Industry:—Metal work, ceramics, lacquer

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

work, textile fabrics, articles in stone, ivory, shell, horn, wood and bamboo, papers and leathers, photographs and engravings.

Nearly all the exhibits have descriptions in English as well as in Japanese. The building is in modern style and is situated between the Sanjusangen-do and the Daibutsu.

Sanjusangen-do is not like other temples. It contains a thousand life-sized (human height) images of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy, ranged up in long rows five deep on either side of the larger central figure which also re-



TEMPLE OF THE THOUSAND IMAGES.

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

presents Kwannon but in a sitting posture and immediately surrounded by her twenty-eight disciples. The effect is very striking and quite unique. The head of the central figure, it is alleged, contains a human skull. The temple takes its name from the great length of the two willow beams which joined end to end extend the whole length of the roof, each beam being 33 *ken* (nearly 200 ft.) long. The rear verandah used to be a favourite resort for archery as is testified by the numerous marks in the beams and in some cases by the heads of arrows being still embedded. Founded in 1132, the Sanjusangen-do contained 2002 images of Kwannon at the time it was burned in 1249. In less than twenty-years the building was again erected and presented by the Emperor Kameyama with 1000 new images. In the intervening years no change of importance has taken place, so that the Sanjusangen-do ranks among the oldest temple buildings in Kyoto.

The Imperial Tombs are situated in the grounds of Senyu-ji. For many centuries this place has been used for the royal interments, and in consequence visitors are restricted to

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

certain paths and are only allowed to see the outside of the Imperial Mausoleums. Indeed, one cannot even do that in most cases. After walking up a long avenue with pine forests and solemn silence on either side, one comes to two temples—Butsu-den and Shari-den, the former with double roof and handsome architecture. Here one has to turn back, for the Reimei-den in which are the tablets of the illustrious dead, is carefully railed off by a high stone wall and the handsome gate bars all unauthorized entrance.

Tofuku-ji, beyond the Imperial Tombs and on the Inari Road, has no visible attraction except the large grounds. Looking down from the "Bridge leading to Heaven" along the little water course flanked with maple trees, one gets a splendid idea in November of the rich tints of Japan's autumn foliage. Those unable to visit the Takao Maple Valley or Komyo-ji may well content themselves with the easier trip to Tofuku-ji.

Inari Temple, nearly four miles due south of the Hotel, presents a very curious sight owing to the countless little red *torii* which are so close

KYOTO—SOUTH—EAST.

together as almost to make a covered way. By going through these to the top of the hill a good view of Fushimi and the surrounding district can be obtained. Inari is the Goddess of Rice and as the nation depends largely on that commodity for support, all the Inari temples are held in high esteem. The numerous stone fox images are accounted for by the belief that foxes were (possibly are still) the favourite messengers of Inari.

The Sparrow House (Suzume Oyado) is about half a mile on the Fushimi side of Inari Temple. It is a private house, but so well known that large numbers of visitors call to see it. Many years ago there lived a good old man who in some way earned the gratitude of a tribe of sparrows and eventually the birds came to live with him. This must have been a long time ago for the old lady of the house will tell you that when she was born the sparrows were there just as they are to-day. There must be considerably over a hundred nests built in the gourds hung from the rafters for that purpose.

Kyoto—North-West.

The Doshisha is a flourishing Christian institution founded in 1875 by the late Dr. NEESIMA, in co-operation with the American Board Mission. Academies for boys and girls, a College, and a Theological department, enroll over eight hundred students. The faculty consists of about fifty members, American and Japanese. The schools are maintained by an endowment, subscribed by Japanese and Foreigners, and by the tuition fees collected from the students.

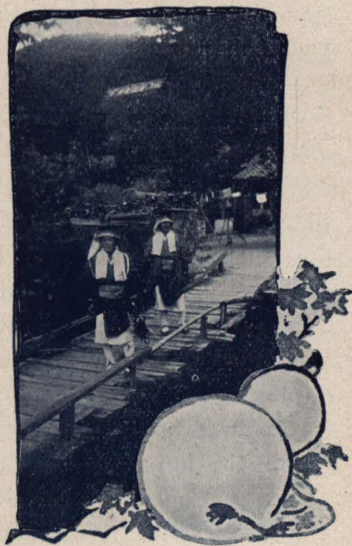
The Prefectural Building (Fucho), completed in January 1905 at a cost of 360,000 yen, is where His Ex. the Governor, assisted by a large staff, gets through the prefectural business. Both outside and inside, the Fucho is thoroughly modern. The stately reception rooms are decorated with portraits of the former Governors and others who have extended a beneficial influence over Kyoto. Behind the Fucho is the Kyoto Branch of the Red Cross Society (Sekiju-ji) where the lady members periodically meet to attend first aid instruction lectures.

The Blind and Dumb Asylum (Moa-in) is the oldest establishment of its kind

KYOTO—NORTH—WEST.

in the Empire. Since its foundation over thirty years ago, it has done a very useful work in educating the afflicted to become of use to themselves and to others. At present there are about 250 students of both sexes, some resident and some attending from their homes every day. The Asylum is largely dependent upon public charity.

The Dyeing and Fabric School (Sen Shyoku Gakko), opposite the Fucho and next to the Moa-in, gives those interested in this industry an opportunity of inspecting the latest methods and machinery adopted in Japan. The school closes in the summer soon after two in the afternoon, and an



PEASANT GIRLS.

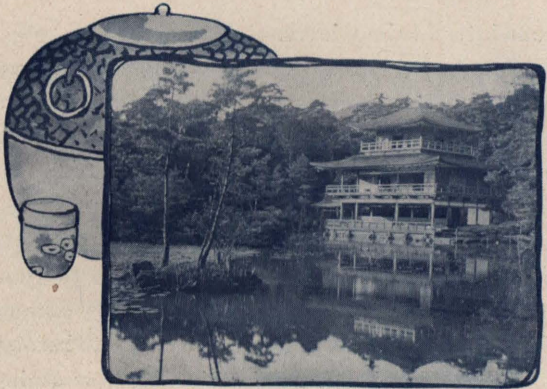
KYOTO—NORTH—WEST.

hour later in the winter.

Daitoku-ji, a Buddhist temple about half a mile in a north-easterly direction from Kinkaku-ji, makes a pleasant excursion by carriage or ricksha and the Shimo Gamo may be taken in on the return way. All the buildings of the Daitoku-ji are of particularly good architecture, the shapes of the roofs calling for especial attention. The apartments contain some eminently famous sketches, the screens decorated with white herons, and that showing a rustic with his performing monkey, are among the best. Looking from the verandah to the east one sees the green plains stretching to the Kamo River, and beyond the towering peak of Hiyei Mountain.

Kinkaku-ji (Golden Pavilion Temple) is about four and a half miles north-west of the Hotel. The garden is quite the best, open to the general public, to be found anywhere in the district, and it rivals in beauty the Imperial Summer Gardens, Katsura and Shugakuin. The actual Pavilion, crowned with a bronze phœnix and standing on the shores of a lake, is an object of considerable beauty which is admirably set-off

KYOTO—NORTH—WEST.



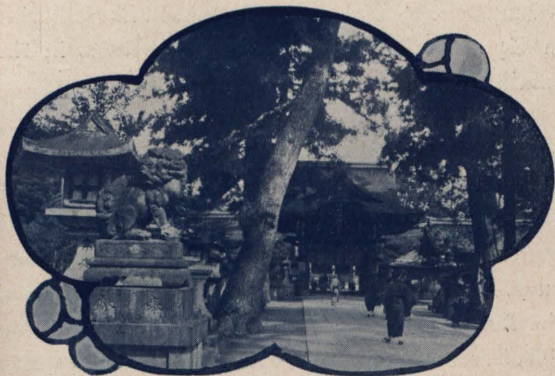
GOLDEN PAVILION, KYOTO.

by the most fascinating surroundings. The well-known “junk” pine tree is a curious and most successful example of an art in which the Japanese excel. Among the treasures of the Kin-kaku-ji may be signalled out the images of the Four Demon Kings, and the carved figure of Yoshimitsu, the haughty Shogun for whom the Pavilion was built. The handsome features and hawk-like eyes of Yoshimitsu show them to be in strange contrast to the shaven head and priestly robes of the profession into which he nominally retired. Naturally, the whole place,

KYOTO—NORTH—WEST.

particularly the garden, is full of reminiscences of the old Shogun. The Mountain which the guide points out, is of special interest as the ex-Emperor Uda, one summer's day, commanded that it should be covered with white silk in order to give it the appearance of snow. Tradition says this was actually done. Whether true or false, the fact remains that the legend is responsible for the mountain being named Kinugasa-yama (Silk Hat Mountain.)

Kitano Temple, about three and a half miles north-west of the Hotel, is one of the most



KITANO TEMPLE, KYOTO.

KYOTO—NORTH—WEST.

popular Shinto temples in Japan. It was first established in the year 947 in memory of the great scholar Sugawara Michizane who is deified under the name of Tenjin. The grounds are extensive and ornamented with innumerable stone lanterns, also stone and bronze bulls, and over on the other side there is a valley thickly planted with plum trees. The buildings are Shinto and surmounted by thick bark roofs of most artistic appearance.

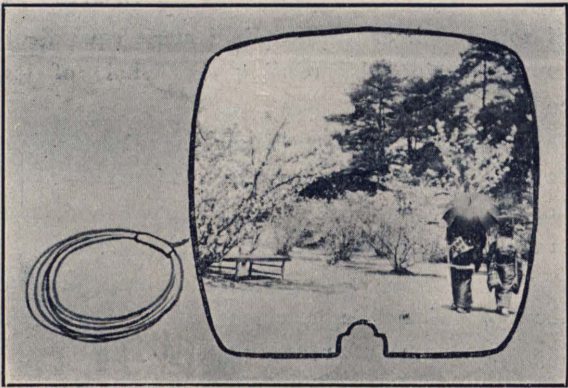
Hirano Jinsha, within a couple of hundred yards from the north entrance to Kitano, is perhaps the best example of a pure Shinto Shrine in Kyoto. There are many cherry trees in the small garden.

Toji-in less than a mile to the south-west of Kitano, has two attractions—a pretty garden, and a collection of the Ashikaga Shoguns (1336—1570) carved in wood. All the Ashikagas are represented excepting the fifth and tenth Shoguns. With the other figures is one of Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawas. Some unprincipled scoundrels did considerable damage to three of the figures just before the Meiji era

KYOTO—NORTH—WEST.

when such acts of vandalism were considered fashionable.

Omuro Gosho otherwise known as Ninna-ji, is very attractive in the spring when the large grounds are beautified with a profusion of cherry blossom. At other seasons it cannot be recommended, except to those who wish to see the Museum.



CHERRY BLOSSOM, OMURO TEMPLE.

Myoshin-ji is quite close to Hanazono Station. The large well wooded grounds cover about 75 acres. The chief things of interest are a

KYOTO—NORTH—WEST.

carved image of the Emperor Hanazono in the apartments, a painted dragon which decorates the ceiling of a building known as Hodo, and the immense revolving book-case (Rinzo) found in the Kyo-do. This latter contains the 6,771 volumes of the Buddhist Scriptures. The life-sized figure seated in front represents Fudai-shi, the ingenious Chinese priest who made devout simple-minded Buddhists believe that by turning the Rinzo three times they acquired merit equivalent to that gained by reading the whole of its contents.

Tsubaki Dera is on the direct route home from the north entrance to Myoshin-ji. It possesses a wonderful camellia tree which blooms in five different colours at the same time.

Uzumasa is the name of a village just on the Kyoto side of Saga, which takes its name after a high official of the Prince Shotoku who established a temple there by order of the Empress Suiko (593-628). The temple possesses some superb ancient

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“ISRAEL.”

KYOTO—NORTH—WEST.

wooden sculptures, but these are not shown except on special occasions. Some scholars imagine that there are traces of a Jewish settlement of very ancient origin. Two Japanese ideographs written on the side of a well, read "I-zarai" which some hold to be a corruption of "Israel." The contention is of course based on other and presumably more weighty suppositions.

Kyoto—South—West.

Kyogoku, known among foreigners as Theatre Street, is the gayest spot in Kyoto, and after sunset especially is well worth a visit. Indeed, there is so little else to do in the evening, except in the cherry blossom season, that one cannot do better than put in time in this neighbourhood. From end to end, the street is brightly illuminated by lights from shops and places of amusement. One has to go through the street on foot as all vehicles are prohibited. There are three large theatres—The Meiji-za, Kabuki-za and Ebisu-za—but, as a rule, the performances are

KYOTO—SOUTH—WEST.

not so good as those which can be seen in Tokyo or even in Osaka. Excepting these three places, there is no large house of entertainment, but one can look in here and there and see how the poorer classes take their pleasure. The actual performances will probably have little interest owing to their being unintelligible to those unfamiliar with the language. The entrance fee charged at most of the smaller shows varies from five to twenty sen, and, of course, for such a sum the accommodation is of the poorest description.

Y. M. C. A. Hall (Seinen-kai) stands at the corner of Sanjo Street and Yanagino-banba. Mr. Wanamaker of Philadelphia donated 60,000 yen toward the building expenses, and the citizens of Kyoto put up the 22,000 yen necessary to buy the land.

Rokkakudo (the six cornered temple,) two or three hundred yards to the south-west of the Post Office, is a picturesque piece of architecture which shows up very handsomely on a photograph or picture post card. There is nothing of interest inside however, nor is there any garden.

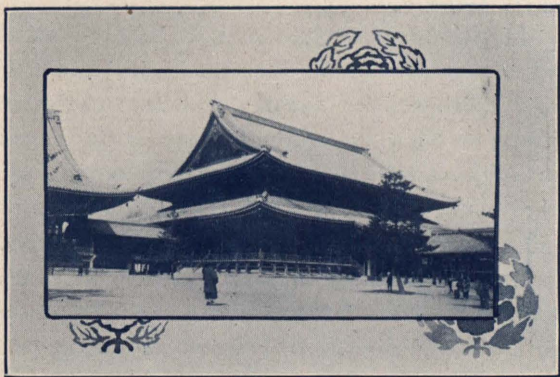
KYOTO—SOUTH—WEST.

Manjuji-dori is a street which at one time was the happy hunting ground for old curio seekers. There are still a few likely looking places left, but the days of big finds have gone by long since. It can hardly be recommended except to those doing the Hongwan-ji.

Higashi Hongwan-ji, as it now stands, only dates from 1895. The two principal buildings, Daishi-do and Amida-do, are on the same ground as those erected by Tokugawa Ieyasu as an offshoot of the original Hongwan-ji sect. The money necessary for construction was all voluntarily contributed by the people, and this, far more eloquently than any words, gives an answer to those who enquire into what they term the indifference to religion shown by the present-day Japanese. The Daishi-do is surmounted by a massive double roof which forms a landmark easily recognised from any hill overlooking the city. This huge temple, larger than any other in Kyoto, and probably the largest in the empire, covers an area of about 45,000 square feet. The portion set apart for worshippers has 550 mats, and the great chancel extends from

KYOTO—SOUTH—WEST.

end to end. The decoration is massive, particularly the lotus flowers on the great gold panels either side of the altar wherein Kenshin Daishi is enshrined. The Amida-do, though only about half the size of its companion building, has an



HIGASHI HONGWAN-JI, KYOTO.

imposing interior chiefly owing to its chancel being heavily gilded throughout its entire length. By far the most curious sight, though slightly savouring of the Chamber of Horrors, is the big coil of rope made from human hair which is kept on the connecting corridor between the

KYOTO—SOUTH—WEST.

two buildings. There are twenty-nine such coils in all, each ninety feet long and nine inches in circumference, kept in the temple godowns, and at the time of construction these were used to haul the timbers into position. Ordinary hemp ropes would possibly have served the purpose equally well, but sentiment enters very largely into the lives of Japanese. The apartments are not shown as no ancient treasures are possessed.

The Hongwan-ji is generally known as the Nishi (west) Hongwan-ji in distinction from its branch the Higashi (east) Hongwan-ji. Founded in the thirteenth century by Shinran Shonin, the sect has always attracted considerable attention owing to its doctrines being more advanced than those of others, and also because the priests are not vowed to celibacy as are those of all the other important sects in the Buddhist religion. The big tree in the courtyard before the temple is supposed to protect the buildings against fire, and its reputation has doubtless been enhanced by the fact that the Higashi Hongwan-ji has been destroyed four times while the Nishi Hongwan-ji has not suffered since

KYOTO—SOUTH—WEST.

1617. In making a tour of inspection, visitors are first led into the apartments and shown one of the finest collections of decorative art in the city. The names of the different chambers are taken from the subjects pictorially represented, such as storks, chrysanthemums, wild geese, etc. which are all superbly executed, mostly on dull gold back-grounds which give a particularly rich effect. The first room, decorated with sparrows and bamboos, is the one where the visitors' register is kept. Further on, one comes to a wooden door with paintings of monkeys on one side. Then the Chrysanthemum Room with fans painted on the ceiling, and then another wooden door decorated with musk cats, and on the reverse side with horses, and yet another with a cat which looks in eight different directions. Close by is the Shiro-jo-in suite, the third or lower room of which is ornamented with peacocks both on the screens and ramma. Chinese subjects are depicted in the other two rooms, that at the back of the raised part shows one of the Chinese Emperors giving audience to his subjects. Outside the Shiro-jo-in is the "Nō

KYOTO—SOUTH—WEST.

Dance" stage. The paintings in the small room beyond represent an ancient hunt, and quite near is the door showing the bloody deed which caused Kumagai to renounce the world and retire to the Kurodani Monastery. Then comes the Stork Room, the largest and most gorgeous of all, containing 250 mats. At the rear of the higher portion are magnificent Chinese pictures; the storks, after which the room is called, are painted on the side screens, while the ramma is carved with cranes. Outside is another "Nō Dance" stage. On the way back from where one started from, are many paintings on wood—a dragon, a white tiger, and the more ordinary sort of tiger—but all are much defaced and scarcely call for much inspection. Many of the floors when trodden upon give out a creaking sound which (to Japanese ears) resembles the song of a nightingale. The Main Hall erected about 150 years ago, contains an image of Amida, several sacred tablets, and pictures of many celebrated priests. The *Daishi-do* dates from 1645 and apart from its size and massive construction, is chiefly of interest owing to the

KYOTO—SOUTH—WEST.

sitting image of Kenshin Daishi carved by himself. This image is especially revered as after the death of Shinran Shonin (known now as Kenshin Daishi) it is said to have been smeared over with the ashes of his cremated body. The Daishi-do also contains portraits of all the dead abbots, the forefathers of Count Otani, the present lord abbot.

To-ji has the distinction of being one of the oldest-established temples in Kyoto. It was originally the eastern one (To-ji) of the two which flanked the city gate, but the gate has long since disappeared and the western temple was taken elsewhere soon after its erection. To-ji is chiefly venerated owing to the greatest of all Buddhist saints, Kōbō Daishi, having held the abbotship from the year 910 until he went to Kōya-san. As usual, whenever any very celebrated personage, mortal or immortal, has been connected with a place, there is a legend woven around. In this instance the *Pagoda* began to lean over to one side soon after its construction and was restored to a perpendicular position when Kōbō Daishi prayed that it should be set right again.

KYOTO—SOUTH—WEST.

This example of the efficacy of prayer is somewhat marred by some unbeliever asserting that the digging of the lotus pond, and the consequent draining and setting of the soil, was in reality the means of preserving the pagoda from destruction.

The Rapids.

Shooting the Hodzu Rapids is generally considered the best trip round Kyoto. One goes for the scenery rather than for the rapids themselves, although these lend a very pleasant seasoning to the trip. Ricksha to Nijō Station, allowing thirty minutes to get there, and then train to Kameoka. From Nijō to Kameoka takes about 50 minutes during the



HODZU RAPIDS, KYOTO.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

latter part of which time one travels just above the river and gets an idea of what to expect when boating down. The railway from Saga to Kameoka runs through no less than eight tunnels the construction of which must have called for considerable engineering skill. From Kameoka Station to the boat-house is about ten minutes walk, and generally there is no difficulty in hiring a boat and in making an immediate start. The only time when it is advisable to make arrangements the previous day, is when one intends to go down on a Sunday during April or May. The boats are large, broad in the beam, and have flat bottoms. The passengers are accommodated with chairs and occupy the middle part, the crew generally numbering four men, being at the ends. Each boat holds about six passengers comfortably, and even with this number and with the crew on board, it only draws two or three inches of water. It is always better to form a party when doing the rapids as the charge (now $6\frac{1}{2}$ yen) is made for the boat irrespective of how many occupants there may be. For the first five or ten minutes the boat is paddled along the

THE RAPIDS.

slowly moving stream and there is nothing particularly absorbing, even in the scenery; but then the fun begins. Rocks with churning water all around seem to stand out right across the river; the boat gives a sudden jump as it approaches, and before one realizes what is happening, it is swirling along, escaping destruction by a couple of inches here and perhaps only by one inch there, with the bottom bending up as it grates over a rock; and then there come the seething waters below, and the quite and gently running stream beyond. All within a hundred yards. Three or four times this happens, and in a lesser degree many more times. The rugged mountains on either side are thickly wooded with pine and other trees. The boats come down in from one hour and a half to two hours, and have to be towed back. As this returning is a slow process an additional charge is made for starting out in the afternoon owing to the men being unable to reach home again the same day.

Arashi-yama, at the foot of the Rapids where one lands, is renowned throughout the

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

empire for its wealth of Cherry Blossom in the spring, and its natural grandeur throughout the whole year. Arashi-yama has many small inns and quite a little village depending entirely on the numerous sightseers who visit the place.

The Return may either be done by train from Saga to Nijo, or else by ricksha the whole distance with the object of taking in the Golden Pavilion and possibly the Nishijin Silk Factory on the way. If returning by train, any spare time at Saga can be put in by strolling up to the Shakado, otherwise known as Gotaizan, or else to the Daikaku-ji which is surrounded by pine trees and possesses many treasures of art. If it is decided to come back by ricksha it is best to arrange before leaving the hotel for the rickshas taking one to Nijo in the morning, to go on and meet one at Arashi-yama. The ride home is through beautiful country roads.

Lake Biwa.

Lake Biwa derives its name from a supposed similarity in shape to a musical instrument

LAKE BIWA.

called the Biwa. It is 38 miles long and in the broadest part 13 miles wide. Otsu is the nearest place on the lake from the hotel, and from there public steamers run almost every hour to Ishiyama and Sakamoto, also morning and evening to Hikone. The fares are ridiculously cheap and the accommodation is all that can be expected.

To get to the lake, one may either do the six miles to Otsu on foot or by ricksha, or else train to Baba Station or to Ishiyama. Another way is to climb over Hiyei Mountain to Sakamoto. The return is almost invariably done by boat through the tunnels.

Otsu, the capital of Shiga Prefecture, is a flourishing little garrison town on the southwestern shores of Lake Biwa. The road to Otsu from the Hotel is steep in places but is well favoured as regards scenery.

Mii-dera, the chief attraction to Otsu, stands on a hill behind the town and is within easy reach. By climbing the hill one rests the ricksha-men and from the top there is a very fine view of the lake. The legend goes that Benkei, a famous giant who lived in the twelfth century,

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

stole the temple bell from here and carried it to the top of Hiei Mountain. He afterwards returned it on the monks promising to entertain him with a feast of bean soup. The great bowl in which the soup was served measures over five feet in diameter. Both bell and bowl can be seen by descending the other side of the hill which brings one out to where the rickshas go round and wait.

The Canal joining Lake Biwa with the Kamo River and thus connecting it with Osaka Bay, is a work of which the Japanese are justly proud. Planned by Saburo Tanabe, a young engineer, it was constructed without any foreign assistance in the short space of five years—1885 to 1890. The initial cost amounted to \$700,393.09 U.S. Gold. The main canal is from Otsu on Lake Biwa to Kyoto. It is seven miles long and has a gradient of 1 in 2000 to 1 in 3000, which makes a drop of 11 feet along its whole course. Part of it was cut under considerable difficulty, and no less than three tunnels had to be pierced—one being a mile and a half in length. At the Kyoto end, Ke-age, instead of a lock or

LAKE BIWA.

rather a succession of locks, an incline of 1820 feet long connects the 118 feet difference in level between the Lake Biwa Canal and the Kamo Gawa Canal, and boats are hauled over on steel trucks by the hydro-electric power plant in the big red brick building close to the bottom. The chief use and most profitable work of the canal is to supply power to the city of Kyoto, but it is also used for the conveyance of passengers and goods and for irrigation purposes. The need of increased electric power in the city has led to the construction of an additional canal which runs parallel and fifty or sixty feet to the north of the original one. The new canal is not used for traffic.

The trip from Otsu begins with a tunnel, and one loses sight of the entrance long before the exit appears. Until a few years ago this tunnel was navigated in utter darkness, but now there are feeble electric lights every thirty or forty yards. A line attached to the side of the tunnel is used to haul boats against the stream, and the cheery boatmen singing as they go, seem quite indifferent to the gloom in which they toil.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

On emerging into daylight again, the pretty scenery shares with the canal itself the attention of the stranger. For five miles the canal is cut under easier conditions, the only obstacle being a small hill under which the second tunnel burrows. The last tunnel emerges at Ke-age where passengers disembark and where the Incline close to the hotel is situated. A private boat can be hired for this trip for three yen.

There is a branch canal, leading from Ke-age along the north of Kyoto, which is used only for purposes of irrigation, and instead of returning direct to the Hotel, one may make a detour by crossing the rails just at the point where the Incline starts, and then go straight ahead a couple of hundred yards until one reaches another part of the Canal. Follow the irrigation aqueduct and go down through the grounds of Nanzen-ji, and so back to the Hotel. The scenery along the aqueduct is superb.

Ishiyama, meaning Stone Mountain, is as picturesque a spot as anyone could wish to see. The road from Ishiyama Station (about three miles) runs a great part of the way along the

LAKE BIWA.

very prettiest part of the lake. The temple, though one of the thirty-three holy places dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, is only attractive because of its ideal surroundings, and one may very well omit an inspection of its interior.

The Bishamon Temple is about half a mile to the northward of the Canal and almost equi-distant from Otsu or Kyoto. Those who wish to loiter on their return from the Lake may fill is an extra hour by getting out of their boat and strolling over the fields to the temple. Bishamon might be ten miles from anywhere if one judged by the surrounding country. The apartments contain some lovely old screens and the fusuma are among the finest outside of the Nishi Hongwan-ji and Nijo Castle. A carved door showing two carp is very much admired. An old grave yard slumbers peacefully among the woods two or three hundred yards beyond the temple.

Karasaki, about five miles to the north of Otsu, is famous for possessing an enormous Pine Tree, the trunk of which exceeds 37 feet in circumference. This is tenderly cared for and

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

every branch is carefully supported, while a small roof protects its most vulnerable parts. The tree stands on the landing jetty so that those who have gone thither by steamer can see all there is to be seen without stepping ashore.

Sakamoto, less than an hour's run by steamer from Otsu, is divided into two distinct parts; the upper nestles at the foot of Hiyei-zan, the lower on the shores of the lake. A distance of nearly two miles separates the two. There is a stream spanned by three old picturesque bridges at Kami Sakamoto, and maple trees planted in great profusion throughout the whole district. An annual festival takes place at Sakamoto on April 12th, 13th and 14th.

Hikone is on the east shore of Lake Biwa, and can easily be reached by steamer from Otsu. The object of this trip is as much to enjoy the lake as Hikone itself, and, indeed, the latter owes most of its attraction to its situation. In going from Otsu to Hikone one probably covers close on 25 miles. There is good Japanese accommodation at Hikone in the Rakuraku-tei or the Hakkei-tei, both of which are most delightfully

LAKE BIWA.

situated in what was formerly the park of the old ruined Castle standing on the hill close to the shore of the lake. The statue near the castle moat is one of Ii Naosuke, a daimyo of the district and a great and wise statesman, who met his death in 1860 at the hands of an assassin. The public are permitted to enter the castle grounds by the main gate only, between 8 a.m. and 4 or 5 p.m. daily. The handsome villa on the summit of the hill was erected for the accommodation of H.I.H. the Crown Prince who lunched there one day last autumn.

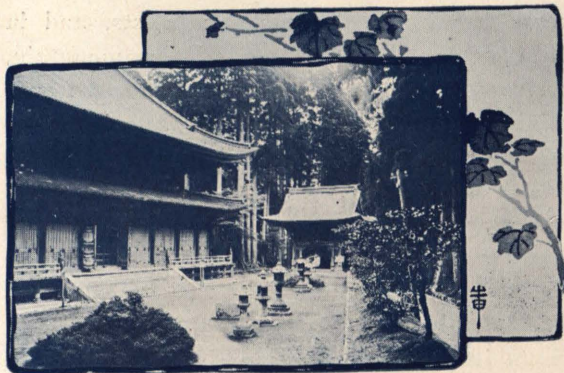
Hiyei Mountain.

Hiyei Mountain, the highest peak in the vicinity, stands 2,700 feet above the sea. The best time to start is about eight o'clock and a ricksha (two boys) is necessary to the foot of the hill as much to save time as to reserve one's strength. The ride takes about fifty minutes, and then while one boy returns with the ricksha the second shoulders one's lunch and does duty as guide. After climbing for about an hour, a

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

little deserted tea-house with a stone *Torii* in front affords an opportunity for a halt and an excellent view of the plain below. In another hour one passes old ruined temples and the tracks become complicated. When the summit is reached it is easily recognized by the high pole erected there and by the little stone image of Dengyo Daishi, the first abbot, looking out of his little stone shrine over the City and Palaces beneath. One may well stay here half an hour or more gazing on the blue waters of Lake Biwa or the green plains and thickly wooded hills which lead down to the sea coast of Osaka Bay. Hiyei-zan was formerly covered with temples to the number, it is said, of three thousand. The first one was built by order of the Emperor Kwammu on the occasion of his establishing the capital at Kyoto, and its object was to hold in check the evil spirits coming from the north-east which in those days was thought to be the headquarters of hell. As each successive Emperor ascended the throne of his forefathers it was customary to erect new temples, and all the time the abbots and monks gained in power and

HIYEI MOUNTAIN.



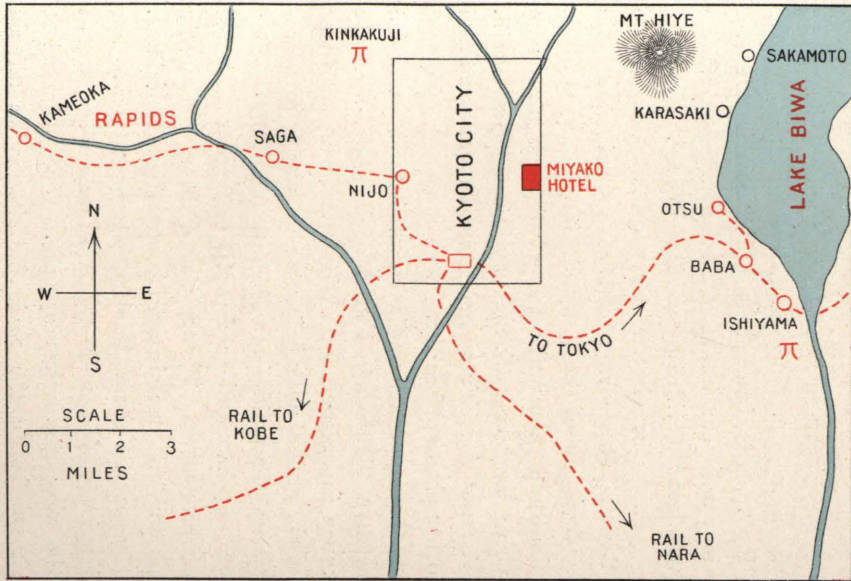
A TEMPLE ON MT. HIYEI, KYOTO.

wealth. At the same time they developed bad traits which caused them to not only be feared by the people of the plains but even by those who had promoted them. One Emperor is credited with saying that he could control all things and all men excepting the waters of the Kamo River and the priests of Hiei-zan. But such a state of affairs could not last, and the monks became so heedless of all law and order that at last they incurred the wrath of Nobunaga, the great general whose name is so intimately connected with the middle ages. Nobu-

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

naga feared neither gods nor priests, and in 1571 made a clean sweep of the mountain, destroying temples, priests, concubines and even children. And so the power of the priests was extinguished. A few years later, some of the temples were re-established but none of the old lawlessness or power has since appeared, and the few buildings now standing give not the slightest idea of the grandeur of former times. They do, however, give eloquent testimony to the moisture of the climate, and the moss covered grounds and sodden roofs give an appearance of age that even the oldest buildings in Kyoto do not possess. The interior of the Kompon Chudo more resembles a dark vault than anything else. This temple situated about a mile from the top, on the way down to Sakamoto, is the principal one on the mountain. It dates from 1667 and is surrounded by a high wall. The Dai-kōdo with its fine double roof and picturesque little belfry looks even older, and Kaidan-in seems the oldest of all. The walk down to Sakamoto is not very steep and a good broad path makes the going fairly easy.

THE RAILWAYS, LAKE BIWA, AND THE RAPIDS.



Hachiman-gu.

Hachiman-gu is a Shinto Shrine dedicated to the war god, Hachiman, son of the Empress Jingō. It is situated on Otoko Yama a trifle over three miles south-east of Yamazaki Station, from which it is divided by the Yodo River.

Take the electric car (Keihan densha) to Yawata, either from the Kyoto terminus at Gojo or from one of the many stations along the line. This will take under forty minutes, and from there one may walk the easy half mile to the hill. The car line skirts the Fushimi lotus pond and other places of beauty.

The approach to the temple is thickly wooded with a highly-prized kind of bamboo, formerly much in demand for making arrows. The fact of the god of war being the presiding deity explains the solid fortress-like stone walls which crop up here and there as if belonging to some ancient castle. The temple itself is an exceedingly picturesque one situated in superb surroundings. Here as at most Hachiman temples, there are hundreds of pigeons—the legendary protectors of the war god when a babe. The only object shown inside the main building is an alleged

HACHIMAN-GU.

solid gold gutter (kin no toyu) 80 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and 1 in. thick, a part of which one is allowed to see—from a distance. The way down can be varied by going out of the compound through a side gate and descending a picturesque track flanked with maples and bamboos. Festivals are held on the fifteenth of each month, and it is as well to avoid going on such days because of the dust or mud and the enormous crowds which monopolize both train and tram.

Twenty minutes farther by the electric car will take one to a large new park called the Kori-en, where there are splendid chrysanthemums in the autumn and other attractions throughout the year. To continue the journey for a few minutes more would land one in Osaka.

Osaka—the Modern Japan.

Osaka, the great manufacturing centre of Japan, is 26 miles from Kyoto and 19 from Kobe. According to the latest returns, the city has a population of over one million two hundred thousand. The city with its network of rivers

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

and canals is becoming more and more important, particularly with regard to foreign trade. Japan has entered into competition with the nations of the West, and Osaka is the place where one can notice it most. The rich have become richer, the poor poorer, and in short all the signs of "civilization" are showing themselves. And yet, in spite of modern influence, there is something about Osaka which keeps one from condemning it absolutely. Perhaps it is that it represents the progressive Japan run entirely by the Japanese. In 1904 there were only 130 Europeans and Americans within the whole city, and at the present time the number has decreased to 106. Most of these are missionaries. Osaka is not much beloved by tourists and one day is generally quite sufficient to see the sights.

It is advisable to ricksha straight to the Osaka Hotel (the agents of the Welcome Society) and from there obtain permits to view the Mint and Castle. The Mint is five minutes ride from the Hotel. It is much the same as other mints, has plenty of gold which one may not touch, and it also has presumably the latest improve-

OSAKA—THE MODERN JAPAN.

ments in the way of machinery. The mint was started in 1871. It was at first run by Britishers, but for many years past it has been conducted, as everything else is, by the Japanese themselves. The grounds are thickly planted with cherry trees. After the mint one can return to the Hotel for lunch and then set out for Hideyoshi's Castle which lies over a mile to the south-east. The outside of the castle is very fine, but inside there is nothing of interest. The next sight is Dōton-bori (Theatre St.), which one should go straight along until Ebisu-bashi is reached, and then return to the station through the flourishing street known as Shinsai-bashi-dori.

Anyone happening to be within reach of Osaka on the 25th July should make a point of seeing the Tenjin Festival which takes place after dark. For just once in the year, Osaka forgets that it has risen (? or fallen) to the level of the great manufacturing cities of the west. The river in front of the Osaka Hotel reminds one more of the great joss day at Budge-budge on the Hooghly River than of the keen western business centre of the Japanese Empire. Old

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

Japan dies hard.

Other sights in Osaka are Tenno-ji with its huge bell, pagoda and pleasant grounds, and this is very well worth a visit if the iris or lotus happen to be in bloom. Momo-yama, on the extreme east of the City, should be taken in after the castle during the peach blossom season, but it has no attraction at other times. Then there are two nauseatingly modern museums—one in Tani Machi and the other in Nakanoshima, and a large public library close to the Hotel.

Kiyo-Taki.

Kiyo-taki, a little village nine or ten miles in a north-westerly direction from the Hotel, is best got at by taking train from Nijo to Saga, then by ricksha or on foot to Ichi-no-torii (First Arch), and finally by climbing over the small hill standing just south of the village. During November it is well worth while turning in to see the maples in the grounds of a little temple named Nison-in, half way between Saga and Ichi-no-torii. At Kiyo-taki there is a little inn

KIYO-TAKI.

just across the bridge to the left. Here one must decide as to the plan of action. Sometimes it is possible to boat down to Arashi-yama, and the inn people will make all arrangements if desired, but it should be remembered that it generally takes two hours before a start can be made. After ordering the boat, or deciding not to do so, there is a delightful walk of about a mile up the river to a picturesque waterfall. The way leads close along the river and care should be taken not to branch off to the left as the paths going to that direction lead up to Atago-yama. Underneath the waterfall ensconced in the rock is a little shrine at which pilgrims worship, surrounded by trees and massive boulders.

The boats used in navigating the river are not so broad as those at Kameoka, nor are chairs provided, and passengers have to seat themselves on the mats provided for the purpose. As this means soiling and possibly wetting one's clothes, ladies are advised not to attempt the passage but to remain content with their experience on the Hodzu Rapids. Given plenty of water, the fun is fast and furious. About a quarter of an

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

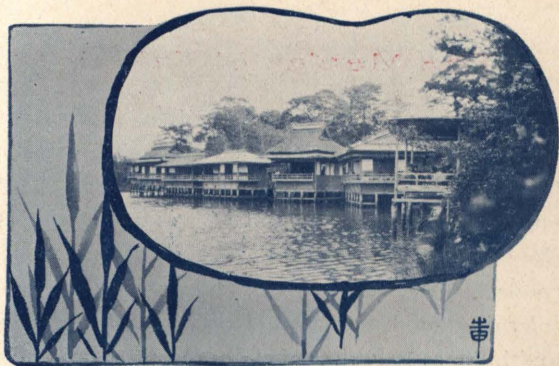
hour after leaving Kiyo-taki, the boat enters the Hodzu River just above the green railway bridge and Arashi-yama. One should land at Arashi-yama and then train from Saga to Nijo, or walk briskly on to Hanazono whence rickshas may be engaged and the Hotel reached in about an hour's time.

Nagaoka.

Nagaoka is charming from the last week of April to the middle of May, and also during the maple season. The best way is to train to Muko Machi which is the first station from Kyoto going toward Osaka. Nagaoka is about four miles north-west of Muko Machi Station and it is advisable to do the distance by ricksha, going past Komyo-ji and returning direct. It was the capital of the empire during the nine years preceding the removal of the Court to Kyoto, but there are now no traces left of the Imperial occupation. The best place to lunch is in one of the picturesque tea-house, built like small shrines in the water of an artificial lake.

NAGAOKA.

The temple close by is dedicated to the great scholar and statesman Michizane, who lived toward the close of the ninth century, but apart from its delightful situation it has no attraction. During the early part of May, large numbers of pleasure seekers come from Kyoto and the neighbouring country to enjoy the brilliant sight of the azalea blossoms.



THE NAGAOKA LAKE.

Komyo-ji (Temple of the Halo of Glory) derives its fascinating name from an old legend connected with the hill on which the ashes of Honen Shonin are said to be interred. Hōnen

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

Shonin was first buried elsewhere, but the place being uncongenial, the spirit of the great abbot arose one night and directed a shaft of light upon the vicinity where Komyo-ji now stands. In consequence the remains were exhumed and deposited in the illuminated spot. The chief attraction to Komyo-ji is the avenue of cherry and maple trees leading up to the temple.

The Maples of Takao.

Takao with its famous maple valley, lies about ten or eleven miles to the north-west of the Hotel. The train, Nijo to Hanazono, helps one very little, so the best way is by ricksha or else on horseback over the whole distance. The roads for the first eight miles or so are flat and tolerably good, but beyond they are rather steep and in places rough, especially over the last mile before the valley is reached. In the neighbourhood of Kyoto, there are many famous places for maple trees, but the Takao district outrivals them all. The gorgeousness of the autumn scene—the brilliant tints of the leaves, the river and

THE MAPLES AT TAKAO.

the rugged hills in the distance—is almost sacred in its intensity. The rickshas can only go to the top of the valley, but descending by foot to the river, one crosses the bridge and climbs up to the Temple of Jinko. Several old shrines, containing images carved by that indefatigable worker Kōbō Daishi, are situated on a plateau some hundreds of feet up the hill. A quarter of a mile beyond, there are other shrines, and from here the lovely valley is seen in all its perfection. Returning to and recrossing the bridge, one should follow the path to the left alongside the river for about half a mile until another bridge is reached. This is the centre of the Makino-o section of the valley. From here, without crossing the river the path leading up the hill should be taken, and after say 200 yards or so a small track to the left which joins with a main road leading down to the river again. After once more crossing the water, one is in the Togano-o section which though not so popular because possibly not so well known, is quite equal in beauty to Takao itself. The maples extend nearly half a mile further up the river and can be seen

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

most effectively from the little temple on the hill where one can open up the provisions and feast both body and soul. The return should be over the same road, and as both the Omuro Gosho and Myoshin-ji are in the direct route, possibly the ricksha boys might appreciate a short rest at one or the other.

Kurama Mountain.

Kurama Mountain, fully eight miles north of the hotel, makes a pleasant excursion for those who wish to see rural scenery and the country life of the people. It is however a hard trip, and the road between Shimo Gamo and Kurama Village is shockingly bad. At the foot of the mountain the road splits. By following round to the right for about a mile one comes to the approach to the Bishamon Shrine which is situated near the top of the mountain; the same distance along to the left would take one to Kibune Village and Shrine, and from there also a path leads up the mountain. From the split in the road one may go either way and return

KURAMA MOUNTAIN.

the other, and see everything, in about two hours. An annual festival takes place at Kurama during the very early hours of 23rd October.

Kurama Mountain is of interest to all acquainted with Japanese history because it was here that the fascinating Yoshitsune was reared. Apart from this, there is an abundant crop of the picturesque rocks which the Japanese know how to use to such advantage in their gardens and temple grounds. There is also, it is alleged, a long-nosed winged monster known as "Tengu."

Yoshitsune was a son of Yoshitomo and the beautiful Tokiwa, and a younger brother of Yoritomo who afterwards became the first Shogun. While still a child his father was killed and he was captured by Kiyomori, chief of the Tairas, but Tokiwa paid the price and his life was spared on the understanding that he should become a priest. Yoshitsune was sent to Kurama, and while apparently submitting to his fate, he was in reality being trained nightly in the art of swordsmanship by the monster Tengu. This instruction stood Yoshitsune in good stead when

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

in after years he fought with and defeated the giant Benkei on Gojo Bridge. Shortly afterwards, Yoshitsune joined his brother Yoritomo in a successful campaign against their old enemies, the House of Taira. Eventually Yoritomo became jealous of his young brother and caused him to be slain. Yoshitsune is still regarded as one of the most popular heroes that have ever graced the empire.

Some portion of the road home is that which led from Shimo Gamo, but by branching off to the right after a mile or so, the route may be varied so as to include the Kami Gamo Temple.

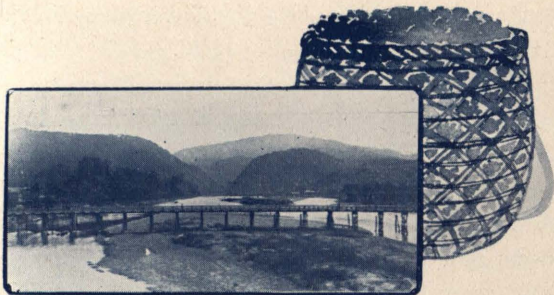
Kami Gamo (Upper Kamo) is situated about a mile north of Shimo Gamo. The temple buildings are quite small and uninteresting, though the two-storied entrance gate is a curious piece of architecture. The grounds, like those of the Lower Kamo Shrine, are extensive and well wooded, and there are in addition some cherry trees which attract many visitors in the spring. There is a legend of an immaculate conception which took place near the stream flowing through the temple grounds. The girl's parents dis-

KURAMA MOUNTAIN.

believing her declaration of innocence, called their friends together to a feast and then bringing in the child, told it to go to its father. This it straightway did by ascending body and all, midst a deafening crash of thunder, into the realms of the immortals. And so it comes to pass that the God of Thunder is the deity, above all others, which is enshrined and worshipped in the Kami Gamo Temple.

The Uji District.

Uji (Inn: Kikuya) being half way between Kyoto and Nara, may conveniently be visited



UJI RIVER, NEAR KYOTO.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

when shifting head-quarters. Some very choice varieties of tea are produced in this district, and much of the land is given up to its cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of a river. Less than five minutes walk above the bridge is the temple known as Kosho-ji, the garden of which is pretty with azalea shrubs, maples, and bamboos. On the opposite side of the river is the well known Buddhist temple Byodo-in where an old general named Yorimasa committed suicide after his small force had been defeated in a bloody encounter which took place in 1180. Byodo-in is known to Americans owing to a model of its chief building, the Phœnix Hall, having been exhibited by the Government in the Great Fair at Chicago in 1893. This Phœnix Hall dates from 1052 and is outlined to represent the legendary bird in the act of alighting. It is surmounted by two weather vanes, bronze phœnixes, each about 5 ft. high. The view from the river bank is very sweet. The thirteen storied stone pagoda standing on the near island was only recently recovered from the bottom of the river where it had lain over a hundred years.

THE UJI DISTRICT.

South of Byodo-in is a small Shinto shrine, the scene of a night festival which takes place annually during the early hours of the 6th of June. Uji is a very favourite resort with the Japanese who visit it to see the fireflies. Crowds go there almost every fine evening during the first half of June.

Kowata, on the Kyoto side of Uji, is perhaps the best place to see tea picking and firing during the month of May. There is one establishment only a few yards from the station where Foreigners are welcome, though a knowledge of the language or an interpreter is necessary. The Obakusan Temple is a little way off to the south.

Momo-yama (Peach Hill) is the site on which Hideyoshi erected his magnificent palace, but apart from its historical connection and beauty of its peach blossoms in the spring, it has little or nothing of interest. The palace was destroyed during the feud between Tokugawa Ieyasu and Ishida Mitsunari soon after Taiko's death, and its remnants distributed among the Kyoto temples.

Daigo-ji (Sambo-in) is not so well-known

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

as it should be. The old monastery lies about four miles north of Uji, and the garden, with its lake in the middle, is one of the most charming which can be seen anywhere. One of the buildings is said to be a thousand years old. The whole place is full of reminiscences of Hideyoshi and his famous palace at Momo-yama. Hideyoshi had an æsthetic soul, and one realizes this on being shown some gorgeously decorated screens—all that remain of the thousand which were used to conceal unsightly objects when Hideyoshi went to view the cherry blossoms. The roads, or rather country lanes, one passes through from Kyoto to the monastery, are most delightfully rural.

Amanohashidate.

Matsushima, Miyajima, and Amanohashidate have always been considered the three most beautiful places (San Kei) in Japan. The latter, called Hashidate for short, was the most difficult to get at until last year when the completion of the Keikaku Railway brought Kyoto into direct

AMANOHASHIDATE.

communication with Maidzuru. Now Hashidate may almost be said to be on the tourist track. One might even go and return in one day from Kyoto starting early and returning late; but to journey in comfort and have time to spare, one should make it a two day trip.

Starting from Nijo Station, one passes Arashiyama, Kameoka, and Ayabe Junction, and in three hours the train arrives at Maidzuru. The naval port is at the terminus Shin-Maidzuru, quite out of sight and unapproachable. From Maidzuru it is ten miles or so to Miazuru, and the journey may be done by ricksha or by steamer. From land or sea, the scenery is delightful—if possible go one way and return the other.

Miazuru (Inns: Araki-ya and Seiki-kan) is but two miles from Hashidate, and one may walk or ricksha the distance and then climb up to the pine tree (Ippon matsu) from which the famous pine clad spit, the "Ladder to Heaven," is seen below stretching out across the calm blue waters of the ocean.

One may return from Maidzuru by the Hankoku Railway if desired, and alighting at Sanda

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

run up to the cool heights of the Arima Mineral Springs where there is first-class accommodation at the Arima Hotel and every inducement to make a long stay during the hot weather.

ARIMA HOTEL

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

THE ARIMA HOTEL.

The Arima Mineral Springs are situated in Settsu Province, 1400 feet above sea level. The hotel is kept open from 1st June to 30th September.

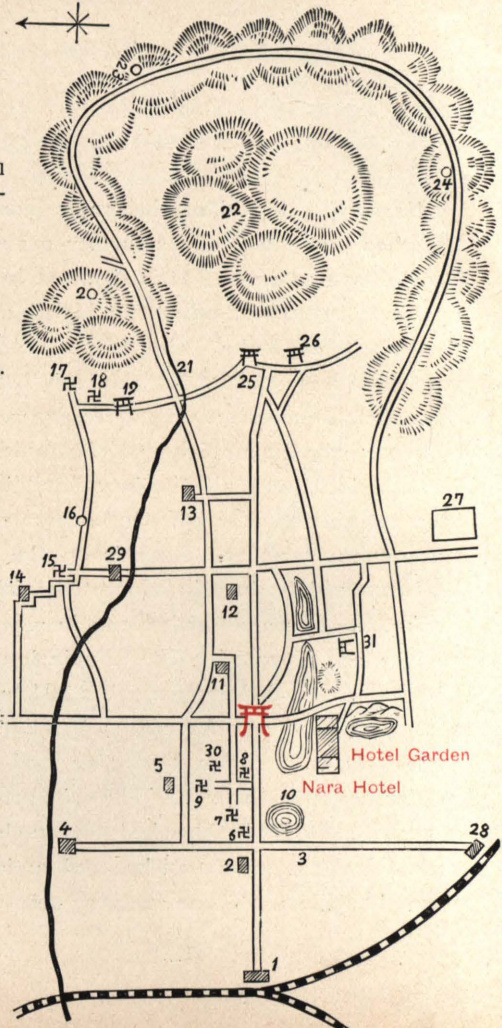
NARA.

Nara, the capital of the empire from 709 to 781, has lost much of its former grandeur but none of its prettiness. It is situated in Yamato Province, twenty-six miles from Kyoto and about the same from Osaka. One of the chief reasons why Nara has retained its beauty is because the city officials exercise a very necessary restraining influence over the ambitions of the modern Japanese architect, and all the large buildings must have certain characteristics in harmony with the surrounding country. Nara is on the Kwansai Railway and is directly connected with Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, and with Yamada where the Ise Shrines are situated. The population of Nara City was recorded in November 1910 as 33,694 and that of the prefecture as 579,366. There were then only eleven European and American residents within the city. The chief products are lacquer, indian ink, bleached cotton cloth, saké, carved images, sword-sticks, and articles made from deer horn. There are very many places of

Map of Places of interest in Nara.



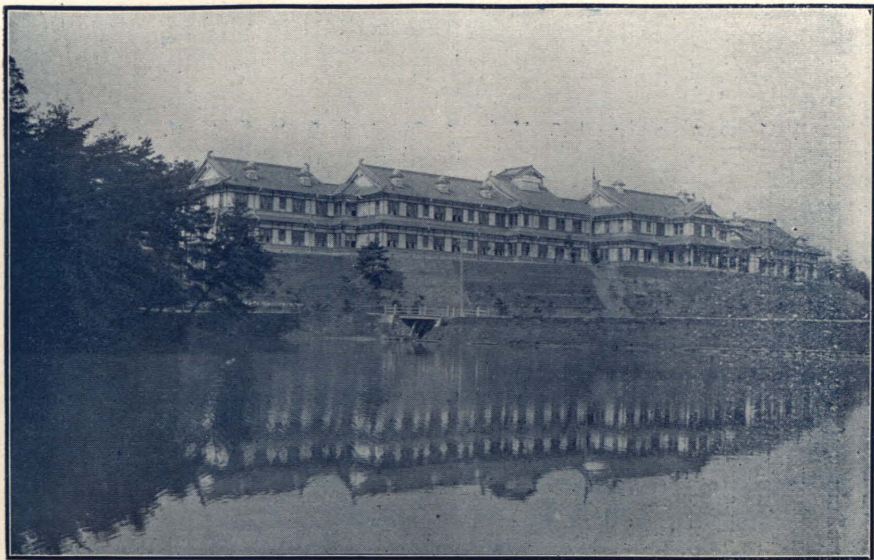
- 1 Nara Station.
- 2 Post Office.
- 3 Shopping Street.
- 4 Girls Higher Normal School
- 5 Prefecture Government.
- 6 Three storied pagoda.
- 7 Nanendo.
- 8 Five storied pagoda.
- 9 Kondo.
- 10 Sarusawa pond.
- 11 Museum.
- 12 Bazaar.
- 13 Nara Club.
- 14 Shoso-in.
- 15 Daibutsu.
- 16 Big bell.
- 17 Nigwatsudo.
- 18 Sangwatsudo.
- 19 Tamukeyama Hachiman.
- 20 Wakakusa Yama.
- 21 Miyagawa.
- 22 Kasuga Yama.
- 23 Uguisu Waterfall.
- 24 Takisaka.
- 25 Kasuga-no-Miya.
- 26 Kasuga Wakamiya.
- 27 Barracks.
- 28 Kyobate.
- 29 Big gate.
- 30 Tokondo.
- 31 Tenmangu.



NARA.

interest within the city and in the neighbouring districts.

The Nara Hotel claims to be the best in Japan. It is quite a new hotel, only having been opened since the autumn of 1909, but it has already earned an excellent reputation, and is likely to be popular not only with those who have but one month in which to do Japan, but to the more fortunate who have a longer time at their disposal and who seek for an ideal old country town in which to make a prolonged stay. The very fine building was planned, constructed and fitted regardless of expense. The site was that occupied by the Imperial Palace twelve hundred years ago when Nara was the capital of Japan. It is just the other side of the Araiike Lake within a few yards of the main entrance to the Park, and but fifteen minutes easy ricksha ride from the station. The grounds cover 15,000 tsubo ($12\frac{1}{2}$ acres) and in themselves should prove a great attraction. There are over seventy large comfortably furnished bedrooms (many with connecting bath-rooms), a magnificent dining room, reading and reception rooms,



NARA HOTEL, NARA.

NARA.

billiard room, bar, and all conveniences. Especial attention is given to lighting, heating, and sanitation. Cable address "Hotel, Nara"—telephone 153 and 166.

Plan for Six days.

The following plan is suggested to the hurried tourist, but those who wish to see more thoroughly the good things which abound in the district, should increase the length of their stay, and split up several of the days outlined as well as make separate excursions to other places which are described especially for their convenience.

FIRST DAY.

By ricksha to Wakamiya, Kasuga, Hachiman-gu, Nigatsu-do, Big Bell, and the Great Buddha.

In the afternoon, on foot to the Museum and Bazaar, and then either climb up Wakakusayama or walk round Mikasayama to the Uguisu Waterfall.

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

SECOND DAY.

The Tumulus of Jimmu Tenno, and either Hase or Tonomine.

THIRD DAY.

Horiu-ji (and Tatsuta in November), Koriyama Castle and Yakushi-ji.

FOURTH DAY.

An excursion to Yoshino which is beautiful even when the cherry trees are not in bloom.

FIFTH DAY.

The Agricultural Experimental Station, and Kasagi-yama. The return may be done partly by boat.

SIXTH DAY.

The morning in the park and town, and the afternoon in the train for Yamada.

TWO EXTRA DAYS.

In the summer, one may make the trip from Nara to Koyasan, the sacred Buddhist mountain. It is necessary to stay one night in a temple on the summit.

NARA.

The Nara Deer number about five hundred. They are all quite tame and wander freely over the park and even in the town itself. Wild ones coming in from the surrounding country become tame as soon as they arrive under the influence of the Kasuga god, who, by the bye, rode in on one when he first came to Nara. About the middle of October every year, the bucks have their horns cut to prevent damage among themselves or to the public. This horn cutting (*tsuno kiri*) lasts two or three days and is a most interesting performance which attracts large crowds from far and near. Previous to 1868 to kill one of the Nara deer was a capital offence, and even now they are regarded as more or less sacred. The number of the herd is kept up by about thirty or forty young ones born every year.

Kobuku-ji is a rambling collection of Buddhist buildings founded in the year 710. It is the nearest temple of importance to the hotel, and is therefore likely to come in for some attention from foreign visitors.

There are two pagodas—one three storied and

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

the other five storied—which one passes on the way from the station, and which add very considerably to the beauty of the hotel outlook. Hokuen-do and Nanen-do are both octagonal shrines, the later being one of the twenty-three holy places and famous for wistaria. Kon-do, the main temple, is just to the east



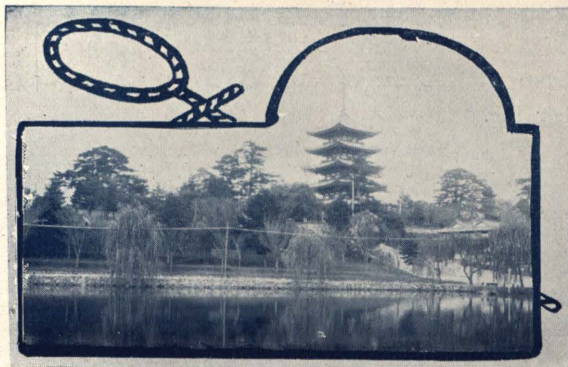
FIVE-STORIED PAGODA.

of the octagonal buildings. Its foundation of stone looks very ancient. Inside there are a few gilt images. Tokon-do is just behind the five-storied pagoda. One cannot enter, but standing outside and looking through from the veranda one can see a large figure of Yakushi in the centre, and among many others there stand conspicuous

NARA.

two Niō gods which are supposed to be of special excellence. In front of Tokon-do there is a large old pine tree known as Hananomatsu. A few hundred yards to the east of the five-storied pagoda is the former bath building with two large caldrons.

The Sarusawa Pond, below Kobuku-ji, is an attractive sheet of water well stocked with fish and tortoises which crowd in swarms to gobble up any food thrown to them. Sarusawa means Monkey Swamp, and in the old days it was nothing more. Its origin as a lake is



SARUSAWA POND.

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

peculiar. When Nara was the capital of the Empire the chief of the monkeys loved a court maiden, and proposed to the Emperor to turn the swamp into a perpetual lake if he should only be allowed to possess the lovely object of his desires. The maiden heard of this and being a dutifully loyal subject, she resolved to sacrifice herself in order that her sovereign should have the one blot removed from the beauty of his capital. Accordingly she informed the monkey of her decision and he met her near the edge of the swamp and transformed it into a lovely lake. Then hanging her silken robes on a willow tree, with a silvery laugh of derision she sprang away from him, plunged into the water and ended her life.

The Museum (Hakubutsu-kwan) holds many of the choicest valuables of the Nara and neighbouring temples. The building—the only ugly one in Nara—is within three minutes walk north-east from Ichi-no-torii. Most of the exhibits are described in English. The collection of carved figures is of especial merit.

The Bazaar (Bussan Chinretsu-jo) is the

NARA.

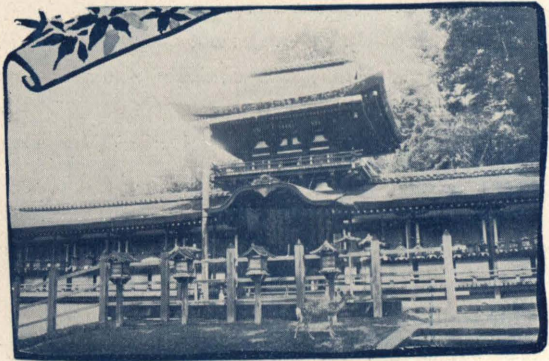
first building on the left of the main road leading up the park. It is quite an elegant piece of architecture. The goods displayed inside are all products of Yamato Province, and one has the advantage of seeing them all under one roof and officially supervised. Purchases here are likely to prove better investments than those made elsewhere, and at any rate one can form an idea of price. The bazaar shuts summer and winter at four o'clock.

The Nara Club, originally built by some bankers for a private club nearly twenty years ago, was bought up by the Prefecture in 1902 and its usefulness increased by the addition of a Public Hall (Kokai-do). The Club is used to accommodate Princes and State guests. In November 1908, H. M. the Emperor stayed there for five nights during the military manoeuvres. The rooms are quite without decoration and are in Japanese style, but can be speedily transformed to meet the requirements of Foreign taste. Sometimes one may enter and be shown over, but there is very little to be seen.

The Kasuga Shrine is always as-

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

sociated with the tame deer and its innumerable lanterns. The grounds are very extensive and include Mikasa Yama and right down to Ichi-no-torii—the handsome wooden arch or torii which stands just where one branches off the main road to the hotel. It is impossible to miss the



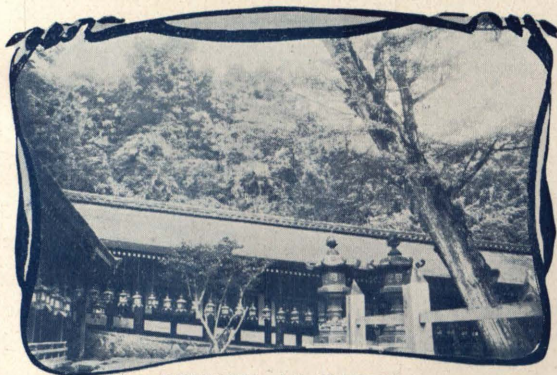
KASUGA TEMPLE.

way as it is that which leads straight from the station.

Passing through Ichi-no-torii one enters the park. The museum stands back a few hundred yards to the left. Then comes the prefectural bazaar, and away to the right there is a place

NARA.

famous for plum blossom and a small summer-house with round windows (Maru-mado). A little further and the Nara Club can be seen to the left, and then just before the second torii there is a rest place for ricksha. Another hundred yards and a path leads off to a waterfall (Shirafuji-no-taki). Then on the left there is a building where the Imperial Messenger records his coming, and finally we arrive at the Kasuga Shrine itself—dedicated to the god of the soil whose chief fame seems to have been some trickery by which he acquired land in the remote



WISTARIA AT KASUGA.

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

ages. This Kasuga Shrine is at the outer southwest corner of a large compound enclosed with bright red woodwork.

The Kasuga Compound contains four small shrines and various spaces set apart for different objects—such as the sprinkling of beans on the



KASUGA TEMPLE.

night of Setsu-bun (3rd Feb., old cal.). The whole setting is very attractive and especially so when the wistaria is in bloom. There are also three curiosities to be found within the compound—the Semi-no-tōrō, Nogiri-ro, and Yadori-gi.

NARA.

The Semi-no-tōrō is a bronze lantern with a beetle carved on the suspending hook. When the lantern is revolved the beetle sings, or at any rate the lantern squeaks. The Nijiri-ro seems a very ordinary flight of half a dozen or so wooden steps. The peculiarity is however that these are not set square. The work is attributed to Hidari Jingoro the carver of the Nikko Monkeys and fortunately not to any ordinary carpenter. The Yadori-gi, ten or fifteen yards north of Nijiri-ro, is a quaint tree growth of seven varieties from one root. At least there were seven some years ago, and to many people there will always remain seven, even when there are none at all—which is an enigma founded on sentiment.

Kasuga-wakamiya is prettily situated among maple trees. Opposite the shrine is a building in which the sacred dance Okagura is performed. There are always a few young girls in white and scarlet fantastic costumes and garlands of flowers who go through the dance when money is forthcoming. The priests are trying to raise the minimum charge from fifty sen to one yen. The term priest in Japan, it

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

should be explained, is a very elastic one. It is worth going along another hundred yards or so to admire the enormous creepers and huge timber.

The Wakamiya festival, known as On Matsuri, starts late in the night of 16th December and continues throughout the following day.

Mikasa Yama is the thickly wooded hill behind Wakamiya. The three sights are a huge cedar tree (Osugi); a shallow cave (Komori-no-*iwa-ya*), and a freak growth of six trees—formerly seven trees (Shichihon-sugi). There are tracks connecting these and finally leading to the maple trees at Horano-momiji, but the way is rather difficult to find.

Wakakusa Yama, often incorrectly called Mikasa Yama, is the umbrella-shaped hill, devoid of trees, which one passes in going from Kasuga to Hachiman-gu. The energetic should climb to the top for the sake of the very fine view, but it is a good deal higher than one would imagine from the foot. The old grass is burned off once a year and is speedily replaced by young grass (*waka kusa*)—hence the name.

Tamuke - yama - no - Hachiman is

NARA.

famous for the beauty of its maples. It deserves also to be famous for the large flock of tame pigeons which flutter around as in most Hachiman temples.

Sangatsu-do is said to contain many very fine images, but as it is completely closed one can see nothing. Immediately opposite is a small shrine known as Shigatsu-do.

Nigatsu-do is built on the side of a steep hill and is partially supported with heavy wooden piles. From its verandah an excellent view of the district is secured. Enshrined somewhere within the Nigatsu-do, there is a small image of Kwannon which is said to be always warm as if alive. The accuracy, however, of this statement is not allowed to be investigated. The corridor leading down from the verandah is that on which the torch procession (Taimatsu) wends its way on the annual festival day early in March (February according to the old calendar). This procession has a very ancient origin and is supposed to preserve the buildings against fire. The well seen close to the bottom of the corridor is a sacred one and its waters are de-

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

clared to come from Wakasa Province. The big cedar tree just above, is that where the priest Ryoben was discovered as a babe after being carried thither by an eagle.

A Large Bell (Sho-ro) is hung at the top of the hill leading to the Daibutsu. It was cast in 732 and weighs 37 tons. One may strike it with the wooden boom on payment of a sen.

The Daibutsu, enshrined in a temple known as Todai-ji is perhaps the best known sight in Nara. To get to it one passes through the great south gate, Nandai-mon, where there are two immense Niō gods over 26 ft. in height. Then to the left is a glass fronted building, Shingon-in, which is used as a Buddhist public library. To the right is a small lake, Kagami-no-ike, and the great building in front is that wherein the immense Daibutsu smiles placidly at the puny and ineffectual attempts of man to keep a decent house over his deified head. Indeed, the Great Buddha is kept in a chronic state of being surrounded by scaffold poles.

Unlike the Kyoto Daibutsu, this one is made

NARA.

of bronze and is a seated figure resting on bronze lotus petals. Its height is 53 ft. 6 in. and the length of the face is 16 ft. The legs are crossed and the right hand uplifted as if in the act of blessing. Originally cast in 746 it has since been several times repaired and the head was entirely recast in comparatively recent times. Though better looking than the Kyoto one, the Nara Daibutsu is not to be compared with that at Kamakura: it is not an object of beauty, nor is its appearance enhanced by the brightly gilded wooden halo with which it is surmounted.

Shoso-in, behind the Daibutsu, is said to be richer in treasures than any other temple in the district. It is however not open to the public.

Hannya-ji is a full mile due north from Ichi-no-torii on the main thoroughfare to Kyoto. Its chief object of interest is a small thirteen-storied pagoda which looks like a duplicate of the one at Uji. The Hannya-ji pagoda is surrounded with thirty-three flat stone tablets each depicting Kwannon. Behind, is a thick bamboo grove.

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

Two hundred yards to the west of Hannya-ji is a thoroughly up-to-date looking prison, and one can generally see a group or two of prisoners, in their terra-cotta coloured garb, working in the vicinity under the direction and care of jailers and policemen.

The Public Library (Tosho-kwan) was put up to commemorate Japan's wars. It is to the east of Kobuku-ji. The building is a particularly handsome one.

The Official Buildings are opposite the Library. There are law courts and prefectural offices. The Normal School is a little higher up the road.

Uguisu Taki is a pretty waterfall about four miles distant from the hotel. The way there is along a very pleasant mountain path which starts from Horo-no-momiji just north-east of the Kasuga Shrine. It is impossible to miss the track once one gets started on the line of wooden sleepers over which timber is dragged down from the mountain. From Horo-no-momiji the distance is marked in Japanese figures and at the 29 cho stone one leaves the timber track and

NARA.

turns down to the left to the waterfall which is a quarter of a mile below. In the event of the 29 cho stone being overlooked, there is another turning a few hundred yards further along where the timber track ceases. The mountain cho, apparently the measure used, is almost double the ordinary cho on the flat. It is not necessary to return over the same ground as there is a way leading out near Shin Yakushi-ji, and the barracks where the 53rd regiment of infantry is stationed.

Shin Yakushi-ji, less than one mile due east from the hotel, is absolutely devoid of all interest.

Agricultural Experimental Station (Noji Shiken-jo) is three minutes walk west of Nara Station. It was established by the Prefecture about the year 1894. The grounds cover 7,000 tsubo (nearly six acres). Foreign flowers, fruits and vegetables receive considerable attention. There is a properly fitted up laboratory to keep under observation the various pests and blights with which the Japanese agriculturist has to contend. In addition to vegetable life, fowls and pigs and cattle are kept and careful

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

records made to determine the particular breeds profitable for the country. Anyone interested in agriculture can spend a very happy and instructive hour in this Experimental Station. It is necessary to take an interpreter unless one can speak the language.

Near Koriyama.

Yakushi-ji, locally known as Nishi-no-kyo, is about two miles from Koriyama Station and four miles from the hotel. It was established by the Emperor Temmu (673-686) in the neighbourhood of his capital, and was removed to the present site during the reign of Gemmyo Tenno (708-715). It contains some magnificent bronzes, and it is not necessary to take off one's boots—an inestimable advantage.

In the grounds there is a particularly graceful pagoda 115 feet high and 1200 years old. It has six stories, but these run in couples and hence the reason for its being known as a three-storied pagoda (*sanju-no-to*).

The *Kōdō* contains three large bronze figures

NEAR KORIYAMA.

—a seated one nine feet high of Yakushi, with Nikko Bosatsu and Gekko Bosatsu standing 13 feet high on either side. Gekko's head is quite new (!) only 200 years old, but with that exception the figures all date back over 1200 years and are said to have been made at Okamoto Village, Takaichi. The metal looks very weather-worn, as indeed it might, because for a thousand years the images stood exposed right out in the open.

The Kondō enshrines the same dieties made from a jet black alloy of gold and copper. Yakushi in this time seated on a very fine metal stand which may-be is of Indian origin as the carvings thereon would seem to indicate. This stand was unfortunately rather badly damaged by fire some 300 years ago. The three figures, it is said, were made about five years later than the ones in the Kōdō after the fashion of which they were designed. Experts differ as to which is the finer set. The black glossiness is attributed to a periodical washing three times a year which has been going on now for the past 300 years. The wooden figures of the Shi-Tenno are 900

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

years old.

Tōindo contains a gold bronze Sho-Kwannon said to have been brought over from Korea 1100 years ago. It is probably of Indian origin. It measures about 7 feet 5 inches in height and is always kept in a closed shrine when not exposed for admiration. The shrines on either side contain much valued wooden figures made a thousand years ago. In one is the Eleven-faced Kwannon minus nose and hands, and in the other there are two of the Shi-Tenno.

The Yakushi-ji annual festival, or rather the most interesting part of it, takes place on the evening of 5th April.

Shodai-ji, a few hundred yards north of Yakushi-ji, is very much eclipsed by its more illustrious neighbour. In the main buildings are many images made of wood and kanshitsu (dried lacquer).

Saidai-ji is rather hard to get at and is not likely to appeal to the average sightseer. It takes half an hour by ricksha from Yakushi-ji or about one hour from Nara. Enshrined in the various buildings are several good wooden

NEAR KORIYAMA.

sculptures including one of Prince Shotoku when two years old, and the head of a Bosatsu which was sent to the Paris Exhibition. In the Kwan-non-do is a huge gilt wooden image of Jiu-ichi-men-Kwannon and bronze ones of the Shi-Tenno.

Koriyama Castle, a little more than half a mile from Koriyama Station, was the stronghold of a powerful daimyo. At the present time, the massive walls still remain intact but there is no castle—only a school and a villa within the great moated enclosure. The grounds are now famous for plum blossom in early March and the moat for lotus flowers in July. Count Yanagizawa, son of the former daimyo, lives in the villa and is an enthusiast in rearing gold fish. He has approximately fifty thousand of all ages and sizes. One can generally see the fish and have their good points explained, the same as one might do if they belonged to an English noble. They are by general consent acknowledged to be the best shaped and most excellent in Japan.

Horiu-ji.

Hōriu-ji (Inn: Daitokuya) is reputed to be the oldest temple in Japan. It was founded by Prince Shotoku (572-621) and contains many relics of historic importance. The temple stands less than a mile from Hōriuji Station—the second from Nara on the way to Osaka.

Near the Minami Dai Mon (great south gate) there are several elderly hangers-on who are willing to guide one around for a few sen, and there is a fixed fee of one yen two sen (1908) which goes to the temple.

The sights begin with the Niō-mon which has two fine Niō statues. Passing through, the five storied pagoda is seen to the left; a double-roofed (some might say treble-roofed) building called Kondō to the right; and a bit further back, directly opposite, a very much less fanciful building known as Dai Kōdō.

The pagoda is a very handsome one with four groups of white earthen figures on the ground floor. The Dai Kōdō is where most of the preaching takes place. The Kondō has a large bronze Amida as its chief image, and there are a dozen very faded pictures (three in each

HORIUJI.

corner) on the plaster walls.

The next thing is the Hozo, or treasure house, where the student or artist will find enough to keep him busy for some time. The ordinary sightseer will however be more taken with the huge wooden doors, clumsy locks, and the opening and shutting of obsolete windows to lighten the darkness within.

At the extreme west of Horiu-ji there is a small octagonal shrine, Mine-no-Yakushi, which is really of interest—not because of Yakushi (the great physician) or of the twelve other images, but because of the variety of thanks-offerings hung up outside by people cured of sickness. These include swords, drills, human hair, mirrors, —and crude pictures (somewhat indelicate but highly amusing to the European) of ladies set right after suffering from an insufficiency or superabundance of nourishment for their babes.

Behind the Kondō is a building known as Kami-no-dō containing three large images—Shaka, Monju and Fugen. Then in a small shed close by, are wooden figures of Prince Shotoku's

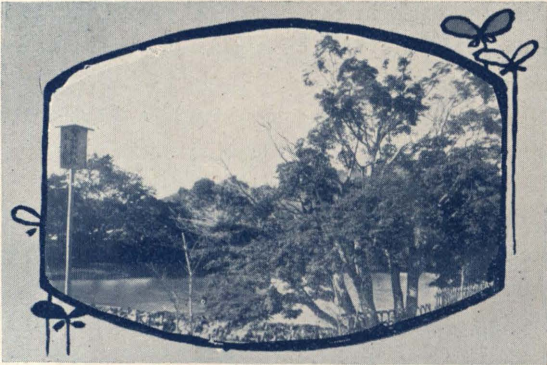
THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

black horse and groom, and a few steps further on is the Kagami-no-Ike (looking-glass pond).

One finishes up with the Yumi-no-Dono, an octagonal shrine to the extreme east, the roof of which is crowned with the ornamentation often seen on Buddhist octagonal buildings. Inside there is an image of Shotoku at the age of sixteen. In the Yumi-no-Dono compound there is a building (Shariden) wherein Buddha's left eye is enshrined. One is told that this is exposed to public worship every noon, but noon with the Horiu-ji priests is a moveable time, so much so that one might be forgiven for suspecting that there are days when it never comes round at all. In a line with Shariden are the Eden Apartments which are however not open to the public, and just behind there are several images in a chilly vault-like chamber called Dembo-do.

Tatsuta is the name of a village about a mile from Horiu-ji on the way by road to Oji. There is a river at the far end which runs between an avenue of maples. Seen from the bridge in November, the trees look very lovely.

HORIUJI.



MAPLES AT TATSUTA.

Kasagi Yama.

Kasagi (Inn: Onsen), less than ten miles by rail from Nara, is one of the show places along the Kwansai Valley. Only slow trains stop at Kasagi and often only third class is available, but by choosing one's time and taking a lunch basket, the trip can be made thoroughly enjoyable.

Kasagi Yama is the historic mountain where the Emperor Go-Daigo was defeated by Takauji

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

Ashikaga early in the fourteenth century. It is remarkable for the huge size of the massive boulders on the top.

There are always local guides (not interpreters) obtainable from the inn or station, and they are most useful in showing the way. The climb up the mountain starts within half a mile from the station. The summit is 1033 feet above sea level but only 800 feet above the river flowing past the village below.

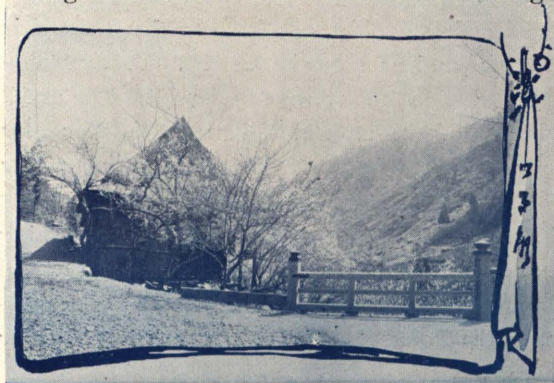
Each rock of any size has a name, sometimes suggested by its shape and sometimes by some man or god whose life or immortality has somehow been connected with it. The measurement of the largest is 52 feet high by 42 feet wide. Various saints and inscriptions have of course been carved here and there, and the huge outline of Kokuzō Bosatsu is attributed to no less a personage than the indefatigable Kōbō Daishi himself.

Tsukigase.

Tsukigase is unrivalled for the beauty of its

TSUKIGASE.

plum blossom during the month of March. There are several ways to get there. It is about eight miles from Ueno Station, six miles from Shimagahara, and ten miles from Kasagi. The Ueno route is the most popular with those who wish to ricksha the whole distance, but those who are willing to walk should leave the railway at Shimagahara. The Tsukigase plum trees are very many and cover several miles of the banks of the Kizu River and the beautiful ravine through which it flows. Sometimes one can get



PLUM BLOSSOM AT TSUKIGASE.

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

the exquisite combination of plum blossom, snow, and the song of the uguisu bird—but such times are rare.

Kōyasan.

Kōyasan (Temple: Shojoshin-in and others) is the name of a mountain 2,800 ft. above sea level, whereon the great Buddhist Abbot Kōbō Daishi established a monastery early in the ninth century.

The Koyaguchi route is the easier one and is best favoured as regards scenery. From Koyaguchi Station an average pedestrian can reach the top of the mountain in a trifle over four hours. If benighted, one should push on as far as the Inn Kinko-kwan, about three miles along the way, as it is cleaner and better than anything near the station. Beyond Kinko-kwan, the real climb begins, and it takes about two hours to reach the Gokuraku Bridge, and another hour or more to get to the top of the mountain.

The alternate way is to leave the railway at Hashimoto (Inn: Hashimoto-kwan) and ricksha

KOYASAN.

the six miles or so along to Kane Mura from which place to the top of the mountain is a hard two hours climb. This path and that from Koyaguchi join about a mile and a half below the Gokuraku Bridge.

The trip may be done in a kind of sedan chair (kago) with three bearers, but if one cannot walk it is better and far more comfortable not to go at all. Rickshas are seldom to be had except at the railway stations, so that those descending to Kane Mura should arrange beforehand.

No inns exist on the top of the mountain, but those who wish to stay there or get refreshment are accommodated in the temples. There is an office just where the path reaches the top of the mountain, and from there one gets guided to wherever one wishes to stay. Of course with such a mixed crowd as the Kōya pilgrims, certain classes drift to certain temples, and it is unwise to venture anywhere on the mere recommendation of an inn keeper or coolie. The fare provided is vegetarian, and no meat, fish or eggs are allowed, though the monastic rules permit wine and tobacco. Payment is left entirely to

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

the generosity of the guest.

Most people will see all they want in about three hours. The Kongobu-ji and the Kondo are the two show temples, and each contains a valuable collection of art and of relics of Kōbō Daishi. Close to the Kondo is the site where a fine pagoda stood before the devastating fire of 1888, and near by is a rough shed looking building in which are housed five huge gilt figures. The Buddhist schools are also of interest. Then there is the great entrance gate through which pilgrims from Wakayama passed before the railway opened up new and easier paths.

But the one really unique thing on the mountain, is the huge cemetery with its avenue of tall solemn cryptomerias and its thousands of tomb stones of all sizes and ages. The cemetery is over a mile in length and is remarkable not only for its size but for the huge and costly stones erected in memory of many of the most famous characters in Japanese history of the past thousand years. The tomb of Kōbō Daishi is at the very end, behind the Hall of Bones and that of the Ten Thousand Lamps.

KOYASAN.

It would be difficult to say how many temples there are in all, but of the larger sort there must be more than thirty, and of priests and students for the priesthood there are approximately six or seven hundred. The lay population is considerably over a thousand, male and female. Prior to 1873, no women were allowed on the mountain under any conditions. Even now no women live or are employed in the temples, as the priests are vowed to celibacy, but they may take up their residence elsewhere on the mountain without restriction, or women may come as pilgrims and depend upon a night's shelter in a temple just as a man may do.

Wakayama.

Wakayama (Inn: Aridaya), in Kii Province, is in direct rail connection with Nara and with Osaka (Namba Station). It is worth a visit because of its Castle and also because of the scenic fame of Waka-no-ura and the view from Gongen Yama. The usual round is done by ricksha in about four hours—first to the Castle,

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

then round by Kimii-dera to Waka-no-ura, and back by a direct route.

The Castle, formerly the stronghold of the Wakayama Daimyos, is one of the finest and best preserved in Japan. It is open to the public on payment of a small fee. The interior is bare except for some spear racks in the basement, but it is worth entering for the sake of the complete panoramic view of the district which can be obtained from the top story.

Kimii-dera, one of the thirty-three holy temples dedicated to Kwannon, is about four miles south of the Castle. By stopping a few minutes one can stretch one's legs and enjoy the view over Waka-no-ura while the ricksha boy takes a necessary rest.

Waka-no-ura is one of the most famous beauty spots in the empire. It is a sandy peninsular with several small shrines and temples, numerous inns, and an abundance of pine trees. One can stroll around for half an hour or so and then end up by climbing the two or three hundred steps to the top of Gongen Yama from which, enframed by the temple gate, one sees as a perfect picture

WAKAYAMA.

the beauties that have stirred poets and artists for centuries.

On the way back, one passes the Temple of the Go-hyaku Rakkan. The five hundred images, each about two feet high, are all so different in form and expression that some Japanese say everyone can find a relative among them.

Hase Dera.

Hase (Inn: Idani-ya) makes a very nice excursion from Nara. Less than an hour by train



HASE-DERA.

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

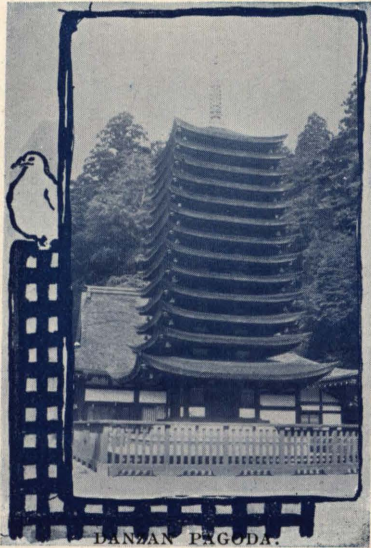
to Sakurai Station, and then five miles by ricksha, and one arrives at the great Hase Dera which ranks high among the thirty-three holy places. The temple stands on a hill at the end of the village, and one can climb up to it through a remarkably long roofed-in corridor with thousands of peonies planted on either side. Inside the main temple is a 26 ft. image of Kwannon said to be over 1200 years old. Some of the buildings were burned down last month (January 1911) but the damage appears to have been exaggerated. The peonies come into full bloom during May.

Tonomine.

Tonomine, the so-called Kwansai Nikko, can be got at from Sakurai and part of the four or five miles can be done by ricksha. From Yoshino it is a bigger undertaking. The track beyond Kami-ichi wanders in and out among the mountains and the echo of the mountains, and one may go for miles without even meeting a woodman. Still it is quite possible, and should take less than four hours. Tonomine is very pretty

TONOMINE.

in the maple season, but at other times its attractions are not great, even though the Danzan Jinsha is said to be one of the finest specimens of Shinto architecture in the country. The pagoda is a curiosity in its way, and it looks as if the thirteen roofs



DANZAN PAGODA.

had been piled one on the other without any growth between.

Yoshino.

Yoshino (Inn: Tatsumi-ya) is famous for cherry blossom. But even if there were no cherry

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.



CHERRY BLOSSOM AT YOSHINO.

trees it might still be famous for its very pretty surroundings. It can be done as a day's excursion from Nara provided one starts not later than eight or half past. The way is by train via Takada to Yoshino-guchi (say two hours), then six miles by ricksha to the bridge or ferry at Muda, and three miles up from the other side of the river. Even this last bit can be done by ricksha with two coolies, but most people will prefer to walk, especially in April—the cherry blossom season. There is a short cut from Muda

YOSHINO.

to Yoshino, but it is rather difficult to find at the Muda end. Yoshino has many beauty spots, among which is the Senbon-no-chaya looking over "the thousand cherry trees" in the valley below, then the great metal torii standing out in the road above the inn, and the Zo-o-do Temple a few hundred yards or so further along.

Tumulus of Jimmu Tennō.

Japanese antiquaries decided some fifty years ago that their first emperor, Jimmu, had been laid to rest in the village of Unebi. The selected sacred spot is now doubly railed off and carefully tended. There is very little to see as one is not allowed beyond a certain barrier, but the tumulus is undoubtedly of great historic interest as Jimmu Tenno ascended the throne as far back as 660 B.C. Half a mile further on is the Kashiwabara Jinsha where the great Jimmu is deified, and where there is a good display of lotus flowers in July. It is now planned to establish a great model agricultural garden or school near the sepulchre.

Unebi (Inn: Unebi Hotel) can be reached in

THE NARA HOTEL, NARA.

about one hour by rail direct from Nara. The station, the next one to Sakurai, is only half a mile from the tumulus of Suisei Tenno (the second emperor) and less than a mile from that of Jimmu Tenno, and from the historic Unebi Yama. Unebi is alleged to have been the first capital of the empire. Its chief industry seems now to a superficial observer to be the sale of post cards depicting Jimmu Tenno, his successors, the tumuli, and the shrine.

Omine Mountain.

Omine, also called San-jo-san, is a mountain in Yamato Province 5,800 ft. above sea level. The ascent is only practicable in the summer months and it is necessary to stay one night at any rate in a Japanese inn. The railway is available to Yoshino-guchi (Kudzu), then one should walk over the Kurumazaka Tōge down to Yoshino Gawa and crossing the river come out at Shimoichi. Then hills and valleys to Kawada and on up Kominami Tōge until mercifully relieved from the extreme top by a tunnel (4650 ft.

OMINE MOUNTAIN.

above sea) which cuts right through and shows the village of Dorogawa half a mile below the other end.

Dorogawa (Inn : Kiinokuniya) eighteen miles from Yoshino-guchi, and 3,000 ft. above the sea, is right at the foot of Omine, and one had better stay the night there and start out early next morning allowing three hours to reach the top. The peasants of this district live largely on the very excellent potatoes which they grow. Game is said to be plentiful,—goat-headed antelopes, wild boar, and other beasts. Two-thirds up the mountain, there is a place where for years pilgrims have discarded their old straw sandals, and one can work a walking stick through the heap without touching bottom. At the summit there are temples dedicated to a saint named En-no-Shokaku who from all accounts climbed up with clogs having only one prong instead of two. The view is naturally a very extensive one.

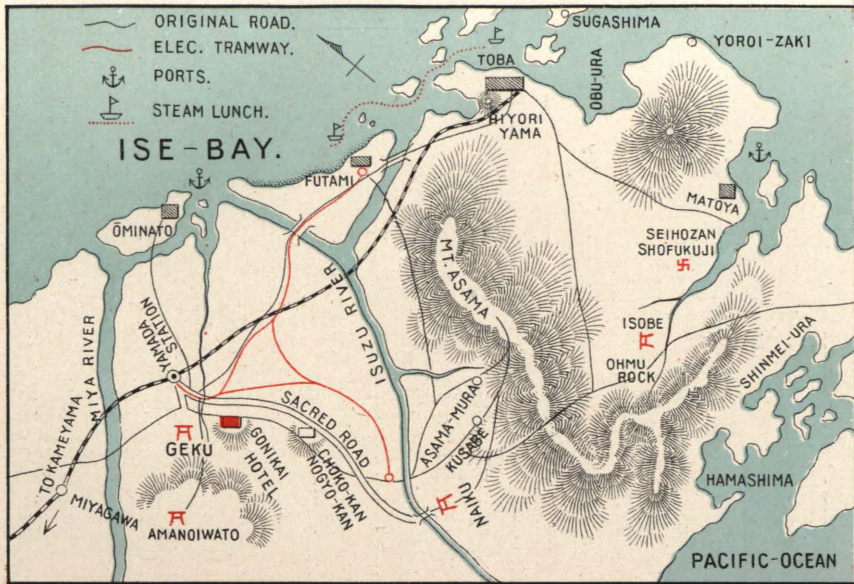
There is a direct way between Yoshino and Omine which it is said can be done in seven hours, and there is also the pilgrim route from Dorogawa sixteen miles to Sakamoto, and from there twelve miles further along to Koya.

YAMADA.

Yamada, the terminus of the Sangu Railway in Ise Province, can be reached in about four hours from Nagoya or Nara, and in six hours from Kyoto. There are direct trains from Nagoya or Nara, but from Kyoto one must change at Kidzu Station and sometimes at Kameyama also. The scenery along the Kwansai Valley between Nara, Kidzu and Kameyama is particularly fine. There are other but less popular routes to Yamada, as for instance by rail from Kyoto via Kusatsu, Tsuge and Kameyama, or by small coasting steamer.

Yamada lies in the shadow of the Imperial Shrines. It has a registered population of 38,739 (end of 1909) and a climate that is particularly mild in winter and healthy and agreeable throughout the year. The chief industry of the people is to feed peacefully upon pilgrims. One of the charms of the district is that every house, be it old or new, is in much the same simple style, with the unpainted wood and picturesque archi-

SKETCH MAP OF THE YAMADA DISTRICT.



GONIKAI HOTEL, YAMADA.

ecture of the Shrines. A new road, the Miyukidori, now connects the four and a half miles between the two shrines. This is one of the best and broadest roads in Japan. The old historic thoroughfare between Naiku and Geku, running in front of the hotel, still keeps most of the traffic however. Electric cars run between Yamada and Futami, Futami and Naiku, and Naiku and Yamada, making a triangular course. The theatres and other places of amusement are mostly situated in the new part of the town, Shin-machi, to the west of the station. The old township of Uji which formerly had an independent existence, is now reckoned in with Yamada, and one frequently hears the two names used collectively.

There is a celebrated poem which goes farther to explain Yamada than whole pages of prose. Mr. W. G. Aston translated it as follows:—"What is it that dwelleth here I know not, yet my heart is filled with gratitude and the tears trickle down."

The Gonikai Hotel stands in large grounds on a hill ten minutes from the railway



GONIKAI HOTEL.

GONIKAI HOTEL, YAMADA.

station. In the summer of 1907 it was bought up by the Dai Nippon Hotel Company which owns the Miyako Hotel in Kyoto and several other hotels in different parts of the country. Formerly the Gonikai catered chiefly to Japanese, but under the new ownership the requirements of Foreigners have also received attention, until at the present time it is equally popular with visitors of all nationalities. It has spacious well furnished European bed rooms, bath rooms, sitting rooms and dining room, and in another part of the building there is equally good Japanese accommodation. The view from the upper windows is very extensive, including Fuji and other objects of beauty. A great many distinguished guests have patronized the Gonikai, and among them have been the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan.

Suggested Plan for Four Days.

DAY OF ARRIVAL.

There is usually ample time to stroll round the grounds of the Geku Shrine before dark.

THE YAMADA DISTRICT.

SECOND DAY.

Train Yamada to Toba, see the women divers at work, climb up Hiyori-yama, and then return by launch to Futami, and back to the hotel by electric car.

THIRD DAY.

Ricksha to Asama Mura and climb up the mountain for the eighteen province view, taking boy and lunch from the hotel. The best path down is by way of the Naiku Shrine.

FOURTH DAY.

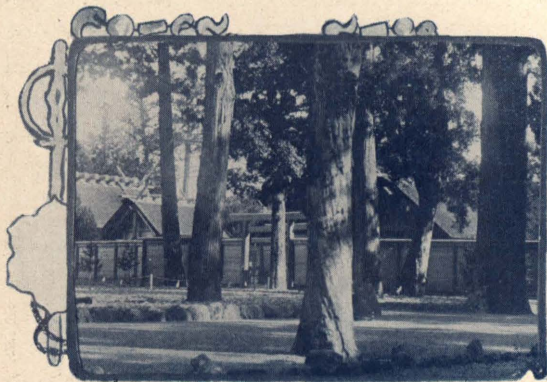
Spend the morning in going over the Nogyo-kwan and Choko-kwan, and in the afternoon walk up to the Cave of the Sun Goddess, and stroll around the quaint old streets of Yamada. In the evening one might arrange to see the dance called "Ise Ondo."

AN EXTRA DAY.

During the summer months one should make a ricksha excursion ten or eleven miles up the Miya River to a little village named Kawaguchi, a favorite spot for "ai" fish. There is not much else to see excepting rural scenery and the simple country life of the people.

GONIKAI HOTEL, YAMADA.

The Ko Daijin-gu (Naiku and Geku Shrines) perpetuate and glorify the memory of the Imperial Ancestors, and in consequence are regarded as the most sacred places and objects of worship throughout the Empire. Both Shrines are constructed on the same plan in supreme simplicity surrounded by many fences. There are several parts not open to public inspection, but there is always a white screen or an attendant to stop one, so that there is not the slightest danger of entering unwittingly upon forbidden ground.



GEKU SHRINE.

THE YAMADA DISTRICT.

Custom decrees that the buildings must be entirely demolished every twenty-one years and new ones occupied. This has been going on for hundreds and hundreds of years and those who seek for a reason must search behind antiquity itself. The present buildings are quite new, only dating from 1909, so that the next great change will not take place for many years. Though both Shrines are regarded with deep veneration, the Naiku takes precedence owing to its being dedicated to the mythical founder of the Imperial Family—the Sun Goddess, and also because the Sacred Mirror (Yata-no-Kagami) is preserved therein. This Mirror is one of the Three Treasures bequeathed by the Sun Goddess to her descendants the Rulers of Japan “for all generations until Heaven falls and Earth crumbles.” The other two treasures are the Sword at Atsuta near Nagoya, and the Jewel at Tokyo. The grounds of Kō Daijin-gu are noble and large, with lotus ponds, huge cryptomeria, and numerous secondary shrines and national relics of importance. To attempt anything further in the way of description of buildings or treasures would be

GONIKAI HOTEL, YAMADA.

much the same as to attempt to expound the principles of the Shinto Religion. Those who wish to study the Ise Shrines will find considerable help from the back numbers of the "Asiatic Transactions." Geku, the Outer Shrine, is within five minutes of the hotel, and Naiku, the Inner Shrine, is at the foot of Asama Yama two miles from Geku in a south-easterly direction. Religious festivals are of frequent occurrence, but there are none of sufficient interest to attract the sightseer excepting perhaps those on 16th and 17th October.

The Cave of the Sun Goddess (Amaterasu no Iwaya) is the very place to which the sacred lady retired in dudgeon after a quarrel with another diety. The mountain path leading up to the cave is delightfully rural though somewhat slippery. It starts with a flight of stone steps just east of the Geku Shrine, and the way is quite easy to find. The cave is less than thirty minutes' walk from the hotel.

The Kagura is a very stately and sacred dance only to be seen by special request at the Imperial Shrines. One gets the true dance and

THE YAMADA DISTRICT.

the true setting at Yamada—which is more than can be said at Nara. There are three grades differing in gorgeousness and price. The charges are five, ten, and twenty yen.

Futami is a very popular sea-side resort. Its chief fame lies in the sunrise seen between the “Mito Iwa” (Wife and Husband Rocks) which stand yoked together with straw ropes a few yards off the shore. An appreciation of its beauty is not confined to artists and poets, but every morning in the summer hundreds turn out



FUTAMI ROCKS.

GONIKAI HOTEL, YAMADA.

on the sands to greet the great day lord on his arrival. Even apart from the rocks, Futami is a very jolly little place, with scores of Japanese Inns, sea bathing, and fishing good enough to while away the time. Quite a brisk trade is done by the shops which sell post cards, awabi shells, and other souvenirs of the district. To catch fish one should hire boat and tackle, also someone with a knowledge of the local fish and their taste in the way of bait. Given good conditions, one can get quite a lot of sport in a small way.

Toba (Inns: Osaka-ya and Kinpakwan) is a rural old town on the coast of Shima Province. Before this book has been many weeks in circulation, the extension of the Sangu Railway from Yamada to Toba should be completed, and a regular service of trains established. The track runs close to the shore most of the way, so that one sees all the fine scenery enjoyed in ricksha days. Toba is a port of call for coasting steamers. Its chief industry is the dockyard (which is not beautiful) and the catching and sale of fish. There is in addition some copper mining on one

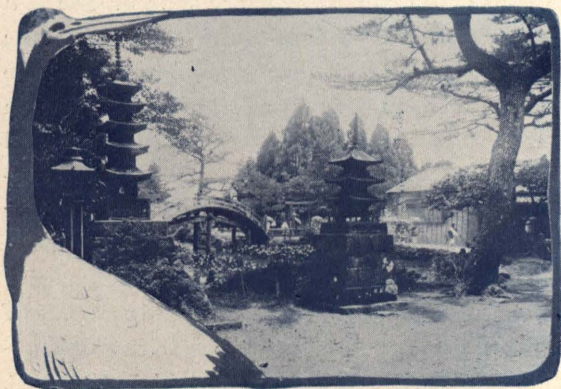
THE YAMADA DISTRICT.

of the islands. A little hill Hiyori-yama, rises behind the railway station. Most visitors to Toba climb up for the very perfect view of the bay and surrounding country seen from the summit.

The Women Divers at Toba are one of the most interesting sights in Japan. Probably the best locality to see them is off Suga Shima, about fifty minutes by small boat from Toba; but by special arrangement the night before, they will come within a few hundred yards of the station and inns. They usually work four or five in a boat, diving for shell fish, and one can hire the whole outfit for an hour or so and take home the catch into the bargain for a few yen. The women start young, are very industrious, and work till well past middle age. The salt water and constant exposure makes their hair rusty and their skins black, but the men folk who fatten lazily on the proceeds, seem quite content that utility should be encouraged rather than beauty. Of the shell fish found in the vicinity, a tough unpalatable variety called the Awabi is the most profitable.

GONIKAI HOTEL, YAMADA.

Asama Mountain stands 1,700 feet above sea level, but it is not a difficult climb. From Asama Mura it is a steep mile and a half, while from Naiku it is an easy five mile slope. Stones indicating the distance (in Japanese) measure 22 cho, the equivalent to a mile and a half, from Asama Mura to an Inn named Tofuya from which it is claimed no less than eighteen provinces can be seen on a fine day. A glance at the map will show what this means. One gets much the same view on the way up between



OKU-NO-IN, ASAMA YAMA.

THE YAMADA DISTRICT.

the fifteenth and sixteenth cho stones. Tofuya is where the Naiku and Asama Mura paths meet, but the top of the mountain, though very little higher, is ten cho further along where a very picturesque old shrine, Oku-no-in, is situated. Half way between Tofuya and Oku-no-in, a patent medicine is made from herbs which apparently develop especially beneficial qualities in the high altitude. As the pilgrims to Yamada seem to generally include this medicine in their diet whether well or sick, the sale may be imagined to be fairly large.

The Nogyo-kwan (Agricultural Hall), less than a mile to the east of the hotel, contains excellent exhibits of all sorts relating to the productions and industries of the country. It is not merely a place to which one might be driven in desperation by the rain, but it is well worth a visit even if one must stay an extra day for the purpose.

The Choko-kwan (Museum of Ancient Things) contains relics of keen interest to the student familiar with Japanese history and

GONIKAI HOTEL, YAMADA.

customs. Prince Arisugawa, Marquis Hanafusa, and others presented priceless and beautiful garments and others things at the time of the opening of the fine new stone building to which the former collection was transferred in 1909. The life-sized figures just inside the entrance are exceptionally fine, the clothing in many cases being that actually worn at the periods represented. Ladies especially will be interested in noting how absolutely fresh and in what perfect condition the silks have remained in spite of hundreds of years and a very damp climate. This building and the Nogyo-kwan are closed on the fourteenth of every month.

Gonjo-ji is the name of a temple halfway between the hotel and Choko-kwan. It possesses many very large and spirited pictures of the Buddhist hell. These however are only shown to the general public at certain seasons.

Fresh water fishing can be had up the Miya Gawa from 1st June to 30th September when "ai" (a kind of trout) are to be found in great numbers. The fishers after "ai" invariably seem to work for a living, and naturally they go

THE YAMADA DISTRICT.

for the bag. Those who can afford to do so, use a net, others far more sporting (albeit from necessity) use line and hook *without bait*, and with the help of a glass bottomed bucket or box, through which they can see the wonders of the deep, they hook up fish with marvellous dexterity. Provided one's conscience will allow, the net slaughter is an admirable and entertaining way of making sure of a good catch. The hook without bait method will not be found very profitable for the amateur.

“**The Ise Ondo**” is a popular geisha dance peculiar to the Yamada district. There is no performance open to the public, but one can always make arrangements at short notice. The dance itself is perfect posturing set to maddening music, and somehow or other the whole is in harmony which no European could improve. The charge is three and a half yen and as it only lasts about five minutes one comes away with a better feeling if there has been someone to share the expense. The houses at which the Ise Ondo can be seen, are as a rule engaged in other business which one need never discover.

GONIKAI HOTEL, YAMADA.

“**The O Sugi O Tama**” can sometimes be seen in the main street quite close to the hotel. The “fun” is supposed to consist in throwing coins at the heads of girls who stand up for that purpose and by a turn of the neck always manage to prevent their faces being struck. The original maidens O Sugi San and O Tama San were presumably saucy healthy looking wenches, who attracted many men and much money, but the performers of the present day look supremely miserable and sadly underfed.

ARIMA HOTEL

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
ARIMA.

Arima is a summer resort with natural hot mineral springs 1,400 feet above sea level. There is a picturesque charm about its old-fashioned, quaint and narrow streets, and a general air of



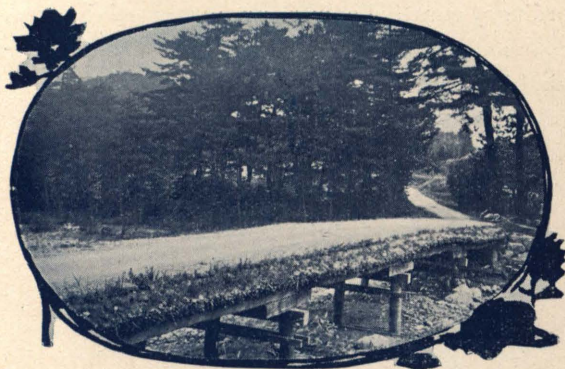
ROKKOSAN ROAD.

restfulness in the uneventful lives of its inhabitants. Fantastically shaped pines and an unusually large number of cherry trees add considerably to the beauty of both village and district.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ARIMA HOTEL.

ARIMA, (NEAR KOBE).



NAMAZE ROAD.

In Arima itself, there is the Tsuzumiga-taki (Drum Waterfall), the Tansan Spring, Atago Yama, Maruyama Park, several Temples and Shrines, and other places of interest, while farther afield very pleasant excursions can be made on foot to the Golf Links at Rokkosan, to Namaze, or to Takaradzuka, and from this latter by electric car to the Minō Waterfall, Osaka, and elsewhere. The famous Arima Mineral Springs are the oldest in the Empire. They are most agreeably refreshing, and are credited with extra-

ARIMA HOTEL, ARIMA.

ordinary curative powers over many of the most common and malignant diseases to which mankind is subject.

Arima is in Settsu Province, only nine miles as the crow flies from Kobe. The nine miles however lay over the hills, and the tracks which lead there are rather hard going and difficult to find. Most people come by train. If from Kobe, they change cars at Kanzaki, and if from Kyoto, they change at Osaka. One can either book to Namaze or Sanda according to how the trains serve. Either station is about six miles from the hotel. From Namaze the road is steep and beautiful; from Sanda it is flat. Rickshas are available.

The Arima Hotel (formerly Arima Club Hotel) was purchased early in 1908 by the Dai Nippon Hotel Company, Limited, the owners of the Miyako Hotel at Kyoto. Very considerable alterations were at once put in hand, with the result that the whole place was speedily improved almost beyond recognition. The rooms are well furnished and freely open to the light and air. In the grounds there is a large swimming tank

ARIMA HOTEL

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
ARIMA, (NEAR KOBE).

(36×30×8 ft.), a tansan spring, an open-air restaurant, and a billiard room. The swimming tank being only about three feet deep at the shallow end, offers a splendid and perfectly safe opportunity for children to learn to swim. The Arima Hotel is kept open annually from 1st June to 30th September. Mineral baths can be had within



NAMAZE ROAD.

the hotel building. The rates can be obtained and rooms reserved by either writing direct or else to the "Miyako" at Kyoto.

Analysis of the Arima Springs.

(Translated by Dr. H. R. SAIKI of Kyoto, from the Official Analysis of the Government Board of Health.)

Tansan Spring.

(TEMPERATURE 17.5° C.)

One thousand Grams contain:—

Solid Matter.	GRAMS.
Ammonium Chloride	0.16
Potassium Chloride	0.54
Sodium Chloride	2.32
Sodium Carbonate	0.55
Calcium Carbonate	2.20
Ferrum Carbonate	1.74
Manganese Carbonate.....	0.21
Magnesium Carbonate	0.11
Calcium Sulphate	1.14
Alumina	0.04
Acidium Silicium	5.92
Acidium Phosphoricum	trace
Acidium Boricum	trace
Organic Matters	trace
Total Solids.....	14.93

Free Gases.

Carbonic Acid Gas	208.84
Sulphureted Hydrogen	0.04

Hot Spring.

(TEMPERATURE 120° C.)

One thousand Grams contain:—

Solid Matter.	GRAMS.
Sodium Chloride	43.158
Potassium Chloride	7.626
Ammonium Chloride	0.032
Sodium Bromide.....	0.110
Sodium Carbonate	0.740
Calcium Chloride	11.304
Magnesium Chloride	0.211
Lithium Chloride	0.245
Aluminium Chloride	0.052
Ferrum Carbonate	0.584
Manganese Carbonate.....	0.073
Acidium Silicium	0.079
Acidium Boricum	trace
Acidium Nitricum	trace
Acidium Phosphoricum.....	trace
Organic Matters	trace
Total Solids.....	64.214

SHOPPING DIRECTORY.

Although the greater part of the artistic productions for which Japan is famous is made in the homes of the various workmen engaged, most of the larger dealers have a few workers on their premises, so that the whole process can generally be seen and a full explanation obtained. The Japanese merchants take a pardonable pride in exhibiting their goods and in giving information regarding the production, so that Tourists may have no hesitation in making a prolonged and thorough inspection of all there is to be seen.

The following shops are among the best known and most reliable :—

Curios.

S. HAYASHI, *Furumonzen, Kyoto.*

Ancient and Modern Fine Arts.

Inspection of Lacquer Factory invited.

S. IKEDA, *Shinmonzen, Kyoto.*

Collectors of Antiquities.

Fine Art Manufacturers.

Established 1861.

YAMANAKA, *Awata, Kyoto.*

The Largest Art Depôt in Japan.

SHOPPING DIRECTORY.

Cloisonne.

KIN-UN-KEN, *Sanjo, Shirakawa, Kyoto.*

By Royal Appointment

Purveyor to H. M. the King of Belgium.

Y. NAMIKAWA, *Sanjo, Shirakawa, Kyoto.*

Member of the Imperial Art Commission,

Awarded the Green Ribbon Medal.

Bronze Ware.

K. I. KURODA, *Tera-machi Shijo, Kyoto.*

Fine Artistic

Gold, Silver, and Copper Bronze Ware.

NOGAWA, *Otabi-cho, Shijo, Kyoto.*

Inlaid Bronze with

Gold and Silver.

Pottery and Porcelain.

KINKOZAN, *Awata, Kyoto.*

Grand Prize—St. Louis, 1904.

Established 1645.

SHOPPING DIRECTORY.

YASUDA (KYOTO TOJIKI KAISHA).

Sanjo, Shirakawa, Kyoto.

Artistic Satsuma and Awata Porcelain.

Silks, Embroideries, Etc.

FUJI & Co., No. 23, Karasumaru, Shijo, Kyoto.

Silks, Embroideries and Art Velvet Pictures.

DAIMARU-ICHI, *Otabicho, Kyoto.*

Fine Kimono and Silk Goods.

S. IIDA, "TAKASHIMAYA,"

Karasumaru, Takatsuji, Kyoto.

Appointed Manufacturer to

H.I.J.M.'s Household.

S. NISHIMURA, *Sanjo, Karasumaru, Kyoto.*

Purveyor to H.I.J.M.'s Household.

By Special Appointment.

S. NOMURA, *Shinmonzen, Kyoto.*

Silks and Embroideries, Old and New.

Fancy Cut Velvet and Kimonos.

SHOPPING DIRECTORY.

Photographs.

MIYAKO & Co., *Sanjo, Shirakawa, Kyoto.*

Photos, Postal Cards, Prints, Curios,
&c., &c.

Damascene Ware.

O. KOMAI, *Furumonzen, Kyoto.*

Inlaid in Gold and Silver on Metal.

Pioneer in the Manufacture.

S. KOMAI, *Shinmonzen, Kyoto.*

Inlaid in Gold and Silver on Metal.

Other Metal Wares, &c.

Lacquer Ware.

H. NISHIMURA, *Shijo, Tera-machi, Kyoto.*

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Fine Lacquer Ware.

MIYAKO HOTEL RESTAURANT.

Kyoto Station.

Transfer Agents.

MIYAKO EXPRESS Co., **Opposite Kyoto-Station.**

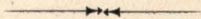
Goods packed and forwarded to all parts of the World.

Insurance effected if desired.

Tel. No. 3701.

Goods sold on commission.

The City of Nagoya.



Those who wish to break the long train journey from Yokohama to Kyoto or Kobe, should stop over at Nagoya—the fifth largest city in the Empire. The famous castle, with the gold dolphins on the roof, is attractive both for its architectural beauty and for its fine collection of art within the apartments.

Permits to enter the Nagoya Castle, also the Kyoto Palaces, may be obtained through the Diplomatic Representatives at Tokyo.

Nagoya (Nagoya Hotel) is where one branches off from the main railway to go to Yamada from which place one can go on to Nara, and subsequently join the Yokohama—Kobe Line at Kyoto. By making this detour, the traveller will obtain a peep into the lesser known parts of Japan and still have all the advantages of European comfort and attention.

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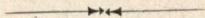


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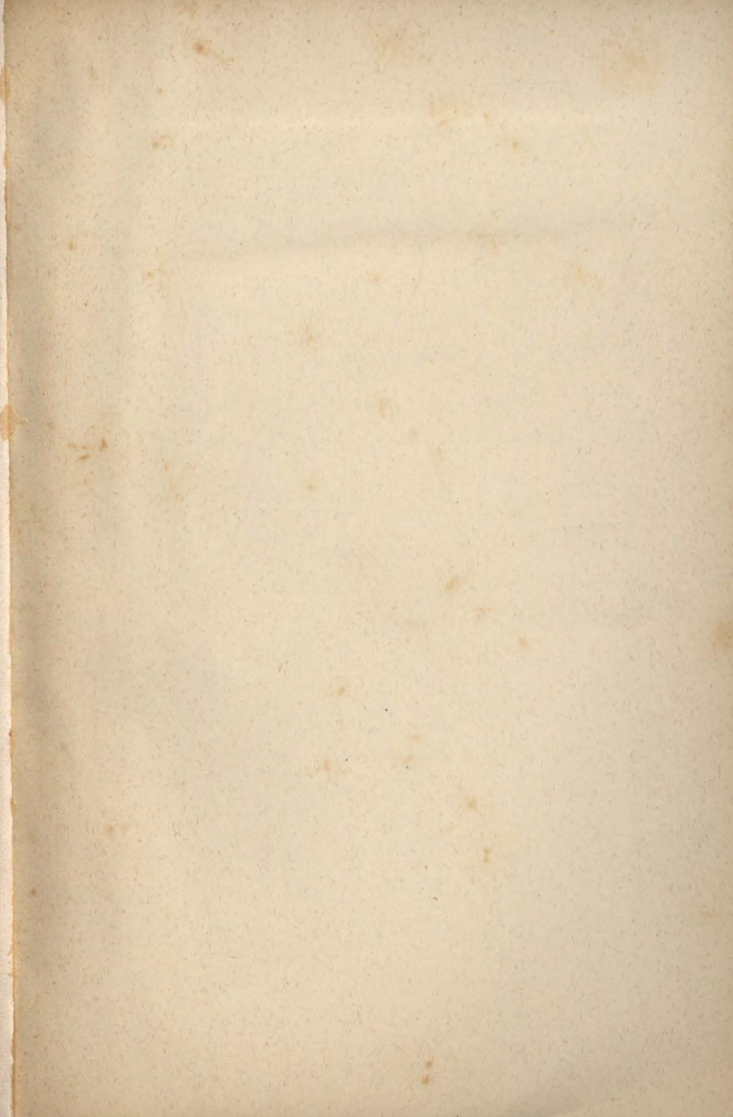
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