

JATPANI

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WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE PRINCIPAL TOURIST POINTS
IN JAPAN

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JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

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PRINCIPAL CITIES AND NOTED PLACES IN JAPAN

YOKOHAMA ("Seaside Beach")

Yokohama (pop., 405,900), one of the principal seaports of Japan, situated on Tokyo Bay, is the place where the majority of travelers to Japan get their first sight of Oriental life, most of the trans-Pacific liners making Yokohama their first port of call. Yokohama is also a terminal, or port of call, for steamers from Europe, Australia, India, South America, South African and South Seas ports, China, Manchuria, and Siberia. Steamship offices of all the lines are established in the city.

Totally destroyed by the 1923 earthquake, this city, formerly with 442,600 inhabitants, faced a herculean task in its determination to rebuild, and to recover its former commercial ascendency, and now, a little over three years after its destruction, remarkable progress has been made toward its rehabilitation.

When opened to foreign trade in 1859, as the result of the treaty with America negotiated by Commodore Perry, whose small squadron first anchored near the entrance to Tokyo Bay, Yokohama was a mere fishing village of about one hundred dwellings, but its situation as a port and as a gateway to Tokyo and the interior, and the construction of a breakwater in its harbor, established it during the following fifty years as the foremost trade port of Japan.

Hotels: (A) Tent, Club, Bluff, New Grand (under construction).

Banks: Yokohama Specie, International Banking Corporation, Hongkong & Shanghai, Chartered Bank, etc.

Railway: There are two stations in the city, Sakuragichō (near the business section), the terminal of the Tokyo-Yokohama electric train service (a 10 min. ricksha ride from the pier), and Yokohama station, where trains are taken for Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, and other western points. The Japan Tourist Bureau maintains an Inquiry Office in the Sakuragichō station compound.

Shopping: The principal shops are located along the streets *Benten-dōri*, *Honchō*, and *Motomachi*, and in the various establishments there may be purchased the fascinating wares of Japan: silk and silk garments of every description, brocades, kimono, embroideries, lacquer and bamboo ware, tortoise-shell and ivory articles, bronzes, jade, curios, fans, color prints, porcelains, etc.

Places of Interest

Nogeyama, a hill near Sakuragicho station, from which there is a wide view over the city and harbor. The temple close by is dedicated to $Fud\bar{o}$ - $my\bar{o}$ - \bar{o} , a Buddhist divinity. On Kamon-yama hill, a short walk from the temple, stands a bronze statue of Lord Ii Kamon-no-kami, a premier of the Tokugawa government, whose acts in favor of foreign intercourse led to his assassination in 1860.

Theater Street (Isezaki-chō), with its numerous shows, etc. is typically—Oriental—an interesting sight at night.

Imperial Silk Conditioning House and the Kanagawa-ken Habutaye Conditioning House may be inspected upon presentation of a card of introduction from the Japan Tourist Bureau.

Suburbs and Vicinity:

Negishi, at the head of Mississippi Bay, 3/4 m. from the Bluff, where horse-races are held yearly in the latter part of May and in early November. The links of the Golfing Association are situated inside the circular track. The Country & Athletic Club is not far distant.

Sankei-en garden is noted for its historic objects, lotuses (Aug.), flowering shrubs and grasses. From a hill in the garden is a splendid view of Mississippi Bay, named after the flagship of Commodore Perry. Reached in 10 min. walk from the Hommoku tram-car stop, or by motor car. The Hommoku bathing beaches are much frequented in the season.

At **Hodogaya**, 4.1 m. from Yokohama, the Hodogaya Country Club has laid out one of the best golf courses in Japan. Visiting players must be introduced by a member.

En Route to Tokyo:

Along the 19 m. of railway between Yokohama and Tokyo there is almost a continuous line of towns and villages, interspersed with a few paddy fields and small farms, the workers and the growing crops being most interesting to first-time visitors. The principal places of interest on the way are: at Tsurumi, the Sōjiji Temple, the headquarters of the large Sōdō sect, one of the noted structures of its kind in Japan, and near the temple, the Kagetsu-en, a delightful landscape garden in which is a restaurant and a dancing pavilion. Daishi Temple, noted for its cherry blossoms, 134 m. by electric car from Kawasaki station, is associated with the celebrated priest, Kōbō Daishi. Festival 21st of each month. Ikegami Hommonji, a famous temple of the powerful Nichiren sect, is 1 m. from Kamata station. Principal festival, Oct. 12–13. Shinagawa, 2.9 m. beyond Ōmori, is an important railway point. Regularly 515 electric and steam trains

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stop or pass through this station daily. On holidays and on special occasions this number is increased.

TOKYO ("Eastern Capital")

From Yokohama (Sakuragichō station), Tokyo is reached in 45 min. by electric trains running every 12 min. (19.2 m., 2nd cl. $\S 1$), and by frequent express and other trains from Yokohama station.

Tokyo, the capital and second largest city of Japan, at the head of Tokyo Bay, is situated about midway between the N. and S-W. extremities of the Pacific side of the Main Island. Its population, ranging around two million, ranks it the sixth largest city in the world. It covers an area of about 6½ by 8 miles, divided into 15 administrative wards. All sections of the city are traversed by trams, and electric railways circle the city. A trip on the latter affords glimpses of the myriad activities and some of the life of the people of this great city—all of which is of absorbing interest to first-time visitors. Motor cars are also available for sightseeing.

As is well known, Tokyo was shaken by earthquake on September 1, 1923, but its main damage was wrought by the fire which followed the earthquake. Fortunately many historic places escaped destruction and much remains of interest to foreign visitors, and now rehabilitation has been made to such an extent that little remains of the havoc of the earthquake.

Upon emerging from Tokyo Station the contrast between the East and the West is immediately evident to the traveler. The station itself is a substantial, modern structure of western architectural design; across the plaza are large office buildings similar to those seen in all populous cities, the prominent 8-story building being the largest structure of its kind E. of Suez-and then straight ahead are the grounds of the Imperial Palace, the retaining walls, rising from its age-old moat, topped with fantastic pine-trees, centuries old. This contrast is perhaps the keynote of the metropolis, but, speaking broadly, the introduction of western architecture, ways and ideas, has not yet produced many changes in the life and customs of the majority of the people of the city, and such changes are much less noticeable outside the large cities. The civilization evolved during 2,600 years is deeply rooted, and its contrast to the civilization of the west is a feature of great interest to every foreign visitor to Japan.

Tokyo in olden times was called *Yedo*, a name derived from Yedo Tarō, a general of the forces of the famous *shōgun*, *Minamoto Yoritomo*, who toward the end of the 12th century chose the place for his headquarters. The first castle in Yedo was built by Ōta

Dokwan, about 270 years later. In 1590, Tokugawa Ieyasu, the first of the Tokugawa shoguns, established his residence in the city, and after rebuilding the castle made it the seat of government of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Throughout the period of this government, and until 1868, Yedo was the center of national administra tion and finance and to insure the city's prosperity and so that a watchful eye could be kept on the activities of the daimyo or feudal lords, the shogun required them and their families to reside in the city for prescribed periods from time to time. After the Restoration (1868), when the shogun were deprived of power, Emperor Meiji removed the capital from Kyoto ("Western Capital") to Yedo, changing its name to Tokyo, or "Eastern Capital," and since that time the city has continued to be the place of first importance in the Empire, the great administrative departments through which the government functions, and the leading financial institutions being established there.

Hotels: The *Imperial* (E), the most unique and interesting hotel in the world, *Tokyo Station Hotel* (E & A), *Marunouchi* (E). Other hotels are being constructed.

Banks: Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, International Banking Corporation, Mitsubishi Bank, Mitsui Bank, One Hundredth Bank, Bank of Chosen, Taiwan Bank, and many others.

Visitors unacquainted with Tokyo are advised, upon arrival at Tokyo Station, to consult with the Japan Tourist Bureau concerning matters on which they are in doubt relative to hotels, banks, railway service, location of Embassies and Consulates, steamship offices, etc. The Head Office of the Bureau is in the N. end of the station, its Inquiry Office is in the S. end.

Places of Interest

Imperial Palace: While the Palace is not open to the public its approach at *Nijūbashi*, or "Double Bridge," the main entrance, is of interest, as also is its encircling moat.

Hibiya Park, opposite the Imperial Hotel. Many band concerts are given in the park, which is visited in spring for its cherry blossoms and azaleas; in autumn a chrysanthemum exhibit is shown there. The *Houses of the Imperial Diet (Parliament)* are close by.

Shiba Park, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. W. of Hibiya, the location of $Z\bar{o}j\bar{o}ji$ Temple, founded in the 16th century, also contains the Mausolea of some of the Tokugawa Shōgun. Atago Hill, near the park, on which is a Radio station, commands an extended view of the downtown section of the city and of Shinagawa Bay. At the Kōyō-kwan ("Maple Club"), in the park, visitors may obtain a typical Japanese meal, and geisha may be hired, if desired, to perform their dances.

Sengakuji Temple, 1 m. S-W. of Shiba. In its precincts are the graves of the 47 ronin, whose exploit (1702) will live forever in Japanese history. The story of the chivalrous vengeance of these loyal retainers for the insult to their liege lord is widely known, and is a favorite drama whenever produced.

Yasukuni Shrine, on Kudan Hill, is dedicated to those who lost their lives in the wars since the Restoration (1868). Festivals are held in April and October. In spring the cherry blossoms there are one of the delightful sights of the city. The Yushukan, military museum, in the shrine precincts, contains war trophies, relics, and valuable swords, armor, etc.

Imperial University, in Hongo. At its Botanical Garden, in Koishikawa, may be seen the flowering trees and shrubs in their respective seasons, besides a great variety of flowering plants.

Ueno Park-near Ueno Station-a popular and beautiful park, thronged in cherry blossom time, contains the Imperial Household Museum, Imperial Library, College of Music, Fine Arts School, Zoological Gardens, Toshogū Shrine, a large bronze image of Buddha (Daibutsu), etc.

Asakusa Park-10 min. by tram from Ueno-the "Coney Island" or "Earl's Court" of Tokyo-is a popular amusement quarter, packed with moving picture and other shows. Asakusa Temple, in the park, which several times miraculously escaped destruction in the Sept. '23 fire, dedicated to Kwan-on, the Goddess of Mercy, is visited by many worshipers. Note its huge lantern.

Principal Theaters: Imperial, Hogakuza, (both constructed on western lines), Kabukiza, Meijiza, Hongoza, Shimbashi Embujo, where geisha perform the "Cherry" and other dances. and many others, in Japanese style. Japanese plays are given at all Tokyo theaters and occasionally, at some of them. Western performances.

Wrestling: In January and May the great championship contests are held in the Kokugikan Amphitheater, at Ryogoku,

Restaurants and Cafés: The restaurants and cafés in Tokyo are innumerable, and are suited to every purse. Among the restaurants are:

Ueno Seiyō-ken (In Ueno Park) Chūō-tei (Yaesu-chō) Tōyō-ken (Marunouchi Bldg.)

Marubiru Seiyō-ken (Marunouchi Bldg.) Yamato (Minagawa Bldg.) Empress (Sankyō Bldg. opp. Mitsukoshi.)

Cafés:

Lion (Ginza) Kozan (opp. Mitsukoshi)

Orient (Asakusa) Shūraku (Asakusa)

Department Stores: The department stores, with their display of the fabrics and wares of the Orient, are always of great

interest to foreign visitors. The largest stores are the Mitsukoshi. Shirokiya, and Takashimaya, all on Nihonbashi, the Matsuzakaya and Matsuya, on the Ginza, and Marubishi, in the Marunouchi Building. Ginza, the principal shopping street, should not be missed.

Meiji Shrine, dedicated to Emperor Meiji, comprises a group of edifices constructed in pure Shinto style, the whole being an impressive example of that style. The shrine precincts are spacious and restful. Reached from Harajuku station on the suburban line. Near the shrine is the Meiji-jingu Stadium, an arena seating 15,000. In this great athletic bowl are held track and field meets, football games and other sports.

Mukōjima, on the Sumida River, noted for its cherry blossoms in season. In spring and autumn, regattas are held on the river.

Kameido Temmangu Shrine, famous for its plum (Feb.) and wistaria blossoms (May).

Other noted flower viewing places are: For cherry blossoms, Asukayama, 11/2 m. from Ueno to Oii station: Koganei. reached from Musashi-Sakai and Kokubunii stations: Arakawa. N. part of city, along the Sumida River. For wistaria, Ushijima, near Kasukabe, 1 hr. on Tobu Rv. line. For iris (June). Horikiri. near Mukōjima.

KAMAKURA

Kamakura, 13.6 m. by rail from Yokohama, 40 min. (70 sen 2nd cl.) is usually visited by the traveler if only to see its famous Daibutsu, the most impressive bronze image of its kind in the world. There are, however, many places in Kamakura and its vicinity worth visiting. Frequent through train service, otherwise change at Ofuna. Motor cars are available from Yokohama. The run, 14 to 22 m., depending on the route taken, is generally made in about an hour.

Historically, Kamakura is noted as the place where Minamoto Yoritomo, the first shogun of the Minamoto Clan, set up his government at the end of the 12th century, and during the ensuing 200 years the town was an active administrative center, with a population at one time of between 700,000 and 800,000, but in successive warring feuds the town was often burned, and gradually it sank into unimportance nationally. There are few desirable sites or groves around Kamakura that are not occupied by a time-stained temple or shrine, or the tomb of some noted person-all silent witnesses of its past glory.

Hotel: Kaihin (A), on the seashore, 15 min. by ricksha from the station. An attractive hotel fronting Yuigahama beach, where there is excellent surf bathing in summer.

Places of Interest

Daibutsu ("Great Buddha"), a superb, silently eloquent image, erected in 1252. It was originally enclosed in a building, 50 yds. square, which was damaged by a devastating storm in 1369 and was finally carried away by a great tidal wave in 1494, since which time the image has remained in the open. Its dimensions are approximately: height, 42 ft. 6 in.; circumference (base), 97 ft.; length of face, 7 ft. 8 in.; width of eyes, 3 ft. 5 in. Reached in a short walk N. of the *Hase* tram-car stop.

Hase Kwan-on Temple, a Buddhist fane near the *Daibutsu*, contains (back of the altar) a gilded image of *Kwan-on*, the Goddess of Mercy, 30 ft. 3 in. high, said to have been carved from half of a huge camphor tree.

E. and N-E. of the Ry. station. Hachiman Shrine (less than ½ m. from the station), where there is a display of ancient swords, armor, and other relics of the Kamakura period (1190-1333).

Tomb of Yoritomo, on a hillside, beyond the Normal School, on the way to the **Kamakura Shrine**, where, in a cave back of the shrine, Prince Morinaga, son of Emperor Godaigo, was assassinated in 1335.

Engaku-ji and Kenchō-ji, great Buddhist monasteries, practically destroyed by the 1923 earthquake, are now being rebuilt. Back of the latter, at the top of the stone steps, a small temple dedicated to $Hanz\bar{o}b\bar{o}$, a big-nosed goblin, is of interest to foreign visitors, especially the figures of the goblin guardians.

Miura Peninsula: A motor ride around the peninsula, visiting *Uraga* and *Kurihama* (p. 8), and other places en route, is a good 1-day outing. Consult Kaihin Hotel manager for itinerary.

ENOSHIMA (" Island Inlet")

Enoshima, an island with picturesque cliffs and inlets, is reached by tram, 4 m., from the Kamakura ry. station to Katase, thence across a wooden bridge. Its sea-shell ware and trinkets and carved mother-of-pearl on sale are interesting. Everyone visits the **Dragon Cave**, popularly, the **Benten Cave**, reached by a broad path across the island. Near the Katase car-stop is the Ryūkō-ji temple, built to commemorate the miraculous deliverance at that place of Nichiren, the renowned priest, from the executioner's sword. Zushi, 2.4 m. by rail from Kamakura—**Hotel:** Zushi (E)—is a summer resort noted for its good bathing beaches, as is Hayama, 1½ m. farther along the coast. The Emperor and Empress of Japan sometimes stay at the Imperial villa there.

YOKOSUKA

Yokosuka, 7 m. from Kamakura, the terminus of the branch line, is an important Naval station. Permits must be obtained to visit its dockyards. Here are the memorial tombs of *Will Adams* and his Japanese wife. Adams, a pilot, was the first Englishman to come to Japan (1600). His knowledge of shipbuilding, etc. was of such value to the *Shōgun*, *Ieyasu*, whose confidence he enjoyed, that he was held in comfortable captivity until his death in 1620. On foot, 1 m., or by ricksha two-thirds of the way.

URAGA ("Inlet River")

Uraga, 5 m. by motor bus from Yokosuka, is the port into which Commodore Perry sailed with his expedition, and into Japanese history, on July 8, 1853. On **Kuri-hama** beach, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther down the coast from Uraga (reached by motor or ricksha), is a monument marking the spot where on July 14, 1853, the representatives of the $sh\bar{o}gun$ received the letter sent by President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan proposing the opening of Japan to American intercourse and commerce.

HAKONE

Few visitors to Japan fail to visit the Hakone District, noted for its mountain scenery, invigorating climate, its hot springs, and places of interest. Reached by train from Yokohama to Odawara, 33.9 m., 2nd cl. \Re 1.70, then motor car or bus to Miyanoshita, the center of the district, or, by motor car from Yokohama in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the route in either case passing through the hotspring resorts, Yumoto and $T\bar{o}nosawa$. The district, popularly known as Mt. Hakone, is the crater of an extinct volcano. The Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita, with its hot-spring baths, superior cuisine and service, is the objective point of the majority of foreign visitors. From Miyanoshita, walking or motor car trips can be made to every part of the district:

Lake Hakone (alt. 2,395 ft.), famous for its reflection of Mt. Fuji, when that elusive peak is visible. On this walking or motor car trip the route is through *Kowakidani* and *Ashinoyu*, both noted for their mineral (sulphur) springs (hotel and inns available at both places), and along the lake shore the road is a noble cryptomeria avenue, leading to the site of the ancient *Hakone barrier gate*, where in olden days the passports of travelers were carefully examined, and the purpose of their journey ascertained. The Shrine at the lake, at Moto-Hakone, is worth visiting.

Within short walks from Miyanoshita are the hot springs, Sokokura, Kiga, and Dōgashima. Farther away are the Gōra and Sengokuhara hot springs, the latter near the Fujiya Golf Links. Beyond Gōra is Ōwakidani, also called Ōjigoku ("Big Hell"), a gorge in which many solfataras vent sulphurous steam and hot water. From the crest of the ridge there is a superb view of Fuji and of Lake Hakone, with Ubago hot spring half way down the slope. The views of Fuji from Otome Tōge ("Maiden's Pass") and from Nagao Tōge ("Long Tail Pass"), both easily accessible from Miyanoshita, are renowned. The noted cascades of the district are Chisuji-no-taki ("The Waterfall of 1000 Threads"), near Kowakidani, and Tamadare-no-taki ("Crystal Screen"), near Yumoto. The climb of Kamiyama (4,716 ft.), the highest peak of the range, and other mountains of the district, will be enjoyed by mountaineers.

ATAMI

(Atsu-umi-" Hot Sea"-shortened to Atami)

Atami, a favorite year round hot-spring resort largely patronized by foreign residents, noted for its salubrious climate, scenery, and its great geyser, the \overline{O} -yu, is reached from Tokyo via Odawara by rail, 64.9 miles. From the W., rail to Numazu or Mishima, thence 16 m. by motor car or bus—the latter starting from Mishima-machi, 1.7 m. by elec. car from Mishima. When the 4.8 m. tunnel beyond Atami is completed, the resort can be reached by Tōkaidō main line express trains in about 3 hrs. from Tokyo.

Hotel: Atami (E). Rooms \(\frac{3}{2}\) 3.50 up. The hotel has its own hot spring, with radium content. There are many pleasant walks, hot-spring resorts, and places of interest in the Atami neighborhood to which the manager of the Atami Hotel will be pleased to direct visitors. Atami is deservedly called "The Riviera of Japan."

MT. FUJI AND THE FUJI LAKES

Mt. Fuji, superb, peerless, the "National" and highest mountain of Japan proper, is known the world over for its flawless beauty. Its perfect cone rises to a height of 12,395 ft. above sea level. In July and August swarms of pilgrims and other folk climb its sacred slopes to the summit, which commands a magnificent view, that of the sunrise being markedly impressive. There are six trails to the top, the *Gotemba* (Tōkaidō Main Line), and *Yoshida*, reached via Ōtsuki (Chūō Line), being the most popular. Two to three days are required for the round trip from Tokyo. Stone huts, some holding 200 persons, are available along all the routes. Foreign visitors should hire a gōriki (mountain guide)

who will carry a pack up to 25 lbs. A guide's charge for the round trip is usually about $\frac{3}{4}$, and cost of meals and lodging, about $\frac{3}{4}$. Horses are available for varying distances up the several trails.

The tour of the Fuji Lakes: Yamanaka, Kawaguchi, Seiko, Shōji, and Motosu, is enjoyable in all seasons except winter. This excursion is best made from Gotemba. The Shōji Hotel (A), on Lake Shōji, is generally the objective point. From the hotel several routes are available to the rail lines, that via the Fujikawa river is advised for the reason that from Kajikazawa, a 15 m. trip can be made down the rapids of the river by motor-boat (air propeller) to Minobu, where the splendid Kuonji temple, the head-quarters of the Nichiren sect, is well worth visiting. Kajikazawa is also reached by horse tram or motor bus, 11 ½ m., from Kōfu, which is on the Chūō Main Line.

NIKKO ("Sunshine")

Unless Nikko is visited a trip to Japan is not complete. The gorgeous shrines and temples of Nikko, the cryptomeria avenue, the mountains, lakes, waterfalls, numerous walks, and the places of interest there are acclaimed by both foreigners and Japanese, and Nikko, one of the great beauty spots of the Orient, is always included in the itinerary of well-informed foreign visitors. The district is especially attractive in May when its famous pink azaleas adorn the countryside, and from late Sept. to mid-October when its foliage is a brocade of brilliant color, and in summer when its tempered climate makes it a favorite resort.

Railway: From *Ueno station* (*Tokyo*), 90.9 m., 4 hrs., 2nd cl. ¥ 4.24. Through trains daily, besides other northbound trains which if taken necessitate change at *Utsunomiya* to the *Nikko Line*, 25 m. *Motor car*: *Tokyo—Nikko* (90 m., running time, 4 hrs.) ¥ 60—100, depending on the size of the car.

Hotel: (A) Kanaya (estab. 1871).

Places of Interest

The Shrines and Temples, and the mausolea of the illustrious *Ieyasu*, founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1600–1868), and of *Iemitsu*, his grandson, almost as renowned. Annually on June 1–2 the medieval shrine processions are celebrated.

Sacred Bridge (Mihashi), red lacquered, also known as the Shinkyō ("God Bridge"), spanning the Daiya River, on the way to the shrines.

Waterfalls—Kirifuri, Urami (motor car available), and $Jakk\bar{o}$.

Gamman-ga-fuchi, a deep pool in the Daiya River, about

1 m. upstream from the Sacred Bridge. On the river bank are rows of stone images of Amida.

Mountain climbers derive pleasure in following the Pilgrim Paths which traverse the mountains. The hotel manager is pleased to direct guests to many other places of interest of which the space herein does not permit mention.

Lake Chūzenji (alt. 4,194 ft.). The mountain walk to Chūzenji is a favorite trip for Nikko visitors. Motor car is available to the lake, at the foot of Nantai-san. Graceful Kegon Waterfall, the outlet of the lake, one of the most beautiful natural objects of the district, is seen on the way.

The Lakeside Hotel (A) caters to foreign trade.

Yumoto Hot Springs (alt. 5,088 ft.). The Chūzenji trip may be continued to Lake Yumoto, a mountain gem, 7½ m. distant, on foot or by motor, where overnight stay can be made at the Nanma Hotel, with private hot-sulphur baths. On the way are viewed the falls, Ryūzu-no-taki ("Dragon's Head Cascade") and Yu-daki ("Hot Waterfall"), two of the most picturesque waterfalls of the Nikko Mts. In early November, the brilliant coloring of the foliage around the lake is not surpassed in Japan.

KARUIZAWA (alt. 3,156 ft.)

For many years Karuizawa, noted for its invigorating climate and scenery, has been a favorite summer retreat for missionaries and their families, the families of many professional and commercial residents of Japan, and, in recent years, those of the Japanese nobility and men prominent in the nation in such numbers that now the average summer colony of about 4,000 consists of about 3,000 Japanese. During the season many conferences and conventions are held on church, mission, and educational work, and sports are prominent: tennis, baseball, cricket, track and field events, and golf.

Over excellent roads there are many delightful walks, picnic and excursion points about Karuizawa, and it is one departure point for the climb up *Mt. Asama*, the largest active volcano on the Main Island, whose smoke clouds are frequently seen. The *Karuizawa Hand Book*, issued by the Karuizawa Summer Residents' Association, Junior Bldg., describes in detail the available scenic points, and at the office of the *Japan Tourist Bureau*, in the same bldg., similar information is given, and itineraries arranged.

Hotels: (A) Mampei, Mikasa, each ¥10 up, Karuizawa, ¥8 up.

From Karuizawa, Nikko is reached via Takasaki and Oyama, and Ikao via Takasaki and Shibukawa.

From *Ueno* (*Tokyo*), to *Shibukawa*, 76.2 m., 4½ hrs., 2nd cl. ¥ 3.64, thence electric tram, 7½ m., 1 hr., special cl., ¥ 1.60, ordinary 80 sen. Baggage can be checked through to destination.

Ikao, one of the noted summer resorts of Japan, famous since prehistoric times for its sulphated bitter hot springs, offers its visitors a wide choice of scenery in the great out-door playground that nature has provided in its moors, mountains, and lake.

Hotels: (A) *Hashimoto*, *Ikao*, each $\S 7$ up. Both equipped with private baths.

Weeks can be spent in short walks, half and whole day trips to places of interest in and about Ikao; among them are those to Lake Haruna and Haruna Shrine, the environment of the latter making it the most distinctive of its kind in Japan; to Miharashi ("Viewing Place"), from where there is a superb view of mountains, rivers, and plain; to the waterfalls, Benten, Ōtaki, and Nanae, and to numerous other points.

MATSUSHIMA

Matsushima ("Pine Island"), so named from the hundreds of pine-clad isles in Matsushima Bay, on which it is situated, is one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan"—the others being *Amanohashidate* and *Miyajima*. The best season is from June 1 to Sept. 30, when the *Park Hotel* (A., ¥11 up) is open.

In the district, 249 of the islands have been charted, and each has been given a name, some of them quaint and fanciful. Some are mere pinnacles, others large; a few are inhabited, and many of them through the centuries have been sculptured into fantastic shapes by the action of the waves and the elements. On some of them tunnels, archways, and caves have been formed, and on many of them grow the pine-trees which have given name and fame to the district, some of the trees clinging to the scant soil in the most grotesque positions.

Radiating from the hotel, the places of interest are numerous; Zuigan-ji temple, with the singular caves along its approach, should be visited, so should Oshima, within sight of the hotel, and Kanrantei ("Seeing Waves House"), and Godaidō, on which is a small temple. The hotel manager will direct guests to these and other places.

Vicinity of Matsushima

Sendai ("Fairy's Terrace"—pop. 142,900), the largest and most important city in N-E. Japan, an educational center, the home of the renowned *Date Masamuné* (1566-1636), is of interest

to sightseers who desire to visit the mausoleum of that celebrated warrior, the site of his castle, the grave of Hasekura Rokuemon, who as ambassador of Date Masamune made a remarkable voyage to Rome in 1613, (his ship being the first Japanese manned craft to cross the Pacific), the two parks, the Töhoku Imperial University, and other places. Sendai Hotel (A), opposite the station.

Near Hiraizumi, a non-express stop, 46.2 m. N. of Matsushima, in olden days called the "Nara of N-E. Japan," is the Chūson-ji monastery, once a large temple group, 1 m. from the station. Its few remaining structures, time-worn, but still showing traces of their original decorations, are of great interest to students of Buddhism. About a half mile from the station are the two remaining edifices of the dazzling group of buildings known as the Moetsu-ji temple.

Proceeding S. from Sendai on the Töhoku Line, Nasu, famous for its strong sulphide hot springs is reached from Kuroiso. Yumoto is the principal spa, from where begins the ascent of Mt. Nasu, whose sulphurous crater fumes are converted into marketable sulphur of the highest grade. Seven miles farther S., Nishi-nasuno is the station from which is reached the Shiobara district, noted for its hot springs and brilliant autumn foliage. This whole region contains innumerable hot springs, extending far N. along the Ō-u Line and its connecting lines, many of them fashionable and popular resorts. Goshiki (hot spring), on the Ō-u Line, one of the noted skiing grounds of Japan, is reached (2 m.) from Itaya.

HOKKAIDŌ

(" North Sea District")

The trip to Hokkaidō, the northern island, the home of the Ainu, is sometimes taken by foreign visitors to Japan. In its topographical formation the island proper, 30,499 sq. m. in area, is more like that of continental countries than any other part of Japan. In Hokkaidō many things are on a large scale: its plains, crops, timber, fisheries, stock-farming and other industries—also it is traversed by one of the longest rivers in Japan, the Ishikari, 250 miles. Express trains, operated between Ueno (Tokyo), and Aomori, 456.9 m., 17 hrs., 2nd cl. and express, \(\frac{3}{2}\) 16.46, can of course be boarded at any express stop between terminals. From Sendai it is 9½ hrs. to Aomori where the well-equipped steamers of the Japanese Government Railways are taken across Tsugaru Strait, 4½ hrs., to Hakodate (pop., 164,000), the main open door to Hokkaidō.

There are few foreign-style hotels on the island, but the leading Japanese inns serve foreign meals, and good bread, butter, milk, cheese, and eggs are plentiful.

The principal cities of Hokkaidō are Sapporo, Hakodate, Muroran, Otaru, and Asahigawa. After landing at Hakodate, foreign visitors not desiring to make quick connection with northbound trains, are advised to proceed by tram 3¾ m. to Yunokawa, a noted hot spring resort. Inns: Fukuikan, Yunokawa-hoteru, both with hot-spring baths. Hotels: at Hakodate, Gotō-Ken, Mansei.

Hakodate Park, S-W. of the main station, from which there is a comprehensive view of the city and bay, is interesting.

Lake Ōnuma, well named the "Matsushima of Hokkaidō," is picturesque with islands, large and small. *Mt. Komagatake* (3,625 ft.) towers on the far side. Railway from Hakodate, 17½ m.—a charming one-day trip. *Kōyōkan inn*.

Otaru—pop. 134,500—is the most prosperous commercial center of Hokkaidō, its location and facilities enabling it to command a steadily increasing sea trade with northern regions. By rail it is about 1 hr. from Sapporo, 8 hrs. from Hakodate. Hotel: Hokkai.

SAPPORO (Ainu-" Vast dry land")

Inn: Yamagataya, with foreign rooms and meals.

Sapporo (pop. 145,000), the administrative center of the Hokkaidō government, is laid out in blocks and streets like an American city. The principal places of interest are: Nakajima Park, the Botanical Garden and Museum in the garden, Hokkaidō Imperial University.

Jōzankei, a sequestered and popular hot-spring resort, is easily accessible from Sapporo. Inns: Jōzankei Hoteru, Shikanoyu Club, and others.

NOBORIBETSU (Ainu—"Turbid River")

Noboribetsu, the most famous hot-spring resort in Hokkaidō, should be visited by every foreign traveler to Hokkaidō. The sight of the huge crater on the side of Mt. Noboribetsu filled with rounded mounds of sinter, the hot water spurting and bubbling, and the clouds of steam, will live long in memory.

Access: By railway from Hakodate or Sapporo via Iwamizawa, or from Muroran. From Hakodate, 275.6 m. (express 13½ hrs.), 2nd cl. and express, ¥ 12.14. From Sapporo, 96.5 m., 4½ hrs., 2nd cl. ¥ 4.48. From Muroran, 15.5 m., 50 min., 2nd cl. 80 sen. From Noboribetsu station, elec. railway, 5.4 m., 45 min., 2nd cl. 50 sen. to the spa.

Other Means: Steamer (Japanese accommodations) from Aomori to Muroran, 11½ hrs., 2nd cl. ¥ 3.60 (5.20 p.m. daily).

From Hakodate, railway 30.8 m. to Mori, thence by small steamer (Japanese accommodations), 4a.m. daily, to Muroran,

Inns: Dailchi Takimoto, Daini Takimoto, and others. Shiraoi, an Ainu village on the seashore, is always of interest to foreign visitors. By rail it is 11.7 m. from Noboribetsu station, and if journeying via Sapporo the village may be visited on the way to Noboribetsu. Shiraoi is the most available place on the island to see the life and customs of the Ainu, an aboriginal race

KARAFUTO (Japanese Saghalien)

now rapidly dying out.

If it is desired to extend the journey farther north, Karafuto is now easily accessible from Wakkanai, at the N. end of Hokkaidō, by Japanese Government Railway steamers, 8 hrs., to Odomari, the principal port (pop., 22,307), from where a railway runs to Toyohara, the administrative center (1000 m. N. of Tokyo) and farther on to Sakayehama, a total distance of 57.5 m. The W. coast is served by a railway from Noda to Honto, 58.4 m. A railway to connect these two lines is now being constructed, in the meantime motor cars are in use. Karafuto is also reached by steamers from Otaru in 19 hours.

Karafuto is not rich in natural resources, but there are some coal deposits of varying quality. The timber is not so large as that of Hokkaidō, and much of it has been destroyed by natural enemies. Several pulp mills are being operated. A little petroleum has been discovered. The fisheries are important factors in the business there, especially the herring.

Into this northernmost colony of the Empire there is a steady influx of Japanese who have left the homeland in the hope of bettering themselves, the population totaling 156,335 (1924). A visit to Karafuto during July or August, when the prevailing fogs and mist are not so much in evidence, will give an insight into the colonization efforts of the Japanese government.

There are many surprisingly good Japanese inns at every important place in Karafuto.

TOKAIDO MAIN LINE

The Tokaido, the main trunk line from Tokyo to W. and S-W. points, skirting the Pacific coast, passes through Yokohama, Kozu, Mishima, Numazu, Shizuoka, Nagoya, and other places to Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe. At Yamakita, about 10 m. from Kozu, where extra locomotives are attached, trains begin their climb up the steep grade along the base of Mt. Fuji, the highest

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Arima Hot Springs, 21/2 hrs., known since the mythological age, are of high repute for their efficacy in stomach diseases, catarrh, rheumatism, and other ailments. A noted resort.

Hotels: (A) King George, Arima, Sugimoto, ¥8-10 up.

KOBE ("Sacred Households")

Kobe, pop., 644,200, situated on the Inland Sea, the Rokko Mt. range back of it, is one of the great seaports and marts of the country, commanding the trade of the greater part of Central Japan. Its total exports and imports in 1923 amounted to ¥1,365,038,346, of which the exports totaled ¥357,111,891. Also, Kobe is a travel center, railway and steamer service radiating from it in every direction. All the wares of the Orient can be purchased in its shops. After the Sept. earthquake many Yokohama foreign firms moved to Kobe, where some of them still

Hotels: (A) Oriental, Tor, Pleasanton.

Places of Interest

(Consult Japan Tourist Bureau, 2, Itchome, Kaigan-dori). Suwayama Park, on a hill, from which there is a wide view, sometimes called "Venus" Hill, from the fact that a Frenchman in 1873 made observations of the transit of Venus at this spot.

Nunobiki Waterfalls, "Male," 82 ft., "Female," 43 ft. in height, back of the city.

Ikuta Shrine, near Sannomiya, which once owned the original Kobe. Festival, April 15-16.

Minatogawa Shrine, near Kobe station, dedicated to Kusunoki Masashige, a hero of medieval times, regarded as a model

Rokkō-san, 5 m. from Sumiyoshi station to the top (reached in 3 hrs. on foot, or by horse or kago), is a favorite summer resort for the foreign residents of Kobe, many of whom have cottages there. Its 18-hole golf course is a constant attraction.

Suma, Shioya, Tarumi, Maiko, and Akashi are seaside summer and bathing resorts where many Kobe folk have their cottages. Reached by rail in from 1 to 11/2 hrs. from the city.

Mino-o Park, Takarazuka, Arima Hot Springs (see Osaka), and Amanohashidate can also be reached from Kobe, via Kan-

INLAND SEA ("Seto Naikai")

The Inland Sea, extending for about 240 m. along the S-W. coast of the main island, from Kobe to Shimonoseki, is dotted

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point being at Gotemba, the principal departure station in the ascent of the mountain. A tunnel, 4.8 m. long, is now being driven from Atami to a point near Mishima to avoid this sharp grade and to gain distance. The line crosses good-sized rivers, Lake Hamana (a large lagoon), and passes through tunnels and many country towns and villages, all of interest to foreign travelers.

Mishima is one of the entrances to the historic Izu Peninsula and its group of hot springs, which are reached by private ry. to Shuzenji, the most fashionable. From Shuzenji motor cars and buses run to Itō and other noted hot-spring resorts to Shimoda, historically associated with America's effort to inaugurate intercourse with Japan, from where motor service over excellent roads is maintained up a part of the W. coast of the peninsula. Between Numazu and Shizuoka are many seaside resorts from which there are splendid views of Mt. Fuji: Ushibuse (2 m. from Numazu), Tago-no-ura, reached from Suzukawa, and other places.

Shizuoka (pop., 84,800), the second largest city between Yokohama and Nagoya, is the center of a large tea district, the tea being exported from Shimizu, its port. Historically the city is associated with Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, who here passed his last years in retirement, the site of his castle being in the center of the city; on Kunō-zan, a small, steep hill, 6½ m. from the station, his remains rested while his mausoleum was being built at Nikko. The resplendent temple on the hill is the model, on a small scale, of some of the Nikko edifices. Motor bus and ricksha available from Shizuoka and Ejiri. Hotel: (A & E) Daitōkan.

Bentenjima station (6½ m. beyond Hamamatsu) is on a small island in Lake Hamana, on which is enshrined an image of the goddess, Benten. A popular resort.

NAGOYA

Nagoya (pop., 768,600), the largest industrial city between Tokyo and Osaka, is the center of the pottery and porcelain industries. Of interest to sightseers are the Castle, the best remaining example of these feudal structures in Japan, celebrated for the two gold dolphins on its roof; the Imperial Detached Palace adjoins it (permits to enter must be obtained through one's Minister or Ambassador at Tokyo), the Commercial Museum, Higashi Honganji, a huge Buddhist temple, Nissen-ji, another temple, Gohyaku-Rakan, near by, Osu Kwan-on, in the center of an amusement quarter, the two parks, and other places. Atsuta Jingū (S. part of the city), patterned after the Ise Shrines, is held sacred because of its great treasure, the sword constituting a part of the Imperial regalia of Japan. Festival, June 21.

with scores of islands of all shapes and sizes, and the seascape view is ever changing as one voyages on its historic waters. The Sea varies from 8 to 40 m. in width. On a bright day, the steamer daylight trip through it, from Kobe, is a memorable event. Another worth-while daylight steamer trip, generally following the main island coast line, can be made from Tomo to Miyajima. Most of the trans-Pacific liners traverse the Sea. Occasional glimpses of its beauty can be seen from the trains running between Kobe

Shikoku, the large island on the Pacific side of the Sea, has many places of interest, including Ritsurin Park, an attractive landscape garden; Yashima, off which a great naval battle was fought in the 12th century, and Kotohira Shrine, all in or not far from Takamatsu, which is reached by steamer from Uno, a short railway ride from Okayama. The Dogo Hot Springs are reached by steamer from Onomichi or from Hiroshima-Ujina to Takahama, thence 6 m. by ry. and elec. tram.

and Shimonoseki. The Sea is famous for its great variety of fish

-and their superior flavor.

Along the San-yō Main Line from Kobe to Shimonoseki, Okayama is noted for its historic landscape garden, the Korakuen (Inn: Miyoshino-kadan).

Hiroshima is one of the chief military stations of the Empire: its beautiful landscape garden, the Sentei, owned by Marquis Asano, is open to the public.

MIVAJIMA

Miyajima ("Shrine Island")—the sacred island, one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan," is considered one of the most beautiful shrine sites in Japan. Reached by ferry, a short walk from the station, in 13 min. It is widely known for its shrine, Itsukushima, which at high tide appears to float upon the water, for its singular torii in the Sea, and for the deep-red richness of its maple foliage (Nov.). With its cool nights, sea-bathing, delightful sylvan walks and retreats, abundant pines, good drinking water, disintegrated granite soil, and untilled land, it is an ideal summer resort.

Hotel: (A) Miyajima, ¥ 12 up.

(Consult the hotel manager)

Places of Interest

The Shrine, an open square in shape, is a unique sight at night when its lanterns are lighted. Sacred dances are performed by shrine maidens for a stipulated offering to the shrine. Principal festival, June 17. Tame deer wander freely about the precincts.

From Nagoya, the 1 hr. trip by express tram to Inuyama and the Kiso River ("The Rhine of Japan"), where cormorant fishing can be arranged for, is worth while, so is the excursion to Yōrō Park and Waterfall, via Ogaki-and other excursions are of

Hotel: Nagoya (E & A, the latter ¥ 12 up).

From Nagoya a railway runs to Yamada, where are the Great Shrines of Ise, the most venerated shrines in Japan, to Futami-noura, with its two famous wedded rocks, and to Toba, noted for its magnificent views, and pearl culture fisheries near by-a oneday trip, but two days are better, staying overnight at the Asahikan or other inn at Futami, or at the small Gonikai Hotel (A) at Yamada, proceeding thence to Nara (41/2 hrs.) from Yamada, if that ancient city is an objective point.

The Great Ise Shrines are the Naigū ("Inner Shrine"), dedicated to the goddess regarded as the ancestress of the Imperial family, and the Gegū ("Outer Shrine"), dedicated to the god of farm crops, food and sericulture. They are 4 m. apart, the distance being covered by tram, motor bus, and ricksha.

Continuing on from Nagoya, Gifu (pop., 81,900)—18.8 m.—is noted for its paper wares, aviation field, and its cormorant fishing, a sport and industry practiced there for over 1000 years. Sekigahara station is situated on the Sekigahara battlefield, where was fought the battle which inaugurated a new era for Japan. Here the rail line runs westward to Maibara (the junction for Tsuruga and other places along the Hokuriku Line), thence along the Lake Biwa shore. At Otsu, steamboats are taken for the trip to the "Eight" noted sights on the lake. In March, the potted plum trees in blossom at Otsu should not be missed-they are the best of their kind in Japan.

KYOTO ("Western Capital")

Kyoto is a terminal of the San-in Main Line, which constitutes a part of the western end of the railway system extending along the Japan Sea from Aomori to Shimonoseki.

For the convenience of passengers en route to European ports via the N. Y. K. Line, special boat trains are run direct from Kyoto to the Kobe pier. These trains do not pass Sannomiya or Kobe stations.

Hotels: Miyako, Kyoto, each ¥ 10 up.

For over a thousand years, until 1868, Kyoto was the capital of Japan. The city and vicinity are rich in historic association with the ancient life of the Empire, and the hundreds of temples still remaining attest to the vigor of its religious life. In 794, Emperor Kammu selected Kyoto for his capital seat, planning

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Senjokaku ("The Hall of 1000 Mats"), dedicated to Hideyoshi, who erected it in 1587, where thousands of rice paddles, given as offerings, are stacked up.

Momijidani ("Maple Valley"), famed for its autumn foliage and cherry blossoms. Mt. Misen, the highest point on the island, easily ascended

in less than two hours. From the top there is a splendid view. Circuit of the island, by motor-launch in about 2 hrs., is an interesting excursion.

SHIMONOSEKI ("Farthest Barrier")

Hotel: San-yō (E), located on the station premises. Rooms ¥4 up. A new, modern building, one of the most comfortable hotels in the Orient-owned and managed by the Government Railways.

Shimonoseki (pop., 92,300) situated at the W. end of the Inland Sea, is where the majority of travelers from the Asian mainland enter Japan, via Fusan, Chosen. Together with its sister city, Moji (pop., 95,100), on the opposite side of Shimonoseki Strait, it is an important railway and steamer center, being the terminal of the main island system of railways along both the Pacific and the Japan Sea coasts, the terminal of the rail lines on Kyūshū Island, and the terminal or port of call for many steamship lines, including the Japanese Government Railways' steamer service (120 m., 9 hrs.) to Fusan, two steamers leaving each terminal daily, connecting with express trains on both sides. A ferry service, 30 times daily, is operated between Shimonoseki and Moji, 11/2 m., 15 min., 10 sen.

Places of Interest

Consult Japan Tourist Bureau office, San-yō Hotel.

Akama-gū, a shrine dedicated to the infant Emperor, Antoku-Tenno, drowned in the desperate sea-fight off Dan-no-ura (1185), whose tomb is close to the shrine; back of it are the tombs of seven leaders of the ill-fated Taira Clan. Dan-no-ura is the beach (left) along the shore. The fight was between the rival clans, Minamoto and Taira, the latter being annihilated.

Shumpan-rō, an inn and restaurant, near Akama-gū, where in 1895 the Treaty of Peace was signed that ended the China-

Chomon-kyō Valley (3½ hrs. via the San-yō Main Line, changing cars at Ogori) is celebrated for its scenic beauty, peculiarly shaped peaks, fantastic rocks, ravines, and tumbling

the city on lines similar to Sian-fu, in China. The city, once occupying a much more extensive area than at present, became the center of the country's civilization and culture, and esthetic art flourished. But when the samurai became the actual ruling power, Kyoto was often ravaged by battles, fires, and massacres. Now, with a population of 680,000 it is the fourth largest city in Japan.

Known as the "Classical City," the "Historic City," the "Fine Art City of Japan," Kyoto still retains its ancient prestige, for here the Emperors of Japan are crowned, and its atmosphere still carries the impress of its old glory and splendor. It is the center of the fine-art industries of the country, its hand-made products being renowned: lacquer, silk embroidery, brocades, kimono, cloisonné, damascene, Satsuma and other porcelains, bronzes, fans, dolls, bamboo ware, etc. Some of the shops selling these artistic goods invite inspection of their factories and processes of manufacture. The water of the Kamogawa ("Duck River"), flowing through the E. part of the city, has the quality of fixing colors in dyed goods.

Festivals: Few days in the year pass without a festival being celebrated somewhere in Kyoto or vicinity. The quaintest spectacular festivals are the Tayū Dōchū (April 21), Aoi-Matsuri (May 15), Gion-Matsuri (July 16-17), and the medieval Jidai-Matsuri (Oct. 22).

Geisha Dances: Special performers may be hired at any time. The gorgeously beautiful Cherry Dance is given yearly from April 1-30.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The Palaces: The old Imperial Palace (Gosho), the home of the Imperial family down to the Restoration, 59 years ago, is situated within an enclosure embracing 28 acres, in the Imperial Park comprising about 220 acres, the park, outside the palace grounds, being open to the public. Nijo Detached Palace, elaborately decorated, dates from 1569. It was the abode of the Tokugawa Shōguns, and in it, on April 6, 1868, Emperor Meiji issued the Edict for the subjugation of the Shogunate. Katsura and Shugakuin Summer Palaces. Permits to enter each palace are obtained from the Imperial Household, through the visitor's Ambassador or representative in Tokyo, generally 4 or 5 days being required to arrange for this privilege.

Northern and Eastern parts of the City (N. to S.)

Shimo- and Kami-Gamo: Shinto shrines of the highest rank. The annual horse-race, at the latter, June 5, is an event dating from 1093.

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Akiyoshi Cave (reached via Asa on the San-yō Main Line to Yoshinori, thence 10 m. by bus) is an enormous stalactite grotto, said to be fully 5 m. long, through which runs a clear

KYÜSHÜ

(Lit.: "Nine Provinces")

Kyūshū, the westernmost of the large islands constituting Japan proper, was settled early by the Japanese. It contains much of historic interest. Off Fukuoka (Hakata) the great Mongol fleet sent by Kublai-khan in 1274 to subjugate Japan was dispersed, and for several hundred years down to the Restoration, western civilization gradually filtered into Japan through Nagasaki. In the northern part of the island are the largest coal mines in Japan. Some of the Kyūshū hot springs: Unzen, Beppu, Obama, etc., as well as Mt. Aso, an active volcano, with the largest and most celebrated crater in the world, are visited by many foreign travelers, and on the island are numerous places of interest.

NAGASAKI ("Long Cape")

From Shimonoseki (Moji), 165.7 m., express 61/2 hrs., fare & express, 2nd cl. ¥8.16. Reached also from Kobe by N.Y.K. express steamers of the Kobe-Shanghai service-a charming daylight trip through the Inland Sea, each way.

Hotels: (A) Japan, \ 8 up, Kaida.

Nagasaki, pop., 189,100, ranking eighth among the cities of Japan, has the distinction of being the first port of the Empire to be opened to foreign trade (1570) on a restricted basis. It is well situated on one of the best harbors in Japan. Nagasaki is the first port of call in Japan for several steamer lines from Europe, India, China, and the South Seas, and overland travelers leave their steamers here. The city is famous for its annual fêtes: Suwa Shrine Festival (Oct. 7-9), Bon-Matsuri or "Festival of the Dead" or "All Souls' Day" (July 13-15), also called the "Feast of Lanterns," and Hata-age, the kite-flying festival, held on several days during April. Among its notable industries and resources are the Mitsubishi Engine-Works and Dockyards and the Takashima Colliery, which produces a high-grade coal. The coaling of ships by human labor is one of the interesting sights of the harbor.

Places of Interest

Consult Japan Tourist Bureau, No. 4, Oura. Suwa Park and the Commercial Museum therein, and

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Ginkaku-ji ("Silver Pavilion"), patterned after the Kirkelji ("Gold Pavilion") was built by Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshimasa 1479 as a place of retirement. Its landscape garden is one of

Heian Shrine, in Okazaki Park, a replica of part of the Imperial Palace, is also noted for its attractive garden which can

tains many azaleas, wistaria, and irises. Butoku-den ("Hall of Martial Valor"), near Heian Shah

is a school for fencing, jūjutsu, and archery. Open every except Sundays and holidays.

Commercial Museum, Public Library, Zoological Garden, and in Okazaki Park.

Eikando, possessing rich art treasures, is also noted for the Nanzen-ji, one of the five head temples of the Rinzai sed

possesses valuable paintings and objects of great interest to an Shoren-in (Awata Palace) had, down to the Restoration, a

prince of the blood as its abbot, the last of these princeabbos being the grandfather of the present Crown Princess. The garden was laid out by Soami and Enshu, famous landscape designers

Chion-in, a great Buddhist monastery, the head temple of the Jodo sect, and its furnishings and decorations, are most in teresting when seen under competent guidance.

Maruyama Park, near by, is celebrated for its cherry blossoms, particularly those of its tree, over 400 yrs. old, which when in bloom is illuminated at night with torches and colored lights. Throngs crowd around Yasaka Jinsha, in the park, when on New Year's eve the priests hand out straw rope lighted at the holy fire, for the purpose of starting the "good-luck" fire which in the individual homes cooks the customary New Year's dish, Ozoni, a sort of broth containing mochi (rice-cakes) and vegetables.

Higashi- and Nishi-Otani. Each temple shares the honor of preserving portions of the remains of Shinran-Shōnin (d. 1262). the founder of the Shin-shū sect of Buddhism.

Kiyomizu Temple commands a view of the city and adjacent country. Its approach is along a street lined by crockery shops, known to foreigners as "Tea-pot Lane." The cherry blooms and the maples below the temple are beautiful in season.

Daibutsu, a colossal wooden gilt image of Buddha, 58 ft. high, in Hokoji Temple.

Municipal (old Imperial) Museum, where are exhibited rare and valuable art objects. Sanjusangen-do or "Hall of 33 ken," so called because of

the 33 spaces between the front pillars of the temple, is celebrated for its 1,001 statues of the Buddhist deity, Kwan-on.

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Suwa Shrine, adjoining the park. Several temples on the E. side of the city.

The Shops on Hamano-machi and Kajiya-machi streets with their wares of the Orient. Nagasaki is especially noted for its tortoise-shell ware.

Michino-o, a saline spring, 15 min. by ry. from the city. Taki-no-Kwan-on (Kwan-on Waterfall). Mogi, a seaside village on Chijiwa Bay, 5 m., an interesting trip, on one of the routes to Obama, a well-known hot-spring resort; hotel at the latter, the Ikkakurō (A), ¥ 5.50 up.

UNZEN (alt. 2,400 ft.)

(On-sen-" Hot Springs")

The renowned sulphide hot springs of Unzen, discovered in 1661, annually attract many foreigners and Japanese as its seven European hotels and many Japanese inns attest. Unzen is as famous in W. Japan as are Kusatsu in the N., and Noboribetsu, in Hokkaidō, for the medicinal properties of its waters. Golf and tennis available. Unzen is regarded as the best summer resort in Kyūshū and is also visited for its wild cherry blossoms in spring, its splendid azaleas in May, maple foliage in autumn, and for its celebrated "Silver Thaw" in winter, when trees and shrubbery are coated with ice.

Means of Access: Nagasaki-Mogi, steamer to Obama, thence motor bus. A combination available the year round; ¥5 in summer, 3½ hours.

Land Route: Nagasaki to Isahaya, change cars for Ainomura and again change at Ainomura for Chijiwa (2 hr. 10 min., 2nd cl. ¥ 2.09), thence motor bus, ¥ 3.50.

The places of interest and walks about the resort are almost innumerable-interesting outings and excurmade each day for weeks. Any office of the Japan Tourist Bureau will upon application supply Nagasaki and Unzen booklets and information to persons who contemplate visiting these places.

BEPPU (On the E. coast of Kyūshū)

(Liberal-" Extraordinary Hot-Spring City")

Natural hot water is so abundant in Beppu that it is provided at the ry. station for travelers' hand-washing, and besides baths in many private houses, bathing facilities are installed in every school, police station, and in the prison. Extraordinary sights are the ten or more solfataras or pools of the district which boil and bubble and steam. The Beppu sand baths are renowned for their miraculous cures.

Cindadas & (" Silver Fraillian"), pasterned after the Kinkaku-"Colle Faudion") was built by Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa in 10078 see a place of enthermant. Its hardscape garden is one of the

Missione Situation, in Chasniki Purk, a replica of part of the first imported Philippe, he also ported for its ameantive garden which con-

Bullian des (* Bull of Mastiel Valor *), pear Helan Shrine, with many acution, whiteelin, and teless. is a setual few foreing. Jugarise, and archery. Open every day

Commercial Museum, Public Library, Zaclogical Garden, all scope Sumbox and Solidays.

Elikamäti, prossessing sigh set breasures, is also noted for its m Chamili Purk.

Manager & one of the five head temples of the Rinzal sect, processes valuable paintings and objects of great interest to art

Andrews in (Awate Pulser) had, down to the Restoration, a arines of the Biand as its abbot, the last of these prince-abbots losing the grandfurther of the present Crown Princess. The garden was half out by Sound and Embli, famous landscape designers. Children a great Englithing monastery, the head temple of the links and, and its furnishings and decorations, are most in-

sensiting when som under competent goldance. Management Parks, near by, is celebrated for its cherry blossome, perfectionly those of its tree, over 400 yrs. old, which when or thoson to ulturningted at might with torches and colored lights. Change around around Yasaka limites, in the park, when on New Exer's one the priests hand out straw rope lighted at the holy for, for the purpose of starting the "good-lock" fire which in the authoritant flumus coules the conformary New Year's dish, Ozoni,

a suff of booth containing machi (rice-cakes) and vegetables. Biguing and Nisha-Otani. Each temple shares the honor of proceeding puriting of the remains of Shinran-Shönin (d. 1262), the founder of the Shin-shi sect of Buddhism.

Thumbse Temple commands a view of the city and adsecond sountry. The approach is along a street lined by crockery stops, known to foreigners as "Tea-pot Lane." The cherry blooms and the maples below the temple are beautiful in season. Dudwitted, a minestal wooden gilt image of Buddha, 58 ft.

Museum, where are exhibited nigh, in Bishop Temple.

But Hampen-do or "Hall of 33 ken," so called because of are and valuable art objects. the El spaces between the front pillars of the temple, is celebrated for its 1,000 statues of the Buddhist deity, Kwan-on.

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Sawa Shrine, adjoining the park. Several temples on the E.

The Shops on Hamanomachi and Kajiya-machi streets with their wares of the Orient. Nagasaki is especially noted for its tottobe shell ware.

Machineso, a saline spring, 15 min. by ry. from the city. Taking-Kwan-on (Kwan-on Waterfall). Mogi, a seaside villags on Chilbra Bay, 5 m., an interesting trip, on one of the routes to Chama, a well-known hot-spring resort; hotel at the latter, the Blackers (A), ¥5.50 up.

UNZEN (alt. 2,400 ft.)

(On-sen-" Hot Springs")

The renowned sulphide hot springs of Unzen, discovered in annually attract many foreigners and Japanese as its seven Removem hotels and many Japanese inns attest. Unzen is as sames in W. Japan as are Kusatsu in the N., and Noboribetsu, in Blakkaldo, for the medicinal properties of its waters. Golf and sould available. Unzen is regarded as the best summer resort as Reliabili and is also visited for its wild cherry blossoms in seeing its splendid asaleas in May, maple foliage in autumn, and for its colebrated "Silver Thaw" in winter, when trees and sirubbery are coated with ice.

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Southern part of the City

Nishi (West) Honganji, headquarters of the influential Shinshū sect, which has over 7,000,000 adherents; Higashi (East) Honganji, its Otani branch, has over 6,000,000 adherents. Both temples contain points temples contain priceless art and other objects, and both are splendid examples of Japanese Buddhist architecture.

Northwestern Suburbs

Kinkaku-ji ("Gold Pavilion"), built in 1397 by the Ashikaga Shögun, Yoshimitsu, is so called because its surface was once covered with gold foil. On its upper story parts of the foil, restored in 1906, may not be in 1906, may yet be seen. Its garden is picturesque.

Myoshin-ji, Ninna-ji (Buddhist temples), and Kitano Shrine (Shintō), all in the vicinity of the Kinkaku-ji, are historic edifices, noted for their art treasures and paintings.

Out-of-town trips

Arashiyama ("Mist Mt."), at the foot of which runs the Oi River, is much visited for its cherry blossoms in spring, shady groves in summer, brilliant tints in autumn, and snow scenery in winter. Reached from Saga station, or by electric cars from Kyoto.

Shooting the Hozu Rapids from Kameoka to Arashiyama, 12 m., 1½ hrs. (¥18 per boat, holding 6 to 10 persons). Train to Kameoka, 10 min. walk to the river. A worth-while half-day trip.

Lake Biwa. Motor car or tram to Otsu, where steamers start for the round of the Eight Noted Sights along the lake shore. Return by boat on the Canal, through its tunnels-a novel excursion. Boats are taken near Miidera temple.

Tombs of Emperor Meiji and Empress Shoken at Momoyama ("Peach Mt.") via Nara railway line.

AMANOHASHIDATE ("Heavenly Bridge")

Amanohashidate, one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan," a sandbar about 2 m. long, covered with pine trees, which extends from the mainland into Miyazu Bay, on the Japan Sea, has been famous from time immemorial as a scenic point, the combination of pine trees, white sand, and blue water appealing strongly to the esthetic nature of Japanese. Reached by rail from Kyoto, Kobe, or Osaka to Amanohashidate ry. station, or, by motor car direct from the above places.

Inns: At Miyazu—Araki, Seiki-rō, Yama-ka, etc., ¥5 up (2 meals & lodging). A little English is spoken at the inns named.

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Hotels: Kamenoi (E), rooms ¥5 up; Beppu (E), ¥3 up. Besides the springs in Beppu city the six spas of the district are: Kamegawa (33/5 m.), Kankaiji (2 m.), Hotta (4 m.), Kannawa (4 m.), Shibaseki (51/3 m.), and Myōban (5 m.). The largest Jigoku or "Hells" are: Umi, Chinoike, Bōzu, Hachiman, and Kōya. Inns and restaurants are found at all the spas, but foreign visitors usually make their headquarters in Beppu, making the round of the spas and "Hells" by motor car, bus, ricksha, or on foot. In the neighborhood of each spa, and elsewhere in the district, are places of interest worth visiting: in Beppu, the parks, azalea and Japanese gardens, Commercial Exhibition, Asami and Usa Hachiman Shrines, and other places.

Yabakei is known all over Japan for its fantastic rocky heights and varied vegetation, which, with the rocks, form gardens of striking beauty. Train, Beppu to Nakatsu, 43 m., change to Shinyaba, 15 m., thence ricksha or on foot for the views.

MT. ASO (alt. 5,238 ft.)

Mt. Aso (active), its crater measuring 17 m. from N. to S., 9.8 m. from E. to W., with a circumference of over 71 m., the largest crater in the world, the ascent easy and safe, is reached from Beppu via Öita, thence ry. to Tamarai, 39.2 m., then on foot or by various conveyances to Miyaji, the terminus of the branch from the Kagoshima Main Line, one of the starting points for the ascent. The point for the easiest ascent (5 m.) is Bojū, the station next W. of Miyaji. Another route is via the Kagoshima Main Line to Kumamoto, thence by branch line to Tateno, then motor bus 12/3 m. to Toshita, a picturesque hot-spring resort (good inn), from where the ascent begins. Accessible also by two routes from Nagasaki, (1) changing at Tosu for Kumamoto, (2) or, to Shimabara by rail, thence steamer to Misumi and rail to Kumamoto. The trip to Mt. Aso, one of nature's marvels and its wonderful crater and the hot springs of the district, will live long in memory.

KAGOSHIMA

From Shimonoseki (Moji), 238.8 m., exp. 101/2 hrs., fare & exp. 2nd cl. ¥ 10.40—a most interesting railway journey, especially the 40 m. section following the Kumagawa river between Hitoyoshi and Yatsushiro. From Beppu, Kagoshima may be reached by railway running for the most part along the E. coast of the island.

Inns: Satsumaya, Meiji-kan.

Kagoshima, the southernmost city of Kyūshū Island, is noted as the birthplace of many statesmen, generals, and admirals The first permanent Capital of Japan

Hotel: Nara (A & E), owned and managed by the Government Railways, ¥8.50 up. A homelike hotel.

Nara was the capital of Japan during seven reigns, from 710 to 784, regarded as the period in which the arts, crafts and literature started, and during which were compiled the first written histories of Japan. At the height of her glory Nara covered a much more extensive area than at present, and was much more populous. Fire and time have wrought ravages on some of the city's great religious edifices, but the temples and shrines in its E. part remain practically as they were originally, and in Nara are found many rare old treasures. Visitors to Japan enjoy the quiet and restfulness of the old capital, and much is missed if Nara is omitted from the itinerary.

Some of the Places of Interest

Nara Park, about 1250 acres in area, sometimes called "the Fontainebleau of Japan," in which sacred tame deer wander about, also contains the Imperial Household Museum, with rich collections, Industrial Bazaar, Mt. Wakakusa, Uguisu ("Nightingale") Waterfall, and the ancient Kasuga Shrine, of high rank; near it, at the Kasuga-Wakamiya, a smaller shrine, is performed the Kagura, a sacred dance. Festival, Dec. 17.

On the way to the hotel, the first pond noticed is the Sarusawa-no-ike ("Monkey Swamp Pond"), fringed by willow trees. Kōfuku-ji, a Buddhist temple above the pond, is conspicuous with its two pagodas. Other temples and shrines near by are Tamukeyama Hachiman, San-gatsu-dō ("Third Month Temple"), Nigatsu-dō ("Second Month Temple"), Tōdai-ji ("Great Eastern Temple"), one of the Seven Great Temples of Nara, noted for its Big Bell, beyond which in the Daibutsu-den is the colossal bronze image of Buddha, 531/2 ft. high, the largest in Japan, cast in 749.

In the Vicinity

Horyuji, built about 1300 years ago, the oldest existing Buddhist temple in Japan, some of its buildings probably the oldest wooden structures in the world, contains priceless art treasures, best seen in the Kōfū-zō. This temple group is of great interest. The Hokke-ji, Saidai-ji, Toshodai-ji, and Yakushi-ji are ancient temples seen on the way to Horyū-ji. Shigisan Temple, via Tatsuta; the original maples of the latter were once a favorite theme in Japanese poetry.

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renowned in the history of the nation. Saigō, the forceful leader of the Satsuma Rebellion, fought and fell on Shiroyama, a hill 1 m. from the station, from which there is a wide view over the city, bay, and the volcano, Sakurajima, situated on the island of the same name, reached in 1 hr. by steamer from Kagoshima. The last eruption of the volcano was on Jan. 12, 1914. The city and vicinity are also noted for their Satsuma porcelains, which in Japan were first produced here. Much of this ware is still manufactured roundabout Kagoshima.

On the Sendai Line, running from Kagoshima, are the Yunomoto sulphide springs (18 m.), and 5 m. from Yunomoto by ry. is Ijūin, the principal place of Satsuma manufacture in Kyūshū.

POPULAR TOURS

The following itineraries are suggested and are arranged so that the noted places named may be visited in the shortest possible time. Consult any office of the Japan Tourist Bureau relative to fares, or any other desired information.

A 10 days trip from Yokohama to Nikko and Matsushima

1st day f After landing, the 1st and 2nd days may be spent in Yokohama sightseeing, and shopping. 2nd day 3rd day Sightseeing and shopping in Tokyo. 4th day

Tokyo (Ueno Station) to Nikko, visiting the shrines 5th day and temples in the afternoon. Nikko to Lake Chūzenji, stay at Lakeside Hotel, 6th day or, proceed to Yumoto in the afternoon, and stay

overnight at the Nanma Hotel. 7th day -Return to Nikko. Shopping in the evening. 8th day -Nikko to Matsushima, via Utsunomiya and Sendai.

9th day -Sightseeing on the Bay and in the vicinity. 10th day -Return to Tokyo or Yokohama.

A 15 days trip from Tokyo to Kobe

1st day -Tokyo to Kamakura.

2nd day Kamakura to the Hakone District, via Enoshima, Fujisawa, and Odawara, thence to Miyanoshita. At Miyanoshita sightseeing, visiting places of in-

3rd day terest, and shopping.

manager for best routes) Miwa Shrine, Hase-dera, Tumulus of Jimmu Tenno, the founder of the Imperial dynasty, the oldest existing dynasty in the world. Kizu River and Mt. Kasagi, every foot of the latter being rich in association with the fortunes of the ill-fated Emperor Godaigo (reigned 1319-39). Tsukigase, famed for its plum blossoms, mid-March. Yoshino, a classic area famous for its cherry blossoms. Kōya-san, with a great monastery on its top, founded by Kōbō-Daishi, affords a unique excursion away from beaten paths, the visitor staying overnight in one of the monasteries.

OSAKA ("Big Slope")

Hotels: (A) Osaka, Doubil, Nadaman, etc.

Osaka, pop. 2,114,800, the largest city in Japan, often called the "Manchester" and "Pittsburgh" of Japan, is the largest commercial center of the Empire, its industrial activities embracing many lines of business. Also it is the wealthiest city in Japan. Because of its numerous canals it is known also as the "City of Canals and Bridges," some of the latter being architecturally beautiful. In some sections its broad paved streets and wide sidewalks are in keeping with its position.

Places of Interest

Osaka Castle, E. edge of the city, built by the renowned Hideyoshi in 1583, is now the headquarters of the 4th Division of the Army.

Tennōji, S. part of city, a temple founded in 600, noted for its architecture and 5-story pagoda. From Tennöji, Sumiyoshi Shrine can be reached in 20 min. by electric tram.

Dotombori and Sennichimae, near Minatomachi station, are amusement quarters containing theaters and other places of entertainment. The Bunraku Theater, noted for its historic puppet show, was burned in 1926. If the show is revived it should not be missed. Shinsaibashi-dori, running N. from Dotombori, is the best shopping quarter of the city.

Sumiyoshi and Hamadera Parks, both favorite beach and sea-bathing resorts of Osaka residents, are reached from Namba station by electric tram running to Wakayama.

Mino-o Park, 1/2 hr., noted for its beauty, its waterfall, and autumn maples.

Takarazuka (40 min. by express tram) where the well-known Tansan" table-water is bottled, is noted for its mineral baths, "Paradise Hall," a large theater, where operatic and other performances are given, and other places of interest.

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4th day -To Lake Hakone by motor car or motor bus.

To Kōzu, via Odawara, thence by express (day or night) to Nagoya. During July and August two 5th day or three days may be given to climbing Mt. Fuji.

Nagoya to Yamada and the Ise Shrines, proceeding 6th day to Nara, in the afternoon.

7th day -Sightseeing in Nara and vicinity. 8th day -Nara to Kyoto.

9th day

10th day At Kyoto. Sightseeing and shopping.

11th day Trip down the Hozu Rapids, or to Lake Biwa, and

12th day steamer trip on the lake, or to Uji, the tea

Kyoto to Ama-no-hashidate, by train or motor car, 13th day staying overnight at Miyazu. Miyazu to Arima, Takarazuka, and to Osaka or

14th day Kobe, via Ayabe, Fukuchiyama, changing at Sanda for the short ride to Arima.

If Kobe is made the terminal of the 14th day, 15th day Osaka can be visited on the 15th day.

A 7 days trip from Kobe to Nagasaki

Kobe to Miyajima. Much of the rail route from 1st day Kobe to Miyajima-Shimonoseki is along the renowned Inland Sea.

At Miyajima, leaving in the afternoon for Shimono-2nd day

Arrive at Shimonoseki. Sightseeing in and around 3rd day

4th day -To Beppu via Yabakei.

5th day -Stay at Beppu.

6th day -Beppu to Unzen via Kokura, Tosu, and Isahaya. 7th day -Leave Unzen in the afternoon for Nagasaki.

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