



Atle 5th Station
of Omigaway.

v
July 31st, 1922.

to 7.

~~Left~~ left

right

Yc 山崎 氏
Hanakoyi

Yc 山崎 氏
Hotta Shigenaka

鎮國之山

明治三十二年四月廿七日合之口肥田園

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明治三十二年四月廿七日合之口肥田園

July 31st. 1922.

on the summit of Mt.
Fiji. I took

Top of Mt. Fuji
July 31st. 1922.
Fiji. I took
a photograph of
the summit of
Mt. Fuji from
the summit of
Mt. Fuji.

Onaka New Year Card:

Mt. Fuji.

Happy New Year. It is said that in the Tokugawa time people gathered on the morning of the first day of the year to worship Mount Fuji. In the 10th month of Kyōshō 15 (1731) Jun. sanjin, who was called the modern Saigyō, left his ~~huts~~ hut and on reaching Fujimitei, a resort of Mr. Namikawa Goichi, in Mishima, Izu province, wrote these lines:

The year is at its end
Yet I do not begrudge its going
For I wish only to see
Mount Fuji at the year's opening.

And upon seeing Fuji with its snow of thousand ages from his window, at the break of day, he wrote:

The window at dawn
Whiter than Fuji's snowy peak
On the coming of Spring.
The rays of the new year
Flood every direction
And make known to the world
That Spring is here.

Onaka Tokusaburō
Shōwa 6.1.1.

On the face of the card are some bibliographic data.

On the face of the earth are the following data.

Steno-1.1.1.

On the face of the earth are the following data.

The spring is here.
This was known to the world
This was known to the world
The spring is here.

the water of the
spring is here.
The spring is here.
The spring is here.

the water of the

the water of the
spring is here.
The spring is here.
The spring is here.

the water of the

Photography of Mystic Fuji:

11

Mr. Okada ascends the Mountain

Gotemba. Mr. Okada Kōjō, of No. 2 Sakuragawa-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo, known as the camera-man of Mount Fuji started from Gotemba on the 27th and spent four days conquering the snowy heights. He took ten dozen exposures and descended the mountain on the night of the 30th inst. and returned to Tokyo. On the coming 8th and 9th of February he will broadcast his recent experience over the radio and speak of the marvels of the mountain.

Photography of the Mountains
Mr. Chase's account of the Mountains

October. Mr. Chase left, of No. 2. Baker's house -
 Baker's house, near the corner of the street
 left started from Baker's on the 27th and spent four
 days exploring the surrounding heights. He took ten days
 exploring and descended the mountain on the 31st
 of the 30th inst. and returned to Baker's. On the 31st
 of the 30th inst. he will probably be in Baker's
 and will be in Baker's and will be in Baker's
 of the mountain.

Reihō-Fuji (The divine-peak Fuji).

(2)

photographed by Okada Kōyō, Shōwa 6, January 28th

Bound for the summit of Fuji:

1. Gotemba: Murotsuki-hatchō.
2. Gust of wind as seen from station 6
3. Digging out a stone-shelter
4. Advancing toward Tsurugi-gamine
5. Asama-jinja
6. Scaling the silvery heights
7. Icicles at the summit
8. The Komagatake, at the summit.

1. We were standing on a rather hardened snow on a 35° slope, when suddenly a gust of wind swept past us with great force and ^{carried} ~~covered~~ off the lid of our food receptacle. Our only support was by our picks: we hung on and resisted the wind.

The artistic photographer, Mr. Okada Kōyō, has been making photographic studies of Mount Fuji for the past eleven years. This time, in order to make winter studies, he planned an ascent with the guide Nagata Tetsuo. They started 1. 28 from Gotemba. He successfully weathered the gale, the blizzard, and the severe cold and completed his study at the summit, descending on the 30th, without damage. The photographs:

(The summit of the mountain)

Photographing the summit of the mountain

Looking for the summit of the mountain

1. Looking for the summit of the mountain

2. Looking for the summit of the mountain

3. Looking for the summit of the mountain

4. Looking for the summit of the mountain

5. Looking for the summit of the mountain

6. Looking for the summit of the mountain

7. Looking for the summit of the mountain

8. Looking for the summit of the mountain

1. The more standing on a rather level ground over a 25

feet, when suddenly a great wind swept past us with

great force and noise. It was a very high

and only swept over us for a few seconds

and then it was over.

The weather was very

and the wind was very

and the wind was very

and the wind was very

and the wind was very

and the wind was very

and the wind was very

which are to appear on this page from today were taken at this time. They were made with a cabinet camera and a small Kodak.

2. A gust of wind as seen from Station 6. The summit is in the centre. It must be dreadful to be near a wind storm that raises sand and snow but the distant view is magnificent. We were compelled to remain at Station No. 6 for a day and a half on account of the storm. After waiting for the weather to clear, we proceeded to the summit in a full flood of sunlight. To have reached the summit from Station No. 6 in three and a half hours may be called a record.

3. Digging out a stone shelter. The shelter at No. 6 was completely buried under the snow. We at first planned to reach the summit in one stretch from station 3, but the gust of wind prevented, and we were forced to remain at station 6 and to dig out the stone shelter with our picks. This was at 1 p.m. 1.28.

4. Advancing towards Kengamine. When we got near the summit we saw Kengamine on our right. The place where it is sharpest, the earth appeared dark in the snow. The people who are casting shadows on the snow are engineer observers making high altitude observations. The faint ridges to the left are the red stone ridges of the Southern Alps. 1.29.

to the end of the page for the first time. They were made with a combination of a small table.

2. The first of the three is seen from Station 1. The summit is in the center. It must be difficult to see a mountain in the distance and even more so in the distance. The second is seen from Station 2. The summit is in the center. It must be difficult to see a mountain in the distance and even more so in the distance. The third is seen from Station 3. The summit is in the center. It must be difficult to see a mountain in the distance and even more so in the distance.

3. The first of the three is seen from Station 1. The summit is in the center. It must be difficult to see a mountain in the distance and even more so in the distance. The second is seen from Station 2. The summit is in the center. It must be difficult to see a mountain in the distance and even more so in the distance. The third is seen from Station 3. The summit is in the center. It must be difficult to see a mountain in the distance and even more so in the distance.

5. Asama-jinja. The height to the right of Demba-guchi is Kenganine; the one to its left is Komagatake and below that stands Asama shrine. The summit is ~~flat~~ and the snow has little chance to accumulate. Therefore the windswept spots appear dark.

6. Scaling the silvery heights. Moving in a circle in the crater we come to this steep slope of Kenganine. (1.30). Fortunately the weather was good and we were able slowly to scale the slope, with the aid of the pick. At other times this would have been an impossible feat.

7. Iceicles at the summit. The continuous dark mass of spots on the left are huge rocks, upon which iceicles form, as the storm sweeps over the summit. These are not like the iceicles found at the foot of the mountain. They are formed horizontally like a roof and are so strong that people can hang on them without breaking them.

8. Komagatake, at the summit. One mass of snow. The view from here is marvellous; the waves and wavelets were vari-formed. The sky was blue and clear. The length of exposure here is four to five times that at the base; such give the best results. (1.30).

9. The Anger of the Spirit of the Mountain. When we looked from station 6 toward this Hōeizan, we saw

Reihō. Fuji: cont

(5)

a storm was raging, constantly, with velocity of 20 m.;
it swept along white clouds and scattered stones in all
directions and it appeared as if the spirit of the mountains
were in a rage.

(See: small album of clippings).

2)

Reith. B. v. j. : cont.

is a small, slender, white, plumed, quivering bird -
the in some of the birds the white plume is
thinner and the bird is as large as the others
and is very small.

(see: small album of clippings)

Dropping tunny to the top of Mount Fuji:

Parachute from aeroplane brings vegetables

to the members of the Central Meteorological Observatory

As announced before, one of the plans of the Aero Transportation Co. is to drop food to the members of the Central Meteorological Observatory if the weather be favorable on the 4th or the 5th of this month. The plan is for the flier Ogawa to mount a passenger-plane and ascend to a height of more than 3700 m. and drop vegetables, fruits and other food materials, weighing from 20 to 30 pounds. The serious problem is the weather condition. The wind velocity at the summit is usually ten per hour and a bad current whirls about the crater so that a flight near the ground — 50 to 100 metres — is risky. If this flight succeeds this means of supplying fruit and vegetables will be regularly employed. The diameter of the crater is 150 m., the circumference 1 ri (about that of Shindagu Pond, Iwano), the crater is about 200 m. deep and since it is like a great platter of white silver, there will be no difficulty in dropping the food. The intention is to drop it at a spot where it will be easy for the force of the Observatory to get it, near Kinnosaki. To facilitate its finding the parachute will be colored red. Mr. Sato has taken special care to have tunny fish among the foods.

dropping tunnel to the top of Mount Fuji.
Passage from canopy to the top of Mount Fuji.

to the members of the Central Meteorological Observatory

to answer before one of the plans of the Central Meteorological
Co. is to drop food to the members of the Central Meteorological
Co. of observation if the weather be favorable on the 1st of the
2nd of this month. The plan is for the first of this month
a passenger plane and several to a height of about 3700 m.
and drop vegetables, fruits and other food materials, and
if it is not possible to do so, the service will be
in the wind velocity at the summit is
about 10 m. per hour and a low current of air
— about the center so that a light rain the previous
so to 100 m. is not. If this light rain
this means of supplying food and vegetables will be
in the air. The diameter of the water is
150 m. the circumference is (about that of a
ball, 100 m. the water is about 200 m. deep and
since it is in a great plate of water, there
will be no difficulty in dropping the food. The
intention is to drop it at a place where it will be easy
for the force of the observation to get it, and to make
to facilitate its finding the parachute will be
about 100 m. The date has been decided and
have tunnel for around the foot.

Food to Summit of Mount Fuji:

(2)

The flier Ogawa succeeds in dropping provision, while struggling with the storm. Miura, photographer of our staff accompanies him. According to Miura, people ran towards the provisions when they were dropped from the plane at a height of about 20 m. above the summit.

Tatekawa. As reported before, the attempt to carry food to the members of the central observatory, who have been shut in, making observations of air currents at the summit of frigid Fuji, has been postponed from day to day, on account of the weather. Finally, at 12.42 p.m. of the 9th inst. the Fokker 3 MBBZO piloted by Ogawa, with Kawai as mechanic, took flight from Tatekawa air port. The entire crew consisted of engineer of the air transportation company, a member of the central observatory, photographer Miura of our staff, two camera-men from Matsutake and three others making a total of ten. The provisions carried were 10 kan of tunny, 10 kamaboko, 50 plums, pickled daikon, daikon in miso, chestnut manjū, beans, oranges, caramels, etc. making up four baskets of 25 pounds each. His cloth was tied to the baskets so it would be easy to find them. The plane proceeded in the direction of Kōchi. On this day the air was calm near the earth but at 4000 m. height, a wind

Food to summit of Mount Fuji: cont.

(3)

was blowing, with velocity of 30 m. After a difficult flight the plane at last came to the summit of the mountain at about 2.30 p.m. The plane descended to a height of 20 m. above the ground. When it neared the observation hut the provisions were dropped. This done, the plane turned back and reached Tatekawa at 3.10 p.m.

Tatekawa. Miura, the photographer on our staff, spoke as follows in regard to the difficulty of delivering the provisions: After the plane left Tatekawa, it ascended to a height of 3000 m. and proceeded toward Kōshu and, bucking against a sw. wind reached Yoshida-guchi. Flying above the space between Lakes Yamana and Kawaguchi, the speed was increased. The wind was now blowing at rate of 30 m. and the plane had to fly squarely against it. The tri-motor plane made much noise but little headway. The hut at station 5 was visible but it was impossible to come up to it. So the plane was turned toward Asakigahara. The view of ocean and trees below was beautiful. The trees looked like toothpicks standing in a bowl of water. The progress of the plane was as slow as ever. They were now forced to turn toward Omiya-guchi.

Food to summit of Mount Fuji: cont.

(4)

making a great circle. The raging wind caused a strong vibration in the wings of the plane and the great ten passenger ship was at the mercy of the wind. The speed was increased and by great effort we broke through a stretch of white cloud and managed to rise a little. This was about 1.30 p.m. Looking down we saw station 8 and its vicinity - some distinct, some dim. (It was like nocturn in brush painting). The crater at the summit was invisible. The wind, sending up a whirl every now and again, appeared like a blizzard. In order to drop the food the plane descended until about 20 m. above the summit and when we judged ourselves just above Asama-jinja, 6, the engineers dropped the provisions from above the clouds. Two of the packages broke open and the food materials were seen spilling out as they fell to the ground. We saw three figures running out from the hut which we took to be the observation hut. They appeared like little ants running toward the food. When those on the plane saw this they burst out "good" and all felt relief. Suddenly the weight of our bodies lightened and our feet lost the sense of resistance. The plane made no noise, and we saw that it was dropping. It fell a considerable distance - a terrible air pocket. We all

Food to summit of Mount Fuji: cont.

(5)

blanched, but soon we ceased to drop and the plane rose again. Having completed our mission we turned to our left and flew over Koyu and returned to Tatakawa. There was too much cloud for us to plainly see the result of the dropping of the provisions, but they got the food all right.

Tatakawa: unexpected difficulty in flying. Ogawa says: The wind was blowing at a rate of 30 m. and the plane was at its mercy almost like a leaf in a gale. We had unexpected difficulty. It took an hour from Yoshidaguchi to the summit. Once we were caught in an air-pocket; at other times we were fanned by the gale. It seemed as if famous Fuji did not like airplanes, and will not permit approach. After a long struggle we reached a point about 20 m. up from the summit and dropped the provisions but were not able to observe the result because of cloud; this was unfortunate, but we believe we have succeeded.

Hoeizan has disappeared! * marks its site.

Fuji

(1)

below is the crater. Tokyo Nichinichi (evening) Shwa 6.5.13.

Whither Hoeizan? A loud sound was heard through thick fog and snow. This morning it was discovered that Hoeizan has disappeared.

Suruga Oniya.— Since a strange and terrible sound was heard in the direction of Fujisan, when there was a heavy snow falling on the mountain, at about 1.30 on the twelfth, the people living at the foot of the mountain were overcome by a sort of mysterious fear. By about 6.30 a.m. of the thirteenth, when the fog had cleared it was found that Hoeizan had completely disappeared, leaving a depression where it had formerly been. The people of the Fujisan Hongei Kampei Taisha Sengen jinja said: "We were told that Hoeizan had disappeared this morning, so we looked carefully and sure enough Hoeizan was gone and we noticed a depression where it had been."

Numazu Meteorological Observatory.— If Hoeizan has disappeared it must have been by an explosion, a subsidence, or a landslide. If it were by an explosion this should have been shown by our seismometer with a marked intensity; even if due to subsidence or a landslide it should register on the instrument, if it made a noise like cannonading, but the seismometer was not affected. As Hoeizan is nearer than Mount Fuji proper, it is more natural that any great crumbling should affect it rather than Hoeizan. There is something funny about the whole business. The facts can be ascertained as soon as the clouds clear.

Hoeizan, "c

Fuji 12

"Such is the rumor."

Reports from the police stations in Shizuoka-ken.

Shizuoka. — On the morning of the thirteenth the Preservation of Peace section of the Police department communicated with stations surrounding Mount Fuji, such as Omiya, Gotemba and Mishima by phone. The reply invariably was, "Such is the rumor," but we are unable to ascertain the fact on account of heavy fog. As soon as the fog clears we will ascend the mountain and report to you." The chief of section said: "Since there are such rumors we are making investigations but the fog prevents our learning the truth. However common sense tells me that such a thing is incredible."

Snow in early Summer: Fuji after ten years. Winter

scenes recur at the foot of the mountain.

[Gotemba] — Since the morning of the twelfth the foot of Fuji-san is visited by severe cold. It sleeted and the temperature was as low as 5° Centigrade. Two inches of snow had accumulated in the neighborhood of Tarōto, Gotemba-gechi; one and a half inches around Kagō-zaka-toge and the prefectural border of Yamanashi-ken. The whole of the mountain is covered with white snow and presents a remarkable sight. The railways are sounding warnings and in the whole district preparations for wintry weather are being made, kutatsu are being brought out, etc. The farmers are worried, because after snow a heavy frost occurs, destroying crops. It is the first time since Taisho 11 that snow has oc-

Snow out of Season:

Fuji 3

-curved as late as 5.10.

Yoshida — The entire region at the foot of Mount Fuji was visited with cold weather since the morning of the twelfth; the rain that had been falling changed to snow from 1.30 pm. By 6 p.m. four inches of snow had accumulated. Around the lakes in the mountain there were five inches of snow. Around Kawaguchi Lake there were four inches, at Kegozaka-toge, seven. The snow is still falling and the wistaria and tree peonies, which were in full bloom, present a beautiful sight covered with the snow. The damage caused by the heavy snow around the foot of the mountain is great. Wheat, the young rice, and other plantings and the orchards of mulberry must have suffered great injury. This is the third time that there has been heavy snow in May.

Complete Destruction of Cherry and Peach Blossoms.
Trees, as well as of Farm Products

[Kofu] — Damage in Yamanashi-ken. In the region around the foot of Mount Fuji heavy snowfall began from the morning of the twelfth. According to a report at 3 p.m. from the . . . prefectural government: Funatsu-mura, 3 inches; Akuiyama-mura, 2 inches; Kodachi-mura, 4 inches. The cherry and peach blossoms were completely destroyed. The damage suffered by potato, barley, wheat and mulberry is also great.

Snow out of Season: Cont

Fuji.⁴

The prefectural government is trying to work out relief measures. --- All the mountains of the prefecture, from the South Alps around are covered with heavy snow.

Tokyo Nichinichi: Showa 6.5.13,

Mounted clippings sent me by
who also wrote:

The eruption of Hozizan took place Hiei 4 (1707). I shall give you further information by the next mail. Hope [you?] will make the ascent from Sugama-guchi this year (Get off the train at Gotenba) and see Hozizan. I wish to make the ascent with you.

3/10/6

1000: mass plan would

the government is trying to make it
more difficult to get the money
out of the country. The money
is being taken out of the country
and is being used for the
war.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

plan has been approved

the plan is

the plan is to make the
money more difficult to get
out of the country. The money
is being taken out of the country
and is being used for the
war.

Fuji

Horoki Jingai,
361 Kita Ando, Shizuoka.
Tokaido.

Dear Sir: I believe Hakase is working hard for the world in good health. I pray that you may continue in health and activity. Thank you for your letter of May 10. When I received a letter from a person named Sugawara Tokuichi ordering a copy of the guide-book Great Fuji and the surrounding country (*fumoto* = foot of a mountain) at the request of Dr. Starb, Professor at the University of Chicago, my joy was like that of a father and son meeting unexpectedly. When I thought that my guide-book was to have the honor of being introduced into many places in America I was so overjoyed that I did not know where my hands were flying, nor where my feet were treading. Thereupon I broadcasted the news to my family, relatives, friends, the Shizuoka post-office, police-station, library and prefectural offices, that Ofuda Hakase is going to look over my book. Therefore, please be kind enough to do well by me, introducing and broadcasting about the book, I humbly beseech you. And furthermore, when I read in your kind letter the following words: "I have not as yet read all of the book, but it looks to be a very good work and is well gotten up. The contents also appear to be good. I congratulate you upon your success." With these words of praise I felt greatly satisfied and I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart. As for the publication of the guidebook, I am

Fuji

rashness of Oniya. Please have a good laugh over it. I wish to commemorate this, by including it in the supplement of the book. Through Mr. Sugawara Teikichi of Tsurusaka I have sent you a photograph of myself and of my horse. Have you received them. I beg for your photograph with your name written on it and the name of the school where you teach written on the back.

Are you planning an ascent of Mount Fuji for this year? I would like to have you do so and desire to accompany you. As I consider the early part of July the best time, please let me know by the middle of June. If you find it inconvenient for this year, the following year will answer. I shall wait for you.

My Impression of Mt. Fuji.

- no. 1. Please write a brief account of each. The whole
2. will be well in English. Please date the writing.
- 3.
- 4.

I pray for your good health.

Hosoki Jingai

To the leader of American tourists
Professor in the University of Chicago
Dr. Frederick Starr, Ofuda Hakuse, Sono.

glad to receive letter

to know book well received

yamawashi addition

binding

will onto a page as asked.

legends of pictures in different languages.

yes - I received

will send photo. after return

Hoeisan

no ascent this year

do not trim too much for tourists

I am not a hater of towns.

In mentioning me - H. of C.

My impression of Mt. Fuji

6 proof for your good health.

To the University of Chicago
Professor in the University of Chicago
R. B. Service, Dean, Office of the Dean, etc.

Shouwa 6.5.23.

Fuji.

Preface and Postscript. I shall beg Ofuda Nakase for the following statement in English: "I wish to encourage you to make at least one ascent of Mount Fuji." I shall also ask geographers, historians, Shinto priests, Buddhist priests, Christian ministers, high officials, and famous friends for writings to preface the book. Will try to have each writing concise and clear.

Do you think I should drop the names of the plants that grow around Mount Fuji? If they are to be retained, would it be well also to list the beasts and birds that inhabit this region?

In order to have it serve as a guide to foreigners do you think it would be better to insert in a small square a brief explanation in English?

I would like to print a line for each country under the photographs. Japanese, English, French, German.

I would like to write more fully about the above plan a little later, so please be kind enough to make suggestions.

It was rumored in the town of Onizuka that Hoeizan had erupted and disappeared. Even the Tokyo newspapers broadcasted the news, which was transmitted to other countries. At the time I insisted that such a thing was impossible and I was unmoved by the rumor. As

I expected, the enclosed clipping reports that the rumor was without foundation. I was surprised at

friends for writings to prepare the book. Will help to
 priests, Christian ministers, lay officials, and laymen
 but group of them, that is one, that is quite, that is
 model of best one, and of them, that is one, that is
 having statement in English: "I wish to encourage you to
 profess and to publish. I shall not of course be able for the first

Do you think I should drop the names of the party with
you among them? If they are I do not want to
let it be known that I also to let it be known and also that
I never will kill in

7. *Adiantum* in *intermedium* *sp.*

planning to revise it and to put it in an attractive binding so that foreign visitors may be attracted to read it. I greatly desire your guidance, opinion and assistance in the publication of a guidebook Great Fuji and its Circuit, so that it will come to be used by foreigners to some extent.

At present I have only Shizuoka material but I have been planning a Yamanashi volume separately. As that however will not be convenient, I shall recast the entire thing and make it a guide for foreigners who come in tourist groups. I desire your assistance and encouragement so that I can make it known through the Tourist Bureaus in America, France and Germany. I shall begin work upon it this year, finishing it by February or March of next year, and sending them out to the Tourist Bureaus of the different countries to introduce the beauties of Fuji and her surroundings. I shall submit my plan to you below for your criticism.

My Idea of the revised Guide to Mt. Fuji.

Name of the book. "Mount Fuji and its Footplain" will be changed to "Mount Fuji and its Basal Circuit." While the present volume contains only the Shizuoka side of the mountain, the new volume will include the five lakes of Yamanashi and will also be a good guide in making the basal circuit.

The size of the book will be increased.

Tanaka Monument: Subashiri.

Fuji

I raise my eyes to the
summit of Mount Fuji
regarding it as the
pillar of the nation.

Meiji Tennō.

Fuji, the foundation stone
of Shikishima (= Japan) is
the central pillar of the world.

Kakuzan. Age 90. Shōwa 4.

Spending three years on the
fumes Fuji, climbing to the
peak seventy-five times.

Completed his vow at 85

Taishō 13. 8. 16

Of the three beautiful treasures
Fuji (= Peerless) is the most
sacred mountain under Heaven.

Kakuzan. Age 90. Shōwa 4

A couple, one 88 the other 77,
ascended Mount Fuji, which
is called the mountain of

longevity of Takasago (= Japan)

Kakuzan. Age 88. Shōwa 2
Aiko 77

Native of the City of Ashikaga, a samurai of To-
chigi Prefecture. Took up abode in a hut on the
grounds of Dainichi-jinja at Subashiri-guchi,
of Fujisan for three years. Visited the heights 75
times. Poems composed and words written by

Tanaka Katoku (= Kakuzan) Age 90. Kannushi
of Nagahisa Inari-jinja. Harozaki-chō, Nishin-
bashi-ku, Tōkyō. Shōwa 4.

3. Nonaka: was born in Fukuoka prefecture. He entered High School but something happened between him and his teacher and he left the school. He studied meteorology under the direction of D. Terasaki. When 25 or 26 years of age he planned to make observations on high mountains. He climbed Mount Fuji quite alone at the end of ninth month of Meiji 28. He took twelve observations a day, going almost without rest or sleep. His wife also made the ascent to aid him in his difficult work, about the middle of the tenth month. On account of serious illness he was obliged to abandon his observations. He is now 57 or 58 years old and lives in Kagasaki. His wife has been dead several years.

W. J. Samuels: cont.

3. W. J. Samuels: was born in Tennessee. He entered High School but something happened between him and his teacher and he left the school. He studied meteorology under the direction of Dr. T. T. Jones. When 22 or 23 years of age he planned to make observations on high mountains. He climbed Mount Grey Gable above at the end of winter with Dr. W. J. Samuels. He took twelve observations a day, going almost without rest a day. His wife also made the ascent to visit him in his difficult work, about the middle of the last month. On account of her illness he was obliged to abandon his work. He says 27 or 28 years old and lives in Keppeler. His wife has been sick several years.

center

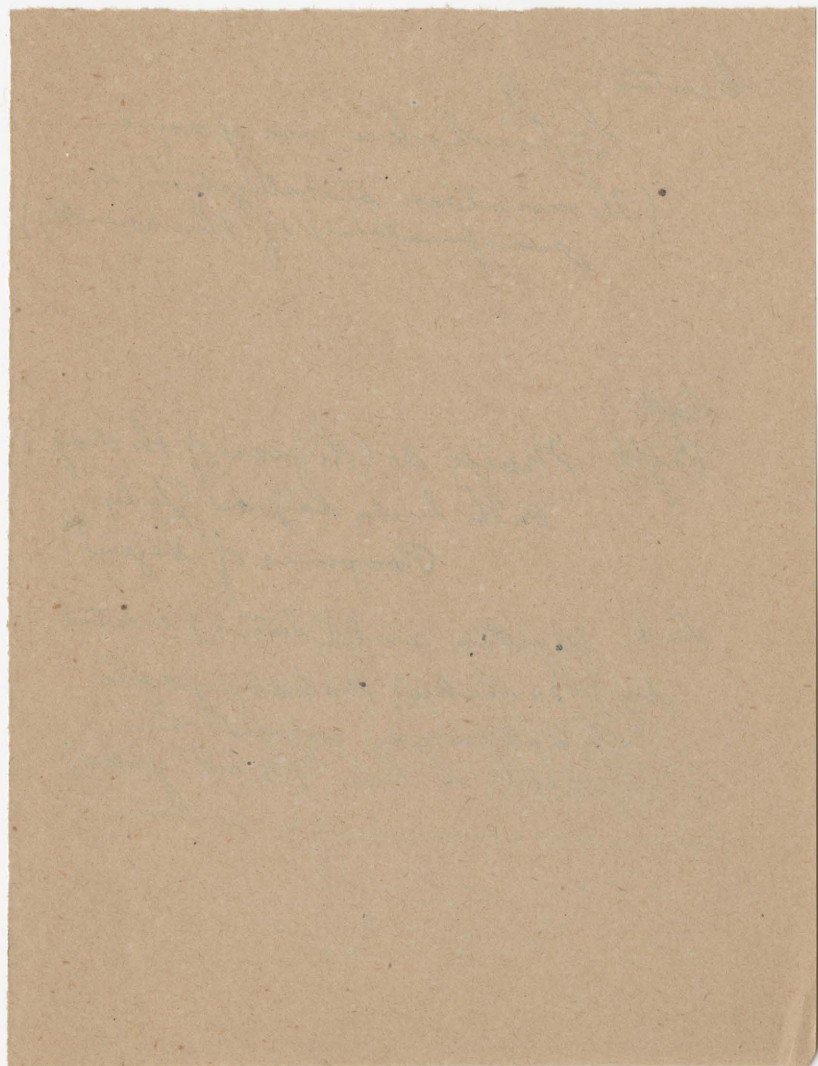
Chinkoku no yama

(The mountain stabilization (or
pacification) of the country)

Left.

Right Meiji 31, (the year of the dog)
On the lucky day in July.
Province of Hizen

Let. Written and [later?] erected
by, (Gochiku), Nakabayashi
Takatsune upon his
ascent in his 72nd year.



Fuji-sancho: carb

Fuji.

lines. He did few pieces. He put his whole soul into his work. When invited by the Sumitomo Family to write the inscription for Kusunoki's monument in front of Shijima Park, he did his best at it putting an entire year upon it during which he did nothing else.

2. Gentai was a painter. About one hundred years ago he decided to erect a monument on which a tiger was carved. In Tempō 12, at Murayama at the foot of Mount Fuji, he carved the figure of a crouching tiger and on the back the inscription Fuji-san-ki (= record of Mount Fuji, written by Miyako no Yoshika, who was a great Chinese scholar.

The work of carving occupied some months. The next year he employed one hundred men and carried it to the summit. For this he opened a new road from Murayama. It took from 7.27 to 8.12, day and night. The new road was named Torafashiri in memory of his great effort and it made a trail of descent.

Trig. 1000000: 1000

Trig.

times. He did not finish. He put his whole soul
into his work. When invited by the Committee
to write the description for the monument
in front of the Capitol, he did his
best at it putting an entire year upon it and
in which he did nothing else.

Trig. 1000000: 1000. About one hundred
years ago it seemed to exist a monument
on which a tiger was carved. In 1802,
at the suggestion of the first of the
Commissioners of the Survey and
the figure of a carving tiger and
the base the inscription Trig. 1000000: 1000
of the monument, written by the first
Commissioner, was a great Chinese character.

The most of carving occupied some months.
The next year he completed the monument
and carried it to the summit. On this he
placed a well known monument. It
was from 1.12 to 2.12, and on the top of the
monument was a small monument. To describe in more
detail of the monument and its effect upon the
people.

Fuji-sancho wo Kagazaru hitobito

Fuji.

Persons who adorn the summit of Mount Fuji.

Hosokawa Gisai: Mishima, Showa 5.

1. Nakabayashi Gochiku:

The bronze monument of Chingoku, or national pacification stands in front of the post-office at the summit of Mount Fuji. Its height is about six shaku: the inscription consists of four characters — Chingoku no yama (Stabilization of the country): on the side are noted the date of ascent, the age and name of the writer. He was born in Saga prefecture; his name was Nakabayashi Takatsune, pen-name Gochiku. He was one of the three greatest calligraphers of Meiji — the others being Hisakabe Meikaku and Iwaya Ichiroku. He went to China and studied calligraphy there for many years. Many times he nearly abandoned his purpose, as he felt he could not master the secret of the art: but some encouraged him and he finally gave up imitation and struck out upon independent

Persons who show the summit of Mount Trif.

Mount Trif. : Mishima, Shizuoka 2.

1. Mikabuchi Gakko:

The large monument of Trif. sancta, or actual
 Trif. sancta stands in front of the post-office at
 the summit of Mount Trif. It is high about
 six stories; the inscription consists of four char-
 acters - Trif. sancta no. 1000000 (repetition of
 the number); on the sides are inscribed the
 date of erection, the age and name of the writer.
 He was born in Soga Prefecture; his name
 was Mikabuchi Taketane, pen-name
Gakko. He was one of the three greatest
 calligraphers of Meiji - the others being
 Mikabuchi Taketane and Gotoh Jotoku.
 He went to China and studied calligraphy
 there for many years. Having turned his back
 on his native land for good, as he felt he could
 not realize the secret of the art: but some
 one urged him and he finally gave up
 his intention and returned to Japan independent

Shizuoka-ken Annai - Dai Fuji to Sono Sannaku

Guide of Shizuoka-ken: Great Fuji and its mountain-foot.

Authors:

Hosoki Jingai. No. 361 1-chome, Aoto, Shizuoka-shi

Takahashi Kimpō

Date: first edition Shōwa 3.7.1

Seventh

5.9.18

Contents: Illustrations (45) and preface.

✦ General view of Mount Fuji

1. Origin

12. Curious light phenomena

16. Gyoja = devotee, pilgrim: 46 topics

✦ District of Mount Fuji.

○ Omiya-machi

○ Shirotō-mura, etc., etc. 16 topics

✦ Shintō District.

○ Gotemba-machi

○ Fujioka-mura, etc., etc. 22 topics

✦ Numazu-shi

Appendices:

1. --- fourth

47. Ascent of Ojima Hakushi
etc., etc. 48 topics.

0.1

My Sentiments, &c. cont

for a filter. The diaphragm, it is needless to say, must be used to adjust distance, exposure, and to bring out hardness and softness. I would begin with a camera to which I am accustomed, and gradually change to a simpler one, as I grasp the principles. It is almost impossible to use a tripod. There are peculiar features, to mountains as there are peculiar features to men, so we must first of all grasp the peculiar feature of the mountain to be photographed. Only after we have grasped this peculiarity should we prepare our camera.

Okada Kōyō.

My sentiments, &c. cont.

The oppressive cold are none too favorable to the operation of photography. If you wait for the wind to pass, the phenomena before you may quickly change. It is extremely difficult to catch the picture you anticipated. At the same time you may get something far better than you anticipated. In other words just what you will get is entirely dependent on the weather. Let me explain in a more technical way. No matter how well the elements of your view are combined, you will not get a good result without the proper amount of light. It is needless to say that one must not forget that the charm of dark shadows is an important factor. The more the dark shades the more effective is the result. Photographing at the summit in summer must be done with a quick exposure but you are sure to fail if you use a strong light, when you have nothing but snow. Ordinarily, three times the required speed on level ground will do, but at 20000 all those that were given the same exposure as the level ground came out well. As for the plates, it is not necessary to use ^{orthochromatic} color. The use of a filter is not absolutely necessary as the sensitization is comparatively slow and motions are easily felt. Except for photographs that emphasize the subjective (impressionist) there is no use whatever

My sentiments, etc cont.

after two hours of hard work we succeeded in opening it and took refuge within. The temperature was 18° below zero. In spite of the cold and our uneasiness, we went to sleep. On the following day the weather was beautiful. The mountain gleamed like white silver. In high spirits we made for the summit in one spurth. At 11 a.m. we reached the top of the mountain which was in a direct line from Yoshida. This mystical fan opens from this point. The space from the peak to Sainokawara to the south, considered to be a difficult trail, was crossed safely and in good time due to the clearness of the weather.

• 22 and the care of the guides. We spent a night on the summit. On the 23rd the wind was heavy but the day was clear and pleasant, welcoming the mystical morning sun. We ascended Taurigigamine and studied the crater, then started for home.

At noon we took the Gotemba trail and descended over the silvery surface in a beeline. Fuji of the cold season is rich in its varied aspects and its mystical charm is a unique study for camera-lovers like ourselves. It is, however, difficult to catch all its aspects. The sudden wind gusts and

My sentiments regarding these photographs.*

- * Weekly photographic section of Tokyo Asahi Shimbun
- Middle: Top. Ascent of Mt. Fuji in inclement winter.
center. Mishima-dake in the morning
bottom. Ice formation near Tsurugigamine
- Right: Top. Morning at station 8 - Kitaguchi.
middle. Climbing the steep surface
bottom. Station 8, Gotemba-guchi
- Left: Top. Towards Tsurugigamine
middle. Hoiezan
bottom. ascending the crater walls.

On February 3 of this year (1932) I left Tokyo and put up for the night at Yoshida, the starting point for the ascent. With two guides, Iketani Dashiige and Nagata Teruo, I left Yoshida early in the morning of the 4th. The weather was clear and there was about 30 cm. of snow on the ground. We made the ascent on skis up to the fourth station and put up for the night at station 5. We started early in the morning of the 5th. When we neared station 6 we put on our aizen. Midway between stations 7 and 8 the weather changed suddenly and gusts of wind driving the snow particles prevented our advancing a step. Notwithstanding the difficulty we reached but at station 8. The floor of the boat was covered with snow and ice, but

My sentiments regarding this topography

1. The topography is a series of terraces or steps, each about 100 feet high, and the total height is about 1000 feet. The terraces are formed by the erosion of the soft sandstone of the Tertiary period. The topography is a series of terraces or steps, each about 100 feet high, and the total height is about 1000 feet. The terraces are formed by the erosion of the soft sandstone of the Tertiary period. The topography is a series of terraces or steps, each about 100 feet high, and the total height is about 1000 feet. The terraces are formed by the erosion of the soft sandstone of the Tertiary period.

On January 3 of this year (1932) I left Tokyo and went to the topography. The starting point was at the foot of the mountain, and the distance was about 10 miles. The topography is a series of terraces or steps, each about 100 feet high, and the total height is about 1000 feet. The terraces are formed by the erosion of the soft sandstone of the Tertiary period. The topography is a series of terraces or steps, each about 100 feet high, and the total height is about 1000 feet. The terraces are formed by the erosion of the soft sandstone of the Tertiary period.

II. quidd.

Toyō, Kō

~~Д. Оунауна~~
~~Дороже~~

~~normal market~~

1. Jericho
 2. Tell
 3. 9 months
 4. Jericho
 5. outer wall

outer limits

← use once more marked

2
Hollandsen
Cullen.

Chubb - Jan

Handwritten signature

outer Kantha

outer limits

五

view of pilgrimage to country
on Eto in August (from
mujir 4. 2. 20 (Shochiku)).

Donayū Adawar Sōhū

Kanda graph

Postmark

Poltergeist

Heroshige

Ootoko-yama

Chapman

Ооткозана

Kocher society

Isobiko | Ootokoyama

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Kanda 8. ko Doroyū

Ортокыя

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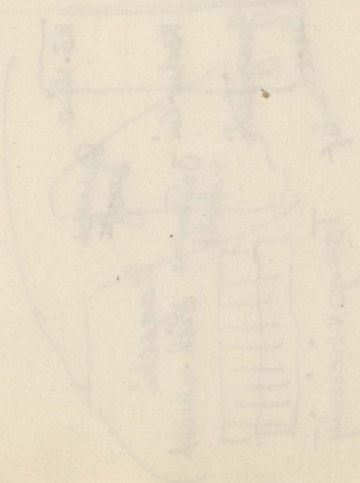
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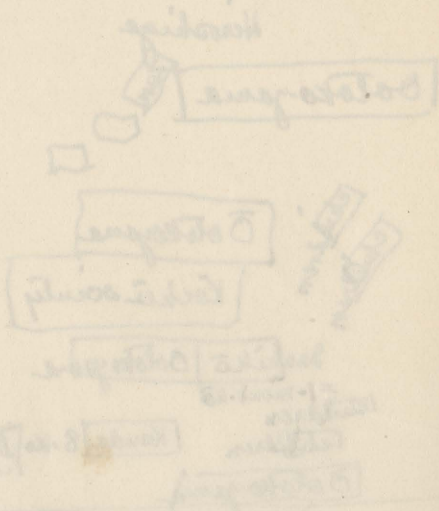
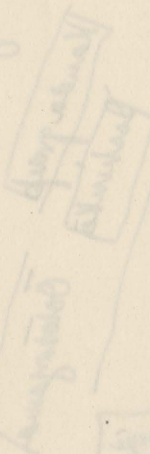


The first part of the work
is to determine the
nature of the material
to be used.

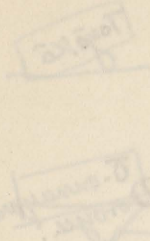
III

When the material is
of the nature of a
solid, it is necessary
to determine its
nature and its
properties.

When the material is
of the nature of a
liquid, it is necessary
to determine its
nature and its
properties.



II



The first part of the work
is to determine the
nature of the material
to be used.

Visibility of Fujiyama: 60 miles w. by s.

Visible:	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total	June in one m.
	10 days	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	31		
distinct:		1	13	15	13	2	2	1	4	0	1	4	55
partial:		1		1		1	3	5	1	2	1	15	
dimly:			4	2	6	2	1		2	1	1	19	
		2	16	18	19	5	3	4	9	3	4	6	89
													75
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From Kaga Yashiki, Tokyo, 1877-8. Observations
at 7 am. and 1 pm.

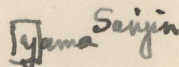
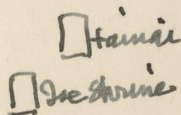
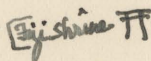
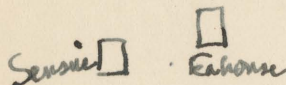
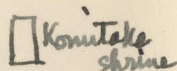
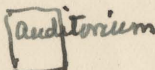
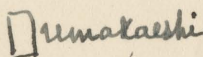
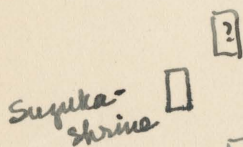
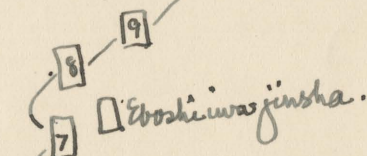
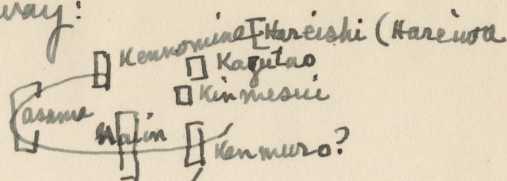
P. V. Seeger:

Trans. A.S.G. vii. p. 89.

Map. Diagram of Fuji-san:

Markers of the way:

Nai'in



Fujino-ya Toshio: booklet.

11

The moon is smiling with soft light and gentle face; and the storm will clear away the smoke rising on the summit, which even the god does not clear away.

The summit of Mt. Fuji is covered with snow the year through. As a mountain it is lovely, but austere. The reason it stands as a symbol and is worshiped by all lies in its majestic and magnificent appearance. It overwhelms the mind of man and has been the object of pious devotion, arousing infinite aspiration in his mind. It has been well said that Koraï and Toko, in pride of its dominance over the country called it a representative of the Japanese character. Owing to my extreme devotion I have built a Mount Fuji shrine and have collected everything connected with the mountain — short poems, literary works and art. I intend to make printed matter from it all, for distribution to those interested.

Poems: Thoughts as lofty as Mount Fuji, rising against the sky, cannot be expressed.

Emperor Murakami

Even the god does not clear away the smoke rising from Fuji's summit.

Emperor Gooba

The sun has risen on Mount Fuji: the mount is covered with a soft atmosphere and there is calm as the haze comes. Emperor Meiji

