

Fujino ya Toshio: booklet. cont

(2)

Poems: I am looking up at the fine view of Mount Fuji
on the New Year's Day, with a pure new mind.
Emperor Meiji.

Mount Fuji's lawn is a snow sheet: it floats upon
the closed waves, adding abundant, peaceful,
justice to the Universe. Empress-Sawager Meiji.

Meni kakeru toki ya Kotosara gogetaru Fuji.
Mount Fuji is always fine, but it is especially
good in May. Bashō

Fuji hitatare uzume nokoshite wakatakana.
Green soft leaves cover all the earth, save Mount
Fuji Buson

Fuji-muro ya yuki hirogete dogōbashi
Fuji-muro (caves of mt. Fuji: they spread out
many things upon the snow for summer air-
ing. Michifu.

Rokujūnen ikku no ~~senryū~~ Fuji no yama.

I have been trying to construct a haiku regard-
ing Mt. Fuji, but cannot compose a single one.
Hosai.

Trifling for Trifles: Booklet. cont.

Poem: I am looking up at the five stars of the night
on the blue sky, with a face that
is not a face.

Trifling for Trifles is a new book in a new series: it looks up
the stars of the night, adding a new chapter, adding a new chapter,
justice to the human condition.

Trifling for Trifles is a new book in a new series: it looks up
the stars of the night, adding a new chapter, adding a new chapter,
justice to the human condition.

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justice to the human condition.

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justice to the human condition.

Trifling for Trifles is a new book in a new series: it looks up
the stars of the night, adding a new chapter, adding a new chapter,
justice to the human condition.

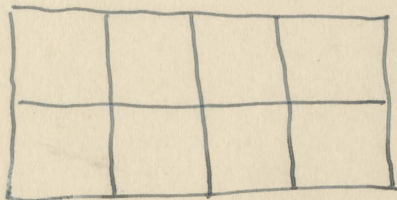
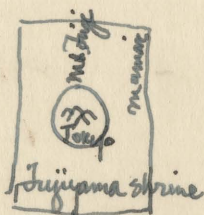
Fujinoya Toshio: booklet: cont.

Poems: cont.

Daotome ya Tagoe nekome Fuji no kage.
The shadow of Mount Fuji falls upon the paddy field
where girls are planting rice plants. docho

Yane donetē hitori mitari ya sakasa Fuji.
I see the inverted image of Mount Fuji - peephole
with the world. Suiin

Shiman hassenjō Fuji niwa Fuji no kasumi kara.
Mount Fuji, 48000 jō high, is veiled with its own
special mist. Aito.



Bento
and sushi papers

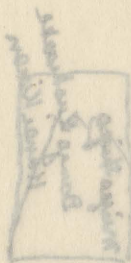
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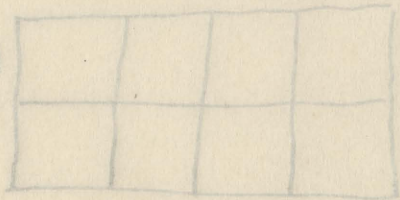
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Fujinoya Toshio : booklet : cont.

(4)

- Label of ²⁾ kyoto promotion society of the products
of the country. 6) use the products of the country.
c) practice week



The birth of Mount Fuji. There are three opinions:

- 1) Yamabe Akahito says in his poem
Ametsuchi no wakareshi toki ya
At the time when heaven and earth separated
— i.e. at the creation of the world.
2. It appeared in the period of Kōan, (the sixth Emperor) or of Kōrei (the seventh Emperor).
3. It erupted in the Kōseki-sei geological period. The two former are more literary assumptions. The idea that Mount Fuji and Lake Biwa appeared simultaneously is pre-patched. I believe the opinion of geologists. Of course their date is long before the time of Kōan or Kōrei.

1) positive rock
 of the country. 2) Use the boundary of the country
 label of positive boundary of the country
 3) negative rock



The first of Mount Fuji. There are three opinions:

1) formalistic is a group in two forms

2) formalistic is a group in two forms

At the time when Japan was still separated

— i.e. at the western part of the world.

2. It appeared in the first of Japan, the first

European or of Japan (the second European).

3. It appeared in the Japanese geological period

and the two forms are more literary accounts

of the same thing and later Japan

and the two forms are more literary accounts

of the same thing and later Japan

and the two forms are more literary accounts

Place names derived from Mount Fuji.

Fujimi-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo-shi.

Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku "

Fujimae-cho, Hongo-ku "

Fujimi-cho, Yokohama-shi

Fujimi-mura, Setta-gun, Gunma Pref.

Fujimatsu-mura, Keikikai-gun, Aichi Pref.

Fujisaka-mura, Shiinto-gun, Ohiyosaka Pref.

Fujisane-mura, Fuji-gun "

Fujigawa-machi, Tatsuhara-gun, "

Fujimi-mura, Ake-gun, "

Fujigawa-machi, Kofu-shi, Yamanashi Pref.

Fujimi-cho, "

Fujimi-mura, Higashi-Yashio-gun, "

Fujiyama-mura, Okata-gun, Nagano Pref.

Fujimi-mura, Suwa-gun, "

Fujisato-mura, Kani-minami-gun, "

Fujibashi-mura, Nishimuro-gun, Wakayama Pref.

Kofuji-mura, Itashima-gun, Fukuoka Pref.

Kofuji-mura, Ono-gun, Oita Pref.

The originator of the Kōmoto

There are some many Kochu (Fuji-ko) that one spoke
of Fujiko Happyaku Hachō (808 Fuji societies). The
societies were at one time prohibited; it was ascert.

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There are some names for the Trigloporus that are not of Trigloporus but of Trigloporus (see Trigloporus). The Trigloporus were at the time of the Trigloporus.

Fujino-ya Toshio: booklet. Cont

(6)

ed on account of vices. Even^{at} the present-day, shokō is respected by guides as the originator of Fujiko. He was born in Nagasaki, Nippon, Tenmon 10; in the 8th year of Genma he entered tsutsumi and observed abstinence for 1000 days. He died Shokō 3 at the age of 106 years. He is the admitted originator of Fujiko.

Women: in the olden time were prohibited from making the ascent. Today even girl students climb one after another on account of the prevalent passion for making the ascent.

I, Fujinoya inform you that I have been collecting things related to Mount Fuji for more than three years. I have more than 1000 pieces. I have built a Mount Fuji shrine and at that time held a small exhibition of my collection. I hold a festival and exhibition once a year. Probably next year I can raise the curtain of my shrine.

Jinkan wa Shukueji no yomeji Fuji no yama.
Jinkan living on Mt. Fuji cannot accite me congrats.
Showa 5. 6. 1. Fuji no-ya Toshio (Ishii Toshio).
Tokyo. Fukagawa-ku, Wakusamachi, 13.

[illegible]

Women: in the older times were prohibited from working the accent. Today even girls students climb in after another in account of the prevalent practice for working the accent.

Probably next year I can raise the contents of
I have a festival and exhibition once a year
I have had a small exhibition of my collection.
I have built a Mount Zion shrine and at that
time three years. I have more than 1000 pieces
of Mount Zion related to Mount Zion for more
I, I suppose inform you that I have been col-

Ascent of

Fuji.

Climbing Fujiyama, Hugh C. Keenleyside. Canadian
Geographical Journal. Jan. 1932. pp. 39-49.

Fujiyama (12,395 ft.) is the highest and most beautiful
mountain in Japanese empire, outside of Honshu.

Fujiyama is a long climb and a tedious one, but the
view from the summit is superb. Every summer
thousands of pilgrims, white clad, make the ascent.
On the summit are a number of huts built of dry
masonry where tea and other refreshments as well as
sleeping quilts may be obtained.

Rev. Sec. Abs. July 1932. *10610

Account of

Japan

Account of Japan, by J. K. Knapton, Esq.
Geographical Journal for 1802 pp. 50-51
Japan (N. 35° E.) is the largest and most fertile
country in Japan, and is situated in the
middle of the archipelago, and is the most
fertile and most populous. It is situated
between the 35th and 36th degrees of
latitude, and the 140th and 141st degrees of
longitude, and is bounded by the sea on all
sides. It is the most fertile and most
populous of the islands, and is the most
important of the archipelago. It is the
most fertile and most populous of the islands,
and is the most important of the archipelago.

Thirty six views of Mount Fuji: Hokusai

Extended to 46. Ōban Yokoye. 1823-1826.

See Goncourt: pp. 162-169.

Christine Jones of Mount St. Helens

Christine E. Jones. 1823-1826.
See Journal: pp. 102-104.

(1)

Fuji Sanju-rokkei. Sanoki. 1852. Chuban yokaze.
Fuji Sanju-rokkei. Tsutaya. 1858. Ōban Tateye.
Toto Fuji Sanju-rokkei. Ohisa. Ōban Tateye.
with Toyokuni.
Fuji Sanju-rokkei no Uchi. Iwasen. Fan-papers.

One reverts to pure landscape in referring to the "views of Mount Fuji". Hiroshige drew Fuji from every possible point of view and the Peerless Mountain occurs over and over again in his work, but of the thirty-six traditional views he seems to have done ^{only} two series. The first is a charming set of lateral half-plate views, published by Sanoki in 1852, and giving us perhaps almost the last of the best period of his personal work. The other, a full sized upright series, with title-page and list of contents, was not issued by Tsutaya until after his death - the date of publication being 6th month, Year of the Sheep (A.D. 1859) while that of the plates is the 4th month of the preceding year, 1858. The preface has the inscription Shōdai Ryūsai Hiroshige Ōi (relic of the old man, Hiroshige Ryūsai) and states that the plates were received "last spring" (1858) and carefully published as "an offering of sincere respect to my friend." We have here, therefore, another memorial publication, which, indeed, comes very closely in the

Fuji Sanjū Rokkai: cont

(5)

Tamagawa, Musashi
Meguro, Yedo
Zoshigaya, Yedo.
Arakayama, Yedo
Satta Beach, Suruga
Miura, Sagami
Enoshima, Sagami
Sukiyagashi, Yedo
Hakone Lake, Sagami
Oi River, Suruga
Kuroto-no-ura, Kazusa
Koganegahara, Shimosa
Tsukuda, Yedo
Inume-Tōge, Kai
Otuki-no-hara, Kai
Futani ga ura, Isé
Kochigaya, Musashi.

p. 179

Fuji Sanjū Rokkai: no Uchi. The 36 views of Mount
Fuji. Publisher, Ibasen. Jan-papers.

Enoshima Dōten-no Fuji. Fuji at Dawn from
Enoshima.

p. 97.

Jan-paper prints. For to this class Hiroshige devoted
some of the best of his talents. The forms alone offer a
problem to the designer, which is attractive and
calls for a particular effort. But he never fails.
The composition is, though restricted, in its oppor-
tunities by the rigid boundaries of the subjects.

Fuji Sanjūrokkei: cont.

[4

Fuji Sanjūrokkei. The 36 views of Mount Fuji.

A set of 36 plates and title page. Publisher, Tsu-taya. Ohan Tateya. Engraver, Koricho. Dated,
Hose 4 (A.D. 1858)

Title page.

Fuji from

Yasuda Beach.

The Bank of Sumida River.

Kōnodai & the River Tone.

Shiwajiri-Tōge, Shinano

Ochano Mitsu, Yedo

Shichirigahama, Sagami

Ichikoku-bashi, Yedo

Lake Suwa, Shinano

Misakagoye, Kai

Koganee, Musashi

Nage, Yokohama, Musashi

Tokaido (Widari Fuji)

The Mountains in Izu

Rokkuzōan, Kazusa

Kommodu, Musashi

Ryōgoku, Yedo

Miwano Matsubara, Suruga

Sagami River, Sagami

Suruga-cho, Yedo

July 1st 1888

July 1st 1888. The 1st day of the month.

July 1st 1888. The 1st day of the month.

July 1st 1888. The 1st day of the month.

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July 1st 1888.

Fuji Sanjurokkei: cont.

(3)

Fujikawa

Sumida-dzutsumi

Musashino

Nihonbashi

Oyama

Tanabata Matsuri

Sagami Shichiriga Hama

Surugadai

Koganei-dzutsumi

Satta Tōge

Fuga-no Ura

Hakone-yama Kosue

Kanagawa Kaijō

Izu Kaihin

Toto Aoyama

Asukayama

Honmoku Kaijō

Kisarazu Kaijō

Chiyogasaki

Nokogiri-jama

Ōtsukihara

Yamashita-chōgashi

Daikobashi

Kazusa Kanōjōn Torizaki

1914

1. *Thymus*
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99. *Thymus*
100. *Thymus*

Fuji Sanjurokkei: cont.

(2)

qualities of design and execution to the "Hundred
views of Yedo" previously considered. It cannot be
compared with Hokusai's masterpiece published
twentyfive years earlier; yet it has many master-
-ly designs, & must be placed in the group al-
-ready defined, in which we see the predom-
-inant influence of the pupil who must have
collaborated in the production.

Strange: Hiroshige. p. 69.

Fuji Sanjū Rokkei. The 36 Views of Mount Fuji.
A set of 36. Publisher, Sanuki, in 1856. Chubon
Yokoye.

Toto Ryōgoku-bashi Shitā

Kinegawa Tanbo

Sagamigawa

Yetai-bashi, Tsukudajima

Kōnodai

Kagura Tenjin-yama Kaigan

Omori Nawate

Kai Sugayama Ura.

Shinano Suwako

Suruga Fujinuma

Tamagawa

Inume Toqe

100 views of Mount Fuji!

Kano

Hokusai.

Hiroshige

Hirose

Okada

Kawamura Minsetsu. 1769.

100 Years of Progress

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

Fuji Sanjū Hakkei: cont.

6

meritably right and perfectly adapted to its purpose. It implies a concentration of design on a central base, with radiating lines, outward and upwards; and he either follows or contrasts with these, with a sure instinct that defies criticism. They cover the ground from his best period to the time of his death; and display an extraordinary variety of treatment - pure landscape in the exquisite, restrained and intensely poetic style of the three great Hakkei, the more vigorous method of the first Tokaidō, with its added human interest, birds, flowers, fortresses and other natural objects; and a whole series of brilliantly coloured landscapes with the graceful female figures in which he shows more than in any other of his work a hint of his inheritance from his master Tōyokuni. And a word must be given to the blueprints (aizuri), and particularly the brilliant "Fuji" from Ochiichirō Bay, reproduced herein and dated 1855 - the powers of the man who made this superb design were hardly failing then! p. 90

Design given p. op. 90

The Enoshima is the only one known of the "36" series.

Isolated Mount Fuji Prints: Hiroshige

Sanpapers:

Strange.

<u>Shichiri Bay: marujin. 1855. (Aizuri)</u>	p. 97.
<u>Enoshima Is. no Fuji. —</u>	97
<u>Koganei bank of Tamagawa. (Toto Meiji Kagami)</u>	92.
<u>Sumida River: moonlight fishing. Masatsugu.</u>	94
<u>Sugita no Ume-zo no. Danza</u>	94
<u>Yokkaichi, women in cherry garden. Sanpei.</u>	95
<u>Nakano Kojō Fuji. Kinzō?</u>	95
<u>Choshi Beach (Shokoku Meisho). Yamato.</u>	96
<u>Tago Beach</u>	96
<u>Myō no Metanbara, Suruga. Sanpei.</u>	96
<u>Ōzawa, peach blossom. (Meisho Kana). Sanpei.</u>	97
<u>— cherry blossoms. " "</u>	97
<u>Soga Monogatari. Shōshō and Goro (Snow) Masatsugu.</u>	98
<u>Fuji seen above row of pines. Yamato.</u>	99
<u>" from Matsueyama. Yamato</u>	99
<u>Bushū, Kanazawa Bayume-ga-ura.</u>	99

Surimono:

<u>Nitan no Shirō and boar. (rep. of 100)</u>	p. 106
<u>Singles: also: nos. 10. 11.</u>	106.
<u>Meguro, Moto Fuji (real Fuji) (100 Yedo).</u>	180
<u>" Shin-Fuji (artificial Fuji) "</u>	180
<u>Triflych:</u>	
<u>Taga no Ura. + Toyokuni.</u>	Marujin 192
<u>Toto Odem marchō, (Star).</u>	Sakurai. 189

British Museum - Dept. of Zoology

<u>Number</u>		<u>Species</u>
100	100	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
101	101	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
102	102	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
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104	104	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
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107	107	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
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133	133	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
134	134	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
135	135	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
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138	138	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
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147	147	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
148	148	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
149	149	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>
150	150	<u>British Museum - Dept. of Zoology</u>

The Fuji Trip.

page 1.

- 3rd. 1. Start at 6.30 A.M. Ogomeya hotel.
2. Prayed the Sengen shrine.
3. Basho poem. "Kumokirinishibashi
hejakkei kakushi keri" on the stone.
4. Willow tree "Kogome yanagi".
5. Reached the 1st station at 8.08
Umagayashi (Horse come back).
6. Took up a red afuda "Kyoto Teikoku
yuran kabushiki gaisha".
7. Reached a shrine of Minamoto yorie.
8. Kumokiri shrine at 9.15
9. The 2nd station 9.45. Chyujikiba
gives the Yamasan cup.
10. Down our horses. and on foot.
11. Reached the 3rd station at 11.00.
12. Reached the 5th station 12.05 where is the
Tainai shrine slept there.

- { (1) The Tainai shrine is a shrine which
prays the women who have a baby
in her body.
(2) Sengen shrine is Konohara line.
(3) The Fuji Kō Company never eat
the fish of Konoshiro.

& etc

2nd.
4th

page 2.

13. Start at 11.20 AM.

14. Reached the 6th station at 12.00

rest a few moments, start at 12.20

15. at 1.20 reached 7.5 station.

"Eboshi-riwa" that is a curious form is a hat of old style in Japan.

16. Reached the 8th station at 1.45.

17. We saw a Niji under, sky, 9th station at, ^{2.30.}

18. Reached the top just at 3.00

19. Stay the Yamaguchi-ya hotel where is the famous Amagake.

20. It was 45° degrees.

21. Slept there.

5th

22. Get up at 4.00

23. The sunshine at 4.55.

24. Took the photo at Kengamine.

25. Reached the ginmeistri at 6.35
(ginmeisui = silver ^{clean} water.)

26. Reached the Sengen shrine & post office at 6.40.

27. Saw a stone of Tengoku gohei reached at 7.00.

page 3.

28. Reached a broken old house which is studied the physics Dr. Nonaka.
(with his wife in the winter season).

28. Cried the Banzai at 7.20. top of the Kenga-mine.

(11). Saino-kawara.

(12). Tiger stone (tora-ishi).

(13). We saw beyond (that side) the kinmeisui (gold clean water).

and the shyaka-no-wari-ishi.

and the ayashirazu-koshirazu. etc.

29. Reached the 9th station at 8.15.

30. The 8th station at 8.35.

31. The 7.8 station at 9.00

Mannen-yaku (~~ten~~ thousand
Ten thousand years snow)

32. The 7th station at 9.20. (Gojisan (little hill))

33. Flow the worm Kiri from under place.

34. Sunabashiri. (sound road).

35. The 3rd station at 10.20.

36. The 2nd station at 10.55

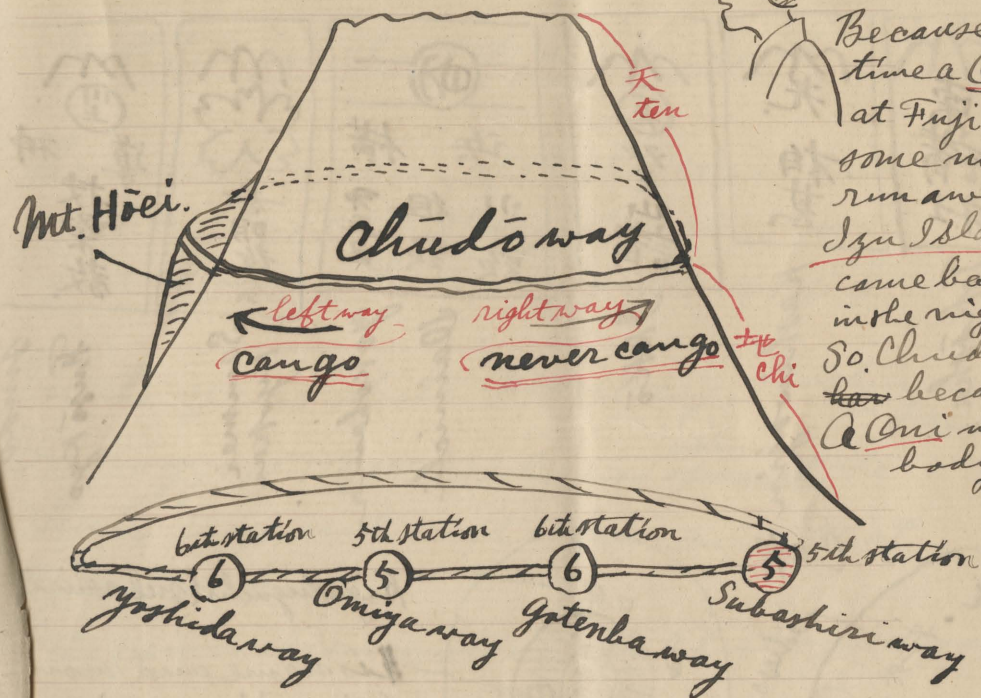
37. Snow-water.

38. We reached the 1st station at 11.30
Tarobō.

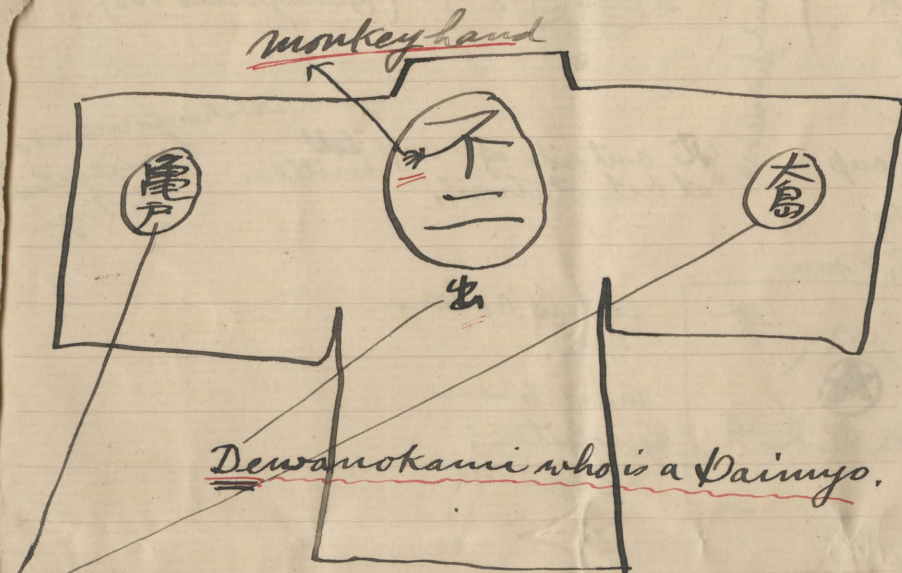
39. Reached a Ichiri-matone at 1.00
(One Ri pine-tree from Tarobos).
40. Saw a house of Gohei who was helped
Dr. Honaka.
41. Reached the Sengen shrine at
2.20.
42. Reached the Fuji-Hotel at 2.30.

1. Took the train at 4.35.
2. Sent for Mr. Sagabe at Yokohama
station.
3. Reached at Shinbashi station
at 8.

I have remember all sentimentally and interesting story which is ~~tell~~ told Mr. Sagabe. But I am sorry, I can not translate into English. I wish I were if Mr. Ishii came our Fuji trip.



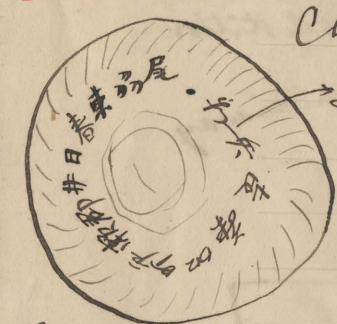
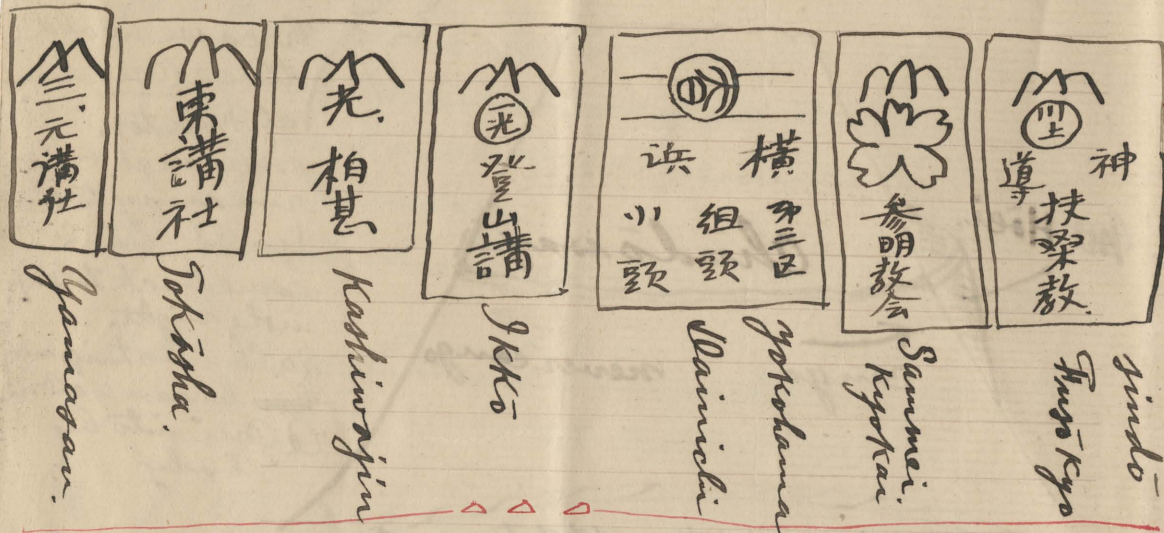
Horn white taal.
Chudo tripman
makes such horn.
Because in old
time a Oni lives
at Fuji top.
some night he
run away to the
Izu Island. &
came back to Fuji
in the night.
So Chudo tripman
has become a Oni.
A Oni into his
body.



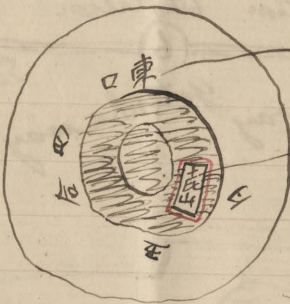
A kind of the Ko.
The Fuji Ko have four kinds company

1. Kamedo 亀戸
2. Oshima 大島
3. Shirokame 城郭
4. Mukojima 向島

These marks are some of the Fuji trip Ko.



The inside of a cup at 5th station.



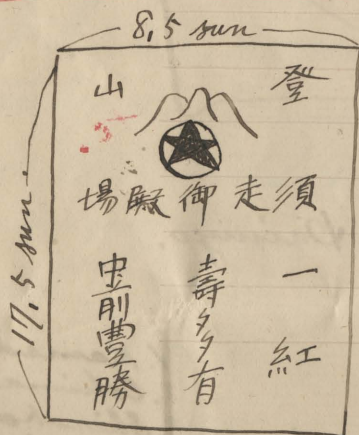
The outside of a cup at 5th station.

Higashiguchi (subashiri way)

His name and mountain (Hanjimono).

You have this cup.

As you know this old man's all family climb Mt. Fuji.



man's color. 朱色.

mark & name is white.

文字及紋、白色.

I will tell you about the monkey hand.



The monkey is a name of 12 shi (as you know 1. Rat, 2. ox, 3. tiger, 4. Rabbit, 5. Wagon, 6. snake, 7. house, 8. goat, 9. monkey, 10. hen, 11. dog, 12. pig (one of pig))

In the year of the monkey. (Koshin called in Japanese) Ennogyoja (役の行者) who was opened the Chudo trip, and rest a few minutes at Ogomeya hotel.

(The remembrance stone build at Ogomeya hotel.)

I am very sorry. I can not tell you in English.

- About
1. The Hotoke stone on summit place.
 2. The name of the famous place changed other name on the summit & other place whole Mt. Fuji.
 3. Konoshiro fish.
 4. Tainai shrine. & etc.

I remember these things.

Asahi Take

Komagatake - horse

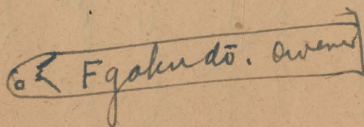
Kenogamine

Shaka - no - wari - shi

Kusushidake

Yakushi

1891



Chongka & (Netsu)

He was commonly called Yonejiro, and he became a disciple of Nishinagaki in Kei 3 (1858) when he was twelve years old.

He has many mon or plumes, such as Gyokuto, Shikarai, Kaiai, Takatai, etc. Along Juei 5, and 6 (1872-3) he suffered a severe nervous ^{attack} break down, and when he recovered ~~in~~ ^{about} ~~the~~ the end of Juei 6 (1873) he started to style himself Shio (Fair-great 80-to revive). Early in his career

he was an admirer of the style of Nishinagaki and delighted in painting historical personages. He also borrowed some aspects of western art and made many new departures from the old school. Besides

Muto Kiko ㊦ Takagi Yoshikatsu
Motoyama Keisen

Senpakuji
Takahashi Suji
Takaume

No. 10

Omura Tokuji

Taisho 15 December 4

Commemoration of the 12th visit to Japan.

arisaka yotaro

Iayonaka Mimei

Kawasakino
Suigakixko

maibashi Hanzen

Shousho. ㊦

~~Shimizu~~ Miharu ㊦

Mitsui Yonosuke (Chogu Shokazan)

Katori II

Handage Towne.
Chas. Boyata

(Haradaya refers to the Haradaya cloth-dealer of
Miyataken, Koshinogahiko Henmachi 6 (Kosho)
(Copied by Shōkoku)

Thames Bank

by Onee Kibungoro

Mr. Lewis of
Danchester

By J. W. W. W.

Oh bene! *Microgaster*

By Douglas

Shetlands from the theoretical picture.
Top. Deponense Catechism

Top. Begomane Dabekucha

down with wooden
Kibungo V
" diff Kacungo Tokyrie
V

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Kurohana sakuya. hime. no. mikoto.

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Mount Fuji.

As such: { regular and beautiful
geology and history: 285-6 B.C.
height-culmination of Japan. 799 a.D.
Japanese attitude: 864
stunts: { lower circuit. 1913, 936
ascend. 1917, 1919, 1031
chudo. 1919. 1082
my own attitude 5(4.5). 1649
1707. Hoei 4.
{ a. before
b. after

The appreciation:

in poetry: Saigyō Hōchi

art? popular: Saigyo viewing Fuji.

famous: Hokusai

Kiroshige: obsessed. { a.
b.

Sadahide: the artist.

Hundred Views: many

Хорошо Ренро (first name)

Reigyo (Fujiko name

30 yrs: 4 vols: Emperor.

From one point?

Scap from 13 provinces.

The religious, human aspects.

The Fuji-ko:

Yamato-Fake: shrine, open n. entrance.

Yonitomo: hunt. water from the rock.

Takeda Shigen:

but not necessary to lengthen list.

monuments of climbers.

Sengen shrines.

Yoshida: 1223.1570.1733-8 (mitsunaga).

General notions: n.s. "mountain cracking."

"To summon wind."

horns of Chudo-goers.

breath.

Tainai.

On such: very low and beautiful
 light - calm and bright
 Japanese attitude:
 { a. before
 b. after
 my own attitude 2 (42)
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Shokusan-jin: Kakuroso Poku.

Quote: 1917.

Cost them and how.

organization and arrangements: Yoshida still head.

History: Mount Fuji's appearance:

Year of monkey.

Woman's disability.

The Organization:

1. Kakugyo: develop.

2. Nichigyo

3. Ganshinso

4. Ganso

5. Fujiwara Jossin 5. Getangyo Sojuso

6. Murakami Mitoku 6. Shokugyo Mirokuso. develop.

7. Kose-shi.

7. Kanako

8. Hanagata Namie, Dangyo (= Ito Ihei)

9. Rokugyo = Ganshi (1810) (d. 1841)

10. Shishino Nakaba

10. Shibata Hanamori.

11. Tanaka Yoriyasu

11. Reiichi

12. Shisino Kenmaru.

12. Magotaro.

fully note
p. 13.

grandfather

maruyama:

1,000,000.

Fuso-kyo:

180,000

Jikko-kyo

120,000.

Shabdan-jin: Kakhara Pohn

1917

Cost them and low

organizing and arrangements: still less

History: Mount St. Ignace

Woman's disability

The Organizing:

1. Kakhara: develop

2. Kakhara

3. Kakhara

4. Kakhara

2. Kakhara

6. Kakhara

7. Kakhara

7. Kakhara

8. Kakhara

10. Kakhara

11. Kakhara

12. Kakhara

180000

180000

180000

1.000.000

July 1917

1917

1917

1.000.000

Fujiko: Maruyama Kyokai

✱ ✱

Believes in illimitable spirituality: determine their mind on case; develop the truth of god-country; return graces of our parent gods. Three Creation gods =
Faiso-samjin = Omoto-no-oyagami = Motonochichibaki
worship gods of heaven and earth: 800000 gods and the holy spirit of the founder.
Great festivals in spring and autumn.

mizumatsuri on 3.3.

Utsu-matsuri 10.20.

Reisai 7.15 birthday of founder.

VI. Ito Rokujirō. He preached the goodness of god and ethics; he enlightened the people far and near, ascending Mt. Fuji annually and organizing Kō. In the year Horoki, his grandchild, Ito Rokuzō named the group Maruyama Kōsha, and was strongly affected by his doctrine. In the sixth descendant from Rokuzō was the good and pious Rokurobei, who as

11. Isshin-gyōja underwent severe austerities; receiving a secret method —
Gohō 〇〇〇 from Faisano-kami. He organized his sect with himself as head: the numbers greatly increased. In Meiji 7 it united with
Fuji-issan Kyokai (predecessor of Fusokyo); in Meiji 12, it was again
Maruyama Kyokai. Its headquarters are in Toda Nodamura, Katsushika-gun,
Kanagawa. With the death of Shishino Nakaba disagreement with Fusokyo
and final separation.

Ito Rokurobei, afterward called Shotoku Kōkō: b. Bunsei 12.7.15: at Toda
mura. Second son of Kiyomiya Gentai: adopted by Ito ^{Gento} Gento, whose ancestor had
been chief of Maruyama Kōsha. Pious, gentle, liberal; in pain then at
onset of the times; became holy, miracle-working, considered mad. Abandoned
all: ascended Mt. Fuji in snow-storm in Meiji 9.9: there in a shelter
at 8 station, severe mortification for 21 days, he received the Gohō 〇〇〇 as
the hand of Shinso. Returning he brought life & love & hope. 40 years of severe
austerity thereafter: he was a medium between god and man. Known as
Maruyama Jōkai-san. Advanced to high honors by government. d. Meiji 27.
3. — aged 66 years.

12. (Ito) Kuniyoshi: his son, followed: d. Meiji 41.

13. (Ito) Rokurobei: " " "

Chief office is in Asabu, Kogaicho, Tokyo. 1000000 followers.

Fuso = Fusokyo = Sokyo

Founder: Fujiwara Takekuni (1541-1646). Han Shishino furthered it. The chief doctrine is to worship the spiritual virtues of the gods

Amenominakanushi

Takamimusubi

Kamimusubi

and to discipline oneself in the great way of the gods.

Shishino Han

Kengan

Kengan Patemaro

Fujieda Masayuki: present head.

Konohanasakuya-hime-no-mikoto

Hitaka (Hino) Hiko

ninigi-no-mikoto.

Two = Group = Group

founder: Gijivara Takemura (1741-1844). Han Shinkins further it. The
self doctrine is to worship the spiritual virtues of the gods

Amuramikamade

Sakamimurade

Kamimurade

one to discipline myself in the great way of the gods.

Shinkins Han

Kugan
Kugan Gokurara
Gijivara Hanayuki: present head.

Kamimurade
Kamimurade
Kamimurade

6. Shokugyo: = Miroku

7. Hanako

8. Hanagata Namie: (= Ito Ihei) = Dangyo: received the doctrine from Hanako: secluded himself in small house at Mitani, Edo: seeking a successor, he found Kotani Shokei Sanshi, a man of Kyokoku Station, Adachi-gun, Musashi: This one came to him Benkwa 6.1. - and learned from him.

9. Rokugyo: This Sanshi. mind occupied with the moral duty even from the cradle: excellent in writing - hundreds of pupils: dissatisfied, he ascended Mt. Fuji, prayed: meeting Dangyo, he came under instruction: travelled for 40 years widely: honored: more than 100000 disciples: used no fan in summer, no stove in winter, up to 70 yrs: everywhere preached loyalty, frugality, and peace. died: Tempō 12.9.17. buried at Jijoin, Kyokokukage, Musashi. Posthumous name Shintoku. Climbed Mt. Fuji 16 times. Increasing his death, he will diligent in purifying Shinto and cried for the pure national religion.

10. Shintō Nakaba: ^{or Han} gushi (= Kanmushi) of the Asama shrine after the Restoration accepted Sanshi's ideas. He climbed the mountain, with local officials by Imperial order: removed Buddhist figures: held special ceremony for the restoration of the holy mountain to the name of Heaven and Earth. In Meiji 9 made the reconstruction, forming the Fusō-kyōkai, of which he was the first chief. He built the building near Kin-meisui and worshipped the four gods of Imperial ancestors. (1876)

8. Shibata Hanamori: who accepted teachings of Sanshi, founded his own school, Jikkō-kyō. (1879)

Ito Rokurobei established Maruyama-kyōkai, Meiji 12 and fully separated from Fusokyo, Meiji 17. (1884)

At first called Fujiko, it became Fusōkyō in Meiji 9. Worship of the 3 gods of creation and meant to propagate the doctrine of "trusting to God". Meiji 15. 5.15. officially recognized

(3) 11. Tanaka Yoriyasu. Meiji 19. 8.9. wrote down the doctrine and rectified it. The purpose is to worship Tenchi Shingū (= universal gods), study the way of "only god" and realize the circumstances between life and death; urged study of national scriptures and maintenance of all old ceremonies. Worship not only Konohana Sakuya nohime, but also the essence of the universe and the three gods of creation -
Amaterasu Omikami
Tsukiyomi no mikoto
Hikohohodemi no mikoto

Fuso-kyo.

Headquarters: Shin-meicho, Shiba, Tokyo - Fuso-kyo Daishi.

Great festivals in Spring and Autumn: ~~lesser~~ ones in 12th of each month.

Business office is called Daikyochō of Fuso-kyo: branches everywhere.
Kyodoshokei = teachers, are given "Three Constitutions" at appointment.

Kancho is the official head: is of the family of Shishino Nakaba. The anniversary of his death is celebrated both in head and branch shrines. Present

12. Head is his son Kenmaru. Precise in instruction and reception of members: Besides doctrine, the sect aims to increase harvest of both land and water, to aid the laborer, to urge sanitation, and aid travellers.

180000 believers

~~Japan~~

Jikko-kyo.

Naimusho recognizes thirteen Shinto sects, two of which relate to Fuji:

Jusokyo - head Shishino Kengan

Jikkokyo - Shibata Reichi.

Jikkokyo is the more difficult to investigate on account of secrecy. A person desiring to enter is investigated thoroughly as to his past and his character before being accepted. In making the Chudo, they continue on past Komitake, thus reversing the usual direction. They not only study commerce, but practice kindness and denial in all walks of life. Wherever they are - in town, country or mountain, they must try to help others. When they separate they say "banke guren no tsukigane yo" (= for a long time to keep friendship). Their mark is  which is supposed to be the Hachiman bird. When they visit the national shrines, they eat only vegetable food and when they go to beris, clean the place.

Shibata Reichi: in 1919, 78 years old: attended Parliament of Religions in Chicago 1893 and spoke. Has 10000 people in his own congregation: has licensed 3000 teachers each with a following: These do not receive salary, nor have a special education: mere acceptance of belief seems sufficient. He made first ascent at 43 years and has gone up annually since. The third generation as head - his father and grandfather being predecessors; his son is expected to succeed him.

Founded by Hanamori Shibata: (1809-1890) makes its principal teaching to enhance the Great Way of the Gods, which is to be put into practice in our every day life. We read in its tenets:

1. Enhance the Great Way of the Gods.
2. Study the ceremonial codes of the Divine Land
3. Spread the doctrine original to this country.

a) Shibata Hanamori (1809-1890)

b)

c) Reichi d. Taisho 9.7.14.

d) Magotaro

Jikko-kyo worships the three gods of creation: They worship ^{at} Kashikudokoro (the Imperial Palace) from a distance: they worship Mt. Fuji for the eternal safety of our national existence: Jikko = "practice" - avoid mere empty words

and push on at once to practice. Headquarters in Ushijima. Not poly-
-theistic: single creator god — Ameno-minakanushi-no-mikoto
from him the two — Takami-musubi-no-kami
Kami-musubi-no-kami) m. p.

the three together are Motorochichihaha.
he resides in Mt. Fuji, which is the core or brain of the
earth; mankind is born with a particle of this universal
soul: the human being is the dearest son of god, so persons
should develop themselves after Mt. Fuji, the central
stronghold of the country.

Believers must approve 1. Mt. Fuji is the soul of the earth.

2. Pray for eternal continuance of Imperial house & nation
3. Friendship and warmth between upper and lower classes
and diligence in business.

Ascend Mt. Fuji in 8.3. every year.

120000 believers

(Nippon Jikko-kai: chiefly along the Tonegawa: seek public welfare).
outside of Juso and Jikko but Fuji-ko.

Fifth son of Kikuchi Higo-no-Kami

Nagasaki

1. Kakunyo: Shoko Tobutsuke: fifth son of Kato Kyomasa; b. Temburu 10. 1. (1544) Eiseki 1.
Younger name was Hasegawa Takematsu: began worship at 7 yrs; in 1558 became Shijogyoja; in Genki 3 (1572) ascended. At first called himself Hasegawa Sakan or Kato Jimpei; also Kakugyo Shogen Saiganso; Shogyo Tobutsuso or Shoko Tokakubutsu.
Great gyo performer: Kakugyo (block-gyo); received mystic characters so; d. after 1000 days without eating, drinking or sleeping, at 106 years in the hitoana. (1646) 128 ascents: Chudo 33.
2. Nichigyo. b. Shimotsuke, Utsunomiya. Named Jimpei; in beginning Keganso. d. Shoo 1. (1652).
3. Ganshinso. Yedo man. d. Kwambun 11 (1671). Named Akaba Shogaiemon.
4. Ganso. " " b. Kwansi 7 (1630) Name Mainoribe. d. Genroku 2 (1669).

Two disciples are

- a) Fujiwara Jershin: ancestor of the Mitsukyo. Murakami Kichizaemon. d. Koei 5. (1708) at Yedo. His son Murakami Mitsukyo, became ancestor of the Mitsukyo. All the Sengen shrines at Yoshida were built by Mitsukyo. d. Koei 9 (1759).
 - b) Getugyo Sojiso - ancestor of the Miroku school
5. Getugyo Sojiso: Man from Ise. Named Mori Tarokichi. d. Kyoho 2. (1719) at Yedo. ~~Name~~
 6. Shokugyo Mirokuso. Man from Ise. Named Ito Ise. b. Kwambun 11. (1671)
At 13 yrs. to Yedo: a merchant. At 17 yrs. a gyoja, with Getugyo for master. Rigid: cleansed twice daily; ascended annually; a disturber; Tanabe Jurozaemon received him;
In his death: ascended to Eboshi-iva of 7.5. from 6.13 fasted.
d. Kyoho 18 (1733). "31 days" - 72 uta - still sung.

Five chief disciples were Ichigama, Yamakideli, Maruto, Maruka, Nagata - all with ko named after them.

Remarks: Photo taken at 10:00 AM; light on the left; 1. (24) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 83

[illegible]

Our Mt. Fuji appears naturally. The central pillar reaches to heaven; its edge divides into eight leaves: its roots reach out into Kai and Tōmaga, two provinces; its branches reach to Ogyūshū and Doshū, two provinces. In ancient times its form was invisible; ever concealed day and night, behind mist and cloud, as if in an egg. In the rule of the eighth Emperor, Kōan, in his 96th year, on the first day of the sixth month, a divine wind, blowing, swept away the cloud and mists, clearly revealing the mountain's form. The year was Kōokin, so was the day of the month. Our ceremony of opening the mountain, coming on the 12 day of the 6th month commemorates this.

The woodblock print of many monkey (61) was issued only once in the 60 year cycle - on the occasion when, in the year of the monkey, women were allowed to make the ascent. In that year the number is extraordinary even now, though the prohibition upon women is no longer in force and such manori are no longer issued. Kwansei 12 women permitted to make ascent: prohibition revived. In Manen 1; ~~but~~ from 4.1 to 8.7 permitted: This was a monkey year - beginning of 37th cycle.

Kōze Genealogy

1. Kakuōgō
2. (Mōhigō) Nichio-shi
3. (Ganshinso) Shosin
4. (Ganso) Maino Kikei
5. Gessinshi. Name Murakami Saburozaemon. of Yedo. b. Tenmei 2. (1682)
~~d. Kōsei 9.9.17 (1754) Shichizōemon. b. Kan'ei 16 (1639) at Nagashima.~~
- ~~6.~~ - mura: lived in Yedo. d. Kōei 5.12.29 (1708)
6. Kōze-shi. Name Murakami Saburozaemon. b. Yedo, Tenmei 2.12 (1682)
 rebuilt Sengen Shrine of Ychida. d. Kōsei 9.9.17 (1754).

Our Mt. Joff appears naturally. The central hills reach to the top; the edge of the hills into eight bars; the roots reach out into the sea and the mountains; the hills reach to the top and the bottom, two provinces. An ancient time to form the mountains was covered deep and night, looking into the clouds, as if in an eye. In the valley the eighth century, noon, in the 18th year, on the first day of the eighth month, a divine wind, blowing, swept away the clouds and mist, clearly revealing the mountains from the year was looking, so was the day of the month. Our can. Many of the mountains, coming on the 18th day of the 8th month can. Mountains this.

The woodstock point of many mountains (or) was named only once in the 100 years cycle - on the occasion when, in the year of the marked women were allowed to make the ascent. In that year the number is expected to be new, though the prohibition upon women is no longer in force and the women are no longer isolated. Known 12 women permitted to make ascent: prohibition ended. From 11th Jan 4.1 to 8.7 permitted. This was a marked year - beginning of 5th cycle.

Kao General

1. Kanyo
2. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
3. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
4. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
5. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
6. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
7. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
8. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
9. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
10. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
11. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi
12. (Kanyo) Kichio-shi

Ko.

Miroku's grave is in Kaizoji of Aoyama, Yedo. His school was afterwards divided into many schools such as Mirokuha, Seikoha, Issha and Jyusha, until it prospered luxuriantly and lastly we call them 808 Ko of Fuji in common terms.

Ichiyama
yamakichi
maruto
maruka
nagata. } five chief students of Miroku.

Kochu - a member of a Ko.

Sendatsu - a leader of Ko in travel

Oshi - house of lodging and preparation: each Ko has its own connection and goes to no other; Yoshida once had 80 or more; there are now 45 of which 6 are open the entire year, 39 only in summer; probably no more than 30 in Yokemba, Subashiri and Oniya together. They do not open directly onto the main street, but lie back and are reached by lanes between houses on the street.

