鎮國之土

明治二十一載於七月立於此山

尚書林隆經

富士士持平七十一有三立

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國之士
July 31st, 1922

On the summit of Mt. Fuji. I took

[Handwritten text in Chinese characters]
Onaka New Year Card:

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 Kyōhō 15 (1731) Sen. Sanyūin, who was called the Modern Saigyō, left his bamboo hut and on reaching Fujimineki, 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 ago
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 Tôkusanbûrō
Showa 6.1.1.

On the face of the card are some bibliographic data.
Photography of Mystic Fuji:

Mr. Okada ascends the mountain

Gōtemba, Mr. Okada Kōyō, of No. 2 Sakurayama-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo, known as the camera-man of Mount Fuji started from Gōtemba on the 27th and spent four days conquering the snowy heights. He took ten dozen exposures and descended the mountain on 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.
Reiho Fuji (The divine peak Fuji)
photographed by Okada Kōyō, Ōtawa 6, January 18...

Bound for the summit of Fuji:

1. Gotemba; Memutsuki-hatchō.
2. Just as wind as seen from station 6
3. Digging out a stone shelter
4. Advancing toward Tonnergi-gamine
5. Asama-jinja
6. Scaling the silver heights
7. Icicles at the summit
8. The Komagatake, at the summit.

1. We were standing on a rather hardend snow on a 35°
slope, when suddenly, a gust of wind swept past us with
great force and current. If the lid of our food receptacle
our only support was by our backs; 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 Taro. They
started at 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 30°, without damage. The photographs:
Reihō. Fuji: cont.

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 windstorm 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 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 us 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 toward 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 redstone ridges of the Southern Alps. 1.29.
The text on the page is not legible due to the handwriting style. It appears to be a handwritten letter or note, but the content is not discernible from the image provided.
5. Asama-jinja. The height to the right of Semba-quechi is Kengamine; the one to its left is Komagatake and below that stands Asama Shrine. The summit is bare and the snow has little chance to accumulate. Though the wind-swept spots appear dark.

6. Scaling the silvery heights. Moving in a circle in the crater we come to this steep slope of Kengamine. (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. Icicles at the summit. The continuous dark mass of spots on the left are huge rocks, upon which icicles form, as the storm sweeps over the summit. These are not like the icicles formed 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 ice... The view from here is marvellous; the waves and wavelets were raining. 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 mountains. When we looked from station 6 toward this Höeigan, we saw
I believe that the key to understanding the situation at hand is to carefully analyze the data presented in the reports. It is important to consider all relevant factors and to ensure that our conclusions are based on a thorough examination of the facts. In this regard, we must remain objective and avoid making assumptions that may cloud our judgment.

Recent developments suggest that our approach may need to be re-evaluated. I urge you to review the latest reports and to consider any new information that may have emerged since our last meeting. We should ensure that our strategies are aligned with the current situation and that we are taking all necessary steps to address any potential challenges.

In conclusion, I believe that our efforts to date have been effective and that we are well positioned to continue our progress. However, I also recognize the importance of being proactive and taking all necessary precautions to ensure the success of our mission.

Thank you for your attention and your ongoing support.
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 mountain were in a rage.

(See: small album of clippings).
(see: notes on australia and philippine)

(see: notes on australia and philippine)
Dropping luncheon 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 which 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 471 (about three of Shintoiste Pond, Yedo). 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 Kinnamoku. To facilitate its finding the parachute will be colored red. Mr. Sato has taken special care to have luncheon fit among the foods.
The flyer Ogawa succeeds in dropping provisions while struggling with the storm. Miura, photographer; four staff accompany 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 of Mount Fuji. 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 frozen Fuji, has been postponed from day to day, on account of the weather. Finally, at 12:42 p.m. on 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 engineers of the Air Transportation Company, a member of the central observatory, photographer Miura of our staff, two cameramen from Kitanoke and three others making a total of ten. The provisions carried were 30 kg of tuna, 10 kamaboko, 50 plums, pickled daikon, daikon miso, chestnut manju, beans, oranges, caramel, etc. making up four baskets of 25 pounds each. A cloth was tied to the baskets so it would be easy to find them. The plane proceeded in the direction of Ko-sho. On this day the air was calm near the earth, but at 4,000 m. height, a wind
The primary issue seems to have been...
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 reached the observation hut the provisions were dropped. This done, the plane turned back and reached Tako-

Kawa at 3.10 p.m.

Takewara, Murza, the photographer on our staff, spoke as follows in regard to the difficulty of delivering the provisions: After the plane left Takewara, it ascended to a height of 3000 m. and proceeded toward Koshue and, tucking against a westerly wind reached Yoshi-dai-gu-dake. Flying above the space between Lakes Yama-

maka and Kawaguchi, the wind 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 Asagahara. The view of ocean and trees below was beautiful. The trees looked like toothpicks standing in a row.c

The progress of the plane was as slow as ever. They were now forced to turn toward Omegagahara.
making a great circle. The raging wind caused a
strong vibration in the wings of the plane and the
crew 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
same dim (it was like notes 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 engines dropped
the provisions from above the cloud. 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 looked 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
said that it was dropping a terrific air pocket. We all
Food to summit of Mount Fuji: C.A.

blanched, but soon we ceased to drop and the plane rose again. Having completed our mission we turned to the left and flew over Kobe and returned to Tatekawa.

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.

Tatekawa: Unexpected difficulty in flying. Ogawa says: The wind was howling 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 Yoshida-gekhi to the summit. Once we were caught in an air pocket; at other times we were tossed by the gale. It seems 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 open them. The result because of cloud. This was unfortunate, but we believe we have succeeded.
The head was severely damaged.

Together, we should not be afraid to face the facts. We must act now, or face the consequences. It's time to act, now is the time.

The damage was severe. We must not delay. Action is necessary.
Hoeizan has disappeared! "x" marks its site.

below is the crater. Tokyo kichinichi (evening) Shinya 6.5.13.

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

Suruga Omiya. - 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. on the thirteenth, when the fog had cleared, it was found that Hoeizan has completely disappeared, leaving a depression where it had formerly been. The people of the Fujisan hangi. Kampei-taisha Ōkuninushi-jinja said: "We were told that Hoeizan has disappeared. This morning, so we looked carefully and sure enough Hoeizan was gone and we noticed a depression where it had been."

Numazawa Meteorological Observatory - If Hoeizan has disappeared it must have been by an explosion, a subsidence, or a landside. If it were by an explosion this should have been shown by our seismometer with 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 lower than Mount Fuji proper, it is more natural that any great crumbling should affect the rather than Hoeizan. There is something funny about the whole business. The facts can be ascertained as soon as the cloud clears...
Such is the rumor.

Reports from the police stations in Shizuoka, Ken.

Shizuoka. — On the morning of the thirteenth, the Inspector of the police department communicated with the stations surrounding Mount Fuji, such as Ome, 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 the 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 Shizuoka is visited by severe cold. All electrified and the temperature was as low as 5° Centigrade. Two inches of snow had accumulated in the neighborhood of Tarōtō, Gotemba-guchi; one and a half inches around Kaga-zaka-tege and the prefectural border of Yamanashiken. 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 country weather are being made, kutsuhana being brought out, etc. The farmers are worried because after snow a heavy frost occurs, destroying crops. It is the first time since Tarōtō II that snow has oc-
Snow out of Season:

- occurred 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 p.m. By 6 p.m. five inches of snow had accumulated. Around the lakes in the mountain area were five inches of snow. Around Kawaguchi Lake there were four inches, as Kagozakei and seven. The snow is still falling, and the wisteria, and the 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 orchard 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.**

**[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 2 p.m. from the prefectural government: Jin'etsu-mura, five inches; Akiyama-mura, five inches; Kodaichi-mura, four 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: cold

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 Richincho: Shunk 6. 5. 13.

Mounted clippings sent me by
who also wrote:

The eruption of Kōezan took place Nov. 4 (1707). I shall
give you further information by the next mail. Hope
[You?] will make the ascent from Gunjama-cho
this year (Get off the train at Gunjama) and see Kōezan.
I wish to make the ascent with you.
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 Tatsuo, ordering a copy of the guide-book Great Fuji and the surrounding country (footnote = foot of a mountain) at the request of Dr. Starr, 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 surprised that I did not know where my hands were flying nor when my feet were treading. Therefore I broadcasted the news to my family, relatives, friends, the Shigakun post-office, police station, library and prefectoral offices, that Ofuda Hakase is going to come over my book. Therefore, please be kind enough to do well of 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 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 guide-book, I am
rashness of Omiya. Please have a good laugh over it. I wish to commemorate this, by including it in the supplement of the book. Through Mr. Sugawara Toshi-chi of Tsurukata I have sent you a photograph of myself and of my house.

Have you received them? I beg you to send 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 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 will be well in English. Please date the writing.

4. I pray for your good health. Nosoki Jingai

To the leader of American tourists
Professor at the University of Chicago
Mr. Frederick Ocean, Ofuda Hansei, Dono.
glad to receive letter.
to know book well received.
Yamanashi addition
bricking
will unto a page as asked.
legends of pictures in different language.
yes - I received.
will send photo. upon return.
Hokisan
no accept this year.
do not from too much for tourists.
also not a leader of towns.
do mentioning me. 

from your <illegible>... etc.

your performance is great.
just being sure to travel somewhere else. the good hotels.
f. it is well in future. Irene take the picture.

your friend.

peace for your good people.

yours sincerely.
Showa 6.5.23.

Preface and Postscript. I shall try to state 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 ladies, friends for writings to preface the book. Will you 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 Omaezaki that Hoeziga had erupted and disappeared. Even the Tokyo newspapers broadcast 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
planning to nurse 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 its surroundings. I shall submit my plan to you below for your criticism.

My idea for the revised guide to Mr. Fuji.

Name of the book "Mount Fuji and its Footpath" will be changed to "Mount Fuji and its Basin 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 basin circuit. The size of the book will be increased.
Fuji, the foundation stone of Shikishima (= Japan) is the central pillar of the world.  
Kakugan, age 90, Shōwa 4.  
Kakugan, age 90. Shōwa 4.

Spending three years on the famous Fuji, climbing to the peak seventy-five times.  
Completed his vow at 85  
Taishō 13. 8. 16

Native of the City of Ashikaga, a samurai of Tochigi Prefecture. Took up abode in a hut on the grounds of Daimichi-jinja at Subashiri-uchi, of Fuji-san for three years visited the heights 75 times. Poems composed and words written by Tanaka Katoku (= Kakugan) age 90. Kannushi of Nagahisa Inari-jinja. Hakozaki-cho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyō.  

Of the three beautiful treasures Fuji (= Rearless) is the most sacred mountain under Heaven.  
A couple, one 88 the other 77, ascended Mount Fuji, which is called the Mountain of Longevity of Takasago (= Japan)  
Kakugan, age 88, Shōwa 2  
Aiko 77.
Règles de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900.


5. Règles pour l'Exposition Internationale.


17. Règles pour l'Exposition Internationale.


22. Règles pour l'Exposition Internationale.


27. Règles pour l'Exposition Internationale.


30. Règles pour l'Exposition Internationale.


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98. Règles pour l'Exposition Internationale.


100. Règles pour l'Exposition Internationale.
3. Nonaka: was born in Fukuoka prefecture. He entered high school but something happened between him and his teachers and he left the school. He studied meteorology under the direction of Dr. Teiase K. 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 Kayagasaki. His wife has been dead several years.
3. erwähnt: man kann oft gutes Profaktions

heutige Welt trotz oft sehr komplizierter

Probleme sein und noch immer unsere

Anliegen sein. Die deutschen Amerikaner

sprechen sie sehr gerne jetzt. We

sind jetzt.
Chinkoku no yama
(The mountain stabilization (~ pacification) of the country)

Meiji 31, (the year of the dog)
On the lucky day in July,
Province of Tizen

Let. Written and [later?] erected by, (Yochiku), Nakabayashi Takatsune upon his ascent in his 72nd year.
Fuji-sancho: east

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 Shibuya Park, he did his best at it putting an entire year upon it during which he did nothing else.

2. Gentaiko was a painter. About one hundred years ago he decided to erect a monument on which a tiger was carved. In Tempo 12, at Murayama at the foot of Mount Fuji, he carved the figure of a crunching tiger and on the back the inscription Fuji-san-ki (= record of Mount Fuji), written by Myojakko 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 Tora-kashira in memory of his great effort and it made a trail of de-
Page 1 of 1

1. I had been thinking a lot about the idea of what we could do if we worked on this project. I think the idea of working with a group of people who share a common interest could be very rewarding. We could also benefit from the expertise and knowledge of each other. What do you think about this idea?

2. I also thought about the potential benefits of collaborating with other companies. We could learn from each other and share resources. This could be a very exciting opportunity.

3. I think we should also consider the costs associated with this project. We need to make sure we have a clear understanding of what we are getting into.

4. I also want to ask you about your thoughts on this proposal. What do you think about the idea of working on this project with a group of people who share a common interest?
Fuji-sancho wo kagaru hitobito

Persons who adorn the summit of Mount Fuji.

Hasaka wa gisai: Mishima, Showa 5.

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 Hisakake Meikaku and Swaya 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
Shizuoka-ken: Anmai - Daisuji to Sono Samuoku
Guide of Shizuoka-ken: Great Fuji and its mountain foot.

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Contents:
Illustrations (45) and preface.

General view of Mount Fuji
1. Origin
12. Curious light phenomena
16. Fujiya = devotee, pilgrim; 46 topics

District of Mount Fuji:
- Omiya-machi
- Shiraito-mura, etc.; 16 topics

- Shimo District
  - Gotemba-machi
  - Fujinomiya-mura, etc.; 22 topics

- Numaga-shi

Appendices:
1. . . . forest
17. Ascent of Fujiya Takashi
   etc.; 48 topics
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, and 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 Kōjō.
The President’s Administration to conclude its term has been
recognized as the most effective and efficient of any in recent
years. His leadership and administration have been highly
praised by both domestic and international organizations.

Grateful to be a part of such a remarkable team, I will
continue to work hard and diligently towards the
representation of our community. With your support and
dedication, we can achieve great things.

Thank you.

[Signature]
My sentiments, etc.

The oppressive cold are not 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 200 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 color, as a filter is not absolutely necessary as the sensitization is comparatively slow and motions are easily felt, except for photographs that emphasize subjectivity (impressionist). There is no use whatever
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 glowed like white silver. In high spirits we made for the summit in one hour. At 11 am 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 Daino-Dawara to the south, considered to be a difficult trail, was crossed safely and in good time due to the clearness of the weather and the care of the guides. We spent a night on the summit. On the 7th the wind was heavy, but the day was clear and pleasant, welcoming the mystical morning sun. We ascended Tsurugiga-mine and studied the crater, then started for home.

At noon we took the Gotemba trail and descended over the alpaca surface in a helicopter. Fuji in the cold season is rich in its varied aspects and its mystical charm is a unique study for nature lovers like ourselves. It is, however, difficult to catch all its aspects. The sudden wind gusts and
My sentiments regarding these photographs:

* Weekly photograph section of Tokyo Asahi Shim bun

Center: Mishima ta ke in the morning.

Bottom: Ice formation near Ta s e r u g i gi ma

Right: Top: Morning at Station 8 - Kita guchi.
Middle: Climbing the steep surface.
Bottom: Station 8, Gotemba guchi

Left: Top: Toward: Tse r u g i gi ma
Middle: Ho i gan
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, Tetsuroi Sashige and T d a i T e n n o, I left Yoshida early in the morning of the 4th. The weather was clear and there was about 20 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 reached station 6 we put on our eiger. Midway between stations 7 and 8 the weather changed suddenly and gusting wind driving the snow particles prevented our advancing a step. Notwithstanding the difficulty we reached but at station 8. The floor of the crag was covered with snow and ice, but
The text on the image is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be handwritten notes on a page, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
Visible:

The Fiftieth Anniversary: bomb in w. by s.

From Kaga-Yashiki, Pelopon, 1877-8. Observations

Preceded:

Set 10 Dec. 1877.

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Preceded:

Trains. 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19

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Map Diagram of Fuji-san:

Markers of the way:

Nai'in

Konnomin, Harieshi (Kareawa), Kagutao, Konmura?

Ebohishi, iwa jinscha.

Yama Seijin

Konitaka shrine

Uma, kaeshi

Shrine

Enhouse

Ehime, Shi shrine

Ishinji

Auditorium
The summit of Mt. Fuji is covered with snow the year round. As a mountain it is lovely, but austere. The reason it stands as a symbol and is worshipped 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 Tokyo and Tojyo, in pride of its dominion 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 Meiji

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

Emperor Gojōba

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