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 count is a snow sheet: it floats upon the closed waves, adding abundant, peaceful justice to the Universe. Empress Dowager Meiji.

Meni kakeru toki ya kotosara gojatsu Fuji.
Mount Fuji is always fine, but it is especially good in May.

Bashō

Fuji hitatsu etume nozohite wakatakan.
Green soft leaves cover all the earth, save Mount Fuji.

Buson

Fuji muro ya yuki hirogite doyōtachi.
Fuji muro (caves of Mt. Fuji): They spread out many things upon the snow for summer airing.

Michifu.

Rokujūnen ikke no deichu Fuji moyama.
I have been trying to construct a haiku regarding Mt. Fuji, but cannot compose a single one.

Kosai.
Symptoms: A late pregnancy or any disease which may cause a prolonged confinement.

Complications:


In these cases too for the relief of symptoms, and to prevent complications:

Globules: hydrochloric acid 5 x 3.

Cancer of the lungs cases at the cell, cancer of

Advanced:

Antiseptic: The hydriodidine of arsphenamine.

2. Bismuth 3 x 1.

Required: Keep in a dry place. A late pregnancy or any disease which may cause a prolonged confinement.
Poems: cont.

Daotome ya Tagoe nekomi Fuji nokage.
The shadow of Mount Fuji falls upon the paddyfield where girls are planting rice-plants, Docho.

Yone sonete hitori mitari ya sakasa Fuji.
I see the inverted image of Mount Fuji—peeling with the world.

Shiman kassenjo Fuji niwa Fuji no kasumi kara
Mount Fuji, 4900 feet high, is veiled with its own special mist.

Fujinaya Shrine

Bento and sushi papers
The birth of Mount Fuji. There are three opinions:

1) Yamabe Akahito says in his poem:
   "Ametasumi 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 eight emperor) or of Kōrei (the seventh emperor).

3) It erupted in the Kōtekiade geological period. The two former are mere literary assumptions. The idea that Mount Fuji and Lake Biwa appeared simultaneously is far-fetched. I believe the opinion of geologists. Of course their date is long before the time of Kōan or Kōrei.
Fujimya Tomio: booklet: cont.

Place names derived from Mount Fuji:

Fujimi cho, Kojima-cho, Tokyoshi.
Fujimi-cho, Azabu-kei
Fujimae-cho, Hongo-kei
Fujimi-cho, Yokohama-kei
Fujimi-mura, Seta-kei, Gunma Pref.
Fujimatsu-mura, Kirikake-gun, Aichi Pref.
Fujisaka-mura, Uehaco-kei, Shizuoka Pref.
Fujine-mura, Fuji-kei
Fujigawa-machi, Tatsushara-kei
Fujimi-mura, Ake-kei
Fujigawa-machi, Kofu-kei, Yamanashi Pref.
Fujimi cho,
Fujimi-mura, Higashi-Yashiro-kei
Fujitama-mura, Okata-kei, Nagano Pref.
Fujimi-mura, Suwa-kei
Fujisato-mura, Kami-mimai-kei
Fujibashi-mura, Nishi-meragun, Wakayama Pref.
Kofuji-mura, Kashima-kei, Fukuoka Pref.
Kofuji-mura, Ono-kei, Oita Pref.

The Originator of the Kōno

There are some many Kochei (Fujiko) that one spoke
of, Fujiko Happpaka Hanako (805 Fuji societies). The
societies were at one time prohibited; it was assed...
ed on account of rice. Even to present day, Shokō is respected by gurdas as the originator of Fujiko. She was born in Nagasaki, Japan, in the 14th year of Genroku, and observed abstinence for 1000 days. She died at the age of 106 years. She is the acknowledged originator of Fujiko.

Women in the olden time were prohibited from making the ascent. Today even girls 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.

Jintan wa Shukusei no yomeji Fuji no yama
Jinten living are not to accept me as a guest.
Showa 5.6.1. Fujinoya Toshio (Ichii Toshio)
Tokyo, Sakaagawa-ku, Watanabe-cho, 13
Ascent of Fuji.


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

Sce. Sei. E. July 1932. 10610
Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji: Hokusai

Extended to 46. Ōban Yokoye. 1823-1826.
See Grove, pp. 162-169.
Addition of funds for Library Repairs: 1933.
Debenture for Office Supplies: 1933.
Preparations: 1932.
One reverts to pure landscape in referring to the "Views of Mount Fuji." Hiroshige drew Fuji from every possible point of view and the Peale's Mountain occurs over and over again in his work, but of the Phitiges. Traditional views he seems to have done, two series. The first is a charming set of etched half-plate views, published by Sanski 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 most of the plates is the 4th month of the preceding year, 1858. The preface has the inscription "Hodai Ryūsai Hiroshige Oji (relic of the old man, Hiroshige Ryūsai) 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 Sanyūrokkei: cont.

Tamagawa, Musashi
Meguro, Yedo
Yorokigaoka, Yedo
Akiyagahara, Yedo
Satta Beach, Suruga
Miura, Sagami
Enoshima, Sagami
Sukiyagashi, Yedo
Haseke Lake, Sagami
Ori River, Suruga
Keroto no ura, Kazusa
Koganegahara, Shimoda
Tawenda, Yedo
Inume Tōge, Kai
Otsuki no-hara, Kai
Tatami ga ura, Ise
Kochi-gaoka, Musashi.


Enoshima Dōten no Fuji. Fuji at Dawn from Enoshima.

Fan-papers 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, rich in opportunities. The rigid boundaries of the objects...
Fuji Sanjūrokkai, the 36 views of Mount Fuji. A set of 36 plates and title-page. Publishers, Take-Taya, Oban Takeya. Engraver, Korische, Date, Hata 4 (a.d. 1856)

Title-page.

Fuji prints:

Yasuda Beach.
The Bank of Sumida River.
Kondazai in the River Tone.
Shiwajiri, Toje, Shinano.
Oohato Mitaka, Yedo.
Shichirigahama, Sagami.
Ichikokukajishi, Yedo.
Lake Duna, Shinano.
Missakayouye, Kai.
Koganee, Musashi.
Noge, Yokohama, Musashi.
Tokaido (Hidari Fuji).
The Mountains in Diet.
Rokugegen, Kazusa.
Honmoku, Musashi.
Ryōgoku, Yedo.
Miwono, Matsubara, Suruga.
Sagami River, Sagami.
Suruga-cho, Yedo.
Fuji Sanjurokkei: cont.

Fujikawa
Sumida-daiyū-in
Musashino
Nihombashi
Oyama
Tanabata Matsuri
Dagami Shichiriga Hama
Surugadai
Koganei-daiyū-in
Satta Toge
Taga-no-Ura
Wakone-yama Kovii
Kanagawa Kajō
Izu Kairin
Toto Aoyama
Asukayama
Hornoku Kajō
Kisarazu Kajō
Chiyogakake
Nakagiri-jama
Ōsuki Kihara
Yamashita-chōgashi
Shindo-bashi
Kazusa Kanōjūn Torii-gaki
qualities of design and execution to the "Hundred Views of Yedo" previously considered. It cannot be
compared with Hokusai's masterpiece published
twenty-four years earlier; yet it has many master-
ly designs. It must be placed in the group already
defined, in which we see the predominant
influence of the pupil who must have
collaborated in the production.

Strange: Hiroshige, p. 69.

Fuji Sanjû Rokkei. The 36 Views of Mount Fuji;
A set of 36. Publisher, Sanoki, ni 1852. Chuban
Yokoye.

Toto Ryôgaku-bashi Shita
Kinegawa Tanbo
Sagamigawa
Yotai-bashi, Tsukudajima
Kônodai
Kagusa Tenjin-yama Kaigan
Omori Nawata
Kai Sugayama Ega.
Shinano Suenaka
Shiruga Fujinuma
Tamagawa
Isshiki Toge
100 views of Mount Fuji!

Kano
Hokusai
Hiroshige
Hirosse
Okada
Kawamura Minseitsu. 1769.
Fuji-Sanju-Sarbei: card.

eminently right and perfectly adapted to its purpose.

It implies a concentration of design on a central base, with radiating lines outward and upward; and he either follows or contrasts with these, with a sure instinct that defies criticism. They care 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 Hakuëi, the more vigorous method of the first Takai, with its added human interest, birds, flowers, tortoises and other natural objects; and a whole series of brilliantly colored landscapes with the graceful female figures in which he shows more than in any other of his works hints of his inheritance from his master Tosa hiro. And a word must be given to the blue-print (aijiru), and particularly the brilliant "yuji" from which the power of the man who made this superb design were hardly failing then!

b. 90

design given b. op. 90

The Enoshima is the only one known of the 36 series.
Isolated Meruh Toji prints: Hirohige

Sanpaparā:
Shichiri Bay: Maruijin. 1855. (Aizuri) p. 97.
Emoshima: Sonen no tojī.
Koganei bank of Tamagawa. (Toto Marui Kagami) p. 92.
Sugita no Ume-jo no. Sanda. 94.
Yokkaichi, women in cherry gardens. Sanpei. p. 95.
Nakane Kojō Zuji. Kinzō?
Chōshi Beach (Shokoku-Mesha). Yamato. p. 96.
Tōgō Beach.
Soga Monogatari. Shōki and Go. (Snow, Mount Fuji)
" pan matsuchsugyama. Yamato.
Bishū, Kanazawa Bayu. ga-ura.

Burinmo:
Niten no Shirō ausōru. (rep. of 100) p. 106. 106.
Singles 1 also: 10.11.
Negusa, Moto Zuji (real Zuji). (100 Yedo.) 180.

Triptych:
Toto Odemmachō, (Tott). Dakuras. 189.
The Fuji Trip.

3rd. 1. Start at 6.30 A.M. Ogomoya hotel.
2. Prayed the Sengen shrine.
3. Bathed in "Kumosaninishihashi
heppkei Katsumi-Keri" on the stone.
4. Willow tree "Kogome yanagi".
5. Reached the 1st station at 6.08
Umagayashi (Horse come back).
6. Took up a red ofuda "Kyoto Taikoku
yuru Kabushiki gaisha".
7. Reached a shrine of Minamoto Yorim.
8. Kumosan shrine at 9.15
9. The 2nd station 9.45. Chuyuikiba
gives the a Yamagasa cup.
10. Down our horses and on foot.
11. Reached the 3rd station at 11.00.
12. Reached the 5th station 12.05 where the
Tainai shrine slept there.

(1) The Tainai shrine is a shrine which
pray for women who have a baby
in her body.
(2) Sengen shrine is Konohana shrine.
(3) The Fuji Ko Company never eat
the fish of Konoshiro.

q. q. etc
25th, 4th

13. Start at 11:20 AM.
14. Reached 6th station at 12:00
15. Rest a few moments, start at 12:20
16. At 1:20 reached 7th station.
   "Ebooshi-niwa" that is a curious form in a
   hat of old style in Japan.
17. Reached 8th station at 1:45.
18. We saw a Niijwa under sky, 9th station at
19. Reached the top just at 3:00
20. Stayed at Yamaguchi-yo hotel where
    is the famous Asakura.
21. It was 45° degrees.
22. Slept there.

5th

22. Got up at 4:00
23. The sunshine at 4:15.
24. Took the photo at Kangamine.
25. Reached the kinmeishi at 6:30
   (Kinmeishi = silver water)
26. Reached the Senge shrine & postoff
   ice at 6:40.
27. Saw a stone of Nagoji gakei
    reached at 7:00.
28. Reached a broken old house which is
    studied its physics Dr. Honseki
    (with his wife in the winter season)
    (1) Saino-kawara.
    (2) Tiger stone (tori-isshi).
    (3) We saw beyond (that side) the
     Kinmeishi (gold clean water)
     and the Shyakano-noshiishi.
    and the Alishiragri Koshiyu.
29. Reached 8th station at 8:45.
30. The 8th station at 8:55.
31. The 9th station at 9:00
    Mannyo-yakun (Ten thousand
    (Ten thousand years snow)
32. The 9th station at 9:20
    (Hoejan little hill)
33. Flow at the mori, kiri from under place
34. Sunakasumi (Ground road)
35. The 10th station at 10:20.
36. The 10th station at 10:55
37. Snow-water.
38. We reached the 1st station at 11:30
    Taroob.
39. Reached a Ichiri mata at 1:00
(One big pine tree from Tenbo).
40. Saw a house of Yobei who was the
son of Honoka.
41. Reached the Dengen shrine at
2:20.
42. Reached the Fuji Hotel at 2:30.

1. Took the train at 4:35.
2. Sent for Mr. Sogabe at Yokohama
station.
3. Reached at Shinbashi station
at 5.

I have remember all sentimental
and interesting story which
is told to Mr. Sogabe. But I am
sorry I can not translate into Eng-
lish. I wish there if Mr. Ishii came
on our Fuji trip.

A kind of the Ko.
The Fuji Ko have four kinds company,
1. Kameido
2. Ohshina
3. Shirakone
4. Mikajima
These marks are some of the Fuji trip No.

I will tell you about the monkey band.

The monkey is a name of 12 shi (as you know:
1. Rat, "or" tiger; rabbit; wagon, mare, horse;
2. Goat, monkey, "hen", dog, "pig, one of pig")

In the year of the Monkey (Koshin called)
Konnogyoja (舞の行者) who was opened
Chudo trip, and rest a few minutes at
Agomeya hotel.
(The remembrance stone build at agomeya hotel)

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

About 1. The hotake stone on summit place.
2. The name of famous place changed.
   other name on the summit is also
   place whole Mt. Fuji.
4. Tarai shrine.

I remember these things.
Asahitake
Komagatake - horse
Kenzamine

Dhaka-no-warī-shē
Kusushidake  Yakuushi
In preparation for the 3rd October, I received a number of dates and data from various sources. The data include some interesting facts and figures, which should be useful in preparing for the presentation.

First, I have gathered data on the economic indicators of different countries. These indicators include GDP growth, inflation rates, and unemployment rates. The data show that there are significant variations in economic performance across different regions.

Second, I have collected data on the demographic trends in various countries. This data includes information on population growth, age distribution, and migration patterns. The demographic data is crucial for understanding the social and economic issues facing different countries.

Finally, I have gathered data on the environmental changes in different regions. This data includes information on climate change, deforestation, and pollution levels. The environmental data is essential for identifying the challenges facing different countries and developing sustainable solutions.

In conclusion, the data collected so far is comprehensive and provides a solid foundation for the presentation. I am confident that the information will be useful in highlighting the current challenges and opportunities facing different countries.
Muto Kiko  Sakagi Yoshikata
Motoyama Keiden

Omura Tokuji
Taisho 15 December 4

Commemoration of the 12th visit to Japan.

Arisaka Yotaro
Kayonaka Minei

Kawasakiino Shuigakiko

Matsumoto Hanyan

Shinsho

Miharu

Morinobu

Katori II

Mitosu Yonosuke (Chogyu Shakazan)
Hamburger Kaise Kogyo

Kamakura, Kashiwazaki, Kashiwazaki, Kashiwazaki, Kashiwazaki

1. The tombs of the Kishita family.

2. By Kinjiro Mizoguchi.

3. Sketches from the Kishita family.

4. By Kinjiro Mizoguchi.

5. By Risaburo Hachisuka

6. A town of the Kishita family.

7. By Kinjiro Mizoguchi.

8. By Kinjiro Mizoguchi.


10. Hamburger Kaise Kogyo

11. "Kouyou" by Kishita Shosuke

12. "Hamburger Kaise Kogyo"

13. "Hamburger Kaise Kogyo"

14. "Hamburger Kaise Kogyo"

15. "Hamburger Kaise Kogyo"

16. "Hamburger Kaise Kogyo"

17. "Hamburger Kaise Kogyo"

18. "Hamburger Kaise Kogyo"
Mount Fuji: Sacred Mountain of Japan

The Mountain: Physical

Form: Nature - Height 12,365
Location: Appearance
- Easy ascent
- Snow q. 10,000 year
Volcano: Kuroasan (1707)
Vegetation zones
- n° 0.0
- Special species

Tradition: Appearance - Lake Chuzenji
- By clearing: Monkey year
- Calendar 12 x 5 = 60
  60 x 37 = 2220

- Dragon
- Snake
- Horse
- Goat
- Monkey
- Not merely geographic or scenic
- Cane
- Dog
- Bear
- Drop or tiger, rabbit

Three peaks:
- 
- Basalt circuit 1913
- Ascent 1917, 1919, 1923
- Chudo 1919

The Ascent of Fuji: Proverbs

- Mountain open: July 15 - Sept. 10
- Trails:
  - Main: Yoshida
  - Subashiri
  - Senyu
  - Stations
  - Omura
  - Pilgrim: Year: Monkey (1920)
  - Women

- My ascent: 1917. Subashiri
  - Shrine, monuments 33,881.28
  - Horses
  - Storm
  - Shelter: 5.5 conditions: 160
  - Morning: person no. 7 American girl

- Summit: mother, activity
  - Shrines, shrines, co., notice
  - Feng Shui
  - Centre: Springs, gold silver edge, lake
  - Kintamani: "Bange"
  - Murakami Incident

Second ascent: 1919.

- Artists of Fuji: Hokusai, Hiroshige
  - Satohide

- Jai: (the world) fully
- 
- Chudo: crown, diploma
- Sunrise, sea, clouds

The Dajiko: 130,000 members.

1. Yashougyo: d. 1675 (A.D. 1675)
- Ascent at seven years
- Devotion, petly, death, revelation

- Yashougyo
- Sosuke: d. 1233 (A.D. 1233)

- Schism
  - Waking of the 3 days
- Today: 3 main shrines:
  - Shinto - 12,000
  - Shinto - 18,000
  - Murayama - 100,000

Shibata Dan: visit, gift?

- 10,000 in church, 3000 in others
- 1: about July 15, 1920

Enno, Georges
- Kneeling on talca, shrine, no, mikoto.
Mount Fuji.

As such:
regular and beautiful
geology and history: 285-6 B.C.
height: culminating in Japan: 799 A.D.
Japanese altitude: 864
sumits (over circuit, 1987):
{ ascent, 1914, 1917, 1919 }
Chudo, 1914: 1082
my own altitude 5(4.5)
{ a. before
b. after

The appreciation:
in poetry: Saigyo Koshi
art: popular: Saigyo viewing Fuji
famous: Motokai
Kiseshige: obsessed { a.
Sadahida: the artist:
Hunedo: views: many
Mochiso Kenka (pen name
Saigyo (Fuji) name
30 yrs: 4 vols: Emperor.

from one point:
seen from 13 provinces.

The religious, human aspect:
The Fuji:

Yamato: shrine, open n. entrance
Yoritomo: hunt: water from the rock.
Takeda Shingen:

but not necessary to lengthen list.

monuments of climbers.
Sengen: shrine
Yoshida: 1223, 1570, 1733-8 (Mitayagi)

General notions: n.s. "mountain cracking."
"to summon wind."
"horns of Chudo open."
Taimai.
shokusan-ju: Kakurosoro Raku.

Quote: 1917.

Can them by how.

Organization and arrangements: Yoshioka still head.

History: Mount Fuji's appearance:

Year of Monkey,

Woman's disableing.

The Organization:

2. Nishikyo
3. Ganshinko
4. Ganso

5. Fujiwara Fuji

6. Murakami Mitake
7. Shokyo Murakumo, develop.


8. Hana-gata Namie, Sangojo (= Ho Shei)
9. Dokugyo = Sanshi (1820) (= 1841)

10. Shishino Nakaba
11. Tanaka Yorikipu
12. Shishino Kenmaru

Fuso-kyo:

Maruyama: 1,000,000.

Reiichi

Magokoro.

180,000.

Jeko-kyo

120,000.
Fujiko: Maryama-Koshu

Believes in illimitable spirituality; determines their mind on case; divulge the truth of soul-country, return grace of our parent gods: Three Creating gods: Tai-so, sanjin = Omoto no ryogami = Motonokochikyu

Worship gods of Heaven and earth: 8,000,000 gods and the holy spirit of the found.

Great festivals in spring and autumn.

Mugunaha 16 3.3.

Hagunaha 16 10.20.

Kanasha 7.15 birthday of founder.

Sixth generation, severe austerity, receiving a secret method.

Goko 300 from Taisamo-kami. He organized his sect with himself as head: The numbers greatly increased: In Meiji 10, it was open.

Fuji issan Kyo Bhai (president of Inukyo).

Maryama Kyo Bhai. Its headquarters are in Todo, Kodamura, Kita-ku, Kanagawa.

With the death of Shinsui Nakaba, disagreement with Inukyo and final separation.

Sixth generation, called Chotoku Koko. B. Bunsei 12.7.15. in Todo Mura. Second son of Kyo Bhai. Adopted by Shinsui. His ancestor has been chief of Maryama Koshu. Paris, gentle, liberal; in Japan, they are most of the time, become holy, miracle-working, opponents of modernism.

5th generation: Ascended Mt. Fuji in snow storm in Meiji 9.9; traveled in a helicopter at station, severe modification for 21 days; he received the Gokoto 300 on the hand of Shinsui. Returning, he bought: 10,000,000 holy. 40 years, severe austerity thereafter: he was a medium between god and man, known as Maryama Gokai-san. Advanced to high honors in government.

3. - aged 66 years.

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

13. (To) Rokurobei: " " "

Chief office is in Asabe, Kogai Choku, Tokyo. 10,000,000 followers.
Founder: Fujiwara Takakuni (1541-1646), Ken Shishino furthered it. The chief doctrine is to worship the spiritual virtues of the gods:

Amenomina-kunashi
Takamimusubi
Kanimushi

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

Shishino Ken

Kengan
Kengan Tatemaro

Fuegida Masayuki: present head.

Konohanasakengashine-no-mikoto
Hitakastino Mikko
Ninigi-no-mikoto.
6. Shokeiyo = Miroku

7. Hanako

8. Hanagata Namie: (=Do shiki) = Shangeyo: received the doctrine from Hanako: secluded himself in small house at Minami, 6th; seeking a student, he found Kotochi Shokai Sanshi, a man of Kyotokai Station, Akihabara, May- shi: this he came to him, learn the 6.1. and learned from him.

9. Kokeiyo: This Sanshi: mind occupied with the moral duties even from the cradle: excellent in writing: hundreds of pupils: dissatisfied, he ascended Mt. Fuji, prayed: meeting Shangeyo he came under instruction: travelled for 10 years widely: honar: more than 100,000 disciples: used no fan in summer, no cloth in winter: up to this: everywhere: preached: loyalty, frugality, and peace. Died: Tempo 12.9.17. buried at Gion, Kyotokai-ya.

Murasaki: Posthumous name: Shimotake. Claimed Mt. Fuji. 1st times. Since his death, he will diligent in preserving Shinto and cried for the peace national religion.

10. Shikino tekiyo: yoshi (Kamushi) of the Osawa 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. 9. Meiji made the reconstruction, forming the Fuso-Kyokai, of which he was the first chief: he built the building near Kintenjiki and worshipped the four gods of Imperial ancestors. (1876)

8. Shikata Hanamori: who accepted teachings of Sanshi, founded his own school: Jikko-Kyo.

To Rosodei established Maruyama-kyo, Meiji 12. and fully separated from Fuso-kyo, Meiji 17. (1884)

At first called Fuso-kyo, it became Fuso-kyo in Meiji 9. Worship of the 3 gods of creation and meant to propagate the doctrine of "Worship to God." Meiji 15. 5. 15. officially recognized.

11. Tanaka Yorinaka. Meiji 19. 8. 9. wrote down the doctrine and rectified it. The purpose is to worship Tenchi Shingi (=universal gods): study the way of "only god" and realize the circumstances between life and death: up to study of national scriptures and maintenance of all of ceremonial. Worship not only Konohana-sakuya-no-mi, but also the essence of the universe and the three gods of creation: Amaterasu, Omi-no-kami, Taimi-no-mikoto, Hiko-horodemu no-mikoto.
Fuso-Ryo.

Headquarters: Shinmeicho, Shibak, Tokyo. Fuso-Ryo Daishi.
Great festivals in Spring and Autumn: lessen one in 12th of each month.
Business office is called Daikyocho of Fuso-Ryo: branches everywhere.
Kyo-doshoku = teachers, are given "Three Constitutions" at appointment.
Kacho is the official head: is of the family of Shishino Nakaba. The an-
iversary of his death is celebrated both in head and branch shrines. Bensu
head is his son Kenmaru. Precise in instruction and reception member;
besides doctrine, the sect aims to increase harvests of both land and wate,
to aid the laborers, to urge sanitation, and aid travelers.

18,000 believers

Kampako
Giko-kyo

Ninmuso recognizes thirteen Shinto sects, two of which relate to Fuji:
Giko-kyo - head Shinboke Kenken
Gikou-kyo - Shibata Reischki.

Gikou-kyo 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 Chuko, they continue an old Kumaiteke, thus reversing the usual direction. They not only study commandments but practice: Kindness and denial in all works of life. Whenever they are in town, country or mountain, they must try to help others. When they separate they say "hakko giren no utage yu" (= for a long time to keep friendship). Their mark is ② which is supposed to be the hawkman bird. When they reside national shrines, they can only vegetable food and when they go to keep clean this place.

Shibata Reischki: in 1919, 78 years old; attended Parliament of Religions in Chicago 1893 and spoke. Has 15,000 people in his own congregation; has 3,500 teachers each with a following. They do not receive salary nor have a special education; mere acceptance of belief seems sufficient. 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 every day life. It has in its tenets:

2. Study the ceremonial code, Kima Divine Land
3. Spread the doctrine original to this country.

a) Shibata Hanamori (1809-1890)
c) Magotaro

Gikko-kyo worships the three gods of creation: They worship Kashikidokoro (the Imperial Palace) from a distance; They worship Mt. Fuji for the eternal safety of our national existence: Gikko - practice - avoid mere empty words.
and put an end once to practice. Headquarters in Ushigome. Not poly-

theistic; single creator-god - Ameno-minakami-no-mikoto
from him the two - Takami - musubi-no-kami
Kami - musubi-no-kami

the three together are Motonochishikaha.

he resides in Mt. Fuji, which is the core or heart of the
earth; mankind is born with a particle of this maternal
soul; the human being is the nearest son of god, so people
should develop themselves after Mt. Fuji, the central
upholder of the country.

Believers must observe:
1. Mt. Fuji is the soul of the earth.
2. Pray for eternal continuance of Imperial House of old
3. Friendship and warmth between upper and lower classes
and diligence in business.

Ascent Mt. Fuji in 8.3. every year.

12,000 believers

(Riikun jikko-kai; chiefly among the Tonegawa; seek public welfare).
outside of two and jikko with Fuji-kiko.)
[Handwritten text not legible]
1. Kakunyo: Shoko Tofutensu: of the family of Kata Kagemasa (b. Tenbun 12, 1 (1544))
   His name was Kasagawa Takamori. He began to study at 7 years old. In 1558 he became
   Shingyo-shi in Genki 3 (1572) and received the name Kakunyo. He is also called
   Kakunyo Shakugyo Sanjusen. Shugyo Tofutensu or
   Shoko Tokashikubutsu.
   Great yoga performer: Kakunyo (block-yoga) received a mystic character in
   the kotan. After 100 days without eating, drinking, or sleeping, he lived for 106 years
   in the kotan. (1646) 128 ascents. Chirako 33.

   d. Eho 1 (1687).


Two disciples are

   d. Genki 5 (1708) at Yedo. His son
   Kajirakami Mito-ryu, became ancestor of the Mito-ryu. All the Senju
   shrines at Yoshida were built by Mito-ryu. d. Genki 9 (1759).

b) Getuyoo Sojutsu: ancestor of the Miroku School


   At 13 yrs. to Yedo as a merchant. At 17 yrs. a sappho, with Getuyoo for
   master. Rigid: cleansed twice daily; ascended annually; a disciple;
   Fumetsu, jurozeki, received him.
   Fumetsu died at 68. Shokado 2 (75). From 6.13脑子
   d. Eho 18 (1733). "31 days" - 72 uita. - Still alive.

Six chief disciples were Ichigama, Yamakida, Maruko, Maruoka, Nagata. - all with 10 mands after them.
Our Mt. Fuji appears naturally. The central pillar reaches to heaven; its edge divides into eight leaves; its roots reach out into Hiei and Tenguwa, two provinces; its branches reach to Osakan and Osaka, 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, Kojin, in his 96th year, on the first day of the 8th month, a divine wind, blowing, swept away the cloud and mist, clearly revealing the mountain’s form. The year was Koei, so was the day of the month. Our ceremony of opening the mountain, coming on the 12th day of the 8th month, commemorates this.

The wood-block print of many monkeys (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 this custom is explained (even now, though the prohibition upon women is no longer enforced). Kuranei 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.

Koze Genealogy

1. Kasshio
2. Shissho (Niichisho) Nichiroshi
3. (Gonshinno) Shozen
4. Gyozo (Gyoin) Marinikhe
5. Gesshi, name Murakami Saburogiemon. 8 Yedo. 6. Tenme 2 (1632)
   d. Komei 9.7.17 (1734) Shichigaiemon. 6. Kuranei 16 (1639) at Nagasaki
   b. Ko: d. in Yedo. d. Ko: 5.12.29 (1705)
Miroku's grave is in Kaizoji of Oyama, Yedo. His school was afterward divided into many schools such as Mirokrika, Seikôka, Iseka and Djenisha, until it prospered luxuriantly and lastly we call them 808 Ko of Fuji in common terms.

Ichigama
Yamahicho
Maruto
Maruka
Negata

Kochu — a member of a Ko.
Dendake — 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 50 in Yokohama, Shibashiri, and Omida together. They do not open directly onto the main street, but his back and are reached by lanes between houses on the street.