5. Anything resembling wine parties is strictly forbidden on the journey. Furthermore, it is strictly forbidden of any member to leave the party at the different destinations.

6. If a case of gambling is discovered, the person involved shall be investigated, and if found guilty, shall be discharged immediately. All the subordinate must be strictly instructed in this regard.

7. Since the carriers and pack-horses are greatly reduced in number, the minten are requested to keep the number of change of clothes as small as possible.

January, in the year of the Lord.

"We solemnly accept the above regulation. If by any chance any one of us fails to observe the above rules and be punished for it, we shall suffer it without the slightest complaint. We hereby submit our letter of written acknowledgments.

February 10. Gennys chosen, the nineteen year old prince of dear birth followed by a train of followers, who served in the colonizing commission. Just then it was at the hour of the servant (10-12 A.M.) The prince was seated..."
pedal-chair and others were all on foot. This was no way of knowing (a determination) the number of men and women from part of noble cars as well as the commoners, who came to see the troops off. The streets were filled with people and the voice of the prayers almost covered the trumpets about heaven and earth.

To mention the names of the following, it will be as follows:

Shilma Nojiu Kaisa

The director (The chief spokesman of the group)

Shilma Nojiu Kaisa

The director (The chief officer in charge)

His servant: Ueda Zenkichi

Uno Sanjemon Inukita

Police (assistant in the train)

Servant: Jito Torakichi

Police (Second in rank) (to join general Nagoya)

Matsui Sessai Motozada

Servant: Sukahara Kinzo

Chief treasurer of the outfitting

Shiaki Hirose: Nanzemon Kobay

One servant

Treasurer of the outfit group

Yasui Tetsu Shigeyoshi

One servant
Chief attendant and personnel officer
Asai Tadahiko

Attendant and officer in charge of reception
Oishi Goro and Kazunao

Attendant
Hiraiwa Tsunoo
Miyatani Tanpei
Murata Osamu
Ueda Kajimu
Furuta Toyoo

3 servants, 15 abor committee

Officer in charge
Committee of lodging and reception
Sasaki Tetsunohito
1 servant

Councilor
Kanda Junji

Secretary, and keeper of the journal
Washida Shisei
1 servant

Chief reporter
Yoshida Saburogami

Report
Ide Kazutaro Masahiro
1 servant
Treasurer

Tasukichi Keiji
Ebi Gumpa
Himura Ryogoro

Kakunaga Mokutaro
Shitayama Toshichiro

Member of Drafting Committee
Suganuma Kinemori

Member of culinary department
Shinoda Gihachi

Cook
Rikudo Komazou
One servant

Waiter
Azano Sansai

Ito Munemasu
Steer temper and charge of the young hirers.
Kato Tokinobu, Nokuchita
One hirer and four house boys.

Officer in charge of the lodgings of the young hirers
Shibata Yaginomori
One servant

Carrier of arms
Fujita Shinsai

Yamashita Katsumi
Chief charge of tools
Ogi Toritake

Kitamura Kumezo
All around helper 1.
Head of the Palanquin carriers.

Palanquin carriers.

Carriers of chart with legs.

An agent of Mitani.

Terada Genjiro
(joint head of monastery)

One servant.

Deputy official monks.

One deputy monk (senior) Senbo Yushi (Senshoji)
(died on August 8th, 1661)

His follower Tokumori.

Monk in charge of the Hall.

Takeda Gentetsu
(Sutungangi)

Commander.

Acar Giten
(Koento)

Inspector.

Acar Enjo
(Koshoji)

Kyoko
(Shikyoji)

(Both Acar Enjo and Kyoko were replaced by Shokyoji of Myokyo inna, who accompanied the unit as far as the embarkation place at Hongyo.)

Keeper of the chest containing the Imperial vessel.

Jokoji
(Takato Ichigo)

Jokoji in charge from Chiga and Hokkoji-Tor

Physician.
Physician

Nakamura Chudan
(Retired from Nagoya due to sickness)

Buto Ryoan
(Accompanied the sent from Nagoya)

Komori Junrei
(Comes to serve in Shinshu on March 24)

One servant.

Besides these, I find before crossing over to Hakodate there was an Aikido in member of the koshu, say no, helped etc.

20 double rose, 6 single roses, two long chests, and small size long chest, one box.

1. shoulder carrying basket, 60 cookies. besides these there were palanquin carrying cookies for several palanquins. There were several horses: Matsukaze (Phoenix), Sagamii (Poppies), Aomi (Blues), Takasago (High sandy place), Furukawa (Vine of the country), Tomozuma (friend rope), Koma, etc. Therefore there there were many cares of the horse.

At the head of the procession were two white signs with the following words on them:

- [Handwritten characters]
- [Handwritten characters]

Upon reception, [Handwritten characters] in charge [Handwritten characters]
And the passport the group carried with them reads as follows:

"This time, in accordance with the Imperial will, we have been instructed to take part in the colonization work in Hokkaido, and also to instruct our believers connected with our French temples concerning this project.

In this connection we were permitted to receive permission to erect missions in the central government offices in Sapporo, Satchi province; Tsurugum, Togashu gun, Yoki gun; Hokkaido; Uraga gun and Odogasawa, etc., in the province of Hokkaido. We feel very grateful for these we are told that other places also will be available and gradually as we build at these places, we carry out this plan as we are going to change the prince's heir.

The prince of Hizen is going to take the journey as his heir to get the funds for transport to start his journey. He will leave from Kyoto and take the Tozando route, from Shinshu road they are to take the go through Hokusetsu and go through the provinces of Uza, Ura, Murai and Amoni. From there they will embark for the destination and make the trip in June or July, ending the trip at the capital of Hokkaido. On the way back the prince will cross over by ship to Hime, Namur, from there to Hakimoe, Morisho, Kisen, Sendai and then out of Tokyo. He expects to
arrive home by September and make his report to the Emperor of his success. This is: All this is not an easy matter to carry out. Whereas this is a matter of loyalty to the Emperor, for which we all must feel responsible... I request the loyal and true to realize the significance of their place and eminently be their guide and helping hand.

As for emigrants, they will be taken care of by the Prefectural government, however we wish to urge mercy to them. As for those who may stay in Hokkaido, may engage in agriculture, and for the kitchen work, and goods made at home since be carried with them as may be inferred by the provisions above account. As any rate give your full hearted support to the successful result of the Imperial work.

Sincerely, Your...
We have been ordered by the Imperial Court to open up colonization on Hokkaido and to edify the people of our local autonomy, [here] with the capital [of Hokkaido] in Sapporo County, Akita

province. The county, Kita, Goshi, Kekito, counties of Shinsitsuji province; Uebara, Horosen and other counties of Tokachi prefecture, and further permission shall be granted as we the gradual progress of the work. We feel highly honored very grateful for all this. To encourage people to migrate and to extend the transportation of good provisions the prince is departing from Tokyo on the 10th of February and by way of Tohoku road in Shinshui he will pass through Hokuto-ku, and the prefecture

Uye, Ugo, Murata, and Aomori. He will embark on the ship at Aomori and continue his journey through June and July traversing the province of Nisshin, Sapporo to get to the capital city in Sapporo-gun, Nisshin province.

On his return journey he will cross of To

Hono, Nambe by ship from thence he will go on to Hancocko, Mutsu, Hira, Sendai and reach Tokyo about September. He is now planning to make this for lef

fective. To begin with this is a very different undertaking
The passport to pass through the various provinces is as follows:
but since it is a plan to express our respect for the Emperor I wish to have you for your moral support after accepting the above mentioned facts. For those who wish to migrate may consult their respective prefecture government and try their best to go. Those who wish to remain might also consult the authorities about farming implements, kitchen utensils and anything homemade articles and etc. They might do the same in regard to their transportation problems.

After all we wish to fulfil the Emperor's wishes of the imperial court, so I urge you to do your best.

Yours truly

IV.

Lecture on route

On February 10, the prince started out at 10 A.M. and took the Iwakura road and proceeded to Nino province, and arrived safely at Kazuyu, Osaka just as the evening sun disappeared after 6 P.M. on the first day of travel. Not being able to refine the request of the branch temple after taking short rests and lodgings we made connection without delay.
and 31 others, spending a total of twenty one days, and arrived there in late March. They then proceeded to the Shinto temple at Nagoya. Particularly, the fine villages in Goto and Fukuoka provinces, where they found out that owing to the schedule, shortness of the days that they were left out of the program, they came passing the procession, some reclining on the pagodas, some sent messengers to the main temple in Kyoto, and their pleasure was such that we had to retrace our steps from Nagoya and after performing services at these temples, their letters will give you a picture of what took the extent of excitement at this time.

From here the group hurried their steps, taking the Kiso road, passing on their way the Sento station of Shinano, and paid a visit at Zenkoji. They also visited Echigo, Kofu, Togakushi, Komagawama, the Juroku-kyori of Takebeuchi, Kishiwada. From thence they passed Kashiwazaki, Kashiwazaki, passed the Yonezawa pass, holding services at Kazuoka Shoji etc., and paid a visit at the prince's ancestral remains. During the period the Prince conducted many sermons and converses in services, and drew unprecedented number of people.
Then the group reached the province of Uzen, they enjoyed the hospitality of Lord Sogasagi of Gyonzawa. From there, they entered Hakata in Kyō and were entertained by a rich farmer, Mr. Tomma, and then passed for one night there. Leaving there, they passed by Ōka, the castle town, and reached Aomori, from which place they embarked over to Hakodate. However, before they got to Aomori, they got into a difficulty on the 5th of June when they arrived in Hōjō, since the lord of Hōjō objected to the travel in his territory, this is because there were anti-Buddhist people thriving in this region at the time. Therefore "instead of passing through, Tauchiyaki, and Kochio, etc., [we] crossed over to Hakodate directly from Hōjō," then it was reported to all the places connected with this tour.

On June 8. On the evening of June 8. The party left Seiganji of Hōjō and got on a Japanese style ship called Kongo-maru, and sailed for Hakodate. Soon March 2, when a sermon was delivered at Nagoya branch, it required
94 days to get to Honjo. The members of the group went up or rested for a while numbered 142. Besides there were 125 places which do not fall into the former group.
The prince continued to give his sermons while the Senso, Kainbo etc., declined on the seven dogmas of the two truths (absolute and relative truths) to the visiting audience, the same of protecting Buddhist laws, and one's debt of gratitude to his country and his duty to migrate to Hokkaido and to cultivate the country.

The itinerary since his departure.

Feb. 10. Left Kyoto.

12. Daitokuji, Nagaoka
16. Remain at Hiro
18. " " Kobe
20. Ogaki Branch Temple
22. Kofukuji, Oshino
24. Takegahara Branch
26. Noguma Branch Temple
28. Kishinobu, Nakaya

Mar. 1. Nagoya, Branch

Feb. 11. Arrived at Homonyu, Aichi

13. Remain at Homonyu
15. Hanzoji, Hiro
17. Meitokuji, Kobe
19. Inayama, Higashinada
21. Remain at Ogaki
23. Takeasui Branch
25. Onjukuji, Sainai
27, 29. Remain at Koyma

(these days' service in report of the 21st, 23rd, deliver sermon)
May 6A night's stay at Akkarajuku.

May 7  Branch temple at the five villages in Omi

10 A night lodging at Unmajuju

12 Hōkōji, Kudami

14 Kaisō-ji, Nakatangawa

16 At Mōri Heizōemon's

18 Benkei-ji, Narai

20 Seiko-ji, Mita

22 Benkei-ji, Yoshida

24 One night's lodging at camp headquarters, Kisekiyama

26. 27. 28 Remain at Arai Branch

29 At Sakata Branch

30 Remain at Sakata
April 1 - 7 Remain at Takata.

8. Yoshōji, Nankisco

9. Yoshōji, Zōfukōji, Koshigake

10. Chōshōji, Nakahara

11. Benchōji, Kashiyazaki

12. Chōshōji, Myōkojimura

13. Myōkojimura, Nagakata

14. Remain. (Passage to Kashiyazaki to Gennosuke prohibited by the government.)

15. At Yanaka Ginchichi at Shinoda.

16. At Ono Gennōjō, Nishioke

17. Sanjo Branch.

18 - 30 Remain at Sanjo.

Honma Nideko present—a scarlet silk wrap for travel and a set of horse gear.

May 1. At Akita-gawa Yoshitani, Kamo.

2. Kajōji, Miizu

3. Minechi, Minagawa
May 4. Senshōji, Miyake

(Devotees converted for about 1,000 applicants found

5. Seito-ji, Tottori

(Former site of Sakatake. The Rev. Uyeda, the

great secretary of foreign affairs, who had just returned

from Karamojo on this day made a call and asked

the Prince to go to Karamojo.)

6. Myōenji, Igarashi

7. Shinjō-ji, Niigata

8. Shōfukuhō-ji, Niigata

There were over 10,000 people who were converted in the

Niigata prefecture. Application for 100 people in 10 days' residence was made to the

prefectural authorities but it was not granted.

9. The group embarked on a ship from Niigata,

arrived in Kametsu. Took up lodging at

Shinkō-ji, Matsuyama.

10. Chōteki-ji, Shibata

11. Gōnenji, Tsukuba

12. At Shirase Chōbye, Kametsu. Received

Shirase Chōbye donated ¥500, and a horse

which complete outfit. A captured woman

his wife gave ¥500. Other members of the family

made contribution according to their means.

The members of the suite were entertained.

13. Keiganji, Kekima

14. Kōzawa Yōbee, Aoyama Ogumi (Province of Uzen)

15. At Kenokosawa

16. Chōmeiji, Yonezawa

In the afternoon the suite enjoyed spiritual

conferences from Lord Uyemachi, the lord
According to the journal of Mr. Washida Shizue, a member of the suite. The headquarter, Chomei, was unexpectedly small, and the temple was not large enough to entertain the suite. The living room and other rooms were all enlarged with an annex. The fences and walls of the annex were all the result of the consideration of Uyongi Chaus. The plowward and the commission of temple and shrines were to look after this preparation, and we felt as if we were here as guests.

The head priest and all the household took up lodging elsewhere all of which were done by the kindness of the Lord. The Lord sent messengers of inquiry and members of our party also went to the castle for interviews. Matani Jeokuni was our representative.

Even after we left Yonezawa, the lord appointed special committee to look after our party with his province.

Such was the courteous manner in which we were treated. This is perhaps because he was well treated when he was in the capital the previous year and was entertained at "Kakunoe" (school)."

May 17. Remain at Chomei, Yonezawa.
18. Shotokuji, Kambei Miyashita.
19. Pennoji, Yamagata.
20. Remain at Kenchoji (3755 convert...).
The Bunkō-ji, the temple of duty for Asakura, brought a confidential letter to the Prince from Mr. Masayama Sakatoku, who served as the vice-president of the foreign affairs committee.

The burden of the letter was that Mr. Uyeda, the chief secretary, who came to Bunkō-ji at Tsuboiyama, to persuade the prince to go to Karafuto, but an imperial command once accepted for the colonization of Hokkaido cannot be lightly changed. Therefore they will convert the Karafuto as a matter only after the work of Hokkaido has been properly executed.

21. 22. Remain at Bunkō-ji, Yamagata
23. Seiōji, Tateoka
24. Mountaïji, Obanazawa
25. Gensei-ji, Shinjō
26. Chikuzen, Katsushika (or Tomaridai)
27. Kōsaïji, Ōsumi, Shōna
28. Remain at Shōna (send messenger to Sakata-ken)
29. Tōhoku-ji, Sakata
30. Remain at Sakata (donation from a rich farmer)

June:
1. Anjōji, Sakata (app. 100 mō in tobacco and a roll of gold brocade)
2. Remain at above
3. Kaizenji (Benten) Sukiwafuchi
June 4. Jōsenji of Shiogoe (under jurisdiction of Honjō.)
5. Ōnōji, Honjō
7. Kōsenji, Honjō (Messenger brought some presents donated by Shinshirō, the governor of Honjō clan.)

V. Difficulties on the road.

With the fall of the Meiji, the era of Dōtō, the anti-Buddhist sentiment being prevalent, the prince of the Otani branch of Honjōji expected some troubles on his way. After the estate party came on to Echigo road, they met with number of difficulties and when they met with a heavy storm at sea, the air determined to face death.

In the province of Echigo, the party had to make a change in their itinerary and due to the misgivings at Kashiwazaki, concerning the passage to Ōmizaki, before reaching Kenjo after the visit to Ōmizaki.
The party wished to stay ten days in Urahata. They were forbidden to stay longer than two. This disappointed the followers. Thus, the part must went one difficulty after another and when they got to the region under the administration of Lord Tubota the and were refused passage. Earlier on the 20th of May, when the group was about to leave Rentanji (Eup. Representative), the governor of Kurozawa, Donzai Takahashi, asked the group to stay in the region under the command of Ichiyo, who was under the command of the governor of Tubota's estate. Then in the following letter: "If you enlist members of your sect in the region under our jurisdiction, it will increase the difficulty for the whole of our domain; therefore, we wish to request you to avoid going through our country. But as you are a bearer of imperial ordinances, we have no way of making this request. I am not afraid of the people gathered and inclined the people but since a year and a half ago, the popular feeling become rough. Therefore, anything should happen to you it will make it very embarrassing to me. Therefore, in light of the situation, with the following conditions up to you.

1. [It suggests that], along with the followers of you and to have a large number go out to meet the party.
investigator of the safe conduct will certainly make trouble. In case of business, communicate with the officer. Of course I shall send soldiers to keep order.

2. I wish to suggest that you will cross the territory under my charge at the rate of 10 miles per day, and I must forbid your remaining in the territory.

Maurice Bennet interviewed the messenger and wrote an answer as he was requested and delivered it. The two messengers returned in a hurry. The terms of the reply made by Maurice was to the effect that, the two such a group, to prevent possible complications came with an imperial order to avoid this misunderstanding and also to prevent to the followers of the hi sect, and therefore, which it have the authorities help them effect the aims. The condition in the domain was however as follows: Even if the sects into the territory the followers were to be forbidden from entering the tent that inhabit shall the monk. The branch temple is not inhabited, be allowed to enter the temple therein. If a believer, if by any chance breaks this rule and pleads for ceremonies to pay the respect, he will forthwith be punished.