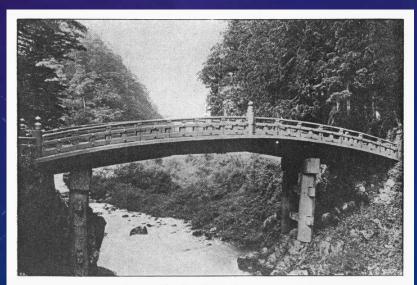


Ernest Satow in 1869 (from A Diplomat in Japan) 日光を愛した外交官アーネスト・サトウ 「中禅寺湖日記を読み解く」

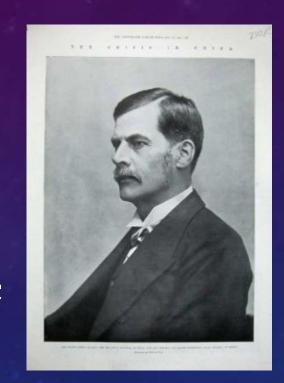
ERNEST SATOW, THE DIPLOMAT WHO LOVED NIKKO: ANALYZING HIS LAKE CHUZENJI DIARY

PROF. IAN RUXTON KYUSHU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY 九州工業大学 AT NIKKO KANAYA HOTEL

イアン・ラックストン教授 日光金谷ホテル



THE RED BRIDGE, NIKKO

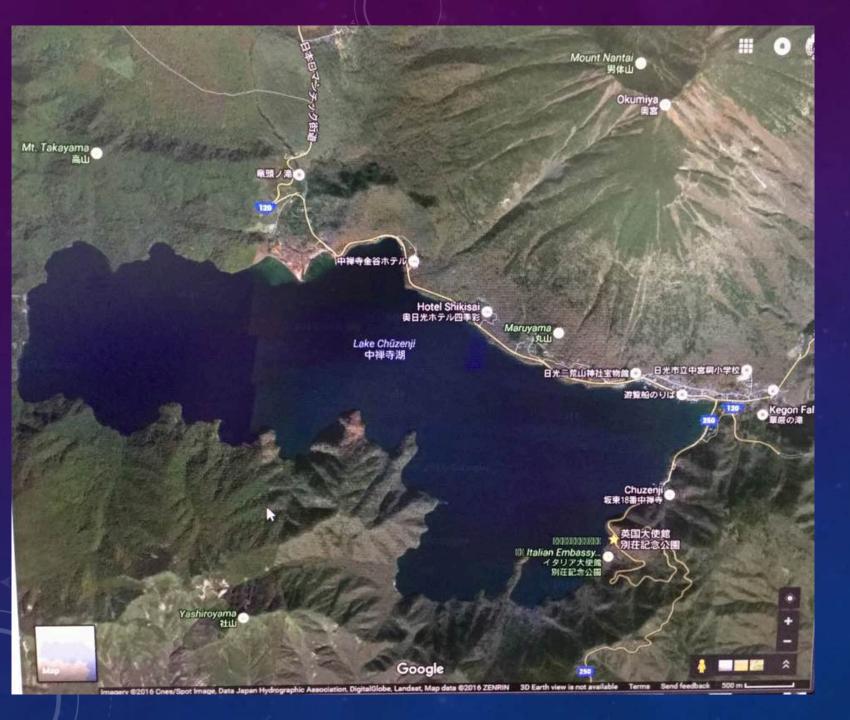


Sir Ernest Satow in 1900 (from the *Illustrated* London News of September 29<sup>th</sup>)

- 1. Maps Location, Satellite and Tourist
- 2. Satow's first four visits to Nikko: 1872, 1874, 1877 and 1880
- 3. <u>Visits to Japan from Siam in 1884 and 1886</u> (includes two trips to Nikko)
- 4. The "Lake Chuzenji Diary" kept separately from his main diary in 1895-1900. No less than 31 separate visits to Nikko!
- 5. <u>Last visit to Nikko</u> with his second son Takeda Hisayoshi when on his way home from China to retire in England (because his ship's departure was delayed by quarantine). May 31<sup>st</sup> June 4<sup>th</sup>, 1906.
- 6. Concluding Remarks

# WHERE IS NIKKO?





Satellite photograph of Lake Chuzenji with stratovolcano Mount Nantai (Google maps)





Mount Nantai

Modern Tourist Map of Lake Chuzenji area

#### 2. SATOW'S FIRST FOUR VISITS TO NIKKO

#### WHEN DID SATOW FIRST VISIT NIKKO?

- No visit mentioned in *A Diplomat in Japan* (1861-69), though he and Charles Wirgman met the *reiheishi* 例幣使 returning from Nikko where he was sent by the Emperor ("Mikado") to worship at leyasu's tomb. His men attempted to attack Satow and Wirgman, but failed. (*Diplomat in Japan*, first edition, 1921, pp. 218-221)
- His first visit to Nikko and Lake Chuzenji was in the 1870s.
- Diary. March 13, 1872.

"Started for Nikko with [Francis Ottiwell] Adams, [Charles] Wirgman and Punch [dog]. Servants and Bette [escort]."



Mount Nantai and Lake Chuzenji 男体山と中禅寺湖

# 'TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR: YEDO TO NIKKO AND BACK' (IN THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, MARCH-APRIL 1872) – SATOW'S FIRST PUBLISHED IMPRESSIONS OF NIKKO

- 20 April. "There is certainly a great charm about Nikkô, and there is variety for everyone's tastes. It is situated among hills of horse-shoe form, and backed by a showy [snowy?] range of high mountains, whose names commencing from the left are Nantai, Great and Little Manago, Niôhô, and Akanagi. Of these Nantaizan is the highest, and the most famous."
- Satow was attracted by Nikko's history, mythology, nature and healthy atmosphere:
  - "If the traveller is learned in the old history and mythology of Japan, he can spend days in examining the temples, shrines and other objects of interest in the sacred grounds already described. If he prefers nature, he can be equally interested in exploring the neighbourhood, and whichever way his steps lead him, he will find points of attraction. From any one of the eminences within a walk, he will on a clear day obtain a fine view of the plain which he has lately traversed, stretching away beyond Utsunomiya and Oshiukaidô, as far as Ashiwozan and the peaks of Tsukuba in Mito. Then, turning his face round he will see, in bold contrast, the snowy range which limits the horizon on the north with a seemingly impenetrable wall. Add to this a delicious atmosphere, bracing and health-giving, and no more is needed to stamp this place as one of the pleasantest resting-places in Japan."

#### LAKE CHUZENJI

- One of the principal points to which travellers will direct their steps is the Lake of Chuzenji. Leaving the little inn, the river is directly reached, with a picturesque view of the ordinary bridge, and beyond it the red or sacred bridge, the valley through which the stream rushes being shut in by a mountain of some dimensions.
- The lake is charmingly situated, reminding one of many a scene in Scotland. There are said to be no fish in it, though one of the coolies seemed to be of contrary opinion, and on being pressed said that he thought they had fallen from heaven! The river Daiya [大谷川], which flows past Nikko, has its origin in this lake, and a short way outside the village, on the right hand as one returns, is the path which leads to the famous cascade called Kégon no taki, said to be 750 feet high. From the temple here commences the difficult ascent of Nantaizan, said to be three ri. "



Lake Chuzenji 中禅寺湖

Shinkyo, the red or sacred bridge 神橋

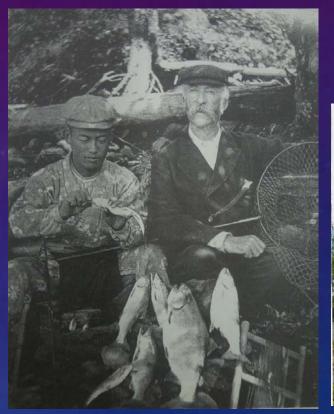




Kegon Falls 華厳の滝

## THOMAS GLOVER AND LAKE CHUZENJI

- Scottish merchant Thomas Blake Glover (1838-1911) introduced trout from Canada to the lake in 1902 and 1904 with help from British consular official Harold Parlett.
- He also built the Nishi Rokuban Lodge in 1893. After Glover's death it was bought by Hans (Hansaburo) Hunter (1884-1947) and became the Tokyo Angling and Country Club in 1925, though it burnt down in 1940. Only the chimney remains now.



Glover with Japanese 'ghillie' (guide)



Nishi Rokuban Memorial Garden

#### OTHER PLACES

 Satow mentions the village of Kiyotaki, and a "fine waterfall called Urami ga taki, where the water shoots down some fifty or sixty feet. The spot is picturesque and quite worth visiting."

 Mountains mentioned: Toyama ("a hill like a huge animal couchant"); Keichozan, Haguroyama, Mt. Tsukuba's double peak. The "glorious range of the Nikkozan". Waterfall: Kiri furi no taki (falling mist) in a wild ravine.



Urami taki by Utagawa Kuniyoshi (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston) 裏見滝



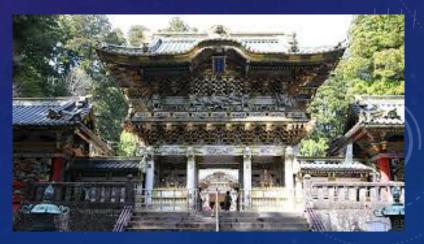
Mount Toyama 外山

#### 1874 DIARY ENTRIES – SECOND VISIT TO NIKKO

- September 24. "Started for Nikkô with the Hayllars at 11.30 fr. my house in jinrikisha (2 men)..."
- Reached Nikko on September 26<sup>th</sup> on foot and in kago (palanquin).
- Sept. 27 "Morning to Kamman ga fuchi. Iyeyasu's shrine in afternoon. Display of treasures and articles used in the festival processions."
- Sept. 28. "Morning cloudy. Walked to Takinoö and round between Tôshôgû & Iyeyasu's shrine with Mrs. Hayllar.... Afternoon. Visited Iyemitsu tomb. Chief priest delighted with present of a riô, & invited us to drink tea in his own house."
- Sept. 29. "Sept. 29. Started 8.15 for Chiuzenji. Road fr. Magaeshi over hill washed away, & path along bed (kawara) of the torrent perpetually crossed & recrossed by small temporary bridges."
- Sept. 30. "Left Yumoto in the rain at 1.45 and descended for Chuzenji."



Rickshaw/Jinrikisha 人力車



Toshogu 東照宮

# GUIDE BOOK TO NIKKO, 1875

- Satow really loved Nikko and Lake Chuzenji. Love at first sight, one of his favourite places in Japan. His *Guide Book to Nikko*, published by The Japan Mail at Yokohama in 1875 was the first tour guide in English of the area. It was foreigners, not Japanese, who 'discovered' the charm and beauty of Nikko! In the Edo era women had been forbidden near the sacred Mt. Nantai ("Man's Body Mountain" 男体山).
- The guide is mainly about access to Nikko from Tokyo, about the Toshogu and other shrines. Lake also mentioned. Based on notes he made in 1872, revised and supplemented. No illustrations! 42 pages.
- "excellent native guidebook" mentioned at the end (Nikkôzan-shi, five volumes with illustrations) 日光山志

THE following compilation consists of notes made during a journey to Nikkô, by Mr. E. M. Satow, Japanese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, in the year 1872. They are now published with his permission, having been recently revised and, in parts, largely supplemented by him.

YOKOHAMA, May 1st, 1875.

#### THE NIKKÔ GUIDE.

There are several roads to the resting place of the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty and of his illustrious grandson. That usually followed is by the Oshiu road as far as Utsunomiya, and thence to the left by Imaichi. The itinerary is as follows:—

Nihonbashi to Senji... 2 Ri. 0 Chô. Inns.

#### Takenotsu (tateba)

#### Kameya

 Sôga ...
 ...
 2
 ,8
 ,,
 Iwakiya.

 Koshigaya
 ...
 1
 ,,
 28
 ,,
 Tamaya.

 Kasukabé ...
 ...
 2
 ,,
 28
 ,,
 Yoshiuoya.

 Sugito
 ...
 ...
 1
 ,,
 28
 ,,
 Tsutaya.

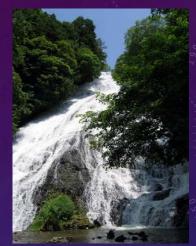
 Satté ...
 ...
 ...
 1
 ,,
 25
 ,
 Honjin.

Kurihashi ... 2 , 3 ,, (Ferry.)

Nakata ... .. 0 ,, 18 ,,

### 1877 DIARY ENTRIES – THIRD VISIT TO NIKKO

- Sept. 29. "Left Yumoto by boat to head of cascade [Yudaki] 1½ bu, and so over the Senjôgahara to Chiuzenji. Splendid view of the mountains on the N. and E., and of Shirane looking back from the opposite side of the moor. Various ferns... on the way down. Turned off at Midzusawa to see the Uramigataki, which is a real waterfall. Hard climb of 5 chô from the teahouse below. Wild grapes and chestnuts. Arr. at 5, and went to the house of Kanaya Kiichi in Iri-machi, but found them unprepared except for European guests with a cook. So after a while transferred my belongings to Konishiya Kiichirô, the first inn on the left side in Hachiishi."
- Sept. 30. Walked to Kirifuri (no taki).
- October 1. "Spent a couple of hours at the tomb of Tôshôgû, where there are few changes to be noted. I added a good many details to the Guide bk., of which it would by now be worth while to publish a third edition. The middle of May is the best time for the azaleas."



Yudaki 湯滝



Senjogahara marshland 戦場ヶ原



Kirifuri no taki 霧降の滝

# ISABELLA BIRD (MRS. BISHOP)

- Miss Isabella Bird stayed at Kanaya Cottage Inn for 12 days in 1878 on her way north to Hokkaido. (See her *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*, Letters VI to VIII.) The proprietor Zenichiro Kanaya relocated his business in 1893 and opened "Kanaya Hotel" above the River Daiya on the South side.
- "Kanaya is the chief man in the village, and is very intelligent and apparently well educated...Of late, to help his income, he has let these charming rooms to foreigners who have brought letters to him..." From Letter VII, Unbeaten Tracks in Japan

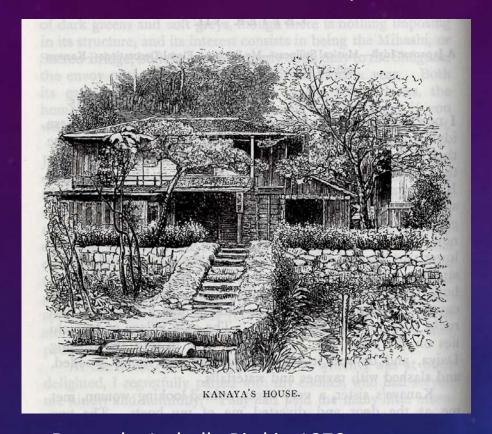


Isabella Bird



Zenichiro Kanaya

# KANAYA'S HOUSE (KANAYA HOTEL HISTORY HOUSE)





Drawn by Isabella Bird in 1878

The house as we see it today

"I don't know what to write about my house. It is a Japanese idyll; there is nothing within or without it which does not please the eye, and after the din of the *yadoyas*, its silence, musical with the dash of waters and the twitter of birds, is truly refreshing." From Letter VII, *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan* 

### 1880 DIARY ENTRIES – SATOW'S FOURTH VISIT TO NIKKO

- September 24. "Started for a fourth journey to Nikkō by way of Ōji and Iwatsuki, having sent my servant Homma Sabü-rō and a coolie carrying baggage on the day before to Koga."
- "Sept. 29. We visited Iheyasu's Mausoleum in the morning, and that of Ihemitsu in the afternoon. The negi [lower ranked Shinto priest 禰宜] of the former is Hoshina, an Aidzu man formerly called Sai-gau. The head-priest of Mañ-gwañ-zhi I had made the acquaintance of in 1874 when I was here with the Hayllars."
- Sept. 30 Satow and J.G. Kennedy (Legation Secretary) start for Chuzenji but then climb Mount Nantai.



leyasu's tomb



Iemitsu's mausoleum (Taiyuinbyo) 大猷院廟

#### 3. VISITS TO JAPAN FROM SIAM IN 1884 AND 1886

During both short visits to Japan he made a point of going to Nikko.

### 1884 (In Japan October 1 – November 22)

- •November 8. Satow starts from Ueno (Tokyo) with Hannen on same train at 7 am. He sees Nantai and Shirane from the train. Reaches Kome-ya hotel at Chuzenji at 1.37 pm.
- •11 Nov. He walks with Saburo (his manservant) to Yumoto.
- •12 Nov. Long diary entry which begins: "Nikkō. 7 a.m. Baro[meter] 28.86. Engaged a guide last night for Nanataki & Nio-hō-zan, and got off at 5 min. to 8."
- •13 Nov. Visits tomb of Iyeyasu and corrects faults in the Handbook. In the afternoon to Utsunomiya.
- •15 Nov. "Started at 8.15. The view of the Nikkō mountains from the ferry was magnificent, including also Shirane & Akagi: much more snow than 3 days ago when I went up Nio-hô-zan."



Komeya Hotel 米屋旅館



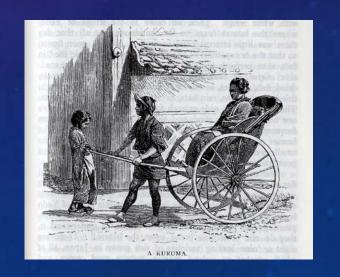
Yumoto onsen 湯元温泉

#### 1886 (In Japan June 23 – September 1)

- July 24. Left by 9.25 train for Utsunomiya.
- 25 July "After tea walked to the Kamman ga fuchi & a short way beyond. The whole party i.e. Plunketts, Layard & myself."
- 26 July. "Up betw[een]. Iyemitsu & Iyeyasu to Takinō, & thence thro' wood trying to reach the sesshō-seki [殺生石] w[hi]ch. was impossible, & came back behind the temples. Long jaw [talk] with Mutsu Munemitsu."
- 30 July. "Started at 9 with the Plunketts & Layard for Yumoto [onsen]. It was a fine, warm morning. Walked to Kiyotaki and then got on horseback. The Road much improved everywhere."
- 15 August. Satow leaves Nikko in kuruma [rickshaw]. Next day he was back in Tokyo.



Kanman ga fuchi abyss 憾満ヶ淵



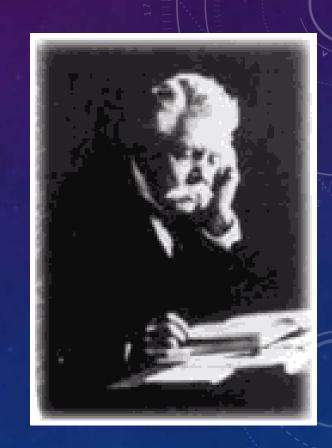
A kuruma 車

#### 4. THE "LAKE CHUZENJI DIARY" – ACCOUNT OF A DIPLOMAT'S RETREAT

- Like many of his diplomatic colleagues Satow wanted to have a place to escape both the heat of Tokyo in summer (there were of course no air conditioners!) and the stress of work. He also had such a retreat in Siam where he served from 1884 to 1887, and in China where he was Minister from 1900 to 1906.
- In Siam he rented a house on the island of Koh Sichang in the Gulf of Thailand, not far from Bangkok.
- He kept diaries for his villa at Lake Chuzenji and Ku-miao-tsun ("The Cottage" near Peking, built in 1902) which are separate from the main diaries. They are together in the Satow papers, ref. PRO 30/33 17/16.
- Satow himself described the Chuzenji house as a "cottage" (see his letter to Admiral Seymour below) but nowadays the word "villa" is used and seems more appropriate.
- He built both the Japanese villa and Chinese cottage himself, or rather ordered their construction. The land round Lake Chuzenji was owned by the Imperial Family in the Meiji period.
- Satow visited Lake Chuzenji a total of <u>31 times</u> between 20 August 1895 and 9 April 1900. At first he rented a house.

# PART OF A LETTER TO FRIEND FREDERICK VICTOR DICKINS FROM LAKE CHUZENJI, DATED AUGUST 21, 1895 (PRO 30/33 11/6)

- "...Yesterday I came here to a small house on the bank of the Lake [Chuzenji] which I have taken [rented] till the end of September. I forget whether you know the place. It is very small and quiet. The only other foreigners who have houses here are Gutschmid, the Lowthers, the Kirkwoods, and a German savant name unknown. The scenery is much prettier than that of Hakone as the hills are covered with forest, it is higher, and not more rainy. Very probably I shall fix my residence here during the summer months for the rest of my stay in this country...."
- Glover is not mentioned as having a house. Did he use it very rarely? Did Satow not know about his house?



F.V. Dickins (1838-1915)

## THE CHUZENJI HOUSE



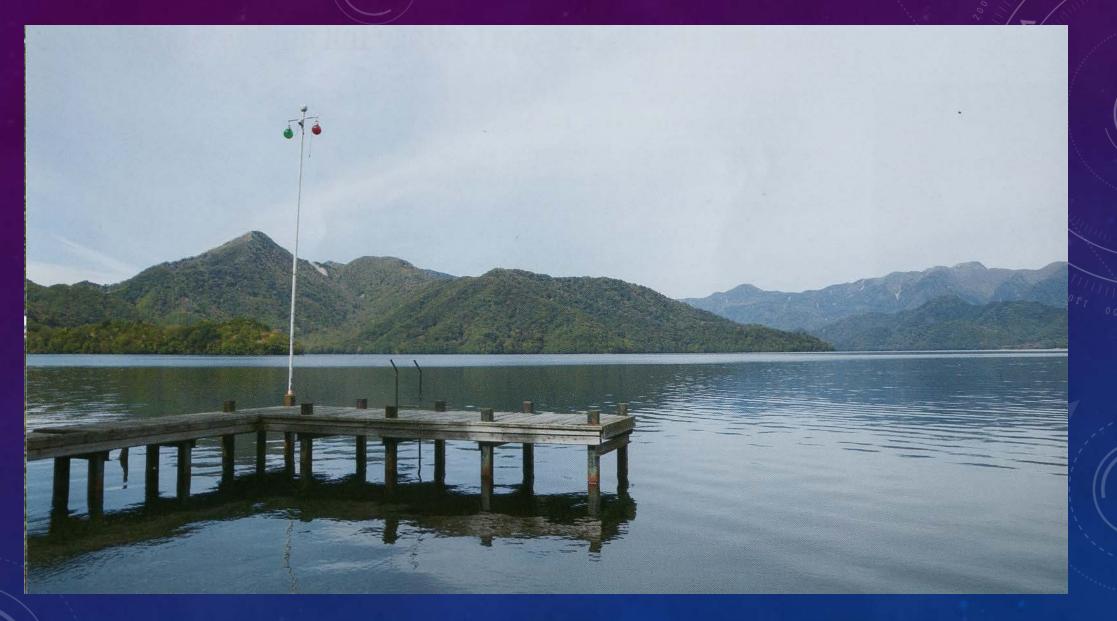


• Diary May 30, 1896. "A splendid morning. Went over with Conder to the building site, fixed upon a place for the boathouse, and ordered the path at the back to be taken further up the hill. The front of the site to be built up in three terraces, so as to widen the courtyard in front of the house. Azaleas white, red and pink in bloom. Lower down the Nikko valley wisterias in bloom. Walked down to the station in about 3½ hours, and came back to Tokio by 4.40 train."

- Built to the design of British architect Josiah Conder (1852-1920) who also designed the *Rokumeikan*.



 July 15. "Walked up to Chuzenji... Met Mrs. Bishop [Isabella Bird] at Umagaeshi. Called on the Baroness d'Anethan. It rained so heavily that I had to give up lunching with Lowther, and came on straight to my house at Tozawa [砥沢], which was in a state of dire confusion. But by dinner time it had been got a good deal into order, dining room, drawing room and two rooms upstairs shoji [障子] papered and the staircase finished. The last of the tategu [建具 fixtures and fittings] arrived."



View of Lake Chuzenji from near the British villa

### LOCATION OF THE HOUSE



"The southern shore of Lake Chuzenji viewed from Ojiri Bridge. Going south through the foliage on the left, the visitor reaches Azegata, the ferry port, and from there proceeds to Ashio, a well-known copper mine. Tozawa, where Ernest Satow built his villa, is located over the cape in the centre of the photograph."

Copyright Nagasaki University Library database, 2002-2006

HOUSE VIEWED FROM THE LAKE – OPENED AS A MEMORIAL PARK BY TOCHIGI PREFECTURE ON JULY 1, 2016



The villa was used by the British Embassy until 2008, then donated to Tochigi Prefecture in 2010. (See Japan Times article, December 5, 2015)

In 1998 the prefecture bought the Italian Embassy's villa, built in 1928. It is now also a memorial park.

There are also the villas of the French and Belgian embassies, still in use.

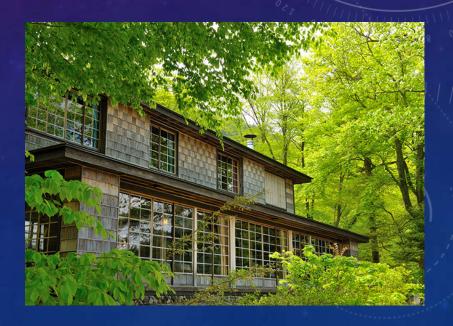
英国大使館別荘記念公園 Photo: 日光自然博物館

OTHER VILLAS – IN CHUZENJI'S HEYDAY (c. 1924) THERE WERE ABOUT 40 VILLAS AND HOUSES OF DIPLOMATS AROUND THE LAKE

(See 高田教子

「中禅寺湖畔別荘地の形成過程と近代日本における外国人建築家と施主の関係性に関する研究」 Tokyo Metropolitan University Doctoral Thesis, 2014)

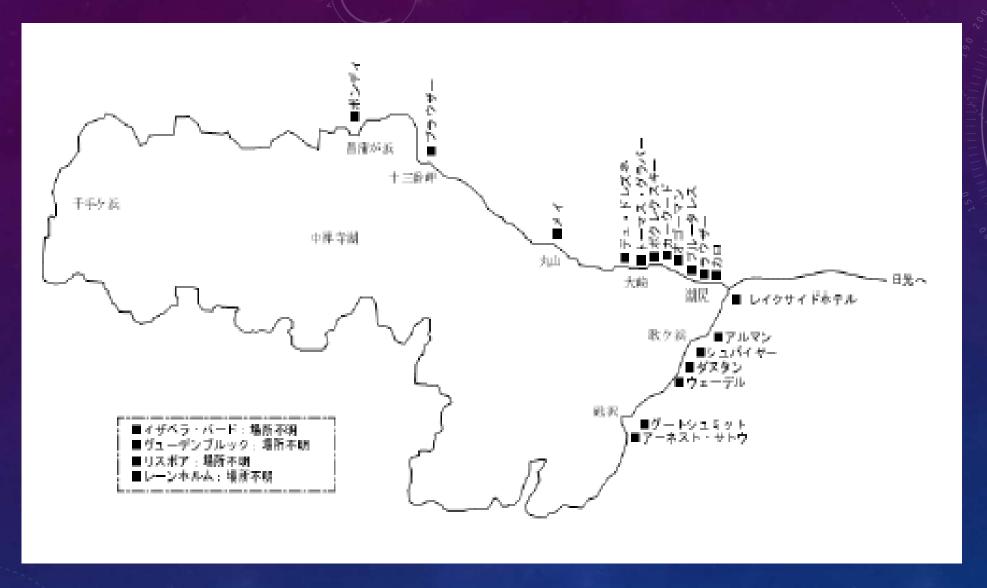




Belgian Embassy villa (in use)

French Embassy villa (in use)

Italian Embassy villa memorial park



Location of villas around Lake Chuzenji according to Satow's diary From doctoral thesis by Ms. Noriko Takata p. 36. with permission

#### DATES OF SATOW'S VISITS TO NIKKO, 1895-1900

1895

[Arrives in Japan on July 28.]

August 20-29

September 2-10; 16-19

1896

May 29-30

July 1-4; 14-25

July 31 – August 14

August 24 – September 5

September 11-21

October 9-12

November 7-9

December 26-28

1897

January 29 – February 1

March 6-9; 26-29

[To England for Diamond Jublilee,

May-November]

December 3-6

1898

February 26 – March 1

May 13-16

June 17-20

July 10-23

July 29 – September 20 \*

1899

January 26-30

February 24-26

April 14-17

May 4-8; 26-29

July 3-15

August 6-30

October 16-23

December 2-4

1900

April 6-9

[Leaves Japan post on May 4.]

•Longest time, about seven weeks

• In 1895 he rented a house from Ito Asajiro "small and not very comfortable, near the outfall of the lake" (Lake Chuzenji diary) and stayed there.

## 「夏は外務省が日光に移る」 "IN SUMMER THE FOREIGN OFFICE MOVES TO NIKKO."

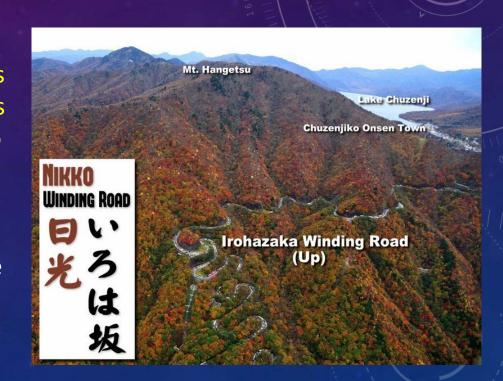
- It is true that many diplomats of whom Satow was one of the first went to stay in Nikko, but not really to work. Their main purpose was Rest and Recuperation (R & R). The opportunities to 'play' (遊ぶ) were many: fishing on the lake, boating, boat races, walking, mountain climbing, botanising, playing whist, parties, picnics etc. If there was any work done, it was probably no more than what we nowadays call 'networking', or getting to know colleagues and subordinates better. There is no evidence of diplomatic negotiations in Satow's diaries.
- We see hardly any members of the Japanese Foreign Ministry in Satow's Chuzenji diary, though people like Ito Hirobumi and Aoki Shuzo appear often in the main diaries for 1895-1900 centred on Tokyo. The origin of the phrase suggesting that the (Japanese) Foreign Office moves to Nikko in summertime is obscure, and the Japan Times author has suggested it was actually a joke.

COMMENT BY SIR HUGH CORTAZZI (UK AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, 1980-84 AND JAPANOLOGIST)

In a recent email to me, he wrote:

"I am sure that the Gaimusho did not migrate to Chuzenji. But as you know the French, Italian and Belgian Legations/Embassies also had villas at Chuzenji. So presumably in those days when diplomats did not go home for leave more than once in 3 or 4 years there was a small diplomatic community in Chuzenji in the summer where no doubt there was much gossip and exchange of information.

Occasionally even in the 1920s and 1930s despatches were said to have sent off under the heading British Embassy Chuzenji! When I first went to the villa in the 1950s there was only a footpath to the villa from the temple and luggage was collected and delivered by boat and calls to the villa from Tokyo had to be routed through an operator like the old fashioned trunk calls of my youth in England. The hairpin bends on the road up (the iroha-zaka) were quite hazardous. Even a car might have to do two turns to get round some corners. The road did not in those days go beyond Yumoto."



(quoted with permission)

#### FROM 'RESIDENTIAL RHYMES' BY OSMAN EDWARDS, TOKYO: HASEGAWA, 1899

#### The Minister at Chiuzenji

When the Tourists cease from calling and the heat is, and the heat is

What none but a mosquito can support, can support

When the minister is sick of signing treaties, signing treaties,

Or snubbing an audacious treaty-port, treaty-port

He loves to read *Kojiki* or the *Guenji*, or the *Guenji* 

And prays in Japanese to To-sho-gu, To-sho-gu

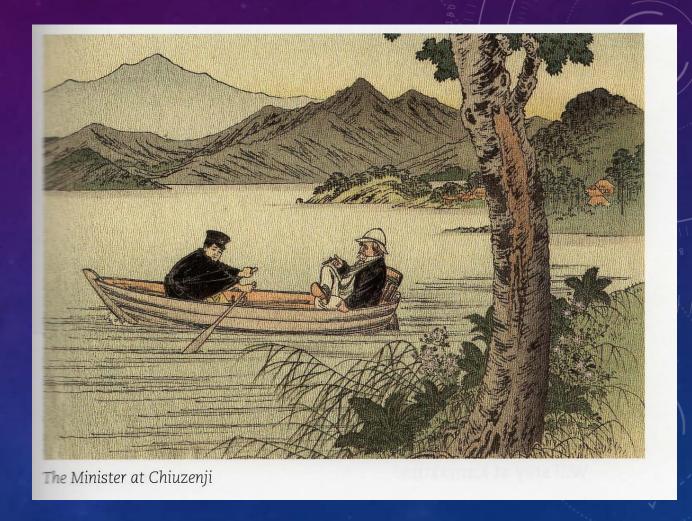
And wishes by the waters of Chiuzenji, of Chiuzenji,

That both Moses and Confucius were true, true

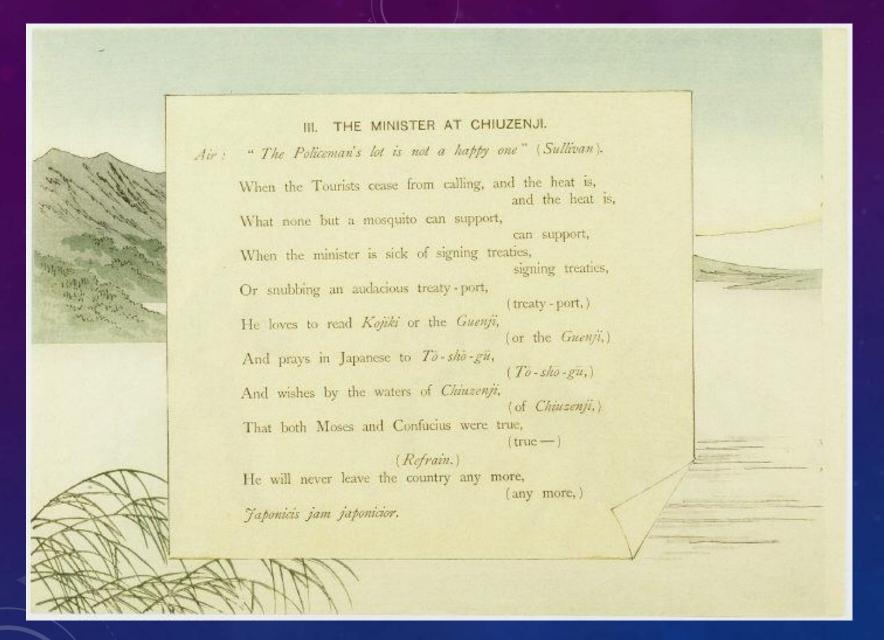
Refrain: He will never leave the country any more, any more

(Tune: 'The policeman's lot is not a happy one', Arthur Sullivan)

Source: H. Cortazzi, *Images of Japan 1885-1912: Scenes, Tales and Flowers*, SISJAC, 2011



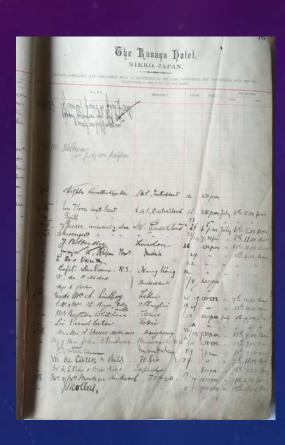
This is meant to be Satow, but the Japanese artist (Arai Yoshimune, son of Utagawa Yoshimune) had probably never seen Satow!



From Nichibunken's "Overseas Images of Japan" database

The original tune/air is from Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera *The Pirates of Penzance*. Click here.

SATOW 'S NAME IN THE KANAYA HOTEL GUEST BOOK (5 JULY 1899)



Capte Mes of . Lindberg. M2 Bulton Whitehear Si Ernest Satow Mr. Mer of Elever chilly Mr. & Mrs. John R. Van Den

#### NOTABLE COLLEAGUES AND GUESTS OF SATOW AT CHUZENJI (MENTIONED IN THE LAKE CHUZENJI DIARY)

- Allen, Clement
- Awdry, Bishop William
- Baelz, Dr. Erwin von
- Baron d'Anethan Belgian Minister
- Baroness d'Anethan (nee Haggard)
- Basil-Woodd, C.H.
- Bird, Isabella (Mrs. Bishop)
- Bonar, Henry Alfred Constant
- Bondy, Vicomte de
- Boyce, R.H. (Office of Works)

- Brennan, Byron
- Brockelbank, Gerald
- Buck, Col. Alfred E.
- Cheetham, Joshua Milne
- Chirol, Ignatius Valentine
- Cholmondeley, Rev. Lionel Berners
- Churchill, Lt. Col. Arthur George
- Conder, Josiah
- Crowe, E.T.F.
- Dragoon, Satow's pony
- Fitzgerald, Admiral Charles C.P.

- Foxwell, Prof. Ernest
- Gowland, T.S.
- Grosvenor, Hugh
- Gutschmid, Freiherr von
- Haggard, Col. Andrew
- Hannen, Lady and Beau
- Harmand, Jules
- Henry (Heinrich), Prince of Prussia
- Holmes, E.H.
- Joe, Satow's dog

- King, Walter E.
- Kirkwood William, and Mrs.
- Leyden, Graf von
- Lowther, Gerard Augustus
- May, Paul
- Mitchell, Sir Charles
- Nabeshima 鍋島 Naohiro and his son Naomitsu (Cambridge student) of the Saga clan
- Napier, Charles
- O'Gorman, Colonel
- Ono Yoshizane 小野義真
- Ottley, Captain Charles (naval attache) and Mrs.
- Parlett, Harold George

- Pereira, M.C.G.
- Poklevski-Kozell, Stanislas
- Pourtalès-Gorgier, Comte de
- Rosen, Baron Roman
   Romanovich
- Salmon, Admiral Sir Nowell
- Sannomiya Yoshitane, Baron 三 宮義胤 and Baroness Alethea (nee Raynor)
- Satow, Lisinka (German cousin)
- Seymour, Admiral Sir Edward Hobart
- Testa, Jonkheer H.
- Whitehead, James Beethom
- Wilkinson, Judge Hiram Shaw

- Wilson, Huntingdon
- Wydenbruck, Count Christoph von
- Wylie, R.A. (of Cornes & Co.)
- Yates, Frederick (artist)



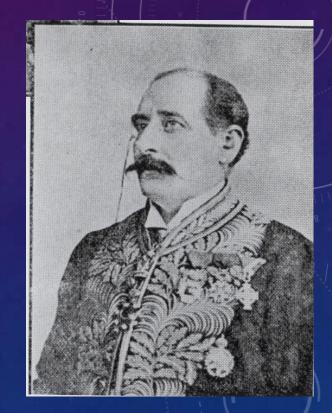
Baroness d'Anethan

Eleanora Mary, Baroness d'Anethan (nee Haggard) (1858-1935). Wife of Baron Albert d'Anethan, daughter of William Rider Haggard.

Author of Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan (London: Stanley Paul, 1912)

Her husband Baron Albert d'Anethan was Belgian Minister in Japan from 1894 to 1910.

See G.A. Lensen, translated and edited, The D'Anethan Dispatches from Japan, 1894-1910 (Florida: The Diplomatic Press, 1967).



Baron d'Anethan

28 July 1898 167 copy. Dear Sir Edward, many thanks for your letter of the 73th of subsequent tely informing me of your intended more. ments. I shall look foryou here on the 3th august . Hyon get to yokohama early Cronghi that Day, how would it suit you to come up to Tokist the Jame afternoon with It. Powlett and Iwallow The west morning we could get this your calls on the min of marine of the Pres!, tafter an early tunch take the one o'clock hain to hitto, We wed. pass the right there, thent day go up To my collage on thing engi Lake " I can put you up

with one of your staff and matrin O Jorman has ofered to take in another. The histance accoss the take from house to the other is only 20. mm y book. This would enable you to see some part of he vest scenery in this part of Japan I must return to lokis on The 13 h In the in coming Canadran mail, but if you like to stay a day or his longer at the cottage it Old, early be managed, as I usually leave a cook and Two servants there when I Come down to Tokio. I tely yesterday that the imperor will ! prefer to give you an andience of you do. take yokohama on you way back from the worth in replember a

Oct ? , as the heat is so great now. The fact is he never receives it any if he can possibly help it. all that etignette requires has been fulfilled by my having 188 privately expressed your wish to be presented, I take it That we may regard the antience as not coming of We usually make the Calle on the min. of marine of The him. bres in tall hat spork cont, so you will not require uniform in lokio. , he lightest possible clothing will do fatoker, and the journey to with. at Changing on wears light English cummer clothing. me whether this proposal will be apremble to you.

#### SEYMOUR REPLIES BY LETTER DATED AUGUST 13, 1898 FROM H.M.S. CENTURION

- "Let me take this opportunity to thank you for all your kind hospitality, which I much enjoyed. You have an ideal retreat on the Lake, and to my mind it's [sic.] distance from the other houses far more than doubles it's [sic.] value."
- On September 25<sup>th</sup> he writes: "I much enjoyed being your guest, & hope some day to persuade you to take a cruize, & be mine... I was sorry to hear of your storm keeping you from Chiuzenji & hope it did not injure your cottage there."
- On October 31<sup>st</sup>: "I suppose your weather is charming now; I hope you are well and enjoying it. My recollections of Chiuzenji are most agreeable..."



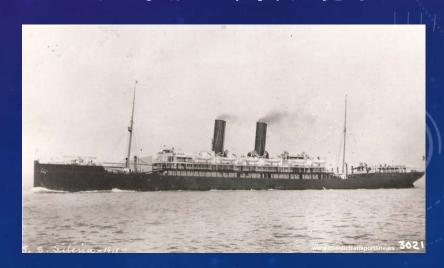
Sir Edward Seymour, 1840-1929, Commander-in-Chief, China Station, 1898-1901

# 4. SATOW'S LAST VISIT TO NIKKO (1906)

- On his way home from China, he arrived at Nagasaki (16 May), Kobe (18 May), Tokio (21 May). Imperial audience (26 May).
- 28 May. "Went early & said goodbye at Fujimi-cho [2-chome, between Hosei University and Yasukuni shrine]. OK [O-Kane] says she has given up the idea of adopting a little girl; and will think of getting H.Y. [Hisayoshi] married, as soon as he is able to earn a livelihood... It is fixed that the 'Siberia' is detained in quarantine for ten days, & her departure is put off till further notice."
- 31 May, Satow goes with Hisayoshi to Nikko by the 10.30 train, getting there at 3.30. Stays until June 5<sup>th</sup>, when he returns by 11.10 train to Tokio, arriving at 4.10.
- 9 June. Satow sails on the S.S. Siberia at 3.20 pm.



Fujimi-cho house plaque in Tokyo サトウの家跡地 東京富士見町



S. S. Siberia



Takeda O-Kane (1853-1932) in the 1870s

She had two sons with Ernest Satow: Takeda Eitaro (1880-1926) Takeda Hisayoshi (1883-1972)

### SATOW AT CHUZENJI - 1906 DIARY ENTRIES

"1 June. To Chuzenji, starting on foot at 8.30 and walked by upper road to Umagaeshi [馬返] and the 2 waterfall teahouse by 10.15. Here rested half an hour, looking at the beautifully varied tints of green in the forest…Lakeside Hotel at 11.35…After lunch rowed the Siren, my old boat, over to Tozawa, where the garden is greatly improved. Plenty of Rh[ododendron]. Pentaphyllum in flower, looking like fair sized trees…

2 June. ...In a boat down the lake sailing most of the way to Shōbu no hama [菖蒲の浜], and then walked, partly by the bank of the Riudzu stream & then across the moor to the path, getting to Yumoto at 11.15, where we put up at Nanma's hotel, a new place since my time...Walked a little way towards the Konsei toge [pass] with H.Y. [Hisayoshi] and then to the head of Yunotaki and back."



Lakeside Hotel, opened 1894, as seen in the 1920s



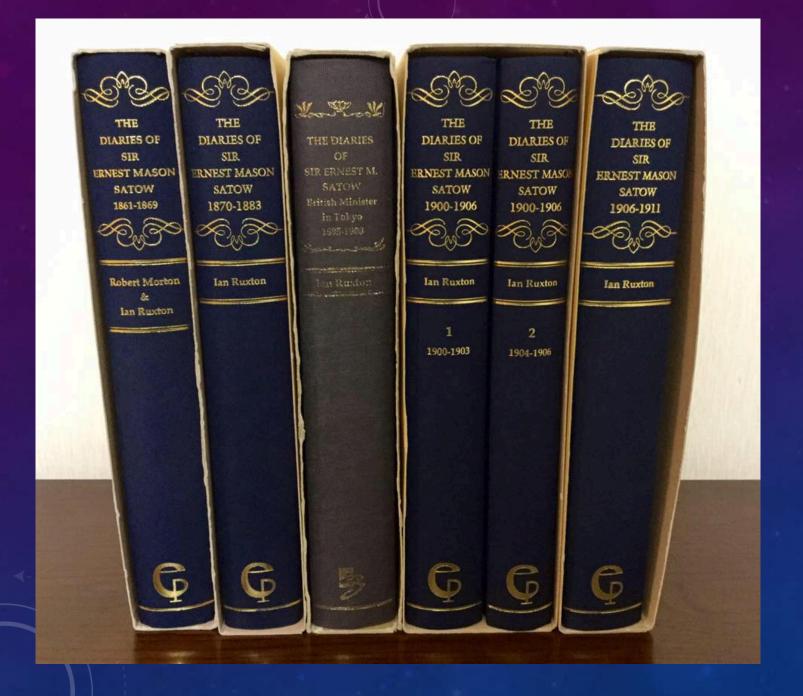
Shoubu ga Hama camping ground

## SATOW AND NIKKO - CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Satow loved Nikko and took all the chances he could to go there, especially after he built his
  house there in 1896 during his period as Minister 1895-1900. He preferred it to Hakone onsen,
  or Karuizawa where John Harington Gubbins had a house. In total he went to Nikko 38 times.
- Lake Chuzenji reminded him of Scotland's lochs. Probably Glover thought the same?
- He walked, hiked, climbed the nearby mountains, went boating on the lake, hunted for wild plants and flowers, and entertained guests, diplomatic colleagues and subordinates.
- It was a place to exchange information (including gossip) and to get to know people better, outside the pressures of work in Tokio.
- I have found no record of Satow inviting members of the Japanese Foreign Office to his house by the lake, and that would probably have defeated the point of having it. They had their own retreats elsewhere – by the seaside at Hayama etc.
- Satow's great interest in, and affection for, Lake Chuzenji influenced other foreigners to build houses there, and it is in large part thanks to Ernest Satow, Isabella Bird and Thomas Glover and other foreigners that the lake is now so appreciated by the Japanese people.

# CHIUZENJI DIARY TRANSCRIPTION

- I transcribed the Chiuzenji Diary and it was published by Edition Synapse of Tokyo in 2003 as part of Satow's diaries for 1895-1900. Sold out!
- I later republished Satow's diaries for 1895-1900 with lulu.com (paperback and digital format, for students).
- Attendants at this talk can receive a copy of the Chuzenji Diaries newly published by the kindness of Edition Synapse as a special pamphlet.



Sir Ernest Satow's diaries, published by Eureka Press (1861-69, 1870-83, 1900-06, 1906-11) and Edition Synapse (1895-1900).

The 1895-1900 volume includes the Chuzenji Diary.

Diaries for 1883-88 (Siam) and 1889-93 (Uruguay) are in preparation.

At last I too have seen all of Nikko, and can say "Kek'ko"!!

Thank you very much for inviting me, and for your attention! 御招待、御清聴、誠にありがとうございました。

