

Sir Aurel Stein's Visit to Japan in 1930: His Diary and Notebook

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Introduction¹

In April 1930, amidst preparations for his Fourth Expedition to Central Asia, Sir Aurel Stein (1862–1943) visited Japan and spent 12 days there. He was coming from a North-American lecture tour and was heading for Nanking where he was going to apply for a visa and a permit from the Kuomintang government for his upcoming expedition. The stopover in Japan was essentially a sightseeing visit to famous tourist attractions, during which he also met with a number of scholars, and this is the aspect of his trip that is most interesting to us today. Stein was already 68 at the time and a celebrity in academic circles. Scholars in the newly emerging field of Dunhuang studies had been working for over a decade on the material he had discovered on his previous expeditions, and he was keen to meet them.

Stein arrived in Yokohama on 10 April 1930 and departed from Nagasaki on 21 April. During the week and a half in between, he travelled along the main island from Tōkyō to the Kansai region, visited historical sites and met with a number of people. The Stein Collection at the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (LHAS) has a small amount of memorabilia related to this visit, including hotel brochures, guidebooks and postcards acquired along the way. There are also two cuttings from English language newspapers reporting his arrival. The first is from the front page of *The Japan Times*, and has a photo of the aging explorer and the heading 'Noted Archaeologist Arrives on Empress':

Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., Superintendent of the Indian Archaeological Survey for over thirty years and a noted explorer and scholar on Buddhism, arrived at Yokohama Thursday morning on the C.P.R. Liner Empress of Asia from Vancouver, enroute to his home in Kashmir, India.

Dr. Stein is proceeding to Nara, where he plans to stay about five days for archeological study and in particular he wishes to study the architecture of the world famous Horiuji Temple in Nara. Also while in Japan he will see Dr. Takakusu and Dr. Takei, Japanese archaeologists.

Sir Aurel in 1900 and 1901 explored Turkestan archaeologically and as a result he published a book called *Ancient Khotan*. He studied Oriental languages and antiquities at Vienna and at Tübingen University and in England. He is the author of numerous books, among which are *Chronicle of Kings of Kashmir*, *Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan*, *Ancient Khotan*, and *Ruins of Desert Cathay*.²

The second appeared the following day, on the front page of *The Japan Advertiser*, with much the same information. Japanese language papers also ran the story and in all reports he is consistently portrayed in a highly complimentary manner, as an eminent archaeologist.³ These news reports show that he was a person of considerable reputation and that his visit was of interest to the general public in Japan.

Initially, Stein planned to spend only six days in Japan, taking advantage of the stopover option of the Canadian Pacific Line, as he described it to his good friend P.S. Allen (1869–1933) in a letter written aboard the *Empress Maru* the day before his arrival in Yokohama.⁴ He wanted to see Japan and perhaps meet a few scholars, unless Sir Frederick Whyte (1883–1970), Stein's main ally in his negotiations with the Chinese authorities, suggested that he should proceed

immediately to Shanghai. But Whyte's letter, which he received soon after landing, 'gave encouraging account' about his prospects and thus permitted him to stay for a few days.

Stein landed in Yokohama and the very same day did a tour of Kamakura. He then travelled up to Tōkyō where he spent three days visiting tourist sites and meeting academics. His diary shows that he headed first to the Maison franco-japonaise to meet Henri Maspero (1882–1945), the French sinologist whom he had entrusted with working on the Chinese manuscripts from his Third Expedition. Although Maspero's initial notes on the material were very encouraging, and Stein had used them in *Innermost Asia* (1928), there had been no progress since then and Stein had been unsuccessful in getting a clear answer from him. During a visit to Paris a year earlier Stein learned from the Indologist Sylvain Lévi (1863–1935) that Maspero was working in Tōkyō. Lévi also suggested that perhaps Paul Demiéville (1894–1979), a Swiss Sinologist and resident at the Maison franco-japonaise, could work on the material if Maspero was too busy.⁵ Stein arrived to find that Maspero had already left. Demiéville, however, was there, and Stein met him and his family several times.

While in Tōkyō, besides the sightseeing, Stein also had a chance to meet members of the Japanese academic community, most of whom he had met personally or corresponded with before. Among them were Yabuki Keiki 矢吹慶輝 (1879–1939), a historian of religion, whom he had known primarily because of Kabuki's interest in the Dunhuang manuscripts. He had spent the first half of 1923 in London, working on the Stein Collection at the British Museum.⁶ Stein also met the art historians Taki Seiichi 瀧精一 (1873–1945) and Dan Inō 團伊能 (1892–1973), and the historian of China Katō Shigeshi 加藤繁 (1880–1946), who were all professors at Tōkyō Imperial University. He appears to have met the archaeologist Harada Yoshito 原田淑人 (1885–1974) as well, but did not mention him in his diary.⁷

Stein was also introduced to Prince Ōyama Kashiwa 大山柏 (1889–1969), a great archaeology enthusiast and collector of neolithic artefacts, who had studied in Berlin and was fluent in both English and German.⁸ The prince was the son of Marshal Ōyama Iwao 大山巖 (1842–1916), one of Japan's war heroes, commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5 and it was his victory there that earned him his princely title. Their scholarly interests and military experience (Stein had military training too) clearly made for stimulating company, hence the 'heartly farewell from soldier scholar' note in Stein's diary. Finally, on his last night in Tōkyō Stein visited the Imperial Academy and was taken out for dinner by Sakurai Jōji 櫻井錠二 (1858–1939), President of the Imperial Academy, and other scholars including Anesaki Masaharu 姉崎正治 (1873–1949), a leading Japanese intellectual, and scholar of religion, and Shiratori Kurakichi 白鳥庫吉 (1865–1942), renowned professor of history at Tōkyō Imperial University.

After Tōkyō, on 13 April, Stein travelled west to the Kansai region. His first stop was Nara where he spent a couple of days looking at local museums and temples. He also met his old friend Sir Charles Eliot (1862–1931), former British Ambassador to Japan, who accompanied him for the next few days. Then Stein took a train to Kyōto where, again, he visited the usual attractions and met with a number of leading Japanese historians and archaeologists, mostly professors from Kyōto Imperial University. Among them was Haneda Tōru 羽田亨 (1882–1955), historian of Central Asia and a leading researcher in the field of Dunhuang studies;⁹ the archaeologist Umehara Sueji 梅原末治 (1893–1983), and the Sinologist Kano Naoki 狩野直喜 (1868–1947). He saw briefly Naitō Konan 内藤湖南 (1866–1943), one of the most influential Sinologists in Japan and a leading historian of the 20th century, whom he described as 'a fine old China scholar.' The Stein Collection at the LHAS includes a framed photograph of Naitō with a dedication 'To Dr. Aurel Stein' which must have been received at this meeting (Fig. 1).¹⁰ The



Figure 1 Naitō Konan's photograph presented to Stein (Courtesy of LHAS)



Figure 2 Kano Naoki's photograph presented to Stein (Courtesy of LHAS)

LHAS also has a photograph of the Sinologist Kano Naoki 狩野直喜 (1868–1947), which has a dedication on the cover: ‘To Sir Aurel Stein with the best compliment of Naoki Kano, Kyoto, Japan’ (Fig. 2).¹¹

Following his meetings in Kyōto, Stein made another short visit to Nara, and from there he travelled to Kōbe, where he met with Inouye Shūten 井上秀天 (1880–1945), a Zen Buddhist scholar who was working at the British Consulate-General (Kōbe), and Harry J. Griffith (1882–1944), an English expatriate who had lived in Kōbe since 1907 and was at that time a publisher of books on Japan. Finally, on 20 April, Stein boarded the Nagasaki Maru and, after a brief stop the following day in Nagasaki, sailed for Shanghai.

During his trip to Japan Stein was trying to secure a chance for his long-time friend, the art historian Zoltán Felvinczi Takács (1880–1964), to study there. Felvinczi Takács was the Director of the Ferenc Hopp Museum of East Asian Art in Budapest,¹² and the two men enjoyed an ongoing correspondence. In 1930, Felvinczi Takács was trying to organize a Hungarian art exhibition in Japan. Stein was eager to support his younger friend,¹³ and mentioned it to Hungary’s former prime minister Sándor Simonyi-Semadam (1864–1946), when he ran into him in a hotel in Kyōto.¹⁴ The ex-statesman was visiting Japan in connection with the Hungarian Nippon Society, of which he was the co-president.¹⁵ As Stein’s diary shows, the two of them ran into each other several times in hotels in Kyōto and Nara. Stein wrote about his visit to Japan and chance meeting with Simonyi-Semadam to Felvinczi Takács a few weeks later, at the time of his departure from China:¹⁶

I spent unforgettable days in scenic Japan; I especially enjoyed the Buddhist art of Nara and its surroundings. The archaeologists and scholars, etc. of the universities and academies in Tokyo and Kyoto received me with great attention. I saw wonderful Chinese artefacts in private collections, and the results of Korean excavations in archaeological institutes.

I was truly happy to run into Dr Simonyi-Semadam in my hotel in Kyoto, and to learn from him that he will bring up semi-officially the issue of the Hungarian picture exhibition at the Japanese Ministry of Education. Naturally, I emphasized the academic benefits of you having the opportunity to stay in Japan for an extended period of time and study the Japanese and Korean collections. I really hope that this plan of yours will come true.¹⁷

A few months later, already in Kashgar on his Fourth Expedition, Stein wrote to Felvinczi Takács again and told him how happy he was to learn about Simonyi-Semadam’s apparent success in Tōkyō. Stein also expressed his opinion that Felvinczy Takács would be able to learn more in ‘beautiful Nippon’ about Chinese art than in ‘poor chaos-stricken China’ which was so busy on its way to modernization that it was destroying much of its own heritage.¹⁸

Almost a year later, having returned to India after the failure of his Fourth Expedition, Stein revisited the same issues in another letter:

I was especially glad to learn about the useful assistance of Simonyi-Semadam. I sincerely hope that the Japanese-Hungarian exhibition can be carried out and you, my Dear Friend, will soon have the opportunity to become acquainted

with the artistic treasure house that is so carefully preserved in that beautiful country. At the time I felt sorry that I could converse with Simonyi-Semadam only briefly in Kyoto and Nara. During those few days I was kept fully occupied by my Japanese contacts and my old beneficiary, the late Sir Charles Eliot, former British Minister and famous scientist, who was, as I had realized at the time, nearing the end of his industrious life.¹⁹

In the end, the exhibition did not materialize, at least not under the auspices of Felvinczi Takács. Yet Stein continued to support his friend and wrote letters to people he thought would be able to help. For example, the Stein Collection at the LHAS includes two long draft letters written in 1932 to Haneda Tōru and Harada Yoshito with the request to help this ‘very deserving Hungarian scholar’ to come to Japan. In the absence of other correspondence, we do not know whether either of these professors provided assistance, but four years later Felvinczy Takács was able to spend a year in Japan in 1936.²⁰

Although Stein’s visit to Japan was mostly sightseeing in nature, it cannot be discounted as a tourist trip of a retired academic to an exotic land. Far from it — he was in the middle of organizing his Fourth Expedition and there was tension in the air. In a few days he would go to Nanking and begin lobbying for a visa and permit to enable him to conduct archaeological work in Xinjiang and Mongolia. He was aware of the new wave of nationalism and its impact on large-scale foreign expeditions, including those of Sven Hedin (1865–1952) and Roy Chapman Andrews (1884–1960).²¹ He understood that obtaining the permit in the current political atmosphere was not going to be an easy task, and this was precisely the reason why he travelled to Nanking in person. His time in Japan could be counted as a few days of peace among scholars. His three weeks in Shanghai and Nanking would be devoted to getting the appropriate permissions, and there would be little time for sightseeing.²² We know that he achieved his aims in Nanking and came away with his visa and digging permit. But the tension continued, and the Expedition ended prematurely. Under pressure from a group of Chinese activist intellectuals, the government revoked Stein’s visa and he was forced to exit the country, leaving behind everything he had collected at sites on the way.

Stein’s connection with the field of Dunhuang studies in Japan has been the subject of a thoroughly-researched monograph by the Chinese scholar Wang Jiqing.²³ As a supplement to his book, Wang also published a translation of the relevant portion of Stein’s diary and notebook, with copious annotation. Although this material was originally written in English, it has not been published previously in English, only in Wang Jiqing’s Chinese translation. In this article, my aim is to make the original English text available for further research, and to provide supplementary information to Wang Jiqing’s book.

The diary and notebook presented below were written during the 12 days Stein spent in Japan. They are currently in the collection of the Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, catalogued under pressmarks MS.Stein 250, fols 68–73, and MS.Stein 224, fols 99–102, respectively. Stein kept both a diary and a notebook. The notebook was written primarily for Stein’s friends and because of this it is written in a neat,

even handwriting, with few abbreviations or ligatures.²⁴ In contrast with this, the diary was intended as a personal record; it is thus more difficult to read and at times requires a great deal of effort to decipher. From the point of view of their content, because the notebook is primarily an enumeration of tourist sites and museum exhibits, its guidebook-like descriptions are less interesting today to us than the diary which details Stein's meetings and lists the people with whom he interacted. In addition, the notebook is incomplete and does not cover all of the days Stein spent in Japan. The diary and notebook were conceived and written as two separate documents, and for this reason I have not combined them, but present them separately: first the diary, then the notebook. I have annotated the text where it was appropriate to do so. I tried to identify places and people, but in general have tried to focus on academic connections rather than tourist attractions.

A few words about the transcription: ligatures and abbreviations in the text are written out in full, with their omitted portion placed in brackets (e.g. *inspn* > *insp[ectio]n*; *acct* > *acc[oun]t*; *Ch.* > *Ch[inese]*). In general, brackets indicate my interventions. The & sign is kept throughout the text. Although Japanese names and words, especially diacritical marks, are often misspelled or written in a different orthography, they are presented as Stein wrote them – I provide the correct forms, whenever identifiable, at their first appearance in my notes. For the sake of convenience, I also included in the notes the Chinese characters for Japanese names, even when they appear already in the Introduction above.

The diary

10 April 1930. Thursday.

Woke up at 4 P.M.²⁵ & was ready for medical *insp[ectio]n* (quarantine) by 6 A.M. Long wait for police *insp[ectio]n*; interested official in visit to Nara. Letter from Whyte reached me by 7 A.M. & gave encouraging *acc[oun]t*. My 'stopover' suits, so by 8 A.M. reached New Grand Hotel facing park & harbour.²⁶ At 9 started in motor bus for Kamakura. Once emerged from Yokohama suburbs along bluff delightful succession of greens & wooded hills. Hotel night porter on his way home explains [*sic*] groups of holiday makers. Arrived near Kamakura St[atio]n & walked up avenue leading under Torii to Hachiman Shrine.²⁷ Gay stream of pilgrims ripples along broad road lined by cherry trees still in blossom. Left modern shrine girt by pine trees & walked up steep road to Kokenji temple.²⁸ Noble gateway in Chin[ese] style & high roofed shrine. All breathes China plus European resort. Up between booths in picturesque glen with remains of Japan landscape gardening. Party of tipsy pilgrims with yellow scarves settles down at table. Return along same road missed Ennoji temple.²⁹ Secured rikshaw with old coolie of humour & passing along bread shop, lined roads, asphalted, visited Dai butsu.³⁰ Fine bronze image once enclosed in temple, varies in expression as one stands close in front. Concentr[atio]n of down cast eyes missed when photoed from distance. Booth built on to [...].³¹

On to Kwannon shrine on picturesque hillside.³² First & only beggar seen. Wooden statue in dark interior. Sightseeing fee & cards. On by gay street, soldiers, to Kaihin Hotel.³³ Comfortable modern hostelry. Polite attendants. By 2.30 in crowded train to Katase along sea shore. Continuous row of shops to Enoshima Island, another scenery.³⁴ By steep stairs to hilltop. Dancers on platform. A tipsy

monk. Down by 3.40 & in tram with school children back to Kamakura. Caught 4.23 train which brought me to Yokohama by 4.49, rather tired. Make my way to Canadian Pacific & extract inform[atio]n about trains to Nikko, etc. Cable to Ψ [Allen], MS. to Lüders,³⁵ letter to Whyte, Ψ [Allen] & H[arriet]³⁶ by dinner time. Talk with Rosenfield. A.D.C. performance. To rest 11 P.M.

11 April 1930. Friday.

Up by 6 A.M. Letters to Whyte & Sachs.³⁷ Left New Grand Hotel by 9.30 A.M. for Saguricho St[atio]n.³⁸ Past endless suburbs to Tokyo Central St[atio]n. Drive to Maison Franco-Japonaise. Instead of Maspero received by Demiéville who has relieved him. Invited to stay for lunch after visits from Prof. Ino Dan sent by Taki.³⁹ Young French geographer & Kahn travelling fellow. Yabuki comes by 3 P.M. when I decided to stay over 12th & abandon Nikko visit. Telephone talk with Mr. Samson who tells of Sir Ch[arles] Eliot staying at Nara.

Driven with French hosts by Yabuki to Shiba Park past Imperial Palace walls. Visit to Zojoji Mausoleums of Shōguns.⁴⁰ Received by monks, fat & jovial. Past fine groves & a forest of Samurai lanterns to 6th Shōgun's mausoleum. Overladen gilded shrine showing slavish development of Chin[ese] models. Up prehistoric mound to 12th Shōgun, octagonal hall encloses Stūpa covering remains & votive deposit of jewels. Sombre beauty of grove, with camellias in bloom & bronze roofs in metallic green. Close warm evening.

Driven past villas & old time houses to Baron Okura's Museum.⁴¹ Above it burnt out Europe structure. Shown miscellaneous collection of Tang sculptures, including large Buddha relievo. Few Han carvings, inferior paintings. Whole housed with ostentatious lavishness.

Back at Maison for tea. Dinner with M. & Mad[ame] Demiéville & the two pensionaries. Talk of Chavannes' & their daughter, of Turkestan travels.⁴² Feel tired & hoarse, comfortable Japan[ese] upper floor receives me. To rest by 11 P.M.

12 April 1930. Saturday.

Up by 6.30 after fair rest. Wrote up diary & by 8.30 joined by Demiéville from his Japan[ese] house. Show I[nnermost] A[sia] photos, etc. By 9.30 Ino Dan comes to take us to University. Received by Taki & Kato⁴³ who in 1912 had visited B[ritish] M[useum] collection. Shown splendid coll[ectio]n of lacquered bowls & boxes from Dojō tomb, Corea (Rakuro).⁴⁴ Inscript[io]n of A.D. 69. Ornaments correspond exactly to lacquer box of L.M.⁴⁵ Little of silk fabrics. Tortoise shell. Beautiful little figures on back of lacquer bowl (see Kokka).⁴⁶ Next to Marquis Hosukawa's house, magnificent set of Han bronzes;⁴⁷ golden inlaid bowl, turquoise buckle; stick handle; see Rozdovt[seff]'s book on Loo collection.⁴⁸ Next shown over fine coll[ectio]n of Tang terracottas (house models of Han?; Khara-Khoto pottery); refer to Serindia for T.XXXII fabric motifs. Khotan carpets. Fine library comprises Cordier's,⁴⁹ sets of Cairo Mus[eum] vol[ume]s, books on India, etc. Whole reflects scholarly care of grandee. Set of stone panels from a Hsangan temple,⁵⁰ brought to Japan 30 years ago & set up in garden.

Back in light rain to Maison where Mad[ame] D[emiéville] presides at table. Talk of Maspero's writing & reluctance to answer. By 2.40 past telegram office (inform Sir Ch[arles] Eliot of coming tomorrow). To Duke Ohyama's house.⁵¹ Fine soldier, who has taken to prehistoric [*sic*]; son of Marshal Ohyama.⁵² Shown over carefully arranged cases of stone implements & neolithic pottery. Mat-marked jars plentiful, also Sh.T. painted goblets. Told of saucer. No perforated pieces. All finds from kitchen middens around former sea shore about Tokyo. Library full of Japan[ese] & foreign works. Presented with abundance of pamphlets (with account of marathon for Jap[anese] soldiers). Offer of fine publication on pottery all for Arch[aeological] Survey Library. German dedication reveals Prince's military training. Hearty farewell from soldier scholar. Visit to Mad[ame] Demiéville's pretty Jap[anese] house.

Then to Imp[erial] Academy by 6.30 P.M. Dinner after general meeting. Meet Anesaki,⁵³ Taki, Kato & Shiratori.⁵⁴ By side of President Ino Sayukai,⁵⁵ welcomed by him. Reply about Jap[anese] historical sense. Return by 8.30. Visit of Peshawari K.K. Sa[?].⁵⁶

13 April 1930. Sunday.

Up by 6 A.M. Receive Fukui's scroll & start by 9 with D[emiéville] in search of code & map. Grand Department Store of Maruyama, Great holiday throngs at Tokyo St[ation]. Left at 10 A.M. in comfortable 1st class comp[artmen]t.

Cloudy weather hides Fuji, but allows green hills & well-cultivated plain to be enjoyed. Dining car full of Japanese travellers. Along shore & succession of ranges to Nagoya, the great industrial centre. Numerous estuaries around. Arr[ive] at Kyōtō at 8.3 & by 8.30 start in overcrowded tram for Nara. Tired but polite holiday folk. Luckily find Nara St[atio]n & am driven in Hotel car to Nara Hotel, a fine hostelry. Received by Sir Ch[arles] Eliot who has arranged for my being guided by assistant of Prefect.

Felt troubled all day by sore throat & in the evening asthma, too. V[ery] tired, to rest by 11 P.M.

14 April 1930. Monday.

Good rest till 6.30. Delightful vista from Hotel window across pond tow[ards] Nara Park. By 9.30 fetched by Mr. Miyamoto with Archaeol[ogical] Sup[erintenden]t Inamad.⁵⁷ Driven in Prefect's car thr[ough] thriving Nara & large villages. Horyūji temple reached by 10.30.⁵⁸ Excellently kept court & approach. Spent 1½ hours within Kondō, main temple.⁵⁹ Splendid frescoes completely agree with oldest Ch'i'en[-fo-tung] paintings, esp[ecially] embroidery.⁶⁰ Frescoes much effaced, but protected. Supposed to be later than found[atio]n of temple. Statuary closely resembles that of China. Its display in narrow square reduces effect. Baldachin corresponds to sq[ua]re upper ceilings of Ch'i'en[-fo-tung]. So do also fig[ure]s of Lokāpalas & Vajrapānis.

Treasury crammed with smaller images of merit. Fine fragments of figured silks incl[uding] what looks like warp rib. Plentiful fine bronzes. Strips of printed Sutras. Paintings look later. In Stūpa-tower grottos in clay below Mt. Meru represent stories from B[uddha]'s life. Fine group of lamenting followers as at Bezeklik.

Drove back by 1.20 & had lunch with Sir Ch[arles] Eliot. Then in rikshaw first to Kofokuji temple ground.⁶¹ Pilgrims give coins & take off hats. Thr[ough] spa-like road & Nan dai-mon gate to Tōdaiji monastery's Big Buddha, poor work but imposing hall.⁶² In fine wood to Sangatsu temple with crowd of T'ang images in dark inner shrine.⁶³ Good fig[ure]s of Sun & Moon (?). Finally visit plain Shinto shrine & along avenue of 3000 stone lanterns down. Deer called to night's rest. Talk over tea of China & Boxer Indem[nit].⁶⁴

15 April 1930. Tuesday.

After a poor night up by 7 A.M. Wrote to Demiéville & in steady rain drove to Nara Museum. Its 13 excellently arranged rooms contain a magnificent collection of statues in wood & plaster from temples of Nara & district. Bronze objects in profusion, paintings on silk, the famous Sasanian silk mounted as kakemono swords⁶⁵ from base of Daibutsu, etc. (see Notebook).⁶⁶ Arrang[emen]t & labelling v[ery] systematic. Lighting & cases all that c[oul]d be wished. Mr. Kabuto in charge with 10 staff.⁶⁷ Well stocked shop for Buddhist articles holds spare plates reproducing textiles of different sources. Restricted purchases.

Mr. Miashito returns with me to lunch. Arrange for berth in N.Y.K.⁶⁸ steamer of 20th since 'Asama Maru' start advanced. Ditto for Hotels.

Drive in rain to Shōsōin, court specially opened.⁶⁹ Splendid setting of trees & lawn to sacred deposit of Shōmo's Empress. Wonderful massiveness of structure. Elaborate precautions. Legend of deposit saved from fire by lighting. Photos taken in rain. Visit to

Koda-in. Fine Lokapālas in corners. Wrote to Sir Fr[ederick] Whyte & Shanghai Hotel. Walk up to Shinto shrines along avenue of 3000 lanterns. Glorious colours of trees & lawns. Back by 7 P.M.

16 April 1930. Wednesday.

Morning misty but clearing during journey to Kyoto, reached at 10.3 A.M. Viewed wooded hill Momoyama where Emperor Meiji buried⁷⁰ (state visits to the mound by Ministers & Ambassadors) & the careful tea plants of Uji. Along wide clean roads to Miyako Hotel at N.E. corner, under pretty hill.⁷¹ Awaited by Prof. Haneda,⁷² S. Umehara.⁷³ Talk of Serindia & Uighur studies in room on 6th floor. Then found by Marquess Hosokawa, Pres[iden]t of Archaeological Assoc[iation]. Fine aristocratic face of true Japan[ese] style. Taken to lunch by him with H[aneda] & Um[ehara]. A happy party. Hosok[awa] knows England & may visit India. Ask him to come to my camp!

By 1.30 P.M. with Um[ehara] to Chion-in.⁷⁴ Hearty reception by abbot, dignitary of Jōdō sect. Dr. A. Wakai, pupil of Leumann, joins.⁷⁵ Presents of rosary, handle & books. Next past Howanji temples (late abbot Count Otani, now at Mukden)⁷⁶ to Kōryūji temple in NW. suburb, founded under Shotoku, newly built frescoes with door in bronze (Italian style!), numerous wooden statues & kakemonos of Fujiwara.⁷⁷ Lokapala banners with S[an]sk[rit] initials. Walls decorated with poor frescoes of floating musical instruments.

Visit to Kyoto Museum where old armour & swords. Textile fragments obviously pilfered from Shosoin. More in priv[ate] possession. Stucco top of relievō arch from Kuchā. Archer between two birdlike fig[ure]s. Chin[ese] apsara of Persian design in faience. Concertina MS. of Tempyo proves to be origin[ally] a roll. Return to Hotel by 5.45 & met Haneda at his study in Univ[ersity]. Shown Ch[inese] MSS. incl[uding] Nestorian roll. Dinner under Dr. Shinzo Shinzo, President of Imp[eria]l Univ[ersity].⁷⁸ Gathering of professors of literature, history, etc. Met Kano,⁷⁹ Naito (a fine old China scholar),⁸⁰ Dr. Sakaki (S[an]sk[rit]),⁸¹ Hamada (Arch[aeology]),⁸² Ogawa (Geogr[aphy]).⁸³ Dinner with speech read by Pres[iden]t which I replied to. Compared wonder of present transform[atio]n with that of 6th cent[ury]. After tea à la ch[inoise] left by 9 P.M. Met Sir Charles Eliot in his room (642) next to mine. At 12 noon Dr. Simonyi-Semadan greeted me at Hotel.⁸⁴

17 April 1930. Thursday.

Poor rest. Up by 6.30 & by 9 A.M. after talk with Simonyi-Semadan & change of dress taken by Umehara to Imperial Palace. Stands in fine park now open to public, no walls enclose it. Through side gate enter extensive complex of simple halls, all in wood with papered partitions. Fine matting & polished woodwork. Conducted past audience chambers to great reception hall where coronation took place. Two elaborate thrones. Dandy decoration of screens, dating from 1868 when old palace was burnt down. Plan exactly reproduced. Whole impresses by its simplicity & archaic discomfort. Sir Ch[arles] Eliot believes style points to Polynesian origin of Jap[anese] race.

Next to Nijo Palace once residence of Shōguns. It is larger & shows much good lacquerwork on screens & ceilings. Fine reception rooms where feudal lords entered presence. Called on Haneda & with him & Hamada visited Archaeol[ogical] Institute. Shown pottery & bronzes from Corean excav[ation]s carried on by H[aneda] & Umehara, shown Vol. I. of Archaeologia Orientalis (Pi-tzu-wo site).⁸⁵ Spectrums of barbed arrows (pre-Han?). Purchased Chin[ese] ceramics & bronzes. Altogether an ex[cellen]t working collection.

Left at 2 P.M. & drove with Umehara to cable st[atio]n below Mt. Hiei.⁸⁶ Lunch in restaurant recalling those in similar situat[io]n in Switzerland. Ascent to top past ski-ing ground, wide panoramic view over Kyoto & L[ake] Biwa. Ran down in 8 m[inutes] & caught 3.40 train. By 4.15 at Hotel, changed & was at st[atio]n for 5.41 train.

Travelled with Ch[arles] Eliot to Nara, pleasant scenery.

18 April 1930. Friday.

Restful night & gloriously clear morning. After hasty meeting with Simonyi-Semadan started by 9.15 for Yakushiji temple by road to Horyuji.⁸⁷ Charming quiet surroundings. In main temples are far[?] fine images of Tempyo period. Bhaiṣajyabuddha with sun & moon by his side, all bronze with fine black patina. Pedestal of central image exactly reproduces the pedestals of D[andan] Oilik. Below three stepped bases, above them high oblong member surmounted by two projections. The top one of these ornamented with beautiful vine scroll, quite Hellenistic. The three bases ornamented with lozenges, each holding a jewel within oblong pearl border. Sasanian influence. The middle high shaft shows scenes with coarsely modelled fig[ure]s which recall Indian dancers. The haloes, gilt of all three fig[ure]s, are good Momoyama work, gilt floral ornament, all three fig[ure]s show Gandhāra drapery & jewelry. In Tōyin-do temple Kudara-Kwannon in non-Chinese drapery; fine lacquered shrine.⁸⁹ Beautiful wooden halo, broken, from Bhaiṣajyabuddha; vine leaf motif.

A small shrine holds large stone with Buddha footprints, size like those of Tirath Chakra in middle.⁹⁰

Near bye [sic] Tōshōdai-ji temple, founded by Chinese teacher whom Shomo had invited.⁹¹ 1000 armed Kwan-non. Lōkapāla holding pen & roll (Komoku-ten).⁹² Chōshu-den hall, from Nara palace.⁹³ Simple double brackets over massive pillars. Ceiling formed by beams placed crossways. Brackets rest in plain sockets. Ret[urne]d by 12 noon. Lacquer shop. Photos from Hotel. Wrote to Teichman,⁹⁴ etc.; after 2 P.M. walk to Museum. Leather book cover decorated with acanthus in resist process. May be non-Japanese. Chinese harp of 124 A.D. from Hōryūji.⁹⁵ Relics found below Dai-Butsu incl[uding] beautiful small bowl said to have held a tooth of Emp[eror] Shōmu. Yamamoto explains how early in Meiji specimens of Shōsōin silks were sent by Agricultural Dep[artmen]t to silk factories for imitation. Exhib[itio]n held of Shōsōin objects held in Dai-Butsu. Small silk fr[agment]s given away then. Walk along W. edge of Deer Park; picnic parties had left their traces by side of receptacles. Back in dusk descended into gayly lit road lined with shops & restaurants.

Talk with Ch[arles] E[liot] over India & its predicament.⁹⁶ His Siberian recollections; hopeless ways of white Russians explain breakdown.

19 April 1930. Saturday.

Started by 8.30 for Kasuga temple.⁹⁷ Photos taken (8) of lantern-lined avenues, Shinto shrines, Sangatsu-den & Dai Butsu. Home by 11.30. Packed & after lunch with E[liot] & brief talk with Simonyi started with E[liot]'s servant for Momoyama by 2.27 in express train. Hot walk thr[ough] street to entrance of great park which holds burial mound of Emp[eror] Meiji. Thick mixed forest covers hill around & behind it. Splendid broad gravelled road leads up to it. View allowed only from distance, bareheaded. Descended to another imp[eria]l tomb, smaller & of similar type.⁹⁸ Then below high imposing staircase leading to M[eiji]'s, drove to temple dedicated (?) to Marshall Nōgi, his modest dwelling before Port Arthur.⁹⁹ Two bronze horses. By train to Kyōtō wherein by 4.55 train to Kōbe. Continuous string of factories & villages. At Oriental Hotel visit of Mr. Inouye¹⁰⁰ from Consulate & Mr. Griffith, an old resident.¹⁰¹ Felt tired & throat sore.

20 April 1930. Sunday.

Got up by 5.45 & after breakfast served by boys whom the night's dance had kept awake till 4 A.M. wrote cards to H[arriet], Ψ [Allen], Andrews, Takács,¹⁰² also Yabuki & Haneda. At 9.30 A.M. with Mr. Inouye to Nippon Yusen Kaisha Office where received with much attention by staff. Boarded Nagasaki Maru by 10.20 &

found a beautiful gift of flowers from Marquis Hosokawa awaiting me, brought by Private Secretary of Mayor. Photogr[aphe]d for Nippon Y[usen] K[aisha]. Ship left at 11 exactly. Crowd at pier keeps to paper cords held by parting friends. Much gay shouting. After lunch enjoyed delightful passage through Inland Sea with its maze of bold islands, all decked with fields & woods. Tow[ards] 6 P.M. passed thr[ough] Kagoshima Channel, with big currents & reefs, a dangerous bit to navigate.

Talk with English merchant who knows Japan well, of industrial future. Wages rising & Chinese competition foreseen. Copper & coal on islands.

After dinner shared with Mrs. _____ from California¹⁰³ & Miss Hiller of Connecticut. Typical cinema treat.

21 April 1930. Monday.

Arrived at Nagasaki before 9 A.M. Landed with Mrs Sampson(?) & Miss Hiller to visit curio shops. Town bears a look of decadence owing to trade having shifted to Moji. Saw lacquer & porcelain in an old shop but found nothing to attract. For one small lacquered plain box ¥12 were asked.

Sailed from this old gate of Japan off which lay the island of Deshima, opened to Dutch since 17th cent. by 1 P.M. During afternoon read China Guide about Shanghai & Peking & wrote up diary.

After dinner a typical American cinema Newsreel provided doubtful enjoyment.

Japanese order & neatness characterizes everything on board. Walk on boat deck. Open sea with distant sight of two rocky islands.

The notebook

14 April 1930.

Visit from Nara to Hōryū-ji through thriving country along Ōsaka road. Impressive orderliness of temple court. Within main shrine splendid display of images crowds square platform. Amitābha's and Bhaiṣajyaguru's triads flank Buddha. Struck by absence of space for all the statues now removed to Nara Museum. Three baldachins hanging over chief groups have the truncated cone shapes & striped decoration of Ch'ien-fo-tung ceilings.

Past Prince Shōtōk's¹⁰⁴ shrine to treasure-house of temple, full of bronzes, smaller images & utensils for worships. 'Million' of miniature Stūpas, each containing strip of paper with printed Dhāraṇi; date AD 770.

The five-storied tower, representing Stūpa, contains on lowest floor four stucco grottos with representation of four scenes of life-story. That of Nirvāna with fine figures of lamenting disciples. Close resemblance to Bezeklik fresco.

During afternoon visited with Sir Charles Eliot the various temples of Kufuko-ji in lower portion of Nara Park & then those of Tōdai-ji, set amidst glorious foliage on hill slope. Statue of Dai-butso has inferior head, a later restoration. High stone platform from which votive deposits were recovered during repairs of 1913. At Sangwatsu-do fine Kwan-yin image.

15 April 1930.

Visited Imperial Nara Museum at 10 A.M. Received by Mr. Kabuto & his aids [sic]. Impressive display of 'treasures' collected from temples of Nara & district.

Main hall contains some wonderful wooden images of Avalokiteśvara besides great array of other Bodhisattvas, Lokapālas, Vajrapānis etc. Here and in adjoining rooms arrangement by periods. All statues show close resemblance in pose, drapery, etc. to Ch'ien[-fo-tung] sculptures. Special notes recorded on following. No. 502. Lifesize Jizō, head shaved, bariolated dress of which edge lifted up with r[ight] hand.

No. 21. Lokapāla's armour on breast shows laced unbrication

such as always found on Vairavaṇa in paintings.
No. 11. Vairavaṇa (Temon-ten¹⁰⁵) points with l. hand to ground; head uplifted in dignified pose.

No. 456, a fine lifesize Jizō of Kamakura period. Underdress shows dark stripes as in paintings.

No. 23, a splendid pair of lantern-carrying demons.

No. 133. Within wooden image of a Hōki-bosatsu¹⁰⁶ there was found a multitude of small narrow figures appar[ent]ly representing Bodhisattvas.

No. 77. From Hōryū-ji some exquisitely modelled small figures in clay of a boy in devotion, seated saint.

Swords in richly bejewelled sheaths recovered in damaged state from below base of Dai-butsum; d[itt]o quantity of stone beads, etc.

No. 66. A complete book cover, with bamboo matting & strips of tapestry corresponds exactly to the one recovered from Ch'ien[-fo-tung]. Corners fitted with golden butterflies. Between bamboo matting & inner lining an asbestos layer said to be inserted.

No. 76. A number of wooden labels for attachment to rolls recall in size & shape the labels for kitbags, etc., from T[un-huang] Limes.

No. 149. Specimens of small votive Stūpas in wood, presented by Empress Shotoku in a 'million', contained each a small paper roll, with printed Dhāraṇī. Date A.D. 770.

No. 24. Magnificent saddlery meant for use by a 'divinity'. Leather flaps below saddle reproduced in bronze; enormous shoe stirrups; d[itt]o pompons for surcingle & behind; four narrow leather straps bear bells.

Misc[ellaneous] 'ching' rolls with T'ang script include some written in gold over blue or black.

In anteroom a series of three colour plates illustrate fabrics from banner heads; book covers & all varieties of Ch[inese] silk fr[agment]s represented. 'Sasanian' patterns incl[ude] hunting scene; cockatrices facing. Originals said to be in Shōsōin.

16–17 April 1930.

For notes on sculptures, etc. in Kūryū-ji temple, Kyōtō Museum, etc., see Diary notebook.

18 April 1930.

For renewed visit to Nara Museum see notebook.¹⁰⁷

Notes

- 1 I would like to express my gratitude to Richard Ovenden and Colin Harris of the Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, for granting permission to publish the parts of Aurel Stein's diaries relating to his visit to Japan. I am also grateful to Ágnes Kelecsényi of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (LHAS) for her help in locating items connected with this trip. For items in the LHAS, see J. Falconer et al., *Catalogue of the Collections of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*, LHAS/BM, Budapest, 2002; and J. Falconer et al., *Supplement to the Catalogue of the Collections of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*, LHAS, Budapest, 2007.
- 2 *The Japan Times*, 10 April 1930.
- 3 *The Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun* 東京朝日新聞, 11 April 1930, for example, reported his arrival in Japan with a short notice and photograph.
- 4 Stein MS.21, fols 80–81, The Bodleian Library, University of Oxford.
- 5 Letter from Stein to Maspero, 18 June 1929, *LHAS Catalogue*, p. 76, 7/ fols 126–9.
- 6 Their correspondence for the years of 1919–27 is kept at the Bodleian Library. For Stein's connection with Yabuki, see Wang Jiqing 王冀青, *Sitanyin yu Riben Dunhuangxue* 斯坦因與日本敦煌學 [Stein and Dunhuang Studies in Japan], Lanzhou, 2004, pp. 196–204.
- 7 In a letter to Harada a year later, Stein specifically refers to 'the kind welcome you gave me in 1930 on my visit to Tokyo' (Letter from Stein to Harada Yoshito, 12 Sept 1932, *LHAS Catalogue*, p. 59, 5/ fol.65).
- 8 The LHAS collection includes Ōyama's book on the European Palaeolithic (*Ōshū Kyūsekki Jidai* 歐洲舊石器時代, Tōkyō, 1929) with a dedication to Stein.
- 9 The LHAS collection includes Haneda's book, co-edited with Paul Pelliot, on the Dunhuang manuscripts (Tonkō isho 燉煌遺書 / *Manuscrits de Touen-Houang conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris*, Kyōto, 1926) with a dedication to Stein. This book was probably presented to Stein while he was in Japan.
- 10 Although catalogued simply as 'portrait of an unidentified Japanese man', his original name Naitō Torajirō 内藤虎次郎 (Konan was his penname) is written in Japanese on the photograph. See *LHAS Supplement*, p. 164, Stein Photo 44/1/19.
- 11 *LHAS Supplement*, p. 164, Stein Photo 44/1/18.
- 12 On Stein's relations with Felvinczy Takács, see Á. Kelecsényi Huszágné, *Stein Aurél (1862–1943) és a Magyar Tudomány: Kapcsolatok a Magyar Tudományos Akadémiával – Stein Gyűjtemények a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtárában*, Budapest (ELTE, Ph.D. dissertation), 2004, pp. 161–5.
- 13 What is left of their correspondence is today kept at the Ferenc Hopp Museum, Budapest, where Felvinczi Takács worked.
- 14 Simonyi-Semadam was in office for only four months during the year of 1920. He is best known for signing the Treaty of Trianon in 1920, which is considered one of the most painful events in Hungarian history. He was a wealthy banker who acted as the Co-President of the Hungarian Nippon Society, established in 1924.
- 15 During this visit Kadooka (Sumioka) Tomoyoshi 角岡知良, a Pan-Asian nationalist and President of the Japanese-Hungarian Friendship Society, presented a Japanese sword to Miklós Horthy, regent of Hungary. Simonyi-Semadam was the one who carried this gift back home; see Y. Umemura, *A Japán-Tengertől a Duna-Partig: Imaoka Dzsiúcsiró Életpályája a Magyar-Japán Kapcsolatok Tükrében* [From the Sea of Japan to the Banks of the Danube: The Life of Imaoka Jūichirō in Light of the Hungarian-Japanese Relations], Budapest, 2006, p. 43. The *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun*, 28 April 1930, p. 11, describes the reception held to welcome Simonyi-Semadam on 27 April at the Matsumoto-rō 松本楼 restaurant at Hibiya 日比谷.
- 16 Stein's letters to Felvinczi Takács were all written in Hungarian (any English translations are mine).
- 17 Letter from Stein to Felvinczi Takács, from Hakone Maru, near Hong Kong, 16 May 1930, Ferenc Hopp Museum, A 1994/1–2. For a translation of the part of this letter where Stein conveys the good news of successful preparations for his upcoming expedition, see I. Galambos, 'Another Hungarian looting China's treasures? Sir Aurel Stein, Lajos Ligeti and a case of mistaken identity', *Tonkō Shōhon Kenkyū* 敦煌写本研究年報 4 (2010), pp. 195–207, esp. pp. 197–8. I am grateful to Dr. Györgyi Fajcsák and Tatjana Kardos from the Ferenc Hopp Museum for facilitating access to the archives.
- 18 Letter from Stein to Felvinczi Takács, from Mohand Marg, 14 October 1930, Ferenc Hopp Museum, A 1995/2.
- 19 Letter from Stein to Felvinczi Takács, from Mohand Marg, 24 July 1931, Ferenc Hopp Museum, A 1996/2a.
- 20 He acknowledges his debt to Stein in his book about his journey. He claims that he was invited by the International Cultural Relations Society (Kokusai Bunka Shinkōkai 国際文化振興会) and that he was financed by the Mitsui Foundation established in Budapest following the visit of Baron Mitsui Takaharu 三井高陽 (1900–83). See Z. Felvinczy Takács, *Buddha Úján a Távol-Keleten* [On Buddha's Way in the Far East], vols I-II, Budapest, 1938, p. 2.
- 21 For a short description of the problems these expeditions were having with Society for the Preservation of Cultural Objects, see Galambos, *op. cit.*, pp. 196–7.
- 22 On the background of the preparation for Stein's Fourth Expedition, see S. Brysac, 'Sir Aurel Stein's fourth, "American" expedition', in H. Wang (ed.) *Sir Aurel Stein, Proceedings of the British Museum Study Day, 23 March 2002* (British Museum Occasional Paper 142), London, 2004, pp. 17–22.
- 23 Wang Jiqing, *op. cit.*
- 24 After the trip, Stein used these notes to create a continuous account of his time in Japan, in the form of a 'personal narrative'. Stein MS.264, fols 1–12, Bodleian Library. However, since the 'personal narrative' uses the diary and notebook as its primary source of information, I only present these two.
- 25 4 P.M. in the diary is obviously an error for 4 A.M.

- 26 The New Grand Hotel in Yokohama was built in 1927 in place of the old one which had been entirely destroyed by the Kantō earthquake of 1923. The new hotel was designed by the architect Watanabe Hitoshi 渡 辺仁, and it was the place where General McArthur stayed before establishing his headquarters at the Dai-ichi Insurance Building. See Hiroshi Watanabe, *The Architecture of Tōkyō: an Architectural History in 571 Individual Presentations*, Edition Axel Menges, Stuttgart, 2001, p. 95.
- 27 The Tsurugaoka Hachimangū 鶴岡八幡宮 in Kamakura.
- 28 Kokenji is a mistake for Kenchōji 建長寺, a Zen temple that is one of the main attractions in Kamakura. Stein spells it in his Notebook for this day as Kenjoji. A torii 鳥居 is a traditional Japanese gate in front of Shintō shrines.
- 29 There is no temple by this name, but it might be referring to Engakuji 円覚寺.
- 30 The Dai Butsu 大仏 is the giant bronze statue of Buddha, Kamakura's most iconic attraction.
- 31 The last word here cannot be seen properly.
- 32 The Kannon Hall 観音堂 in the Hasedera Temple 長谷寺.
- 33 The Kai-hin 海浜 Hotel was one of the top hotels at the time in Kamakura, it is often seen on contemporary postcards.
- 34 A collection of 14 'Famous-place' postcards of the views at Enoshima and Kamakura, *LHAS Supplement*, p. 167, Stein Photo 44/4/14.
- 35 Heinrich Lüders (1869–1943), German Indologist, who also worked on Sanskrit and Turkish texts from Central Asia.
- 36 Harriet Stein (Henriette Rosalie Hein) (1854–1934), Stein's sister-in-law and long-time correspondent.
- 37 Paul Joseph Sachs (1878–1965), Associate Director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, who, together with Langdon Warner (1881–1955), persuaded Stein to make a Fourth Expedition to Xinjiang; see Brysac, op. cit.
- 38 Saguricho is obviously the Sakuragichō Station 桜木町駅 in Yokohama.
- 39 Taki Seiichi 瀧精一.
- 40 Zōjōji 増上寺 is a Buddhist temple where several of the Tokugawa shōguns are buried. The Stein Collection at the LHAS has two different sets of eight colour postcards of the Shōgun's Mausoleum 東京芝増上寺. *LHAS Supplement*, p. 167, Stein Photo 44/4/14.
- 41 The Okura Shūkōkan Museum 大倉集古館 founded by Okura Kihachirō 大倉喜八郎.
- 42 Demièvre's daughter was only a year old at this time. Today she is Mme Jeanne-Marie Allier, Librarian at the Société Asiatique. In the summer of 2011 I had a chance to talk to her in person about this small memento of her early childhood in Stein's diary and she was pleasantly surprised to learn about it.
- 43 Katō Shigeshi 加藤繁.
- 44 These are the Han dynasty earth mounds (dojō 土城) at Rakrang 栳浪 (pronounced Rakurō in Japanese) in central P'yōngyang. The Stein Collection at the LHAS includes an envelope with 9 postcards which must have been received during this visit. An inscription on the envelope, in Stein's writing, says, 'With compliments: Rakurō, Heijō Library (near Rakuro), Korea.' The postcards, however, show photos of Chinese bronzes, not lacquerware. *LHAS Supplement*, p. 167, Stein Photo 44/4/15.
- 45 L.M. is Stein's designation of a site near Loulan where he discovered old lacquerware.
- 46 *Kokka* 國華 was the leading Japanese journal of art history.
- 47 Marquis Hosokawa Moritatsu 細川護立 (1883–1970), whose family collection in 1950 became part of the Eisei Bunko Museum 永青文庫.
- 48 This is Michael I. Rostovtzeff's book *Inlaid Bronzes of the Han Dynasty in the Collection of C. T. Loo* (Paris/Brussels, 1927). At this time the author was a Professor of Ancient History at Yale University and Stein visited his home before coming to Japan. The Stein collection at the LHAS has a letter from Rostovtzeff to Stein, 16 Feb 1930 (*LHAS Catalogue*, p. 87, 8/fol. 270) in which he talks about his support for the excavations at Dura-Europos, which Stein had also visited in December 1929.
- 49 This is probably a reference to Henri Cordier's monumental work on the history of China: *Histoire générale de la Chine et de ses relations avec les pays étrangers, depuis les temps les plus anciens jusqu'à la chute de la dynastie Mandchoue*, Paris, 1920).
- 50 Hsingan is Xi'an 西安, commonly spelled in contemporary Western literature as Hsi-ngan.
- 51 Prince Ōyama Kashiwa 大山柏.
- 52 Marshal Ōyama Iwao 大山巖.
- 53 Anesaki Masaharu 姉崎正治.
- 54 Shiratori Kurakichi 白鳥庫吉.
- 55 This is most likely a misspelling of Sakurai Jōji, who was indeed the President of the Imperial Academy at the time of Stein's visit.
- 56 Unfortunately, the name of the person here is illegible.
- 57 The name Miyamoto is obviously misspelled, it appears in the diary for the next day as Miyashito, neither of which are identifiable. Similarly, Inamad is also a misspelling, possibly of Inamura.
- 58 The Hōryūji Temple 法隆寺 is one of the major attractions in Nara. The LHAS has 8 Hōryūji postcards, showing the gates and courts of the temple compound. Included is one of Kondō. *LHAS Supplement*, p. 167, Stein Photo 44/4/14. There are also 8 postcards from the Asuka (Suiko) (552–644) period, with Buddhist sculptures, all of which are national treasures (uncatalogued memorabilia).
- 59 Kondō 金堂, as Stein correctly notes, is the main hall at Hōryūji.
- 60 Ch'ien-fo-tung, today spelled Qianfodong 千佛洞, refers to the Buddhist temple complex at the Mogao Caves 莫高窟 near the city of Dunhuang.
- 61 Kōfukuji 興福寺, a Buddhist temple and one of Nara's main sights.
- 62 Tōdaiji 東大寺, another Buddhist temple and important sight in Nara. Nandaimon 南大門 is its southern gate.
- 63 The Sangatsudō 三月堂, the oldest structure in the Tōdaiji complex.
- 64 Boxer Indemnity here refers to the scholarship program established for Chinese nationals to study in the United States using part of the indemnity demanded by the foreign powers following the defeat of the Boxer Rebellion 義和團 in 1901.
- 65 Probably an error for 'scrolls.'
- 66 Stein's notebook gives a list and short description of artefacts he saw at the museum. The Stein collection at the LHAS also has a small pamphlet titled Catalogue of Sculptures in the Nara Imperial Museum (published by the Museum, 1926) with Stein's pencil notes in it (uncatalogued memorabilia).
- 67 Mr. Kabuto is clearly Kubota Kanae 久保田鼎 (1855–1949), Director of the Nara Museum, who spoke excellent English and enjoyed personally guiding Western visitors through the museum.
- 68 Nippon Yusen Kaisha 日本郵船会社, i.e. Japan Mail Shipping Line, one of the world's largest shipping companies. It operated passenger services from Japanese ports to a multitude of destinations, including Shanghai and Hong Kong. The Stein Collection at the LHAS includes a group of 5 postcards with Stein's pen writing on top: 'Nara, Nippon Y. K.' He may have bought these at this office. *LHAS Supplement*, p. 167, Stein Photo 44/4/14.
- 69 The Shōsōin 正倉院 is the treasure house at the Tōdaiji, housing artefacts related to Emperor Shōmu 聖武 (701–56) and his consort Empress Kōmyō 光明 (701–60).
- 70 The Fushimi-Momoyama Castle 伏見桃山陵 in southern Kyōto, where the Meiji Emperor is buried.
- 71 The Miyako Hotel 都ホテル is one of the top hotels in Kyōto in the Higashiyama district of the city. Today it is the Westin Miyako Hotel and still a common residence of visiting dignitaries (e.g. Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Charles and Princess Diana).
- 72 Haneda Tōru 羽田亨.
- 73 Umehara Sueji 梅原末治.
- 74 The Chion-in 知恩院 in Eastern Kyōto, the head temple of the Jōdo sect 淨土 of Buddhism. The LHAS includes a small brochure of the Chion-in, which must have been given to Stein on this occasion (uncatalogued memorabilia).
- 75 Ernst Leumann (1859–1931), Swiss Indologist who taught in Germany. His student is probably Wakai Shingen 若井信玄 who had indeed studied with Leumann in Freiburg.
- 76 Stein is talking about the Higashi Honganji 東本願寺 and Nishi Honganji 西本願寺 temples located not far from Kyōto Station. The former Abbot of the Nishi Honganji was Count Ōtani Kōzui 大谷光瑞 (1876–1948) who had organized and financed three ambitious expeditions to Central Asia during 1902–14. Stein probably met Ōtani when the Count visited London in 1900–1 and 1910, and after this the two of them corresponded sporadically (see I. Galambos, 'Ōtani Kozui's 1910 visit to London', *Heisei 19 nendo kotenseki dejitaru ākaibu kenkyū sentā kenkyū seika hōkokusho*

- 平成19年度古典籍デジタルアーカイブ研究センター研究成果報告書, Ryūkoku University, Kyōto, January 2008. (Available online at <http://shahon.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/Otani-Kozuis-1910-visit-to-London.pdf>). By this time Ōtani had resigned from his position and was living in voluntary exile in Manchuria.
- 77 The Kōryūji Temple 広隆寺, supposed to have been founded by Emperor Shōtoku 聖徳太子 in the early 7th century.
- 78 Shinjō Shinzō 新城新蔵 (1873–1938), physicist and President of Kyōto Imperial University.
- 79 Kano Naoki 狩野直喜.
- 80 Naitō Konan 内藤湖南.
- 81 Sakaki Ryōzaburō 榊亮三郎 (1872–1946), Sanskritologist and Buddhist scholar.
- 82 Hamada Sōsaku 濱田耕作 (1881–1938), Japanese archaeologist, Professor at Kyōto Imperial University.
- 83 Ogawa Takuji 小川琢治 (1870–1941), geographer, Professor at Kyōto Imperial University.
- 84 Sándor Simonyi-Semadam.
- 85 This is the Piziwo 貔子窩 site in Dalian. The LHAS has photographs.
- 86 The LHAS has 24 postcards of Hieizan.
- 87 Yakushiji Temple 薬師寺, one of the most famous temples in Kyōto. The Stein Collection at the LHAS includes a small envelope with 9 photographs from Yakushiji and 2 from Tōshōdaiji. The photos are larger than usual postcards and have the temple's seal on the back. *LHAS Supplement*, p. 167, Stein Photo 44/4/14.
- 88 There is a four or five letter word here that I cannot decipher.
- 89 Tōindō 東院堂 is the eastern hall at the Yakushiji temple.
- 90 The Charkra Tirth Temple in Lucknow.
- 91 Tōshōdaiji 唐招提寺, a Buddhist temple in Nara, established by a Chinese monk recruited by Emperor Shōmu.
- 92 Kōmokuten 広目天 (Virupaksa), the Guardian of the West.
- 93 Chōshūden 朝集殿, waiting hall for officials in the imperial palace.
- 94 Sir Eric Teichman (1884–1944), Secretary at the British Legation, one of the people in China who helped Stein obtain the permit for his upcoming expedition.
- 95 This is the from the famous Kaiyuan harp 開元琴 in the Hōryūji collection, dating to 724. Thus Stein is mistaken about the date.
- 96 This may be a reference to the events connected with Gandhi's activities in the first months of 1930.
- 97 Kasuga jinja 春日神社, a Shinto shrine in Nara. Since 1946 it has been known as the Kasuga taisha 春日大社.
- 98 The Mausoleum of Emperor Kanmu 桓武天皇.
- 99 Nogi Maresuke 乃木希典 (1849–1912), a Japanese army general during the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–5. He was in charge of the successful, yet extremely costly in human life, attack on Port Arthur, which also made him famous in Europe.
- 100 Inouye Shūten 井上秀天.
- 101 Harry J. Griffith.
- 102 Zoltán Felvinczi Takács.
- 103 The name is missing here. She is presumably the person named 'Mrs. Sampson' (followed by a question mark) in the diary for the next day.
- 104 Prince Shōtoku.
- 105 Tamonten 多聞天.
- 106 Hōki bosatsu 法起菩薩.
- 107 I.e. the diary.