



A

EPITOME
OF THE
ANCIENT HISTORY OF JAPAN,
INCLUDING
A GUIDE BOOK,
BY
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DEDICATED TO THE
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(Late of North Leith Free Church Scotland.)
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A

PREFACE.



This work is the result of much personal research and observation by the author during his travels through Japan, and has been compiled from notes direct and the best works procurable, and is printed preparatory to the publication of a work of twelve volumes, with illustrations, similar to Kämpfer's, but which will contain a more accurate and detailed account of the origin of the Japanese, with a description of the Jewish belongings. Some of its contents will, perhaps, be better understood when it is explained that much of the present volume has been written with a view of its being translated for publication amongst the Japanese.

With these few remarks the writer throws himself upon the kind indulgence of his readers, and trusts that any errors which may have crept into his book, will be looked upon with a lenient eye.

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EPITOME

OF

JAPANESE ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE Empire of Japan is peopled by three distinct races, viz:—
 The AINO (Aa. Inu) race, the aborigines of the North,
 A LITTLE RACE, the aborigines of the South,
 And the JEWISH RACE, the descendants of the Princes, Samurai, and people of Jin Mu Tenno, each race having brought with them separate belongings, which indicate their origin.

Besides these, there are a few COREANS, part of them, the descendants of Tyco Sama's captives, and the remainder many of the Yetas or Tanners of Japan. The descendants of a Negro race may also be seen in different parts of the country; but they are very few in number; likewise to prevent any future misunderstanding, it will be necessary for me thus early to make mention of what might be fairly termed a MIXED RACE, viz: the descendants of the Aa. Inu race, the TOKUGAWA SAMURAI, who intermarried with the daughters of Jin Mu Tenno's, or the Jewish race. This occurred when Iyeyasu or Gongen Sama the founder of the Tokugawa Dynasty of Shoguns (or Tycoons) had completely overpowered the descendants of Jin Mu Tenno, or the Jewish race; he and his successors then built castles all along different parts

of the Tokaido, or main public road of Japan; and likewise built other castles nearly everywhere, intersecting the territories of the Jewish or Jin Mu Tenno's Princes, descendants; and to these castles, which he built, he added the surrounding lands which he had previously wrested from the Princes of the Jewish race, and these castles and lands he gave to relatives of his own, as well as to all his adherents who had helped him to conquer the Jewish race. And of these relatives and adherents of his, he made Daimios of his own creation, who are termed FUDAI by which name they can easily be distinguished from the Princes of the Jewish race, see *Bukan*, or Book containing the genealogy of the Imperial family, Kuges, and all the Princes of Japan. It is likewise said that the Tokugawa caused all the large war vessels of the other race to be destroyed, so that they could not come to Yedo by sea. The Tokugawa dynasty of Shoguns thus converted the Empire of Japan into one vast prison for the Jewish race, of which they held the keys, (the castles they built) and compelled the Princes of that race to send those nearest and dearest to them to remain as hostages in Yedo, the capital of the Shoguns, for their due submission and yearly payment of tribute or presents to the Shogun, as an acknowledgement of his sovereignty over them; and any attempt to free the Emperor, their rightful ruler, from his palace prison in Kiyoto might have been the death signal to the hostages, their nearest relatives, whom they only were permitted to see once a year. A Miya or Imperial Prince was always kept in Uyeno, Yedo, by the Tokugawa, for the purpose of being raised to the Imperial dignity, in case the Emperor should have made good his escape from his imperial prison in Kiyoto. During the year 1862 the hostages having been permitted to return to their homes, there was then no obstacle to break the iron yoke of the Tokugawa, and the battle of Fushimi restored the Emperor to power, and for ever abolished the government of the Tycoon or Shogun.