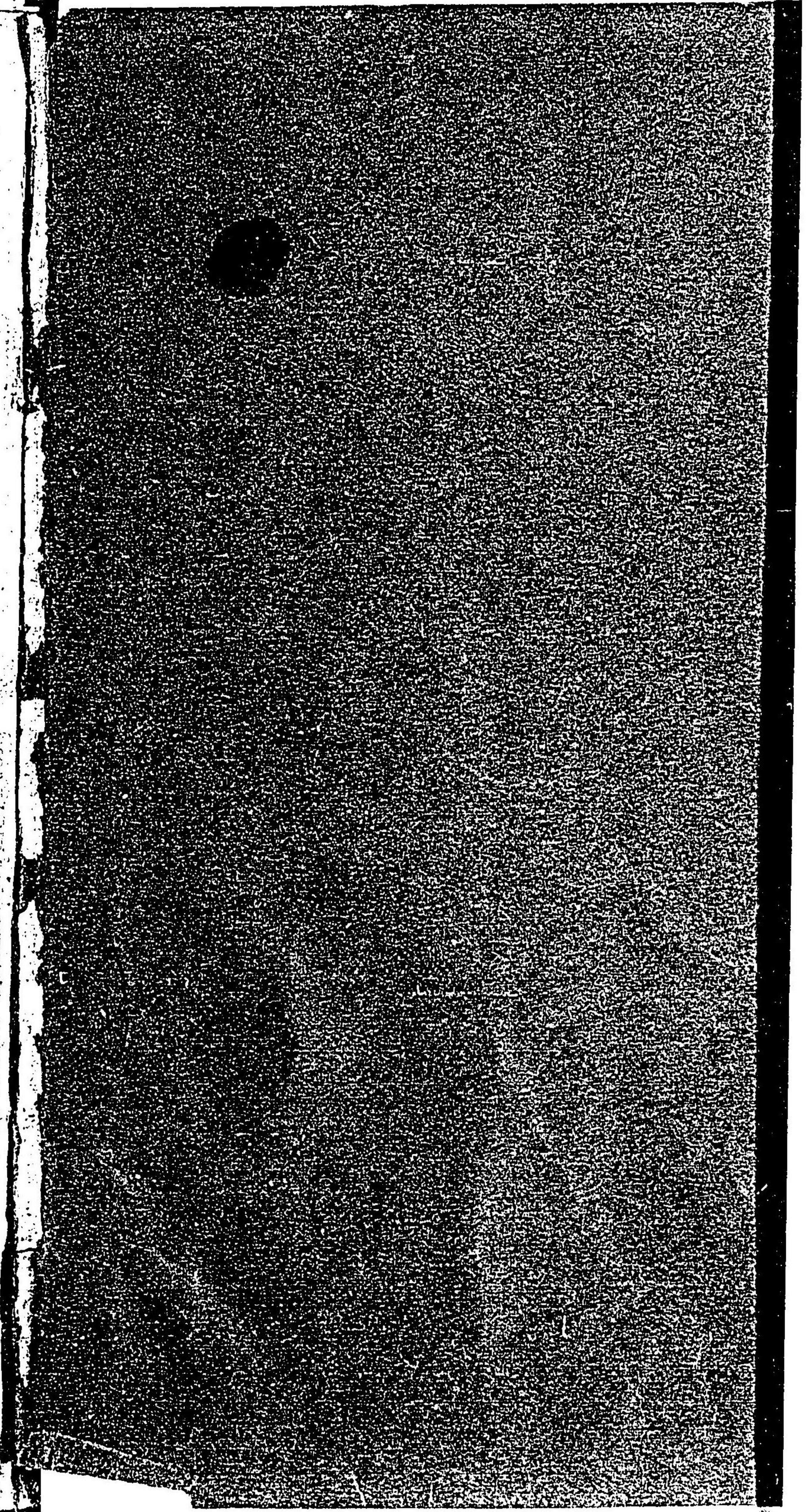


護國記念精神教育

1107
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元寇畫帖

*The Short Sketches
of
the Mongolian Invasion
in Japan*



元寇畫帖序言

日本武士道の稱世界に揚り日本武士道の實世界に顯はれたる
 明治廿七八年に於て清國の優勢と戦ひ三十七八年に於て露國の猛威
 を碎き前古無比宇内環視の眼を集め皇國の武力を示し彼等の非望を
 挫きたるにあり遠くは往昔文永十一年弘安四年に於て蒙古國王世界
 併呑の暴威を撃退殲滅したる其偉功は古今相照して赫然たり共に皇
 道發揮の時機之を致せりと云ふべし宜なる哉世の文明は近比頻りに
 元寇歴史を温ねて止まず因つて夙に描かせ置きたる該歴史の大油畫
 拾四幅は曾て各地方を巡りて人心を興起し現今靖國神社遊就館に陳
 列せられて日々内外國人に賞觀せられ頻りに英譯説明書を促かさる
 るに至れり

抑々此の雄作は古く歴史に照らし慥かなる材料に基けるものを日清
 戦役の終りに臨み前途の爲め慮る所あり篤志者畫工矢田一嘯氏の敏
 腕に頼りて成功せるものなり爾來之を活用して元寇紀念碑の大成を
 助け併せて國民の志氣を勵まし遂に強露の大軍と戦ひ陸海共に全捷
 を奏せられつひに清韓兩國の保全を救ひたるは偏に
 至尊陛下の御稜威に基き將卒の忠勇に由ると雖も一般國民に忠愛の
 精神歴史の教育上に於て此の雄作亦與りて力ありと云はざるを得ず
 將又此の畫帖卷末に大日本護國幼年會員の一部集合寫眞版數種を附
 したるは精神教育の爲め水雷艇費貢獻貯金者の實況を紹介し將來の
 爲め舉國一致の素養を希ふに外ならず仰ぎ願くば同感の諸君明鑒を
 垂れ斯道擴充の爲め此畫帖を坐右にし給はんことを

明治四十一年十月

元寇紀念首唱
 大日本護國幼年會首唱
 湯地丈雄



元寇紀念譚

今を隔ること大約六百年の昔、韃靼蒙古の曠野に鐵木真と呼ぶ。世界無雙の豪傑起りにける。この人器量拔群にして。兵馬の運用神の如く、攻むれば破れざる莫く。當れば碎だけざる莫く、亞細亞洲中無數の邦國を略滅し。歐羅巴洲の東南部露西亞、匈加利等に侵入し。城を落して其王を虜にし。國を亡ぼして其民を奴隷し。其美女をかすめ。財物を奪去りて。部下の將士に恩賞をあたへおこさし。自ら帝王中の帝王と號して、成吉思可汗の位に登り。己が攻取たる廣大なる土地に。諸子諸弟を封じて、其國々の王侯と成し。自ら大權を握りて四方に臨み。恩威並び行はれければ。鐵木真の聲名はさながら雷の如く天下に轟きて。威風に靡かぬ草木もななく。然れば成吉思可汗鐵木真是。羅馬の該撒。佛蘭西の拿破崙と肩を比して。威名を世界の歴史に留めぬ。

鐵木真の第四子を拖雷といふ。驍勇父に類し。兼て智謀あり其兄窩淵台と共に夏國を滅ぼし。尋で又強大なる金國を滅ぼしける。拖雷の子忽必烈に至りて雄姿傑出父祖の遺業を大成するの志を抱き。大小數百戰。毎に奇捷を奏せずといふと無く。其軍氣の鋭く。威勢の盛なること。恰も猛虎の羽翼を生じ。風に隨て林中を飛行するが如く。力は山を抜き。氣は世を蓋ひ。壯圖勇略四海を混同し。天下唯だ一人帝王の位に立たんとぞ望みける。斯くて忽必烈は計謀の全く熟するを待ちて。其雲の如く幕中に屯する勇將と。其雨の如く旗下に集まる猛士とに號令し疾風の砂を捲き奔馬の坂を下る勢ひを以て長驅して宋の社稷を轉覆し。遂に支那四百餘州の土地を橫領して。幾億萬の人口を脚下に臣服せしめ。國號を改めて元と稱し。更に朝鮮をも屬國としてければ。爾餘の大小國統れも其の威勢に敵し難く。稽首して臣と稱し。爭ふて好を通じ貢を納め。只だ忽必烈の鼻息のみを窺ひたるぞ是非もなき。元主忽必烈は已に四方の諸國を征服なしければ驕慢の心ますます増長し。我が日本の國美はしく。金銀財寶に富めることを知り如何にして之を奪ひ己れが版圖に入れんものぞと。朝暮に思を凝らし。我が人皇九十一代。龜山帝の御宇文永の

四年以來。屢々無禮なる牒書を寄せ。恐喝手段をもて首尾よく我國を服征せしめんと欲し。又その度毎に心利たる部下の者を牒使として。實は探偵の事を含め。密々我國の國情地理を取調べ。萬一恐喝手段に乘らざるときは。兵力を用ひ一戰の下に切從へ。己れの慾を逞しうせんぞ企てける。

此時我國に於ては。惟康親王將軍の職に任じ。御年猶は幼う在ましかれば。執權北條相模守時宗代りて政柄を乗り。智勇兼備よく諸侯を服して。衆望おさく。其父時頼人道にも譲らざりけり。時宗は元使の齎したる牒書を一見。忿然として怒氣面に溢れ。かゝる傲慢不遜なる來書を。假初にも受理せん。是れ我れ日本の國体を汚し。國の尊榮を失ふものなり。勿体なくも日出處の天子は。神聖に渡らせたまひ。敢て他邦の非禮をば。受させ給ふべうもあらじと。直に奏聞の上其書を退け牒使を國外に追拂ひぬ。然れど元主忽必烈は固より心中に一物あれば。斯ても猶頻りに牒使を送りて。其意を遂んと試み。又對馬の島民を奪去りて。之を本國に伴ひ。威光を示し。温言を加へ。我國の事情を探聞し。文永の十一年には朝鮮の軍隊を先導とし。一千五百の軍艦に。三萬三千の軍勢を搭して。不意に我が九州に押寄せ。壹岐對馬を奪ひ。肥前筑前の沿海に寇し。思ふが儘に亂暴を働きけり。此役に對馬の守護代宗助國。壹岐の守護代平景隆は。一族主從城を枕に盡く討死し。其外鎮西の武士共。此處彼處の防戦に。雲霞の如き敵軍の中に切入り。天晴潔く最期を遂るもの多かりしが。日本男兒が國を護るの精神は火をも恐れず。水をも避けず。蒙古何萬來ると雖も。争か能く此の精神を奪ひ得べき。博多の街衢は。一炬灰燼に付するも玄洋潮怒り浪激し。颶風に乗じて。最後の一戰縱橫奮撃し。遂に我軍の大勝利となり。之を文永の役といふ。其翌年元主忽必烈は又々杜世忠何文善なんといへる五人の者を撰みて牒使とし。前の如き無禮不遜の牒書を送り。這回こそ有無の決答に因りて。更に大軍を發向し。我が日本を一採に採潰さんと身構へけるぞ膽太けれ。堂々たる我が大日本大八洲は。開闢以來萬世一系の天子を戴き。國民忠君愛國の氣。寧ろ死して護國の鬼となる

も。生て亡國の奴となるものあらんや。我國小なりといふと雖も上下人心一致して。二千餘年東洋の東に獨立し。敢て他國の凌侮を受たること無し。此時北條時宗が毫も遲疑せず。斷然として其牒書を退け。彼の無禮を責め。彼の不遜を語り。賊使五人を鎌倉の籠の口に斬首して。大決斷を天下に示し。専ら邊防と出征の準備を爲したるは。凄じくも又た壯なり。去程に元主忽必烈は。時宗が杜世忠等を斬首したる報道を聞き。憤怒の念に得堪へず。諸大將を廷中に召して。大に日本を討つを謀議を運らし。阿刺罕を征東總大將とし。范文虎に兵六萬、船三千五百を付して。之を江南軍と稱し。海路直に九州に向て進發せしめ。折都、洪峯丘に。蒙古朝鮮の軍合して四萬船九百艘を督せしめ。之を東路軍と名け。路を朝鮮に取り。壹岐對馬を経て。筑前の太宰府を襲はしむ。其總勢十萬餘騎、船艦四千四百艘。船艦相觸み。海を蔽て押來れり。かくあらんと豫て期したる北條時宗は。一族北條實政を鎮西の探題とし。武藤大友、菊地島津、松浦大村、秋月等を始とし。九州の諸侯及び四國の兵に號令して。筑前の博多に屯せしめ。山陽、山陰、東山、北陸の軍兵を催促して。京師を護衛し。敦賀の津を固め。邊海漏ると無く防禦の備を立けるが。敵は支那四百餘州を席卷し。勝誇りたる鋒先なれば。其勢は破竹の如く、況て後備の軍勢は。何千萬あるかも定かならねば。這回の合戦。勝利の程如何あらんと。人々安き心はなかりき。時に弘安の四年にして。龜山帝は是より前大位を後宇多帝に譲り。今は上皇と申し奉りけるが。深く此事に御心を惱まし給ひ。わが御代にしも斯る亂出できて。まことに此日本のそこなはるべくば。御命をめすべきよし。御手づからかへせ給へる宣命を。伊勢の大廟に奉り。敵國降伏を祈り給ふ。申すも中々に勿禮なき事の限りなり。五月廿一日元の大軍壹岐對馬を襲ひ。盡く島民を殺戮し。六月五日筑前の志賀島に迫り。是より筑前の博多を燒點として。無数の兵艦運動し。筑前肥前の沿海に於て。合戦止時なかりしが。我軍氣の旺盛にして。勇士の國を護る一念は。凝て鐵石よりも堅く。火玉に當り。劍戟に觸るも。毫も撓まず。奮闘決戦して。屢々敵

軍を窘しめ。敵の船艦を遙かの沖合に逐退けぬ。折しも閏七月一日前夜より大風吹起り敵船漂没破潰し。狼狽感ふ程こそあれ。我軍進擊して大將を斬り士卒を殺し。前後左右に切まくり。殘賊千餘人を筑前の那珂川に斬首しければ。さしも海上に充滿たる船艦は。一日のうち其影をも留めず。十餘萬の元軍は哀れ此の一舉に應殺されてけり。後に于間、吳万五、莫青、の三人を還して告る處あらしむ。之を弘安の役とは稱す。弘安の役に元の軍兵が九州の沿岸に殘暴慘毒を極めたる狀況。並に我が勇士草野二郎、河野六郎等の面々が必死の決戦を爲し。功名手柄を顯したる物語。及び此の合戦の前後の始末。内外の事情に就き微細の記事は。伏敵編、護國美談等に譲り。爰には姑く之を略しぬ。讀者は只だ記憶すべし。彼の傲慢不遜眼中天下敵なしと稱せる元主忽必烈も。我國人の勇武に屈し。其後日本を奪ふ念慮を絶ち。その版圖は終に東方日本海を超えること能はざりしを。元寇紀念碑は我國歴史上一大名譽の代表者たり。文永、弘安、護國軍の勳功章たり。之を以て祖先の忠義を表施し。之を以て國民の元氣を振興し。之を以て子孫を奨励し。之を以て皇室の尊嚴を明かにし。國家の洪謨を贊成し。帝國の獨立を鞏固にし。之を以て歐米文明諸國と駢馳し。之を以て佛國、獨逸の凱旋門に方て。合衆國の獨立閣に比し。之を以て我國當年護國軍の勳功名譽を内外に知らしめ。後世千萬載不朽に傳へんことを期す。元寇紀念碑建設の舉は。豈に一箇人一地方の爲めに謀るものならんや。詢に我國の爲めに深く感ずる所のものありて。已まんと欲して已むこと能はざるに因るのみ。而して今此碑を筑前の博多灣に建立するは。其の文永弘安兩度の交戦地にして。特に歴史上に緣故を有するを以てなり。嗚呼我愛國忠君の日本臣民にして誰れか亦此感と同じうせざるものあらん。蓋し其伸縮は各自の啓發心如何に存す

明治二十三年紀元節

中洲學人記

因書元寇大油繪は國家の教育を主として作れるものにて普通の遊覽物として視る勿れ意匠の周到畫趣の磊落と高尚とは見る人の思想に隨て自ら明ならん繰り返して見給ふへし

lf of their vessels being shattered by the
Tokimune beheaded the members of the
st Kublai Khan, at the same time, he
along the coast of Kyūshū.
n great haste in a council concerning
Command of sixty hundreds men in three
ectly to Kyūshū, while Kinto and Kosakin
Toro army.
d at first they attacked Iki and Tsu-
kuzen.
his kinsman, the Governor general of
Akizuki, etc, to assemble at Hakata and
Tōsan, and Hokuriku were instructed to
great strength supplied with boundless
shrine) for the destruction of the enemy,
rism and to lead the people to fight in
da came over the sea of Japan as was
hout mercy. On the fifth of June, the
many days on the coast.
On the first of July, typhoon began
shattered to pieces, while our brave men
men were taken prisoners and beheaded
and Gobakusei who were sent back to
valour which were performed by Kusano
i-hen and Gokoku-bidan which contain
self so high as to admit no rival in the
Mongolian invaders, which now stands
ts in the annals of the empire and con-
patriotism of our ancestors, it is hoped then
erving the grand national system. esta-
power of the United States.

The short sketches of the Mongolian Invasion in Japan (1281 A. D.)

About six hundred and fifty years ago, among the nations of Mongolia, there arose a great hero by the name of Temuchin. He is said to have been a man of great ability, having wonderful skill in making war. He was such a furious and intrepid general that nothing could stand against him. After conquering Mongolia, he entered Peking, intending his dominions in Central Asia.

Temuchin having thus established himself, proclaimed himself Genghiskhan, or the Emperor of the Emperors. He then divided his vast dominions in Asia among his sons and brothers, whom he made the rulers of those countries. His reputation extended to all parts of the world, so that almost all nations were treated as his subjects. The fourth son of Genghiskhan was called Toloo. He was as brave as his father and also possessed considerable wisdom.

It is said that he assisted his elder brother Ok-tai in destroying the province of Ka and Kin, the latter being very powerful. Kub'ai, the most prominent hero, was a son of Toloo. He succeeded his father and promptly took up the task which his predecessors had left undone; and in doing this, he fought hundreds of battles everywhere giving striking terror to his enemies.

His mighty power and unquenchable thirst for glory made him dream of an universal empire. For a long time, he had been brooding over the thought of conquering China, then under the Sün dynasty, and when an opportune time arrived he led his mighty host in the wilds of Mongolia, like a deluge, sweeping everything before him and soon completed the subjugation of entire China.

Kublai Khan's dominions now comprised more than four hundred territories, and being crowned, founded the Gen dynasty in China.

He also made Korea a dependency and nearly all the other nations were brought to pay tribute to him.

Kublai now in the height of his pride began to dream of the Conquest of Japan, which was told as a beautiful land, rich with gold and silver. It was in the fourth year of the Bunyei era of Japan (1267), during the reign of Kameyama, the ninety-first emperor of Japan, that Kublai first sent ambassadors with contemptuous letters to test the attitude of the Japanese government, and if possible, to subdue the country by mere threatenings. It is said that he always despatched clever fellows on these missions in order to employ them as secret spies. About this time, in Japan Prince Koreyasu was made Shōgun; but as he was a mere child, his regent, Hōjō Tokimune, the Lord of Sagami, held the reins of government. He was a man of great courage and ability, and the whole country were well satisfied to be under him. When the first letter from Kublai was presented to Tokimune, he rejected it at once in great anger, and drove the messengers out of the country, exclaiming "Should I possibly receive such a disgraceful letter as this, it would surely degrade our national prestige and impair the glory of the country. Our reverent emperor who is sovereign-lord in the land of the Rising Sun, is so sacred that he should not be contaminated by this." But Kublai, in spite of this, still intending to accomplish his design, continued to send embassies as before. At one time, captured some people in the island of Tsushima and carried them away in order to show the prisoners, the power and the splendor of their country as well as to sound the conditions and defenses of Japan.

In the eleventh year of the Bunyei era (1274), Kublai resolved to invade Japan, and accordingly 33,000 troops sailed in 1,500 war vessels from their country across the sea of Japan, preceded by Korean army as their guide.

The islands of Iki and Tsushima were captured on the way, and advancing as far as Kyūshū, they wrought cruel devastation along the coast of Hizen and Chikuzen.

During this war, Sō Sukekuni, the governor of Tsushima, and Tairano Kagetaka, the governor of Iki, lost their lives together with all their kinsmen and retainers.

Whole country, especially the warriors of Kyūshū, rose to the occasion, and innumerable were the acts of valour displayed by them who counted their lives cheap compared with the national cause.

Although the city of Hakata was reduced to ashes, our brave men taking advantage of a great storm which raged on the sea of Genkai,

attacked the enemy's war vessels, and after a bloody battle, won the most decisive victory, nearly half of their vessels being shattered by the storm. This is called the war of the Bunyēi era.

In the following year, another ambassador was sent to Japan demanding her subjection, but Hōjō Tokimune beheaded the members of the mission at Tatsunokuchi in Kamakura, to show his great resolution to take a hostile attitude against Kublai Khan, at the same time, he bent his energies in making preparation against a renewal of the invasion by fortifying the towns along the coast of Kyūshū.

When Kublai was informed of the fate of his unfortunate representatives, he summoned generals in great haste in a council concerning the second invasion of Japan.

Ara Khan was appointed commander-in-chief of the whole army under whom Hanbunke took the Command of sixty hundreds men in three thousands war vessels under the title of the Kōnan army. This army was to cross the sea directly to Kyūshū, while Kintō and Kosakin were to lead four thousands men, composed of Mongolian and Korean soldiers under the title of the Toro army.

They then marched through Korea and crossed over in the strait in nine hundreds war vessels, and at first they attacked Iki and Tsushima, whence they proceeded to Kyūshū with the object of capturing Dazaifu in the province of Chikūzen.

Hōjō Tokimune, having everything in readiness to meet the emergency, appointed Hōjō Sanemasa, his kinsman, the Governor general of Kyūshū.

He also commanded the Daimiō of Kyūshū, Muto, Ōtomo, Kikuchi, Shimazu, Matsu-ura, Ōmura, Akizuki, etc, to assemble at Hakata and take their stand there for the defense of the country. The armies in the districts of Sunyō, San-in, Tōsan, and Hokuriku were instructed to guard Kyōto, the capital of Japan, and Tsuruga-no-tsu in the province of Yechizen.

However, the Japanese people were in a state of great consternation, as the enemy was coming in great strength supplied with boundless resources. The emperor Kameyama, being of great anxiety offered prayer at Ise Taibio (Imperial shrine) for the destruction of the enemy, offering his sacred life if necessary for the sake of his country.

It is needless to say this act of the Emperor was enough to greatly strengthen the spirit of patriotism and to lead the people to fight in their national cause.

On the twenty first of March in the fourth year of the Kōan era (1281) Kublai's immense armada came over the sea of Japan as was anticipated.

They suddenly pushed Iki and Tsushima islands and massacred almost all the inhabitants without mercy. On the fifth of June the enemy pressed on Shikanshima and then advanced to Hakata, where battles raged continuously for many days on the coast.

As the enemy could not land, they were compelled to withdraw to their ships far out in the bay. On the first of July, typhoon began to blow. The enemy's vessels were scattered in all directions and almost all of them were shattered to pieces, while our brave men taking advantage went up to their vessels killed their generals and soldiers. About one thousand men were taken prisoners and beheaded at Nakagawa in the province of Chikūzen. All were killed except three persons, U-sho, Gomon, and Gobakusei who were sent back to China to tell the fate of their Comrades. This is called the war of the Kō-an era.

The narratives relating to the cruelty and wickedness of the Mongolian army, and the prodigies of valour which were performed by Kusano Jiro, Kino Rokuro, and others on our side, may be seen in the books bearing the titles of Fukuteki-hen and Gokoku-bidan which contain all the details. It is satisfactory to think that even proud and ambitious Kublai, who placed himself so high as to admit no rival in the world, must have finally admitted the impossibility of conquering Japan.

The Genko-Kinenhi, or the monument for the commemoration of the heroes who fought against the Mongolian invaders, which now stands at Hakata in Fukuyoka-ken, Kyūshū, is designed to revive the memory of one of the greatest events in the annals of the empire and consecrate the fame of the heroes of the Bunyēi and Kōan eras; in testifying to the loyalty and patriotism of our ancestors, it is hoped their descendants may be always inspired by the same spirit, by realizing the just sense of duty in preserving the grand national system established on such sound foundations.

This monument may thus be compared to the Triumphal Arch of France and the Independence Tower of the United States.

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の御
姿松
原

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地
丈
雄



尺壹拾七高碑念紀冠元

フ給ミ臨=海本日然巍

像銅御皇上山龜

蒙古全盛之帝王名臣

(3) 太祖之第二子
察合台

(4) 太祖之第三子
太宗窩闊台

(1) 太祖鐵木眞成吉思汗

(2) 太祖之第一子
朮赤

(5) 太祖之第四子
拖雷



(6) 帖木兒

(7) 憲宗
蒙哥

(8) 定宗
貴由

(9) 耶律楚材

(10) 朮赤之子
拔都

(11) 伊太利人
ブンカヒー
マルコポーロ

(12) 世宗
忽必烈

(13) 趙良弼

(14) 進別

(15) 速不台

蒙古國勢力畧記 (圖面寫真版參考)

我朝高倉帝の御代に當り支那は宋の孝宗、金の世宗、夏の仁宗、三分鼎立し韃靼蒙古は群雄割據せり鐵木眞之を征服す

○元太祖鐵木眞性は奇渥溫成吉思汗と尊稱し勢に乗じ宇内統一を企て大軍を中央亞細亞の野に出し土耳其斯坦を略し歐洲の東南部露西亞、匈牙利等と戦ひ彼斯

を征し東印度を平け金宋平定の策を定め六盤山に卒す齡六十六
○太宗窩闊台は鐵木眞の第三子にして攻城略地の功最も多し性質溫和能く衆を

容る太祖の遺謀を継ぎ金を滅し宋を襲ひ齡五十六にして卒す
○求赤は太祖の長子にして性質勇武戦を能くす

○察合台は太祖の第二子にして性質慎密能く衆を服す
○拖雷は太祖の第四子にして暫く國事を監し其の兄窩闊台帝位を繼ぐに及びて

止む



(14) 遮別
(15) 速不台

趙良弼

蒙古國勢力畧記 (圖面寫真版參考)

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を征し東印度を平け金宋平定の策を定め六盤山に卒す齡六十六

○太宗窩淵台は鐵木真の第三子にして攻城略地の功最も多し性質温和能く衆を容る太祖の遺謀を継ぎ金を滅し宋を襲ひ齡五十六にして卒す

○承赤は太祖の長子にして性質勇武戦を能くす

○察合台は太祖の第二子にして性質慎重能く衆を服す

○拖雷は太祖の第四子にして暫く國事を監し其の兄窩淵台帝位を繼ぐに及びて止む

○拔都は太祖の孫承赤の子にして勇猛戦を好み太宗の金を滅すや西歷千二百三十七年歐羅巴攻伐の事を議定し其總督たり諸弟及び太宗の子貴由蒙哥等を從へ露西亞匈牙利波蘭等を攻略し獨乙の十字軍を破り兵勢愈々振へり歐人今に其名を忘れず

○貴由は太宗窩淵台の長子にして太宗の卒後に即位三年にして殂す定宗と稱す

○蒙哥は拖雷の長子にして聰明雄武攻略益務む在位八年にして殂す憲宗と稱す

○忽必烈は拖雷の第四子にして宇宙統一の志あり威武四海に振ひ遂に支那朝鮮を提げ我國に來寇す是れ則北條時宗の好敵手たりき(はびれる又かくびれいと云)

○遮別は太祖の將帥にして金を滅して功あり

○耶律楚材は太祖に得られ信任最も厚く専ら國政に參し治蹟頗る多し太宗十五年に卒す

○速不台は鐵木真の勇將たり到る處攻城略地西は黒海邊を征す

○ブランカヒールコボロは伊太利國ヴェニスの人にして忽必烈に事へ二十一年間餘秘密顧問となり畫策頗る多く忽必烈死後に歸國し元人東侵記事を著し日本の威烈初めて歐洲に聞ゆ

○趙良弼は前に金の宰相たり後蒙古に事へ忽必烈の帷幕に參し日本に使用するこ

と二回忽必烈を諫めて出師を止めんとす聽かれず大軍を起して大敗す是れ強

大を頼みたるが爲めなり

○帖木兒は鐵木真と其豪名を得克く兵圍を編製し克く英雄を統御し遠征を好む

西歷千五百八十九年迄中央亞細亞を征服せり歐洲人今猶其名を忘れず成吉思汗と共に軍神の稱あり

(因書)故露國陸軍中將エムイソニンの著書に曰く天は軍神を蒙古に降せりとて露國は往古に於て蒙古軍に畏怖し今又日本軍に畏怖す彼れ將來に於て更に用意を加ふるや疑なし

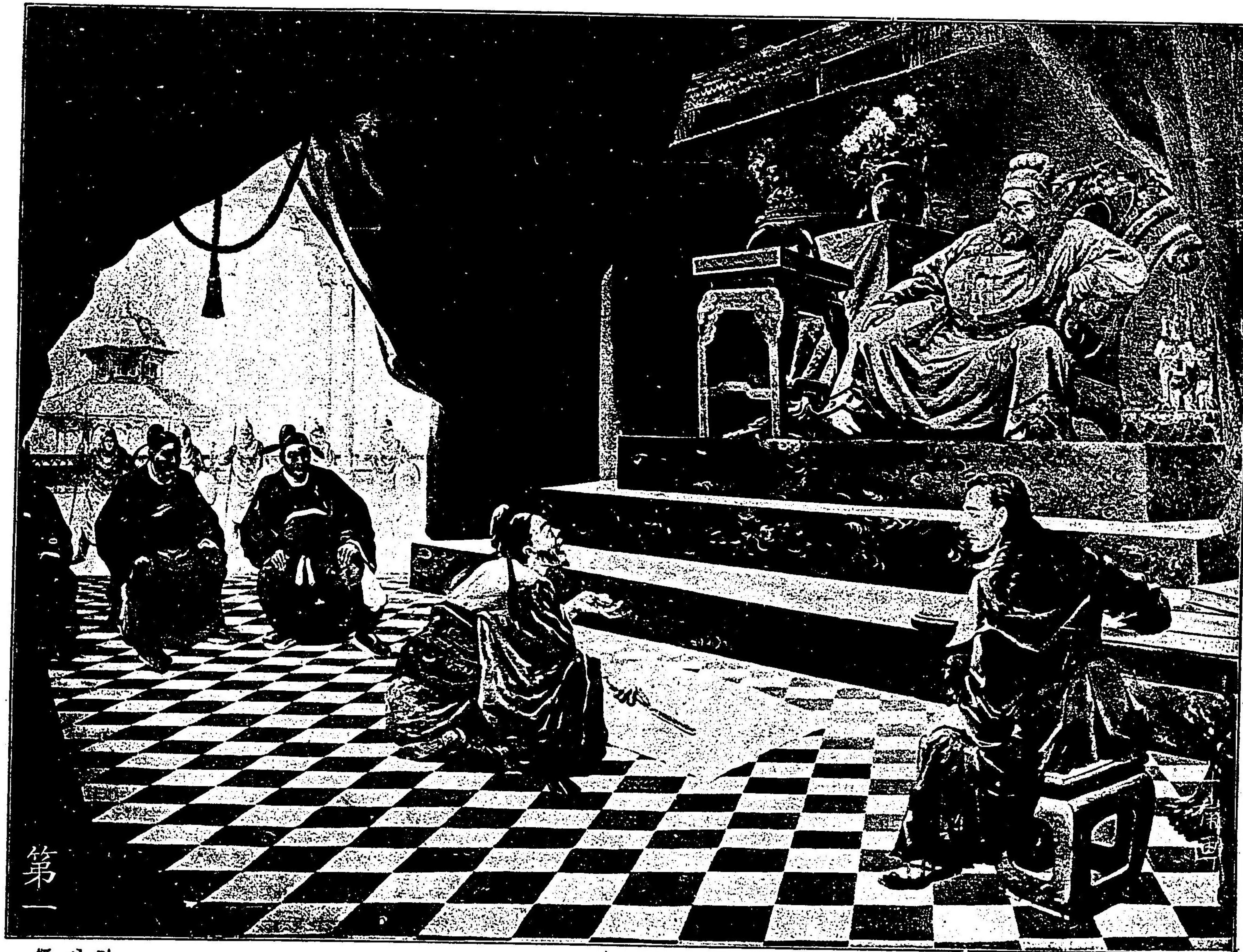
明治三十八年五月廿九日露國バルチック艦隊は元寇紀念碑の正面於て全滅せり



元寇大油繪第一説明

上壇ニ傲然戴冠セルハ既ニ千
 餘國ヲ征服シタル元主忽必烈
 トス其前ニ座シ地圖ヲ披キタ
 ルハ高麗國ノ趙彝トス傍ノ高
 机ニ憑ルモノハ元主ノ樞密顧問
 ニテ伊太利人(マルコポーロ)
 トス座右ニ參列スルモノハ元
 主ノ股肱群臣ナリ實ニ征日本
 省ト稱スル官衙ヲ設ケ四十年
 餘ノ關係ト二度ノ大軍ヲ起ス
 ノ始メ也既往ヲ鑑ミ將來ヲ慮
 ルハ目今ノ急務也見ル人留意
 セヨ

(1.) One who proudly sits on the throne with a crown on his head is a great conqueror named Kublai Khan, the first Mongolian ruler of the Gen dynasty in China. One who kneels at the feet of the ruler pointing to a map of Japan, is a Korean named Choi. One who sits on the right side, is an Italian named Marco Polo, the privy counselor of Kublai Khan. Those who sit at the left are the subjects of Kublai Khan. In this great council Kublai Khan made up his mind to invade Japan and found an office specially for that purpose.



各油 画 縦七尺

第一

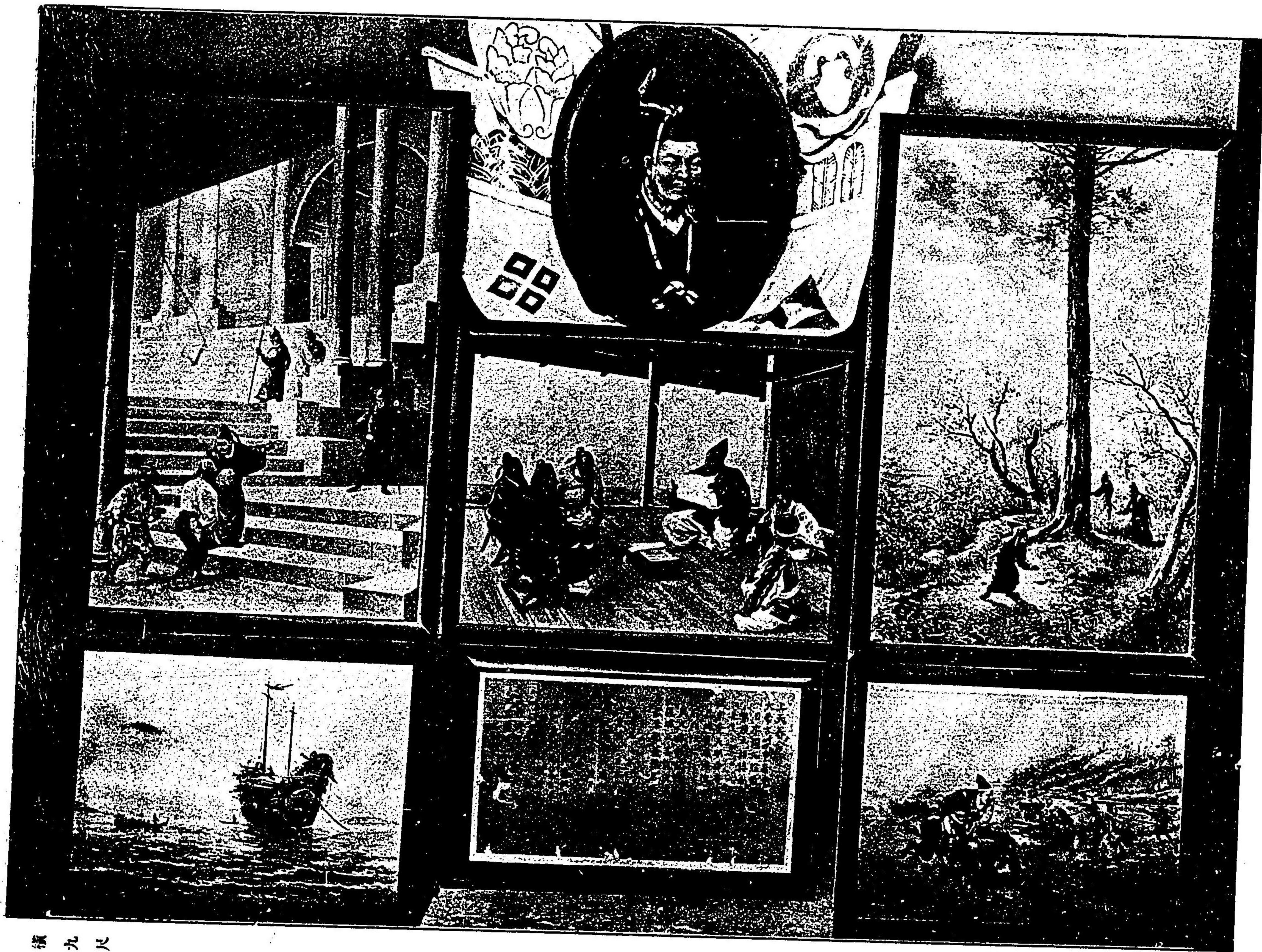
横九尺

ノ始メ也、既往ヲ鑑ミ將來ヲ慮
ルヘ目今ノ急務也、見ル人留意
セヨ

(1) One who proudly
Khan, the first M
the ruler pointing
One who sits on
Khan.
Those who sit at
Khan made up hi

元寇大油繪第二説明

正面ノ肖像ハ北條時宗トス其
下ニアルハ太宰少貳覺惠元ノ



名
目
諸
種
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尺

横九尺

moving spirit of

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Japanese, Tajirō and

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ome spies who are

ese messenger going

nger.

元寇大油繪第二説明

正面ノ肖像ハ北條時宗トス其
 下ニアルハ太宰少貳覺惠元ノ
 牒狀ヲ讀ム所トス、其下ニアル
 ハ牒狀ノ全文也、左ノ上圖ハ對
 馬ノ人民藤次郎彌次郎ノ兩人
 ヲ捕ヘ元主ノ宮殿ニ連レ行キ
 威ヲ示ス所トス、其下圖ハ筑前
 今津ノ海邊ニ元使者船ノ所ト
 ス、右ノ上圖ハ元使親カラ月夜
 ニ潜ミ日本地形ヲ探クル所ト
 ス、下圖ハ日本諸國ニ注進急報
 ノ景況トス、明治三十七年五
 月十八日、特旨北條時宗ニ從
 一位ヲ贈ラセ給フ時恰モ征露
 軍戦方ニ酣ナル時ニ當レリ

(2) The portrait in the middle, is that of Hojo Tokimune, the regent and moving spirit of Japan.

The picture in the middle shows the scene of Dazaifu in the province of Chikuzen, where was transacted every business relating to foreign intercourse in those days.

Here Gaku-ye, the Daxaino-Shoni, is reading the letter.

The upper picture at the left side, shows the Mongolian palace, where two Japanese, Tajirō and Yajiro, are struck with wonder at the glory and splendor of the palace.

The picture below, shows the sea-shore of Imazu in the province of Chikuzen, where the Mongolian representatives landed. The upper one at the right, shows some spies who are secretly surveying the land by moon light. The lower one shows a Japanese messenger going at full gallop to give alarm in every part of Japan for the imminence of danger.



名法畫 概十尺

元寇大油繪第三說明

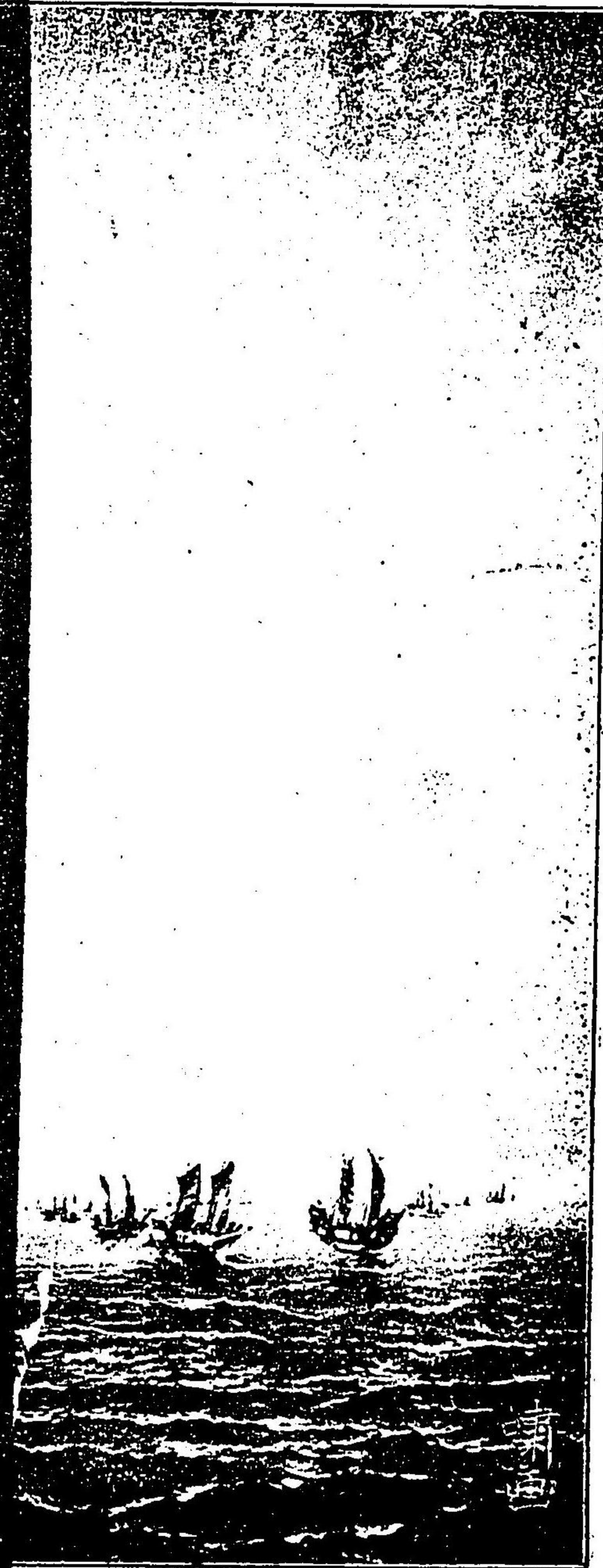
文永十一年十月五日元軍三萬
餘船艦相衝ミ來テ對馬ヲ圍ム
守護代宗助國、僅ニ八十餘騎ヲ
從ヘ防戰ス此時島民ノ義勇戰
死スルモノ擧テ數フベカラズ
殘ル處ノ老幼婦女ヲ捕ヘ掌ヲ
穿チ繩ヲ透シ連貫シテ舷ニ繫
キ或ヒハ斬殺ス其慘狀見ルニ
忍ヒス敵ノ先鋒ハ重罪人ヲ用
フ之ヲ名ケテ生券軍ト稱ス惡
テモ餘リアリ

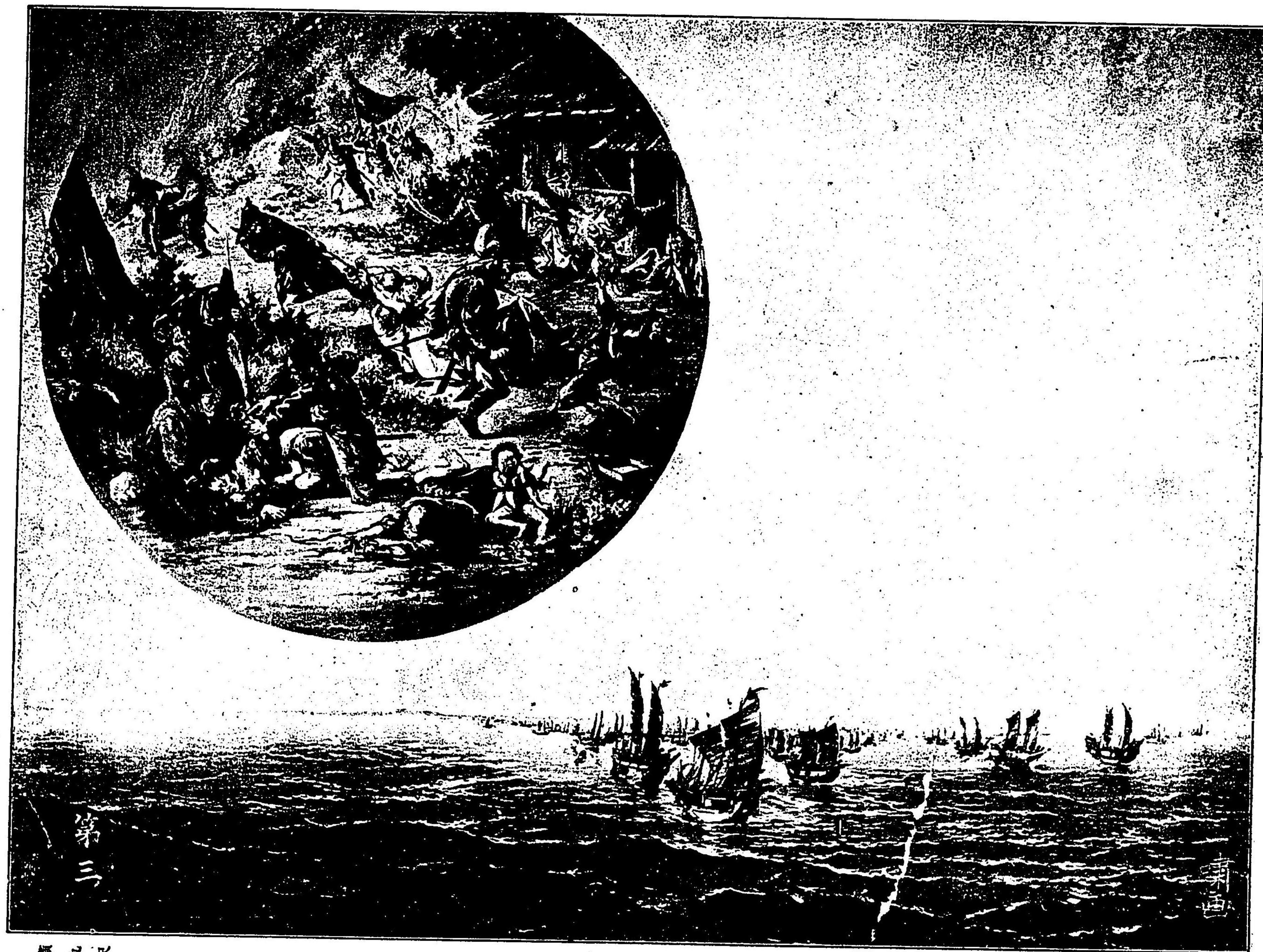
(3) This is a view of the Mongolian fleet pressing on the Island of Tsushima.

On the 5th of October in the 11th year of the Bunyei era (1274), a Mongolian army about thirty thousands, came and besieged the island of Tsushima, where the Governor, Sō Sukekuni, fought bravely against them with only eighty of his retainers.

All the brave people of the island fell in battle, while old men and children were cruelly massacred without mercy.

The hands of women, who were caught by the enemy, were cut through and strings being passed through, they were tied along the sides of the ships. It is said that the Mongolian put released criminals in front of their army during battles.





各油
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縱七尺

第三

橫九尺

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(3) This is
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名油
七尺

第四

九尺

元寇大油繪第四說明

宗助國ハニ騎當千ノ傷キアリ
 勇士ヲ指揮シテ戦ヘ共衆寡敵
 シ難ク終ニ戦死スルニ至ルモ
 勇氣擔マエ賊ヲ腕シテ斃ニシ
 國ノ弟宗馬之允モ
 後ノ流入

the island of Tsushima.
 in the battle with
 were also slain.
 Emperor, honoured
 rank of Jū-Sammi



名油畫 縦七尺

第四

横九尺



門舉ヲ自

其臣宗三郎ヲ座右

府へ報告ノ重任ヲ命ス、宗三

涙ニ咽ヒテ分レ使命ヲ全ウス

●特旨ヲ以テ平景隆へ正四位

ヲ贈ラセ玉フ、明治廿九年十

一月二日、聖恩枯骨ヲ潤ホス

億兆感泣ス

(5) This is a scene of the

Tairano Kagetaka.

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各油畫 縱七尺

第五

横九尺

元寇大油繪第六說明

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and Noko-
w hill on



各油畫縱七尺

橫九尺

第六

元寇大油繪第六説明

此圖ハ元軍進テ九州ニ上陸セ
 シ所ニシテ筑前博多灣ノ近傍
 トス敵軍ハ今津海邊ヨリ我軍
 ハ箱崎ノ方ヨリ激撃奮闘スト
 雖モ敵軍ヨリハ砲ヲ放テ進ム
 我軍ノ苦戦云ヘカラス
 敵船ヲ隔テ、遙ニ見ユルハ玄
 海島也兩岸ニ相望ムハ志賀島、
 能古島也、右方ニ高キハ立花山
 ナリ左ノ小丘ハ荒戸山ニテ今
 ノ福岡公園也

(6) This is a view of the sea-shore around the bay of Hakata where a Mongolian army landed.

The enemy's troops pushed on the coast of Imazu, while our men advancing from Hakozaki, took a stand against them, but they were greatly troubled by the enemies' stone missiles. The small island which is seen far off the enemy's ships is the Genkai-shima.

The islands on both sides near the coasts, are Shika-shima and Noko-shima. The hill on the left is Tachibana-Yama and the low hill on the right is the Arato-yama, a public park of Fukuoka now.



各油畫 縱七尺

横九尺

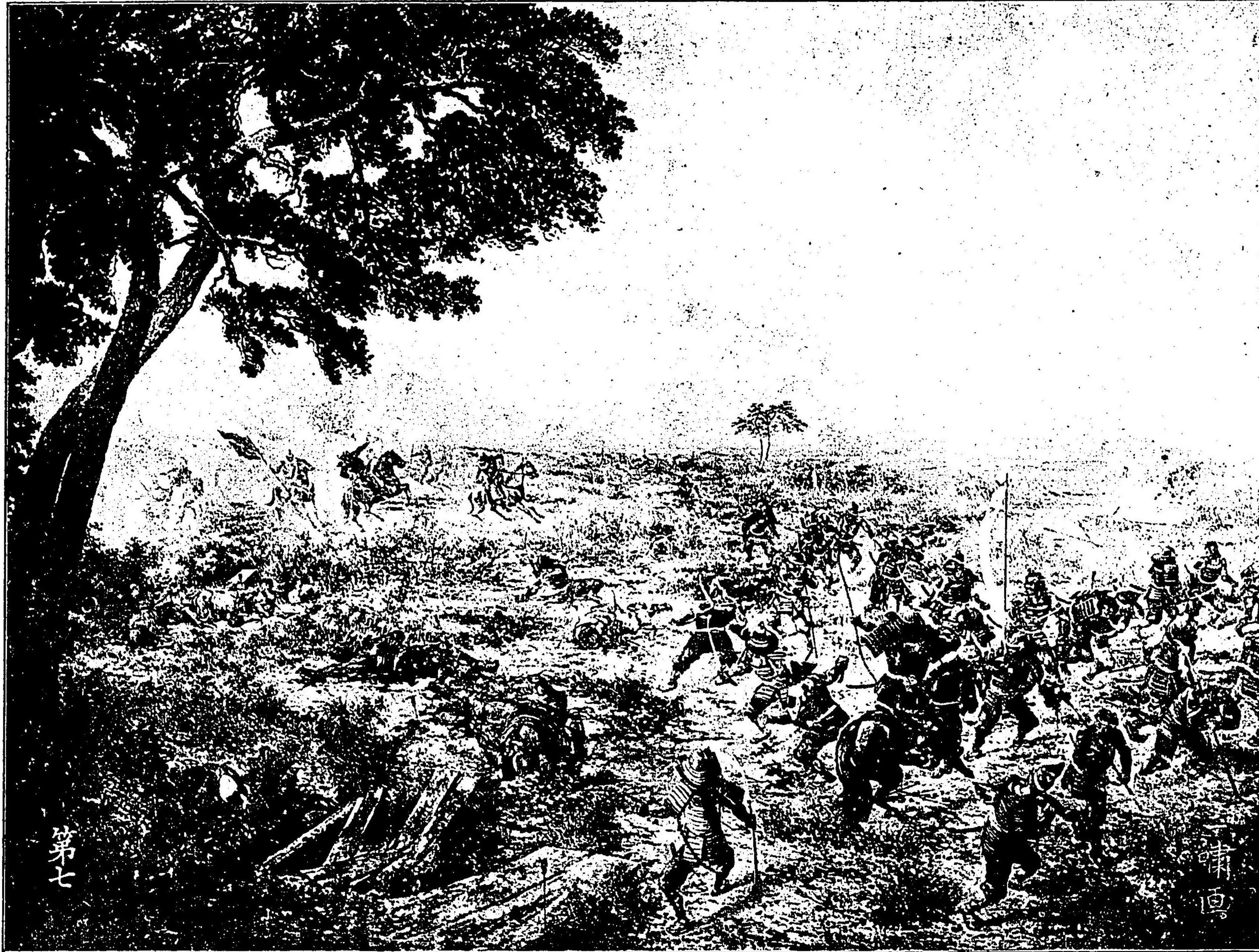
元寇大油繪第七說明

元軍ハ太宰府ヲ攻メ落サント
 シテ進ミ來リテ千代松原ニ陣
 シ火ヲ民舎ニ放テ箱崎八幡宮
 ヲ延焼シ猖獗益甚シ我軍利ア
 ラス水城ヲ指テ退却ス少貳景
 資之ニ殿ス敵將、劉副享等、數騎
 ヲ率キテ尾撃ス景資轡ヲ反シ
 射テ之ヲ斃ス敵勢大ニ阻ミ舟
 中ニ退ク十月廿一日颶風起ル
 ニ乗シテ之ヲ討ツ敵半ハ死ス



(7) This is a view of the battle field where one of the Mongolian generals was shot down with an arrow discharged by a Japanese general in the rear, and our men retreated toward Mizuki.

The Mongolian army took possession of Chiyono-matsubara in order to capture Dazaifu. They set fire to the city of Hakata, and the shrine of Hakozaki-Huchiman was also burnt down. Our army was forced to retreat to Mizuki, while Shōni Kagesuke defended the enemy in the rear. Riu-Fukkyo with his soldier pursued our army, then Kagesuke turned his horse back and shot the general down. Thus they were greatly discouraged and retired to their vessels. On the 21st of October, a great storm occurred and destroyed almost their vessels.



各油畫 縦七尺

第七

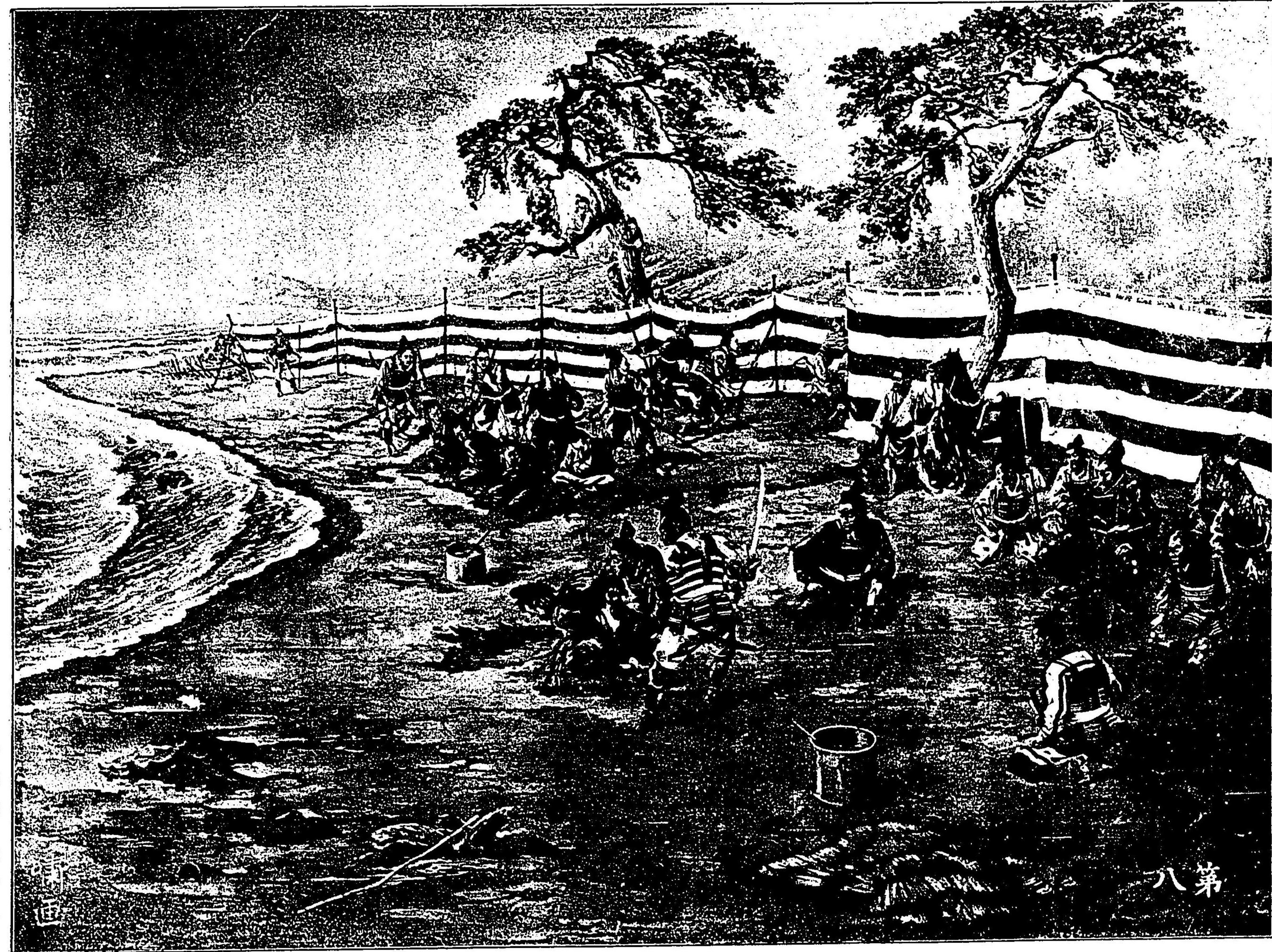
横九尺

ニ乗シテ之ヲ討ツ敵半ハ死ス

(7) This is a scene from the Battle of Mizuki, where the forces of the more powerful Dazaifu (Mizuki) defeated the forces of the weaker Kozaki-Hoe. The forces of Kozaki-Hoe were shot in the rear, and the forces of Dazaifu (Mizuki) retired and occurred an

元寇大油繪第八說明

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各油畫
繪七尺

橫九尺

第八

元寇大油繪第八說明

翌建治元年四月十五日元使杜
世忠、何文著、撤都魯丁、書官譯、語
郎、等五名長門國室津ニ來ル要
求益々無禮也時宗深ク決スル
處アリ九月七日之ヲ鎌倉龍ノ
口ニ斬リ大ニ天下ニ示シ明年
三月ヲ期シ蒙古征伏ノ軍ヲ出
サシ事ヲ布告シ檣手ヲ博多ニ
集ム

(8) This is a scene of the decapitation of Mongolian ambassadors at Tatsunokuchi in Kamakura. On the 15th of April, in the 1st year the Kenji era (1275), five Mongolian ambassadors, arrived at Murotsu in the province of Su-wo and made a contemptuous demand. Tokimune, after consideration, beheaded them at Tatsunokuchi in Kamakura on the 11th of September. In this way, he expressed his hostile intention against the Mongolians and at the same time issued a declaration that Mongolia should be invaded in March of the next year, and that for this purpose, many sailors from all over the country should be assembled at Hakata in due time.



各油畫
縱七尺

橫九尺



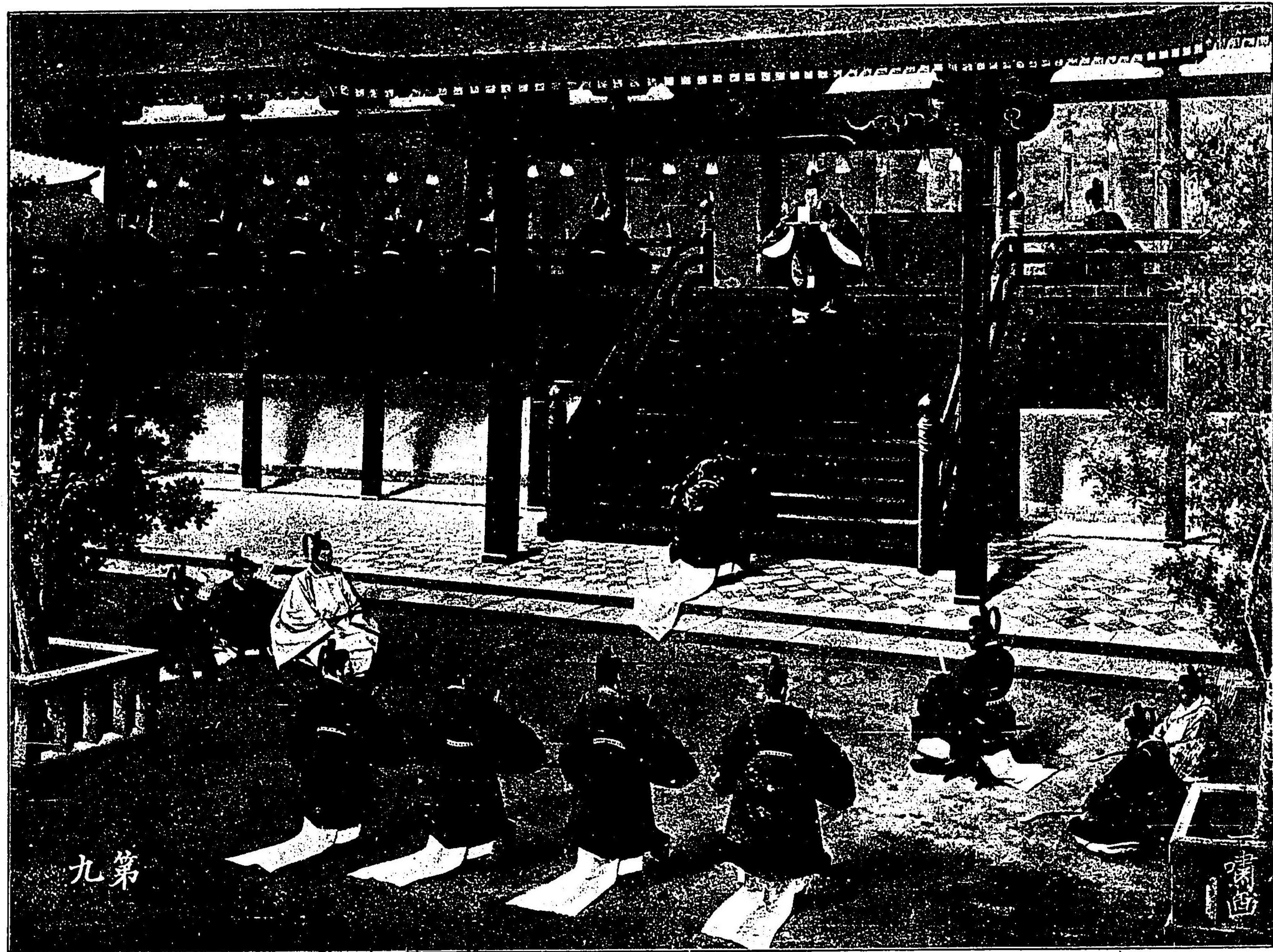
元寇大油繪第九説明

朝廷ニハ勅使ヲ諸社ニ立
 テラレ國難ヲ攘ハンコト
 ヲ祈ラセ玉フ 龜山上皇
 陛下ハ畏クモ 玉體ヲ以
 テ國難ニ代ランコトヲ祈
 誓シ玉フ此圖ハ紫宸殿ヨ
 リ勅使發遣セララル、所ト
 ス土御門大納言參ル

(9.) This is a scene of our Imperial palace where messengers are receiving Imperial ordinances.

The Emperor dispatched his messengers to every noted shrine for praying the salvation from the national calamity.

The Emperor Kameyama prayed if necessary for his people's sake.



各油燭 縦七尺

九第

横九尺

ス土御門大納言参ル

ツ勅使参進セラル、所ト

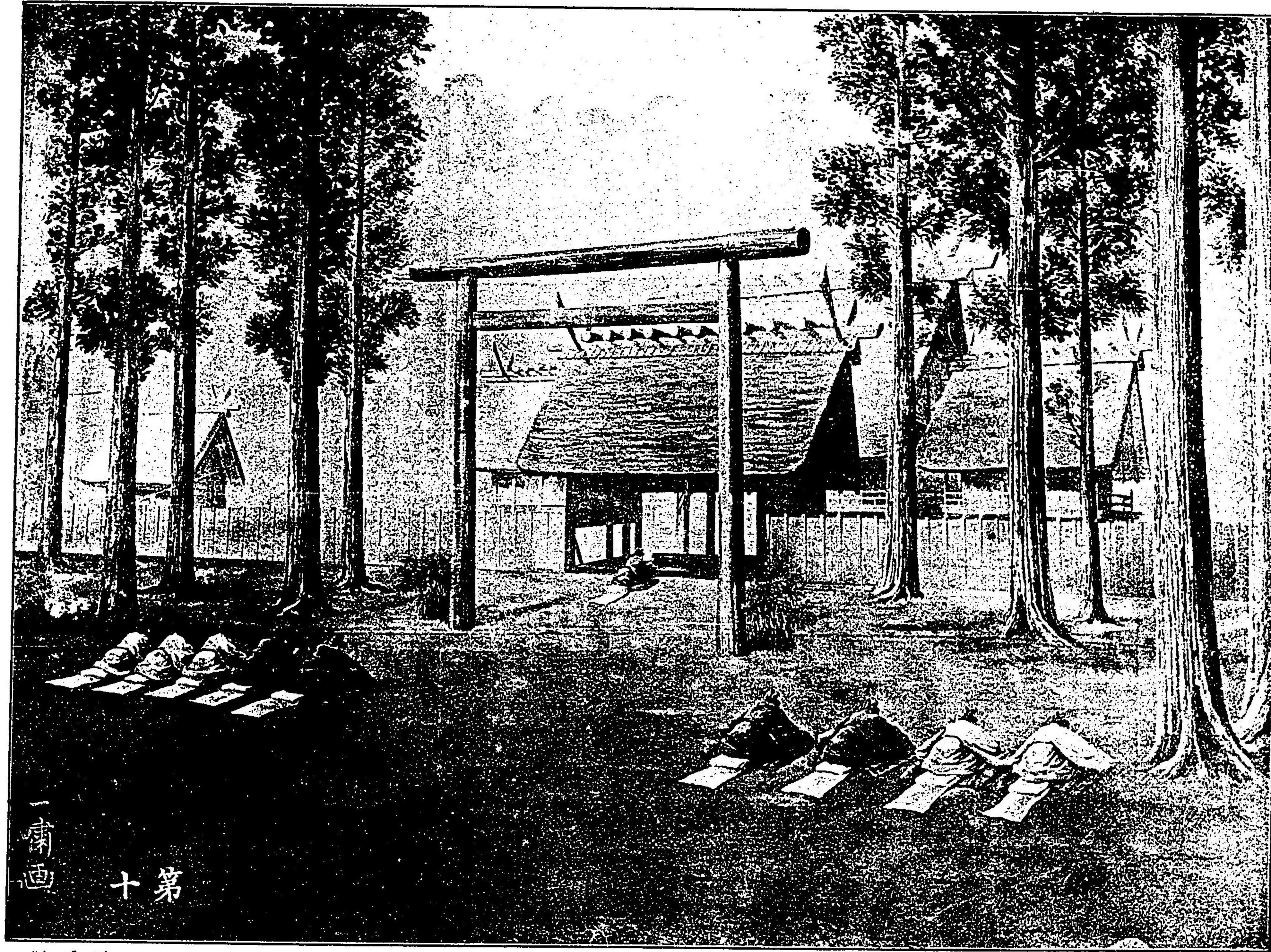
(9) This is a

Imperial ordi

The Emper

the salvation

The Emper



各油畫
縱七尺

一
畫

第十

橫九尺

元寇大油繪第十説明

伊勢太神宮へ勅使参着御祈

誓ヲ宜スル所トス且ツ此時

至尊御身親ラ石清水八幡

宮へ行幸精禱シ玉フ聞クモ

畏ク恐入リタル次第也億兆

一心君國ニ殉スル所以也

(10) This is a view of our Imperial shrine in province of

Ise, where the Imperial messenger, Tenchi-mikado's Dainagon, has

is praying for happiness of people with great zeal.

The Emperor himself went to the shrine of Iwashimizu and

and offered an earnest prayer.



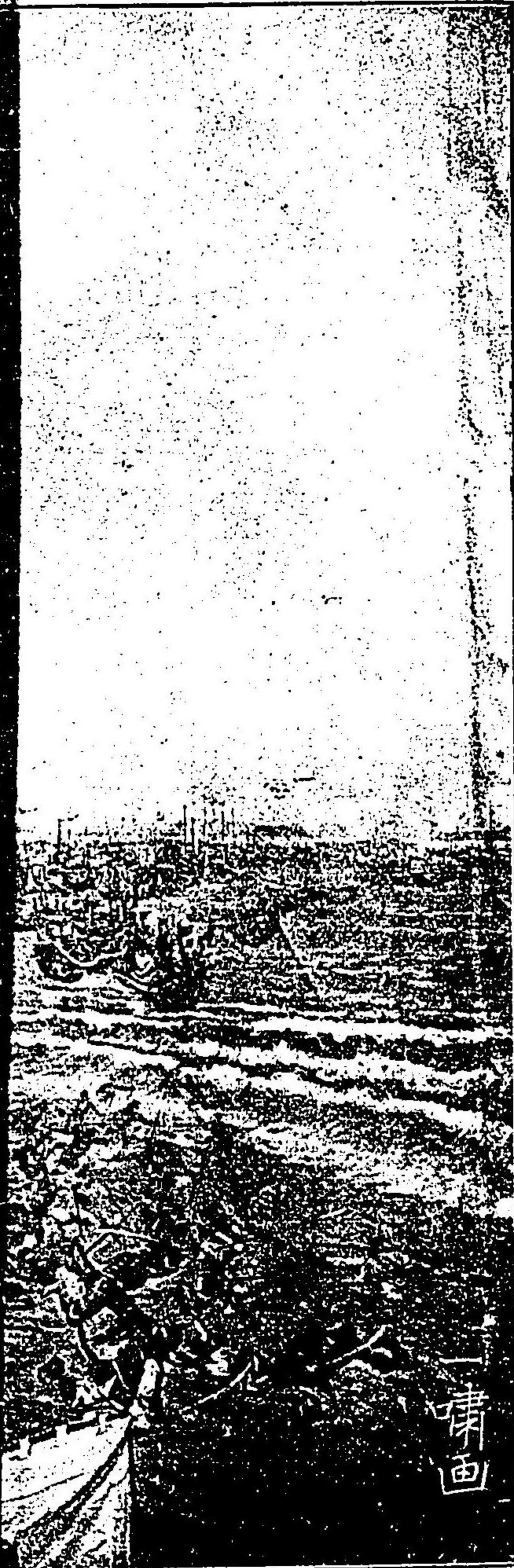
各油畫 縱七尺

一齋 十第

横九尺

元寇大油繪第十一説明

弘安四年五月廿一日元軍十萬
 來リ迫ル我軍之ヲ壹岐ノ海上
 ニ防グ利アラス退テ博多石壘
 ヲ守ル敵軍迫リテ之ヲ攻ムル
 モ上陸スル能ハサルヲ七十餘
 日少貳、大友、菊池、島津、松浦、大村
 龍造寺、秋月、赤星、大矢野、其外九
 州勢ハ勿論關東勢モ馳セ加ハ
 リテ屢々敵船ヲ襲撃ス此時伊
 豫國河野通有ハ壘外ニ陣シ敵
 船ニ先登シテ敵將ヲ擒ニシ肥
 後國竹崎季長ハ敵將ヲ斬リ功
 名最モ顯ハル



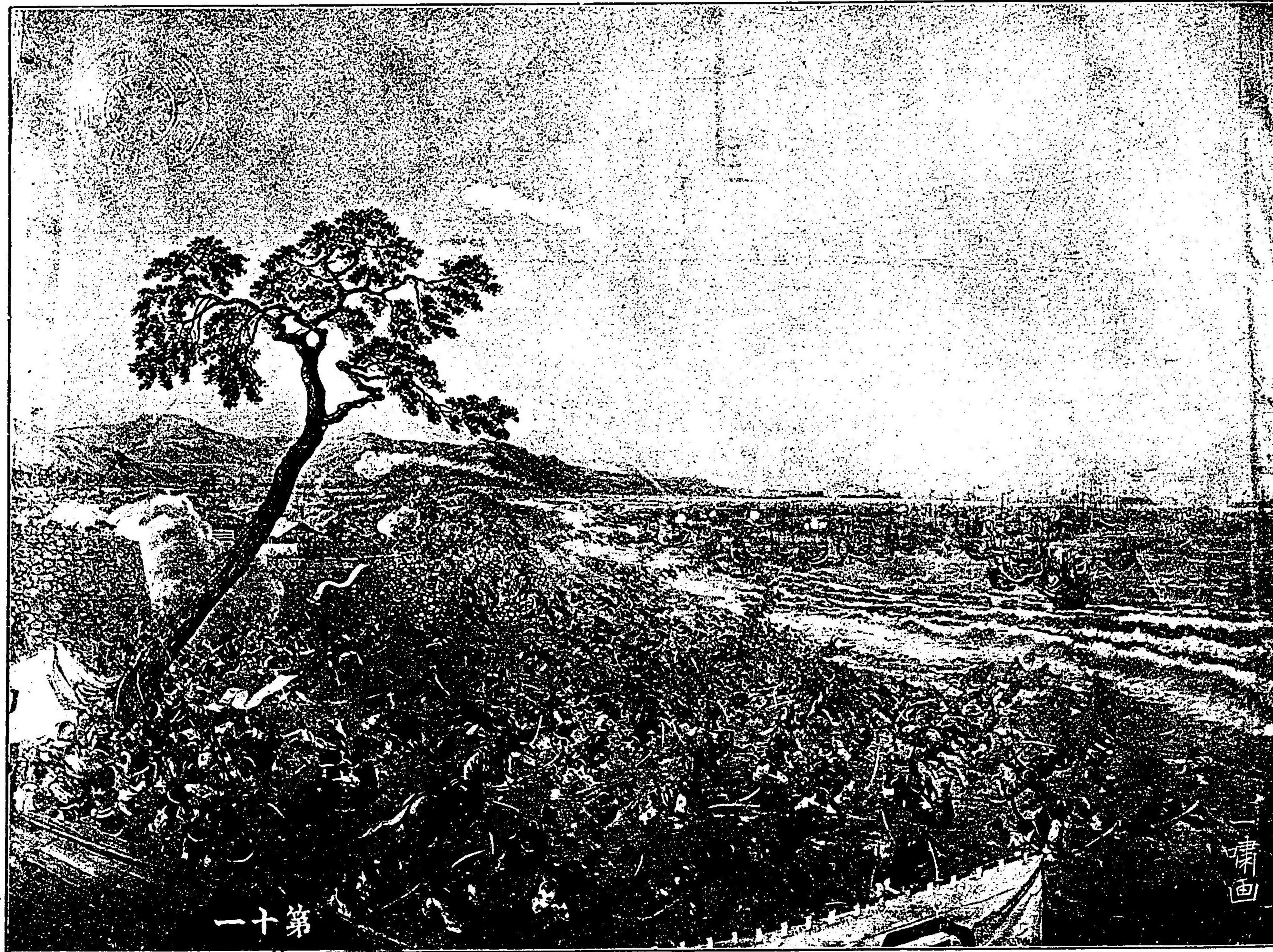
一景画

(11) This is a view of the sea shore of Hakata beyond the defensive stone walls.

On the 21st of May, in the 4th year of the koan era(1281), the Mongolian army, about a hundred thousands, came over the sea.

Our army fought against them on the sea near the island of Iki, but as they were unsuccessful, retreated to Hakata where they protected by the stone walls. Thus the enemy was prevented from landing for about seventy days.

Our generals, Shōni, Ōtomo, Kikuchi, Shimazu, Matsu-ura, Riuzoji, Akizuki, Ōyano, and others with reinforcement of the eastern provinces, besides their soldiers, of kyūshū attacked the enemy many times. At one time, Kōno Michi-ari, who was born in the province of Iyo, took his stand beyond the stone walls, went up to the enemy's ships, and captured one of Mongolian generals. Takezaki Suyenaga, who was born in the province of Higo, killed a general on a ship, thus they were honored very much.



一十第

一
嘯
画

横九尺

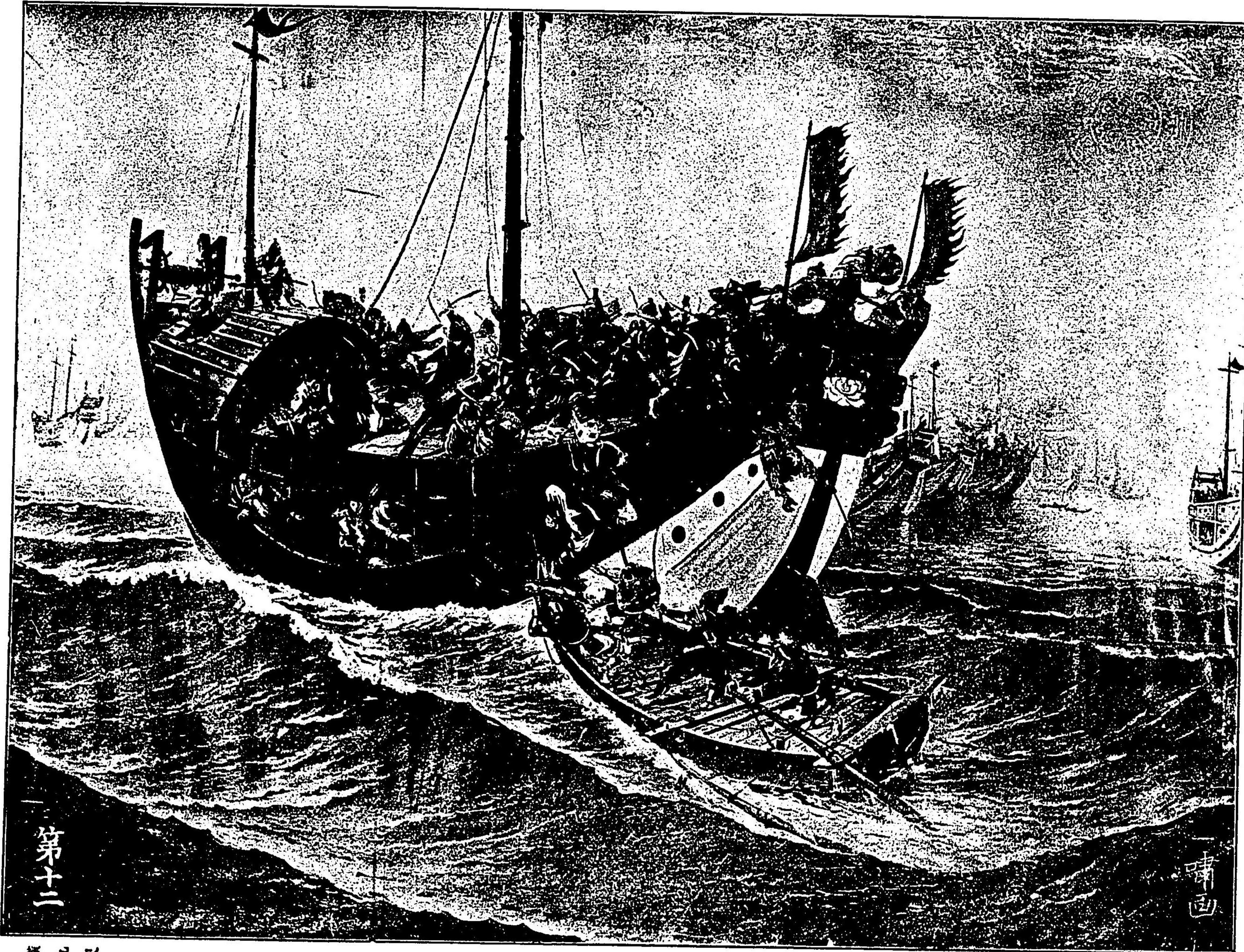
各
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リテ屢々敵船ヲ襲撃ス此時伊
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元寇大油繪第十二說明

emy's ship.
inanother
lida Gorū,
was the
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coming to
on found



各油畫
縱七尺

第十二

橫九尺

一
嘯
回

元寇大油繪第十二説明

沖合ノ火烟ハ即チ河野通有、谷田五郎、草野次郎、其他ノ武士モ小舟ニテ進ミ敵船ニ切込ミタル竹崎、大矢野等ノ働キヲ示ス此時敵軍ニテ考フルニハ降伏スル爲メニ來リシト思ヒノ外襲撃セラレテ上陸スル事モ能ハス遁ケ仕度ヲスル者アリ竹崎季長ハ有名ナル蒙古襲來繪詞卷物ノ作者也此卷物今ハ宮中御物トナレリ

(12) This is a view of the assault of our brave men on the board of the enemy's ship. The flame from a ship seen in the distance and the fighting in another large ship, show the action performed by Kōno Michiari, Aida Gorō, Kusanō Jirō, Takezaki Suiyemaga, Ōyano, etc. (Take-zaki Suiyemaga was the author of Mōko Shurai Yekotoba which is now kept in the Imperial household). At first, the enemy thought that the Japanese warriors were coming to surrender, as they came by the small junks, but the enemy soon found their mistake.



各油畫
縱七尺

第十二

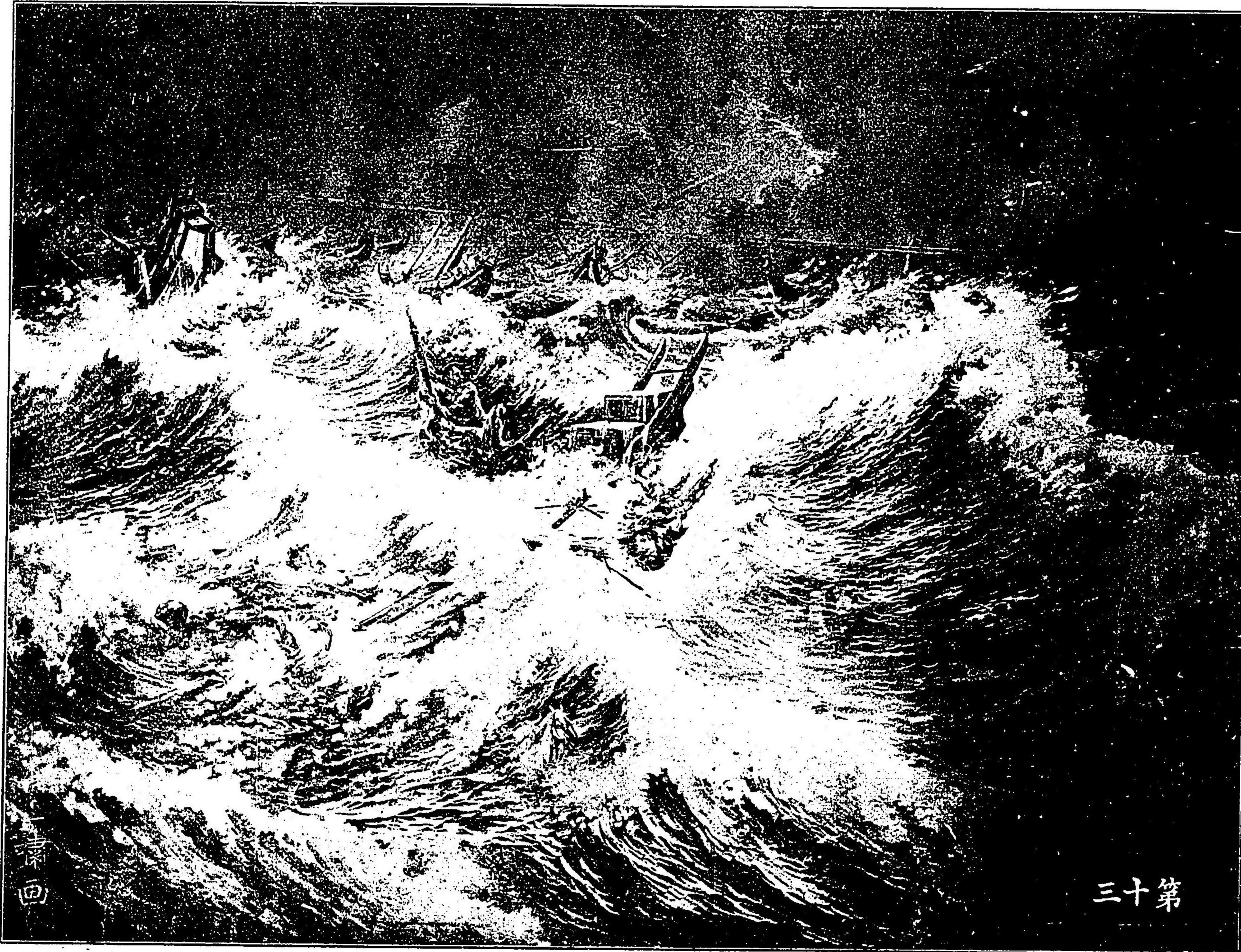
横九尺

元寇大油繪第十三說明

所謂神風起リテ敵軍覆沒セリ
文永ノ役ニモ弘安ノ役ニモ颯
風起リテ掃蕩ノ功ヲ奏セシハ
誠ニ天助也、然レトモ戰勝ヲ以
テ風力而已ニ歸スル勿レ日本
ヲ守リシハ忠勇殉難者ノ功ニ
在リ今日マテ元寇殉難者ニ報
專行ハレサルハ一大缺典也國
祭ヲ起サスシテ可ナランヤ、
此役ヤ捕虜中ヨリ于闕、莫青、吳
萬五ノ三人ヲ還ヘシ元主ニ告
シムル所アリ元主初メテ弱將
等ノ遁ケ歸リテ僞ヘリノ報告
ヲ爲シタルヲ知リ先ニ與ヘタ
ル賞ヲ褫ヒ罰ヲ行ヒシト

(13) This is a view of the great storm, supposed to be a deed of the Gods. All the enemy's vessels were entirely destroyed. After the final struggle was over, Tokimune sent back three survivors, Usho, Bakusei, and Gomango to their country to let Kublai Khan know that his army is all defeated.

It is said that Kublai Khan on learning the real fate of his armies, was very angry, and a certain coward generals who had already returned and falsely reported of a great victory were severely punished.



各油畫 縦七尺

畫回

横九尺

第三十

等ノ逃ケ歸リテ僞ヘリノ報告
 ヲ爲シタルヲ知リ先ニ與ヘタ
 ル賞ヲ褫ヒ罰ヲ行ヒシト

(13) This is
 Gods.
 struggle
 Gomang
 all defe
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 was vo
 returnd

元寇大油繪第十四說明

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各油
畫
縱七尺

畫

四十第

橫九尺

元寇大油繪第十四説明

嗚呼是レ筑前海岸今津近傍戦
後ノ慘狀也畏クモ 至奪命ヲ
懸ケ忠臣身ヲ致シ國家ヲ累卵
ノ危キニ守リシ殉難者忠魂ノ
止マル處ナリ今ヤ文明慈善ノ
世敵ノ負傷者ヲモ助ケ救フノ
昭代ナレハ片時モ問ハテ忍ビ
ザルモノアラシク代ノ松原ニ
元寇紀念碑建設ノ舉アルモ是
カ爲メ也

(14) This is a sad and painful scene where is near by
the seashore of Imazu, after a battle in which the
most of our patriots fell.



四十第

各油畫 縦七尺

横九尺

明治二十三年四月二日
元寇記念碑建設起工式

千里を行くものは九百里を半
はとす今月今日は元寇記念碑
建設起工の始めなり此れより
益々進て全國の有志者と圖り
後世に貽すに足るべきものを
造らされは耻を天下に露らす
と云ふべきものなり滿場の諸
君應さに同感なるへし嗚呼任
重くして途遠し聊か思ふ所を
述へて祝詞とす

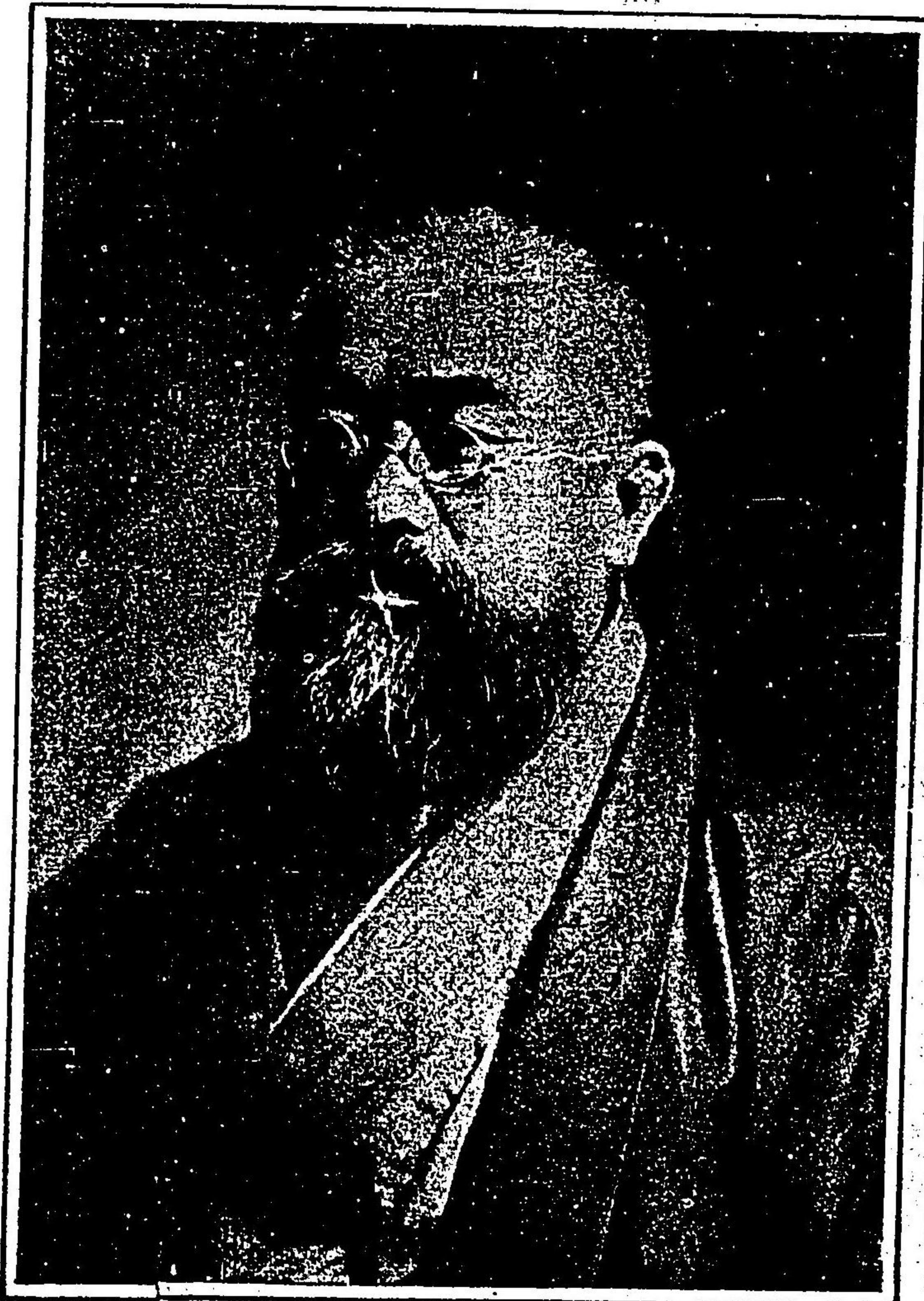
元寇記念碑建設首唱 湯地 丈雄
荒小田を返すくも國の爲め
赤き心のたねをまかはや

昨忘固陋温元
寇今愛新思伍
幼年不識斯心
自何賜朝々嗽
口拜 皇天、
大日本護國幼年會
創立席一作



元寇記念碑建設地鎮祭起工式

筑前千
代松原
元寇記念碑建設起工式
四月二日地鎮祭
千四百餘名其一般ノ群集ハ幾萬ナリシカチ知ラズ



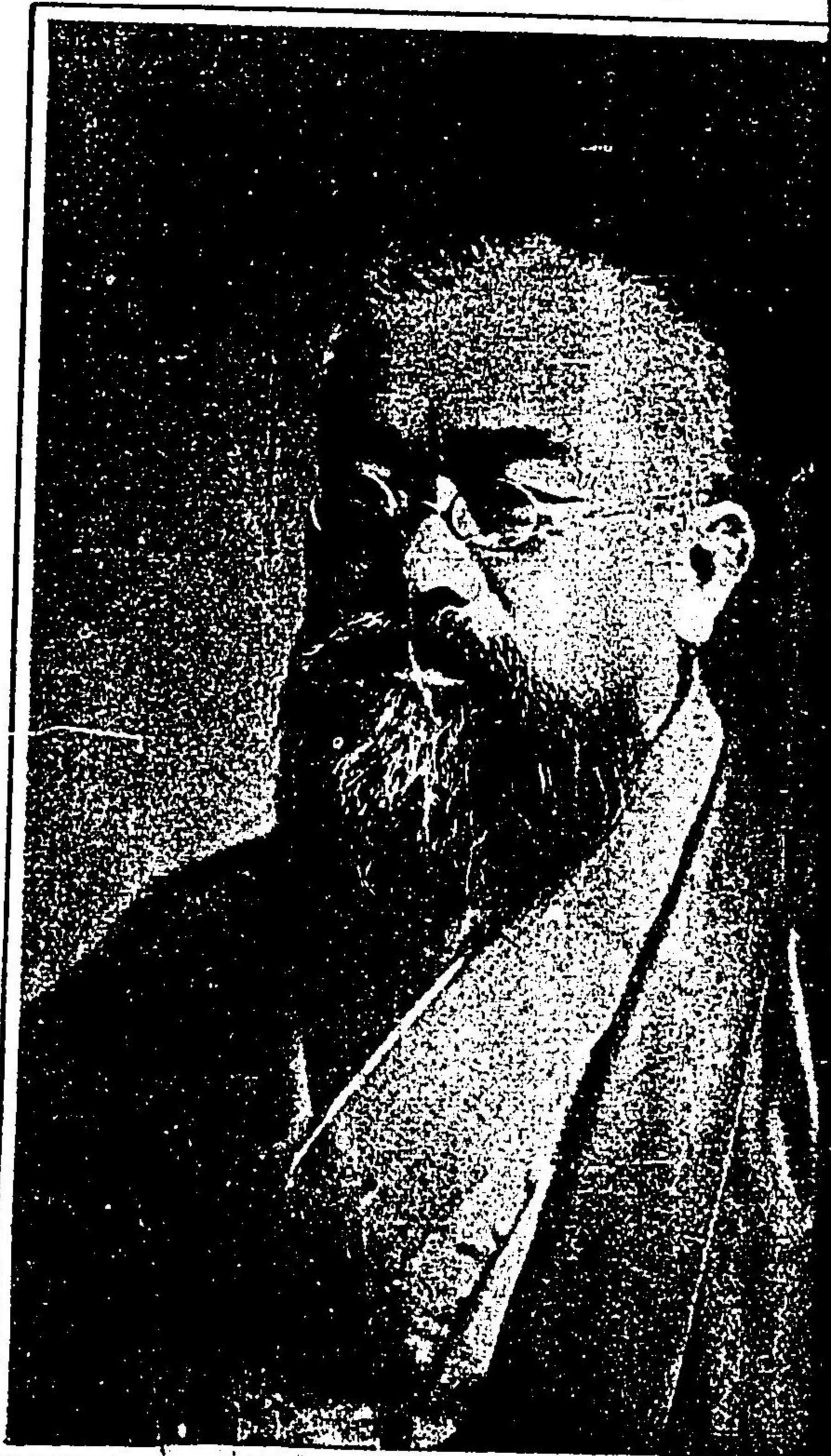
元寇記念首唱湯地丈雄五十六歲明治三十一年一月一日攝影

成功除幕祝詞

明治三十七年十二月二十五日

元寇記念碑建設竣工ヲ告ケラレ本月本日ヲ以テ除幕式ヲ舉ケラル是レ實ニ帝國ニ於ケル厚德美蹟ヲ万古ニ貽シ
益々忠愛ノ精神ヲ國家ニ涵養スルノ淵源タルヲ祝セサル可カラズ
抑モ斯業ヲ當地ニ起シタル原因ハ明治十九年六月七日ノ頃ニ當リ不肖身ヲ顧ミス陰カニ古戰場ヲ吊ヒ餘情交々深
キニ際シ同年八月十五日長崎港ニ於テ支那北洋艦隊ノ水兵暴動ニ鑑ミ國家ノ爲メ元寇歴史ヲ温活スヘキノ急務
ヲ感シ二十一年一月紀念碑建設ノ舉ヲ唱導シ献身敢テ其勞ニ當リ次第ニ朝野ニ賛成セラレ二十三年四月二日千
代松原ニ地鎮祭起工式ヲ舉ケ經營稍ヤ進ミ辱クモ
聖聞ニ達シ同年十二月十七日内帑金千圓ヲ福岡縣ニ賜ヒ愈貴重ノ事業タルニ至レリ爾來任益々重ク力微ナリト
雖モ世運ノ迎フル處アリ全國ノ區欣ハ顔リニ元寇又際ノ當時ヲ喚起聯想セシメ都鄙普ク口ニ四百餘州云々ノ曲

昨忘固陋温元
 寇今愛新思伍
 幼年不識斯心
 自何賜朝々嗽
 口拜 皇天
 大日本護國幼年會
 創立席一作

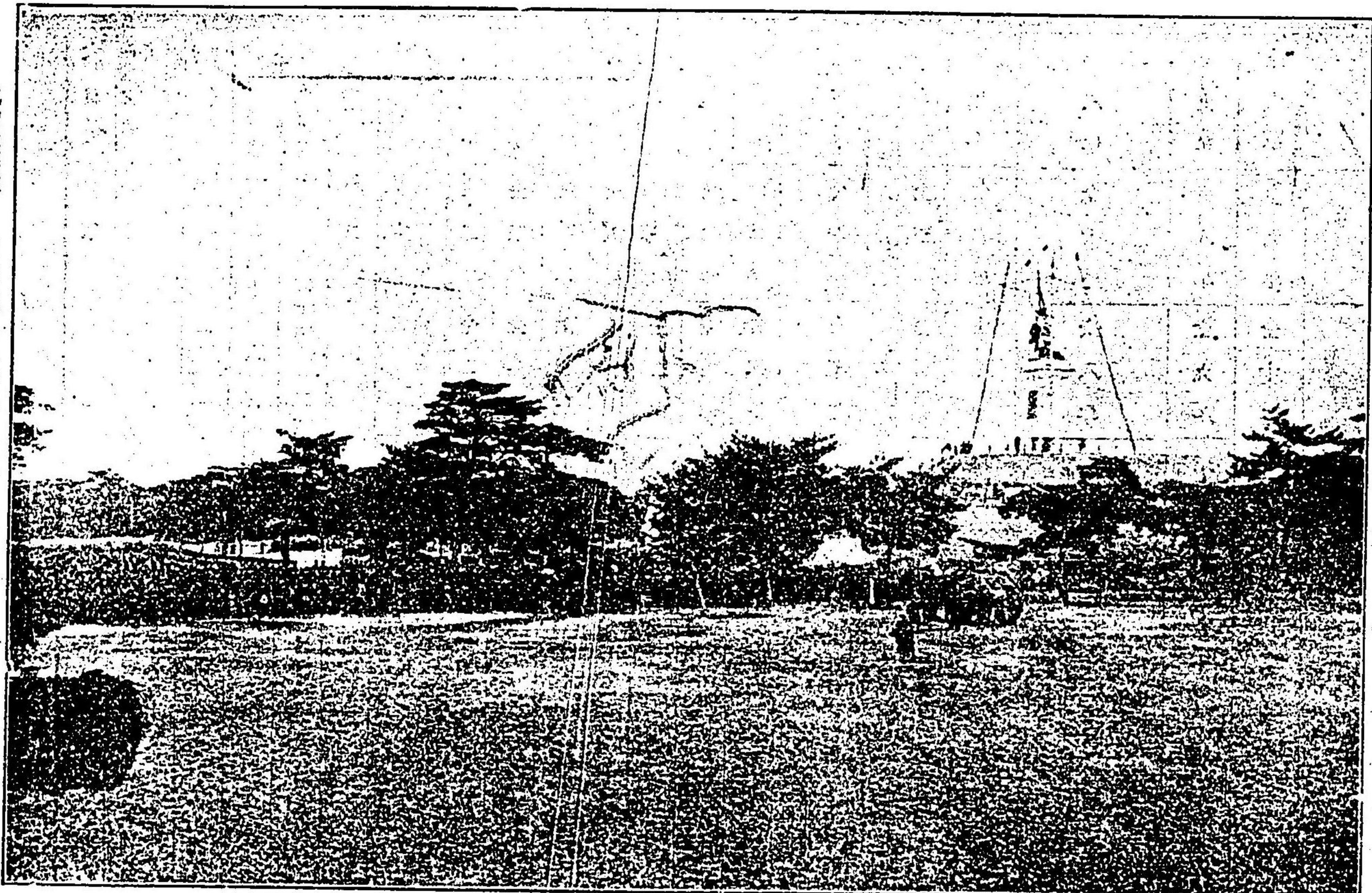


鳴首會幼年護國歲歲

成功除幕祝詞

明治三十七年十二月二十五日

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 雖モ世運ノ迎フル處アリ全國ノ謳歌ハ頻リニ元寇反擊ノ當時ヲ喚起聯想セシメ都鄙普ク口ニ四百餘州云々ノ曲
 ヲ誦ニスル折柄征清膺懲ノ軍起リ陸海ノ猘貅足ニ四百餘州ノ地ヲ踏ミ連戰連捷終ニ全勝凱旋ノ曲モ亦此聲ナラ



成功除幕式 明治三十七年十二月廿五日攝影

必ス朝命出ツルヲ疑ハサルナリ
 明治三十七年五月十七日特旨ヲ以テ故
 北條時宗ニ從一位ヲ贈ラセ給フ嗚呼
 聖恩枯骨ニ及ヒ億兆感泣セサルモノナ
 ク時恰モ征露膺懲ノ軍起リ陸海戰鬪方
 ニ酣ナルニ際シ將士之ヲ聞キテ益感憤
 興起シタルヲ信ス况ヤ本年ハ
 龜山天皇崩御六百年ニ相當セラレ偶々
 振古無比ノ外患ニ接遇シ億兆一心君國
 ニ報ユルノ秋ニ於テヲ宜哉志士仁人
 ノ公德ハ終ニ
 天皇ノ尊像ヲ元寇紀念碑頭ニ推戴シ十
 數年來至難ノ事業全ク成功ヲ奏セラル
 是レ則チ終局擔任諸君ノ功績ニシテ其
 名譽ハ紀念碑ト共ニ長ク仰クヘキナリ
 特ニ材料地金タルヤ明治二十七八年役
 ノ戦利品ヲ得テ用キラレタルハ深キ因
 縁アルヲ感セスハアラス惟フニ目今
 ノ征露軍ハ其勞其苦固ヨリ前役ノ比ニ
 非スシテ連戰連捷其勳烈ノ偉大ナルハ
 宇内ヲ照シテ餘リアリ是レ蓋シ神靈ノ
 冥護ニ依ルナルヘシ從テ戦利品モ亦幾
 倍ナルヲ以テ之モ早晚
 尊像ノ傍ラニ併列セラレテ全勝奉告ノ
 日アルヘシ仰キ希クハ當年ノ忠魂義魄
 モ亦來リテ皇運ノ元氣ヲ擁護セラレ敵
 國降伏ノ速カナランコトヲ至誠懇願シ
 テ止マサルナリ今ヤ天下ニ紀念碑多シ
 焉ソ此ノ元寇紀念碑ニ如クモノアラシ
 ヤ茲ニ全國同心ノ衆徳ヲ讚稱シテ古今
 獨歩ノ豐碑タル所以ヲ反履シ謹テ祝ス
 元寇紀念碑建設首唱
 湯地 丈雄

外寇年表略 明治三十年十二月再調 湯地 丈雄

Table with columns for '大日本' (Great Japan) and '宗蒙古' (Mongolia), listing years and corresponding events.

Table listing '別領地名' (Other Territory Names) and '對馬' (Tsushima), with columns for '被殺男女' (Men and Women Killed) and '被掠奪牛馬' (Cattle and Horses Stolen).

Main table listing years from 全三年 (Year 3) to 全十五年 (Year 15), with columns for '皇興元年' (Imperial Era) and '同' (Same), and detailed historical notes for each year.

Table listing years from 全五年 (Year 5) to 全十九年 (Year 19), with columns for '皇興元年' (Imperial Era) and '同' (Same), and detailed historical notes for each year.



徐歩調

1	(シヒ)	ク	ヨ	シ	チ	コ	ル	マ	ン	ヨ	テ	キ
2	(ナ)	ン	オ	ウ	カ	ン	ニ	カ	ラ	ン	ア	リ
3	(イ)	ン	ソ	ソ	マ	レ	シ	マ	ナ	シ	セ	イ
4	(コ)	ン	ハ	ス	ハ	エ	ニ	ハ	ヘ	シ	ヒ	ナ
	(ソ)	ン	ズ	ミ	タ	ー	キ	タ	オ	シ	ユ	ク
	(ン)	ン	ク	テ	ノ	ウ	ニ	カ	ヘ	シ	キ	ノ
	(コ)	ン	コ	ク	ノ	ー	ト	カ	オ	シ	キ	ニ
	(ソ)	ン	イ	カ	リ	ウ	ハ	カ	ハ	シ	キ	ニ
	(コ)	ン	モ	ク	ツ	ー	サ	カ	ハ	シ	キ	ニ
	(ソ)	ン	イ	カ	リ	ウ	ハ	カ	ハ	シ	キ	ニ
	(コ)	ン	モ	ク	ツ	ー	サ	カ	ハ	シ	キ	ニ



(コ)	ナ	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
(ク)	ン	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
(イ)	ン	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
(ソ)	ン	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
(コ)	ン	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
(ソ)	ン	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
(コ)	ン	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
(ソ)	ン	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
(コ)	ン	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
(ソ)	ン	コ	ル	コ	ロ	ノ	ロ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ

○全録倉男子

四百餘州を擧る
國難こゝに見る
何ぞ恐れん我に
正義武斷の名

○全多々良濱

多々良濱邊の戎夷
傲慢無禮者
イデヤ進て忠義に
こゝぞ國の爲め

○全筑紫の海

浪を押分て行く
冠を討ち歸らすば
誓ひし箱崎
日本魂潔し

(教習上ノ都合ニ依リ
寫スルモ一音階下ニ降)

○全支海洋
天は怒りて海は
底の藻屑と消えて
いつしか雲霧れて

(十二歳の初陣)

5, 5 | 1 1 1 1 2 | 3 2 1 7 1 5 | 6 6 6 6 7 1 6 |

トシ ハワヅカニ ジウニサイー セウニノマゴノ

5, 4 3, 4 5 - | 6 6, 6 6, 7 1 5 | 5 5 1 1 3 1 | 4 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 |

スケトキハー マナビノマドノー ソノマニモー ユミヤノ ミチノ

1 1 1 1 |

ラジヘアリ

○十二歳の初陣

年はわづかに十二才
學びの窓の其間にも
やがて文永秋のころ
をさな心の優しくも
敵陣ちかく進みゆき
力をこめて放ちしが
しこの夷は是を見て
さすが幼なき資時も
弘安四年の軍さには
壹岐を守の職となり
思ふがまゝに難倒し
あだなす夷盡るまで
兼て誓し甲斐もなく
敵の毒矢に斃れしは

少武の孫の資時は
弓矢の道の教あり
蒙古が襲ひ來と聞き
鏑矢とりて勇みたち
矢竹心の一すぢに
思ふ矢つばに及び兼
笑ひのゝしる聲高し
無念の涙に咽びけり
十有九歳と成ぬれば
敵陣ふかく打入りて
其いさをしは類なし
かひなの力試さんと
運命こゝに極まりて
いと惜べき男子なり

○水雷艇貯金のいさみ

日本帝國少年は、
毎月壹錢預けなば、
貳拾萬圓積む毎に、
其目的を貫きて

其數六百有餘萬、
郵便局は特別に、
産るものは水雷艇、
拾ヶ年には三十艘、
日本魂みかきつゝ、

貯金現則書、
共同一致の道を履み
保護の扱ひいと厚く、
信用深きいかり綱、
百ヶ年には三百艘、
進むは護國幼年會

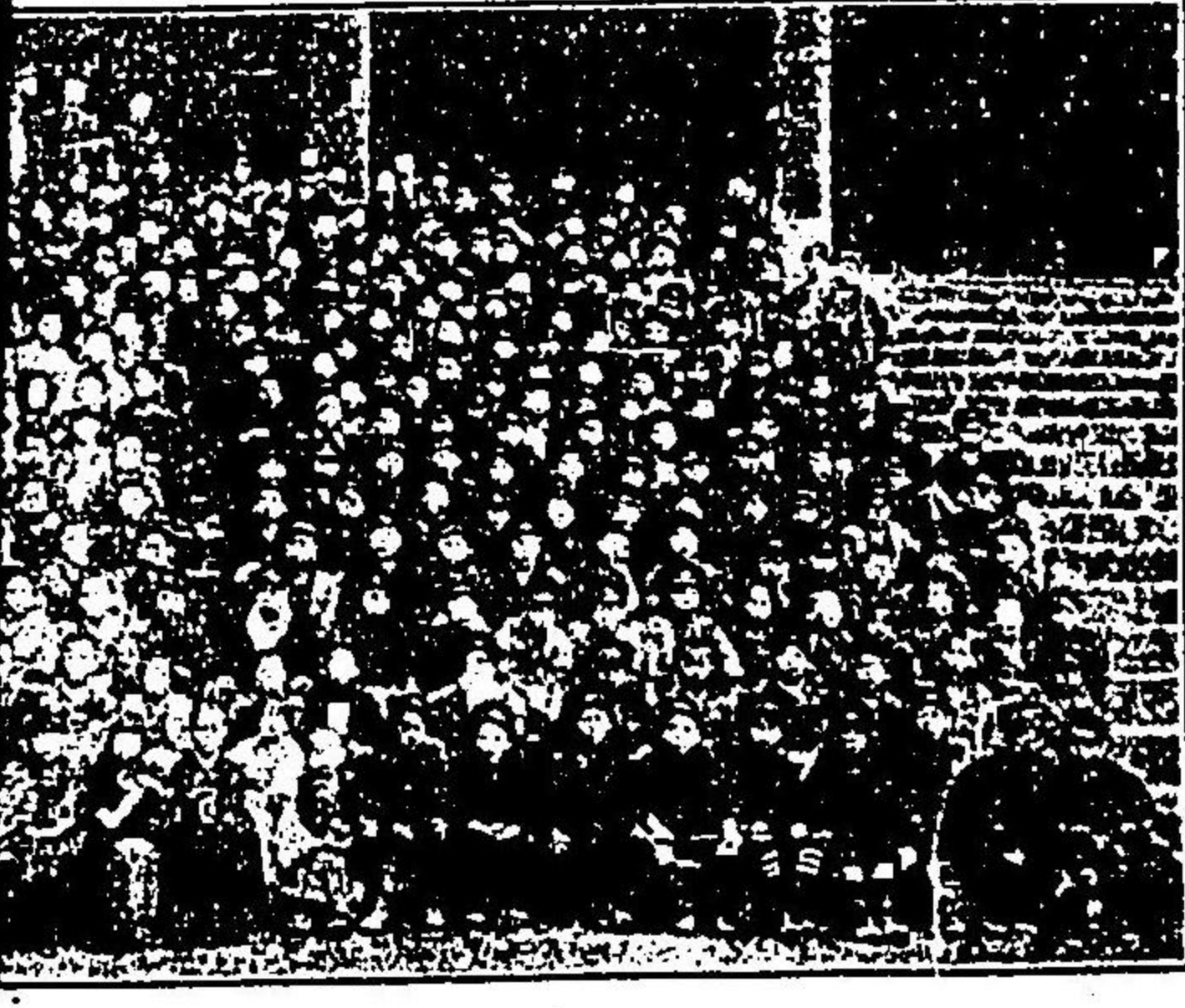
麹町區富士見町五ノ七
大日本護國幼年會ニ在リ

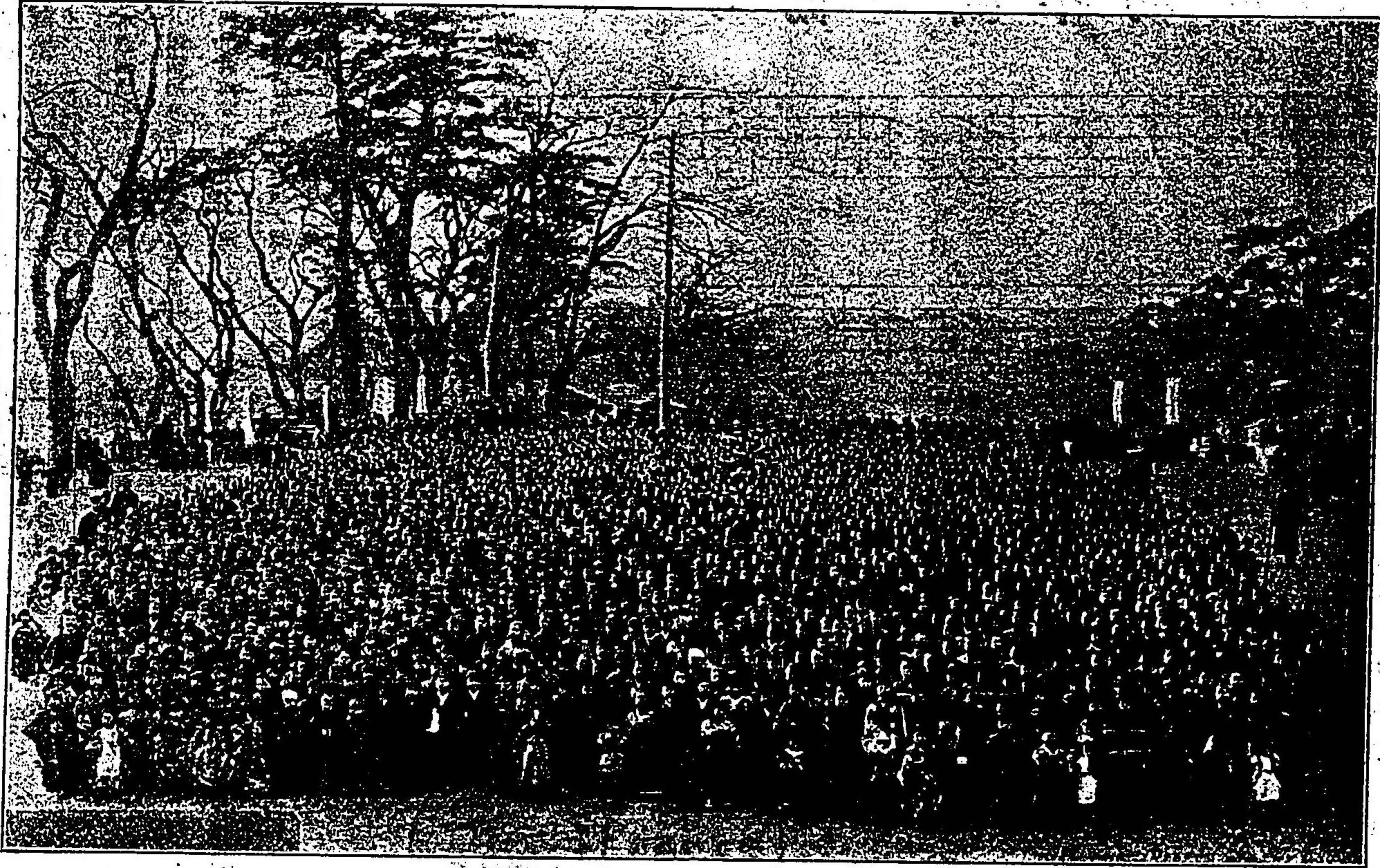
京都市
大日本護國幼年會員ノ一部

神戸市大日本護國幼年會員ノ一部聯合撮影明治三十七年三月



月二十年六十三治明





神戸市大日本護國幼年會員ノ一部聯合撮影 明治三十七年三月 三千三百名餘

日本帝國少年は、
毎月壹錢預けなほ、
貳拾萬圓積む毎に、
緊ぐ數々重なりて、
其目的を買きて

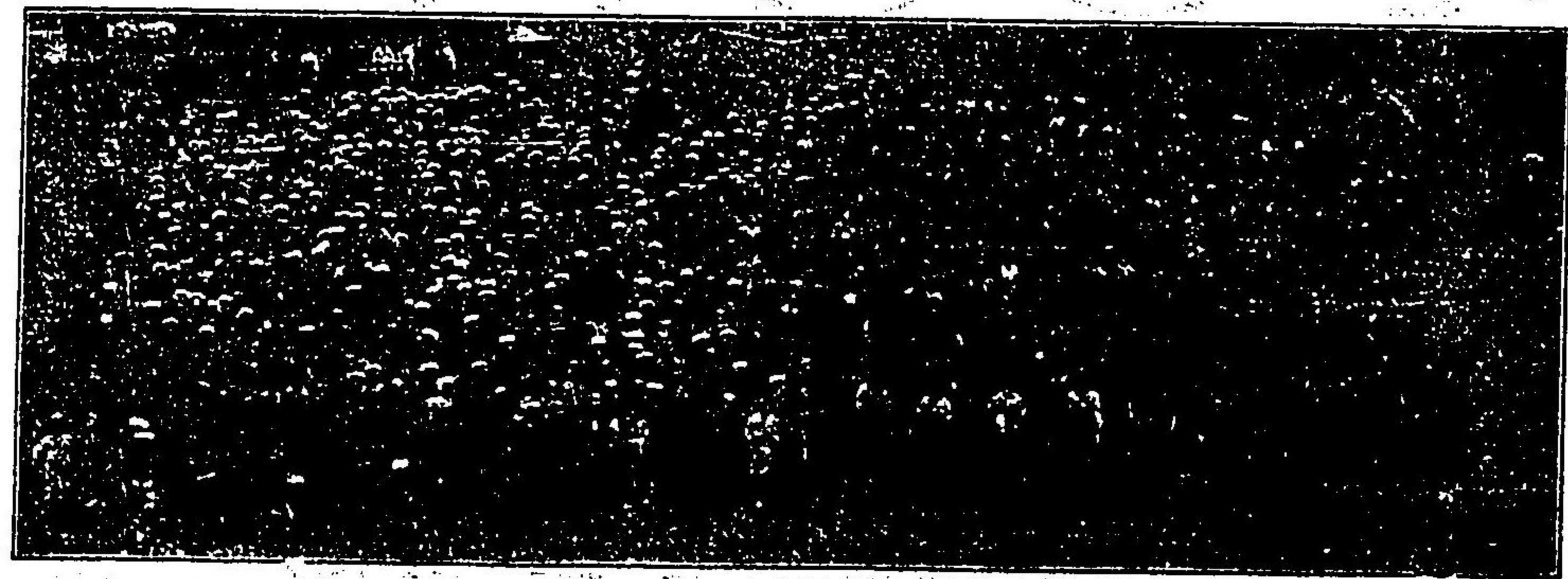
其數六百有餘萬、
郵便局は特別に、
産るものは水雷艇、
拾ヶ年には三十艘、
日本魂みかきつゝ、
進むは護國幼年會

共同一致の道を履み
保護の扱ひいと厚く、
信用深きいかり綱、
百ヶ年には三百艘一
進むは護國幼年會

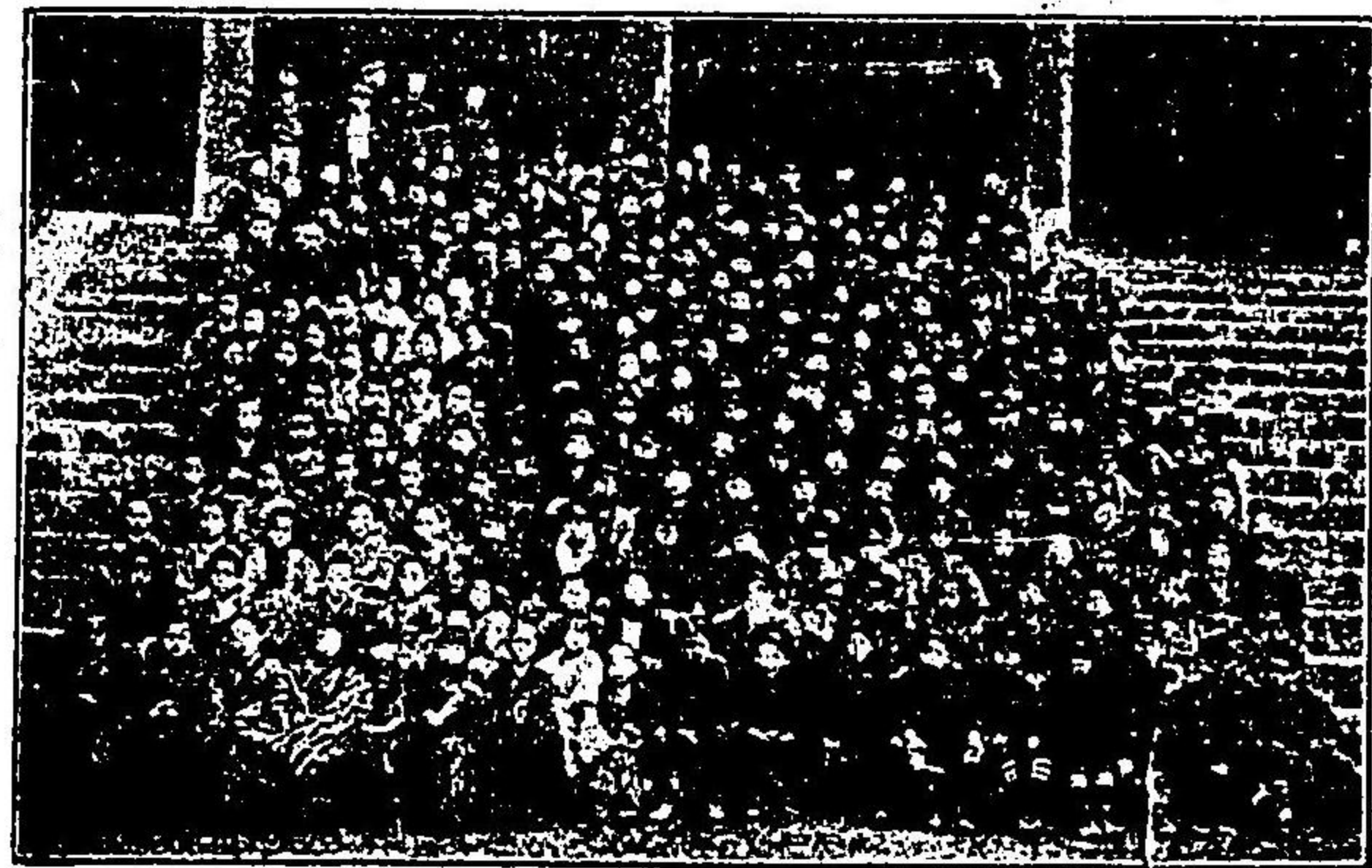
○水雷艇貯金のいさみ 貯金現則書ハ

總町區富士見町五ノ七
大日本護國幼年會ニ在リ

明治三十三年六月二十日



長野縣 上田大日本護國幼年會員ノ一部



京都市 大日本護國幼年會員ノ一部

何ぞ恐れん我に
正義武斷の名
一喝して世に示す

○全多々良濱
多々良濱邊の戎夷
傲慢無禮者
イデヤ進て忠義に
こゝぞ國の爲め

鎌倉男子あり
そは何蒙古勢
俱に天を戴かず
鍛へし我腕
日本刀を試しめん

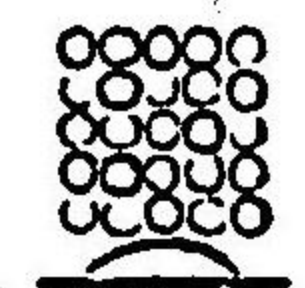
○全筑紫の海
心筑紫の海に
偉丈夫の身
死して護國の鬼と
神ぞ知召す

浪押分て行く
寇を討ち歸らずば
誓ひし箱崎の
日本魂潔し

學びの窓の其間にも
やがて文永秋のころ
をさな心の優しくも
敵陣ちかく進みゆき
力をこめて放ちしが
しこの夷は是を見て
さすが幼なき資時も
弘安四年の軍さには
壹肢を守の職となり
思ふがまゝに難倒し
あだなす夷盡るまで
兼て誓し甲斐もなく
敵の毒矢に斃れしは

弓矢の道の教あり
蒙古が襲ひ來と聞き
鎬矢とりて勇みたち
矢竹心の一すぢに
思ふ矢つばに及び兼
笑ひのゝしる聲高し
無念の涙に咽びけり
十有九歳と成ぬれば
敵陣ふかく打入りて
其いさをしは類なし
かひなの力試さんと
運命こゝに極まりて
いと惜べき男子なり

幼年團體
一ト以上
拾



全國
大藏省
海軍省
幼年號
↓
豫想

一大日本護國幼年會員ノ規約貯金ハ水雷艇ノ外決シテ用ユルモノニ非ス但數年分ラ一度ニ預ケテモ
宜現金ハ郵便局ヨリ大藏省海軍省直納ノ規約也水雷艇一隻ハ金廿萬圓ニテ造レル
全國小學生徒總計五百七十二萬〇九百廿六名アリ此ク共同一致シテ毎月壹錢宛チ集メ當會ノ規則ヲ守
リ郵便局共同貯金特別取扱ノ認可ヲ受ケ實行スルハ四ヶ月以内ニテ廿萬圓宛積ミ得ル也拾ケ年ニハ三
十隻已上百ケ年ニハ三百隻已上造レル若幼年ハ入會シ父兄有志者ハ保護獎勵スヘシ

水雷艇幼年號の勸め

た- みに こんの ねくあり て お- こり さが えの くに はな し

げに アメ リーカの 少年- は 文- 明- かい ぐわの いま のよ に

ゆ- だん 大敵 うけまじと つくるぐんかん 大いさば 四萬 八千 四百 トン せかいにならびなしと きく

民に護國の念ありて
げに亞米利加の少年は
油断大敵うけまじと
四萬八千四百噸
アメリカガイト名付らる
費用は二千餘萬弗
我が日の本の幼年は
七八年の以前より
造る爲とてなかな手に
極めて小さきものなれど
二十萬や三十萬
みさは高く世にきえ
推し弘まりて行く末は
皇國を護る眞心は
其の親々も友人も
助けなますにおくべき

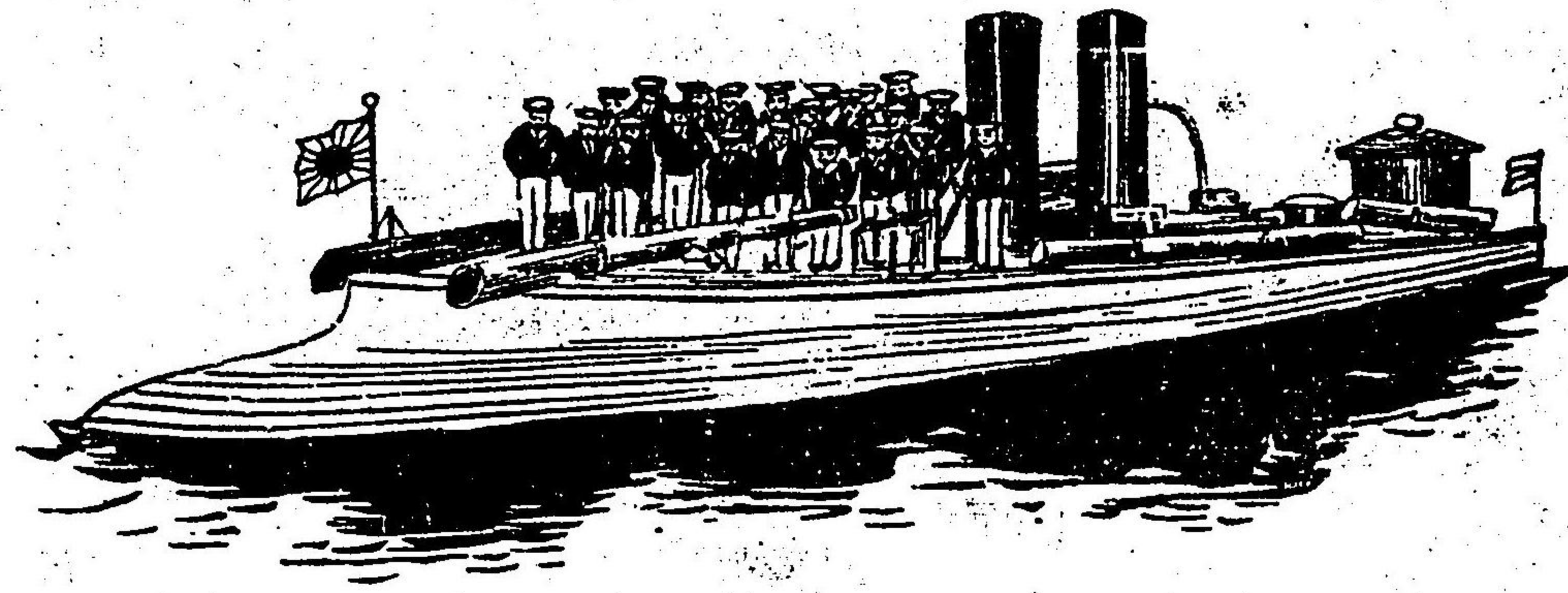
表 面

表 面

章徽意隨員會
銀五付二個一

郵 税
一個ニ付壹錢、二個三錢
五個六錢、四個九錢、
五百個拾七圓、拾五圓、
切手代用一割増

興り榮ぬくにはなし
文明開化の今の世に
造る軍艦大いさは
世界に及びなしとさく
名譽のやく船おるし
皆な少年の力とや
海軍の幼年號
水雷艇の幼年號
一ヶ月には一錢と
共同貯金の積まなば
積つて置れてさうけたき
思ひな結ぶ人多く
むつでの足の如くなり
天地鬼神も感すべし
聞くさへうれし斯の業を



明治四十二年五月一日印刷
明治四十二年五月廿二日發行

定價金廿八錢

407
114



明治四十二年五月一日印刷
明治四十二年五月七日發行

定價金廿八錢

編纂者

東京市麹町區富士見町五丁目七番地

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日本印刷株式會社

水雷艇



た- みに ご- の ねくあり



げに アメ リー カの 少- 年-



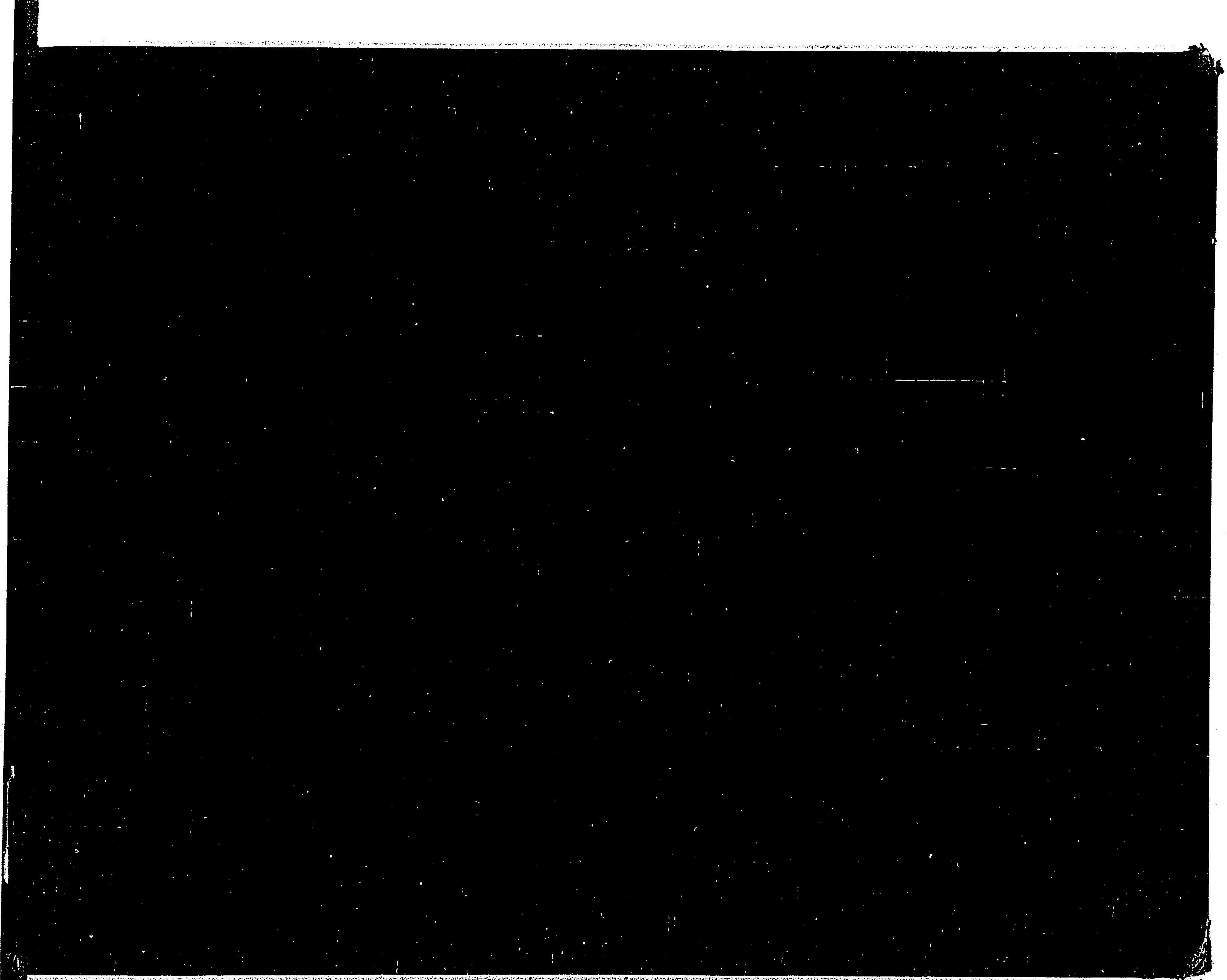
ゆ- だん 大敵 うけまじと つくるぐん

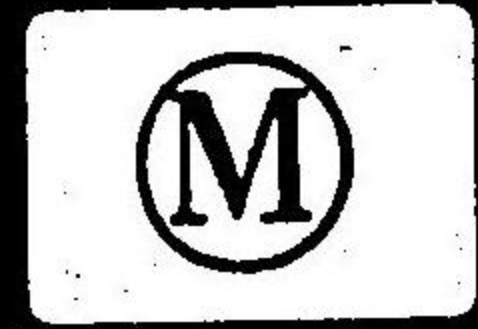
海軍大艦隊の増大は、世界の双びなしと云く、
 四萬八千四百噸のアメリカゴイと名付らる
 費用は二千餘萬弗、我が日の本の幼年は
 七八年の以前より、造る爲とてなまな手に
 極めて小さきものなれど、極めて小さきものなれど
 二十萬や三十萬、みさなは高く世にきえ
 推し弘まりて行く末は、其の國を護る眞心は
 其の親々も友人も、助けなすすにおくべき

造る軍艦大いさば、世界に双びなしと云く、
 名譽の少く船おるし、皆な少年の力とや
 水の雷艇の功、一ヶ月には一錢と
 共同貯金の積きは、積つて置れてさうけたき
 買ひな結ぶ人多く、むでの足の如くなり
 天地鬼神も感すべし、聞くさへうれし新の業を

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