

94-681

大 名 近

親 殊 哉

明治
42 12 1
内交

名一

人若遊亂を懐きて望れども我れ

勝景の中を歩く如く田舎を臥遊と

さふめられ風よりの清涼は心の一

常に此遊に耽りて何れも一

たふよと書圖をりききとて更

をもたむれば寫志の術も由

其風景雪真こそたのめらば案頭

伴侶なりけし今も帖を披き

名勝佳趣を掌上に集めん

夢からぬ海乃も心の人よ我

と趣哉同トウすも名も初遊

まはる九七のらぬ方いふ

梨もや志つるが西暦四十二年

十月廿日たるもの観なき

乃より志つるが 梨もや志つるが



自序

人の物に於ける、未だ其善を知らざれば、之を敬する情薄く、未だ其美を覺らざれば、之を愛する念淺し。之を敬する情厚きは、其善を知ればなり。之を愛する念深きは、其美を覺ればなり。邦土に忠孝の善事蹟あるを知らしむるものは、歴史なり。山水の美光景あるを知らしむるものは、地誌なり。是に因りて、此善美の情念を涵養することを得るなり。夫れ事蹟光景は、文章のみを以て其詳を盡し難し。是に於て、近來寫眞術を利用し、之を畫帖として、その闕を補はんとするものあり。然るに坊間行はるゝ所の畫帖は、未だ圓熟の域に達せず。余常に深く之を慨し、此技術に従事すること久し。謂へらく、我國は世界の公園と稱せられ、就中近畿は、我國名勝の華と讃せられたり。乃ち自ら揣らす、我技の及ぶ所を盡して、之を天下に紹介せんと、親しく其史蹟の勝區を踏み、其實景を撮影し、温調なるコロタイプ式美術印刷となし、之れに和英文の畧解を附し、名づけて近畿名勝大觀と云ふ。四方の大雅、幸に緋閑以て快感を惹き、坐ながら勝景を捉へ、家庭の慰藉に資するあらば、豈特り編者の光榮のみならんや。

明治四十二年十月

編者 武田博識

天茶道大天川中天天大造大箕中
 王白頓阪保居の島神阪幣阪山
 寺山堀港山地館橋城局驛而寺岩
 瀨見返り
 引引
 居留地遊園地
 神戶居留地
 米利堅波止
 湊川庫大の
 兵庫磨子
 須磨の
 舞子本園
 人丸神埠
 明石埠頭

目

嵐金北銀京平疏智圓清月嫩春猿竹吉觀不和和濱堺妙住住
 野都安山日歌歌寺國吉吉
 關關御神恩水ヶ草澤林野心老の山公大寺蘇公り
 山寺社寺所宮水院櫻寺瀨山社池院山寺橋浦城園濱鐵園橋

次



明石埠頭を眺む

神戸市を西に距ること五里、播州第二の都會を明石町とす。明石の浦とは其海濱の總稱にして、或は明石瀉と云ひ又明石の濱と呼び古來有名の勝地なり。濱は海峡を隔て、淡路島と相對す、海上漁獲する所の明石鯛殊に著名なり、其港灣は東西約三十町、深さ六俣より十俣に至り、遠く波止場を築き出して波濤を防ぐ、嵩上遙に見ゆるは港口に峙てる燈臺なり、港邊は翠松に千古の色を存し、白砂に萬里の風を通し、水清く波靜かにして海水浴に適し、朝夕の颯々も亦明媚なり。

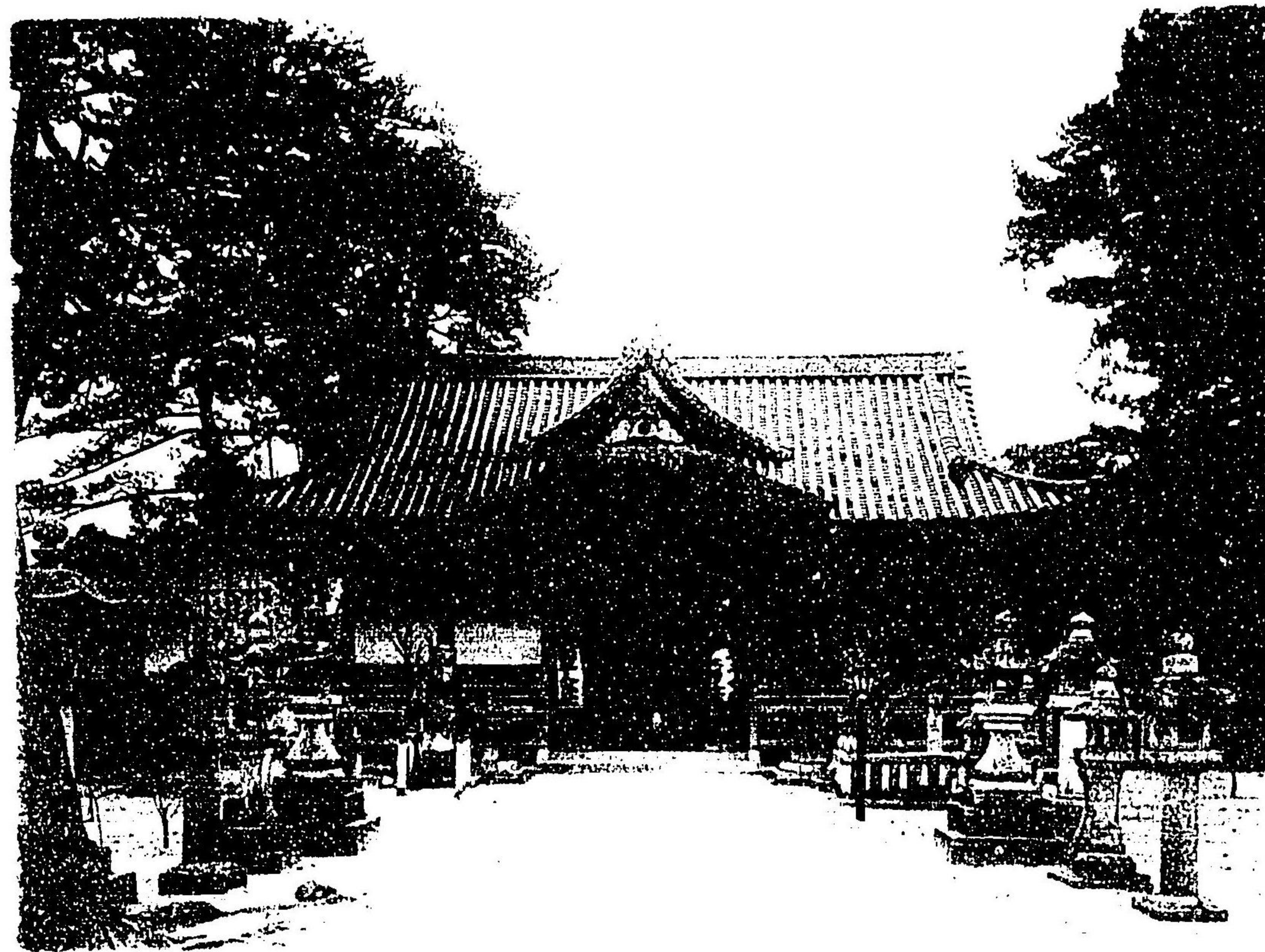
はりまかたせとの入日の末はれて

空よりかへる沖のつり舟

(武湯)

The Pier at Akashi. (Harima Province)

Akashi, the second town in the Province of Harima, lies at the distance of five *ri* from Kobe. The sea-shore, separated from the Island of Awaji by a sound, is generally known as Akashi-no-Ura or Akashi-Gata and has ever been noted for its picturesque scenery of nature. It is also a good place for sea bathing.



人丸神社

明石舊城趾の東に隣れる丘上に祠あり、歌聖柿本人麿の像を安置す、像は長僅に七寸なりと云ふ、人麿は石見の人なり、持統文武の兩朝に歷仕し、往復の途次此地に過りて夫の『ほのゝゝ』の國風を詠せしに因縁し、之を此に勸請せりと云ふ、祠前に一株の老櫻あり、盲杖櫻と云ふ、土俗傳へ曰ふ、昔筑紫の盲人來り『ほのゝゝ』とまことあかしの神ならば我にも見せよ人麿の塚』と詠せしに歌の徳の神にや通じたりけん、其目忽ち開きて明を得たれば、携へたる櫻杖を今は用なしとて、地に立て去りたるが、之れに枝葉を生じ花を開くに至れりとぞ、境内に枝を交ゆる喬木は清風に歌ひて影を地上に舞はしめ、斷崖に臨みて掃へたる茶店は明石瀉の全景を一陣に收め人をして自ら快哉を唱へしむ

THE HITOMARU SHRINE. (Harima Province)

There stands a shrine on the hill behind the remains of the Akashi Castle. The image, only *seven inches* in height, enshrined in it is that of Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro, one of the most celebrated poets. The shrine was set up on account of the fact that he had composed his famous ode there. The panoramic view of Akashi-gata is to be seen from here.

舞子公園

老松蒼鬱白砂の上に林を爲すこと七八町、風清く浪平にして、夏の納涼、秋の觀月、共に絶佳なりとの評高く、都人士女の來り遊ぶ者常に多きは舞子公園なり、公園は明石町と神戸市との中間なる垂水村の海濱に在り、近く淡路嶋と相對して、漁歌の聲白帆の影見るもの聞くもの人をして樂ましめざるはなし、園中數千章の老松は高さ皆二三丈に過ぎずして枝幹屈曲し舞ふ如き者踊る如き者臥す者蟠る者、樹々各特得の趣を爲して自ら他所の松に同じからず、播磨海濱中眺望の景に富みたるは蓋し此地を以て第一と爲すべし、地名の由来を説くもの曰く、清盛行平等が嘗て兒女をして舞はしめし所なれば此名ありと古歌に

播磨なる舞子の濱の乙女らが

立舞ふ袖の涼しくも見ゆ



Maiko Park. (Harima Province)

This park is located on the sea-coast of Tarumi Village lying between Kobe and Akashi. There are many evergreen old pine trees, twenty to thirty feet high, within about eight *cho* length of the white beach. The place, facing directly to the Island of Awaji, is one of the loveliest spots to enjoy the cool breeze in summer as well as viewing moon in autumn.

須磨の浦

攝播國境の一角、海濱一帯白砂青松と交り、後に一ノ谷の古戦場を負ひ、前に海を隔て、阿波紀伊和泉の諸山を望み、西南は千鳥啼く淡路嶋の一端を指呼の中に眺むべき景勝の地を占めたるものを須磨の浦と爲す、古より近畿に名垂るゝ勝區として、又源平時代の史蹟に富める古跡として、夙に其名を知らる、其地氣候溫暖にして空氣清純なる上に、海濱の景色得も云はれず、海面常に鏡の如く行通ふ眞帆片帆悠々其間を往來し、夜に入りては月光松林に洩れて、沖に飛び交ふ漁火の影と相映するなど自ら人心を和げ、避暑避寒に適するを以て轉地療養に赴くもの多く、富豪の別荘建並べられて人爲の巧は自然の景と其美を競ふもの如し

秋の夜はれはわかたにあこがれて

月にあ引かすまのうら舟

(猛彦)

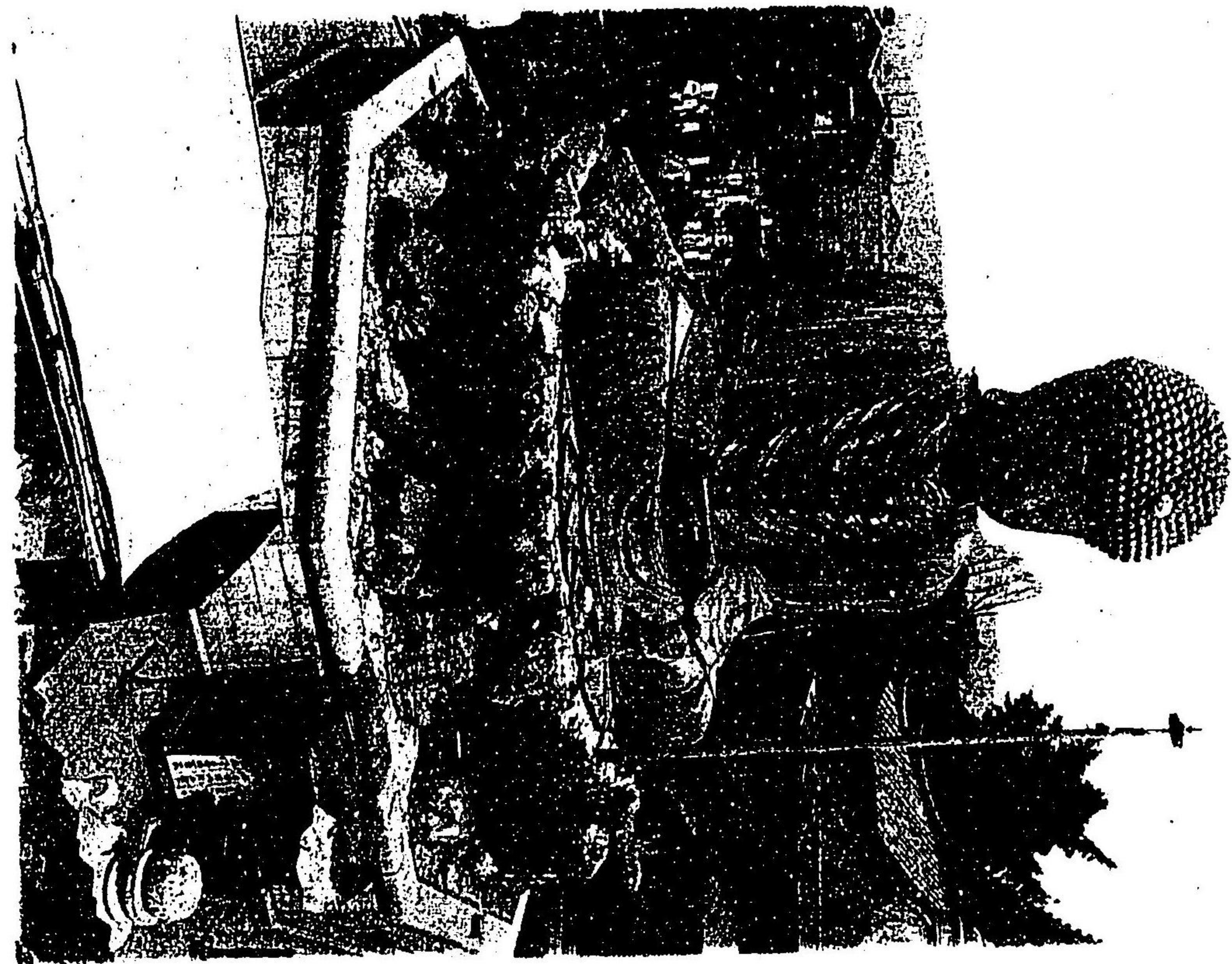


Suma-no-Ura. (Settsu Province)

This sea-coast, which lies on the boundary between Settsu and Harima, meets the renowned ancient battle-field Ichi-no-Tani behind it, and the mountains of Awa, Kii and Izumi and the Island of Awaji are dimly seen in front beyond the Inland Sea of Seto. It is noted for its most picturesque landscape blended with the sweet memories of history in the Gen-Pei period.

兵庫大佛

神戸市兵庫北逆瀬川町能福寺境内に青銅座像の巨佛あり、之を兵庫大佛と稱す、佛身高さ二丈八尺、礎石の高さ一丈、計三丈八尺の高さあり、其胎内は一室となり彌陀の尊像を安置し、左右亦數個の佛像を羅列す、明治二十二年の建設にして、大佛供養等時々法會を執行せらる、創設後年月を経ること猶淺きを以て世人に喧傳せられずと雖も、畫面により其傍の殿堂と比較せば、以て其巨觀たるを知るべきなり。



The Hyogo Buddha (Kobe)

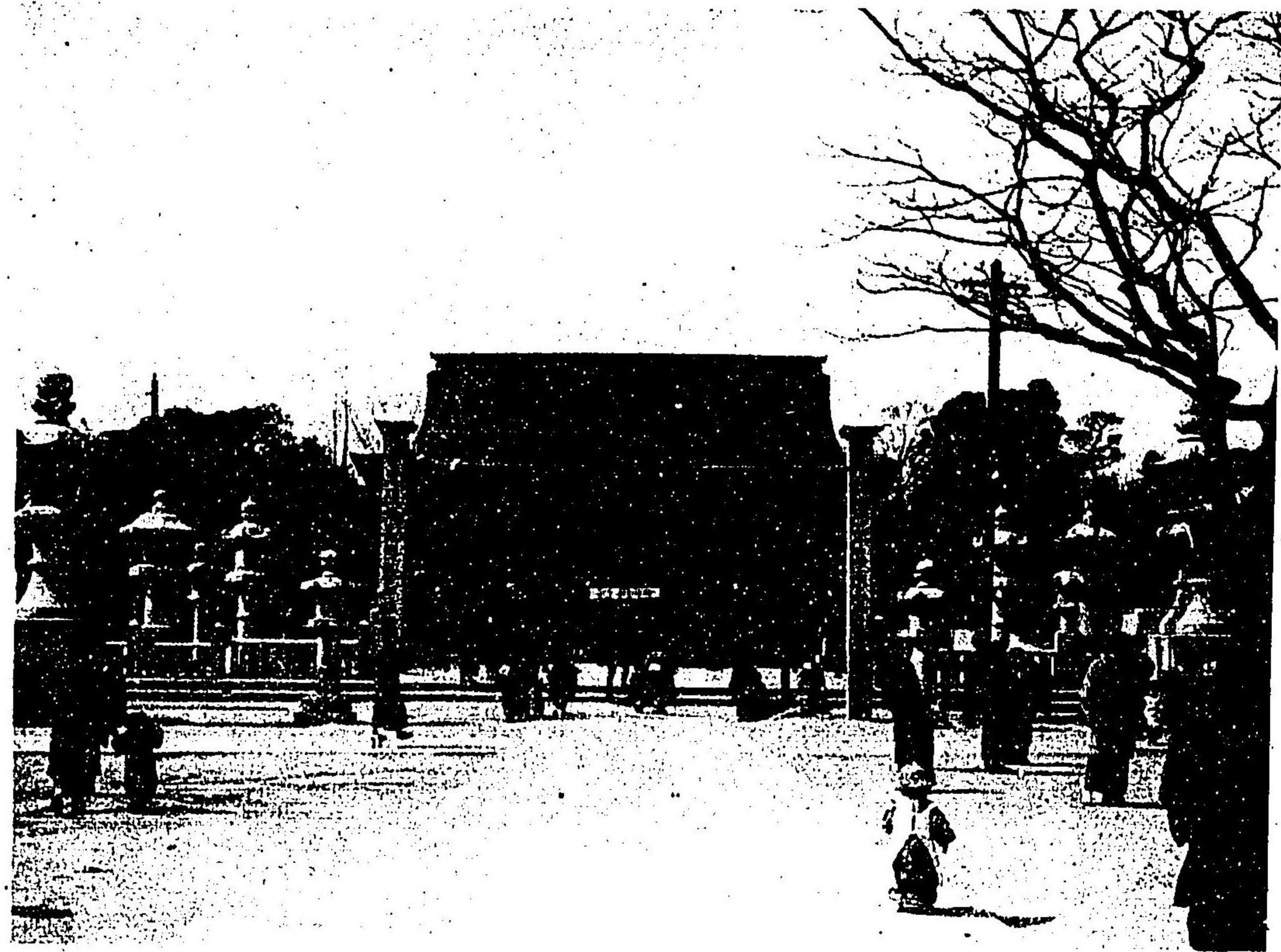
The Buddha who takes up his abode within the precincts of the Buddhist temple Nōfukuji in Hyogo is called "Hyogo Buddhist." The great image is made of bronze and of twenty-eight feet in height. It was set up in the 22nd year of Meiji.

湊川神社

楠正成忠烈の功空しからず、明治四年社殿を創建せられ、翌五年別格官幣社に列せらる、湊川神社是れなり、社は神戸市多聞通三丁目に在り、此地もと坂本村に屬し、荒蕪たる原野なりしが、元祿四年に至り、嗚呼忠臣楠氏之墓と刻せる碑石は、水戸光圀卿によりて建設せられ、今は其碑石を圍み、正面には社殿峙ち、二町餘の社地を繞らすに練塀を以てし、境内には各種の店舗を開き賽人晝夜群集し市内第一の繁華を極め神威は皇室と共に益々尊嚴を加ふるに至れり

千年即墨委丘墟。下馬碑前尙凜如。
許國心肝三尺劍。傳家忠義一編書。

菅茶山



The Minatogawa Shrine. (Kobe)

This shrine is situated in the third street of Tamondōri, Kobe. It was erected in the 4th year of Meiji to dedicate to Kusunoki Masashige, a renowned loyalist. Within the grounds of the shrine, there stands a stone monument built by Mitsukuni, a well-known Daimyo of Mito, in the 4th year of Genroku. On the stone are engraved the words "Ah! Tomb of Loyalist Kusunoki!" This is the most flourishing place in the City.



神戸米利堅波止場

神戸港の一部なる居留地の海岸にメリケン波止場あり、港内海深く満潮の時は八呎餘に及ぶを以て内外の巨船軍艦常に海上に輻輳し、郵船の發着するもの頻々として一々擧げて數ふるに逸なき程なり、されば碇繋の船舶一年間に八百餘隻の上及び海外に航遊する外船の如き、多くは是處よりするを常とす、抑も神戸市の繁榮が今日あるを知るものは、必ず此港の恩恵を忘るゝこと能はざるべし、神戸市は一に此港を有するの故を以て、其進歩を急速ならしめたるなり

THE AMERICAN WHARF. (Kobe)

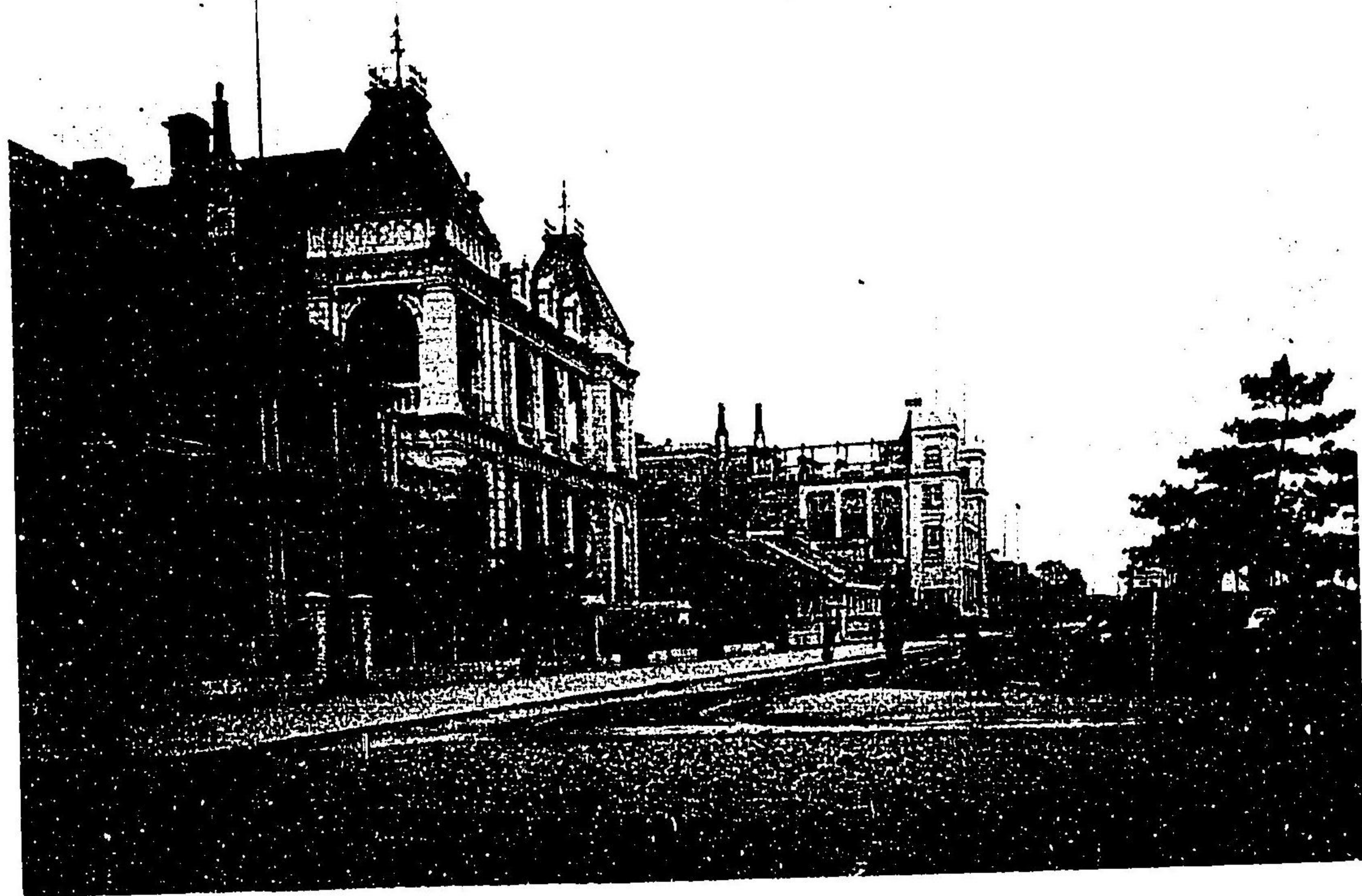
This wharf is situated alongside the sea-shore of the settlement. The water being deep, the harbour can admit many foreign and domestic ships of the greatest size and nearly all the foreign ships going abroad sail from this wharf.

神戸居留地

神戸港海岸の地を區し、昔て外人のみを其内に住せしめたる處を居留地とす、維新前此灣の未だ開けず、兵庫港のみ獨り中國と畿内との連絡の衝點に立ちて其榮華に誇りたるとき、慶應三年外國互市の必要上、一たび此港を開くや、海陸交通の兵庫より便なるを以て、繁華は漸く是處に移り、外人の來り住するもの多く、蚤戸蟹舎の寒村たりし此地は、忽ち大厦層樓の廣衢となり、其他の市街も年々擴張せられ、終に全く兵庫の盛を奪ふに至れり、畫面に見ゆるは海岸通にして、上海香港銀行支店及びオリエンタルホテル等の建造物なり

THE SETTLEMENT IN KOBE.

Foreigners were once restricted to live within this limit situated on the sea-shore of Kobe Harbour. Before the restoration of Meiji the harbour had been but a deserted village, while Hyogo Harbour alone had occupied an important position in the communication between Chugoku and Kinai. But when the former was opened for the international trade in the 3rd year of Meiji, the place began to flourish more and more than the latter and attracted many foreigners there.

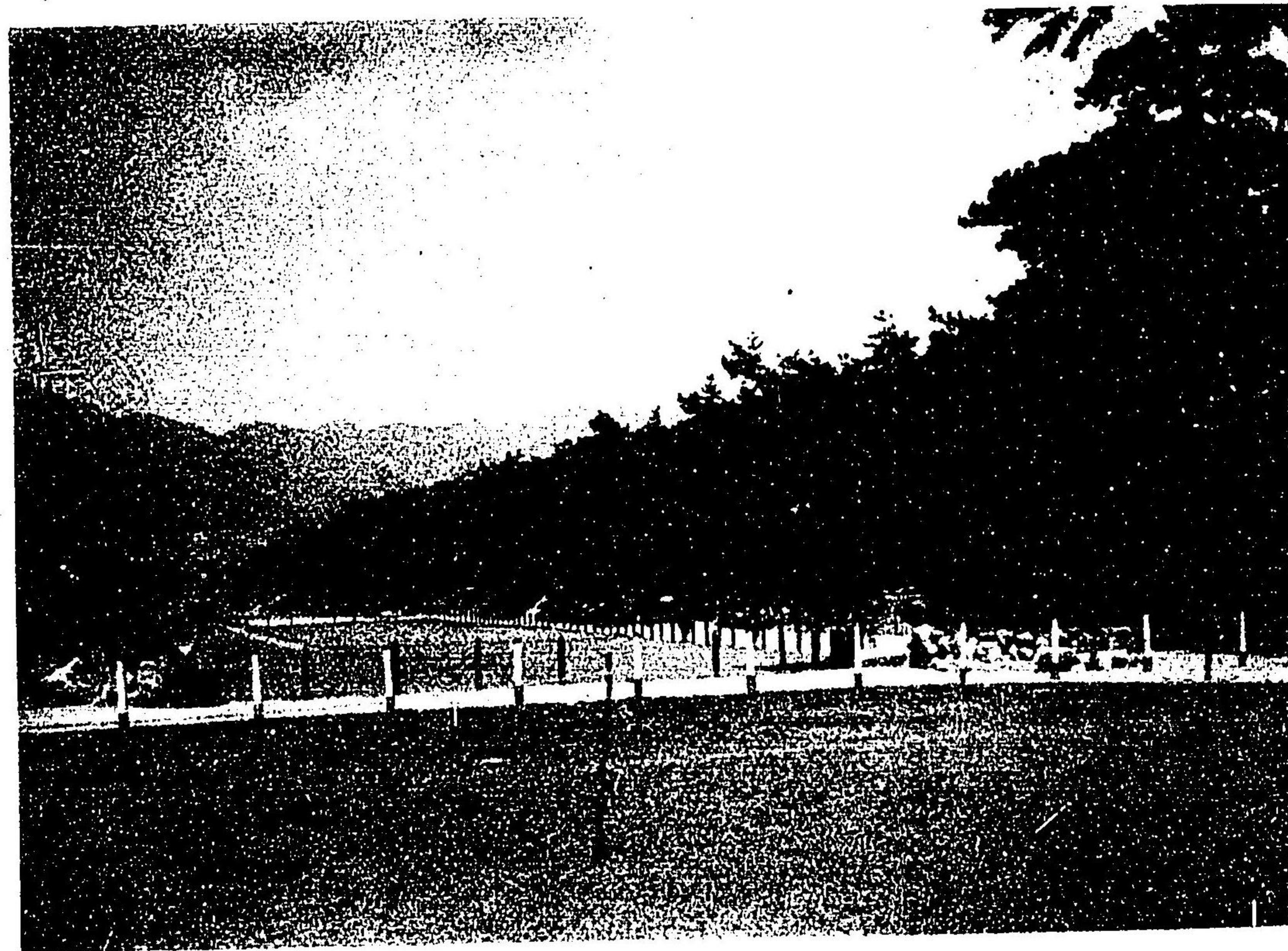


神戸居留地の遊園地

欧米文明國人の他邦に居留するや、共同遊園地を設くるを常とす、園は居留地の東端に在りて、蒼松繞茂し地は高燥にして北方摩耶再度の青樹を眺むるを得、書面によりて以て、外人の如何に清潔を貴べるや、又如何に運動を重するやを推知すべきなり、其能く海外萬里の他國に活動して健康を害せず常に優勝の地を占むる所以のものは、積極的衛生法を嚴守するの故にあらざるなきを得んや、苟も生を膨脹的日本の國に稟け、世界に向つて一大飛躍を試みんと欲するもの猛省せずして可ならんや

The Recreation Ground. (Kobe)

This ground which was set up by civilized foreigners in Kobe is highly located in the eastern extremity of the settlement and surrounded with green pine trees. Mt. Maja and Mt. Futatabi can be seen in the northern direction from here.

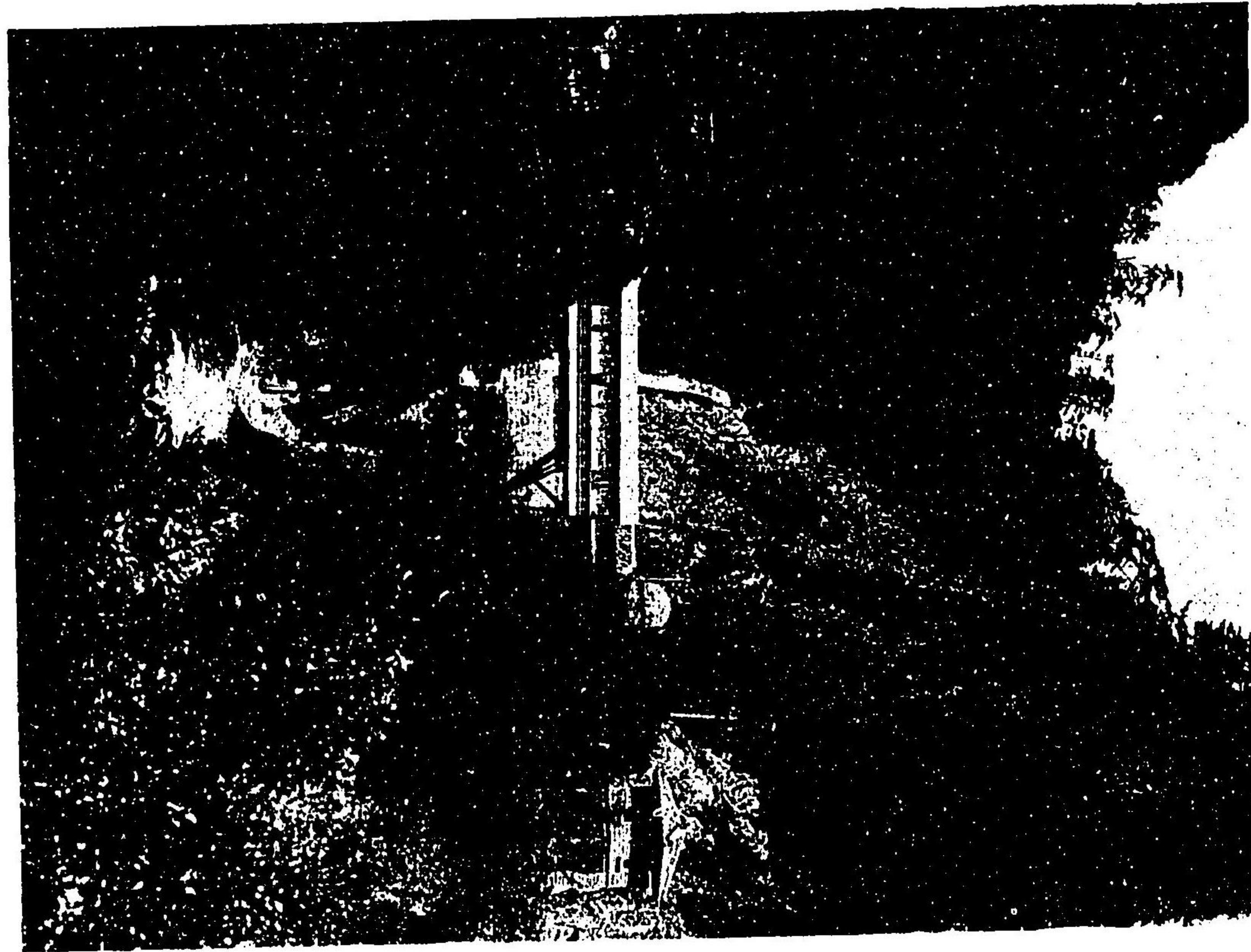


布引雌滝

生田神社を出づれば、社前より迂曲して北に通ずる街路あり、行くこと六七町にして新開の街路に出づ、俗に之を瀧道と呼ぶ、北に進むこと五六町にして山麓に達す、是より坂路を上げれば布引の瀧に至るべし、山高からず阪路の傾斜甚だ緩なり、上る事幾許ならずして先づ聞くものは激々たる瀑聲なり、進んで溪間に至れば、前面に長大なる、白布を懸けたる如きを仰ぎ見るべし、是れ布引の雌瀧にして高さ七丈三尺幅二間、水は岩角に觸れて挫折し、屈進曲奔して姿趣賞すべし、其前に長廊を架し傍らに茶亭あり、客若し廊に佇みて俯仰せば其全景を瞰取すべく、夏季此處に至れば以て炎暑を忘るべし

The Nunobiki Waterfalls
(Female Cascade) (Kobe)

On Mt. Nunobiki, about 12 *cho* from the Ikuta Shrine, there is a cascade named Nunobiki-Mendaki, about 73 feet in height. Some tea-houses are prepared for visitors in front of the cascade.



布引雄瀧

雌瀧の壯觀に驚き涼風に送られて、阪路を登ること三丁許りにして雄瀧に達す、高さ十五丈、幅十三尺、斷崖より奔下して水勢頗る急なり、中間岩角に遮られて折れて二段となり、飛沫四方に散りて直下す、素練の沖天より墜落するに似たり、夏尙寒き處茶亭あり客を待つ、綠樹深く閉して俗塵通ぜず、宛然仙境に遊ぶの感あり、此處より尙登ること三丁餘にして、廣大なる堰堤あり、煉瓦を以て高く築き兩山の間を塞ぎ溪水を貯ふこと湖水の如し、是神戸水道の給水源にして亦一見の價値あり

上より落る布引の瀧

(宋隆)



The Nunobiki Waterfall.

(Male Cascade) (Kobe)

This Cascade is in a spot about 3 *cho* higher than the "Female cascade." It is 150 feet high and 13 feet wide. Wooded mountain ranges in a row with Mt. Maya and Mt. Rokko, and the boundless sea of Chinu lies in full view.

生瀬街道見返り岩

生瀬より寶塚に至る途上、東に
武庫川の碧流を瞰下し、西に峻
嶺を仰視する處、一巨巖の川中
に屹立するあり、里人名づけて
見返り岩と云ふ、蓋し其龍大に
して自ら趣致あるを以て、行人
の此を過ぐるもの幾度か之を
見返りつゝ往來するの故なら
んか、此邊り上下の眺望頗る佳
なり、此を過ぎて行くこと數丁
にして、彼のウキルキンソン氏
の炭酸水製造所あり、販路漸く
廣まり、阪鶴鐵道の便によりて、
各所に運送し、海内は勿論、遠く
海外に輸出するもの尠からず
と云ふ

THE MIKASRI ROCK AT NAMASE.

(Settsu Province)

On the way from Namase to Takarazuka, we see a huge rock standing in the midst of the large stream of the Muko River, which is named as "Mikaseri Rock." Mr. Wilkinson's factory of carbonated water is at a distance of about 5 *cho* from here.

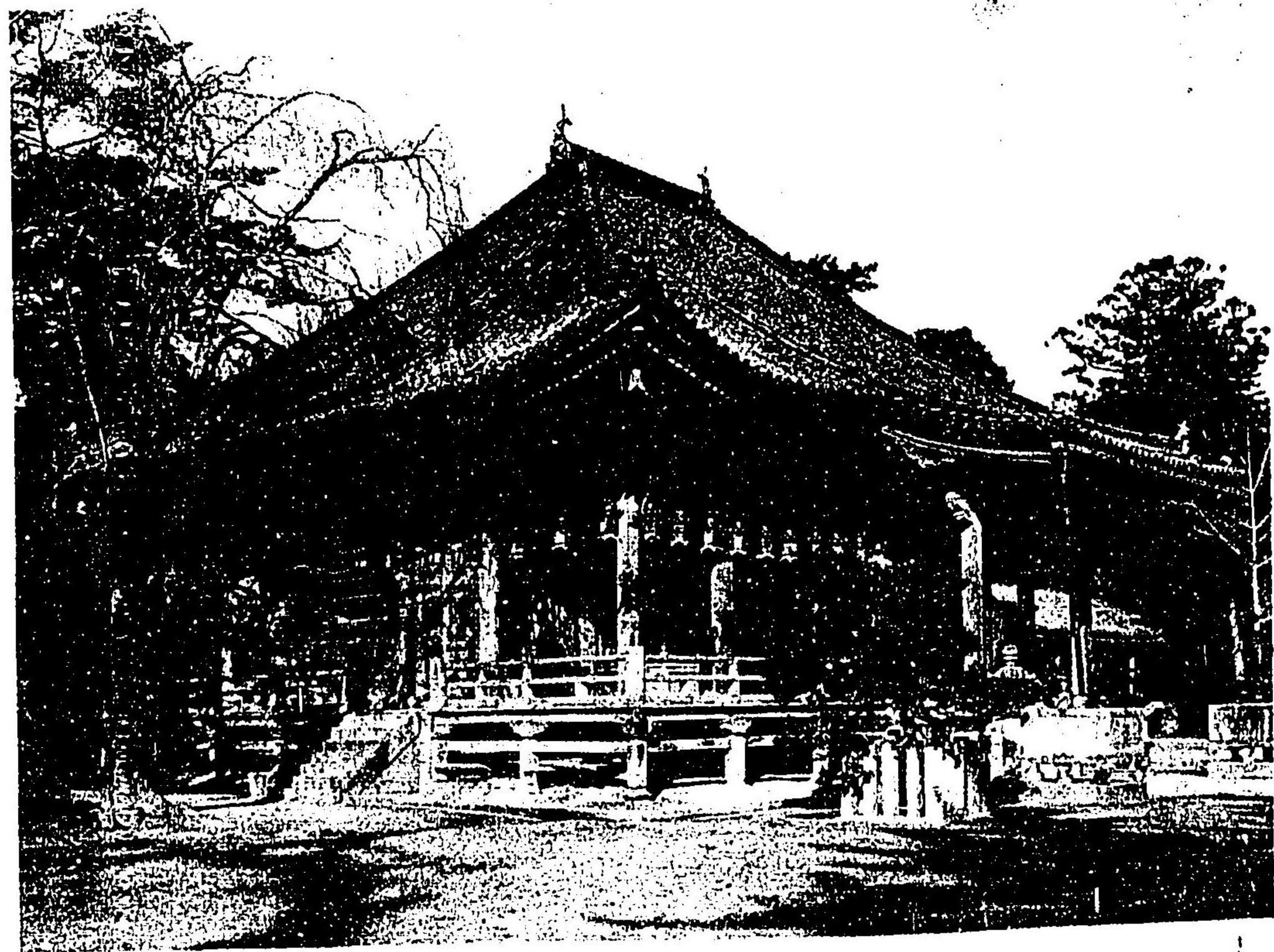


中山寺

阪鶴鐵道中山驛より僅に三町、長尾村大字中山村に、有名なる西國巡禮三十三ヶ所の觀音の一たる第二十四番の札所あり中山寺是なり、寺は紫雲山と號す、寺域一萬八千八百五十二坪、郡内第一の靈場にして香煙常に蒼虛に響びき鐘聲遙に白雲に響く、毎歲三月中旬及び八月中旬、無緣經を修す、遠近の信者參集するもの萬を以て數ふ、山腹に溫泉場あり、錦溫泉と名づく、浴間五六あり、寺域の櫻花、山腹の遠望共に人目を樂ましむ

The Nakayama Temple. (Settsu province)

This temple, the twenty fourth of the 33 Kwanon temples in Japan, is in Nakayama Village about 3 cho from Nakayama Station. There is a hot spring, called Nishiki-Onsen, half-way up this mountain.





箕面

大阪より約六里、阪鶴鐵道池田驛より一里にして箕面村あり、共に人車を通ず、山中の寺を瀧安寺と號す、役行者の開基なりと云ひ、境内の辨財天は行者の自作にして日本四辨天の一なりと云ふ、寺と相距る遠からずして所謂箕面の瀧あり、高さ十一丈一尺、幅三間餘、飛瀉雪を蹴り噴沫珠を轉ばし、珍岩奇木之に接して、勝景筆紙に絶す、而して満山の楓樹、新緑、霜紅、二季の如きは、點映最も宜しきを得佳趣を添ふる筈に一府のみならず、就中紅葉の名聲は瀑布の響と共に四方に漸けり、夏は緑蔭霧を帯びて暑氣を忘れ、秋は霜葉錦を晒して人に媚ぶ、是を以て四時殆ど客跡を絶たずと云ふ

MINOMO. (Settsu province)

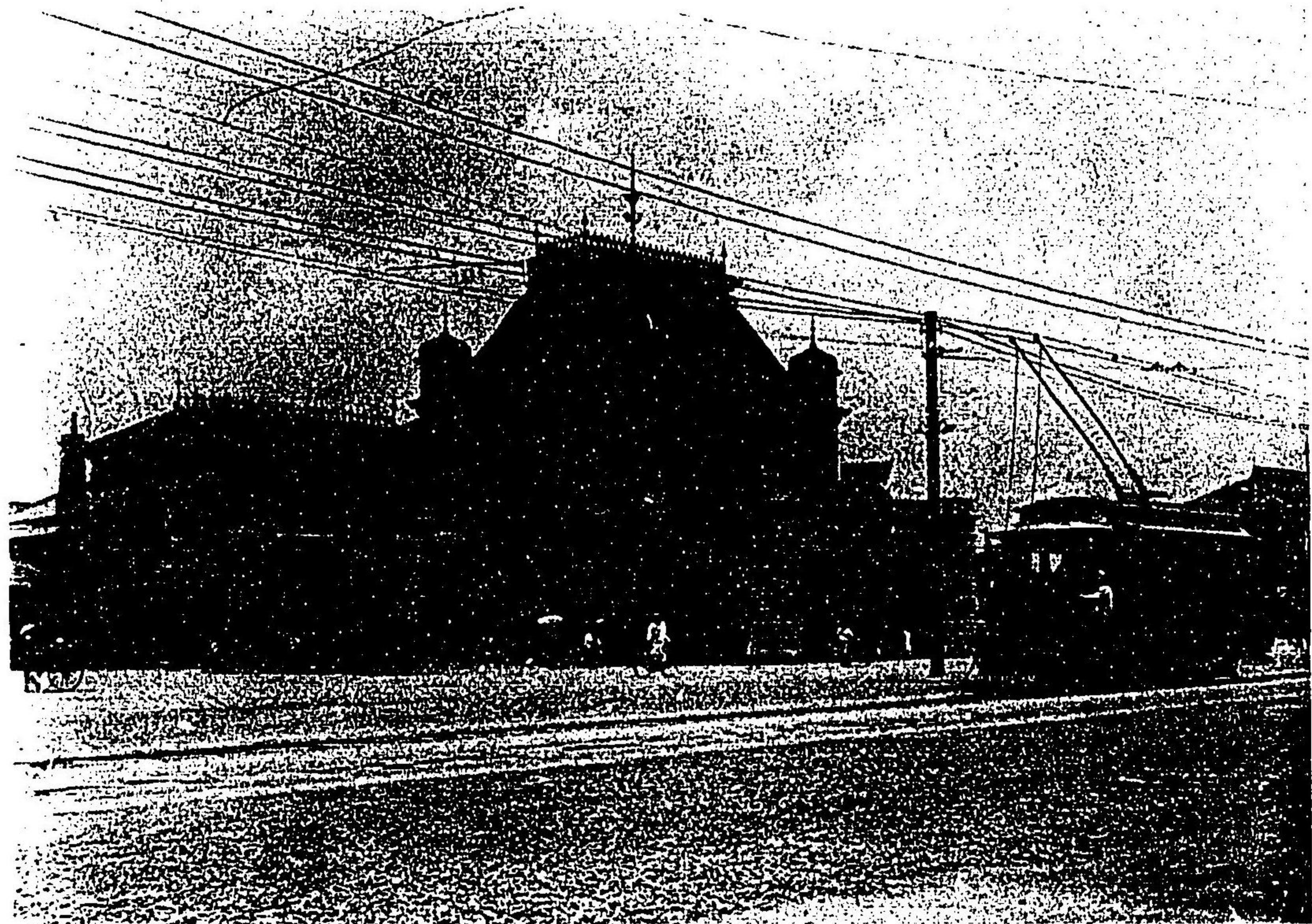
The distance between Minomo Village and Ikeda station is but one *ri*. On Mt. Minomo there are a temple called Riu-An-ji and a cascade named Mimomo-no-Taki, 111 feet high and 18 feet wide. The place abounds in lovely views, but above all the sight is beautiful when the maple trees are variegated.

大阪驛

驛は大阪第一の停車場と云はんより、本邦第一の大驛と稱するを寧ろ當れりと謂ふべきなり、是れ明治三十四年夏竣功せしものにして、其規模の壯、輪奐の美、本邦未だ其比を見ず、夫れ大阪は關西の咽喉にして四通八達の要路に當り、商工業の中樞地なれば、交通運輸の機關を要するや極めて多大なり、而して梅田驛は大阪市の正門なり、是れを以て四方の鐵道此に集中し、東海線通じ、山陽線來り、阪鶴線臨み、關西線入り、西成線出づ、貨物の集散、乗客の昇降其數の夥多なる皆日本一と誇るに足る、若し夫れ構外に出づれば更に市營電鐵あり、阪神電車あり、電信局あり通運會社あり旅館あり諸種の店舗あり以て大阪繁華の一斑を知るべきなり

OSAKA STATION. (Osaka)

This is one of the greatest stations in Japan. As the City of Osaka occupies the most important position for commerce and industry in the western part of Japan, all the railways, laid in the vicinity of the city, are centred to the station and all commodities are distributed there. Outside the station electric cars are running in all directions.

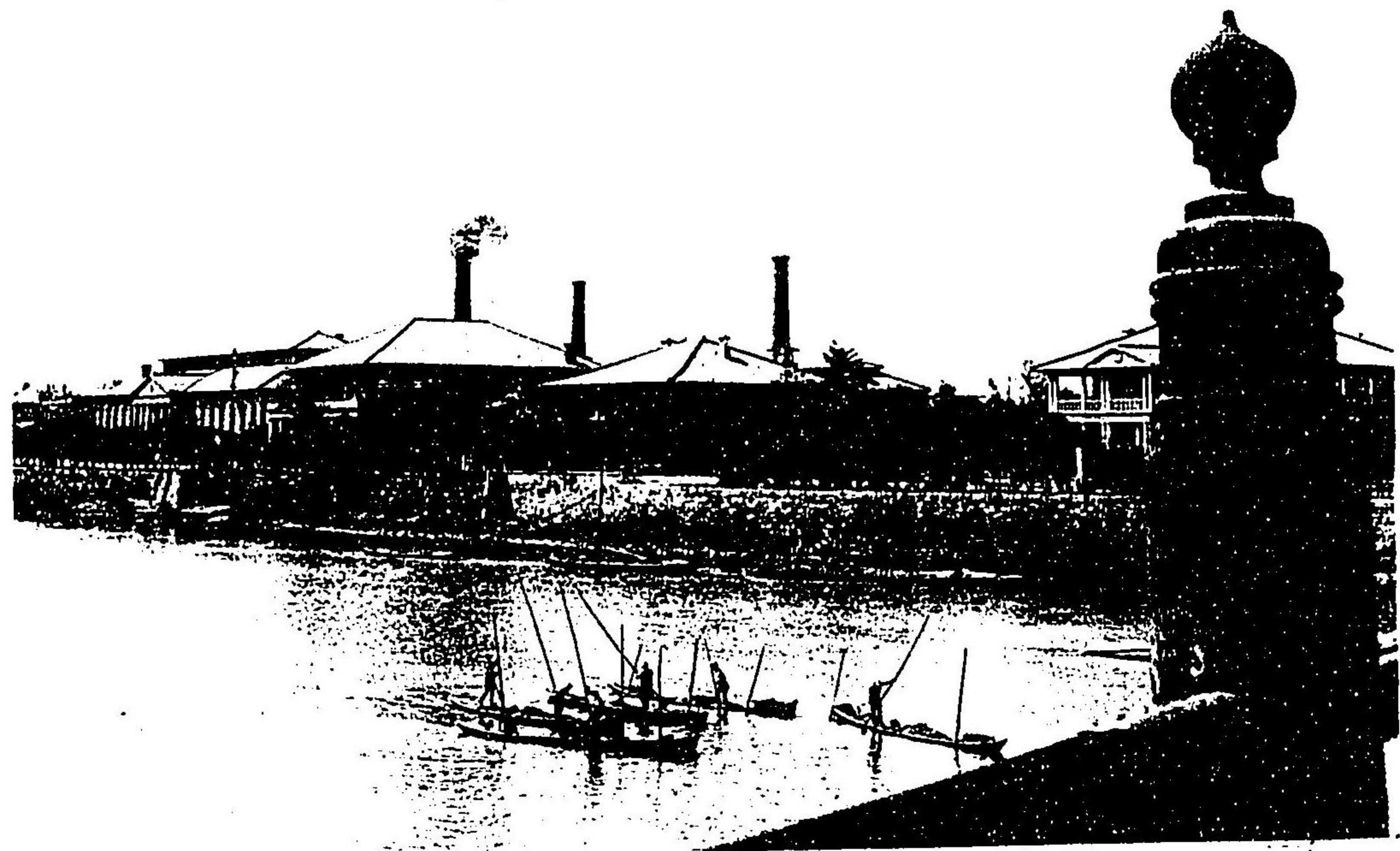


造幣局

天満橋北詰より東に向て進めば造幣局あり地を川崎と云ふ、前は澁江の清流を挟みて櫻の宮の櫻堤と相對す、南北廿餘丁の間、石を熾み鐵柵を繞らせる一洋館の煙突數基空に聳ゆるもの是れ造幣局にして、我國唯一の貨幣鑄造所なり、構内數千章の櫻樹を栽植し、毎年花候に至れば三日間を期して衆庶の縦覽を許さる、圖上の淀川橋に接して清雅なる屏樓は泉布觀にして、嘗て聖上の臨御し給ひし所なり、今は庶人の拜觀を容さる、樓上に立ちて四顧すれば、東に田園を隔て、遙かに生駒、飯盛諸峰の翠黛を望むべく、南に錦城の巍々として樹木參差の上に聳ゆるを眺むべく、自然の妙、人巧の偉、誰れか多少の感なからんや

THE MINT. (Osaka)

The only mint in Japan is standing in the east of Temma Bridge and separated from Sakura-no-Miya by the clear stream of the Yodo River. Many cherry trees are planted in the compound wherein stands an artistic storied building called "Sen-pu-kan" which His Majesty once honoured with His Presence. From the upmost story, the mountain ranges of Ikoma, Iimori, etc. are to be dimly seen in the east and the relics of the Osaka castle in the south.

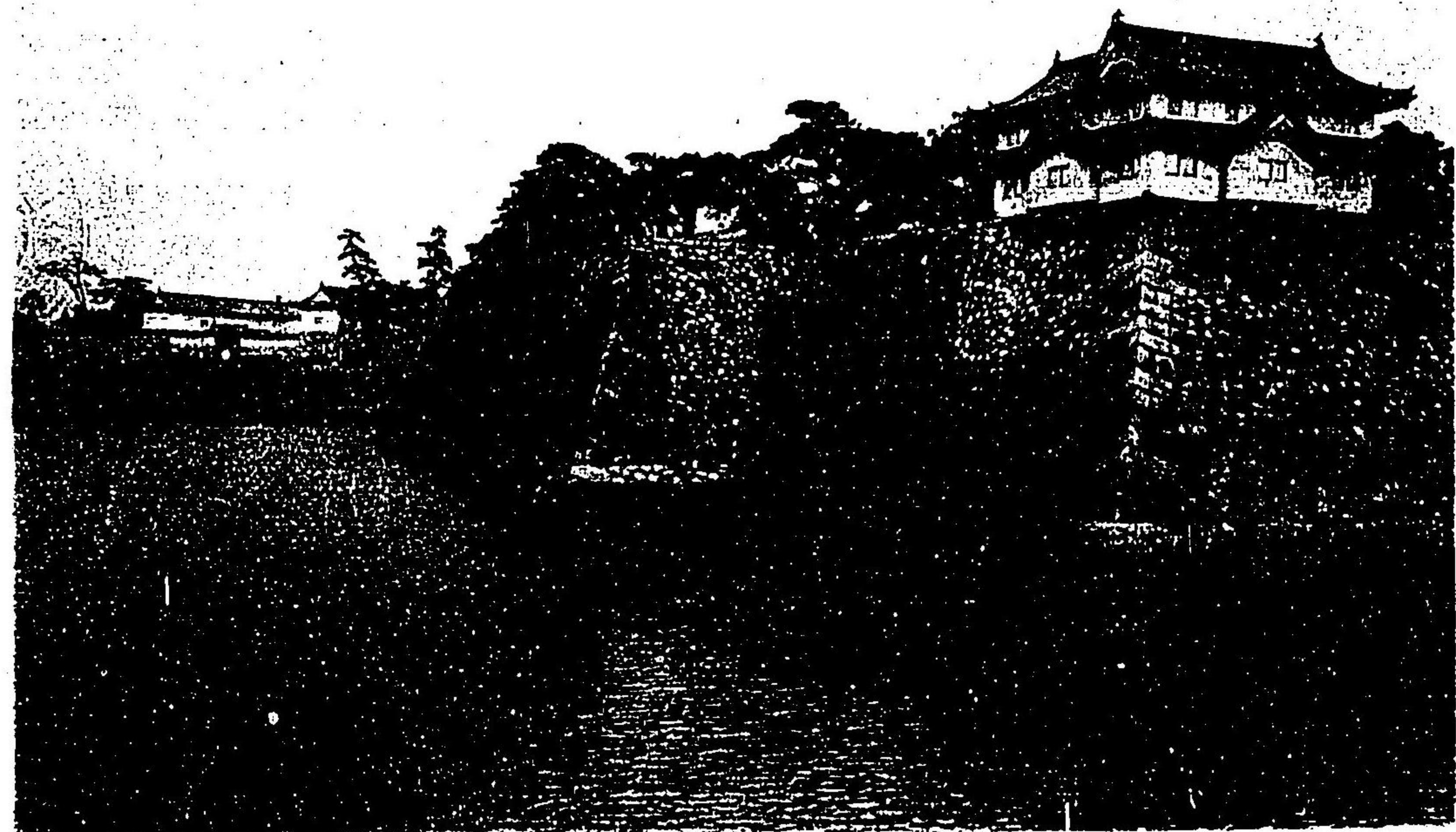


大阪城

金城と呼ばれ錦城と名づけられたる大阪城の起因は本願寺の宗史と相関聯す、初め僧兼壽明應五年を以て別院を此に創す、天文五年僧光教の日蓮宗等の爲めに山科の本山を陥れらるゝや、來りて壘を鑿ち壁を設け本願寺を此に徙し敵と戦ふと數次、天正八年、正親町天皇の勅命に依りて之を信長に讓る、信長害せられ秀吉以て居城と爲し、大に其規模を廣め三十餘ヶ國の人夫を役して改築し、東南は玉造に接し、東北は猫間川寐屋川の二流を擁し、北は淀川に臨み、西は東横堀に達し、城の周圍一里餘の廣さあり、實に天下の名城たりしが、秀吉薨し慶長元和の夏冬兩役に徳川氏の破壊する所となり、今は内城の一部を存するのみ、然れども尙ほ人をして其壯大なるに驚かしむるものあり、城内今は第四師團の本營なり

The Castle of Osaka.

This renowned castle was erected on a large scale by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, measuring about one *ri* in circumference. After his death, however, it was destructed by Tokugawa in the two bloody battles, summer and winter. At present the remains of this ancient castle are put to use for the headquarters of the Fourth Army Division.

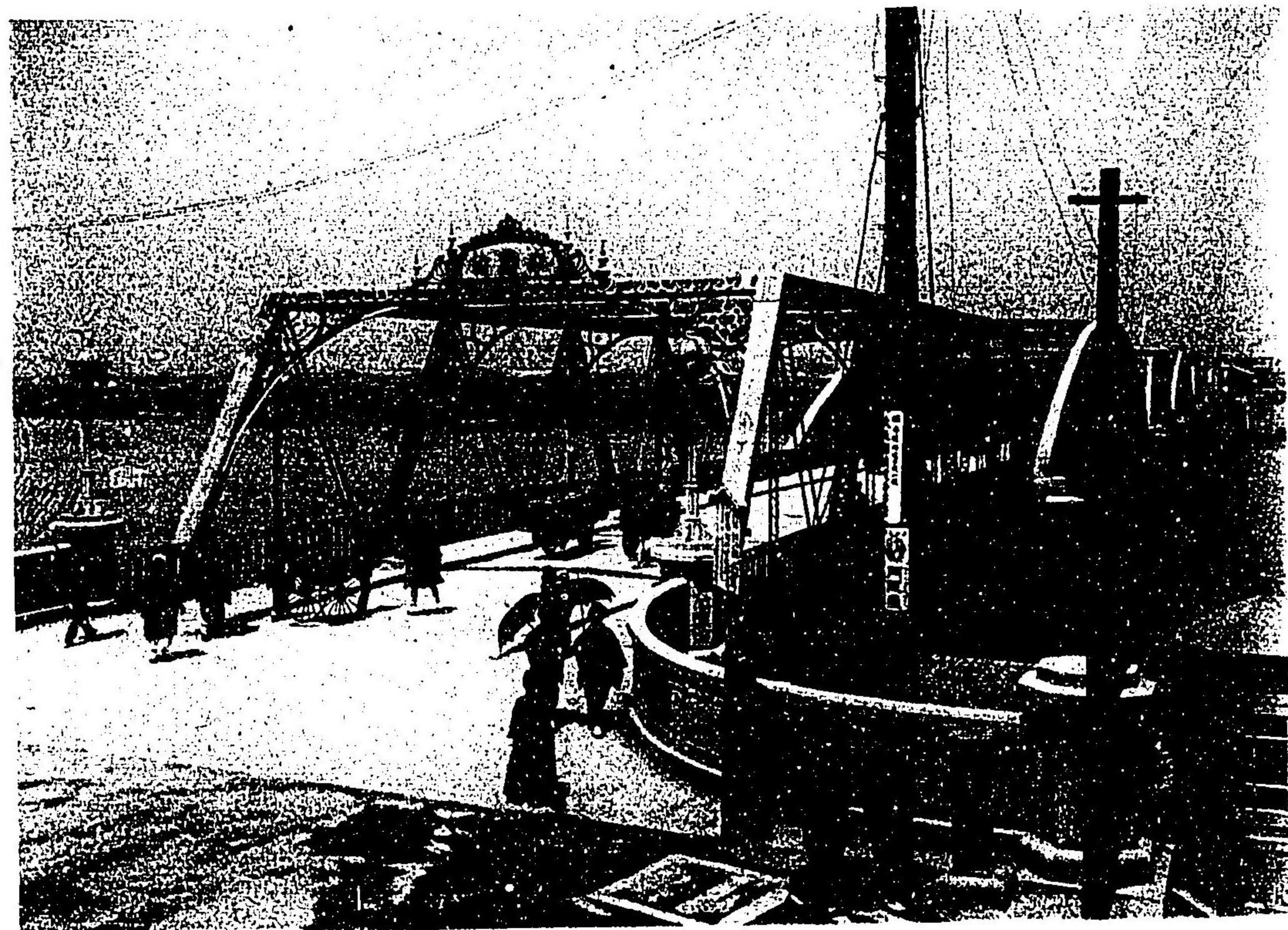


天神橋

東區京橋三丁目より北區天神橋筋に架せる大阪第一の長橋は天神橋なり、其長さ百三十一間一分、幅六間あり、すべて鐵桁鐵柱を以て造られ、頗る堅牢なり、明治十八年大洪水の爲め、元の木橋は天満橋と共に流失したりしが、終に大工事を起し三年の長月日を費して竣工せしめしもの即ち現今の鐵橋にして、此地に一大偉觀を添ふるに至れり、橋北河岸には、天満青物市場ありて、毎朝市を開き、群集す、又明治三十六年巡航船を設け、全市の河川を利用し、交通を開き、其根據を此橋下より發するを以て、頗る雜鬧を極む

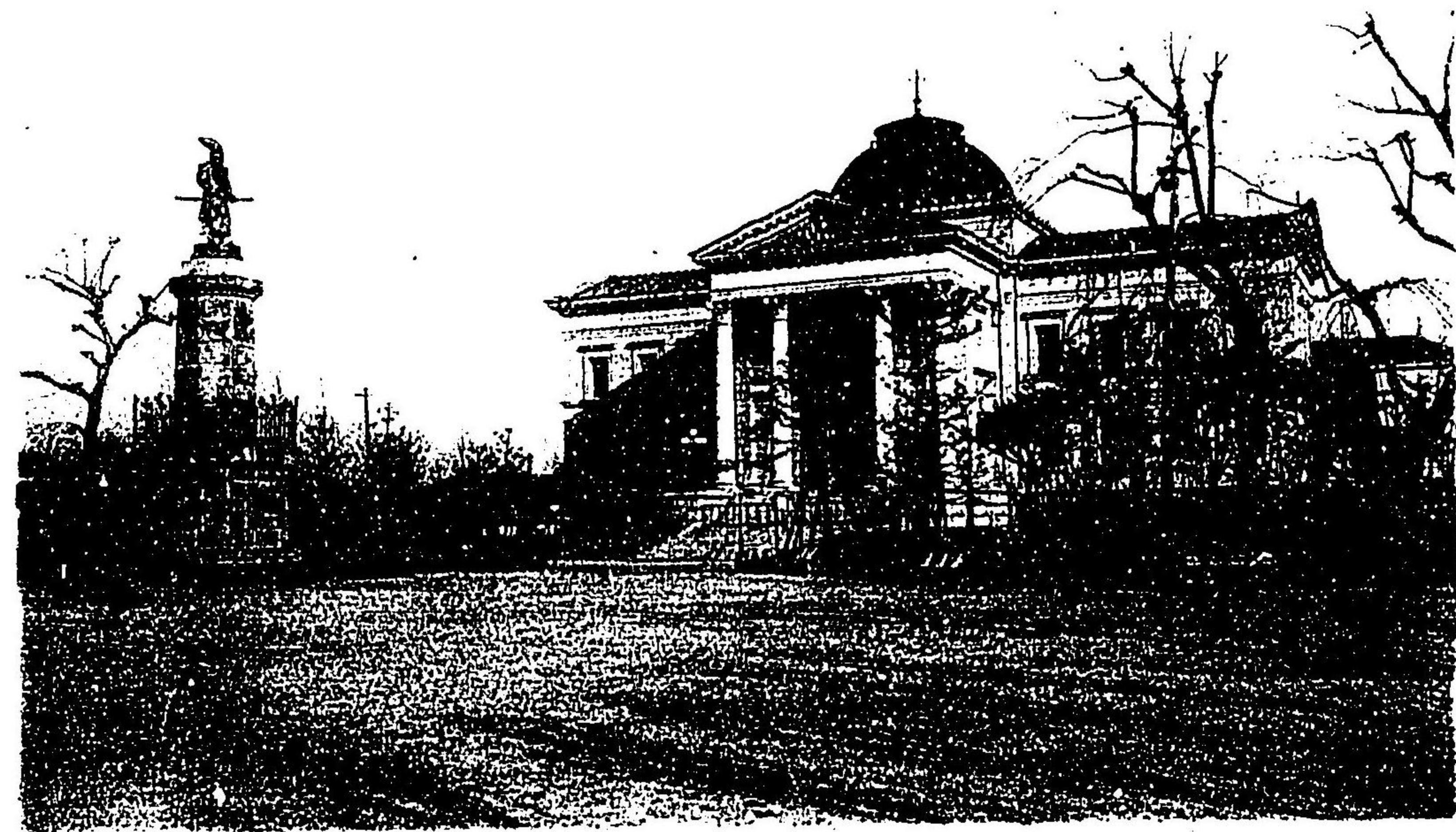
TENJIN BRIDGE. (Osaka)

Tenj'in Bridge is spanned, over the Yedo River, between the north and east districts of Osaka. This iron bridge is 131 *ken* in length and 6 *ken* in width. Along the northern side of it, there is a vegetable market.



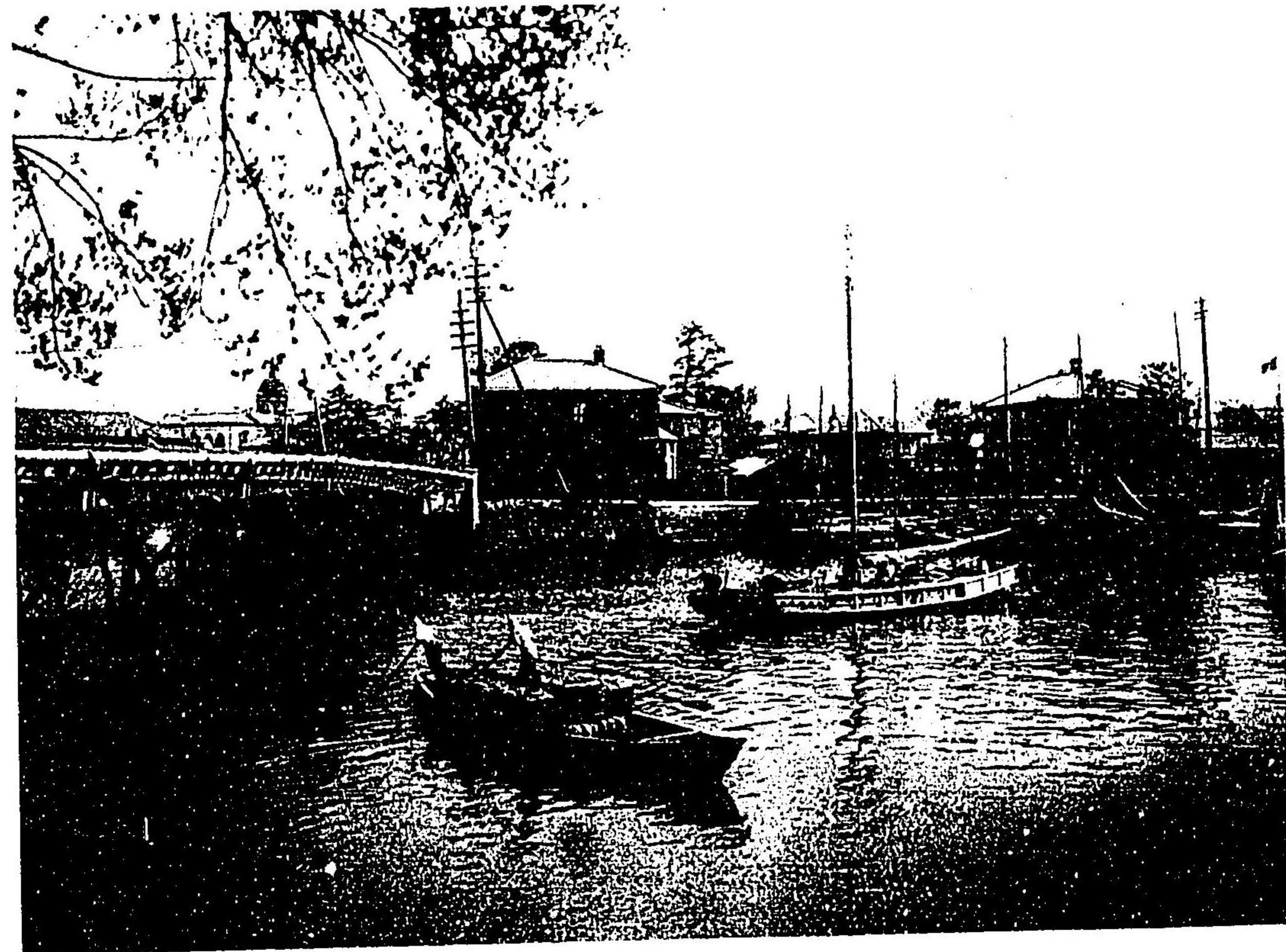
中之島圖書館

中之島の東端にありて、淀屋橋大江橋より東方難波橋に至り、北は堂島川に沿ひ南は土佐堀に臨み其長さ五丁ばかりの間、青松楚々として植舞し、垂柳袋々として婆娑し、棚藤杖梅、春櫻秋萩、阿亭露床等、適度に安排し以て士女の遊息に供する一寰區あり是を中の島公園と爲す、塵氣萬丈の裡自ら俗腸を洗ふべき別天地なり、園上の高厦は公園中の圖書館にして富豪住友家の義舉により公衆の爲めに設置せられたる所とす、館前は豊太閤の銅像睥睨し、館後は豊國神社嚴立し、館上は錦城の天守臺を望むべく、以て史上無限の感想を喚起せしむ、此館に出入するも唯に讀書の裨益を受くるのみならんや



The Library at Nakanoshima. (Osaka)

This library is situated in the eastern part of the park which is the only refreshing spot in the City. It has been philanthropically built for the public by the Sumitomo family. The bronze statue of Hotoiko stands before the building, and the Hokoku shrine behind. These, added with the castle, draw our attention to the sweet memories of history.



大阪川口居留地

川口波止場の東十萬餘坪の一區、歐厦米閣、整然として立並び、巨松扶疎たる處、家屋の結構自ら眼睛に映ずるもの即ち外國人居留地なり、幕府の時代には北方に川口奉行所あり、南に一橋清水の諸邸宅、及び天滿宮の御旅所ありしが、維新の變に改革せられて忽然此建築を見るに至れり、域内に三一神學校、川口商業學校、ブール女學校等あり、明治四十二年十一月市營電鐵中之島線開通し、此の流域を渡り居留地本田通を経て築港線と連絡を圖れり

The Settlement at Kawaguchi. (Osaka)

This settlement, situated in the east of Kawaguchi Harbour, occupies over 100,000 *tsubo*. Up to the Restoration of Meiji, there were a commissioner's office, mansions of Daimyo, and a branch shrine of Temmangu. Now-a-days several school buildings and foreign-built houses are standing in lieu of them.

天保山

安治川河口の南岸天保町に在る一岡阜の名にして目標山とも云ふ、幕府天保二年の春より安治川を浚深せしめ、其土砂を此所に積んで高阜を築き、以て船舶入津の目標とす故に此名あり、後ち此地に高燈を建て、又砲臺を築く、明治五年舊燈籠を毀ちて、其跡に燈臺を新築す、木造四角形第四等不動白色にして、光線は十二海里半に達す、近年此處を遊園地として新古に梅櫻を栽ゑ、又海濱には海水浴場、旅舎、割烹店あり、大阪驛より西成線鐵道通じ四哩にして北岸なる天保山驛に達するを得べし



The Tempozan Hill. (Osaka)

This is the name of a hill at Tempo Street lying on the southern coast of Kawaguchi. The Shogunate made the hill with sand and earth which had been got by dredging the Aji River and this was the origin of its name. The place is now made as a recreation ground. In summer the beach is thronged with crowds of people visiting there to bathe.

大阪築港

工費金二千二百五拾七萬餘圓の巨額を豫算として設計せられたる大阪市の大工事を大阪築港と爲す、其北突隄は延長一千四百九十二間、南突隄は更に長くして二千二百七十二間、兩隄相擁して一大港灣を爲す、港内の水面積は十五萬七千餘坪、即五百二十二間餘歩の廣さあり、水深二十八尺の港中に、長さ二百五十間、幅九十尺の大棧橋を突出せしめ、大艦巨船も容易に橋側に繫留するを得しむ、船渠及び鐵道等の設備は未だ完成するに至らずと雖も天下の良港たるを認むるに足る

OSAKA HARBOUR.

The harbour construction in Osaka Bay is one of the greatest works of Osaka. It estimates the expenses amounting to about 22,570,000 yen. When the work is completed, it will not only give a great convenience to the people of Osaka, but also a great advantage to the nation as well.

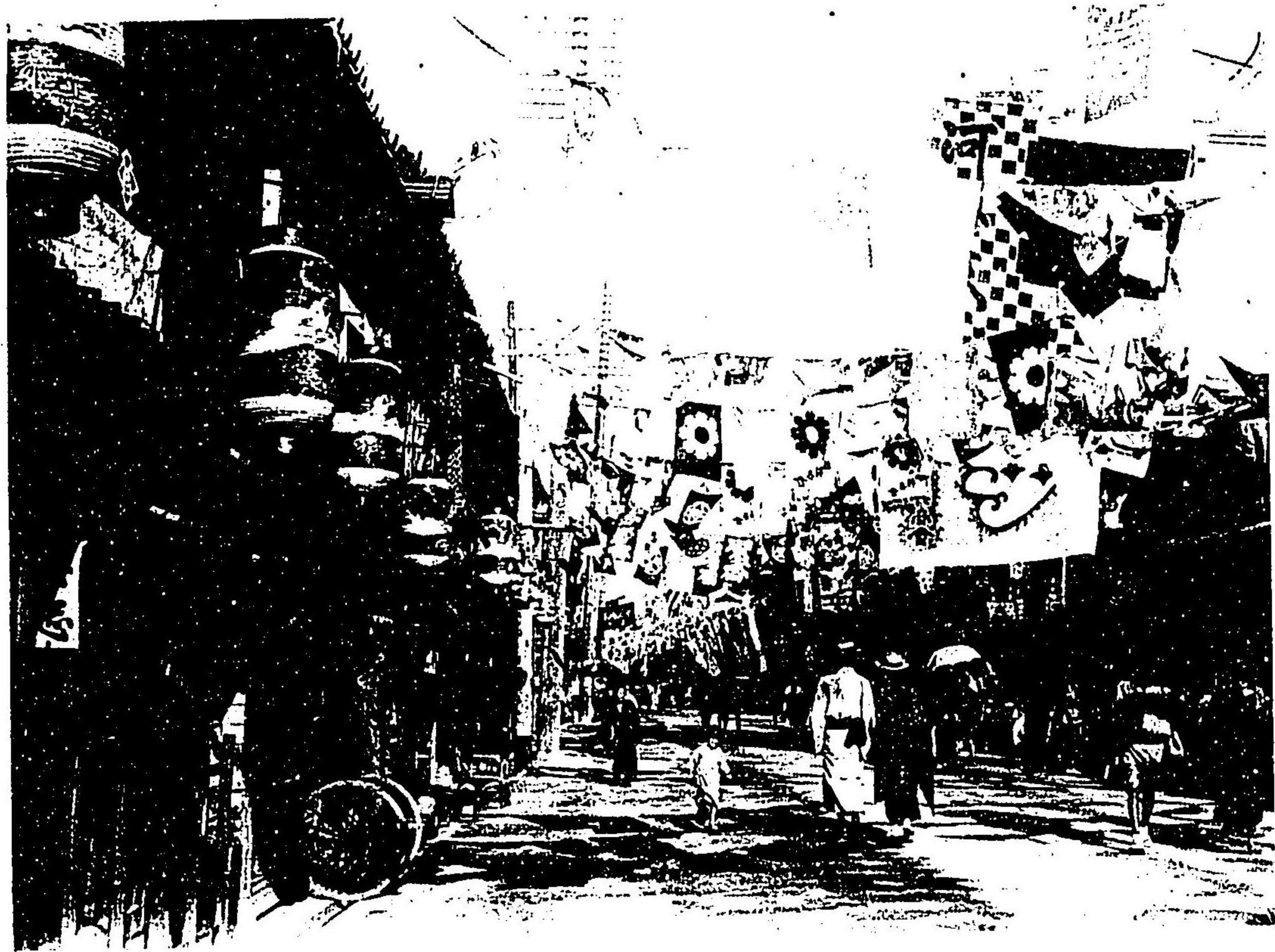


道頓堀

安井市右衛門後名を道頓と改む、秀吉の城を大阪に築くに當り、城南の葦洲を賜はりて、桔据これを開鑿し遂に一大溝渠を作る道頓堀是れなり、南區道頓堀川の南岸十餘町の總稱なれども、西は戎橋東は日本橋までの間に於て其名を専有するものゝ如し、此地は大阪市中最も繁盛を極め、四六時中往來の人跡絶ゆることなく、南側には五座の劇場櫓を並らべ、北方には芝居茶屋、割烹店相櫛比し、其般販筆紙に盡し難し、五座は即ち浪花座、中座、角座、朝日座、辨天座にして、其西は九郎右衛門町に通じ、東は謂はゆる二ツ井戸に接す、又角座の角より南折すれば即ち有名なる千日前なり

DOTONBORI. (Osaka)

The place is so named on the fact that its canals were constructed by a person, Doton by name. It seems this name is generically used for the spot between Yebisu and Nippon Bridges. This is the most bustling place in the city. Several noted theatres, restaurants, etc. nestle there. By turning the corner of the Kadoza (Theatre), we will find a more crowded place called Sennichimae.



茶 白 山

天王寺の西南に方り緑樹鬱
蒼たる一小丘岡あり茶白山
と云ふ、古へ荒陵と稱へしは
此處なるべし、慶長年間豊臣
秀頼の大阪城に居るや此處
に陣所を設け、元和元年、眞田
幸村東軍と此處に戦ひて死
す、所謂茶白山の激戦是なり、
山麓に舊塚の跡あり幽雅に
して自ら別天地をなす、現時
住友氏の所有に歸す、又山の
東南に邦福寺あり禪刹にし
て俗に雲水と云ふ

MT. CHAUSU, (Osaka)

This is a hill covered with trees in the south western direction from the Shitenoji temple. Toyotomi Hideyori, son of Hideyoshi, camped there in the Keicho period and Sanada Yukimura, a famous strategist, died gloriously there in the decisive battle which was fought against the Eastern Army. In the south eastern direction of the hill, there is a temple called Hōfukuji, the garden of which is a very lovely one.



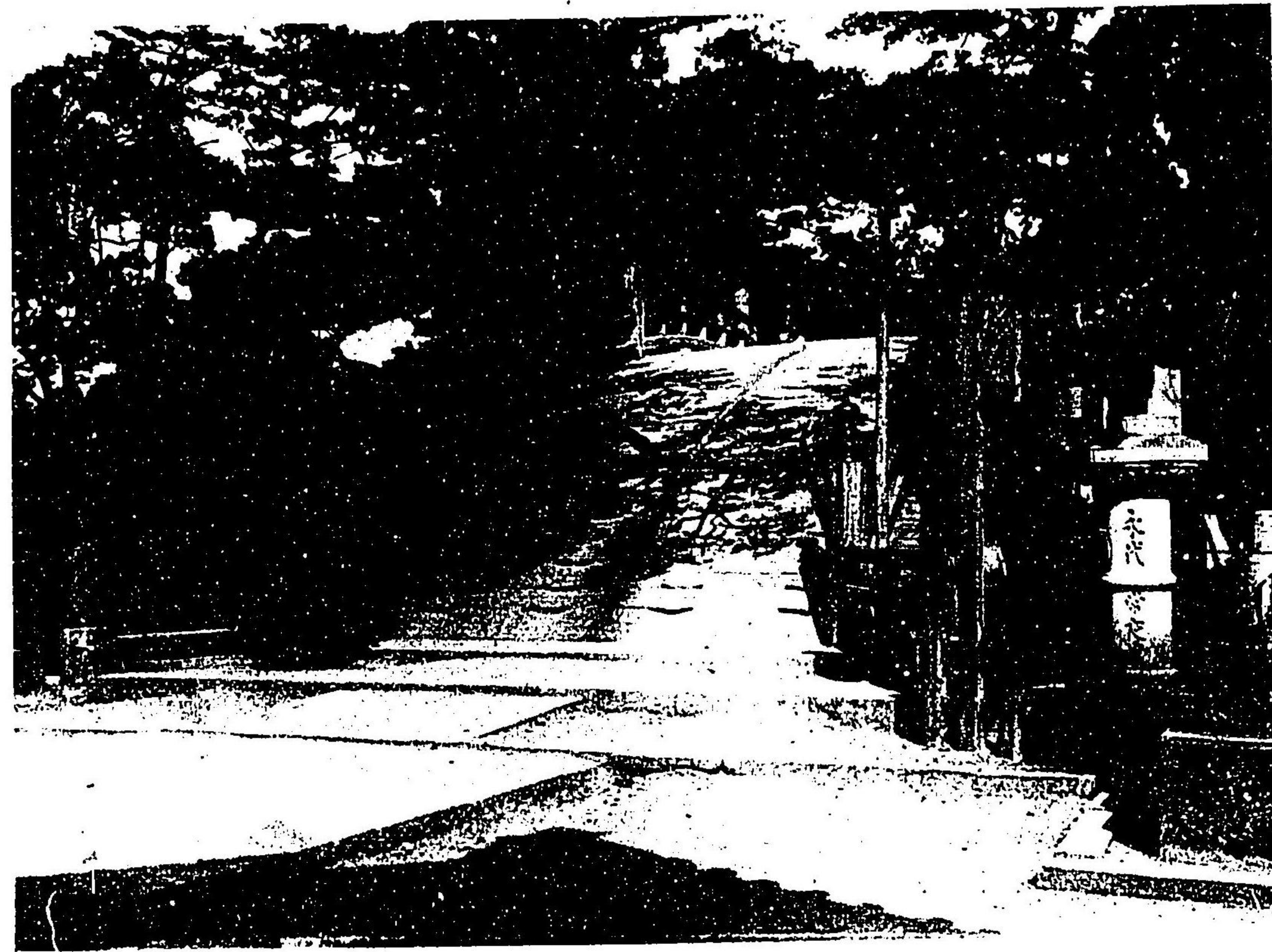
天王寺

世に巨寺大刹其數極めて多しと雖も、靈場として勅願所として最古たり濫觴たるもの聖德太子の創建せられたる四天王寺の比あらんや、寺は用明天皇の二年初めて玉造の岸上に創建せられ、推古天皇の元年今の地に移し、荒陵山と號し、敬田院と稱す、後兵燹に罹り寛文四年に至り、徳川家綱命じて之を再築せしめ、壯嚴なる舊觀に復せり、境内の廣さ東西八町南北六町、五重の塔あり屋尖高く雲を衝ひて遠く數里の外より望むべし、金堂あり講法堂あり六時堂三昧堂等あり七堂伽藍を具備せる靈場とす、賽人常に群集し春秋の彼岸會八月の千日詣等には最も雜沓を極む



THE TENNOJI TEMPLE. (Osaka)

Amongst many large temples, Shiternoji which was constructed by the Prince Shotoku, has no rival as the oldest Imperial temple for prayers. It was built for the first time in the 2nd year of the Emperor Yomei, and after many vicissitudes, it was at last rebuilt by Tokugawa Iestuna in the 4th year of Kanbun. In the grounds, there shoots high a five-storied pagoda. Of late it has been made a park, and many cherry trees and *lespedeza* are planted.



住吉反り橋

攝陽に一靈社あり一千數百年の歴史を有し其名海内に普く、古來官幣の巨社にして皇室の崇敬甚篤く賽者朝夕踵を接し、或は軍神として或は歌神として或は船舶の守護神として崇拜歸依せしもの幾萬なるを知らず、地は閑雅清淨にして老楠巨松轟々天に參し孫枝旁柯は蒼鬱として纒に昇影を洩らし、丹柱粉梁の四社列し、半弓形の穹橋架し、幾百の石燈羅列し、一萬七千六百七十坪の兆域、なほ且狹きを覺らしむるもの即住吉神社なり、社は底筒男命、中筒男命、表筒男命に神功皇后を併せ祀る、毎年七月三十日大稜の神事を執行し、神輿は堺市に渡御す賽者夥し、六月初旬には御田祭を行ふ、水干緋の袴を着したる歌妓の御田を植るの式あるは人の普く知る所たり

萬代にまつのちとせの色をへて

君をぞ守る住吉の神

(東塵)

THE ARCHED BRIDGE AT SUMIYOSHI.

This bridge is spanned in an arched shape over a pond in the precincts of the Sumiyoshi shrine. The shrine which was dedicated to the Princes Sokozutsu, Nakazutsu, Uwazutsu, and the Empress Jin-go, has its history for about eighteen centuries. Several festivals are held every year. Famous pine trees, which are said to be thousand years old, tower high among the clouds.



住吉公園

住吉社頭廣袤三萬六千六百四十坪の裡、老松稚松の猷てるあり伏せるあり舞ふあり鬱乎として翠雨を降らし鏘然として綠箏を奏し池を穿ちて遊を植に魚族を放ちて細漣を起し清酒雅潔の亭榭を樹下に連ねて遊客を待つ、是れ住吉公園の概景なり、園は府下三大公園の一にして、古は馬場の松原、今は萬民共樂の地たり、明治七年より府の施設年々備はり、今は全く遊優の地となるに至れり、浪花の士女朝夕社に養し園に遊ぶもの平日と雖も絡繹として絶わす、衣香傘影常に園中に充ちて三大公園の名に負かず

SHIMIZU PARK.

The park covers over 36,000 *tsubo* in area, where evergreen pines and sweet lotus vie in beauty. Among the trees a large number of resting places are dotted here and there. It is one of the three large parks in the vicinity of Osaka and is always bustling with old and young, men and women.



妙國寺蘇鐵

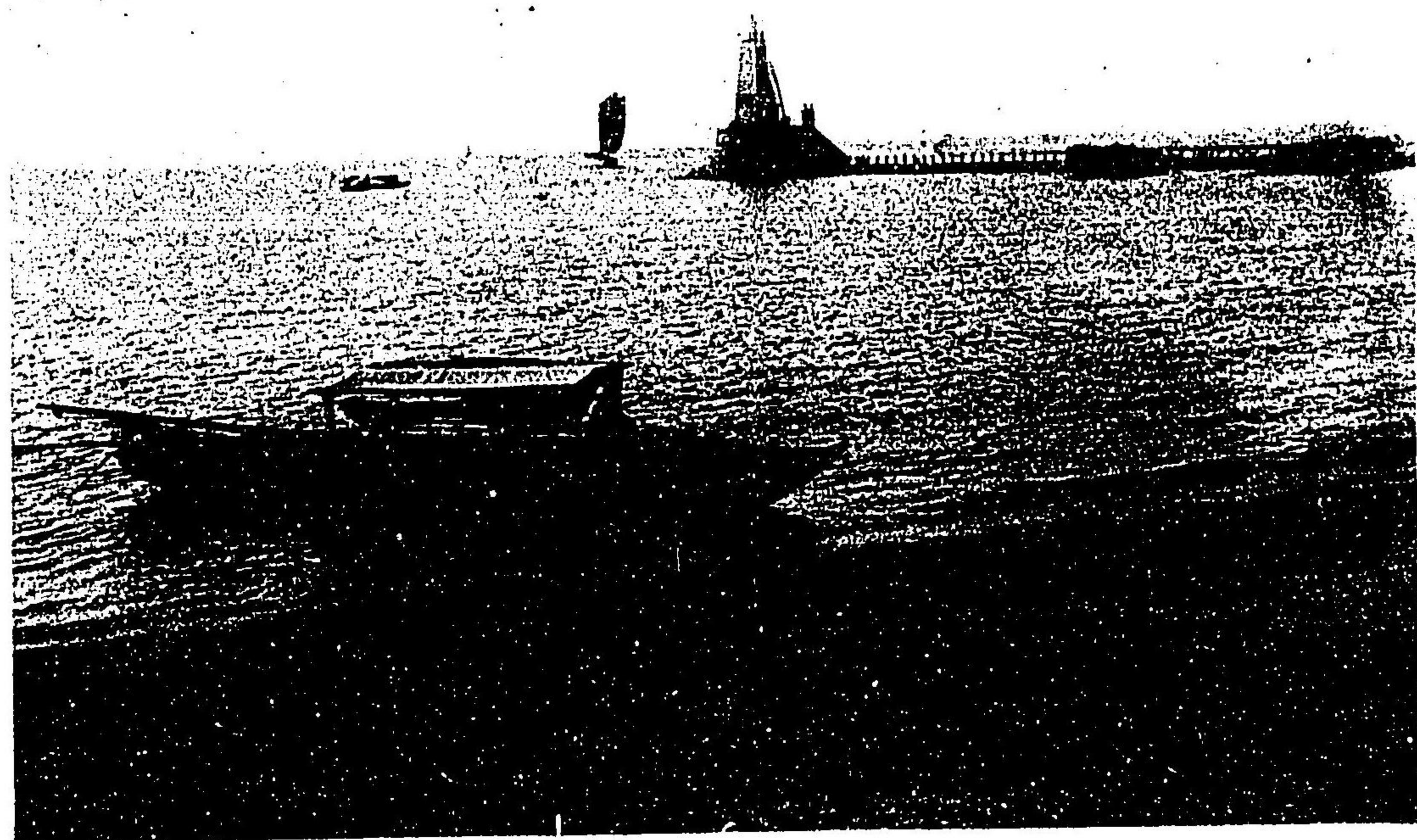
妙國寺は蘇鐵の大を以て其名
 世上に喧傳せられ蘇鐵の異名
 を妙國と稱するに至る寺は堺
 市材木町に在り蘇鐵は本堂の
 裏なる方丈の前に在り大枝二
 十三本小枝七十八本延袤二十
 餘尺年を経ること四百年に垂
 として翠色滴る如く四時其の
 色を變せず實に稀有の靈樹と
 す樹下には數百萬本の繡針を
 投して其狀恰も枯松葉を堆積
 せるが如し是れ安産を樹靈に
 禱るため一二本づゝ納めしも
 の此の山積を見るに至りしな
 りと云ふ以て賽者の多きを推
 知すべし寺に泉石花樹の配置
 古雅にして風致に富める庭園
 あり又幾多の寶物を藏すと云
 ふ

Sago-palm at the Myokokuji temple. (Sakai)

The temple is located at Zaimoku Street in the City of Sakai and has ever been noted for a big sago-palm, the age of which is said to be close upon 400 years, and branches of which, hundreds in number, spread over 20 feet in diameter. In the grounds, there is an antique and refined garden worth seeing.

堺 大濱

堺港の南に續ける海濱の名を堺大濱と云ふ、堺市大通り熊野町より右折すれば十二町にして同所に達す、濱は後に舊砲臺を負ひ前に茅葺の海を擁し、遙に淡路嶋と相對し、右に播磨の翠嶺を眺め、左に紀伊の煙峰を望み、浪は近く白砂を洗ひて清涼掬すべく、殊に暑を避くるに宜し、毎年四月頃には潮退きて海上一里許遠淺となるを以て、男女群りて海を歩し魚貝を撈ふ、是を潮干狩と稱して其名高し、岸邊に海水浴及び旅店建ち並び屋内には海水温浴場の設けあり、海上にて漁獲する魚類は多く此の濱より陸上す、旅館には生洲を設けて之を養ひ澄測の鮮魚を膳に上す味ひ殊に美なり



SAKAI OHAMA. (Sakai)

The southern sea-shore succeeding Sakai Harbour is called Sakai-Ohama. It has an old fortress behind and is separated from the Awaji Island by the Sea of Chinu in front. On the left, mountain peaks of Kii and Iyo are to be dimly seen and on the right, mountain chains of Settsu and Harima. It is a good place for shell-gathering as well as sea-bathing.

濱寺公園

和歌山街道の濱寺村大字船尾より高石村大字今在家に亘る海濱を濱寺公園とす、古へは高師の濱或は高石の濱ともいへり、其の反別四十六町餘にして岸には數千の古松蔚然林をなし、濱は一面の真砂にして細漣其汀を洗ひ、西に淡路島、北に須磨、明石一の谷、鐵拐が峰、南に紀伊の連峰を望み風色絶佳宛然一幅のパノラマに對するの思あり、今は公會堂、海濱院、海水浴、旅館あり夏季此地に海水浴場を開設し、十二分の設備をなせるに より避暑を兼ね水浴を取る者簇集す、又地名を濱寺と云ふは其昔元亨年間三光國師の開創せし大雄寺と號する古刹ありて高師の濱寺と稱へし故なり

HAMADERA PARK.

The sea-shore lying between Funao (Hamadera Village) and Imazaike (Takashi Village) on the highway leading to Wakayama is Hamadera Park, which, in ancient times, was called Takashi-no-Hama. On the white beach there are numerous old pine trees nestling into a grove. The Island of Awaji, Akashi, Ichino-Tani, the peak of Mt. Tekkai, mountain ranges of Kii, etc. lie in full view and is quite panoramic.

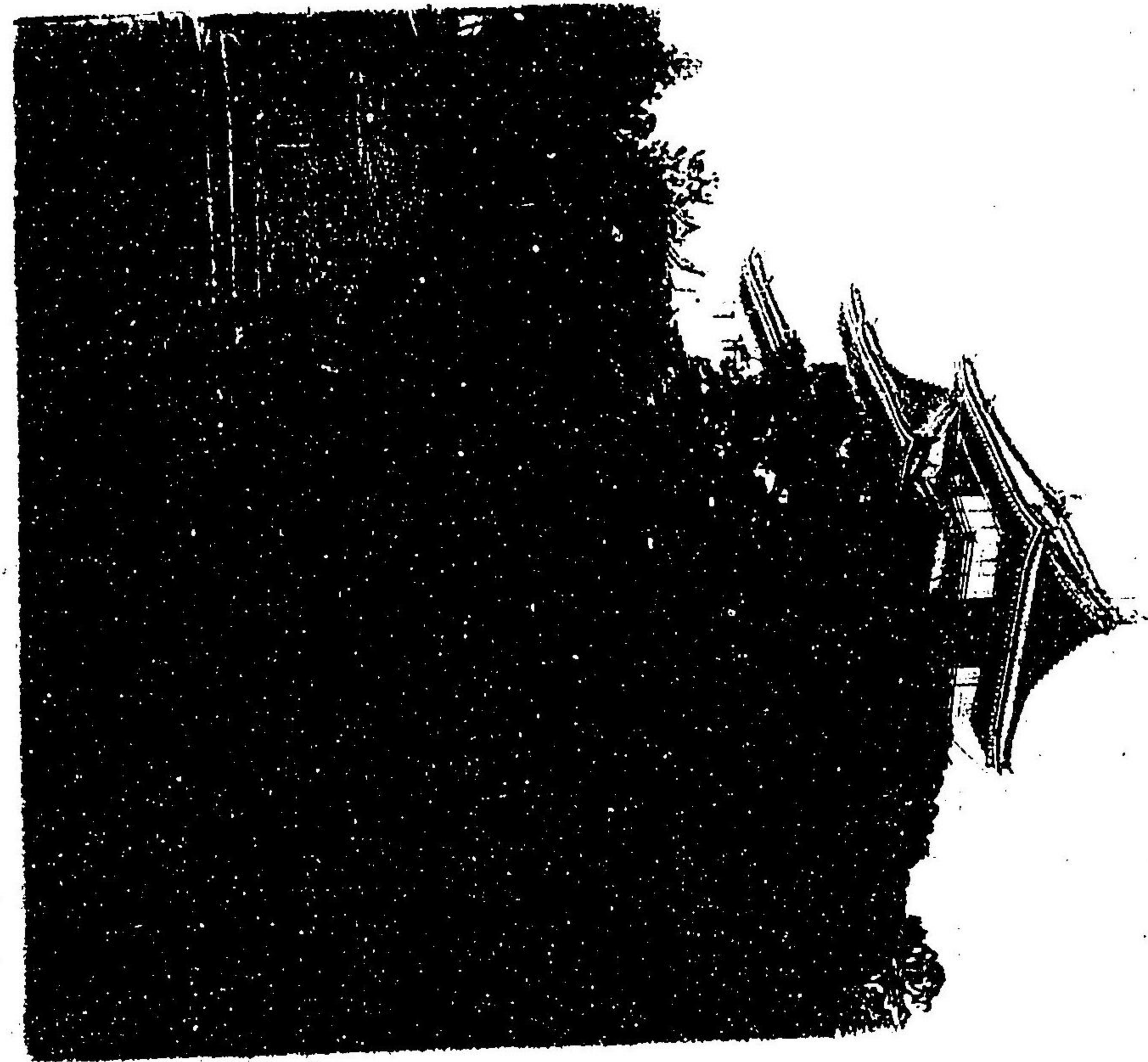


和歌山城

和歌山市は縣内第一の都邑にして、もと五十五萬五千石の城下なりければ人家櫛比し巨商頗る多し、幅員は東西二十町、南北二十八町ありて、戸數二萬、人口六萬に下らず、三層の天主閣巍然として、翠松の間に聳ゆる所は、舊和歌山城の本丸にして今は即ち大阪師團の分營たり、城濠に蓮を栽ゑ、初秋には紅白妍を開はす、外廓は撤毀して今は街衢となる、城南の高丘には殉國の忠魂を祭れる紀念碑ありて丘上に屹立す、之れを天妃山と云ふ、其麓に松生院と號する古刹あり、之に對ひて岡山の麓に刺田比古神社あり市内の名祠とす

THE WAKAYAMA CASTLE.

The City of Wakayama, the most flourishing town in Wakayama Prefecture, is about 20 *cho* from east to west and 28 *cho* from south to north. An ancient three-storied castle tower shoots high among the clouds and it is now used for the branch barracks of Osaka Army Division. Lovely lotus flowers in moats are worth seeing in early autumn. An old temple called Shosei-In and a shrine named Sasutahiko-Jinsha are both renowned.



和歌の浦

和歌の浦は南を受けたる入海にして、東西凡そ二十町あり、古は今の出島浦も洲もなくして、一面の干潟なりしと云ふ、古松白砂の間に仮寨し、時に仙禽の大空に長鳴するを聞くべし、南に地の嶋、沖の嶋、北に雙子嶋、雜賀崎等見わた眺望際涯なし、此に見ゆるは妹脊山にして山上多寶塔に詣つべく、海潮に臨めるは即ち觀海閣にして風光殊に絶美なり、浦の北に玉津島神社あり、和歌浦の靈に衣通姫を配せ祀る、浦の東に天満宮あり、村上天皇の康保中橋直幹の創建たり、菅公の宰府に流されける時船を此浦に寄せ

見ざりける古へ迄もくやしきは

和歌吹上の浦の曙

と歎かれしことを追傷し此地に社殿を營みたりしを權輿とすと云ふ



WAKA-NO-URA (Wakayama)

Waka-on-Ura is a gulf, about 20 *cho* from east to west. The sea-shore is abundant in fine views worth viewing, namely Chino Islet, Okino Islet, Futako Islet, promontory Saiga. The Tamatsu-shima shrine which was dedicated to the souls of Waka-noura and Lady Sotori is in the north of the coast. The Temma shrine in the east of it was founded by Tachibana Naoki in the Koho period of the Mikado Murakami. A hill appearing in the photograph is that of Imose.

和歌の浦不老橋

和歌山の地は往昔吹出の里と稱して海濱にありしが、星霜の久しき、沿海變して桑田となるの例を現はし、海濱は漸く遠くなり行きて、吹出の里も地形變り、浦の名稱を表はすべき漢字も種々の沿革あり、初めは弱の浦又は若の浦と書し、聖武天皇は勅して明光の浦と書せしめ之をアカノウラと讀ましめ給ひ、後世更に其風光の雅びやかにして、歌人の遊覽多きを以て、徳川頼宣此國の守となりてより和歌の浦と改めしめたり、所謂和歌の松原とは玉津島神社の邊より天満宮邊までの稱にして、到る所の風光皆明媚なり、

浪のうへに碎くる影もさやかなり

玉津島ねの秋の夜の月「磯屋」



FURO BRIDGE. (Waka-no-Ura)

The land of Wakayama, anciently called Fukide-no-Sato was located on the sea-shore in an age long gone by; but after many a year's vicissitudes of land and sea, the latter has been parted far from the former. Changeful as the names of the coast had been also, but at last Tokugawa Yorinobu, *Daimyo* of Kii Province, gave it the name "Waka-no-Ura" (coast of Japanese odes) in order to make it poetical. So-called "Pine grove of Waka" is the general name given to the picturesque locality between the shrines of Tamatsu and Temma.

長野観心寺

河南高野の兩鐵道相會する所を南河内の長野驛と爲す、驛を距ること約一里なる川上村に觀心寺あり、檜尾山と號す、眞言宗にして天長四年僧實慧の開基補家の菩提寺たり、南北朝の際は一時、後村上天皇の行宮となり、境内廣淵にして雲樹蒼翠、書面の家屋は金堂にして、實慧の廟之れに並び、其東に楠正成首塚あり、寺背の丘上深林中に、後村上天皇の陵あり、俗に觀心寺御陵又は檜尾山御陵と云ふ、城内に寶物陳列館あり物々皆以て南朝の事實を證するに足り人をして忠憤義烈の感を深からしむ



The Gwanjin-ji Temple. (Nagano)

This temple is located at Kawakami Village about one *ri* away from Nagano Station. The temple, belonging to the Shingon sect, was founded by a priest, Jitsu-*ki* by name, and has been the family cemetery of the Kusunokis. When hostility was pending between two dynasties, Northern and Southern, this temple was once used as a temporary palace of an emperor belonging to the Southern dynasty. In the forest on a hill behind the temple, there is an Imperial tomb of the Emperor Gomurakami. There is also a tumulus, whereunder, it is said, the head of Kusunoki Masashige is buried.

吉野山

櫻花は吉野山を以て海内無双と稱す、是れ櫻樹の多きを以てなり、長峯の花と呼ばるゝものは六田村より吉野町に至る三十餘町の山道兩側に列植し、口の千本又は一目千本と名づけらるゝものは町の北端なる山谷に満溢し、奥の千本と云ふものは町の南方なる山腹に繁茂す、其所謂千本の名あるものは殆ど他木を交へざる櫻林の稱にして、緑樹と雑植せらるゝ櫻樹は満山到る所にあり、其數蓋し萬本のみならざるべし、花時の好景想ふべきなり、山腹遙に見ゆる堂宇は、小楠公が箭簇もて『かへらじ』との辞世の詠を彫りたる如意輪堂にして、後醍醐天皇の山陵は寺上にあり、有名なる公の髻塚は其下に在り、忠臣の芳名は櫻花と共に千歳に傳へらる

さけばちりちればさくらの陰ふかき

芳野は花のときは山かな

(新巴)



MT. YOSHINO.

Cherry-blossoms on Mt. Yoshino are well-known to the world. Among noted spots on the mountain, "Flowers at Nagamine", "A thousand trees at a glance" and "A thousand trees in the innermost part" are most renowned. When the trees are in full bloom, the mountain looks as if it were veiled with white clouds. A temple standing half-way up the mountain is that of Nyoi-rin-do, where Kusunoki Masatsura, son of Masashige, engraved his famous ode on a door with the barb of an arrow. There is also an Imperial tomb of the Emperor Godaigo on the mountain.

竹林院

吉野町の南端西側に在りて、山中絶景の勝地と稱せらるゝ所を竹林院と爲す、院の林泉は小堀遠州等の築く所なりと云ひ殊に奇巧を極む、其上に阜丘あり櫻樹甚だ多く老幹様材として巨枝花を交ふ、花時は處々に茶店を設けて遊人の休憩に便にし、近傍諸村より行厨を携へ來りて吉野の花を賞するもの概ね宴をこの阜上に開く、是故に往々にして絃聲の喧しきを聞き雅客をして屢嘆聲を發せしむ、然れども其風光の絶佳なる看過するに忍びざるものあり、又緋櫻及び垂枝櫻は庭上最も著名なる櫻樹にして源頼朝が山僧に與へたる義經追討の令書等は當院第一の什寶なりとぞ

CHIKURIN-IN. (Yoshino)

The temple situated in the south of the town at Yoshino is called Chikurin-In. An artistic garden in the site is said to have been built by Kobori Enshū. Its landscape is so beautiful that the cherry viewing people to Mt. Yoshino can hardly pass by without visiting this temple. In the garden there are two noted cherry trees called "Hizakura" and "Shidarezakura." The first treasure of this temple is a document which was given to the priests by Minamoto Yoritomo to commanding hunt down Yoshitsune, one of his brothers.

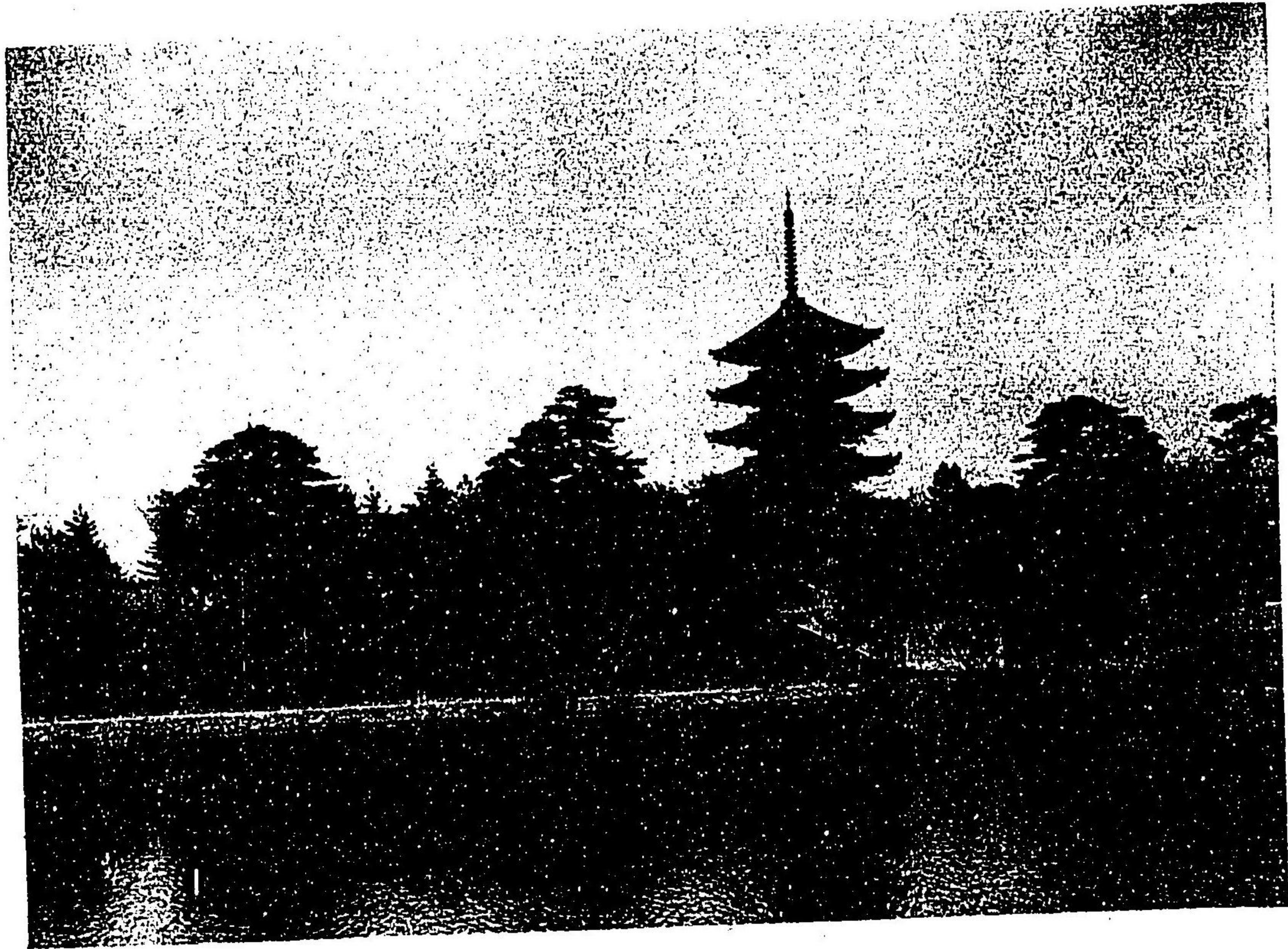


猿澤池

奈良停車場より東山麓に通ずる一大街
衢を三條通と稱す、猿澤池は其東端公
園に接続する所にあり、蓋し天空の獼
猴池に模して名づけられたるものなる
べし、周廻百八十六間餘、碧水常に湛
へて鯉魚甚だ多し、池西に小祠あり采
女宮と稱す、是れ昔宮女恩龍の妾へた
るを歎き此池に投死したりければ後人
之を憐みて其靈を祠りしものなりと云
ふ、興福寺五重塔は池の東北にあり、
高さ十五丈六尺、花木の間に聳わて影
を水中に浸せり、池中は潑瀬魚躍り池
畔は群鹿呦々人と遊び風光自ら泰平の
象あり、世人或は我國を呼びて世界の
公園と云ひ奈良を稱して我國の公園と
爲すもの亦以ある哉

水清みねみたれ髪ごうちなひく

玉藻かくれぬ猿澤の池 則



The Sarusawa Pond. (Nara)

This pond is located at one end of the park. It was originally copied from the Biko pond in India. A large number of carps are kept in it. On its west side, there is a small shrine, Uneme-no-Miya by name, dedicated to Uneme, a court lady of an early period, who threw herself into the pond. A five storied pagoda, 156 feet high, in the precincts of the Kōfukuji temple shoots high in the north east of the pond. The spot abounds in beautiful views and well has it been said that Nara is a "Park of Japan."

春日神社

猿澤池を去りて東に進むこと數丁、宏壯華麗なる社殿四宇山麓に並立す、是れを官幣大社春日神社の正殿とす、神護景雲二年の創建にして、武甕槌神、經津主神、天兒屋神、及び姫神を祀れるなり、境内實に三十六萬六百餘坪にして、樓門、廻廊、末社等の諸建築、雪消澤、野守池等の名勝舊跡頗る多し、此社は古來燈籠の多きを以て名あり、或る人の計算する所に據れば、金鴈裂の緒九百八十八、石造の者一千七百八十九基ありとぞ、又此社の境内に於て平常養人の矚目せざる所なるも、植物學者が常に以て奇異の觀をなすは、社前に繁茂する竹柏チノキにして、此樹林は學術上自然に大和地方に在るべからざる者なりと云ふ

THE KASUGA SHRINE. (Nara)

In the east of the Sarusawa pond, there stand four magnificent shrines at the foot of a mountain. They are called Kasuga-Jinsha, which were founded in the 2nd year of Jingo-Keiun and dedicated to the four gods and goddess. The grounds cover an extensive area of over 300,600 *tsubo*, and are rich in many noted places and historic sites, but above all, they are noted for an innumerable number of stone and metallic lanterns. "Nagi" trees in front of the shrines are thought to be strange by botanists to grow in such a locality.

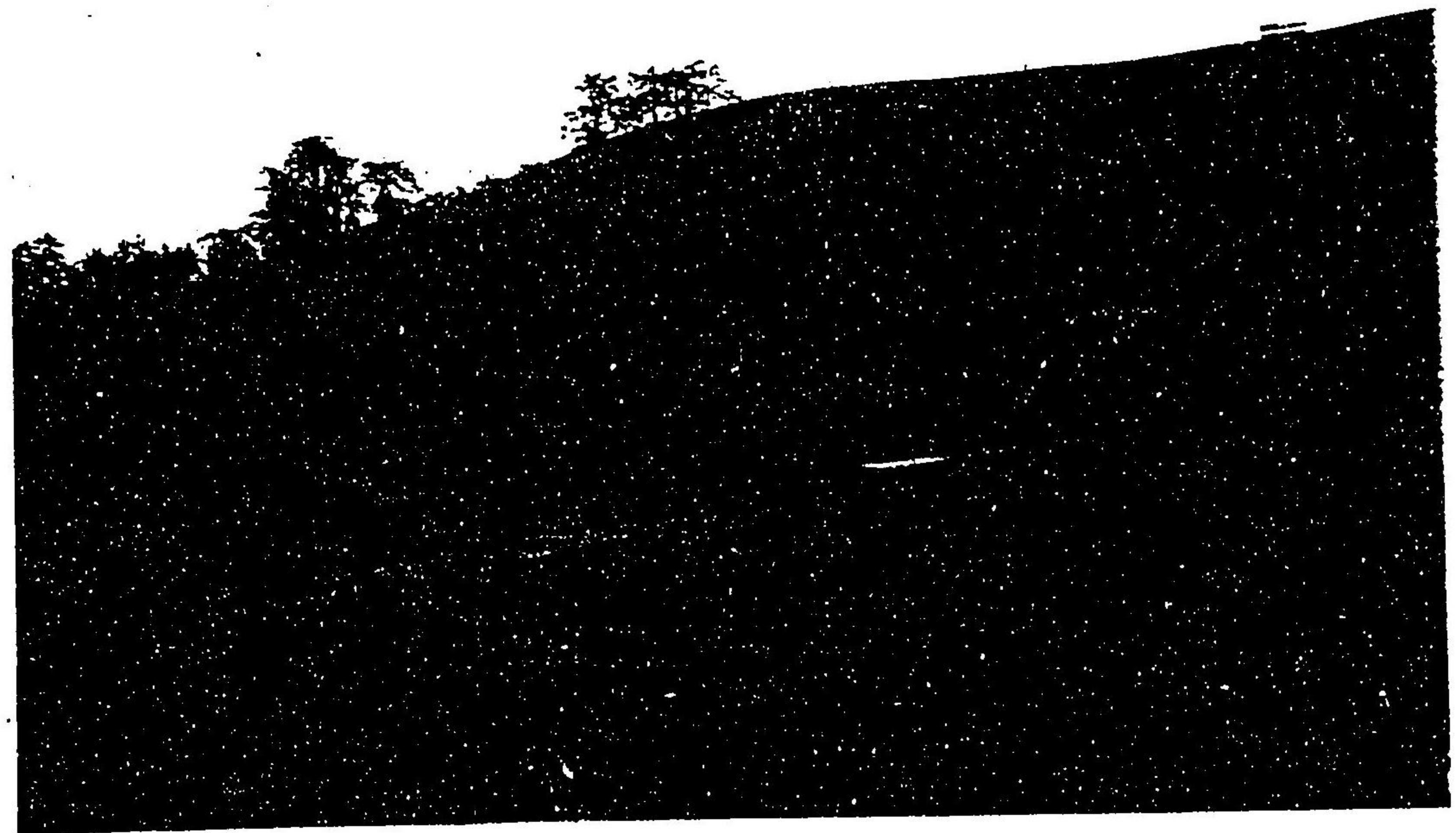


嫩草山

春日神社の上方に聳わたる峰巒を春日山と云ひ、其西北に隣する童山を嫩草山と稱す、春日山は樹木蒼鬱、壯嚴犯すべからざる相あり、嫩草山は其傍に立ち満山悉く短草にして殆ど翠氈を敷くが如く、彼と點映の宜しきを得て優美親むべきものあり、山嶺は眺望極めて佳に春日巖を生ずること多きを以て、奈良の士女行厨を携へて之に登臨し且つ蕨を摘みて平生の勞勩を慰する處とす、書面に於て山嶺に一字形を爲せるは茶店にして、數條の白線は登山の徑路なり、櫻下群飲し店邊蕨を摘むの狀亦認むべきなり

今も猶妻やこもれる春日野の

若草山に鶯そなく 中務



ワカクサ山 (Nara)

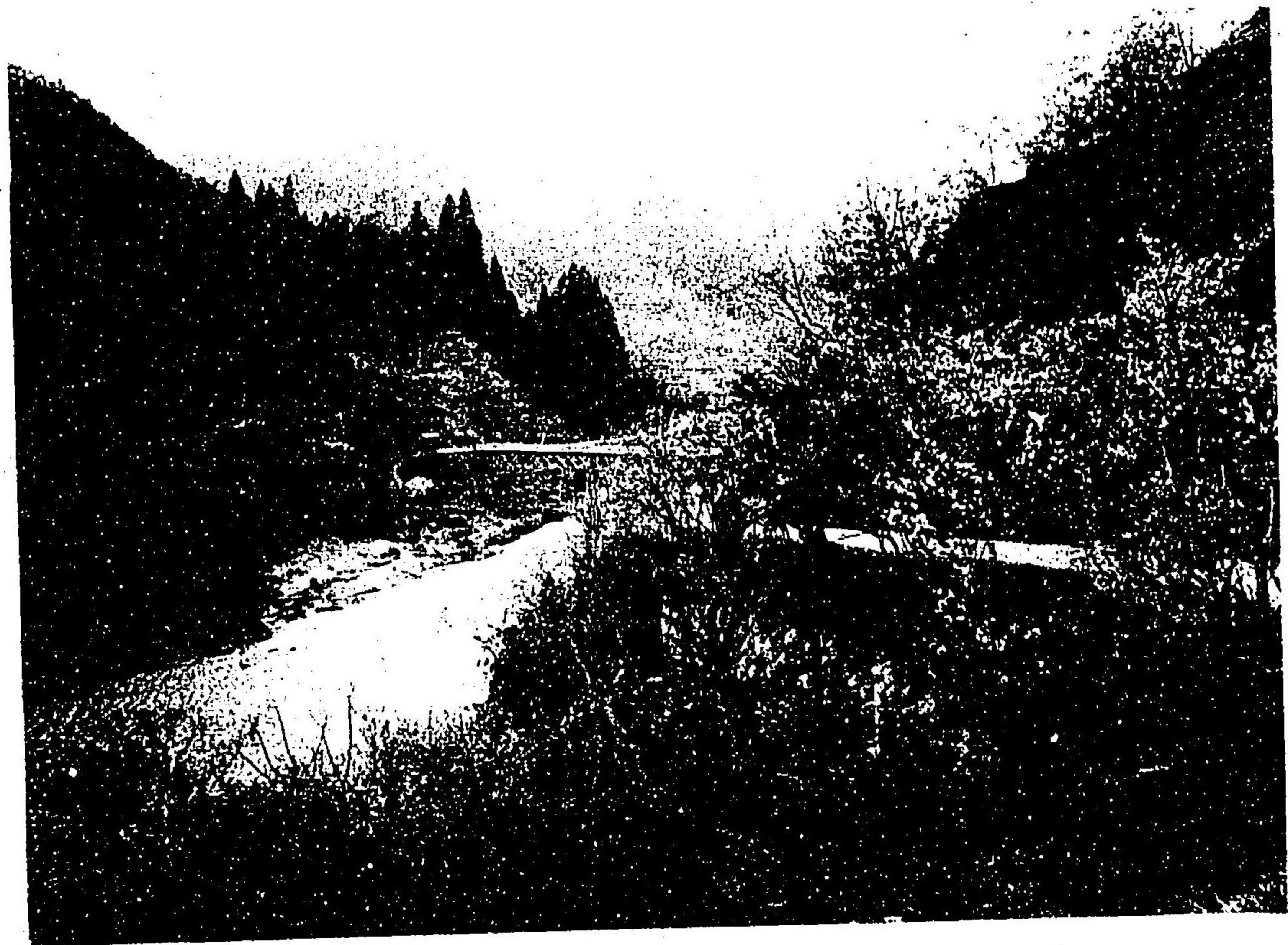
A small mountain neighbouring Mt. Kasuga behind the Kasuga shrines is called Mt. Wakakusa. It is quite grassy and looks like a green carpet. In autumn, men and women in the city of Nara go up the mountain and gather ferns.

月ヶ瀬

凡そ世人の通稱して月ヶ瀬と云ふ所の者は唯一ヶ村のみを指すにあらずして、名張川の溪流に沿ひ梅花を植えて業と爲すの諸村を總括するの名なり、其地は大和伊賀の二國、添上、山邊、伊賀の三郡に跨り、延長數里の間、十餘村の山谷悉く植うるに梅樹を以てし幾百萬株なるを知るべからざるなり、此香界諸村に就き最も梅花多く又最も奇勝に富む者は、尾山、長引、月ヶ瀬、桃香野等名張川に臨むの地にして、危峯碧流の間瀾望一白雪の如く雲の如く實に天下香界の絶勝地たり、若し夫れ梅溪の全景を探らんと欲せば到底一日を以て之を盡す能はず、概ね尾山月ヶ瀬等に宿して之を巡遊し、或は尾山の花嶺に嘯き或は名張の磔流に掉すを常とす

TSUKIGASE. (Yamato)

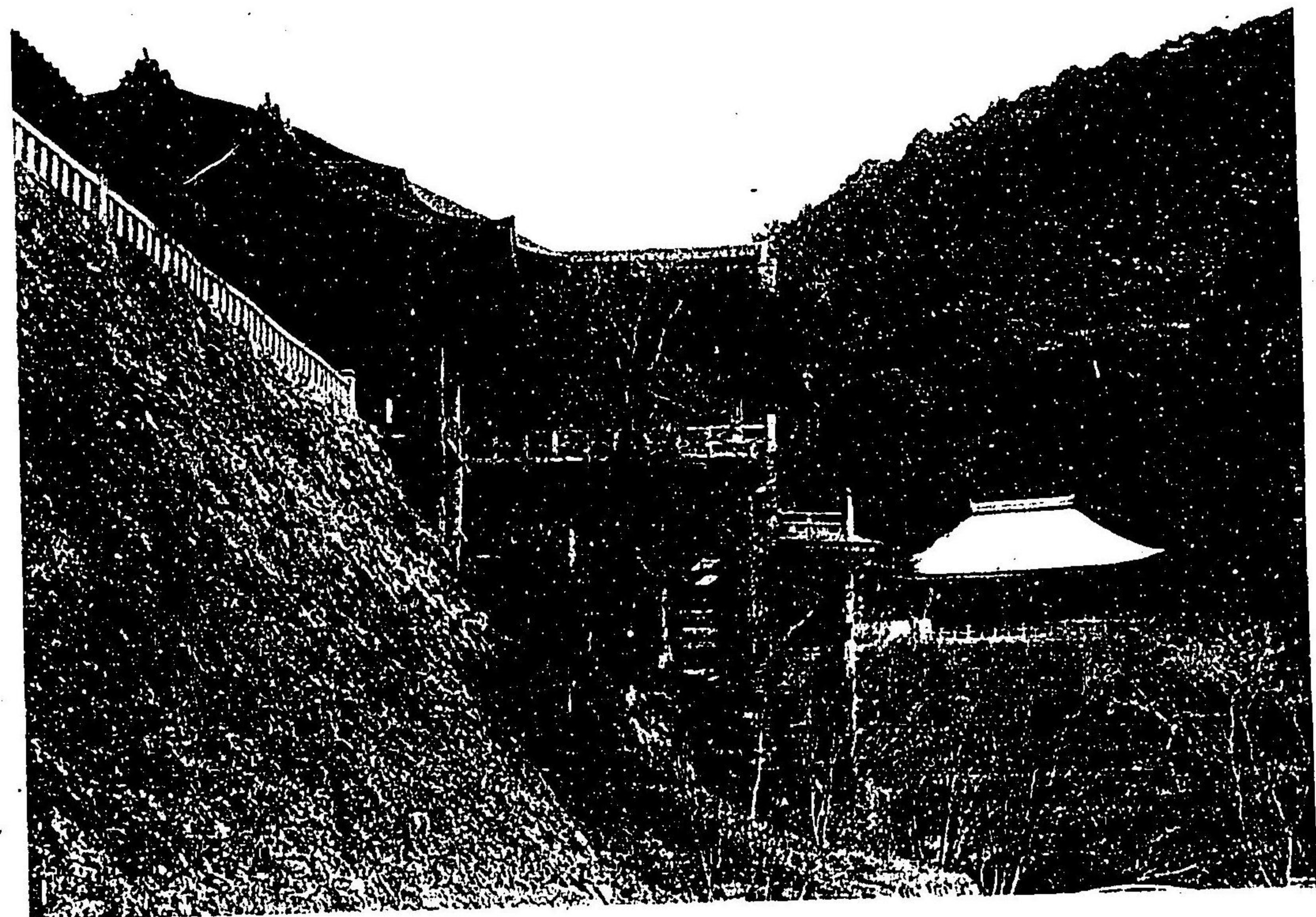
According to the public, Tsukigase, the most noted place for plum-blossoms in Japan, is not merely the name of a village, but a general name including several villages where plum trees are planted alongside a mountain stream of the Nahari River. In a spring-time when the trees are in full bloom, all the mountains and ravines look as if it were covered with snow.



清水寺

清水阪の東端に位して洛東第一の靈場たるの名遠近に噴しきものを音羽山清水寺と爲す、寺は昔大和小島寺の僧延鎮、木津川の川源に溯り異人行寂居士に邂逅し、其教に従ひ阪上田村麿に謀りて之を創建し、爾後桓武平城兩帝厚く田村麿に賜ひて之を竣工せしめ給ひし所なりと云ふ、境域の規模、殿堂の建築悉く雄偉なり、本堂は其南邊に立ち懸崖に架し前に舞臺を設く、臺上より望めば河内の金剛山を天空の間に認め、淡路の諸山を稜糊の中に見るべし、堂に安する十一面觀音は長八尺傳へて化人の作なりと云ふ、境内の名勝甚だ多く、田村堂、朝倉堂、轟橋、鼻の水、奥の院、音羽の瀧等ありて一片紙の能く盡す所にあらず

石清水すむも濁るも世中の
人の心をくむにそ有ける 後京極



THE KIYOMIZU TEMPLE. (Kyoto)

At the eastern end of the Kiyomizu hill, there stands the most celebrated temple in the city. It is said that this temple had been set up by En-chin, a priest, and after a few years Sakanoue Tamuramaro, a noted general, rebuilt it. The dimension of the site is great and edifice splendid. In front of the temple there is a stage, from which Mt. Kongo and mountains of Awaji can be seen dimly. The eleven-faced Kwannon and the Otowa cascade are also noted.

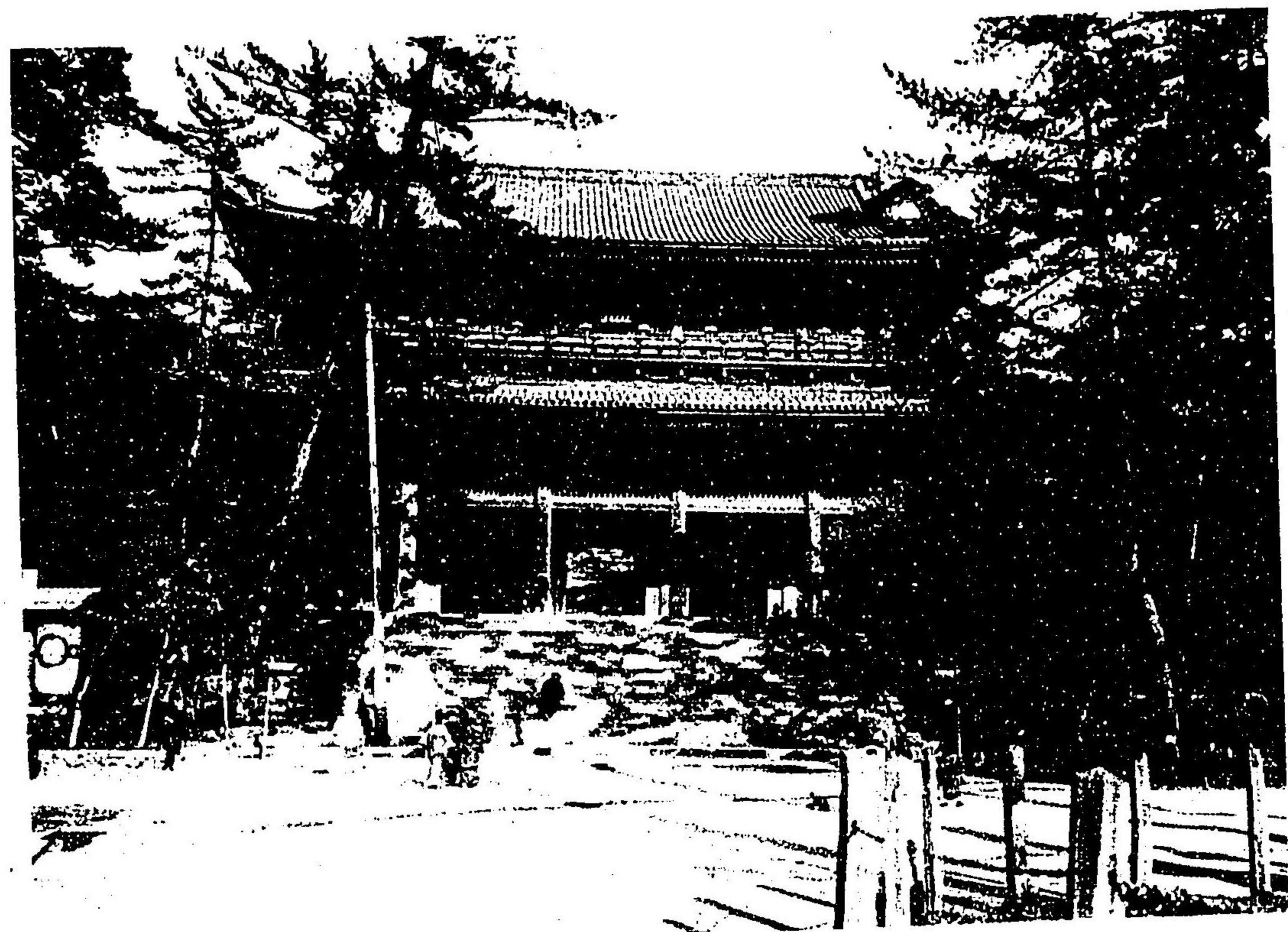
圓山の櫻

圓山公園は舊比叡山別院中、安養寺六坊の境域にして、面積二萬三千餘坪、京都東山の勝地たり、明治の初年官有地に編入せられ同十九年初めて圓山公園と稱す、東山一帶其境域に屬し、圓に智恩院、八阪神社、長樂寺、東大谷寺等の殿堂を望み風光頗る佳なり、公園となるに及び其施設に力を竭し池沼を穿ち花木を増植し庭園を修めて更に其風韻を加へたり、此に寫せるは有名なる圓山の枝垂櫻にして園の南方智恩院に至る通路の街角に在り、其幹頗る巨大にして一株林の如く垂枝殆ど萬丈に及ぶ、花時の美麗譬ふるに物なく宛然瓔珞の大天蓋を懸けたるに似たり、夜中は其周圍に大なる篝火を焼き夜色の幽艶を賞するに任す、夜櫻の稱之より起り今は夜を賞するもの反て晝より多しと云ふ



Cherry-blossoms at Maruyama Park. (Kyoto)

This park was built in the 19th of Meiji. Many magnificent temples and shrines, namely—Chion-In, Yasaka-Jinsha, Chōraku-Ji, Higashi-Otani-Ji, etc.— are seen from here. In the park, there is a famous cherry tree, the trunk of which is very thick and stretches out its innumerable branches in all directions. When in full bloom, some torch-lights are lighted at night in order to let visitors view the beautiful sight.

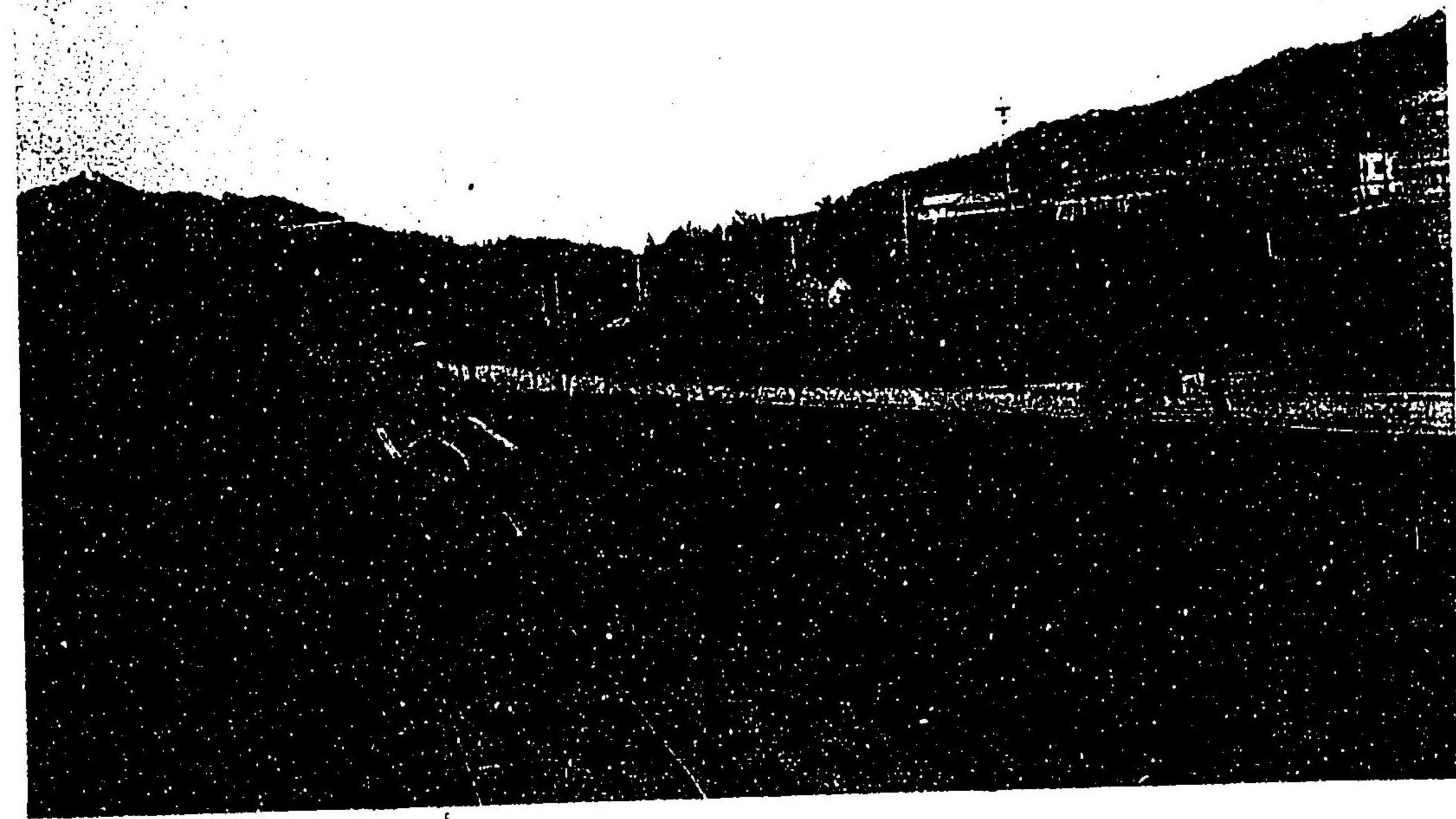


智 恩 院

此に寫せるは智恩院山門の景なり、院は八阪神社の東北に在り、華頂山大谷寺と號し、淨土宗鎮西派の總本山にして東山第一の巨刹とす、境域山腹に據り廣漠にして秀麗森々たる樹木は巍々たる樓臺と相映射し風光筆紙の及ぶ所にあらず、本堂は滿譽和尚の時東照公の台命を蒙り險を穿ちて造營せしものにして、東西二十二間南北十七間三尺五寸あり、又世に智恩院の傘と喧傳するは其東南隅の擔に挟みし傘にして、故らに建築に微瑕を存して魔除けに供へたるなりと云ふ、本堂より方丈に通ずる廻廊は皆鶯張にして襖の畫は狩野諸大家の筆に成り、拔雀、八方睨の猫等殊に著名なり、本堂の東南なる山間に方四間の鐘樓あり洪鐘を懸く、鐘の高さ一丈八尺直徑九尺、寛永年間の鑄造に係れり

CHION-IN. (Kyoto)

This temple belonging to Jōdo sect is situated in the north east of the Yasaka shrine. Its main building which was erected by Manyo-Oshō, is 22 *ken* from east to west and 17 *ken* from south to north. The musical floors, the pictures painted by the Kanos, etc., within the temple are well-known. A huge bell in a belfry is 18 feet in height and 9 feet in diameter.



京都疏水 (インクライン)

疏水運河は京都府に於て成功したる大事業なり、運河は近江の琵琶湖の水を京都に疏通し、其水力を利用して工業の原動力を起すの基とせるなり、之れを企畫して功を遂げしは時の京都府知事北垣國道男にして、明治十四年始めて水路を實測し、爾後百千の障害を排し、同十八年之を起工し、同廿五年に及びて竣功したり、中間ニヶ所の隧道を穿つ、其第一のものは二千二百七十餘間、第二のものは六百餘間、幹支の水路延長一萬五千六百四十二間、即約七里餘、其經費は百四十二萬餘圓なりと云ふ、此に寫せる景は『インクライン』にして水力を利用し山下の船を川腹に引き上ぐる所なり、京都府民永く其慶に賴るべし、府民國道男の銅像を河畔に建て以て其偉功を表彰せしは亦宜なる哉

THE DRAINAGE. (Kyoto)

Having been one of the greatest works in the city of Kyoto, the drainage work spent many a year until its completion. This work was planned and completed by Late Baron Kitagaki, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture at the time. The water of Lake Biwa is drained down through tunnels to Kyoto, and various industries of the city are worked by the use of this hydraulic power. Boats are to be raised or lowered in sliding on an inclined plane.

平安神宮

温乎たる東山の麓、岡崎公園の北隅に屹として聳ゆる朱楹丹楹の樓門あり、之を平安神宮の應天門となす、社は官幣大社にして、桓武天皇を祀る、明治廿八年の創建なり、延暦の昔、天皇都を山城の平安城に奠め給ひ、大御心を留めて應天門、大極殿を造營せらる、明治廿八年京都市民、天皇の宏漢偉略を追慕し、宛も遷都一千百年に相當するを以て、殿社を創建し神璽を奉安すると共に、かの應天門、大極殿を模造して、當時の壯麗を偲ばんと欲し之を政府に出願せしに直ちに允され且内帑二萬五千圓を下し賜はる、市民咸喜即ち四方に募り巨費を得、茲に之を竣工するに至りしもの即ち平安神宮なり、往古の建築に比して規模小なりと雖も、其壯麗端嚴なる優に延暦の昔を追想するに足れり

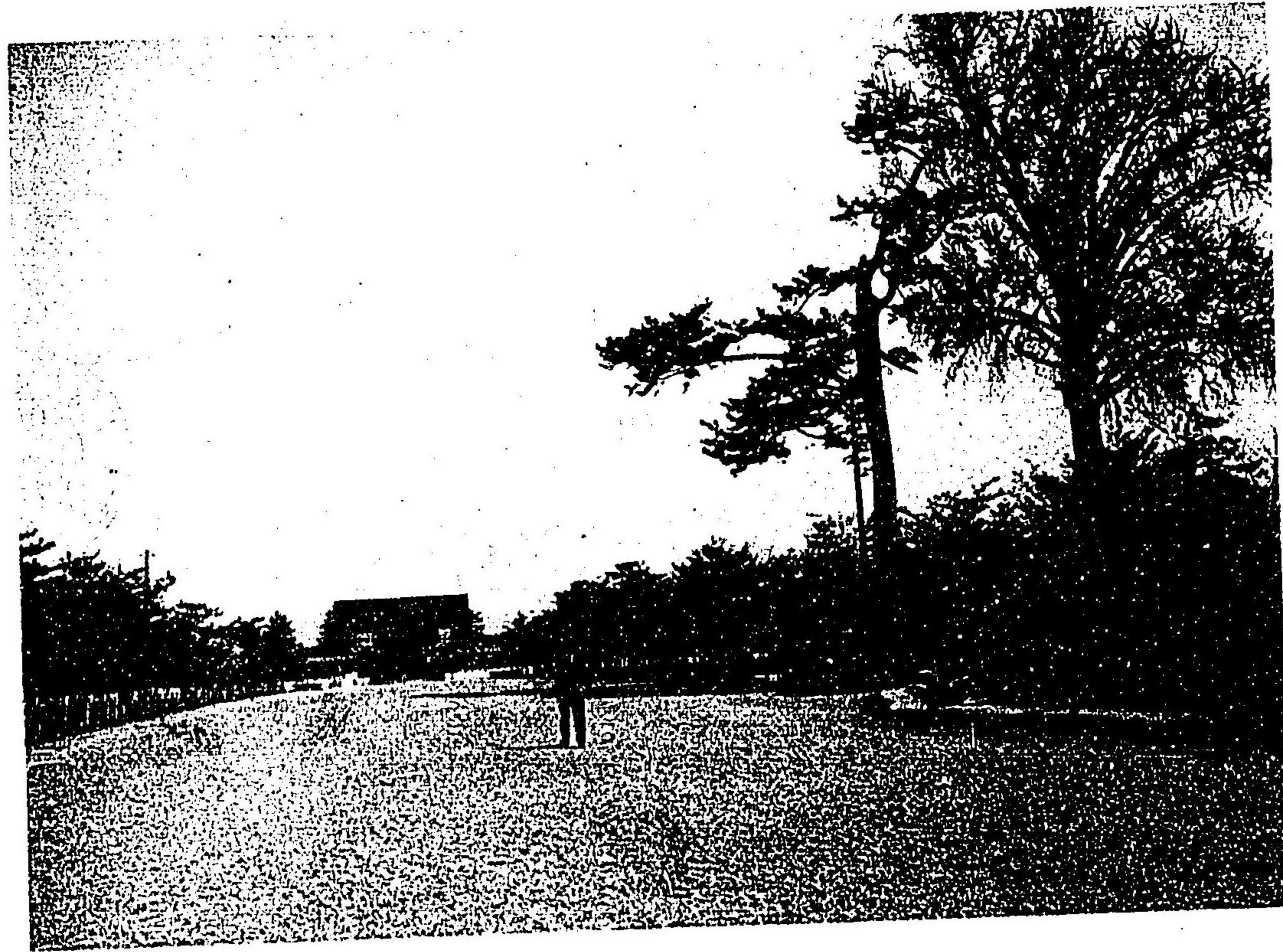


THE HEIAN SHRINE. (Kyoto)

At the foot of Mt. Higashi, one can see a red two-storied gate. This is the Oten gate of the Heian shrine. The shrine and the gate, copied from those of ancient times, were erected by the citizens of Kyoto in the 28th year of Meiji (the one thousandth anniversary of the transfer of the capital) and dedicated to the Emperor Kanmu who in his reign (the period of Enryaku) had transferred the capital from Nara to Heian and built Oten-mon and Taikyokuden. Smaller than their originals (which were burnt in fire) in size as they are, but they are not less elegant and sublime.

京都御所

是れを紫宸殿前御苑の光景と爲す、蓋し現時の御所は、孝明天皇の御宇安政元年の炎上後同二年の御造營に係る者なり、其外廊東は寺町通に起り西は烏丸通に至る、南に界するは丸太町にして北に今出川を帯ひ面積二十五萬坪に及べり、古は諸親王家を始め緒紳の邸第多く外廊内に在りしが、明治遷都と共に全く廢趾に歸し、今は開ひて廣漠なる遊園地とし之を御苑と稱せり、内廊は外廊の中央に位し南門を以て正門とし別に唐門、日御門、公家門等あり、紫宸殿は門内更に宮垣を造りして其内に立ち承明、日華、月華、の三門より其階下に通ず、清涼殿、内待所、記録所、御學問所等は漸く深宮に連比して鳳鳴麟翔の庭場を築成すと雖も恐懼に堪へざるを以て之を畧す



THE IMPERIAL PALACE. (Kyoto)

This palace was erected for the first time in the reign of the Emperor Kammu. After many changes, the present one was erected in the reign of the Emperor Kōmei (the 2nd year of Ansei); however, it keeps the form of ancient time. The halls called "Shishin-den" "Seiryō-den" etc., are most celebrated.

銀閣寺

銀閣寺は鹿ヶ谷の正北浄土寺町に在り、
舊と足利義政の閑居の地なるは人の熟
知する所なり、死後遺命に依て之を佛
寺とし慈照寺と號せり、是れ其法名を
慈照院と稱すればなり、寺内の東求堂
は義政在世の持佛堂にして、茶室は堂
の東端に在り、義政の嗜好に成る者に
して茶家之を四疊半茶室の嚆矢とす、
庭園は相阿彌の經營に係り一株の樹も
半片の石も築庭の方式に漏るゝはなし
と云ふ、銀閣は其一畔に屹立して二層
樓を爲し閣上を心空殿と云ひ閣下を潮
音閣と名つく、世人或は彼の金閣の壁
上に金粉を留めて銀閣内に銀粉を存せ
ざるを以て之を怪しむものあれども、
銀閣は未だ其工を竣らざるに先ち義政
薨去したるに依り初めより之を鏤めた
ることなき者なりと

GINKAKU-JI. (Kyoto)

This temple is located in Jodo Street. It is a two-storied building erected by *Shogun* Yoshimasa. The garden was most artistically made by Soami, a famous gardener of that time. Although it is said that the temple was once covered with silver foil, there can be found no trace of it now.



北野神社

醍醐天皇の御宇右大臣菅原道真左大臣藤原時平の讒に遭ひて筑紫に配流せられて薨す、爾後四十年を経て公の神靈京都七條の一賤女文子に托して右近馬場に居らんことを告ぐ、文子自ら齋て小祠を建て以て公の靈を祀る是れ北野神社の創始なり、天徳三年右大臣藤原師輔大に社殿を増築し以て神威の宣揚を勉めてより今日に至るまで九百餘年、幾度か改造せられ益々宏壯となる、現今の神殿は豊臣秀頼の改造にして、一條天皇は神靈に正一位大政大臣を贈り給ひ、明治四年官幣中社に列せらる、社地は御前通一條字北野に在り、官祭は八月四日私祭は十月四日とす、境内頗る廣く多数の梅樹栽植せられ春初花候に至れば紅白綠亂清香馥郁好景更に一層を進む

南より先吹そめて日かすふる

北野の梅そさかり久しき



THE KITANO SHRINE. (Kyoto)

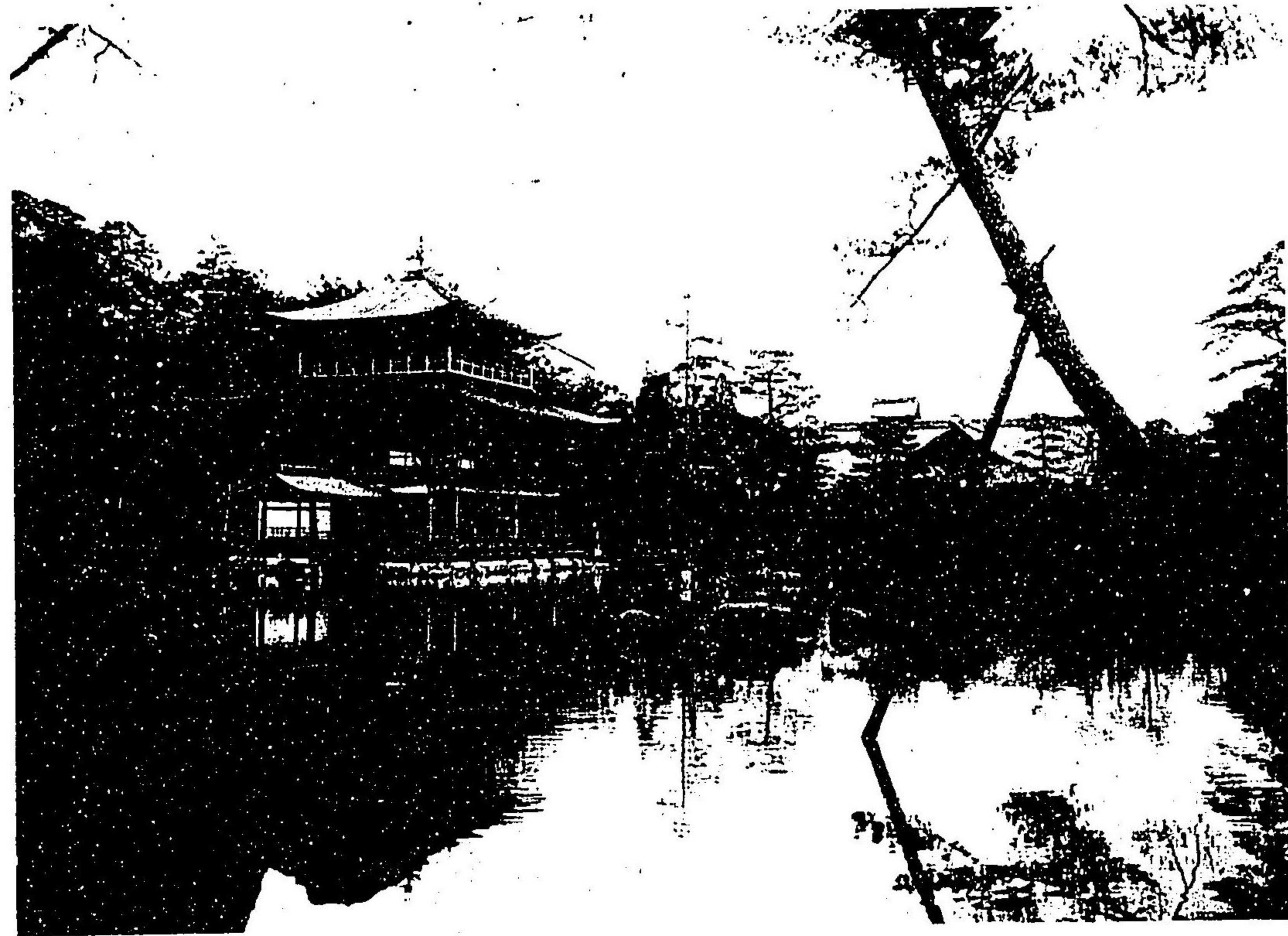
This temple, dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, was originally built at Ukon-no-baba, and afterward altered its situation several times. The present edifice was rebuilt by Toyotomi Hideyori. Its grounds contain large area and in the spring time when the plums therein are in full bloom, the delicate fragrance is borne hither and thither by the wind.

金閣寺

金閣寺は北野神社の西北十町許衣笠山の麓群松芥翠の中にあり、舊と西園寺公繼の山荘に屬し傍に一寺院ありしを、同公種の時に及び足利義滿請ひ受けて金閣を築き、後遂に捨てて寺とし鹿苑寺と號せり、境域一萬五千餘坪、幽雅にして爽絶、林泉の巧緻人をして感賞措かさらしむ、所謂金閣は方丈の西庭園の中央に峙立して三層を爲し、下層を法水院と云ひ中層を湖音洞と云ひ上層を究竟頂と云ふ、古は天井壁、勾欄等皆金箔を鏤めたるものにして、今も尙ほ處々に金色を殘存するを見る、開下の池を鏡湖池と云ひ開北の小丘上に夕佳亭あり、亭の床柱は南天燭樹を用ひ遠ひ棚は胡枝花の枝を以て編み結構雅致を專にせり、境内名勝古蹟多く枚舉に遑なし

KINKAKU-JI. (Kyoto)

This temple is situated in the pine grove at the foot of Mt. Kinukasa in the north west of the Kitano Shrine. The site was originally a country-seat of Saionji Kintsugu and afterward *Shogun* Ashikaga Yoshimitsu obtained it and built there a three-storied temple, whose ceilings, walls, balustrades, etc., were covered with gold foil, but at present only a few dots remain here and there. The garden is extremely artistic and a column made of *nandma* in an arbour is the most celebrated.



嵐山

嵐山は京都鐵道嵯峨驛の西大堰川の上方に在り、林樹翁蔚殊に櫻樹多く春日の眺望國內に冠たり、傳へ云ふ古へ龜山上皇吉野の花を移して此に植ゑしめ給ひし者なりと、楓樹亦尠からず秋色亦佳なり、川に渡月橋、千鳥ヶ淵、戸難瀬川等の名勝あり、千鳥ヶ淵は渡月橋の上流三町許にあり其山中に戸難瀬あり、其れより下流を戸難瀬川と云ふ、大悲閣は西方の山腹にあり、保津川浚鑿の偉功を奏せし角倉了以の碑は其閣前に在り、閣の西北山麓に鑿泉場あり、此他淺黄櫻の巨樹、香西又六の古城趾、夢窓國師の坐禪石、保津川の奇勝等皆此を去ること遠からず、是を以て四時遊客を絶たず、殊に春秋は衣香傘影山徑に滿つ

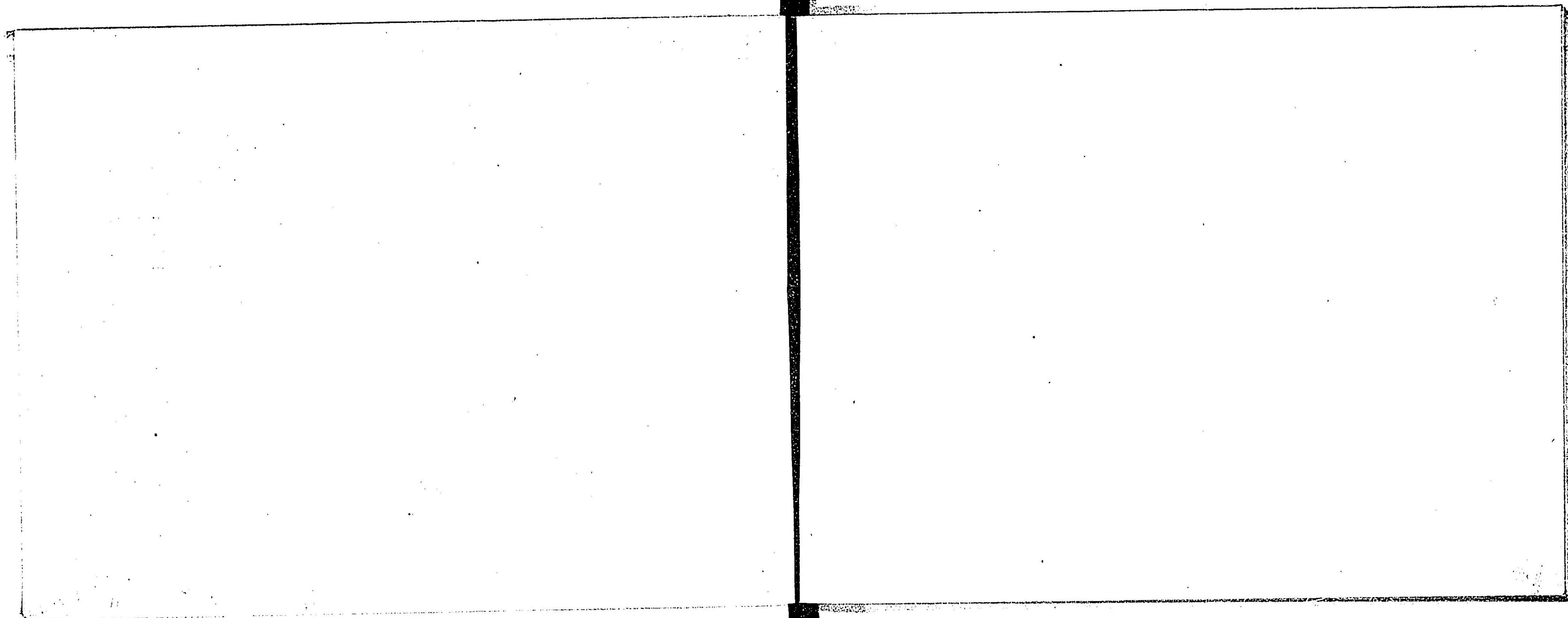
花にうらみ紅葉にいさう名はをへと

猶なつかしきあらし山かな 千座



MT. ARASHI, (Kyoto)

This mountain lies along the stream of the Oi River in the west of Saga Station. It has been noted from ancient times for its fine view of cherry blossoms. According to tradition, the cherry trees were brought from Yoshino and planted here under the command of the Emperor Kameyama. Maple trees are not less splendid when their leaves turned red in autumn. There are many famous places, namely—Togetsu Bridge, the Chidori Pool, the Tonase River, Daihikaku, etc.



MOONS

OF

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS
OF JAPAN

AROUND THE PROVINCES
OF

KYOTO, OSAKA & KOBE.
(COLLOTYPE)

PUBLISHED BY

YUSHINKWAN.

PHOTOGRAPHER & STUDIO.

OSAKA, JAPAN.

PREFACE

In any branch of views in the nature ignorance breeds no love. Without knowing the essence of anything we can neither love nor hate it. Knowing is in very deed the beginning of loving. History, when viewed from the moral point of view, is the systematic account of all the meritorious deeds or fine stories performed in the past, and so geography of the places connected with historical events. The paths of history and geography are like the two wheels of a vehicle, which cannot for a moment be separated. Without history, geography doth nothing, without geography, doth history nothing too. In regard to the lands of memory the pen is not so mighty as to make us feel as if we were there personally.

Therefore in recent years the art of photography is used to make up the deficiency of the pen itself. Yet the art is so unskillful that copper-plate print is only the one used and in consequence of it albums are obscure. How can it stimulate human emotions? This is the matter I regret so much.

I have been engaged in this art so many years, till, at last, I came to the idea that it might be of much interest to introduce the beauty of our country, especially that of "Kinki", to the world. Upon this I crossed hills and rivers and explored all the famous places or views connected with historical events and beauty itself; in each place taking its photograph in collotype.

After much pains in their harmonious selections, a photographic album was brought in light to my joy, with the title of "Grand views of Kinki".

I believe I have done my best, but I do not know whether this album will serve and help you in the study of history and geography. Yet in future, if I shall have I done the public any service in this art, it is due to nothing but my industry and patient research and am in hopes to be so evinced.

H. TAKEDA,
Originator of "Yushinkwan"
A photographic studio.

CONTENTS.

Mt. Arashi.	Kyoto.	The Tennoji Temple.	Osaka.
The Kinkakuji Temp'e.	do.	Mt. Chiusu.	do.
The Kitano Shrine.	do.	Dotonbori.	do.
The Ginkakuji Temple.	do.	Osaka Harbour.	do.
The Imperial Palace.	do.	The Tempozan Hill.	do.
The Heian Shrine.	do.	The Settlement at Kawaguchi.	do.
The Drainage.	do.	The Library at Nakanoshima.	do.
Chion-In Temple.	do.	Tenjin Bridge.	do.
Cherry Blossoms at Maruyama Park. do.	do.	The Osaka Castle.	do.
The Kiyomizu Temple.	do.	The Mint.	do.
Tsukigase,	Yamato.	The Osaka Station.	do.
Mt. Wakakusa.	Nara.	Minomo.	Settsu.
The Kasuga Shrine.	do.	The Nakayama Temple.	do.
The Sarusawa Pond.	do.	The Mikaeri Rock at Namase.	do.
The Chikurin-In Temple.	Yamato.	The Nunobiki Waterfall (<i>on</i>)	Kobe.
Mt. Yoshino.	do.	The Nunobiki Waterfall (<i>men</i>)	do.
The Kwanshinji Temple	Nagano.	The Recreation Ground.	do.
Furo Bridge.	Wakayama.	The Settlement in Kobe.	do.
Waka-no-Ura.	do.	The American Wharf.	do.
The Wakayama Castle.	do.	The Minatogawa Shrine.	do.
Hamadera Park.	Izumi.	The Hyogo Buddha.	do.
Sakai Ohama.	Sakai.	Suma-no-Ura.	Harima.
Sago-Palm at the Myokokuji Temple. do.		Maiko Park.	do.
Sumiyoshi Park.	Settsu.	The Hitomaru Shrine.	do.
The Arched Bridge at Sumiyoshi. do.		The Pier at Akashi.	do.

明治四十二年十一月廿五日印刷
明治四十二年十二月壹日發行

定價金貳圓五拾錢

著作兼
發行者
武田 博

大阪市北區南同心町三丁目三番屋敷
印刷者
高橋繁二郎

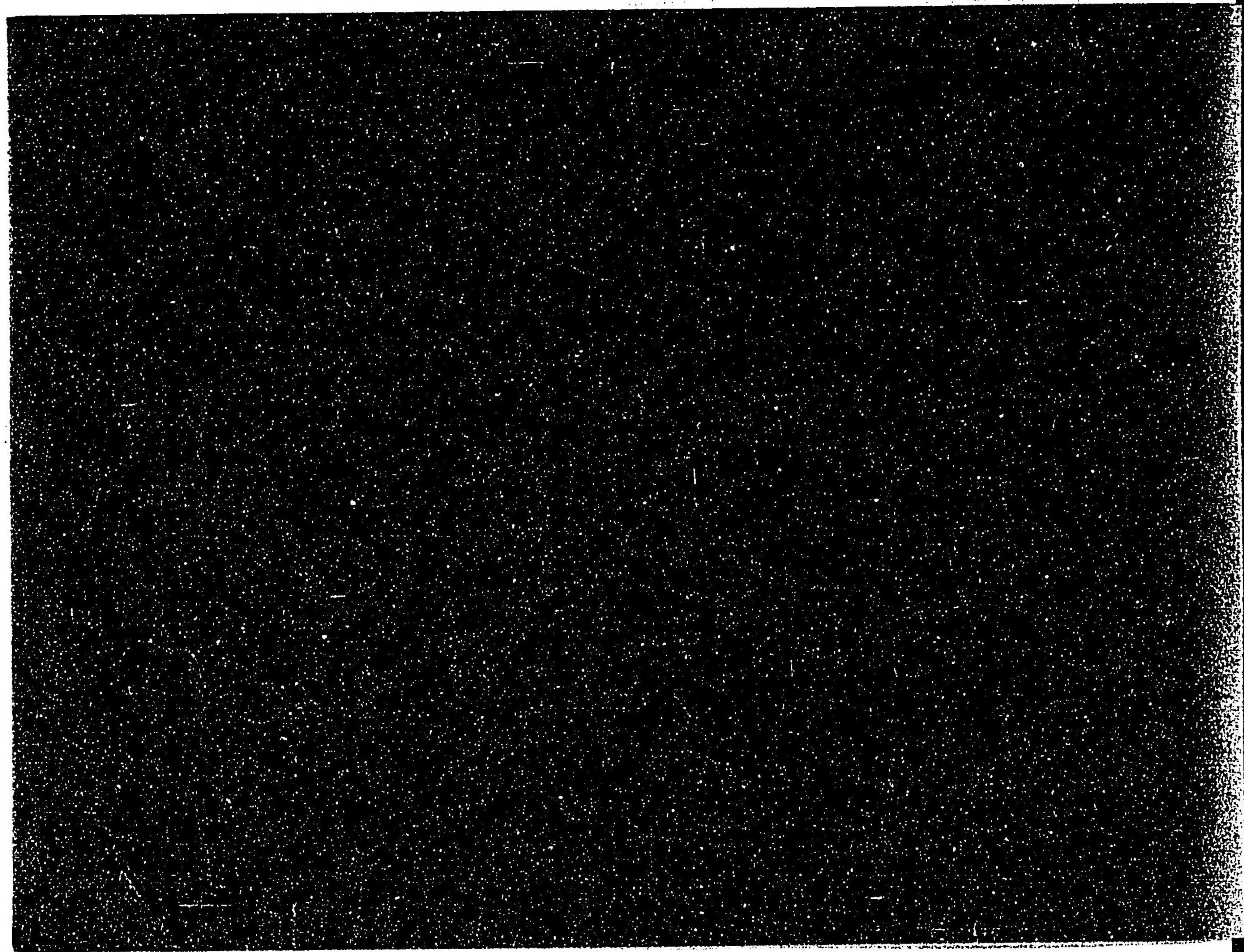
大阪市東區平野町二丁目五番屋敷
印刷所
有心館製版部

大阪市東區平野町二丁目五番屋敷

發行所
有心館

振替口座大阪一一六番

不許複製



94
651



025405-000-8

94-651

近畿名勝大観

武田 博/編

M42

ADC-2853



