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- 木浦に於ける棉花積出
- 統營移住漁村
- 京城商業會議所
- 大邱市場
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- 清津港
- 官營造林
- 嶺南樓
- 廣梁灣鹽田
- 東洋拓殖株式會社京城支店
- 裡里農林學校實習地
- 京城第二公立高等女學校
- 京城女子高等普通學校
- 新義州公立普通學校
- 朝鮮總督府圖書館



大正 寄贈本

大正
15. 6. 16
寄贈

- キリンホップク豫選大會
- 牛耳洞
- 仁川郵便局
- プロペラー船
- 春川醫院の巡回診療
- セザンヌス病院
- 濟生院盲啞部
- 惠山警察署江口警察官駐在所
- 新義州地方法院公判狀況
- 東本願寺別院
- 浮石寺
- 佛國寺
- 平濟塔
- 開城に於ける端午のプランコ
- 儒城溫泉
- 葛
- 參

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(1)

朝の江漢

MORNING ON THE KAN-KO (RIVER HAN)



(2)

CITY OF KEIJO (SEOUL)

Keijo, formerly called Han-song or Han-yang, was the capital of Old Korea for more than five centuries and is to-day the seat of the Government-General of Chosen, and the very heart, politically and otherwise, of the country. The economic development of recent years has brought in its train readjustment of its streets and erection of modern buildings as well as establishment of cultural institutions, and in its entirely new aspect the city bears good comparison to any premier cities in Japan. The most recent figures put the population at over 280,000, of which Japanese number 70,000. In the right background of the picture can be seen a great edifice which will become the new home of the Government as soon as its interior is finished, while the classical stone building in the left front is the Bank of Chosen.

京城全景

京城は元と漢城又は漢陽と稱し、李朝五百有餘年の王都であつたが、日韓併合の後、總督府が設置せられ、依然として朝鮮に於ける政治の中心となつてゐる。近時一般經濟の發展と共に市街の整理大に進捗し、大厦巨屋陸續建築せられ、文化的設備も漸次擴充せられて、全く舊來の面目を一變し、内地の大都市に比するも殆ど遜色がない。人口總數二十八萬餘で、内地人が七萬餘を包容されてゐる。圖中右方背景の大建築物は新築工事中の總督府廳舎で、前面左方の石造館は朝鮮銀行である。

(3)

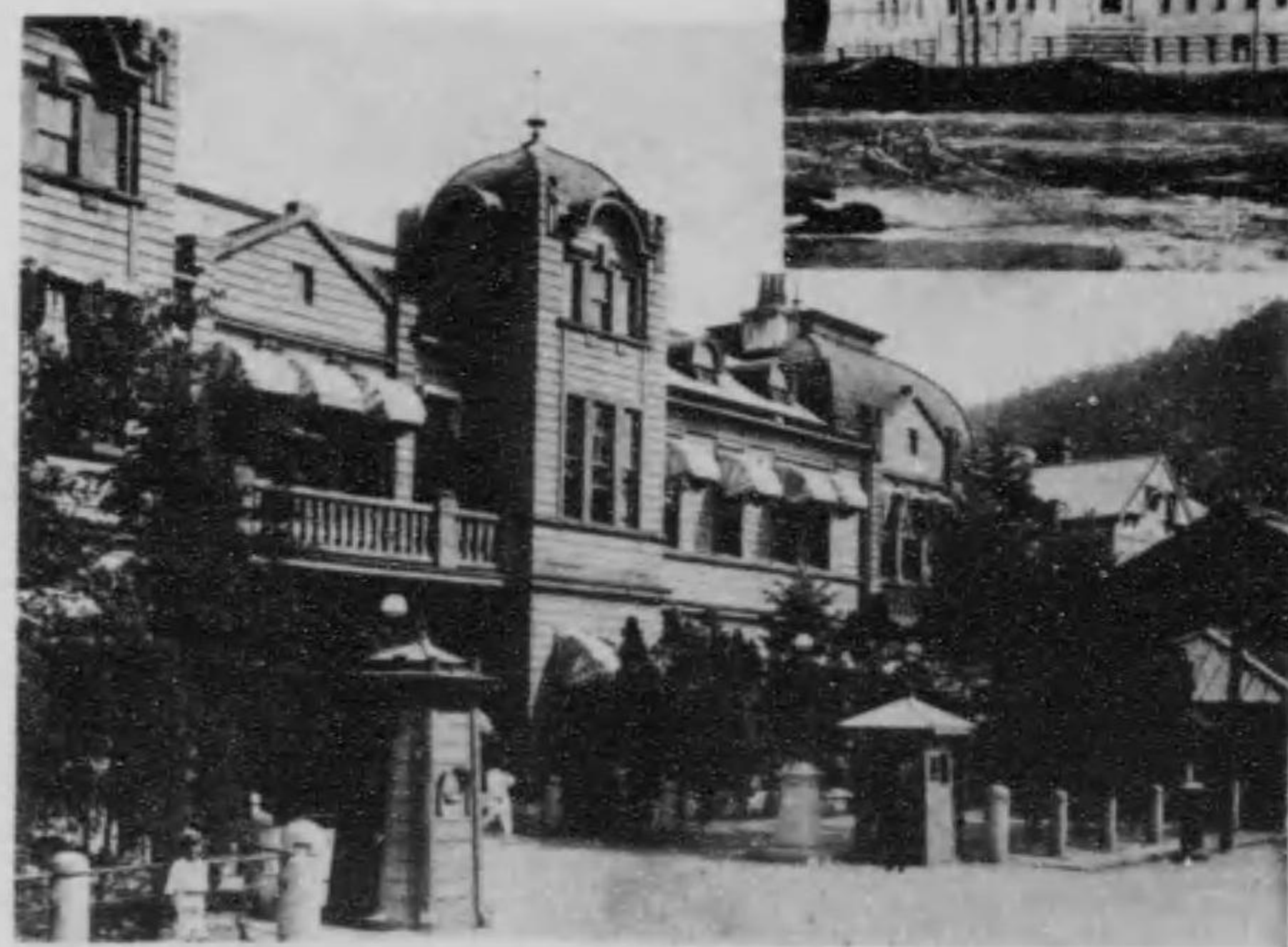
NANDAIMON DORI, KEIJO

The picture gives a view of the best part of Nandaimon-dori or South Gate Street, one of the ancient thoroughfares of Keijo and the first of its streets to be improved. The roadway is 77 feet in width and the pavements are each 21 feet wide, while the road surface is tar-macadamized throughout its entire length.

京 城 市 街

本圖は京城南大門通の改修街路で、同市街中最先に市區改正を行ふた部分である。道路の幅員は、車道十三間、歩道各二間半で、路面は全部「ターマカダム」構法に依り舗装したものである。





(4)

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OFFICES

The wooden buildings shown below were originally erected for the former Residency-General, and on the establishment of the present régime were taken over as its offices after being repaired and some additions made. They stand at the foot of the hill on the south side of Keijo.

NEW BUILDING FOR GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

The new building for the Government-General in the grounds of North Palace is of ferro-concrete and five stories high, including attic and basement, covering an area of 1,115 *tsubo*. Actual construction is already completed and the interior is now being fitted up. It was started as a ten-year undertaking in 1916; the cost amounting to about 6,500,000 *yen* in all.

右、新築中の朝鮮總督府廳舎

敷地を京城景福宮址に選定して新築中の總督府廳舎は、屋階及地階を合せ五層、建坪第一より第三まで各層いづれも二千百十五坪、鐵筋混凝土構造の設計で、今や已に外部の建築竣功し、専ら内部の造作に工を進めつゝある。本工事は大正五年度より同十四年度に至る十箇年繼續事業で、總工費約六百四十八萬圓を要する。

左、朝鮮總督府廳舎

現在の總督府廳舎は日韓併合後、舊統監府廳舎に應急的修理を加へ且若干増築した木造建築で、京城倭城臺に在る。

(5)

CENTRAL COUNCIL IN CONFERENCE

As the highest Korean consulting body for the Governor-General the Central Council is organized of a President, Vice-President, 5 advisers, and 65 councillors. The building was erected during the Protectorate régime, and was later given over to the Central Council to serve as its offices.

中樞院 同會議

中樞院は總督の諮詢機關で、正副議長、顧問五人參議六十五人を以て組織せられてゐる。同院廳舎は舊韓國保護政治時代に建築せられ、併合後中樞院の議場及事務所に充てたものである。





KEIKAI-RO PAVILION

This structure stands in the precincts of Keifuku or North Palace. It was rebuilt on the foundation laid in the early years of the Yi Era, and the paved portion covers an area of more than 150 *tsubo*. The tall pillars are of granite, 48 in number, and support a pavilion in which public entertainments were given in former times. There is a lotus pond around the building with a miniature island in it, and the whole presents a most fascinating view by reason of the harmonious blending of natural and artificial beauty.

(6)

慶會樓

慶會樓は、京城景福宮の構内に在る。李朝初代の舊基により再建したもので、平石を敷き詰めた百五十餘坪の敷地に、高さ二丈餘の花崗石柱四十八本を竝立して下階とし、其の上に殿樓を架し、往時公式の宴會に用ゐたものである。蓮池樓を廻ぐり、池中小嶼あり、林泉の趣、建築美と相映帶して、景致掬すべきものがある。

(7)

FUJI FARM

Fuji Farms under the management of the Fuji Industrial Company are found in various parts of the peninsula, the chief among them being the one lying east of Kusan with an area of 1,850 *chobu* newly formed out of dry beach. Both Japanese and Korean settlers are invited to the land thus brought under cultivation.

DAIGARI RESERVOIR

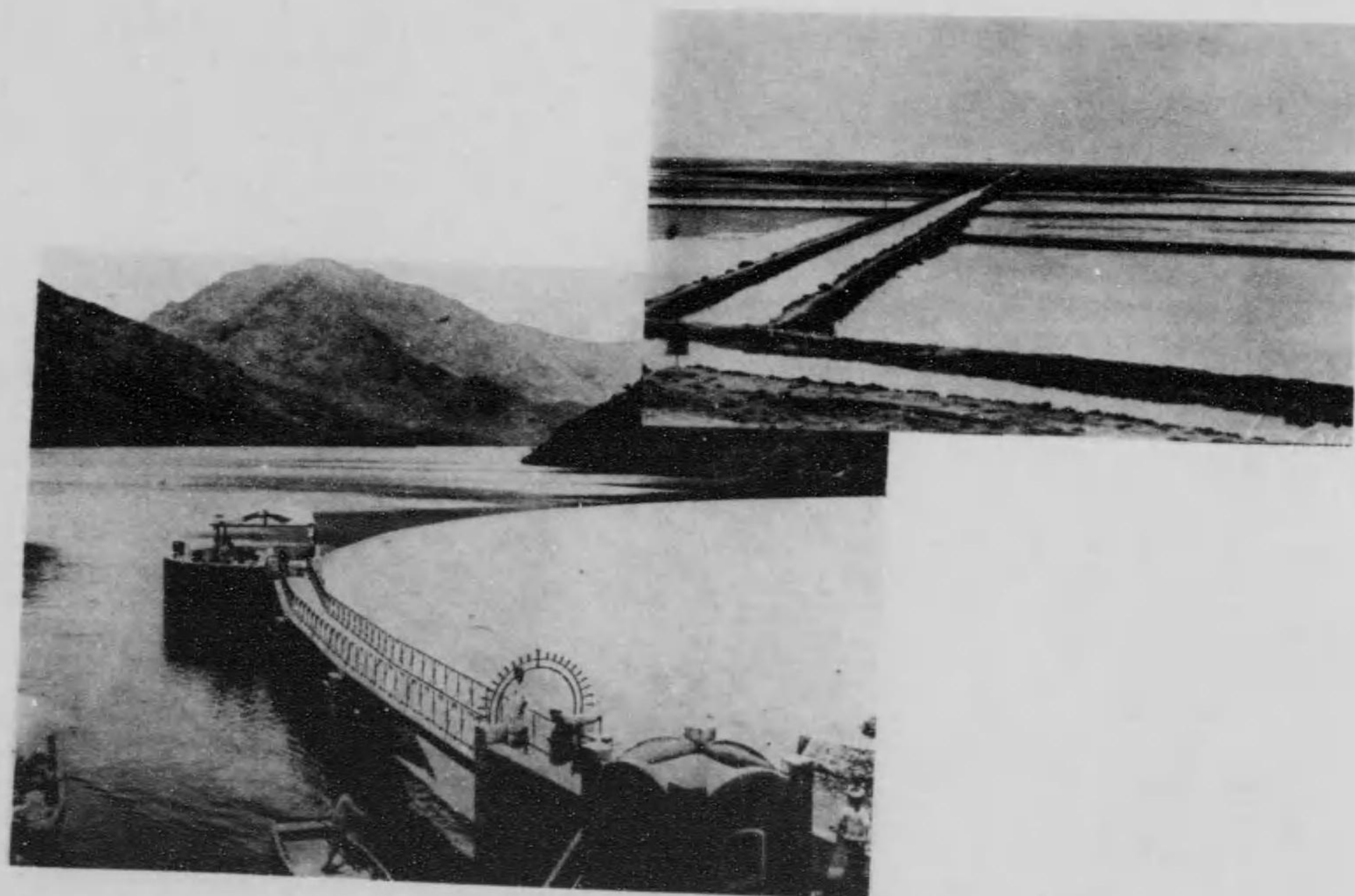
This modern reservoir, constructed by the Yeki-yoku Irrigation Association, is situated in Daigari, North Zenra Province. It was formed by building a dam across a canyon with a content of 10,000 cubic *tsubo* and 100 feet in height. When the reservoir is full, it has a surface area of 143 *chobu*, the volume of water amounting to 720,000,000 cubic feet, sufficient to irrigate an area of 10,000 *chobu*.

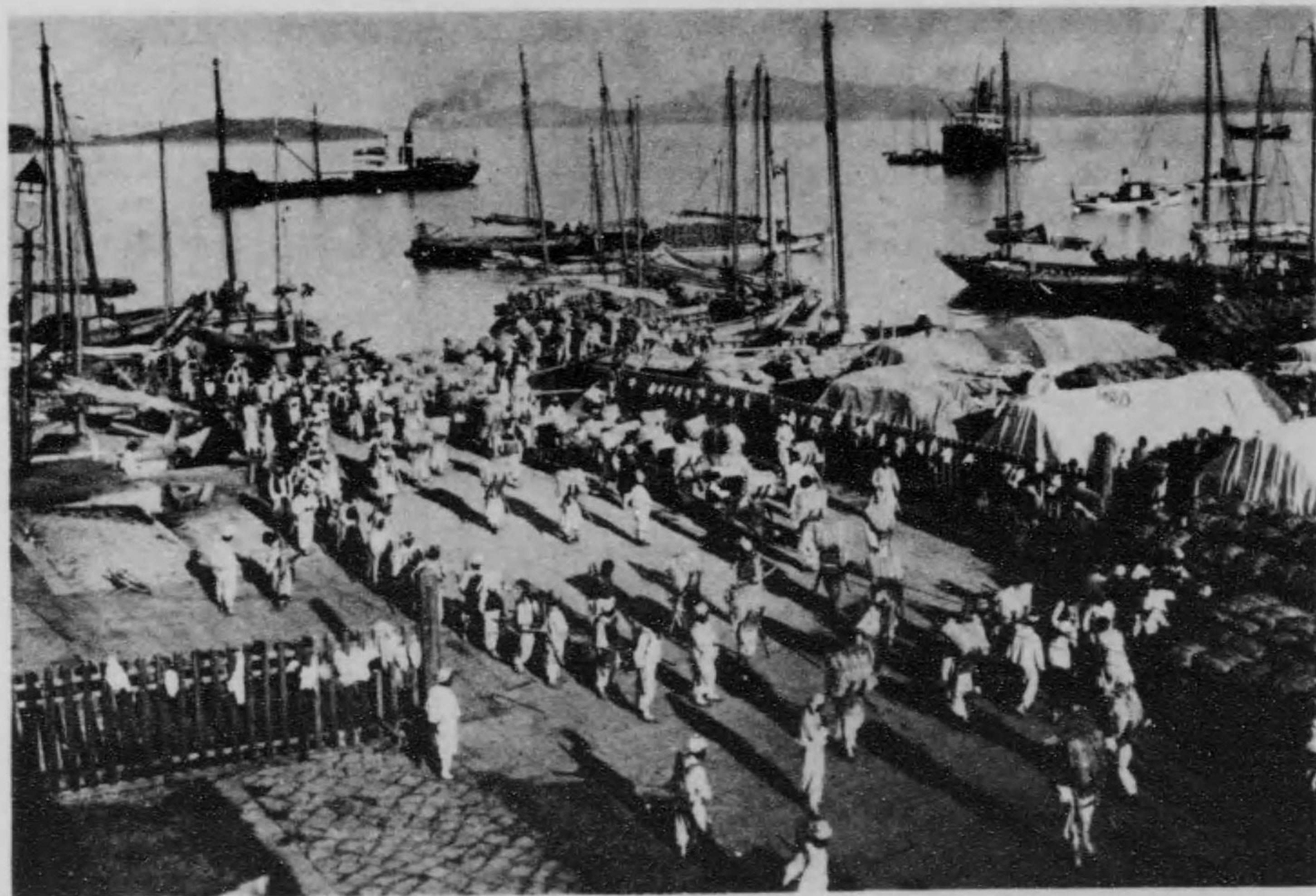
本貯水池は全羅北道全州郡東上面大雅里の峡谷に一萬立方坪の「ダム」を築きて施設したもので、其の満水面積百四十三町歩、水量七億二千萬立方尺、蒙利面積一萬町歩に達し「ダム」の高さは百尺である。

左、益沃水利組合大雅里貯水池

不二農場は不二興業株式會社の經營で、鮮内各地に在るのであるが、就中著名なるは群山府東方の新農場で、干潟干拓に依り耕地一千八百五十町歩を得、之に種々の施設を加へて内鮮人の移住營農を勧誘してゐる。

右、不二農場





(8)

SHIPPING RICE AT KUNSAN

The export of Korean rice to Japan is increasing in volume year by year, as is the yield, and of recent years reaches nearly 5,000,000 *koku*, of which about one-third is shipped at Kunsan.

群山に於ける米穀輸移出

朝鮮に於ける米穀の産額は年々増加し、最近は約五百万石の輸移出をなすに至つた、而して群山は其の輸移出港として著名である。

MODEL FARM

The model Farm at Suigen near Keijo is the central organ for the promotion of agriculture under the direct control of the Government-General, with branches for horticulture, cotton-planting, or stock-farming, in Tokouson and other places. It was established by the Residency-General in 1906 and has contributed much toward the agricultural development of the peninsula.

FUEL AND ORE-DRESSING LABORATORY

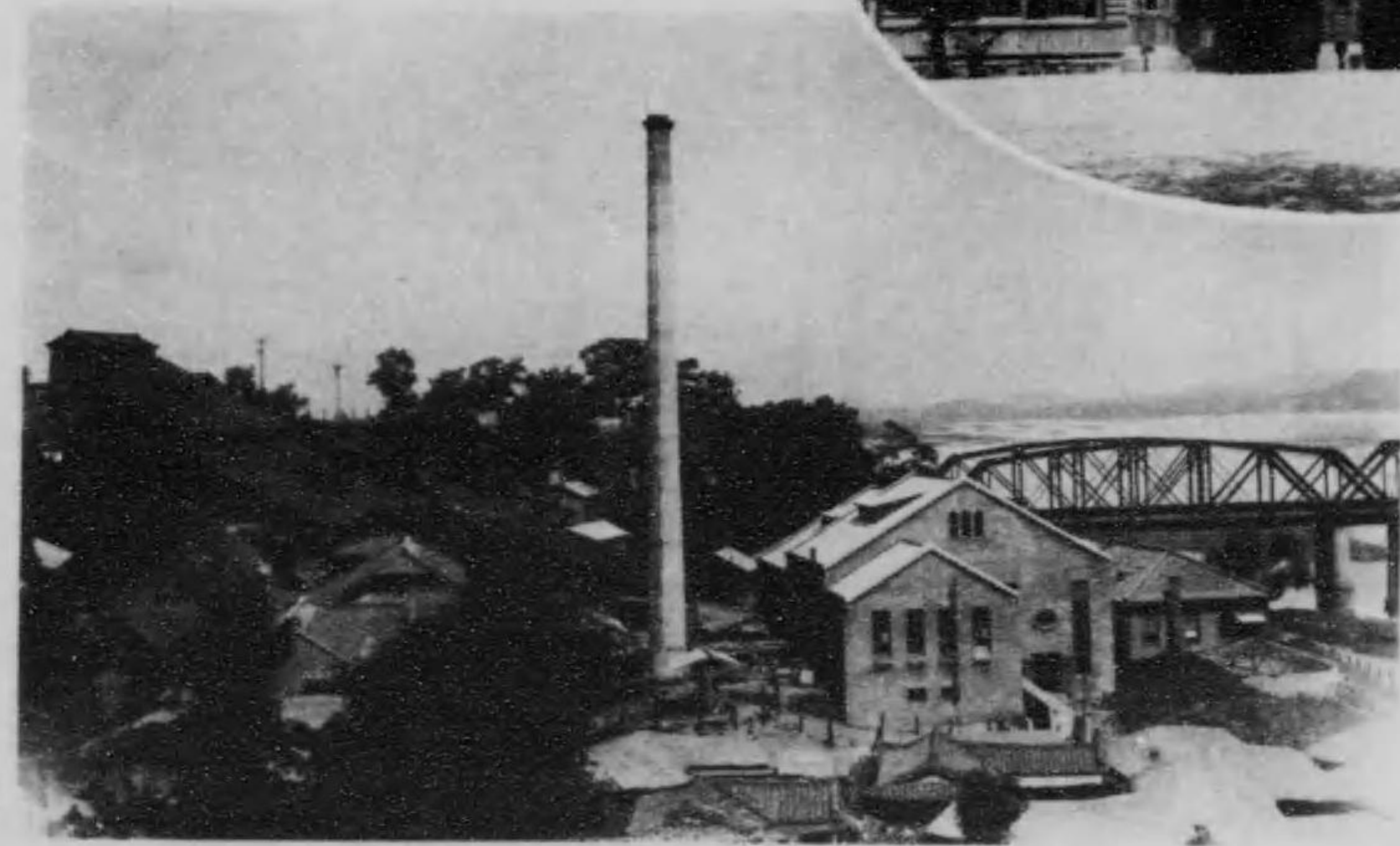
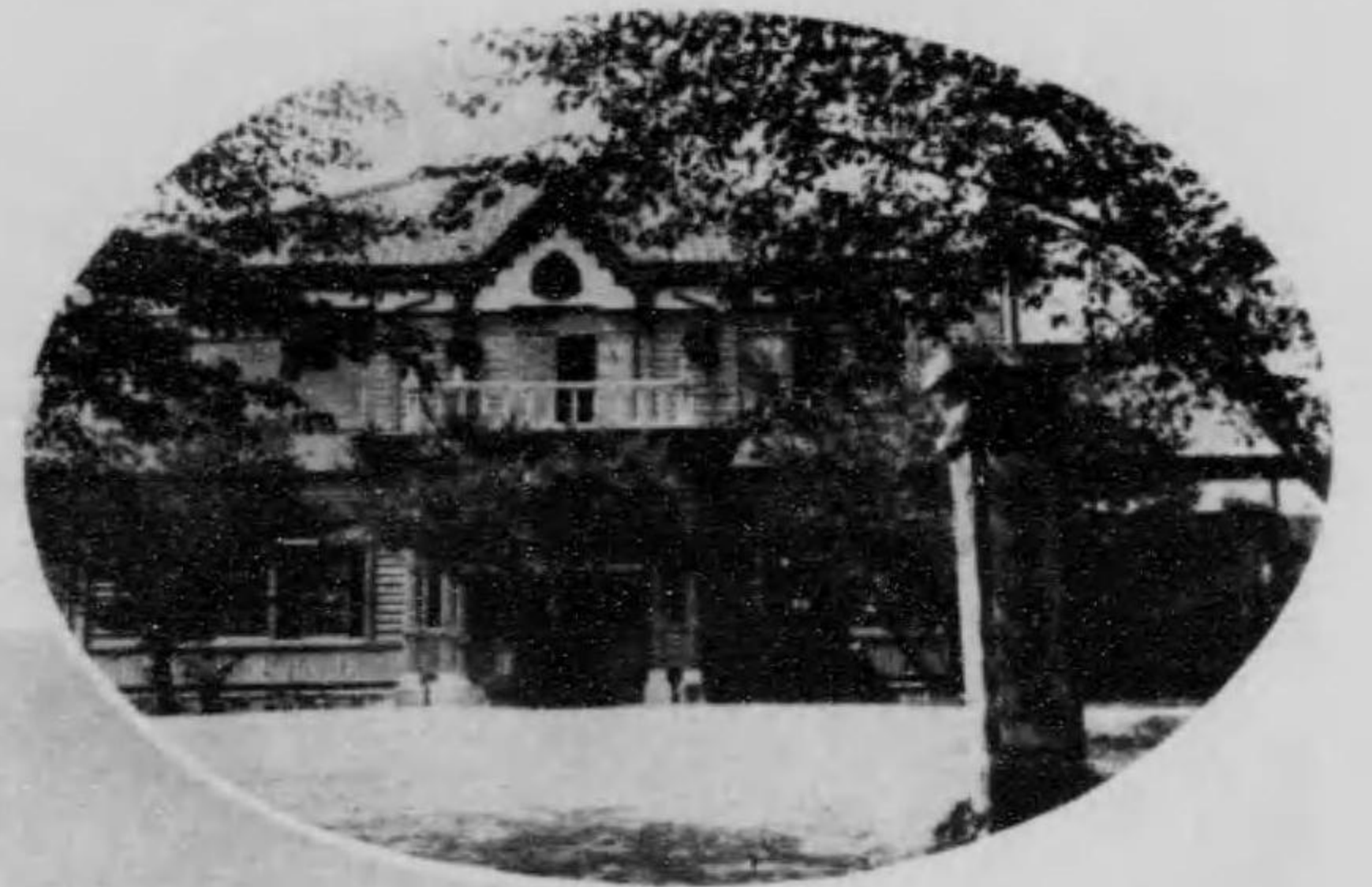
This institution, situated in an outskirts of Keijo on the bank of the River Han, is attached to the Industrial Bureau, and was founded in 1922 for the purpose of studying the motive-power capacity of various fuels and of promoting thereby the mining industry of Chosen.

總督府殖産局所屬で、京城郊外漢江江畔なる鷺梁津に在る。朝鮮に於ける燃料動力政策の基本を確立し兼ねて鑛業の振興を圖る爲、大正十一年に新設せられたものである。

左、燃料選鑛研究所

勸業模範場は京畿道水原に在る總督府直轄の中央勸業機關であつて、森島其の他に園藝、棉作、牧馬等の支場を有してゐる。明治三十九年統監府の創立に係り、爾來農業の改善發達に資せし所が少くない。

右、勸業模範場





(10)

BAMBOO PLANTATION

The bamboo forests in the district of Kato, South Keisho Province, are under the management of the Oriental Development Company and cover an area of about 90 *chobu* in all.

SHIPPING OF RAW COTTON

The area under cotton in Chosea is 158,000 *chobu* and its yearly crop is estimated at 130,000,000 *kin*. The cultivation of American cotton is encouraged in the south, while that of native species is grown in the north. The chief provinces producing American cotton are South Zenra and North and South Keisho, and their production reaches some 100,000,000 *kin*, the bulk of which is shipped at Mokpo to Japan.

右、竹 林

慶尚南道河東郡に於ける苦竹植林は、全部東拓殖株式會社の經營で、其の總面積は約九十町歩である。

左、木浦に於ける棉花積出

朝鮮に於ける棉花の作付反別は十五萬八千町歩、産額は約一億三千萬斤で、南鮮地方には米國陸地棉を、北鮮地方には在來棉の栽培を獎勵してゐる。陸地棉の主産地は全羅南道及慶尚南北の三道で、其の總産額約一億斤に達し、毎年産額の殆ど全部を木浦港から内地に移出する。

(11)

BOTAN-DAI

Botan-dai or Peony Point is a height forming one corner of Kinsu Hill in a suburb of Heijo City and commands an extensive view of the River Daido gently flowing below. It is indeed the most picturesque spot in West Chosen and also the site of a fierce battle during the Chino-Japanese War. In the centre of the picture is shown an ancient pavilion called Fuheki-ro which belongs to Yeimei Temple, a Mecca of the country for persons of taste.

牡丹臺

牡丹臺は平壤府外錦繡山の一角で、大同江兩岸の風光を雙眸に收め、形勝西鮮第一と稱せられ、又日清役の戦跡としても名高い。圖の中央なる建物は永明寺の浮碧樓である。





(12)

HERRING FISHING

The catch of herring along the east coast of Chosen is next in importance to the three great catches of anchovy, Alaska pollack, and sciaena. Geinichi Bay near Hofo, North Keisho Province, is the most valuable fishing ground. The value of the herring catch is about 2,500,000 yen of which 1,000,000 yen or so comes from this Bay.

FISHING VILLAGE AT TOEI

This village at Toei, South Keisho Province, was founded by people from Okayama assisted by Government financial aid. So it is sometimes called Okayama Village, and is a fine example of a Japanese fishing settlement in Chosen.

右、鯨 漁 業

朝鮮東海岸に於ける鯨漁業は、朝鮮三大漁業と稱せらるゝ。鯨明太魚石首魚漁業に亞ぎ、主要漁場は慶尙北道浦項沖、殊に迎日灣である。鯨の漁獲高は總額約二百七十萬圓、其の内百萬圓内外は迎日灣で漁獲されるものである。

左、統營移住漁村

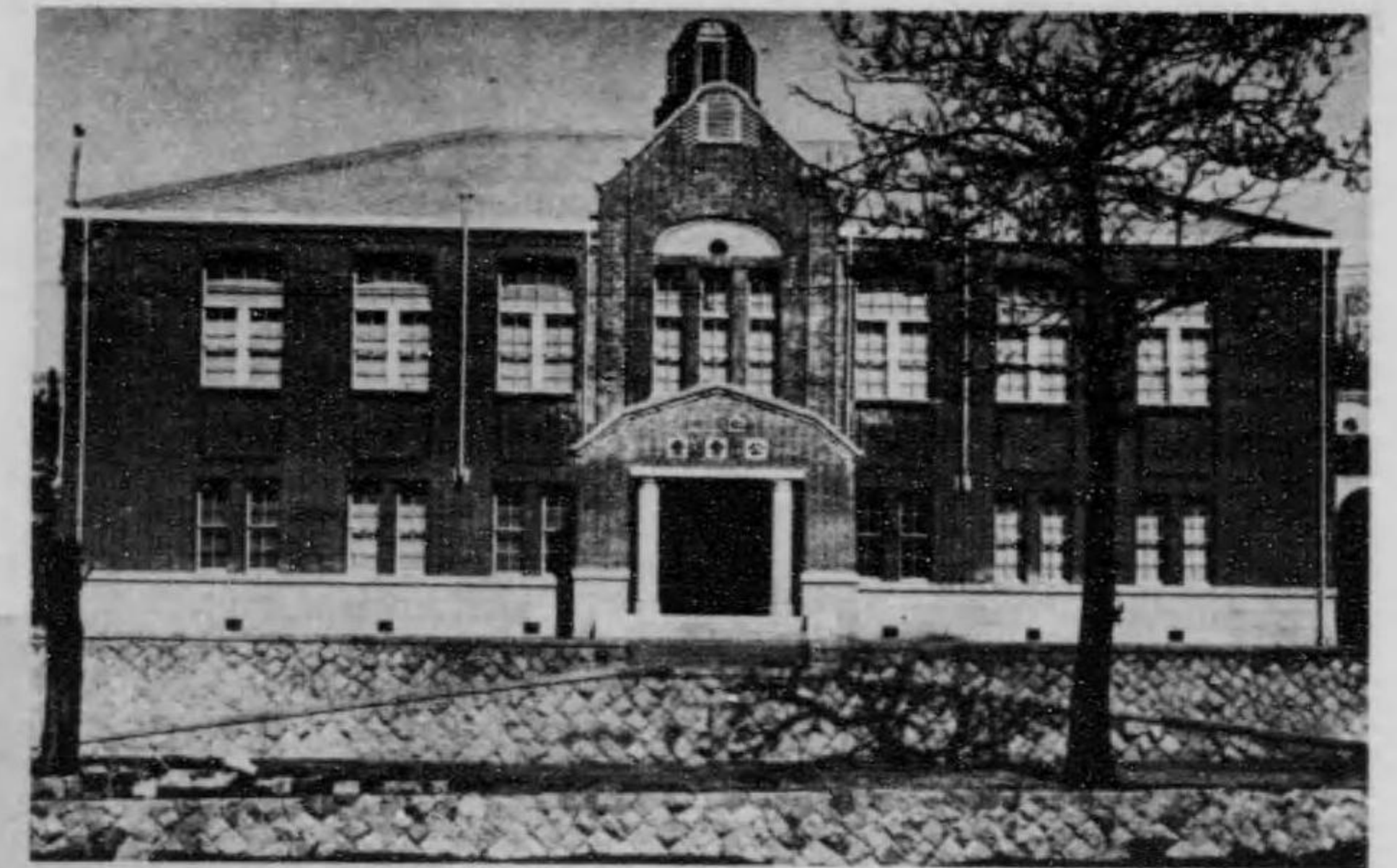
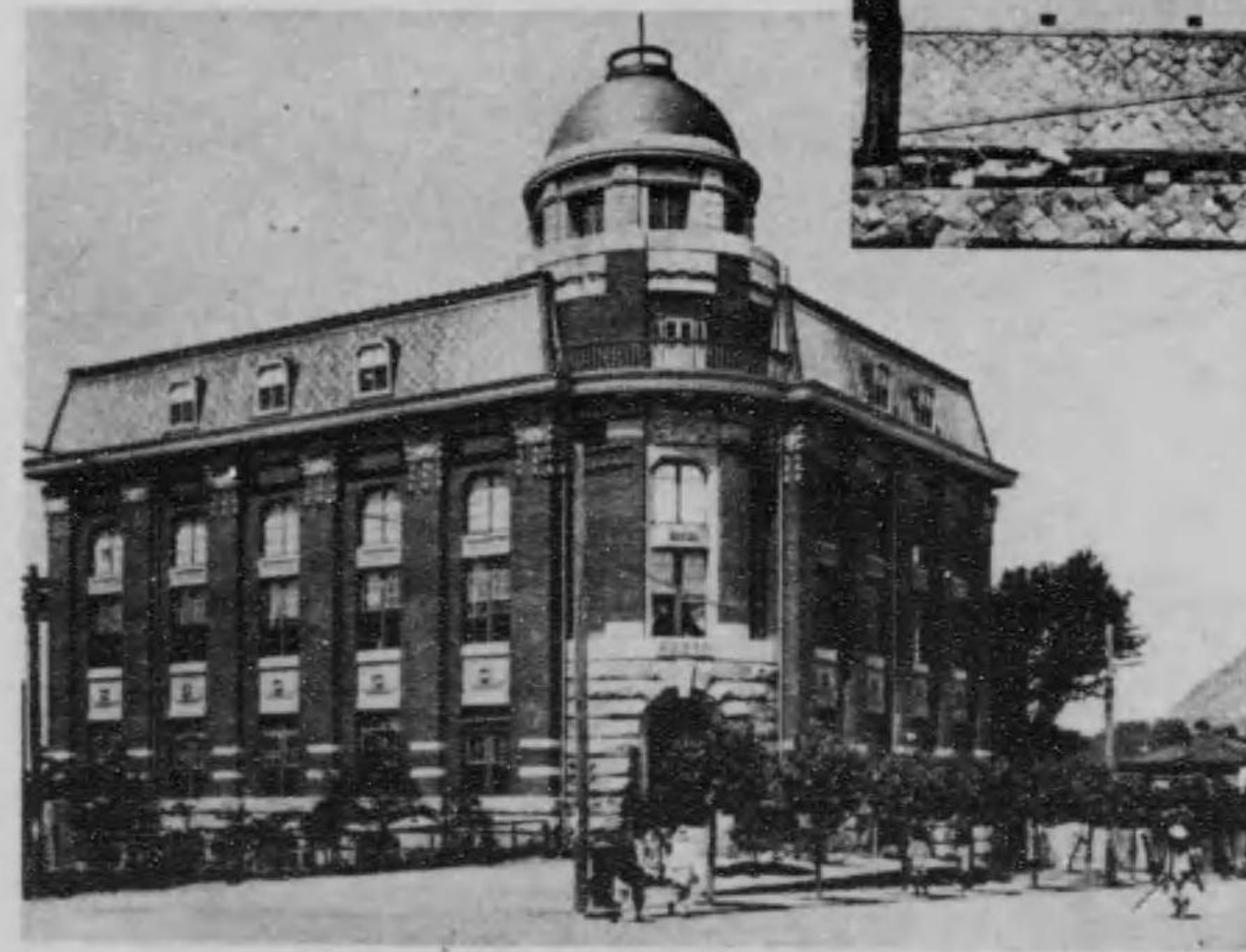
慶尙南道統營郡に於ける朝鮮第一の内地人移住漁村は、別に岡山村とも稱し、總督府及岡山縣の補助に依り、各方面に互りて恒久的經營を爲したものである。

JINSEN TOWN HALL AND
KEIJO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A Chamber of Commerce in Chosen is conducted in much the same manner as in Japan, the only difference being that it has a joint membership of Japanese and Koreans. Keijo Chamber of commerce is one of nine in Chosen. Its upper storey is used as a public hall. Both it and Jinsen Town Hall have been built but recently.

右、仁川公會堂左、京城商業會議所

朝鮮の商業會議所は略々内地と同一組織で、唯内鮮人共同經營であるのが相異點である。京城商業會議所は朝鮮九商業會議所の一で、建物の上層は公會堂として利用せられ、仁川公會堂と共に近年の建築に係るものである。





(14)

PUBLIC COCOON AGENCY

The climate of Chosen is well adapted to sericulture, which has shown remarkable progress lately as a result of the encouragement given to it, and the production of cocoons in 1923 amounted to 207,000 *loku*. Cocoons are produced in every province, North Keisho, South Zeura, South Chusei, and North Heian being the foremost. The picture shows the sale of cocoons at the public agency at Auto, North Keisho Province.

繭の共同販賣

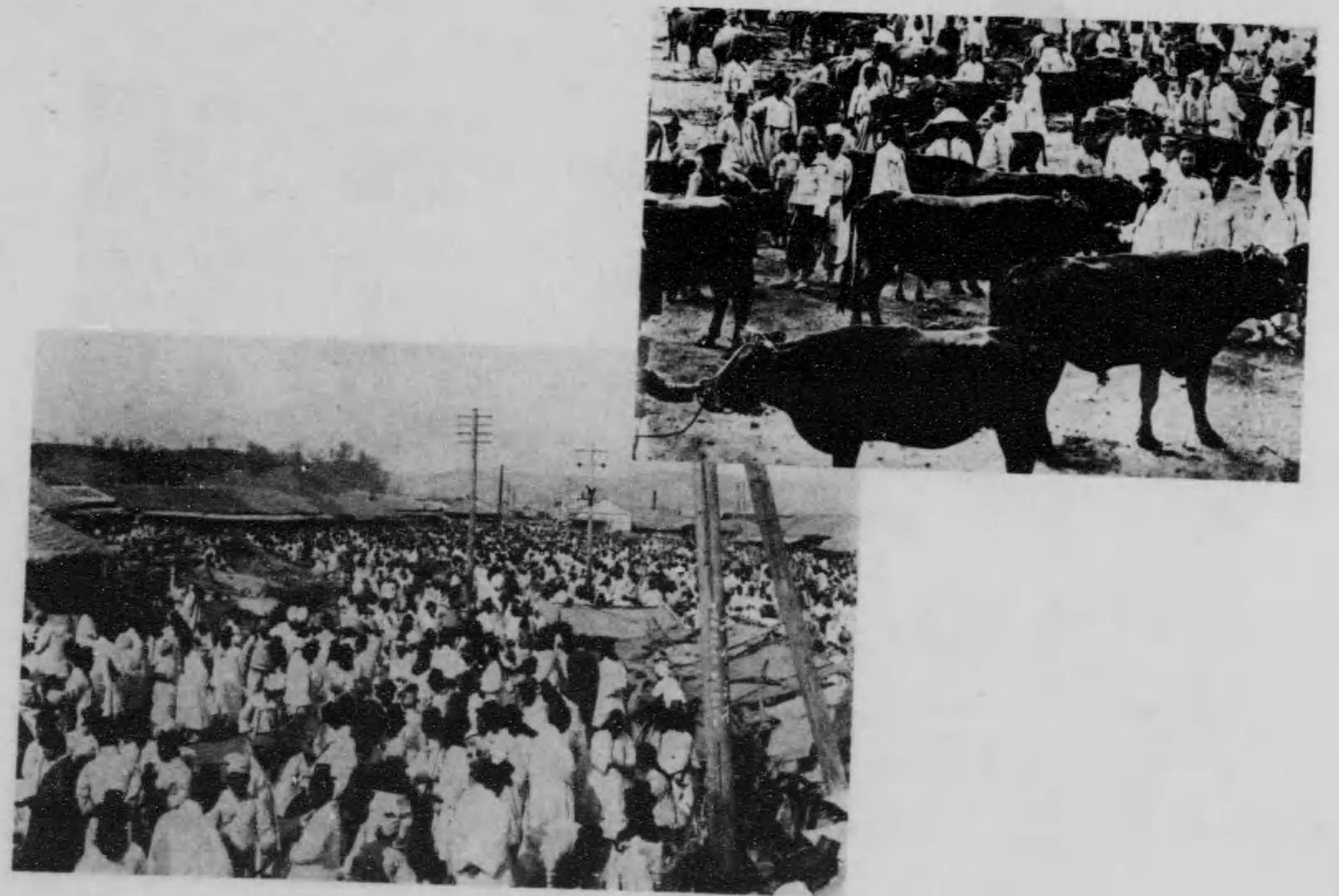
朝鮮に於ける養蠶は氣候風土等が好適してゐるの
 で、近來改良獎勵の結果、著しき發達を遂げ、大正十二
 年には産繭額二十萬七千石を産するに至つた。繭は
 各道に産するも、就中慶尙北道、忠清南道、平安北道、全
 羅南道等を其の主産地とする。圖は慶尙北道安東郡
 共同販賣所に於ける繭の共同販賣状況である。

SUIGEN CATTLE MARKET AND
TAIKYU MARKET

Markets are still important business organs in Korean country towns, and are regularly held every fifth or sixth day. They number more than 1,200 in all, and their annual transactions reach up to 120,000,000 yen. The largest of them are Taikyu Market and Suigen Market, though the latter deals only in cattle. The yearly business done by both amounts respectively to some 2,700,000 and 600,000 yen.

市場は、朝鮮の地方では、まだ商取引上重要な機關をなすもので、毎月五六回定日に開市するのである。全鮮に於ける市場の数は一千二百有餘で、其の取引高は年額一億二千萬圓に達する。大邱市場は普通市場として、水原牛市場は家畜市場として全鮮中最般賑なもので、大邱市場の取引高は年額約二百七十萬圓で、水原市場のそれは約六十餘萬圓である。

右、水原の牛市場左、大邱市場





(16)

HEIJO SUGAR MANUFACTORY

Heijo Sugar Manufactory is a branch of the Japan Sugar Company and was established in 1920 as the pioneer plant of its kind in the peninsula. It turns out sugar from beet and refines raw sugar imported from abroad. Experiments carried on for a number of years prove that Heijo and district are well suited for the cultivation of the sugar-beet.

FACTORY OF CHOSEN REELING COMPANY

This Company is under the sole management of Koreans and engages in the production and sale of silk-thread and cocoons. It was formed in 1919 with a capital of 1,000,000 yen. Its offices and works are in one of the outskirts of Keijo.

右、朝鮮製絲株式會社工場

朝鮮人經營の製絲會社で、生絲の製造販賣並に繭の賣買を業としてゐる。大正八年の設立に係り、資本金百萬圓、本社及工場は京城の郊外に在る。

左、大日本製糖株式會社平壤工場

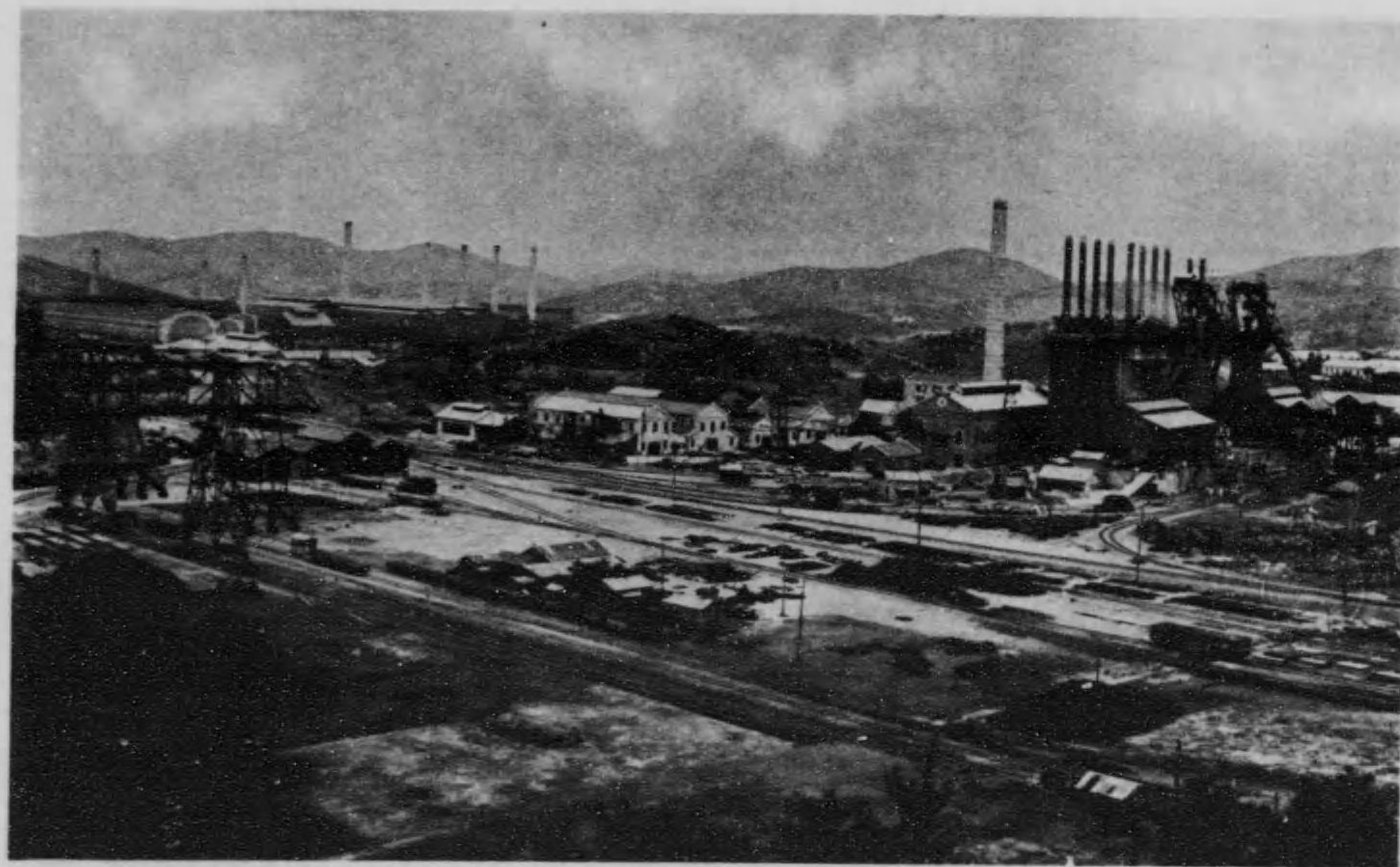
大日本製糖株式會社朝鮮支店の平壤製糖工場は、朝鮮に於ける製糖業の先驅者で、大正九年の設立に係り、甜菜糖製造に従事し、兼ねて輸入粗糖の精製を行つてゐる。是れ全く甜菜栽培が多年の試作に依り、平南、黄海地方に適することが確められた結果である。

MITSUBISHI IRONWORKS

The Mitsubishi Ironworks is at Kenjiho and occupies a very favourable position as there are iron-mines in the neighbourhood and it lies at the mouth of the River Daido. It is capitalized at 25,000,000 yen, and the plant covers an area of 335,000 *tsubo*. It chiefly engages in the production of pig-iron, and of coke and ammonium sulphate as by-products.

兼二浦製鐵所

三菱製鐵株式會社兼二浦製鐵所は黃海道兼二浦に在り、鐵鑛の主産地を控え、大同江に臨み、事業上頗る有利の地位を占めてゐる。資本金二千五百萬圓構内面積三十三萬五千坪を有する一大製鐵工場で、今は銑鐵を主とし、骸炭、硫酸、其の他副産物を製造してゐる。





PORT OF JINSEN

The Port of Jinsen suffers considerable inconvenience in the mooring and unloading of ships owing to the difference between ebb and flow tide, averaging as much as 33 feet, and to mitigate this the Government built a lock-dock, completed in 1918, after the pattern of those of the Panama Canal. The dock has a water area of 30,000 *tsubo* and a depth of 27 to 30 feet, and can accommodate 3 steamers of about 4,500 tons at one time.

PORT OF SEISHIN

Seishin, a port in North Chosen, is an important centre in the connection between Chosen and Vladivostok, and Japan and Kanto. Since the opening of the northern section of the Kankyo Railway, it has become more prosperous, the population increasing to about 20,000. The harbour is deep and offers comfortable moorage to large ships, but its broad entrance makes it a prey to high waves, so temporary measures are being taken to overcome this handicap.

上、仁川築港

仁川港は、潮汐干満の差三十三尺に及び、海陸の聯絡極めて不便なので、總督府は巴拿馬運河閘門の様式を參考として、同港に閘船渠を築設し、大正七年十月竣工を告げた。同船渠は水面積三萬坪、水深二十七尺乃至三十尺で、四千五百噸級の汽船三隻を岸壁に繋留することが出来る。

下、清津港

清津港は北鮮の開港場で、朝鮮浦鹽方面間及内地間島間運輸交通の要衝に當る。咸鏡北部線開通以來一層發展を加へ、今や人口約二萬に達した。港内水深く、優に大船巨舶を繋碇するに足るも、港口展開して往々風濤の害あるに因り、目下應急的築港中である。

(19)

GOVERNMENT AFFORESTATION

This picture gives a view in their 17th year of the trees planted by the Government in 1907 for the prevention of sand-slides. The forest is on Niwo Hill in the western part of Keijo.

RADAMPO WATERBALL

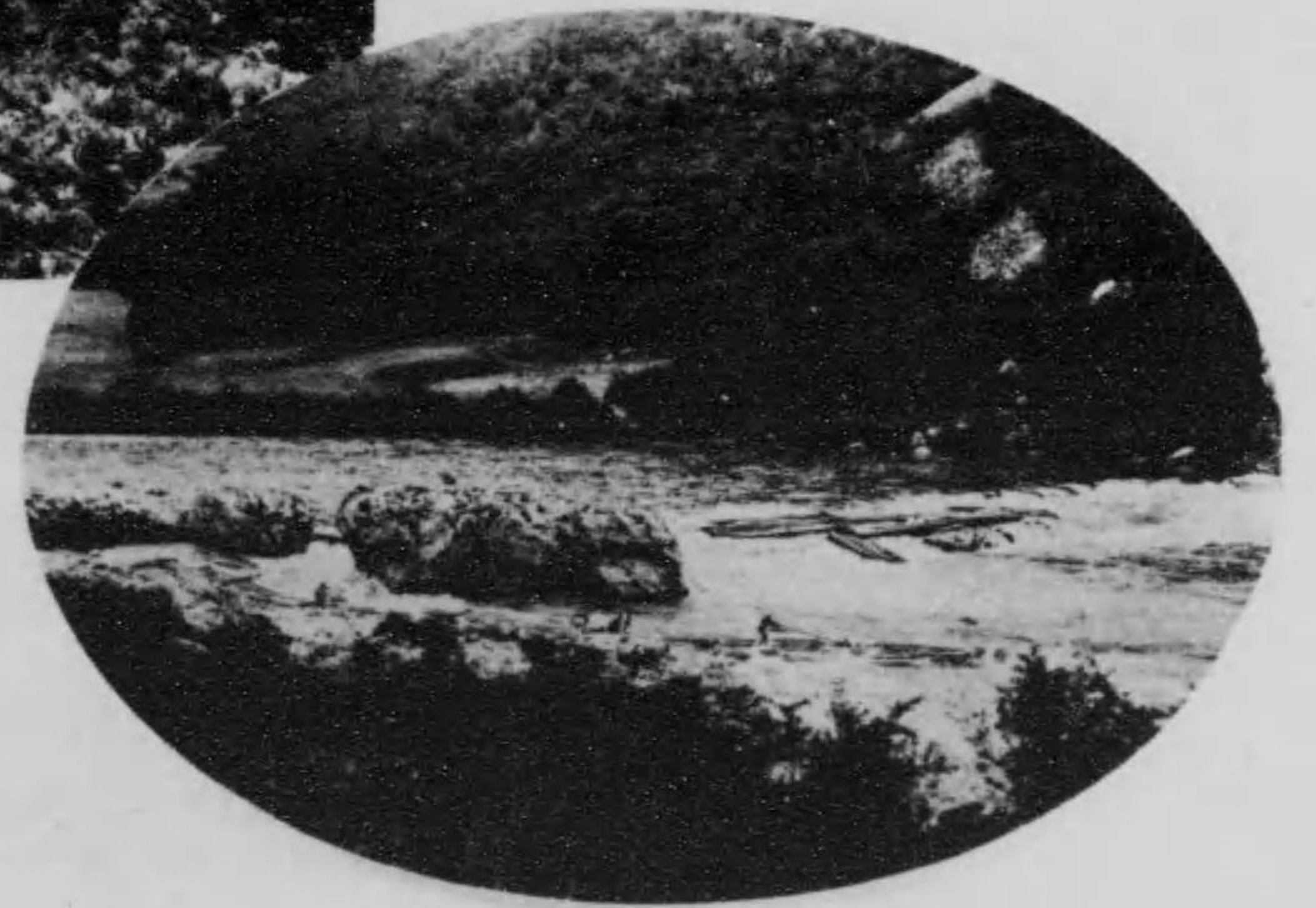
This waterfall is in the upper part of the Yalu, about 10 miles east of Shinkabachin. Large rocks in the river bed cause rapids here, making the passage most difficult. The trees felled on both sides, Korean and Manchurian, of the Upper Yalu are made into rafts and floated down the river through many such rapids to Shin-gishu or Anto-ken.

此の造林は京城府清雲洞仁王山の未立木地に、政府が明治四十年以來年々砂防植栽並補植を行ふたもので、本圖は其の第十七年目に於ける林相である。

左、官營造林

鴨綠江の上流にて、新架坡鎮の東方四里許の處に在り、巨巖河床に突出して急湍をなす、是れ瀧の稱ある所以で、同江第一の難所である。鴨綠江上流の朝鮮及支那森林より伐採する巨額の木材は、之を筏に編み、是等幾多の難所を超えて百數十里間を流下し、新義州又は安東縣に集材するのである。

右、鴨綠江羅暖堡の急流



上、百祥樓

平安南道安州邑の北部丘上に在る。今より約五百年前の再建で、頗る古雅の趣に富み、是亦保護建造物の一つである。位置清川江に臨み、安州平野を見渡し、眺望絶佳である。

下、嶺南樓

樓は慶尙南道密陽面の東端に在る。前面溶々たる凝川の清流に臨み、兩翼に龍頭終南の二山を擁し、平野遠く開けて一眸に收まり、風光頗る明媚である。元と嶺南寺の一部であつたが、今は此の樓を存するのみで、保護建造物の一となつてゐる。

HYAKUSHO-RO

This pavilion stands on a hill in the northern part of Anshu, South Heian Province. It was built about 500 years ago and is now preserved as a national treasure, as it is resplendent with antique elegance. The site commands a superb view of the River Seisen and the valley of Anshu.

REINAN-RO

This pavilion is situated at the eastern end of the town of Mitsuyo in South Keisho Province. It has a fine view of a vast spreading field with the River Gisen gleaming just in front of it and the peaks of Ryuto and Shuan standing on either side. The building, the only part remaining of the ancient Reinan Temple, is now under national care.



KOREAN GINSENG FIELD

Ginseng is a perennial herb belonging to the Araliaceae family. Medical ginseng is prepared from the root of a plant usually carefully tended for 6 years, the first year being passed in a seedling bed. Red ginseng, widely known as Koryu ginseng, is made from a "select" variety by a special method in Kaijo under the direction of the Government Monopoly Bureau. All other varieties are freely made into so-called white ginseng by the people by drying the root in the sun.

朝鮮人蔘畑

人蔘は五加科に属する宿根草で、其の耕作蔘は通例苗圃一年、本圃五年、合計六年を経て始めて收穫を爲すのである。世に所謂高麗蔘として名高い紅蔘は人蔘の本場なる開城に於て此の收穫蔘の優秀なものを官に選擇買収して特別の製法を加へたもので是は總督府の專賣となつてゐる。其の餘の耕作蔘は皆天日に乾かして白蔘に製するのであるが、此の製造は民間の自由である。



右、忠州の煙草

忠清北道忠州は煙草の主産地で、殊に近年政府の指導獎勵に依り朝鮮に於ける黄色種葉煙草の名産地となり、現今は京城專賣支局の出張所が置かれてある。

左、廣梁灣鹽田

朝鮮に於ける民間一般の在來製鹽業は何れも煎熬式であつて、天日式製鹽の事業は明治四十二年より大正元年迄四年間に政府が京畿道朱安及平安南道廣梁灣に約一千町歩の天日製鹽田を築造したのを嚆矢とするのである。近年政府は更に其の擴張計畫を樹て、今や總面積約二千町歩を有するに至り、尙著々新鹽田の築造中である。

SALT-PANS AT KORYO BAY

The native method of making salt is by boiling. The first experiment in obtaining salt by natural evaporation was made by the Government during the years 1909-1912 by laying out some 1,000 *chobu* of land for the purpose at Shuan near Jinsen and at Koryo Bay near Chinnampo. Of late years the area has been enlarged and now covers about 2,000 *chobu*.

TOBACCO PLANTING AT CHUSHU

Chushu in North Chusei Province is the chief producer of tobacco, and of late has become noted for its production of yellow tobacco. A sub-branch of the Monopoly Bureau is situated here.



KANJO GINKO

This was established in 1903, and most of its shareholders are Koreans. The capital of the Bank is 6,000,000 yen, and its head office is in Keijo with branches in Tokyo and Osaka, and in every important centre in the peninsula.

KEIJO BRANCH OF ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

This Company is a special establishment engaged in opening up and developing the peninsula assisted by the Government. It is capitalized at 50,000,000 yen and has its head office in Tokyo with branches in various places in Chosen and Manchuria.

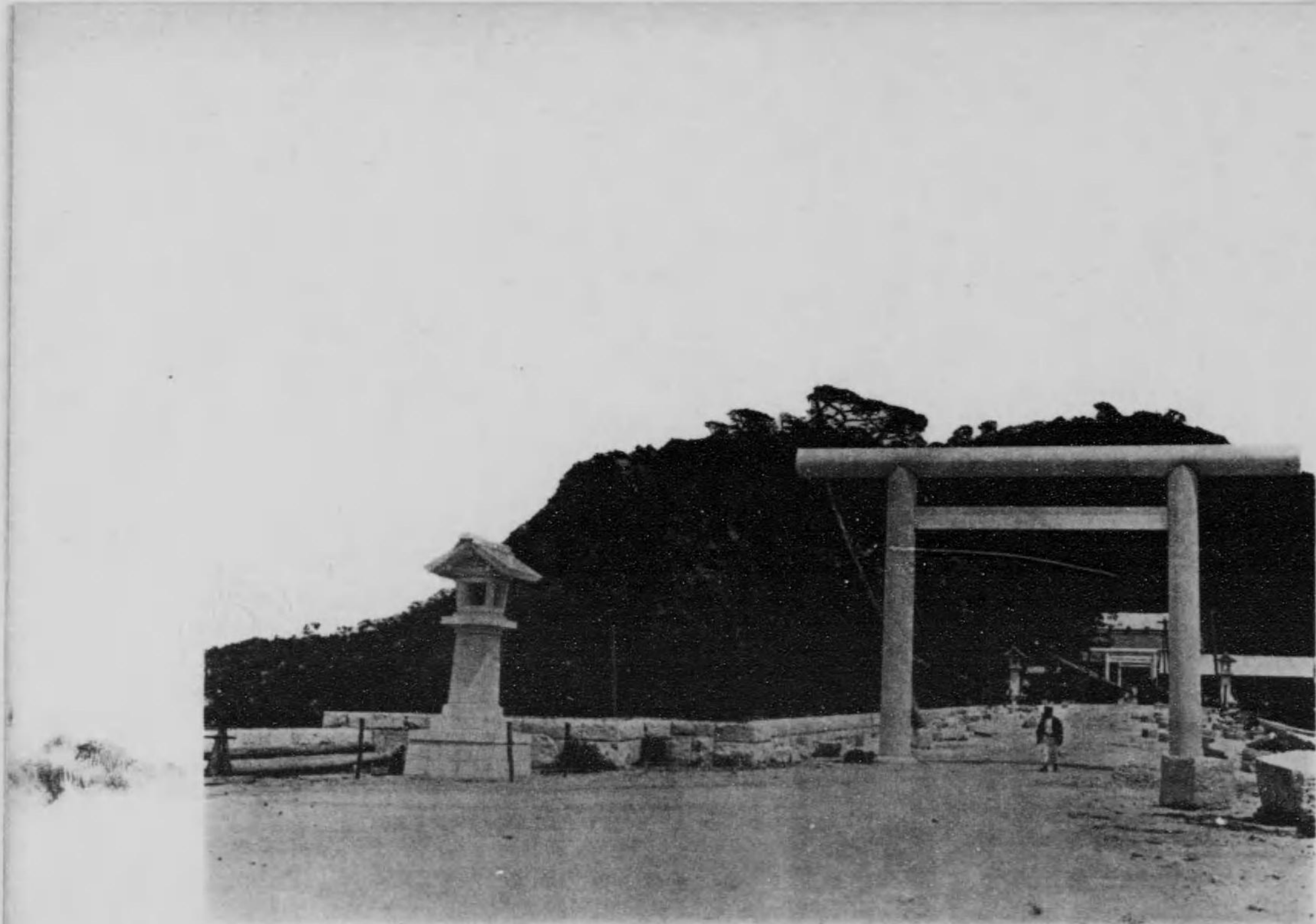
漢城銀行は明治三十六年の設立に係り、資本主の大部分は朝鮮人である。現今資本金六百萬圓を有し、本店を京城に、支店を東京大阪及全鮮各地に置いてゐる。

上、漢城銀行

下、東洋拓殖株式會社京城支店

東洋拓殖株式會社は政府補助の下に主として朝鮮に於ける拓殖事業に従事する特殊會社で、資本金五千萬圓、本店を東京に、支店を京城其の他朝鮮滿洲の各地に置いてゐる。





(24)

CHOSŌN SHRINE

Chosen Shrine is a grand State shrine dedicated to Amaterasu Omikami, the Japanese sun-goddess, and to the Great Emperor Meiji, as a centre for national ceremonies. It is situated on South Hill in Keijo, and its completion is expected in the fiscal year 1925, the cost of it being estimated at 1,500,000 yen. The sacred ground covers 7,000 *tsubo* in area, and the inner and outer garden cover a total of 200,000 *tsubo*.

朝鮮神宮

朝鮮神宮は朝鮮に於ける國民崇敬の中心たる官幣大社で、天照大神明治天皇二柱の神を祭神とする。既に地を京城府南山にトし、總工費約百五十萬圓の豫算を以て目下社殿神苑其の他の造営中で、大正十四年度完成の計畫である。本社は境内約七千坪、内外神苑計約二十萬坪となるべき規模設計である。

PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF
KEIJO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY

The Korean educational system, from elementary school to college, is nearly the same as that in Japan, and it is now arranged that the Imperial University founded in Keijo under the University Ordinance shall be opened in 1926. As preliminary work a preparatory school was started in the above building in May, 1924.

京城帝國大學豫科校舎

朝鮮の學制は、初等教育より大學教育に至る迄略々内地と同一で、帝國大學令に依る京城帝國大學は、大正十五年度から設けらるゝことになつてゐる。其の準備として同大學豫科校舎は既に建築落成し、大正十三年五月該豫科の授業を開始するに至つた。



HIGHER AGRICULTURAL DENDROLOGICAL
SCHOOL AT SUIGEN

This was originally founded as an attached institution to the Model Farm in 1906, and in 1918 was brought under the immediate supervision of the Government. In April, 1922, it was raised to the status of a college, and its courses of instruction greatly improved.

AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY
SCHOOL AT RIRI

This secondary school was opened in April, 1922, under the direct control of the Government. The picture represents the planting of rice by students of the school.

上、水原高等農林學校
もと勸業模範場附屬の農林學校として明治三十九年設置されたものを、大正七年總督府直轄の水原農林學校と改めたのであつたが、同十一年四月改正の朝鮮教育令施行に伴ひ、更に其の學科課程を改善充實し、専門學校令に依る内地の高等農林學校と同一程度に昇格せしめたものである。

下、裡里農林學校實習地

裡里農林學校は總督府の直轄で、大正十一年四月開設せるものであるが、大正十四年度より全羅北道地方費の經營に移された。本圖は同校生徒插秧實習の光景である。



MIDDLE SCHOOL AT TAIDEN

Middle Schools in Chosen are of exactly the same standard as those in Japan, and though they are primarily for Japanese boys, Koreans are admitted under certain circumstances.

SECOND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AT KEIJO

Girls' High Schools in Chosen are also of the same standard as those in Japan, and though they are chiefly for Japanese girls, attendance by Korean girls is allowed under certain conditions.

朝鮮の高等女學校は内地のそれと全く同一程度で主として内地人女子を收容するものではあるが、朝鮮人にも特別の事情ある者は之を收容することになつてゐる。

下、京城第二公立高等女學校

朝鮮の中學校は内地のそれと全く同一程度で、主として内地人子弟の爲に設けたものであるが、朝鮮人にも特別の事情ある者は入學することが出来るのである。

上、大田中學校



HIGHER COMMON SCHOOL AT KAISHU

A Higher Common School corresponds to a Middle School and chiefly receives Korean boys. While the educational system in Chosen is similar to that in Japan, the difference in language and customs of the two peoples has necessitated division of public schools into two kinds, one for Japanese and the other for Koreans. However, the course of study, qualification of graduates, and connexion with higher schools are quite the same in both cases. Public schools, other than those for common education, receive both races on equal footing.

GIRLS' HIGHER COMMON SCHOOL AT KEIJO

This also corresponds to a Girls' High School. It is chiefly for Korean girls.

上、海州高等普通學校

高等普通學校は中學校と同一程度で、主として朝鮮人男子を收容するものである。朝鮮に於ける學制は大體内地と同一であるが、普通教育に限り、言語慣習の關係上、内鮮人の區別に依り其の學校を異にしてゐる。けれども學科課程や卒業後の資格や内鮮上級學校との聯絡には差等なく、又普通教育以外の官公立學校に在つては總て内鮮人共學主義を實行してゐる。

下、京城女子高等普通學校

高等女學校と同一程度で、總督府の直轄に係り、主として朝鮮人女子を收容してゐる。

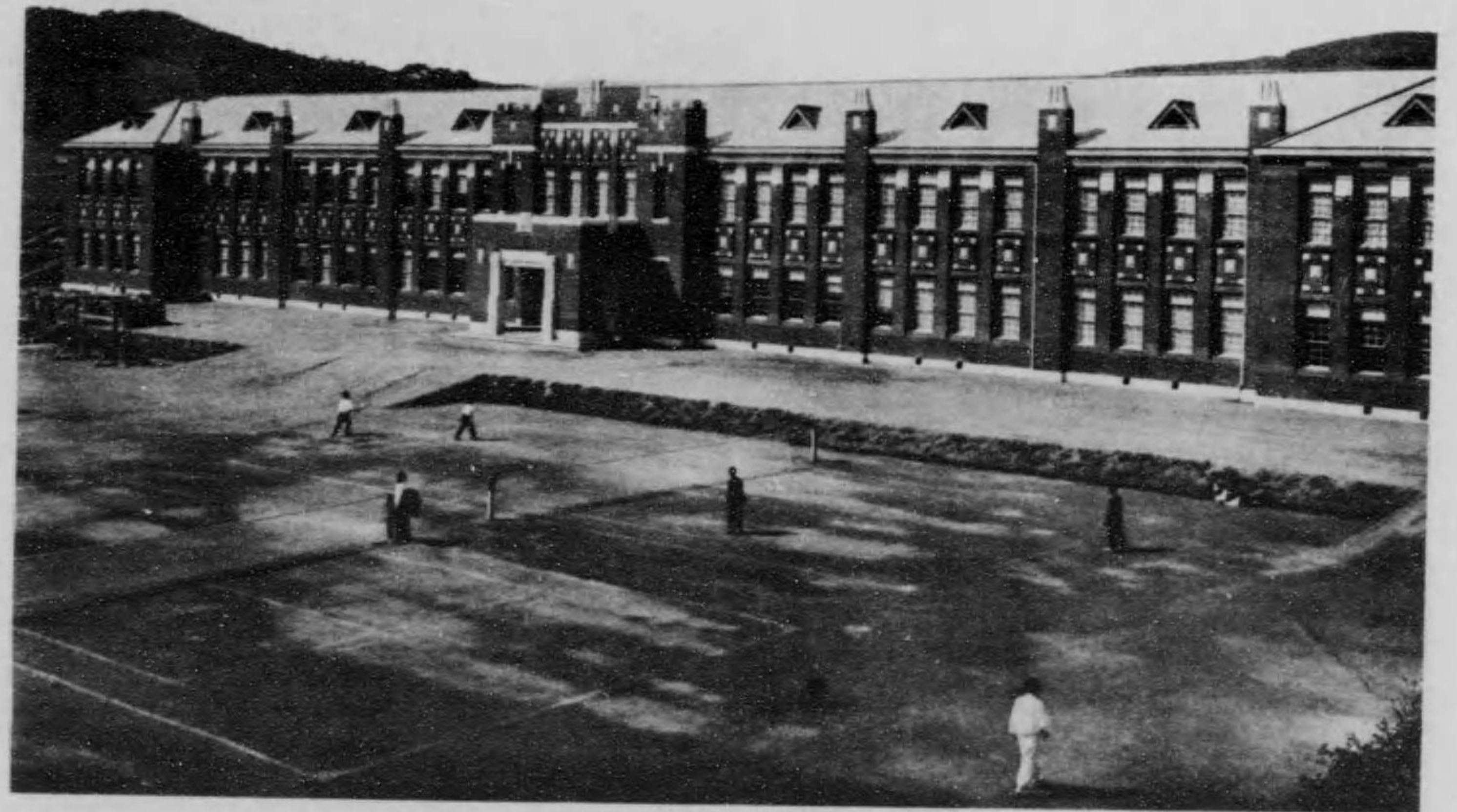


PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL AT KEIJO

Normal schools in Chosen are of two kinds, Central and Provincial. There is one central institution, Keijo Normal School, with a six-year course, 5 years in the general and 1 year in the practical course. As for other normal schools, there is one in each province, their course being three or two years.

京畿道公立師範學校

朝鮮の師範學校には官立と公立とがある。官立は京城師範學校一校で、其の修業年限は普通科五年、演習科一年、合計六年である。公立師範學校は各道に一校づゝ設置し、其の修業年限三年又は二年である。





PRIMARY SCHOOL AT SEISHU AND
COMMON SCHOOL AT SHIN-GISHU

A Primary School for Japanese children in Chosen is just the same as that in the homeland. A Common School for Korean children has a course of 4 to 6 years, those with a six-year course ranking in the same grade as Japanese Primary Schools. In special circumstances it is allowable for Koreans to enter public schools for Japanese and vice versa.

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小學校は内地の小學校と同じく、主として内地人兒童を收容し、普通學校は四年程度乃至六年程度のものであるが、主として朝鮮人兒童を收容してゐる。而して其の六年程度のは、全く尋常小學校と同一程度である。但し特別の事情あるものは、内地人にして普通學校に入り、朝鮮人にして小學校に入學するものもある。

上、清州公立尋常高等小學校
下、新義州公立普通學校

GOVERNMENT GENERAL LIBRARY

This new library, which is under the direct management of the Government, is in South Gate Street. It was built in the spring of 1924.

RAILWAY LIBRARY

This library is situated at Ryusan, Keijo. It was founded by the South Manchuria Railway Company and taken over by the Railway Bureau of the Government-General on the retransfer to it of the Railways in Chosen.

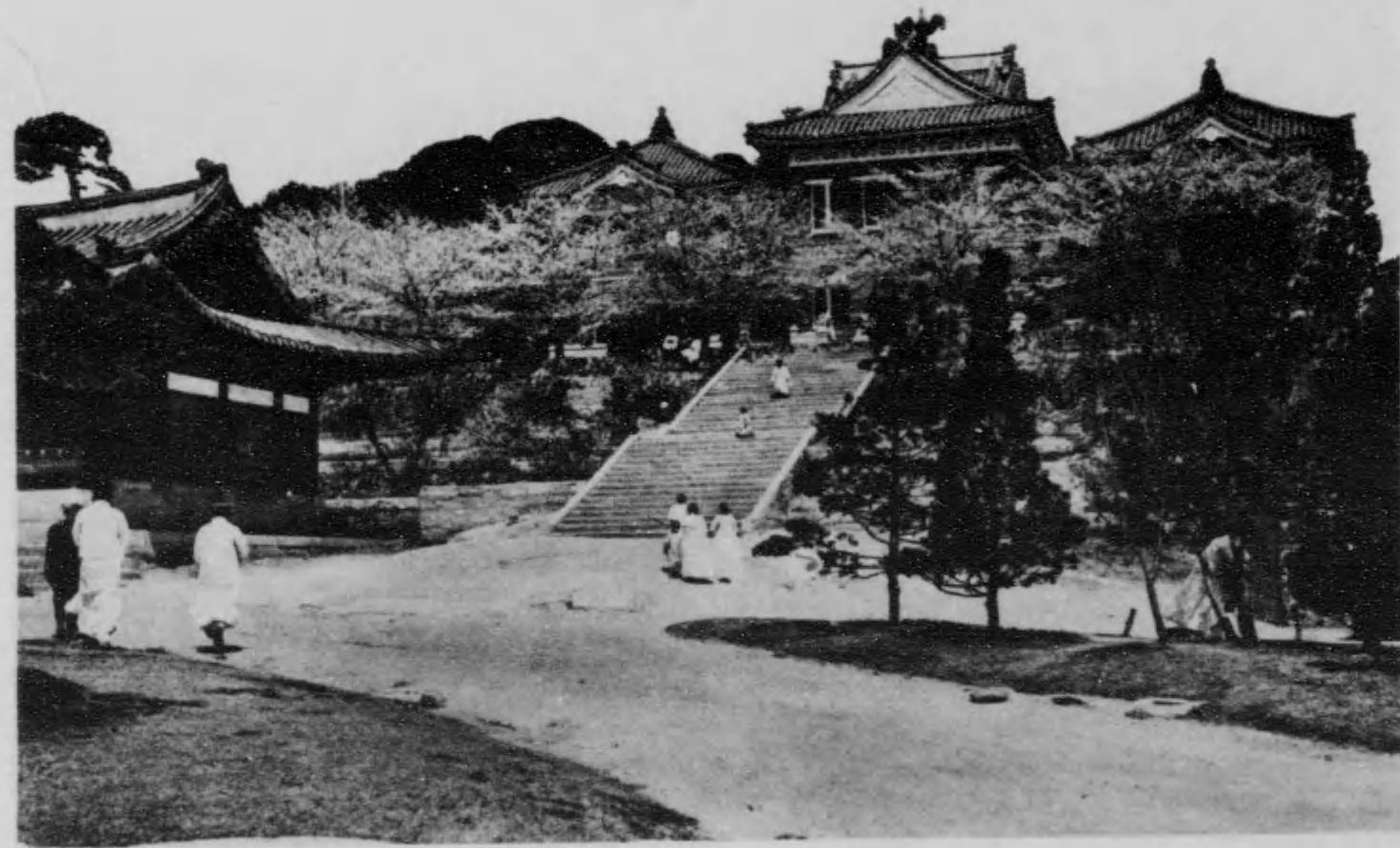
左、朝鮮總督府圖書館

總督府直營の圖書館で、京城府南大門通に在り、大正十三年春季中新築竣功したものである。

右、滿鐵京城圖書館

南滿洲鐵道株式會社京城管理局の經營で、京城府内新龍山に在る。(滿鐵に對する朝鮮國有鐵道經營委託解除の後は鐵道圖書館と稱し本府鐵道局に於て之を管理してゐる)





SHOKEI-EN

Shokei-en is that part of the grounds of Shotoku or East Palace thrown open to the general public. It contains a museum and zoological and botanical gardens. The building on the terrace is the Art Gallery, in which excellent specimens of Korean fine arts dating from olden times are on view.

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昌慶苑

昌慶苑は李王家昌徳宮の一部で、博物館敷地及動物園として特に一般に開放せられてゐるものである。園の正面なる増上の建物は近時築造したる美術館で、朝鮮古來の優秀なる美術品を多く藏置陳列してゐる。

CHOSEN ART EXHIBITION

An Art Exhibition is opened in Keijo every year under the auspices of the Government-General for encouragement of the fine arts in the peninsula. The picture shows some of the foreign paintings put on view at the second exhibition in June, 1923.

朝鮮美術展覽會

朝鮮美術展覽會は朝鮮に於ける美術獎勵の爲總督府主催の下に毎年一回開催するものであつて、同は大正十二年六月京城に開催の第二回展覽會に於ける西洋畫陳列の一部である。





KEIGAKU-IN

The Keigaku-in is an institution established for the study of Confucianism as well as for the veneration of Chinese sages, thus making for the moral cultivation of the people. It was formerly the highest seat of learning in the country, and was re-organized under its present name at the time of the annexation, when the Emperor was pleased to donate 250,000 *yen* to it as a maintenance fund. The Taisei-den Hall, as seen in the picture, is part of the institution kept sacred to the memory of Confucius and other learned men.

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經學院

經學院は經學を講じ文廟を祀り風教徳化を裨補する機關で、曾て日韓併合に際し、従前の最高學府たりし成均館の組織を變更して現稱に改めたものである。當時 天皇陛下は畏くも同院の維持基金として特に金二十五萬圓を下賜せられた。國中の大成殿は經學院の一部で、孔子及之に配享せる賢哲の靈位を安置せる處である。

KOSHO-EN

Kosho-en is a quiet spot surrounded by thick pine woods on a hill at Kyu-ryusan outside the city proper of Keijo. The golf course opened here a few years ago enjoys a pleasant location, presenting to golfers a different view of every green. But this ground is now transferred to Sciryori, another suburb of Keijo, where a new course has but lately been provided.

OLYMPIC TRIAL MEETING

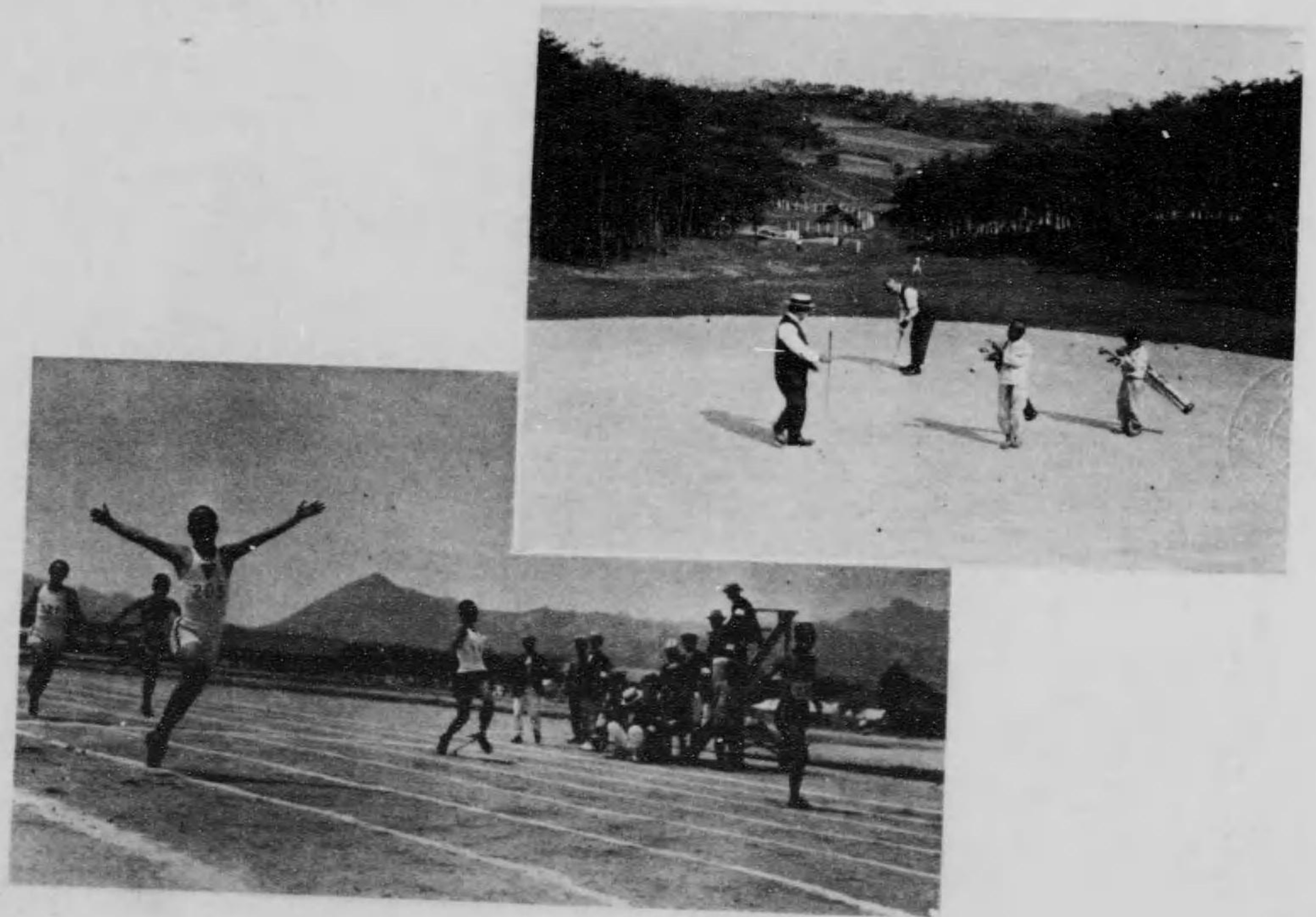
This is a view of the all-Chosen Olympic trial meeting held at Kuuren-in Ground in Keijo in May, 1924.

全鮮選手の豫選大會で、大正十三年五月京城訓練院に於て行はれたものである。

左、オリンピック豫選大會

孝昌園は京城府舊龍山の小丘、老松鬱蒼たる幽境で、最近に設けられたゴルフグラウンドの如きは、各グリーン毎に展望その景致を異にし、競技者を娛ましむるに足る。(木リンクは既に廢され、現今京城郊外清涼里附近に設けられて居る)

右、孝昌園





(36)

ARCHERY CONTEST

In old Korea archery was regarded as one of the most important military arts, and was included among the subjects of examination of military officers. Thus the Korean military class put great stress upon archery, making training grounds for it in local centres and holding contests regularly every year. It is still pursued as a popular sport.

GYUJI-DO

In a suburb of Keijo, at the foot of Mount Haldan, is a small valley called Gyuji-do noted for its cherry-blossoms. The trees are century-old and are of Japanese origin. In the spring they make a real flowery canopy and invite thousands of pleasure-seekers. It can be reached by automobile from Keijo or by rail to Sodo on the Kei-Gen Line and thence by a walk of two miles.

上、大弓競技

弓術は往時朝鮮に於て各種武藝中最も重んぜられたもの、一つで武官科擧の試験科目の一に加へられ、兩班中の武班は特に其の修練に努め、各地方の中心地には練武試合場が設けられ、恒例として毎年定日に優秀者相集合して試合を行ふたものである。その遺習今猶存し、大弓の競技が盛に行はれる。

下、牛耳洞

牛耳洞は京城郊外北漢山麓の溪谷であつて、百六十餘年前洪良浩が日本種の櫻を多く栽えたのが各處に點在し、花時には綺霞を散じ彩雲を簇らし、民衆の慰樂場と化して觀賞者を引き着ける。京城より自動車の便があり、又汽車に依れば京元線倉洞驛に下車し、それから約一里にして達する。

KOKAMON TELEPHONE BRANCH OFFICE

This office was established in December, 1922, when the city of Keijo was divided, so far as the telephone service is concerned, into three districts, viz., Central, Ryuzan, and Kokamon.

JINSEN POST OFFICE

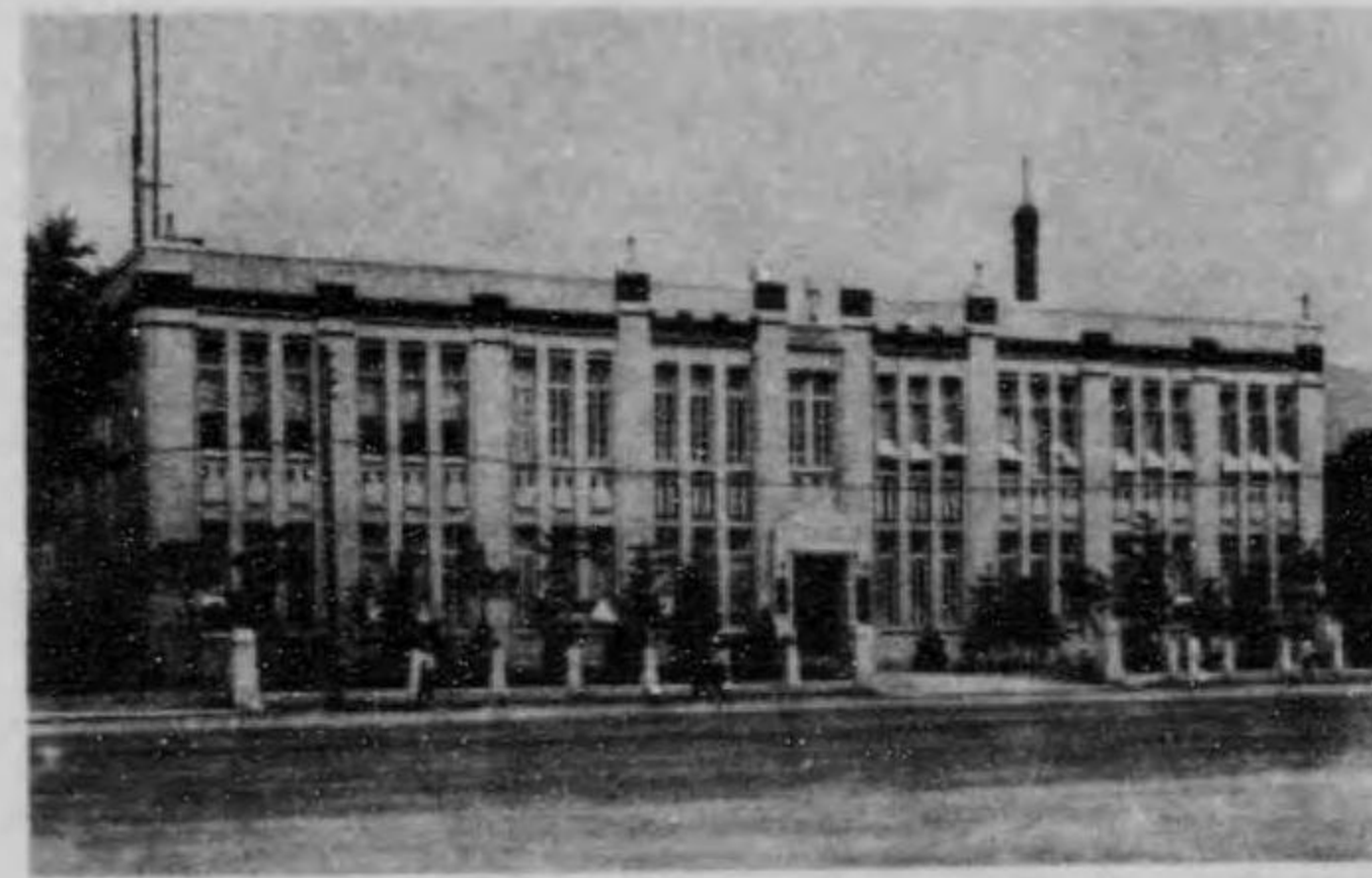
This is one of the oldest post offices in Chosen, having been established by the Japanese Government as early as 1880. The building shown below was completed in November, 1923.

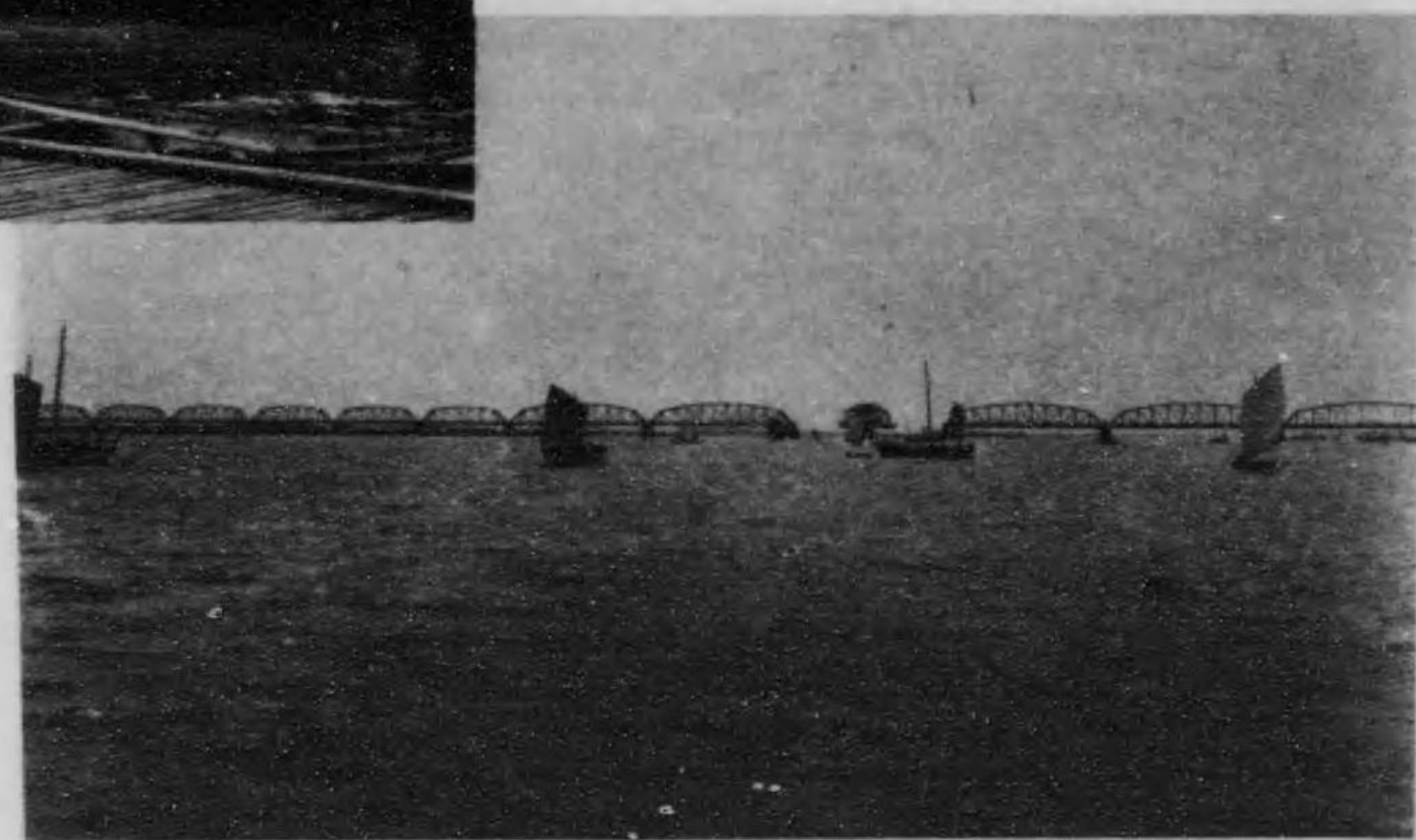
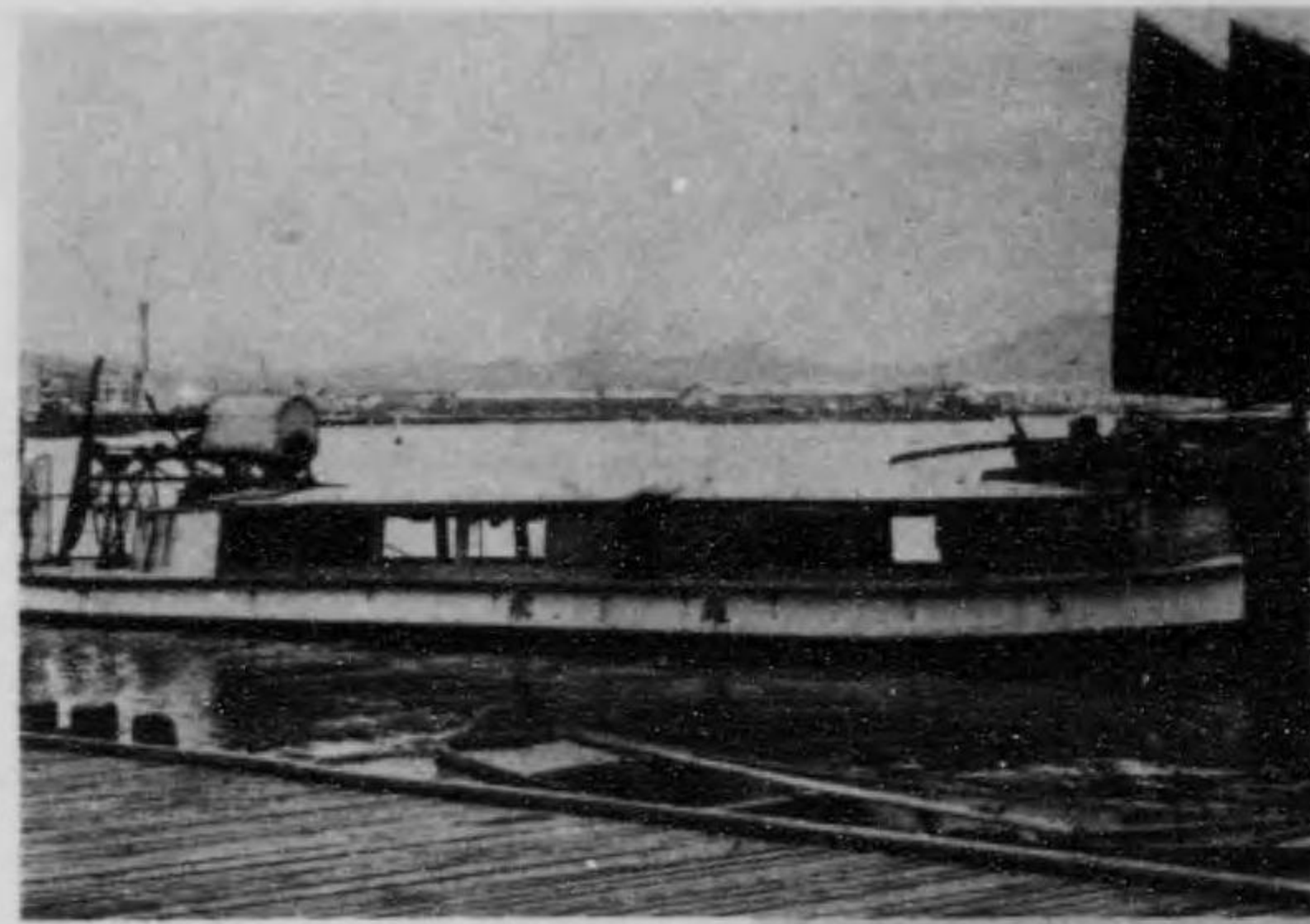
光化門電話分局は、京城府内の電話通話區域を京城中央本局・龍山・光化門分局の三つに分割するに方りて新設したもので、本廳舎は大正十一年十二月に落成したのである。

下、仁川郵便局

仁川郵便局は明治十三年頃朝鮮に設置せられた最古の日本郵便局の一つで、圖中の廳舎は大正十二年十一月三十日改築の功を竣へたものである。

上、光化門電話分局





MOTOR BOATS

Motor boats being of light draught and fast are well suited for navigating rivers. In Chosen there are 4 in use on the Yalu and 2 on the Kau for the carrying of passengers, and their routes measure respectively over 300 miles and 150 miles. There is also a smaller one plying on the Rakuto-ko.

IRON BRIDGE OVER YALU

The iron bridge spanning the Yalu connects the Manchurian Railway with the Korean trunk line, and was built by the Railway Bureau of the Government-General in 1911. It is 3,090 feet long, with a footway 8 foot wide on either side. The centre span of the bridge opens to allow the passage of ships on the river.

右、鴨綠江鐵橋

鴨綠江鐵橋は朝鮮鐵道幹線と南滿洲鐵道安奉線とを聯絡する一大鐵橋で、明治四十四年總督府鐵道局の建設に係り、總延長三千九十八呎、中央に鐵道軌條を敷き、左右兩側に幅八呎の歩道を設け、又橋桁の中央一連を開閉式として江上の舟行に便してゐる。

左、プロペラー船

プロペラー船は吃水甚だ淺く、速力亦比較的快捷で、河上航行船として最便利なので、朝鮮にても旅客運搬用として鴨綠江に四隻、漢江に二隻を使用してゐる。其の吃水は五吋乃至十吋、總噸數は五噸乃至十七噸、速力は七節乃至十節で、航行里數は鴨綠江百五十里、漢江六十六里である。尙洛東江でも小型船一隻を運航してゐる。

CHOSŌN HOTEL

The Chosen hotel was opened to business in 1914 by the Railway Department of the Government-General. The building in foreign style cost 840,000 yen to erect. It has over 80 rooms with a spacious dining room, big hall, and lovely garden, and is counted among the foremost in the Orient, its up-to-date accommodation being well known to tourists.

朝鮮ホテル

朝鮮ホテルは大正三年總督府鐵道局が工費八十四萬圓を投じて京城に建築した洋式旅館で、客室八十有餘を算し、大食堂あり、大會場あり、庭園も廣く、設備の整うて居ることは東洋有數と稱せられてゐる。





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GOVERNMENT-GENERAL HOSPITAL

This central medical organ of Chosen was in existence in pre-annexation days, and has since been greatly enlarged. Recent extension work has been undertaken in both building and equipment at great cost to secure a thoroughly up-to-date institution in every respect.

朝鮮總督府醫院

總督府の始政に際し、保護政治時代の施設を繼承擴充した中央醫療機關であつて、最近更に巨費を投じて院舎を擴築し、分科を完成し、其の設備内容一層の齊整を見るに至つた。

VISITING DOCTORS

In Chosen the distribution of medical organs is still far from adequate. This, coupled with the slight sanitary knowledge of the people, has necessitated the founding of Provincial Hospitals in the principal centres and the appointment of public doctors to remote parts. But to those parts of the country still beyond the reach of these medical provisions, doctors from the nearest Hospital are sent periodically. The picture represents doctors on such a visit.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL AT KUNSAN

A Provincial Hospital is maintained with the interest from the Imperial donation fund specially granted to Chosen and an annual subsidy from the Government-General. These hospitals, now 26 in number, are found in each provincial capital and other towns. The picture represents one of the more recent establishments.

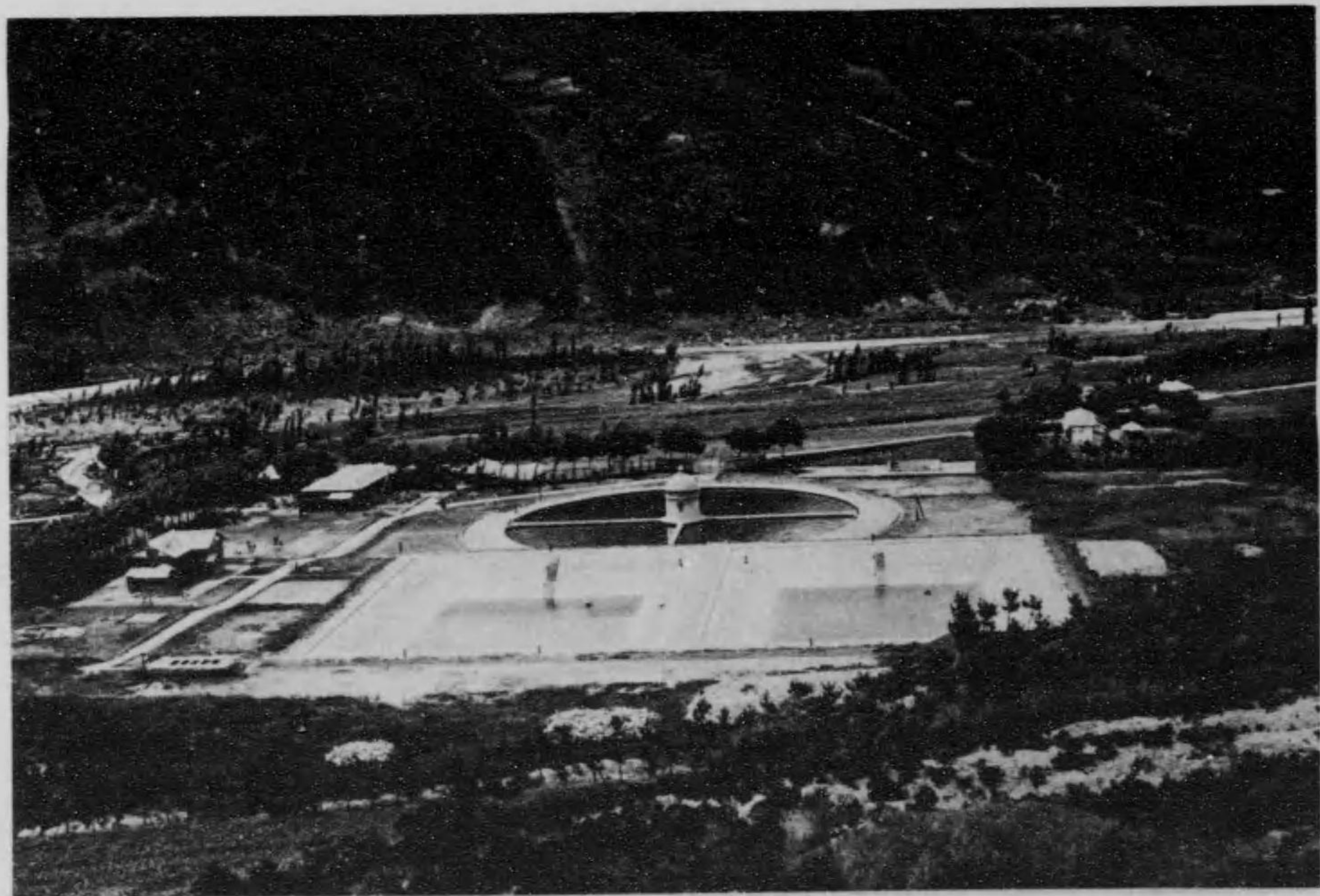
朝鮮に於ては、醫療機關の分布が未だ普からざるのみならず、民度が猶低いので、各道の編要地に慈惠醫院を設け、邊陲地には公醫を置き、民間醫療機關と相俟ちて、及ばざる僻遠の地に對しては、各慈惠醫院が隨時醫員を派して巡回診療を行なうてゐる。

左、春川醫院の巡回診療

道立醫院は、主として併合の際下し給へる臨時恩賜金の利益及毎年政府補助金を以て經營する一般醫療機關で、兼ねて貧民救済をも行ひ、併合後各道廳所在地その他に設置したが、近時大に其の擴張充實を圖り、總數二十六を算するに至つた。近道立群山醫院の如きも亦最近に設けられたもの、一つである。

右、群山醫院





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WATERWORKS RESERVOIR AT TAIKYU

Most of the waterworks in Chosen were established by the Government, and later on transferred to public bodies, such as municipalities and townships. At present Keijo and 24 other towns are provided with waterworks. The reservoir at Taikyū under municipal management is large enough to supply 30,000 people.

大邱水道貯水池

朝鮮の上水道は本府始政前後より漸次敷設したもので、初は國に於て計畫施工し、其の後府面等の公共團體が工事費の國庫補助を受けて起工敷設したものの漸く多く、當初の官營のものも、漸次府營に移され、今日にては、京城外二十四箇所の重要都市に給水を見るに至り、現に工事計畫中のものも尠くない。大邱水道の如きも府營水道の一で、三萬人に對する給水能力を有してゐる。

SALVATION ARMY CHILDREN'S HOME

This is maintained by the Korean headquarters of the Salvation Army in Keijo, and its object is to receive helpless or homeless children and give them suitable training. This Home was started a few years ago with the aid of voluntary contributions from many quarters.

SEVERANCE HOSPITAL

This hospital, situated outside the South Gate, Keijo, is maintained by American Mission Boards and has a medical college attached to it. The hospital has been in existence for many years and is of great medical service to the country.

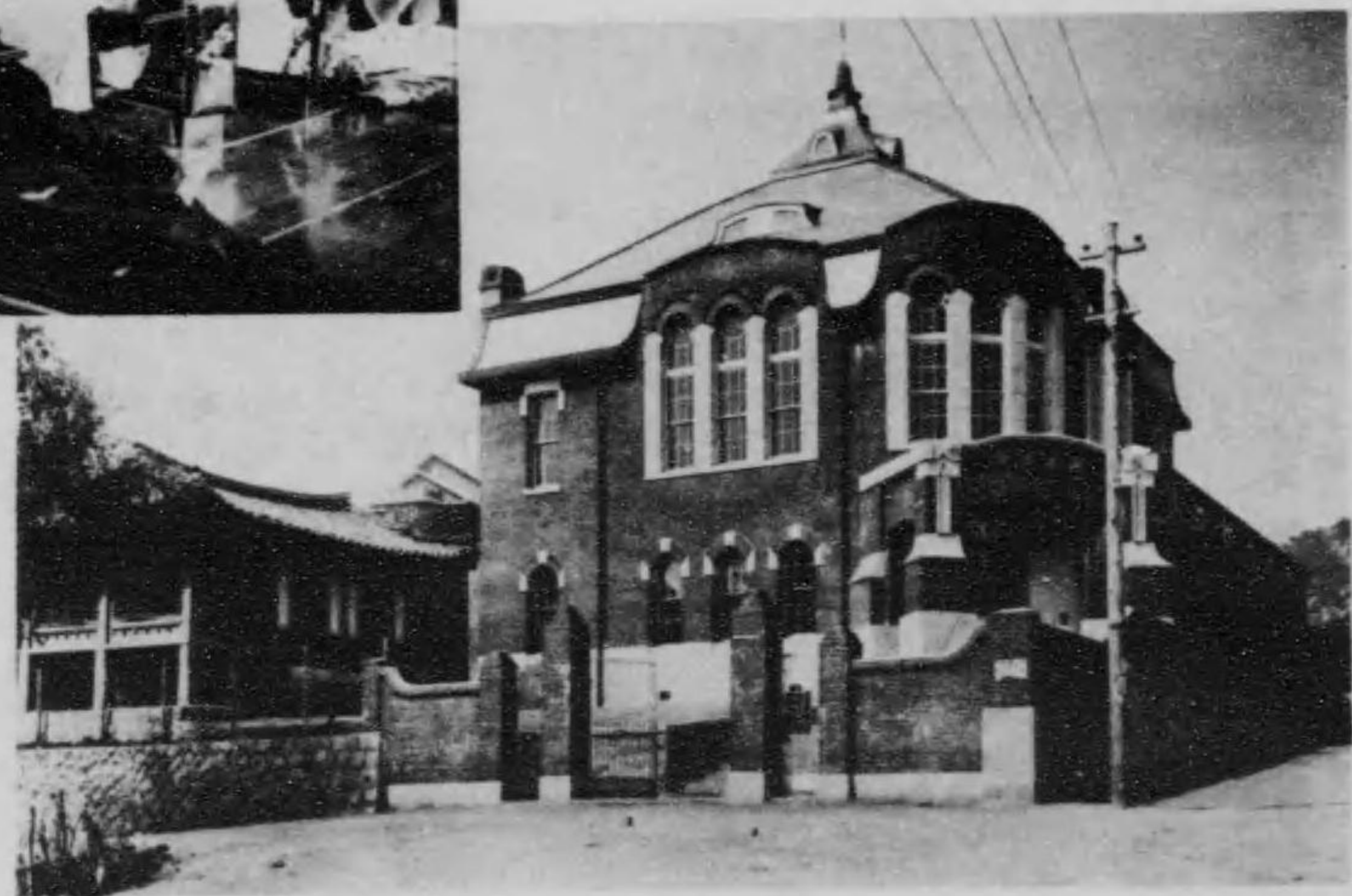
セヴランス病院は米國北長老派基督教宣教團の經營で、設立既に久しく、且醫學專門學校を附設し、朝鮮醫界に貢獻せし所も尠くない。位置は京城府南大門外である。

下、セヴランス病院

英國救世軍朝鮮本營の經營する所で、貧兒、放浪兒童等を收容し、相當の訓育を施すことを目的としてゐる。本ホームは官民有志喜捨の淨財に依り近年設立したものである。

上、京城救世軍育兒ホーム





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BLIND AND DEAF-MUTE DEPARTMENT
OF SAISEI-IN ASYLUM

The Saisei-in in Keijo is a charitable organization established with 500,000 yen of the Imperial donation fund specially granted to Chosen. At present it is divided into two parts, orphanage and blind and deaf-mute department. The picture shows the deaf-mutes practising sewing.

KOJO-KAN HALL

The Kojo-kan Hall is under the management of a Japanese Buddhist Mission at Tennen-do, Keijo. It aims at the social enlightenment of Koreans, and has three departments, cultural, educational, and industrial.

右、向上會館

向上會館は眞宗大谷派本願寺の經營で、京城府天然洞に在る。朝鮮人教化を目的とし、教養・修學・授産の三部に分ちて種々の社會施設を爲してゐる。

左、濟生院盲啞部

朝鮮總督府濟生院は、日韓併合に際して特に下賜せられたる臨時恩賜金五十萬圓を基本として設置せし慈善救済の機關で、現今は孤兒養育部及盲啞部の二つに分かれてゐる。本圖は盲啞部啞生裁縫實習の光景である。

CITY OF HEIJO

Heijo is the city in which Chitzu founded his kingdom, to be supplanted long afterwards by the kingdom of Kokuryu which lasted for about 700 years. It stands on the bank of the River Daido and occupies a most prominent position in the west, and especially so in an economic sense. The population of late has passed the 100,000 mark, and in prosperity the city ranks next to Keijo. It promises to become a great industrial centre in no distant future.

平壤市街

平壤は俗に箕子朝鮮發祥の地と稱せられ、漢の樂浪郡を置かれた所で、又高句麗長壽王以後の王都であつたとの記録もある。市街は大同江に臨みて西鮮の要衝に當り、商業上に於ても亦樞要の地位を占めてゐる。最近人口十萬に達し、股賑京城に次ぎ、將來の大工業地として屬目せられてゐる。

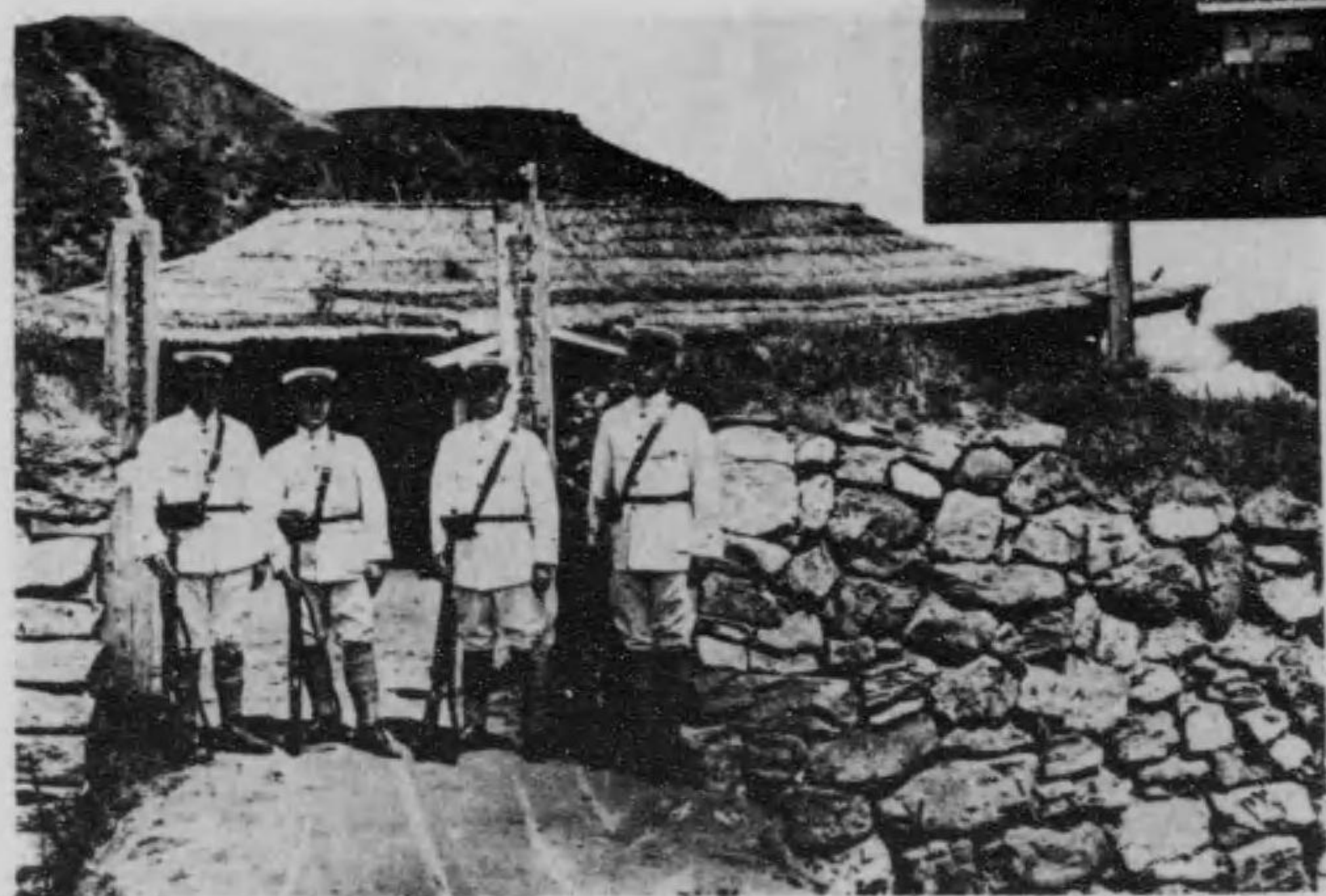


CHUKOCHIN AND KEIZAN POLICE STATIONS

The Korean frontier, bounded by the rivers Yalu and Tumen, extends hundreds of miles, and in the more inaccessible parts of it both traffic and defence are very difficult. Thus the 2,500 police stationed at posts at intervals of about 5 miles from each other are quite deserving of sympathy. The picture represents two of the more important of those outlying stations, the one in Chukochin, North Heian, and the other in Keizan, South Kankyo.

右、中江鎮警察署
左、惠山警察署江口警察官駐在所

朝鮮の陸接國境は鴨綠豆滿兩江を界とし、延長三百三十餘里、僻遠にして文化開けず、交通不便を極め、匪徒防止の困難名状すべからざるものがある。而も江岸警備の警察官は約二千五百人、約二里に一駐在所を有するに過ぎないので、所管警察官の勞苦は寔に同情に値するものがある。圖は此等警備機關の中樞機關で、平安北道中江鎮警察署及び咸鏡南道の惠山警察署江口警察官駐在所である。此等は僻遠の地として普通の設備すら意の如くならざるものがある。



SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court in Chosen is substantially equivalent to the one in Japan. The building situated in Teido, Keijo, was erected during the Protectorate régime as offices for the Board of Finance of the Korean Government.

高等法院

朝鮮の高等法院は略々内地の大審院に類するものである。現應舎は保護政治時代韓國度支部として建築したもので、京城眞洞に在る。



右、大邱覆審法院

朝鮮の覆審法院は第二審裁判所で、内地の地方裁判所の第二審事務と控訴院とを兼ねたやうなもので、目下京城、平壤、大邱の三箇所に在る。大邱覆審法院廳舎は大正十二年の新築に係るものである。

左、新義州地方法院公判状況

朝鮮の地方法院は第一審裁判所で、京城外十一箇所に設置せられ、又其の事務の一部を取扱はしむる爲に、地方法院支廳を樞要地五十二箇所に設置してある。審理公判等總て内地と異りがない。

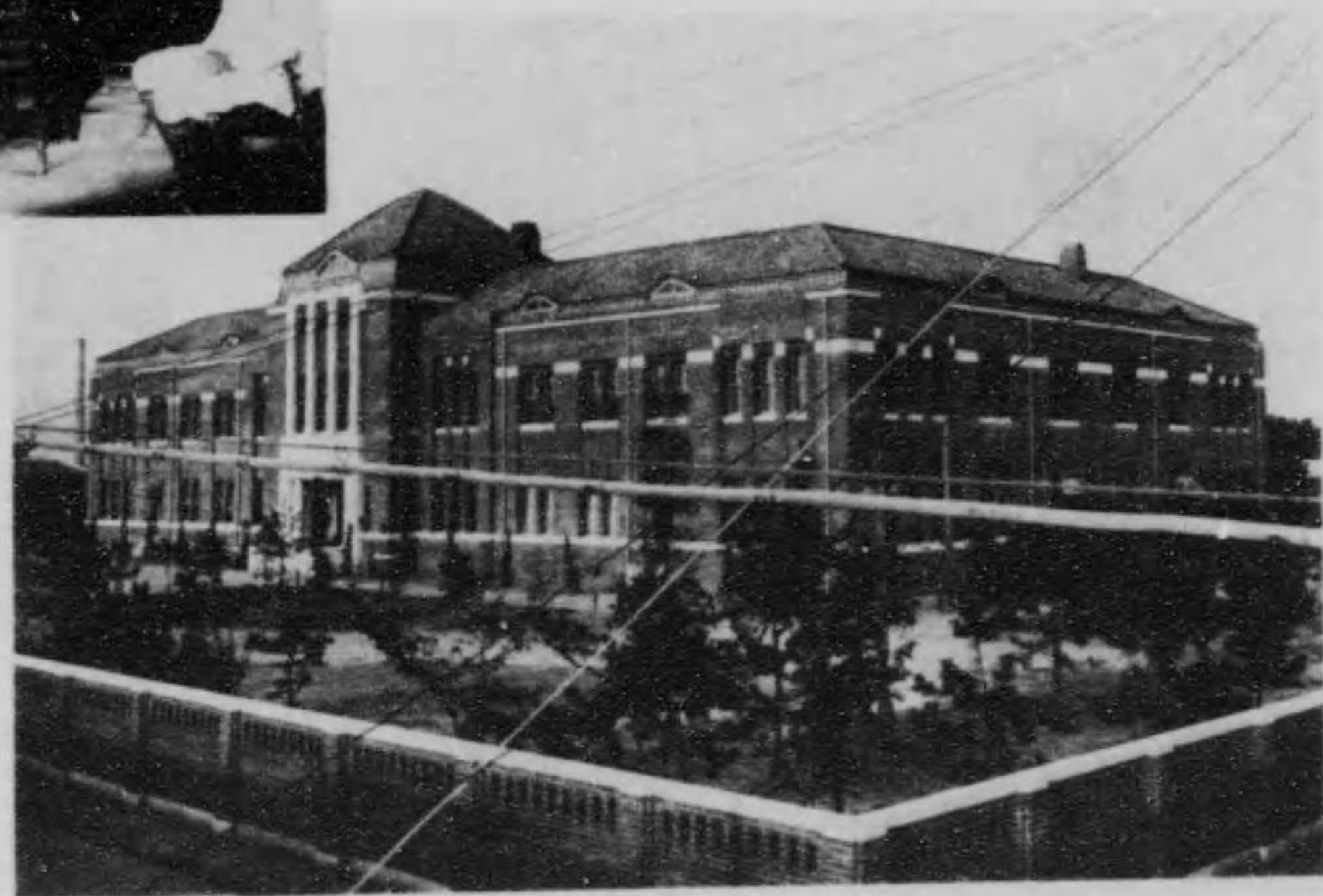
(48)

COURT OF APPEAL AT TAIKYU

The Court of Appeal in Chosen is a court of the second instance, and combines the duties discharged by a local court of review and an appellate court in Japan. There are three in Chosen, viz., in Keijo, Heijo, and Taikyu, which last was built in 1923.

SCENE IN LOCAL COURT AT SHIN-GISHU

A Local Court in Chosen is simply a court of the first instance, and there are 12 of them in all, though some part of their business is done by branch offices established in 52 important places. Examination and trial are conducted exactly as in Japan.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
AND HONGAN-JI

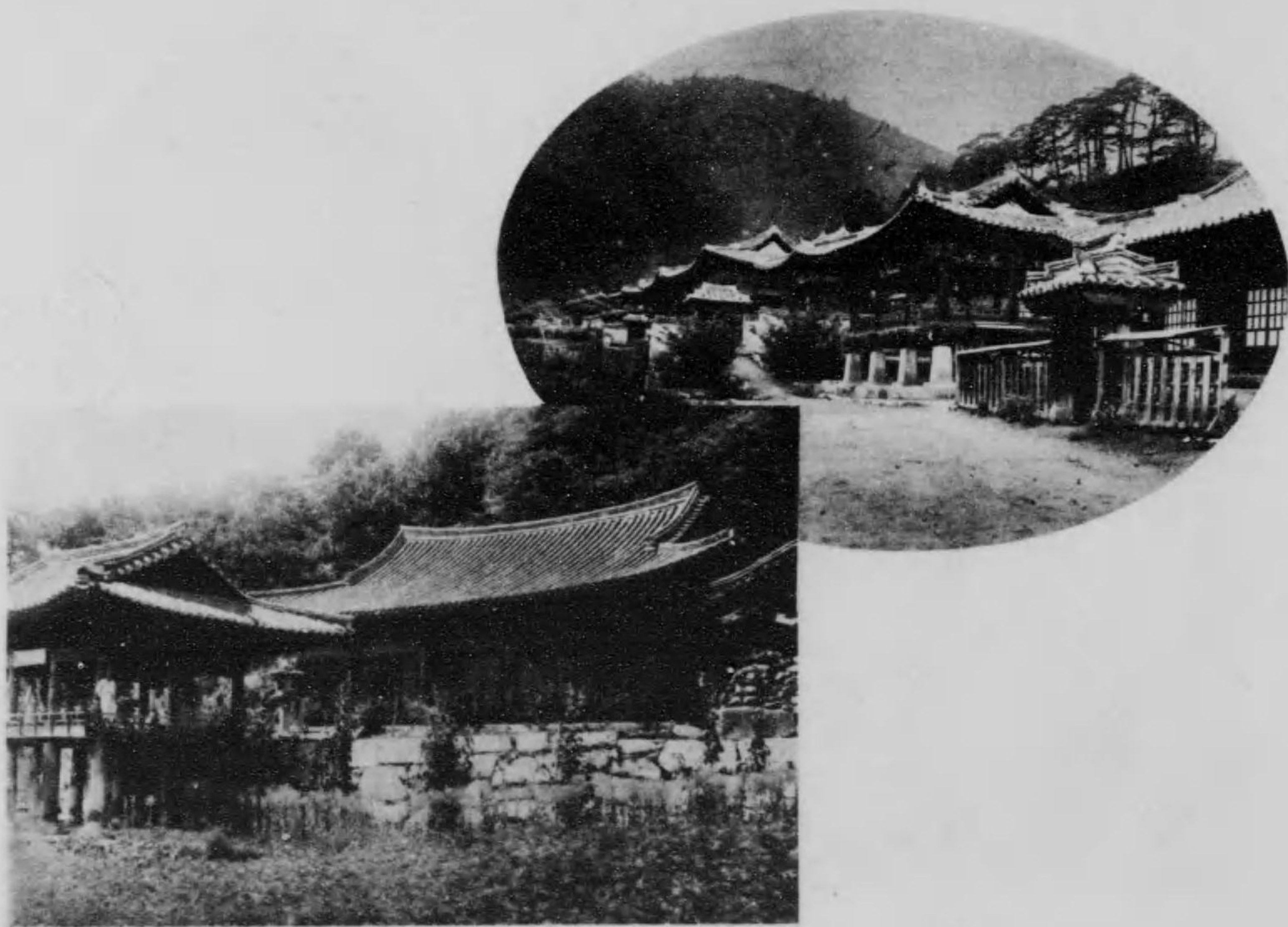
The Roman Catholic Church under the control of the French Catholic Evangelical Mission stands on a height in Meiji-machi, Keijo. This Mission was the pioneer in spreading the gospel of Christianity in the peninsula.

Hongan-ji, a Buddhist Temple situated at the foot of South Hill in Keijo, is the propagating headquarters of the Otani Sect of Japanese Buddhism in Chosen. This sect was the first to send men into the peninsula.

國の東本願寺別院は京都東本願寺の別院で、京
南に在つて朝鮮に於ける眞宗大谷派布教の總
督を爲してゐる。同派は内地佛教各派中最も早く
朝鮮布教に著手したものである。鐘觀大天主堂は
京城府明治町の小丘上に在る天主教布教所であ
る。本教派も亦基督教各派中最先に朝鮮傳道に指
を染めたものである。

右、大天主堂左、東本願寺別院





(50)

SHAKUO-JI

This ancient temple, one of the greatest in Chosen, was erected by the Founder of the Yi Dynasty, and was rebuilt in the middle of the same era. There is an array of classic buildings still unchanged, bespeaking the splendour of those days, while the natural objects around add pre-eminently to the beauty of the place. The temple is about 3 miles north-east of Shakuo-ji Station.

FUSEKI-JI

This temple stands on Mount Taihaku in North Keisho Province. The Muryo-den, its main building, is the oldest and finest structure in Chosen, and is as precious a monument to the country as is Horyu Temple to Japan. The building, 700 years old, with its images of Buddha and its carvings, which are all masterpieces comparable in effect to the art productions of the Nara Period in Japan, is now the only specimen remaining of the architecture in the most palmy days of the Koryu Era.

右、釋王寺

釋王寺は李朝太祖の創建に係り、現在の建物は、其の舊基に従うて同朝中葉に再建したものである。朝鮮名刹の一つで、七堂伽藍具備して能く當時の壯美を今日に傳へ、境内の山水亦頗る清秀である。京元線釋王寺驛より西北方約一里十町の處に在る。

左、浮石寺

浮石寺は慶尙北道榮州郡の大白山に在る。其の本堂なる無量壽殿は朝鮮最古のそうして又最美の木造建築で、朝鮮の法隆寺とも稱すべき貴重な遺物である。建築年代は約六百五十年前で、高麗時代末期の様式を代表するに過ぎないものであるけれども、建築、佛像、彫刻等何れも非常の傑作で、我が奈良朝時代の雅致さへ懸ばせるのみならず、高麗朝藝術の最盛期を代表する建築物として現今遺存せるものは、之を措きて他に殆ど無いのである。

BUKKOKU-JI AND SEKKUTSU-AN

Bukkoku-ji is an old Buddhist temple situated on the western slope of Mount Togan, 10 miles from Keishu, the old capital of Silla. Vairocana in the Daiyu-den Hall and Amitabha in the Gokuraku-den Hall, both bronze statues, are typical of the art of Silla, as are Taho-to and Shala-to, two pagodas, near by.

Sekkutsu-an is a holy cave on the same mountain and about 2 miles from Bukkoku-ji. It is lined with granite and in the centre of it stands a large stone statue of Buddha, while on the walls themselves are carved images of two Giants, four Deva Kings, an eleven-faced Goddess of mercy, great Disciples, and a number of Celestial Saints. All are representative works of the period.

石窟庵は佛國寺の奥二十七町吐含山上に在る。花崗石で内面を疊んだ石窟の中央に釋迦如來の大石像を安置し、周囲の壁面には金剛力士・四天王・十一面觀世音・十大弟子・諸菩薩等の像を彫刻し、其の意匠・構造手法等共に新羅美術の粹である。

右、石窟庵の石佛
左、佛國寺

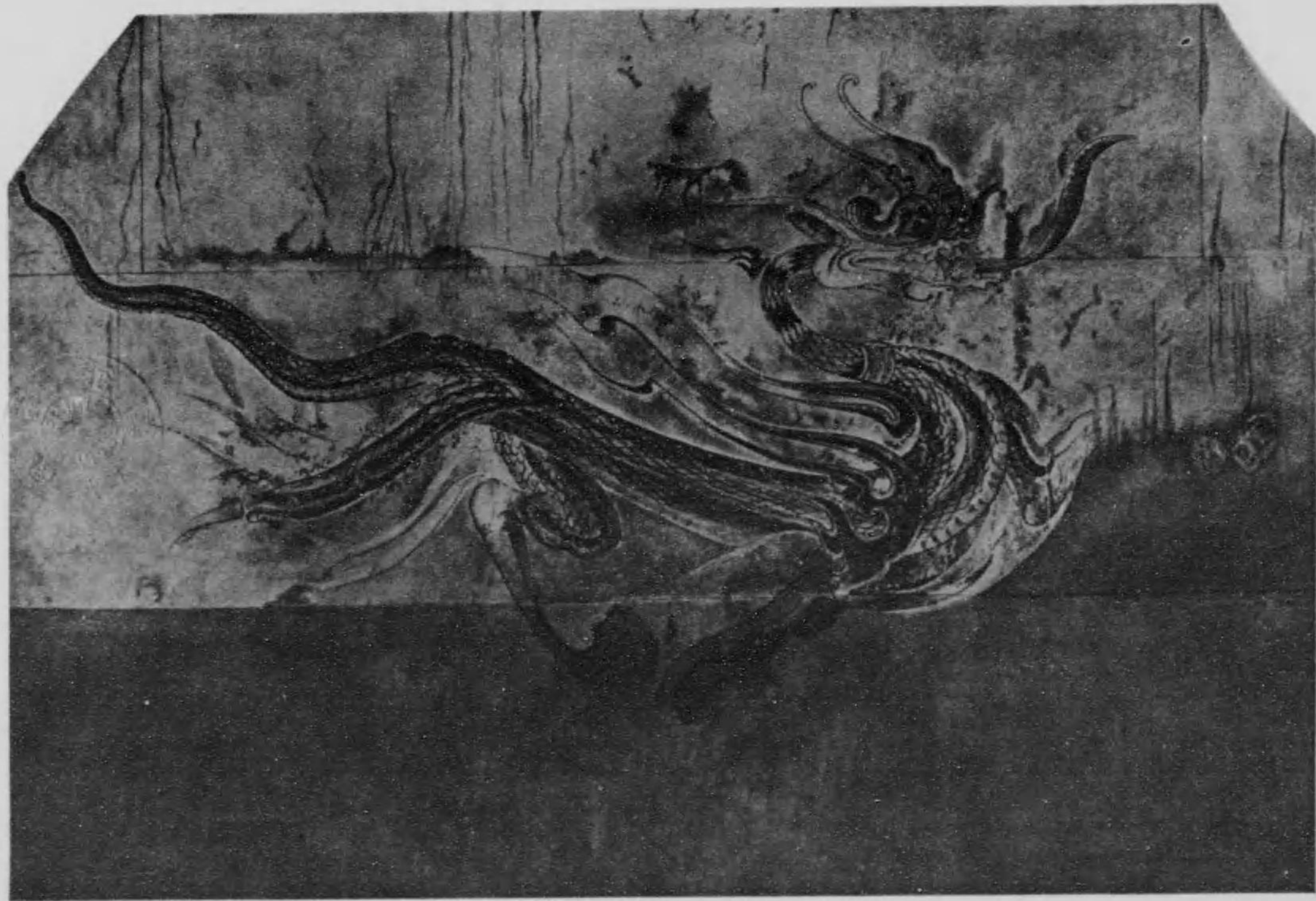


江西古墳の壁畫

平安南道江西邑遇賢里に高句麗時代の古墳が三基ある。今より約一千三百五十年前頃のもので、玄室や石槨の構造最も巧に、手法精美を極めてゐる。殊に其の壁畫文様は雄麗豊美の極致に達し、支那の南北朝又は我邦の推古朝の様式を發揮し、東洋最古の美術の一として推稱されてゐる。圖は大墓の玄室東壁の壁畫で、四神の一たる蒼龍を現はしたものである。

MURAL PAINTING ON OLD TOMB AT KOSAI

Some of the rarest relics of old Korea are the tombs at Kosai, South Heian Province. There are three great sepulchres, about 1,350 years old, and the vaults and stone coffins are of exquisite workmanship. Especially beautiful are the paintings on the walls. These are all expressive of the style of art prevailing during a certain period in ancient China and Japan, and are cherished as among the oldest examples of Oriental art. The picture shows a mural painting of the Dragon, one of the four sacred animals.





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SITE OF HANGETSU-JO AND HEISAI TO

Situated on the top of Mount Fuso, north-west of Ronsan, is an old royal castle of Paljeh with the River Kin winding below. It was built in the shape of a half-moon; hence the name of Hangetsu-jo or Demi-lune Castle. On the hill and down the stream are several places of interest full of legend and romance.

Heisai-to is a pagoda in a southern suburb of Fuyo, the old capital of Paljeh, near Ronsan. It was erected during the latter period of the Three Kingdoms as part of a famous temple, but now stands alone to tell of the glory and misery of by-gone days, the temple itself having been reduced to ashes after the downfall of Paljeh. It is the oldest tower existing in the country and serves to show that the Korean and Japanese arts were very closely associated with each other at the time.

百濟城址

半月城址は百濟王城の遺蹟で、忠清南道論山の西北、扶餘邑の背後なる扶蘇山上に在り、其の下を貫流する錦江に依りて半月狀をなしてゐる。山上には迎月臺、送月臺、酒池樓等其の跡を留め、江に臨みて阜蘭寺や落花巖があり、又江を隔て、大哉閣、水北亭等がある。

平濟塔

平濟塔は往時百濟の王都たりし扶餘の邑内に在る百濟型石塔婆で、三國時代末期の建造に係り、百濟藝術の粹であつたが、百濟滅亡後、塔面に唐羅戰捷の紀功文を刻されたけれども、此の塔は朝鮮最古の塔婆で、百濟藝術と日本に傳つた飛鳥式藝術との關聯を偲ぶ可き貴重な遺物である。

SWINGING AT KAIJO

According to native custom the 5th of May of the lunar calendar is the one and only holiday for Korean girls throughout the year. On this day they dress in their best and gather in a field to enjoy themselves, mostly by swinging under a big tree.

LANTERN FESTIVAL AT KAIJO

Kaijo was formerly a great stronghold of Buddhism, and the 8th of April of the lunar calendar, that is the birthday of Buddha, is still celebrated there in a most enthusiastic way. In the evening every street is decorated with lanterns of various kinds and lighted at dusk, making the entire town a sea of light, attracting crowds of visitors to it from far and near.

朝鮮の舊慣に依れば、陰曆五月五日の端午の節句は一年一回の女子の遊戯日で、此の日婦女子は盛装して野外に集合遊樂し、殊に處々の大樹に鞦韆をしつらへて遊ぶことが年中行事の一つである。

左、開城に於ける端午のブランコ

開城は佛教が隆盛を極めた高麗の都であつた。けに陰曆四月八日の釋迦誕生日を祝ふこと全鮮中最も盛で、其の夜を燈夕と名づけ種々様々の形に造つた燈籠や燈竿にて滿街を燈飾し、日暮一齊に點火して不夜城を現出し、遠近よりの遊覽客で市中は雜沓を極むるのである。

右、灌佛日の觀燈會





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WASHING AND FULLING

Korean women of the lower class have the custom of washing their clothes in nearby streams in groups. The rhythmic sound of their paddling fills the air and gives a peculiarly Korean touch to the surroundings. The above picture represents a scene at a public washing place. The fulling-block is of stone, which explains why the sound of fulling is mellow and charming.

洗濯・砧打

朝鮮に於ては、下層婦人が三々五々水流を逐うて衣類の洗濯を爲すを常とする。随つて砧打が盛に行はれ、其の響が清く透り、一種の情趣がある。本圖右は、公設洗濯場の實況である。又左なる砧打に用ゐる砧盤は石製であるから、其の音色が冴えるのである。

HOT-SPRING OF TORAI

This Spa, one of the most noted in Chosen, is five miles north-east of Fusan, and can be reached by tram-car or automobile. In the vicinity are Bongyo-ji, a temple, and other places well worth a visit.

HOT-SPRING OF JUJYO

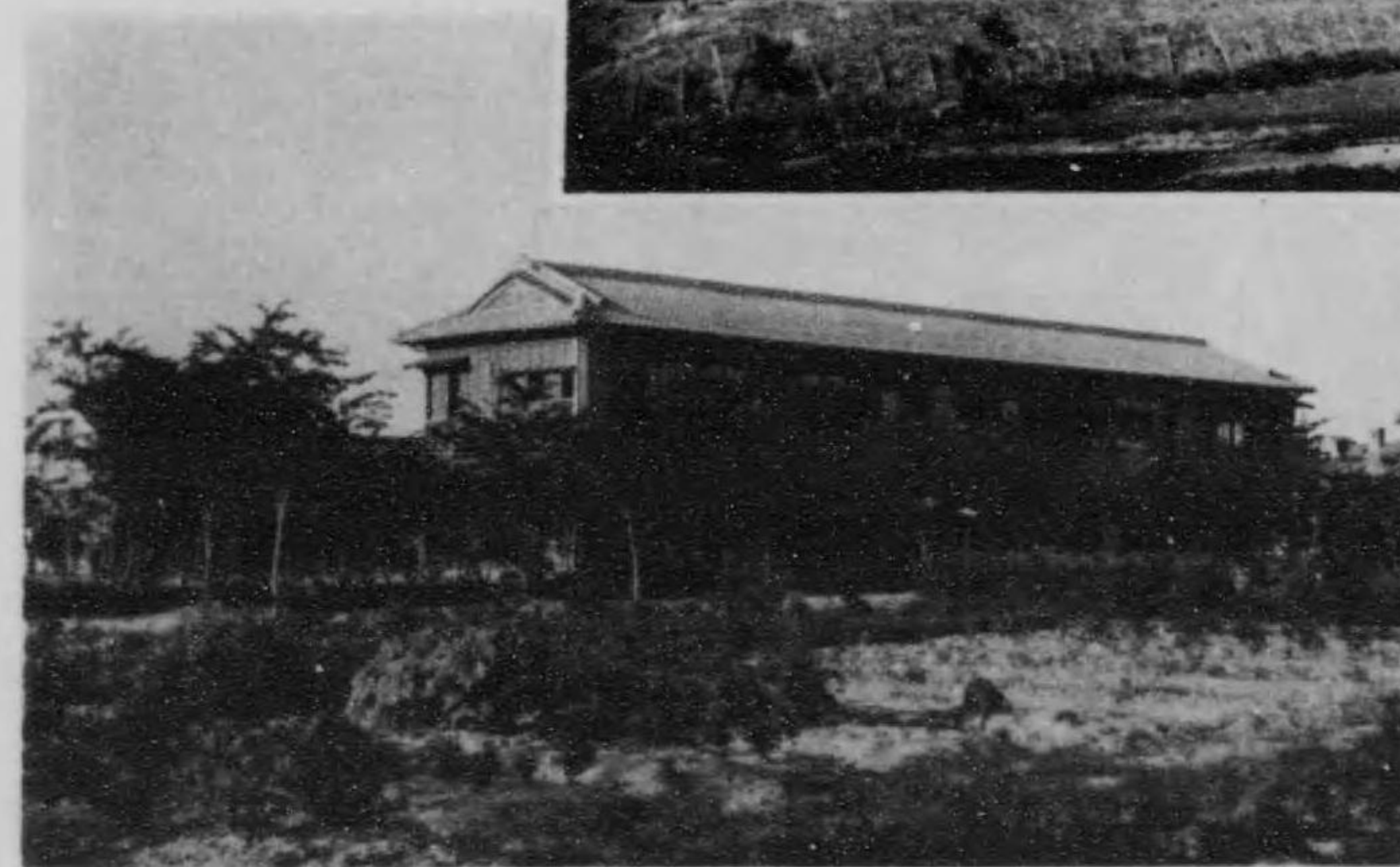
This Spa is the latest discovery and lies seven miles north-west of Taiden Station, from which it may be reached by automobile. The place being quite new it does not yet attract many visitors, but promises to become popular in a few years to come. It is a quiet resort full of rural beauty.

儒城温泉は大田驛を西に距る二里三十町許、自動車の便がある。設備新に成つたばかりであるが、大に將來を屬望されてゐる。

下、儒城温泉

朝鮮著名の東萊温泉は、釜山を東北に距る二里、電車又は自動車の便がある。附近には梵魚寺その他の名所舊蹟があつて、散策には極めて適してゐる。

上、東萊温泉





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BATHING AT GENSAN

This gives a view of Shotai-ri at the eastern end of Gensan, which is a beautiful beach with a wide stretch of white sand and green pines skirting it. The water here is very clear. In the season suitable accommodation is provided, and there is always a great rush of people to this summer resort.

元山海水浴場

元山海水浴場は市街の東端なる松亭里に在る。沙
白く松青く、風光明媚の海濱で、海水も頗る澄んで居
り、設備も相應に施され、夏季は浴客で雑沓を極めて
居る。

KOREAN VILLAGES

Korean villages are generally found in places easy of access to fuel and water, with sunny hills behind and open fields in front. The structure of their houses is most simple, yet with an eye to making them weather-proof and for warming arrangements their lower part is built of stone and clay, while the roof is low and thatched thick with straw. Some of the villages are occupied by families having but one surname among them. The picture represents the purely Korean quarter in Kaijo. The water from the spring in the stream is used for drinking, and the stones around for wash-boards.

朝鮮の部落は、氣候の關係上、燃料や水を得るに便利で陽受けのよい背山臨野の地に發達してゐる。家の構造は、風雨に耐へ、保温の都合のよいやうに、下部は石壁造りに、屋根は概ね藁葺である。部落の中には同姓者のみ集團したるものもある。本圖は開城に於ける朝鮮人部落で、川の中の井戸は飲料に供し、飛石の傍は洗濯に使用するのである。

朝鮮の部落



右、婚禮の行列

朝鮮人の舊慣に依る結婚の儀式は、上下を問はず一般に新婦の家にて之を挙げ式了つてから新郎は新婦を伴うて自家に還り、更に附帯儀式を行ふを例とする。圖は中流階級の新郎が舉式後新婦を伴ひ還る途次の行列で、車上なるは新郎、輿に乗つたのが新婦である。

左、墓 参

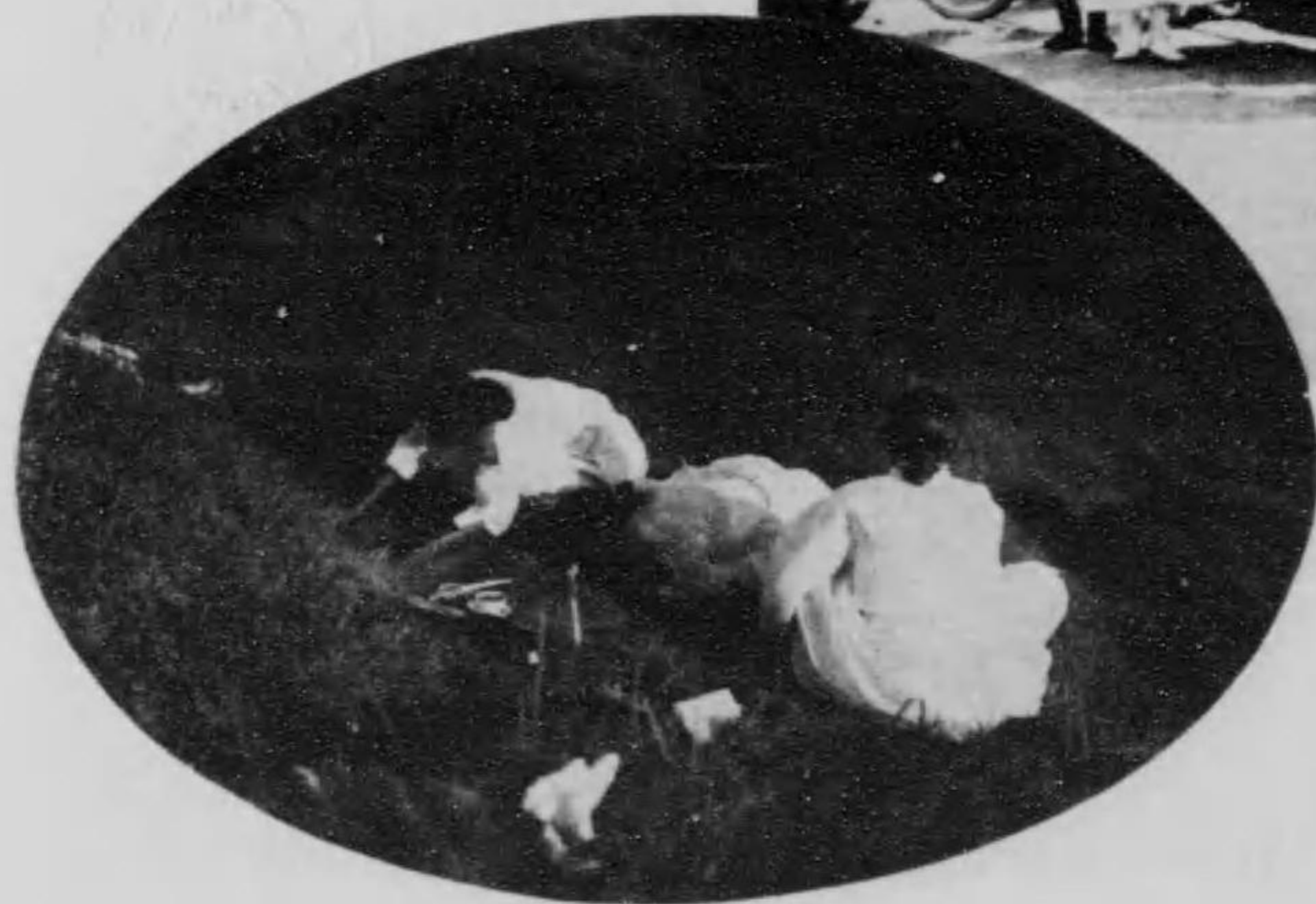
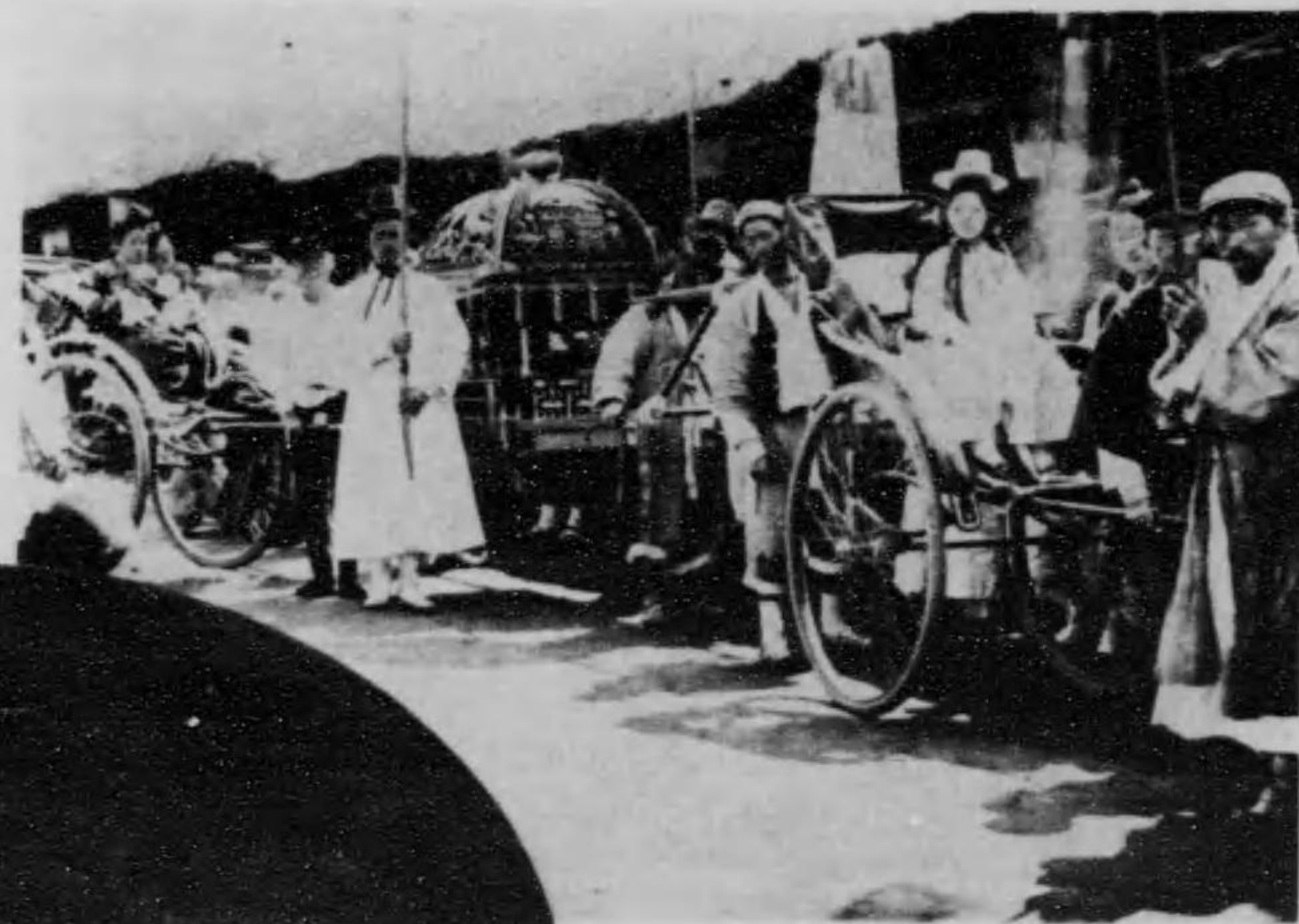
祖先崇敬の念に厚い朝鮮人は、寒食日(陰曆清明の翌日)と秋夕(陰曆八月十五日)には必ず墓を展じ、墓の周囲の草を刈り、酒果脯等を供へ、祖先を祭る慣習がある。墓が遠方であれば必ず墓直(墓守)をして代行せしめる。

MARRIAGE

By age-long custom, a marriage, whatever may by class the parties belong to, is always conducted at the bride's home after which the bridegroom takes her to his own house, and there the ceremony is concluded. The picture shows a newly-wedded couple of the middle class on their way to the bridegroom's house, a bridal procession so to speak, he in a rikisha and she in a palanquin.

VISITING GRAVES

Koreans have a pious regard for their ancestors and make it a rule to visit their graves on a certain day in both spring and autumn, and after making them clean and tidy place before them wine, fruit, and dried meat in token of homage. When the ancestral tombs are too far distant a grave-keeper is employed to perform this service.



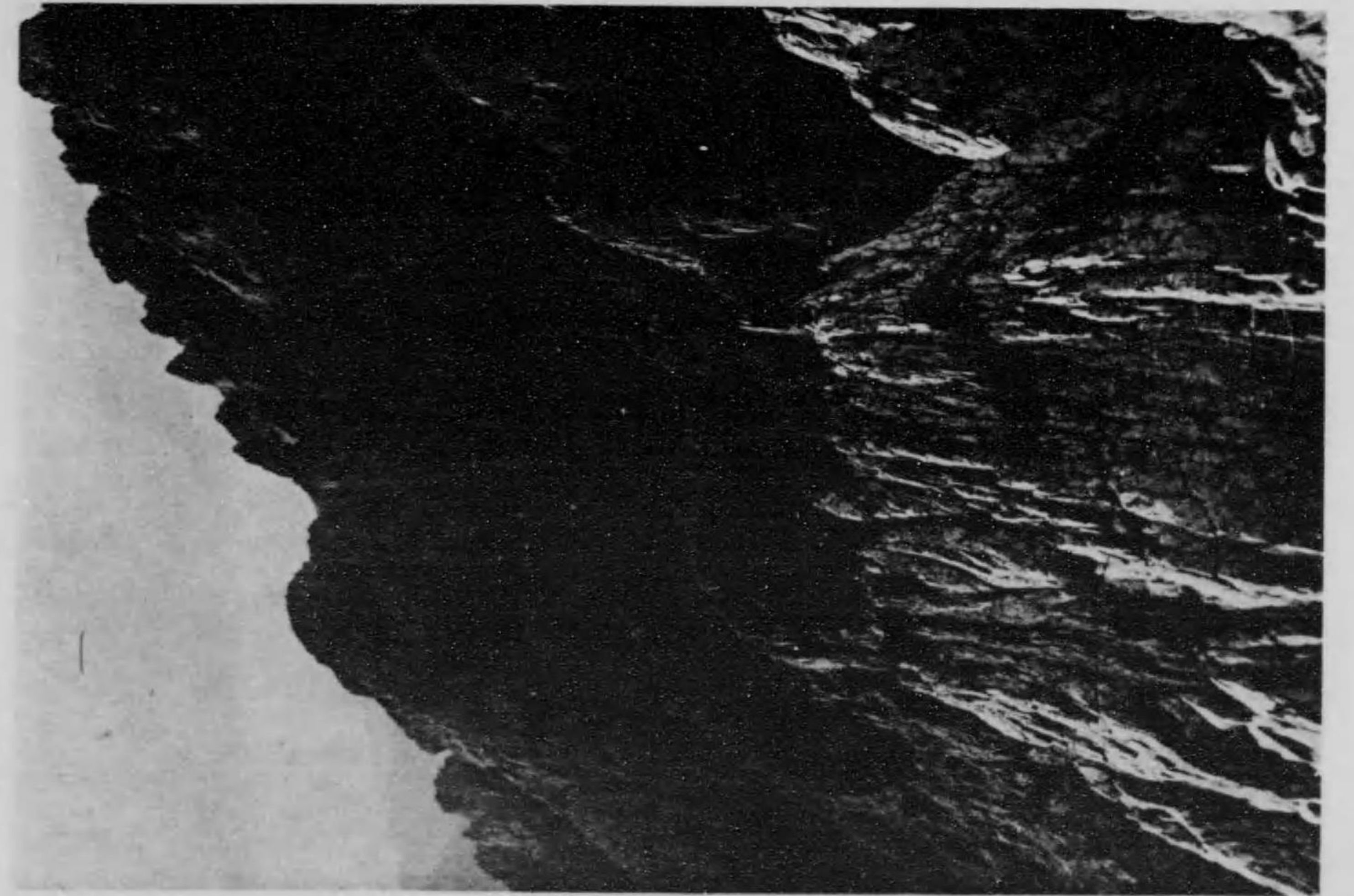
NEW BANBUTSUSO IN KONGO-SAN

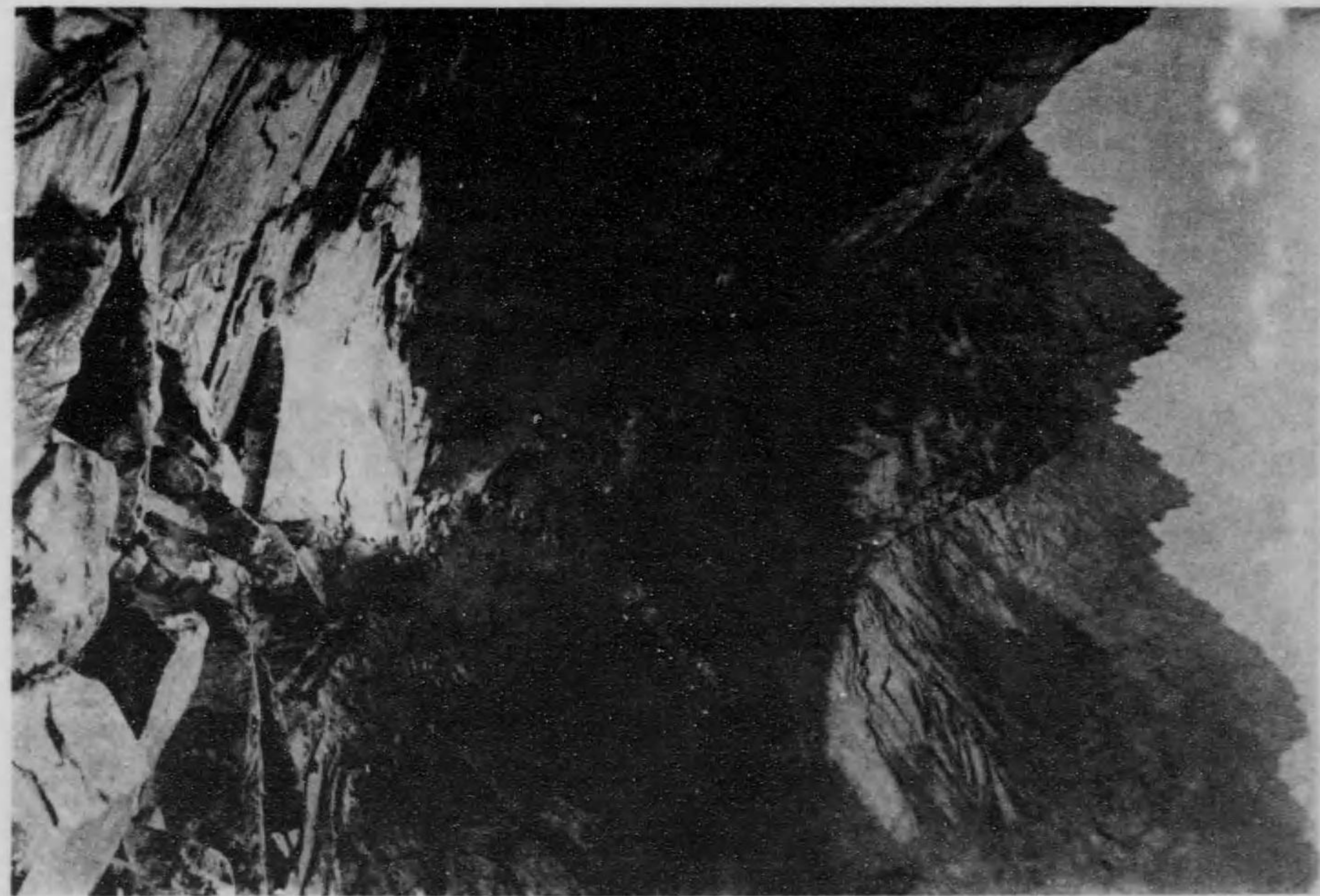
(DIAMOND MOUNTAIN)

Banbutsuso is situated some 5 miles north-west of Onseri, a small town in the mountain, and forming part of Kanka Valley is classed with Kyuryu-en of Gyokuryu Valley as the grandest view of Outer Kongo, though it really goes under four names, Old, New, Inner, and Rear Banbutsuso. It consists of a great cluster of gigantic and fantastic rocks towering high in the air and presents indeed a wonderful sight, at once unique and incomparable in the world.

金剛山新萬物相

萬物相は温井里を西北に距る約二里、寒霞溪の一部を占め、玉流溪の九龍淵と相並びて外金剛の代表的景勝と稱せられ、舊萬物相・新萬物相・奥萬物相・裏萬物相の別がある。巨大なる奇巖怪石が幾箇となく天を摩してそゞりたつ雄姿は、實に天下の偉觀である。





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GYOKURYU KEI IN KONGO-SAN

This valley is the most picturesque part of all Outer Kongo and is traversed by a stream coming from Biro-ho, the highest of a thousand peaks in the mountain. The water, limpid as crystal, flows down a deep ravine amid strangely shaped stones and rocks, here dashing into rapids, and there falling into pools, and thus makes the place a veritable fairy land. Along the stream are to be seen many lovely sights, each known by its own name.

金剛山玉流溪

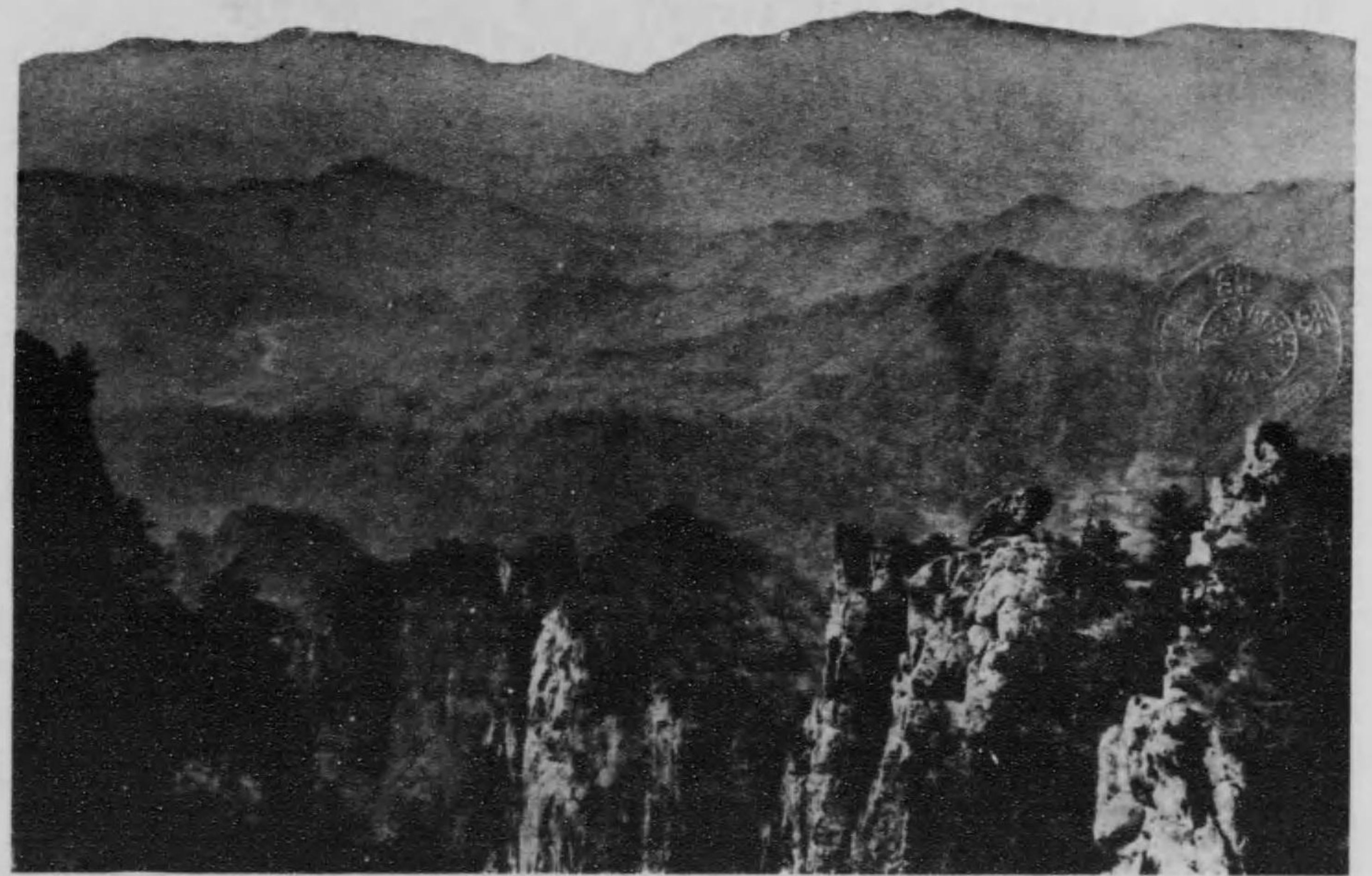
玉流溪は外金剛に於ける代表的景勝で、其の源を一萬二千峰中最高の毘盧峰に發し、清きこと玉の如き水が深谷の底を流れ、湍となり、瀑となり、潭となり、奇石巨巖が其の間を点綴して幽邃の境を成してゐる。九龍淵・飛鳳瀑・舞鳳瀑・連珠潭・玉流洞等が此の溪谷中に散点し、各異彩を發つてゐる。

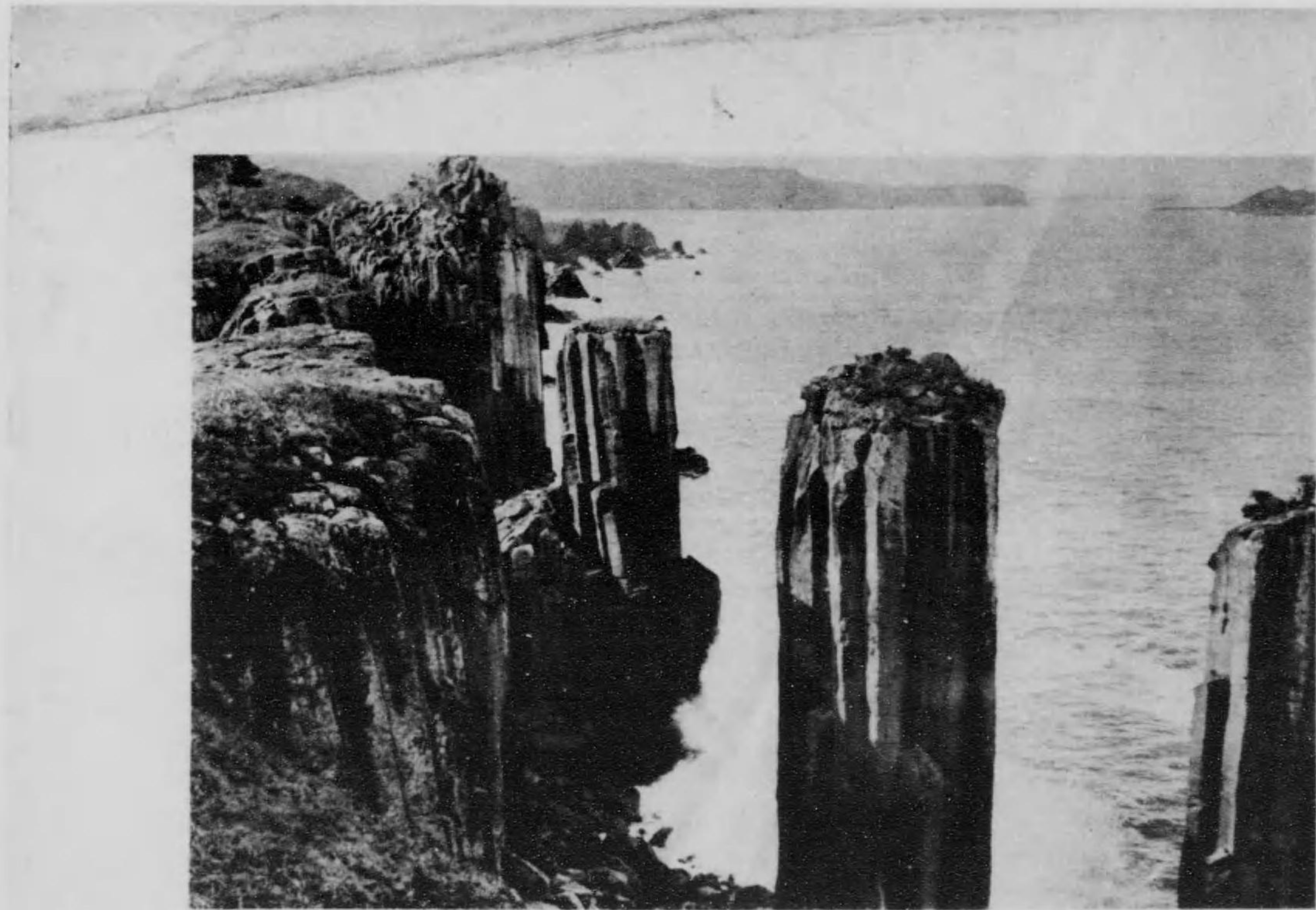
BOGUN DAI IN INNER KONGO

Bogun-dai is situated about 2 miles north-west of Choan-ji, a starting point for the ascent of Inner Kongo. It is one of the highest of the mountain peaks, so the view obtained from its summit is simply superb, taking in the magnificent panorama spread out below and all around. Tradition says that when Silla was once in critical danger from an attack by Koryu, Prince Fma escaped to the mountain with his followers, and from the top of this peak watched the movement of the enemy and was thus able to gain the victory. Hence it has been called Bogun-dai or Troop-watching Height.

望軍臺は内金剛名勝の一つで、長安寺を東北に距る一里餘、域内屈指の峻峰であるから、其の頂より下瞰せば、殆んど内金剛の大觀を盡し、更に遠く域外の風煙をも双眸に收めることが出来る。傳ふる所に據れば昔新羅敬順王、國を高麗に獻す、太子憤慨して遂に金剛に入り、兵馬三千を三億洞中に養ひ、臺に登りて軍を望んだので、望軍臺と稱したとのことである。

金剛山望軍臺の大觀





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SOSEKI-TEI

Soseki-tei is the name given to a rocky promontory situated east of Kotei on the east coast of the peninsula. It is composed of a cluster of basaltic columns of huge dimensions, many of them seventy feet high, rising sheer from the sparkling water, and is in very truth one of the most marvellous works of nature.

叢石亭

叢石亭は江原道通川郡庫底港の東方海岸に在る。高さ數十尺にも達する玄武岩の大柱が岬角の斷崖に沿うて幾箇となく碧波中に叢立し、彼此相重つて天巧の奇觀を呈してゐる。

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