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PHOTOGRAPHIC.  
K O B E.



電話三百三十番 市田寫真館

神戸市元町二丁目



# 御旅館

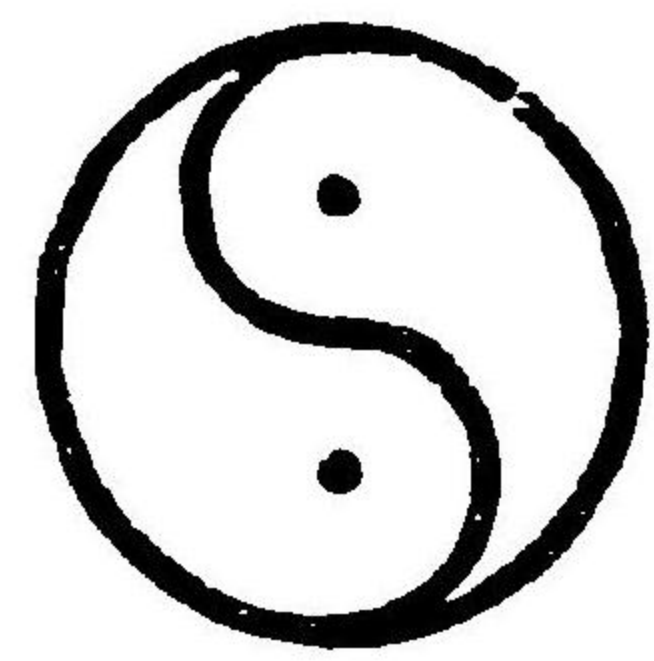
御料理

兵庫縣舞子公園

萬	松	左	龜
龜	菊	海	
樓	樓	屋	屋

●明石海濱風景尤も絶佳の處なり

海水浴場  
御旅館  
御料理



衝濤館

●明石驛より東南四丁餘

●明石驛前角

和洋御料理

松月庵事

山口旅館

●玉突場設備あり



本邦水族館の元祖

# 神戸水族館

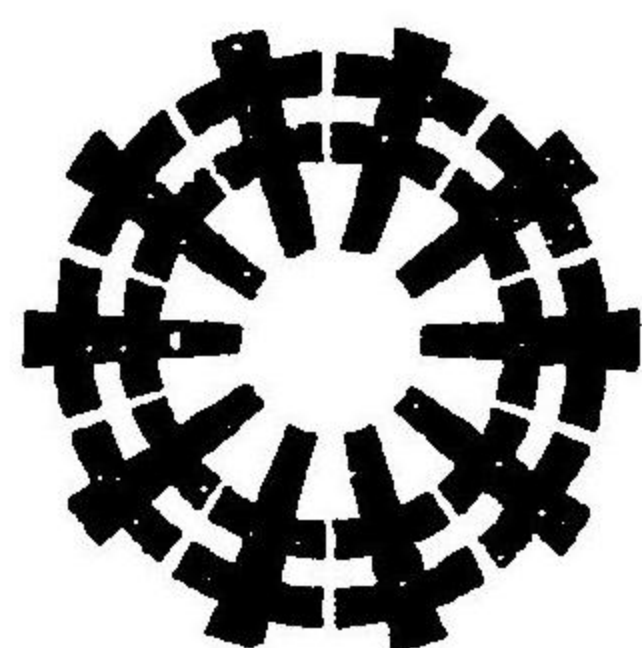
神戸市楠公社内

(晝夜開館)

○本館は明治三十年第二回水産博覧會に於て創めて建設せられたるものにして本邦水族館の元祖なり○本館は海獸魚介等の水族を放置し又幻燈を使用して水産其他興味ある種々の事項をも映出して縦覧に供す又北海道土人來りて雜務に従事せり

御旅館

神戸諏訪山



西常盤

(電話特八〇番)

御料理

四條の橋こそ納涼によりて名高きものなれ、橋の上に積ありこゝに床几を並べ席を設けて雪洞、提灯など點し、古風なる篝火の下に夜を徹して遊び興す、客に雅なるあり、俗なるあり、火影水に映じて趣殊に深し、梅窩山樵詩あり

不泛游舫不架柵 小床臨水有餘情

晚風柳外人如織 半里平砂既可行

船もあらは浮きねしてまし水鳥の

鴨の川波清くすししも 有功

船もなき加茂の川戸を吹さわたる

風に乗りても涼む夜半かな 景樹

この涼みむかしは六月七日の夜より十八日の夜に至るを定めとせしが近年は七月の初めに川開きをなすことゝなせり、四條の橋は永治

内に種々の店を築めて京見物の客を引く京に生れたる人も猶この地へ遊びに行くゆゑ、晝夜の雜沓云はんかたもなし、蛸薬師、天錦神等はこの地にあり、蛸薬師は永福寺と號し、本尊に薬師如來の石像を置く傳教大師の作なりと傳ふ、その初め叡山の北谷にありしを二條室町に移し、水上薬師と云ひしをその側に水澤ありしが故に澤薬師と云ふに至りしが後世これを蛸薬師と誤るに至りたるなりとぞ、如何にや、この薬師に誓ひをこむるものは蛸を禁すと云ふ、錦天神は菅公自筆の畫像を祀る賽人常に絶ゆることなし、元は紫苔山觀喜寺の鎮守なりしと云へり

## ●四條大橋

都四條の夕納涼と淨るりの文句にもありて、



二年に始めて架せし所にしてその後或は流失し、或は架け替へなせし今の橋は明治七年に架け替へたるものなりと云ふ、この橋の東詰に四條の芝居あり、なほ東すれば祇園新地に至る

●八坂神社

本殿の中央は素鳴齋尊、西の間は稲田姫、東の間は八王子なり、聖武天皇の天平五年吉備大臣唐土より版朝ありける時、素鳴齋尊に牛頭天土の名を附し播州姫路の北廣峯に祀りしを貞觀十一年山城國八坂郷感神院に移し、同十八年藤原基經威感に感じて紫宸殿に換りたる社殿を造營したりしがこの年時疫流行せしかば即ち疫神の祟るところなりとし卜部日良麿と云ふもの京中の男女を率ゐて同年の六月

七日と十四日との兩日に疫神を神泉苑に送る然るにその翌年またも疫病流行しければ百姓また神泉苑に神輿を送る、爾來これを例とす祇園會の濫觴なり、後世に至り市内の諸町より山鉾を曳き出して練り廻すに至りぬ、行列の美目覺ましきばかりなり、境内に櫻樹多し花の頃白雲を漲らす、祇園の夜櫻とてその名高し、一株の枝垂櫻あり、人これを祇園櫻と稱す

●智恩院

華頂山大谷寺と號す、八坂神社の東北に隣れり、淨土宗の總本山にして南を圓山と云ふ、比叡山の別院南禪院に屬せしを山門十二代の座主慈鎮和尚これを法然上人に與へしかば上人即ちこゝに淨土宗門の靈場を開きたり、多

福庵と云ふあり、石階の下に清泉あり、これを吉水と云ふ、都名水の一なり、昔は險しき山なりしを滿譽上人の代に至り、徳川家康の臺命によりこゝを開きて平かにしやがて大伽藍を造營したり、山によりて樓門高く老松の間に佛殿巍々たり、春は櫻に名高く秋は紅葉に眺め艶なり、大谷寺の額は後奈良院の宸筆にして廻廊より方丈に至る間の廊下を鶯張と云ふ、歩み行くに聲あり、林を隔て、鶯の聲を聞くに似たり、東南の丘の上に鐘樓あり、方四間、洪鐘を懸く智恩院の釣鐘と云ふものこれなり、高さ一丈八尺、徑九尺、厚九寸なりと云ふ、當寺の什寶極めて多し

●圓山、長樂寺、將軍塚

その音圓山安養寺と云ふ寺ありしが故にこの

名あり、京都第一の遊び場所にして正阿彌、左阿彌、文阿彌、也阿彌など呼ぶ料亭旅亭多し、俗曲に「圓山に今朝も来て見る雪見酒」とはこの處の眺めにして雪見を第一とて四時の景盡くる事なし、南に隣りて長樂寺と云ふあり、有名なる古刹にして什寶多く、境内に頼山陽の墓あり、後の峯に將軍塚と云ふあり桓武帝子城の鎮守として營みたまひしところなりと傳ふ、いかにや

●東大谷

西大谷と共に親鸞上人の廟所として名高し、その最初上人の遺骨をこの處に埋めたる時は單に大谷とのみ云へりしを、西大谷を營みてより世人東大谷と稱ふるに至りぬ、蓋し東本願寺に屬するが故なるべし、佛殿その他壯嚴



を極む

●建仁寺

建仁二年鎌倉將軍頼家五條以北鴨河原以東を悉くその封内とし千光國師に佛寺を草創せしむ建仁寺これなり、京都五山の一つにして寺號は時の天皇土御門院より下されたることろなりとぞ、堂塔伽藍魏々として聳ゆるを天文年中回祿にかゝり悉く烏有に歸せしめたるより、東福寺より佛殿を移し、藝州安國寺より方丈を移して建てたりとかや、南の方に中門なり、矢立門と號す扉に箭の立ちたる跡あるが故なり、當寺の梵鐘は有名なるものにして無銘なれどもその撞く聲陀羅尼を讀むが如しとて俗にだらりと稱す、境内に赤松圓心の塔、織田有樂齋の塔及び好みの茶室等あり、

什寶として見るべきもの極めて多し

●双林寺

金玉山無量壽院と號す、傳教大師の開基にして寺内に古跡多し、本堂の西側には性昭の塔あり、その他西行の塔、西行庵、靜阿の塔、芭蕉堂、大雅堂等ありて名高し、境内菴に富みて秋の眺め斜めならず

●高臺寺

菴に名高きは東山の高臺寺なり、その初めは曹洞宗なりしが、今は臨濟宗にして建仁寺に屬す、佛殿、唐門、方丈、客殿、小方丈、開山堂などありしが曾て回祿の災に罹りてその多くは灰燼となれり、高臺寺の名は豐太閤の夫人北政所、高臺院湖月尼の亡母追福の爲めに造營したるものなるが故なり、東の山

に時雨茶屋、傘茶亭等あり、何れも利休好みの茶室にして伏水城より移したるものなりといふ

●六波羅密寺

天曆五年京畿疾病流行して死人山の如し空也上人これを歎きて自ら十一面觀世音の尊像を刻み車に乗せて洛内を巡り疫除の祈禱をなしやがて信者を勧進して一寺を草創す普陀落山六波羅密寺これなり、境内に開山堂あり、空也上人自作の像を安置す、姿見池は上人がこの像を刻まんとする時己が姿を映せしが故なりとぞ、什寶多し

●八坂の塔

推古天皇の御宇、聖德太子の建立したまふところ、その初め殿堂伽藍善美を盡し、を星移

り物變りて何時しか亡び今は五重の寶塔のみ昔の面影を存す、靈光山法觀寺と號す、屢々大破したりしを、元和四年板倉伊賀守勝重臺命によりて造營すと云ふ

●靈山

諸曲に驚の尾山と云ふはこのところなり、靈山の意は靈鷲山の略語にしてその昔し靈鷲山正法寺と云ふ寺院ありしが故なり、當山に憂國殉難の諸士を祭り、明治九年十月はじめて招魂祭を營む、木戸孝允の墓もこのところに在り

●清水寺

音羽山成就院と號す、大同元年平城天皇より下し賜ひし紫宸殿をこの地に移し伽藍とす前面險阻に棧を架してその上に置けり、世に



清水の舞臺と云ふものこれなり、臺に上れば  
 洛中洛外一牌の中に收め、遠く雲烟を隔て、  
 淡路島山を望む、堂の軒に諸名家の扁額多し  
 殊に名高きは海北友雪が田村將軍鈴鹿合戦の  
 大扁額なり、境内に入らんとするところに忠  
 僕茶屋あり、維新の際常寺の住僧たりし月照  
 師の從僕が營み初めたるころにして西村天  
 四の記あり、奥の院千手堂の堂下に三條の瀑  
 布あり、音羽の瀧と云ふ

ちら／＼と音羽の櫻ちりつんつ

てんと三條の瀧の白糸 貞柳

本堂の後の丘の上に地主権現の社ありて郷社  
 なれども名高き社なり、社邊櫻樹に富む

京中へ地主の櫻や飛ぶ胡蝶 其角

その他阿彌陀堂、田村堂、朝倉堂、經堂など

多けれと云はず、秋の紅葉、春の櫻、冬の雪  
 何れ眺めのめでたからぬはなし  
 音羽瀧の南を歌の中山と云ふ、奥に清閑寺と  
 云ふあり、本堂の北一丁ばかりすれば、高倉  
 天皇の御陵にいたる、御塔の左に小督局の塔  
 在り

●清水坂の陶器

清水坂の陶器、五條坂の陶器、何れ見事なら  
 ざるはなし、道の兩側悉く陶器店にして、  
 抹茶煎茶の器物を商ふ、京都物産の有名なる  
 ものなり、寛永十八年惣右衛門と云ふ陶工の  
 始めたるころなりとかや

●五條橋

五條橋は加茂川に架す、昔しは今の松原通り  
 にありしを豊太閤六條坊門通りに移して元の

名を用ゐ、五條の大橋と云ひしより遂に六條  
 坊門通りを五條通りと云ふに至り、松原通り  
 はその昔五條通りなりしを橋を坊門通りに移  
 してより松原通りと呼ぶに至りしとぞ

●西大谷

龍谷山と號す、眞宗の開山親鸞上人の廟所に  
 して高丘なれば眺望絶佳なり、唐門の前に皎  
 月池と云ふ池あり、石橋を架す、圓通橋と號  
 す、俗に大谷の目鎖橋と云ふ、池は蓮に富み  
 清香衣を撲ち、櫻楓枝を交へ春秋の景色類あ  
 るべくもあらず

●大佛殿

堂の高さ二十丈、佛の高さ十六丈、天正十四  
 年豊太閤の創建したるところなり、境内の敷  
 石、石垣などは諸侯の寄附にしてその家名ま

たは紋所、出所等を石面に鐫す、慶長元年  
 の大地震に崩れ、同七年秀頼再建す、その後  
 寛文二年また震災にかゝりて崩れたれば二た  
 び工を起して同七年成就したりしが同十年に  
 至りて雷火の爲め佛殿その他悉く灰燼に歸  
 し、近時近くその半像を造りて懷舊の感を惹  
 かしむるのみ、當寺に大鐘あり、高さ一丈四  
 尺、徑九尺二寸、厚さ九寸慶長十九年秀頼の  
 鑄造せしところにして、撰に國家安康の文字  
 あるより物議生じ、遂に大阪滅亡の原因とな  
 りしは皆人の知る所なり

●豊國神社、阿彌陀ヶ峯

別格官幣社にして祭神は豊太閤なり、太閤の  
 遺骸を葬りたるはこの社の後なる阿彌陀ヶ峯  
 なり、その廟の宏大目を驚かすばかりなり、



表門は桃山の城門を移し、ものにして、社前の鐵燈籠は慶長五年釜匠與二郎の鑄造せし所なり、門前に大なる塚あり、これを耳塚と云ふ、秀吉朝鮮征伐の時、獲たる敵兵の首級の耳を埋めたるどころなるが故に斯く呼ぶなりとぞ

●妙法院、智積院

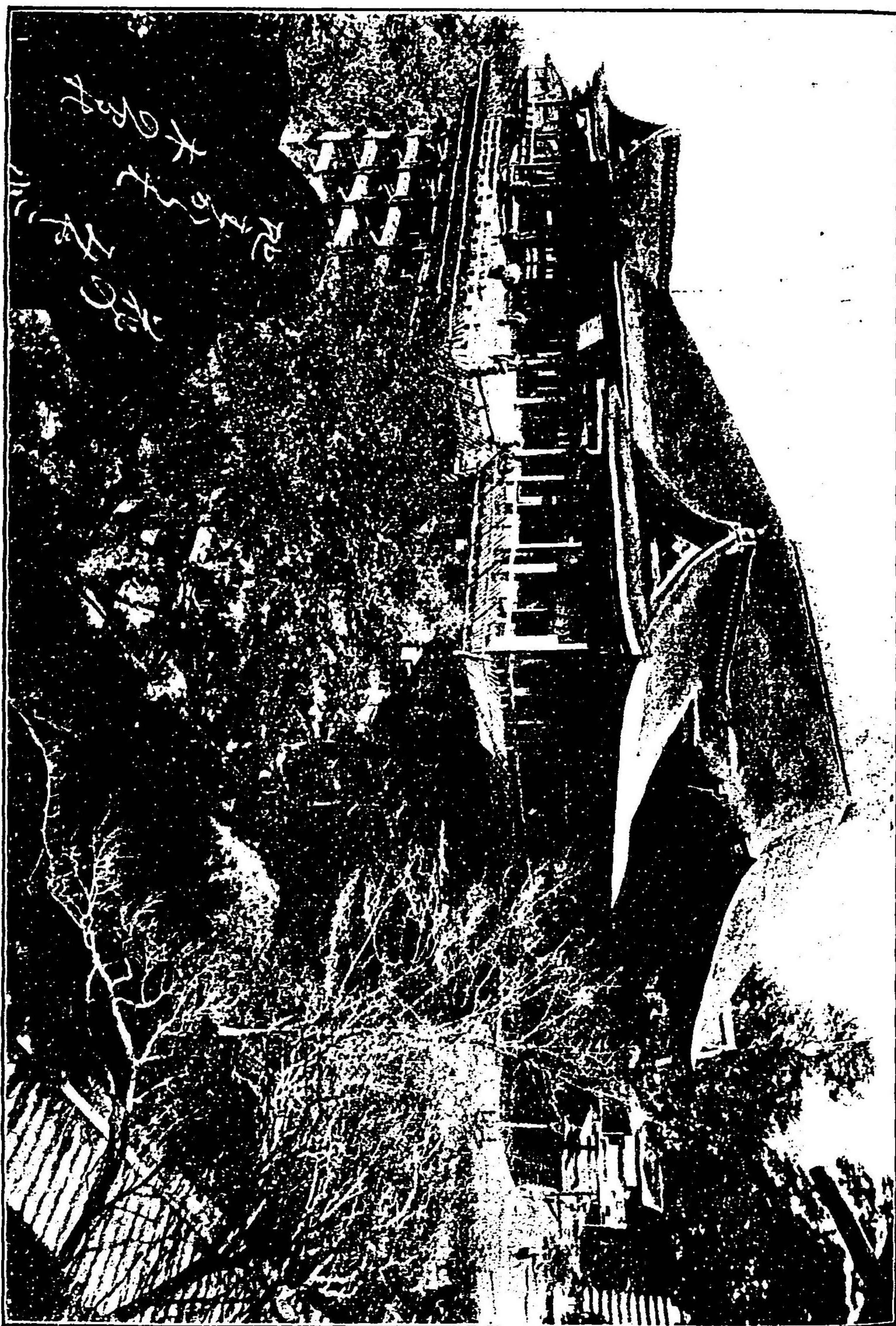
妙法院は延暦寺の惠亮僧正の開基にして代々法親王を以て相續したれば妙法院宮、または綾小路宮、小坂殿など稱せり、山門の座主として名高き寺なれば什寶また少なからず、智積院は豊臣秀吉の建立にして、その初めは禪寺なりしが今は眞言宗なり、當寺にもまた什寶少なからず

●帝國博物館

豊國神社の南に在り間口四十一間、奥行三十五間六分、玄關の間口七間、奥行十一間、他に間口五間、奥行三間の石階あり、左右に長さ三間巾一間の御影石を敷き、普賢、文珠の銅像を置く、この裝飾極めて優雅なり、明治二十五年の六月起工し、同二十八年に至りて成就したるものなり

●三十三間堂

鳥羽法皇三十三間堂をこの地に營み、得長壽院と名づけたまひしは長承元年の事なり、後白河上皇が蓮華王院と名づけて、三十三間堂を建立したまひしはその後長寛三年の事なりかし、されどもこの兩寺は寶治の回祿に烏有となり、今の三十三間堂文永三年に再興せられたるどころにして南北六十間餘、東西八



Kiyomidzu-tera.



表門は桃山の城門を移し、ものにして、社前  
 の鐵燈籠は慶長五年釜匠與二郎の鑄造せし所  
 なり、門前に大なる塚あり、これを耳塚と云  
 ふ、秀吉朝鮮征伐の時、獲たる敵兵の首級の  
 耳を埋めたる所なるが故に斯く呼ぶなり  
 とぞ

● 妙法院、智積院

妙法院は延暦寺の惠亮僧正の開基にして代々  
 法親十を以て相續したれば妙法院宮、または  
 綾小路宮、小坂殿など稱せり、山門の座主と  
 して名高き寺なれば什寶また少なからず、智  
 積院は豊臣秀吉の建立にして、その初めは神  
 寺なりしが今は眞言宗なり、當寺にもまた什  
 寶少なからず

● 帝國博物館

豊國神社の南に在り間口四十一間、奥行三十  
 五間六分、玄關の間口七間、奥行十一間、他  
 に間口五間、奥行三間の石階あり、左右に長  
 さ三間巾一間の御影石を敷き、普賢、文珠の  
 銅像を置く、この裝飾極めて優雅なり、明治  
 二十五年の六月起工し、同二十八年に至りて  
 成就したるものなり

● 三十三間堂

鳥羽法皇三十三間堂をこの地に營み、得長壽  
 院と名づけたまひしは長承元年の事なり、  
 後白河上皇が蓮華王院と名づけて、三十三間  
 堂を建立したまひしはその後長寛三年の事な  
 りかし、されどもこの兩寺は寶治の回祿に鳥  
 有となり、今の三十三間堂文永三年に再興せ  
 られたるところにして南北六十間餘、東西八

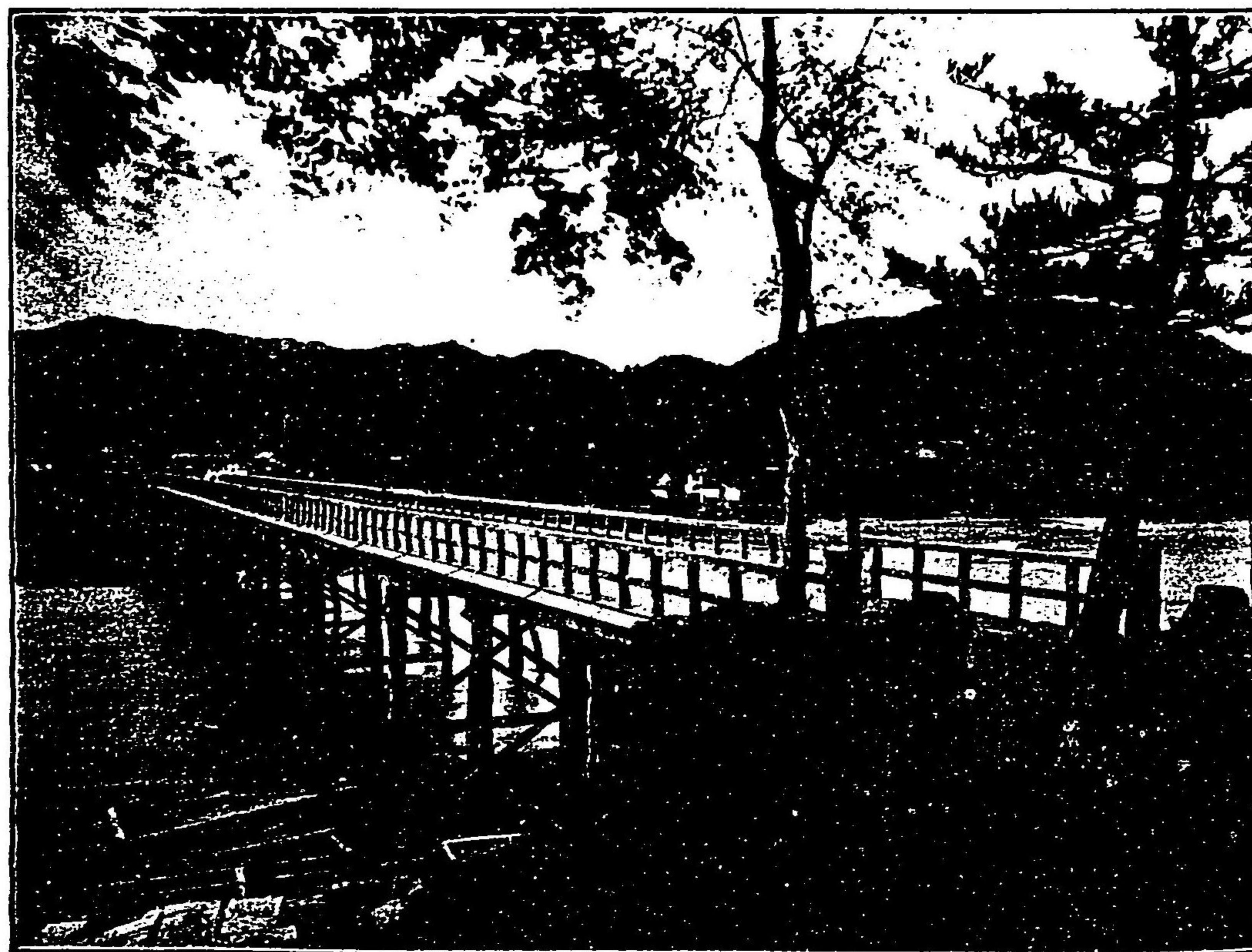


Kiyomidzu-tema.





Chion-in. 院 恩 智



Uji Bridge. 橋 治 宇



間三尺餘、南北に至る柱と柱の間々三十三あり、故に三十三間堂と名づけられたるものなりと云ふ、本尊は千手観音、二十八部衆、一千駄の千手観音を安置す、何れも湛慶雲慶など名ある佛師の作なりと云ふ

●東福寺

九條道家の建立にして聖一國師を開祖とす、禪宗臨濟派京都五山の一なり惠日山と號す、寺域廣大にして城内頗る幽靜なり、有名なる通天橋あり、通天の額は普明國師の筆にして同國師の始めて架くるところなりとかや、滿溪の楓樹霜に染み、秋の景色云はん方もなし蓋し紅葉を以て東山第一の勝地とす、當寺の什寶多かる中に最も名高きは兆殿司の涅槃像なり、毎歲二月十四、十五の兩日(陰曆)佛殿

にかけて參詣人に縦覽せしむ、その他什寶少なからず、當寺の東に月の輪殿とて月輪右大臣藤原兼實公の山莊の舊跡あり、溪深くして水の聲涼々たり

●泉涌寺

開基は弘法大師、初め法輪寺と號せしが、後に仙遊寺と改め、更に泉涌寺と改稱す、麓に清水の涌き出づればが故なり、天台、眞言、禪、律の四宗を兼學し、貞應年中勅願所となる、仁治三年の正月九日、四條院を月輪山莊の我禪房に葬ひ奉りしを初めとして、後應安七年正月二十九日光嚴院を當山に茶毘奉りてより以降、歴朝の御葬所と定められ、後の山に帝陵魏々たり、かゝる由緒の寺なれば、寶物の數一々枚擧に違わらず、殊



に境内幽靜にしてしかも自ら嚴かなる心地すなり

●東本願寺、枳穀邸

親鸞上人十一世顯如上人の嫡子教如上人が徳川家康の臺命により慶長七年新たに堂宇を建立し東本願寺と稱す、今の境内はその當時六丁四方の地を與へられたるものなり、東敷丁にして枳穀邸と云ふ別邸あり、老樹多くして池水深く、深山幽谷の思ひあり、樹石泉水の配置は石川丈山、小堀宗甫等の意匠に成りたるものなりとかや

●東寺

延暦十五年桓武天皇大納言伊勢人を造寺長官とし、東西二兩京鎮護の爲め東西兩寺を建立す、當寺は即ちその一なり、大宮通り西九條

のにて、鐘樓の梵鐘は太秦廣隆寺にありしものなりと云へば何れも千年以上の古物なり、什寶とし見るべきもの極めて多し

●本國寺

日蓮上人鎌倉に在りし時、建長五年の八月松葉谷に一庵を結びこれを法華堂と名づけ後に本國寺と云ふ、今の太宮五條なる本國寺の最初なり、法華宗の大本山にして大光山と號す堂塔の華美を盡すに至りしは日蓮上人がその高足日朗上人に附與したる後なりと云ふ、見るべきの什寶多し、殊に名高きは駕齋の曼陀羅なり

●壬生寺

千本通佛光寺の西に江州三井寺の僧快賢が營みたりし寶幢三昧院と云ふあり、俗に壬生寺

の北にあり、八幡山教王護國寺と云ふ、眞言宗にして古杉老松森々たる間に、金堂、講堂五重塔、大師堂等あり、境内極めて廣く、池あり瓢箪池と云ふ、燕子花多し、當寺の什寶見るべきもの極めて多し

●本願寺

眞宗の本山なり、俗に西本願寺と云ふ、堀川通七條北にあり、天文十九年顯如上人の建立にかゝる、佛殿樓閣善美を盡せり、白書院、黒書院、關雎館、綺春館、永安館、桃仙館などあり、庭園の樹石泉水年古りて眺め幽谷の趣あり、號して滴翠園と云ふ、一方に三層の高閣あり、飛雲閣と稱す、豊公の築けりし聚樂亭の庭内にありたるをこゝに移し、なりとぞ、鼓樓の太鼓は大和の西大寺に藏せしむ

と云ふものこれなり、本尊は地藏菩薩、世に聞かたる壬生狂言は當寺の中興圓覺上人の始めたるものにして殊に名高きものを桶取、花盗人、紅葉狩とす、その他猶二十三番あり、大念佛に隨從せるものにして愚昧の輩に佛化を得せしめんとの方々に作り出だせしものなり

●空也堂

天祿三年空也上人蛸薬師通堀河の東に一寺を草創し極樂院空也堂と云ふ、踊念佛と云ふものあり、優婆塞諷經に隨ひて瓢箪または鉦をたゞきて踊る、これもまた衆生濟度の方便に出でたるものなるべけれど極めて異様なり、昔は當寺より鉢叩、茶筌賣など云ふものも出でしと云ふ



●佛光寺

眞宗佛光寺派の本山なり、華恩院と稱し、汁谷山と號す、開基は親鸞上人、血脈はその高弟の眞佛上人なり、その昔興正寺と云ひしを、後醍醐天皇奇瑞によりて佛光寺と改めたまひぬ

●本能寺

法華宗にして開基は日隆上人、永享五年の創建なり、その昔六角の南、油小路の東にありて妙顯寺の塔頭なりしが四世日齋上人勝劣の一派を開きしより更に分れて本山となれり而して織田信長が逆臣明智光秀の爲めに弑されしはその猶舊地にありし時なり

●梨木神社

光格、仁孝、孝明の三朝に仕へて勤王の志

厚く、殊に孝明天皇の御宇攘夷の勅書を水戸に下賜せられんとする時勅使となりて下向せられしより幕府の爲めに忌み嫌はれ、遂に落飾して一乗寺村に閑居し安政六年五月薨去されたる三條實萬卿を祀る、實萬卿は故内大臣實美卿の御父君なり

●相國寺

後小松帝の永徳三年足利義滿の建立したるころにして開基は夢窓國師なり、萬年山相國承天寺と號す、禪宗にして京都五山の一なり當寺の鐘樓の鐘は南都元興寺の什物なりしを同寺の荒廢したる時義滿この寺に移せしものなりと云ふ、什寶として見るべきもの多し

●妙覺寺、妙顯寺、本法寺

三寺ともに日蓮宗なり、妙覺寺は日實上人の

●護王神社

別格官幣大社にして、祭神は和氣清麿公なり公が稱徳天皇の朝にありて忠烈類ひなかりし事蹟は普く人の知る所なれば更にも云はず、社殿は明治七年新築に造営されたるころにして、護王神社は公の神號なり

●北野神社

平野神社の東二丁ばかり、北野神社あり、菅原道眞公を祀る、天曆元年の造営にして、天徳三年藤原師輔更に殿宇を増設すと云ふ、現

存の社は豊臣秀頼公の建立にして社壇の大鏡は加藤肥後守清正の寄進せし所なりとかや、社頭潔らかにして老松多く梅樹その間を縫ひて春ごとの眺め斜めならず

●二條離宮

永録十二年織田信長この城を築き子息信忠をしてこゝに居らしむ、時に明智光秀叛旗を翻して信長を攻め、信忠を當城に圍みて燒きければ一時荒廢に歸せしを、慶長七年徳川家康再びこれを修む、その當時二條城と云へりしが、今はこれを離宮と定めたまひぬ。

●六角堂、池の坊

その昔し聖徳太子難波の四天王寺を建てたまひたる時、淡路國岩屋の海より唐櫃に入れたる金銅一寸八分の如意輪觀音の像を得たまひ



こゝに一寺を開き頂法寺と號す、六角堂これなり、六角堂の名は堂の形によりて名づけられたるものにして天台宗古刹なり當寺の坊中に池の坊と云ふあり、挿花池の坊の家元として名高し

● 尊攘堂

尊攘堂は品川子爵が吉田松陰先生の遺志をつぎ維新前後における勤王の諸士を懐ふが爲めにその遺墨を集め、これを壁間にかゝり自らこゝに世を避けたる跡なり、この地はその昔し源三位頼政の館のありしところにして、園内に頼政の社あり、また古き燈籠あり、壽永年間のものなりと云ふ、什物に源三位頼政法牀の木像、菅前持佛の觀音の木像等を藏す

● 疏水運河

明治十八年に起工し、同廿五年に至りて竣工す、近江國大津町三保崎より琵琶湖の水を引き、三井寺の麓にて二千三百七十餘間となして隧道としこれを疏して山科に出で、更に折れて日岡山に達り六百餘間の隧道を過ぎて蹴上に出づ、こゝに船溜所あり、荷物をインクラキンにより運搬す、琵琶湖より來りたる水は更に小隧道を通りて加茂川に落つ

● 南禪寺

東三條の北、南禪寺町に瑞龍山太平興國南禪寺あり、京都五山の一つにしてその昔弘安年中龜山上皇離宮を營みたまひしが、正應の始め革めて寺となし、更に大佛殿祖師堂を増築し、樓閣、伽藍善美を盡くせり、應仁の亂兵火にかゝり、その後いよく頽廢せしを

寛永四年伊勢安濃の藩主藤堂高虎山門を寄附し、樓上に大阪陣の時討死したる從者の靈を祀る、門前に石造の大燈籠あり、高さ二丈餘土臺の徑一丈一尺、佐久間大膳亮勝之の寄進にかゝる、山門を入りて右すれば、山腹に龜山院の御陵あり、南すれば天授庵と云ふに達る、こゝに當寺の開基大明國師の墓及び細川藤孝(幽齋法印)の墓あり、東に進めば駒瀧と云ふ飛泉あり、そのあたり老樹枝を交へて晝猶暗き心地せり、古來神仙の佳境と稱す、當寺の什寶には支那人の手に成れるもの多し

● 永觀堂

南禪寺の北に隣りて永觀堂と云ふあり、藤原關雄の山莊なりしを、文徳天皇の御宇齋衡年間眞紹僧都請うて佛刹とし、聖衆來迎山禪林

● 若王子社

寺と號す本尊は、見返りの阿彌陀とて名高し淨土宗西山派の總本山にして、門を入りて右するこど少しばかりにして蓮池あり、池邊悉く楓樹にして、紅葉の頃の美觀云ふべくもあらず、當寺にも亦見るべきの什寶少なからず

祭神は熊野大權現、永觀堂に隣りて北にあり後白河法皇紀州熊野の三所の權現を崇信ありて御幸したまふこと三十三度、遂にこの地に神靈を勧請し、熊野權現の若宮女一王子の神名に因り若王子と稱し、壯嚴なる神殿を建てたまひしが、應仁の亂に荒らされて今は僅かに數字の小祠あるのみ、境内梅、櫻、楓、杜鵑花等に富み、溪谷に三所の瀧あり、十一面瀧、千手瀧、如意輪瀧と云ふ



●如意嶽

俗に大文字山と云ふ、往昔麓の地に淨土寺と云ふ寺ありしが一とせ回祿の災にかゝりし時本尊の阿彌陀佛この山に飛び去つて光明を放ちしより、盂蘭盆會ごとに光明の形を作りて火を燈しけるを弘法大師これを大文字に改めしも年経て文字の跡埋もれば足利義政相國寺の横川和尚に命じてまた舊の如くに作らしめ、その後毎年七月十六日の夜に點火する事となせり

●銀閣寺

時は文明十五年の事なりとかや、足利義政ここに邸宅を新築して世を遁る、天子勅して東山殿の號を賜ふ、その没せんとするにあたり更に遺言して寺となし、その法名慈照院を

取りて慈照寺と號せしむ、北山の金閣に倣ひて二層の銀閣あるを以て世にこれを銀閣寺と稱す、禪宗臨濟派にして夢窓國師を開祖とす襖、障子の繪その他悉く名匠の手に成りたるものなり、庭園は相阿彌の經營せしところにして山水の明媚、天下の勝を集めたる心地す四時のながめ盡くる時なく、池に數橋あり、渡れば銀閣に達す、二層の高閣にして階下を潮音閣と稱し階上を心空殿と云ふ、同寺にも什寶として見るべきもの多し

●吉田神社

宣胤卿の記に曰く「奈良京の昔は春日社を以て氏社とし興福寺を以て氏寺とす平安城の今は吉田社を以て氏社とし法成寺を以て氏寺とす社頭の興廢に隨ひて藤門の榮衰を測るべし

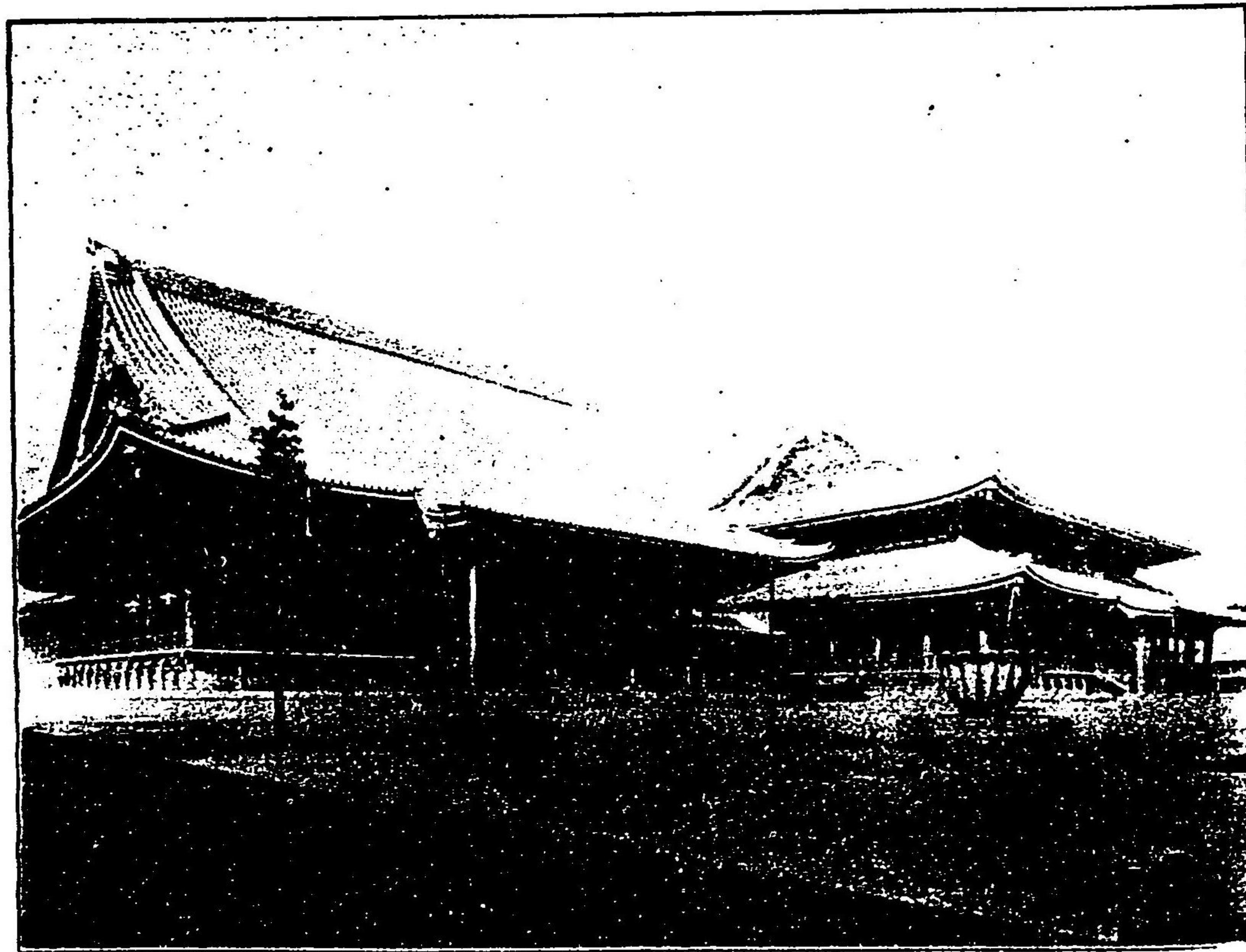


Nijo Rikyu or Palace.



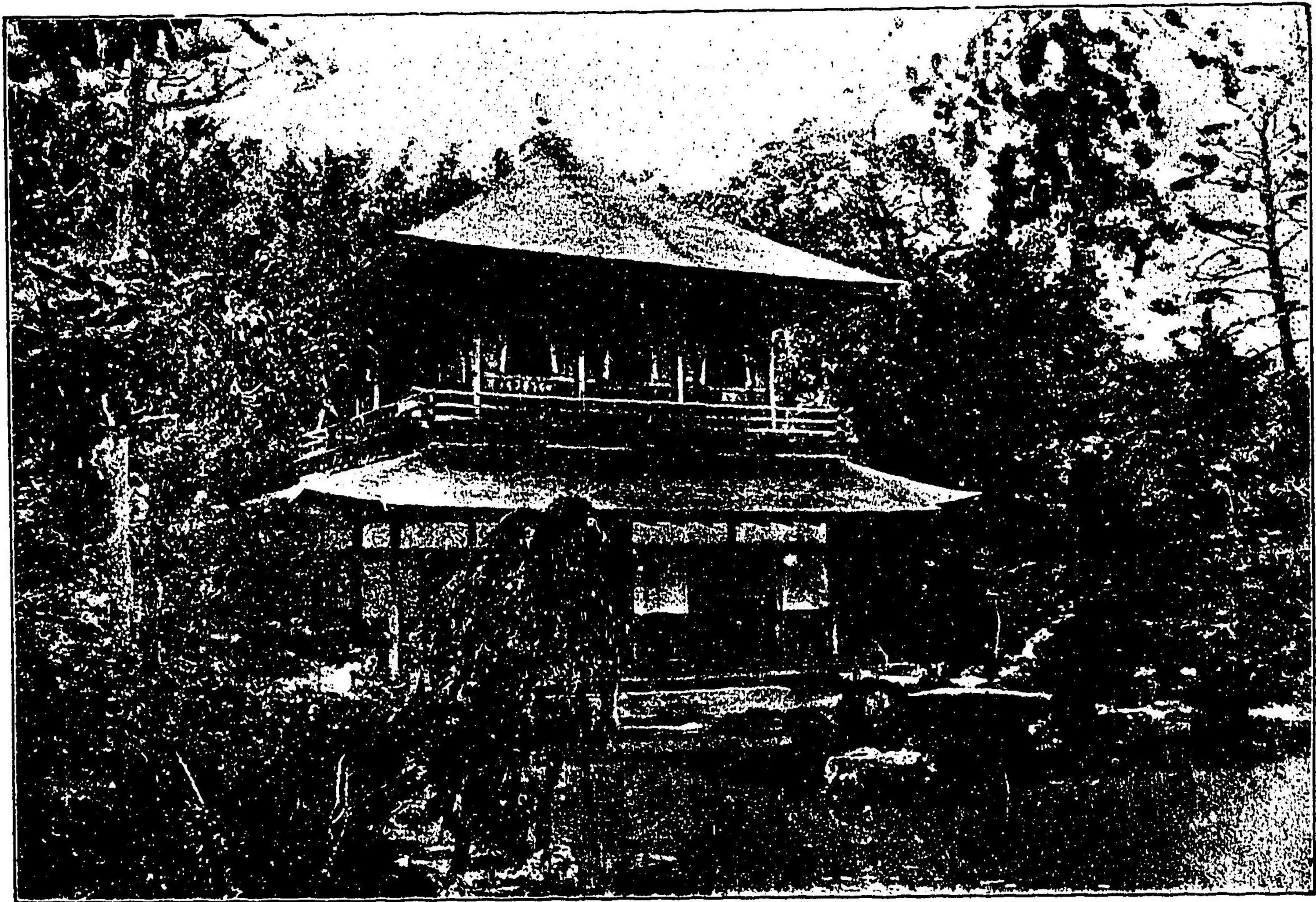


SHUGAKUIN RIKYU. 院學修



HIGASHI HONGANJI. 寺願本東





GINKAKUJI, OR SILVER PAVILION

寺 閣 銀



云々」と記したるは此社なり、貞觀年中藤原山蔭の勸請せし所にして祭神は武甕槌命、齋主命、天津兒屋根命、姫大神の四柱なり當社の上方の山を神樂岡と云ふ、この邊より西へかけて吉田の里なれば俗に吉田山と云ふ丘山にして四方の眺め佳なり、延暦帝の御幸ましたるところなり

● 眞如堂

眞如堂はその本堂の名なり、鈴聲山眞正和樂寺と云ふ本尊は慈覺大師の阿彌陀佛、境内楓樹多くして紅葉の頃の眺め云ふべくもあらず別に鎮守稻荷の社あり、社前に櫻樹多くして花の頃賑ひ一入なり

● 黒谷

よきもの、餅屋はさびし花の時 芹舎

紫雲山金戒光明寺と云ふ、淨土宗鎮西派の本山なり、本堂には開山法然上人の像(自作)西脇は親鸞上人の像(自作)を安置し、阿彌陀堂には恵心僧都の作の阿彌陀如來を安置す、堂前には一株の松あり、熊谷の鎧懸松と云ふ、熊谷直實遁世して法然上人の門に入り剃髮せんとするにあたり鎧を池の水にて洗ひこの松に懸けたるよりこの名ありと云ふ、當寺の什寶は法然上人が鴨の明神の神勅によりて認めたる一枚起請文を初めその數枚舉に違わらず

● 聖護院

智證大師の開基にして常光院と號せしが寛治の昔江州三井寺聖護院の増譽僧正當院に住職せしより聖護院と云ふに至りぬ

● 大極殿



明治二十八年、平安帝遷都千百年祭の紀念として建設したるものにして、専ら延暦の制を摸したれば見るからに壯麗、すいりに昔を追懐せしむ

●平安神宮

大極殿の北に平安神宮あり、大極殿と同じく遷都紀念祭に際し桓武天皇の御威徳を永く後の世に垂れたまはんとてこゝに神靈を鎮め奉りたるものにして明治二十七年起工したる白木造りの神殿なり

●百萬遍

浄土宗四本山の一ツにして長徳山智恩寺と號す、慈覺大師の草創なり、初めは天台宗なりしが法然上人加茂の神勅によりてこゝに念佛の宗門を開き、第八世善阿上人の時、元弘元

六年以來暫らく衆庶の拜觀を許されたるも今はまた離宮となりて拜觀を禁せられたり

●比叡山

桓武天皇の延暦七年、勅によりて傳教大師こゝに伽藍を造營し、延暦寺と稱し王城の鎮護とす、山中を三ツに分ち、東塔、西塔、横川の三塔とし、別に無動寺を置けり、山は海面を抜く二千七百餘尺、山城、近江の二國に跨り、頗る高嶺なり、修學院の東に雲母坂あり、坂を上れば無動寺に達る、直に北すれば東塔なり、東塔に根本中堂、戒壇堂、文珠堂、大講堂、前唐院、千手堂、淨土院等あり、その北は西塔なり、西塔に法華堂、常行堂、釋迦堂、相輪塔等あり、猶北すれば横川に至る、これを順路とす、昔は支院三千院

年疫癘流行して民多く死し、時、善阿七日を限りて念佛すること一百万遍疫病止みたるより叡威の餘り百萬遍の號を賜ひしものなりと云ふ、什寶多し就いて見るべし

●詩仙堂

詩仙堂は石川丈山の幽棲の地なり、詩仙堂の名は丈山先生が本朝の三十六歌仙に倣ひ漢晋唐宋の詩人を選び、三十六詩仙としその像を狩野尚信に描かしめ自ら其詩を書しこれを四壁に掲げたるより斯く呼びなすに至りたるものなりと云ふ

●修學院離宮

一乗寺村の北修學院村に後水尾天皇離宮の舊跡あり、苑内に晴月觀、藏六庵、鄰雲亭、止々齋、窮遠軒等あり、林泉の美を極む、明治

封地六萬石ありしと云ふ、洛外の巨刹として名高し

●松ヶ崎妙泉寺

その昔天台宗にして觀喜寺と號し、を弘安の頃日像上人この寺に來り、新たに法華宗を廣めしよりやがて上人を開祖とし今の寺號に改む、一村悉く法華宗にして毎年八月十六日の夜、村内の男女堂前に集まり法華の題目を唱へて亂舞す、これを妙泉寺の題目踊りと云ふ、また同夜後の山に妙法の二字を點火し聖靈會の送り火に供す、如意ヶ嶽の大文字と共に名高し

●上加茂神社

祭神は別雷神なり下加茂神社と同時時に創祀せらる、而して祭典其他下加茂神社と異なる



所なし、東に神山あり、松の翠滴るが如し俗にふたば山、加茂山、片岡山、日蔭山など云ふ、御手濯川その左右を流る水極めて清し

●下加茂神社

祭神は玉依姫命、大山咋神の二座、欣明天皇の御宇創祀したまふ所なりとかや、桓武天皇平安に遷都したまひてより山城國の産神となされ歴朝の崇敬申すも畏し、されば天皇御幸ましけることも屢々にて卯の酉の日には内裏より勅使たち甚と嚴かなる祭典を執行せられき、この祭を葵祭と云ふ、祭に于る人上下おしなべて葵草を翳すが故なるべし、今は五月十五日なり、當社は加茂、高野の兩川相會する處にして、その川の邊りを糺川原と云ひ、森を糺の森と云ふ、歌に詩に名高し、

御手濯川の水清く流れて參詣の人の心を澄ましむ、また時鳥の名所として名あり

●鞍馬山

鞍馬山に行くには鞍馬口より市原、野中、二瀬などの村々を過ぎて山の麓に至るべし、山は杉の木立ち年古りて晝猶暗く、山上に天狗の棲處なりと傳ふる御杉と云ふあり、圍り六抱へもあるべく注連引きはへていや尊し、松尾山鞍馬寺あり、延暦十六年大納言伊勢人の草創、鑑真和尚の開基なり、山中義經の脊くらべ石、不動堂、僧正谷等あり、僧正谷に魔王大僧正を祀る、參詣するもの多し

●貴船神社

與の社は檜杉など鬱鬱として茂れる間にあり下の社はこれより下六七町のごころにあり、

祭神は罔象女神(水神)なり、本社西に石を積み船形になせるものあり稱して天の岩船と云ふ、本社の東に清流南に走るこれを御手濯川と云ふ、當社は昔より雨請ひ雨止めに祈願をこむるもの多く新古今集などにその歌を載す

社司ども貴船に参りて雨をひせし

ついでによめる 加茂 幸 平

おほみ田のうるはふはかりせきかせて

井せさにおとせ川上の神

また當社はその昔し丑の時参りなとして祈願をこむるもの多かりし由にて、謡曲「鐵輪」は即ちこの事を作曲したるものなり

●大徳寺

龍寶山と號す、大燈國師の開基にして正中元

年創建せらる、伽藍は赤松圓心父子の營みたるごころ、方丈の前門は明智光秀の寄進、山門は連歌師宗長修造す、當寺に閑なかりしを千利休補造し、自ら像を彫みてその上に置く爲めに、禍を受け遂に命を失ふに至りぬ、當寺の庭園は小堀遠州の作にして世に名高し、眞珠庵は一休和尚の開基にして庭苑は金森宗和の作なり、後に千宗佐補修せしと傳ふ、大仙院も小堀遠州の建立にして庭園また同人の好みなり、この他龍光院、芳春院等の庭園は何れも同人の好みなりとて名高し

●建勳神社

大徳寺の西南、船岡山あり、古來有名なる處にして大宮人のこゝに遊びて詠める歌多く代代の選集に歌枕として名高し、此山に織田信



長の靈を鎮め、建勳神社と號し、明治二年別格官幣社に列し給ひぬ、信長夙に勤王の志篤く、皇室の衰へたるを憂ひその挽回を圖りたる功によりて明治の聖代に至り神と祀らるるに至りしなり

●平野神社

桓武天皇延暦四年の創建なり、今木神、久度神、古開神、比賣大神の四座を祀る南に並びて一社あり、縣の社と云ふ天穗日命を祀る以上五座は源氏、平氏、高階氏、大江氏及び中原、清原、菅原、秋篠等の祖神なり、境内櫻樹に富み、平野の夜櫻とて青陽春三月篝火の影に花見客雜踏す

●金閣寺

開基は夢窓國師、足利義滿の造營にかゝる、

高尾は楓の名に高きところなり、料亭あり紅葉屋と云ふ、紅葉屋の側を下れば清瀧川の流れ流々として岩角に玉を飛ばす、橋あり、清瀧橋と云ふ、朱の高欄青銅の擬寶珠殊に趣深し

●清瀧のせいのしら糸冬くれは

●染る木の葉の錦をそめる 家隆

渡りて坂を上れば弘法大師の硯石と云ふ一塊の巨石あり、猶數百歩、高雄山神護寺の山門に達す「神護國祚眞言寺」の額は弘法大師の筆なりと云へり、内に入れば金堂、講堂、五重塔、鐘樓等あり當寺の鐘の銘は菅原朝臣是善これを撰み、藤原朝臣敏行これを書すと云ふ和氣清磨公の祠は近年京都御所の側に移されたるが院後の古墳は今猶公の精忠を表頌して

その舊西園寺家の山莊なりしを義滿請ひ受けて己が隱居所となし、應永四年更に殿舎を造營して鹿園院と稱す、三重の閣あり、鏤びに金箔を以てす、金閣寺の稱あるものこの故なり、庭園敷奇を盡し、池を鏡湖池と云ふ、衣笠山を望みその影を倒にうつす、夕佳亭と云ふあり、南天の床柱圍り八寸ばかり、違棚は萩の枝を編みて造るその當時の驕奢想像するに餘あり

●椿寺

椿寺は豊公遺愛の散り椿と云ふ椿の大樹あるが故に名高し、彼の赤穂の客忠たりし天野屋利兵衛の墓はこのところにある、香烟常にたぬす

●高尾、拇尾、槇尾

嚴かなり、同寺を距る二丁ばかり塔中に地藏院の趾あり、斷崖千尺の下清瀧の流れを望み紅楓青杉相映じて風景頗る佳なり  
山を下りて清瀧川の流れに沿ひて上り行けば槇尾山西明寺にいたる弘法大師の高足知泉法師の開基、平等心王院と號す、中興は明忍律師、今の堂舎は徳川桂昌院の寄進するところこゝも紅葉の名勝なり、寺を辭して左方の間道に出で更に大道を與すれば橋あり、白雲橋と云ふ、橋の袂を右すれば鷹司關白兼平公の墓あり、橋を渡りて紅葉の下を潜り行けば拇尾山高山寺に達す、醍醐天皇の御宇、比叡山の僧法性坊尊意の開基せしところ、天台宗なりしが明惠上人再興して華嚴の靈跡とす、境内に石水院と云ふあり、後鳥羽法皇の別宮



にして加茂にありしを明恵上人に賜はりこ  
 こにこれに移せしものなりとぞ、構造の簡古  
 洛中洛外殆どその比を見ず、この山中に深  
 瀬と云ふところあり、實に本邦における茶の  
 根元地とす

● 仁和寺

寺域十萬六千四百六十一坪、堂舎の間植うる  
 に櫻を以てす、仁和寺の花とて名高し、創建  
 は宇多天皇にして御父光孝天皇の遺志を繼が  
 せ玉ひしものなりとかや、眞言宗の大本山な  
 り、大内山または御室と稱し、代々宮門跡に  
 して本堂その他壯嚴を極めしが明治二十五年  
 回祿の災にかゝり今は僅かに樓門、五重塔  
 祖師堂、觀音院、經藏等を餘すのみ、什寶極  
 めて多し

● 龍安寺

龍安寺の鴛鴦とて昔より名高きはこの寺の池  
 なり、庭園の假山は相阿彌が一木一樹を用ひ  
 ずして巧に岩石を組み立て奇雅を極めしもの  
 にして世に虎の子渡しとて名高し、妙心寺末  
 間細川勝元請ひ受けて己が別業とし更に妙心  
 寺の僧義天和尙を開基として寺となす、同寺  
 は彼の有名なる兆殿司の住めりしところにし  
 て天井の蟠龍及び伽陵頻迦の圖は即ちその作  
 なり方丈は勝元の館を以てこれに充てたるも  
 のなりと云ふ、大雲山と號し御室の東四町許  
 りを隔つ

● 等持院

衣笠山の麓、龍安寺村に禪刹あり、開基は夢



Omuro.

龍安寺



にして加茂にありしを明惠上人に賜はりこ  
 こにこれを移せしものなりとぞ、構造の簡古  
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 回祿の災にかゝり今は僅かに樓門、五重塔  
 祖師堂、觀音院、經藏等を餘すのみ、什寶極  
 めて多し

● 龍安寺

龍安寺の然鴛とて昔より名高きはこの寺の池  
 なり、庭園の假山は相阿彌が一木一樹を用ゐ  
 すして巧に岩石を組み立て奇雅を極めしもの  
 にして世に虎の子渡しとて名高し、妙心寺末  
 にして衣笠左大臣實能の別業なりしを文明年  
 間細川勝元請ひ受けて己が別業とし更に妙心  
 寺の僧義天和尙を開基として寺となす、同寺  
 は彼の有名なる兆殿司の住めりしところにし  
 て天井の蟠龍及び伽陵頻迦の圖は即ちその作  
 なり方丈は勝元の館を以てこれに充てたるも  
 のなりと云ふ、大雲山と號し御室の東四町許  
 りを隔つ

● 等持院

衣笠山の麓、龍安寺村に禪刹あり、開基は夢



Onuro.

等 持 院



窓國師、初めは鳳凰山と號し、が後に萬年山等持院と云ふ、足利氏累代の墓所にして、長祿年間義政その昭堂を建立す、安置するに三代の木像を以てす、何れも束帶佩劔の姿なり、昭堂の西に寶篋印塔あり尊氏の墓にして彼の高山彦九郎正之が大罵して鞭ちたるは此の墓なり

● 妙心寺

花園村にあり、京都鐵道花園驛を下りて北すること一丁ばかり、その昔し花園天皇の離宮と定めたまひしを、後に關山禪師を開基とし正法山妙心禪寺と名づけたまひ、天皇はその傍なる玉鳳禪宮に潜居したまひけり、七堂伽藍昔のまゝにして一度も炎上したることなき大寺にして、勅使門、佛殿、法堂、開山堂

涅槃堂、祥雲院、影堂等あり、塔中に大法院と云ふあり、その境内に佐久間象山先生の墓あり、什寶として見るべきもの極めて多し、殊に名高きは法堂の天井なる探幽の丸龍なり

● 雙ヶ岡

妙心寺の西北に方りて三箇の丘あり、雙ヶ岡と云ふ、歌枕として名高し、徒然草の作者吉田兼好の世を遁れて草庵を結びしはこの山にして今も猶東の麓なる長泉寺にその遺跡なりてふ石標を建つ

● 太秦寺 桂宮院

推古天皇十一年百濟國より觀音の像を獻す、同十二年聖德太子その近臣秦川勝に命じて蜂岡寺を造營せしめこゝにこれを祀る、後蜂岡寺を廣隆寺と改む、太秦寺の事なり、境内廣



くして内に薬師堂、太子堂等あり、堂の前に石燈籠あり、世に名高き太秦形にして古風にして雅趣あり、當寺の西一丁ばかり桂宮院あり、俗に八角堂と云ふ、太子時代の遺物にして歩を運ぶの價十分なり、庭上紅楓點綴して蕭寂たる晩秋に媚ぶ、景趣自ら幽なり

●廣澤池 大澤池

二つとも嵯峨村にあり、廣澤池はその昔寛朝僧正の開きたるところ周囲十二町東西三丁ばかり、對岸の山を遍照寺山と云ひ、寛朝登天の松、坐禪石、兒石等の名跡あり、大澤池はその昔嵯峨天皇の離宮の境内にありしを以て今も猶奇石多しそれが中にも巨勢金岡が立てたりと傳ふ庭湖石殊に名あり

●大覺寺

大覺寺は大澤池の西にあり、その昔嵯峨天皇の離宮なりしを貞觀十八年二月淳和天皇請ひ受けて寺とし大覺寺と名づけたまひぬ、代法親王在住せられ古へは寺域十萬八千餘坪ありしと云ふ、今は僅にその五分の一に過ぎず、されども猶洛西の巨利を以て目せらる宗旨は眞言宗なり、弘法大師の作五大尊を安置す、門前に菘多くして秋光を専らにす

●嵯峨の釋迦堂

本尊は永延年間大和國東大寺の僧齋然法橋の入室して得たる赤梅檀の釋迦如來にして毘首羯磨天の作、宇内無双の靈像なり、五臺山清涼寺と號す、本堂の東に栖霞寺と云ふあり阿彌陀佛を本尊とす、その昔河原左大臣融公の別業なりしところなりと云ふ

●小倉山

中院の北少しばかり厭離庵の地に定家卿山莊の舊跡あり、二尊院は小倉山華臺寺と號し、天台、律、眞言、淨土の四宗を兼ね、境内に嵯峨、土御門、御奈良院などの帝の御塔あり

●天龍寺

足利尊氏の草創なり、曆應二年後醍醐天皇の追福を祈らんとてこゝにこの寺を營み夢窓國師を開基とす、禪宗五山の一にして總門の前に金剛院あり、光嚴院の廟所なり、方丈の南に多寶院あり、後醍醐天皇の廟所なり、佛殿の天井は鈴木松年の蟠龍なりとて名高し、寺號を靈龜山天龍資聖禪寺と唱ふが故に略して天龍寺と云ふなりとぞ

●嵐山

●愛宕山

山麓に一の鳥居あり、こゝを過ぎて試峠清瀧川、渡猿橋、樞原などの名勝を過ぎて鐵の華表にいたる、この間五十町これより百數十段の石階を登りて本社に達す、祭神は伊弉册尊、火産靈尊なり、本殿の側に太郎坊の社、飯綱の社、八天狗の社、子守勝手社、春日社、十二天の社等あり、山の頂を白雲山と云ふ眺望極めて佳し

●月輪寺

鎌倉山と號す、愛宕山の半腹にあり、開基は慶俊法師、中興は九條關白兼實公なり、祖師堂あり、空也上人の像を安置す龍女水、白石時雨櫻などの名跡あり、堂を距る程遠からぬところに高野瀧、日暮しの瀧等あり



春は櫻の嵐山、夏は納涼の大堰川、秋は紅葉の嵐山、冬は雪に眺め妙なり、山の形おどなくしてしかも険しからず、松の間に紅葉、櫻の樹多く四時の眺め云ふべくもあらず、櫻は龜山上皇の吉野山より移し植ゑさせたまひたりしところにして

春ことに思ひやられし三吉野の

花は今日こそ宿に咲きけれ

と上皇の御製ありしものこれなり、北麓の裾をめぐりて大堰川の水清く、夢窓國師の名けたりけん渡月橋を南すれば料亭清遊俱樂部に至る其處を西すること數丁の間に戸無瀬瀧、千鳥ヶ淵等あり、猶奥して山を上ること二丁大悲閣千光寺に達る

花の山二丁のはれは大悲閣

はせを

開前に角倉了意とて大堰川を改修したる偉人の碑あり、銘は林道春の撰するところにして名高し渡月橋の北詰は三軒家なり、料亭別荘等多し、殊に名高きを八賞軒とす、神戸の紳士川崎氏の別業なり、少し東に東本願寺の別荘、小督局の墓あり

●保津川

前に望みし山々は忽ちにして後に現はれ、今ありと見し岩角は何時の間にか形を失ふ、山走り、岸行き、樹石皆動くが如し、數里の行程夢の間に過ぎて清瀧の出合、こゝを越ゆれば萬象やうく定まりて嵐山の麓にいたる、これを保津川下しと云ふ、萬山巖躑に富み、兩岸の山然ゆるが如く紅星青天より墮つるが如し、この舟行を企てんには京都鐵道龜岡驛

を下り保津村より乗船するを便利とす、五月頃殊に趣き深し

●法輪寺

智福山と號す、その昔高井寺と云ひしが貞觀十六年法輪寺と改めたり、聖武天皇の天平六年の建立にして本尊は虚空藏菩薩、境内に參籠堂あり、昔は都の工人こゝに斷食して本尊に智福を祈りしと云ふ、かゝる由緒あればにや、今も陰曆三月二十三の兩日俗に十三參りと稱へ十三歳の男女智恵をこの寺に祈る、當寺の南二丁ばかりに西行櫻あり、謠曲によりて名高きものなり

●松尾神社

洛西第一の大社にして、官幣大社なり、祭神は大山咋神、市杵島姫神なり、神殿、拜殿、

龍殿、厨所、社務所等あり、松尾山の麓にありて山上山下に攝社末社多し、山の頂きを別雷の峯と云ふ、一つの大きな岩あり、神靈初めてこゝに降臨したまひしと云ふ、當社は顯造家を守らせたまふ御神なりとて殊に信仰者多し、境内に楓樹多く秋霜の候節を曳くもの多し

●梅宮神社

官幣中社、酒解神、大若子神、小若子神、酒解子神の四座を祀る、そのむかし檀林皇后皇子なきを愛ひこの神を祈りて妊娠したまひやがて太子御降誕あらせましたるより今も婦人の臨月となるや當村の土砂を取りて帯に佩び平産を祈るが多し

●桂の離宮



七條の西、桂の里に京極の宮とて寛永年中八條宮智忠親王の造營ありし山莊あり、林泉は金森宗和、小堀宗甫等が意匠に意匠を盡し、ところにして世に類なき趣あり、嘗て後水尾天皇園林堂の勅額をたまひその風景を賞したまひたることありしが、明治十七年改めて離宮となされぬ、月の眺め殊に美はしとぞ聞ゆ侍りし

● 祇園新地、先斗町

四條大橋の東、幾條の町あり、酒樓妓院軒を並ぶ、祇園新地これなり、夕暮れに至れば絃歌一時に湧き、樓々忽ち不夜城の看をなす字繩手通りに地藏堂あり、淨土宗にして智恵院に屬す、目疾地藏とて名高し、定朝の作なりとぞ、また花見小路と云ふに歌舞練場あり

りとぞ

● 大原野神社

祭神は武甕槌神、經津主神、天兒屋神及び姫神なり、奈良の春日神社は今の京より道遠ければとてこゝに勧請したるものなりと云ふ社頭今猶壯嚴を極む、古今集、伊勢物語など

● 大原や小鹽の山もけふこそは

神代のことと思ひいつらめ

と詠めるはこの社頭なり

● 勝持寺、金藏寺

金藏寺は桓武天皇の御宇平安城草創の時、京の四方に石藏を造りこゝに大乘經を納められたり、故に西岩藏の金藏寺と云ふ、寺は元正天皇の御宇隆豐禪師の營みたることなるなり

毎春花の頃都踊を興行す、この地の舞の師匠井上春子の開發にして優美なるをどりなり先斗町は四條の大橋の西詰にあり、遊所にして祇園と共に名高し、こゝにては鴨川をどりと云ふを興行す、都踊りと同じやうなる手振りなり

● 島原

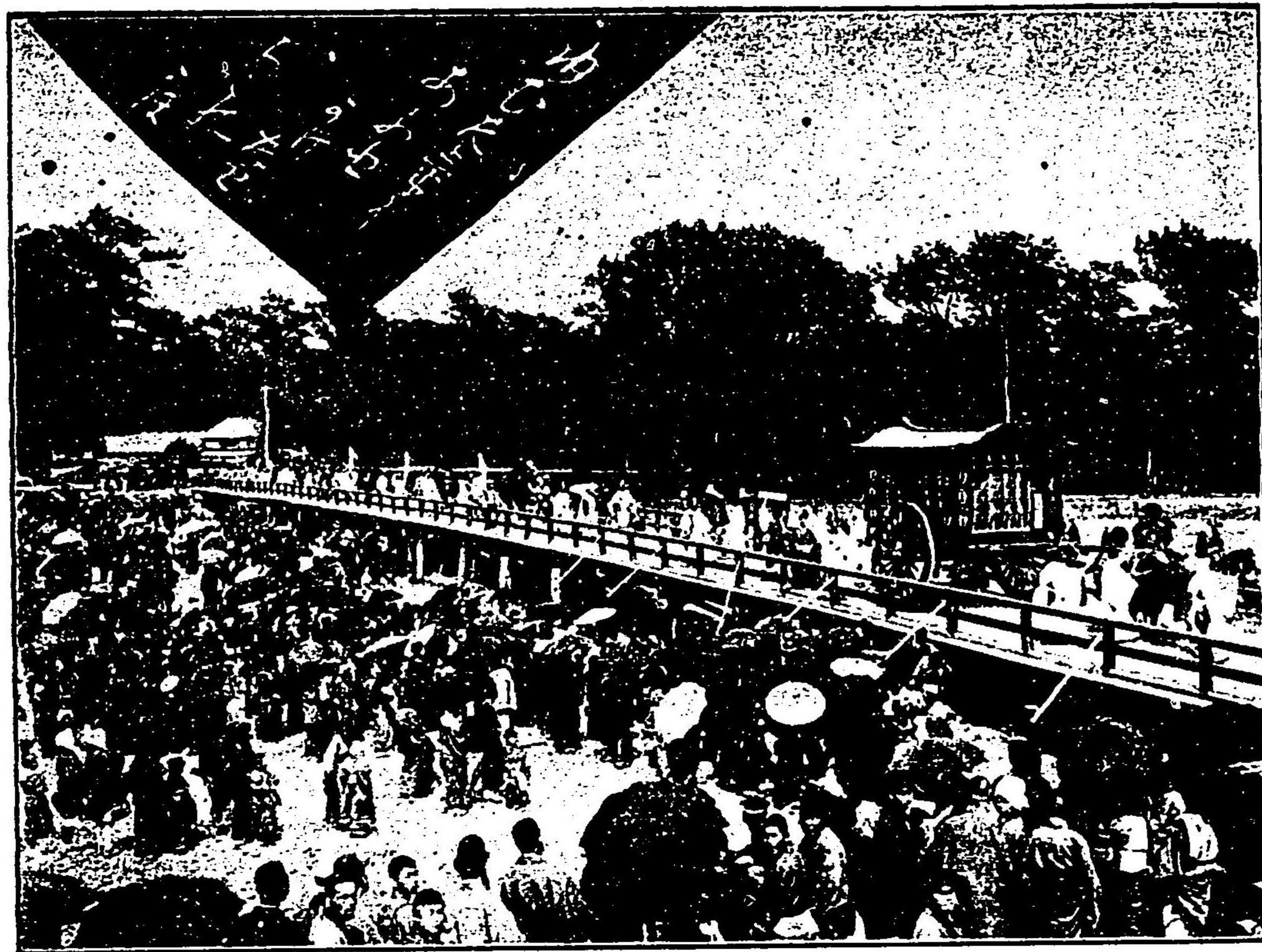
出口の柳は大門の右にあり、繞らすに垣を以てす、大門の内には上の町、中の町、中堂寺町、太夫町、下の町、揚屋町等あり、維新後やう／＼に衰頽に屬し、も猶品位に富める太夫少なからず、寛永十八年始めて開かれたるものにてその當時肥前島原の擾亂に際したるを以て世人其の賊徒の城廓を構へ天下を騒がせたるに比し、この名を負はせたるものなり

樓門、五大堂、念佛堂等あり、勝持寺も金藏寺と同じく大原野村にあり、役小角の開基、佛陀上人の中興なり、樓門の仁王は運慶、湛慶の作、勝持寺の堅額是小野道風の筆なりと傳ふ

● 善峯寺、十輪寺、三針寺

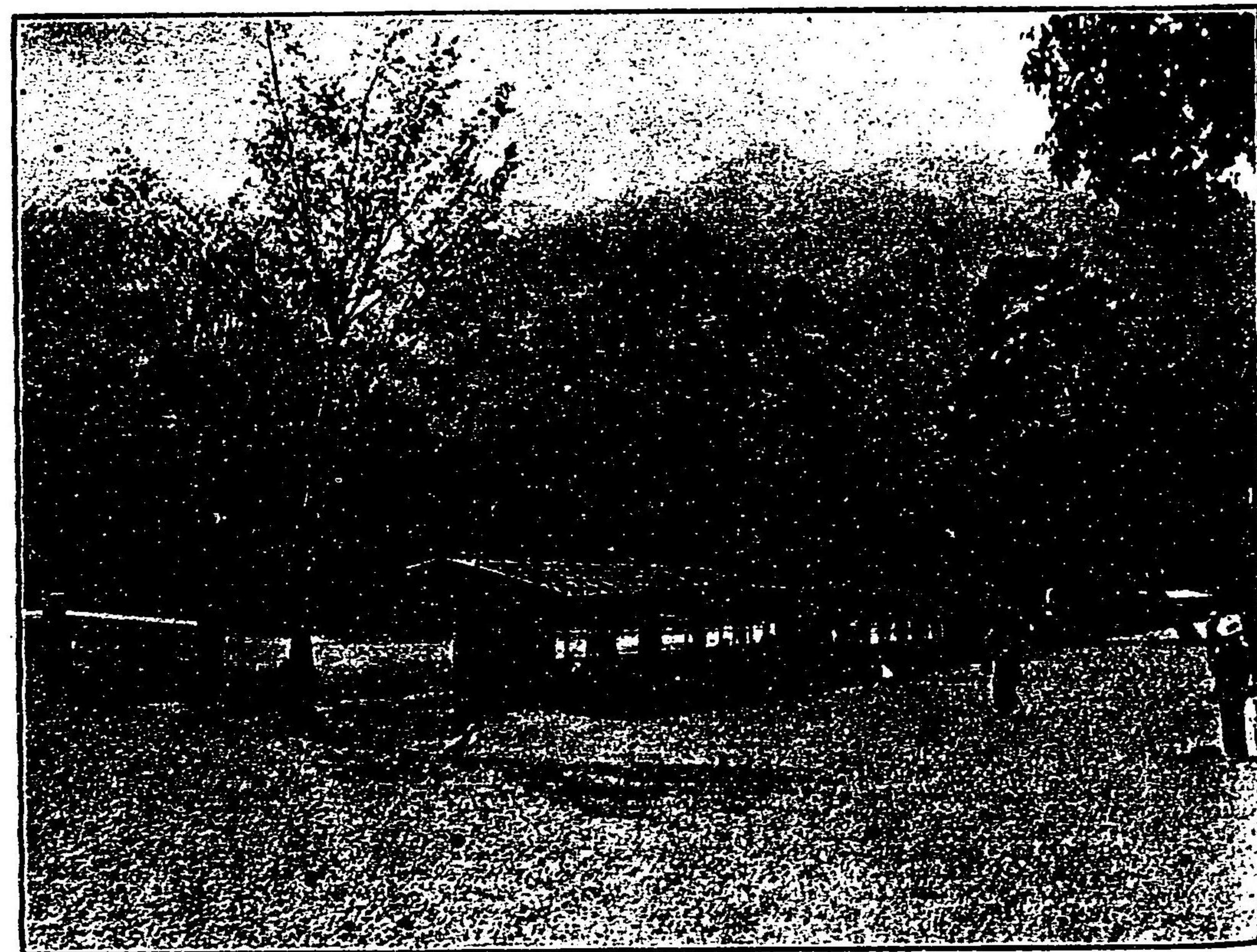
大原野村に小鹽山あり、坂路を登ること二丁七曲りの坂あり、阿知坂と云ふ、坂の右手に源算上人の坐禪石あり、上れば樓門に達る、仁王尊た、せたまふ運慶の作なり、これを善降寺とす、本堂に安置せる千手觀音の像は行圓法師が加茂の神木を以て彫みたることなるなりと云ふ、當寺の東南五丁ばかりに小鹽山十輪寺あり、世におひづる觀音と云ふものこれなり、同寺の腹帶地藏は染殿の皇后明子の





KAMO SHIRINE.

加茂菟祭



ARASHIYAMA.

嵐山

安産祈禱の爲め建立し玉ひしところなりと申す、本堂の西に伊勢物語に名高き鹽籠の古跡業平の塔等あり、北七八丁に三鈴寺あり、開基は源算上人なり

●柳谷 粟生

柳谷は向日町停車場を跡る程遠からず、柳巖山楊谷寺と云ふ、白河天皇の御宇水觀上人の創建なり、本尊は長六尺の千手觀音の立像左右に將軍地藏及び毘沙門の像を安んず、靈驗ありとて參詣するもの多し、境内に楊柳の瀑、楊柳水、獨鈷水等あり粟生は柳谷の麓にあり、報國山光明寺とて名高き精舎あり淨土宗西山派の大本山にして念佛三昧院と號す、寺域一萬三千坪、建久九年熊谷入道蓮性始めてこの地に草庵を營み後法然上人を引い

て開基とす、境内に本堂、阿彌陀堂、閻魔堂法然廟等あり、右に天王山を望み、南の方遙かに八幡山に對す、風景絶佳なり

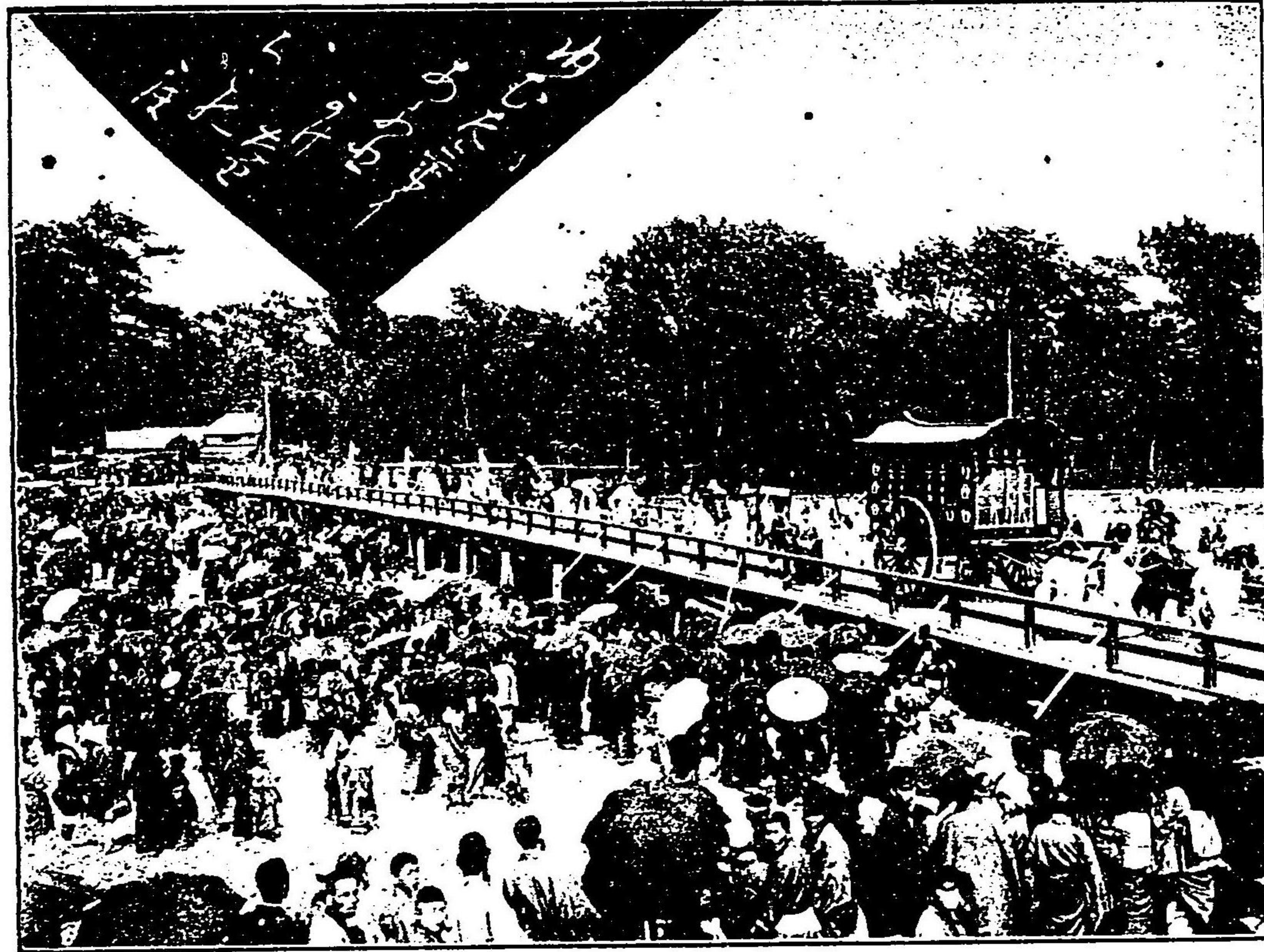
●向日神社

「正一位向日大明神」と石の鳥居に打つたる額は小野道風の筆なりと云ふ、正殿は向日神(神名帳には素盞烏尊の孫、大歳の子、母を須治比賣神とあり)、左右に五座の攝社あり、向日町の後にありて社殿のある丘を向日山と云ふ

●長岡天満宮

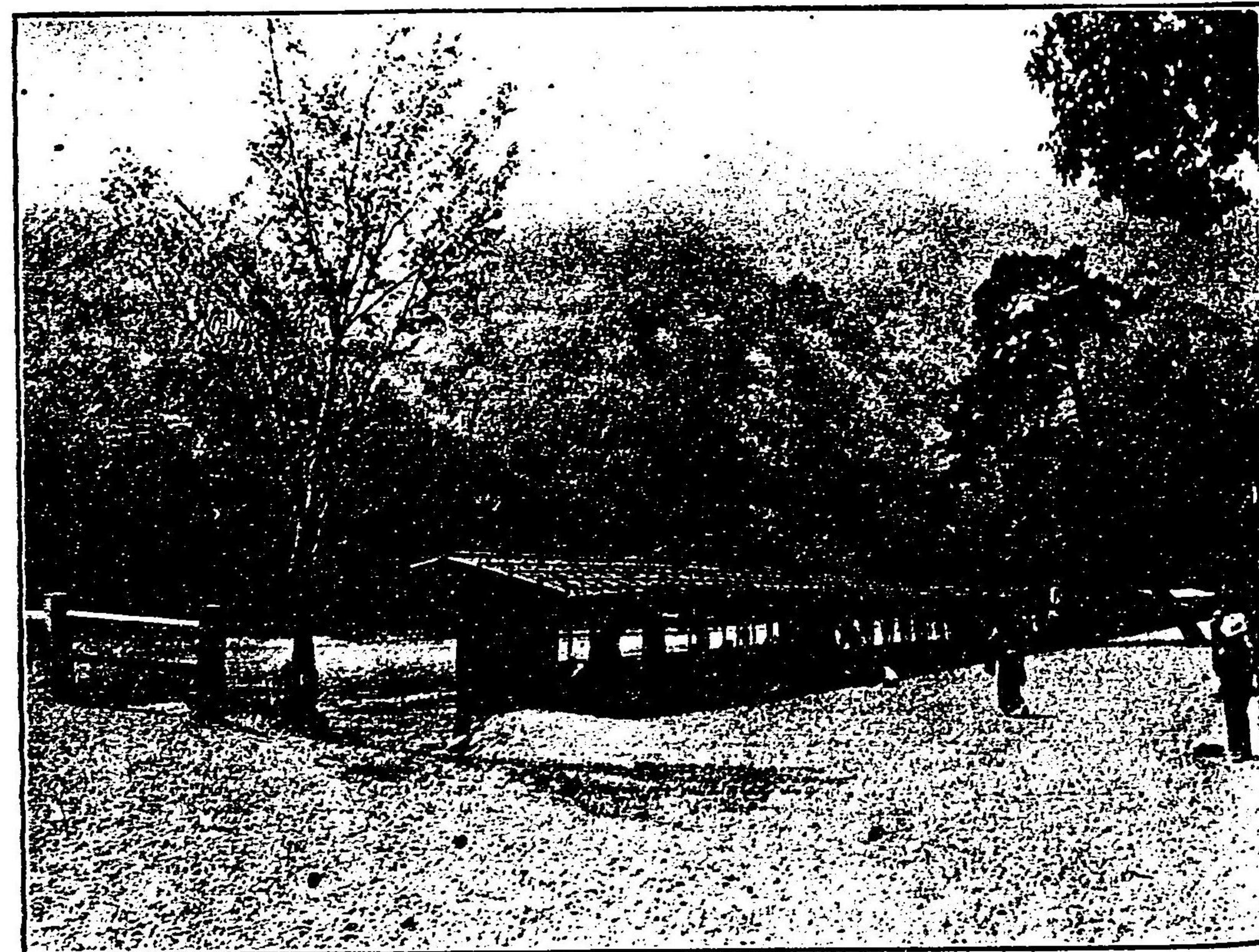
向日町の南開田村に鎮り在す、境内梅花に富み且つ大きな池に臨みて風景云ふべくもあらず、昌泰四年菅公筑紫左遷の時、この池を過ぎて寛平の法皇が侍臣祈禱を訪ひたまひそ





KAMO SHRINE.

祭葵茂加



ARASHIYAMA.

山嵐

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の影像を殘されたるを薙去の後こゝに鎮めて  
神と祀りたるものなり

●男山八幡宮

男山神社と云ふ、山城國綴喜郡八幡町にあり  
山を男山と云ふが故に男山神社と呼ぶなりと  
ぞ、有名なる神社にして社格は官幣大社、祭  
神は應神天皇、神功皇后、玉依姫の三柱なり  
鎮座は貞觀年間、奈良大安寺の僧行教、筑紫  
の宇佐八幡宮に參籠し神託によりてこゝにこ  
れを勧請したるものなりと云ふ、八幡神社の  
額は佐理卿の筆を摸したるものにして籠の石  
の華表に掲げられ、木造の神殿は五色を以て  
花鳥を彫り彩り金銀を鏤めたる瑞籬を以て廻  
らされ、兩廂は天正年間豊太閤の寄進せしこ  
ころなりと云ふ、長十三間、巾三尺、厚さ一

寸六分黄金の筒繩と云ふものこれなり、この  
他攝社、末社極めて多し、境内に楠公手植の  
楠、石清水、景清塚など世に聞ゆる名所  
多し、昔より武家の尊仰極めて深く、祭典の  
如きも善美を盡くし、が殊に名高きは放生會  
なり

●天王山

山崎町の北方に聳つ山を天王山と云ふ、山上  
に素盞鳥尊の御子八王子を祀る、天王山と云  
ふはこれが故なるべし、天正十年六月羽柴秀  
吉、その主信長の爲めに弔ひ合戦を起し仇敵  
明智光秀を討ちたる處にして、光秀はこゝに  
敗れ小栗栖に走り、遂に討たれたるなり、其  
後明治維新の前、元治元年の五月、長州の藩  
士福原越後、國司信濃、眞木和泉等蛤御門



の戦利あらず、本國に走らんとして眞木和泉この處に據りし事あり、何れも歴史上名高き事ともなり

●總持寺

茨木停車場を距る東北十丁餘、三矢村大字總持寺にあり、眞言宗にして仁和二年山陰中納言高房の創建にかゝる、西國三十三所二十一番の札所なり、寺は高臺にありて門前に數十階の石段あり、一條、後一條、白河、鳥羽の四天皇行幸ありて、勅願寺と定めらる、その後元龜の兵火に罹りしを慶長八年豊臣秀頼その臣片桐且元をして再築せしむ、今の堂宇是なり

●勝尾寺

寶龜八年開成皇子、僧善仲、善算等の開基、

眞言宗に屬す、境内三千三百七十坪、その他は六十七町歩の官林にして老樹鬱蒼として寺門より本堂に至る間處々に石階あり、西國三十三所の札所にして遠近より參詣するもの多し、本尊は十一面觀世音菩薩、沙門妙觀の作なり、寺寶として名高きは法然上人の自畫自讚の畫幅、開成皇子書寫の大般若經等なり、

●安樂壽院

鳥羽上皇が「契りかかん我がよるづ代の友なれや竹田の原の鶴の毛とるも」と御製遊ばされしはこの寺の離宮たりしころの事なりかし宗旨は眞言にして五層の寶塔は保安四年鳥羽上皇の營みたまひしところ、世に本御塔と云ふものこれなり、今の本堂は即ちその遺趾に

建つ堂下に石櫃ありて上皇宸筆の法華經、一字一石の大乗經(顯密衆僧の筆)を納む、新御塔は本堂の東南にあり、鳥羽院、美福門院(上皇の女御)、八條女院の畫像を掲ぐ、その他二重の塔、五輪の塔、御愛の梅等あり

●稻荷神社

同線稻荷停車場を距る一丁、伏見街道の東側にあり、稻荷山と云ふ、官幣大社にして倉稻魂命、盞素鳴命、大市比賣神の三座を祀る社頭老たる杉古りたる松もて四方を圍み、社殿宏壯筆紙のよく盡す所にあらず、本殿の他に若宮、拜殿、繪馬堂、御輿藏、寶庫、樓門華表等何れ紅の建物ならぬはなし、後の山に攝社末社ありこれを願拜するを山廻りと云ふ、例祭は五月七日、五基の神輿渡御あり、

行装なかく麗はし、社前に泥土人形を商ふ店軒を並ぶ、伏見人形これなり、當社は元明天皇の和銅四年二月初の午の日、當山に垂跡ありしを三の峯に鎮めまゐらせたるところにして、延喜八年藤原時平社殿を修造し、その後今の處に移し奉りたり、時は永享十年の事とぞ聞ゆし

●深草の里、元政墓

ねきこともしなかはるらん稻荷山  
ひれゆく袖の色にたなひく 千蔭  
いなり山玄るしの杉の年ふりて  
三の御社神さびにけり 有慶  
深草は稻荷神社の南方より墨染邊りまでを云ひしを正保の頃土地のものとも鶉聞きに来る都人を厭ひて叢を刈りつくして鶉の住む處を



無からしめぬ、瑞光寺と云ふ寺あり、法華宗にして明暦元年元政上人の中興に係る、寺内に元政の墓あり昔寂びて今更に尊し、當寺の本尊は釋迦牟尼佛の坐像にして彫刻細美胎内に五臟六腑脈絡等あり、何人の作なるやを知らず

● 藤森神社

伏見街道の東側に一叢の林あり、藤森神社立たせたまふ、神靈は舍人親王、早良親王、伊豫親王の三座なりと云ふ、境内に樅の大樹あり、俗に旗塚と云ふ、神功皇后三韓征伐の後兵器を埋めたまひし遺跡なりとぞ、例祭は五月五日、神幸の行装甲冑を着弓箭を携へて嚴かなり

● 大石良雄開居の跡

て壯大なり、梅花に富むを以て花の頃節を曳くもの多し、桃山停車場を去る數丁人力車を通す

● 三夜莊

西本願寺の別莊にして、豐太閤の月見臺の舊趾なり、三夜莊と稱する所以のものは、豐公が一輪は山、一輪は水、一輪は盃中にあり、一夜にして三夜の月を賞するを得と云はれたるより、やがて三夜莊と名付けたるものなりと云ふ、庭園の幽邃閑古鳥も啼きかねまじき心地す、奈良鐵道桃山驛を距る程遠からず

● 御香宮

祭神は神功皇后、仲哀天皇、應神天皇を中央にその他九座を祀る、御香宮の名は社前なる華表の前の東側に御香水と云へる懸水湧き出

赤穂の義臣大石良雄が山城の山科に開居したりしことは等しく人の知るところなり、その宅元は西の山岩屋寺の下にありたるがその後持主屢々變りて何時の頃よりか今のところにうつされぬ、舊態を存するは四疊の玄關と八疊の座敷のみ、他はその後の造作にかゝるものなりと云ふ、座敷の欄間に怨敵吉良氏の定紋五三桐を刻す最も奇と云ふべし、山科驛を距る八丁

● 桃山

伏見の東にあり、豐太閤の桃山御殿のありし處なりと云ふ、南に宇治川を控へ、川を隔てて巨椋の池あり、湖の如し、遙かに生駒、金剛の諸山を望む、西に八幡山崎あり、東に醍醐宇治あり、眼界極めて廣くして眺望極め

づるが故なり、傳に曰く昔この水香氣四方に薫じ病者これを服すれば忽ちに愈ゆ、祈願あるものこれを飲めば本懷を達すと云ふ、まことに有難き事なり、境内に正殿、拜殿、神樂堂あり、一に御諸神社と云ふ、その南門の内に義民文珠九助の碑あり、奈良鐵道桃山停車場を距る約三四丁

● 觀月橋

觀月の名あるは澱川の流に架して三五夜中は申すも更なり、月の夜々眺め美はしきが故なり、紀伊、久世の兩郡に跨りて長百〇四間幅四間半、その昔月の名に呼ぶ桂橋と云ひしを、豐太閤桃山御殿に在りし頃、この橋の西北に別所豐後守の邸ありしが故に豐後橋と云ひけり、さるを近き頃架けかへて觀月橋の名



を負はせしとぞ、西に中島あり、中書島と稱し夏の夜納涼に出かくる人多し

●巨 椋 池

冬は水鳥多くして遊獵に宜しく、夏は涯知られぬ蓮の薫りに酔ふ心地するものを巨椋池とす、東西三十二町、南北二十四町、周圍四里十一町、殆ど湖水の如きものあり、昔の歌に巨椋入江と云ふは淀川の流れこれに注ぎて入江となり居たるが故なり、豊太閤の時その東邊を切斷して中央に堤を築き、新たに大和街道を通じて交通を便にしたるより池と化しぬ

●黄葉山萬福寺

明の亡命者隱元和尙、萬治三年公命に依つてこの地に佛寺を造營す、黄葉は唐の眞似して月見哉と詠みたるが如く、建物總て明風にし

て境内の廣さ七萬七千三百五十九坪、山門、天王殿、大雄寶殿、法堂、鼓樓、祖師堂、選佛場、鐘樓、伽藍堂、禪悅堂、牌堂、俗堂、開山堂、經藏、舍利殿、華嚴堂等あり、禪宗

濟北派の總本山なれば、建築の宏壯は云ふも更なり、境内の清美目に觸るゝもの趣の異なるべし、奈良鐵道木幡驛を距る十丁ばかり

●平 等 院

先づ境内に扇の芝あり、治承四年五月二十六日源三位入道賴政以仁王の命旨を奉じ兵を擧げて南都に走らんとして、戰敗れこの處にて討死したり

●縣 神 社

埋れ木の花さく時はなかりしを 身のいたつらになるそかなしき

●興 聖 寺

祭神を弓削道鏡なりと云ひ或は惡尤府賴長と云ふ詳かならず、社殿大ならざれど愛嬌を守らせたまふ神なりとて遊女藝妓などの參詣すること限り知られず、例祭は六月五日なり

●朝 日 山、菟道稚郎子墓

宇治の川霧たぬくに麓をめぐりて雲井に聳

の辭世はよく人の知る所なり、境内に釣殿と云ふあり、九百年の星霜を経て漸く荒廢に屬し、を、近來有志者相謀りてこれが保存に意を注げり、古風なる建物にして、そのむかし藤原頼通の住ひし跡なりとぞ、本堂を鳳凰堂と稱す、河原左大臣が別業なりしを、堯去の後陽成天皇宇治院となしたまひ、宇多、朱雀の二帝もこのところを離宮とせさせたまひしが長徳年間に至り御堂關白請ひ申して山莊となし、永承六年三月これを寺とし即ち平等院と號す、天台宗なり、鳳凰堂の名はその屋上に雌雄の鳳凰を置き、堂形また鳳の翼を張るに似たればなるべし、扉の畫は當時の名手爲成の筆にして、本尊は定朝作の阿彌陀佛なり當寺の鐘は日本三鐘の一として名高し



の翠巒を朝日山と云ふ、山上に菟道稚郎子の墓あり、苔寂びて幾代經にけん、霧は不斷の香を焼き、月常住の燈を挂ぐ、四季をりくくの花の手向、一入に畏し、稚郎子の御陵は宇治より黄蘗山に至る街道の側にあり

●三井寺

天安二年僧圓珍の建立せしところにして長等山開城寺と號す、天台宗なり大津町の西北にありて堂前に立てば遠近の山翠濃く、琵琶の湖波静なり、風を孕む真帆片帆は矢走に歸る船なるか、見るからに一幅の水彩畫の如くなり、金堂の南に古鐘堂あり、傳へ言ふ田原藤太秀郷龍宮より得たる十種の寶の一なりとぞ、三井寺はその往昔八百五十九坊ありてその勢延曆寺と比抗し屢々兵を動かせしこと

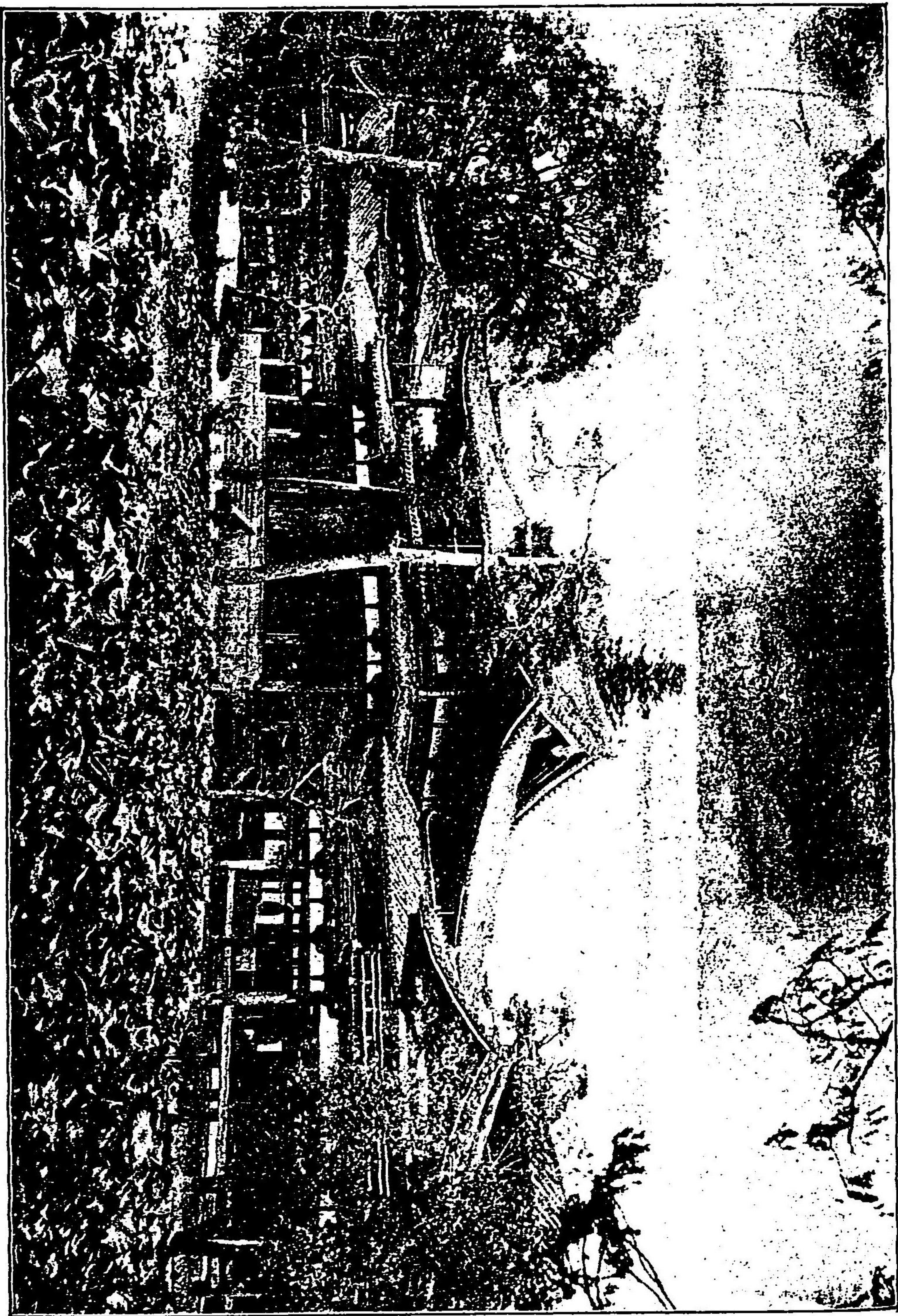
ありしは源平盛衰記、平家物語、太平記などに見るところなり、當寺の鐘は三井晚鐘とて名高きものにして高さ五尺五寸、厚さ三寸五分、口径四尺一寸、龍頭一尺一寸五分ありと云ふ、局線馬場驛を距る二十七丁

●唐崎松

大津の北一里許り下坂本村の東端にあり、舒明天皇の世に始めて植ゑたるものなりと云ひ又は天智天皇の時に栽ゑられたるものなりと云ふ、されども其松は失せて、今の松は幾代の後に植ゑたるものなり、稀世の名木にして老幹四方に繁茂し地を掩ふと百餘坪に及べり

●石山寺

天平勝寶年間良辨僧正の開基、承曆二年回祿の災にかゝりしを建久年中源頼朝の



Byodoin.



つ翠巒を朝日山と云ふ、山上に菟道稚郎子の墓あり、苔寂びて幾代經にけん、霧は不斷の香を焼き、月常住の燈を挂ぐ、四季をりくの花の手向、一入に畏し、稚郎子の御陵は宇治より黄蘗山に至る街道の側にあり

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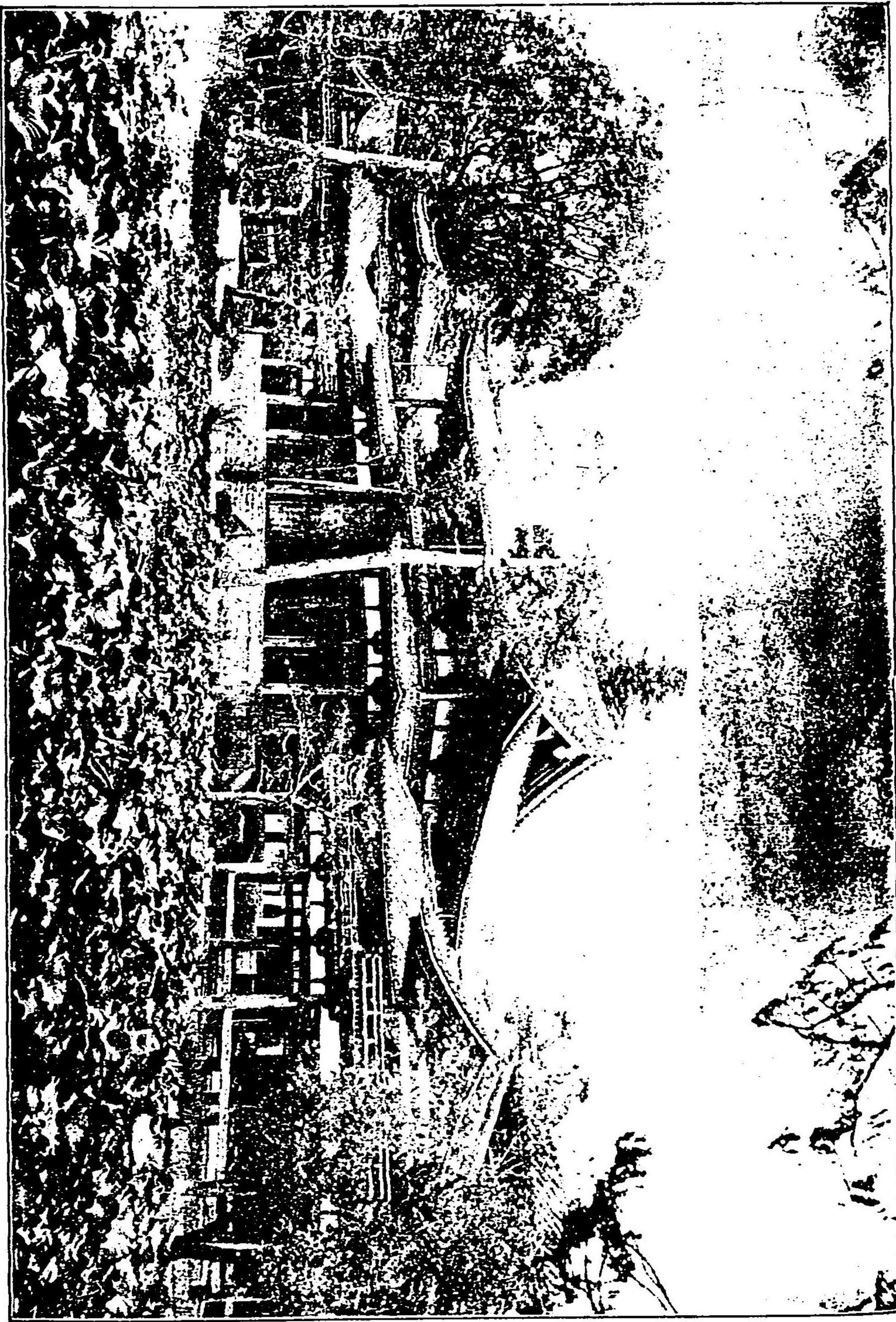
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天平勝寶年間良辨僧正の開基、承暦二年回祿の災にかゝりしを建久年中源賴朝の



Byodoin.

院 等 平





Tea-picking at Uji.

宇治の茶摘



これを再興すと云ふ、その後漸く類廢に屬し、  
 豊臣秀吉の側室淀君深く當寺を崇信し莊  
 園を復し堂宇を建立す現存するところのもの  
 これなり、山中奇巖多くして石山の名に耻ぢ  
 ず、紫式部の源氏物語を書きたるところな  
 りと傳ふる紫式部源氏の間と云ふあり、本堂  
 の右手の石階を登れば觀月亭と云ふに至る、  
 月の眺め佳なり、同線石山驛を去る數丁

●栗津晴嵐

同線石山驛を距る僅に三丁、大津の彼方膳所  
 村より勢田橋に至る間の松原を栗津ヶ原と云  
 ふ、栗津の晴嵐は近江八景の一なり、壽永三  
 年木曾義仲、範頼、義經等と戦ひて利あらず  
 四宮河原を落ち果て、遂にこゝに討たる、墓  
 は義仲寺と云ふにあり

●矢橋歸帆

同線馬場驛より一里十六丁「眞帆引きて矢橋  
 にかへる船はいま打出の濱をあこの追風」と  
 近衛政家の詠めしはこのところなり、草津の  
 西一里ばかり、波止場にして日々大津に通ふ  
 船を出す

●堅田落雁

馬場驛より五里十丁、大津より船にて行くを  
 よしとす堅田は大津の北三里五町、湖岸より  
 十四五間ばかり突出して水上に堂宇を建つ、  
 淨御堂と云ふものこれなり惠心僧都の草創に  
 して海門山満月寺と號す、惠心作の阿彌陀佛  
 豐總耳皇子の作れる觀世音を安置す、風光明  
 媚なり

●勢多夕照



石山驛の東に勢多川あり、勢多川は湖水の水の落ち口なり、滋賀、粟田の郡界を流る、川にしてこれに架する橋を勢多橋と云ふ、川の中央に一つの島あり、島を隔て、大小二橋を横ふ、大は長さ九十六間、小は二十三間、橋上の眺め頗る佳なり、青柳橋と云へ俗に勢多の唐橋又はとろろ橋、勢多の長橋など云へり、勢多の夕照は近衛政家の選したる近江八景の一なり

露しくれ守山とほく過ぎ來つゝ

夕陽のわたる瀬多の長橋

●京都の旅店及び料理店

京都における旅店料理店元より少なからずその中にて最も名高きものを擧ぐれば左の如し也阿彌ホテル(圓山) 京都ホテル(河原町)

- |                   |        |             |         |
|-------------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| 中村樓               | (祇園)   | 紙菊樓         | (木屋町)   |
| 松吉樓               | (御幸町)  | 招月          | (木屋町)   |
| 平野屋               | (圓山)   | 三軒家株式會社(嵯峨) | (木屋町)   |
| 朝暉亭               | (八坂)   | 平野家         | (嵐山)    |
| 以上は料亭に旅亭を兼ねたるものなり |        |             |         |
| 玄鶴樓               | (木屋町)  | 赤萬屋         | (大和路)   |
| 澤文                | (鉄屋町)  | るびや         | (六角東洞院) |
| 月下亭               | (木屋町)  | 山城屋         | (三條小橋)  |
| 花外樓               | (木屋町)  | 柏亭          | (木屋町)   |
| 大可樓               | (同上)   | 月の家         | (新門前)   |
| 玉川樓               | (木屋町)  | 大津屋         | (木屋町)   |
| 吉岡屋               | (三條小橋) | 萬屋          | (三條小橋)  |
| 柘屋                | (鉄屋町)  | 俵屋          | (鉄屋町)   |
| 小川てい              | (大和路)  | 鳥居本         | (大和路)   |
| 西屋                | (新河原町) | 鳥羽屋         | (大宮通)   |

玉屋 (西石垣) 日光屋 (三條小橋) 以上は單に旅人宿なり、而して單に料理店のみを營めるものは左の如し

- |     |        |     |        |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| 花屋敷 | (大和路)  | 津四樓 | (西石垣)  |
| 八新亭 | (鉄屋町)  | ちもと | (西石垣)  |
| 島新  | (新河原町) | 八百政 | (西石垣)  |
| 榎尾  | (大和路)  | 萬花園 | (嵯峨)   |
| 藤屋  | (新河原町) | 共樂館 | (新河原町) |
| 自樂居 | (高臺寺前) | 正華樓 | (新河原町) |
| 美濃庄 | (大和路)  | 美濃吉 | (大和路)  |

奈良市

大和は皇祖建國の地なり、山嶽其半に塞り、青山其四周を繞れり。倭建命の御歌に青垣

山籠れる夜麻登し美しと詠み給ひし如く、山の周れるに依りて負へる名なるべし。神武天皇此國を相して美地となし創めて都を橿原に奠め給ひし以降光仁天皇に至るまで五十の歴朝、一千四百四十餘年間皇都たりし國なり。而して奈良は大和に於ける最後の皇都を置かれし地にして、天明天皇和銅三年都を藤原より平城に徙し給ひしより桓武天皇の遷都に至るまで凡て七朝七十有五年之を奈良の都といふ、此間文物技藝最盛の時代にして、前古無比と稱せらる。其後嵯峨帝の御世に平城上皇平城の故宮に居坐してより平安城に對して此地を南都と稱す。降りて徳川氏に至り奈良に奉行職を置き維新後鎮臺を置き後奉行所を廢し奈良縣を設置し爾來或は堺縣の管轄とな



り或は大坂府に隸屬し、數變革を経て一時衰態を來したりしも、置懸以來は既に幾多を経鐵道起りて交通の便大に開け、遊覽の客常に其跡を絶たざるに至れり、廣袤東西一里二十九町、南北一里六町に亘り、市坊百四十七、戸數五千二百、人口二萬七千、市街の東春日嫩草の峯巒之を飾り殊に公園は五百三十三町歩の廣に連る、參天の老杉道を挟み、樓臺低樹千年の歴史を語る、其自然の景趣に加ふるに、幾多歴史的回顧の料を以てするあり、旅客一度杖を茲に曳けば、徘徊願望去る能はざるも、蓋し故なきにあらざるなり。

●猿澤池

關西鐵道奈良驛を距る八丁、興福寺の五重塔を倒さまに映じて岸に柳の翠滴るが如きも

のを猿澤池と云ふ、蓋し天竺の彌猴池を摸したるものなり、周圍百八十六間、池に鯉魚を放つ、その昔し宮女采女君の寵の衰へたるを歎き遂にこの池に身を投げて死せし由大和物語に見ゆ、今も池畔に小祠を建て采女宮と稱しその靈を祀る、この祠と相對して東の岸に一株の柳あり、衣掛柳と云ふ、采女この池に身を投げんとしてその衣をこの柳に掛けたるが故かく名づけたるものなりとぞ

●興福寺

猿澤の池の北手にあり、その初め藤原鎌足山城國宇治郡山階里に一寺院を建て山階寺と云ふ、白鳳元年これを當國高市郡麻坂に移し麻坂寺と云ふ、その後和銅三年不比等更にこれを奈良に移し興福寺と改めぬ、その昔し春

日神社を保管したるを以て一に春日寺と云へりき、元慶二年以降回祿の災にかゝること八回、近くは享保二年の大火に鳥有に歸し、今残れるは南圓堂、北圓堂、東金堂、五重塔等なり、この中南圓堂と云ふはその形八角、弘仁四年藤原冬嗣の創建したるところにして五重塔は猿澤の池に臨みて其高さ十五丈六尺南圓堂と共に名高さものなり

●春日神社

關西鐵道奈良驛を去る十九丁、境内三十萬六百二坪、官幣大社にして社殿極めて壯麗なり藤原氏の祖先を祀る、一は武甕槌尊、一は經津主命、一は天兒屋根命、一は姫神なり、正殿四宇、樓門あり、南門と名づく、廻廊あり、長さ百五間巾二間五尺、南門の左右にあ

り、若宮は本殿を距る數丁、東南にあり、崇徳天皇の長承四年始めて祀るところなりと云ふ、祭神は天押雲命なり、この他紀伊神社、水谷神社、猿田彦の社等あり、後に春日山を負ひ、杉、竹柏など鬱蒼として晝猶暗き心地す、古來燈籠の多き社として名高く、中にも寒蟬燈籠、被戸の燈籠、雲林燈籠、臥鹿燈籠は普く人の知るところなり、この他金屬製のもの約一千、石造のもの約二千基ありと云ふ

●春日山、三笠山、嫩草山

大和名所圖繪、大和名勝記などに春日神社の上方に聳ゆる峯巒を云ふ、峯三つに分る名づけて浮雲山、羽貫山、香山と云ふ、三笠の山と云ふものこれなりと云へり、嫩草山は春



日山の北に並べり、信實朝臣の繪巻物には樹木生ひ茂りたる山なりしが、今は短き草もて蔽はれ、山嶺の眺望極めて絶佳なり、麓に三條小鍛冶、菊一文字等の鍛冶、旅店武藏野等あり

●手向山神社

三笠山の少し北の麓にあり祭神は應神天皇、姫神、仲哀天皇、神功皇后の四座、天平勝寶二年九月の創建にかゝり、境内一萬四百二十一坪、仁徳天皇を若宮に勧請して別に一座あり、後方の山を手向山と云ふ、菅原道真朝臣が

この度はぬさもとりあへず手向山

もみちのにしき神のまに

と詠まれたるはこのところなり境内に楓多く

して秋霜の景云ふべくもあらず

●二月堂、三月堂、四月堂

手向山の北に三月堂あり、天平勝寶五年良辨僧正の開基、俗に法華堂と云ふ、又金鐘寺金熟寺とも云ふ、二月堂は三月堂の北にあり山腹に架して一堂を建つ、これは良辨僧正の徒弟實忠和尚の造営したるものにして、本尊は十一面觀世音菩薩、御丈七寸の銅像にして、攝州難波浦より獲たるものなりと云ふ、俗に肉身の像と云へり、堂の下に若狹井と云ふあり、陰曆二月朔日より十四日に至る間この井の水を汲みて法會を修す、二月堂の水取りと云ふ、四月堂は俗にこれを三味堂と云ふ東大寺境内に屬するものにして、本尊は普賢菩薩なり

●般若寺

大佛驛を距る約十丁、草創は遠く延喜の頃にあり、開基は觀賢僧正、中古一旦荒廢に屬し、を忍性律師再興して現今に至る、庭上に高さ五丈の十三層の石塔及び二十五菩薩の石像あり、聖武天皇の建立にして地底に紺紙金泥にて宸筆の大般若を埋め、堂塔をその上に建てたまひしものなりと云ふ、境内に古代造立の石燈籠あり、形甚だ雅なり、この寺は元亨の昔とかや大塔宮護良親王難をこの地に避け、大般若經の唐櫃にかくれたまひたることありしは普く人の知るところにして今も同寺にこの唐櫃を藏すと云ふ

●東大寺、正倉院

奈良町の内雜司にあり、關西鐵道大佛驛を距

る約十丁聖武天皇の御宇神龜五年勅願により良辨僧正を開基とし、八宗兼學の道場とす、本堂は高さ十五丈六尺、東西二十九丈南北十七丈にして、本尊は盧舍那佛の坐像丈五丈三尺五寸、天平十五年聖武天皇始めて行基菩薩に勅してこの像を鑄造せしめたまふ、その原料には熟銅七十三萬九千五百六十斤、白錫一萬二千六百三十八斤、練金一萬四百三十六兩、銅五萬八千六百二十兩を費し、鑄造の用に炭一萬六千三百五十六石を要せしと云ふ、その後再三回祿の災にかゝり、今の佛殿は元祿年間當寺の住僧公慶上人勅許を得て諸國を勸進し、やがて建立したるものなりと云ふ、殿舎の前に金燈籠ありその形八角にして、四面に佛像を刻し、他の四面に獸形を



膨む、宋の陳和卿が鑄造したるものなりとかや、勅封の寶庫正倉院は當寺の舊境内に在り今は宮内省の管理に屬し、古器珍寶を藏す、正倉院御物と云ふものこれなり、毎年官吏を派してその蟲干を行はる。

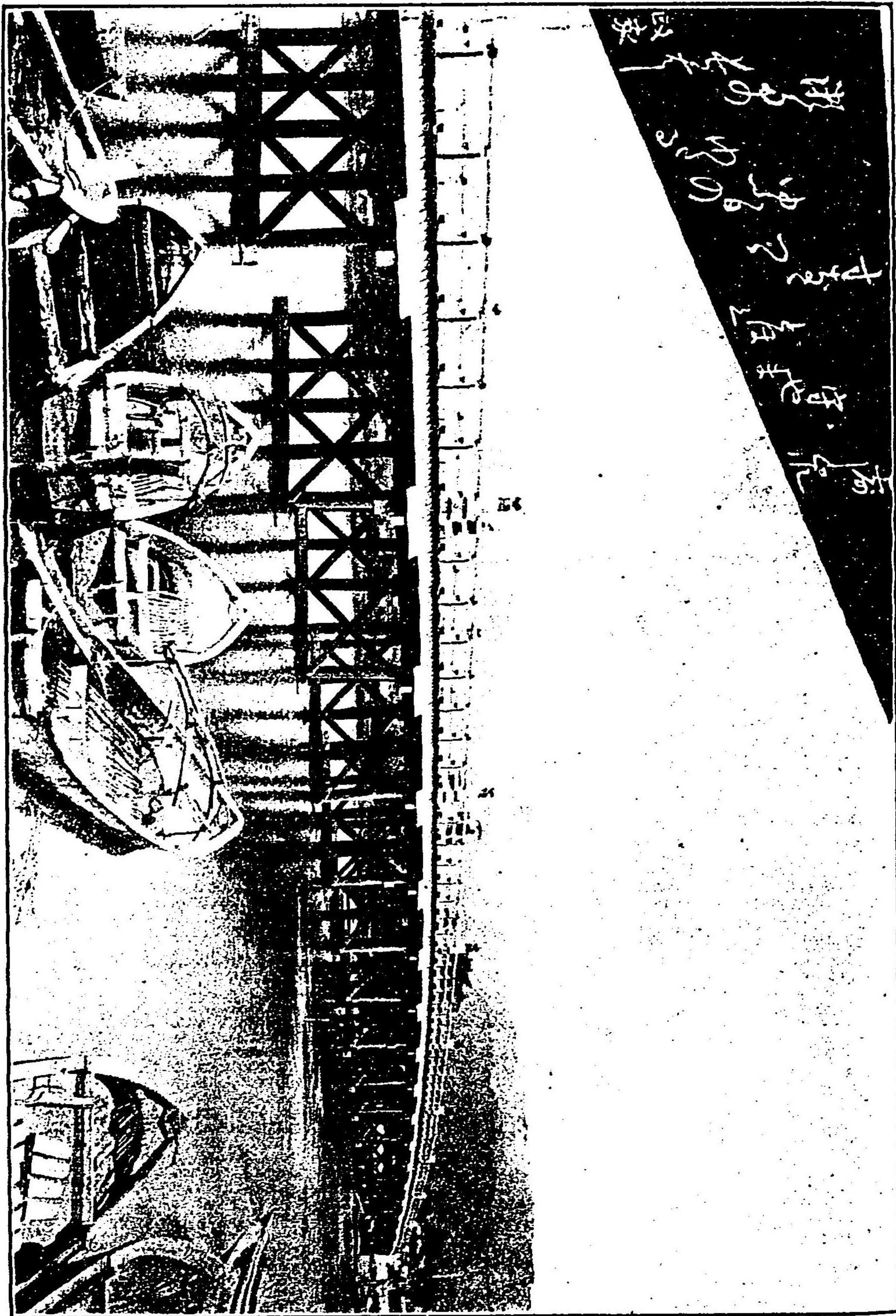
● 重なる旅店及び料理店

奈良に名高き旅店及び料理亭左の如し  
 菊水樓(兼料理) 高畑 武藏野(同上) 三笠山下  
 三よし亭(同上) 奈良驛前 三山亭(同上) 大佛前  
 印刷屋 橋本 明秀館 元林院  
 三景樓 池の町 含翠樓 同上  
 大文字屋 大松樓 十三鐘前(以上旅館)  
 花松館 高畑 丸屋 角 振  
 松利亭 南城戸 (以上料理屋)  
 ● 西大寺

郡山驛を距る東北四十丁、南都七大寺の一つにして本尊は丈六の尊像、寺域六千九百八十坪、本堂、多寶塔、愛染堂、浴堂、僧院、觀音堂等あり、天平神護元年 稱徳天皇勅して僧常騰を開基となしたまひぬ、古より當寺の坊中にて豐心丹と云ふ藥を嚙ぐ、これなん同寺の住僧道宣律師入唐の時傳へ來りし處方なりとぞ

● 藥師寺、唐招提寺

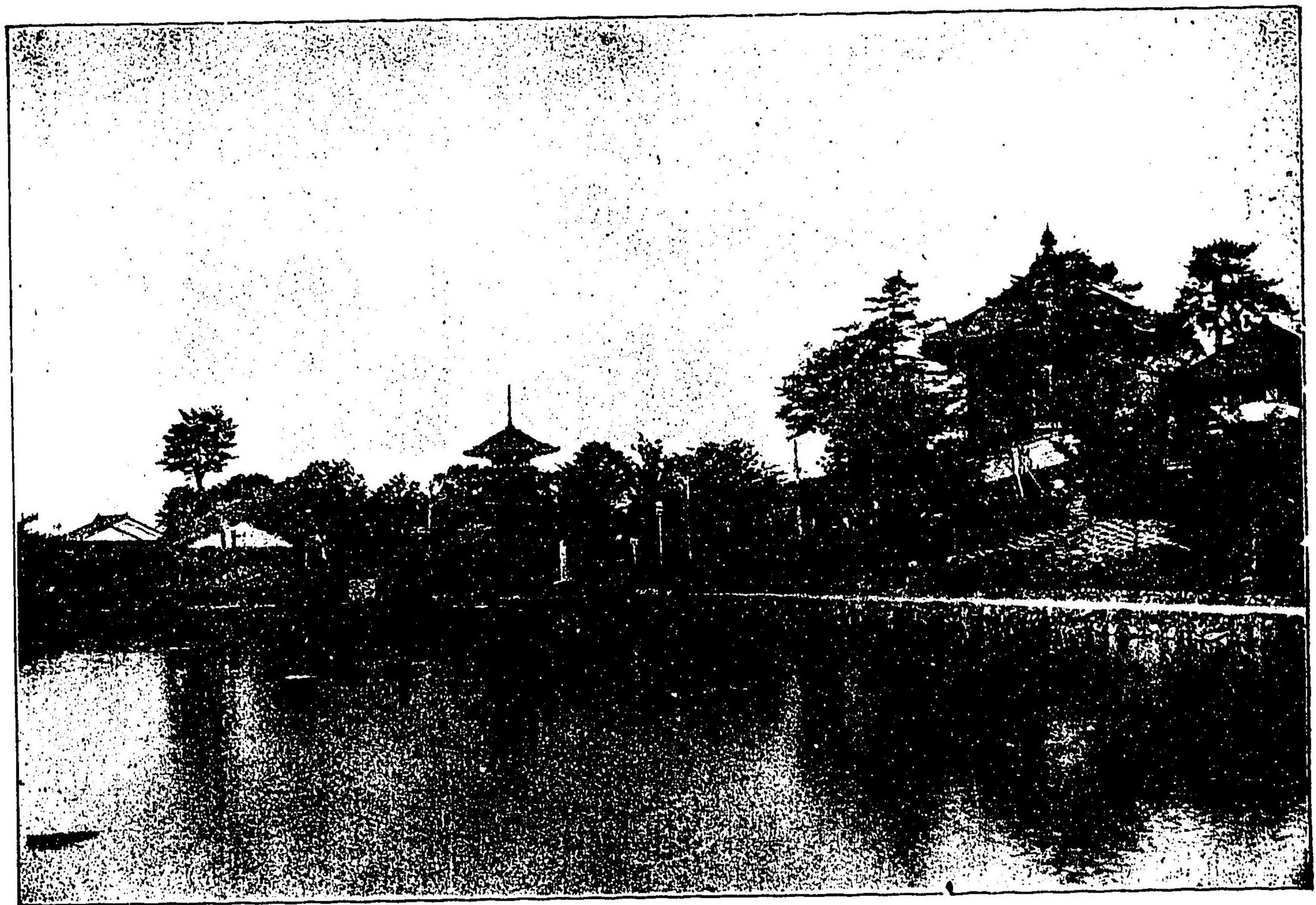
關西鐵道郡山驛を距る東北十八丁、奈良七大寺の一つにして都跡村にあり、寺域二萬三千餘坪、法相宗にして天武天皇の白鳳九年に草創せらる、境内に六層の寶塔高く聳ゆ、天平二年の造營なりとぞ、その他金堂、文殊堂等ありて名高し唐招提寺は藥師寺の北五丁に



Seta Bridge.

瀬田の田瀬





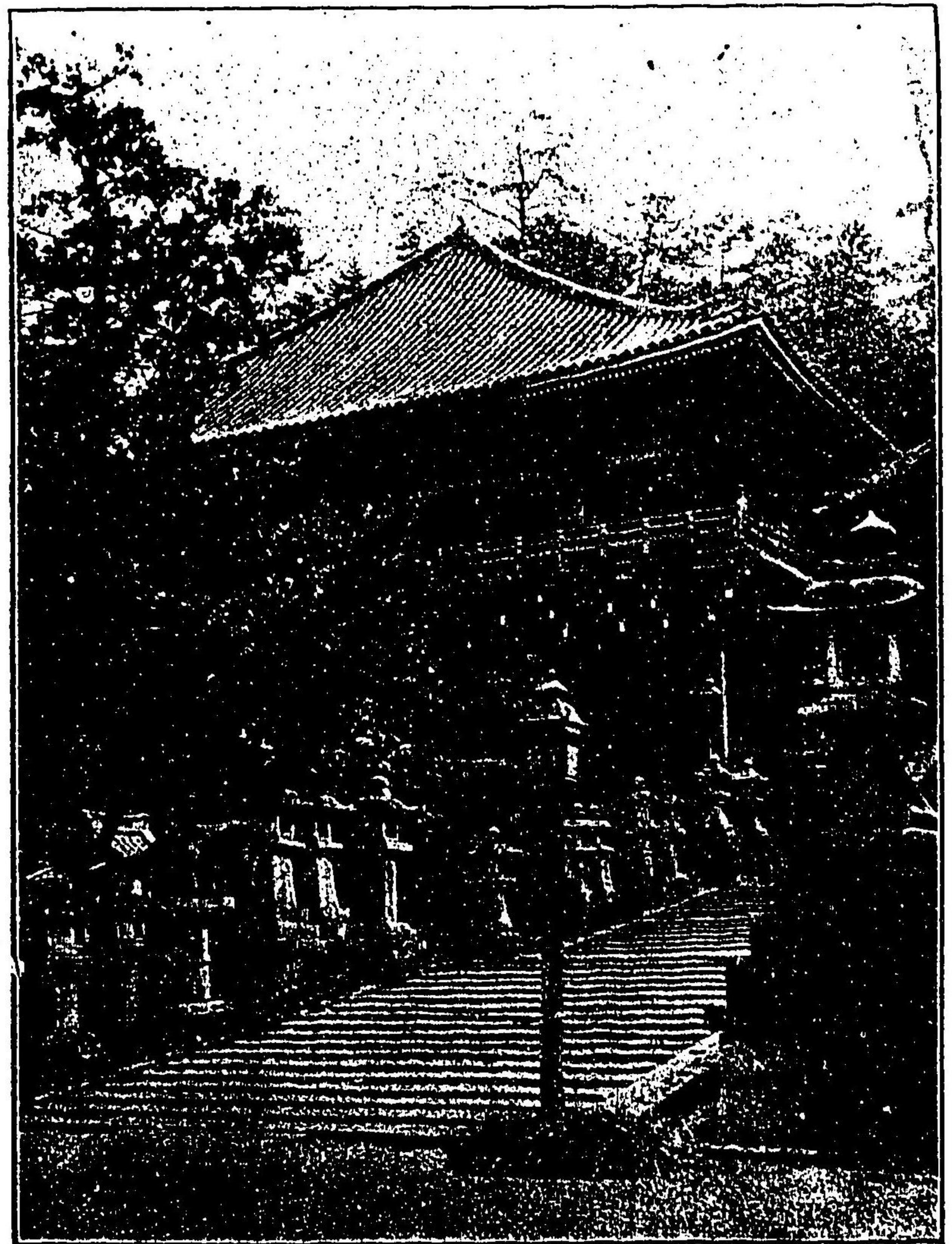
SARUSAWA POND.

猿澤之池



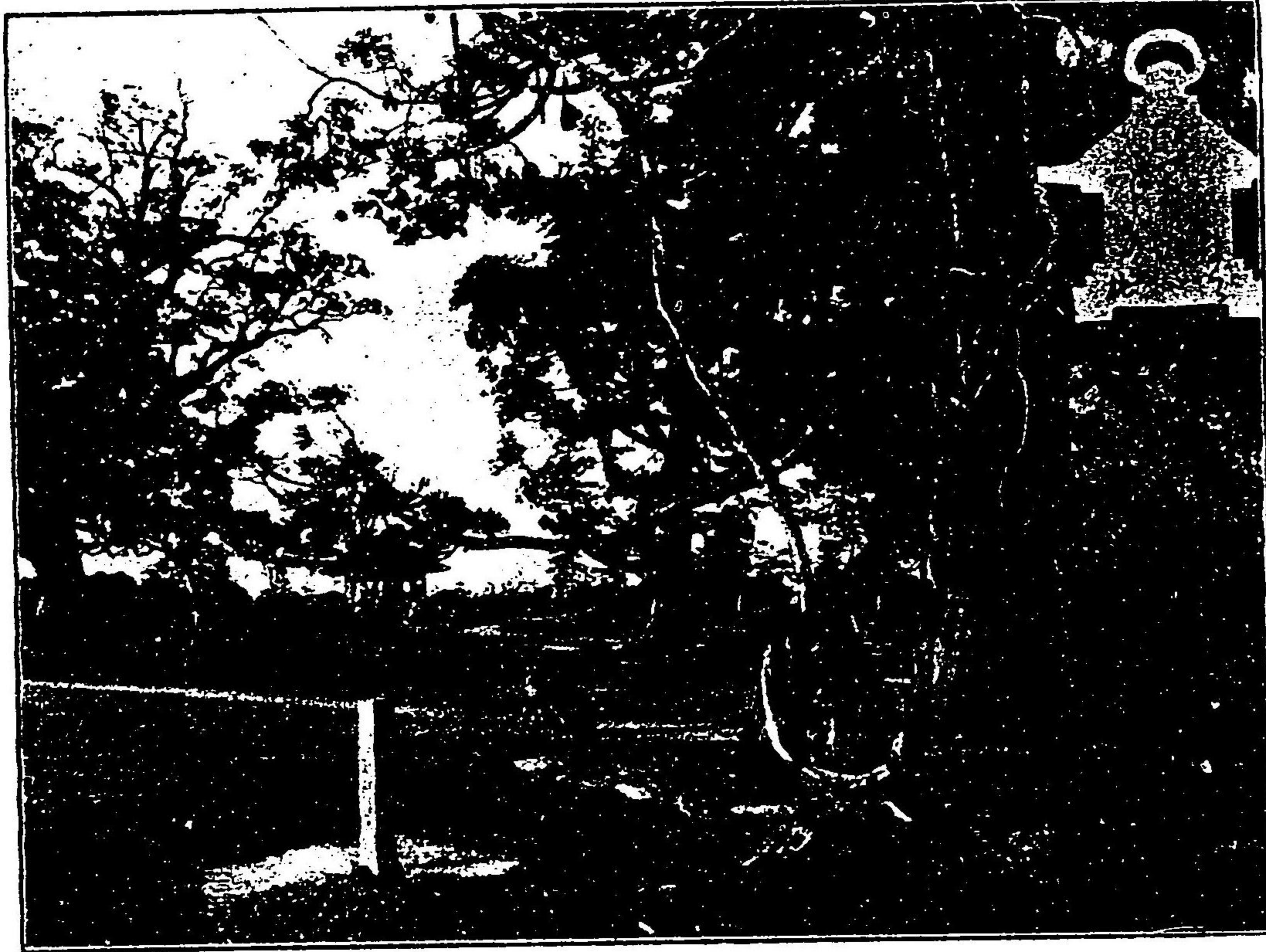


GREAT BUDDHA, NARA. 佛大真奈

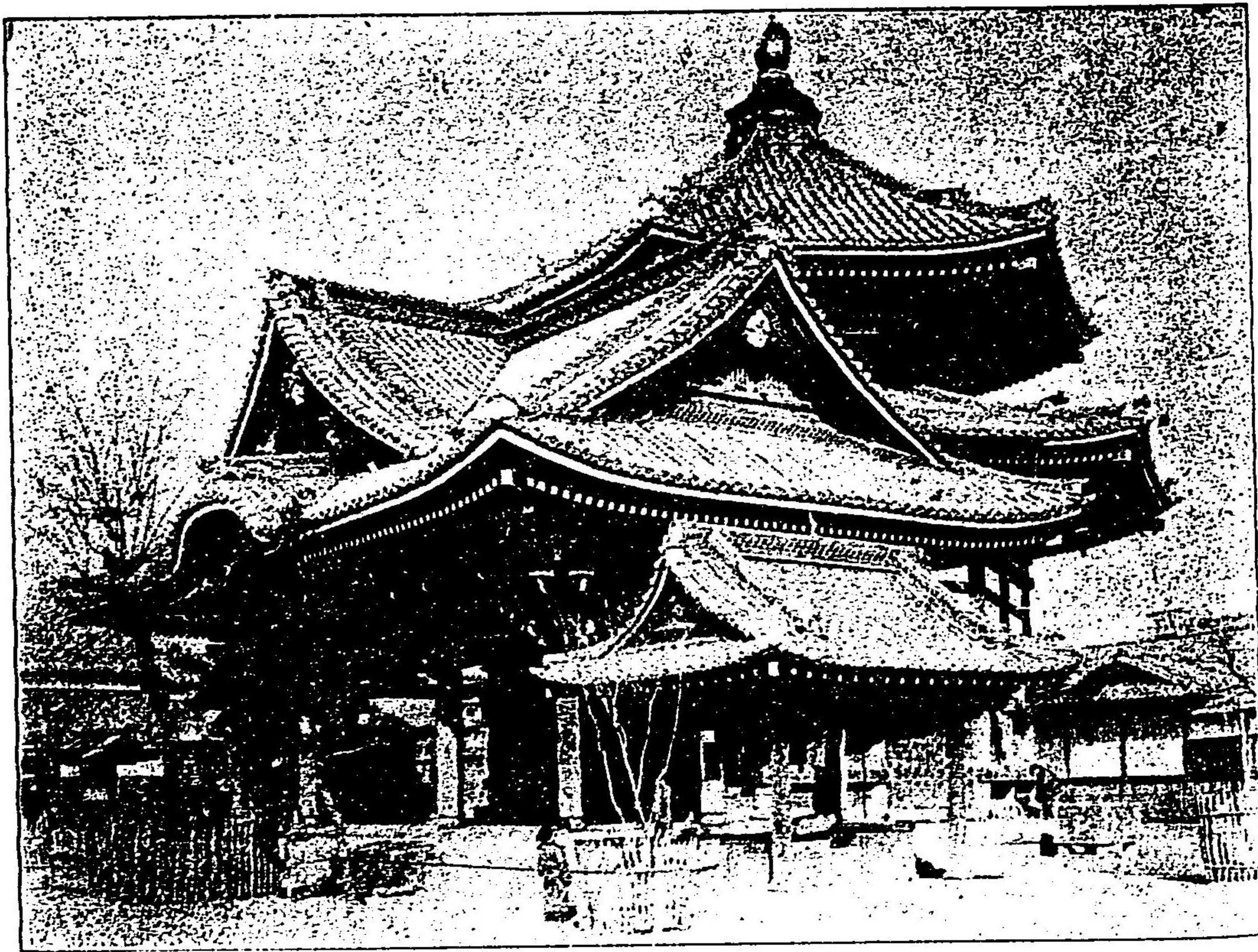


NIGATSUDO. 盆月二





NARA PARK. 圖 公 長 奈



ROKKAKUDO, 堂 角 六



あり、これも南都七大寺の一にして天平勝  
 寶八年鑑真和尚の開基、金堂、講堂、五重塔  
 御影堂等あり、草創以來少しも舊形を變せざ  
 る古刹なり

●法隆寺

南都七大寺の一にして舊名を班鳩寺と云ふ、  
 初めて建立せられてより以來、少しもその舊  
 形を改めず我邦有数の古刹たり、關西鐵道法  
 隆寺停車場を距る八丁、後に山を負ひ、五重  
 の寶塔あらはに、境内の樹木鬱蒼たり、疆域  
 二萬二千四百八坪、寺としては甚だ廣大なり  
 と云ふにあらねど金堂、講堂、東院、夢殿、  
 西圓堂など幾多の堂塔巍々として聳ゆ、輪奐  
 の美云ふべくもあらず、殊に東院は推古天皇  
 の九年聖德太子の造營したまひたる班鳩宮に

して、内に納むる器具翫具何れも當代のもの  
 なりと云へば我國古代の工藝品陳列場とも謂  
 ひつべきところなり、宜なるかな帝室におい  
 ても特にこれを尊重したまひ東院その他を國  
 寶として保管せらるゝに至りぬ

●龍田川

關西鐵道王子驛を距る東北二十丁、龍田川の  
 紅葉と云ふあり、文武天皇初めてこのところ  
 の紅葉を詠じたまひてより、龍田と云へば紅  
 葉の名所と聯想するに至りぬ、地は龍田町の  
 西邊にして一條の流れあり、源を北生駒村  
 の山間に發す、名づけて龍田川と云ふ、橋あ  
 り龍田橋と名づく、橋の附近老楓多くして秋  
 の眺め、から紅に水くゆる心地ぞする

●秋岡神社



住持驛を距る一里半牧岡村に牧岡神社あり、官幣大社にして祭神は天兒屋根尊、姫神、武甕槌命、經津主命の四座、神武天皇の御宇種子命の創建したまひたる所なり、社後に庭園あり梅樹多し

●生駒山寶山寺

住道驛を距る十數丁生駒山あり、その昔役優婆塞修道の遺跡なりと云ふ、寶山寺はその山頂にあり、蓋し延寶の頃寶山和尚の中興に係れるが故なりとぞ、本尊は不動明王、同和尚の作なり、山上に雲上閣と云ふあり、虚空藏菩薩を安置す、その他歡喜天堂、觀音堂、彌勒堂、辨才天祠、役行者堂などありて境内の眺望頗る佳なり

●信貴山

王子驛の西北三十三丁、天竺立つ山あり、信貴山これなり、山頂に歡喜院朝護國孫子寺あり、境内六千八百有餘坪、本堂は南面して最も高き處にあり、毘沙門天安置す、その他護摩堂多寶塔十數宇の僧坊懸崖の上にありて四面の眺望絶佳なり、聖德太子の創立にして毘沙門天の尊像は太子の作、信貴山の號は信すべく貴ぶべき靈場なりとの意なりと云ふ、近年境内に花卉多く植ゑて遊園地に擬ふ、一の趣あり、賽者常に絶ゆる事なく殊に寅の日に登山するものあり、山内の千手院、盛福院、藏王院等にて參詣者の投宿を便す

●道明寺天神

道明寺天神は俗稱なり、眞は土師神社と云ふ昌泰四年菅公筑紫へ左遷せられたまひし時、

その伯母覺壽尼をその里に訪ひて別を惜しむ曉になりて

鳴けはこそ別れもいそげ鶏の音の

きこぬぬ里のあかつきもかな

とつゞけ出したまひしより、今に村民鶏を養はず、社殿は天曆年中創建したまひしものなりと云ふ、境内に梅樹多し、また名物の糯を商ふ店多し、關西鐵道柏原驛を距る二十三丁

●平野大念佛

奈良街道平野郷村にあり融通大念佛の大本山にして開基は良忍上人、草創は天治二年なり、その後額廢せしを嘉元年間に至りて法明上人再興し、やがて中興の祖と仰がるに至りぬ、寺域三千七百餘坪、本尊は天得如來、近

郷に稀なる大殿なりしが先年回祿の災にかかりたるは惜むべし、方丈の背後に開山良忍上人より四十七世忍通上人に至る累代の塔あり、關西鐵道平野驛を距る南二丁

●葛井寺

河南鐵道古市驛を距る約半里ばかり、長野村と云ふあり、葛井寺は大字葛井にあり、行基菩薩の開基、眞言宗にして西國三十三所第五番の靈場なり、本尊は千手觀音、稽文會、稽主勳の作、長四尺八寸、聖觀音及び地藏尊を脇士とす、平城天皇の勅願所にして阿保親王の再興にかゝる、本堂、菩薩堂、不動堂樓門等ありて寺域廣大なり、境内に聖武天皇御寄附の紫雲石燈籠及び業平の中將の邸趾あり、賽人常に絶わす



●檀原神宮

欽傍停車場を距る十數丁、檀原皇居の古趾にして明治二十三年の造營にかゝる、神武天皇五十鈴姫皇后を齋祀し、官幣大社なり、社地一萬八千餘坪、柳櫻を栽培し、神苑とす、北方數丁に同天皇の御陵及び綏靖天皇の御陵あり、綏靖天皇の御陵はこれを桃花烏田丘上陵と申す

●長谷寺

櫻井驛を距る一里半、初瀬町の北、初瀬山の半腹にあり、豊山神樂院と號し眞言宗新義派の大本山なり、神龜元年道徳上人の開基、數度の回祿にあひ、その都度建立したりしが、今の佛殿は徳川家光の造立する所、境内二萬六千餘坪、本尊は十一面觀音にして大佛師但

●多武峯談山神社

後之作なり、この他三十二の佛堂、十三の僧院、二十五の庵室あり、懸崖の上に舞臺あり、巾二間、長百九間の廊下を登りてこゝに至る、廊の左右は悉く牡丹にしてその種幾百と云ふを知らず、當寺の名物として名高し

關西鐵道櫻井驛を距る五十丁、磯城郡多武峯村に多武峯談山神社あり、大職冠藤原鎌足公を祀る、別格官幣社なり、社頭壯麗にして城内廣さ一萬五千四百七十坪、大寶元年長子定慧和尚の草創にかゝる、拜殿はこれを千疊敷と稱し千鳥唐破風四棟造り朱塗にして高さ二丈三尺、有名なる十三塔は高さ四十五丈五寸、方十尺にして檜皮葺なり、俗に神廟と云ふ、白鳳七年の建築にかゝる、この他神殿

樓門、透樓、寶庫、拜所、假殿、比叡社、總社、攝社、稜殿、社務所等巍々たり、寶物多くして常に展覽に供す、全山櫻と楓とに富み春秋の眺め譬ふべくもあらず、正殿の下の石燈籠は後醍醐天皇御寄附にかゝる

●吉野山

南和鐵道高驛を下車して吉野山に到るべく六田の渡に至る、行程二里よく人車を通ず、渡を越えて漸く坂路に至れば山迫りて二十餘丁の行程兩側の老櫻香にひせぶ想ひあり、長峯の櫻と云ふものは是なり、右に南朝の忠臣村上義光の碑あり、豊臣秀吉の觀花の舊跡はその側にあり、行くこと三十丁、千本茶屋に達す彼の一目千本の谷を一陣の内に收む、三十二町目に至りて上市より櫻の渡を越えて飯貝よ

り登り來り、四手應社を拜し、七曲坂の日本が花の絶景を見て來りたるものと合す、三十三丁目に一つの橋あり、欄干に豊臣秀頼再修の銘あり、行くこと幾くもなくして黒の總門あり、門を入れば吉野村なり、南北十數丁、旅舎あり名物店ありて田舎の小都邑なり、旅舎として名高きものは芳山館、芳雲館等とす、村内に有名なる銅の華表あり、この他山中花によりて名高きは布引櫻、雲井櫻、瀧櫻、關屋の櫻、隠れ松等にして歴史上有名なるは後醍醐天皇の御陵を始めとし、天皇を奉祀せる官幣大社吉野宮、如意輪堂における小楠公梓月の名歌、南朝の忠臣村上義光父子の墓、文治元年義經の愛妾靜か山僧の爲めに捕はれたる藤井坂、大塔宮の最後の宴を開きたまひし



藏王堂、後醍醐天皇の行宮を營みたまひたりし時の玉座、義經辨慶等の潜居したりし室、山中第一の成蹟と稱せらるゝ吉水院（今は吉水神社と云ふ）靜が法樂の舞を舞ひたる勝手明神の社、義經の臣佐藤忠信苦戰の趾、その林泉を小堀遠州が築きたりと云ふ竹林院、苔清水、子守社、吉野八大神の一なる金峯神社飛彈の内匠の造營したりと云ふ蹴拔の塔、西行法師の三年間閑居して花に名残を止めたる西行庵等なり

これはくごはかり花の吉野山 貞室

●觀心寺、河合寺

河合寺は關西鐵道四條驛の南方一里ばかりにあり、楠正成の信仰ありし毘沙門天を安んず、皇極天皇の二年草創たまひしとこ

るにして、金剛、觀心の兩寺と共に三大刹と稱せらるゝ、眞言宗なり、觀心寺は天長四年僧の實慧が開基したるところ、金堂に如意輪觀音を安ず、境内に開基實慧の廟、及び楠正成の首塚あり、什寶として見るべきは南朝の國宣、楠氏、畠山氏等の書軸なり

●四條驛神社

境内三千四百坪、別に附屬地として五千九百五十坪あり、飯盛山の半腹にありて社殿南面し、石垣によりて繪馬堂あり、攝津、河内、和泉の三州を望み、大阪灣を隔て、播磨の山に對す、祭神は楠正行公にして明治二十年の創建、別格官幣社なり、本社を距る西九丁、正行公の墓あり「贈從三位楠朝臣之墓」と刻す、こゝに古き樟あり周廻二十八尺あ

りと云ふ、稀代の大神あり、猶こゝより東北五丁餘のところと和田新發賢秀之墓あり、賢秀は楠氏の一族にして正半の役にこの處にて討死したる勇士なり、何れへ行くにも關西鐵道四條驛より下車するを可とす

●倉治桃林、源氏の瀧

關西鐵道星田、津田兩驛附近は見渡す限り一面の桃林なり、瀟車の窓よりの眺めもよければ下車して山の裾より眺むるを最も佳なりとす、而してその數實に三萬株、倉治の桃とて最好の遊樂園と稱せらるゝ、源氏の瀧は津田驛を距る東南十丁、交野村大字倉治にあり、奇巖怪石の間を直下する事三丈餘、瀧壺淺ければ婦女子の浴するによろしく、溪間紅葉に富み秋霜の頃の眺め艶なり、料亭あり瀧の家、

中村樓、開元亭、四季亭殊に名あり

●薪一休寺

關西鐵道田邊驛を距る西六丁後小松帝の皇子一休禪師の入寂の地あり、俗に薪大寺または薪一休寺と云ふ、眞は靈瑞山妙勝寺と號し、伏見院の御宇文永年間大應國師勅によりて創建せしところなり、本尊は釋迦牟尼佛、御長一尺五寸他に禪師の像を置けり、境内古松老杉蒼鬱として圍繞し、本堂、大應堂、方丈一休塔等あり、庭園は石川丈山、松花堂、佐田川喜六等の好みにして世に三作の庭とて名あり、當寺にて造る納豆は和尚の遺法として有名なるものなり

●笠置山

關西鐵道笠置驛に到れば聳つ山の半腹に「行



宮遺跡」の碑あるを見るべし、これなん元弘の昔し醍醐天皇の行宮に定めたまひし舊蹟にして山中に文珠院、福壽院等あり、何れも船脱上人が開基したる鹿鷲山笠置寺の殘坊なりと云ふ、山内に巨石あり文珠院の東にあるものを藥師、彌勒、虚空藏と名づく、おのの高さ五六間乃至八九間あり、何れもその昔石面にその像を彫みたるものらしく虚空藏石のみ僅かにその面影を認めつべし、この他石門、東視き、千手瀧、大鼓石、名切石、駒返石、貝吹岩など名勝舊蹟多し、麓に流る一つの川は木津川にして河の南岸を南笠置と稱し北岸を北笠置と云ふ、笠置山は南笠置にあり

●月ヶ瀬

月ヶ瀬の梅花この世の中に知られたるは今を

去る百年前田宮仲宣が東瀛子にしてその後齋藤拙堂の月ヶ瀬記勝、小津久足の月ヶ瀬紀行等あらはるゝに至り大に世に喧傳せられ、梅と云へば月ヶ瀬を聯想するに至りぬ、地二國三郡に跨り、山間の僻地なり、此處に行かんとするものは伊賀よりするを便利とす關西鐵道上野驛を去る二里ばかり白檜村と云ふありこゝに至れば視き窪とて早や月ヶ瀬の入口にして眼下に梅溪を望む、谷に名張川あり、川を隔て、梅花その尾を埋め、香氣に咽ぶ想あり、最も名高きは一目千本、畷谷、鹿飛、櫻窪、祝谷、菖蒲谷、杉谷、大谷の八溪なり



# 書籍出

## 版及販賣

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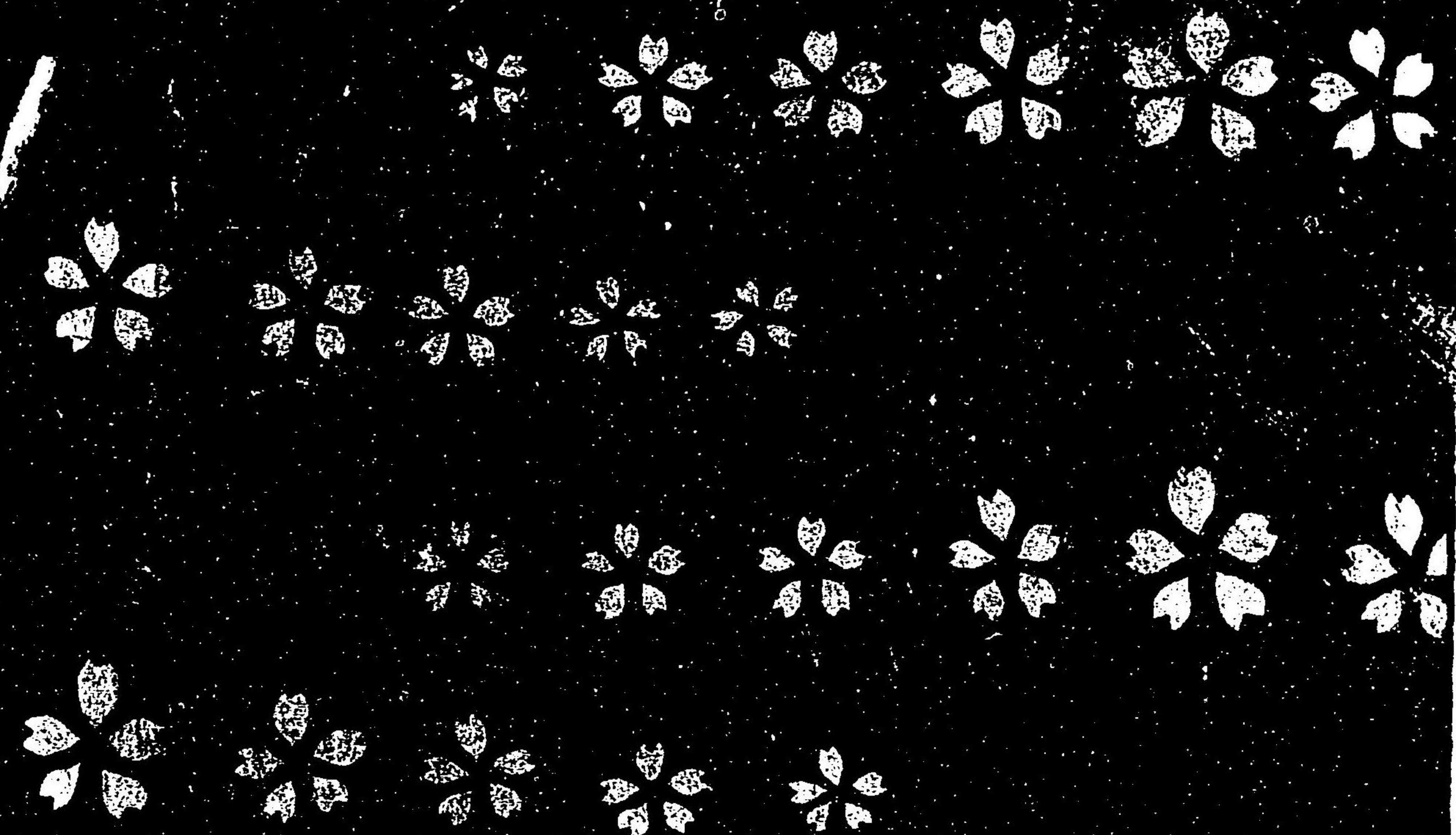
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# Sei-Kwai-Gwan.

Acts directly on the heart and the stomach  
Restoring the system to a healthy condition. Especially  
useful in cases of emergency.

Prepared by

TAKAHASHI SEIDAI DO,  
OSAKA, JAPAN.

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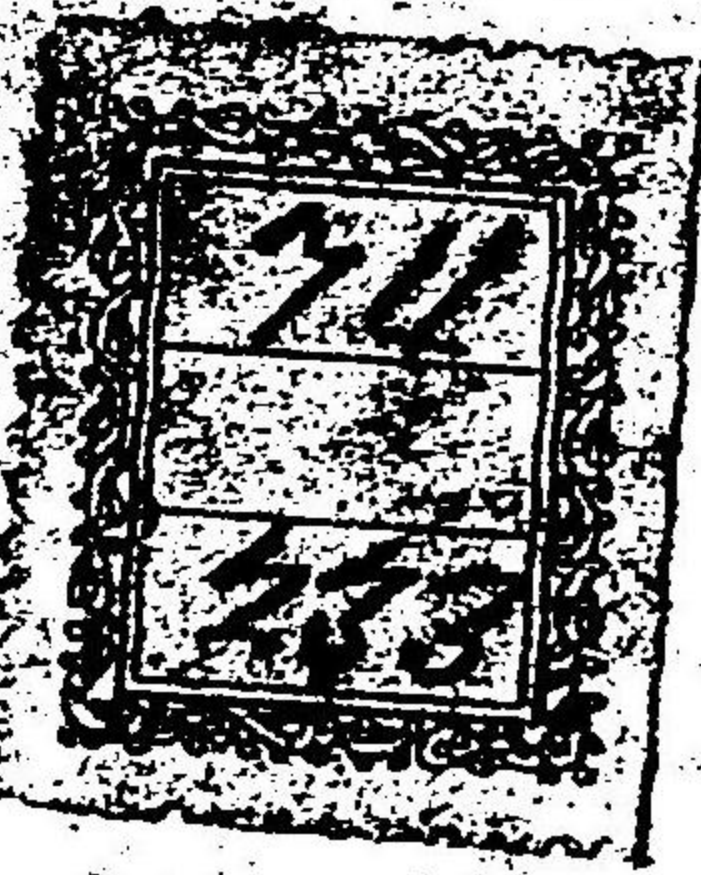


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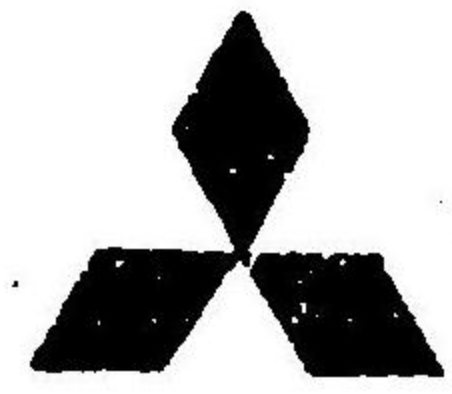
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## PREFACE.

This guide book has been prepared at a time when many visitors from lands across the sea are favouring Dai-Nippon with their presence to visit the Osaka Exhibition: Japan's Fifth National Industrial Exhibition in the interest of universal welfare.

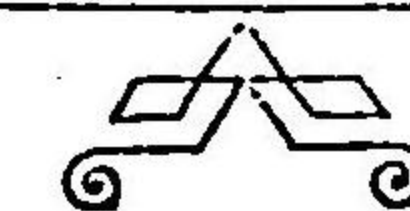
But visitors will desire to see more of Dai-Nippon than that which the Exhibition affords, thus a New Guide Book, prepared by the "Kobe Shimbun," may be accepted as a most useful means of seeing "what there is to be seen," and the particulars of what they see to be truthfully recorded from the annals of the history of this ancient land of art and beauty.

The Exhibition will be a place in which all folk are equal, in so much that it is an Exhibition of the efforts of our countrymen to uphold our desire for unity with all countries—and unity is strength:

The compiler of this volume has done his best to render the work a complete guide for tourists and visitors. Special attention has been given to Osaka details, and it is to be hoped that the bird's-eye views here shown will further interest the lover of nature and Mother Earth in general.

Compiler.

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## THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

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The character "Hakuran Kwai" meaning Exhibition was first seen in the "Seiyojijo," written by the late Fukuzawa, some thirty years ago. But before that time, there was an example of the opening of an Exhibition where various products had been collected to be viewed by public. About one hundred and thirty years ago Tamura Genyu and some others collected many different drugs from several provinces into Yedo (present Tokyo) where they have shown them to the public. Some merchants in Kioto and Osaka have exhibited many products in a building and made it an organization of exchanging mutual intellect and knowledges concerning products. After the Meiji Restoration, western civilization was introduced into all corners of Japan until an exhibition like those in foreign countries has come to be established in the "Land of the Rising Sun." In 1871 the Products Bureau of the Imperial University in Tokyo established the Bussan-kwai, the Exhibition of Products, at Kudansaka, Tokyo, and opened it to the public. It attracted great public attention as visitors crowded to the building every day. In the following year it was removed to the site where the Higher Normal School stands at present. When the name of Hakuran-kwai was given, it brought good results. Yet the exhibition at that time was made as a place where samples of commodities which had been considered as curiosities, were arranged. In the same way visitors were invited to satisfy their own curiosities. In 1873 the Austrian Government intending to open an International Exposition at its capital requested the Japanese Government to send some exhibits which the later government very willingly sent forth. After the Exposition had been closed the Japanese authority purchased many articles and brought them back. They were exhibited in Tokyo. In 1876 the Exhibition,



#### THE EXHIBITION 1903.

as a memorial of the Independence of the United States was held at Philadelphia. The Japanese Government, accepting the request to sent commodities, have sent also many articles which are superior than those which were sent to the Austrian Exposition, and it resulted to good effect. The time to open a great exhibition in Japan has arrived. By the promotion of late Okubo, Minister of Home Affairs, who has all the authority of the cabinet, the First National Industrial Exhibition was held at Uyeno Park, Tokyo, in 1877. The exhibition was opened for the purpose of encouragy the progress of commerce and industry. But it has another object. The civil war in Kiushiu had just been quelled, but the spirit of the nation was not yet recovered to its original tranquility. The Minister with clear presence of mind, opened the exhibition as the only means of quieting the minds of the nation. The First National Industrial Exhibition was opened on the 22nd August, under such conditions while the preparations had not been what it should have been. But the number of exhibitors was 16,174, and the visitors numbered more than 450,000. The ground occupied by the exhibition was 29,800 *tsubo*. It was closed on the 30th October. The Second National Industrial Exhibition was opened at Uyeno Park, Tokyo, on the 10th March and was closed on the 30th June in 1881. This time, the number of exhibitors increased to 31,239 and the visitors, to 822,395. The extend of the exhibition was also increased by 40,000 *tsubo*. The Third National Industrial Exhibition was to be opened in 1885. But it was postponed until 1890 when the first Parliament was to be opened. The Exhibition was opened on the 1st April in the same park and was closed on the 31st July. The number of exhibitors was increased to 77,436 and visitors, to 1,023,693. The National Industrial Exhibition was held thrice in the same Uyeno Park as recorded before. To encourage the progress of commerce and industry, it was not convenient to have the exhibition in the same place. At last a promotion to remove the position of the exhibition to other cities has been brought among many leading officials and citizens. It was decided soon and the Fourth National Industrial Exhibition was held in Kyoto, the old celebrated capital in Japan, in 1895. Japan was long celebrated for its natural beauty as well as for its

#### THE EXHIBITION 1903.

interesting people. Now it becomes themselves drew the world attentions and admiration on her progress made in recent years. Especially the brilliant victories gained in the China-Japanese War have added to her fame. At the same time Kyoto has celebrated its eleven hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the city. The Exhibition was received with enthusiasm in the whole of Japan as well as in foreign countries. It was opened on the 1st April and closed on the 31st July. This time the number of exhibitors decreased to 73,781 while the exhibits were increased by 2,000. The visitors are increased, at the same time, to 1,136,695. The decrease of exhibitors was certainly caused by the China-Japanese War. The question "where shall the next National Industrial Exhibition be held?" was to be decided by the whole nation after the Fourth National Industrial Exhibition at Kioto was closed. Some fierce differences of opinions about the question took place among the citizens of Tokio, Nagoya and Osaka. At last the hammer fell for Osaka. The Tennoji and Imamiya in Osaka were chosen as the ground of the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition.

#### THE 5TH NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The 5th National Industrial Exhibition, regarded as the trial exhibition for the International Exhibition which is expected to be opened in Japan in the near future, was opened on the 1st March and continues for 153 days, until the 31st July, 1903. The opening period for the Zoological Building will be from the 11th to the 25th April and from the 6th to the 20th May. The Exhibition is situated at the ground of Tennoji and Imamiya in the southern part of Osaka which is the centre of the great manufacturing and commerce in Japan. The scheme was prepared on a very large scale and extensive plans, perfectness of designs can not be compared with those of former exhibitions. It will present a full illustration of Japanese arts, products



and manufactures in their latest state of progress and development. The ground of the Exhibition is 100,800 *tsubo*, doubled the area of the 4th Exhibition. The exhibits are broadly classified into the following ten groups:—

- Group I. Agriculture and Horticulture.
- „ II. Dendrology.
- „ III. Aquatic Products.
- „ IV. Mining and Metallurgy.
- „ V. Chemical Industry.
- „ VI. Dyeing and Textile Industry.
- „ VII. Manufacturing Industry.
- „ VIII. Machinery.
- „ IX. Education, Science, Sanitation and Economy.
- „ X. Fine Arts and Art Industry.

and they are displayed in the following eight buildings:—

	Exhibits under	Groups.
Agricultural and Dendrological Building.	I. & II.	
Aquatic Products Building .....	III.	
Manufacture Building.	IV. & VII.	
Machinery „ ...	VIII.	
Education „ ...	IX.	
Fine Arts „ ...	X.	
Zoological „		
Aquarium „		

Beside the previous eight buildings, there are several important buildings as the Sankokwan or Foreign Samples Building, Tsu-unkwan or Transportation Building, Taiwankwan or Formosan Building, Canadakwan or Canadian Building, Green House and Cold Storage. The exhibits of foreign samples for reference, are exhibited in the Sankokwan or Foreign Samples Building, especially built for the purpose. In the Tsu-unkwan or Transportation Building locomotive engines, passenger cars, wagons and many articles, exhibited by the Nippon Railway, Sanyo Railway, Kwansai Railway and several other railway companies may be seen, while a German locomotive engine of the latest type is on view there. The Taiwankwan or Formosan Building is filled with products, manufactures and others made by Formosans. It is the first time that they have been exhibited in the Japanese Exhibition since the island has been made a Japanese possession. The Canadian Government has borne one half of the expenses of the constructive of the Canadakwan and other transportation charges to her exhibitors. They built the Canadakwan for their own use while the building is beautifully arranged with Canadian

products, manufactures and many other articles of their latest progress and development. The Aquarium attached to the Exhibitions is situated in the public garden named the Ohama Koyen on the beach at Sakai, a charming summer resort which is reached by rail in less than an hour from the Exhibition ground in Osaka.

**Officials of Exhibition.**

Prince KAN-IN, *President*; Baron T. HIRATA, *Vice-President*; Baron K. OTORI, *President of the Board of Judges for Awards*; Mr. B. YASUHIRO, *Commissioner-General*; Mr. Y. TANAKA, *President of the 1st division of the Board of Judges for Awards*; Mr. M. TAKEI, *President of the 2nd division of the Board of Judges for Awards*; Mr. T. MURATA, *President of the 3rd division of the Board of Judges for Awards*; Mr. I. WADA, *President of the 4th division of the Board of Judges for Awards*; Prof. I. NAKAZAWA, *President of the 5th division of the Board of Judges for Awards*; Prof. Y. HIRAGA, *President of the 6th division of the Board of Judges for Awards*; Mr. S. TESHIMA, *President of the 7th division of the Board of Judges for Awards*; Prof. K. FURUICHI, *President of the 8th division of the*

*Board of Judges for Awards*: Mr. S. TSUJI, *President of the 9th division of the Board of Judges for Awards*; Mr. N. HIRAYAMA, *President of the 10th division of the Board of Judges for Awards*.

**Commissioners.**

Mr. S. KURU, Mr. H. OTA, Mr. M. ISOBE, Mr. S. MATSUI, Mr. B. SUZUKI, Mr. S. OMURA, Mr. S. YAMADA, Mr. K. KUMAGAYE, Mr. S. MATSUDA, Mr. H. YAMAWAKI, Mr. H. SHIKKO.

**Exhibits.**

The articles exhibited at the 5th National Industrial Exhibition are confined to those collected, produced or manufactured by the subjects of the Empire and those collected, produced or manufactured in the Empire by foreign residents, which are in conformity with the accompanying classification:—

- 1 Articles, having previously been exhibited in a domestic or foreign exhibition, or a prefectural United Competitive Exhibition, which received its examination.
- 2 Articles that had been collected, produced or manufactured before December of the 29th year of Meiji (1897). Living animals and plants that had been raised



up or cultivated, however, shall not be so excluded.

- 3 Cows and oxen that had been born before December of the 29th year of Meiji (1897) and horses born before December of the 27th year of Meiji.
- 4 Articles illustrative of achievements by the students of schools. Those of technological schools in accordance with their programmes, however, shall not be so excluded.
- 5 Articles injurious to public moral or health. Those which are deemed to occasion injury to other articles of exhibition or otherwise deemed dangerous.
- 6 Besides those enumerated in each of the preceding clauses. articles deemed unworthy of exhibition on account of their nature, quality, etc.

### Classification of Exhibits.

#### GROUP I. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

##### Class 1. Agricultural products.

- 1 Rice, wheat, Barley, &c.
- 2 Beans and cereals.
- 3 Vegetables.
- 4 Cotton and Hemp.
- 5 Materials for paper making and Starch.

6 Materials for matting, straw braid and other fibres.

- 7 Tobacco.
- 8 Dye stuff.
- 9 Materials for oil making.
- 10 Spices and Acri:l substances.
- 11 Grass for Pasturage.
- 12 Medicinal Plants.
- 13 Sundries.
- 14 Seeds and Young Shoots.
- 15 Specimens and Drawings of agricultural products.

##### Class 2. Animal products.

- 1 Silkworm Eggs.
- 2 Cocoons of Silkworm.
- 3 Domestic Animals.
- 4 Domestic Fowls and Eggs.
- 5 Honey-bees.
- 6 Pets-animals.
- 7 Skin, Fur, Feathers, Horns, Bones, Hoofs, and bladders of animals.
- 8 Specimens and Drawings of Animal-products.

##### Class 3. Manufactured Food and Drinks.

- 1 Tea, Coffee, &c.
- 2 Sugar and Honey.
- 3 Cleaned Grains, Flour, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Dry Groceries, &c.
- 4 Articles prepared from Milk and Preserved Meat.
- 5 Preserves of Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

6 Confectioneries, Cakes and Jelly.

7 Methods of manufacturing and preserving food and drinks.

##### Class 4. Manures.

- 1 Artificial Manures.
- 2 Dregs of fish and Rice-bran.
- 3 Sundries.

##### Class 5. Method of Agriculture.

- 1 Method of preparing new land for cultivation, or improving and cultivating soil, of cultivation of plants, &c. and of gathering harvests and result thereof.
- 2 Method of tending domestic animals and fowls and of rearing silkworms and result thereof.
- 3 Method of maintaining Agricultural Establishments and result thereof.
- 4 Plans and Models of Farm Buildings.

##### Class 6. Agricultural Implements and Tools for making Agricultural Products.

- 1 Tools for preparing new land and for Cultivation.
- 2 Implements for Sowing Manuring.
- 3 Apparatus for Drainage and Irrigations.
- 4 Implements for Harvesting,

Preparation and Preservation of Corps and for Means of transportation.

- 5 Tools for Silkworm Nurseries.
- 6 Tools for feeding and managing Animals.
- 7 Implements for driving and managing domestic animals.
- 8 Tools for making tobacco.
- 9 Tea making Tools.
- 10 Sugar making Tools.
- 11 Apparatus for Milk-products.
- 12 Apparatus for making food and drinks.
- 13 Models and Drawings of Agricultural Implements and Apparatus for Agricultural Products.

##### Class 7. Horticulture.

- 1 Fruits, &c.
- 2 Flowers and Flower Pots.
- 3 Ornamental Plants.
- 4 Seeds and Saplings of Horticultural Plants,
- 5 Plans of public and private Gardens.
- 6 Examples of box Gardens and Tray landscapes.
- 7 Characteristic types of Rustic Pavilions, Rustic Cottages, Chairs and Benches, ornamental lanterns, flower pots, flower basins, &c.
- 8 Method and result of the culture of Horticultural Plants.



- 9 Plans of Hot Houses, Conservatories, and Sapling Beds.
  - 10 Horticultural Apparatus.
  - 11 Specimens, Models and Drawings relating to Horticulture.
- Class 8. Injurious and Useful Animals, and Plants.
- 1 Specimens and Drawings of Injurious Animals.
  - 2 Specimens and Drawings of Useful Animals.
  - 3 Specimens and Drawings of Injurious Plants.
  - 4 Specimens and drawings showing diseases of agricultural products, animals, and plants, of injuries done by insects and other conditions of damages inflicted upon them.
  - 5 Means and Apparatus for preventing of diseases and Damages on Agricultural Products, Plants and Animals.
  - 6 Means of propagating and protecting useful animals.

GROUP II. DENDROLOGY.

Class 9. Dendrological Products.

- 1 Timber and bamboo Materials for Architectural and Civil Engineering Purposes.
- 2 Lumber and Bamboc Materials specially prepared for Machines, Utensils and other manufacturing purposes.

- 3 Barks, Rattans, Dye-stuffs, Paints and other materials industrial purposes.
- 4 Mushrooms &c., Edible Plants and Materials for Medicine.
- 5 Charcoals, Ashes and other Dendrological Products.
- 6 Skins, Furs, Feathers, Horns, Tusks, Preserved Meats, &c.
- 7 Seeds and Saplings of Trees and Plants.
- 8 Specimens and Drawings of Animals and Plants.
- 9 Specimens and Drawings of Injurious and Useful Animals and Plants and of the actual conditions of Damages done to them.

Class 10. Management of Dendrological Industry.

- 1 Management of Woods and Forests, Surveying, Measuring of trees, &c., showing the method of conducting the business of the industry, and the result thereof.
- 2 Process of planting Forests and of protecting Forest and Woods and the result thereof.
- 3 Means of the Utilization of Woods and Forests such for instance as Wood-cutting, Timber-making, Transportation, Manufacture of Dendrological Products and the

- result thereof.
  - 4 Management, Planting, Protection and Utilization of Bamboo Forests and the result thereof.
- Class 11. Tools and Apparatus for Dendrological Industry.
- 1 Tools and Apparatus for Planting and Cutting off Woods and Forests and of Transport, &c.
  - 2 Tools and Apparatus for manufacturing Dendrological products.
  - 3 Instruments for measuring trees.
  - 4 Instruments of Shooting and Hunting and of Removing and Catching injurious animals.

GROUP III. AQUATIC PRODUCTS.

Class 12. Fishing Industry.

- 1 Tools and Accessories of Fishing as well as the means of their application and Models thereof.
- 2 Fishing Nets, Threads for knitting nets, Lines and Dye-stuffs appertaining thereto as Tools for knitting nets, &c.
- 3 Baits and the means and apparatus for preserving them.

- 4 Process and Instruments for catching whales and other aquatic animals.
  - 5 Fishing boats and Tools and Apparatus appertaining thereto.
  - 6 Process and Apparatus for preserving Fishes alive and for Transport.
- Class 13. Manufacture of Aquatic Products.
- 1 Dried, smoked, salted fishes, shell-fishes, &c.
  - 2 Kanten (kind of isinglass made of sea-weed), Laminaria japonica, Nori and other articles prepared from edible sea-weeds.
  - 3 Canned, Bottled, Casked and like Articles as well as flavored and dressed eatables.
  - 4 Oils, Tallows, Glues, &c.
  - 5 Oil-cakes, Dried Sardines and other manures made from the waste of fishes, shell-fishes and sea-weeds.
  - 6 Sea-weeds for starch, medicine and other purposes.
  - 7 Skins, Crysts, Corals, Seawillows, Sponges, Pearls, Shell, whale-bones, whale-teeth, Bones and other Articles for industrial and other purposes.
  - 8 Means and Apparatus for



preventing putrefaction of Aquatic Products and for their preservation.

9 Implements for the manufacture of Aquatic Products.

Class 14. Sea-salt.

- 1 Means and Apparatus for the Construction of Salterns and for Salt-making and Specimens and Drawings thereof.
- 2 Salts and By-products thereof.
- 3 Results of investigations as to the nature of the grounds where salterns are situated, Sea-waters, Salt-waters and other matters relating to Salt Industry.

Class 15. Nursing and Propagation.

- 1 Specimens and Drawings showing the order of development of fishes, shell-fishes and seaweeds under nursing and propagation.
- 2 Means and Utensils for the nursing and propagation of fishes, shell-fishes, collection and hatching of eggs transplantations and Specimens and Drawings of aquatic nurseries.
- 3 Means and Apparatus for the manufacture of baits.
- 4 Specimens and Drawings of enemies and diseases injurious

to fishes and shell-fishes and the means of prevention.

Class 16. Method of Conducting Aquatic Industry.

- 1 Processes and Results of Deep-sea Fishery.
- 2 Processes and Results of the propagation and fostering of aquatic animals and plants.
- 3 Plans and Models of Buildings for Fishery, Manufactories for aquatic products and fish markets.
- 4 Processes and Results of establishing and maintaining fishing villages.
- 5 Processes and Results of the investigations and experiments relating to aquatic products and apparatus appertaining thereto.
- 6 Specimens and Models of Aquatic Animals and plants.

GROUP IV MINING AND METALLURGY.

Class 17. Minerals and Stones.

- 1 Precious Metals.
- 2 Precious Stones.
- 3 Mineral Combustibles.
- 4 Stone Materials for Architectural Civil Engineering, Ornamental and Engraving Purposes.

5 Materials for making Plaster, Lime, Cement, Mortar, &c. Earth and Sand for plastering and other purposes.

6 Materials for making porcelain, Earthen wares, glass wares, Bricks, Tiles, &c., and earth and stones resisting heat.

7 Stones and Sand for polishing purposes.

8 Sulphur, Black-lead and other ores.

9 Collections of Specimens of Minerals and Stones.

Class 18. Metallurgical products.

- 1 Products of Gold and Silver and by-products thereof.
- 2 Products Copper and By-products thereof.
- 3 Products of Iron, Lead, Tin, Antimony, Arsenic, Sulphur, &c. and by-products thereof.
- 4 Coal, Petroleum Oil, Asphalt and by-products thereof.
- 5 Products of Alloys and Metallurgy.

Class 19. Mining and Processes of Metallurgy.

- 1 Drawings and Models of Geological Structure and of Mines.
- 2 Geographical Maps of Mines and Maps showing the actual surveying of the interior of mines.

3 Processes, Plants and Results of Mining.

4 Processes, Plants and Results of Metallurgy.

5 Tools and Apparatus for Mining and Metallurgy.

GROUP V. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Class 20. Chemical Products.

- 1 Chemicals for Industrial Purposes.
- 2 Chemicals for Medical Purposes (quack medicines excepted).
- 3 Chemicals for miscellaneous (quack medicine excepted).
- 3 Artificial Drinks.
- 5 Camphor, Camphor Oil, refined Camphor, &c.
- 6 Artificial Ivory, Coral, Tortoise-shell, &c.
- 7 Oil, Grease, Wax, Candles, Gum, &c.
- 8 Printing Ink, Writing Ink, Blacking, &c.
- 9 Colours, Dye Materials.
- 10 Manufactured Lacquer, Vanish, Paint, Tar, Shibu (juice extracted from unripe persimmons used as a stain or varnish).
- 11 Incense, Soap, and other Toilet Articles.



- 12 Gun-powder, Beacons, Fireworks and Matches.
- 13 Processes and Apparatus for making chemical manufactures.
- Class 21. Fermented Drinks.
- 1 Pure Sake.
  - 2 Mixed Sake, Meishu, Mirin, Shirosake, &c.
  - 3 Beers.
  - 4 Wines.
  - 5 Cider and other beverages made from fruits.
  - 6 Alcohols, Shochu or distilled Spirits, and other Spirits.
  - 7 Vineger.
  - 8 Shoyu (soy), Miso, Tamari, Natto, &c.
  - 9 Yeast, Barm and Malt.
  - 10 Means and Apparatus for Brewing and distilling.
- Class 22. Porcelain and Earthen ware.
- 1 Porcelain wares.
  - 2 Earthen wares (glazed).
  - 3 Stone wares and Faience (not glazed).
  - 4 Bricks, Tiles, Flat Tiles for pavement, Earthen Pipes, &c.
  - 5 Designs and Drawings of Porcelain and Earthen Wares, Processes and Apparatus of the manufactures.
- Class 23. Cloisonne and Enamelled Wares.
- 1 Cloisonne Wares.
  - 2 Enamelled Wares.
  - 3 Designs and Drawings of Porcelain Cloisonne and Enamelled Wares and Processes and Apparatus of the manufactures.
- Class 24. Glass.
- 1 Glass Bottles, Plates and Tubes.
  - 2 Retorts and other Glass wares for Industrial purposes.
  - 3 Glass wares.
  - 4 Imitation Gems.
  - 5 Designs and Drawings of Glass wares and Processes and Apparatus for the manufactures.
- Class 25. Cements, Limes, Plasters and Mortars.
- 1 Cements and the manufactures thereof.
  - 2 Limes, Plasters, Moters and the manufactures thereof.
  - 3 Artificial Stones.
  - 4 Designs and Drawings of articles belonging to this Group and means and apparatus of the manufacture of the articles.
- Class 26. Paper and Articles made of Paper.
- 1 Papers.
  - 2 Decorated papers.
  - 3 Articles made of paper.
  - 4 Designs and Drawings of papers and articles made of papers

- and processes and apparatus of the manufacture of the articles.
- Class 27. Leathers and Skins.
- 1 Leathers and Skins.
  - 2 Skins dyed or otherwise dressed and prepared.
  - 3 Imitation Leathers.
  - 3 Designs and Drawings of Skins and Leathers. Processes and Apparatus for the manufacture of the articles.
- Class 28. Painted and Lacquered Wares.
- 1 Lacquered wares.
  - 2 Painted wares without any lacquer.
  - 3 Ground frames of Painted wares.
  - 4 Designs and Drawings of painted wares. Processes and Implements of the manufacture of the articles.
- GROUP VI. DYEING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY.
- Class 29. Thread and Cotton, &c.
- 1 Raw Silk, Silk and Woollen Yarns, Floss Silk and other Fibres and Cottons of animal nature.
  - 2 Cotton and Hemp Yarns and other fibres and cottons of Vegitable nature.
  - 3 Gold lace, and other threads of mineral nature.
  - 4 Twisted and Dyed Threads and Dyed Cotton.
  - 5 Processes and Apparatus for the manufacture of threads and Cottons.
- Class 30. Dyeing and Weaving Fabrics.
- 1 Silk Fabrics, pure or mixed.
  - 2 Cotton Fabrics, pure or mixed.
  - 3 Hemp Fabrics, pure or mixed.
  - 4 Woollen Fabrics, pure or mixed.
  - 5 Fabrics, miscellaneous.
  - 6 Dyed Fabrics.
  - 6 Embroidery.
  - 8 Carpets, Felts, Dantsu, Yukata, &c.
  - 9 Knitting goods.
  - 10 Braidings.
  - 11 Designs and drawings of Dyed and Textile goods and Means and Apparatus appertaining thereto.
- GROUP VII. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
- Class 31. Metal Manufactures.
- 1 Castings.
  - 2 Forgings and Engraved Metal Manufactures.
  - 3 Sheet and Wire Metal Manufactures.
  - 3 Manufactures by Lathes.
  - 5 Electro-plated and Galvanized Wares.



- 6 Safes, Heating and Kitchen Stoves, etc.
- 7 Designs and Drawings of Metal Manufactures Means and Apparatus for manufacturing.
- Class 32. Arms.
- 1 Guns and Rifles for Military and Self Defensive purposes, Cartridges, Torpedos and Accessories.
- 2 Supplies of Commissariat, Equipment and Clothing of Troops, &c.
- 3 Swords, Spears, Cane-swords, &c.
- Class 33. Miscellaneous Manufactures.
- 1 Clothing, Equipment, Articles worn on head and feet &c.
- 2 Toilet Articles and Articles for hair dressing.
- 3 Smoking Sets, Travelling and Carrying Appliances.
- 4 Table Sets, Cooking and Kitchen Utensils.
- 5 Matting, Sheeting, Bedroom Utensils, Cushions.
- 6 Screens, Doors, &c.
- 7 Household Furnitures, Decorations of rooms, Lighting Apparatus, Bath Room Appliances, Implements for Sweeping and Dusting.
- 8 Cabinet and Stationery goods.
- 9 Articles for public ceremonies.
- 10 Articles for Amusements and Sports.
- 11 Vessels, Preservers, Conveyers.
- 12 Water-Closets and Fittings.
- 13 Miscellaneous Implements.
- 14 Designs and Drawings of Miscellaneous mechanical manufactures, Means and Apparatus of the manufacture of the articles.
- GROUP VIII. MACHINERY.
- Class 34. Motors.
- 1 Boilers and Accessories.
- 2 Steam Engines, Steam Turbines, Locomotives.
- 3 Gas, Oil, Pneumatic and Hot-air Engines and Motor Cars, appertaining thereto.
- 4 Water Wheels, Turbines, Wind Mills.
- 5 Motors by human or animal power, &c.
- Class 35. Machinery for Transmission of Power and Mechanism appertaining thereto.
- 1 Toothed-wheels, Pulleys, Joints, Pedestals, &c.
- 2 Belting, Rope-belting, Chains, &c.
- 3 Safety Apparatus and Plants.
- 4 Brakes, Governors, Frictional Gearing, Lubricators, Valves, Cocks, &c.

- Class 36. Testers.
- 1 Testing Machines for Materials.
- 2 Testers for Silk and other fibres.
- 3 Testers for Miscellaneous articles.
- Class 37. Electrical Machinery.
- 1 Electric Batteries.
- 2 Telegraphs, Telephones, Telegraph Signal Apparatus.
- 3 Electro-meters.
- 4 Electro-motors, Dynamos, machines and apparatus for converting and utilizing electricity.
- 5 Appliances for transmitting, distributing and adjusting Electricity.
- 6 Electric Light and Accessories.
- 7 Electric Railroads, Electric Motor Cars and Accessories.
- 8 Machines and apparatus for Electro-Chemical Industry.
- 9 Miscellaneous Machines and Apparatus of Electricity.
- 10 Wires and other Materials for Electrical Machines and Apparatus.
- Class 38. Means of Transportation.
- 1 Ships and Machines and Apparatus appertaining thereto.
- 2 Apparatus for saving persons from drowning, Diving Bells, Buoys, Beacons, &c.
- 3 Rails, and Cable road Plates.
- 4 Rolling Stock.
- 5 Cranes and Windlass.
- 6 Elevators.
- 7 Balloons, Machines for Aerial Navigation.
- Class 39. Pumps, Lifting Machines for water, Ventilators, Fire Engines and Apparatus for saving persons from conflagations.
- Class 40. Drying and Cooling Plants and Apparatus for Heating Rooms.
- Class 41. Machines for Agriculture, Dendrology, Horticulture and Aquatic Products.
- Class 42. Machines for Mining and Metallurgy.
- 1 Machines for Mining.
- 2 Machines for Metallurgy.
- 3 Machines for Manufacturing Metallurgy.
- Class 43. Machines for Chemical Industry.
- 1 Gas Industry and Fuel Manufacturing Machines.
- 2 Machines for Grease and Oil making.
- 3 Machines for Manufacturing Dye-stuff, Colors and Paints.
- 4 Machines for manufacturing Explosives.
- 5 Match making machines.
- 6 Machines for brewing, distilling



- and manufacturing Artificial beverages.
- 7 Machines for Pottery Industry.
  - 8 Machines for Paper Making.
  - 9 Machines for Sugar Making.
  - 10 Machines for Salt Making.
  - 11 Machines for other Chemical Industries.
- Class 44. Machines for Dyeing and Textile Industry.
- 1 Machines for cotton ginning, whipping, reeling, spinning, twisting, rope-making, &c.
  - 2 Machines for dyeing and weaving, &c.
  - 3 Machines for knitting, braiding and feltmaking, &c.
- Class 45. Machinery for Manufacturing Purposes.
- 1 Net-making Embroidering, Folding Blind or Screen Making, Sewing, Stitching Machines, &c.
  - 2 Machines for making Tea and Tobacco.
  - 3 Rice Cleaning, Flour Milling, Vermicelli and other food making Machines.
  - 4 Machines for making miscellaneous articles.
- Class 46. Printing Machinery.
- 1 Plate making Machines.
  - 2 Printing Machines.
- Class 47. Machines and Apparatus

- for Mechanical Engineering.
- 1 Machines for Mechanical Engineering.
  - 2 Apparatus for Mechanical Engineering.
- Class 48. Machines and Apparatus for Civil Engineering and Architecture.

GROUP IX. EDUCATION, SCIENCE, HYGIENE AND ECONOMY.

- Class 49. Education.
- 1 Means and articles for Domestic Education.
  - 2 Plans of Kinder-gardens, Elementary Schools, and Schools for blind and deaf, Method of Education, implements and articles employed.
  - 3 Plans of Middle Schools, Higher Female Schools and other Schools for Middle Class Education. The Method of Education and implements and articles employed.
  - 4 Plans of Normal Schools, Method of Education Implements and Articles employed.
  - 5 Plans of various Technical Schools and places where instruction is given, Method of education, Implements, and articles employed.

- 6 Plans of various higher schools, Method of education implements and articles employed.
  - 7 Plans of Libraries, and Museums, Management, implements and articles employed.
  - 8 Method of conducting popular Education.
- Class 50. Science.
- 1 Articles and Drawings for Ethical teaching in Elementary and Middle-class Education.
  - 2 Machines, Models, Specimens and Drawings for Scientific Education in Elementary and Middle-class Education.
  - 3 Machines, Models, Specimens and Drawings for instructions in History, Geography and Literature in Elementary and Middle Class Education.
  - 4 Machines, Models, Specimens and Drawings for Technical Education.
  - 5 Machines, Apparatus, Models and Drawings appertaining to Mathematics and Dynamics.
  - 6 Machines, Models, Apparatus and Drawings appertaining to Science of Sound.
  - 7 Machines, Instruments, Models and Drawings of Optical Science.
  - 8 Machines, Instruments, Models and Drawings for Science of Electricity and Magnetism.
  - 9 Machines, Instruments, Specimens, Models and Drawings for Chemistry.
  - 10 Machines, Instruments, Specimens and Drawings for Natural History.
  - 11 Various other Scientific Machines, Instruments, Specimens, Models and Drawings.
  - 12 Machines, Instruments and Articles for Paintings Engravings and Drawings.
  - 13 Musical Instruments and Accessories.
- Class 51. Medical Science and Hygiene.
- 1 Machines, Instruments, Specimens, Models and Drawings for Medical Science.
  - 2 Machines, Instruments, Specimens, Models and Drawings for Sanitary Purposes.
  - 3 Surgical Machines, Instruments and Articles.
  - 4 Machines, Instruments, Specimens and Articles for Dentists.
  - 5 Machines and Instruments for preparing Medicines.
  - 6 Plans and Models of Hospitals, and other Sanitary Institutions and Machines, Instruments



and Articles for Hospitals and for the protection of invalids.

7 Machines and Tools for exercises and gymnastic.

8 Machines, Instruments, Models, Specimens and Articles for Veterinary purposes. Plans and Models of Veterinary Hospitals.

Class 52. Meters.

1 Instruments for Measuring Length, or Extension. Those marked with notches.

2 Instruments for measuring Capacity.

3 Weighing Instruments.

4 Clocks and Watches.

5 Surveying Instruments, Levels, Magnets, Measuring Instruments for mileage.

6 Thermometers, Barometers, Seismometers, and other machines and instruments appertaining to Meteorological observation.

7 Gauges for Specific Gravity and other Gauges.

8 Air Meters, Water Gauges, Counters.

Class 53. Photographs and Printing.

1 Seals engraved. Wood Plates, Metal Plates.

2 Photographs and Pictures for Magic Lanterns.

3 Machines, Apparatus and Articles for Photography.

4 Types, Moulds, and Matrices.

5 Apparatus and Articles for Engraving and Printing.

6 Duplicators.

7 Printed Matters.

8 Designs and Specimens for Printing.

9 Bookbinding and Specimens.

Class 54. Architecture and Civil Engineering.

1 Plans and Models of Public Buildings.

2 Plans and Models of Private Dwellings and Supplementary Buildings.

3 Plans and Models of Engineering Workshops and Supplementary Buildings.

4 Plans and Models of Illumination, heating and Ventilation of rooms and of the systems of Aqueducts and Drainage and of Fire Escapes.

5 Drawings and Models of Architectural Decorations.

6 Drawings and Models of Gates, Walls, Fences, &c.

7 Plans and Models of Civil Engineering.

8 Plans and Models of conveying

Water and Gas and Sewage Disposal.

9 Plans and Models of Earthquake Proof Building.

Class 55. Statistics and Economy.

1 Statistics.

2 Organization, Management, and Result of the various Economic Organs.

3 Process and Result of Transportation, Communication, Packing, &c.

4 Process and Result of Insurance and Saving.

5 Management of Artisans, Laborers, &c. and result.

6 Process and Result of the works of Charity and Benevolence.

Articles falling under this Group having direct bearing upon some other Groups or classes and shall be exhibited under these proper Group or Classes respectively.

GROUP X. FINE ARTS AND FINE ART OBJECTS.

Class 56. Paintings.

Class 57. Sculptures.

Class 58. Fine Art Objects.

1. Fine Art Objects.

2 Drawings and Models of Fine Art Objects.

Class 59. Drawings and Models of Artistic Buildings.

**Examination and Awards.**

The examination shall be conducted on all the exhibits except exhibits from the various Government offices; articles such as plants, fruits, vegetables, and other live products which can not be preserved for a long time; and those exhibited on or after 10th June. The examination commences on the first day of the opening of the exhibition and will be closed on the 10th June. Awards shall be given to the exhibitors whose exhibits are deemed meritorious. The awards are of the following six denomination:—

- 1 Gold Medal of Honor..... made of gold
- 2 Silver Medal of Honor ... made of silver
- 3 First Class Medal ..... made of silver
- 4 Second Class Medal..... made of silver alloy (Shibuichi)
- 5 Third Class Medal ..... made of copper
- 6 Honorable mention.

Persons who have contributed in a meritorious manner to collecting, producing or manufacturing the articles for which awards have been given, shall be bestowed with the diploma of Honorable mention. The ceremony for conferring awards upon exhibitors will take place on the 1st July, 1903.



**Itinerary Directions.** It is no easy matter to advise the sight-seer as what to see first or what to see last, because tastes differ, and what would interest one has no charm for another. However, to the visitor inclined to view Japan's Exhibition in a general sense we respectfully submit the following course:—On entering by the Grand Entrance visitors interested in Agricultural, Horticultural, Dendrological and Aquatic subjects should turn to the right where the buildings in connection with the exhibits will be found. After having finished an inspection here the Zoological building would be worth a visit, and then we should recommend to continue a course to the left which will lead to the building in connection with Manufactures. This spot is the left wing of the Exhibition, and here is displayed products of cotton, yarn, and various productions which may interest one. The exhibits on the left of the interior are from Yehime Prefecture, whilst those on the left hall from Hokkaido. The next show of interest is devoted to Dyeing, and the weaving of fabrics, and we believe that this section will well repay one's attention. The fine carving of a horse and poeny is

erected over the gate of the Gumma Prefectural section; the curtains of gold embroidery on a white ground, marking the Chiba Prefectural section; the image of the Pheonix, representing Saitama Prefecture; a small model of the Asame Shrine on the top of the gate of the Shidzuoka display; the image of a goat, to represent Hiogo Prefecture, and many another mark to represent other prefectures, and productions. Turning to the right of the Tokio section may be seen some hundreds of Gourds, representing the Osoka Prefecture as the Commercial Centre of Japan. To the left of the interior of this building, through a small passage, one is led to the section devoted to Tokio Industries; the rooms upstairs being held in readiness for the Emperor's use during the visit (or visits) of His Imperial Majesty to the Exhibition. Returning to the spots before mentioned visitors will meet with the Kyoto section where some beautiful products of this ancient city may be seen. Satsuma-wares, some fine works in embroidery materials, and articles dear to the feminine eye will here attract the fair aliens as well as our native ladies. Passing from this to the Metallurgical Building one will at once be absorbed with the display of

the more valuable metals, stones, etc. Turning to the right, through a small passage between the Yehime and Aomori Sections, will be seen a small building occupied by the Mitsui Kozan Kwaisha; retracing one's steps the division allotted to Chemical Researches should be seen, also, near here, may be seen specimens of paper industry, Leather from Tokyo, the Shippo porcelain of Kyoto and Aichi and Cements of Osaka production. The odour of Japanese *sake* will be apparent here, but whether this is of interest to our foreign visitors is a question we are not competent to deal with, suffice it to remark that it is absolutely one of the purest spirit productions that can be prepared for the palate of the native of Japan. Then may be seen Porcelan and other "earthy" production from many parts of the country, but those of Hirado-yaki, Amakusayaki, from Nagasaki, may be considered as the best. One's eye will then be attracted to the Lacquer-ware of many Prefectures, and then the visitor should pass on to the Agricultural Building which contains an almost endless collect on of the cereal products of Mother Earth, together with agricultural implements, ancient and modern. One should then proceed to the

entrance at the southwest corner of a small passage leading to the Aichi and Osaka sections to complete the inspection of this department. The Dendrological Building then claims one's attention, and here are exhibited many and varied productions too numerous to mention in a book of this kind. After this the Aquatic Building must surely interest the sightseer as Japan is rich in this department of nature; the fountains also call for special attention. The Building devoted to the interests of Education next come in for the inspection of the visitor, and the various photographs and paintings should not be missed. Statistics may here be seen, and the organ shown by the Shizuoka Prefecture is a noted one. From thence the visitor is led to the entrance of the Andrews Building. Then, by crossing the main road, towards south-east, the Foreign Sample Building, the Machinery Building, and the Transportation Building may be seen. The next place of interest is the Green House, and here the visitor will be reminded of the days of youth, when one has the opportunities of rambling amidst the most beautiful of nature's charms. Then the Zoological Building, the Transportation Building, the Canadian building, the



THE EXHIBITION 1903.

Cold Storage, and then the fountains which lie to the left of the Fine-Art Building. The latter place, may, possibly claim the greatest attention of visitors, Japan especially being famous for its lacquered art in all forms of exquisite beauty. Going through the road between the Ceremonial Hall and the Athletic Building, at the right of the latter, stands the Formosan Building the production of which the late Prince Kitashirakawa was much interested in. From thence the visitor should pass on to the south-east where many other buildings of interest may be inspected, among them being the sections devoted to the Red Cross Society, the Imperial Household Department, the Imperial Arsenal, the Department of the Navy, and others. Among the many places of refreshment, tea-houses, etc. etc. the Fushigikwan is worthy of a visit. We do not aim at having produced a perfect guide to the Exhibition, but we have done our best to point out "the route by which visitors may see the most in the least possible amount of time at their disposal, at the same time we may remark that it would surely interest one's home folk to take home a copy, or copies, of this guide book describing, as it truthfully does, scenes, customs, and

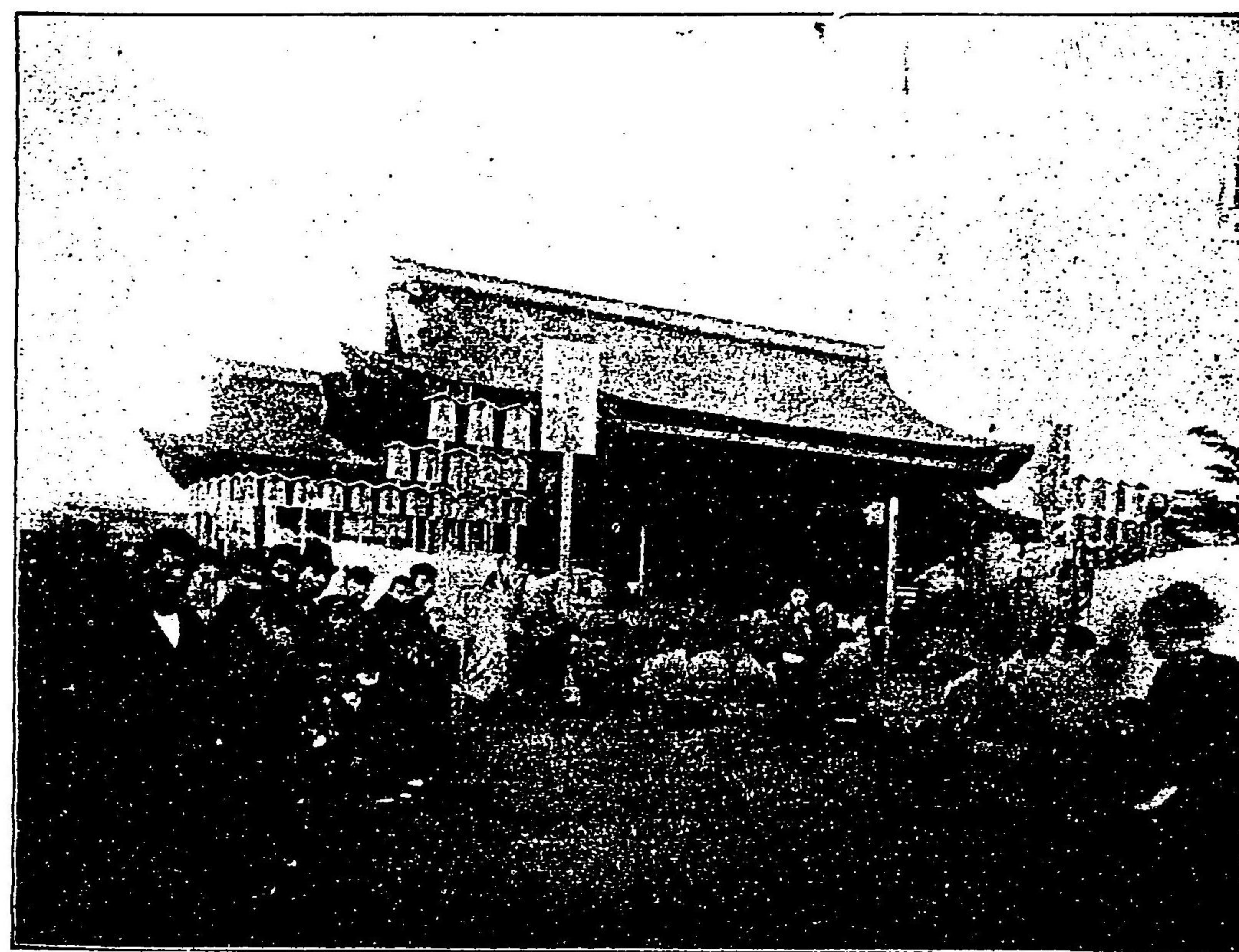
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The hours for the admission of visitors shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day.

These hours may, however, be either prolonged or shortened or the admission of visitors may entirely be suspended according to the discretion of the Administration. Visitors shall when entering the gate, surrender the tickets for admission to the gate keepers of the Exhibition. Children under the five years of age, however, shall be admitted without tickets. Tickets for admission to the Main Buildings of the Exhibition shall be at five *sen* each and those for the Aquarium at Sakai, belonging to the Exhibition shall be at three *sen* each. On Sundays and national holidays, two tickets are required for each visitor. Visitors shall not be allowed to touch any of the exhibits, unless by the consent of the guards. Persons of mental derangement, intoxicated persons or



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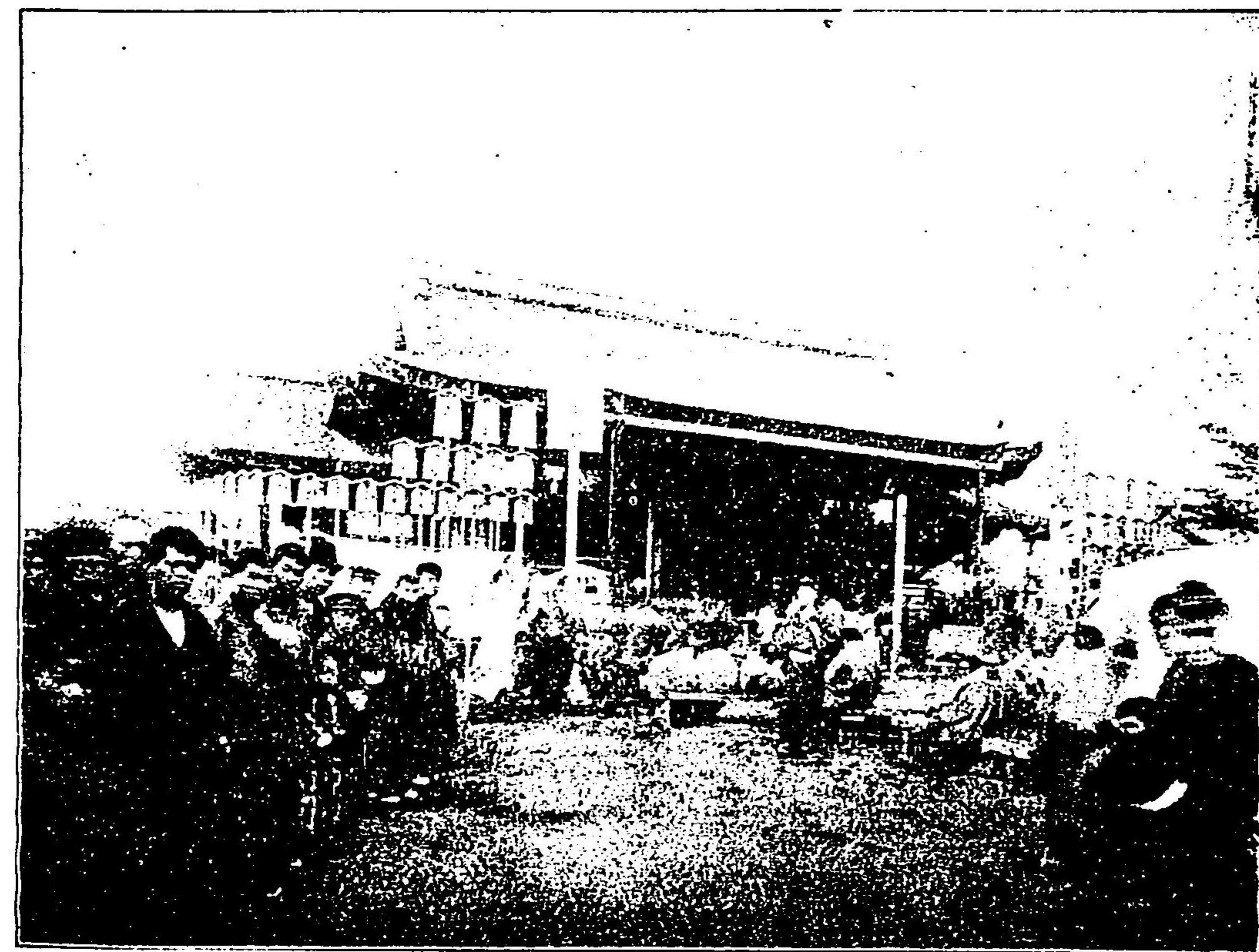
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those who are liable to disturb the general good order and morality shall be prohibited from admissions or shall be caused to be expelled from the Exhibition. The foreign visitors coming to Osaka during the exhibition will obtain special privileges and full accesses to many places usually closed against all visitors both foreign and Japanese besides the advantage of the reduced rates on railways.

**Attractions  
and  
Entertain-  
ments.**

There are numerous attractions and entertainments at outside and inside of the Exhibition. The

following are principal ones:—

The *Fushigi Kwan* or the Hall of Mystery where the fire dance of Karamancela is noted one. The *Gallery of Authropology* which contains skeltons, skulls, casts, portaits and where Corean and Form san girls served to denote their own customs. The *Obayashi Tower* which commands a fine scenery of the city and bay. The *Namba Aquarium*. The *Water Shoot*. The *Ozka Panorama*. The *Panorama of a Journey round the World*. The *Menagery* which has plenty of animals, reptiles, fishes and birds.

For the convenience of visifors the "Kobe Shimbun's Shimbun" has established a reception room, furnished in European style, in the Sales Department Building of the Hyogo Prefecture, near the Kwansai Railway Station. Ladies and Gentiemen holding reception tickets issued by the Editor of the "Kobe Shimbun" (and the writer of this guide book) will be heartily welcomed and invited to honour us by partaking of refreshments.

**OSAKA.**

Osaka, covering an area of eight square miles with a population of about 500,000, is distant twenty miles (which may be reached in less than an hour) from Kobe and twenty-seven miles (which may be reached in one hour and half) from Kyoto by rail. It is the most important commercial center of Japan, and is the second largest city, called the Venice of Japan, and the Glasgow and Chicago of Japan. The city was founded by Toyotomi Hideyoshi as the seat of his govern-



ment during the latter part of the sixteenth century. Under the regencies of the Tokugawa Shogunate who have succeeded the Toyotomi clans, the city began to flourish until it has become the most prosperous place in Japan, and has now become an industrial capital though formerly a military one. The city lies upon the banks of the Yodo river and its numerous bridges require it the name of the Venice of Dai-Nippon. The city's rapid progress to commercial greatness has been much delayed by the want of a port accessible to the ocean-going steamers, in consequence of the estuary of the Yodo river being too shallow for the purpose. The harbour works, involving an outlay of twenty millions yen are going on very smoothly and will be completely finished within a few years. The city will then, doubtless, become the first class shipping and manufacturing capital of the Empire. Communication by land and sea is well developed and organized. There are many railway stations for different directions: the Tokaido Railway between Shimbashi (Tokyo) and Kobe, the line is connected with Sanyo Railway: Kwansai Railway to Nagoya; Nankai Railway to Wakayama; Osaka Railway to Nara. The Osaka Shosen Kwai's

steamers are plying dately between Osaka and many important Inland ports, carrying passengers and cargos.

**Imperial Government Services.** Osaka Fucho (Prefectural Government), Enokojima, Nishiku.

Osaka Court of Appeal, Wakamatsucho, Kitaku.

Osaka District Court, Tosabori, Shi-chome, Nishiku.

Post and Telegraph Office, Nakanoshima Ni-chome, Kitaku.

Osaka Municipal Office, Enokojima Kamincho, Nishiku.

Osaka Commercial Museum, Dojima Hama-dori Ni-chome, Kitaku.

Osaka Customs, Tomijima-cho, Nishiku.

Osaka Telephone Exchange Office, Hirano-machi Ni-chome, Higashiku.

Osaka Police Station, Enokojima, Nishiku.

**Steamship Companies.** Nippon Yusen Kwai, Umeda-cho, Kitaku.

Osaka Shosen Kwai, Tomijima-cho, Kitaku.

S. Oiye Line (head office) Saiwai-cho Ni-chome, Nishiku.

Daiichi Ginko, Koraihashi

**Banks** Sanchome, Higashiku.

Kitahama Ginko, Imabashi

Nichome.

Mitsui Ginko, Koraihashi Sanchome.

Mitsubishi Ginko, Nishinagabori Minamidori, Gochome, Kitaku.

Naniwa Ginko, Awajimachi Nichome, Higashiku.

Sumitomo Ginko, Nakanoshima Gochome, Kitaku,

Osaka Club Hotel,

**Hotels, Inns and** Nakanoshima, Kitaku.

**Restaurants.** Hanaya, Nakanoshima Sanchome, Kitaku.

Seikwa-ro, Sonesaki, Kitaku.

Ginsuiro, Nakanoshima, Kitaku.

Shiunro, Imabashi Shi-chome, Kitaku.

Furukawa Club, Kawaguchi, Nishiku.

Tengoro, Kitahama, Higashiku.

Sakau, Hirano-machi Shi-chome, Higashiku.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun Office, Nakanoshima Sanchome.

**Newspaper Offices.**

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun Office, Okawacho

Shichome.

Osaka Shimpo Office, Imabashi Sanchome, Higashiku.

The chief sights in Osaka and neighbourhood are as follows:—

**Nakanoshima Park and three bridges** Nakanoshima Park, about a mile from the Umeda Station,

is on the same named island in the Yodo River and is connected with the city by the Naniwabashi, one of the famous three bridges. The Naniwabashi is an iron bridge of about 600 feet in length. At the eastern end of the island stands the famous Hokoku-jinsha, the shrine dedicated to Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Near it is the monument in memory of the war of 1877. Two bridges of the three are Tenjinbashi and the Temmabashi, which cross the Yodo River. They are long iron bridges of modern style, the former, about 786 feet in length, and the latter, about 702 feet in length. On summer evenings



the two streams of the Yodo River, separated by the island, are covered with pleasure boats, floating hither and thither, while their inmates in banks and islands enjoy the cool breeze from the river, the sounds of music, and to witness fire-work displays.

**Temma Tenjin.**

Temma Tenjin is a shrine dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, and is one of the most famous in the city. It was founded by the Emperor Murakami in the 10th century. The shrine is a little over a mile south east of the Umeda Station. It contains good carvings and valuable pictures. Many shops, selling toys, pictures, books, flowers and small plants, with confectionary and restaurants are found in the ground. Here is the theatre, called the Temmaza, next to five theatres in Dotonbori. The annual festival is held on the 25th of July which is recorded as one of the three big festivals in Japan. The famous procession of the festival go down the Yodo River to Yebisu-jima where the detached shrine is, on boats through the night, burning thousands of torches. The famous market for fruits and vegetables, which is called the Temma Aomono Ichiba is near this shrine.

**Hachikenyu.**

Hachikenyu, the landing place for vessels plying on the Yodo River between Osaka and Fu-himi, is on the southern bank of the river, opposite the Temma Tenjin and is a famous place recorded in Japanese dramas.

**Korai Bashi.**

Korai Bashi is an iron bridge first built in Osaka, crossed over Higashi Yokobori. The name Korai means Koreans who have settled here once in great number when Osaka was important port of Korean trade.

**Sakuranomiya and the Mint.**

Sakuranomiya is a few minutes walk from the same named station of the Kansai Railway, on the east bank of the Yodo River. There is situated the shrine devoted to the Teishokodaijin (the first Emperor of Japan). On the front of the shrine there are large numbers of cherry trees. Crowds of visitors go there in the spring, when also many varieties of vegetables on eastern fields are in bloom. On the other bank of the Yodo River, is situated the Imperial Mint (Zohei Kyoku), about twenty minutes ride from the Umeda Station by jinriki-

sha. When the Hongkong Mint was closed, its machinery was purchased in 1869 by our Government. In 1871 the Imperial Mint was established and aggrandized year by year, until it has become the large one of its kind in Asia. The Mint has also a fine cherry orchard, which is thrown open every year to the public at the time of blooming.

**Senpukwan.**

Senpukwan is a palace belonging to the Imperial Household. It was built at the time when the Imperial Mint was established. The Emperor bestowed the name "Senpukwan" when he first visited the building. The late Empress Dowager and the Empress visited the building several times. Beautiful cherry trees are in plenty in the ground.

**Osaka Castle.**

Osaka Castle, called Kinjo (golden castle), was built by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in 1585 (11th year of the Tensho) upon the ruined grounds of the famous old Buddhist Temple, called Ishiyama Honganji in tradition, and was the grandest and strongest castle in Japan. Most of the buildings within the castle were burnt down in the 1868 (the 1st year of the

Meiji) by the Tokugawa party before their final retreat to Yedo (Tokyo), but the foundation remains. The walls are about twenty feet in thickness, and the huge stones are so perfectly quarried that they were laid without mortar. Some are forty feet in length, twenty-two feet in width and six feet in thickness. The castle is now used by the Fourth Military Division. Permissions to visit the castle can be obtained at the office of the Prefectural Government, or through the Kihin Kwai (The Welcome Society of Japan) which has its branch office at Kobe.

**The Hakubutsu Kwan.**

The Hakubutsu Kwan, or museum is in Honmachi, a little over a mile from the Umeda Station. Numerous paintings, drawings, pottery, lacquer wares and other articles are exhibited here. H.I.M. the Empress visited the museum in 1889. There is a bazaar hall for the sale of various goods.

**Sanada Yama.**

Sanada Yama or Saishosan is famous hill at south of Tamatsukuri. Sanada Yukimura built his castle here during the Osaka War. The hill commands fine scenery of the city.



**Tamatsukuri Inari.**

Tamatsukuri Inari a famous Inari temple is in the same name street. The deity is worshipped principally by singers, speculators and some other low grade merchants in the city.

**Dotonbori and Sennichimaye.**

Dotonbori, about two miles from the Umeda Station, is one of the most crowded sections of Osaka Five large theaters; the Naniwaza, the Nakaza, the Kadoza, the Asahiza and the Ben-tenza are here. The famous sweet cake "Awaokoshi of Futatsu Ido" is sold. In the southern portion called Sennichimaye are found jugglers, singers, dancers and many others attractions which might be seen at any crowded places. It contains also four second class theaters named the Haridzu, the Kairioza, the Kanazawaza and the Yokoiza.

**Kozu-no-miya.** Kozu-no-miya is a shrine dedicated to the Emperor Nintoku who was famous in history having sympathized with the poor. One day the Emperor, looking down from a hill on the small curlings of smoke from chimneys in neighbourhood, learned that the

people were needy. He not only decreased the amount of several taxes, but ordered that his palace was not to be repaired (though it was in bad condition) until the people became better off, saying "the wealth of my people is certainly my wealth." The shrine stands on a hill commanding a fine view of the city. The garden of peonies and chysanthemums at the foot of the hill are worthy of a visit.

**Ikutama Jinsha.**

Ikutama Jinsha is a shrine first founded by the Emperor Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, on the spot where the Osaka Castle is at present. Afterward it was removed by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in 1596 to the present situation. The view from looking towards a strait of the Inland Sea is very picturesque. Cherry trees are in plenty here, and visitors come here to take a night view of the cherry trees when in bloom.

**Tennoji.**

Tennoji, a Buddhist Temple in Tennoji Village, south east of Osaka City, and over three miles from the Umeda Station, was founded in A. D. 600 by the Imperial devote Shotokutaishi and was rebuilt afterward by Tokugawa Iyetsuna. On the temple grounds, which is planted

with cherry trees, is the Chinretsu Kwan where many treasures of this and neighbouring temples dating from the 7th century, are exhibited. The famous five storied pagoda commands a fine view of the city.

**Chausuyama.** Chausuyama is a famous well wooded hill where once Tokugawa Iyeyasu constructed a castle. A Buddhist temple named Hofukuji is there.

**Imamiya Jinsha.** Imamiya Jinsha, famous shinto shrine dedicated to Hirukono-mikoto, one of the seven gods of wealth, is very near to Hirota-no-mori. The annual festival known as the "Toka Ebisu" is held on the 10th January when the shrine is very crowded.

**Shinsaibashi.** Shinsaibashi is an oldest iron bridge crossed over Nagahori. Streets on north and south sides of the bridge are called the Shinsaibashisuji, being the most flourishing part of the city.

**Yotsubashi.** Yotsubashi or four bridges are crossed over Nishiyokobori-gawa and Nagahori-gawa making form of a cross. The

northern one is called Kami-tsunagibashi; southern one, Shimo-tsunagibashi; eastern one, Shimiya-bashi; and western one, Yoshibashi.

**Namba Jinsha.** Namba Jinsha, a shinto shrine at Bakuro-cho, is dedicated to the Emperor Nintoku. The famous Inari temple called the Bakurocho Inari is in the ground. Annual festival takes place on the 21st July.

**Zama Jinsha.** Zama Ji sha is at Minami Watanabe-cho four cho north west from Namba Jinsha. The shrine has the holy treasure presented by the Empress Jingo on her return way from Corea.

**Namba Mido.** Namba Mido, a Buddhist temple of the Shin sect, is in south Kyutaro-cho. The temple was founded by Kyojo-shonin whom its large ground has been presented by Tokugawa Shogunate. The image of Shinran, the founder of the sect, is preserved in the temple.

**Tsumura Mido.** Tsumura Mido is also Buddhist temple of the Shin sect, about three cho distant from the Namba Mido. The



famous gate named the Akezu-no-mon which means "the gate never opened" is closed since a Korean Ambassador has been killed here by interpreter.

**Gorio Jinsha,** a famous shinto shrine, is at Goriosuji. The well known Bunraku Theatre is in the ground.

**Shinnosha,** a shinto shrine, commonly worshipped by druggists in the city, is at Doshomachi Itchome. On the festival days tigers made by papers are given to worshippers.

**Asahi Jinsha,** a shinto shrine at Kanzakicho, dedicated to Amaterasu Daijin is commonly known as the Sakaro-no-yashiro. Once Minamoto Yoshitsune and Kajiwara Kagetoki disputed here about the way of taking cars.

**Kawaguchi Wharf and Temposan,** about two miles distant from the Umeda Station, is the place for loading and unloading the vessels which ply between Osaka and Inland ports. Temposan close to the wharf is a nice sea-side resort

whence a charming view over the bay may be enjoyed. It has a light house and has also good sea bathing. The famous Tosa-sage Kawa-mura Zuiken has constructed the Temposan with sands gathered after he had repaired the mouth of the Yodo River. The former concession, assigned for the residences of foreigners, is a little to the east of the Kawaguchi wharf.

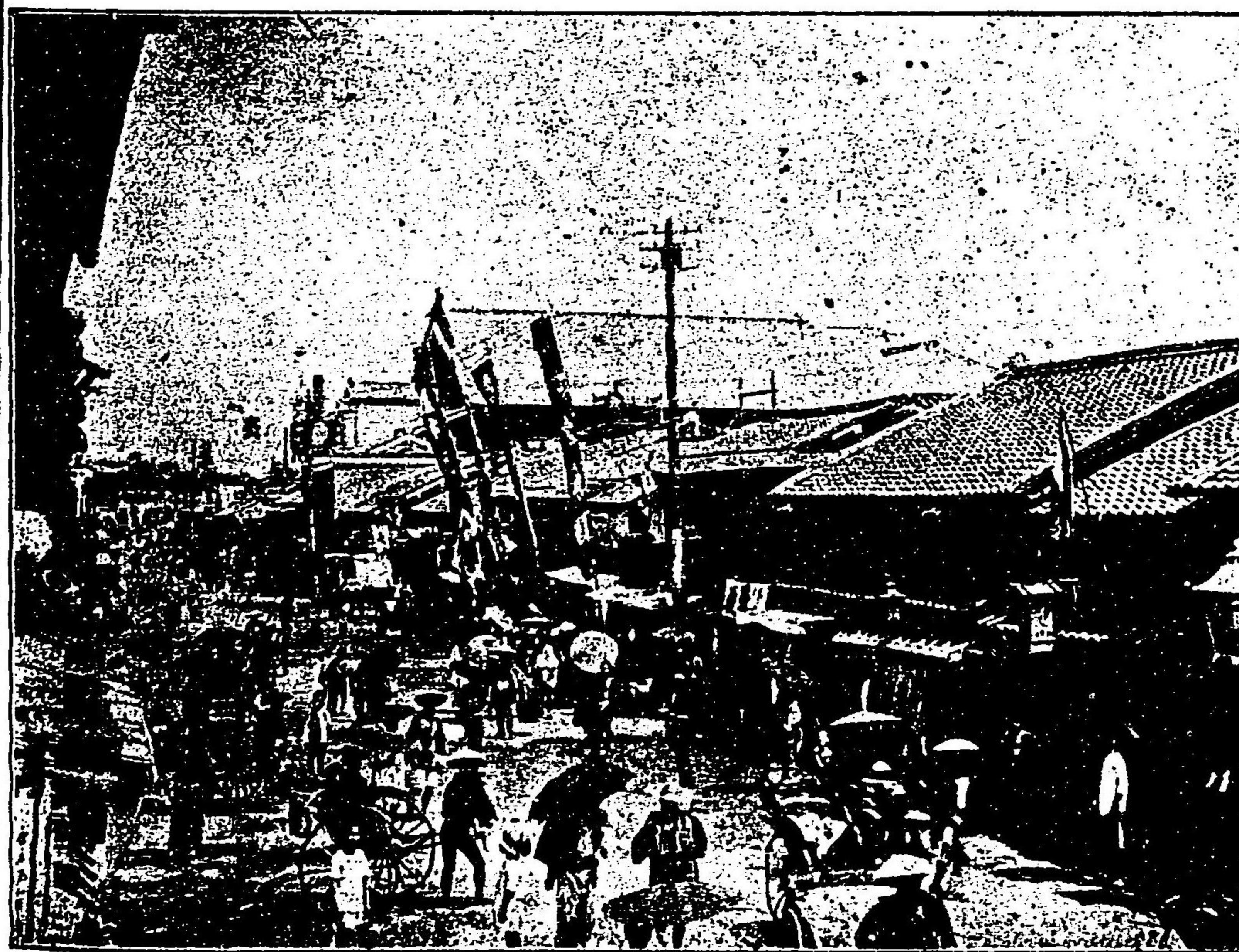
**Tengajaya,** a small, but famous hamlet on the road between Osaka and Sumiyoshi, where the same named station of the Nankai Railway is situated. Toyotomi Hideyoshi built a villa here which is still in existence.

**Abeno Jinsha,** a shinto shrine dedicated to Kitabatake Akiyie and Chikafusa, royal nobles, who were killed by the treason party of Ko-no-Moronao. Formerly it rested on a mound in a waste field, but the present building was erected about twenty-five years ago.

**Sumiyoshi Jinsha,** a great shrine in the same village, and much frequented by the peasantry, was founded by the Empress Jing in the 3rd century.



TOGETSUKYO, ARASHIYAMA. 橋月渡山嵐



DOTONBORI, (OSAKA) (阪大) 頓道



It has an extensive garden, with many old pine trees, commonly known as the Sumiyoshi-no-Matsubara. On the sea shore is to be seen an ancient lantern which was formerly used as a lighthouse. It is called the Sumiyoshi-no-Takadoro. Many of the shops in front of the shrine sell famous earthen images and fanny toys called Sumiyoshi Odori.

**Ohama Park.** Ohama Park is the name given to the southern shore of the Sakai Harbour. The view of Awaji Island over the bay and mountains of Harima, Settsu and Kii provinces is very fine. It is a good sea-side resort. The Bokairo and Ichikuro are first class hotels, which provide hot sea-bathings. Fish is abundant here, and of excellent favour.

**Miokoji.** Miokoji, a Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect, was founded by the priest, Nikko, in 1562. The site was presented by Miyoshi Yukiyasu, while Nikko's father and brothers contributed a great amount of money. Unfortunately the temple was destroyed by fire at the beginning of 17th century. The present buildings were erected by a priest named Nichigen in 1707. The temple has

an old three-storied pagoda. In the garden to the rear of the Hondo, there are some very large sago-palms planted by Miyoshi Yukiyasu more than 300 years ago. Thousands of old pines and needles are thrown around their roots by visitors, who think that iron will help the growth of sago-palms.

**Yebaradera.** Yebaradera is a Buddhist temple of the Shingon, sect, and was founded by Gioki Bosatsu. It is situated about 2 miles south from Sakai city. The temple is regarded as the birth place of the founder. The images of Shaka, Monju and Fuken, made by Gioki, are preserved as the treasures of the temple. The ground is dotted with old pine trees, and is a very quiet retreat.

**Otori Jinsha.** Otori Jinsha is a shinto shrine dedicated to the famous Crown Prince, Yamatodake, who subdued the barbarian tribes of Kiushiu and the north-eastern states of Japan. The shrine stands in a grove of old evergreens called the Chigusa-nomori. The annual festival takes place in August.



**Aguchi Jinsha.** Aguchi Jinsha is a shinto shrine formerly called the Mitsumura Miojin. The name is derived from the fact that it stands at the boundary of three villages, Aguchi, Kado and Harano. The shrine is dedicated to the duties of Kotokatsukuni, Wakasano-Mikoto, Susano-no-Mikoto and Ikudama-no-Mikoto, and was founded by the Empress Jingo after her victory over Corea. In the ground is a famous old pine tree called the Yeno-matsu.

**Daianji.** Daianji, a Buddhist temple of the Rinzaï division of Zen sect, was founded by the priest Shutoku in 1194. Naya Sukezayemon, a wealthy merchant in the city who made a voyage to Luzon and became rich, contributed his mansion which is called the Betsuden and is still a part of the temple. One day Matsunaga Hisahide, master of the Shiga Castle, visited Sukezayemon's residence, and after expressing surprise at its grandeur, told the owner that good fortune would certainly be followed by great misfortune. Emphasizing his words more deeply, he cutted one of the beautiful pillars of the house with his sword. After-

wards Sukezayemon presented the mansion to the temple where the pillar with the cuts is still shown to visitors.

**Hamadera.** Hamadera is a public garden where a fine view of the white sands and beautiful pine trees along the shore may be enjoyed. Kino Tsurayuki, Nijoin Sanuki, and other famous poets have written poems in praise of this spot. The farmers in the neighbourhood were attempting to cut down the pine trees when the late Okubo Toshimitsu passed the ground and wrote a poem to the effect that it was shameful vandalism to cut down such beautiful trees. The farmers stopped the wanton destruction and afterwards made it the public garden it is at present.

**Sugawara-Jinsha.** Sugawara-Jinsha is a shinto shrine standing in Ebisu street in the city. It was formerly erected in the village Minato, near the city. The famous old pine tree well known as the Kasomatsu or Umbrella-Pine-tree is near the gate of the shrine.

**Nanshuji.** Nanshuji, a Buddhist temple of the Rinzaï division of the Zen sect, was founded by Dain Osho. The buildings were destroyed by fire several times until the present building was rebuilt by the famous priest, Takuan. Still the temple remains as the largest one in the city. The stone monument to the memory of the Sen-no-Rikiu, famous master of the tea-ceremony stands in the ground.

**Hiruko Jinsha.** Hiruko Jinsha, a shrine in which the Ebisu, one of the seven gods of wealth, is enshrined, is two thirds of a mile from the Nishinomiya Station. The shrine is commonly known as the Nishinomiya Ebisu. The annual festival, known as the Toka-Ebisu, is held on the 10th January when the shrine is crowded with thousands of worshippers.

**Honkoji.** Honkoji, a head temple of the Shoretsu division of the Nichiren sect, founded by Nichiren Shonin, is in Amagasaki. A building called the Kaisando has been removed from the Fukuhara palace constructed by Taira Kiyomori.

**Keiseizuka.** Keiseizuka is a small mound about 20 cho distant from the Kanzaki Station. It was erected by villagers to the sacred memory of five young prostitutes who were drowned in the Kanzaki River repenting of their fault; after they had heard the sermon of a famous priest named Honen Shonin.

**Inano Jinsha.** Inano Jinsha, a shinto shrine dedicated to Susano-ono-Mikoto, is in Amatsu, the western end of Itami. Inanosasawara, famous name derived in old poems, was given to some short bamboo groves near the shrine.

**Kureha and Ayaha Jinshas.** Both shrines are in Ikeda. Kureha and Ayaha are two Crean girls who came to Japan to taught the weaving of cloth, in the Emperor Jintoku's reign. They died here and enshrined as the deities of weaving.

**Satsukiyama.** Satsukiyama, a famous hill at the northward of Ikeda. The former site of the Ikeda castle may be pointed out to visitors.



On the top of the hill thousands of torches making the shape of the Chinese character 天 are lighted by villagers on the evening of the 24th July as the Daimonzi is lighted at Kyoto.

**Kinobe Botan-en.** Kinobe Botan-en, a peony garden, is in the same named village about one mile distant from the Ikeda Station. Beautiful peonies attract thousands of visitors when in bloom in the spring.

**Tada Jinsha.** Tada Jinsha, a shinto shrine dedicated to the famous warriors Manz'u, Raiko, Yorinobu, Yoriyoshi and Yoshiye of Minamoto clan, is in the same named village of Kawabegun. The shrine was formerly a Buddhist temple founded by Genken Soto. Afterward Tokugawa Iyetsuna rebuilt the building and made it a shrine calling it the Tada Jinsha. The ground owns plenty of azalea which attract visitors when in bloom.

**Minomo Park.** Minomo Park is three miles east from the Ikeda Station and may be reached

by jinrik'isha. The Park is famous with thousands of mapletrees whose crimson colours in autumn attract crowds of visitors. A Buddhist temple called the Riuanji dedicated to the Bezaiten is in the park. The temple was founded by Yeki Shokaku and is a noted one of four celebrated Benten temples in Japan. A water fall of 70 feet high adds an excellent view to the park which is a good summer retreat.

**Nose Mioken.** Nose Mioken is a famous Buddhist temple at the top of the hill named Mioken about eight miles from the Ikeda Station. Number of visitors, come here to the extent, it is said, of over than 150,000 per year.

**Nakayamadera.** Nakayamadera, a famous Buddhist temple and the 24th of thirty three holy places of Kwannon, is very near to the Nakayama Station. The temple was founded by Prince Shotoku and was a magnificent structure. Unfortunately it was destroyed by fire during the civil war. The present buildings were erected by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Cherry trees are plenty in the ground which commands fine

scenery of neighbourhood Annual festivals are held in the middle of March and August when the temple is crowded with visitors. At the foot of the hill are mineral springs called the Nishiki Onsen.

**Yamamoto Botan-en.** Yamamoto Botan-en, a peony garden in Yamamoto village only five *cho* distant from the Nakayama Station, is noted one with Kinobe Peony Garden.

**Takarazuka Onsen.** Takarazuka Onsen, a mineral spring on the southern bank of Muko River at the foot of Rokko Mountain, is only 5 minutes walk from the same name station of the Hankaku Railway. Though it was recently discovered, it is now much visited by foreigners and Japanese being easily reached from Kobe and Osaka. The place is a very good summer retreat having many well furnished hotels and restaurants.

**Kiyoshi Jinsha.** Kiyoshi Kojin, an old famous shrine 13 *cho* distant from the Takarazuka Station, was founded about 1,000 years ago. The shrine is dedicated to Sanbo Kojin. The full name of the shrine the Nippon Daiichi Kiyoshi

Kojin was given by the Emperor Uda. The shrine was rebuilt by Minamoto Yoritomo. The ground is rich with many flower trees at all seasons.

**Namase Onsen.** Namase Onsen, a hot spring at the foot of Rokko Mountain, is only 3 *cho* distant from the Namase Station. The place is very pleasant at seasons.

**Moto Ise Daijingu.** Moto Ise Daijingu or original Ise Imperial Shrine is in Kawamori mura, Kasagun, about 7 miles from Fukuchiyama. The sacred shrine at Ise province were originally in this place before it was removed by the Emperor Yuraku, in the 5th century. The names of shrines and places still existing are exactly the same as those of Ise.

**Takedao Onsen.** Takedao Onsen, a hot spring of great efficacy in the cure of cutaneous diseases, is on the eastern bank of the Muko River, about 5 *cho* distant from the same named station and affords a pretty view.



Arima Onsen, a renowned hot springs 5 miles distant from Sanda Station, may be reached by jinrikisha expending in one hour. It is situated in a valley north of the Rokko Mountain and has an elevation of 1,350 feet above the level of the sea. The springs have been made reknown by the Buddhist priests Gioki and Ninsei. The Emperors Junwa and Kotoku visited the springs respectively. Toyotomi Hideyoshi rebuilt the bath places of the springs and his wife Kitanomandokoro made use of it. The present bath houses were rebuilt in 1891. The springs have 39° cent. in temperature and contains chlorides of sodium, potassium and calcium with a small quantity of reddish brown precipitate of iron-oxide, especially effective for sufferers of rheumatism and cutaneous affections. The Arima is a favourite resort in summer and in autumn it is made pleasant by the crimson tint of maple trees while picnikers enjoy picking mushrooms. It has fine scenery and temples of note. Among them those of Zuihoji and the waterfall called Tsuzumi-ga-taki are most noted. Well furnished hotels, restaurants and shops are plenty in Arima whose bamboo and wisteria wares with pottery called the Arima-yaki are of excellent workmanship.

## KOBE.

Kobe, having about 264,000 of population, is the brightest and healthiest of the five open ports in Japan and of first importance of all others in trade. Its pure, dry air and granite subsoil conferring advantages not to be found elsewhere. It is situated on the north shore of the Gulf of Osaka and is protected by several mountain ranges at the back. The dimension is about  $3\frac{2}{3}$  miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. The harbour, facing the south, is very deep and vessels of large tonnage can lie in the harbour bounded by the Ikuta River on the north-east and by the Wada Point on the south-west. The port was opened to foreign trade in 1868. Before that period the town of Hiogo was the chief business quarter and Kobe was only a suburban village owned by fisherman. The towns are geographically divided by the Minatogawa but practically joined into one municipality. The course of the Minatogawa is being removed by the works of the Minatogawa Kaishu Kwaisha and then the

city will be united together more closely than before. Its commercial development has been most remarkable during recent years as the following return shows:—

	EXPORT. Yen.	IMPORT. Yen.	TOTAL. Yen.
1873.	2,516,855	5,921,974	8,441,869
1881.	5,553,803	7,808,337	12,969,332
1891.	21,733,717	25,700,501	47,431,218
1901.	77,262,226	125,979,032	203,195,216

The ex-concession is on the shore at the eastern part of the city. It is clean and well arranged as regarded as a model of settlement in Japan. The busiest quarters of the city are Kaigan-dori, Moto-machi, Sakayemachi, Tamon-dori and Aioi-cho. Kobe is western terminus of the Government Tokaido Railway and the starting point of the Sanyo Railway, making the great junction of passengers and cargo of both railways while it is also the large center of coast traffics of the Inland sea.

**Imperial Government Services.** Hyogo Kencho, 38, Shimoyamate-dori Shichome. Central Police Dept. Shimoyamate-dori Shichome. Kobe Water Police Station, Kaigan-dori Shichome. Kobe Police Station, Sannomiya-cho Itchome.

Aioibashi Police Station, Aioi-cho. Hyogo Police Station, Hamasakidori. Imperial Government Customs, Kanocho Sancho. Post and Telegraph Office, Sakayemachi Rokuchome. Sub-Telegraph Office, Sannomiya Station. Kobe District Court, (Temporary) Okuhirano. Kobe Harbour Office, Hanakuma-cho. Kobe Hospital, Kusunokicho Shichome. Kobe Marine Office, Hanakuma-cho. Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Higashi Kawasakicho. Kobe Municipal Office, Higashi Kawasakicho. Kobe Telephone Exchange Office, Higashi Kawasakicho. Austro-Hungary, **Consulates.** No. 9, Naniwamachi. Consul—J. Carey Hall. Belgium, No. 10, Kaigan-dori, Consul—A. Hofmann. China, Shimoyamate-dori Hatchome, Consul—Tsai Shun. Denmark, No. 9, Kita-machi, Consul—Chas. Braess.



France, No. 90, Yedo-machi,  
 Consul Chargé du Consulat—  
 P. H. de Lucy Fossarieu.

Germany, No. 115, Higashi-machi,  
 Consul—F. Krien.

Great Britain, No. 9, Naniwa-machi.  
 Consul—J. Carey Hall.

Italy, No. 70, Kio-machi, Acting  
 Consul—Count O. Origoni.

Netherlands, No. 3, Nakayamate-  
 dori Itchome, Consul for Japan.  
 —J. H. de Reús.

Peru, No. 104, Yedo-machi,  
 Vice Consul—G. Petersen.

Portugal, No. 118, Yamamoto-dori  
 Sanchome, Consul—Captain  
 Wenceslau de Moraes.

Russia, No. 8-b, Naniwa-machi.  
 Vice Consul—T. Wassilieff.

Spain, No. 90, Yedo-machi,  
 Consul-in-Charge—P. H. de  
 Lucy Forssarieu.

Sweden and Norway, No. 8-b,  
 Naniwa-machi, Consul General  
 —P. Ottesen.

Switzerland, No. 115, Higashi-machi,  
 Consul-in-Charge—F. Krien.

United States, No. 5, Akashi-machi,  
 Consul—Samuel S. Lyon.  
 Vice and Deputy Consul—  
 Hunter Sharp.

**Banks.**

Hongkong and Shang-  
 hai Banking Corporation,  
 2, Kaigandori.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia  
 and China, 26, Naniwamachi.

Bank of China and Japan Ltd., 107,  
 Itomachi.

Merchantile Bank of India, London  
 and China, 2, Kaigandori.

National Bank of China, 56, Naniwa-  
 machi.

Russo-Chinese Bank, 8, Mayemachi.

Yokohama Specie Bank, No. 26-7-8,  
 Sakayemachi Sanchome.

Dai Ichi Ginko, Sakayemachi Shi-  
 chome.

Mitsubishi Goshi Kwaisha, Aioicho  
 Itchome.

Mitsui Ginko, Sakayemachi San-  
 chome.

Nippon Trade Bank, Sakayemachi  
 Sanchome.

Sumitomo Bank, Kaigandori Go-  
 chome.

Konoike Bank, Sakayemachi San-  
 chome.

Canadian Pacific  
 Railway Co., 14,  
 Mayemachi.  
 Messageries Mari-  
 times, 6, Kaigandori.

Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, 5, Kaigan-  
 dori Rokucho.

**Steamship  
 Companies.**

Northern Pacific Steamship Co., 5,  
 Kaigandori.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, No. 10, Kai-  
 gandori.

Occidental and Oriental Steamship  
 Co., 87, Yedomachi.

Osaka Shosen Kwaisha, Kaigandori  
 Sanchome.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 87,  
 Yedomachi.

Penisular and Oriental Steam  
 Navigation Co., 109, Naka-  
 machi.

Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co., 7-a,  
 Kaigandori.

Toyo Kisen Kwaisha, 87, Yedo-  
 machi.

Oriental Hotel,  
 No. 80, and 87,  
 Kyomachi.

Great Eastern  
 Hotel, No. 21, Sakayemachi  
 Itchome.

Imperial Hotel, No. 26, Kaigandori  
 Gochome.

Jiyutei Hotel, Higashi Kawasaki-  
 cho.

Hotel Francais, No. 24, Shimo-  
 yamatedori Nichome.

Naka Tokiwa, Suwayama.

Nishi Tokiwa, Suwayama.

Higashi Tokiwa, Suwayama.

Tokiwa Kadan, Minatomachi.  
 Hyogo.

Otowa Kadan, Shinmichi, Hyogo.  
 Nishimura, Kaigandori.

Goto, "  
 Yasubaya, "  
 Tokiwasha, "  
 Horaisha, "  
 Nakai, "  
 Kato Kan, Aioicho.  
 Uozen, Miyamayecho, Hyogo.  
 Kairyotei, Nagasadori.  
 Tansantei, "  
 Ginshotei, "

"Kobe Shimbun"

**Newspaper** Sakayemachi  
**Offices.** Rokucho.

"Kobe Chronicle" No. 7, Sakaye-  
 machi Itchome.

"Kobe Herald" No. 76, Kyo-  
 machi.

"Kobe Daily News" Sannomiya-  
 cho Itchome.

"Kobe Yushin Nippo" Sakaye-  
 machi Rokucho.

The Chief sights in Kobe and  
 neighbourhood are as follows:—

The Nunobiki  
**Nunobiki** Waterfall, one the  
**Waterfalls.** chief sights in the  
 city is very famous  
 from ancient times though it



is of small. The name Nunobiki mean "The Cloth Stretched out" and is derived from the fact that the shape of the waterfall seems to appear as a white cloth stretched out to dry. There are two waterfalls; the upper one called Odaki or male is 82½ feet high and 13 feet wide, the lower one is called the Medaki or female; it is 48½ feet high, and 12 feet wide. The Medaki is about 2 *cho* from the foot of the hill and is situated among even-greens and moss-covered rocks. Going up a little, the Odaki may be reached. The waters, pouring into the reservoir of the Kobe Water Works are used by the citizens as drinking water. At the foot of the hill, there are clear mineral springs, serviced for drinking and bathing. There are also fine restaurants and tea-houses. The Fine-Arts Hall of Mr. S. Kawasaki, ex-Member of Parliament, is very near the hill. In the hall he has preserved many hundreds of our precious fine arts.

**Ikuta Jinsha.** Ikuta Jinsha, a shinto shrine at Shimoyamatedori Itchome, about 3 *cho* from the Sannomiya Station, is dedicated to Wakahirume-no-Mikoto who is said to have first

tought the use of loom. The shrine was found by the famous Empress Jingo after she returned from her successful expedition against Corea in the second century. It stands in the grove of camphor and cryptomeria trees where the fierce war between Minamoto and Taira clans was fought. The Epira-no-ume or plum of the quiver, Kajiwara's well, Atsumori's Bush Clover and the Korai Chiku or Corean Bomboo, are worthy at attention. The Korai Chiku is said to be a fishing-rod of the Empress Jingo who brought it from Corea as a small plant. The Epira no-ume is a famous tree relating to a fact that famous warrior Kajiwara Kagesuye fought here, having placed a plum branch in bloom into his exhausted quiver, to the end of the war. The annual festival takes place on the 15th and 16th of April.

**Sannomiya Jinsha.** Sannomiya Jinsha, a shinto shrine dedicated to Takitsuhime, is on the opposite side of the road, with which the former concession was delimited. The theatre Kabukiza is in the ground, which is one of the most crowded places in the city.

**Suwayama.** Suwayama is a hill at the northern part of the city. The shrine dedicated to the Suwamiojin from which the name of the hill is derived, is in a grove of the hill. A stone monument is erected on the centre of the hill in commemoration of the French Astronomer Mr. M. Jansen who observed the transit of Venus here in 1874. At the foot of the hill are warm mineral baths, restaurants and hotels. Among them the Higashi Tokiwa, Naka Tokiwa and Nishi Tokiwa are principal ones. The hill commands a fine view of the city and the bay as far as the summer resorts of Sumi, Ichinotani and the blue mountains of the Idzumi, Kii and Awaji may be seen from here.

**Dairioji.** Dairioji, a Buddhist temple, commonly called the Futatabi-san, was founded by the famous monk Kobo Daishi and is on the same named hill, about 20 *cho* north from the city. The name Futatabi means "twice" and is derived from the fact that Kobo Daishi visited the temple twice in his life. The annual festival is held on the 21st of March of the old calendar, but many

worshippers are gathered together on the hill on the same date of every month. Famous pond named the Shojo (chimpanzee) is in the valley near the hill, and the Zaruike or Futatabi pond is at the foot of the hill. The view at the top of the hill is very fine.

**Mayasan.** Mayasan nicknamed the Moon Temple by foreigners is the highest peak of the Rokko mountain range 2490 feet above the sea level and 2½ miles distant from the Sannomiya Station. It is well wooded with evergreens and is situated to the right of the Nunobiki Waterfalls. The Tenjoji, a Buddhist temple of Shingon sect, founded by the Indian Buddhist priest Hodosennin in the 12th century, is near the top of mountain. The image of the eleven faced Kwannon is preserved in the main building. There are a tower called Kaisando and a small temple dedicated to Mayafujin, mother of Shaka. The mountain commands good scenery and is a very good summer retreat where great numbers of foreigners and Japanese resort to, to escape the heat of the city. The temple welcomes visitors furnishing their lodgings and simple meals in the Buddhist styles. Once Akamatsu



Yenshin castled here, but was defeated by Rokuhara's force,

**Okamoto Bairin.** Okamoto Bairin, is famous garden planted with plum trees; it is situated a little distant from the Sumiyashi Station. It commands a fine view of the bay and attracts crowds of visitors when the plum trees in bloom.

**Kogenji.** Kogenji is a Buddhist temple, commonly known as the Kusunoki-dera, about 4 cho west from the Nanko shrine, Kusunoki Masashige, after holding his post very bravely at the Minatogawa River against the Ashikaga's force, withdrew here and committed suicide with sixteen other royalists. The temple has many noted relics of the Kusunoki family. The famous poet Basho wrote here a short elegy to commemorate Masashige's royal deed and his separation from his beloved young son Masatsura.

**Minatogawa Jinsha.** The Minatogawa Jinsha, commonly called the Nankosan, is dedicated to Kusunoki Masashige, a noted patriot, who was very much respected as the champion of the royalists.

The shrine was founded in 1871 and is situated at Tamondori 3 ch. me, near the Kobe Railway Station, as passengers standing at the entrance of the Station may see the gate of the shrine. Some thirty years ago, there was no such building as at present exists; only a grave standing among a few pine trees in a rice field. The grave was erected by Tokugawa Mitsukuni, about 130 years ago. The elegy on the rear side of the grave, was written, it is said, by Shusunsui, a famous Chinese of the Ming Dynasty, who came and spent his life in Japan. Some cannons and shot in front of the shrine were presented by marines and soldiers who did active service, and captured these relics during the China-Japan War as a memorial of their victory. An antique castle gate which was used in Masashige's castle at Chibaya where he defeated thousand of his enemy, the Ashikaga's soldiers, was brought here a few years ago. An aquarium, bazaar, and the building of the Association of Disbanded Soldiers are situated in the ground and the site is the center of crowds in the city.

**Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.,** at the central part of the Kobe Harbour, is an extensive and well

equipped dockyard in Japan. It was founded by Mr. Kawasaki Shoji who purchased from the Japanese Government, what at the time, was a barren, unimproved piece of ground covering an area of 11,686 *tsubo* in 1886. This was the nucleus of the company's present holdings. In 1896, the property was transferred to the Kawasaki Dockyard Company Ltd., its capital stock being 2,000,000 yen. The capital was doubled in 1902. After the property came into the possession of the Company, the area has been increased several times until it was so extended as to cover 35 acres of ground at present. The company have a large Graving Dock, completed in May 1902 and two Patent Slips. The Graving Dock is a marvel of engineering skill and mechanical ingenuity. They have a concrete bed having 12 feet thick in its thinnest part and is faced with granite. The cost of construction was 1,600,000 yen being 800,000 dollars in U. S. Gold. The Dock's and Slips' dimensions are as follows:—

No. 1, Graving Dock:—Length ...	425.0
Width of entrance on top	63.6
do. bottom	51.7
Depth over sill ... ..	23.9
No. 2, Patent Slip:—Length ... ..	280.0
No. 3, do. do. ... ..	180.0

The President of the Company is Mr. Matsukata Kojiro, son of Count Matsukata, and Mr. Kawasaki Yoshitaro, H. I. to Mr. Kawasaki Shoji, the Founder of the Dockyard, is the Vice-President. The Executive Staff of the Company is filled with accomplished business men and skillful engineers. Prince Shimadzu is much interested in the works while the Prince is one of greatest shareholders. The Company, being the contractors to the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy and to foreign Governments is prepared in every point to compete with the western countries.

**Tenno Onsen.** Tenno Onsen is a mineral spring, situated on the upper course of Minatogawa. Well furnished restaurants and tea houses are in plenty near the bath place.

**Nagata Jinsha.** Nagata Jinsha, is a shinto shrine dedicated to Kotoshironushi-no-kami, in the same named village about 18 cho from the Hyogo Station. The shrine was founded by the Empress Jingo after



she returned from her expedition to Corea. The well known writer Ono-no-Dofu wrote the tablet on the Torii. The pair of stone lantern standing in front of the shrine was presented by the Emperor Murakami. The deity enshrined here is worshipped as the God of Fete by speculators and merchants, and the shrine is much crowded on the 1st of every month. The graves for Taira Tomoaki, son of Tomomori and his faithful subject Kanmotsu Taro Yorikata who died during the Ichinotani battle between Taira and Minamoto clans, are near the shrine.

**Nofukuji.** Nofukuji, a Buddhist temple, is situated in Kitasakasegawa-cho, Hyogo. In the ground of the temple is the famous Daibutsu or great image of Buddha made of bronze which is commonly called the Hyogo-no-Daibutsu. The image is 47 feet high and was erected by merchants of Hyogo in 1890. The temple is in a crowded place in Hyogo as is also the Nanko shrine and Sannomiya shrine in Kobe.

**Shinkoji.** Shinkoji, a Buddhist temple of the Ji sect, is in Minami sakasegawa cho, Hyogo, about 3 *cho* from the Nofukuji and is the oldest temple

in the city. The temple has also a bronze Daibutsu through it is smaller than that of the Nofukuji. The famous Buddhist monk Yuko Shonin died here. The temple has many treasures and is surrounded by well-trained pine trees which are worthy of a visit.

**Kiyomori-zuka.** Kiyomori-zuka is very near the Shinkoji. The remains of Taira Kiyomori who constructed a part of the city called the Fukuhara (upon which Kobe and Hyogo are built) in the 12th century, was buried here. The thirt-en storied stone pagoda 31 feet high was erected to in commemoration of the great warrior in 1286. Opposite to the Kiyomori-zuka is a mound called the Biwazuka, under which the Biwa, (a musical instrument like a violin) favoured by Taira Tsunemasa, was buried by him.

**Tsukishima-dera.** Tsukishima-dera, a famous temple in Shimagamicho, Hyogo, was founded by Taira Kiyomori. It has a stone monument to the memory of Matsuo, a brave young boy of Sanuki Province, who drowned himself as a sacrifice instead of other

persons doomed to death by Kiyomori as a sacrifice for the founding of the island which is now called Tsukijima.

**Karumojima.** Since the Hyogo Canal has been in cause of construction a small island has been constructed at the mouth of the canal with stone and sand collected from the bed of the canal. The island is called the Karumojima. It is a good sea-side resort. Some tea-houses and restaurants are in the island.

**Wada Point.** Wada-Point, commonly called Wada-no-Misaki is a sandy cape projecting from the south western part of the Hyogo harbour. The cape, it is said, was constructed by Taira Kiyomori to protect the harbour from dangers from winds and currents. It has a light-house and an old-styled round stone battery erected by the late Katsu Awa, the celebrated admiral of the Tokugawa Government. It has good sea-side scenery. Visitors crowd here in spring and summer. A pleasant garden called the Warakuyen attracts many visitors in summer. Tea-house and restaurants are prepared to welcome visitors here.

**Takatori Inari.** Takatori Inari a shinto shrine dedicated to the deity Uganomitama-no-Kami, is on the top of the same named hill, north from the Takatori Station of the Sanyo Railway. The shrine is a most famous one among many other Inari shrines in Kobe and Hyogo. The hill commands a very fine view of the city and vicinities. The annual festival of the shrine is held on the 18th of March of the old calendar.

**Seiyu-en.** Seiyuen, a fine garden, is situated at Otemura, about 7 *cho* north of the Takatori Station. The garden has many kinds of flowering plants of all seasons, also plum trees which attract visitors when in bloom. A little west from the garden is a Buddhist temple called Inaba Yaku-shi, erected by Ariwara Narihira, a famous poet, whose wooden image is preserved in the temple. At the west of the temple is a hill named Tsukimiyama. On the top of the hill Yukihiro constructed a little villa for the purpose of viewing the beautiful view on moon-light nights



**Suma.** Suma, a famous historical village with a fine sea-side view, may be reached in about 25 minutes from Kobe by train. The beach, washed by clear waves, is of silver sands and is ornamented with a great number of green pine trees. It is a good summer retreat for sea-bathing. Opposite are the island of Awaji, mountains of Kii, Awa and Izumi provinces. Here also is the charming entrance to the inland sea, the scenery of which, many white sails on the water is a pretty sight. There are many good tea-houses, restaurants and hotels here, among them the Hoyoin, Kaigetsukan and Matsunoya being the principal ones.

**Tsunashiki Tenjin.** Tsunashiki Tenjin is a small shrine in a grove of pine trees, 5 *cho* east from the Suma Station. The spirit of Sugawara Michizane is worshipped here. Michizane on his way to Kiushiu disembarked here. Sailors took ropes from the ship to the shore where they placed them to allow Michizane to sit down. The name of the shrine, the Tsunashiki, is derived from that fact. In the gardens owned by the famous Mayeda family is a pine tree planted by Michizane

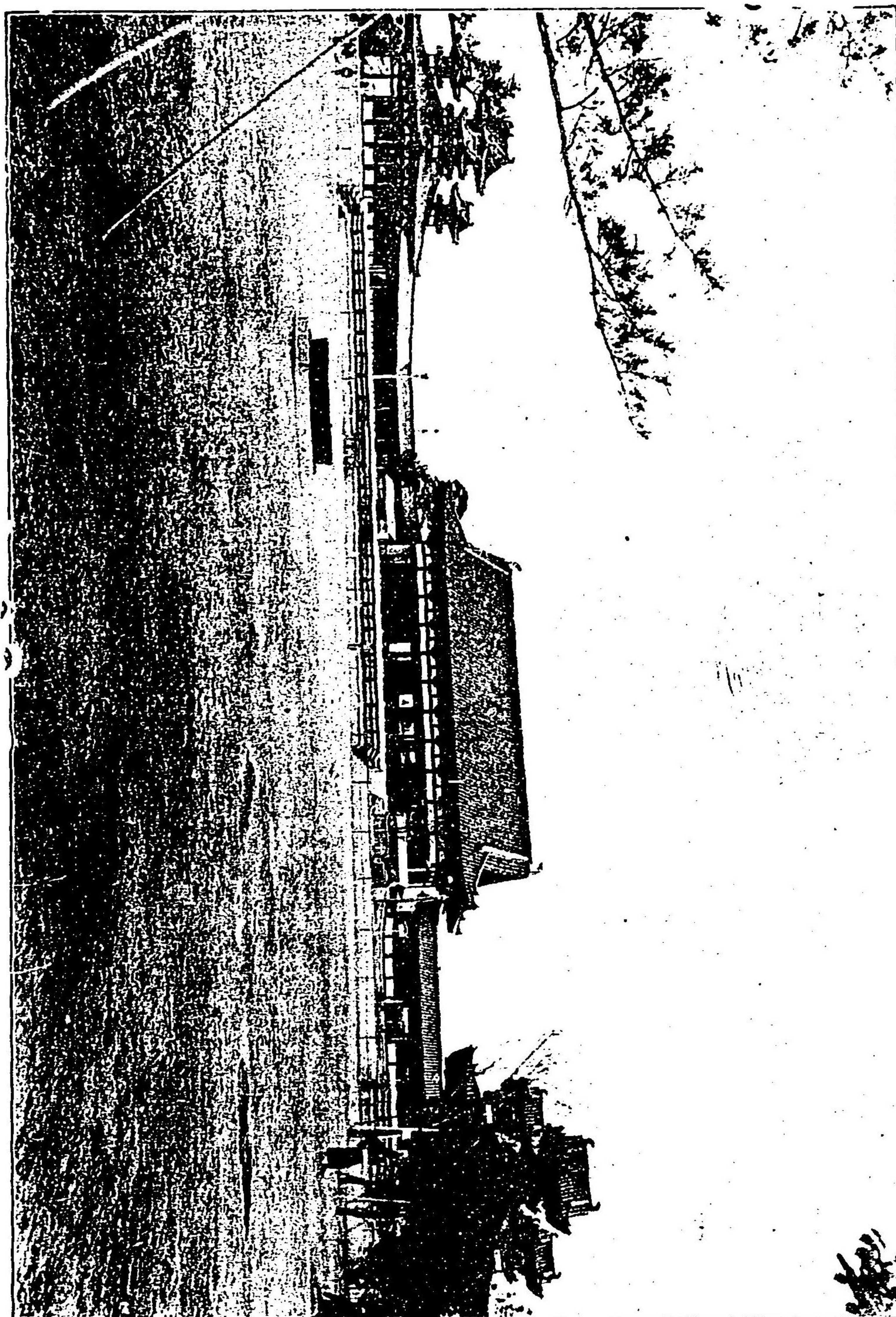
at that time. The well known well called the Suganoi is in the garden.

**Sumadera.** Sumadera, a Buddhist temple, about 8 *cho* north from Suma Station, was founded by Bunkio Shonin. The temple owns plenty of cherry trees which attract many visitors in spring. The famous Aoba-no-fuye or Fiute owned by Taira Atsumori and the Benkei-no-Kane or Benkei's Bell are principal ones among many ancient treasures belonged to the temple. The Shigehira-koshik ke-Matsu or pine tree upon which Taira Shigehira sat near is on the way to the temple from the station.

Ichinotani is a noted place in history where a celebrated war between Taira and Minamoto clans was fought. The Tekkai and Hachifuse are the principal hills on mountain ranges, situated on the road from Kobe to Akashi. Nnotani and Sannotani are respectively at the foot of the hills. The ruins of the old palace where the young Emperor Antoku resided on the 12th century, is pointed out to visitors. At Sannotani, there is a stone monument constructed by Taira clan and commonly known as the

DAIGORUDEN.

殿 橋 大





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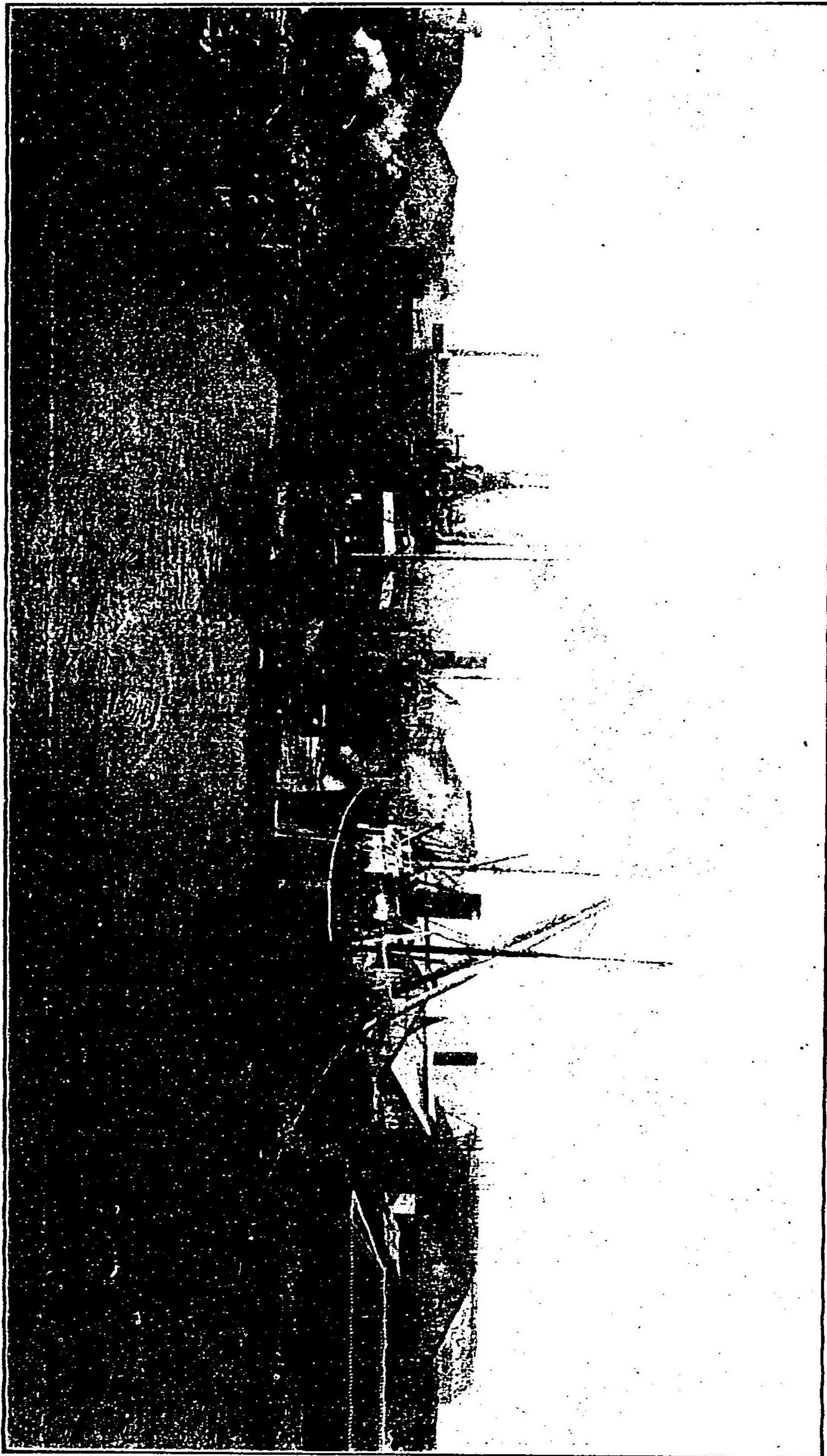
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BIRD'S EYE VIEW FROM HARBOUR.  
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KOBÉ, JAPAN.

KOBE 1903.

Atsumori Zuka, about 11 feet high under which the remains of Taira Atsumori, a young warrior, killed by Kumagai Naozane, was buried. A famous tea-house near by sells the Atsumori-soba, a kind of macaroni made by buck wheat.

**Yakuyoke Hachiman.**

Yakuyoke Hachiman is a shinto shrine in Tainohata about 2 miles north from Suma. The deity is worshipped as the god who will protect us from dangers and diseases. The shrine is crowded with worshippers on the 18th January of the old calendar. The stone monuments of Matukaze and Murasame, famous daughters beloved by Ariwara Narihira are in the same village.

**Suma Rioboin.**

Suma Rioboin, a hospital established by Dr. H. Tsurusaki, is at Sannotani. The buildings are constructed on the side of a slope of a hill, and is surrounded with small pine trees and commands a fine view of the inland sea scenery. Sufferers from lung diseases, beri-beri and others obtain much benefit at this hospital where they are kindly treated and many of them entirely recover at a very short time.

**Goshikiyama.**

Goshikiyama is a little hill about 5 cho north west from the Tarumi Station. Princes Kakosaka and Oshikuma, it is said, constructed the hill. At the top of the hill Sentsubo or one thousand pots were buried by them. some of them may be seen there now.

**Watazumi Jinsha.**

Watazumi Jinsha, a shinto shrine dedicated to Watazumi-Kami, is very near the Tarumi Station of the Sanyo Railway. The deity is worshipped by sailors and fishers as the god who controls the sea. The Empress Jingo on her return from her expedition of Corea met with a tempest in the sea off Tarumi. The raging sea instantly become tranquil when the Empress prayed the deity to be rescued from danger. Consequently the Empress founded the shrine here to worship the deity.

**Maiko.**

Maiko is a famous seaside public garden and is noted for its gnarled, twisted pine trees growing in the white sanded beach. Their branches are thought to resemble 'Dancers' Hands, that being the meaning of the garden's name. The Sanyo Railway's station is in the middle of



the garden and is very convenient to visitors. Fine hotels and restaurants are on the sea shore. Some confectionary known as the Shoroto and famous porcelains named Maiko-yaki are sold at moderate prices. Prince Arirugawa's villa is on a hill near by.

**Akashi.** Akashi is the first city that passengers in the down trains of the Sanyo Railway will meet with after leaving the Hyogo Station. The city derives its name meaning "red stone" from the rocks on the coast about two miles west from the Akashi harbour. The castle stands on the wooded eminence just behind the city, now ruined. It was built by Ogasawara Ukonotayu in the 17th century. It was afterward owned by the Matsudaira family until the restoration. The castle now is made a detached palace of the Crown Prince. The Agricultural Academy of Hyogo Prefecture is established at the foot of the castle. At the right side hill of the castle is a shrine dedicated to Kakinomoto Hitomaru, the famous poet. The hill commands a fine view of the city and sea. The Iwaya Jinsha on the coast has its celebrated annual festival on the 13th September. The Oji-gongen and Komioji temple are worthy of a visit.

**Taisanji.** Taisanji, a famous Buddhist temple about 4 miles north from Akashi, was founded by Fujiwara Kamatari. The tablet on the temple's gate was written by famous writer Ono-no Dofu. Cherry trees abound in the ground. On the hill just at the rear of the temple, there are four water falls making a good summer retreat.

**Takasago.** Takasago, about two miles distant from Kakogawa Station, is a famous old sea-side town and is a good summer retreat for sea-bathing. The two celebrated old pine trees united into one called the Takasago Aioi-no-Matsu is in front of the shrine Takasago Jinsha. The pine trees are represented on articles used at weddings. The Jurinji, the oldest Buddhist temple is in the town. A little distant from Takasago is a shinto shrine called Onoye Jinsha which has a famous old bell. The bell, it is said, was brought from Corea by the Empress Jingo. The shrine has another Aioi-no-Matsu.

**Sone Tenjin.** Sone Tenjin, a shinto shrine dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, is 23 cho east

to the Sone Station. The shrine has a famous old pine tree commonly called the Sone-no-Matsu, planted by Michizane on his way to Kiushiu.

**Ishino Hoden.** Ishino Hoden, stone hall of 64 square feet in size, is skillfully excavated in the rock and is surrounded by a pond and seems to be floating in the water. It is situated on the same named hill, 24 cho south-west from the Hoden Station.

**Himeji Castle.** Himeji, castle one of the three famous castles in Japan, was first built by Akamatsu Sadanori in the 14th century. Toyotomi Hideyoshi owned the Castle for three years. It was enlarged by Ikeda Terumasa in the beginning of the 17th century. The castle is called the Shirasagijo or the Snowy-Heron Castle because the magnificent building is painted white. The 10th Division of Army occupy the Castle at present.

**Shoshasan.** Shoshasan is a famous mountain about 4 miles distant from Himeji city. Near the top is a Buddhist temple called

Yenkuji, the 27th of the thirty three holy places, founded by Seiku Shonin. The temple has many ancient precious relics.

## KYOTO.

Kyoto, sometimes called Saikyo, is the soul, centre, and the heart of old Japan, and the most fascinating city of the Empire. The Emperor Kammu founded the capital in 793, and it was the Imperial Capital until 1869 when Tokyo became the seat of the Government. The name Kyoto signifies capital and the city was also known as the "Heian-jo," "the city of peace." It is beautifully situated on the River Kamo across which a dozen large bridges are spanned, among which the most celebrated ones are called as Sanjo, Shijo and Gojo. The well wooded mountains guard three sides of the city; Atago on the west, Kurama on the north; and Hiei on the north east, and the somewhat lower hills on the eastern edge of the city. In wealth of shrines and temples of great antiquity and beautiful views which afford great



interests to visitors, Kyoto is not surpassed in Japan while shops containing embroideries, velvets, bronzes, pottery, cloisonne wares and art curios are noted attractions of Kyoto. The city having about 376,000 of population is divided into Upper and Lower Kyoto while Upper Kyoto extends about 5 miles from east to west, 2 miles from north to south, and Lower Kyoto is about 2½ miles square. The climate of Kyoto is usually mild and attractive, the highest degree being 36°c. and the lowest 11.9°c. The pleasantest seasons for visiting Kyoto are April and May in the spring, and from the middle of September to the end of November.

Kyoto Fuchu,  
**Imperial** - - Shimotachiuri  
**Government** Shinmachi Nishi.  
**Services.** - - District Court,  
 Marutamachi

Tominokoji Nishi.  
 Post and Telegraph Office, Higashi-no-Toin, Sanjo.  
 Municipal Office, Kawaramachi, Sanjo Agaru.  
 Gojo Police Station, Kiyamachi, Gojo Agaru.  
 Telephone Exchange Office, Sanjo Higashi-no-Toin.

Kyoto Trading Bank,  
**Bank.** Teramachi Shijo Sagaru.  
 Daichi Ginko, Torayachochi Karasumaru-dori.

Kitahama Ginko, Karasumaru, Shichijo Sagaru.

Konoike Ginko, Karasumaru, Shijo Nishi.

Mitsui Ginko, Shin-machi, Rokkakusagaru.

Nippon Ginko, Fuyacho, Higashi-no-Toin Agaru.

Yaami Hotel,  
**Hotels Inns,** Maruyama.  
 and Miyako Hotel,  
**Restaurants.** Yoshimizuyen, Awata.

Kyoto Hotel, Kawaramachi, Sanjo.

Hiragiya, Fuyacho.

Tawaraya, "

Sawabun, "

Nakamura, Gion.

The chief sights in Kyoto and neighbourhood are as follows:—

After the Emperor Kwanmu removed the capital to Kyoto together with the Imperial Palace, the buildings have been destroyed many times by fires during the civil wars. The present site was chosen after the Ojin period in the 15th century

though the palace was very small at that time. Toyotomi Hideyoshi erected a larger building in 1593. Within the walls, there were many residences of princes and high officials, but they were destroyed since the capital was removed to Tokyo. Henceforth the ground became a public garden called the Goyen. All the palace buildings are constructed with *hinoki* wood and are roofed with its bark. The main entrance to the palace is by the Kenreimon or Nanmon on the southern side. There are five other gates: Kenhun Mon on the east side; Sakuhei Mon on the north; Senshu Mon, or Kuge Mon, Midaidokoro Mon and Kiyono Mon on the west. The Seiryoden meaning pure and cool hall derives its name from a rill running under steps. It was formerly used as the ordinary dwelling place of the Emperor, but was afterwards used only during festivals. The Shishinden, facing the south, 120 feet long and 63½ feet wide, was used for the enthronement of the Emperor and the audience on new year day's took place in this building. The Kogosho was the place where interviews to feudal lords and other nobles of higher ranks were given by the Emperor.

The Ogakumonjo was the Imperial Study. The Tsunegoten, as its name implies, was the usual residence of Emperors. The Gorioden was used for enjoying the cool air by the Imperial families. The permission to visit the palace is given to special visitors.

Sento Goshoh is at the south east of the Imperial Palace. It was first built by the Tokugawa Shogunate as the residence of ex-Emperor. The palace was destroyed by a great fire in 1854 when [there being then no ex-Emperor] the palace was restored for the use of the Empress Dowager only. The garden preserves its old appearance and is very admirable.

Awataguchi is one of the most crowded places in the city. Porcelain known as the Awata-yaki is produced here Sanmonjiya Kuroyemon, a potter of Seto, Owari, first produced some porcelain, used in the tea-ceremony, by the order of Tokugawa Hidetada. A skillful potter named Mokube lived here.



**Sanjo Bridge.** Sanjo Bridge is one of the three large bridges in Kyoto which span the Kamo River; it was built by Masuda Nagamori at the command of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, about three hundred years ago. The bronze ornaments of the bridge were contributed by the feudal lords of that time. The bridge is 378 feet in length and little less than 25 feet width. It is adopted as the starting point in measuring the distances of public roads in Kyoto Prefecture.

**Shin Kyogoku.** Shin Kyogoku, a little distant from the Shijo Bridge, is one of the most crowded places in the city, being similar to Sennichimaye in Osaka, and is always frequented by jugglers, actors and singers. Two temples called the Takoyakushi and the Nishi-no-Tenjin are situated in this section.

**Shijo Bridge.** Shijo Bridge, one of the three large bridges and the only iron bridge in the city, was built in 1874. It is 324 feet in length and 24 feet in width. In summer evenings, the vicinity of

the bridge is crowded by visitors to enjoy the cool breeze. Thousands of coloured lanterns hung from tea-house and booths along the bank of the Kamo River add to the brilliancy of the scene. Gion Shinchi, a noted place for dancing girls, is at the eastern end of the bridge,

**Yasaka Jinsha.**

Yasaka Jinsha, popularly known as the Gion, is the shrine originally dedicated to Susano-ono-Mikoto but is now included with eight of his children, and also Inadahime are worshiped here. The shrine was first erected by a Korean Embassy in 657, but it was soon destroyed. The present shrine was erected by the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1654. Cherry trees are in abundance in the ground, which specially attract visitors at night. The annual festival of the shrine, the famous Gion festival and one of the three large festivals in Japan is held here from the 17th to the 24th of July.

**Chion-in.** Chion-in is the chief temple of the Zen sect and was founded in 1211. The structure of the

temple is the finest one in the city. The well known Chion-in umbrella is under eaves of the gallery in the south-east part of the building. The floors and corridors, leading to the main building is famous, being known on the "Uguisu-bari" for the reason that the floors vibrate sounds similar to the singing of the Japanese nightingale, the sound is produced when walking over them. Among the treasures of temple, 48 rolls of the life and acts of Honen Shonin, written and painted, by the order of the Emperor Gofushimi, are the most noted ones. The view around temple is excellent. Cherry trees under the name of Ukkon in spring and maple leaves in autumn attract visitors.

**Maruyama Park.**

Maruyama Park was once a wild and barren waste, and was called the Makuzugahara in old poems. Afterward many temples were reected here, and beautified. In 1886 it was made the public garden of Kyoto. The Gion cherry, Yoshimizu Benzaiten, Anyoji temple, Chorakuji, the tomb of Rai Sanyo, Shogun-zuka or Generalissimo Mound, Soriuji,

the stone monument of Saigio, Bashodo and Taigado are worthy of a visit in the park.

**Nishi Otani & Higashi Otani.**

Nishi Otani is the burial place of Shinran Shonin, the founder for the Shin sect. Formerly it was in the ground of the Chion-in. Tokugawa Iyeyasu removed it here in 1603. Many cherry and maple trees with lotus attract visitors when in bloom.

Higashi Otani is also the burial place of a part of the remains of Shinran Shonin. The building is very magnificent.

**Kenninji.**

Kenninji, one of the five chief monasteries of the Zen sect, was built by Minamoto Yoriie in 1202. The gate named "Yatate-mon," removed here from the Taira Kiyomori's mansion in the 15th century, was very famous, the gate having many marks of arrow heads. The bell of the temple is famous in history.

**Rokuhara Mitsuji.**

Rokuhara Mitsuji, a Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect, was founded by Kuya Shonin, the second son of



the Emperor Daigo in 930. The chief image of the temple is the eleven faced Kwannon which is worshipped as a protector from epidemic diseases.

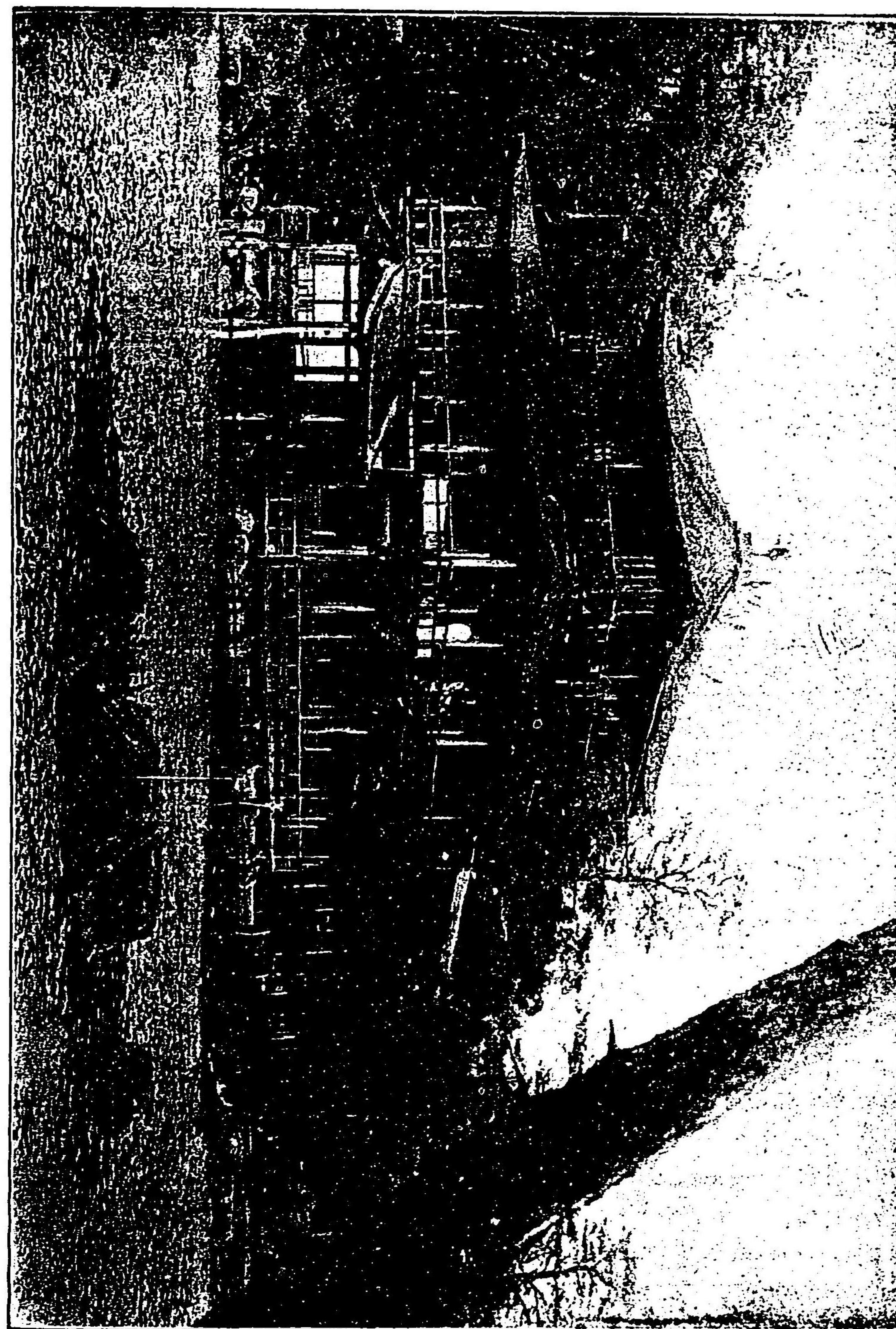
**Kodaiji.** a Buddhist temple of the Rinzai branch of Zen sect was founded in 838. The present temple was rebuilt by Toyotomi Hideyoshi's widow called Kita-no-Mandokoro in 1605. The temple contains many noted relics of the Toyotomi family. The garden was planed by Kobori Enshu and a small bridge named the Kwangetsudai was brought from the Momoyama Palace in Fushimi. The temple was once famous for cherry trees, but is noted with lespedeza shrubs.

**Yasaka Pagoda,** the five storied pagoda, was first built by Shotoku Taishi and was destroyed by lightning. Minamoto Yoritomo rebuilt it by the order of the Emperor Gotoba in 1192. Again it was destroyed by fire, the present one was built by Ashikaga Yoshinori in 1440. The pagoda commands an excellent view.

**Kiyomizu-dera.** dera, also called the Otowa-Zan, is the Buddhist temple founded by the great warrior Sakanouye Tamuramaro in 811 and is dedicated to the goddess of mercy. The well known waterfall called the Otowa-no-taki is at the east of the main building. The water is famous it's purity and coolness. In front of the building, there is a "Butai" or stage for dancing, from which a view of the city and environs may be enjoyed. On both sides of the slope which leads to the temple famous porcelains called the Kiyomizu-yaki is sold.

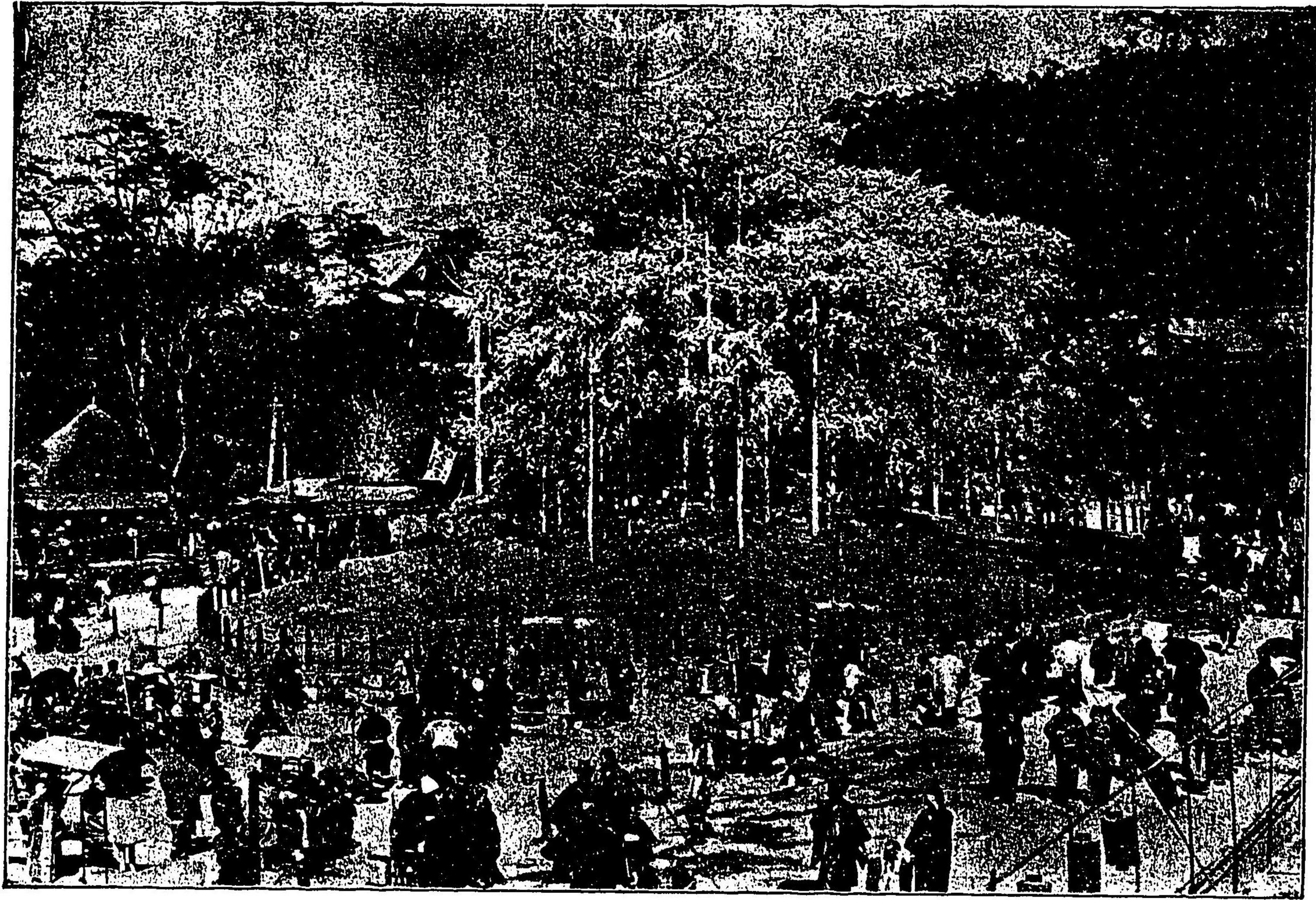
**Gojo Bridge.** one of the three large bridges in the city, was formerly a little further up the Kamo River until Toyotomi Hideyoshi removed it to the present position, giving it the old name. The present bridge was rebuilt in 1894. It is very famous bridge in history with regard to the hostility between Benkei and Yoshitsune.

KINKAKUJI OR GOLD PAVILION.



寺 南 金





Cherry trees, Gion.

櫻夜園記



Daibutsu or the great Buddha was first made by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in 1586, but was destroyed by the earthquake in 1596. His son Hideyori rebuilt it in 1614, when it was again destroyed by the terrible earthquake in 1662. The present Daibutsu which is only about 1/10 the size of the original one was erected at the expence of Osaka Buddhists in 1801. The statue is 42 feet high and the material is wood. The famous bell of the temple was cast by a founder named Shansho of Nagoya by the command of Hideyori when he erected the second Daibutsu. It is 11 feet high, 9 1/2 feet in diameter and about 11 inches thick, being one of the biggest bells in Japan. It's weight is about 93 tons. Opposite to the Daibutsu, there is the Mimizuka or ear mound. Tradition says that the ears and noses of Coreans who were killed in Toyotomi Hideyoshi's expedition in the 16th century, have been buried under the mound.

Hokoku Jinsha is a shrine in which the spirit of the famous general Toyotomi Hideyoshi, commonly known as the Taiko is worshipped. The gate of the shrine was formerly used in Momoyama castle which Hideyoshi built in Fushimi. Hideyoshi was buried on a hill called Amidamine, behind the shrine. The big monument, 27 feet high, was erected to his memory.

Myoho-in and Chishaku-in. Myoho-in, founded by Denkyo-Daishi about eight hundred years ago, is one of the principal temple of the Tendai sect. It was customary that the office of the abbot have been held by sons of Emperor until modern times. Once, when the Imperial Palace was destroyed by fire, the temple was made the temporary residence of the Empress for about one year. Prince Sanjo and six other nobles held a conference in this temple to take the same course with the Choshu men. The temple has many treasures. Chishaku-in, the principal temple of the Shingon sect, was originally in the province of Kii; it was founded by Kokyo-Daishi in the



12th-century and was brought here in the 16th century. The temple was burned in 1682 and the present one was erected in 1865, and contains many notable paintings.

**Imperial Museum.**

The Imperial Museum, one of the three Imperial Museums in Japan, was established in 1895. It contains an enormous collection of ancient fine arts which are always on exhibition.

**Sanjusangendo.**

Sanjusangendo was first built by Taira Tadamori by the command of the ex-Emperor Toba in 1132. 1,001 images of eleven faced Kwannon were placed in the temple. Thirty two years later, another temple of the same size was erected by Taira Shigemori by the command of the ex-Emperor Goshirakawa to receive 1,001 images of the thousand handed Kenjizai. Both buildings were destroyed by fire in 1182. Minamoto Yoritomo constructed the temple which was destroyed again in 1248. The present one was erected by the command of the Emperor Kameyama in 1265. The temple is 396 feet in length and 57 feet in

breadth and contains 33,333 images of Kwannon and the Goddess of Mercy. The larger ones of images are seven feet high.

**Tofukuji.** Tofukuji, the principal temple of the Rinzaï branch of the Zen sect, was founded by Kujo Michinaga in 1255. The temple is one of the famous places for maps, being called the Tsuten maple. Among the notable treasures of the temple, the famous one is the large old Kakein no or hanging picture of the Shaka's entrance to Nirvana which is 48 feet long and 24 feet wide, painted by Chi-Densu. In the garden is a waterfall called the Nezameno-no-taki.

**Senyuji.** Senyuji was founded by Kobo Daishi as a temple of the Shingon sect. Getsurin Daishi enlarging the temple, made it the seat of the Tendai, Zen, Shingon and Ritsu sects. The temple has been the Imperial burial place for over six centuries. The graves of the late Emperor Komei and the late Empress Dowager are on the hill back of the temple. The temple has a fine spring of pure water. The name of temple was taken from the spring.

**Higashi Honganji.** Higashi Honganji was founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu in 1602 and is the head temple of Higashi or eastern branch of the Shin sect. The temple has been destroyed four times by fire. The construction of the present building commenced in 1879 and was completed in 1895. It is the largest temple in Japan. The Kaikoku-tei, pleasure garden of the temple, is a little east of the temple. The garden was originally the pleasure garden of Kawara Sadaijin in 1631. Tokugawa Iyemitsu gave it to the temple. It is said that the garden was planned by Ishikawa Zozan, the famous royalist and poet. The scene of the garden is very beautiful.

**Toji.** Toji, a temple of the Shingon sect, was erected by Dainagon Iseto by command of the Emperor Kwammu in 796. The buildings were burned down in 1486. The present one was erected by Tokugawa Iyeyasu in 1661. The temple has a fine five storied pagoda. On the 21st of every month when the festival of Kobo Daishi, the founder of the Shingon sect, is held, the temple is crowded.

**Honganji.** Honganji, commonly called the Nishi-Honganji, is the head temple of the western branch of the Shin sect. Its founder was Shinran Shonin. The temple was erected in 1591 and is one of the grandest structures of its kind in Japan. The building was destroyed by fire in 1617, but was rebuilt the following year. The temple garden, called the Tekisuien, is filled with large trees, moss-covered rocks, springs and ponds; it is considered a beautiful example of a Japanese garden. The garden formerly belonged to the Juraku Palace which Toyotomi Hideyoshi had constructed, and afterward was presented to the temple by Tokugawa Shogunate. The three storied pavilion called the Hiun-kaku in the garden was removed here from Momoyama Palace. Many works of famous sculptors and painters may be seen in the temple.

**Bukkoji.** Bukkoji is the head temple of the Bukkoji division of the Shin sect. The temple became famous from the fact that the image of Buddha which the temple is preserving at present radiated



lights in the Kamo River into which a thief had thrown the image after he had stolen it from the temple.

Honkokuji is the **Honkokuji.** head temple of the Nichiren sect.

The temple was originally founded by Nichiren, the founder of the sect, at Kamakura in 1253. The Emperor Konoye removed the temple from Kamakura to the present site in 1345. In front of the temple, there is a pair of the wooden "Komainu" or Korean dogs which were brought by Kato Kiyomasa. The temple's library which is preserving the full Buddhist canon, was constructed by Ota Dokwan, a noted warrior.

Honnoji, a temple of **Honnoji.** the Nichiren sect, was founded by Nichiren, the founder of the sect, in 1413. The temple was formerly at Aburanokoji, south of the Rokkakudo where Oda Nobunaga was killed by his faithless subject Akichi Mitsuhide. Seven years later, the temple was removed to the present site. The monument of Nobunaga is in the temple.

Nashinoki Jinsha, **Nashinoki Jinsha.** is a shrine at which the spirit of Sanjo Sanekazu, father of the late Prime Minister Sanjo Sanetomi, is worshipped. He was a noble who served the three Emperors, Kokaku, Ninko and Komoi, the three immediate predecessors of the present Emperor. The shrine was erected in 1883 at his former residence.

Shokokuji is a **Shokokuji.** Buddhist temple, erected by the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu in 1382, and one of the five principal monasteries of the Zen sect in Kyoto, and is also the head quarter of upwards of fifty branch temples. The large bell of the temple, which once belongs to the Genkoji, the Buddhist Temple in Nara, was removed and presented by the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, after the latter temple was ruined. A number of monuments erected in memory of the Satsuma soldiers who died in the civil war at the Restoration are buried here.

Go-o Jinsha is a **Go-o Jinsha.** shrine dedicated to Wake Kiyomaru and is situated in Karasu-maru

street. The shrine was formerly at mount Takao, but it was removed to the present position in 1888. Wake Kiyomaru was the famous royalist who depressed Doki's ambition to ascend the throne. He was the first who proposed to the Emperor Kwammu, the removal of his capital to Kyoto.

Kitano Jinsha, the **Kitano Jinsha.** most famous shrine in Japan, is dedicated to Sugawara Michizane. The first shrine was built in 947, but it was destroyed by fire. The present building was erected by Toyotomi Hideyori in 1605. The Great Mirror in the shrine was presented by Kato Kiyomasa. The structure of the shrine is very beautiful. Large numbers of plum trees attract visitors in the early spring. The festival is held on the 25th every month.

In 1569 Oda **Nijo Rikiu.** Nobunaga erected a castle here as a residence of Ashikaga Yoshiaki, last Shogun of Ashikaga clan. The castle was burned by Akichi Mitsuhide when he killed Nobunaga, his master. Tokugawa Iye-

yasu rebuilt the castle in 1601 and called it the Nijo-no-shiro. The present building is the second keep of the castle called Ninomaru, the chief keep was burned down about one hundred years ago. The Imperial Government made the castle one of the imperial detached palace in 1883. The building are considered as excellent specimens of Japanese architecture.

Rokkakudo, a **Rokkakudo.** temple of the Tendai sect, was founded by Shotoku Taishi in 587. The image preserved in the temple is of gold and about two inches high, which recovered from the sea off Iwaya in Awaji Island. The name of the temple which means Hexagonal Hall, comes from its shape. Ono-no-Imoko, master of arranging flowers, lived beside a pond of the temple.

The Canal **Canal Work.** Work, suggested by late Mr. Kitagaki, Governor of Kyoto-Fu, was commenced in August 1885 and was completed in March 1890. The canal begins from the Biwa Lake at Mihogasaki, Otsu, in Omi Province and enters the first tunnel near the famous temple of Miidera.



After passing Yamashina and two more tunnels, it reaches Keage where the water is divided into two channels. The main branch take a westward direction, passes the "Incline" near Buddhist temple Nanzenji and unites with the new Kamo River. Another branch joins the Horikawa after passing the Shirakawa village. The water of this canal is utilized for the generation of electricity and for irrigation purposes.

Nanzenji, one of five chief monasteries of the Zen sect and the head of 673 subordinate buddhist temples, was erected by the ex-Emperor Kameyama, as his palace, in 1281, but was soon converted into a temple. During the Ojin civil war of the 15th century, the temple, like many others was burn down, but was subsequently rebuilt. Unfortunately the principal edifice was again destroyed by fire in 1895. The Sammen or main gate which is a two-storied gateway of 68 feet by 34 feet still remains. The famous robber, Ishikawa Goyemon, it is said, made the up-stair of the gate as his hiding place. In front of the gate, there

is a large stone lantern of 20 feet high, ornamented with dragons. The temple has many picture painted by famous Chinese masters.

Eikwando, north of Nanzenji, is a Buddhist temple of the Jodo sect. The temple was rebuilt by the Abott Eikwan in the year 1111. It contains the famous image called the "Mikayeri-no-Amida" or "Amida looking back" because its head is turned toward the left. The image was in the Imperial Palace, but was given to the abott afterward. The temple is famous for its lotus flower in summer and the maple leaves in autumn.

Niakoji temple is dedicated to the Kumano Dai Gongen, and was erected by the ex-Emperor Goshirakawa. Formerly there were large and costly buildings, but they were much injured during the Ojin civil war in the 15th century. The hill is famous with cherry, plum, maple trees and Azalea flowers. The grave of the late Dr. J. H. Nijima, the founder of the Doshisha University is on the hill.

Nioigatake is commonly called the

Daimonji-yama. The hill is very famous from the fact that a fire is lighted in the shape of Chinese character "Dai" 大 ("Dai" means great) on the night of the 16th August. Tradition says that when a Buddhist temple called the Jod-ji was destroyed by fire, the image of the Buddha flew out the temple and rested on the hill, where people discovered the image by its bright light. In commemoration of this, a fire is annually lighted at this place. Afterwards a famous priest Kobo Daishi caused the fire to be made in the shape of the Chinese character "Dai." Unfortunately the custom ceased until the middle of the 18th century. Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa has ordered Yokogawa, abott of the Shokokuji, to re-continue the practice every year.

Ginkakuji or the silver pavilion was built by the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa in 1479 in imitation of the Kinkokuji or golden pavilion which was erected by the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimatsu in 1397. Yoshimasa used it as

his private residence, upon which the Emperor Gotsuchimikado who favored him, gave it the name of the Higashiyama Palace. The garden was planned by the famous tea-ceremony teacher Soami. It possesses the tea-ceremony room which was the first of its kind in Japan. After Yoshimasa's death the whole buildings was converted into a Buddhist temple of the Zen sect, by his will. It has many precious paintings, painted by Japanese old masters.

Yoshida Jinsha is a shrine dedicated to the four deities, Takemikazuchi-no-mikoto, Iwanushi-no-mikoto, Amenokoyane-no-mikoto and Hime-no-kami. At the right hand of the shrine is an old well generally known as the "water of Miojo." Miojo is the name of the star which is said to have fallen in this well a long time ago. The smallest visible star is larger than this earth!! The annual festival of the shrine is held on the 18th April.

Shin-nyo-do, the large temple on the hill north of the Kurodani, was founded by



Kaisan Shonin in 984. A tablet over the entrance, bearing the three characters Shin-nyo-do was originally written by Kobo Daishi who has famous for his writings. But even he made a mistake in the second character and thus gave birth to the proverb of "Kobo-mofude-no Ayamari." "Even Kobo sometimes makes mistakes with his pen." The present tablet was written by Prince Hosho in 1796 and is correct. Cherry and maple trees are plentiful in the ground.

Kurodani, one of the principal temples of the Jodo sect, was founded by the Honen Shonin, the founder of the Jodo sect, in the 12th century. It contains his effigy, carved by himself when he was an exile in Sanuki, Shikoku, and many other valuable treasures. A pine tree in front of the temple, known as the "Yoroi-kake-matsu," or "pine tree on which armour was hung" is very famous because the noted warrior Kumagaye Naokane who beheaded the young noble Taira Atsumori, of just his son's age, during the Ichinotani battle between two clans of Minamoto and Taira in 1184 came here and hung his armour on this

pine tree as he expressed his desire to become a monk. There is another famous pine tree which is in the shape of a fan.

**Heian Jingu & Taikiuden.** Heian Jingu was erected by Kyoto citizens as a permanent monument to commemorate the Emperor Kwanmu, the founder of the capital, in 1885. The Taikiuden is a model edifice of the old Imperial Palace of the year 793. The building was also erected in commemoration as the founding of Kyoto by the Emperor Kwammu.

**Shisendo.** Shisendo is a celebrated place where the home of the noted poet and scholar Ishikawa Jozan stands. The interior walls of the house are decorated with printings by Kano Masanobu representing 36 poets of Japan and the same number of Chinese poets.

**Shugakuin Rikyu.** Shugakuin Rikyu is a summer palace, planned by Tokugawa Iyetsuna under Imperial order of the Emperor Gomizuo in the 17th century. The palace is very small in size, but is worthy of a visit, because of



HODZUGAWA.

川 津 保



the refined style of architecture and the beauty of the gardens which have many cherry and maple trees.

**Mt. Hiei.** Mt. Hiei is a famous historical mountain at the north west of Kyoto, having a height of 2,700 feet above the level of the sea. The oldest Buddhist temple named the Enryakuji was built by command of the Emperor Kammu when the Emperor founded the capital, in order that it might protect the new capital from malign influence. The celebrated priest known as Denkyo Daishi was the founder and first abbot. The slopes and valleys of the mountain become filled with temples and monasteries until there were said to be 3,000 of them. The highest point of the mountain is called the Shiméi-ga-take or the "Peak Open on Four sides." From it there is obtained one of the most beautiful views in Japan.

**Matsugaseki** is a famous village to the north of Kyoto. **Matsuga seki.** The Myosenji, a Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect, is on the hill east of the village. The people of the village

gather together in front of the temple and dance, repeating the prayer of the sect, on the night of the 16th August when the fires, in the shape of the Chinese characters, for "Myoho" are lighted on the hill.

**Kami-gamo Jinsha.** Kami-gamo Jinsha, a shrine dedicated to Wakekazuchi-no-Mikoto, was founded by the Emperor Temmu in 677. There are two streams in the garden, one is called Omoi-gawa; another, Mitarashigawa. Both streams, after uniting, is known as the Narano ogawa. Cherry trees and azaleas in the garden attract crowds of visitors when in bloom. The Aoi festival of the shrine is held on the 15th of May every year and the famous horserace, on the 5th June also. The riders are dressed in antique style.

**Shimo-Gamo Jinsha.** Shimo-Gamo Jinsha, a shrine dedicated to the Tamayori-Hime, was founded by the Emperor Temmu in 677. The shrine stands in a splendid grove of ancient oak, pine, maple and cryptomeria. The grove is called the Tadasuno-mori.



A ceremony called Mitarashi is held here every summer. Just at the entrance there stands the famous Renri-no-ki, the curious Sakaki trees which are so perfectly grafted together as to appear as one tree. They are frequented by women who wish to have perfect harmony between them and their husbands. The Aoi festival and horse race are held on the same day with those of the Kami-Gamo-Jinsha.

**Mt. Kurama.** one of the most famous mountains in the vicinity of Kyoto, abounds in old evergreen trees, among which the *sugi* or cryptomeria, is most prominent. There is an old Buddhist temple called Kuramadera founded by Fujiwara Iseto in 797. About a mile to the left of the temple is a gigantic cryptomeria named the "Venerable Sugi" which is supposed to be inhabited by an imaginary creature with a long nose and two wings called a Tengu. A stone called "Yoshitsune Height Comparing Stone" is close by.

**Kibune Jinsha.** Kibune Jinsha, a shinto shrine dedicated to Mizu-no-Kami and Mitsuwame-no-Kami, is situated at the west of Mt. Kurama. Prayers to these deities are said to be efficacious in securing rain or its cessation. At the west of the shrine is Amanoiwafune or Heavenly Stone Boat, made of stone piled up in the shape of a boat. Along the eastern border of the shrine a stream named the Mitarashi flows.

**Daitokuji.** Daitokuji, the principal temple of the Rinzaï branch of the Zen sect, was founded by Daito Kokushi at the command of the Emperor Godaigo in 1323. The Emperor made it one of the Imperial temples. The original buildings were totally destroyed by fire in the middle of the 15th century. The Emperor Gotsuchimikado rebuilt all the buildings in 1473. The garden of the temple was planned by Kobori Enshu and has a fine view. The Shinjuan, one of the buildings is famous as a former residence of the well known priest Ikkiu Zenshi. Senno Rikiu, the celebrated master of tea

ceremony, erected the Sam-mon of the temple in 1589.

**Takeisha Jinsha.** Takeisha Jinsha, a shrine dedicated to Oda Nobunaga, was erected at the foot of the hill called Funaoka, in 1869. A beautiful views of the city may be seen at the top of the hill.

**Hirano Jinsha.** Hirano Jinsha, a shinto shrine, was first built in 794. On the left of the main building there are good specimens of pure shinto architecture. Cherry trees abound in the ground. They attract many visitors in the spring evenings.

**Kinkakuji.** Kinkakuji, widely known as the golden pavilion, was erected by ex-Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu in 1397. It was formerly a pleasure house owned by Saionji Kimitsugu. All the buildings except the golden pavilion and garden were destroyed by destructive fires in the 15th and 16th centuries. The golden pavilion is a three storied building of 33 feet long, 28 feet broad and 42 feet high, of which the third storey is

gilt. On the top of the roof is a bronze phoenix also gilt. The Sekkatei, a small building used for ceremonial tea-drinking, has a celebrated pillar of mandarin tree about nine inches in circumference. The garden is excellently beautiful.

**Takao.** Takao is also a famous valley with maple trees. Late in autumn, when the leaves change colour, the whole valley looks as if clothed with rich brocade. There is a restaurant called the Momi-jiya or Maple House. On the top of the hill, there is the famous Buddhist temple, known as the Jingoji, founded by Wake Kiyomaro. The tablet in the temple was written by the famous priest Kobo Daishi. The scenery from the brow of the hill is very picturesque.

**Toga-no-o.** Toga-no-o is one of the three "o's" of Kyoto with Maki-no-o and Takao, all being famous for their maple trees. The Toga-no-o is regarded as the most attractive by many persons, though Takao is better known. The great number of maple trees are on both side of



a clear stream called the Kiyotaki or clear waterfall, when the first frost of autumn touches their leaves the whole valley present to the eye a crimson hue. Under the maple branches the famous Bridge of white clouds is crossed, which leads to the Buddhist temple called the Kozunji. The temple was founded by the priest Hoshobo Son-i.

**Maki-no-o.** Little distance south-west of Toga-no-o. It is a quiet and attractive spot though there are not so many maple trees as are to be found in Toga-no-o. A small Buddhist temple founded by Chisen Hoshi is in the valley.

**Ninnaji.** Ninnaji, head temple of the Shingon sect, was founded by the Emperor Uda by desire of the Emperor Koko, in 888. Until the time of the restoration the temple was presided over by members of the Imperial Family who had become monks under the name of the Monzeki. The late Prince Komatsu in his young days was the Monzeki of the temple.

**Ryuanji.** Ryuanji, a temple of the Rinzai division of Zen sect, was originally a villa owned by Sadaijin Saneyoshi. Afterwards it came into the possession of Hosokawa Katsumoto who left a will by which it was transferred to the temple. It is a warm spot in winter and a large number of water fowl crowd to the pond in the grounds.

**Toji-in.** Toji-in at the foot of Kinukasa Mountain, was founded by Muso Kokushi in commemoration of Ashikaga Takauji, in 1639. The wooden images are represented as dressed in ceremonial court robes with peculiar hats such as were worn by officials, are preserved in the temple. They represent nearly all members of the Ashikaga Shogunate.

**Myoshinji.** Myoshinji is in the village of Hanazono very near to the same name station of the Kyoto Railway. The temple was formerly a summer palace of the ex-Emperor Hanazono who transformed it into a temple. The gorgeous dragon painted on the ceiling of the Hatto by Tanyu Hogen Morinobu is

as peerless. The stone monument of Sakuma Jiozan a leading loyalist, stands in the temple.

**Hirosawa-ike.** Hirosawa-ike, a small lake of only about one mile in circumference, is in the village called Soga. The beauty of the surrounding scenery attracts many visitors. Cherry, lespediza, maple, willow and other beautiful trees are in plenty on the banks, while the lake itself abounds in water-fowls and fishes.

**Osawa-ike.** Osawa-ike, is also a small pond, but has been well known from ancient time. In the lake is the Kikugashima or Island of chrysanthemum. Near the island is a famous stone called Teikoseki which, it is said, has been placed there by the famous artist Koss Kanaoka. The banks are rich with beautiful cherry trees.

**Atagoyama.** Atagoyama is the highest mountain at the north-west of Kyoto. At the foot there is a portal or Torii. From the Torii to the summit is a distance of about 3 1/2 miles, while there are many celebrated places as Kokoromizaka or Test Slope, Kiyotaki village

upon the bank of the same name stream. Near the summit a flight of stone steps leads to a shinto shrine where Izamami-no-Mikoto and Honomusubi-no-Mikoto are enshrined. The summit called the Shirakumoyama commands fine scenery.

**Tenryuji.** Tenryuji was built by Ashikaga Takauji to the memory of the Emperor Godaigo, in 1339. The Chokushimon or gate used by Imperial Envoys when they visited the temple only remains at present.

**Arashiyama.** Arashiyama is one of the most celebrated places in Japan standing on a steep hill on southern bank of the Oi River covered with cherry, maple and pine trees. The ex-Emperor Kameyama ordered a large number of cherry trees to be brought here from Yoshino in Yamato Province where the cherry trees are most noted. Henceforth the cherry trees here soon become famous. When the trees are in bloom thousands of visitors take advantage of beautiful scene. In summer many people hire boats to row down the quiet waters of the



Oi River over which the famous ancient bridge called Togetsu-kio or bridge of the crossing moon is crossed. On the opposite side of the river there is the Seiyu club, and going a little further one comes to the Chidori Pool. Near the pool is a small waterfall called Tanase. On top of the hill is a famous temple known as the Daihikaku, which contains the image of the thousand-handed Kwannon made by the priest Eshin. There is also a statue of Sumikura Riei who reconstructed the cause of the Oi River. Near the Togetsu-kio there are tea-houses and restaurants. Among them the Sangenya is famous. There are many excellent villas. The Hassho-ken, owned by Mr. S. Kawasaki ex-M.P. of Kobe, is very fine structure.

Hozugawa is a name given to the river Oi at the west of Arashiyama. The water rushes among huge rocks and enormous boulders. Many picnickers ran down the current like an arrow by boats of peculiar construction guided by the most skillful boatmen. Late in the spring is the most pleasant time

to try this exciting ride from the village of Hozu while both banks of the river are covered with red azaleas.

Horiuji, also called Chifukuzan, was built by the Emperor Shomu in 734. On both day of the 12th and 13th of March, many boys and girls visit the temple to perform what is called the "Thirteen year Pilgrimage" to pray for wisdom,

Matsuno-o-Jinsha is dedicated to Oyamakui-no-Nikoto and Ichikishimahime-no-Mikoto. The former deity is the god of sake brewing and so attracts those engaged in that business from all parts of the country.

Umenomiya Jinsha, a shinto shrine dedicated to the god of sake brewing and to the deity who protects women in child-birth, is at Nishi Umezu, about one mile south-east from Arashiyama. Women put some sand of the ground in their girdles as a mean of securing an easy delivery of birth.

Katsura-no-Rikyū is a summer palace on the west bank of the Katsura River. Toyotomi Hideyoshi built this palace for one of the princes, about three hundred years ago. The ground shows a typical example of the best Japanese gardening. The moonlight view in the garden is very fine.

Ohara Jinsha, a shinto shrine dedicated to the same deities as are worshipped in the Kasuga Jinsha in Nara, is in the same named village, about 8 miles west from Kyoto. The Emperor Junna founded the shrine for the protection of Kyoto.

Nagaoka Tenmangu is dedicated to Sugawara Michizane and was founded by a priest Yubu with whom he was acquainted. A pond near the shrine has upon its banks many plum, cherry, maple and azalea trees which attract visitors.

Otokoyama Hachiman, a noted shrine situated on Hatogamine or Pigeon's Peak to the west of Yamazaki Station, is dedicated to the Emperor Ojin, Empress Jingo and Tamayori-hime. A Buddhist priest named Giokio, a descendant of Takenouchi Sukune, a faithful subject of the Empress Jingo and Emperor Ojin, came to Otokoyama and built a shrine called the Iwashimidzu Hachiman in the 9th century. The shrine's name was changed to the present one in 1869. It is famous with its golden gutter of 8 feet long, 3 feet wide and 1 inch thick which runs between the eaves of the buildings. The gutter, it is said, was presented by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. The well of clear water called Iwashimidzu, or Pure Rock Water, the Sasayagi Bridge, the Fuji-i or Wistoria Well, the six old pine trees planted by Minamoto Yoritomo and the well called Tsutsu-i are worthy of a visit. The annual festival takes place on the 15th Sept.

Tennozān is a small but well known historical hill just above the Yamazaki Sta-

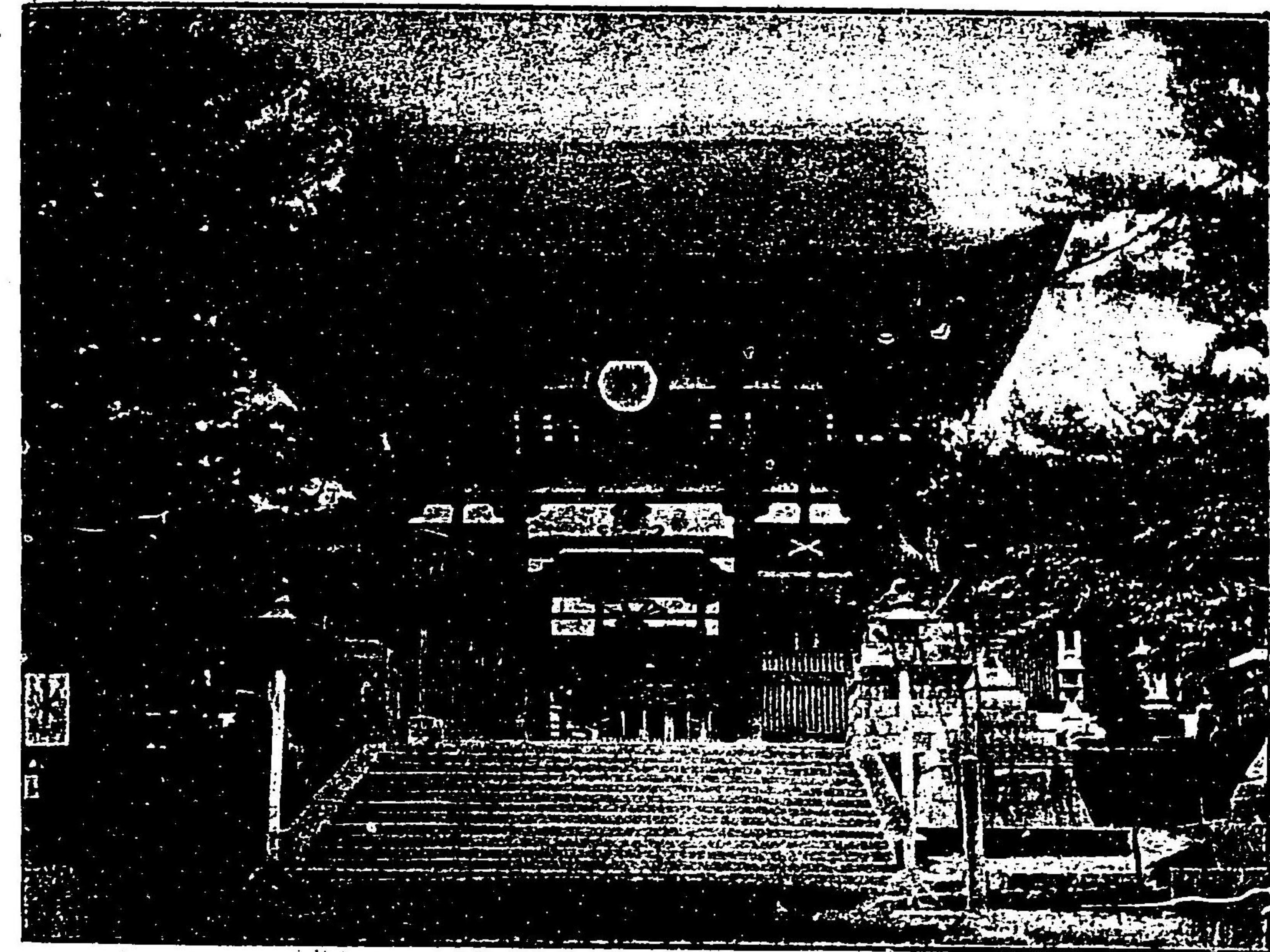


tion. Here Toyotomi Hideyoshi obtained a brilliant victory over Akichi Mitsuhide, who killed his master Oda Nobunaga. During the Meiji Restoration War Fuku-hara Yechigo, Kokushi Shinano, Magi Izumi and some others of Choshu made preparations here to return to their native country after they had been defeated at the Hamaguri Gate in Kyoto.

This temple is **Inari Temple** on the same hill, near the Inari Station of the Government Tokai-do Railway. The temple was first built on the top of the hill in 711, and was removed to the present site in 1438. The main building was built by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in 1589. All the buildings are painted red. The hill is rich with mushroom which attracts many picnics in the autumn. The festival is held on the days called the Days of the Horse according to old calendar. Especially on that day in February the temple is much crowded. Many shops near the temple sell chiefly earthen images called the Fushimi Ningyo.

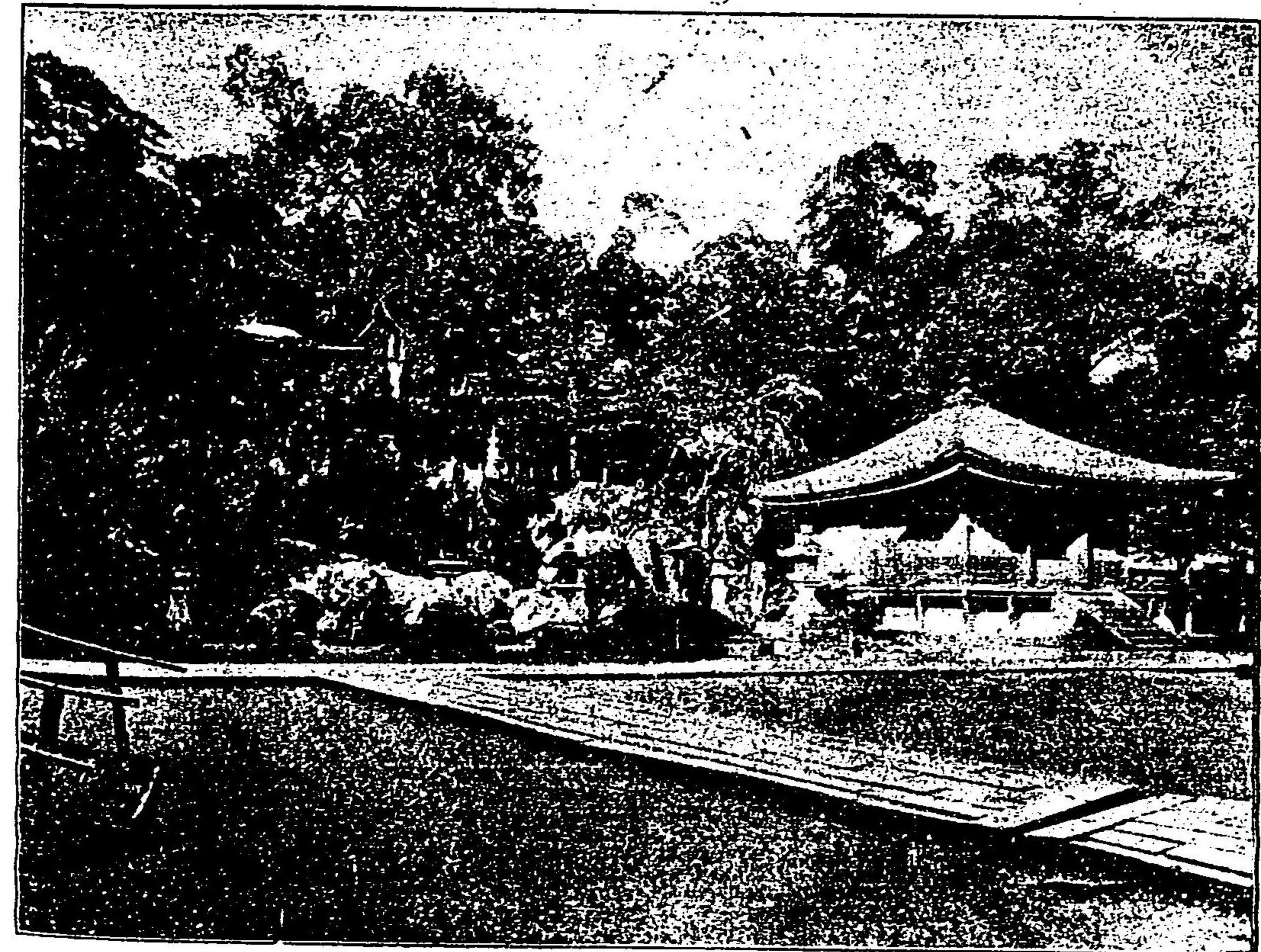
**Fujinomori Jinsha.** Fujinomori shrine is dedicated to the three Princes Toneri, Sora and Iyo. It is situated in Fukakusa village. Prince Sora, after performed a special devotion at this shrine, easily defeated a large Mongolian force who were sent to invade Japan in 781. Consequently the shrine gained great repute. The annual festival takes place on the 5th of June. In the ground is the old large Keyaki tree, commonly called the Hatazuka or mound of flags. Under the tree, it is said, the Empress Jingo buried flags which she had used during her invasion of Corea.

**Yamashina.** Yamashina is a village midway between Kyoto and Osaka. It has many historical places. Among them there is still a house once occupied by Oishi Yoshio, the celebrated leader of the famous forty seven Ronins, who revenged their master's death. The house was formerly near the temple of Iwayaji in Nishinoyama. Only two of the original rooms, the Genkwan or entrance and Zashiki or parlor are remained at present.



INARI TEMPLE, (FUSHIMI.)

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