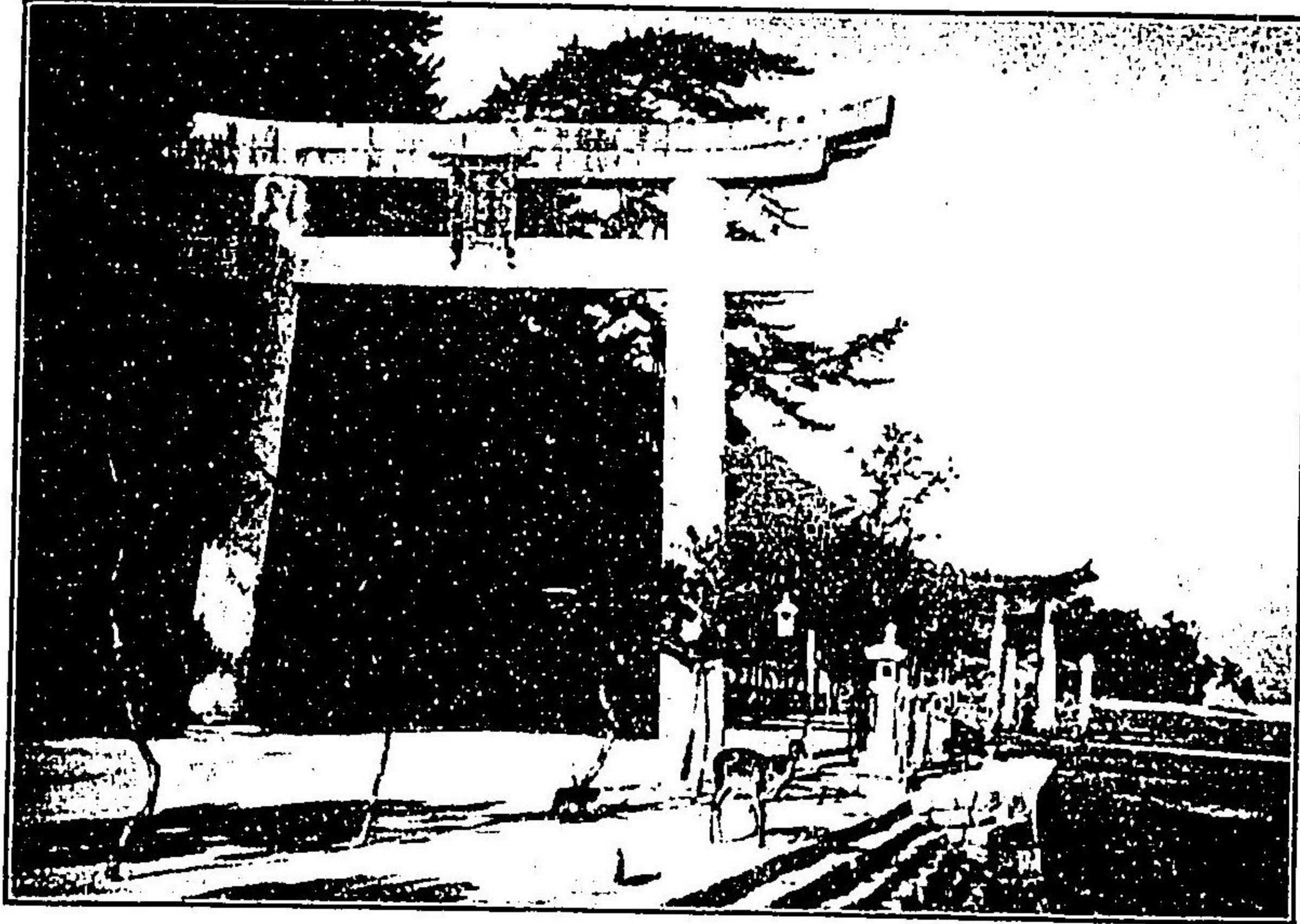


嚴島案內記

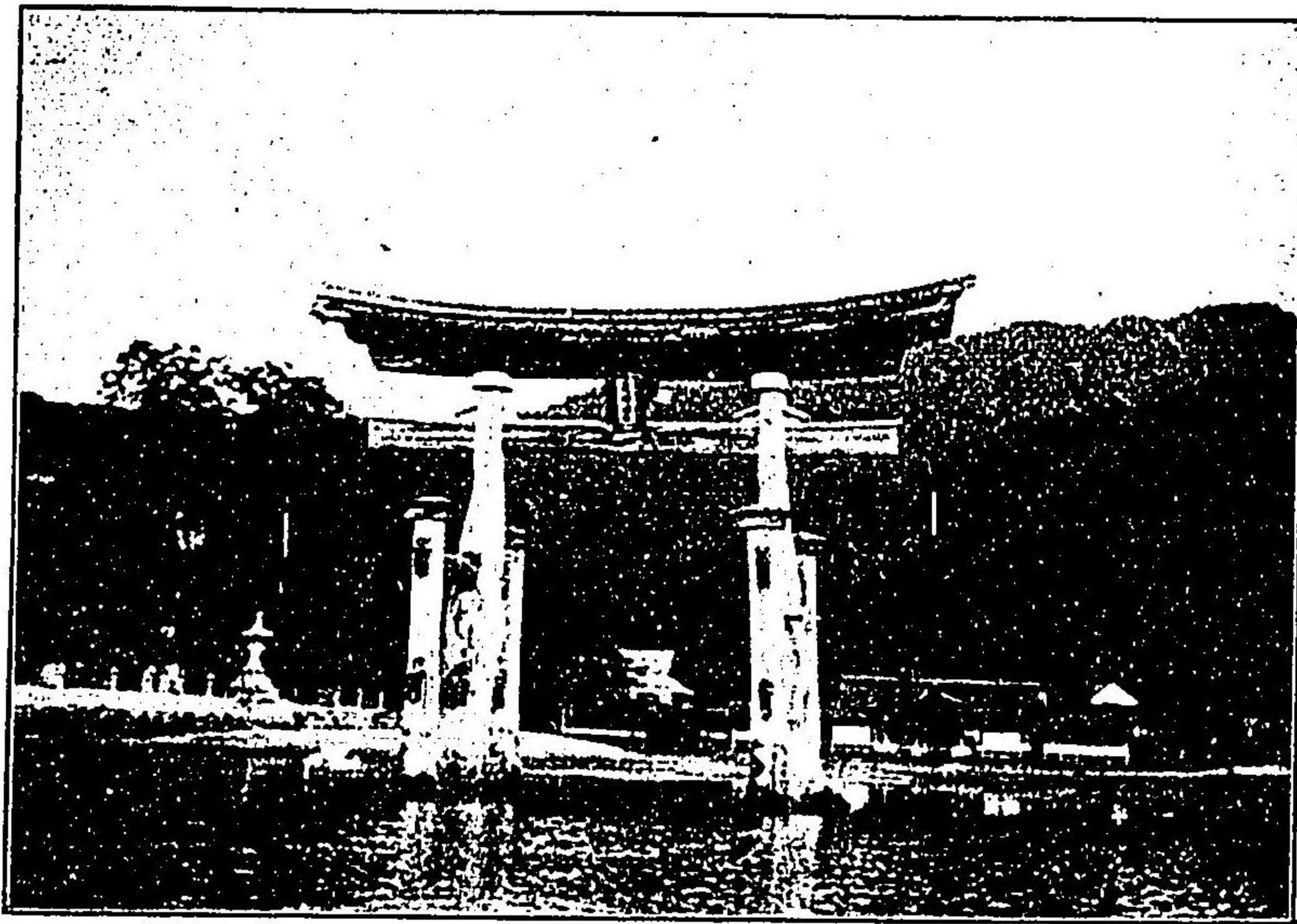
259
189

View of Mikasahama from the place of Stone Torii.



石ノ華表ヲ越テ三笠濱ヲ望ム

Front-view of "Torii" and Itsukushima Jinsha.



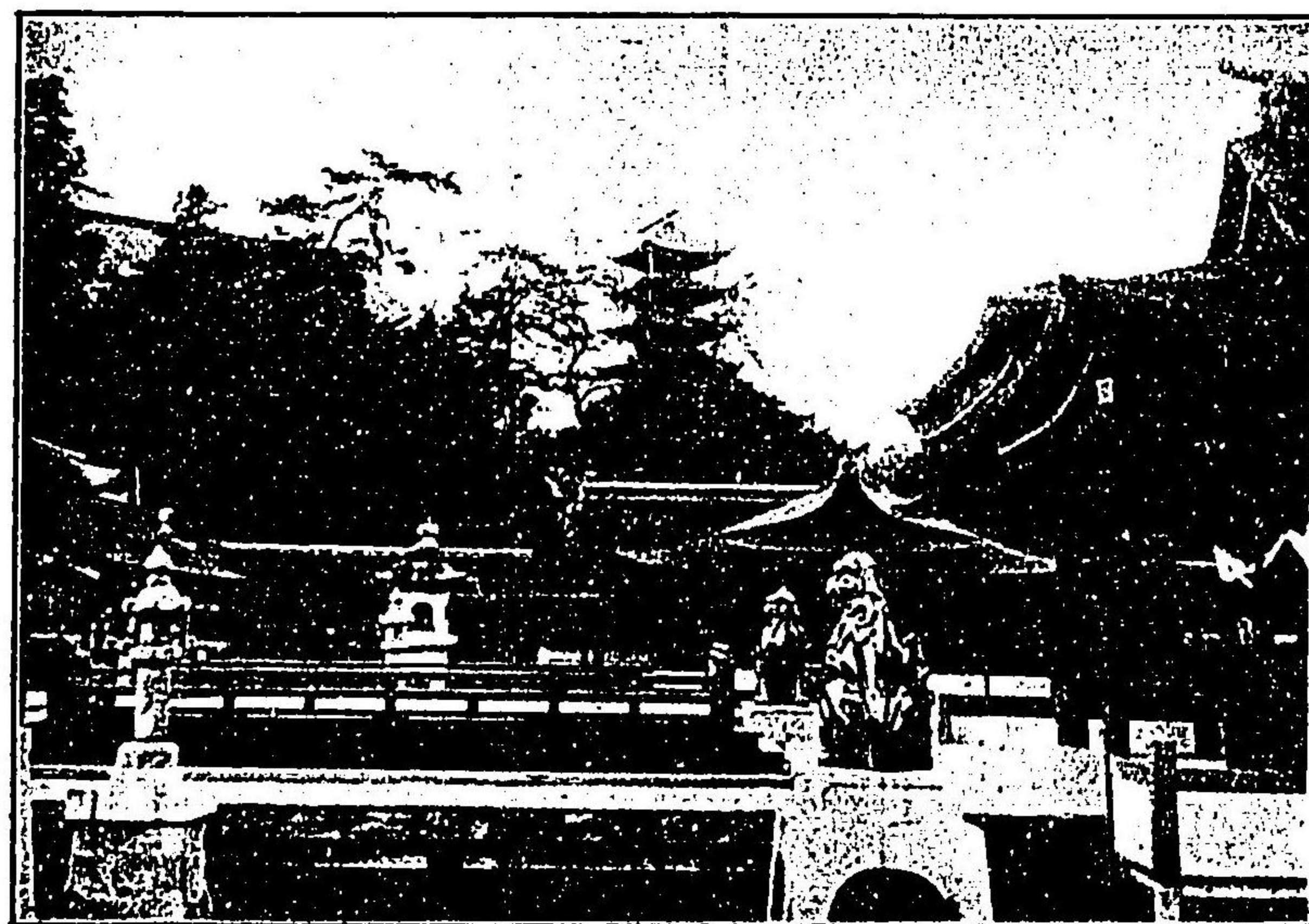
大華表及嚴島神社々頭

The insids of the Great Shinto Shrine.



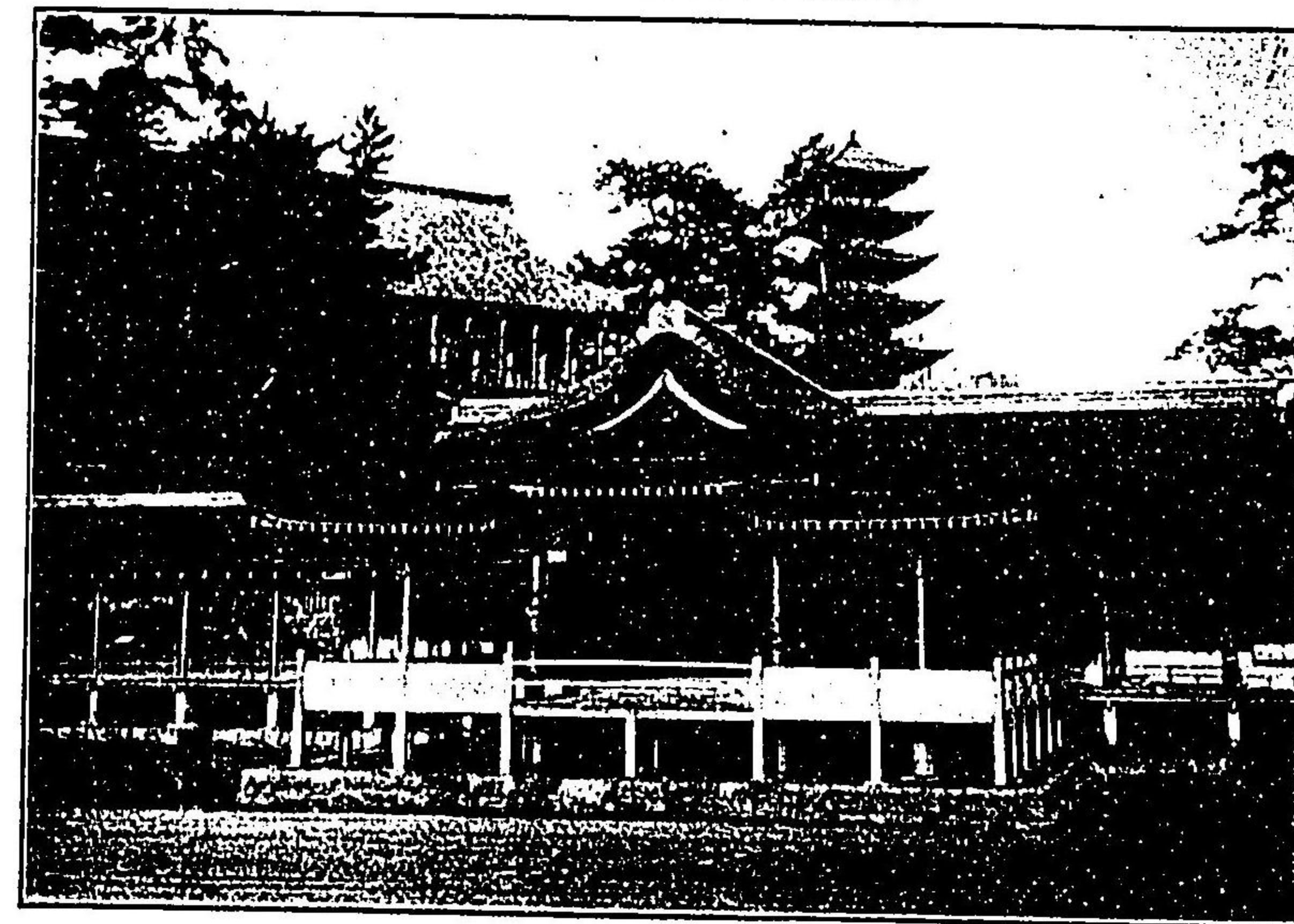
本社々殿内部ノ崇景

Side-view of Operate Stage.



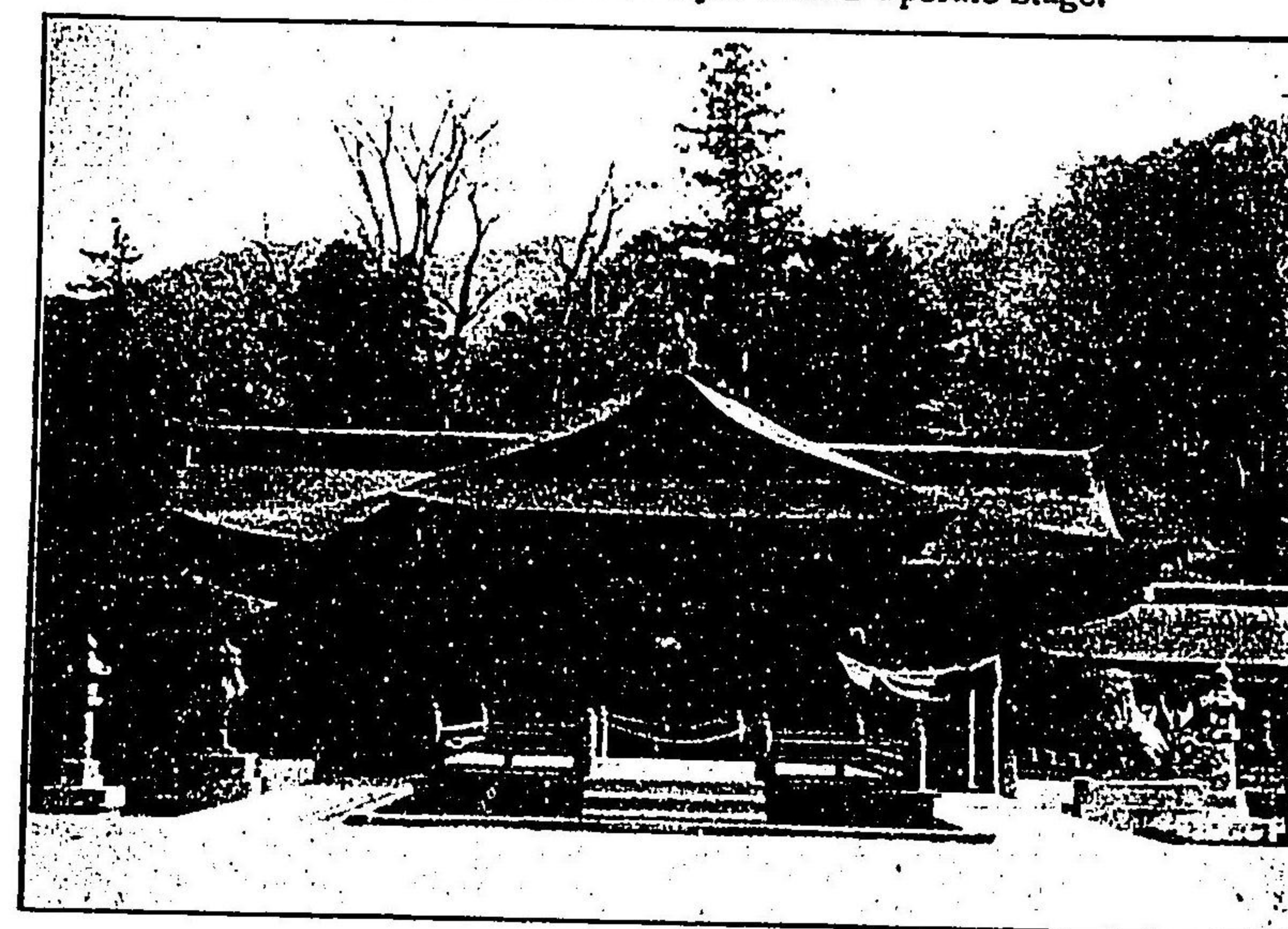
舞樂臺ノ側面

Front-view of Marodo Shrine.



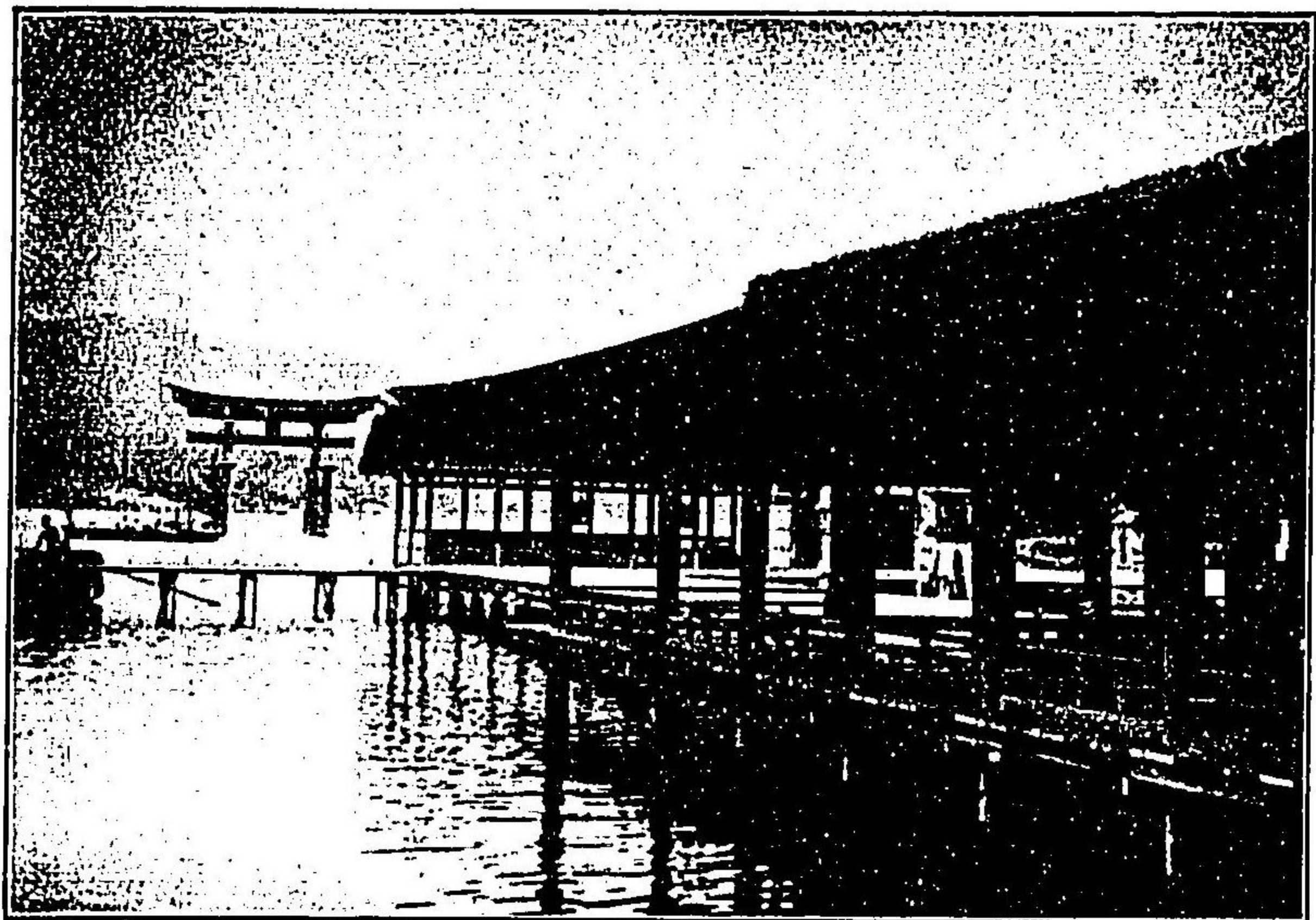
客神社々殿ノ正面

Front-view of Itsukushima Jinsha and Operate Stage.



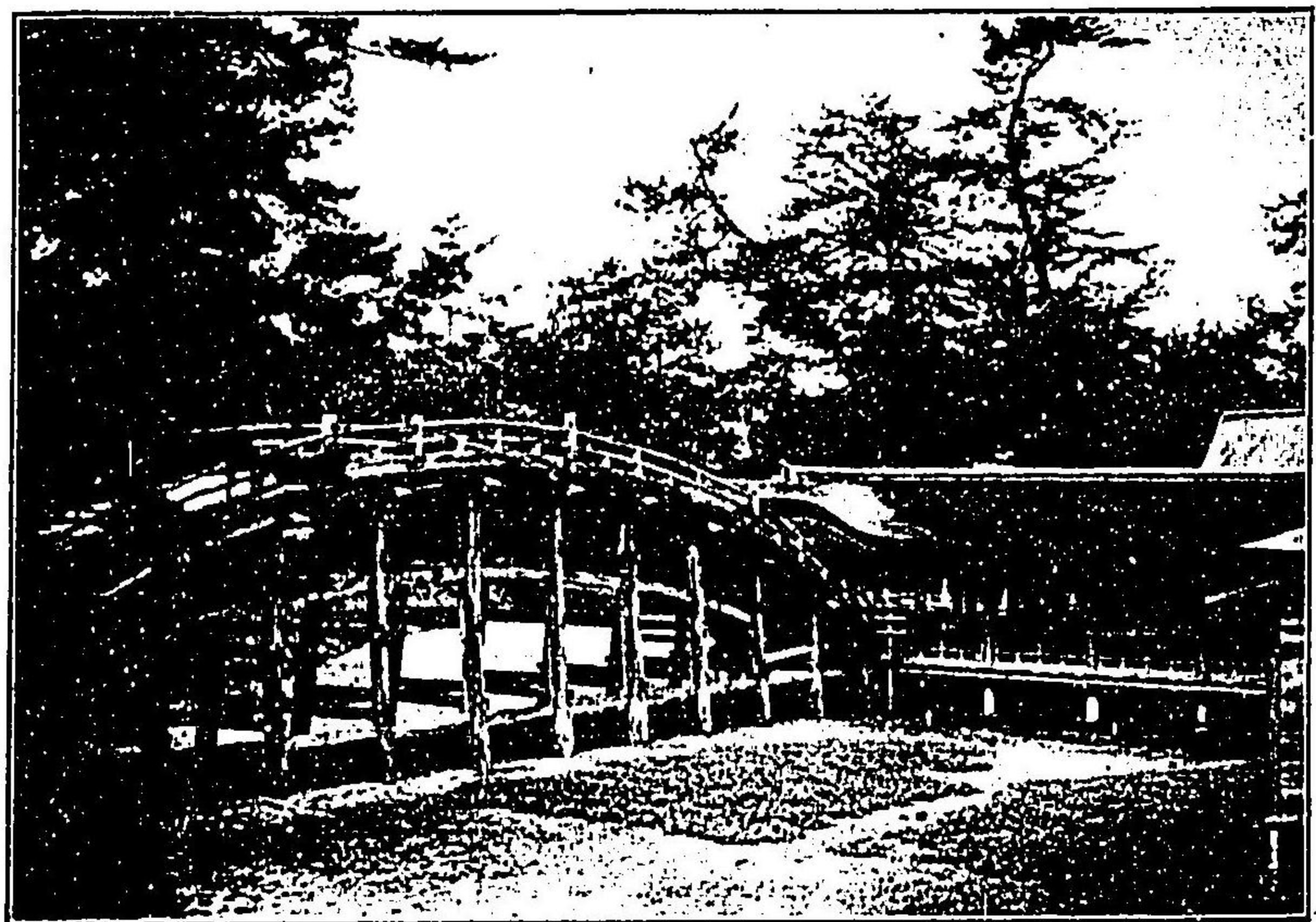
本社正面及舞樂臺

Distant view of Torii from the Corridor.



廻廊ヨリ大華表ノ遠望

Sori Hashi, (Arched Bridge.)

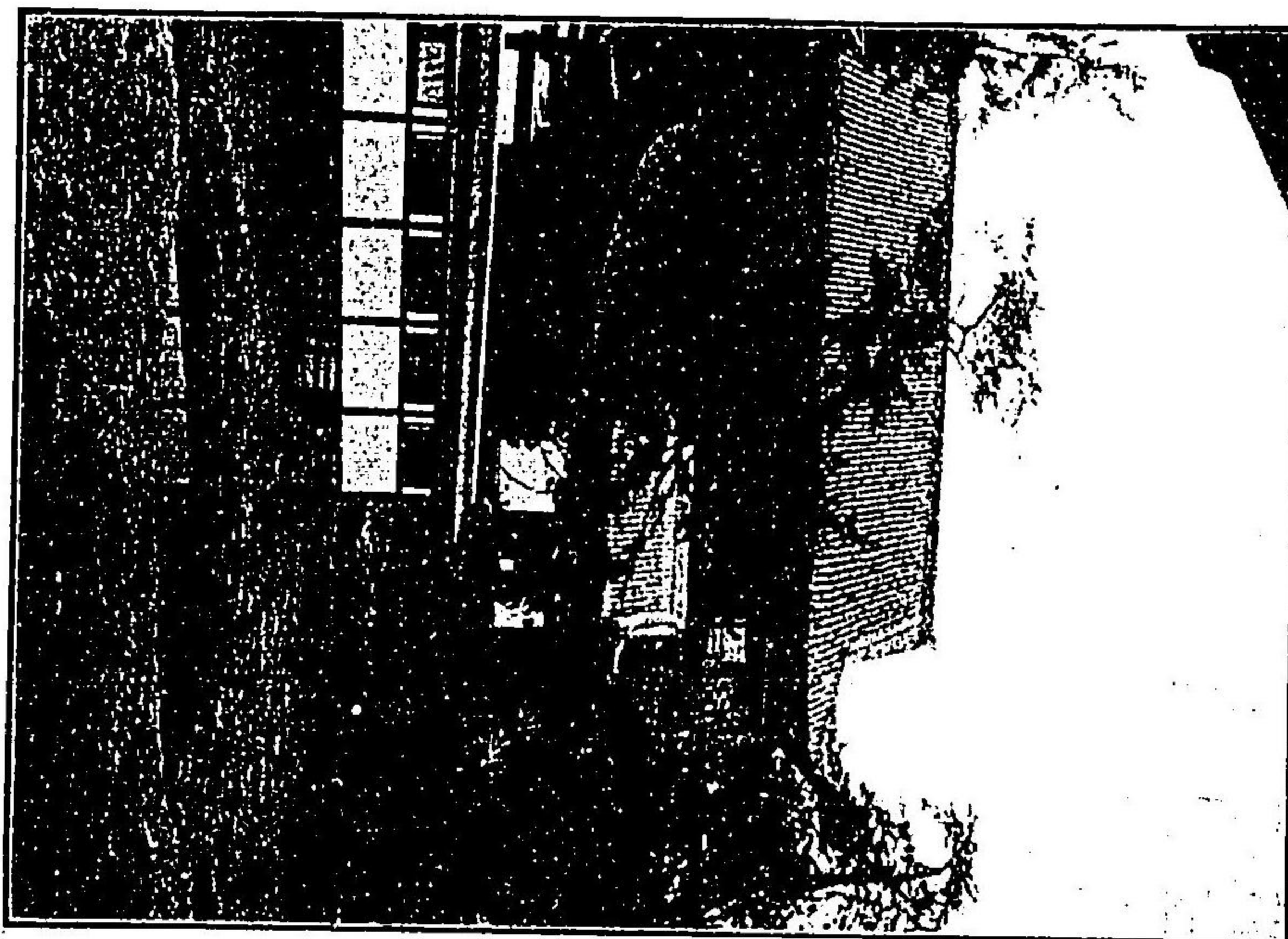


反り橋



大願寺境内ニ於ケル飼鳩

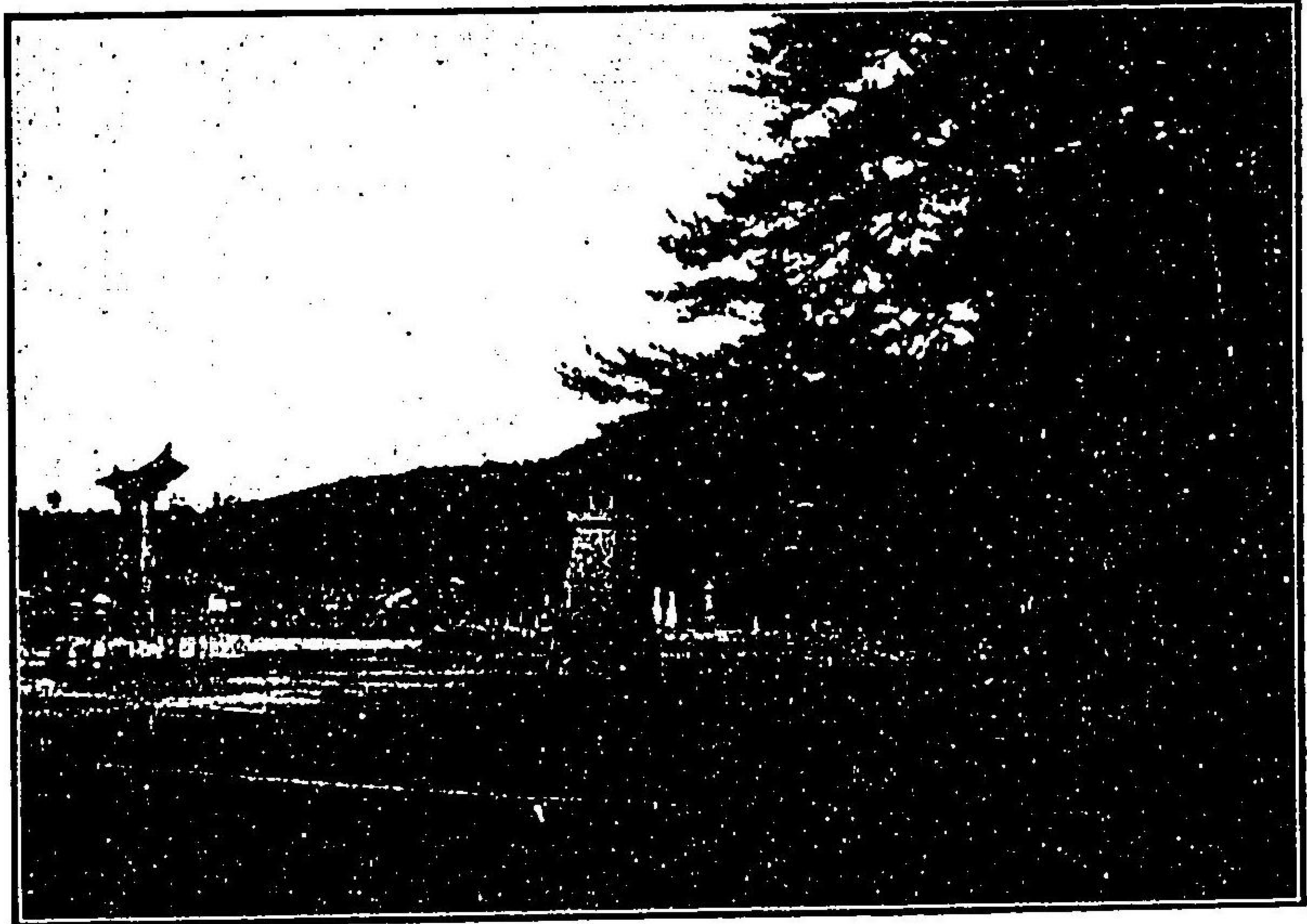
Pigeon pet at Dai-gan-ji.



鏡ノ池

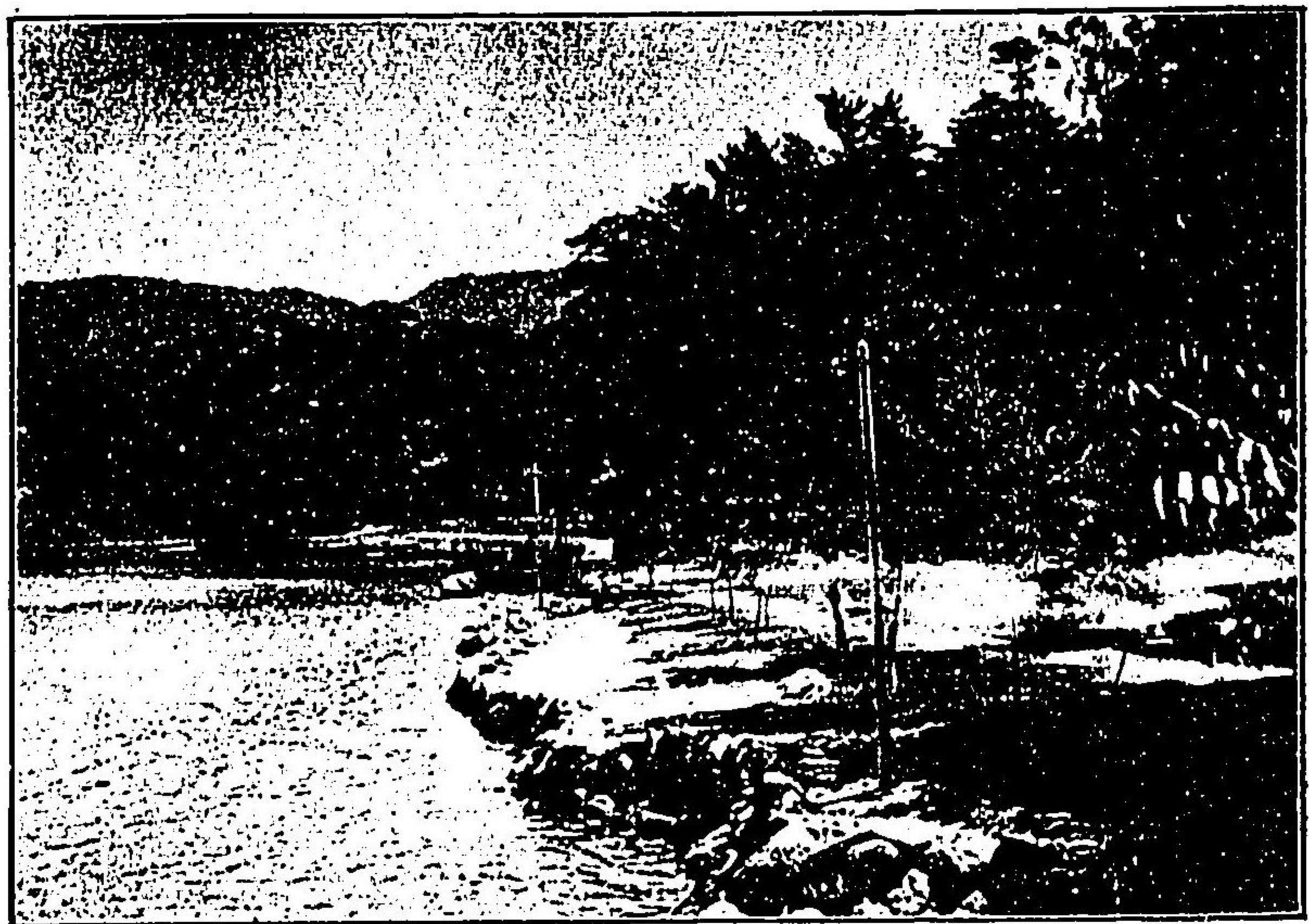
Kagaminno Ite.

"Torii" seen from Matsubara.



松原ヨリ大華表ヲ望ム

Omoto Park, -I.



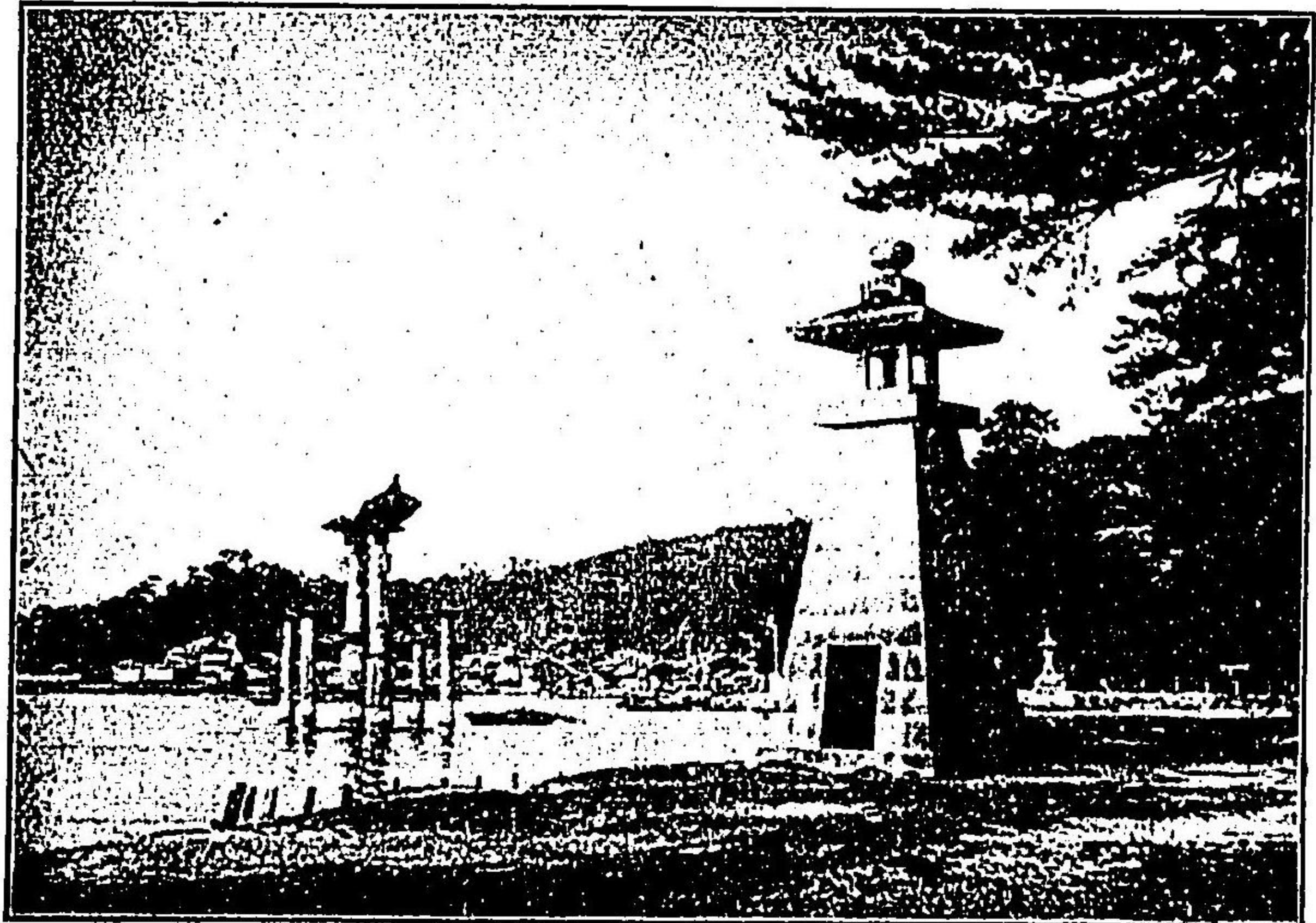
大元公園 (其一)

Matsubara.

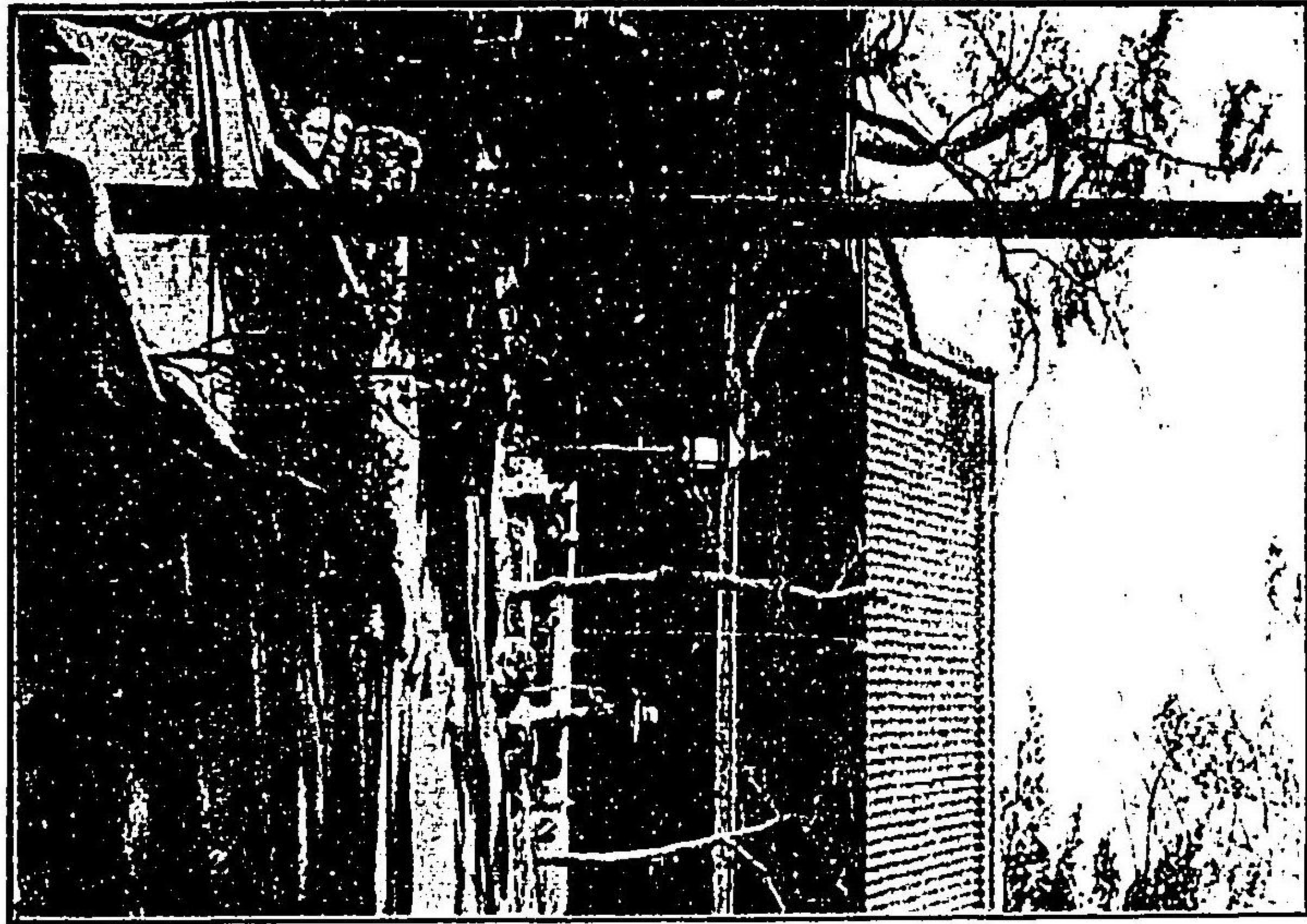


松原

Distant-view from the Pine tree bank.

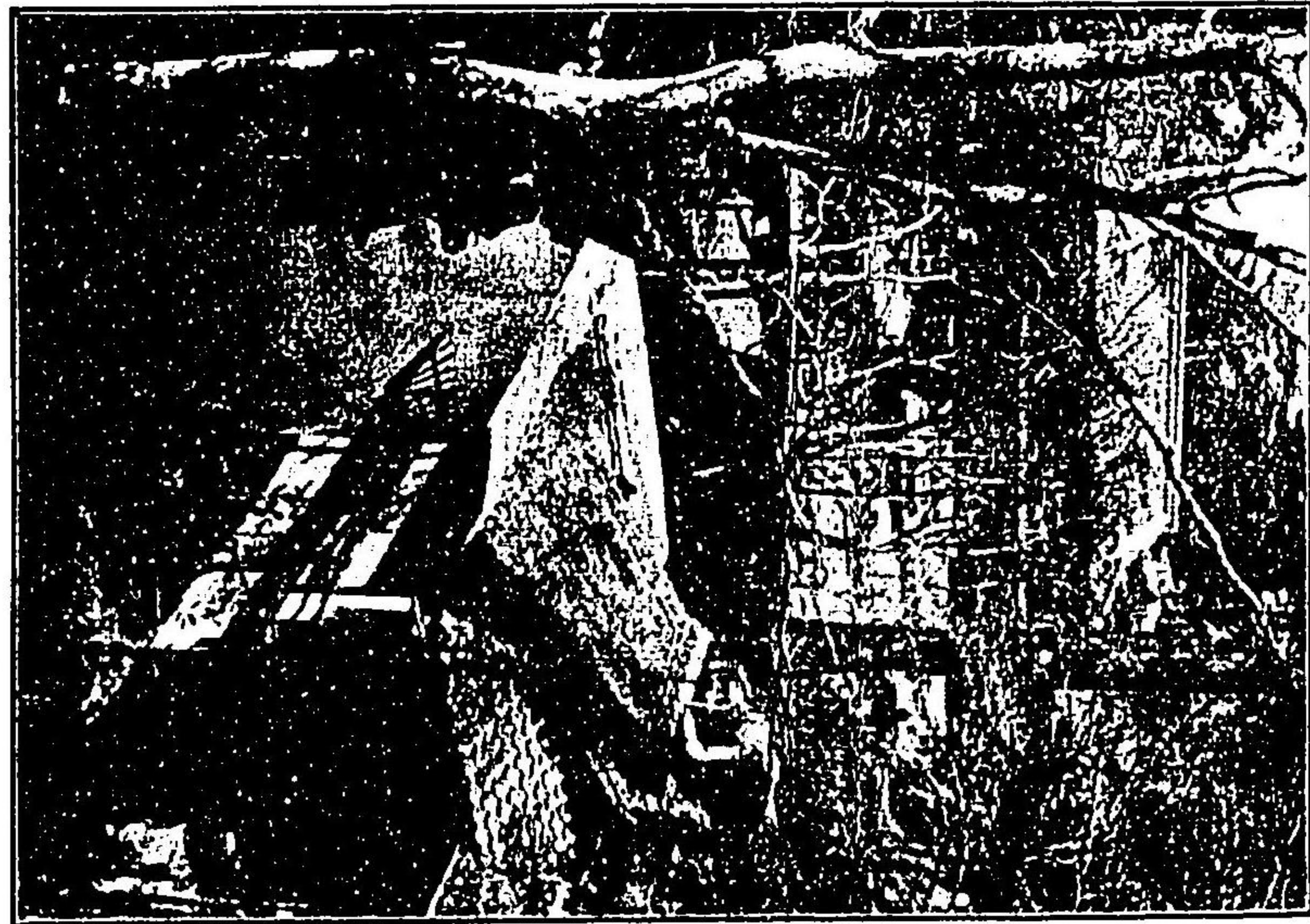


松原ヨリ三笠濱ノ遠望



紅葉谷公園 (其二)

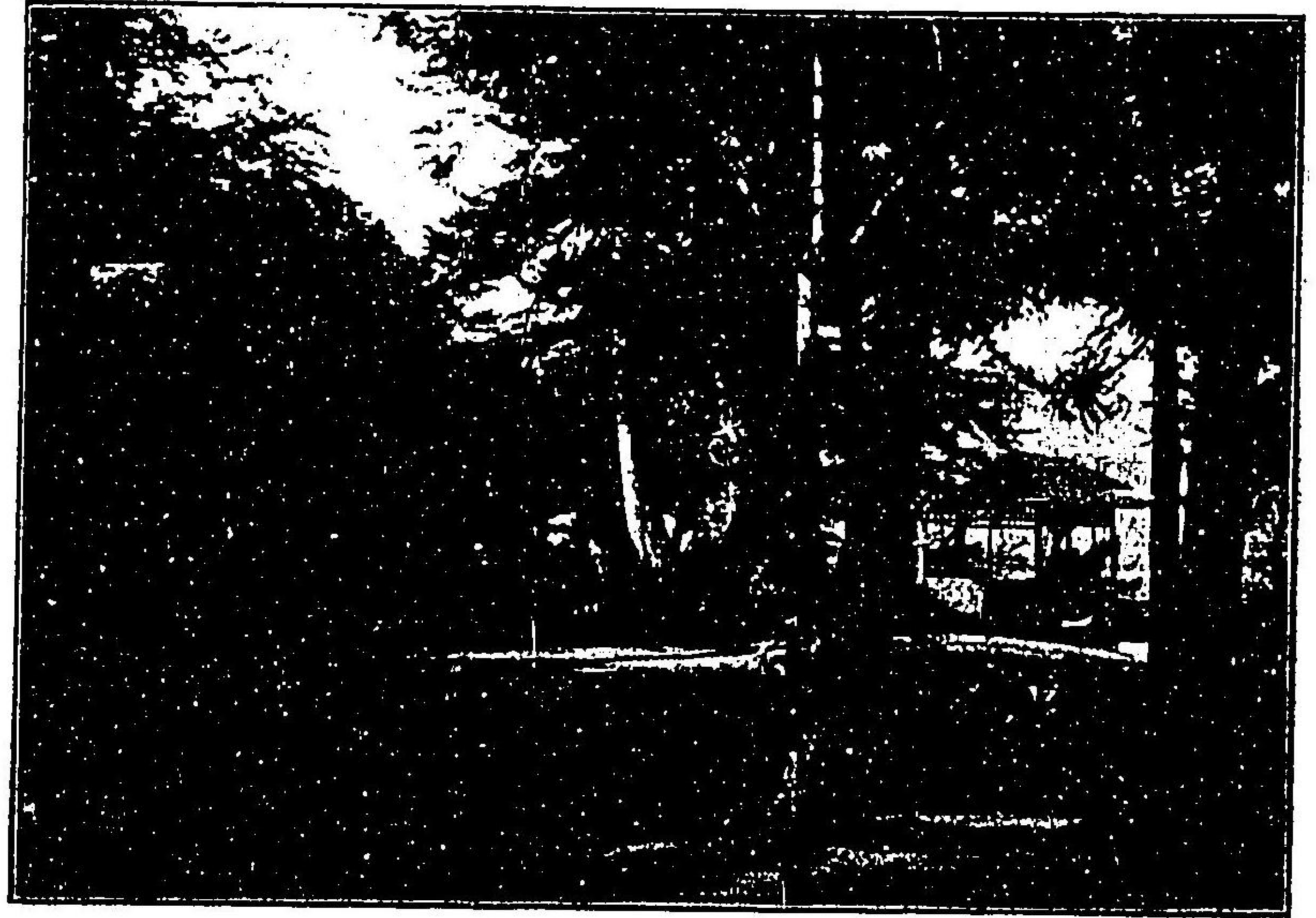
Momiji Dani Park—II.



紅葉谷公園 (其一)

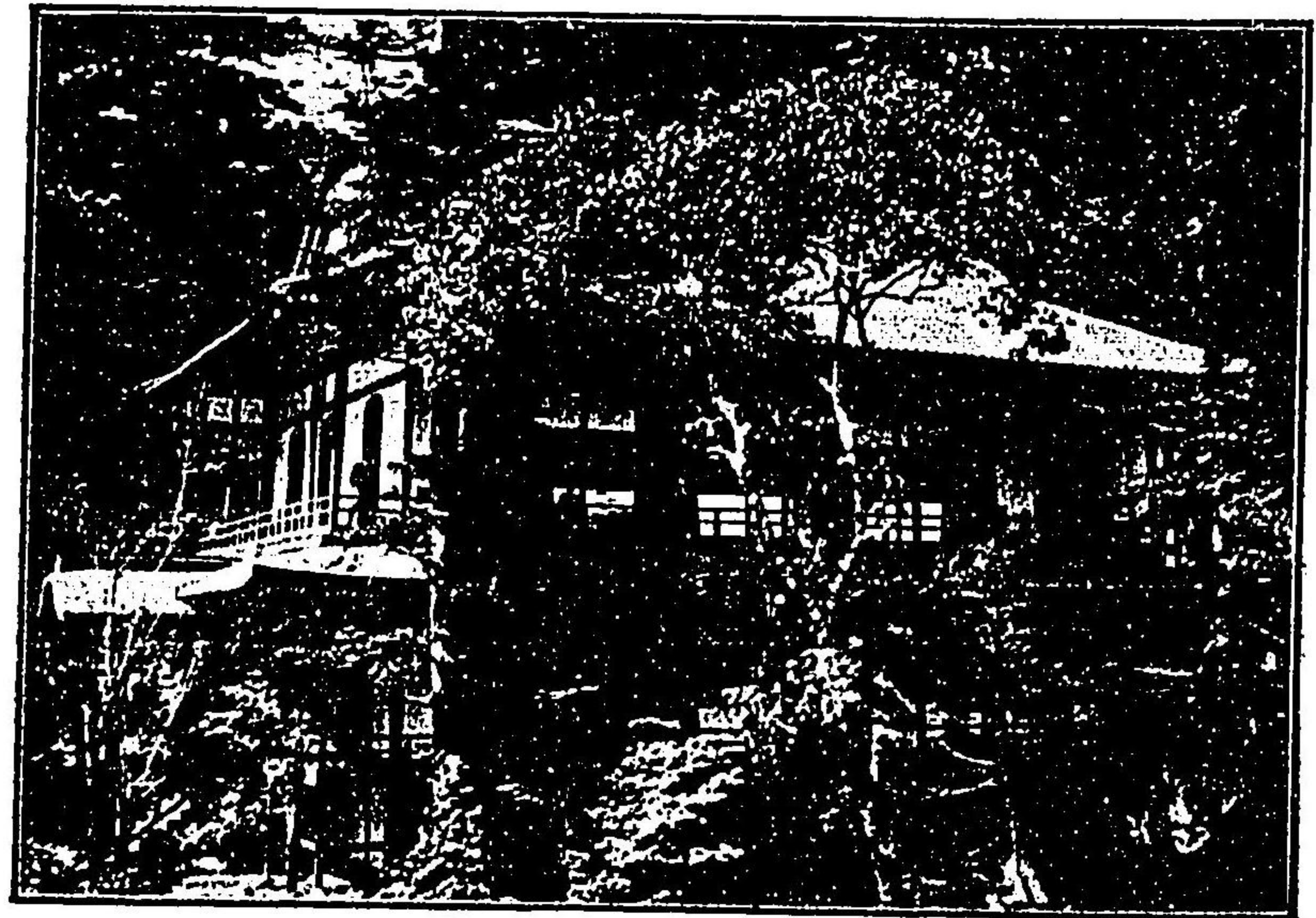
Momiji Dani Park—I.

Omoto Park,—II.



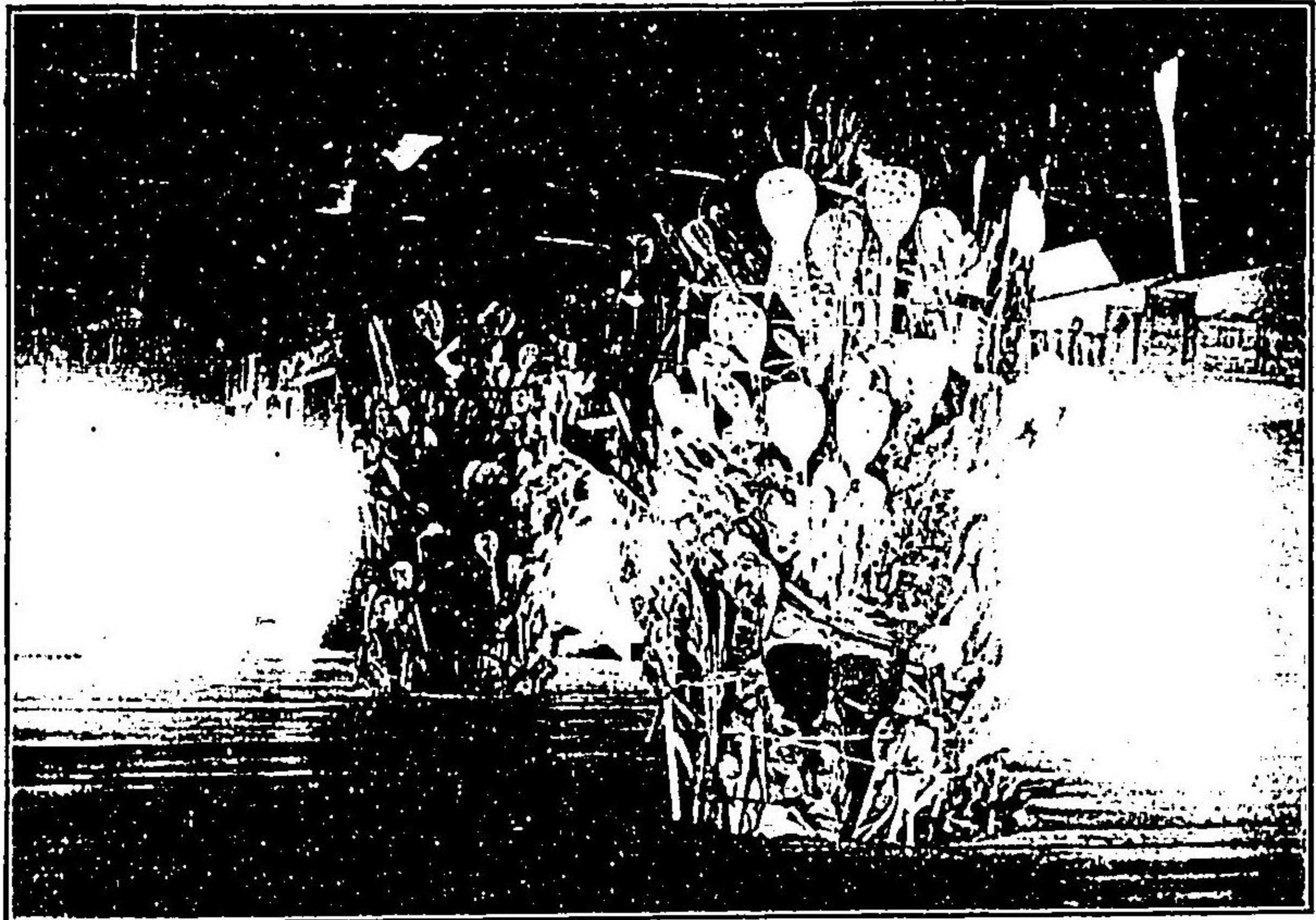
大元公園 (其二)

The Mikado Hotel at Omoto Park.



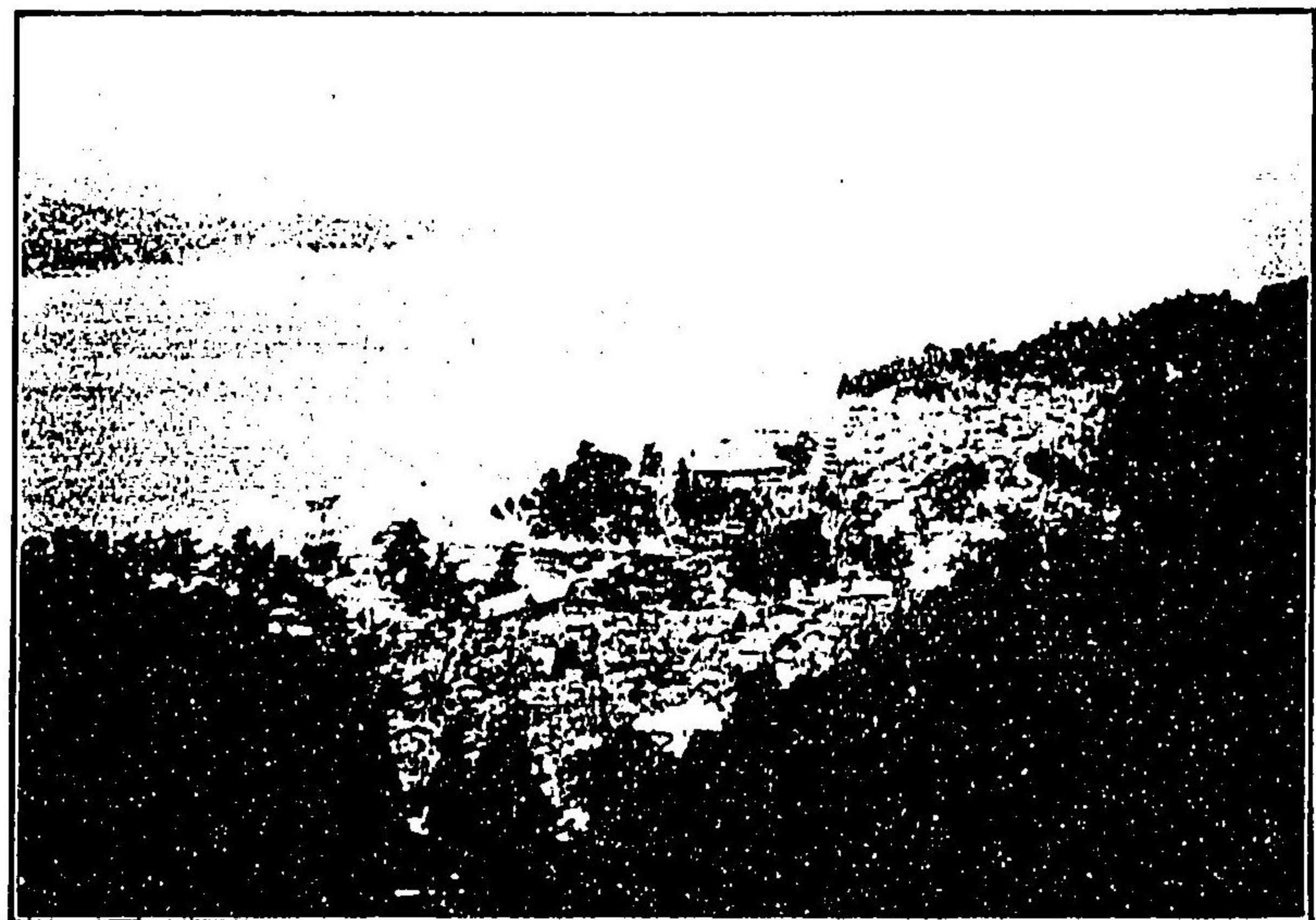
大元公園内ミカドホテル

Inside of One thousand mat room.



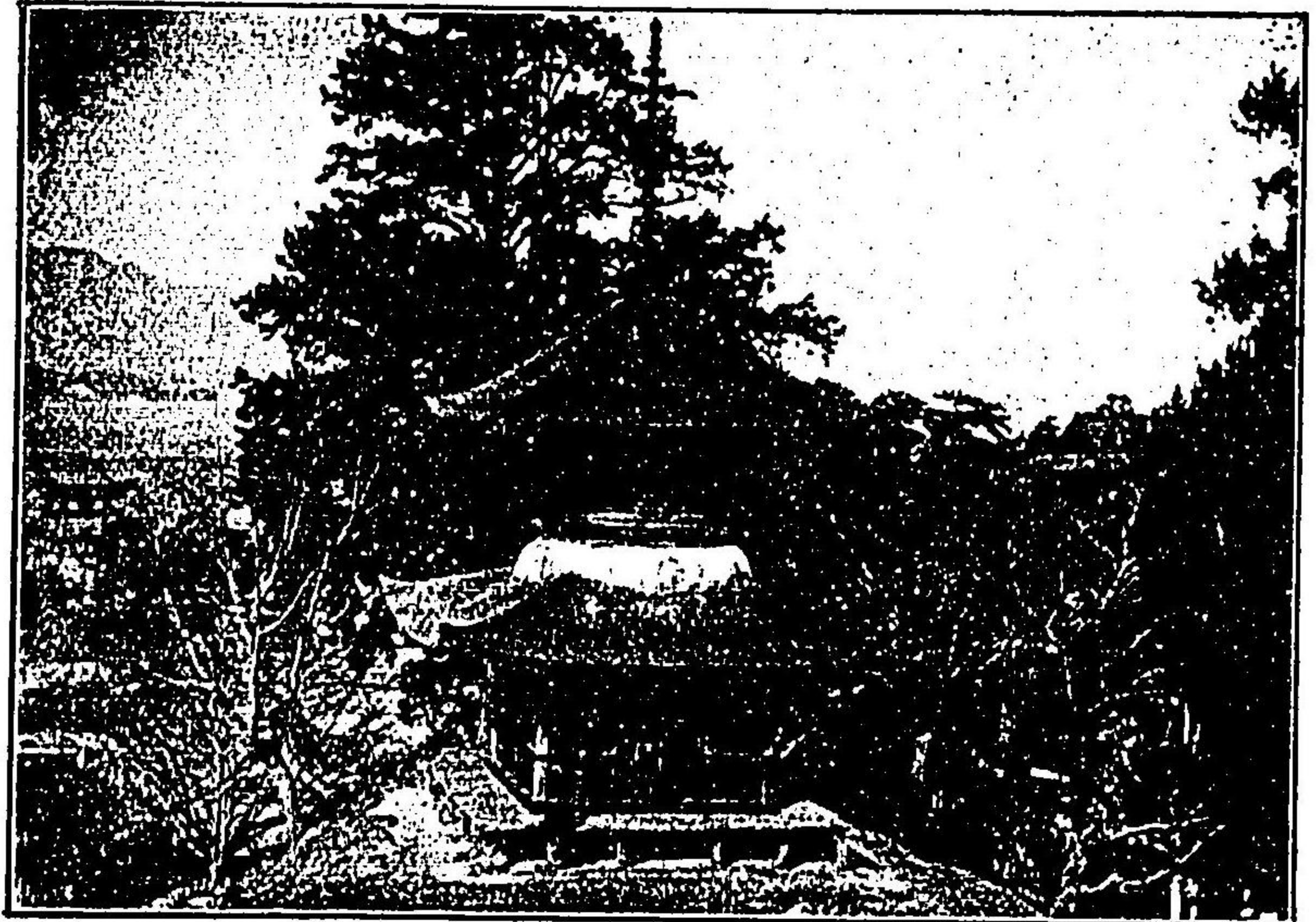
千疊閣内部

General view of Miyajima from Satomi Chaya.



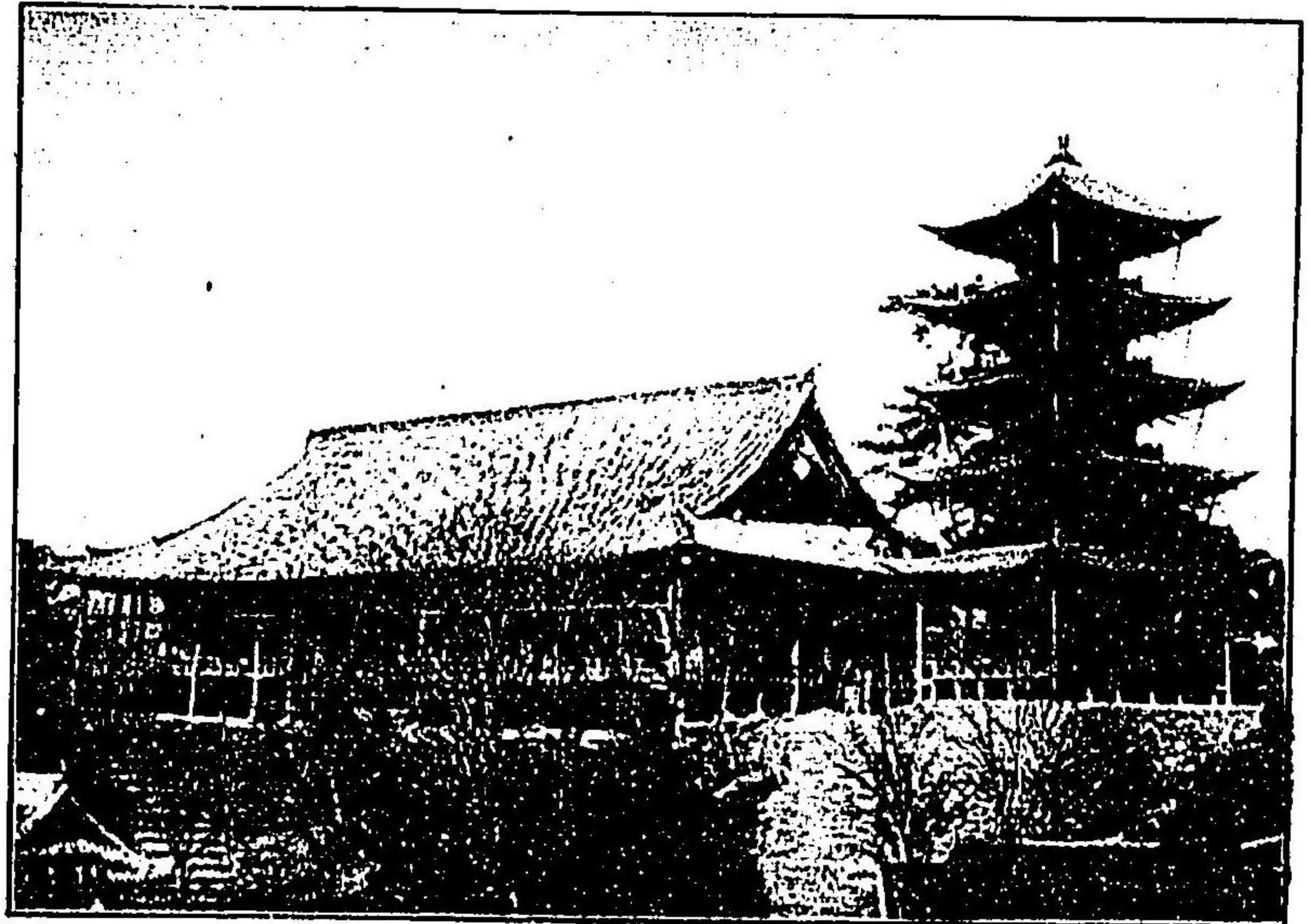
里見茶屋ヨリ市街ノ遠望

Two Storied Pagoda.



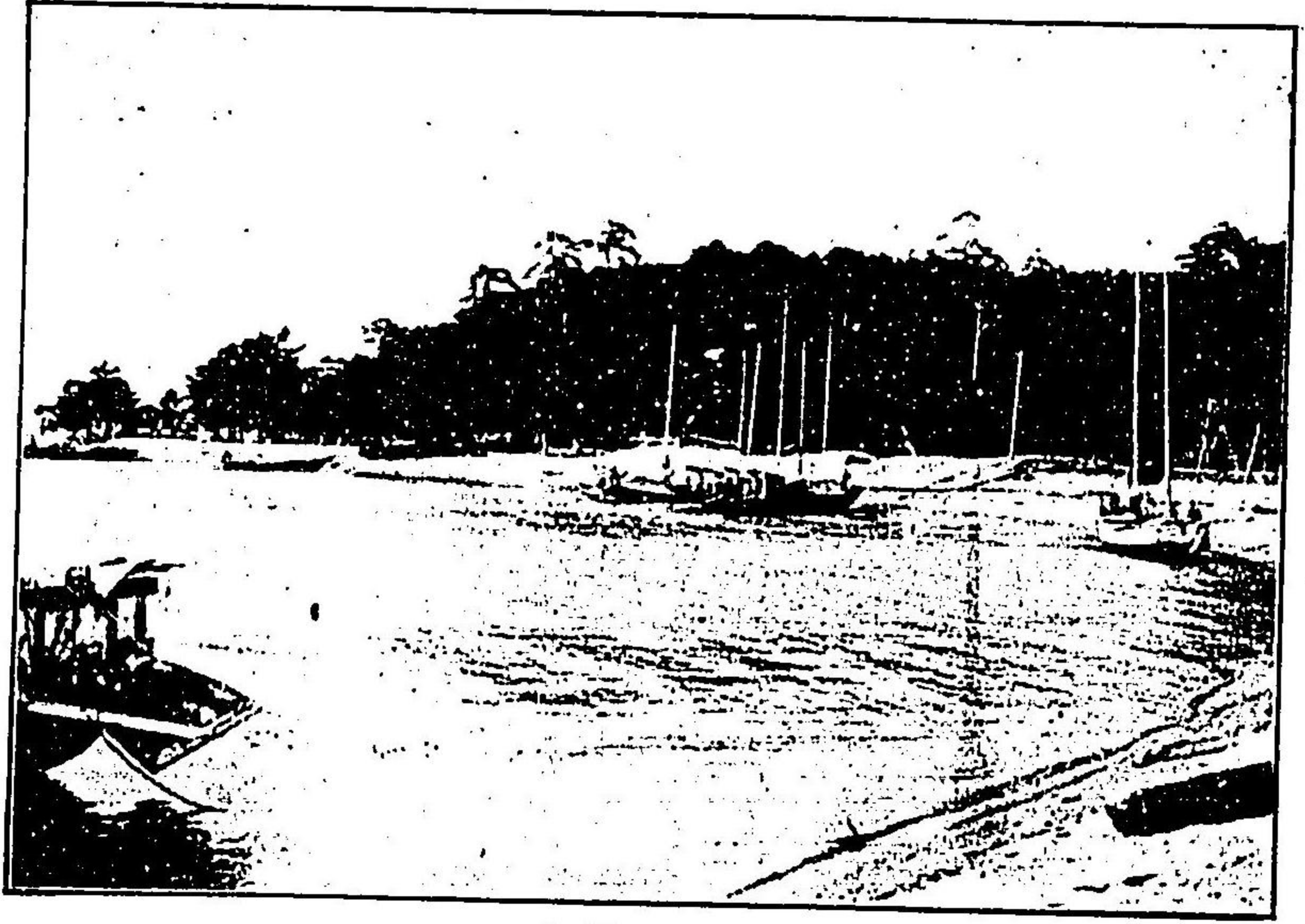
多寶塔

One Thousand Mat Room and Five storied Pagoda.



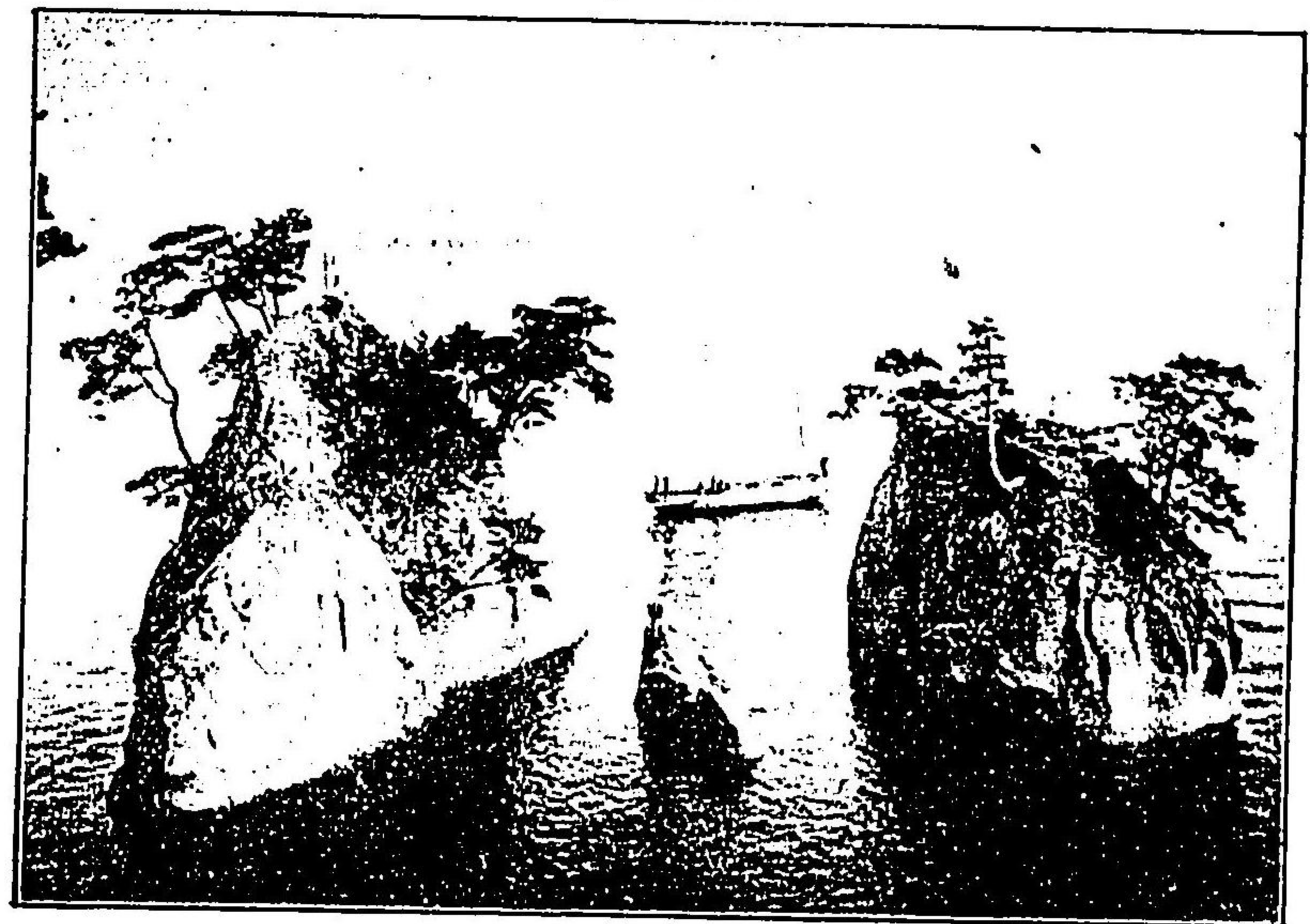
千疊閣及五層塔

Nagahama Park.



長濱公園

Hijiri Zaki.



聖崎蓬萊岩

巖島の概要

我が帝國の海岸中最も屈曲變化に富み眇茫たる
 蒼海の上に無數の孤島怪巖碁布して宛然錦繡
 畫帖にも似たる瀬戸内海の風光は最も世界
 傳せらるる所にして此の瀬戸内海中天地秀麗
 氣を鍾めて水に山に自然の風致を極め加ふるに
 歴史上の名所舊跡に富めるは我が巖島を第一と
 なす。

此の天然の風致豈筆舌の能く寫し盡すを得べけ
 んや宜なる哉古來此地日本三景の一として廣く

朝日新聞の103
 内容

邦人の尊重する所となり四時遊覽の客を絶たざるや此地に足を入ることこの度多きに從て益々其天真爛熳なる絶美を味ふ事愈深しこの證言は已に業に此地に遊びたる者の等しく膾炙する所にして素より偶然にあらざるなり。

夫れ嚴島は安藝の國の海中にありて周圍七里三十二町餘陸地を離るゝこと近きは五六町に過ぎず北及び西の半面は二十日市、大野、玖波及び其他の諸村落と相對し南及び東の半面は海中遙に松樹鬱蒼たる大小無數の孤島を隔てゝ伊豫周防の

諸山煙波眇茫の間に横はるを見る人口は凡そ三千五百人にして住民の大部は此島の特産たる彼の趣味多き木竹の器具を調製するを以て主業となす。

世人若し此地に遊ばんとせば、嚴島驛迄の切符を購求するを便とす是れ連絡船の賃金をも含有せるが故に頗る手数を省略する事を得ればなり然れ共他の驛に至るの切符を所持し便宜此地に下車する者は別に連絡船切符を棧橋事務所に於て購入せざるべからず片道七錢、往復は拾壹錢にし

て發行日共貳日間の効力を有す。棧橋は山陽線宮島驛より數歩の所にありて鐵道院に囑する連絡汽船一日拾六回上下の列車に連絡するを以て交通甚だ便なり。

停車場前にはミカドホテル、龜福、岩惣、當川等旅館の待合所ありて旅客に對する充分なる便宜を計れり。其外旅客の好みに應じ汽船を経て荷物を運搬する赤帽あるを以て手荷物取扱ひには毫も不便を感ずる事なし。

嚴島棧橋より本社へ通ずる道路の兩側には宮島産物店旅館等軒を並べて盛に顧客を呼ぶ。此道に沿ふて進まば石の華表に達するを得之れ。即ち本社之入口なり。

石の大華表

嚴島神社境内の東入口にして明治十年九月二十日市の人光勢某の獻納にかゝり山口縣大島郡に産出せし石材を以て造作せらる而して長がく建設の運に至らず空しく地上に横りしを數年前此島の住人によりて漸く建設せられしものなり。高さ三丈にして額面にある嚴島神社の文字は故大政大臣三條實美公の筆になりたるものなり。之れを通じて近く海上に巍然たる大鳥居と兩々相對して神社の二大門を形成す。

三笠濱

此の濱は嚴島八景の一。即ち三笠濱の暮雪なる名によりて推重せらる

、所にして風景頗る佳絶なり今は主として御手洗川の河口に沿へる松原の鼻一帯の海濱を以て三笠の濱と稱すれ共元此名は大神の鎮座まします灣内の總稱にして對岸の灣峯指願の間に連り松原の翠影水に映するの所眞に一個の畫幅に異ならず月夜の景致殊に宜しく流石に雪景は亦一入の佳趣なり。

大鳥居

由來此大鳥居は嚴島を表彰する唯一の目標として廣く世界の人に知られ巍然として本社之火燒前を去る八十八間の海中に屹立す今本社之寶物として保存せらるゝ表面は弘法大師に依り裏面は小野道風に依りて書かれたる額面に依て考ふれば大鳥居の初めて建設せられたるは遠く千數百年の昔にして其後數度の改築を経たるが如し現今屹立せるものは明治八年七月の改造にして額面伊都岐島神社の文字は故有栖川熾仁親王殿下の筆に成りたるものなり。

高さ七間二尺五寸棟の長さ十二間一尺七寸總べて樟材を以て作らる。

神馬

廐は神社の入口の向側にあり茲に獻納せらるゝ神馬は奉納の當時如何様なる毛色なりとも數年にして白色に變すと云ふ。

曾我兄弟の燈籠

廐の隣にあり凡七百年前曾我十郎祐成五郎時致兄弟の奉納せしものなり源頼朝の時代に兄弟の父なる河津祐保が同僚工藤祐經の爲めに殺されしを以て兄弟其の仇を復せんと欲して備さに多年の辛酸を嘗め祐經の陣屋せし富士の裾野なる狩場に向ふの途次本社に賽して祈願を籠め大願成就の後奉納したるものなり。

廻廊

有名なる百四十八間の廻廊は蜿蜒として海中に建造せらる廻廊の兩

側には毛利輝元の奉納せし無数の鐵燈籠一間毎に釣さる所謂八景中の一なる社頭の燈明是れなり之れ等の建物は結構甚だ壯麗を極め若し夫れ滿潮の時に於ては百八十六坪の社殿恰も水上に浮ぶが如く自ら真個の畫幅をなす殊に數年前より社殿改築の工を起され今猶着々營繕行はれつゝ在れば竣工の上は更に一層の光彩を添ふべし。

塚柱

三百十六本より成る平舞臺の塚柱は悉く古來硯石として光澤と硬質との名を以て聞へたる赤間が石を用ひたるものなり。

客神社

廻廊の入口左側に客神社あり嚴島神社の客神天忍穗耳命、天穗日命、天津彦根命、活津彦根命、熊野樟日命の五座を齋き祀る。

寶物館

廻廊の一隅にある寶物館には神社寶物中の幾部を茲に移し僅少の見

料にて何人にも縦覽を許さる此内には日本古代の美術品及劍繪畫經典等珍品貴物豊かにして頗る觀客の感興を引くものあり。

鏡池

廻廊に沿ふて三個の池あり其狀圓形にして且つ其水の鮮明なるが故に鏡池と稱せらる殊に秋夜明月の影を宿せる有様は瀧の宮の水螢と共に八景中に併び稱せらるゝものにして口碑の傳ふ所によれば推古天皇の朝嚴島神社此處に鎮座ましませし其夜自然に出現せしものなりと云ふ。

卒堵婆石

神殿に接したる鏡池の側にあり治承元年平判官康賴が反を謀りて發覺し鬼界が島に流されしとき故郷を忍び母を戀ふの餘り千本の卒堵婆に二首の歌を書し海中に流せしに其内の一本此石に漂着せしかば其事主上に達し深く彼の孝心を憐み給ひ遂に赦免を得て再び都に歸

ることを得たり依て後世之れを卒塔婆石と稱せり。

嚴島神社

廻廊の中央に千木高く柱根太しき御社は之れ此の宮の本社にして恐多けれども我皇室の御先祖天照大神の御姫子市杵島姫の命、田心姫の命、湍津姫の命の三神を齋き祀れる最も神聖の場所にして萬民齊しく崇敬し奉るところなり。

神樂

神樂は御子の奏舞及び神樂を神前に供する最も壯嚴なる祈禱の式なり御初穂を供ふれば何時にても祈禱の式に預ることを得。

本社の祭禮

年中公私の祭禮屢々行はれ神僕祝詞神樂及び奏樂あり就中左に掲ぐるものは最重なる祭禮日として壯嚴なる式を執行せらる。

- 一月三日 新年祭 一月六日(舊曆)年越祭
- 二月十一日 紀元節(奉幣使登向セラル)三月十五日(舊曆)桃花祭
- 六月十七日 例祭(奉幣使登向セラル)六月十七日(舊曆)管絃祭
- 六月三十日 大稜 七月十八日(舊曆)玉取延年祭
- 九月十八日 神嘗祭 十一月三日 天長節
- 十二月三十一日 大稜及鎮火祭

尙祈念祭ありて舊曆二月中時機を見て執行せらる。

火焼前

本社の正面に差出でたる所なり長さ七間一尺三寸巾一間五尺其左右に豊盤間戸命櫛盤間戸命を祀れる客神社あり。

能舞臺

廻廊の西北にあり毎年陽春櫻花麗艶時期此處に於て庶民より奉納す

る能狂言の催しあり。

大願寺

古き眞宗の寺院にして門内には無数の鳩棲息し旅客の身邊に集ひ來りて餌を求むる狀可憐なり寺院の寶物中には古代の美術品多く普く希望者に拜觀を許さる。

松原

大願寺を経て少しく西方に進めば御手洗川の河流に沿ふて一條の沙堤遠く海中に突出するを見る此處最四圍の眺望に富み鬱々たる老松古幹翠色滴るばかりにして汀を洗ふ漣は常に青白の玉を轉す彼方に巍然たる大鳥居は海中に聳り轉た來遊者をして去るを欲せざらしむべし此所より海濱に沿ふて大元公園に至る僅に町餘。

石風呂

木比屋谷公園に隣れる草葺の建物にして庭園洒瀟にして屋内に一の石風呂あり傳へ言ふ之は弘法大師の作にして此湯は疾患に好果ありと四時此所に静養する者頗る多し。

木比屋谷公園

園は鬱蒼たる丘陵を以て圍繞せられ此所老樹蕪々として雲を衝き樹下苔滑にして自然の雅致愛すべし。

大元公園

棧橋より約三丁東西は鬱鬱たる岡巒に圍まれ北は海に而し南は溪谷深く開展したる閑靜幽邃の地なり園内一面の芝生は恰も彩甍を敷くが如く古松老杉挺然として高く聳り二三の亭榭其間に隱見す大元川の清流林間巖石を迂迴し海に灌ぐ此地夏時最も冷清の空氣を以て充たされ綠葉露を帶ぶるの間晝間杜鵑を聞くべし以て其如何に閑靜に

して避暑に好適の地なるかを知るを得べし。

此所の櫻花は亦嚴島八景の一として數わられ無數の櫻樹將に綻ぶの時は千珠萬朶の花炎々として燃ゆるが如く例へば之れ百萬の美人各其好む所に奇羅を誇るに似たり殊に時雨櫻は詩人の口に傳へられ其名高し若し其れ秋風益々高く暑氣愈々衰ふるの時に至りては全景こゝに錦繡の活畫と化し楓葉更に一層の紅を添へ老松古杉大櫨樟樹千歳の色を競ふが如く點々たる緋紅萬緑の中を縫ひ可憐の神鹿至る所に逍遙せるを見れば誰か又身の塵外に在るを覺へざらんやミカドホテル此所に建てられ前方に溪流を控へ後に峯巒を負ひ殊に外國人に對する總べての設備及び日本人に對する便利も甚だ周到を極め頗る當世的旅館として其名著し。

大元神社

嚴島神社と同時に建設せられたる社にしてミカドホテルの前面にあり國常立命を奉齋し一般の崇拜甚だ深し。

經納山

大元神社の前面石段に沿ふて進む事數丁眺望好き小丘に達す茲に休憩所の設あり此處頗る山海の眺望に富み神社の全景手に取るが如く松原の翠影を透して眼下に海中の大華表を望むべし一度此處に遊びたるものは其印象の美觀長く忘る能はざらしむ。

二重塔 (多寶塔)

經納山を下りて直ちに右側の小路に沿ふて進めば多寶の岡に出づ此の塔は凡三百八十六年前の建設になると云ふ今は茲に加藤清正公を祀れり此丘を降り御手洗川の流に沿ふて東に進むこと凡二丁にして紅葉谷に達す。

紅葉谷

一六

天は亦茲に自然の極美を顯し御山の山脈頓挫して打開けたる處四方
豁然として一箇の幽溪を成す老松古杉は鬱蒼として四邊の丘陵を蓋
ひ無數の櫻樹は全山に點綴して開盛の季實に一種の香夢に酔はしむ
清き御手洗川は奇巖苔石の間を降りて流れ四時の眺望最も佳絶なり
殊に金風颯々として秋天氣清く楓樹紅葉を呈する時に至りては又如
何に妙手なる詩人畫家と雖も恐らく此の眞美の妙を寫すこと能はざ
るべし流れに沿ふて架したる數箇の亭榭に倚り仰て亂光滿目の美に
他き俯して落葉水底の錦を追へば身は之れ眞に畫中の人たるを失は
ず假令三伏の候炎塵身を置くに所なきの日と雖も足一度此地に入れ
ば忽ちにして亦苦熱の那邊にあるを忘れしむ。

流れに沿ふて岩惣及び當川旅館あり前者は林間に許多の離亭を有し
専ら邦人の宿泊に供するものなれども外人に對する食品の準備もあ
りて所謂もみじ茶屋の名に負かす楓谷の道に沿ふて行けば本島名産
たる竹木細工の商家は兩側に軒を連ね此所を南町と稱す進むこと半
町餘にして神社の背後に出づ此邊一帶の地を花畑又御影ヶ原と稱す
陽春三月の候櫻花雲の如く浩然の氣人に迫る茲に日露役日本海決戦
當時敵彈の爲めに破碎せられたる帝國軍艦春日の檣片あり其れに隣
りて立つ大砲は露國が旅順の要塞に據へ一時日本の勇將猛卒を苦ま
しめたるものなり。

三翁神社

大己貴命を齋祀する社にして相殿には佐伯翁所の翁岩木の翁を合祀
せり。

千疊閣

市街の中央にありて神社の前なる龜居山の頂上にある宏壯濶大の建

造物なり之れは約三百年の昔豊臣秀吉鷄林八道を蹂躙せんとして此神社に賽し武運の加護を祈り凱旋の後建立せし者なり閣の内部には古代日本の風俗人情を考究する學者には頗る趣味を興ふる種々の書畫等を懸けられ總べての柱は無慮幾萬の飯杓子を附着せり此の杓子は日清の役出征の軍人が武運の冥護を祈る爲めに奉納せしものなれども其後遂に習慣となり殆ど此地に遊ぶの人士は必ず紀念の爲めに此先例を沓襲することゝなれり。

五層塔

千疊閣に接して立ち高さ約十丈ありて五百年前の建造に係り飛彈匠の作なりと云ふ千疊閣の東入口の前方紀念碑の立つ處に休憩所の設あり眺望亦佳絶なり。

光明院

五層塔に並べる石段を下り左に折れ石段を上れば又右に通ずるの道あり之に沿ふて登ること凡二三十間の右側にあり庭園清らかに池中魚躍り實に幽邃を極む本堂には阿彌陀如來を安置し國寶に選ばれたる種々貴重なる寶物等望に依りて拜觀を許さる。

鳥居松公園

光明院の前面丘路に沿ふて進むこと四五分にして達す此處亦眺望に富み櫻花を以て名あり園内に生ずる二箇の松樹互に枝を接し其形恰も鳥居の形狀をなすに依りて此名あり。

瀧の尾の公園

鳥居松公園より五分間にして達す櫻花に名有り園内細布の瀧あり茲に不動明王を安置せる御堂あり梅樹幹を並べて初春寒からざる雪を降すべし此より丁餘にして金石地藏あり。

長濱公園

二〇

棧橋より凡そ三丁餘の所にあり園の入口に赤塗の鳥居在る神社あり之れ即ち長濱神社にして興津彦の命及び興津姫命を齋祀せらる園の周囲は蒼蒼たる丘崗を控へ一條の入江深く陸地に入り老松白沙に沿ふて長く海中に枝を垂れ翠色水に映するの邊り海鳥亦愉快に游泳し實に稀有の樂園なり此所海水浴に適するを以て夏時杖を曳くもの多く海水浴場の設け在り。

要害山公園

長濱公園より棧橋に至るの歸路凡そ一丁餘の所に歧路あり左に進めば要害山公園に達す幾多の老松參差として天に聳へ風光最も佳なり弘治の昔毛利元就陶全姜と戦ひたる時茲に宮尾城を築き全姜を破りたる舊跡にして要害の名は此時より起れりと云ふ園内小道に沿ふて

石段を下れば棧橋の入口に達す

御彌山

彌山の登査は本島の美を探る者に最も主要なる所にして頂上の高さ千三百呎凡そ往復三時間の行程なり一丁毎に立てられたる標程に依れば頂上迄二十五丁道路は數年前現韓國統監公爵伊藤博文公に依りて石段を建造せられたるを以て往復頗る自由にして婦女小兒と雖も容易に登山する事を得べし。

先づ本社之裏手石橋を渡り進むこと一丁ならずして石壇點々たる寺院の舊趾あるを見る之れ即ち大聖院の跡なり殆ど二十五年前主上御巡幸の際假行在所とせられし地なりしが其後二ヶ年計にして一朝火災の爲め此の名刹空しく鳥有に歸し法燈長へに消へ轉た遊士をして感慨を深からしむ。

登る事三丁瀧の宮公園あり茲に瀧津姫命を齋祀せる瀧宮神社あり神

社の横手に沿ふて數十間の處に白糸の瀧あり飛瀑巖を劈ひて直下すること數十尋恰も仙姫の素絹を洗ふに似たり瀧の前面に當りて一大巖石の横るを見る之れ瀧見岩なり七百五十年の昔高倉天皇此處に幸せられ此岩上より瀧を眺望し給ひしを以て其名あり歩を神社の横手に返し之れより石段の道に沿ふて進むこと三丁餘にして里見茶屋に達す此處眺望最も佳絶にして神社海岸市街對岸の景總て指願の間に鍾る猶進むこと數丁此邊一帶の地形頗る森嚴にして一種崇敬の念に打たるゝを覺ゆ尙進むこと數丁にして幕岩に達す全山殆ど一大岩石を以て成り其一邊懸崖數百丈の絶壁となりて掛りたる状恰も一大幔幕の垂下せるに似たり之れより敷石の道に沿ふて進むこと六丁仁王門に達す是れ即ち御山神社の境内の入口なり登ること凡そ三丁餘にして道は二途に分れ一は本堂他は頂上に導く先づ左道即ち頂上に向へば直ちに大日堂に達す堂は大日如來を安置す此より迂回して登る

こと僅にして滿干石あり其形あたかも巨人の屹立せる如し岩の一角に穴あり中に潮水を湛ふ潮汐滿干と共に流動増減すと云ふ。

頂上

頂上の眺望は頗る廣濶にして霞込めたる四國の諸山は海を隔て、遙に水天髣髴の間に横り近くは安藝佐伯の諸島嶼悉く眼界に集り奇巖波に洗はれ四邊皆天然の繪畫ならざるはなし風を柔める白帆は孤島の間を縫ひ漁船は夕陽を浴び家路に急ぎ廣島市街宇品の港、吳の峯、江田の浦一として眼界に達せざるはなく眞に之れ天然の勝區にして身自ら此の境に遊びたる者の印象にあらざるよりは安んぞ能く此の全幅を寫すの筆あらん。

繪馬ヶ岳の高峯は西に聳へて恰も彌山と其秀を争ふが如く對岸の萬景一陣に集る地は之れ神聖寂寞の幽境にして神祠殿閣巍然として古色を帯び敬虔の情湧出せしむるもの誰か亦之れを塵外の妙境と云ふ

を否まん。

頂上石と呼ぶる、大巖石頂上に横わり若し此の上に攀ち上れば眺望亦一入の妙を加ふ下りの道に沿ふて天然の門を形成する石洞門を通過すればこゝに比婆門堂の跡あり之は京清水観音の堂宇に似たるものにして頗る奇壯を極めたりしも惜むべし數年前火を失し今僅に其の遺跡を存するのみ此の遺跡に接近して鐘樓ありこの鐘は七百餘年の昔平宗盛の奉納せしものなりと云ふ。

三鬼神を祭れる三鬼神社を経て久聞持堂に達す此の伽藍は一千百二十年前弘法大師に依りて修法の靈場として建築せられたるものなり虚空藏の本尊是に安置せられ茲に大師の點せられたる伽持の火ありて今に至る迄一度も絶えずと云ふ參詣の人四時踵を絶たず本堂の入口に錫杖の梅と稱する古木あり之れ大師が支那よりの歸途携へたる錫杖を此處に立てたるもの生育したるものなとり云ふ。

本堂の背下に關伽水と呼べる清泉あり弘法大師修法の時伽持明星水として用ひたりと云ふ本堂の左側に曼陀羅石と云へるものあり高さ數丈盤石面には弘法大師に依りて刻まれたる三千七百餘の梵字あり本堂を下り左に進めば御山神社に達す社は巖島神社と同じく三女神を齋祀し大盤石の上に安置せらる周圍に二十間餘の瑞垣を繞らし前而は岩石亦岩石重なりて絶壁をなし深溪其底なきが如く下瞰すれば覺へず心膽を寒からしむ。

神

鴉

此の頂上に雄雌一雙の鴉あり其形普通よりも小さし口碑の傳ふるところに依れば其昔佐伯鞍職神託に依りて此地に大宮を造營せんとせしも其場所を選定するに惑ひ神饌を海中に浮べて之れを占ひたるに直ちに一雙の鴉御山より下り神饌を昨持ちて三笠の濱に運びたるより遂に其處に宮居を定め奉りたるなりと今に至る迄鳥廻の際鴉喰式

の神事行はるゝも此の縁起なりと云ふ。

駒ケ林

再び仁王門に下り此所に三筋の通あり中央に沿ふて上ること三丁にして駒林に達す此地は三百餘年前毛利氏陶氏と戦ひたる古戦場にして陶氏は此處に本陣を構へ最後の決戦を試み戦ひ利あらず遂に高安ケ原にて自刃の運命に陥りたり頂上は殆ど巖石より成り頗る奇觀を呈す此の頂に繪馬岩と云ふ怪大の岩石あり其形恰も飛馬の躍るに似たるより此の名あり然れども絶壁の上にあるを以て近接して之を見る事を得ず。

此邊一帶の風景は彌山と伯仲を争ひ實に幽邃の一仙境なり此處より下ること凡そ一丁許りにして岐路あり右の道を進むこと約五丁許りにして岩屋大師に達す之れ弘法大師修法の靈場として傳へらる俗に之を龍ケ洞と云ふ奇岩集まりて自然に一堂をなし只一個の入口あり

て其高僅に四尺計り内部稍々廣く十坪計りの一室四壁皆岩石を以て成り其奇言語に絶す内に弘法大師を祭れる大師堂ありこの入口より繪馬ケ岳を望めば千尋の奇岩恰も屏風を立てたるが如く老樹は鬱蒼として繁茂し千種の花は静かに其美を逞し鳥は長閑に樹間に囀す大元川は樹林巖石の間を縫て潺々とし大元公園に注ぐ一度茲に立て此の眞景に接したる者亦誰れか佳絶壯絶と稱するを躊躇するものあらんや是れより五丁許りにして大元公園に出ず。

浦廻り

此の島は現今要塞地帯として陸路通行を禁せられたるを以て周囲の七浦七胡子の風光に接せんとするものは船に依りて巡航するの外他に其方法なし其巡航の法に二つあり一は浦廻りとして隨時に和船を仕立て、之れを爲すを得他は島廻りとして神聖なる一の儀式に屬す此の場合に於ては舟三艘を儀装し一は神官二は願主三は料理船の順

序により準備をなし七浦を巡次漕ぎ巡り各神社に参拜し鳥喰式を行ひ頗る興味あるものなれども普通旅行を急ぐ人には随時の浦廻りも亦可なり最初波止場を出て凡そ十三丁にして聖崎に達す其處には二個の蓬萊岩海中に凸出して附近の風光一種の奇勝を成せり蟠松の梢は水面に垂れ水波岸を洗ふの邊風韻頗る清酒恍然として去ることを忘れしむ杉の浦は聖崎より五丁の處にあり平原海邊に廣がり松樹蒼々として谷間を蓋ひ十數の漁家其間に隠見し實に閑靜の一勝區なり此の浦に七所の第一参拜所杉の浦神社あり底津少童命を祀れり谷間を上る二丁の所に金剛水と呼べる清泉あり次は包ヶ浦にして三百三十五年前毛利氏陶氏の襲ふ時此所より上陸せしと云ふ浦の東端に鹽土翁を祭れる祠あり。

鷹の巢神社は鳥廻り第二の参拜所にして底筒男命を祀れり此處より以南海面漸く開け瀬戸内海の眺望目前に横る。

腰細神社は鳥廻り第三の拜所にして中津少童命を祀れり。

大砂利浦は御上御堂の眞浦にあり此所より革籠崎に至る三里の間沿岸總て奇巖に富み風景概して壯麗なり。

青海管浦は鳥廻の第四の拜所にして青海管神社あり浦の中央を走る清流は海に灌ぎ又一勝區たる事を失わず此の溪流に沿ふて上る事十二三町にして高安ヶ原と稱する古跡あり弘治の昔陶晴賢毛利氏と戦ひ利あらずして此所に來り其臣數人と共に自刃したる舊跡なり。

養父崎に至れば蒼海洶々として激浪海岸を浸し水涯一帶巖礁落々として壯麗比なし野禽沙鳥此間に翔映し唳音を弄し山容水色雲形樹影一として奇ならざるはなく妙ならざるはなし。

山白神社は山白濱に在り鳥廻の第五の参拜所にして表津少童命を祭れり。

革籠崎は本島南端の一岬角にして山脈の窮して海水に急下する所頗る奇觀を呈す丘上にある櫻樹は早咲を以て名あり。

須屋浦は洲嘴蒼々海中に斗出せる殆んど數百坪の廣潤なる庭園を爲

す磯邊より湧出する名水あり甚だ清冷にして漁人皆之を以て飲用に供す此所に鳥廻の第六の拜所須屋神社ありて表筒男命を祀れり。御床浦は第七の拜所にして市杵鳥姬を祀れる御床神社あり。

内侍岩

海中に屹立せる奇岩にして治承の昔大納言實定卿嚴島へ參詣の時内侍の中に有子と云へる琵琶の名手ありしが實定卿の歸京に際し内侍此處に見送り來り深く別れを惜みたるにより此名起れりと云ふ。網の浦は海水浴に適するを以て夏時遊客多し船は神社の海岸に沿ふて大鳥居の前を過ぎ遂に茲に鳥廻りを終る。

神鹿

全島を通じて無数の神鹿は群をなし人家近く徘徊し旅客の手より食を求むるの状甚だ愛すべし由來此の柔順なる動物は神鹿として特別の保護を受け此の島に犬を畜ふを禁せられたるも畢竟噬嚼の害を避

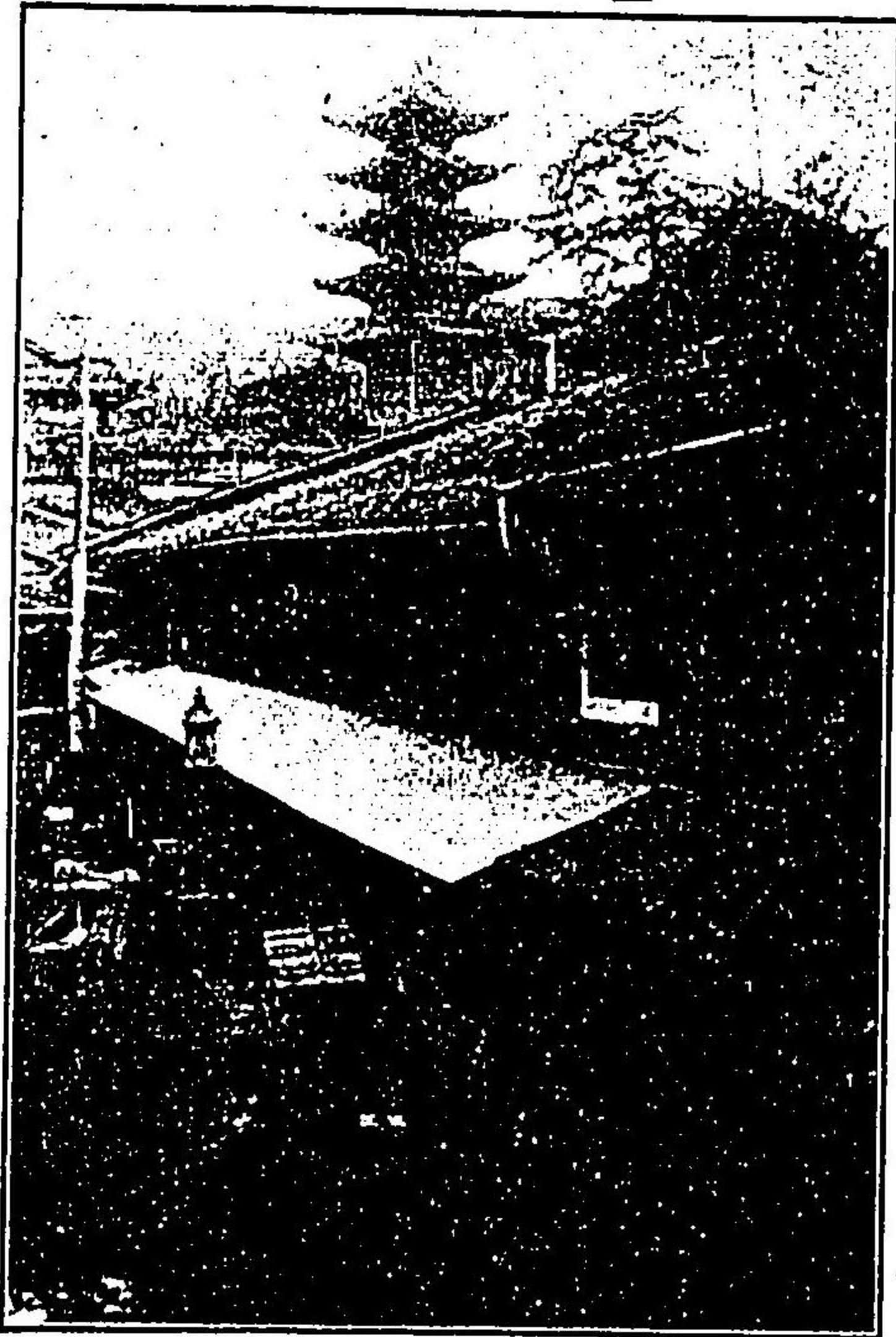
け之れが繁殖を計らんが爲に外ならず。

現今大竹村に住む一老人曾て此の島に稼ぎ居れる節大に此の鹿鹿を愛し己が僅少なる利益の内を割て毎夕鹿の好む餌物を與ふるを例とせしに其後老人此地を去りしも彼等は曾て其恩人の聲を忘れず偶々此地に來りて聲高く彼等と呼ばば聲の達する限り群を爲して彼れが下に集ひ來る人若し其鹿寄の状を見んと欲せば只其旅費丈の報酬にて隨時喜で其招に應ずべし。

燈明

海岸に沿て立てられたる石燈籠は其數三百六十計り殆んど五六丁に亘れる延長線を有す神社祭例の節か又は規定の御燈明料を納むれば隨時に之れに點するを得べし若し夫れ夜間潮滿ちて幾百の燈光瀾波に映じ優美なる光彩を呈する時一葉の扁舟に掉して水上遙に之れを望まば其奇其麗眞に華泚の境にあるを疑はしむ。

屋 卸 產 物 心 宮 島 雜 貨 荒 物



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Osaka, 4267.
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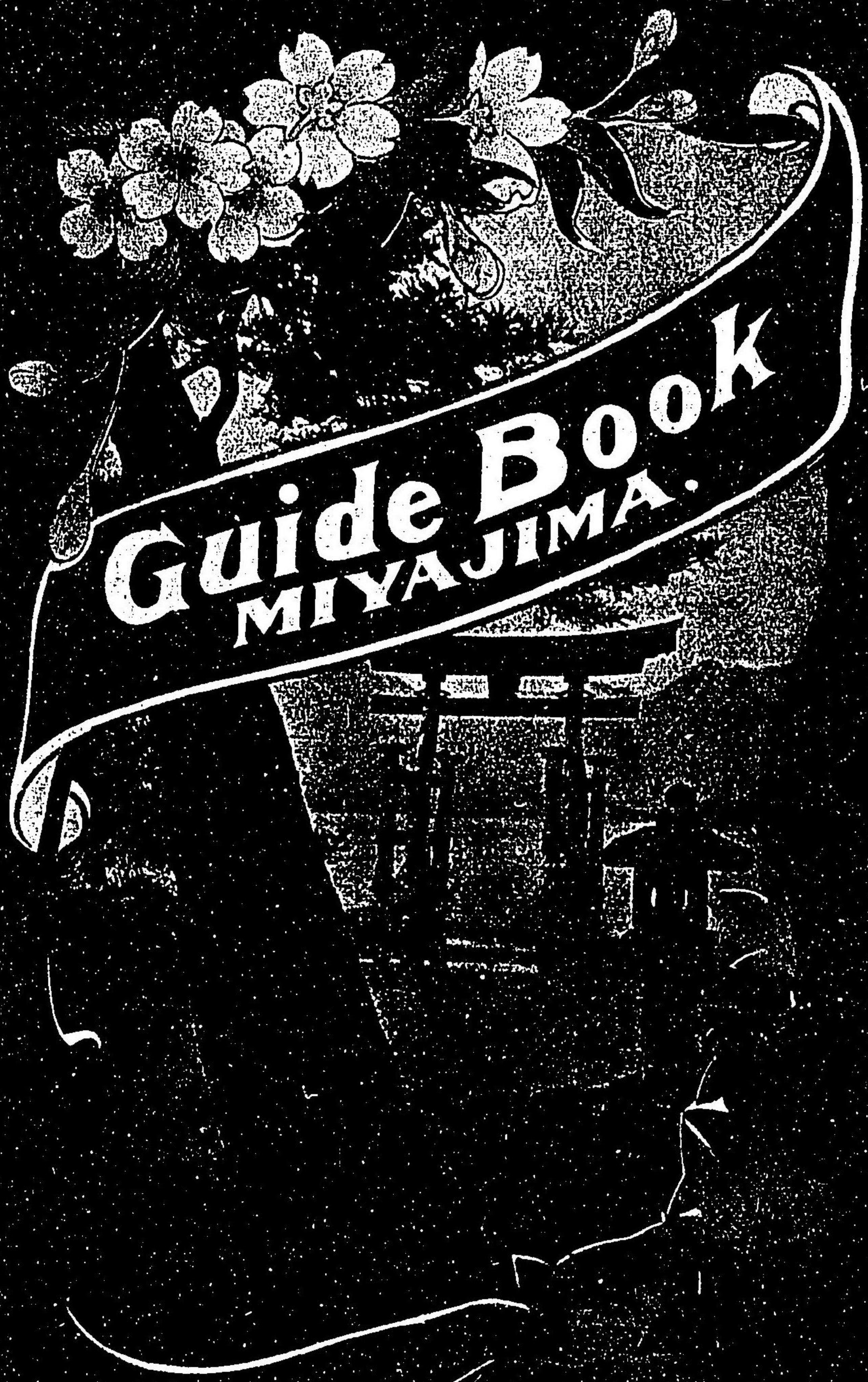
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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ITSUKUSHIMA.

(OR MIYAJIMA.)

Among the beautiful places on the coast of Japan the Inland Sea is famous all over the world. Its endless variety and constant change of view ; its rugged coast, undulating hills and numerous tiny islands dotted about over the clear blue sea, form, indeed, a picture such as might be suggested by a beautiful brocade. But among all the fine views, Itsukushima will be generally regarded as holding the first place for its natural beauty, of sea and mountain, at all seasons, and its most splendid scenery associated with many historical relics of ancient Japan, are not to be excelled. It is really impossible to exaggerate the fascination of this island.

For all these reasons, Miyajima has been regarded, from olden times, by the Japanese as one of the three places of Japan (San-kei) most noted for beautiful scenery, so that almost every person living in Japan, and every tourist passing, through the Empire, should visit it at least once. It is the testimony of those who have done so, that the oftener the visit is repeated the more enjoyable its characteristic charms become. This small island, about 15 miles in circumference, stands in the bay of Aki, only about half a mile from the nearest point of land. It faces the villages of Hatsukaichi, Ono Kuba, on the north-east, and the purple mountain peaks of Iyo and Suō, on the south-east, may be clearly seen across the water where many pine clad islets are dotted about. It has a registered popula-

tion of over 3500. The chief industry of the people is the production of carved wooden ware, which is very attractive.

For any one wishing to visit the island, it is convenient to get a ticket for Itsukushima which includes the ferry fare but one who has a through ticket to any other point on the government railways must buy the ferry ticket at the pier office, 7 sen for the single passage, 11 sen for return tickets which are available for two days, including the day of issue. From the station to the pier is but a few steps and the steam ferry crosses the strait, which is only a 10-minute passage, sixteen times a day to meet every train and on the way, just in front of the station, there are waiting rooms belonging to the Mikado Hotel and three other inns, Kamefuku, Iwaso, and Tokawa, the porters of which will take charge of parcels and baggage.

But if visitors choose any other inns, it is better to give hand baggage to a red-capped porter, who will carry it on board the boat and to the pier station on the island for a very small fee. From there another red-capped porter will take the traveller and his baggage to their destination.

Near the landing place are other waiting rooms of the Mikado Hotel and several other inns and their porters are ready to attend to the needs of travellers, directing them to the main hotel buildings. On either side of the road leading to the temple are many shops selling wooden ware produced in the island, and several inns making loud cries for the patronage of visitors.

On the left side of the road, a short distance from the pier, is the Post Office, and in a few minutes more the visitor will see the Police Office, on the right. Proceeding a little way along the shore

he will soon reach the stone Torii which is the first gate of the **Great Shinto Shrine.**



The Great Stone Torii.

About 30 years ago a worshiper at the Shrine named Mitsuse, who lived in the village of Hatsuokaichi, finding very fine stone in Oshimagun, Yamaguchi prefecture, made this and presented it to the temple. But for a long time it was left lying down, but about twenty-seven years ago it was erected by the people of the island. There hangs a tablet having the characters "Itsukushima Jinsha" which were written by the late Prime Minister Prince Sanjio. Passing the Stone Torii the pretty sight of the magnificent wooden Torii standing in the water soon meets the eye. This beach is called.



Mikasano Hama.

It is noted as one of the eight beautiful landscapes of Miyajima. Formerly this name was applied to the whole of the vicinity of the Shrine but is now generally restricted to the point covered with pine trees where a stream called Mitarai Gawa flows into the sea. Here the view of mountain peaks and the beautiful shore across the sea is most picturesque, while the quaint corridor having the appearance afloat in the water and the delicate shadows of the pine grove reflected in the blue water beneath, add much to the splendor of the scenery. This place is also famous by moonlight as well as in the time of snow.

The "Torii" (wooden gate way).

The wooden "Torii" is always associated with the island. It stands in the sea about 88 ken (about 175 yards) distance from the Shitazaki (The point of corridor), and is of exceptionally large dimensions, and peculiar shape. It is made of camphor wood, 45 feet high and 74 feet wide. According to a tablet, which was formerly attached to the Torii but is now kept in the museum of the Shrine, one side of which was written by Kōbō Daishi a famous Buddhist priest and the other by Ono Tōfū a famous calligraphist, it is thought that the first "Torii" was erected about 1300 years ago, but afterward renewed several times. The one now standing was erected thirty five years ago. The characters on the present tablet were written by H.I.H. the late Prince Arisugawa.

A little further from the shore is the entrance of the great temple. In front of the entrance is a stable containing the Sacred Horse. It is said that whatever be the color of the hair when the horse is offered it changes to white in a few years.



"Soga Kyōdai-no Toro"

Close by the stable stands a stone lantern presented by Soga Jūro and his younger brother Gorō.

About 700 years ago, in the time of Yoritomo, his vassal Sukeyasu, father of brothers, was killed by his comrade Kuto Suketsune. Inspired by filial piety, the two sons devoted themselves to revenging the death of their father. On their way to the hunting camp at the foot of Mt. Fuji, where their enemy was staying with

his Lord, they visited the island and offered prayers for their success and after accomplishing their object they presented the lantern as a Sign of their gratitude.



The Corridor.

The famous corridor, 148 ken in length, is built over shallow water, and iron lanterns, which were presented by the Mōri Terumoto, are hung at the distance of one ken apart. At high water, the whole stage, 186 tsubo in area, appears to be afloat.

The work of renewing the temple was begun about 6 years ago but is still going on.

The foundation of the stage, consist of three hundred and sixteen stones, and is made of Akama stone the fine color and hardness of which are famous as the best material for Japanese ink-stones.



"Marōdo Jinsha."

The shrine just colose to the entrance in the corridor is called Marōdo Jinsha, this is dedicated to the five invited gods.—Ameno-Oshio-Mimi-no-Mikoto, Ameno-Hohi-no-Mikoto, Ikutsu-Hikone-no-Mikoto, Amatsu-Hikone-no-Mikoto, and Kumanu-Kusuhi-no-Mikoto,

Museum.

In one corner of the corridor is a small museum where a part of the treasures belonging to the temple are arranged and are shown for a small fee.

Among them many valuable specimens of the work of ancient artists are to be seen.



"Kagami-no-Ike."

Along the corridor leading to the Shrine there are three ponds. From their round shape and the clearness of the water in them they are called **Kagamino Ike** (or Mirror ponds). It is said that these ponds appeared on the night when the three goddesses, to whom the Shrine is dedicated, descended upon the island.



"Sotoba Ishi."

Close by the pond next to the Shrine stands a stone. About Seven hundred and fifty years ago a royal servant named Yasuyori was exiled, as a traitor, to the Kikaiga Shima, a secluded island in the sea of Lew Chew, where longing for his mother, he wrote two odes on the Sotoba (a tablet) of one thousand pieces and sent them adrift over the sea. One of them was driven on to this stone. When this news reached the Imperial palace, the Emperor moved by his filial piety pardoned him. After that the name of Sotoba Ishi was given to this stone.

Itsukushima Jinsha (the great Shrine).

An old Shinto Shrine stands in the centre of the corridor, Owing to its being dedicated to the three goddesses, Ichiki Shima Hime, Tagori Hime, Takitsu Hime, daughters of the Sun goddess, the founder of the Imperial Family, it is regarded as a most sacred place.



The "Kagura."

This is a very solemn rite for prayer with sacred dances by the temple girls. It may be seen at any time by special request.



Festivals of the Shrine.

The festivals of the Shrine are held on the following dates, many of them have sufficient interest to attract sight-seers.

January 3, **Shin-nen-Sai**, (New Year Festival).

January 6, (Chinese Calendar), **Toshi-Koshi-Sai**, (Passing over to the New Year Festival).

One special day in February (Chosen each year is called.

Kinen-Sai, (Prayer Festival).

February 11, **Kigen Setsu**, (Anniversary of the Accession of the First Japanese Emperor, Jinmu Tenno).

On this day the Envoy of the Mikado proceeds to the Shrine with Offerings.

March 15, (Chinese Calendar), **To-ka-Sai**, (Peach Blossom Festival).

June 17, **Rei-Sai**, (Thanks-giving Festival).

June 17, (Chinese Calendar), **Kan-Gen-Sai**. (Great Annual Festival).

June 30, **Oharai**, (purifying Festival for the First Half Year).

July 18, (Chinese Calendar), **Tamatori En-nen-Sai**. (Ball Catching Festival).

September 17, **Kan-name-Sai**, (The Festival of the New Harvest Offerings).

November 3, **Ten-Chō-Setsu**, (Birthday of the Present Emperor).

November 23, **Nii-Name-Sai**, (Harvest Home Festival).

December 31, **Oharai**, (Purifying Festival for the Second Half Year).

Besides these many occasional festivals are held.



Hitaki Maye (or Shitazaki).

Is the longest projecting point of corridor reaching from the Shrine toward the sea, 56 feet long 14 feet wide, on either side of which two invited gods Toyo-imado no-Mikoto and Kishi-imado-no-Mikoto are worshipped.



No-Butai, (a dancing stage).

Stands at the corner of the corridor near the western entrance. On this stage, during the festival of **Kan-gen-sai**, 17th June, sacred dances accompanied by operatic songs are performed.

Dai-gan Ji.

Is an old Buddhist temple close by the western entrance of the Shinto Shrine. Here are the usual flocks of pigeons which are tame enough to be fed from the hand and petted. In the temple many precious carvings and paintings, which afford much interest to the antiquary, may be seen by request.



Matsu-bara (pine tree grove).

Walking a little along the road a small stone bridge, leads to the pine tree grove stretching far along the sea shore. The magnificent old pines on the bank, and the fine extensive view are a never ending source of pleasure to those who tarry here. Thence to **Omoto park**, the walk is only a few minutes. By the way are two places which should be seen; one **Ishiburo**, the other **Kibiyadani park**.



Ishiburo (Stone Bottomed Bath tab).

A straw thatched house; it has a very pretty garden and in a room is a stone bottomed bath tab which was made by Kobo Daishi about one thousand one hundred years ago. It is said that this bath is an effectual remedy for itch.



Kibiyadani Park.

The park is beautifully laid out in the valley. Having finely wooded hills on every side, it forms one of the most charming pleasure resorts in summer time.

“ Ōmoto ” Park.

About 3 cho, ten minutes walk, from the pier. This is a very quiet lovely place, situated in the most delightful valley with their woods on every side. The vast lawns show sheets of vivid green, over which many tasteful arbors are seen there and here. The clear, pleasant stream of Ōmoto-Gawa running through the strangely shaped rocks, make an especially cool and delightfull place in summer, added to natural beauties at any time of the year. The cherry blossom of this place is noted as one of the eight attractive landscapes of the island. When the immense numbers of cherry trees are in bloom it appears as beautiful, as if groups of thousand beauties were standing in rows, or as if fairies were dancing in rivalry.

When the autumn wind blows louder, and the summer heat declines more, all the landscape seems to be busy in bringing out its autumnal beauty: tinted leaves of the maple trees glowing all over the place, mingled with the rich green of pine, oak and camplor, furnish a gorgeous scene in the extreme, while the sacred deer troop by in silent herds. They are tame enough to feed from the visitors hands, What a romantic scene is here!

The **Mikado Hotel** is standing under the hill side, having a stream before and a fine forest behind.

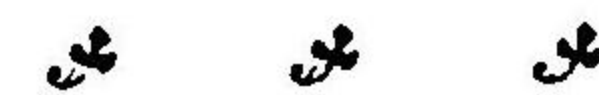
All the requirements of foreigners are carefully furnished and, accommodation for Japanese is equally prepared.



“ Ōmoto Jinsha.”

This Shrine is located in the park just in front of the Hotel. It was erected at the same time as the Great Shrine and

being dedicated to Kunitoko-Tachi-no-Mikoto, an ancestor of the Imperial Family, is generally regarded with deep veneration.



“ Kyō-nō San.”

Climbing up the stone steps, just beyond the temple, a path winding up the pleasant hill side leads to the top of a small hill called **Kyō-nō-san** on which a rest house is prepared for visitors.

This is noted for commanding very fine views of both land and sea. The whole of the great temple beneath is to be seen to great advantage; while the Torii standing in the water, peeps through the green foliage of the pine bank. It is indeed a picture never be forgotton.



Two storied Pagoda.

Descending a little, a path turning to the right leads to another small hill called Tahō-no-oka where a very old two storied pagoda stands. This was erected about three hundred and eighty six years ago by a Buddhist priest. Now Katō Kiyomasa, a brave vassal of the Shogunate is worshipped here as a deity.

The next place to be visited from here is the **Maple park**, it is only a five minutes walk.



“ Momiji Dani ” (Maple Park).

Nature reveals her rare beauty here, too! The vast valley protected by beautiful hills, which are covered with magnificent old

pinces. and the numerous cherry trees. The clear, cool stream running among of curious rocks and mossy stones, the immense number of maple trees growing over the place; all make it a very favorite resort all the year round.

But, especially, the glories of this place in autumn are generally regarded as unrivalled. No one can deny that one who never saw this place in autumn has not really viewed the beauties of nature that this fairy island possess. The maple leaves all tinted with bright crimson, seems as if every side of the valley were in aflame at once; casting, such a radiant shadow in the brook beneath as if brocade were dipped in the stream, while many arbors built on the rocks in the stream add picturesqueness to the scene. Even in mid summer, the visitor is soon refreshed and forgets all the heat.

Along the brook, two inns **Iwaso** and **Tokawa** are built. The former has many rooms apart: it is chiefly prepared for Japanese but accommodation for foreigners is also to be had. Proceeding down along the road, where many shops selling wooden ware are arranged, a way to the left leads to the back of the Great Shrine. Here stands a part of the Damaged Mast of the Japanese warship **Kasuga**, a relic of the desperate battle of the Japan Sea with the Russian Fleet. Close by is a Cannon which once looked down upon the Japanese soldiers from one of the forts of Port Arthur.



“Sanō Jinsha.”

Near the cannon is a shrine dedicated to Ona-muchino-Mikoto and three early priests of the island.

“Senjo Kaku” (one thousand mat room).

Stands on the top of a small hill called **Kamei Yama**, just above the great temple. It was erected by **Hideyoshi** about 300 years ago after his triumphant return from the Korean campaign. Inside the hall many old paintings and carvings are put up which afford keen interest to the student familiar with Japanese history and customs. There are immense numbers of wooden rice spoons affixed to the pillars. They were first hung up by the soldiers going to the China Japan war as prayers for good fortune, but now it has become the custom for almost every person who visits this island to follow suit in commemoration.



Five Storied Pagoda.

It stands close by the hall and was built about 500 years ago; its height is 150 feet. It is said that this intricate structure was erected by the celebrated artist **Hidari Jingoro**. A resting hut is built on the top of the hill a little way from the western entrance of the hall, and from it most sweeping views of both land and sea can be obtained.



“Kōmyō-In.”

Descending the stone steps close by the pagoda, turn to the left and from the top of a few stone steps a path to the right is the way to **Komyo-in**.

This is an old Buddhist temple having a very neat garden

in front. Among the treasures preserved in this temple are many artistic works, which will be shown by request.

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“Torii Matsu” Park.

Along the hill side beyond “Kōmyō-In,” a 5 minutes' walk bring one to this pleasant ravine.

It derives its name from two pines twisting their boughs together, which have a great resemblance to Torii. This park is also famous for its fine view and there are many cherry trees on the hills. In spring time, when they are in bloom, they attract many sightseers.

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Takino-o Park.

5 minutes walk from Torii Matsu Park along a pleasant avenue. This is noted for cherry and peach blossom. Amidst the green thick wood, a cascade falls down by a shrine dedicated to Fudo-Myo-o (a god of mercy). The landscape of this place is very beautiful. From here it is a ten minutes walk to.

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“Nagahama” Park.

This is situated on the quiet sea shore about two and half a cho from the pier. The red-painted shrine in the western corner of the park is Nagahama Jinsha, dedicated to Okitsu hiko-no-mikoto and Okitsu-Himeno-Mikoto.

It has a bay which runs far in along of hills all covered with thick forest, the green shadow and purple form of which, sleep beautifully on its bosom! On the bright sand of the beach the noble pines in a row stretch their trunks in fanciful outlines over the water, whose blue bosom, on which many swans play merrily, gives back their ever green tints in faithful reflection. This place affords, no doubt, much interest to the visitor at all reasons, but especially in summer time it becomes a favorite rendezvous for sea bathing.

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“Yō-gai Yama.”

Turning back about 5 minutes' walk, one way to the left, leads up to the pretty hill, which is historically noted as the scene of the battle between the Mōri and Sue clans. The former having a castle here defeated the latter. In consequence this is called Yo-gai Yama (key mountain). The view from here is very extensive; A winding path leads to the stone steps just in front of the Pier office.

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“Miyama.”

One of the principal points of interest in this island is the beautiful summit of Miyama, 1300 feet high. The ascent to the top occupies one hour and a half. Stones recording the distance are set up at the road which measures 25 cho but as there are stone steps all the way, which were built by Prince Ito, Japanese President General in Corea, it is not a difficult climb, so that ladies or even children can ascend without any trouble.

The climb should be begun from the stone bridge behind the Great Shrine. At the foot of the mountain, visitors will see the ruins of some buildings. Here stood a splendid Buddhist Temple called **Dai-shō-in**. About 25 years ago, when H. M. Mikado visited this island He made this temple his temporary Palace but 2 years afterward it was destroyed by the fire. 3 chō up, through thick forest, is **Takino-Miya Jinsha**, a shrine dedicated to Takitsu Hime. Close by the shrine a path leads to a waterfall called **Shiraito-no Taki** where water falls right down between rocks as if a fairy were washing her white silk yarn. In front of the fall lies a big flat rock called **Taki-mi Iwa**.

About 750 years ago H. M. Emperor Takakura visited the island and from this rock he looked at the cascade, and from this incident it derives its name. Returning to the shrine one proceeds by the stone steps. About 3 chō up to a resting hut called **Satomi-no Chaya** suitable for picnicing, which commands very pretty views. 3 cho up is another resting hut on the plateau.

The view from here is very fine. The grand scenery of the vicinity the Shrine and also the purple peaks and green village of the coast on the other side come clearly into view.

Climbing 3 chō more the famous **Curtain Rocks** are seen across the valley. It seems as if a very large curtain were hanging down and its bulk is almost impossible to measure. In the distance about 6 chō up passing along the paved road, one reaches **Ni-o Mon** or the gate of the two kings; this is first gate of Miyama Shrine. Up 3 chō more, the way divides, the left one going straight to the top, the other one to **Miyama Shrine**. First take the left one which leads soon to **Dai-ni-chi-do**, a Buddhist temple dedicated to Dainichi-Nyorai. A little way above the temple,

on the left side of the path there is a local curiosity, **Man-Kan-Seki**, (Current Rock) in a corner of which is a hole containing water. It is said to be high or low according to the ebb and flow of the tide.

From the top it is claimed that no less than eight provinces can be seen on a fine day. It gathers all the natural beauties of sea, land, hills and shore which can be seen nowhere else.

Oh! what a beautiful place it is! The eye will never be tired of looking about over the sea which surrounds the island.

The panorama, drawn by nature, changes completely on every side. The mountains of Shikoku, on the south, elevating their blue peaks against the sky, can be clearly seen in mist beyond the sea, where numerous islets dotted about and square-sailed fishing boats threading their way in and out among them. To the east, the city of Hiroshima, 14 miles from here, the port of Ujina, the island of Etajima where the Naval College is located, all come into view. Looking to the west the summit of Komagadake towers up loftily.

The white winding girdle of the strait beyond, the partly mist-shrouded Torii, form so charming a scene that no pen can adequately describe it.

It is indeed a naturally sacred place which might be called a fairy land on earth.

On the top, there is one huge rock called **Cho-jo-iwa** (summit rock) the view from which is the best of all. Descending by another path one will come soon to the **Seki-Do-Mon** where some curious rocks form a natural gate. Close by stood a shrine naturally formed of rocks, but a few years ago it was destroyed by fire and now only the ruins are left. Close by stands a bell turret in which a big bell,

presented 700 years ago by Munemori, the son of great warrior Kiyomori, is hanging.

A little below the bell tower is **Sanki-jinsha**, a shrine dedicated to three demons, just beneath is **Kumon-Jido**, an old Buddhist temple, which was built by the celebrated Buddhist priest Kobo-Dai-Shi, about 1.120 years ago. There he stayed for prayer after return from China.

In this temple is the sacred fire lit by him and it has never been allowed to go out since that time. At the entrance of the temple is a very old plum tree, noted as **Shaku-jō-ume**, (or wand plum), it is said that Kobo brought this from China as his staff and stuck it in the ground where it grew up into a tree.

In the coner stands a stone, known as "Mandara-seki," on the face of which are 3.800 Sanscrit characters carved by Kobo himself.

About half a cho down, behind the temple is a clear spring where Kobo used to bath before prayer. A little down to the left the winding stone steps leads to Miyama Jinsha, a Shinto Shrine dedicated to the same goddesses as the Great Shrine. It is built on the top of a huge rock, surrounded by a stone fence over 20 ken in length.

From here very beautiful views can be obtained rivalling the magnificent one from the summit. Many a rock of every shape make a cliff and many a cliff make this plateau.



Sacred Crows.

One couple of crows living on the summit of Miyama are called Sacred Crows, and are smaller than ordinary ones. According to

tradition, about 1300 years ago the Governor of this island was inspired by dream to erect a temple, but in order to divine the best place, he put some offerings on a wooden stand and set it afloat on the water. Suddenly a couple of crows came down and picking up the offerings carried them to the beach of Mikasa Hama where accordingly the Great Shrine was erected.

This is the derivation of the rite to feed the sacred crows on pligringe.

Coming down to the **Nio-mon** a central path leads up 3 chō to Komaga Bayashi situated on the top of **Emaga-Dake**. This is the famous battle field. Here 300 years ago a desperate battle was fought between Mōri and Sue clans. The latter made this place for heir head-quarter.

A huge rock called Ima Iwa lies at the top of the precipice but owing to its steepness it is not accessible.

Descending about half way to **Nio-Mon**, take a path turning off to the right; about 5 chō down one come to **Iwaya-Dai-shi** which locally called the dragon cave. This is a retired and very quiet place. Some curious rocks form a natural cottage having only one opening as entrance inside of which is a room of about sixteen mats. It is said that the priest Kōbō used this place for his study of sacred books. A shrine in the corner is dedicated to him. From this place a good view of Komaga-Dake can be obtained. On its lofty precipitous side, about 600 feet high, hang a great many wonderfully large stones and rocks of strange shapes, in such a way as if they were all ready to be rolled down by the least shock at any time. What a noble scene! The mountain is quiet, without crowds of people, the bird among the green leaves sing sweetly, the flowers of every kind are in bloom above, and a bright clear stream

is merrily winding down bellow, it flows to the sea at Omoto, by the rocks, groves and garden. About 15 chō down, passing through delightful forests of gigantic pines, the visitor will find himself at the Omoto Park again.



Circuit of the Island.

Seven beaches around the island are noted as eight sights. A few of them are accessible to the pedestrian but, as there are fortification on the island, admittance to the road leading to many of them is prohibited. To obtain a sight of all the views, there is really no other means than a trip by Sampan or junk. There are two ways or the trip; an ordinary circuit and a formal pilgrimage. In the case of the latter three junks are prepared, one for the priests one for visitors, single or a party, one more for cooking.

"Oto-gui" a rite of offering some small dumplings at the shrine frequented by the sacred crows, is an exceptionally interesting function. But for persons pressed for time the former is advisable. The circuit occupies 5 hours with a favorable breeze and current. Setting out from the quay to the westward about 13 chō bring one to **Hijiri Saki**. Here two curious rocks stand in the water off the shore. The vicinity of this place is so pretty that visitors will loath to leave it. Proceeding about 5 chō the delightful valley of **Sugino-ura** soon comes into sight. This is a vast valley protected by beautiful hills covered with very quaint old pines. The hills, forests, bamboo brakes, and other foliage above, throw their shadow in the water below as well as the fishermen's huts on the beach: all the scenery of this place is a never ending source of pleasure. On the western side of the beach stands a shrine **Sugino-ura Jinsha**

dedicated to Sokotsu-wadatsu-mi-no-Mikoto. This is the first of those seven shrines of pilgrimage. About 2 chō up the valley is a clear spring named "**Kon-go-sui**" (diamond water).

"**Tsutsumiga-ura**" noted historically as the place where, about 335 years ago, the troop of Mōri first landed to assault the Sue clan. In the eastern corner is shrine of **Tsutsumi-ura Jinsha** dedicated to Shi-o tsuchi-no-Okina, a royal vassal who exerted himself loyally for the Emperor Jimmu.

On the next beach is the second shrine **Takano-su Jinsha** dedicated to Soko-zutsu-o-no Mikoto.

Koshiboso-ura Jinsha, the third shrine dedicated to Nakatsu-wadatsumi-no-Mikoto. From this place the sea opened and the most exquisite views over the Inland Sea meet to the gage.

Ojari-ura this is situated just on the opposite side of the island to the Great Shrine. Steep rocks slope abruptly down to the water. All the shores from this place to Kago Saki, about 5 miles in length, consist of stones and rocks of curious shapes.

Then proceed to **Ao-nori-ura**, in this beach the fourth shrine **Ao-nori Jinsha** dedicated to Nakatsutsu-o-no Mikoto is located. In the centre of the valley **Ao-no-ri kawa**, a clear stream, murmurs down to the sea. About 13 cho up from the shore is a noted field named **Takayasuga-Hara** where, Sue Harukata, leader of the clan committed suicide with his servants by stabbing himself with a sword.

Yabu Saki, the most pleasant of all, Many curious rocks stand very fantastically in the water; on one of which is perched a shrine.

The will birds fly about over the valley and sing their songs in the woods and the water birds sail proudly on the calm bosom of the bay. The shape of the mountains, the color of the water, the forms of clouds, and the tints and shadows of the woods, are all romantic and enchanting.

Yamashiro Hama the beach of the fifth shrine, which dedicated to Uwatsu-wada-tsumino-Mikoto, is also a very pretty place, **Kogō Saki** is the southern promontory of the island. The immense rocks, sloping down very steeply, seem like a hanging screen. This place is also noted for early cherry blossom. About 30 chō farther is.

Suya ura; it has a very vast valley and spacious garden, about 1670 tsubo wide, coming down to the shore. In the beach is a spring which flows at ebb tide and for its clearness the fishermen draw its water for drinking. In this park is the sixth shrine **Suya-ura Jinsha**, dedicated to Uwa-tsu-tsu-o-no-Mikoto.

Mitokoura is a very beautiful beach where last shrine, **Mito Jinsha** dedicated to Ichi-Kishima Himeno-Mikoto, is located.

Naiji Iwa A very curious rock towered up in the water. About 700 years ago a noble man Da'nagon Sane Sada stayed in this island to pay worship to the temple. And when he was going to start for home, a favorite maid of honor, named Ariko, who was known as the master hand for playing the Mandoline, came to the rock to see him off and they were very reluctant to part. After that this rock was called Naiji Iwa.

The next beach is Amino-ura, a delightful resort in summer for sea bathing.

Passing the front of the Great Shrine the circuit is completed.



Sacred Deer.

All over the island a large number of sacred deer wander freely about they are tame enough to feed from the hands of visitors. It is partly for the sake of these gentle animals that no dogs are allowed

on the island. An old man who is now living in Ōtake, a village about 8 miles distance from here, once lived in this island for his business. During his stay here he petted the deer very much, and sparing a part of his daily earnings for their favorite food. The docile beings never forget the voice of their patron, so that whenever he calls loudly all the deer within reach of his voice dash toward him in large herds. It is most interesting to see. The man will willingly accept the invitation to gather the deer at any time, if his travelling expence are paid.



Illuminations.

360 stone lanterns, standing along the shore, form a line of half a mile or more in length. They are lighted at some of the festivals, or at any time on payment of a fixed charge. At high tide the effect is splendid.

The myriads of lights reflected in the calm water below are like a scene in dreamland.



THE MIKADO HOTEL, MIYAJIMA, JAPAN.

Occupies the Finest Position and overlooking the
Inland Sea.

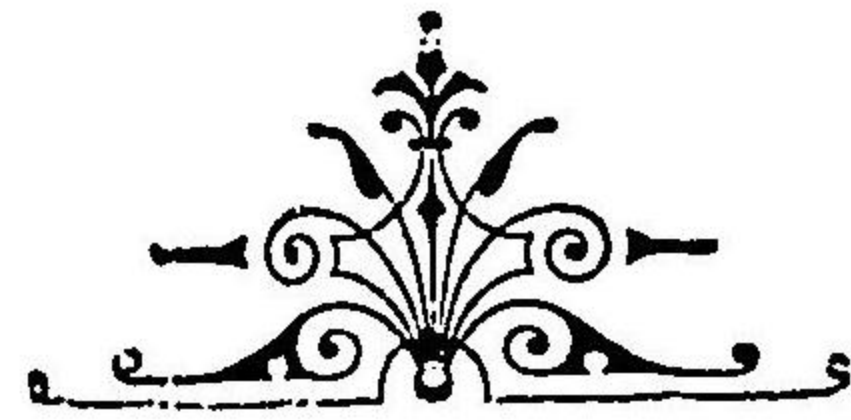
Fine Bathing, Boating, Fishing, and Tennis Court,
etc. Several Bungalows Suitable for Families attached to
the Hotel, All Trains and incoming Steamers Met.

Evelly satisfaction to the Tourist is Guaranteed.

Excellent cuisine and Moderate Rates.

F. KASHIKUMA.

Manager.



館旅

みかどホテル

安藝宮島

大元公園内白雲洞

山陽線宮島驛前

みかどホテル待合所

宮島棧橋前

みかどホテル待合所

(待合所ト本店間私設電話ノ設ケアリ)

THE "KAMEFUKU" HOTEL,

THREE STORIED BUILDING ON THE BEACH,

カメフクホテル

WITH APPOINTMENT FOR THE SERVICE OF

H. M. I. J. NAVY

AND

AGENT OF OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

BRANCH OFFICE KAMEFUKU,

JUST CLOSE THE MIYAJIMA STATION

AGENT OF

INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING COMPANY.

館  旅

安藝宮島海岸通

星出物事

吉久やしがひ

JAPANESE INN.

HIGASHIYA.

AND

PRODUCTION SHOP.

Fine Arts, Attractive Wooden Ware, etc.

BEACH STREET, MIYAJIMA.

美術彫刻品宮島物産

星出商店

旅館

龜

福

安藝宮島海岸通

帝國軍艦御用達
大阪商船會社代理店

山陽線宮島驛前

内國通運株式會社取引店

龜福支店

T. HYŌTŌ,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
 UNDER THE
PATRONAGE OF THE MAIN TEMPLE.
 Applied the Art of Foreign New Style.
 Attend to the Call at any Time.

BEACH STREET, MIYAJIMA.

兵頭寫眞館

嚴島神社御用
 新式歐米技術應用

價格低廉

何時ニテモ出張ノ命ニ應ス

安藝宮島海岸通り

御旅館

錦水館

安藝宮島海岸通り

支店海岸通り

錦水館産物販賣部

JAPANESE INN

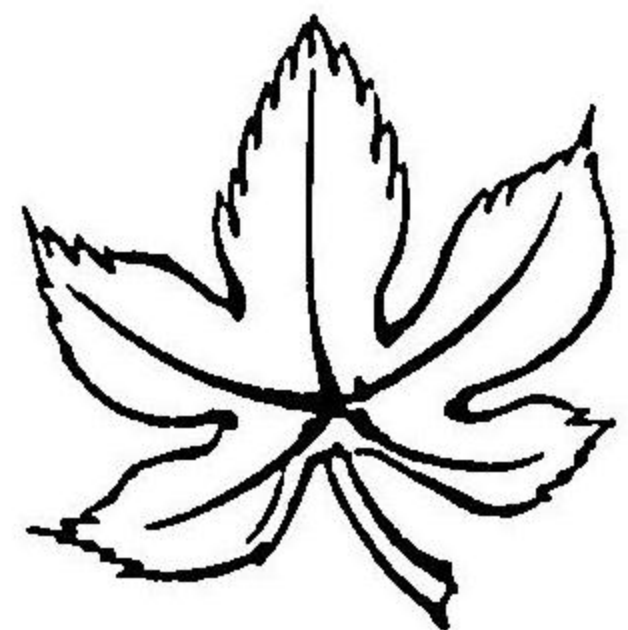
KINSUI KWAN.

BRANCH SHOP.

ALL PRODUCTION OF WOODEN WARE.

Beach Street, Miyajima.

じ谷 もみ 巖 島



所合待川當前驛島宮線陽山

館 旅

店 本 川 當

所合待川當 前橋棧島巖

TOKAWA HOTEL,

MOMIJIDANI (MAPLE PARK).

MIYAJIMA.

Clean-Rooms. Healthful Location.

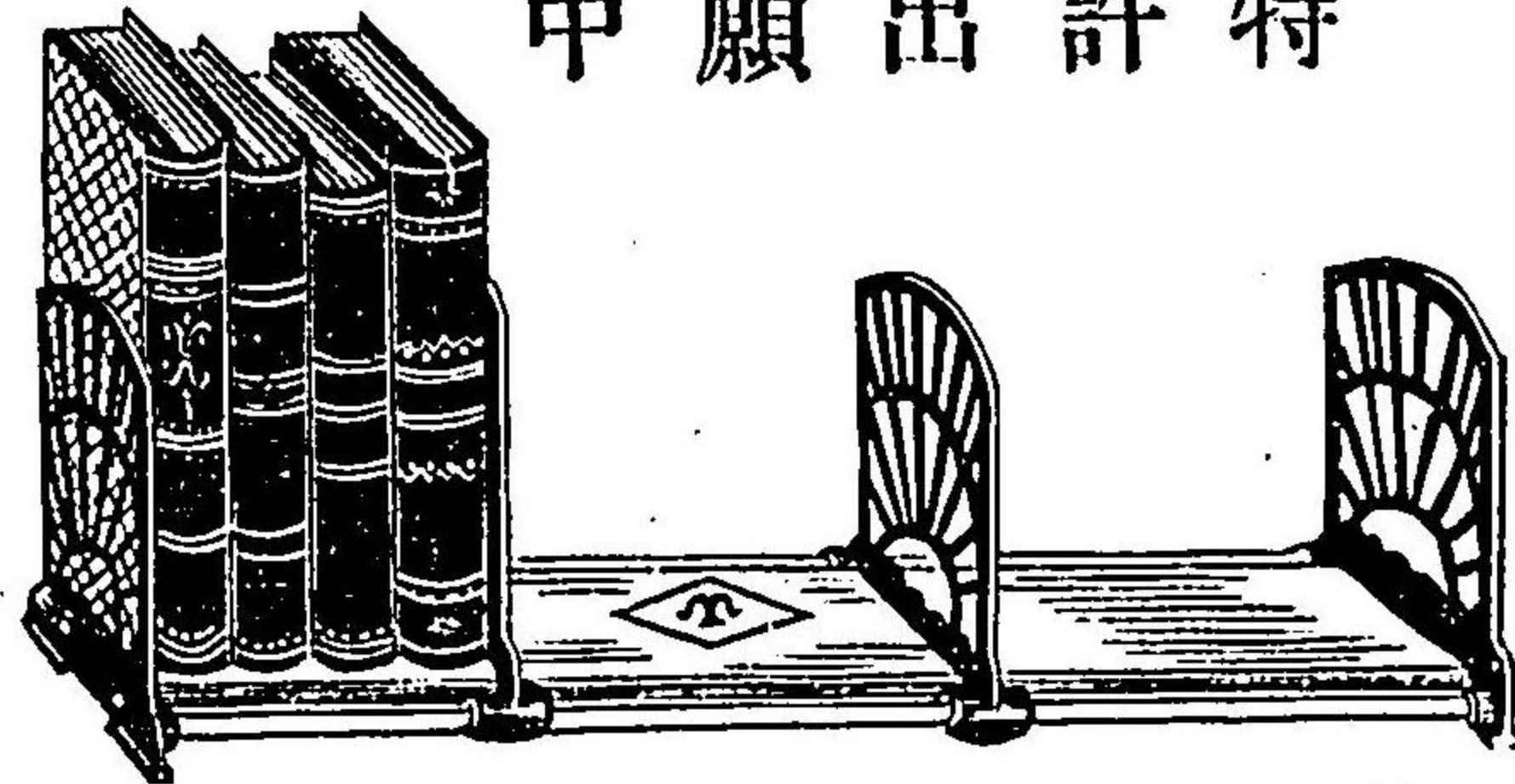
ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT AND EVERY ATTENTION FOR
CONVENIENCE OF GUESTS.

CHARGE MODERATE.

Waiting Rooms, { Just in Front the Miyajima Strtion.
Close by the Pier of the Island.

式一具文等高的械機

中願出許特

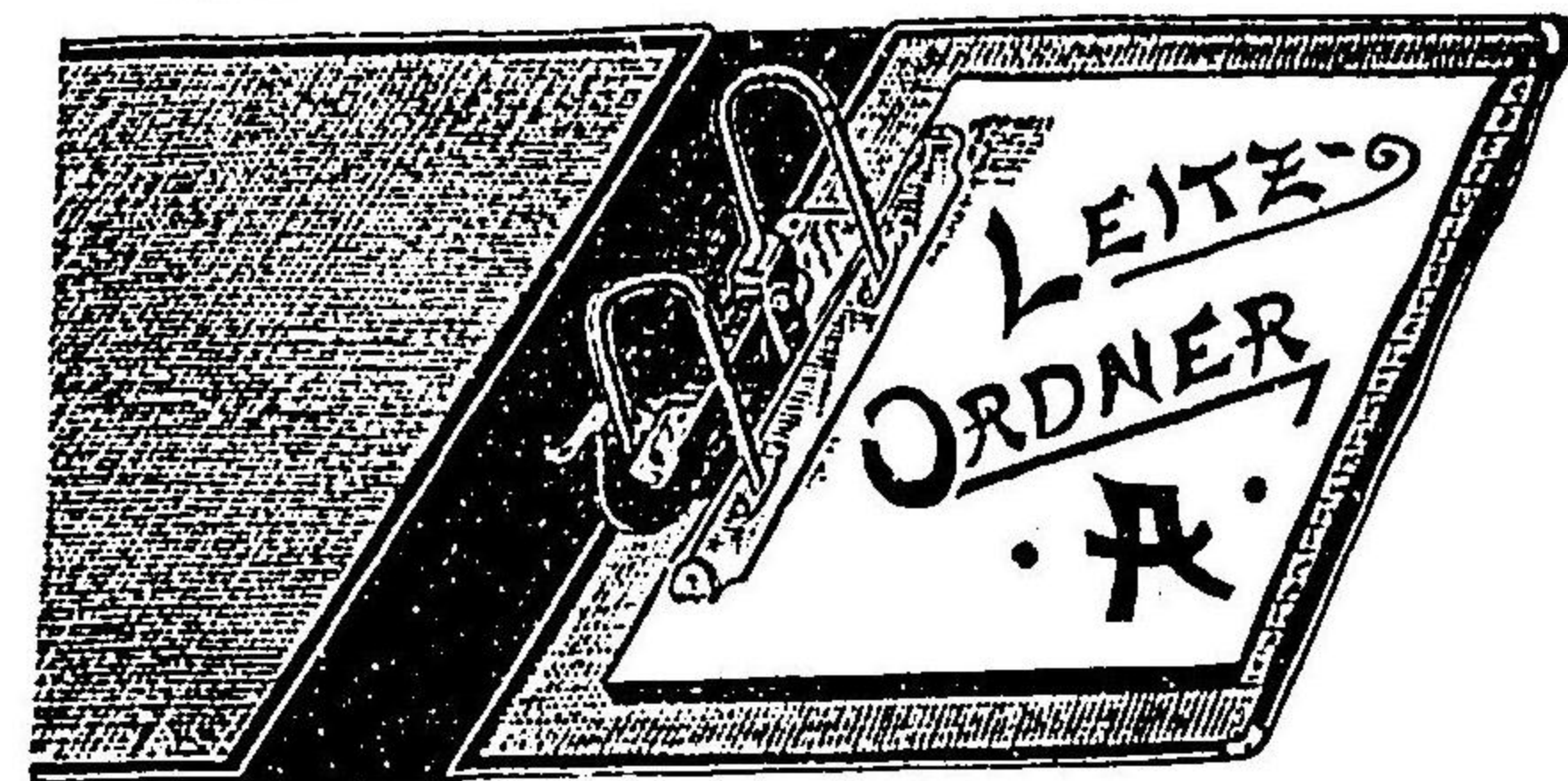


●尙書類綴及高等文房具種々の目錄有之御申越次第送呈可仕候●

●自動帳簿立

法	寸
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寸	五市
分六寸五	高

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ニモニ廣トノリク製ナ
適事シ狭異帳又美ニメ
ス務テ自ナ簿普麗テル



●ライツ印書類綴

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形裁半紙半

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目町市

社 輝 明

〔○五五話電〕

和 直 歐 米
歐 輸 米
諸 入 文
印 販 房
刷 賣 具

宮島産物商

安藝宮島

棧橋通り

福田商店

ALL WOODEN WARE,

Produced in the

ISLAND.

FUKUDA, SHŌTEN.

Pier Street, Miyajima.

宮島産物商

安藝宮島

土井商店

海岸通り

DOI, SHŌTEN.

SHOP,

OF

All Production of this Island.

Beach Street, Miyajima.

宮島產物商

安藝宮島棧橋前

一木貞吉

美術彫刻竹木細工
優美高尚ノ卷煙草入
美麗ナル婦人用卸入

意匠嶄新ナル玩具品
天然風雅ノ室内裝飾品
進物ニ最モ適セル宮島細工
一切

S. ICHIKI.

PRODUCTION SHOP.
CARVING CIGAR CASE,
TASTEFUL BUTTON BOX,
ATTRACTIVE TOYS,
and all Wooden Ware.
NEAR THE PIER STATION MIYAJIMA.

宮島產物 萬 卸及 小賣

安藝
宮島海岸通

(神社東入口)

勝田萬助商店

教育玩具
新案特許
製造元
智惠輪拔
智惠珠輪拔

M. KATSUTA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
ALL PRODUCTION OF MIYAJIMA,
AND
MANUFACTORY
OF
THE PATENTED NEW DESIGN EDUCATIONAL
PUZZLE.
BEACH STREET, NEAR THE BIG STONE TORII,
MIYAJIMA.

宮島產物^{木細工}卸問屋

川

廣島縣安藝國宮島幸町

川口伊兵衛

振替貯金口座東京三八二五番

PRODUCTION STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I. KAWAGUCHI.

Saiwai-cho, Miyajima, Aki.

Saving Exchange

Tokyo 8325.

宮島產物卸問屋

海軍兵學校御用達

今 佐々木助三郎

安藝國宮島

字大町(塔ノ岡西下)

S. SASAKI.

PRODUCTION STORE.

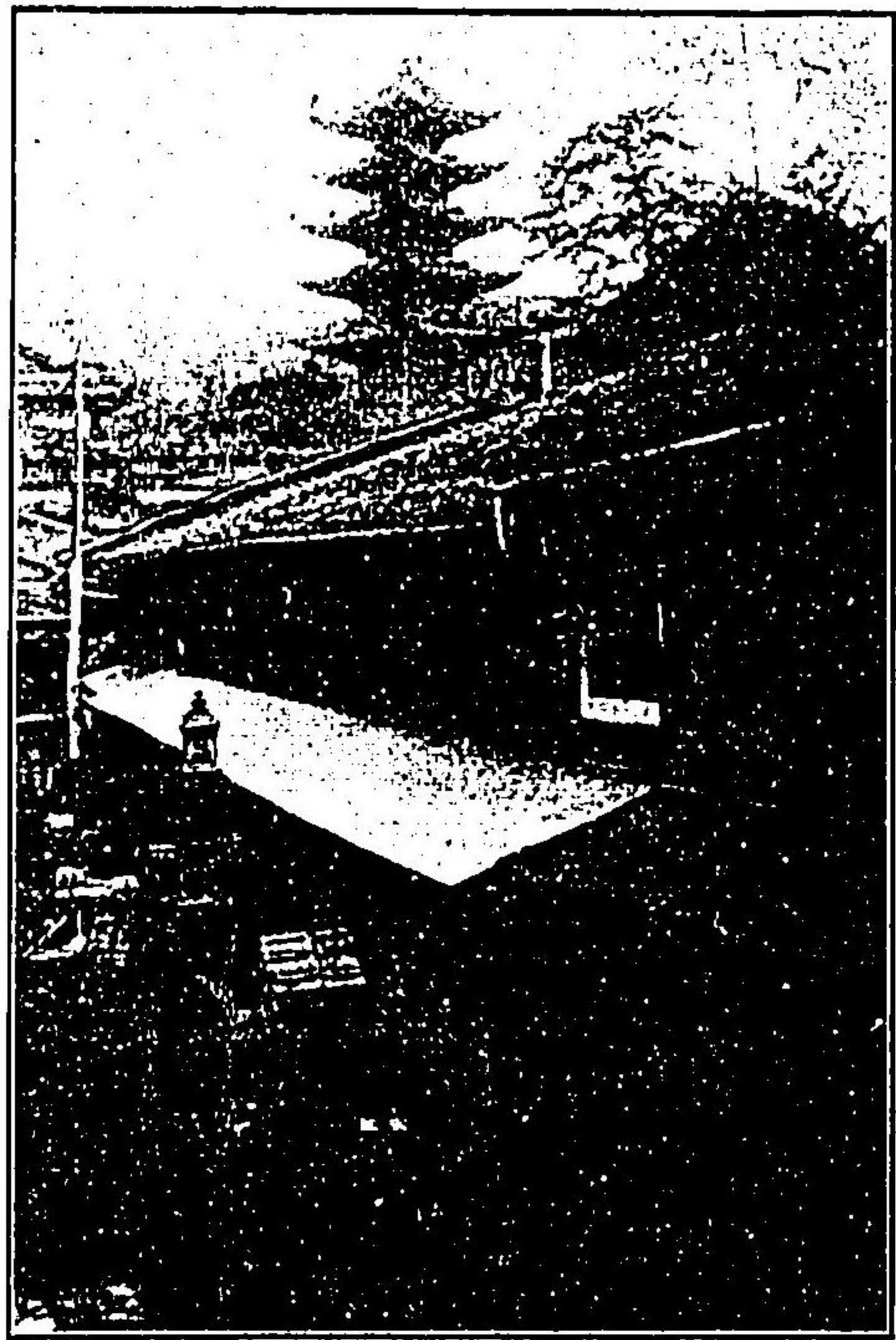
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CONTRACTOR TO THE

NAVAL COLLEGE.

Omachi, Miyajima.

屋 卸 產 物 心 宮 島 雜 貨 荒 物

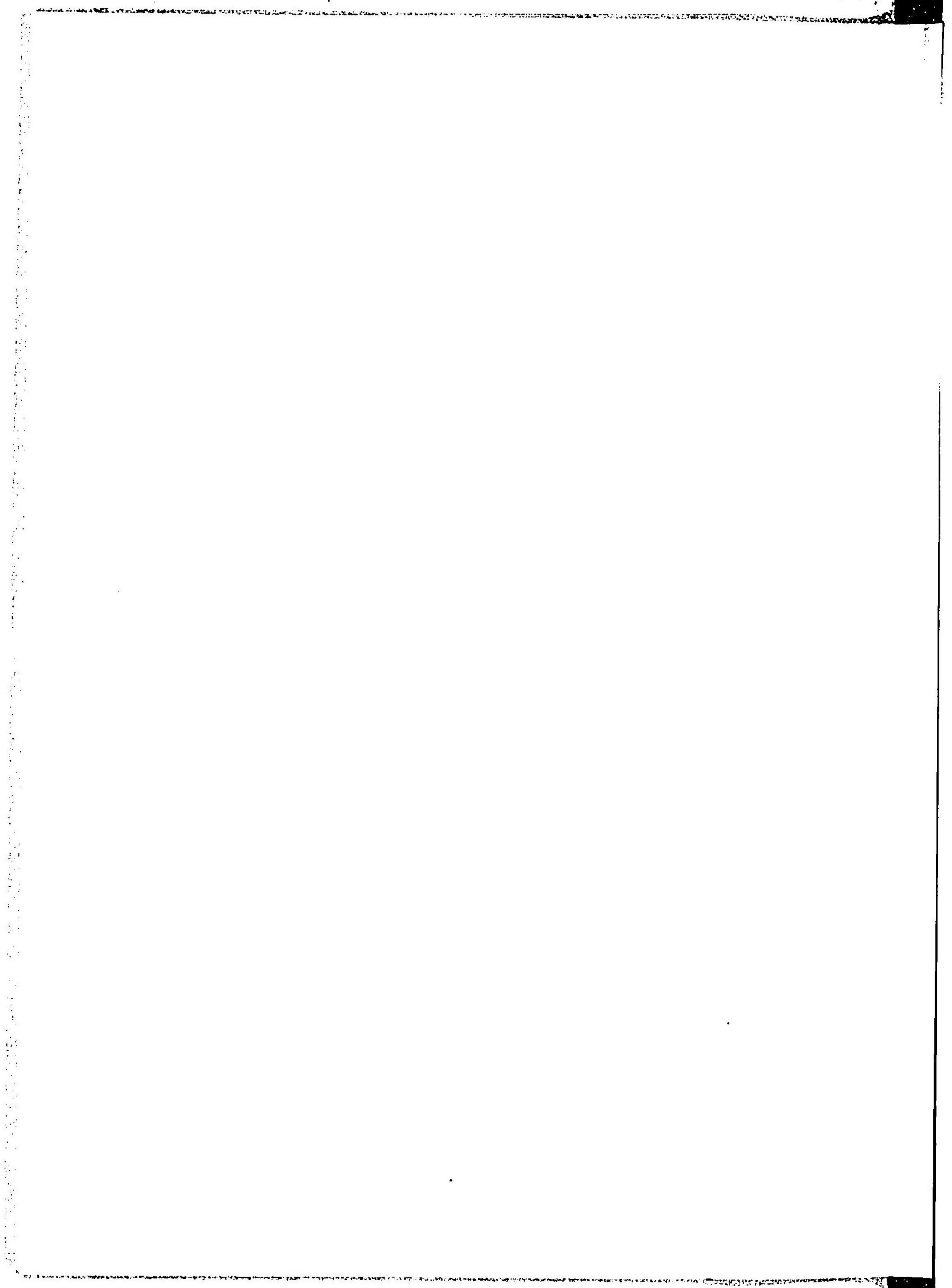


安藝國宮島字幸町
宮 鄉 忠 兵 衛

振替貯金 東京三三六六一
大阪四二六六七
電 略 (ミヤチウ)

C. MIYAZATO.
WHOLE SALE.

OF
Coase Ware, Curios, Wooden Ware.
A Distinctive Type, Produced in this Island.
Saiwai-cho. Miyajima.
SAVING EXCHANGE { Tokyo, 3761.
Osaka, 4267.
Telegraphic Address, "Miya chū."



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巖島案内記

国立国会図書館

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特45-109

巖島案内記

岡本 織人/編

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