

和英
西文
須磨めくり

蝸牛窟發行

見渡せは

眺むれは

見れは

須磨の秋



現光寺及芭蕉塚
Genkoji and Bashomuka.

英文
挿入

須磨案内

巡覽の導き

須磨の名所を探らんとする遊客は、山陽鐵道の須磨停車場を起點とし、西と東の二途に分ちて巡らるゝを便宜とす。

西の方

西の方を巡るには、停車場前を北に突き當りて國道を西に向はるべし。兩側は人家にして稍々市街の狀を爲し、北は一帶の高き臺地ありて内外人の別莊多く、南は鐵道線路を隔て、一面の海なり。人家の漸く盡くる所左に海月館といふ旅館あり、其西に小川あり、北手の山間より流れて海に入る之を一の谷川とす。この川を溯れば源平つゝ、じ咲きわ

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けの趾あり。川を渡れば右は古松の森林にして左は清き海邊あり、白砂青松風光明媚、須磨の勝景は實にこの地を最とす。殊にこゝは御料地にして幸に富豪の私有とならず、漁夫も憩ふべく、貧生も往くべし、亦た皇澤の一端なり。御料地の北手の高地には安徳天皇内裏趾と傳へたる古跡あり。この邊の海岸は戦ひの濱と唱へ源平當年の激戦地と稱す。御料地の中に二小川あり。二の谷川といひ三の谷川といふ、何れも平素水涸れて認め難し。二の谷と三の谷との間の松樹の中に隠見するものは保養院あり、海水温浴場をも設備したる高等の旅館なり。保養院の上にある宏壯の建築物は須磨浦療病院なり、醫學士鶴崎平三郎氏の創建する所にして専ら呼吸器病者を收療し、其の名聲は既に世の定評あり。三の谷の西街道の右手に敦盛塔あり、其の前に敦盛樓ありて名物敦盛蕎麥を賣る、十數年前までは古雅なる一茅屋に過ぎ

ざりしも、今は赤壁高樓時勢と共に其の觀を改めたり。更に西すれば頓て國境に達すべし、攝津播磨兩國の境界にして川あり、境川といふ、この邊は熊谷平山一二のかけを競ひたる所なりと。川の彼方は鹽屋村といひ明石郡垂水村に屬し亦た海岸の一勝地なり、其の地に在るピイチハウスホテルは外客の旅館なりといふ。

停車場より國道を往きて境川に達し、是より海岸に出で、更に東に向ひ停車場に引き返へすべし。この間砂清く水澄み、殊に一帶の松林其の西北を覆ひ、冬は暖に夏は涼しく實に爽絶快絶の樂土たり。以上之を西一半の巡覽とす。

東の方

停車場前を北に突き當り國道を東に取りて進むべし。道の南に須磨郵便電信局あり電話をも取り扱へり。其の正面道を隔てたる森の中

に村・上・帝の社あり、社の後に琵琶の達人師長公の塚あり、森の形は琵琶に擬したりといふ、社前に古松の遺株あり、是れ都戀しき片枝松の遺蹤なり。社の西の路を北に登れば老松の茂みあり、其の中に關守稻荷の社あり。これより國道に還り更に東に進み、警察分署の前を過ぐれば川あり。路守川といひ又千鳥川といふ、その附近は古への關屋の趾なりと傳ふ。川に沿ひたる寺を現光寺といふ、山門に芭蕉翁の碑あり、本堂の傍に似雲の風月庵の跡あり。現光寺の西手の路を北に進めば須磨寺に到るべし。

須磨寺は福祥寺と稱する古刹なり、境内には平敦盛の首塚あり、若木の櫻あり、源義經の腰掛松の枯木あり、辨慶の鐘あり、本堂の傍なる敦盛堂には敦盛の木像を祭れり、又寺の寶物としては青葉の笛等あり、近來境内外に櫻梅などを植わて遊園地とし、又廣き運動場をも設けて散策の

好適地たり。寺の背後より西に亘りたる一帯の山脈を後の山といひ其の高きものを鐵拐山とし鉢伏山とす。山麓一帯の平地は之を上野といふ、この間山海の眺望に富む、村立須磨尋常高等小學校、私立須磨浦尋常小學校は皆この平野の中に在り。

須磨寺の山門を出で西北を望めば扇の松あり、東を望めば行平卿の月見山あり。月見山の西には精神病院あり、この邊の山路を北に進めば約一里にして田井畑村の厄除八幡宮に到るべし。其の沿道一帯は松林にして夏の如きは實に清涼の仙區たり、健脚の客は宜しく一往を試みらるべし。

須磨寺の山門を南に出で、國道に至る、其の間平の重衡の腰掛松の趾あり。國道を少しく東に進めば北に源三位頼政の薬師堂あり。舊家前田氏の庭内には菅公手植の松あり、菅の井の清泉あり、其の後には官

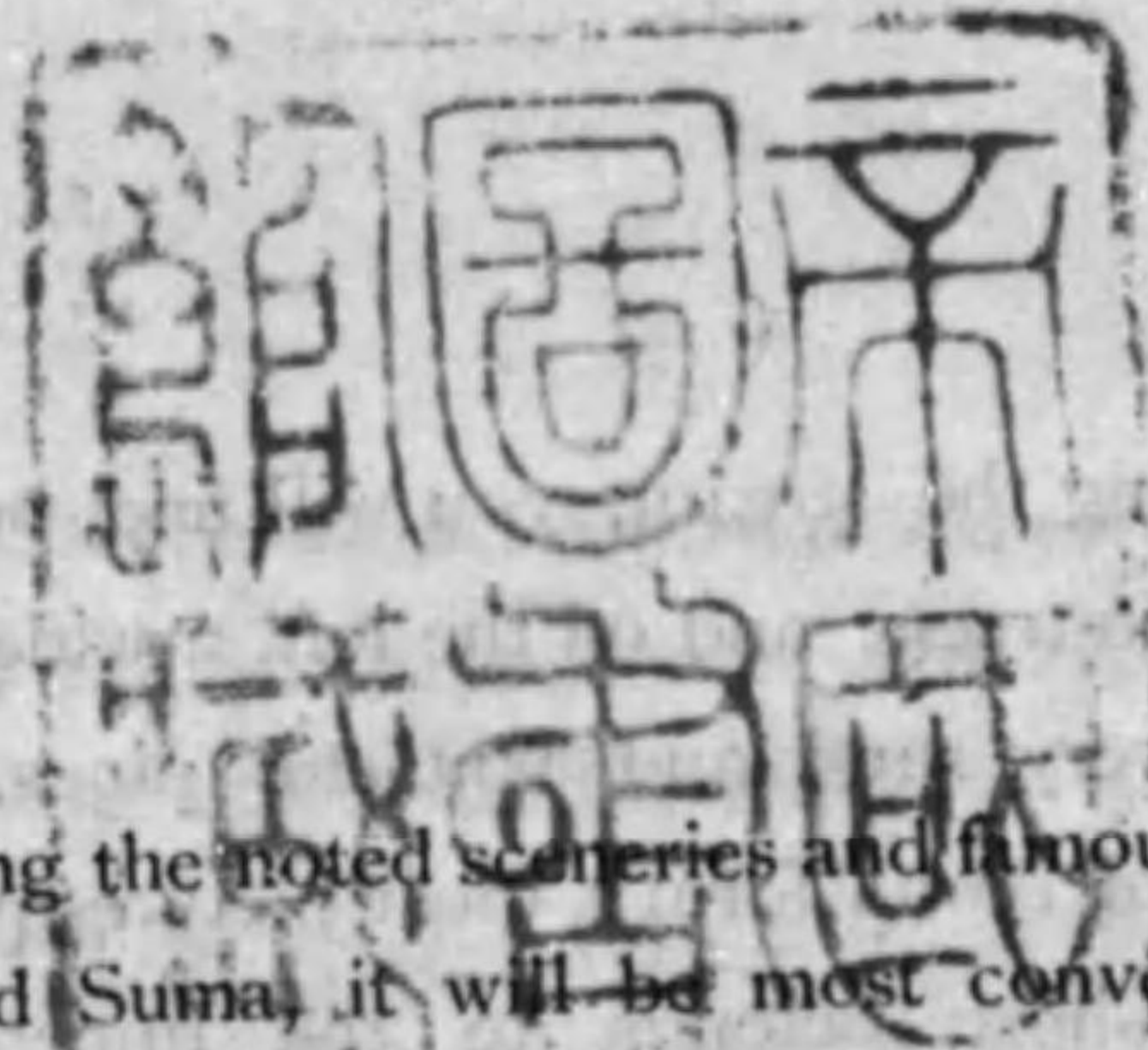
幣中社長田の神社の舊跡たる長田社あり。其の東に松風村雨堂あり。この附近の人家往々竹簾を垂るゝを見る。是れ須磨内裏の故風なりといふ。松風村雨堂より國道に下り少しく西して更に海岸に向へば綱敷天神の社あり、其の側に諏訪の社あり。其の南は則海岸にして松樹多し、海風に應じて其の枝多く東方に向へり之を磯馴松といふ。この間富人の別荘多し、而して大阪住友家の別荘は其の建築最も完備したりとの稱あり。磯馴松の間を東に進めば神戸市駒が林の地に達すべし。其の間行平卿の衣掛松ありしも今は其の遺株をも存せず。須磨の土産は行平卿の縁緒を織ぎたる須磨焼あり、須磨の名木松櫻などより製したる吟谷の細工あり、磯馴味噌あり、若木の櫻漬あり、大抵價低くして興高く以て遊覧の紀念に供せらるべきなり。

以上須磨巡覽の大要なり、遊客尙左の略圖を参照せらるべし。

A
GUIDE BOOK
TO
SUMA.

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IN visiting the noted sceneries and famous ruins in and around Suma, it will be most convenient for the visitors to divide the region into two sections, East and West, the starting point being Suma Station.

The Western Section.

Starting from the Station, go straight towards the north along the road, at the end of which turn to the west. Then you will find yourself on the public highway, on each side of which stands a row of cottages.

Glancing towards the north, you will catch sight of pretty villas belonging to both foreigners and natives, while the south is wide open to the calm and smooth sea, where the white sails are seen gliding gayly along, reflecting their graceful forms upon the waters. At the furthest corner of the unpretending street stands an inn by the name of Kaigetsukan, to the west of which runs a small stream, the Ichinotani-gawa.

NOTE—Higher up the stream, the valley abounds in azaleas, whose graceful red and white flowers bloom in May.

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On crossing the stream, you will find, on the right, a group of pine-trees; and on the left, a wide sea-shore, where the silvery sand and fantastic pines, with the distant island of Awaji form a most picturesque scenery.

The sea-shore belongs to the Imperial Estate, but is open to the public; and here, even the poorest villagers can enjoy themselves.

An elevated tract of land, to the north of the Imperial Estate, is the old site of the Temporary Palace of the Emperor Antoku. Tradition says that in this neighbourhood, bloody battles were fought between the clans of Genji and Heike. Within the bounds of the Imperial Estate can be seen the two streams, the Ichinotani-gawa and the Ninotani-gawa, but their beds are always dry.

The pretty buildings, seen through the green branches of the pines between Ichinotani and Ninotani, are the hotel Hoyōin; here salt water bath can be had. The magnificent building at a short distance above the Hoyōin, is Sumaura-Ryobyoin (Lit. The Hospital of Suma Bay). This hospital was established by Mr. Heizaburō Tsurusaki, a graduate of the

Medical College of the Imperial University. It enjoys a high reputation as a resort for sufferers from consumption and other bronchial affections.

Proceeding further west from Sannotani, you will find, on the right, a stone pagoda known as Atsumori-Tō.

NOTE.—Atsumori was a very young general of the Heike family. The pathetic circumstances of his gallant death is still remembered with the deepest sympathy.

The fine building, in front of the pagoda, is Atsumori-Rō, where the famous *soba* is sold.

NOTE.—*Soba* is made of the dough of fine buckweat flour. It is cut into threadlike pieces, boiled and eaten with soup.

Still further west, a stream called the Sakai-gawa marks the borders of Settsu and Harima.

It is said that in this vicinity, Kumagae and Hirayama, rival generals of the Genji family, vied with each other to be the first in scaling the western gate of the besieged castle of the enemy.

The village, with a charming prospect, on the opposite side of the stream, is Shioya-mura, where stands Beach House Hotel, a hotel well accommodated for Europeans. Passing the front of Shioya Station, take the public highway to the Sakai-gawa, and then

come back to Suma Station. The shore between the stream and Suma Station, having, to its north-west, a land overgrown with evergreen pines, furnishes an excellent resort both in winter and summer.

The Eastern Section.

Coming back to Suma Station, go on to the north along the road, at the end of which turn to the east. On the right hand, there stands the Suma Post and Telegraphic Office, with telephonic accommodations. Just opposite the office, stands the Temple of the Emperor Murakami, embowered in trees. At the back of the temple, there is the tomb of Muronaga, an expert *biwa* player. In front of the temple, there still remains an old pine-tree called *Miyako-koishiki-katayeda-no-matsu*.

NOTE.—Tradition has it that this pine-tree was so enchanted by the melody of Muronaga's *biwa* that, unwilling to part with him, all the branches of the tree turned to one side, pointing towards the capital, where the artist had gone.

Stepping up to the north from the western path of the temple, you will find *Sekimori-Inari* (Lit. The god of rice, guarding the barrier).

Now turning back to the public road, and proceeding further east, you will notice a stream by the name of

the Chimori-gawa or Chidori-gawa, the vicinity of which is said to have been the site of a barrier where guards were stationed to examine passports.

The shrine on the bank of the Chidori-gawa, is called Genkeiji, inside the gate of which stands a stone tablet dedicated to Bashō, and near the main edifice, the secluded cottage Fugetsu-an, built, by Jiun.

NOTE.—Bashō and Jiun were both famous poets, who spent most of their lives in travelling for pleasure.

Taking the path west of Genkeiji, and going towards the north, you come to the shrine of Suma-Dera. In the precinct of the shrine, will be found *Taira-no-Atsumori-no-Kubizuka* (Lit. The tomb of Atsumori, where his head is buried), *Wakagi-no-Sakura* (Lit. The cherry-tree ever young and never grows old), *Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune-no-Koshikake-no-Matsu* (Lit. The pine-tree, under which Yoshitsune took a rest,) *Benkei-no-Tsurigane* (Lit. The hanging bell carried by Benkei.)

NOTE.—Yoshitsune was a famous Genji general, distinguished for his strategem.

Benkei was a vassal of Yoshitsune, famous for his remarkable physical strength.

In Atsumori-Dō, near the principal edifice of the shrine, is installed a wooden image of Atsumori. Among

the relics of Suma-Dera may be mentioned *Aoba-no-Fue*, a famous flute used by Atsumori. Recently, cherry-trees and plum-trees have been planted in the enclosure of the shrine, thus furnishing a large pleasure-ground to the visitors.

A range of hills, running to the west from behind the temple, is called the *Ushiro-no-yama*, the highest of which are Tekkaizan and Hachibuse-yama. The vast plain at the foot of the range is called Uyeno, where two primary schools are established.

Immediately after passing through the gate of the Suma-Dera you will notice, in the north-east, *Ōgino-Matsu* (Lit. A fan-shaped pine-tree); and in the east, *Yukihira-no-Tsukimi-yama* (Lit. The hill on which the famous poet and nobleman Yukihira admired the moon). In the west of Tsukimi-yama, a lunatic asylum is established. At a distance of about three miles to the north of the range, lies Taikata-mura, where is found *Yakuyoke-Hachimangu* (Lit. evil-repelling god of war).

NOTE.—The temple is crowded with pilgrims, who believe that by offering prayers to the god, all evils will be kept off.

After passing through the gate of Suma-Dera, turn to the south, there you will find yourself on the public road. Then proceeding a little to the east, you will find, on the left, *Genzammī-Yorimasa-no-Yakushi-Dō*, a Buddhist temple erected by Yorimasa.

NOTE.—Yorimasa was a famous archer and general of the Genji family.

Yakushi is a name given to *Nyorai*, who is the mitigator of man's sufferings; and *Nyorai* is the highest title of honour given to Buddha.

What is called *Kankō-Teuye-no-Matsu* (Lit. The pine-tree planted by Kankō personally), is found in the court-yard of Mr. Mayeda, an ancient family of the place.

NOTE.—Kankō was a court noble and very able statesman, who was slandered and exiled.

An old well, known by the name of *Suganoi*, is also found there.

NOTE.—It is said that the water drawn from this well was given to Kankō, during his short stay at this village.

To the east of the well, you will see *Matsukaze Murasame-Dō*.

NOTE.—Matsukaze and Murasame were sisters, employed in drawing salt water for the manufacture of salt. They had formed some connection with the court noble Yukihira.

In some houses of the neighborhood, you will notice bamboo blinds hanging at the windows through all the seasons. The custom has been handed down for centuries from the time, when there was a temporary Imperial Palace at Suma, and the nobles used the villagers' cottages for their residences.

Coming down from the Matsukaze-Murasame-Dō to the public high way, go a little to the west, and then to the sea-shore, where you will see the temple of Tsunashiki-Tenjin. The temple is dedicated to Kankō, who, on his way to Kiushū, got ashore to wait for a fair wind.

NOTE.—The fishermen of the village made for him a round seat of coiled ropes; hence the name *Tsunashiki* or rope-seat.

The shore, to the south of the temple, is closely planted with pine-trees, thier branches mostly pointing towards the east, owing to the sea breeze coming from the west. These pine-trees are called *Sonare-Matsu* (Lit. Procumbent pine-trees).

Among the country-seats found in this vicinity, the finest is that of Mr. Sumitomo, a millionaire of Osaka.

Going still further east, after walking through the procumbent pines, you will reach the village of Komagabayashi, a part of the city of Kōbe.

The following products of Suma will furnish the visitors with nice souvenirs :

Sumayaki, earthenware of very ancient origin.

Ginkoku-no-Saiku, wooden works made of cherry-wood and plum-wood.

Sonare-Miso, a kind of sauce made of wheat, bean and salt.

Wakagino-Sakurasuke, cherry-blossoms, pickled in salt, and taken in the same manner as tea is taken.

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