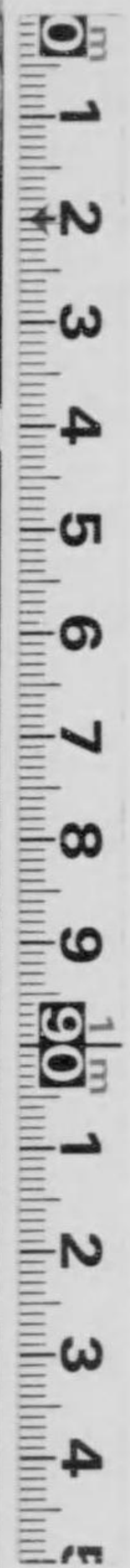


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Bird's-Eye View
of the
FAR EAST.

THE EAST



4/2-75



Bird's-Eye View
of the
FAR EAST.

觀大東極

行發社信通東極



極東大觀發刊の辭

我全土に數十倍せる無限の地域と無量四億萬の大衆とを包容せる善隣禹域は其疆域我邦に隣接し爲に數千年間密接の交通關係を有し其歴史的交流は極めて深きものあり亦現今の國際的關係に於て將た經濟的關係に於ては殊に至重至緊の地位に居り之れが研究は片時も忽にすべからざるは敢て贅言を要せざる處這の宏茫無限なる地域の到る所に天然の豊富なる農産の無限なることは寔に企業上の理想郷と稱すべく其經濟的眞價値の絶大なるものあるは眞に驚嘆せざるを得ざるものあり矣

支那は應に世界的大戰の終極せる今日己に第二のバルカン半島たるべく列強勢力擴張の大試場たるべく將た其經濟的大殺到を見んとするは將に世人の最も痛切に感得する所なるべく支那に於ける經濟戰に勝つ者は世界的勝者たるべく之に反して其之に敗るゝ者は國際的敗軍の將たるの悲境に陥るべきなり

特に彼我兩國の關係は地理的に列國の夫れと同日に論ず可らざるものありて日英同盟條約を首めとし日佛日露の諸協約及び日米間の石井ランシング協定等皆之を承認立證せる所なり然るに今日迄で支那を紹介する書冊寔に少なからずと雖も其大部分は一小局部の片景を賞する紀行文たらざれば乾燥無味なる數字を羅列せる彪大のもの多し亦殊に緊密の關係を有せる邦人の支那研究が往々にして歐米人の夫れに如かざるものあるは同文同種唇齒輔車の關係と地位とを擁せる面目上常に吾曹の最大恨事とする所たり

而して從來支那を紹介するものゝ多くは單に言語文章の上に限られたるを以て實に隔靴搔痒の感あるを慨し著者は其實景現況を寫出して直に世人の感覺に訴へ以て確的に其實狀現景を江湖に紹介せんことを欲し乃ち自ら撮影せるものと且つ幾多苦心の結果に由り漸く蒐集せる諸材料とを集めて之に日英兩國文を以て記述せる最も短明直截的に地理歴史經濟交通等に關する説明を附し加之ならず支那と同時に將來世界列強勢力競争の一大修羅場たる可きの運命を有する南洋各方面の珍重すべき寫眞數十葉を加へ之に附するに精確にして明截なる日英兩文の説明と猶ほ卷尾に善隣禹域の政治教育地理歴史宗教風俗習慣及び經濟的方面の各部に分ち其大略を記述せる數十頁の總説を添加し以て支那及び南洋方面の概括的研究の資料に供し茲に一大美術寫眞帖を編成し極東大觀と題して發刊することゝなれり

從來支那及び南洋方面を紹介するの書冊に乏しからずと雖も前述するが如く精粗其宜しきを得ざるの感なきにあらず然るに我が極東大觀一帖を求めて之を机上に備へなば坐ながらにして支那及び南洋方面の地理歴史宗教風俗習慣及び經濟等の一般を窺知するの資料と爲すべく之を閱讀するの士は必ずや多大の趣味を感得すると同時に亦發明裨益する所も甚だ多かるべきを確信するものなり幸に實業家學者畫伯諸賢等の爲めに參考の資と爲り亦たは之を家庭に備へて子弟教養の料たるを得ば以て著者の本懐とする所たり

大正八年の晩秋

帝都郊外窪莊の僑居に於て

著者 山根倬三 識

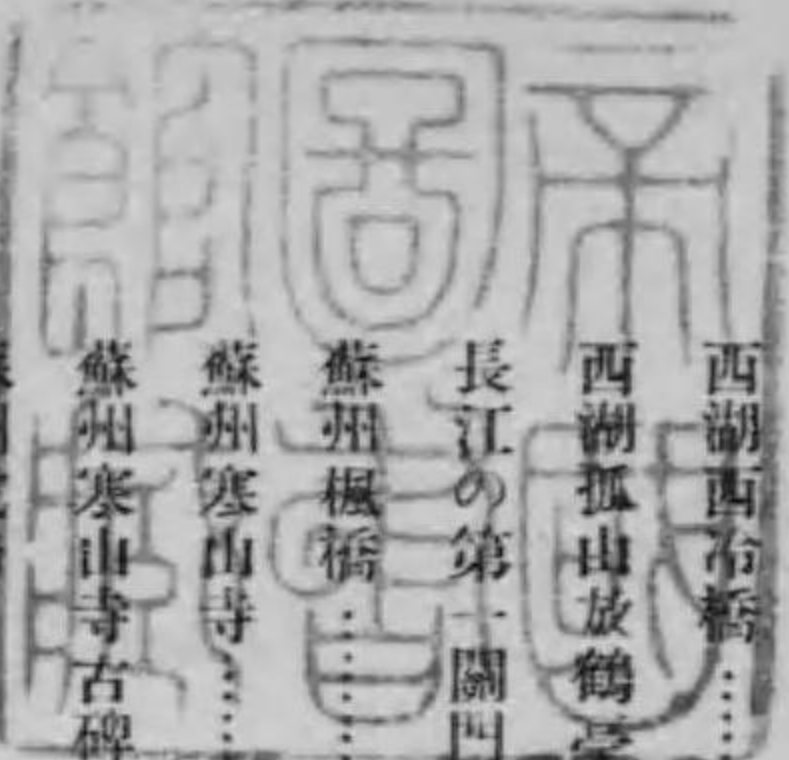
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支那概説 終
南洋概説

上海日本郵船會社碼頭全景

日本郵船會社棧橋は揚子江口より支流黃浦江を測る事十二哩の北岸、米租界に在り、其下流に在るものを滙山碼頭と稱し、上流に在るものをメール碼頭（のり）と稱す。本圖は仍ち是れなり、蓋し上海メール船の定繫場たりしこと久しきが故に、自ら此稱あり。

本碼頭は江流の曲折して三角形をなせる附近に在りて、江水深く大船巨船も自由に繫留することを得、此地區は上海樞要の地にして、圖中の宏壯なる建物は、我日本海運界の覇者たる日本郵船會社上海支店及び其附屬倉庫にして、陸上設備の完成は又稱するに足る。

本社船の此地に寄港する主なるもの左の如し

横濱上海航路	每週二回
阪神上海航路	每週一回
歐洲航路	二週一回
米國航路	三週一回
孟買航路	二週一回
カルカッタ航路	二週一回

Complete View of the Mail Wharf of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Shanghai.

The wharves of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are in the American Concession on the northern bank, some 12 miles up the Huangpu-kiang River, which flows into the Yangtse at its mouth. There are two wharves. The "Huishan Wharf" is the name given to the one higher up the river and the "Mail Wharf" is the other. The name of the "Mail Wharf" is derived from the fact that Shanghai mail steamers have long been accustomed to moor alongside and deliver mail matters thereat. It has been constructed at a place, where the river makes a triangular curve, with a view to furnishing a safe and easy anchorage for even large ocean liners. The vicinity of the wharf is the most important district in Shanghai. Large and spacious buildings seen in the picture are the branch office and the warehouses of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, one of the greatest shipping companies in Japan. The vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha make the following calls at the wharf:—

Yokohama-Shanghai liners	Twice a week.
Osaka-Kobe-Shanghai liners	Once a week.
European service liners	Once every two weeks.
American service liners	Once every three weeks.
Bombay service liners	Once every two weeks.
Calcutta service liners	Once every two weeks.



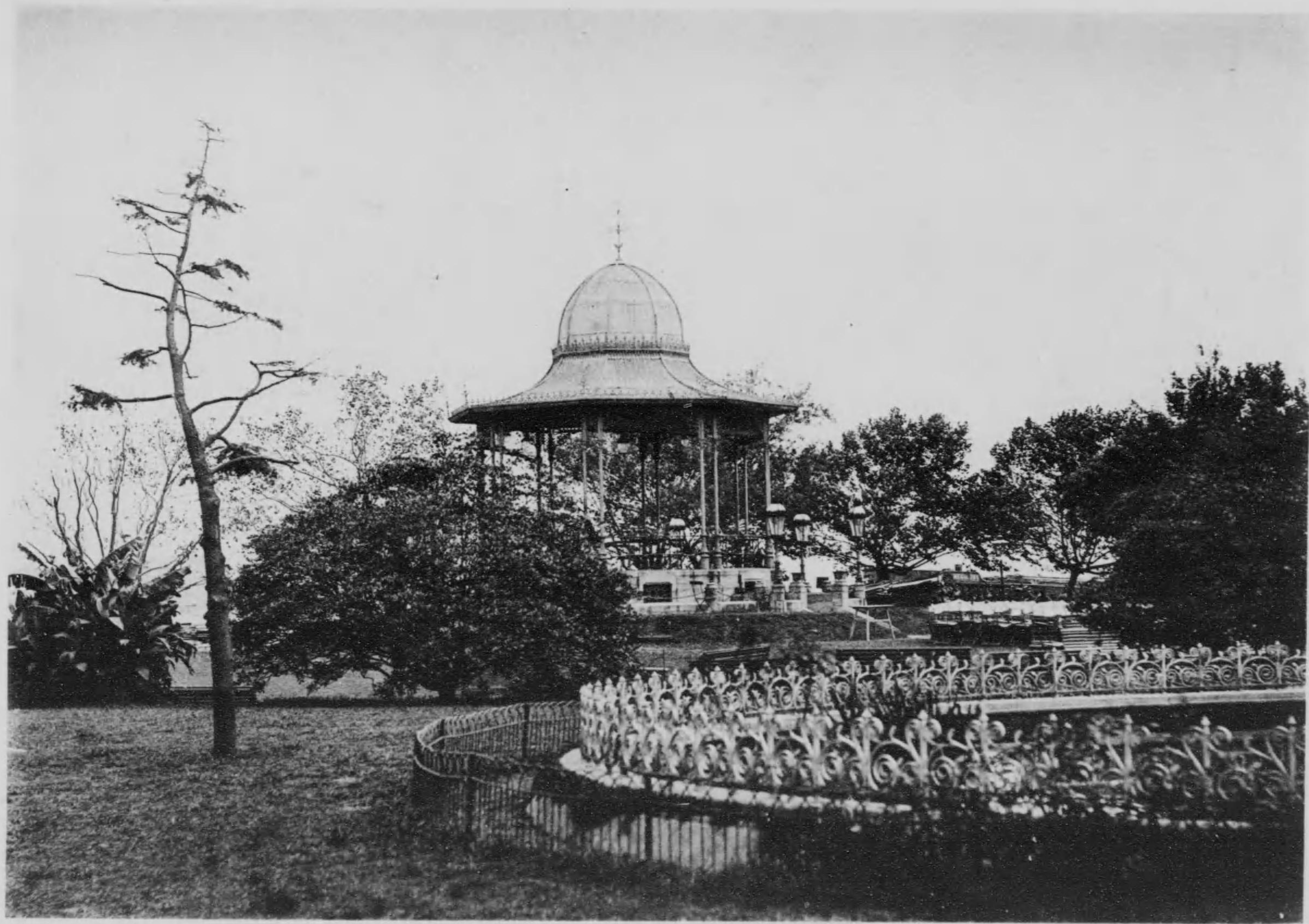


上海公園

電車走り自動車馳する上海唯一雜鬧の市區、ガーアイン・ブリッジを南に渡り、黄浦灘路の左側、蘇州河と黄浦江との會流せる三角岬に、アカシヤの緑深き木蔭に草花咲き匂ひ碧池、苔橋、鳥笑ふて人靜かに緑蔭のベンチに佳人才子の喃喃たる幽邃の仙境あり、上海隨一の公園、バブリック・ガーデインとなす、園の木立の緑を揺かし、靜かなる朝の大氣に包まれて、芝生のベンチに江上の眞帆片帆を眺むる風情も亦一入なり、園中、ゴルドン將軍の紀念像あり、即ち支那近世史を飾る英人最大の誇りなりとす。

Public Garden, Shanghai.

Southward far from the Garden Bridge, the main artery of the Shanghai traffic, and on the left side of the Huanputanlu Road, there is the only public park of Shanghai on the delta made by the confluence of the two rivers of the Soochow and the Huanpu. Thick verdant foliage, many well cultivated flowerbeds, large crystalline fountains and other thousand and one attractions invite people to this Garden. The view of the great river from the park is particularly picturesque. There is in the Garden the Statue of General Gordon, whose name is always associated with the history of modern China.



上海張園

張園は英租界の西、新租界内に在り、ガーデイン・ブロッツデより約三哩、電車の便あり、泉石樹林園中に配置せられ、浮萍色青き池は、數尋の碧を湛へて、鯉魚躍り、清涼自ら至る、苔滑かなる石橋を渡れば、綠蔭人稀に獨り鳥語の靜寂を破るあるのみ、附近に才人佳姬、茶煙衣香の旗亭あり、活動寫眞あり、租界公園の入口に、華人不准進園と掛札せられたるに反抗して作りしものにして、彼等中華の佳姬才人が、散策閑遊の樂園として、上海隨一の仙境たり、富豪張氏が獨力の創築にかゝり、特に四民のため公開せられたるものなり。

Changyuan Garden, Shanghai.

Changyuan, or the Chan Public Garden, is in the new concession, west of the British Concession and three miles from the Garden Bridge. Electric cars will take one there. The garden is the height of oriental landscape-architecture. Well-kept woods; rare, fantastic rocks and stones; deep, tranquil ponds with plentiful fishes; old moss-covered stone bridges—altogether one may enjoy soothing quietness and restfulness here. The garden was laid out by Mr. Chang, a Shanghai millionaire, who, deeply resenting that the Chinese were prohibited to enter the public garden in the Foreign Concessions, opened this place to the general public, which has become their most favored haunt. Near the garden, there are fashionable restaurants, cafés, cinematograph halls and other shows.





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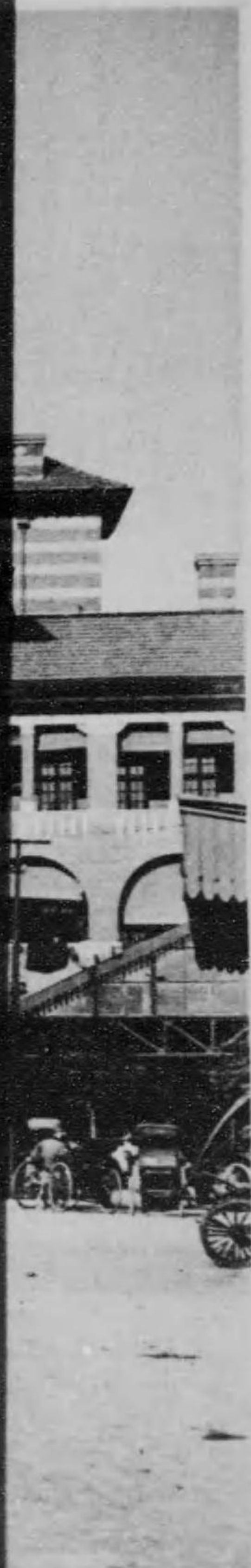
滬寧鐵路は上海より南京に通ずる百力十三哩を包含す、元來英人の建設に係りたるものなれども、今は國有鐵道の一として、政府の手にあり、一八九七年初めて之が敷設に着手し、一九〇八年に至りて、漸く開通の運びに達したるものなり、午後一時五分、上海發の最大急行車に乗せば、同七時既に南京に着すべし、食堂車の設あり、文明的旅行をなすに何等不便を感ずる所なし、沿線の風光亦明媚以て車中の無聊を慰むるに足るべし、上海南京間汽車賃は、一等八弗、二等四弗、三等二弗なり。

Shanghai Station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

A stretch of 193 miles of the Shanghai-Nanking railway connects Shanghai with Nanking. The railway was originally laid by a British concern, but to-day it is under management of the Chinese Government. The construction work was started in 1897 and was completed and opened to traffic in 1908. A 1.05 p.m. express from Shanghai arrive at Nanking at 7 p.m. The trains are each equipped with dining cars and journey may be made in comfort and luxury.

The beautiful landscape along the route, too, will be enjoyable part of the journey.

The railway fares between Shanghai and Nanking are first class \$ 8, second class \$ 4 and third class \$ 2.







The Huhunting Bower in Shanghai.

The Castle of Shanghai was built in the 32nd year of the era of Chiaching of the Ming Dyanasty and was called, in ancient times, the Ku Castle, or the Shin Castle, from the fact that it was once the residence of Shin Chun-chun in the warlike period. The Shin Castle is situated immediately south-west of the French Concession. The castle wall is pierced by seven gates and measures three miles in circumference.

The Huhunting, or the Mid-Lake House, is in the heart of a lake situated in the center of the castle compounds, wherein local people are wont to take strolls. The house is a very exquisite architecture, hexagonal in shape, and is made much of by the Chinese people as a specimen of their consummate architectural art.

上海城内古建築の代表湖心亭

上海城は明の嘉靖三十二年に、遊樂せるものにして、往時之れを滬城と稱したり。又戰國の時代、申春君の居城たりしに因み申城と云ふ。申城は佛租界の西南隣に在りて、周圍約三哩、東西南北に七門を有す。湖心亭は城の中央部に在りて、遊人歡樂の區となす。湖中に八角形の雅趣ある樓閣在り、支那人の稱んで古建築の精美と誇揚する所のものなり。



上海英租界江岸(税關附近)の景

上海は東洋の「チカゴ」と稱せられ、今を距ること七十五年前即ち西暦一八四三年阿片戦争の結果、南京條約に基きて開港せられたるものなり、人口約百萬、商業旺盛、支那通商港中第一にして、各國租界は、道路、建築、水道等、規模宏壯を極め、宛として歐米大都市に遊ぶの感あり、就中此附近は、上海市中最も宏壯美觀、樞要の地區にして、中支一帯に於ける、英人勢力發展の根據地たり、黃浦灘路、即ち洋人の呼んで「バンド」と稱する街衢は、實に此邊一帯の江岸街を總稱せるものなり。

The Bund of the British Concession in the Neighbourhood of the Customs Office, Shanghai.

Shanghai is called the Chicago of the East. In 1843, the port was opened to foreign commerce as the result of the Nanking Treaty, concluded after the Opium War. It has a population of approximately a million, and ranks first among the Chinese ports as the most important mart of commerce.

Its foreign concessions, with broad and well-kept streets and boulevards that are lined by large, magnificent buildings and mansions, equipped with water-works and other equipments, are quite modern in its plan and scale. Every visitor here will have an impression of being in one of the great cities of the West. The vicinity of the Bund particularly is the central district of the whole city, being most prominent in beauty and splendour, and forms the base of activities of the Britishers in Central China. Huangputanlou, or called "Bund" by the Europeans, is the name given to the water-front thoroughfare in this part of the city.



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**The Huayuan Bridge, or Waita (Outer Great) Bridge,
over River Soochow, Shanghai.**

The British Concession, the most important district in the city, is connected, by the Huayuan Bridge, with the Common Concession, or the former American Concession, across the Soochow river. The bridge spans the river at its mouth, where the Huangpu-kiang river joins and is generally called "Garden Bridge." This is the oldest iron bridge in Shanghai. The views from the bridge remind one of the prosperous scenery of Chicago. Imposing edifices such as the Astor House, the largest structure in Shanghai, the British Consulate-General, and the Shanghai Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, representing Japan's financial circles, cluster at either end of the bridge.

上海蘇州河花園橋(一名外大橋)

上海市街中最も殷盛の街區なる英租界と蘇州河を隔つる元の米租界即ち現今の共同租界とを連結せるものを花園橋となす此橋は蘇州河の黃浦江に會流する河口に架せられ上海の「ガーデンブリッジ」として名あり實に上海最古の大鐵橋にして橋上の眺め轉た東洋チカゴの殷盛を偲ばしむ上海第一の旅館アスタハウス大英總領事館及び我日本の經濟界を代表せる橫濱正金銀行上海支店等は巍然として其宏壯の雄姿を橋の兩袖に誇示せり。

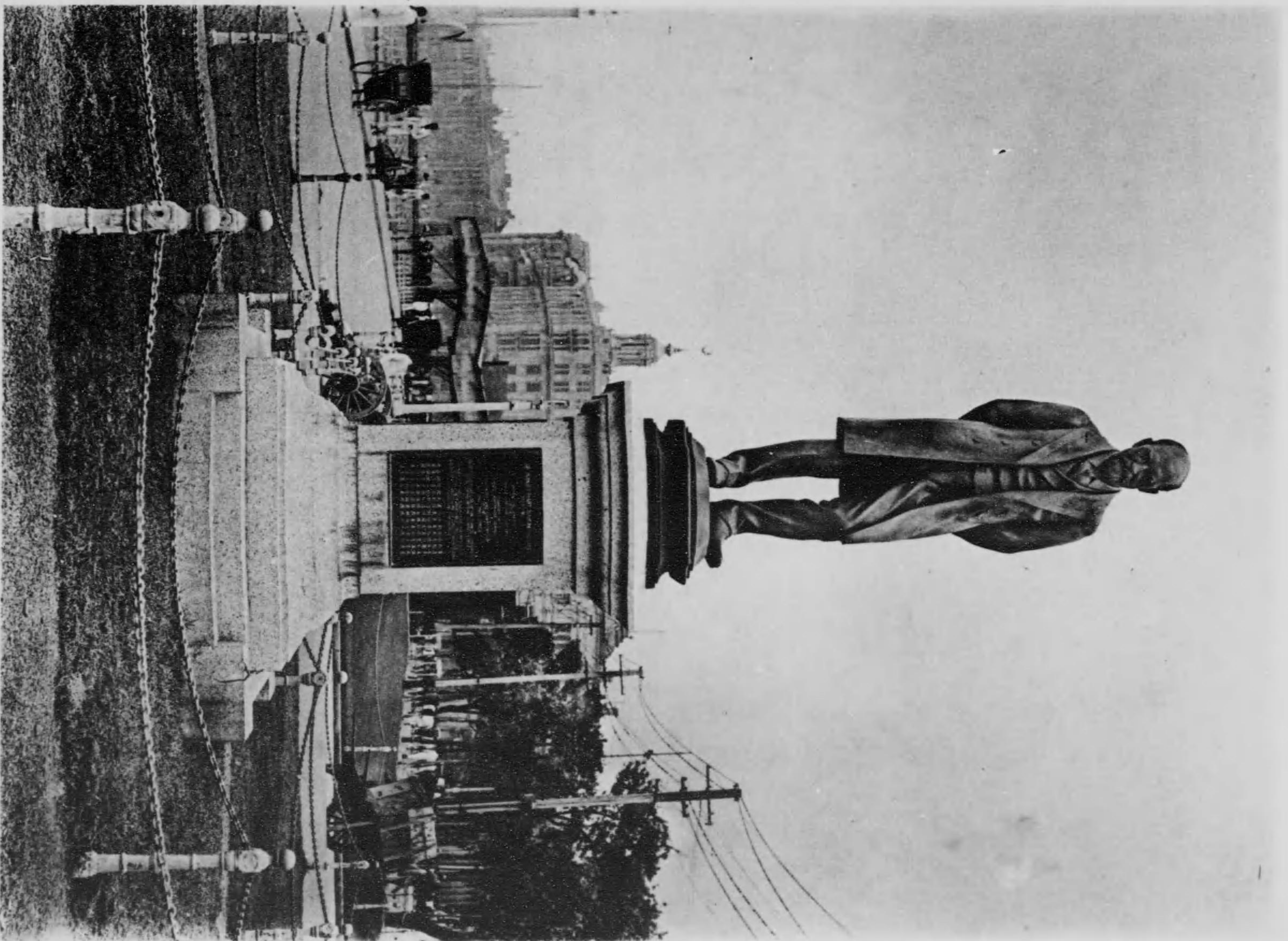


上海ロバート・ハート氏銅像

上海の江岸埠頭青々たる芝生園裡に、温厚深慮なる英國的紳士の典型とも見るべき、一大銅像の立てるあり、是れ即ち彼の有名なる英國の理財家ロバート・ハート君の勇姿にして、君は實に前後四十年の長きに互りて、支那財政の指導者たり監督たりし人なり、此銅像は以て君が支那財政救拯の偉勳を、千古不朽たらしむるに足らん乎。

The Bronze Statue of Sir Robert Hart in Shanghai.

In the greensward near the pier of Shanghai stands a large bronze statue of Sir Robert Hart, renowned British financier. For forty long years, he superintended and directed the financial administration of China. The statue is in memory of him, whose manifold and brilliant services, for the financial salvation of the country, will be held, for ever, in revered and grateful memory.



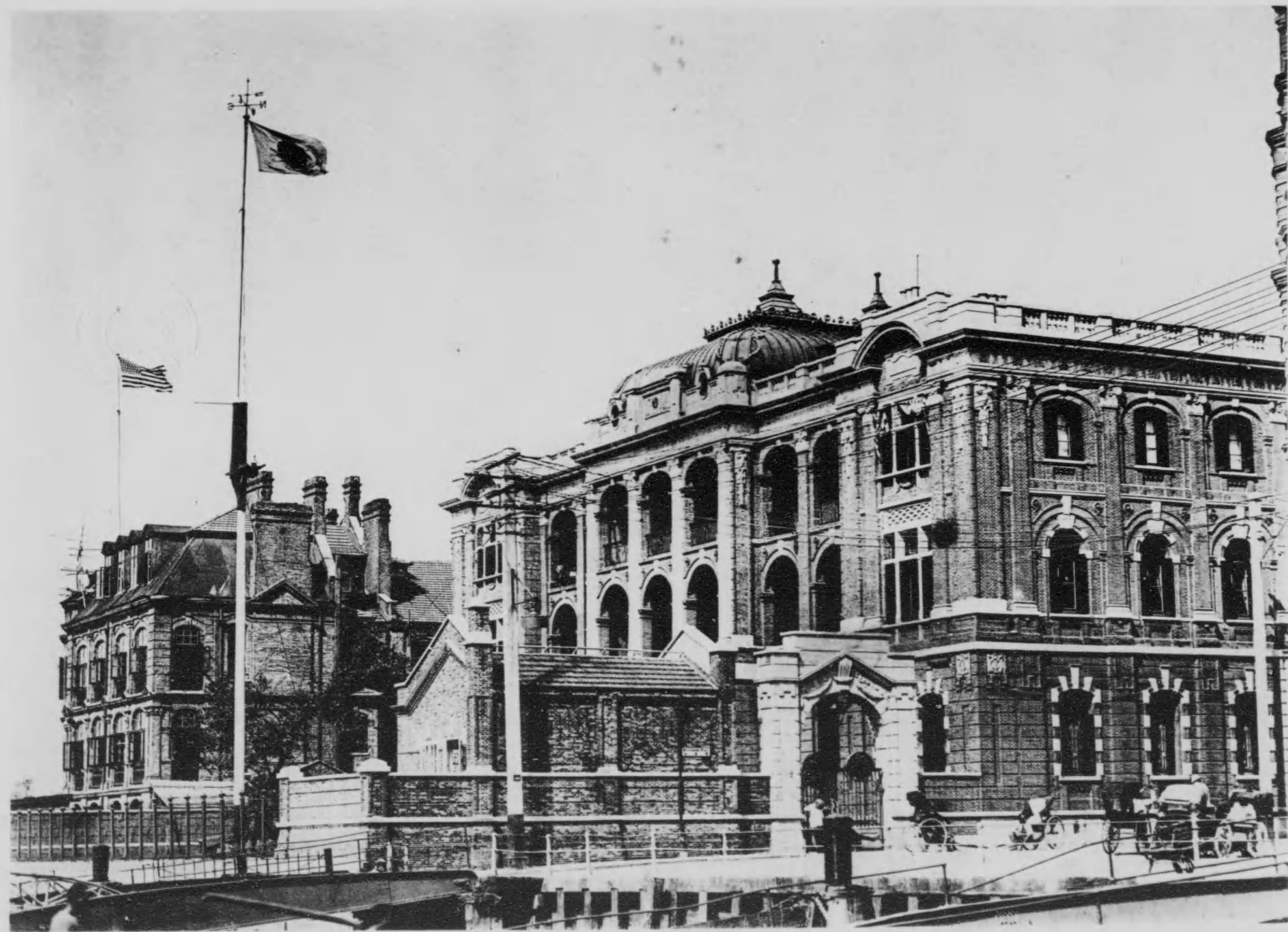


The Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai.

The Japanese Consulate-General is in the Yangtse Street to the north of the American Concession, situated on the left bank of the Huangpukiang River and lower than the point where the river joins the Soochow River. Next to it is the building of the Shanghai branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Yangtse Street is one of the main thoroughfares of the city. The United States, Russian, and German Consulates are also in this street. The magnificent four storied building of the Japanese Consulate-General was built in 1905 and is one of the prominent sights on the Bund of Shanghai.

上海駐在 日本帝國總領事館

我上海日本帝國總領事館は、黃浦江の左岸、蘇州河の會流する三角點の下流なる米租界の北楊子街に在りて、我日本郵船會社と相隣せり、此區は上海樞要の街衢にして、日米獨露の各國領事館あり、我領事館は明治三十八年の新築にして、四層赫色の高樓、巍然として江頭に聳立し、規模亦大にして、輪奐の美備はれり、竿頭の日章旗は高く飄々として帝國の大陸に於ける地位を語るもの、如し。





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吳淞港全景

吳淞は江蘇省吳縣に屬し黃浦江の楊子江に會流する所に在り、西曆一八九八年仍ち我明治三十一年秦皇島、三都澳と共に支那獨力にて開港したるものにして居留地を設けず、借主は永代借用權を得、家屋倉庫を建築することを得るものとす。英、佛、獨、及び我日本郵船會社の如き此地に鑿船用地を所有せり、而かも此地は地勢上、上海の一部落に過ぎざるを以て、陸上の設備もなく、人口僅に四千有餘にして、外國航路の寄港地たるに過ぎず。外國航行の郵便船は多く、此所より發着し小蒸汽船を以て上海と連絡せり、上海との陸上交通は滬寧鐵路に依るべく、此間十七哩にして一日十二回の發車あり、此地砲臺灣の海岸要塞は支那要塞中最も著名なるものなり。

吳淞雜詠

蒲帆斜趁鱸魚風

卯色遙天碧空

幾點水荇花影外

滿灘涼雨浴鳧翁

徐蔭坡

Birds'-Eye View of Woosung Harbour.

Woosung belongs to Wuh sien in Kiangsu province. It is situated at a point where the river Wangpoo flows into the Yangtse. The port was opened to foreign trade in 1898, entirely on the Chinese Government's own initiative, simultaneously with the opening of Chinwhangtao and Santuao. There is no foreign concession in the port and law has established it that any foreigner is entitled to build houses or godowns on perpetual lease.

Like English, French and German shipping companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is in possession of a quay in the port. The port, however, being geographically in the outskirts of Shanghai, and having a scanty population of 4,000, lacks suitable equipments on land, so that it serves no more than a port of call of foreign liners.

Mail boats outward bound mostly enter and clear this port and small launches ply between here and Shanghai. The Nanking Shanghai Railway connects this port with Shanghai over a distance of 17 miles. Twelve trains stop here each day. The Woosung Fortress is famous.





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Hsihu, or West Lake, Hangchow, Chekiang Province.

Hangchow is situated at a distance of 113 miles south of Shanghai and is the capital of Chekiang province. The city borders on Lake Hsi in the west and faces the Tienmu mountains that are here outlined clearly against the western sky.

The Linan Castle still retains its ancient grandeur. The views of Lake Hsi and the Tsientang River are noted for their beautiful scenes. Hsihu, or West Lake, is eight miles in circumference and is counted among the most magnificent sights of China. The city, too, abounds in many a famous historical place and fine sight, so that three or four days spent in visiting those places will not be regretted.

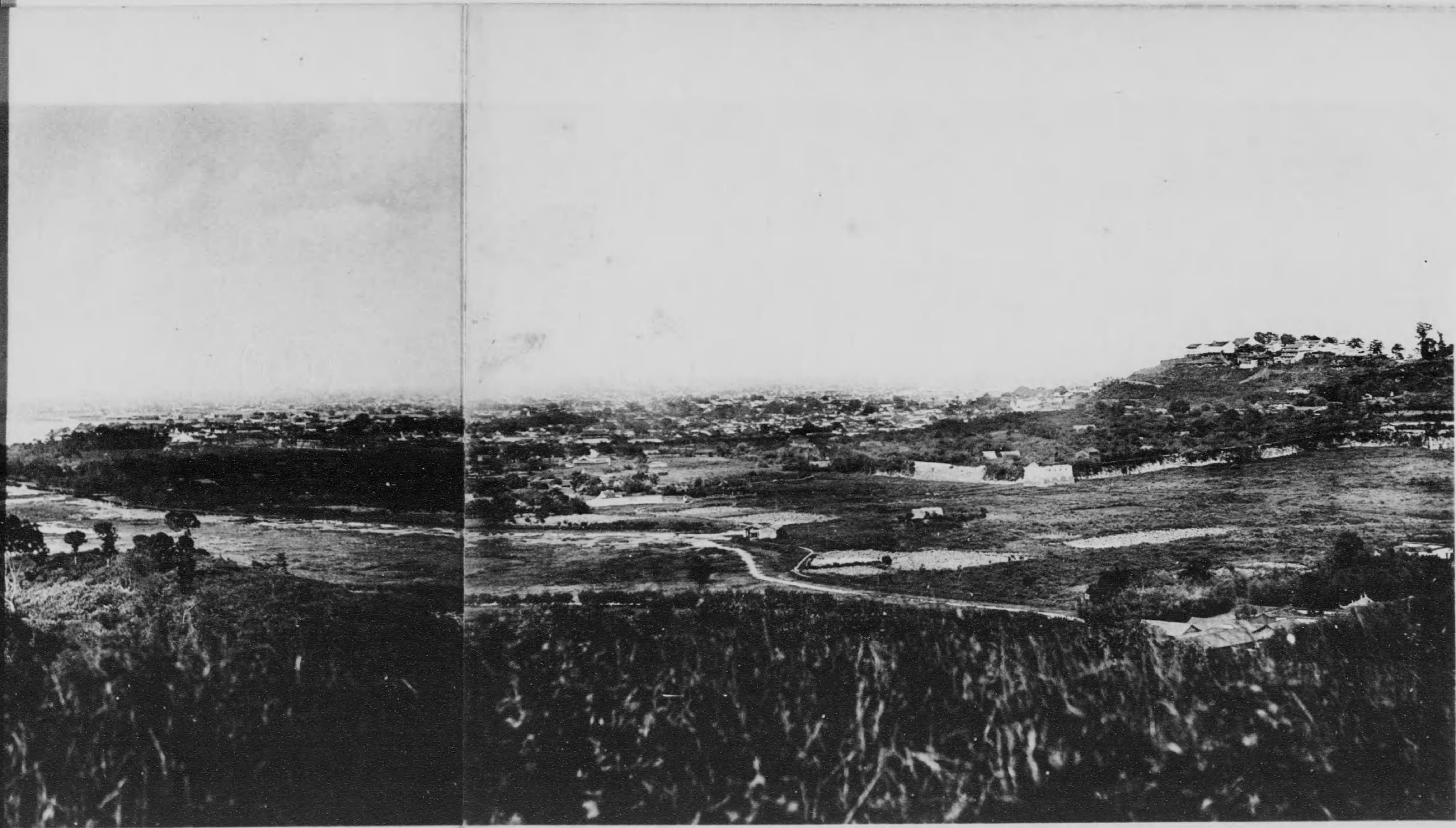
Hangchow has long been known as a great center of silk textiles.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway is now being extended to Hangchow.

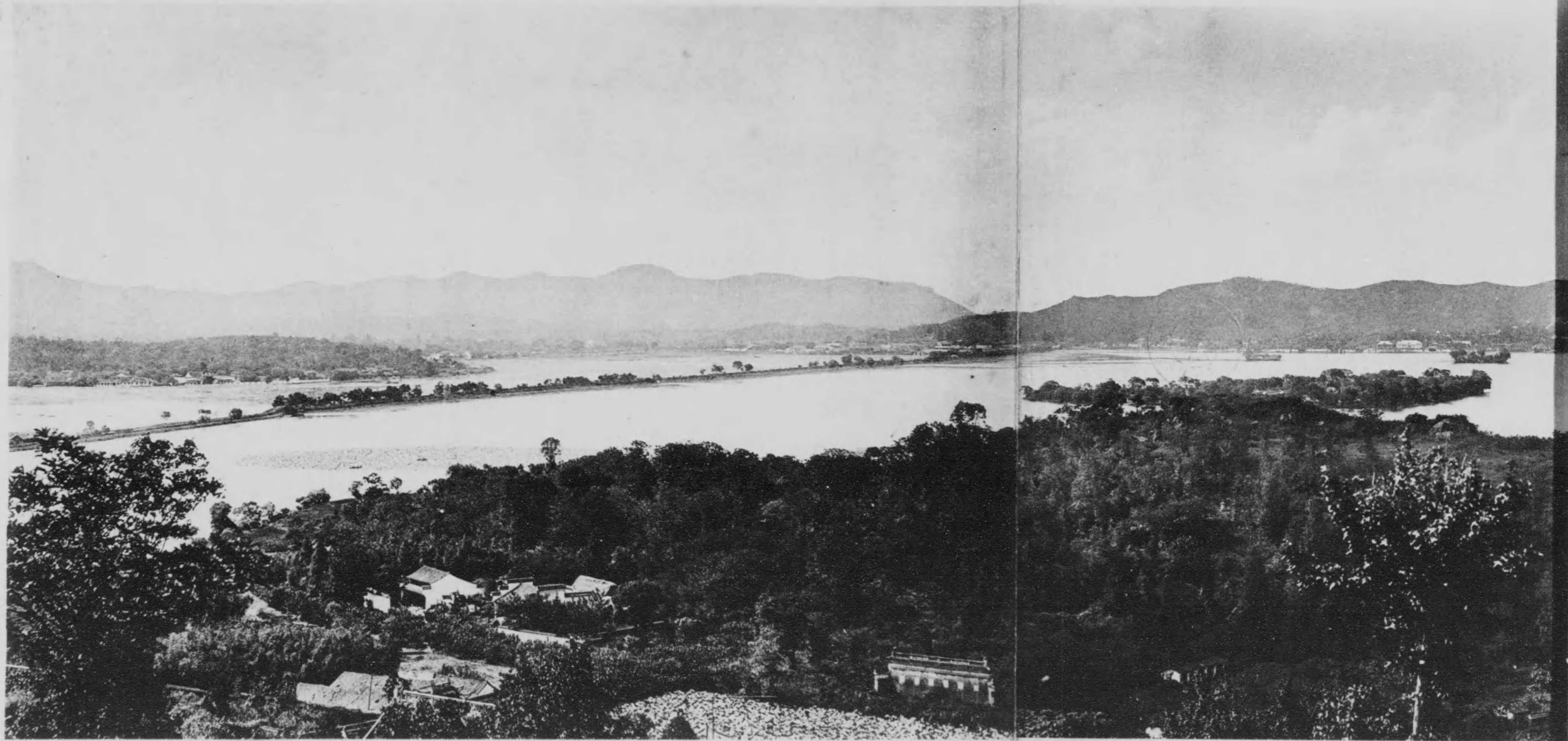
The population is in the neighbourhood of 350,000. The city was opened to foreign commerce in 1891, following the conclusion of the Treaty of Shimonoseki.

浙江省、杭州、西湖全景

杭州は上海を南に距る百十三哩、浙江省の主府にして西は西湖に望み、遙に天日の諸山に對す、古の臨安城依然として舊觀を持し、西湖の絶景と錢塘江の壯觀とは觀光の客をして清遊數日飽かざらしむるものあり、西湖は支那人の天下第一の景と誇稱する所にして、周圍四里、山紫に水明なり、白堤、蘇堤、垂柳、煙罩、宛然一幅の畫圖なり、此地名勝古蹟に富み、錢塘江の逆瀾、又極めて有名なり、此地絹布に名あり、滬杭甬鐵道は上海より寧波に通ずるものなれども、杭州、寧波間は未だ竣工せず、人口三十五萬、明治二十八年、下關條約に依つて開港せられたる所なり。







南齊ノ名妓、蘇小小ノ墓 (墓才亭)

柳枝詞

白居易

蘇州楊柳任君誇

更有錢塘勝館娃

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綠楊深處是蘇家

柳枝詞

徐鉉

陌上東門柳映花

簾鉤半掩綠陰斜

憑郎暫駐青鸞馬

此是錢塘小小家

The Motesaiting House, or Burial Place of Soo
Hsiao-hsiao,
a Celebrated Singer in Nanchi Period.



The Chingtsu Temple, on Lake Hsihu, Hangchow, Where
the Great Japanese Buddhist Priest Kobodaishi
Prosecuted His Studies.

The ancient Chingtsu Temple that stands facing the old tower of Leifong is famous for the fact that the great Kobodaishi, a Japanese high priest and founder of the Shingon Sect in Japan, stayed there while on a visit to China thousands of years ago. It was built by Chien Huangshu, ruler of the Kingdom of Yueh, in the first year of Chiengtse and was originally called the Huijihyang-minshitaio, but later, the Emperor Taitsung of Sung renamed it as Shouningchenyuan which was again altered to the present name in the 9th year of the Chosan era. The Leifong Tower is one of the oldest towers in China and was built by the Queen of Wu Kingdom; hence the name of the Huangfe Tower. It was originally 1000 feet in height with 13 stories, but, afterwards, by the advice of a fortune-teller, was reconstructed with five stories. It is hexagonal in shape and is an interesting object for the student of the ancient architecture of China.

弘法大師留學の遺蹟淨慈寺 (杭州西湖)

南屏の山麓、蔚林の間千古の偉觀、雷峯の古塔と相對し、釋門の古刹として最も世に著はるゝもの之れを淨慈寺となす、我國曠古の名僧、弘法大師が留錫の歴史を有するものなり。

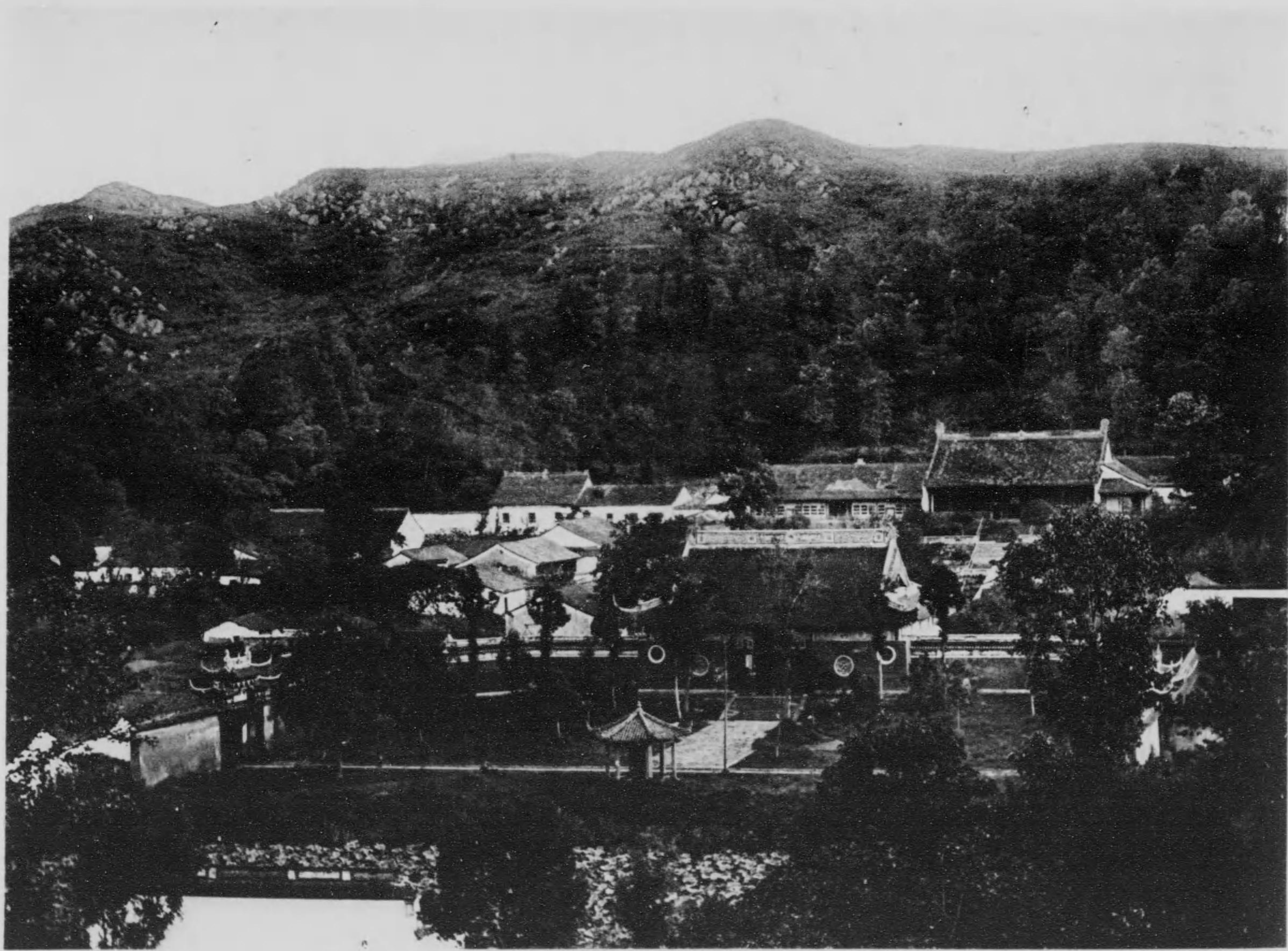
周の顯德元年吳の越王錢宏俶の創建に係り、初め慧日永明院釋道と號す、宋の大
宗改めて壽寧禪院と號し、紹興九年更らに淨慈寺と改號して今に及べるものな
り以て最古の名刹たるを知るべし、丘上の雷峯塔は支那古塔中の著名なるもの
にして、吳の越王妃黃氏の建つる所、故に黃妃塔の名あり、初め一千尺十三層なり
しも、後風水家の言に聞き、今の五級に改めたりと言ふ、塔形八角奇狀にして、古建
築の研究上逸す可らざる好資料なり。

雷峯夕照

塔影初收日良昏、隔牆人語近甘園、南山游徧分歸路、半入錢唐半暗門、

南屏晚鐘

凍水崖碑半綠苔、春游誰向此中來、晚煙深處蒲牢響、僧自城中應供回、



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Santanyinyueh on Lake Hsiu.

In Lake Hsiu, just opposite the Leifong Tower, there lies a small isle. The view of this isle across the glassy water of the lake studded with lotus flowers, is exceedingly fine. It is popularly called Hsiaoyinchou, or Smaller Ying Island. When the moon floods the calm mirror of the lake with her silvery rays and the shadow of the three shapely towers standing on the bordering hills fall on the water of the lake, the scene is exquisite and captivating. This scenery has been left in painting by the noted artist of Sung period, Chen Ching-po. The erudite Emperor Kanghsi erected a stone monument with the inscription of his poetic composition, extolling the superb scenery of the lake on a clear moonlight night. Indeed, this sight ought to be made an item in tourists' itineraries.

西湖三潭印月

雷峯の古塔と相對して湖中七島浮ぶ、小瀛洲の名あり、湖面穏波一大菴鏡の映くが如し、碧潭の湖底鮎鯉躍り、四圍煙帶雲嶂、相接して景緻眞に拘すべし、月光碧潭に映じ分れて三塔現はれ、宋の陳清波三潭印月の圖を寫す、康熙帝の震筆に成る西湖十景題字の了たる、三潭印月の古碑又此所に在り、瀟灑たる亭舍、樹影水光參差の間、湖中に設けられ、九曲の石橋、迂餘曲折して三四の亭を連ぬ、夏時月明の夕、蓮花滿咲の朝、橋上の閑遊、誠に一層の情風趣雲涌く。

三潭題詠

尹廷高

波仙立塔據平湖

天影清涵水墨圖

夜靜老龍鱗甲冷

水壺深處浴明珠

同

楊周

碧天清影下澄潭

萬頃金波鏡裏看

驚起蛟龍眠不得

水壺秋色夜光寒





Tuan Bridge at Paisati on Lake Hsiu, Hanchow.

The long bank that extends from the Chientang Gate to the Hsileng Bridge at the western end of the town of Kushan, is given the name of Paokuongti bank. Many conflicting stories are told as to when, and by whom, it was built. Some opine that the name has been derived from a poem composed by Paochui.

At the end of the bank is a bridge arching in semicircular shape called the Tuangchiao. Ever since Chen Ching-po, the great master painter in the age of Pehsung, portrayed the neighbouring scenery, the bridge has become widely known and been included among the ten famous views on the beautiful Lake Hsi. At the immediate proximity of the bridge, there stands a stone tablet bearing a poetic inscription in praise of the beautiful scenery of the environs, composed by the Emperor Kangshi of the Manchu Dynasty.

杭州西湖、白沙堤、斷橋殘雪

鐵塘門外より孤山の西端、西冷橋畔に至る長堤三支里、俗に之れを白公堤と稱す。唐の白居易が造築にかゝる故に此稱ありと、然れども武林志、臨安誌等に徴し、俄に此の説信す可らず、一説に曰く白居易の詩あり爲に白公堤の稱ある所以なり。と此説稍信す可きが如し、堤首に鼓橋あり、斷橋と言ふ、北宋の大家陳清波の筆に成る斷橋殘雪の圖は最も著名なり、從之以後、西湖十景の一として斷橋殘雪の名著はる、清の康熙帝、斷橋殘雪の四大字を書して碑に刻せしむ、今に存するもの仍ち之れなり。

斷橋殘雪

望湖亭外半青山

跨水修梁影亦寒

待泮痕邊分草綠

鶴聲碎玉綠蘭干





Hsileng Bridge on Lake Hsihu.

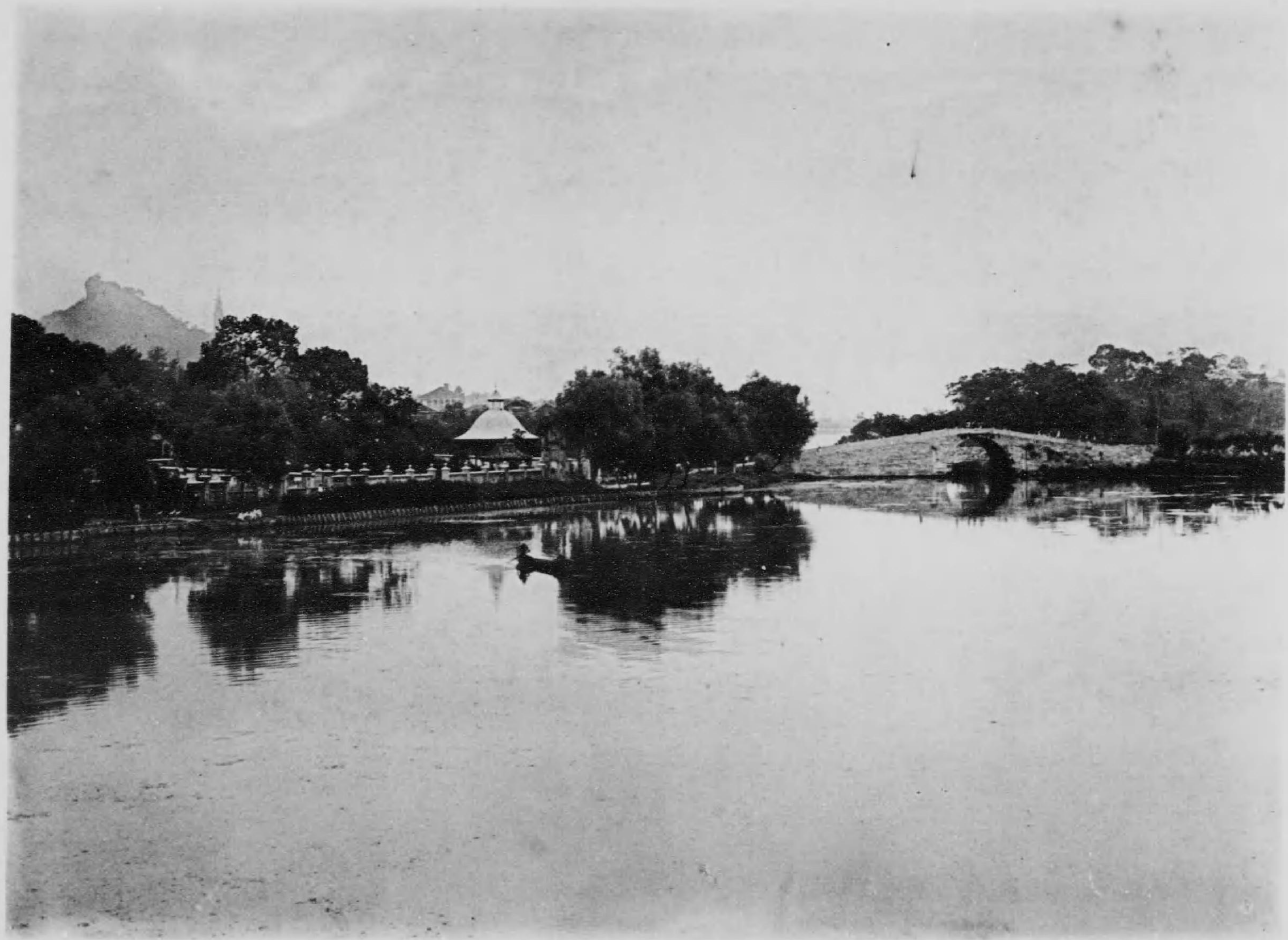
The Hsileng Bridge spans over the water at a place where the north-western part of Kushan juts out into Lake Hsi and on a highway that runs to Chuiyuan. It is also called the Hsileng Bridge, Hsilin, or Hstsonchiao. An open and uninterrupted view of the lake may be commanded from the bridge.

西湖、西冷橋

孤山の西北湖中に盡くる處、曲院に通ずるものを西冷橋と言ふ、別名に西陵、西
林及び西村橋等の稱あり。
辨陽老人の詞に言ふ、看畫艸盡入西村間、欲半湖春色、蓋實錄也、橋畔の景緻、眞に
湖中勝景の白眉とす。

釋來復泛舟西冷橋

西冷橋下水如烟 屬玉飛來近釣船
落盡梅花三百樹 孤山何處訪通仙





Fanghaoting Arbour at Kushan on Lake Hsihu.

Across the Tuan Bridge at the foot of Paoshu Mountain, and going along the Paokuongti embankment for some distance, one reaches the Chiuyuehting Arbour of Pinghu that is embowered among the green foliage. Turning to the right by the arbour, there comes in sight a tastefully built house on the lake at the western foot of Kushan Hill. Here Lin Ho-ching, a sage in the reign of the Sung Dynasty, passed his declining years in quiet reading and contemplation. This is none other than the famous Fanghaoting House. Lin Ho-ching, who was a native of Tsientan, was a great scholar and was looked up to by the people of his time as a paragon of virtue. The Emperor Lentsao conferred upon him the honourable title of "Shenshon" out of his respect for his deep learning and lofty character.

西湖孤山放鶴亭

寶叔山下の斷橋を西に渡り、蜿蜒たる白堤を進めば、翠柳綠蔭の下、平湖の秋月亭あり。從之右折して孤山の東麓、裏湖に臨むの畔、瀟灑たる一小亭に達す。宋代の名儒、林和靖の隱棲讀書したる跡にして、世に有名なる西湖の放鶴亭之れなり。和靖名は逋、字君復、宋の錢塘の人。一代の大儒たり。後仁宗帝、和靖先生の謚を賜ふ。和靖篤學高德、萬世の師表たり。一生不娶、梅花を以て妻と爲し、白鶴を以て子孫となす。死に臨み、愛鶴を放ちて永眠す。和靖臨終の詩あり曰く。

湖上青山對結廬 墳前修竹亦蕭疎
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Kiangyin Fortress, the Strongest on the Yangtse.

Kiangyinhsien in Kiangsu Province is situated at a distance of three miles from the southern shore of the Yangtse and 105 miles up the river from Shanghai. The Kiangyin fortress, that is the most strongly equipped with the latest offensive and defensive contrivances, extends along a range of hills north of the town overlooking the Yangtse. The fire from the stronghold sweeps the surface of the river over considerable distance. It is small wonder that the fortress has since of old constituted the most important barrier of the passage of the Yangtse. The river is from six to nine miles wide hereabouts and has a semblance of the sea.

長江の第一門、江陰要塞

江陰縣は江蘇省に屬し、上海を溯ること一〇五哩、長江の南岸より三哩の奥に位置せり、江陰要塞は城の北門外、長江に臨める一帯の丘陵を擁し、古來長江第一の關門として、其要害最も堅固に、新式の要塞設備を完成し、銳意長江防備の首班となせり、其邊の江幅は六七哩より八九哩に達し、身尙は海洋中に在るの感あり。







The Feng Bridge, Soochow.

Soochow is situated at a distance of 58 miles from Shanghai and can be reached in two hours by the Shanghai-Nanking railway. The fare is 75 cents for the third class. Silk textiles constitute the main product of the city. Within the city walls there live more than 500,000 inhabitants. From of old, the beautiful scenery of the city has been proverbial. Furthermore, as Soochow was once the capital of the Kingdom of Wu, many historical remains exist to-day. The most noted sight is the Hanshan Temple, of which the poet Chang Chi has left immortal lines for posterity.

蘇州楓橋

蘇州は上海を距る五十八哩、滬寧鐵路に依れば約二時間にして達す、三等車賃七十五仙なり、絹布は此地の主要産物にして、人口約そ五十萬を有す、古來天堂樂地を以て稱せられ、隨て其山水の秀麗、風光の明媚は他に多く其比を見ず、昔春秋の時吳の國都たり、名勝舊蹟多けれども、就中張繼夜泊の詩に現はれたる寒山寺の楓橋は最も著名の遺蹟なり。

重楓橋夜泊

張繼

白髮重來一夢中 青山不改舊時容 烏啼月落寒山寺 客枕依然半夜鐘



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Hanshan Temple, Soochow.

The Hanshan Temple is located at a place by a canal about one mile from the confines of the City of Soochow. In the days of yore, the Hermit Hanshan lived here, but, in later years, the place was changed into a temple such as it is now. The temple is known far and wide by a poem of Chang Chi as well as a monument erected by the Emperor Kanghsi. Although now a ruins without the least vestige of its former splendour it is still attracting numerous visitors.

蘇州寒山寺

寒山寺は城外凡そ一哩、運河の畔に在り、始め漢の隱士寒山子の隠棲せる所なりしも後菴となり寺となり以て今日に及べり、張繼夜泊の詩及び康熙帝敕題の古詩碑文等を以て殊に著名にして、世々文人墨客の杖を曳くもの常に不斷と雖ども、彼の有名なる夜泊の古碑は今廢して見るべくもあらず、全城皆墟れて昔日の舊觀なく、空しく世の文人雅客をして、史蹟の荒廢に三歎を禁せざらしむるの感あるのみ。

楓橋夜泊

月落烏啼霜滿天 江風漁火對愁眠 姑蘇城外寒山寺 夜半鐘聲到客船

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蘇州寒山寺の古碑

唐末の張繼が、楓橋夜泊の古詩は寒山寺に在り、古碑として著名なるものなりしが先年崩壊して今や其一片を止めず、現存するものは近年重修せられたるものにして、最も新らしきものなりと雖も、此書又大家俞曲園の筆に作り曠古の史蹟を飾るに足らん



Old Stone Tablet at the Hanshan Temple, Soochow.

The old stone tablet bearing the inscription of the poem, "A Night Near the Feng Bridge," composed by Chang Chi, a celebrated poet of the later days of the Tang Dynasty, existed for a long time in the Hanshan Temple and through this the place was famous. However, wind and rain had beaten on the precious relic for hundreds of years, until it crumbled to pieces and now no vestige of it can be detected. The one standing in the compounds of the temple at present has been made after the original tablet, and, although somewhat lacking in historical value compared with the original, it is still worthy of a visit, for its inscription was penned by Yu Chui-yuan, a great man of letters of later days.

蘇州寒山寺古碑

月落乌啼霜满天 江枫渔
火对愁眠 姑苏城外寒山
寺夜半 钟^暮声到客船

寒山寺 唐诗人张继《枫桥夜泊》诗

家久梁德光铸丙午 从石中丞在寺中诗草

数椽属余补书刻石 俞樾

蘇州虎丘

虎丘は晋の詢王の別墅なりしも後世改めて寺と爲す始め東西二大寺ありしも中世に至り合して一寺となせり大塔の下洞口の巖壁に虎丘劔池の四大字を刻せり之れ顔真卿の眞筆にして最も有名なるものなり後吳王闔閭を葬り其名尙ほ世に著はる誌に曰く秦の始皇東巡せる時此丘に登りたるに闔閭の墓上に白虎の蹲踞せるを見劔を拔て之れを斬りしが中らずして石を斬る故に地の名に冠せし以所なりと

虎丘山樓即日

葉永年

闔閭城南桑滿枝 闔閭城西柳絲絲 一百五日雨過候 二十四番春盡時
花妥眞嫌曾入夢 月明山鬼亦題詩 何妨索取銀瓶酒 一醉前山短簿詞

Itukiu, or Tiger Hill, Soochow.

Hukiu, or Tiger Hill, had been the site of the detached palace of King Hsun, the ruler of the Chin Dynasty, until a monastery was erected in its place. The monastery was at first divided into two parts, east and west, but they were united into one in the Middle Ages. On the face of the precipice near a grotto underneath the Great Pagoda of the monastery, four large letters of "Hu Kin Kien Chi" have been engraved by Yen Chien-ching, the great calligraphist of China. In after years, King Holu, ruler of the Kingdom of Wu, was enshrined here. The old legend says that the Emperor Shih Huang of Chin once paid a visit here and, seeing a white tiger crouching on the tomb of King Holu, unsheathed his sword and made a thrust at it only to break the tombstone asunder. Hence the name of Tiger Hill.





Bird's-Eye View of Chinkiang.

Chinkiang, or Chingkow, situated in Tantu Prefecture, Kiangsu Province, is on the southern shore of the Yangtse River and 165 miles distant from Shanghai, up the great river. The city was thrown open to foreign trade in 1858, in accordance with the Treaty of Tientsin.

The Grand Canal, which still remains to this day, as a great engineering feat, from the reign of the Emperor Yang of the Sui Dynasty, starts in Tientsin and, connecting with Soochow and Hangchow, joins the Yangtse at this point. The city, with a population of some 200,000, is a prosperous business centre. The country extending to the north of the great river concentrates its products at this mart. The Chinkiang-Chinkiangpu and the Chinkiang-Yangchow lines, which are under the control or management of the Tai-Shongchang Steamship Company of Japan and other steamship companies, make this city their starting point. The Foreign Concession is on the Bund, facing the river.

From Shanghai it is a trip of about seven hours by the accommodation train, or five hours by the express, on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

This locality abounds in places and sights of fame and tradition. The landscape of Pehkushan Hill and old temples of Silver Island, Kanlusu and Kinshansu, may be mentioned among others. The place, in general, stands most prominent of all spots on the river, from a scenic point of view.

Yangchow, the ancient capital of the Sui Dynasty, has won distinction for producing beautiful women, since the days of old. The city is on the western bank of the Grand Canal and opposite Chinkiang, whence it is a trip of about three hours by steamboat, costing 60 cents a-piece in the first class accommodation. There is an historical spot, still remembered as the ancient abode of "Marco Polo," a unique and remarkable figure among the famous 500 Buddhist priests. The Twenty-four Bridge, Pingshan Tang and Hsiao-Chinshan, each a sight of ancient reputation, may well be included in all tourists' itineraries.

鎮江港全景

鎮江又名京口は西暦一八五八年天津條約英清第十條に基き開港せる地にして、上海の上遊一六五哩長江の南岸に在りて江蘇省丹徒縣に屬す。隋煬帝の開鑿せる大運河は北天津より起り南は蘇州及杭州に通じ此地に於て長江と交叉せり水陸の交通最も至便なり人口約二十萬を有し商業殷盛にして江北一帶の物資は皆此地に集る邦人泰生昌汽船公司并に各汽船公司經營の鎮江清江浦線及鎮江揚州線等は皆此地を起點とす。上海より滬寧鐵路に依れば普通車凡そ七時間急行車凡そ五時間にて此地に達す。此地風光最も明媚焦山の幽邃北固山の清綠金山寺甘露寺等の古刹は最も著名なり風光の優は長江第一とす。

附記揚州

隋の古都として又美人の産地として有名なる揚州は對岸江北六十支里大運河の西岸に在り鎮江より汽船の航行約三時間一等船客一人六十仙なり五百羅漢中の一人毛色の異なりたる(マールコポロ)在住の遺蹟今尚ほ存せり二十四橋平山堂小金山等は古來著名の勝地にして旅客一日閑遊の値あり。

瓜州口 鐘山低隔數重山 春風又綠江南岸 明月何時照我還



Birds

Chinkiang, or Chin Province, is on the coast, about 100 miles distant from Shanghai, and was thrown open to foreign trade by the Treaty of Tientsin.

The Grand Canal, an engineering feat, from the Sung Dynasty, starts in Hangchow, joins the Yangtze at Yangchow, a population of some 200,000, and the country extending to the sea. It is a great market for products at this point. The management of the canal and other steamship lines is in the hands of the Foreign Company.

From Shanghai a railway, or a steamship, or a motorboat, or a Nanking Railway.

This locality about Yangchow is a beautiful one. The landscape is very beautiful. The place, in general, is a very beautiful one, from a scenic point of view.

Yangchow, the ancient city, is famous for its silk. The city is on the west bank of the Yangtze, whence it is about 60 miles distant, costing 60 cents a piece. It is an historical spot, and was visited by Marco Polo, a unique spot, and Hsiao-Chinshan, and well be included in all.

鎮江金山寺

金山寺は城外二支里長江に臨める樹林鬱蒼たる金山小丘を擁して建てられ地勢の奇勝は江中よりの遠望を絶佳とす唐代の創建にして甘露寺と俱に名利として著名なり大塔の後庭丘上に立てる康熙帝の震筆に係る「江天一覽」の四字の碑は殊に當山の至寶として珍重せらる。

登金山

馮子振

双塔嵯峨聳碧空 欄銀堆裏紫金峰 江流吳楚三千里 山嶽蓬萊第一宮
雲外樓台迷鳥雀 水邊鐘鼓振蛟龍 問僧何處風濤險 郭璞墳前浪打風

Kinshansu Temple at Chinkiang.

The Kinshansu Temple is on a thickly wooded eminence of Kin Hill, situated at a distance of about two Chinese miles from the city walls of Chinkiang. From the summit of the hill, a panorama of the rolling plains, together with the great Yangtse, may be witnessed to its best advantage. The temple is as famous as the Kanlusu Temple in its historical association. The caligraphic inscription of the Emperor Kanghsi, kept near the Great Pagoda, is treasured by the authorities as a very rare relic of ancient days.



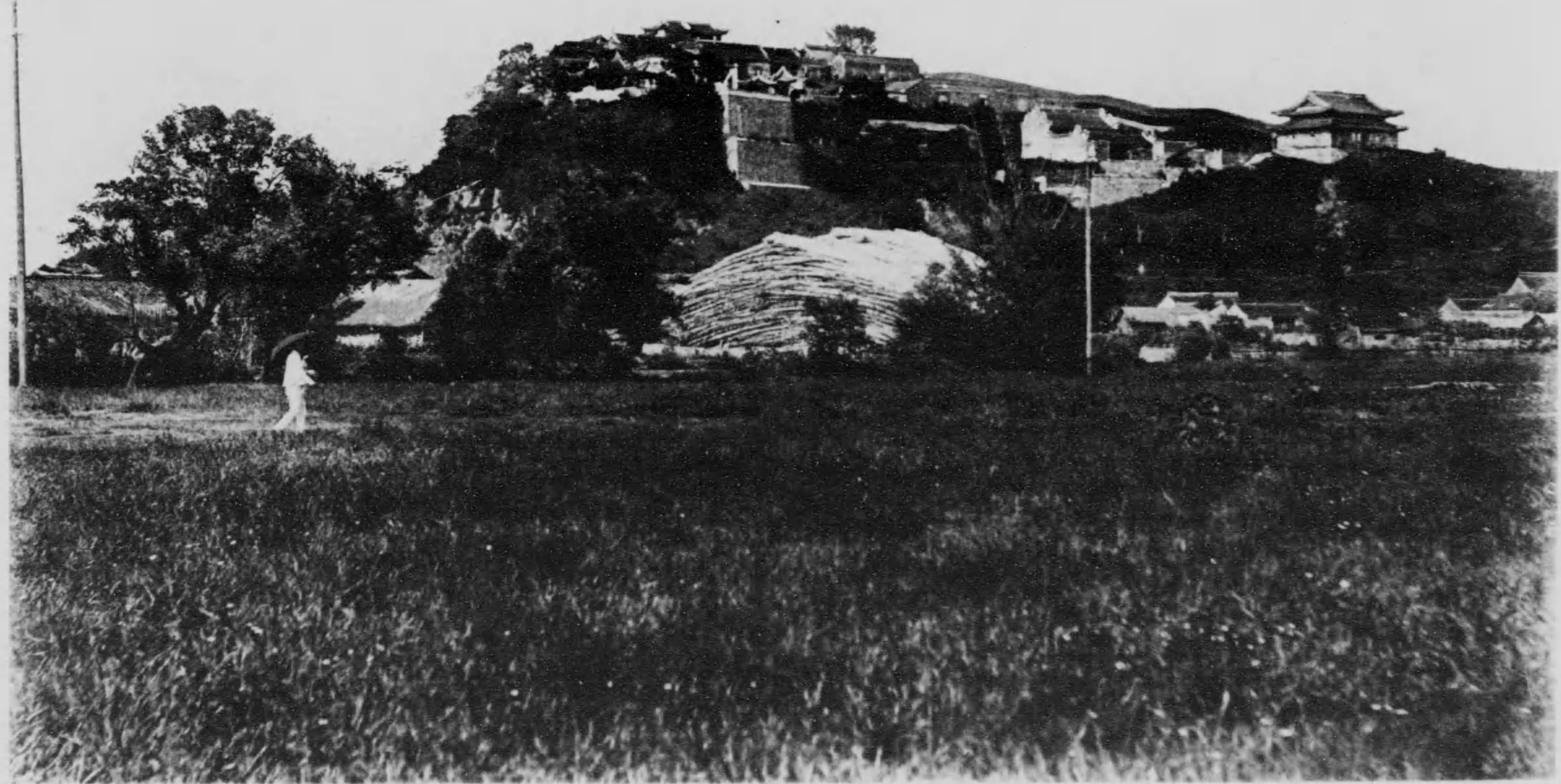


Kanlusu Temple at Chinkiang.

The Kanlusu Temple is located on a hill near the shore of the Yangtse about one mile down Chinkiang. The temple faces the Kinshansu Temple and is divided into upper and lower sections. From the compounds of the temple, one may overlook the canal in the south with Silver Island across the broad water of the Yangtse, a scene too magnificent to be described. This place has an historical association with Abe Nakamaro, a Japanese dignitary, who was sent to China thousands of years ago and distinguished himself with honours worthy of a subject of the Mikado in scholastic competition with a number of China's contemporary literati of repute. The temple had formerly been known as great a monastery as the Kinshansu Temple, but it has been gradually reduced into ruins, much to the regret of those who interest themselves in historical researches.

鎮江甘露寺

甘露寺は城外下游一哩臨江小丘の上に在り、金山寺と相對して江畔の上下に分
坐せり、南は運河を瞰下し、前方遙かに江を隔て、焦山と相對し、江中風景の雄た
り、三國の呉の孫權、母と俱に劉備と會見せるの地にして孫家長江四大遺蹟の一
たり、我國の中古、安倍仲麻呂に使して關荅の技を争ひたる遺蹟にして、我邦の史
家をして一層の感を深からしむ、古來江南の名刹として金山寺と併稱せられた
りと雖も、近時漸く荒廢に歸し、碌々たる一個の廢寺たるに終らんとす、之れ世の
史家の最も遺憾とする所なり。



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鎮江の焦山

焦山は又蔣山と稱す、鎮江港の下游、三連、長江の中水に浮び、幽邃明媚なり、殊に其山嶺の眺望の壯大雄麗にして、江流漂々數千裡、天際に盡くるの大觀に至ては、眞に一眸の裡、大陸の寬濶なる風概を納めしむ。此邊江水最も深く、大船巨舶常に參差繼るが如く、幾多相上下するの光景は、寔に掛舟水利の便、世界第一の大江たるを偲ばしむるに足る。焦山は長江險要の一にして、山上に砲臺を設け、左右兩翼又江を挾で、眼下に砲臺を望むを得べし。

此境史蹟に富み、漢の大傳焦公嘗つて此所に隱棲す、故に焦山の稱あり。唐の禪宗大師、此所に定慧寺を開基し、自ら其寺に居る、寺庭に古碑三基あり、清朝中興の英主乾隆帝、且つて南巡の際、此所に幸し、宸簡を賜ふて、以て碑に刻せしむ、就中山腹の斷崖に刻せる、浮玉の二大字は、顏真卿の眞筆にして、全山の至寶とす、盛夏の候、文人墨客の、暑を此所に避けて、讀書閑遊の地となす、寺中靜閑なる菴室ありて、雅客の需めに應ず、此地眞に史蹟研究上逸す可らざるの地なり。

陪趙公子遊蔣山即席次韻
 弭權丹陽部 鳩鞭白下山 晴原烟霧々 幽樹鳥關々 石液玻璃碧 雲根瑤瑤
 殷 佛巖開細菊 僧逕入叢管 雨洗川容淨 潮隨野色還 六朝有遺事 盡在
 夕陽間

Silver Island, Chinkiang.

Silver Island is an isle, in the Yangtse River, about three miles below the city of Chinkiang. The isle, with a holy temple of Buddha and picturesque sights, is visited by religious pilgrims no less than sight-seers. Views, especially those commanded from the mountain top of the isle are grand as well as exquisite pictures. Projecting upon the mighty course of the Long River, there is a landscape on a gigantic scale and of a bold conception, that are not met with on any other river on the globe.

Silver Island, being an important and strategic point, is fortified with a fort on the mountain top and others below, in line with the fortifications on either shore of the river.

Of many traditions that are told of this place, there is one of historical interest. Chiaokung, a distinguished figure in the Dynasty of Han, sought refuge in this isle from temporal cares; hence, the isle, as his namesake, retains the name Chiaoshan. Shanyung Tasu, the great religious teacher in the Tang Dynasty, established here the Tinghuisu and devoted himself to the service of Buddha therein. The Emperor Chienlung, to whom the prosperity and glory of the Ching Dynasty owe much, once paid a visit here on his southern trip. On the occasion the Emperor had his message inscribed on slabs of stone. There still remain three stone monuments in the temple garden. A section cut out in the mountain side bears the inscription of the happy phrase "Floating Jewel," traced there by the hand of the famous Yen Chenchin, and is another precious spot in the isle.

During the summer season hosts of scholars and artists seek comfort and peaceful pleasure here. The temple having spacious accommodation, many rooms are placed at visitors' disposal, at moderate charges. This isle must needs be made an important item in the programme of every tourist.



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Magnificent View of Hsiakuan in Nanking.

Nanking, or Kingling, the ancient capital of China, is situated on the southern bank of the Yangtse, some 212 miles from Shanghai. It is one of the ports that were opened to foreign trade in 1897 by the Franco-Chinese Treaty. The Bund along the river, occupied by the foreign quarters, is called Hsiakuan. The Nanking proper is five miles from here. It is the provincial capital of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Kiangsi and was the seat of government of the Ming Dynasty. The city once shone in magnificence and splendour, but the Taiping Rebellion reduced it to ruins. Notwithstanding the fact the city was the ancient capital of the Ming Emperors, its population scarcely exceeds 300,000. As a seat of learning, however, Nanking stands superior even to Peking. On December 2nd, 1911, it was chosen for the seat of a provisional republican government under the presidency of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Nanking has still many sights of interest to visitors, such as the Former Palace of the Ming Emperors, the Ming Mausolea at Hsiao-ling, Chinghuai, the Shrine of Confucius, the Kungyuan, Lake Mochu, etc. It connects with Tientsin and Peking by the Tientsin-Pukow railway which terminates at Pukow opposite Hsiakuan across the river.

南京下關の壯觀

南京は一に金陵と稱す西曆一八九七年清佛條約に依り開港せられたる地に於て上海を距る二一二哩の上游長江の南岸に在り、江岸埠頭を下關と云ふ、南京市街は下關を南に距る五哩の地に在り、曆代帝王の都たりしが故に城郭の雄大建築の美、燦然たるものありしと雖も、長髮賊の亂に際し、兵燹に罹りて更に古の壯觀を留めず、轉た今昔の感を深からしむ、曆代の大帝都たりしにも拘はらず、人口僅に三十萬を出でず、商業又殷盛ならず、然りと雖も、教育の普及學淵の地としては遙に首都北京を凌駕せり、西曆一九一二年、第一革命の時、南軍新政府を此地に置けり、名勝舊蹟としては白鷺洲、南朝四百八十寺、明之故宮、明之孝陵、秦淮、孔子廟、貢院、莫愁湖等探るべきもの頗る多し、對岸浦口鎮には津浦鐵路ありて北天津、北京等に通ずるの便あり。

登金陵鳳凰臺

李白

鳳凰臺上鳳凰遊

風去臺空江自流

吳宮花柳埋幽徑

晉代衣冠成古丘

三山羊落青天外

二水中分白鷺洲

總爲浮雲能蔽日

長安不見使人愁



Magnificent

Nanking, or Kinglin
on the southern bank o
hai. It is one of the
1897 by the Franco-Chi
occupied by the foreign
proper is five miles from
Kiangsu, Anhwei, and K
the Ming Dynasty. Th
splendour, but the Taip
withst-nding the fact t
Ming Emperors, its po
seat of learning, howeve
On December 2nd, 1911
republican government u
Nanking has still man
Former Palace of the M
ling, Chinhuai, the Shrin
chu, etc. It connects w
Pukow railway which ser
the river.



Lake Mochu in Nanking.

Lake Mochu which was called Lake Yingtan in the Chin period, has become very popularly known since the Emperor Wu of the Liang Dynasty sang about the great beauty of Lu Mochu who lived near the lake at that time. It is situated outside the Gate Hsuihsi and is two miles in circumference. A grey tradition tells that the Emperor Taitsu of Ming once played a game of go with Tsongshanwanghuita and promised to give the latter Lake Mochu, in the event that he could beat the Emperor. Though the Emperor was a good player, he was no match for Tsongshanwan and the lake was given over to the winner as promised.

There is a house on the lake called "Shang Chi Lou" meaning "a house where the game of go was won." In a room of the house is hung the image of Tsongshanwan.

The scenery here is considered most perfect of all places in Nanking. It is natural, therefore, that the place should be visited by many a tourist all the year round.

南京莫愁湖

梁武帝の河中水歌にある、才媛盧莫愁の住みしが故に此名あり、即ち晉の迎櫓湖にして、水西門の外に在り、周圍二哩、傳曰ふ、明太祖嘗て中山王、徐達と此所に碁を圍み、勝たば汝に湖を興へんと約す、中山王、遂に勝ち、湖を興へらる、樓あり名けて勝茗樓と曰ふ、今尙ほ中山王の像を掲ぐ、風光明媚、金陵第一となす、遊人艦隊の場として、四時客不斷、夏時湖畔の翠柳、煙を罩めて、蓮花と美を競ひ、轉た當時の詩境を憶ばしむ



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Sonnet of Lake Mochu Composed by the
Emperor Wu of Liang.

The sonnet of Lake Mochu, composed by the Emperor Wu of Liang was in praise of Mochu, a daughter of the Lu family and great beauty. She was the paragon of womanhood. Coupled with her profound learning and rare beauty, she is still the pride of the Chinese people, after the lapse of thousands of years. It is quite natural that she should have been selected as themes of poems or stories by many renowned men of letters of China.

梁之武帝莫愁湖の水中歌

梁の武帝の水中歌は盧家の婦莫愁を詠ひしものなるが莫愁は幼にして才智衆に優れ才色兼備貞淑婦人の龜巖たり千載の下今尚ほ國人稱讃の聲を絶たず此歌又史家の最も珍とする所歌と相待つて佳人の光彩萬古に輝々たり

河中之水向東流洛陽
女兒名莫愁莫愁十三

河中之水向東流洛陽
女兒名莫愁莫愁十三
能織綺十四採桑南陌
頭十五嫁為盧家婦十
六生兒字阿侯盧家蘭
室桂為梁中有鬱金蘇
合香頭上金釵十二行
足下絲履五文章珊瑚
挂鏡爛生光平頭奴子
擎履箱人生富貴何所
望恨不早嫁東家王

右梁武帝河中之水歌

又古樂府云莫愁家在石
城西秣陵之有莫愁湖其
以此耶楚北張盛孫書并識

時同治癸酉三月朔日





The Peic

The Peichiko Tower
the Taichong Castle or
observatory in the day
Castle stood on an emi
the Kuchimeisu Temple
time of the dynasties
Nanchao. To the east
A tradition tells that
with Queen Chuan Li-hu
the Queen used the wa
tower stands high to t
Tower, and is a sight
lichen-covered stone-ste
complete view of the be
itself underneath, may b
city wall, ranging from
Gate and is about 10 C
float five shoals, principa
chow. If one stands o
blowing across the lake
magnificent panorama of
the vast sheet of water o
the east, and can easil
place with such topograp
site of the capital by suc



**Panoramic View of the Mausoleum of the Ming
Dynasty at Hsiaoling in Nanking.**

Tourists, who call at this ruins overgrown with rank weeds and
brambles, will but feel a stir of emotion within their breasts
over the sad downfall of the erstwhile glorious Ming Dynasty.
The Chu family, alleged descendants of the loyal Chu, a courtier
of the Ming Imperial Household, guards the Mansolea.

The famous Kao Tien Wen, a writing dedicated to Heaven, was
composed by Liu Yuannan and presented by him at Chuhutung to
the Emperor Tai Tsu and the Empress Ma, who ordered it to be en-
graved on a large marble slab and buried in the ground at the
top of Chungshan Hill. In the 43rd year of the Emperor Chien
Lung's reign, a woodcutter dug it out by chance and the authorities
transferred it to the Chaotien Shrine, there to remain as a national
treasure. Unfortunately, however, when the Taiping Rebels burnt
the shrine to ashes, this valuable historic object was also destroyed.

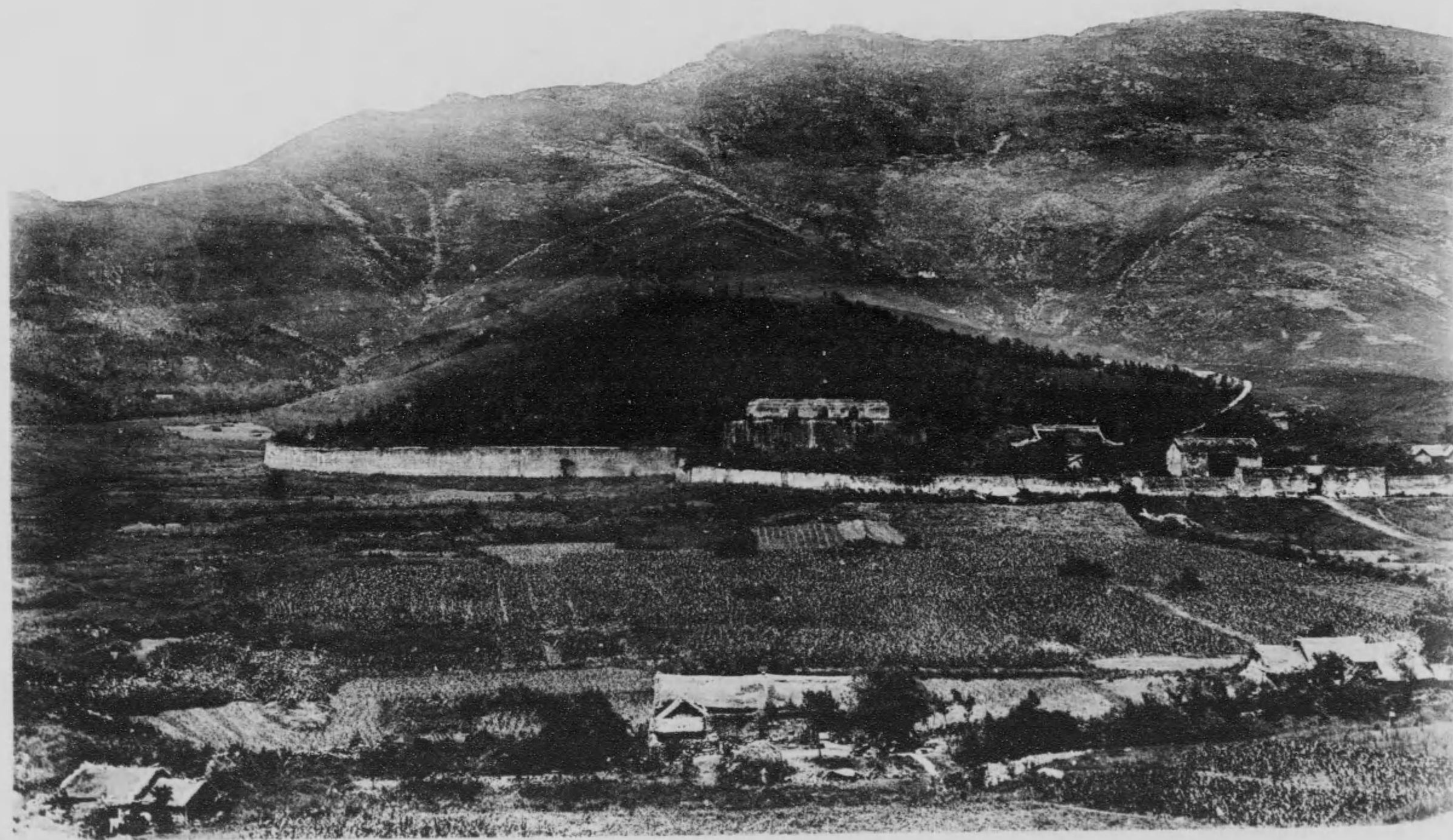
明孝陵の全景

大明王朝の盛時を偲び、遺瓦を荒草の裡に拾ひ、殘墟茫々の跡を見ては、誰れか哀
愁滾々の情に堪へざらん、朱家の末裔と稱する朱氏一族、今尙ほ之が守陵たり、以
て觀光途上の客をして、一入盛衰榮枯の感を深からしむ、清朝中興の英主乾隆帝
嘗て詩あり

崛起何嫌本作僧 漢高同傑又多能 每當巡省臨華里 必致勤虔謁孝陵
一代規模頗稱樹 百年禮樂未遑興 獨憐復古非通變 翻使燕兵釐可乘
鍾山告天文は劉淵然が朱湖洞に於て、太祖及び馬皇后に對し、報恩記念のために
奉りしを、馬皇后之を刻し、鍾山の嶺に埋めしもの、乾隆四十三年に到り、樵夫之れ
を掘得て朝天宮に在りしも、後長髮賊の亂に際し、壞滅に歸せり

鍾山之告天文

奉大明皇帝聖旨、伏爲皇考太祖高帝妣孝慈皇后登遐日遠、痛懷喪葬之勿親崩失年
深益感劬勞之末報、手足且傷於先後、懷有働於死生、骨肉相殘、幾致屏翰之傾、替腹心
構訟幸茲家國之安全



**Panoramic View of
Dynasty at**

Tourists, who call at this place, will but feel a pang over the sad downfall of the Chu family, alleged descendant of the Ming Imperial House.

The famous Kao Tien Writings, composed by Liu Yuannan, the Emperor Tai Tsu and the Emperor, are buried and are buried on a large marble tomb on the top of Chungshan Hill. In the reign of Lung, a woodcutter discovered a treasure. Unfortunately, he transferred it to the Chantier, and the shrine to ashes, this val-



**Stone Statues in the Precincts of the
Ming Mausoleum at Hsiaoling
in Nanking.**

On the turf, on both sides of the road extending for about two miles between the Chaoyang Gate of Nanking and Hsiaoling on Chungshan Hill, stand in a row fifty pairs of quaint stone figures of colossal animals and ancient warriors, that have been silently guarding the Ming Mausolea for upwards of 500 years. Some of them measure no less than 20 feet in height. The Ming Mansolea, which once shone in all their majesty and splendour, are now in a state of crumbling ruins, and suggest one the same feeling of sorrow as when one looks over the ancient remains of Rome or of Egypt.

南京、明孝陵石人俑像

朝陽門を出で鍾山の獨龍阜なる孝陵に至る、凡そ二哩の陵道芝生上に寂然として横はる石人石獸の默然たる俑像、雨雪茲に五百年、亘然として太祖の陵を護るもの數十對、其大なるものは二丈に及ぶ、實に天下の偉觀たり、以て明王朝の盛時を憶はしむ、然れど陵城の頽廢、今日の狀を見ては、誰か亦古羅馬の都の跡を憶び、埃及古王國の狀を聯想せざらん。



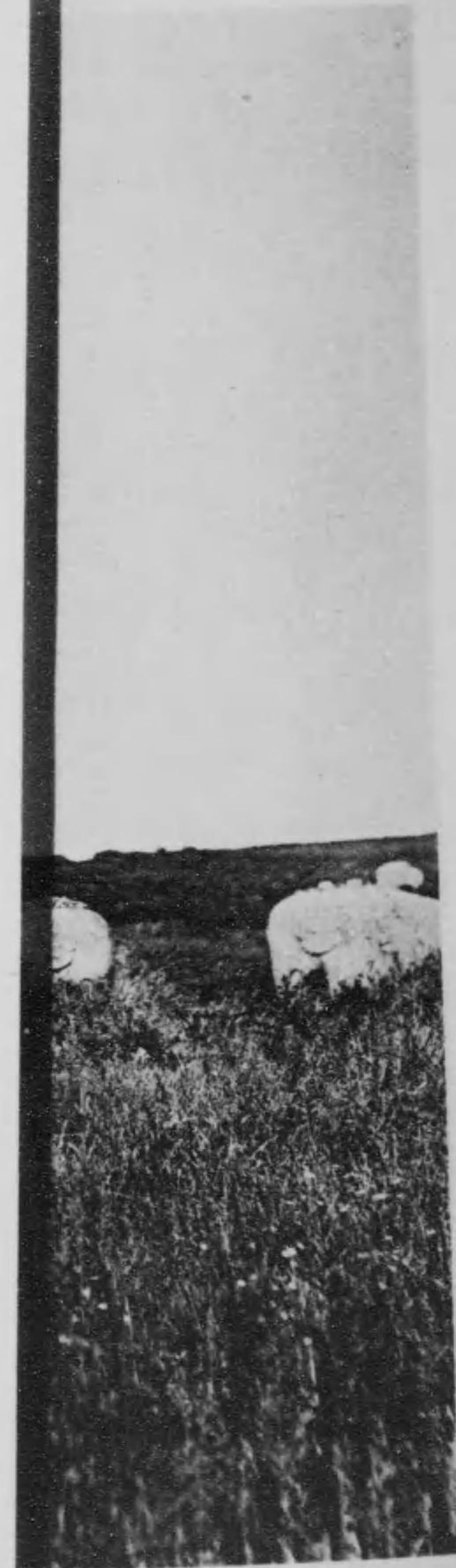
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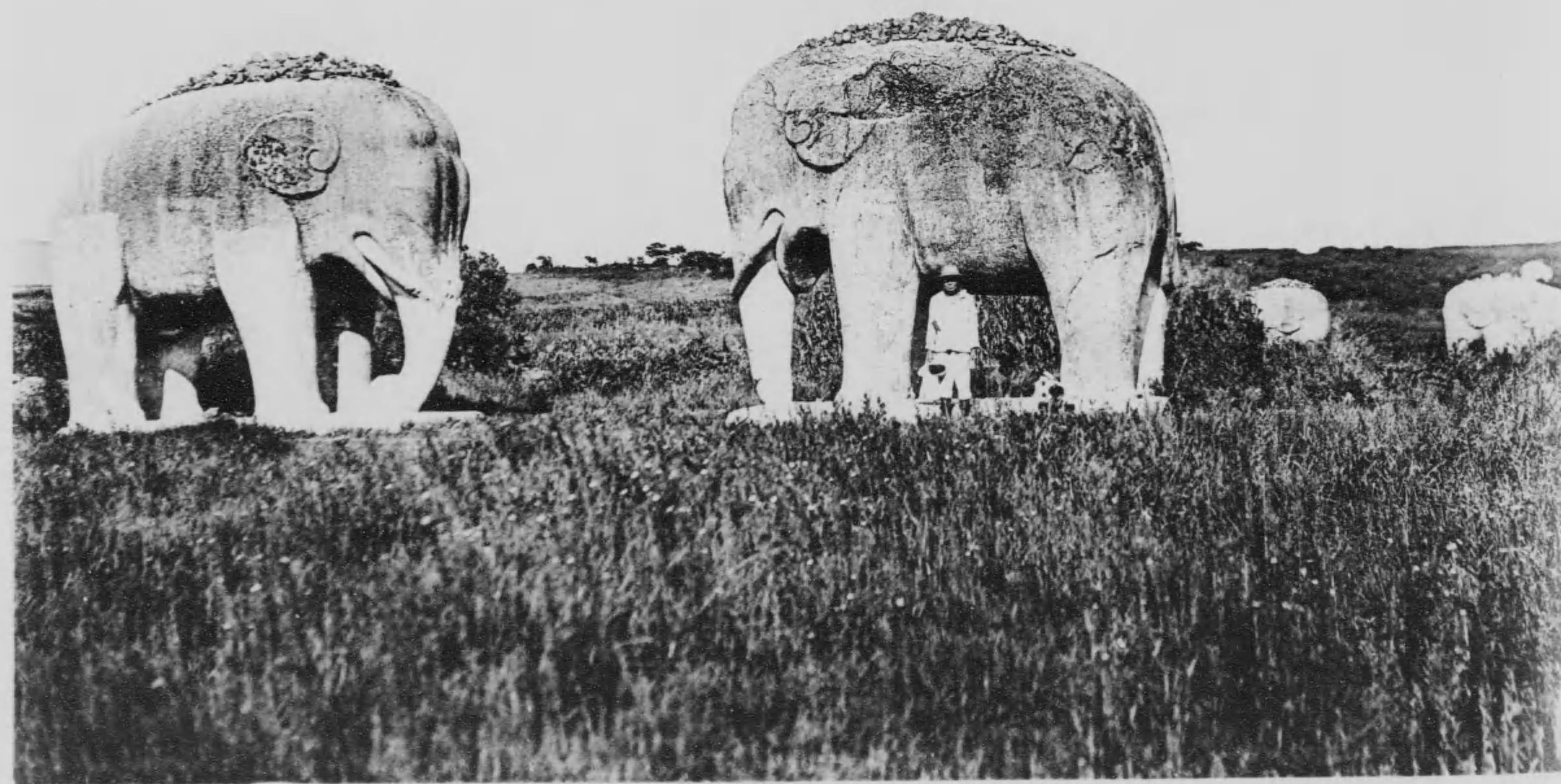
**Stone Figures of Animals, Ming Mausolea,
Hsiaoling, Nanking.**

A walk of about one mile brings tourists to a broad road leading to the Mausolea. The road extends for several miles. Along the road, for two miles from the King Gate to the Mausolea, stand in pairs several hundreds of stone figures of warriors and animals. They have been set there as guardians of the eternal resting place of the Ming Emperors. Even the smallest figure measures several feet in height, while the largest one cut from a huge, solid rock exceeds 20 feet both in height and breadth. These colossal warriors and animals still mount guard over the mausolea, but the once powerful and mighty Ming Dynasty fell before the invasion of the Manchu riders as far back as three hundred years.

南京、明孝陵の石獸俑像

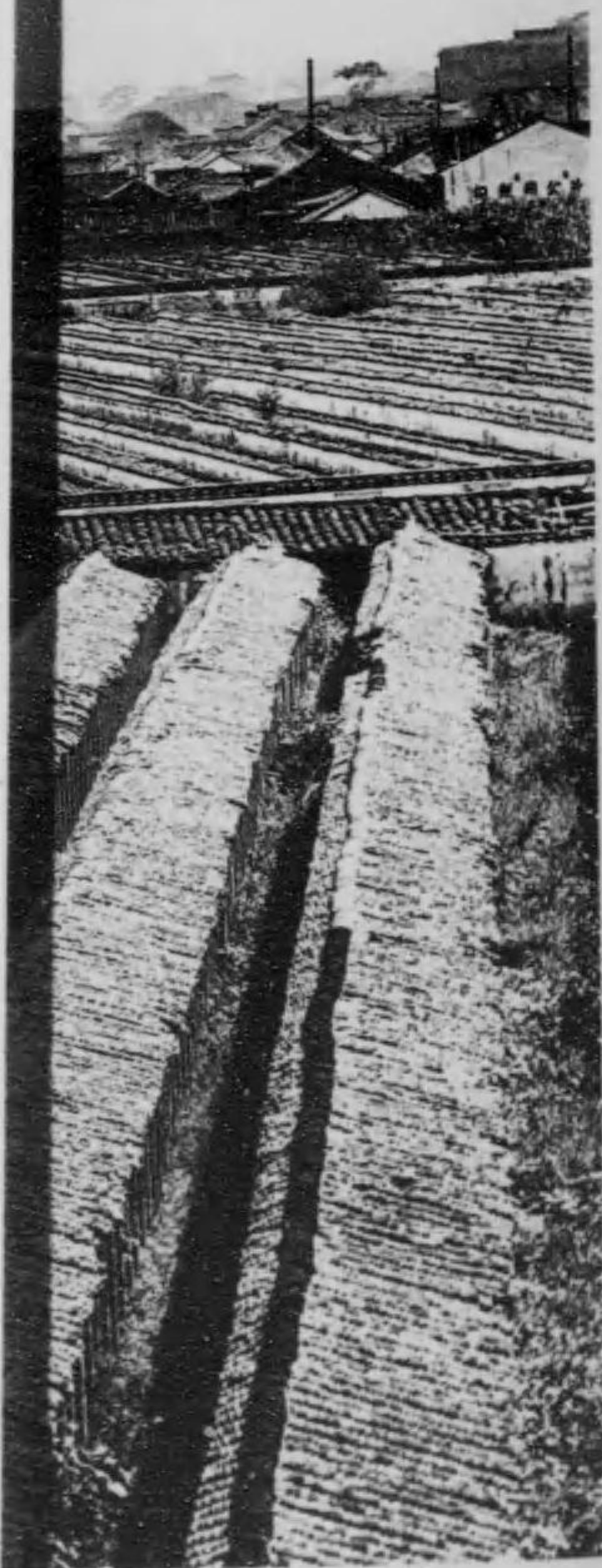
南京城の朝陽門を出て、行くと凡そ一哩にして、明孝陵の陵道に達せり。陵道は蜿蜒數裡に亘り、途上京門より陵廟に到るの間、凡そ二哩の陵道の兩側に、大小幾百組の石人石獸の俑像を安置せり。是れ人蕃、森羅萬象、皆帝王の陵墓を守るの意にして、其最も小なるものと雖も、五六尺を下らず。其最も大なるものに至つては、方高供に二十尺に餘るの巨像あり、一塊の巨巖を彫刻して、作せるものにして、實に驚くべきものなり。道の幾百組の石獸の巨像は、今尚ほ居然として、明祖の陵墓を守りありと雖も、其社稷は已に三百年の昔に於て、滿人の馬蹄に掛れり。明祖の靈や、地下に於て如何の感をか爲す。





Stone Fig

A walk of abo
ing to the Mausolea
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in pairs several hun
They have been set
of the Ming Emper
feet in height, while
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and animals still m
powerful and mighty
Manchu riders as in



**The Kunyuan, or Civil Official Examination Hall,
in Nanking:**

Kunyuan, or Examination Hall, is located in the vicinity of the Shrine of Confucius, Chinhuai, Nanking. It has 21,113 chambers, where, before the advent of the Republican regime in China, examination for the qualification of the Chuilen, civil high officials, were given to candidates, once every three years.

南京、秦淮貢院

貢院は秦淮孔子廟の側に在り、號舍二萬一千一百十三間、所謂一間は受験者一人を容るゝ一室なり、是れ即ち科考に合格したる者の試験場にして、首尾よく此の試験を通過せる者は舉人の資格を與へられ、三年毎に一回舉行せられしものなれども、今は廢して此制なく、流石宏壯の試院も徒らに往時壯觀の名殘を留むるに過ぎず。





**Pukow Station of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway
On the Opposite Shore of Nanking.**

The Pukow-Tientsin railway starts at Pukowchen on the opposite shore of Nanking and runs nothward as far as Tientsin, the terminus of the railway. The total mileage is 631 miles, which can be covered in 26 hours by the special express. The special express fares are 42 dollars and 10 cents for the first class, 28 dollars and five cents for the second class, and 14 dollars and five cents for the third class. The ordinary train fares are 38 dollars and 25 cents for the first class, 25 dollars and 50 cents for the second class and 12 dollars and 75 cents for the third class. Two special trains are run once a week—one leaving Tientsin on every Friday and the other Pukow on every Tuesday. Special express trains have sleeping and dining cars, while ordinary express trains starting from both termini once a day lack sleeping cars, but are equipped with dining cars. The line runs through the flourishing industrial districts north of the Yangtse. Nor are historical places or fine sights wanting along the route.

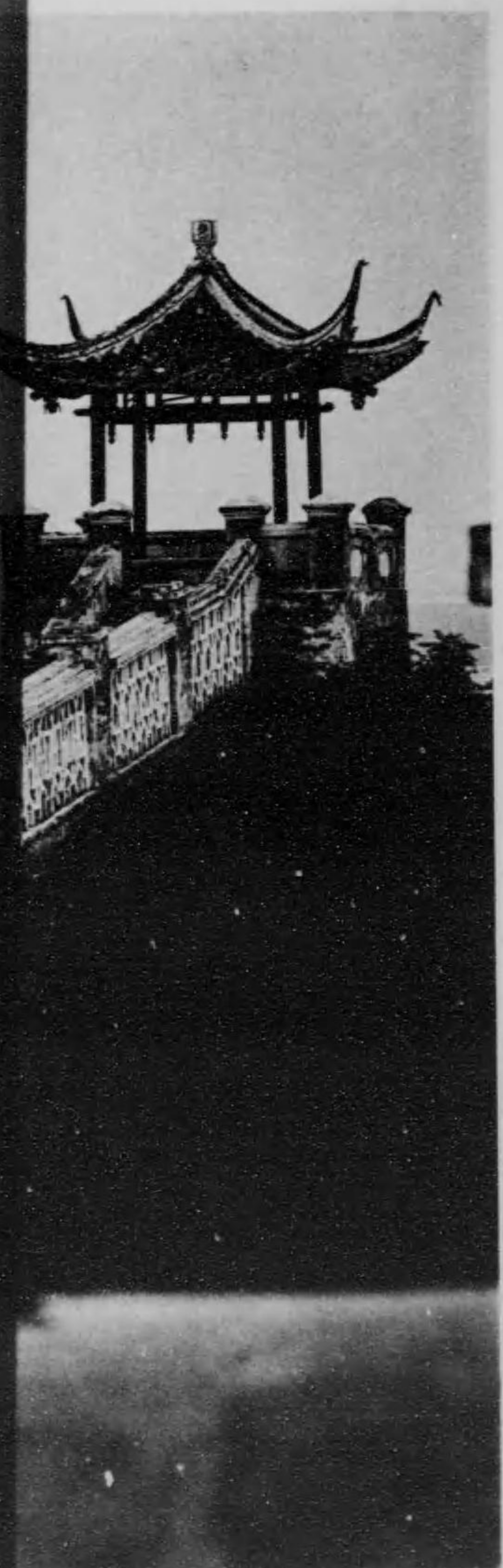
津浦鐵路浦口車站 (南京對岸)

津浦鐵路は南京の對岸浦口鎮に起り、北は天津に通ずるものにして、其全延長六百三十一哩、最大急行車に依れば二十六時間にして天津に達するを得べく、其賃金一等四十二元十仙、二等二十八元五仙、三等十四元五仙なり、普通車ならば三十分半を要し、其車賃一等三十八元二十五仙、二等二十五元五十仙、三等十二元七十五仙なり、最大急行車の發車は毎週一回にして天津を發するものは金曜日、浦口を發するものは火曜日とす、此列車には寢臺車及び食堂車の設備あり、又毎日一回發車の普通急行車には寢臺車の設けなきも食堂車の設備あり、沿道は江北一帯の豊饒なる産地を通過すると同時に、又名所舊蹟の見るべきもの少なからず。



Pukow

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Han Hsin Tai or Changchun Hill at Pukowchen.

Han Hsin Tai or Changchuntai, meaning "General's Hill", is situated on an eastern eminence of Pukowchen near the railway station, some three miles north of the Pukow Station and is also called Pukow Shih Cheng, literally meaning "Stone Castle". The environs are an old battle-field, wherein thousands upon thousands of warriors were slain in the Han period. It is stated that a stone castle, was erected by Han Hsin, a great general and strategist of warlike times of old. From the hill-top, a magnificent view of Shuhtzu-shan or Lion Hill, Chung-shan, or Bell Hill, and Paopu-shan, that stand round Nanking away over the Yangtse, can be obtained.

韓信臺、一名將軍臺 (浦口鎮)

韓信臺は江畔の浦口車站より北に三哩、浦口鎮車站の東、小丘の上に在り、別名之れを浦口石城と稱す。此邊一帶漢代の古戰場にして、此の石城は韓信の築造せるものにして、自ら此所に居りしと曰ふ、亦有名なる韓信股潜りの橋は今尚ほ浦口鎮市街の入口に在りと雖ども、此説の眞偽は定かならず。臺上より江を隔て、南京を望めば、獅子山、鍾山、幕府山等指顧の間に在り、壯大の風景要害の險、寔に古英雄壯圖の跡を偲ばしむ。



The Pawanmiao, or Great King's Shrine, at Wukiang,
Dedicated to King Hsiang Who Fell in a
Battle Fought Here in the Remote
Warlike Period.

At Wukiang in Hochow, north-west of Pukow, Hsiang Wan, the great warrior king of Hsi Tsu of ancient times, fell by his own sword, considering it a disgrace that he could not take back with him many young sons of the people of the South in triumph, they having been all slain in disastrous defeats suffered by his army. With the King, eighty odd men composing the decimated body-guard, committed suicide, very loth to part with their liege lord even in death. People of the district erected a shrine in honour of the King and his loyal guardsmen and called it the Pa Wang Miao, or the Shrine of the Great King. A tombstone stands at the back of the Shrine and by its epitaph one may find that it is the eternal resting place of King Hsiang. The stone bears the following inscription: "This grave was erected in the 44th year of the era of Ming Li."

烏江、西楚項王戰死の遺蹟霸王廟

江東の健兒八十萬を率ゐて來る、我何の面目有つてか父老に見えんと、千古の怪傑項羽が斷腸の心事を叫び、手兵八十と俱に自刎して郷黨の父老に謝し、悲壯痛烈の歴史を遺したるものを浦口の西北、和州の烏江となす。彼が稜々たる氣骨凛烈萬古に輝き、霸者の勇を謳はるる以所、千古其比を見ず、後人祠を建て、祀て霸王廟と稱す。祠後一基の墓あり、題して西楚項王之墓と曰ふ。墓背に明曆四十四年建之とあり、屍を此處に埋め、祭祀を厚うすること、今尙ほ依然たり。

皖省烏江西楚項羽祀題

段登全

奮知矜功一世英雄、鹿駐馬、滅秦懷楚、千秋氣概、鎮烏江。
氣蓋世而力拔山、非戰罪何羞、父老楚方來、則漢已入、應知天不佐君王。





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The Taipaomiao Shrine at Tsaishihchih in Anwei Province.
 The Shrine was Erected in Memory of Li Tai-pao,
 One of the Greatest Poets of Ancient Times,
 Who Drowned Himself in the Yangtze
 in the Vicinity.

Tsaishihchih belongs to Tanghsien in Taiping-fu, Anwei province and is at a distance of 80 Chinese miles up the Yangtze to Wuhu, 120 Chinese miles down the river to Nanking and 20 Chinese miles to Taiping-fu. The Taipaomiao, or the shrine dedicated to the soul of Li Tai-pao, one of the greatest poets of China, and who, it is said, drowned himself in the Yangtze, is situated at the eastern foot of Mount Suilo on the river. It is also called the Tanglikuon Chingliensu Shrine. At the site where the tragic death of the poet took place there is a small bower named Nien Saiting. In the compounds of the Tsaishih Shuyuang School, there is a graveyard wherein were placed the belongings of the poet, as his disciples could not recover his remains from the deep water of the Yangtze. The shrine, by the way, partook the fate of other historic places when the Taiping Rebellion broke out, and was partly destroyed by fire. The present building has been reconstructed by General Peng Yui-lin.

安徽省、采石磯李白投江の遺蹟太白廟

采石磯は安徽省大平府當塗縣に屬し、上蕪湖港に八十支里、下南京に百二十支里、大平府に二十支里の處に在り、太白廟は翠螺山の東麓、長江の畔に在り、題して唐李公青蓮祠と曰ふ。墓は廟西二十支里、太平府の青山に在り、李白投江の跡に一小亭あり、名けて燃犀亭と曰ふ。采石書院内に李白衣冠墓あり、投江屍なき爲め、子弟其衣冠を埋葬せしなりと傳へらる。長髮賊の亂に於いて廟宇兵火に罹り、灰燼に歸せるを將軍彭玉麟の重修せるものなり。

夜泊牛渚懷古

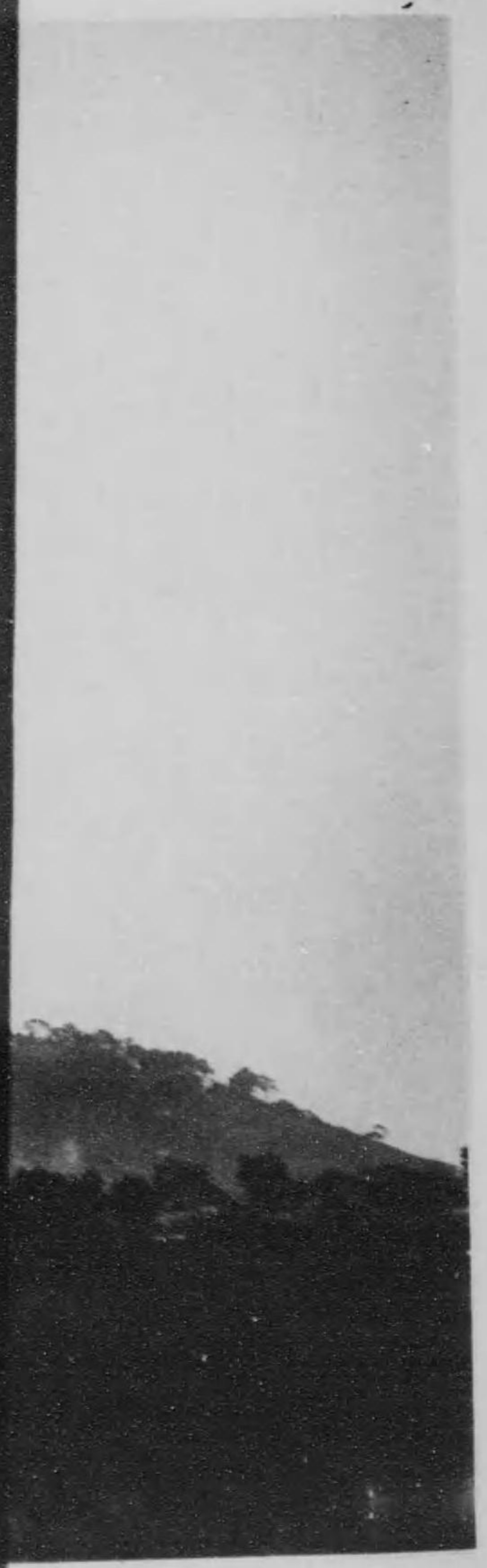
牛渚西江夜 青天無片雲 登舟望秋月 空憶將軍 余亦能高詠 李白
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Mt. Suilo at Tsaishih.

Mount Suilo, one of the four most famous historical sights in the Yangtse Valley, is not only well known as the place where the great poet, Li Taipao, drowned himself, but also is noted for its superb landscape. The mountain resembles in shape Mt. Fuji, the sacred mountain of Japan. The canal, that gird round the base of the mountain, connects the city of Tsaishih with the shore of the Yangtse. Every merchandise that goes in and out of Tsaishih is carried through the canal to the Yangtse. The canal said to have been excavated by the poet Li Taipao, and the people of the district revere his name even to-day.

采石磯 翠螺山 (安徽省大平府)

長江四大舊蹟の一として稱へらる、翠螺山は嘗に李太白投江の遺蹟として著名なるのみならず、風光明媚、山容又我富士山に似て四望皆形を更めず、正に君子の體ありと郷人以て誇となす、山麓を環流する運河は采石の市街と長江とを連結し、采石に集散する貨物は皆此運河に依りて長江との連絡を有せり、此疏水工事は李白の開鑿する所にして里入今尙は篤く其徳を稱ふ。

采石磯

鄭露

牛渚奇天月 長縣供奉祠 如何今夕酒 不共昔人持 高詠誰能似 扁舟從所之 溯洄殊未已 曾析楚江離



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Harbour of Wuhu.

Wuhu is situated on the right bank of the Yangtse, some 264 miles up the river from Shanghai and 106 miles below Anking. The port was opened to foreign commerce by the Chefoo Treaty in 1897. Being very conveniently located, it has been for a long time the most flourishing commercial centre of the province. The city is the starting point of the steamboat services to Luchow, Ningkuochow and Wuweichow. The staple product is rice, some 7,000,000 piculs being exported annually. Cereals of other sort and poultry are also very important products of the city and its vicinity. The population is 150,000. There are many famous sights about the city that are worthy of visiting. An extensive area of ground has been allotted for the foreign settlements and there is every prospect of its growing into a prosperous port of international trade, though, at present, foreign trade is still in its infancy.

蕪湖港全景

蕪湖は上海の上游二六四哩、安徽省の首府安慶を距る下游一〇六哩、長江の右岸に在り、西曆一八九七年の英清芝罘條約に依り開港せられ、人口十五萬、商業、穀盛、水利の便最も良く、蘆州、寧國州、無爲州等への小蒸汽船は皆此地を起點とす、風光明媚又史蹟に富めり、主要産物は米を第一とし、雜穀及鷺の産地として著名なり、米穀一年の輸出高は近年著しく激増して、前數年の輸出額に倍蓰し、凡七百萬擔に及ばんとす、外國人居留地は宏漠の地域を有すれども、未だ繁盛ならず、然れど將來充分に發達の望あり。



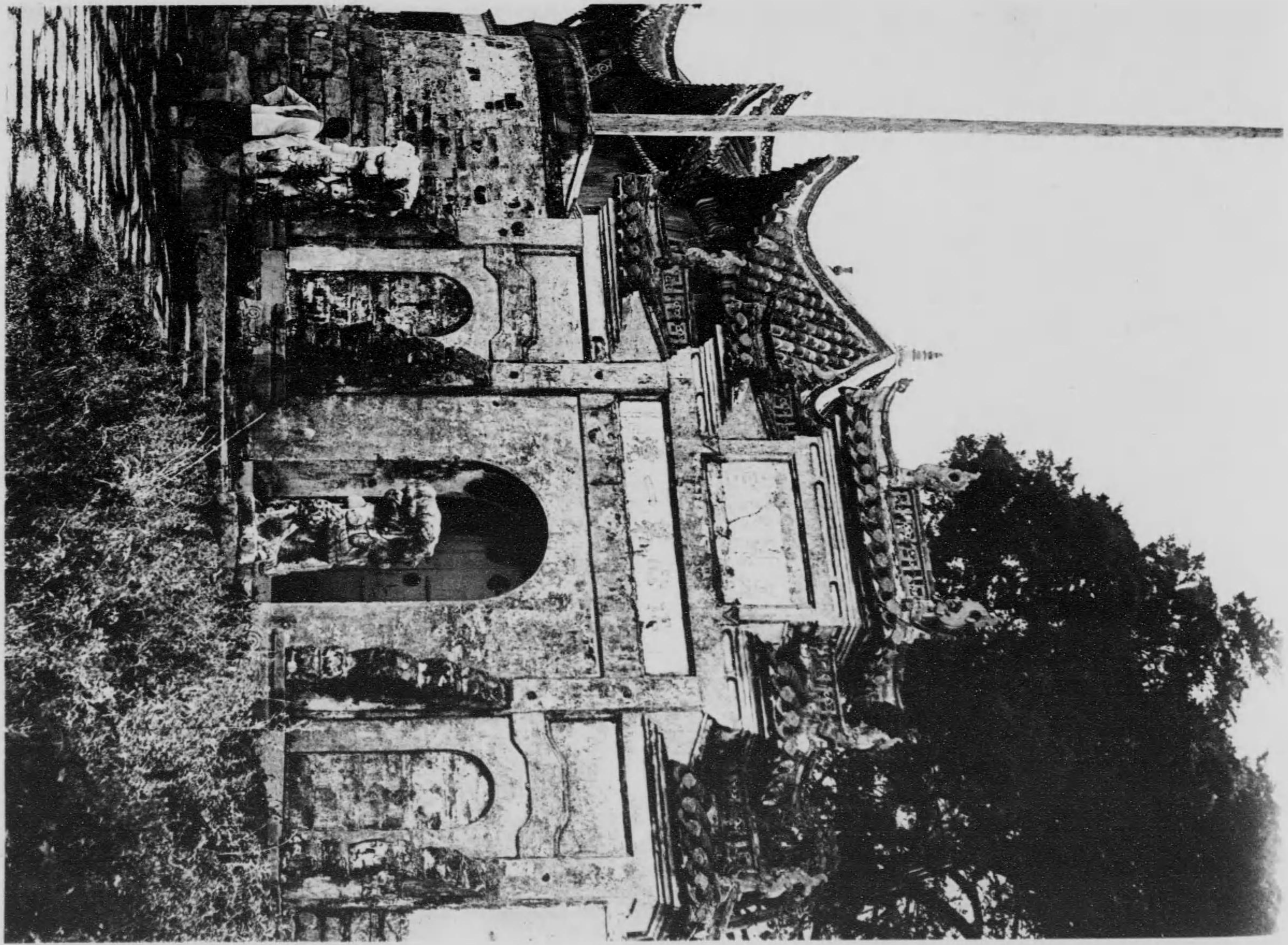
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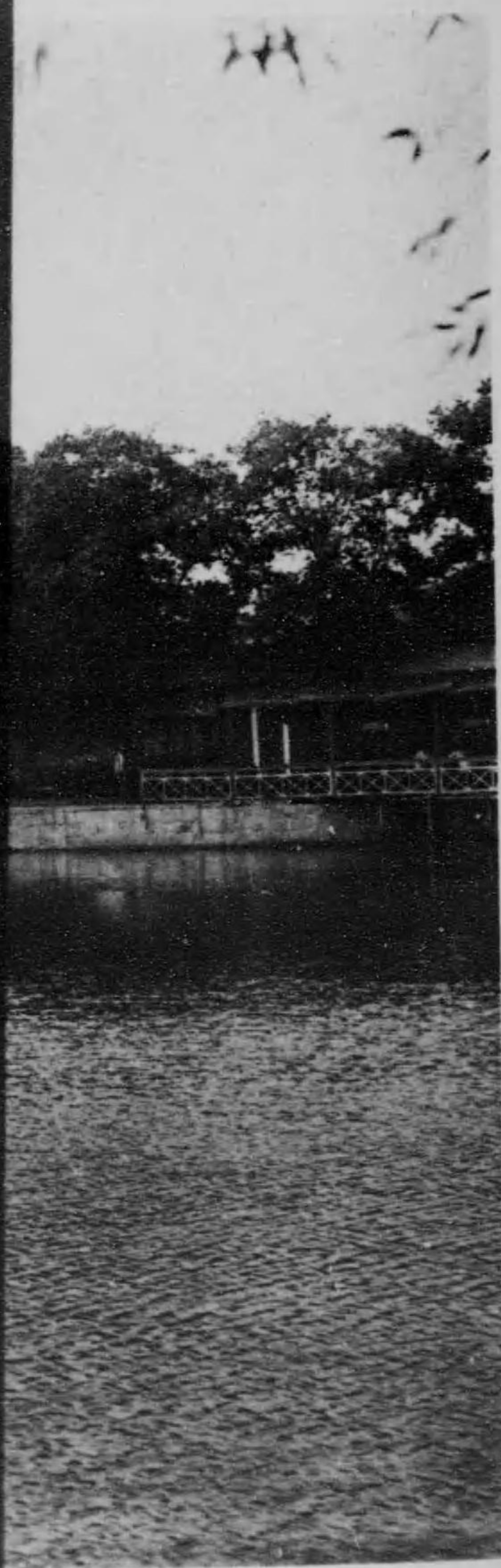
**The Lintse-miao, or Shrine Wherein the Consort of
Sun Chen, King of the Ancient Kingdom of
Wu, Is Worshipped.**

The Lintse-miao, also called the Chiao-chi-miao, a shrine dedicated to the memory of the consort of Sun Chen, who was the sovereign of the Kingdom of Wu, is at Chiao-chi, on the opposite shore of Wuhu. Until the outbreak of the Taiping Rebellion, it had stood in all its pomp and grandeur, but a conflagration started by the rebels has reduced the sacred shrine to ruins.

吳の孫權夫人靈澤廟

孫權夫人の靈澤廟は蕪湖の對岸長江江畔の蟻磯に在り、三國の吳王孫權の靈澤夫人を祀り、長江四大舊蹟の一として著名なり、往時輪奐の美を極めたりと雖も、彼の長髮賊の亂の爲め兵燹に罹り、千古の史蹟も空しく一炬壞滅に歸す、現時の廟等皆彼の彭玉麟の重修せるものにして、従つて今や史蹟の見るべきものなし。





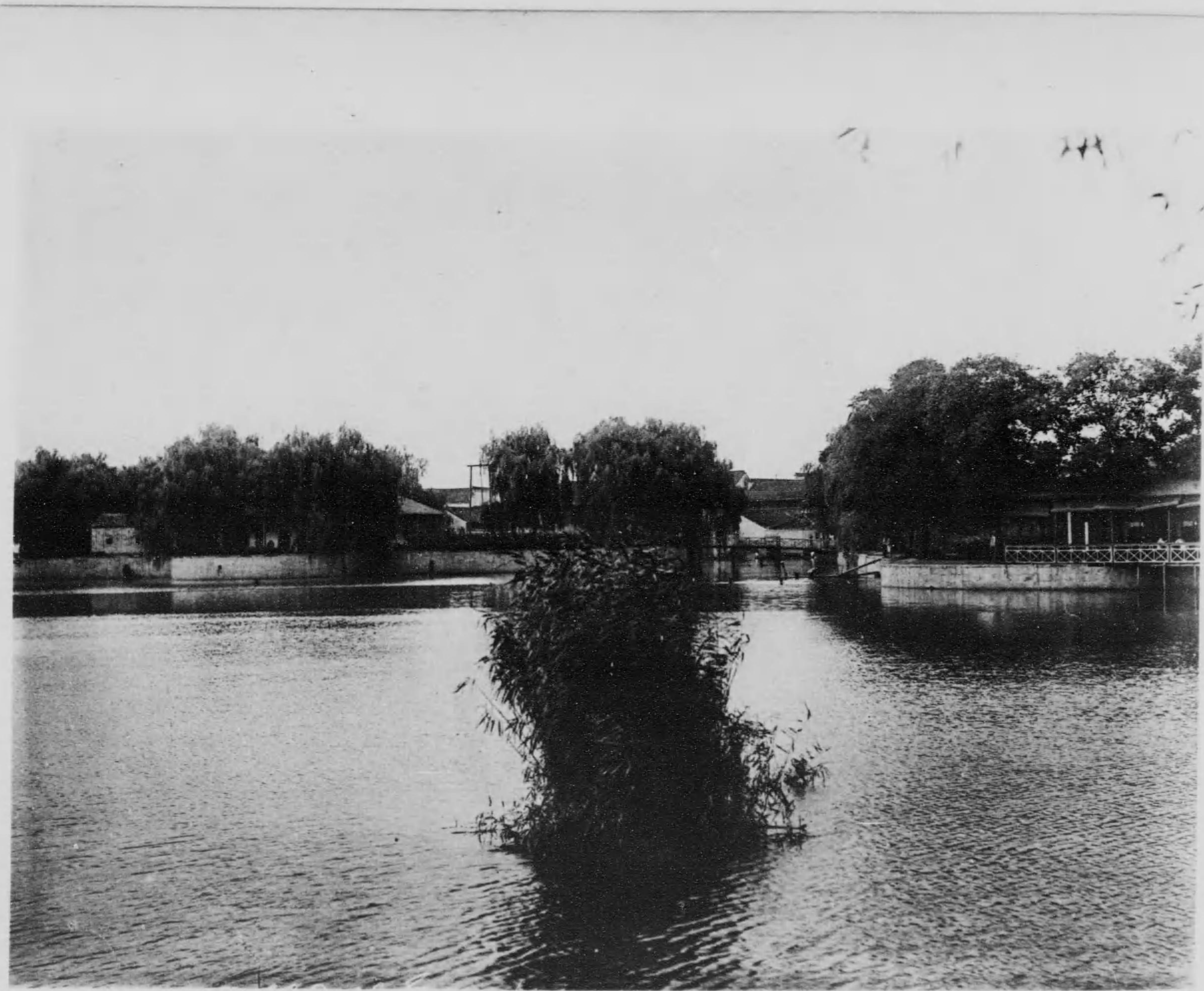
**Li Park at Wuhu. The Park Was Laid Out by
the Late Li Hang-chang.**

Li Park is in the vicinity of Ta-ma Road in the suburbs of Wuhu. It was originally laid out by the late Li Hang-chang, China's greatest statesman, to be made into a villa for the Li family. Since the general people are admitted entrance to it. The views of the park are superb.

Taiche Hill, where Huang Shan-ku, the great poet of ancient China, once lived, is three Chinese miles from here and is likewise noted for its fine scenery.

蕪湖李公園

蕪湖李公園は城外大馬路の側にあり故李鴻章の營造せしものにして李家の別荘なりしも近時開放して公衆遊覽の場に供す湖中の蓮花は水樓の佳妓と妍を争ひ翠翠の青柳亭樹と掩映し百花爛漫として情趣深々たり詩宗黃山谷閑居の遺蹟たる大赭山は約三支里指顧の間に在り湖中の景緻亦凡ならず。

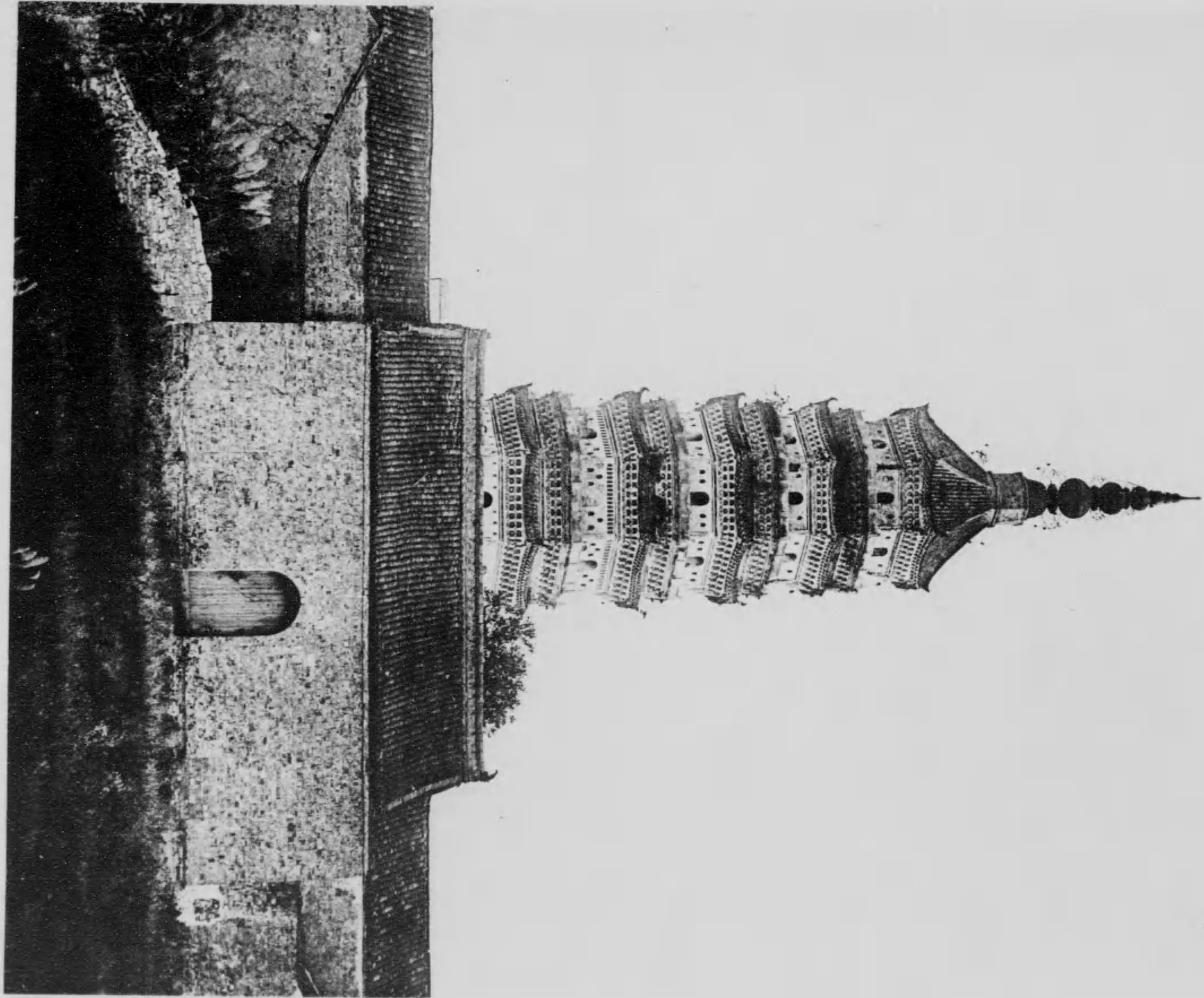


Old Tower of the Inkiang Temple at Anking.

The Inkiang Temple is located on the Yangtse, close by the East Gate of Anking in Anwei province. The temple dates as far back as the time of Tan Dynasty and is the greatest and grandest cloister throughout the province. The Old Tower is especially famous.

安慶迎江寺の古塔

迎江寺は安徽省の首府安慶府の東門外、長江に臨める小丘にあり、唐代初めて建立せられたるものにして、輪奐の美を極め、一省の名刹たり、其の最も著名なるものを古塔となす。



The Takuanting at Anking, Former Residence of Yui
Tsong-shen, a Staunch and Able Lieutenant of
the Yuan Dynasty.

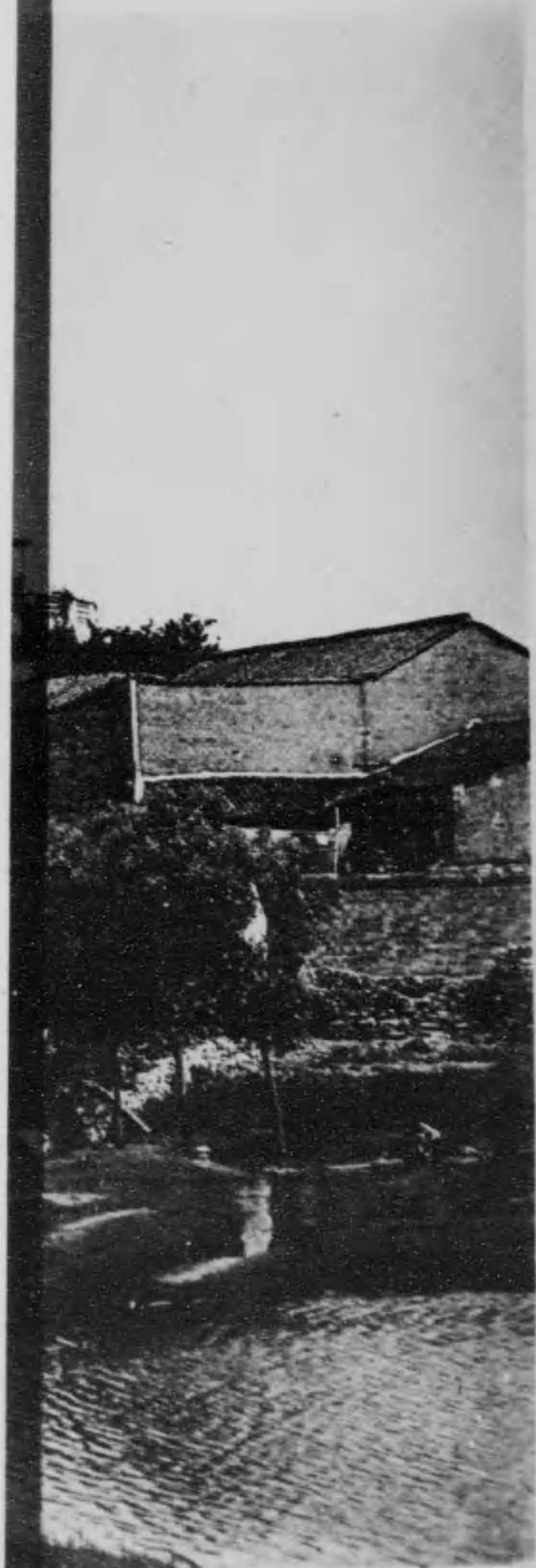
Anking, the capital of Anwei province, is situated on the left bank of the Yangtse, 370 miles distant from Shanghai. Although the population numbers nearly 100,000, the city is not a distributing centre of various staple products of the neighbouring districts, so that it possesses but little importance viewed from economic standpoint. The only historical site worth mentioning is the Takuanting House on a hill outside the West Gate. The house was in former times the residence of Yui Tsong-shen, a loyal subject of the Yuan Dynasty. At present the compound of the house is a public promenade where people are fond of loitering on a fine day. In the garden in front of the house, there is the grave of Yui Tsong-shen. He is said to have been killed in a battle with Chen Yu-liang in the 18th year of the Chih Chong era.

安慶 元の功臣、余忠宣の遺蹟大觀亭

安徽省の首府安慶は上海を距る三百七十哩長江の左岸に在り、人口十餘萬を有すと雖も産物に見るべきものなく又集散の地にあらず、經濟上に何等の意義なき所なり、一省の首府を以てして名勝舊蹟の見るべきものなし、唯一の史蹟として元朝の功臣余忠宣の故宅たりし、西門外の長江に臨める丘上に大觀亭なる一遊覽場在り、前庭余忠宣の墓あり、忠宣は元の至正十八年陳友諒と戦ひて此所に死す

五十年皖公何在、地接東消、除浩劫、選勝快登、臨樓鶴唳、丹霄、鷗盟、黃浦、拓此一亭、景盪、蘇竹、襟寄、語墨、客騷、人草、孤負、新秋、風月

子致氏尊光、僑居皖、此亭爲子兒時往來竹馬地、別三十餘載、煨槍、兵予、督師、江上、曾奉命撫是邦、不禁有令、威鶴、蹄之、感克、免金陵、後二筆、軍暇、借李少荃、宮保、吳竹莊、方伯





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Lake Kantang at Kiukiang.

Lake Kan Tang is by the Lushan highway outside the South Gate of Kiukiang, and is four miles in circumference. It was called Lake Ching Hsing in the age of Tan, but, as Li Po, an official of that period, built an embankment to the west of the lake and at last did away with the fear of floods which had occasionally immersed the districts bordering on the lake and wrought so much havoc with life and property, the people later renamed the lake by capping his surname, Kan Tang, as a token of their gratitude for his lasting service for public weal. On an islet in the lake, there is an harbour called Yensuiting, which was formerly the residence of Chou Tung-wei, a celebrated scholar of the Sung period. The scenery hereabouts is beautiful.

九江、甘棠湖

湖は有名なる避暑の樂廬、廬山街道に沿ふて南門外に在り、周廻二里餘、唐の景星湖なり、唐の刺史李渤堤を湖西に築き、江水溢亂を防ぐ、後人其徳を慕ひ李渤の號を採り、湖を名けて甘棠湖と稱せり、湖中の小島に煙水亭あり、亭は宋の鴻儒周敦頤の故宅にして、水柳翠煙風趣多く故に因んで煙水亭と自稱すと有り、廬山の十二峯湖鏡に倒映し、煙波翠柳の間、古塔聳立の景、風情最も深し。

九江城南樓晚眺

刑 訪

波濤九江口	日入煙濤深	登樓俯危言	近見廬山岑	昔人此譙賞
加月陶幽襟	長使千載下	緬想南樓心	孤城何蕭森	殺氣餘秋陰
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