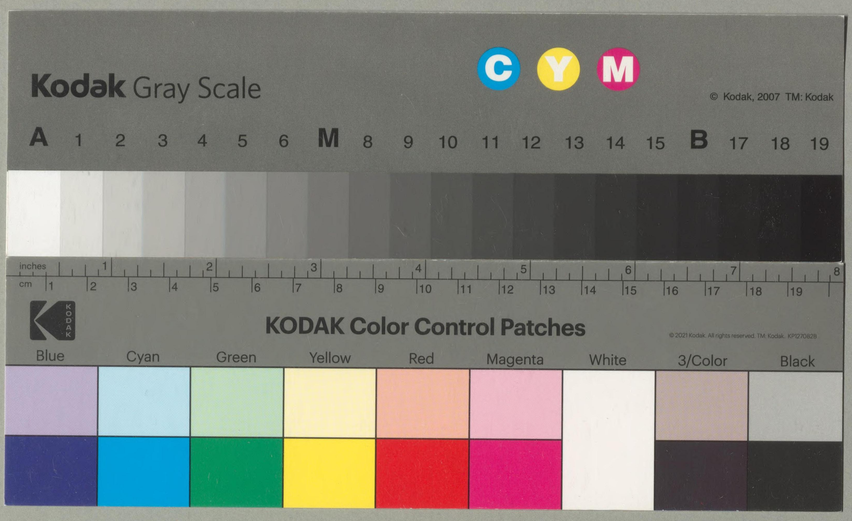

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湯地丈雄 編

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護國記念精神敎育

元寇畫帖

The Short Sketches
of
the Mongolian Invasion
in Japan

407-4

元寇畫帖序言

日本武士道の稱世界に揚り日本武士道の實世界に顯はれたるは近く明治廿七八年に於て淸國の優勢と戰ひ三十七八年に於て露國の猛威を碎き前古無比宇內環視の眼を集め皇國の武力を示し彼等の非望を挫きたるにあり遠くは往昔文永十一年弘安四年に於て蒙古國王世界併呑の暴威を擊退殲滅したる其偉功は古今相照して赫然たり共に皇道發揮の時機之を致せりと云ふべし宜なる哉世の文明は近比頻りに元寇歷史を温ねて止まず因つて夙に描かせ置きたる該歷史の大油畫拾四幅は曾て各地方を巡りて人心を興起し現今靖國神社遊就館に陳列せられて日々內外國人に賞觀せられ頻りに英譯說明書を促かさるるに至れり

抑々此の雄作は古く歷史に照らし慥かなる材料に基けるものを日淸戰役の終りに臨み前途の爲め慮る所あり篤志者畫工矢田一嘯氏の敏腕に賴りて成功せるものなり爾來之を活用して元寇紀念碑の大成を助け併せて國民の志氣を勵まし遂に強露の大軍と戰ひ陸海共に全捷を奏せられつひに淸韓兩國の保全を救ひたるは偏に至尊陛下の御稜威に基き將卒の忠勇に由ると雖も一般國民に忠愛の精神歷史の敎育上に於て此の雄作亦與りて力ありと云はざるを得ず將又此の畫帖卷末に大日本護國幼年會員の一部集合寫眞版數種を附したるは精神敎育の爲め水雷艇費貢獻貯金者の實況を紹介し將來の爲め擧國一致の素養を希ふに外ならず仰ぎ願くば同感の諸君明鑒を垂れ斯道擴充の爲め此畫帖を坐右にし給はんことを

明治四十一年十月

元寇紀念首唱
大日本護國幼年會首唱　湯地丈雄

明治 5 10 内務

元寇紀念譚

今を隔ること大約ね六百五十餘年の昔、鞨靺蒙古の曠野に鐵木眞と呼做す。世界無雙の豪傑起りにける。この人器量拔群にして。兵馬の運用神の如く、攻むれば破れざる莫く、當れば碎だけざる莫く、亞細亞洲中無數の邦國を略滅し。歐羅巴洲の東南部露西亞、匈加利等に侵入し。城を落して其王を虜にし。國を亡ぼして其民を奴とし。其美女をかすめ。財物を奪去りて。部下の將士に恩賞をあておこなひ。自ら帝王中の帝王と號して、成吉思可汗の位に登り。己が攻取たる廣大なる土地に。諸子諸弟を封じて、其國々の王侯と成しゃ自ら大權を握りて四方に臨み。恩威並び行はれければ。鐵木眞の聲名はさながら雷の如く天下に轟きて。威風に靡かぬ草木もなく。然れば成吉思可汗鐵木眞は。羅馬の該撒。佛蘭西の拿破崙と肩を比して。威名を世界の歷史に留めぬ。

鐵木眞の第四子を拖雷といふ。驍勇父に類し。兼て智謀あり其兄窩濶台と共に夏國を滅ぼし、尋で又強大なる金國を滅ぼしける、拖雷の子忽必烈に至りて雄姿傑出父祖の遺業を大成するの志を抱き。大小數百戰。毎に奇捷を奏せずといふことなく。其軍氣の銳く。威勢の盛なること。恰も猛虎の羽翼を生じ。風に乘て林中を飛行するが如く。力は山を拔き。氣は世を蓋ひ。壯圖勇略四海を混同し。天下唯だ一人帝王の位に立たんとを望みける。斯くて忽必烈は計謀の全く熟するを待ちて。其雲の如く幕中に屯する勇將と。其雨の如く旗下に集まる猛士とに號令し疾風の砂を捲き奔馬の坂を下る勢ひを以て長驅して宋の祁稷を轉覆し。遂に支那四百餘州の土地を橫領して。幾億萬の人口を脚下に臣服せしめ。國號を改めて元と稱し。更に朝鮮をも屬國としてければ。爾餘の大小國號れもれも其の威勢に敵し難く。稽首して臣と稱し。爭ふて好を通じ貢を納め。只だ忽必烈の鼻息のみを窺ひたるぞ是非もなき。

元主忽必烈は已に四方の諸國を征服なしければ驕慢の心ますます增長し。我が日本の國美はしく。金銀財寶に富めることを聞知り如何にして之を奪ひ己れが版圖に入れんものをと。朝暮に思を凝らし、我が人皇九十一代　龜山帝の御宇文永の四年以來。屢々無禮なる牒書を寄せ。恐喝手段をもて首尾よく我國を服征せしめんと欲し。又その度毎に心利たる部下の者を牒使として。實は探偵の事を含め。密々我國の國情地理を取調べ。萬一恐喝手段に乘らざるときは。兵力を用ゐ一戰の下に切從へ。己れの慾を遂しうせんとぞ企てける。

此時我國に於ては、惟權親王將軍の職に任じ。御年猶は幼う在ましければ。執權北條相摸守時宗代りて政柄を秉り。智勇兼備よく諸侯を服して。衆望おさ〳〵其炎時頼入道にも讓らざりけり。時宗は元使の齎したる牒書を一見。忿然として怒氣面に溢れ。かゝる傲慢不遜なる來書を。假初にも受理せんと。是れ我日本の國体を汚し。國の尊榮を失ふものなり。勿体なくも日出處の　天子は。神聖に渡らせたまひ。敢て他邦の非禮をば。受させ給ふべうもあらじとの。直に奏聞の上其書を退け牒使を國外に追拂ひぬ」然れど元主忽必烈は固より心中に一物あれば。斯ても猶頻りに牒使を送りて。其意を遂んと試み。又對馬の島民を奪去りて。之を本國に伴ひ。威光を示し。温言を加へ。我國の事情を探聞し。文永の十一年には朝鮮の軍隊を先導とし。一千五百の軍艦に。三萬三千の軍勢を搭して。不意に我が九州に押寄せ。壹岐對馬を奪ひ。肥前筑前の沿海に寇し。思ふが儘に亂暴を働きけり。此役に對馬の守護代宗助國。壹岐の守護代平景隆は。一族主從城を枕に盡く討死し。其外鎭西の武士其處彼處の防戰に。雲霞の如き敵軍の中に切入り。天晴潔く最期を遂るもの多かりしが。日本男兒が國を護るの精神は火をも恐れず。水をも避けず。蒙古何萬來ると雖も。爭か能く此の精神を奪ひ得べき。博多の街衢は。一炬灰燼に付するも支洋潮怒り浪激し。颶風に乘じて。最後の一戰縱橫奮擊し。遂に我軍の大勝利となり。之を文永の役といふ。其翌年元主忽必烈は又々杜世忠何文著なんといへる五人の者を撰みて牒使とし。前の如き無禮不遜の牒書を送り。這回こそ有無の決答に因りて。更に大軍を發向し。我が日本を一揉に揉潰さんと身構へけるぞ膽太けれ」。堂々たる我が大日本大八洲は。開闢以來萬世一系の天子を戴き。國民忠君愛國の氣。寧ろ死して護國の鬼となる

attacked the enemy's war vessels, and after a bloody battle, won the most decisive victry, nearly half of their vessels being shattered by the storm. This is called the war of the Bunyei era.

In the following year, another embassador was sent to Japan demanding her subjection, but Hojō Tokimune beheaded the members of the mission at Tatsunokuchi in Kamakura, to show his great resolution to take a hostile attitude against Kublai Khan, at the same time, he bent his energies in making preparation against a renewal of the invasion by fortifying the towns along the coast of Kyūshū.

When Kublai was informed of the fate of his unfortunate representatives, he summoned generals in great haste in a council concerning the second invasion of Japan.

Ara Khan was appointed commander-in-chief of the whole army under whom Hanbunko took the Command of sixty hundreds men in three thousands war vessels under the title of the Kōnan army. This army was to across the sea directly to Kyūshū, while Kintoand Kosakin were to lead fourthousands men, composed of Mongolian and Korean soldiers under the title of the Toro army.

They to marched through Korea and cnorsed over in the strait in nine hundeds war vessels, and at first they attacked Iki and Tsushima, whencethey proceed to Kyūshū with the object of capturing Dazaifu in the province of Chikuzen.

Hōjō Tokimune, having everything in readin ss to meet the emergency, appointed Hōjō Sanemasa, his kinsman, the Governor general of Kyūshū.

He also commanded the Daimiō of Kyūshū, Muto, Ōtomo. Kikuchi, Shimazu, Matsu-ura, Ōmura, Akizuki, etc, to assemble at Hakata and take their stand there for the defense of the country. The armies in the districts of Sanyō, San-in, Tōsan, and Hokuriku were instructed to guard Kyōto, the capital of Japan, and Tsuruga-no-tsu in the province of Yechizen.

However, the Japanese people were in a state of great consternation, as the enemy was coming in great strength supplied with boundless resources. The emperor Kameyama, being of great anxiety offered prayer at Ise Taibio (Imperial shrine) for the destruction of the enemy, offering his sacred life if necessary for the sake of his country.

It is needless to say this act of the Emperor was enough to greatly strengthen the spirit of patriotism and to lead the people to fight in their national cause.

On the twenty first of March in the fourth year of the Kōan era (1281) Kublai's immence armada came over the sea of Japan as was anticipated.

They suddenly pushed Iki and Tsushima islands and massacred almost all the inhabitants without mercy. On the fifth of June the enemy pressed on Shikanshima and then advanced to Hakata, where battles raged continuously for many days on the coast.

As the enemy could not land, they was compelled to withdraw to their ships far out in the bay. On the first of July, tyhoon began to blow. The enemy's vessels were scattered in all directions and almost all of them were shattered to pieces, while our brave men taking advantage went up to their vessels killed their generals and soldiers About one thousand men were taken prisoners and beheaded at Nakagawa in the province of Chikuzen. All were killed except three persons, U-sho, Gomon, and Gobakusei who were sent back to China to tell the fate of their Comrades. This is called the war of the Kō-an era.

The naratives relating to the cruelty and wickedness of the Mongolian army, and the prodigies of valour which were performed by Kusano Jiro, Kino Rokuro, and others on our side may be seen in the books bearing the titles of Fukuteki-hen and Gokoku-bidan which contain all the details. It is satisfactory to think that even proud and ambitious Kublai, who placed himself so high as to admit no rival in the world, must have finaly admitted the impossibitity of conquering Japan.

The Genko-Kinenhi, or the monument for the commemoration of the heroes who fought against the Mongolian invaders, which now stands at Hakata in Fukuoka ken, Kyūshū, is designed to revive the memory of one of the greatest events in the annals of the empire and consecrats the fame of the heroes of the Bunyei and Koan eras; in the testifying to the loyalty. and patriotism of our ancesters, it is hoped then descendants maybe always inspired by the same spirit, by realizing the just sense of duty in preserving the grand national system established on such sound foundations.

This monument may thus be compared to the Triumphal Arch of France and the Independence Tower of the United States.

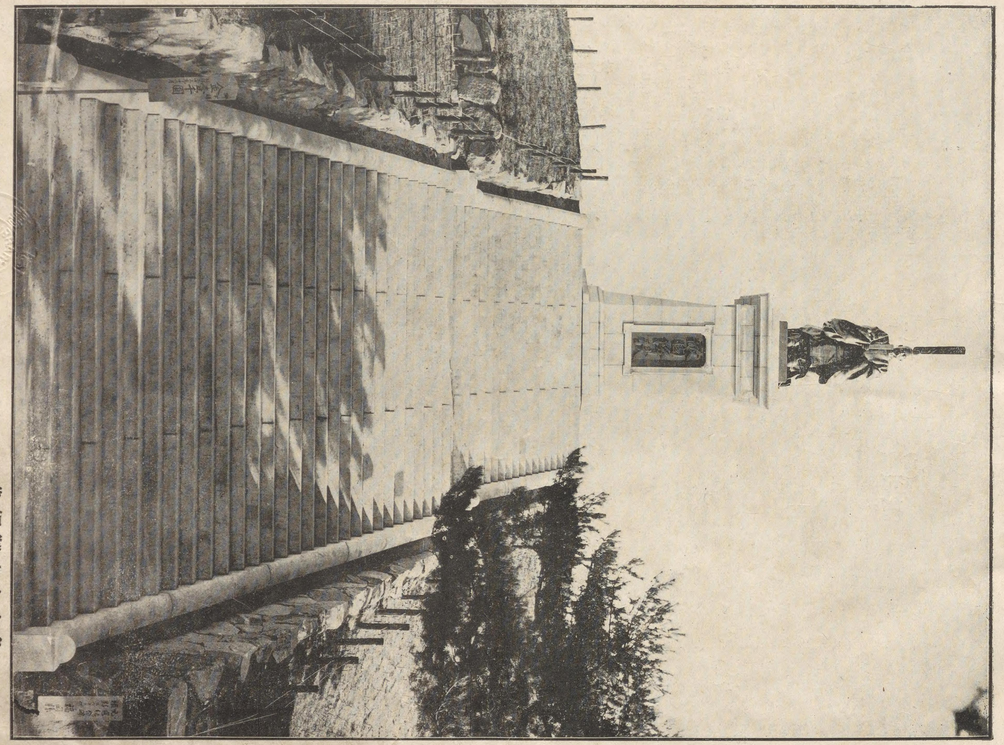
も。生て亡國の奴となるもののあらんや。我國小なりといふと雖も上下人心一致して。二千餘年東洋の東に獨立し。敢て他國の凌侮を受たること無し。此時北條時宗毫も遑せず。斷然として其譴責を退け。彼の無禮を責め。彼の不遜を詰り。使五人を鎌倉の龍の口に斬首して。大決斷を天下に示し。專ら邊防と出征の準備を爲したるは。凄しくも又壯なり。去程に元主忽必烈は。時宗が杜世忠等を斬首したる報道を聞き。憤怒の念に得堪へず。諸大將を廷中に召して。大に日本を討つの謀議を運らし。阿剌罕を征東總大將とし。范文虎に兵六萬、船三千五百を付して。之を江南軍と稱し。海路直に九州に向て進發せしめ。忻都、洪茶丘に。蒙古朝鮮の軍合して四萬船九百艘を督せしめ。之を東路軍と名け。路を朝鮮に取り。壹岐對馬を經て、筑前の太宰府を襲はしむ。其總勢十萬餘騎、船艦四千四百艘。舳艫相啣み。海を蔽て押來れり」かくあらんと豫て期したる北條時宗は。一族北條實政を鎮西の探題とし、武藤、大友、菊地、島津、松浦、大村、秋月等を始とし。九州の諸侯及び四國の兵に號令して。筑前の博多に屯せしめ。山陽、山陰、東山、北陸の軍兵を催促して。京師を護衛し。敎賀の津を固め。邊海漏ると無く防禦の備を立けるが。敵は支那四百餘州を席卷し。勝誇りたる鋒先なれば。其勢は破竹の如く。況て後備の軍勢は。何千萬あるかも定がならねば。這回の合戰。勝利の程如何あらんとも。人々安き心はなかりき。時に弘安の四年にして。龜山帝は是より前大位を後宇多帝に讓り。今は上皇と申し奉りけるが。深く此事に御心を惱ましつゝ給ひ。わが御代にしも斯る亂出でて。まことに此日本のそこなはるべくば。御命をめすべきよし。御手づからかゝせ給へる宣命を。伊勢の大廟に奉り。敵國降伏を祈り給ふ。申すも中々に勿體なき事の限りなり。」五月廿一日元の大軍壹岐對馬を襲ひ。盡く島民を殺戮し。六月五日筑前の志賀島に迫り。是より筑前の博多を燒點として。無數の兵艦運動し。筑前肥前の沿海に於て。合戰止時なかりしが。我軍氣の旺盛にして。勇士の國を護る一念は。凝て鐵石よりも堅く。火玉に當り。劍戟に觸るゝも。毫も撓まず。奮鬪決戰して。屢々敵軍を窘しめ。敵の船艦を遙かの沖合に逐退けぬ。折しも閏七月一日前夜より大風吹起り敵艦漂沒破潰し。狼狽惑ふ程こそあれ。我軍進擊して大將を斬り。士卒を殺し。前後左右に切まくり。殘賊千餘人を筑前の那珂川に斬首しければ。さしも海上に充滿たる船艦は。一日のうちに悉影をも留めず。十餘萬の元軍は哀れ此の一擧に鏖殺されけり。後にて于閭、吳万五、吳青、の三人を還して告る處あらしむ。之を弘安の役とは稱す。

弘安の後に元の軍兵が九州の沿岸に殘暴慘毒を極めたる狀況。並に我が勇士草野二郎、河野六郎等の面々が必死の決戰を爲し。功名手柄を顯したる物語。及び此の合戰の前後の始末、內外の事情に就き微細の記事は。伏敵編、護國美談等に讓り。爰には姑く之を略しぬ。讀者は只だ記憶すべし。彼の傲慢不遜眼中天下敵なしと稱せる元主忽必烈も、我國人の勇武に屈し。其後日本を奪ふ念慮を絶ち。その版圖は終に東方日本海を超ること能はざりしを。

元寇紀念碑は我國歷史上一大名譽の代表者たり。文永、弘安、護國軍の勳功章たり。之を以て祖先の忠義を表旌し。之を以て國民の元氣を振興し。之を以て子孫を奬勵し。之を以て皇室の鞏殿を助かにし。國家の洪謨を贊成し。帝國の獨立を鞏固にし。之を以て歐米文明諸國と駢馳し。之を以て佛國、獨國の凱旋門に方て。合衆國の獨立閣に比し。之を以て我國當年護國軍の勳功名譽を內外に知らしめ。後世千萬載不朽に傳へんことを期す。元寇紀念碑建設の擧は、豈に一箇人一地方の爲めに謀るものならんや。謂に我國の爲めに深く感ずる所のものありて。已まんと欲して已むこと能はざるに因るのみ。而して今此碑を筑前の博多灣に建立するは、其の文永弘安兩度の交戰地にして。特に歷史上に緣故を有するを以てなり。嗚呼我愛國忠君の日本臣民にして誰れか亦此感を同しうせざるものあらん。蓋し其伸縮は各自の啓發心如何に存す

明治二十三年紀元節　　中洲學人記

因書元寇大油繪は國家の敎育を主として作れるものにて普通の遊覽物として視る勿れ意匠の周到書趣の孋落と高尙とは見る人の思想に隨て自ら明ならん繰り返して見給ふへし



かく人寸皆なのち心ぬに賤たかつ眞る心石さ文ちのあ成りりて大う空る高はし〳〵千仰代〳〵の御柩姿原

臣湯地丸武雄

尺度拾七分の壹縮寫

像銅御皇上山龜

The short sketches of the Mongolian Invasion in Japan (1281 A. D.)

About six hundred and fifty years ago, among the natives of Mongolia, there arose a great hero by the name of Temuchin. He is said to have been a man of great ability, having wonderful skill in making war.

He was such a furious and intrepid general that nothing could stand against him. After conquering Mongolia, he entered Peking, intending his dominions in Central Asia.

Temuchin having thus established himself, proclaimed himself Genghiskhan, or the Emperor of the Emperors.

He then divided his vast dominions in Asia among his sons and brothers, whom he made the rulers of those countries. His reputation extended to all parts of the world, so that almost all nations were treated as his subjects. The fourth son of Genghiskhan was called Toloo. He was as brave as his father and also possessed considerable wisdom.

It is said that he assisted his elder brother Okotai in destroying the province of Ka and Kin, the latter being very powerful.

Kublai, the most prominent here, was a son of Toloo. He succeeded his father and promptly took up the task which his predecessors had left undone; and in doing this, he fought hundreds of battles everywhere giving striking terror to his enemies.

His mighty power and unquenchable thirst for glory made him dream of an universal empire. For a long time, he had been brooding over the thought of conquering China, then under the Sûn dynasty, and when an opportune time arrived he led his mighty host in the wilds of Mongolia, like a deluge, sweeping everything before him and soon completed the subjugation of entire China.

Kublai Khan's dominions now comprised more than four hundred territories, and being crowned, founded the Gen dynasty in China.

He also made korea a dependency and nearly all the other nations were brought to pay tribute to him.

Kublai now in the height of his pride began to dream of the Conquest of Japan, which was told as a beautiful land, rich with gold and silver. It was in the fourth year of the Bunyei era of Japan (1267), during the reign of Kameyama, the ninety first emperor of Japan, that Kublai first sent embassadors with contemptuous letters to test the attitude of the Japanese goverment, and if possible, to subdue the country by mere threatenings. It is said that he always despatched clever fellows on these missions in order to employ them as secret spies

About this time, in Japan Prince Koreyasu was made Shōgun; but as he was a mere child, his regent Hōjō Tokimune, the Lord of Sagami, held the reigns of government. He was a man of great courage and ability, and the whole country were well satisfied to be under him.

When the first letter from Kublai was presented to Tokimune, he rejected it at once in great anger, and drove the messengers out of the country, exclaiming "Should I possibly received such a disgraceful letter as this, it would surely degrade our national prestige and impair the glory of the country. Our reverent emperor who is sovereign-lord in the land of the Rising Sun, is so sacred that he should not be contaminated by this." But Kublai, in spite of this, still intending to accomplish his design, continued to send embassies as before. At one time, captured some people in the island of Tsu-shima and carried them away in order to show the prisoners, the power and the splendor of their country as well as to sound the conditions and defenses of Japan.

In the eleventh year of the Bunyei éra (1274), Kublai resolved to invade Japan, and accordingly 33,000 troops sailed in 1,500 war vessels from their country across the sea of Japan, preceded by Korean army as their guide.

The islands of Iki and Tsushima were captured on the way, and advancing as far as Kyūshū, they wrought cruel devastation along the coast of Hizen and Chikuzen.

During this war, Sō Sukekuni, the governor of Tsushima, and Tairano Kagetake, the governor of Iki, lost their lives together with all their kinsmen and retainers.

Whole country, especially the warriors of Kyūshū, rose to the occasion, and innumerable were the acts of valour displayed by them who counted their lives cheap compared with the national cause.

Although the city of Hakata was reduced to ashes, our brave men taking advantage of a great storm which raged on the sea of Genkai,

蒙古全盛之帝王名臣

(1) 太祖鐵木眞成吉思汗
(2) 太祖之第一子 朮赤
(3) 太祖之第二子 察合台
(4) 太祖之第三子 太宗窩濶台
(5) 太祖之第四子 拖雷
(6) 帖木兒
(7) 憲宗 蒙哥
(8) 定宗 貴由
(9) 耶律楚材
(10) 朮赤ノ子 拔都
(11) 伊太利人 プンカヒーマルコポーロ
(12) 世宗 忽必烈
(13) 趙良弼
(14) 速別
(15) 速不台

蒙古國勢力畧記（圖面寫眞版參考）

我朝高倉帝の御代に當り支那は宋の孝宗金の世宗夏の仁宗三分鼎立し雄覇蒙古は群雄割據せり鐵木眞之を征服す

○元太祖鐵木眞性は奇濕温成吉汗と尊稱し勢に乘じ宇内統一を企て大軍を中央亞細亞の野に出し土耳其斯坦を略し歐洲の東南部露西亞匈牙利等と戰ひ彼斯を征し東印度を平け金宋平定の策を定め六盤山に卒す齢六十六

○太宗窩濶台は鐵木眞の第三子にして攻城略地の功最も多し性質温和能く衆を容る太祖の遺謀を繼ぎ金を滅し宋を襲ひ齢五十六にして卒す

○求赤は太祖の長子にして性質勇武戰を能くす

○察合台は太祖の第二子にして性質愼密能く衆を服す

○拖雷は太祖の第四子にして暫く國事を監し其の兄窩濶台帝位を繼くに及びて止む

○拔都は太祖の孫求赤の子にして勇猛戰を好み太宗の金を滅すや西歷千二百三十七年歐羅巴攻伐の事を議定し其總督たり諸弟及び太宗の子貴由蒙哥等を從へ露西亞匈牙利波蘭等を攻略し獨乙の十字軍を破り兵勢愈々振へり歐人今に其名を忘れず

○貴由は太宗窩濶台の長子にして太宗の卒後に即位三年にして殂す定宗と稱す

○蒙哥は拖雷の長子にして聰明雄武攻略益務む在位八年にして殂す憲宗と稱す

○忽必烈は拖雷の第四子にして宇宙統一の志あり威武四海に振ひ遂に支那朝鮮を提げ我國に來寇す是れ則北條時宗の好敵手たりき（ほびれゑ又ハくびれいト云）

○速別は太祖の將帥にして金を滅して功あり

○耶律楚材は太祖に得られ信任最も厚く專ら國政に參し治蹟頗る多し太宗十五年に卒す

○速不台は鐵木眞の勇將たり到る處攻城略地西は黑海邊を征す

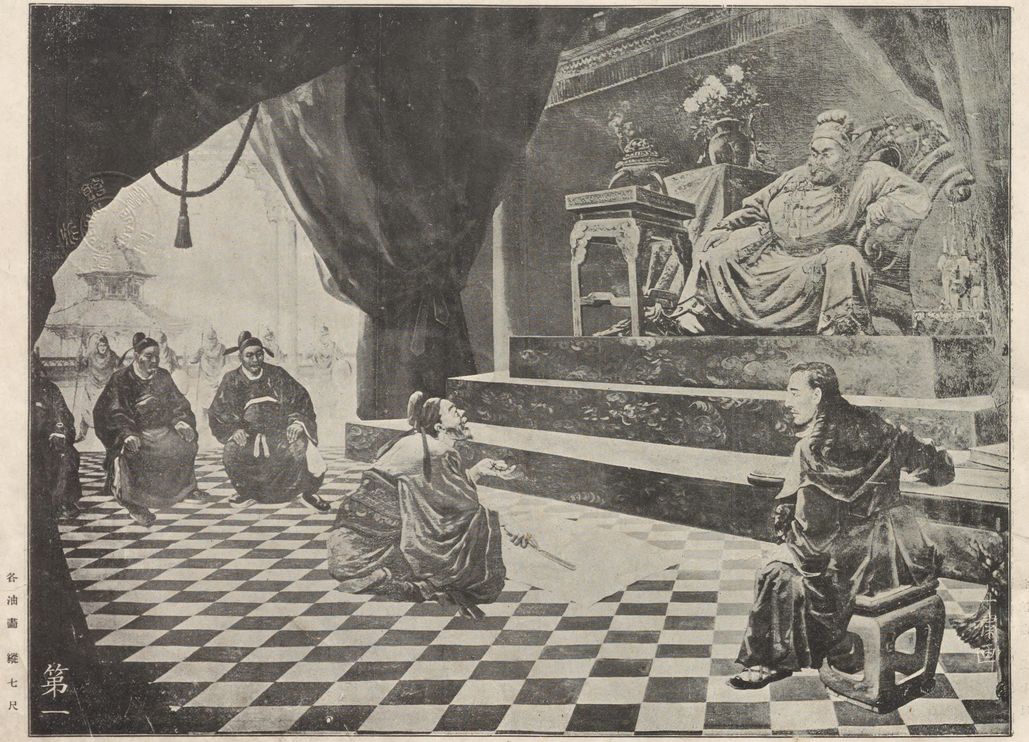
○プランカヒーマルコポーロは伊太利國ヴェニスの人にして忽必烈に事へ二十年間徐秘密顧問となり畫策頗る多く忽必烈死後に歸國し元人東侵記事を著し日本の威烈初めて歐洲に聞ゆ

○趙良弼は前に金の宰相たり後蒙古に事へ忽必烈の帷幕に參し日本に使すること二回忽必烈を諫めて出師を止めんとす聽かれず大軍を起して大敗す是れ强大を賴みたるが爲めなり

○帖木兒は鐵木眞と其豪名を得克く兵團を編製し克く英雄を統御し遠征を好む西歷千五百八十九年迄中央亞細亞を征服せり歐洲人今猶其名を忘れず成吉汗と共に軍神の稱あり

（因書故露國陸軍中將エムイソニンの著書に曰く天は軍神を蒙古に降せりとて露國は往古に於て蒙古軍に畏怖し今又日本軍に畏怖す彼れ將來に於て更に用意を加ふるや疑なし

明治三十八年五月廿九日露國バルチック艦隊は元寇紀念碑の正面於て全滅せり



第一

各油畫縱七尺 橫九尺

元寇大油繪第一説明

上壇ニ儼然戴冠セルハ既ニ千餘國ヲ征服シタル元主忽必烈トス、其前ニ座シ地圖ヲ披キタルハ高麗國ノ趙弼トス傍ノ高机ニ憑ルモノハ元主ノ樞密顧問ニテ伊太利人（マルコポーロ）トス座右ニ參列スルモノハ元主ノ股肱群臣ナリ實ニ征日本ト稱スル官衙ヲ設ケ四十年餘ノ關係ト二度ノ大軍ヲ起スノ始メ也、既往ヲ鑑ミ將來ヲ慮ルハ目今ノ急務也見ル人留意セヨ

(1) One who proudly sits on the throne with a crown on his head is a great conqueror named Kublai Khan, the first Mongolian ruler of the Gen dynasty in China. One who kneels at the feet of the ruler pointing to a map of Japan, is a Korean named Choi.

One who sits on the right side, is an Italian named Marcopolo, the privy councilor of Kublai-Khan.

Those who sit at the left are the subjects of Kublai Khan. In this great council Kublai-Khan made up his mind to invade Japan and found an office specially for that purpose.

元寇大油繪第二說明

正面ノ肖像ハ北條時宗トス其下ニアルハ太宰少貳覺惠元ノ牒狀ヲ讀ム所トス、其下ニアルハ牒狀ノ全文也、左ノ上圖ハ對馬ノ人民藤次郎彌次郎ノ兩人ヲ捕ヘ元主ノ宮殿ニ連レ行キ威ヲ示ス所トス、其下圖ハ筑前今津ノ海邊ニ元使着船ノ所トス、右ノ上圖ハ元使親カラ月夜ニ潜ミ日本地形ヲ探クル所トス、下圖ハ日本諸國ニ注進急報ノ景況トス　明治三十七年五月十八日　特旨北條時宗ニ從一位ヲ贈ラセ給フ時恰モ征露軍戰方ニ酣ナル時ニ當レリ

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(2) The portrait in the middle, is that of Hojo Tokimune, the regent and moving spirit of Japan.

The picture in the middle shows the scene of Dazaifu in the province of Chikuzen, where was transacted every business relating to foreign intercourse in those days.

Here Gaku-ye, the Daxaino-Shoni, is reading the letter.

The upper picture at the left side, shows the Mongolian palace, where two Japanese, Tajirō and Yajiro, are struck with wonder at the glory and splendor of the palace.

The picture below, shows the sea-shore of Imazu in the province of Chikuzen, where the Mongolian representatives landed. The upper one at the right, shows some spies who are secretly surveying the land by moon light. The lower one shows a Japanese messenger going at full gallop to give alarm in every part of Japan for the imminence of danger.

名油畫　縱七尺

橫九尺

第三

各油畫　縱七尺　橫九尺

元寇大油繪第三說明

文永十一年十月五日元軍三萬餘艘艦相銜ミ來テ對馬ヲ圍ム守護代宗助國僅ニ八十餘騎ヲ從ヘ防戰ス此時島民ノ義勇戰死スルモノ擧テ數フベカラス殘ル處ノ老幼婦女ヲ捕ヘ掌ヲ穿チ繩ヲ透シ連貫シテ舷ニ繫キ或ヒハ斬殺ス其慘狀見ルニ忍ヒス敵ノ先鋒ハ重罪人ヲ用フ之ヲ名ケテ生券軍ト稱ス惡テモ徐リアリ

(3) This is a view of the Mongolian fleet pressing on the Island of Tsushima.

On the 5th of Octber in the 11th year of the Bunyei era (1274), a Mong Ban army about thirty thousands, came and besieged the island of Tsushima, where the Governor, Sō Sukekuni, fought bravely against them with only eighty of his retainers.

All the brave people of the island fell in battle, while old men and children were cruelly massacred without mercy.

The hands of women who were caught by the enemy, were cut through and strings being passed through, they were tied along the sides of the ships. It is said that the Mongolian put released criminals in front of their army during battles

元寇大油繪第四説明

宗助國ハ一騎當千ノ働キアリ
勇士ヲ指揮シテ戰ヘ共衆寡敵
シ難ク終ニ戰死スルニ至ルモ
勇氣撓マス賊ヲ睨ンテ斃ル
國ノ弟宗馬之允
後ノ流

island of Tsushima.

in the battle with

nzō were also slain.

Emperor honoured

rank of Jū-Sammi

名油畫 縦七尺

横九尺

各油畫　縱七尺

橫九尺

門擧テ自
其臣、宗三郎ヲ座右
府ヘ報告ノ重任ヲ命ス、宗三郎
涙ニ咽セテ分レ使命ヲ全ウス
●特旨ヲ以テ平景隆ヘ正四位
ヲ贈ラセ玉フ　明治廿九年十
一月二日　聖恩枯骨ヲ潤ホス
億兆感泣ス

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(5) This is a scene of th
Tairano Kagetaka.
one hundred of
retainers, after
The one wh
he commission
uarters in
The bra
ted hi

元寇大油繪第六説明

此圖ハ元軍進テ九州ニ上陸セシ所ニシテ筑前博多灣ノ近傍トス敵軍ハ今津海邊ヨリ我軍ハ箱崎ノ方ヨリ敵撃奮闘スト雖モ敵軍ヨリハ砲ヲ放テ進ム我軍ノ苦戰云ヘカラス

敵船ヲ隔テヽ遙ニ見ユルハ玄海島也兩岸ニ相望ムハ志賀島、能古島也、右方ニ高キハ立花山ナリ左ノ小丘ハ荒戸山ニテ今ノ福岡公園也

(6) This is a view of the sea-shore around the bay of Hakata where a Mongolian army landed.

The enemy's troops pushed on the coast of Imazu, while our men advancing from Hakozaki, took a stand against them, but they were greatly troubled by the enemies' stone missiles. The small island which is seen far off the enemy's ships is the Genkai-shima.

The islands on both sides near the coasts, are Shika-shima and Noko-shima. The hill on the left is Tachibana-Yama and the low hill on the right is the Arato-yama, a public park of Fukuoka now.

各油畫 縦七尺 横九尺

各油畫縱七尺

元寇大油絵第七説明

元軍ハ太宰府ヲ攻メ落サント
シテ進ミ來リテ千代松原ニ陣
シ火ヲ民舍ニ放チ箱崎八幡宮
ヲ延焼シ猖獗益甚シ我軍利ア
ラス水城ヲ指テ退却ス少弐景
資之ニ殿ス敵將劉副享等數騎
ヲ率キテ尾撃ス景資轡ヲ反シ
射テ之ヲ斃ス敵勢大ニ阻ミ舟
中ニ退ク十月廿一日颶風起ル
ニ乘シテ之ヲ討ツ敵半ハ死ス

(7) This is a view of the battle feild where one of the Mongolian generals was shot down with an arrow discharged by a Japanese general in the rear, and our men retrerted toward Mizuki.

The Mongolian army took possession of Chiyono-matsubara in order to capture Dazaifu. They set fire to the city of Hakata, and the shrine of Hakozaki-Hachiman was also burnt down. Our army was forced to retreat to Mizuki, while Shōni Kagesuke defended the enemy in the rear. Riu-Fukkyo with his soldier pursued our army, then Kagesuke turned his horse back and shot the general down. Thus they were greatly discouraged and retired to their vessels. On the 21st of October, a great storm occured and destroyed almost their vessels.

元寇大油絵第八説明

翌建治元年四月十五日元使杜世忠、何文著、撒都魯丁、書官譯、語郎等五名長門國室津ニ來ル要求益々無禮也時宗深ク決スル處アリ九月七日之ヲ鎌倉龍ノ口ニ斬リ大ニ天下ニ示シ明年三月ヲ期シ蒙古征伏ノ軍ヲ出サン事ヲ布告シ檜手ヲ博多ニ集ム

(8) This is a scene of the decapitation of Mongolian ambassadors at Tatsunokuchi in Kamakura. On the 15th of April, in the 1st year the Kenji era (1275), five Mongolian ambassadors, arrived at Murotsu in the province of Su-wo and made a contemptuous demand. Tokimune, after consideration, beheaded them at Tatsunokuchi in Kamakura on the 11th of September. In this way, he expressed his hostile intention against the Mongolians and at the same time issued a declaration that Mongolia should be invaded in March of the next year, and that for this purpose, many sailors from all over the country should be assembled at Hakata in due time.

第八

各油畫縦七尺 横九尺

各油畫縱七尺

元寇大油繪第九說明

朝廷ニハ勅使ヲ諸社ニ立テラレ國難ヲ攘ハンコトヲ祈ラセ玉フ　龜山上皇陛下ハ畏クモ　玉體ヲ以テ國難ニ代ランコトヲ祈誓シ玉フ此圖ハ紫宸殿ヨリ勅使發遣セラルヽ所ト土御門大納言參ス

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(9) This is a scene of our Imperial palace where messengers are receiving Imperial ordinances.

The Emperor dispatched his messengers to every noted shrine for praying the salvation from the national calamity.

The Emperor Kameyama prayed if necessary for his people's sake.

元寇大油繪第十說明

伊勢太神宮へ勅使參着御祈
誓ヲ宣スル所トス且ツ此時
玉尊御身親ラ石清水八幡
宮へ行幸精禱シ玉フ聞クモ
畏ク恐入リタル次第也億兆
一心君國ニ殉スル所以也

(10) This is a view of our Imperial shrine in province of Ise, where the Imperial messenger, Tenchi-mikado Dainagon, is praying for happiness of people with great zeal.

The Emperor himself went to the shrine of Iwashi-mizu and offered an earnest prayer.

各油畫縱七尺
橫九尺

各油畫縱七尺 橫九尺

元寇大油繪第十一說明

弘安四年五月廿一日元軍十萬來リ迫ル我軍之ヲ壹岐ノ海上ニ防グ利アラス退ラ博多石壘ヲ守ル敵軍迫リテ之ヲ攻ムルモ上陸スル能ハサルコ七十餘日少貳、大友、菊池、島津、松浦、大村龍造寺、秋月、赤星、大矢野、其外九州勢ハ勿論關東勢モ馳セ加ハリテ屢々敵船ヲ襲撃ス此時伊豫國河野通有ハ壘外ニ陣シ敵船ニ先登シテ敵將ヲ擒ニシ肥後國竹崎季長ハ敵將ヲ斬リ功名最モ顯ハル

(11) This is a view of the sea shore of Hakata beyond the defensive stone walls.

On the 21st of May, in the 4th year of the koan era(1281), the Mongolian army, about a hundred thousands, came over the sea.

Our army fought against them on the sea near the island of Iki, but as they were unsuccessful, retreated to Hakata where they protected by the stone walls. Thus the enemy was prevented from landing for about seventy days.

Our generals, Shōni, Ōtomo, Kikuchi, Shimazu, Matsu-ura, Riuzoji, Akizuki, Ōyano, and others with reinforcement of the eastern provinces, besides their soldiers, of kyūshū attacked the enemy many times. At one time, Kōno Michi-ari, who was born in the province of Iyo, toot hisstand beyond the stone walls,went up to the enemy's ships, and captured one of Mongolian generals. Takezaki Suy-naga, who was born in the province of Higo, killed a general on a ship, thus they were honored very much.

元寇大油繪第十二說明

沖合ノ火烟ハ即チ河野通有、合田五郎、草野次郎、其他ノ武士モ小舟ニテ進ミ敵船ニ切込ミタル竹崎、大矢野等ノ働キヲ示ス此時敵軍ニテ考フルニハ降伏スル爲メニ來リシト思ヒノ外襲撃セラレテ上陸スル事モ能ハス遁ケ仕度ヲスル者アリ竹崎季長ハ有名ナル蒙古襲來繪詞巻物ノ作者也

此巻物今ハ宮中御物トナレリ

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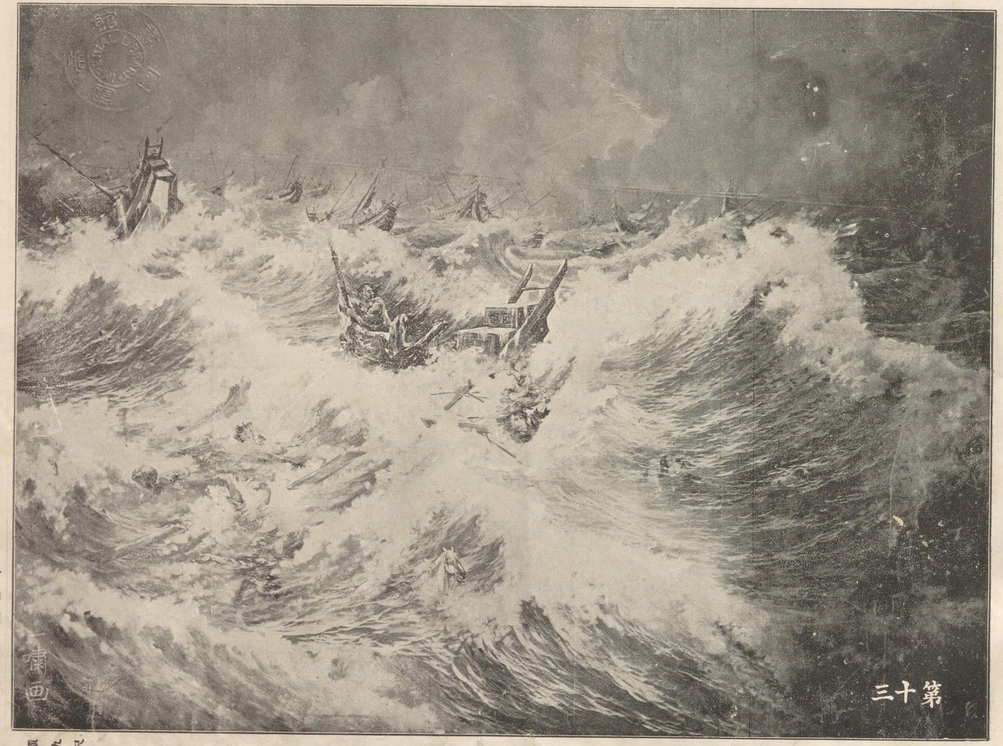
(12) This is a view of the assault of our brave men on the board of the enemy's ship. The flame from a ship seen in the distance and the fighting inanother large ship, show the action performed by Kōno Michiari, Aida Gorō, Kusano Jirō, Takezaki Suyenaga, Ōyano, etc. (Take-zaki Suyenaga was the auther of Mōko Shurai Yekotoba which is nowkept in the Imperial household).

At first, the enemy thought that the Japanese warriors were coming to surrender, as they came by the small junks, but the enemy soon found their mistake.

各油畫縱七尺 橫九尺

第十二



各油畫縦七尺

元寇大油繪第十三說明

所謂神風起リテ敵軍覆沒セリ文永ノ役ニモ弘安ノ役ニモ颶風起リテ掃攘ノ功ヲ奏セシハ誠ニ天助也、然レトモ戰勝ヲ以テ風力而已ニ歸スル勿レ日本ヲ守リシハ忠勇殉難者ノ功ニ在リ今日マテ元寇殉難者ニ報事行ハレサルハ一大缺典也國祭ヲ起サスシテ可ナランヤ、

此役ヤ捕虜中ヨリ于閭、龔青、吳萬五ノ三人ヲ還ヘシ元主ニ告シムル所アリ元主初メテ弱將等ノ遁ケ歸リテ僞ハリノ報告ヲ爲シタルヲ知リ先ニ與ヘタル賞ヲ褫ヒ罰ヲ行ヒシト

(13) This is a view of the great storm, supposed to be a deed of the Gods. All the enemy's vessels were entirely destroyed. After the final struggle was over, Tokimune sent back three survivors, Usho, Bakusei, and Gomango to their country to let Kub'ai Khan know that his army is all defeated.

It is said that Kublai Khan on learning the real fate of his armies, was very angry, and a certain coward generals who had already returnd and falsely reported of a great victory were severely punished.

元寇大油繪第十四説明

嗚呼是レ筑前海岸今津近傍戰後ノ慘狀也畏クモ　至尊命ヲ懸ケ忠臣身ヲ致シ國家ヲ累卵ノ危キニ守リシ殉難者忠魂ノ止マル處テリ今ヤ文明慈善ノ世、敵ノ負傷者ヲモ助ケ救フノ昭代ナレハ片時モ問ハテ忍ビザルモノアラン千代ノ松原ニ元寇紀念碑建設ノ擧アルモ是カ爲メ也

(14) This is a sad and painful scene where is near by the seashore of Imazu, after a battle in which the most of our patriots fell.

各油畫　縱七尺　橫九尺

明治二十三年四月二日

元寇記念碑建設起工式

千里を行くものは九百里を半はとす今月今日は元寇記念碑建設起工の始めなり此れより益々進て全國の有志者と圖り後世に貽すに足るへきものを造らされは耻を天下に露らすと云ふへきものなり滿場の諸君應さに同感なるへし嗚呼任重くして途遠し聊か思ふ所を述へて祝詞とす

元寇記念碑建設首唱　湯地丈雄

荒小田を返す〳〵も國の爲め
赤き心のたねをまかはや

昨忘ニ固陋一溫ニ元
寇一今愛ニ新思一伍ニ
幼年一不レ識斯心
自レ何賜朝々瞰レ
口拜ニ　皇天一

大日本護國幼年會
創立席一作

元寇紀念首唱兼護國幼年會首唱湯地丈雄五十六歳明治三十五年十一月撮影

筑前千代松原

（元寇紀念碑建設ノ擧ハ明治十九年ニ首唱シ廿一年一月ニ發起ス廿三年四月二日ニ地鎭祭起工式ヲ擧ケ翌日　神武天皇祭ニ祝筵ヲ開キ建碑委員長猪廉倉福岡縣書記官ハ祝文ヲ朗讀ス參列者ハ安場福岡縣知事歩兵第廿四聯隊長佐藤正氏已下ノ將校也福岡熊本ノ兩縣ヨリ集マル學生二千四百餘名其他一般ノ群集ハ幾萬ナリシカヲ知ラス）

元寇紀念碑建設地鎭祭起工式

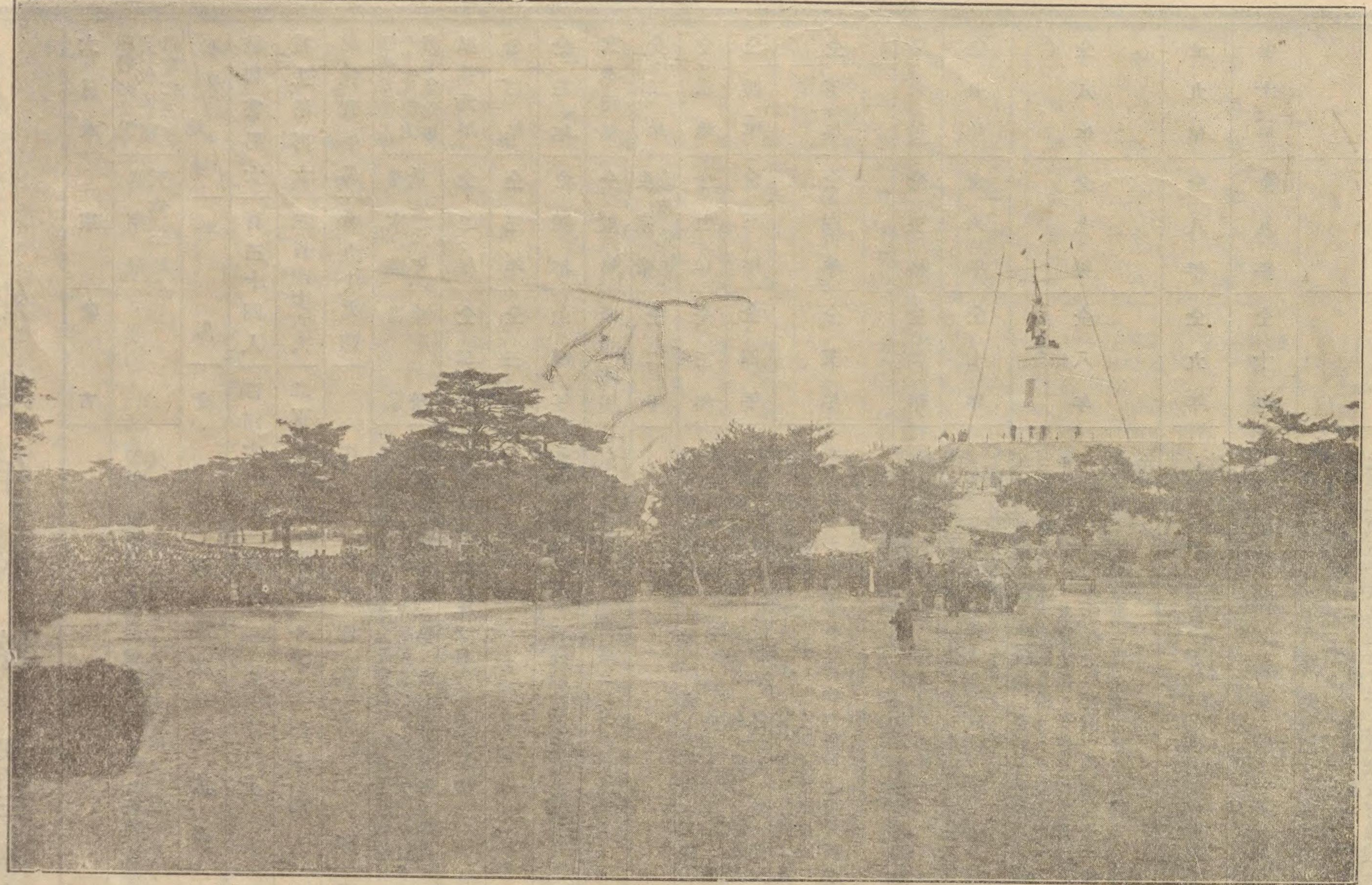
成功除幕祝詞

明治三十七年十二月二十五日

元寇紀念碑建設竣工ヲ告ケラレ本月本日ヲ以テ除幕式ヲ擧ケラル是レ實ニ帝國ニ於ケル厚德美積ヲ万古ニ貽シ益々忠愛ノ精神ヲ國家ニ涵養スルノ淵源タルヲ祝セサル可カラス

抑モ斯業ヲ當地ニ起シタル原因ハ明治十九年六七月ノ頃ニ當リ不肖身ヲ顧ミス陰カニ古戰場ヲ吊ヒ餘情交々深キニ際シ同年八月十五日長崎港ニ於テ支那北洋艦隊ノ水兵暴動ニ鑑ミ國家ノ爲メ元寇歷史ヲ温活スヘキノ急務ヲ感シ二十一年一月紀念碑建設ノ擧ヲ唱導シ獻身敢テ其勞ニ當リ次第ニ朝野ニ賛成セラレ二十三年四月二日千代松原ニ地鎭祭起工式ヲ擧ケ經營稍ヤ進ミ辱クモ
聖聞ニ達シ同年十二月十七日内帑金千圓ヲ福岡縣ニ賜ヒ愈貴重ノ事業タルニ至レリ爾來任益々重ク力微ナリト雖モ世運ノ迎フル處アリ全國ノ謳歌ハ頻リニ元寇反擊ノ當時ヲ喚起聯想セシメ都鄙普ク口ニ四百餘州云々ノ曲ヲ諳ンスル折柄征淸膺懲ノ軍起リ陸海ノ貔貅足ニ四百餘州ノ地ヲ踏ミ連戰連捷終ニ全勝凱旋ノ曲モ亦此聲ナラサルハナク今ニ猶ホ熾ンナリ是レ即チ歷史温活ノ特徴ナリ明治二十九年十一月二日特旨ヲ以テ故宗助國故平景隆ニ贈位ノ恩典アリ明年三十四年衆議院ハ滿場一致ヲ以テ元寇殉難者ニ報ユルニ國祭ヲ以テスヘキコトヲ建議セリ他日必ス朝命出ツルヲ疑ハサルナリ
明治三十七年五月十七日特旨ヲ以テ故北條時宗ニ從一位ヲ贈ラセ給フ嗚呼
聖恩枯骨ニ及ヒ億兆感泣セサルモノナク時恰モ征露膺懲ノ軍起リ陸海戰鬪方ニ酣ナルニ際シ將士之ヲ聞キテ益感憤興起シタルヲ信ス況ヤ本年ハ
龜山天皇崩御六百年ニ相當セラレ偶々振古無比ノ外患ニ接遇シ億兆一心君國ニ報ユルノ秋ニ於テヲヤ宜哉志士仁人ノ公德ハ終ニ
天皇ノ尊像ヲ元寇紀念碑頭ニ推戴シ十數年來至難ノ事業全ク成功ヲ奏セラル是レ則チ終局擔任諸君ノ功績ニシテ其名譽ハ紀念碑ト共ニ長ク仰クヘキナリ特ニ材料地金タルヤ明治二十七八年役ノ戰利品ヲ得テ用ヰラレタルハ深キ因緣アルヲ感セスンハアラス惟フニ目今ノ征露軍ハ其勞苦固ヨリ前役ノ比ニ非スシテ連戰連捷其勳烈ノ偉大ナルハ宇內ヲ照シテ餘リアリ是レ蓋シ神靈ノ冥護ニ依ルナルヘシ從テ戰利品モ亦幾倍ナルヲ以テ之モ早晩
尊像ノ傍ラニ併列セラレテ全勝奉告ノ日アルヘシ仰キ希クハ當年ノ忠魂義魄モ亦來リテ皇運ノ元氣ヲ擁護セラレ敵國降伏ノ速カナランコトヲ至誠懇禱シテ止マサルナリ今ヤ天下ニ紀念碑多シ焉ソ此ノ元寇紀念碑ニ如クモノアランヤ茲ニ全國同心ノ衆德ヲ讃稱シテ古今獨歩ノ豐碑タル所以ヲ反履シ謹テ祝ス

元寇紀念碑建設首唱　湯地丈雄



成功除幕式　明治三十七年十二月廿五日撮影

外寇年表略

明治三十年十二月再調　湯地丈雄

大日本	宗	蒙古	
西暦九百九十年六十九代後一條帝寛仁三年	眞宗帝天僖三年		刀伊ノ賊船五十餘艘壹岐對馬ヲ襲ヒ筑前ノ海濱怡土志摩早良三郡ノ地ニ寇シ掠奪ヲ恣ニシ殺害又ハ捕ハル、者二千人餘太宰府ノ兵討テ之ヲ退ク

引領／地名	對馬	壹岐	志摩郡	早良郡	怡土郡	能古島	合計
被殺害男女	百三十四人	百四十八人	百十二人	十九人	四十九人	九人	四百七十一人
被生捕男女	三百四十六人	二百二十九人	四百三十五人	四十四人	二百十六人	○	千二百八十八人
被掠奪牛馬	百九十九頭	○	七十四頭	六頭	三十三頭	六十八頭	三百八十頭

大日本	宗	蒙古	
西暦千二百六十年九十一代龜山帝文應元年	理宗帝景定元年	世宗中統	四月蒙古主忽必烈立四方貢ヲ納者千餘國獨日本之ニ通セス蒙古主憤リ高麗ヲ介トシ好ヲ我ニ通ゼントス是ヨリ先高麗蒙古ノ封冊ヲ受ケ貢ヲ修メ東藩ト稱ス○僧日蓮立正安國論一巻ヲ鎌倉ノ前執權北條時頼ニ呈シテ外寇防禦ノ策ヲ勸告ス
弘長元年	仝二年	仝二年	北條時頼執權ニ任ス日蓮ヲ伊豆ニ流ス
仝二年	仝三年	仝三年	
仝三年	仝四年	仝四年	北條時頼卒○五月日蓮赦サレ鎌倉ニ歸ル
文永元年	仝五年	至元元年	宋理宗帝崩ス○蒙古燕ニ都ス○伊太利人マルコポロ元主ニ見ヘ信任最厚ク秘密顧問官トナル
仝二年	度宗帝咸淳元年	仝二年	
仝三年	仝二年	仝三年	七月惟康親王ヲ征夷大將軍トス年僅ニ三歳○八月蒙古黒的ヲ以テ國信使トシ殷弘ヲ副使トス○十一月黒的殷弘高麗ニ抵リ命ヲ高麗王禃ニ傳ヘ宗君斐金贊ヲシテ黒的等ヲ導カシム
仝四年	仝三年	仝四年	正月黒的等巨濟、松邊浦ニ到リ風濤ノ嶮ヲ畏テ返ル○八月蒙古復黒的等ヲ高麗ニ遣リ日本ノ事ヲ委ス高麗王禃其臣潘阜ニ書ヲ齎シ我ニ使セシム
仝五年	仝四年	仝五年	正月潘阜筑前太宰府ニ來リ蒙古及ヒ高麗ノ書ヲ奉ル府之ヲ鎌倉ニ致ス○二月北條時宗其書ヲ京師ニ進メ瀕海ヲ戒嚴ス○三月朝廷菅原長成ニ命シテ答書ヲ草シ之ヲ鎌倉ニ下ス時宗不可ヲ陳シ抑テ遣ラス潘阜報ヲ得スシテ還ル○四月宸筆宣命ヲ伊勢大神宮ニ奉シ又蒙古ノ事ヲ七陵ニ告ク○蒙古吾都止ヲ高麗ニ遣リ戰艦軍額ヲ閲ス○十一月蒙古復黒的等ヲシテ我ニ使ヒシ高麗ニ命シテ導カシム
仝六年	仝五年	仝六年	三月黒的等對馬ニ來ル土人拒ム黒的等怒テ島民二人ヲ虜テ還ル○八月高麗ノ使太宰府ニ來リ蒙古ノ書ヲ奉シ二人ヲ還ス亦報セス○マルコポロ元主ノ命ヲ受ケ羅馬法王ニ使ヒス
仝七年	仝六年	仝七年	十一月將軍惟康從三位ニ叙シ左中將ニ任ス○十二月蒙古復日本ニ使スヘキ者ヲ撰ム趙良弼往ンコトヲ請フ其老ヲ憫テ許サス良弼固ク請フ乃チ秘書監ヲ授ケ國信使ニ充テ兵三千ヲ從ハシム良弼之ヲ辭シ獨リ書狀官二十四人ト發ス
仝八年	仝七年	仝八年	九月趙良弼高麗ノ臣徐稱、金貯ヲ嚮導トシ筑前今津ニ到ル太宰少貳經資往テ旨ヲ問フ良弼向キニ數々好ミヲ通スレ圧答書ナキヲ詰難已マズ經資書ヲ求レ圧自ラ王所ニ獻セストテ應答數回ナルモ終ニ與ヘス其寫ヲ出シテ之ヲ授ク即チ之ヲ鎌倉ニ送ル北條時宗之ヲ京師ニ奏ス書辭不遜ナリ亦答ヘズ○時宗兵士ヲ發遣シ鎭西將士ニ命シ防禦ヲ務ム○十二月良弼ヲ對馬ニ送ル○朝廷蒙古ノ難ヲ伊勢宗廟ニ告ケ僧ニ命シ熾盛光ノ法ヲ修メ蒙古ノ難ヲ弭ンコトヲ祈ル○蒙古國號ヲ改テ元ト稱ス
仝九年	仝八年	仝九年	正年趙良弼還テ高麗ニ抵ル○二月高麗王禃書ヲ我ニ寄セ元ト通好ヲ請フ不報○北條時宗將士ニ命シ肥前筑前ノ要處ヲ警備ス○四月時宗藤原景泰ヲシテ鎭西將士ノ懈怠ヲ閲ス○五月高麗又書ヲ致シ好ヲ元ニ通センコトヲ請ス亦不報
仝十年	仝九年	仝十年	三月趙良弼復太宰府ニ來ル竟ニ京ニ入ルヲ得スシテ去ル元主大ニ怒テ兵ヲ擧ンコトヲ詢ル良弼諫レ圧不聽元主襄陽ノ生券軍ニ諭シテ其死罪ヲ免シ軍ニ從ハシメ鎧仗ヲ授ク○時宗諸國ノ軍備ヲ檢ス
千二百七十四年 仝十一年	仝十年	仝十一年	正月帝位ニ即ク年八歳○元察忽ヲ高麗ニ遣リ戰艦三百ヲ造ラシム○三月元忻都洪茶丘等ニ二萬五千人戰艦九百艘ニ將トシ七月ヲ以テ日本ヲ征センコトヲ期ス○高麗ニ命シ日本ヲ撃ツノ應援タラシム○時宗益々筑紫ノ武備ヲ嚴ニス○八月元將忽敦洪茶丘、劉復亨等高麗ニ抵ル○十月元兵二萬五千人高麗兵八千人戰艦九百餘艘壹岐對馬ヲ攻ム對馬守護代宗助國壹岐守護代平景隆皆之ニ死ス賊甚タ猖獗土民ヲ逆殺ス助國景隆ノ臣之ヲ博多ニ報ス太宰府急ヲ京師ニ告ケ九國ノ兵ヲ徴發スル十萬二千賊進テ肥前筑前ニ寇ス我兵防戰甚力ム賊進テ今津麤原百道松原赤坂ニ連戰又進テ博多千代松原ニ陣シ火ヲ民舍ニ放チ箱崎ノ祠ニ延燒シ我兵退テ水城ヲ保ツ日既ニ晩ル賊退テ船ニ歸ル此夜大風雨賊船多ク破ル全軍遁レ去ル我軍之ヲ追撃シ殘賊ヲ獲テ悉ク之ヲ斬ル此役賊軍死亡凡一萬三千五百餘人○十一月之ヲ京師ニ聞ス朝廷幣ヲ十六社ニ奉ス文永ノ役即チ是ナリ
九十二代後宇多帝建治元年	恭宗帝德祐元年	仝十二年	二月元主復杜世忠、何文著、撒都魯丁五人等ヲ使ヒセシム○四月元使長州室津ニ達ス之ヲ筑前太宰府ニ移ス○五月時宗長門周防安藝備後ニ令シ戮力防戰スルコトヲ警諭ス○八月太宰府杜世忠等ヲ鎌倉ニ護送ス○九月時宗杜世忠等五人ヲ龍ノ口ニ斬リ其首ヲ梟ス從是公私ノ費用ヲ省シ勇士ヲ簡選シ鎭西ニ分遣シ邊ヲ戍ス○マルコポロ羅馬ヨリ元ニ還ル其間五年○十二月時宗西海將士ニ令シ明年春蒙古ヲ征セントシ命シ戰艦ヲ修メ水主ヲ簡マシム
仝二年	瑞宗帝景炎元年	仝十三年	正月朝廷僧ニ命シテ熾盛光ノ法ヲ修メ元寇ヲ禳フ○八月時宗南海山防ノ兵ヲシテ長門ヲ戍ラシム
仝三年	仝二年	仝十四年	正月朝廷十二社ニ祭リ外寇ヲ弭メンコトヲ祈ル○六月太宰府奏ス胡元猖獗趙宋殆ト亡フ我商船ノ彼レニ貿易スル者逃ケ歸ル
弘安元年	帝昺祥興元年	同十五年	十一月元淮東宣慰司ヲ楊州ニ立テ阿剌罕ヲ以テ宣慰使トシ沿海官司ニ諭シテ我邦ノ市舶ヲ通セシム○十二月宋丞相文天祥元ニ囚ハル
仝二年	仝二年 宋亡	同十六年	二年元諸州ニ命シ戰船六百艘ヲ造ル○六月元使又書ヲ齎シ來ル之ヲ博多ニ斬ル○宗張世傑部下將校元ニ降ル乃チ軍ニ從ハシム○七月宋ノ降臣牒ヲ我ニ奉シテ曰宋既ニ滅サル日本危カランカ故ニ告○元又戰艦ヲ造ル○十月時宗關東ノ士卒ヲ發シ鎭西ノ戍ヲ益ス○元人ヲシテ高麗ニ遣リ戰艦ヲ督修セシム
仝三年		至元十七年	二月始テ杜世忠等ヲ誅スルヲ聞忻都洪茶丘自ラ兵ヲ率ヒ往ンコトヲ請元主姑ク之ヲ緩ニス○五月元又戰艦三千艘ヲ造ル范文虎ヲ召日本ヲ撃コトヲ議シ之ニ書策ヲ授ク○十月時宗西海四國ノ兵ヲ發シ博多ニ屯シ山陽山陰二道ノ兵京師ヲ衛護シ東山北陸二道ノ兵ヲ越前敦賀津ニ備フ諸軍大ニ振フ
仝四年		仝十八年	正月元兵十萬ヲ以テ范文虎ニ付シ之ヲ江南軍トス忻都洪茶丘ニ命シ道ヲ高麗ニ取リ陸行スルノ東路軍トス○三月忻都洪茶丘先發高麗ニ抵リ遂ニ合浦ニ赴ク○十月廿一日忻都洪茶丘等蒙古高麗漢ノ軍四萬人船艦九百艘ヲ以テ壹岐ヲ犯シ島民ヲ殺ス三百餘口慘毒最モ甚シ我兵壹岐瀬戸浦ニ防戰利アラス時宗秋田城次郎盛宗等ヲシテ衆師ヲ卒ヒ來テ軍事ヲ督セシム凡九國南海ノ諸將皆來テ太宰府ニ會ス勢ヒ甚ダ嚴○六月五日筑前志賀島ニ戰ヒ之ヲ敗ル六日復大ヒニ之ヲ敗ル賊進テ宗像ノ海ニ到ル時ニ諸州人心恟々市ニ糴米ナク民ニ菜色アリ流言シテ曰賊長門ヲ指シ直チニ京師ヲ犯ストス范文虎亦三千五百艘蠻軍十餘萬ヲ以テ到ル筑前海上舳艫相銜ム合戰數回我兵勇闘屢々之ヲ破ル賊乃移テ鷹島ニ據ル○龜山上皇親ラ石清水八幡祠ニ詣シ精禱一夜又宸筆宣命ヲ伊勢宗廟ニ奉シ死ヲ以テ國難ニ代ランコトヲ祈リ給フ○閏七月是ヨリ先賊奮戰シテ利アラス乃チ軍ヲ移シテ肥前ノ鷹島ニ次ス甲子朔颶風大ニ起リ海水簸揚賊船覆沒溺死算ナク漂流死ヲ免ル者尚數千人少貳景資等之ヲ掩撃ス七日ニ至リテ戰始テ歇ム賊ノ降ヲ乞者千餘人悉ク志賀島或ハ那珂川ニ斬リ于闐、莫青、吳萬五ノ三人ヲ生還シ報告セシム○八月范文虎等逃還皆譴責セラル元主憤リ復阿答海ニ命シ兵ヲ發セシム相威之ヲ諫ム元主姑ク罷○時宗宇都宮貞綱ニ命シ城壘ヲ增築シ志摩郡ヨリ宗像ノ濱ニ至ル九國ノ將士之ヲ戍ル
仝五年		仝十九年	三月高麗印侯ヲシテ合浦ヲ戍ラシメ以テ我ニ備○七月高麗王軍使ヲ元ニ遣リ戰船百五十艘ヲ造リ日本ヲ撃チ助ント乞フ○九月元諸州ニ命シ大小船三千艘ヲ造ル○十一月元主天下ニ令シテ謀叛大逆ヲ除クノ外凡死罪ヲ犯ス者ハ軍ニ充シム○北條時定鎭西奉行トナル僧日蓮寂ス年六十一○元文天祥ヲ殺ス
仝六年		仝二十年	正月元復兵ヲ發セントス高麗ヲシテ糧二十萬石ヲ備ヘ諸軍ニ令シ戰艦ヲ造リ舟楫ヲ習ハシム○四月元事ヲ計畫ス崔或諫曰ク日本ノ役姑ク止ムヘシト元主不聽既ニシテ内患頻リニ發元主乃其役ヲ緩ス○五月時宗北條兼時ヲ播摩ニ遣リ外寇ニ備フ○十月時宗鎭西奉行實政ヲ遷シテ長門ノ警固トス○十二月元又兵六千ヲ以テ東征ニ備○是歳元主南海僧如智及ヒ君王治ヲシテ書ヲ齎ラサシム二人海ニ宿ル八月颶ニ遭ア我ニ達スルヲ得スシテ歸ル
仝七年		仝廿一年	正月元復如智及王積翁ヲシテ我ニ使セシム舟中積翁ヲ怨ム者アリ共ニ謀之ヲ殺遂ニ至ルヿヲ果サス○四月北條時宗卒ス年三十四其子時貞執權トナル
仝八年		仝廿二年	十月惟康親王北條時定ヲシテ鎭西將士ヲ諭シ壘壁ヲ堅シ外防ヲ嚴ニシ以テ元寇ニ備ヘ事故アリト雖鎌倉ニ赴クヲ許サス○元諸處漕船海船ヲ拘集シ水工ヲ募ル又使ヲ高麗ニ遣リ兵一萬船六萬五十艘ヲシテ軍行ヲ助ケンヿヲ命シ明年三月ヲ以テ發シ八月合浦ニ會セント期ス
仝九年		仝廿三年	正月元將ニ我ヲ擊ントス劉宣切諫ス姑ク兵ヲ罷ム○朝廷功ヲ論シ賞ヲ行フ北條貞時嚴ニ將士ニ令シテ鎭西外寇ノ防禦ヲ警ム
仝十年		仝廿四年	是歳元主我ヲ攻ル事ヲ哈喇解ニ問フ哈喇解對策悉甚ス元主喜テ官ヲ授ク
九十三代伏見天皇正應元年		仝廿五年	二月元主兵ヲ我ニ擧ントス高麗王昛ヲ以征東行尙書左丞相トス
仝二年		仝廿六年	元張守智、李天英ヲ高麗ニ遣リ軍糧ヲ督セシム
仝三年		仝廿七年	元主ノ公主ヲ以テベルシヤ王ニ嫁ス　マルコポロ父子ニ命シテ護送セシム信任益々厚シ
仝四年		仝廿八年	民間流言ス元賊來ルト朝延及北條氏諸社寺ヲシテ祈禱セシム
仝五年		仝廿九年	九月元洪君祥ヲ高麗ニ遣リ我ヲ撃ツヿヲ詢ル高麗王昛其臣金有成ノ郭鱗ヲシテ好ヲ我ニ通セシム
永仁元年		仝三十年	三月元米十萬石ヲ高麗ニ運ヒ復我ヲ侵サントス○七月朝廷伊勢宗廟ニ宸筆宣命ヲ奉ス○八月元洪波豆流高麗ニ如キ造船ヲ管ス膽思丁軍糧ヲ管ス○鎭西奉行北條時定卒ス北條兼時時家ヲ鎭西探題トス北條貞時九國ノ將士ニ令シ外禦ノヿ一切二人ノ指揮ニ從ハシム
仝二年		仝卅一年	正月元主忽必烈死ス孫鐵木耳嗣ク洪君祥完澤ト謀我ニ寇スルヿヲ罷ム
千二百九十二年 仝三年		元貞元年	是時鎭西探題北條兼時時家鎌倉ニ還ル北條定宗ヲ以之ニ代ル○八月定宗卒○マルコポロ伊太利ニ歸リ元人東使紀事ヲ著ハス羅甸、英、佛、獨、西班牙ノ譯文アリテ日本ノ名稱初メテ西史ニ顯ハル(ジヤパングリー)或ハ(ヤパン)ノ稱茲ニ於テ起リコロンブス此書ヲ見テ遠航起ル一因トナレリ
仝五年		仝二年	北條貞時復北條實政ヲ以テ鎭西探題トス
仝五年		大德元年	
仝六年		仝二年	
千三百一年九十四代後伏見天皇正安元年		仝三年	元補陀僧寧一山書ヲ齎シ來ル一山太宰府ニ至ル之ヲ鎌倉ニ送ル北條貞時激怒伊豆ニ竄シ拘管不報
仝二年		仝四年	
仝三年		仝五年	鎭西奉行北條實政辭職其子政顯ヲ鎭西奉行トス○十二月元船一艘薩摩甑島ニ至ル其海ニ在ル者二百艘許然レ圧竟ニ入寇セス
千四百十九年百一代稱光天皇應永廿六年			蒙古高麗兵令ヲシテ對馬ニ寇ス

注意

○寛仁三年ヨリ、文應元年ニ至ル、二百四十二年
○文永十一年ヨリ、明治三十年ニ至ル、六百廿三年
○政安三年ヨリ、應永二十六年ニ至ル、百十九年
○仝年ヨリ、明治三十年ニ至ル、八百八十年
○弘安四年ヨリ、明治三十年ニ至ル、六百十六年
○應永廿六年ヨリ、明治三十年ニ至ル　四百七十五年

○水雷艇貯金のいさみ　貯金現則書ハ駒町區富士見町五ノ七　大日本護國幼年會ニ在リ

日本帝國少年は、
毎月壹錢預けなば、
貳拾萬圓積む毎に、
繋ぐ數々重なりて、
其目的を貫きて
神戸市大日本護國幼年會員ノ一部聯合撮影明治三十七年三月
其數六百有餘萬、
郵便局は特別に、
產るものは水雷艇、
拾ケ年には三十艘、
日本魂みかきつゝ、
其同一致の道を履み
保護の扱ひいと厚く、
信用深きいかり綱、
百ケ年には三百艘、
進むは護國幼年會

京都市　大日本護國幼年會員ノ一部

明治三十六年十二月

長野縣上田大日本護國幼年會員ノ一部

精神教育共同貯金者

○仝鎌倉男子

四百餘州を擧る
國難こゝに見る
何ぞ恐れん我に
正義武斷の名

十万餘騎の敵
弘安四年夏の頃
鎌倉男子あり
一喝して世に示す

○仝多々良濱

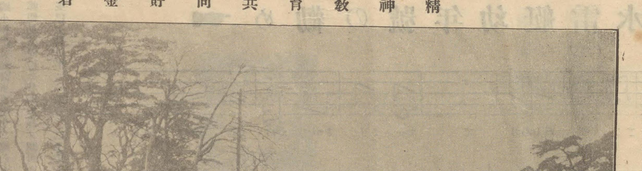
多々良濱邊の戎夷
傲慢無禮者
イデヤ進て忠義に
こゝぞ國の爲め

そは何ぞ蒙古勢
供に天を戴かず
鍛へし我腕
日本刀を試しみん

○仝筑紫の海

心筑紫の海に
偉丈夫の身
死して護國の鬼と
神ぞ知召す

浪押分て行く
寇を討ち歸らずば
誓ひし箱崎の
日本魂潔し



○仝玄海洋

天は怒りて海は
逆まく大浪に
國に寇をなす
十餘万の蒙古勢は
底の藻屑と消て
殘るは只三人
いつしか雲霽れて
玄海洋月清し

（初陣の歳二十）

○十二歳の初陣

4/4 は調

年はわづかに十二才
擧びの窓の其間にも
やがて文永秋のころ
をさな心の優しくも
敵陣ちかく進みゆき
力をこめて放ちしが
しこの夷は是を見て
さすが幼き資時も
弘安四年の軍さには
壹岐を守の職となり
思ふがまゝに薙倒し
あだなす夷盡るまで
兼て誓し甲斐もなく
敵の毒矢に斃れしは

少弐の孫の資時は
弓矢の道の敎ありて
蒙古が襲ひ來ると聞き
鏑矢とりて勇みたち
矢竹心の一すぢに
思ふ矢つぼに及ぶ筈
笑ひのゝしる聲高し
無念の涙に咽びけり
十有九歳と成ぬれば
敵陣ふかく打入りて
其いさをしは類なし
かひなの力試さんと
運命こゝに極まりて
いと惜べき男子なり

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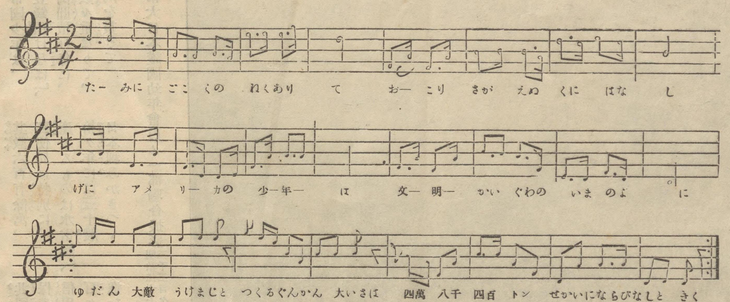
水雷艇幼年幼號の勸め

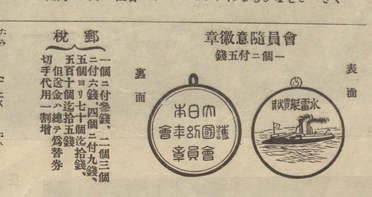


幼年團體一ト經拾錢以上

一大日本國國幼年會員ノ規約貯金ハ水雷艇ノ外決シテ用ユルモノニ非ス但戰年分ヲ一度ニ預ケテモ宜現金ハ郵便局ヨリ大藏省海軍省直納ノ規約也水雷艇一隻ハ金廿萬圓ニテ造レル

全國小學生徒總計五百七十二萬〇九百六名アリ能ク共同一致シテ毎月壹錢宛ヲ集メ當會ノ規則ヲ守リ郵便局共同貯金特別取扱ノ認可ヲ受ケ實行スレハ四ケ月以内ニテ廿萬圓宛積ミ得ル也拾ケ年ニハ三十隻已上百ケ年ニハ三百隻已上造レル筈幼年ハ入會ノ父兄有志者ハ保護奬勵スベシ

郵稅
一個ニ付六錢、二個三個ハ付九錢、四個ニ付十二錢、五個以上百個迄ハ一錢五厘但金一個ニテ代用ノ切手ニ制增



民に國の念ありてげに亞米利加の少年は油斷大敵うけまじと四萬八千四百噸アメリカボーイと名付らる費用は二千餘萬弗我が日の本の幼年は七八年の以前より造る爲とてなさな手に極めて小さきものなれど二十萬や三十萬みさたは高く世にきこえ推し弘まりて行く末は皇國を護る眞心は其の親々も友人も與り榮ぬくにはなし文明開化の今の世に造る軍艦大いさは世界に双びなしときく名譽かゝやく船おろし皆な少年の力とや海の護りの窓られず水雷艇の幼年號一ケ月には一錢と共同貯金の續きなば積て重れてさゝげたき盟ひを結ぶ人多くむかでの足の如くなり天地鬼神も感ずべし聞くさへうれし斯の業を助けなさすにおくべきか

々々々々々