



# Former Official Residence of Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station

Kure City Irifuneyama Memorial Museum

Kure, Hiroshima JAPAN



旧呉鎮守府司令長官官舎  
呉市入船山記念館





## Greetings

"Large ships passing / Gulls floating in the warmth / Amid gentle waves"

This haiku was written by the poet Shiki Masaoka in praise of Kure on the occasion of seeing off a friend who was departing from Kure Port in 1895. Large ships can still be seen today traversing the harbor and migratory birds still come to rest their wings amid the calm waves of modern-day Kure Port, as this scenery has attracted the hearts of travelers since old times.

Kure had been a small port town until the naval station was opened, resulting in a massive expansion as it became a naval port city with the establishment of various naval organizations and facilities such as a naval arsenal, a naval hospital, and naval barracks. Irifuneyama, a small hill where the Irifuneyama Memorial Museum is located, has constantly overlooked the history and development of Kure, from old times until the present day.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to truly sense the message we want to express to the world from the city of Kure by visiting this museum and the Kure Maritime Museum (Yamato Museum). We invite you to be exposed to the history of Kure while leisurely enjoying this quiet relaxing space that also served as home for successive Commanders-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station.

Kure City Irifuneyama Memorial Museum

## ごあいさつ

「大船や 波あたたかに 鷗浮く」明治28(1895)年、明治の俳人・正岡子規は、呉港から旅立つ友人を見送るために呉を訪ね、この歌を詠みました。今もなお大きな船が行き交い、渡り鳥が羽を休める波穏やかな呉湾の景色は、昔と変わらず人々の旅情を誘っています。

呉鎮守府の開庁以来、それまで小さな港町だった呉は、海軍工廠や海軍病院、海兵団などの海軍関係機関が置かれる軍港都市として大きな発展を遂げました。入船山記念館のある小高い丘「入船山」は、そのような呉の歩みを今も昔も、見守り続けています。

呉市海事歴史科学館(大和ミュージアム)とあわせてご来館頂き、呉から発信する私達のメッセージを感じ取って頂ければ幸いです。歴代の鎮守府司令長官も暮らした閑静な空間の中で、呉の歴史にふれながらゆっくりとお過ごしいただきたい。

呉市入船山記念館



# Story of Irifuneyama

## Symbol of Kure History: Irifuneyama Memorial Museum

The Irifuneyama Memorial Museum, which preserves and displays cultural properties, documents, and other important historical items of Kure City, opened in 1967 in order to contribute to the improvement of local culture. The museum grounds provide a great sense of the dawning of modern Japan and have been designated as a historic site of Kure City and a symbol of Kure, while preserving the unity of historical elegance and the natural environment.

### Story 1

## Grove of the Village Shrine: Irifuneyama Hill

Before the naval station was established, the Kameyama Shrine had been originally located on this hill. The shrine was reportedly established in 703. You can still feel the solemn splendor in the museum grounds. When Kure was designated as a naval station of the 2nd Naval District in 1886, Irifuneyama also became naval land, resulting in the Kameyama Shrine being moved shortly thereafter to its present location. With the exchange of the shrine for naval facilities, Irifuneyama started on its historic path as a grove of the Kure Naval Station.



## 呉の歴史のシンボル - 入船山記念館

入船山記念館は、呉市の文化財や資料等の保存と展示をおこない、郷土の文化向上に貢献するため、昭和42(1967)年に開館しました。園内は、近代日本の歴史を感じることのできる呉のまちのシンボルとして呉市の史跡に指定され、歴史的風致と自然環境が一体となって保全されています。

### ストーリー 1

## 鎮守の杜、入船山

海軍の進出以前、この地には亀山神社が鎮座していました。神社の始まりは大宝3(703)年と伝えられています。入船山の森は、長く呉浦のなかで崇められてきました。明治19(1886)年、第二海軍区の鎮守府開設の地として呉が指定された際、入船山は海軍用地となり、亀山神社は現在の地(呉市清水)に移転しました。



## 53 Years as the Hill of Commanders-in-Chief

The year after the Kure Naval Station started operations in 1889, a two-story western-style wooden building was built on Irifuneyama to serve as a military meeting and socializing area. The same building was then used as the residence of Commanders-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station from 1892. However, as the building was destroyed by the Geiyo Earthquake in 1905, the present-day building was constructed that same year to serve as the official residence of Commander-in-Chief.

Irifuneyama thus served as the home to successive Commanders-in-Chief until the end of the war in August 1945, with the hill commonly referred to as "Chokanyama" (lit. "the hill of Commanders-in-Chief").



## Home to the British Commonwealth Occupation Force for 10 Years

Soon after the war ended, the Allied Forces (US Army followed later by the BCOF) occupied Kure and used the residence of Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station on Irifuneyama as the official residence of the BCOF's Commander of the Allied Forces. At that time, the building was drastically remodeled to suit the taste and style of the newly assigned Commanders-in-Chief, such that by the time the occupying Allied Forces left Kure, the official residence had taken on a markedly western-style ambiance and decor, including all the walls painted white.

When occupation by the Allied Forces ended in 1956, the role of the building as an official residence of Commander-in-Chief was also brought to an end.



## Half a Century as a Memorial Museum

After the occupation of the Allied Forces ended, this land and building on Irifuneyama, which had served as the official residence of Commanders-in-Chief of both the Kure Naval Station and the Allied Forces for some 60 years, were returned to the Japanese government and became a national property. Then, in 1966, the government granted them to Kure City, after which the building was converted and opened to the public in 1967 as the Irifuneyama Memorial Museum with the aim of conveying the history of Kure.



### 鎮守府司令長官が暮らした53年間

呉鎮守府が開庁した明治22(1889)年の翌年、洋風木造総2階建の軍政会議所兼水交社が入船山に建てられ、同25(1892)年から呉鎮守府司令長官官舎として利用され始めます。しかし、明治38(1905)年の芸予地震でこの建物が崩壊したため、同年、長官専用の官舎が建てられました。これが現在の長官官舎です。昭和20(1945)年8月に終戦を迎えるまで、入船山では歴代の司令長官が暮らしたことから、「長官山(ちょうかんやま)」としても知られるようになりました。

### 連合国軍司令官が暮らした10年間

戦後まもなく、呉には連合国軍(アメリカ軍、のちに英連邦軍)が進駐し、入船山の呉鎮守府司令長官官舎は、連合国軍司令官の官舎として利用されることになりました。その際、赴任した司令官の暮らしに合わせた大幅な改造が行われ、進駐していた連合国軍が呉を離れる頃の官舎は、壁が白く塗装される等、建築当初のおもむきとは異なる姿となっていました。

昭和31(1956)年、連合国軍による進駐が終わるとともに司令官官舎としての役割も終えました。

### 記念館としての半世紀

約60年間にわたって呉鎮守府の司令長官、連合国軍の司令官の暮らした入船山の土地と建物は、連合国軍の進駐終了後、日本政府に返還され国有財産となりました。さらに昭和41(1966)年、国から呉市へ譲渡され、翌42年、呉の歴史を伝える「入船山記念館」として開館し、広く市民に公開されることとなりました。



## 32 Commanders-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station

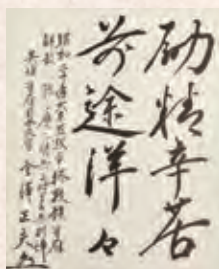
"Commander-in-Chief of the naval station" refers to the person who holds the highest rank in a naval station established in a port to serve as a base for naval operations. The residence of Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station built on Irifuneyama served as the residence for 32 of these Commanders-in-Chief. Among these Commanders-in-Chief were Tomosaburo Kato, who became Japan's chief commissioner plenipotentiary to the Washington Conference, Kichisaburo Nomura, who served as an ambassador to the US at the beginning of WWII, and Kantaro Suzuki, who became Prime Minister after the war. Although the Commander-in-Chief commuted to his naval station complex from the official residence to perform his duties, he used the residence for meetings with important persons.

## Wish of the Last Commander-in-Chief, Vice Admiral Masao Kanazawa

Vice Admiral Masao Kanazawa, who became Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station in May 1945, was the last before the end of the war in August of that year. With the worsening conditions of the war, including Kure being severely damaged by frequent air raids, the appointment of Kanazawa came during an extremely difficult period for Kure. When the war ended, Kanazawa worked diligently in dealing with the post-war aftermath, taking into consideration the best way to secure a future for the surviving citizens of Kure. Demobilization in Kure proceeded relatively peacefully as there was no violence by navy personnel as feared at first, which is credited to Kanazawa's calm and collected leadership.

Before his departure from Kure upon the closing of the Kure Naval Station in November 1945, Kanazawa left his subordinates with the saying, "Diligence and hardships for a rosy future" (meaning that even though one might face

difficult times and hardships, doing one's absolute best will surely result in a bright future), wishing for the reconstruction and recovery of Kure.



### エピソード 1

## 入船山で時を過ごした32名の呉鎮守府司令長官たち

鎮守府司令長官とは、海軍の拠点となる港に設置された鎮守府において最高位の役職のことです。入船山では計32代にわたる長官が暮らしてきました。歴代の司令長官の中には、大正11(1922)年のワシントン会議の主席全権委員となった加藤友三郎、太平洋戦争開戦時の駐米大使であった野村吉三郎、終戦時の首相を務めた鈴木貫太郎などがいます。長官は官舎から鎮守府庁舎へ通勤して執務に当たっていましたが、官舎に要人を招いて会合を開くこともありました。

### エピソード 2

## 最後の長官、金澤正夫中将の願い

昭和20(1945)年5月に呉鎮守府司令長官となった金澤正夫中将は、8月の終戦を前に、最後の長官となりました。この年、呉は度重なる空襲で大きな被害をうけたほか、戦局も悪化し、金澤が赴任したタイミングは呉にとって大変厳しい時期でした。戦争が終わると同時に、金澤は残された呉市民の将来を考え、戦後処理に奔走します。心配されていた海軍軍人の暴走行為もほとんどなく、呉において比較的平穏に復興が進んだことも、金澤の沈着な指揮によるものといわれています。

昭和20(1945)年11月の呉鎮守府閉庁に伴い自らも呉を去るにあたって「励精辛苦、前途洋々(困難な状況や辛いこと、苦しむようなことがあっても、精一杯頑張れば必ずや明るい将来はやってくる)」という言葉を下に託し、呉の復興を願いました。



# Japan Heritage - Story #035

## The Four Dynamic Coastal Cities of Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru -Centers of Japanese Modernization-



During the Meiji period, Japan, as a modern state, urgently needed to protect its waters and coastlines in order to compete with Western powers. To that end, the government selected four ideal natural harbors (Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru) and rapidly started to develop facilities that would make them modern naval ports.

These four cities, which had been seaside towns with their own distinctive industries and culture up until the Meiji period, were converted by the Japanese navy into naval stations, serving also as arsenals where advanced technology was concentrated. Social infrastructure such as waterworks and railroads were constructed to give birth to these four naval port cities that helped Japan to push forwards into modernization. High quality technology was used in constructing the facilities during this period, such that many of them are still operating to this day, more than 100 years after they were built, and providing an opportunity to catch a glimpse of this lively and dynamic period at the dawn of modern technology in each of these cities. These four former naval port cities, which still show many traces of those times, such as the food culture originating in navy life, continue to attract visitors looking for nostalgia as well as vitality.

This story shared in common by these four cities, "The Four Dynamic Coastal Cities of Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru -Centers of Japanese Modernization-" has been recognized as Japan Heritage Story #35. The Irifuneyama Memorial Museum retains five cultural properties that constitute Japan Heritage.



### 日本遺産「鎮守府 横須賀・呉・佐世保・舞鶴 ～日本近代化の躍動を体感できるまち～」

明治期の日本は、近代国家として西欧列強に渡り合うための海防力を備えることが急務でした。このため、横須賀・呉・佐世保・舞鶴に近代的な軍港を整備することとしました。明治以前までは独自の産業・文化を有していた海辺の4つの町に、海軍が鎮守府と先端技術を集積させた工廠を併設させ、水道や鉄道といった社会基盤の整備も進め、日本の近代化を推し進めることとなる軍港都市が誕生しました。当時建設された施設には質の高い技術が導入されており、整備から百年を超えた今なお現役で稼働するものも多く、それぞれの都市では黎明期の近代技術が躍動した往時の姿を垣間見ることができます。また、海軍生活に由来する食文化も伝えられており、こうした息吹を今に伝える旧軍港四市は、どこか懐かしくもたくましく、訪れる人々をひきつけてやみません。こうした四市に共通するストーリー「鎮守府 横須賀・呉・佐世保・舞鶴 ～日本近代化の躍動を体感できるまち～」が、日本遺産の第35号として認定されています。入船山記念館には、日本遺産を構成する文化財5件が保存されています。



## Former Official Residence of Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station (Designated Important Cultural Property of Japan)

MAP 4



This building, constructed in 1905, was used as the official residence for Commanders-in-Chief (7th to the 32nd) of the Kure Naval Station and their families for some 40 years. The building was designed by Kotaro Sakurai (1870 to 1953), who had studied architecture in England and studied abroad in Europe before becoming the head of architecture for the Kure Naval Station.

The wooden one-story building is an example of estate architecture and is characterized by a combination of a Western-style wing for public use and a Japanese-style wing for private use. The building shows characteristics of Western architecture in those times, such as the adoption of a half-timber form for the exterior of the Western wing and the use of natural slate laid in a fish-scale pattern on the roof. You can also see a more unique feature in the Kinkara-kami (gold-embossed paper), rare even in Japan, that was used on some parts of interior walls and ceilings.

Due to the deterioration of the building over the some 90 years since its construction, survey, demolition, and repair work was carried out from 1991 to 1995 to restore the building to its original state.



### 旧呉鎮守府司令長官官舎(国指定重要文化財)

この官舎は、明治38(1905)年に建築され、第7代から第32代までの呉鎮守府司令長官とその家族が約40年間にわたって利用しました。官舎の設計は、イギリスで建築を学び、ヨーロッパを遊学したのち呉鎮守府建築科長となった櫻井小太郎(1870-1953)が行いました。

木造の平屋建て、公的な利用をする洋館部と私的な利用をする和館部が結合する点が特徴的な建築です。洋館部の外観をハーフティンバー様式とし、屋根は天然スレート(粘板岩)の魚鱗葺きとするなど、当時の洋館建築に見られる特徴を有しながらも、内壁や天井の一部には全国でも珍しい金唐紙を用いるといった固有の特徴も見受けられます。

建築から約90年を経て老朽化が進んでいたため、平成3(1991)年から平成7(1995)年にかけて調査と解体修理が行われ、明治38年の再建時の姿に戻されました。



## Discovery and Reproduction of Kinkara-kami (Gold-Embossed Paper)

When the residence of Commander-in-Chief was granted to Kure City by the Japanese government in 1966, the building had been repeatedly remodeled and modified over its many years of use, especially the surfaces of the interior and exterior walls which had been painted white by the occupation forces to the point that their original state could not be perceived when the city received the house. However, during the repair work carried out for five years from 1991, wallpaper with beautiful glittering gold patterns was discovered underlying electrical switches and similar areas. Upon examination, it was discovered that Kinkara-kami (gold-embossed paper) had been used on the walls and ceiling of the house. Kinkara-kami was a high-quality Japanese leather paper made to resemble Kinkara-kawa (thin leather with gold patterns introduced from Europe during the Edo period) and there are only a few examples of it remaining in Japan. Kinkara-kami reproducing the original patterns was newly created for use as wallpaper of the current building, where repairs had been completed. As there are very few people who have inherited knowledge of this technique, the Irifuneyama Memorial Museum holds a workshop twice a year in which participants can study the techniques of Kinkara-kami while creating it for themselves as a means to spread and educate people about the technique.



### 金唐紙の発見と復刻

昭和41(1966)年に国から呉市に譲与された長官官舎は、占領軍によって白色塗装が施されるなど、元の姿から大きく変化していました。しかし、平成3(1991)年から5か年にわたる修理事業の際、電気スイッチの下地などから金色に光る美しい模様が施された壁紙が見つかり、調査の結果、官舎の壁や天井には金唐紙(金唐草紙)が使われていることが判明しました。金唐紙とは金唐草に似せた高級擬革紙の一種で、日本国内でも数例しか現存が確認されていません。修理を終えた現在の官舎の壁紙には、当時の金唐紙とオリジナルの模様を復刻して制作された金唐紙が用いられています。

技術継承者がほとんどいない状況で、入船山記念館では毎年2回、金唐紙の技術を学びながら制作を体験する教室を開催し、その技術の普及、啓発に取り組んでいます。



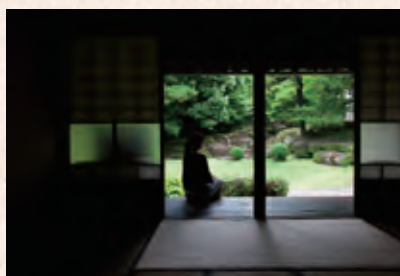
## Former Detached Room of the Residence of Fleet Admiral Togo (Registered Tangible Cultural Property of Japan)

MAP 1



Heihachiro Togo, then a captain in the navy, was assigned to Kure as the Chief of the Staff of the Kure Naval Station from May 1890 to December 1891. This building, a detached room of the residence of Togo, was donated by private owners after the war, and was moved from the Miyahara area to its current location in 1980.

While stationed in Kure, Togo lived in the Miyahara area overlooking the Kure Naval Station and Arsenal, and the sloping road he used to commute to the Kure Naval Station complex is still known today as "Togo Slope".



## Former Powder Magazine of Takagarasu Battery (Registered Tangible Cultural Property of Japan)

MAP 3



From 1897, the Japanese Army constructed batteries in important locations that could overlook Kure bay and Hiroshima bay. This powder magazine was constructed at the Takagarasu battery on Mt. Yasumiyama, a hill near Kure Naval Port in 1902. The building features a stone-based structure with truss frames supporting a Japanese tiled roof, which is a rare architectural style throughout Japan.



### 旧東郷家住宅離れ(国登録有形文化財)

明治23(1890)年5月から明治24(1891)年12月、海軍大佐東郷平八郎が鎮守府参謀長として呉に赴任しています。東郷は在任中、呉鎮守府と呉工廠を見下ろす宮原地区に暮らしており、彼が自宅から鎮守府庁舎までの通勤で通った坂道は今も東郷坂として知られています。この建物は東郷平八郎が暮らしていた屋敷の離れ座敷で、戦後、市民からの寄付を受け、昭和55(1980)年に宮原地区から現在の地に移築したものです。

### 旧高島砲台火薬庫(国登録有形文化財)

明治30(1897)年以降、呉湾や広島湾を見下ろすことのできる要所に陸軍の砲台が築かれていました。この火薬庫は、明治35(1902)年に呉軍港に近い休山(やすみやま)に建設した高島(たかがらす)砲台に置かれていたものです。石造を基本構造としつつトラス架構で瓦葺き屋根を支えるといった全国的にも珍しい建築様式を残しています。



# Former Kure Naval Arsenal Clock Tower

(Tangible Cultural Property of Kure City)

MAP 2



The clock tower was built on top the building of the Kure Naval Arsenal Engineering Dept. in 1921. It was moved to Irifuneyama after the war, and was restored in 1981.



As the Kure Naval Arsenal focused on reducing the time needed for military vessel building and improving productivity, this large clock greatly contributed to managing worker schedules, labor time, and provided other similar benefits. In striving to implement discipline of a large organization and modernization of labor management, the efforts of the Kure Naval Arsenal were also valuable to further improvements of the work environment in post-war Japan.



## Map of Kure Naval Port



This valuable document proves the intentions of the Japanese Navy to systematically build naval port cities and is thought to have been created in Tokyo in the middle of the Meiji era. From the map, you can perceive the checkerboard pattern of the city plan that is still visible in the pattern of the city center of present-day Kure, and learn about the important geographical characteristics such as the land features of the naval port.



### 旧呉海軍工廠塔時計(呉市有形文化財)

大正10(1921)年に呉海軍工廠造機部の庁舎屋上に設置されていた時計です。戦後、入船山に運ばれ、昭和56(1981)年に整備されました。艦艇建造の工期短縮、生産性の向上に注力していた呉海軍工廠において、こうした大きな時計は、働く人たちのスケジュール管理や労働時間の把握などに大きな貢献を果たしました。呉海軍工廠が取り組んだ大きな集団としての規律と労働管理の近代化は、戦後社会における労働環境のさらなる改善にもつながっていました。

### 呉軍港全図

海軍による計画的な都市形成の意図を裏付ける貴重な資料で、明治中期に東京で作成されたと推定されています。今の呉市街地の原型ともいえる碁盤目状の都市計画が確認できるほか、軍港周囲の地形など重要な地理情報も記されています。



4

## Former Official Residence of Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station

旧呉鎮守府司令長官官舎

## Museum of Historical Materials

歴史民俗資料館

3

## Former Powder Magazine of Takagarasu Battery

旧高鳥砲台火薬庫(1号館)

Stone monuments and similar historical remains from Kure City are displayed in the area around the Powder Magazine.

火薬庫の周辺には、呉市内に残されていた歴史的な石碑等を展示しています。

2

## Former Kure Naval Arsenal Clock Tower

旧呉海軍工廠塔時計

1

## Former Detached Room of the Residence of Fleet Admiral Togo

旧東郷家住宅離れ(休憩所)

## Kure Municipal Museum of Art

呉市立美術館

## Japanese Garden "Kosan-en"

庭園(故山苑)  
作庭監修 中根金作

The construction of this garden was supervised by Kinsaku Nakane, a famed Japanese garden designer who designed the internationally acclaimed garden of the Adachi Museum of Art, among others.

当園を監修した中根氏は、国際的に評価の高い足立美術館庭園などを手がけた造園家です。







## Access

### From Yamato Museum

- On foot** 15 minutes from Yamato Museum  
**Taxi** 5 minutes from the taxi stand at Kure Port (Central Pier)

### From Hiroshima City

- Train** JR Hiroshima Sta.(Kure Line) -JR Kure Sta.  
**Bus** Hiroshima Bus Center (Kureline) - JR Kure Sta.  
**Ferry** Hiroshima Port - Kure Port (Central Pier)  
 High Speed Ferry Miyajima Port - Kure Port (Central Pier)

### From Hiroshima Airport

- Bus** Hiroshima Airport (Limousine bus) - JR Kure Sta.

## Information

- Open** 9:00 - 17:00 (Last admission at 16:30)  
**Closed** Tuesdays  
 When Tuesday is a national holiday,  
 the museum is closed the following day.  
 New Year's holiday  
 (December 29 through January 3)  
**Admission Fee** Adults..... ¥250  
 High school students..... ¥150  
 Junior high school students and  
 elementary school students..... ¥100

## Contact Us

**Kure City Irifuneyama Memorial Museum**  
 4-6 Saiwai-cho, Kure city 737-0028, Hiroshima Prefecture JAPAN  
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 URL <http://irifuneyama.com/>



## アクセス

### 大和ミュージアムから

- 徒歩** 大和ミュージアムから約15分  
**タクシー** 呉港(呉中央棧橋)タクシーのりばから約5分

### 広島市内から

- 電車** JR広島駅(呉線)~JR呉駅  
**バス** 広島バスセンター(クレアライン)~JR呉駅  
**フェリー** 広島港~呉港(呉中央棧橋)  
**高速船** 宮島港~呉港(呉中央棧橋)

### 広島空港から

- バス** 広島空港(リムジンバス)~JR呉駅

## インフォメーション

- 開館** 9時~17時(入館は16時30分まで)  
**休館日** 毎週火曜日  
 ※祝日・休日の場合は翌日休館  
 (年末年始12月29日~1月3日)  
**料金** 一般250円 / 高校生150円 / 小・中学生100円

## お問い合わせ

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