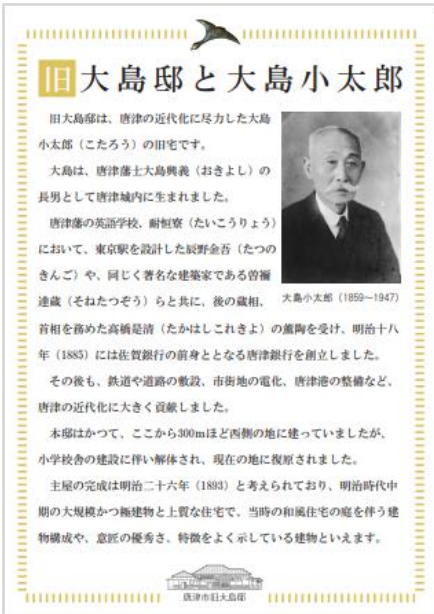


The relation of The Former Oshima Residence and Kotaro Oshima



旧大島邸と大島小太郎

旧大島邸は、唐津の近代化に尽力した大島小太郎（こたろう）の旧宅です。

大島は、唐津藩士大島興義（おきよし）の長男として唐津城内に生まれました。

唐津藩の英語学校、耐恒寮（たいこうりょう）において、東京駅を設計した辰野金吾（たつのきんご）や、同じく著名な建築家である曾根達蔵（そねたつぞう）らと共に、後の蔵相、大島小太郎（1859-1947）

曾根を薦めた高橋是清（たかはしこれきよ）の薫陶を受け、明治十八年（1885）には佐賀銀行の前身となる唐津銀行を創立しました。

その後も、鉄道や道路の敷設、市街地の電化、唐津港の整備など、唐津の近代化に大きく貢献しました。

本邸はかつて、ここから300mほど西側の地に建っていましたが、小学校舎の建設に伴い解体され、現在の地に復原されました。

主屋の完成は明治二十六年（1893）と考えられており、明治時代中期の大規模かつ極建物と上質な住宅で、当時の和風住宅の庭を伴う建物構成や、意匠の優秀さ、特徴をよく示している建物といえます。

京津市大島邸

This building is the former residence of Kotaro Oshima, was a key figure in the industrialization of Karatsu at the turn of the 20th century.

Kotaro was born in Karatsu as an eldest son of Okiyoshi Oshima, the senior vassal of the Karatsu clan at the end of Meiji era.

He studied at Taikoryo, the first English school of the Karatsu clan. Also, he studied under the tutelage of *Korekiyo Takahashi with his schoolmates, like Kingo Tatsuno and Tatsuzo Sone, were well-known as famous architects.

*Korekiyo Takahashi... The 20th Prime Minister of Japan.

Thereafter, Kotaro established Karatsu Bank and took the office as its first president in 1885. In addition, he achieved some great works. For instance, he set up Industrial Railroad Company and Electric Company. He greatly contributed to modernization in Karatsu, and his long and broad career extended from the early Meiji Era to the early Showa Era.

This building was relocated from 300 meters away to this place in 2017. It's because a new school building was going to be built on the old property.



It's said that this main building was built around 1893. This building is known as a large-scale and totally quality house during the middle of the Meiji era. It shows the characteristics of traditional Japanese houses, like building composition with Japanese gardens and finely-detailed design.

The biography of Kotaro Oshima



1859 Born in Karatsu as the eldest son of Okiyoshi Oshima, the senior vassal of the Karatsu clan.

1870 Studied under the tutelage of Korekiyo Takahashi in Taikoryo, the first English school of the Karatsu clan.

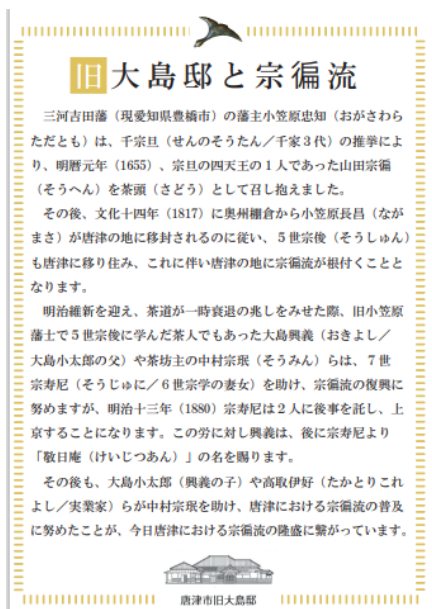
1872 Went to Tokyo with Takahashi to study because Taikoryo was closed.


1883 Became the head of the Oshima family after his father's retirement.

1885 Established Karatsu Bank with the backing of his father and his associates. Then Kotaro took office as its first president.

- 1885 Served as a prefectural council member for 5 years.
- 1896 Established Karatsu Industrial Railroad Company.
- 1897 Established Karatsu savings bank.
- 1899 The railroad had launched between Myoken to Kyuragi.
- 1909 Established Karatsu Electric Company.
- 1912 Relocated Karatsu bank to Honmachi.
- 1917 Established Karatsu electric and steel company.
- 1934 Served as the first head when Karatsu Chamber of
Commerce was established.
- 1947 Passed away on December 17th at the age of 88.

The relation of the Oshima family and Souhen school






旧大島邸と宗徧流

三河吉田藩（現愛知県豊橋市）の藩主小笠原忠知（おがさわらただとも）は、千宗旦（せんそうたん／千家3代）の推挙により、明暦元年（1655）、宗旦の四天王の1人であった山田宗徧（そうへん）を茶頭（さどう）として召し抱えました。

その後、文化十四年（1817）に奥州棚倉から小笠原長昌（ながまさ）が唐津の地に移封されるのに従い、5世宗俊（そうしゅん）も唐津に移り住み、これに伴い唐津の地に宗徧流が根付くこととなります。

明治維新を迎え、茶道が一時衰退の兆しをみせた際、旧小笠原藩士で5世宗俊に学んだ茶人でもあった大島興義（おきよし／大島小太郎の父）や茶坊主の中村宗現（そうみん）らは、7世宗寿尼（そうじゅに／6世宗学の妻女）を助け、宗徧流の復興に努めますが、明治十三年（1880）宗寿尼は2人に後事を託し、上京することになります。この労に対し興義は、後に宗寿尼より「敬日庵（けいじつあん）」の名を賜ります。

その後も、大島小太郎（興義の子）や高取伊好（たかとりこれよし／実業家）らが中村宗現を助け、唐津における宗徧流の普及に努めたことが、今日唐津における宗徧流の隆盛に繋がっています。


唐津市旧大島邸

This relation started when Tadatomo Ogasawara, the feudal lord of Aichi prefecture, engaged Souhen Yamada in 1655. Souhen Yamada was one of the disciples of *Sen no soutan. Sen no soutan recommended that Tadatomo should engage Souhen, and that's why Tadatomo decided to engage

him as his mentor of the tea ceremony.

*Sen no soutan... The grandson of Sen no rikyu.

Later, Sousyun, the fifth-generation of Souhen school, removed Karatsu in 1817. Because his master, named Nagamasa Ogasawara let moved his domain from Fukushima prefecture to Karatsu. In line with that, Souhen school rooted in Karatsu.

When the tea ceremony was almost abolished due to the Meiji Restoration, Okiyoshi Oshima, former chamberlain of the Ogasawara family, also tea master of Souhen school, and Soumin Nakamura as a tea-server tried to help their school. They worked hard and supported Soujuni, the seventh-generation of Souhen school, but she had to move to Tokyo in 1880. She entrusted her mind to Okiyoshi and Soumin, thereafter, Soujuni gave the name of “Keijitsuan” to Okiyoshi as a token of thanks.

Later, Kotaro Oshima, the son of Okiyoshi, and Koreyoshi Takatori, the businessman in the Meiji era, tried to not only support Soumin to preserve their school but they also spread the teachings of Souhen school. Since then, Souhen school has been popular in Karatsu until today.

Korekiyo Takahashi and Taikoryo

高橋是清と耐恒寮

唐津藩最後の藩主である小笠原長国（ながくに）は、明治三年（1870）他藩にさきがけ、従来の漢学、医学部に加え英語学校である耐恒寮（たいこうりょう）を創設しました。この耐恒寮の英語教師として招かれたのが、のちの首相で二・二六事件の凶弾に倒れた高橋是清（これきよ）です。高橋は当時若干18歳であったにもかかわらず、月給百円という破格の待遇でした。庶藩置県で藩知事となった長国の月給が30円であったことを考えると、藩の期待の大きさが感じられます。

耐恒寮は、当初大名小路にありましたが、当時藩には攘夷の気質も多く残っており、あるとき放火により焼失してしまいます。その後、藩知事の江戸への引越しが決まったこともあり、かつての藩主の館（現在の早稲田佐賀校）に移ることになります。高橋が耐恒寮で教鞭を取ったのは、わずか1年3ヶ月の短い間でしたが、この時に高橋の薫陶を受けた生徒には、東京駅の設計で知られる辰野金吾（たつのみんご）や同じく建業で三菱の顧問であった曾瀬達彦（そねたつぞう）天野為之（あまのためゆき／経済学者／早大学長）や、橋下重次郎（かけしたじゅうじろう／法律家・大審院判事）など明治の世で活躍した人々が数多存在します。

西津市田大忠邸

Nagakuni Ogasawara, the last landlord of the Karatsu clan, established Taikoryo in 1870. It was more advanced school than the other clans, because it adapted English as a curriculum not only and medicine. Korekiyo Takahashi was the teacher who was invited as an

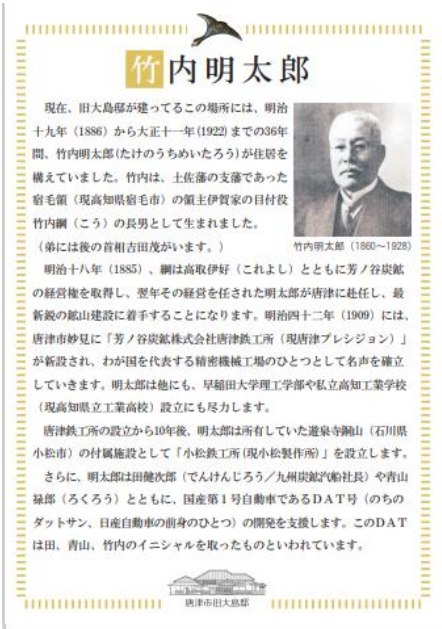
English teacher for this school. Although he was invited Taikoryo when he was at the age of 18, he was paid three-fold salary as the prefectural governor. It shows how high expectations of him from the clan were.

After finishing teaching in Taikoryo, he served as the 20th prime minister in Japan. In 1936, he passed away in the 2.26 incident, which was the coup of the rebel young men.

Taikoryo was in Daimyokouji before, but the original building was destroyed by arson at one point. It's said that the incident was caused because of the people who revolted against the landlord. And then, Taikoryo was relocated in the prefectural governor's house, because the landlord had to move to Tokyo.

It's only 15 months since Korekiyo Takahashi taught in Taikoryo. Nevertheless, there were many students, studied under his tutelage, who contributed to the industrialization of Japan in the Meiji era. For example, Kingo Tatsuno, the designer of Tokyo station, Tatsuzo Sone, Tameyuki Amano and Jujirou Kakeshita the famous architects in Japan.

Meitaro Takenouchi



The panel features a title '竹内明太郎' (Takenouchi Meitaro) with a bird icon above it. To the right is a portrait of Meitaro Takenouchi, with the caption '竹内明太郎 (1860~1928)'. The text describes his life and work, including his role in the Karatsu Coal Mine and the establishment of the Karatsu Iron Works. At the bottom, there is an illustration of a building labeled '唐津市旧大邸邸' (Old Main House of Karatsu City).

現在、旧大島邸が建つてこの場所には、明治十九年(1886)から大正十一年(1922)までの36年間、竹内明太郎(たけのうちのめいたろう)が住居を構えていました。竹内は、土佐藩の支藩であった宍毛領(現高知県府毛市)の領主伊賀家の目付役竹内綱(こう)の長男として生まれました。(弟には後の首相吉田茂がいます。)

明治十八年(1885)、綱は高取伊好(これよし)とともに芳ノ谷炭鉱の経営権を取得し、翌年その経営を任せられた明太郎が唐津に赴任し、最新鋭の鉱山建設に着手することになります。明治四十二年(1909)には、唐津市妙見に「芳ノ谷炭鉱株式会社唐津鉄工所(現唐津プレジジョン)」が新設され、わが国を代表する精密機械工場のひとつとして名声を確立していきます。明太郎は他にも、早稲田大学理工学部や私立高知工業学校(現高知県立工業高校)設立にも尽力します。

唐津鉄工所の設立から10年後、明太郎は所有していた遊泉寺跡山(石川県小松市)の付属施設として「小松鉄工所(現小松製作所)」を設立します。さらに、明太郎は田健次郎(でんけんじろう/九州炭鉱汽船社長)や青山操郎(ろくろう)とともに、国産第1号自動車であるDAT号(のちのダットサン、日産自動車の前身のひとつ)の開発を支援します。このDATは田、青山、竹内のイニシャルを取ったものといわれています。

唐津市旧大邸邸

There was a Meitaro Takenouchi's house from 1886 to 1922 here. He had lived here for 36 years.

Meitaro was born as the eldest son of Kou Takenouchi, served as a superintendent officer in the feudal in the Kouchi prefecture. (He is the older brother of Shigeru Yoshida, one of the presidents in Japan.)

Kou acquired the right of management of the Yoshinotani coal mine with Koreyoshi Takatori in 1885. Meitaro came to Karatsu next year, because he had taken over the management of the coal mine from his father. Then, Meitaro began the latest mine construction.

In 1909, Yoshinotani coal mine corporation was established in Myoken, Karatsu. Moreover, it had been establishing the name of one of the leading precision machinery companies.

In addition, Meitaro put in the effort for establishment of a science and engineering department of Waseda University and Kouchi Technic High School.

Ten years later from the establishment of Yoshinotani coal mine corporation, Meitaro established Komatsu Iron Foundry as one of the facility of his copper mine. Besides that, he supported development of the first domestic car, the DAT, with Kenjiro Den and Rokuro Aoyama. The DAT is named after their initial letters, Den, Aoyama and Takenouchi.

Kingo Tatsuno ~ Schoolmate of Taikoryo ~



辰野金吾 ~ 耐恒寮の仲間たち① ~

辰野金吾（たつのきんご）は、安政元年（1854）に唐津藩の下級藩士、姫野右衛門の次男として裏坊主町に生まれました。

その後、叔父にあたる辰野宗安の養子になり辰野姓となります。

藩校志道館、英学寮耐恒寮（たいこうりょう）で学び、耐恒寮の恩師高橋是清（これきよ）を連れて上京し、明治六年（1873）4月、工学寮（のちの工学部大学校、東京大学工学部の前身）の第1回入学試験を受けます。このとき、同じく耐恒寮で学んだ2歳上の曾祖父達蔵（そね たつぞう）や麻生政包（あそうまさかね/龍山技師）は合格しますが、辰野は点数が足らず4ヶ月後に行われた再試験で合格します。

入ったときこそ、第1期生32人中最下位の成績でしたが、6年後に造家学科（のちの建築学科）を卒業する時は主席でした。

卒業後、工学部大学校の教授となるが翌年辞職、その後再び乞われて帝国大学工科大学教授となります。

16年間帝国大学教授の要職を務めた後、辞職し我が国初のフリーの建築家という職業を確立し、200を超える建造物を手掛けました。

初期の代表作とされるのが日本銀行本館で、晩年の代表作の中で最も有名なのは、東京駅です。



唐津市旧大島邸



辰野金吾（1854-1919）

Kingo Tatsuno was born in 1854, as a second son of Kuraemon Himeno who is a minor clansman of the Karatsu clan. Then, he was adopted by his uncle Souan Tatsuno, then he got “Tatsuno” as a last name.

He studied in Shidokan (the clan school) and Taikoryo (the English school) when he was young.

After Taikoryo closed, he went to Tokyo with Korekiyo Takahashi and took the entrance exam of Kogakuryo (used in the foreground of the University of Tokyo) in 1873. Unfortunately, he dropped the exam at that time because he couldn't reach the passing score. But the other schoolmates, for instance, Tatsuzo Sone and Masakane Aso passed it.

Then, Kingo had studied hard for four months and managed to pass the retry. When he entered the school, his grade was the lowest. But after he'd studied a lot, he could graduate at the top of his class six years later.

After graduating, he served as a professor of Kogakuryo, but he quit that job in just one year. However, he served in the same position because he was begged for it. Finally, he had served as a professor for 16 years. Thereafter, he quit the job and established the first occupation in Japan as a self-employed architect. He architected over 200 buildings during his lifetime.

It says that the main building of Bank of Japan is his masterpiece in his early days. Also, Tokyo station is most famous classic in his later-year works.