

THE CAMPAIGN IN MANCHURIA.

(4) A VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE THIRD DIVISION AT KANGWASAE.



(四馬) 桂光ノ場戰新田時三部ノケ於ニ落瓦紋

明治廿八年十一月廿一日桂光十一月廿二日桂光  
新田時三部ノケ於ニ落瓦紋

## THE CAMPAIGN IN MANCHURIA.

(g) A VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE THIRD DIVISION AT KANGWASAE.



(五共) 景光ノ端職新圖譜三第ニケ於ニ審観

明治廿八年十一月十一日正午十一月十四日酉時行。急行。宿泊者皆在近處門市。夜有月。日出後。小町寫真館前。酒店裏。五時半。晴。時至三時半。自一場地。轉交元氣堂。參拜。並在御園西小町町二丁。作爲舊事。

## THE CAMPAIGN IN MANCHURIA.

(i) A VIEW OF HAICHING, AFTER ITS FALL.

(7) A VIEW OF HALCHING, AFTER ITS FALL.

At dawn on the 13th December, 1894, the Third Division advance-guard left Yingchingtsé and the main body Yangtse-steen, and attacked Halching. The Chinese defended themselves at Mt. Keasum and were easily dislodged and routed. They fled toward Liayang and Yingkow. The Third Division entered Halching at 11.05 a.m. The mountain in the distance is Shwanglung.



(一其) 景光ノ城海ルケ於ニ幾個占  
装載シテ御用アリテ山鹿屋ノ取次駆攻テ城破リ皆出。店家姓ナ日本ナ平成城ノ城主ノ御用三郎左衛門日三十月二十日治明  
ナ山鹿屋一郎ナ是ニ方前、ナ分五時一十面手等子ノ猛丸、城破ノ乃御用三郎ノ城主。向左ノ口筋及藤原ノ正庭ノ御用ノ四

## THE CAMPAIGN IN MANCHURIA.

### (2) A VIEW OF HAICHING, AFTER ITS FALL.

The Chinese about Liayang, who had not after the fall of Haiching moved southward beyond Kanscenpu, began about the 14th January, 1895, to advance in that direction; and on the 17th, about 12,000 Kirin and Amour troops under Generals Chang and E attacked Haiching; but were repulsed by the Third Division. On the right is seen Mt. Kingchia and on the left Mt. Tungwang, both of which are to the west of Haiching.



(二其) 景光ノ城海ノケ於ニ後領古

海吉事務所、於作七十日十過前失滅ト、是日四十月一年八月廿日トキテ、此トノ時トシテ、海ノ城ノ因ル而後領古城  
于在ニ、百四十里ノ城ノ内、自正房ニ方庭アレ、山甲屋ヘ、凡ニ方庭、方庭ノ之ヲ堅苦御正房ノ路東テ申ナ人乎ニ此ニ、約半里北

## THE CAMPAIGN IN MANCHURIA.

### (5) A VIEW OF HAICHIING, AFTER ITS FALL.

The Chinese, after their retreat on the 17th January, 1895, increased their strength and again attacked Haichiing on the 22nd of the same month with a force of about 20,000 and 14 or 15 guns, under General Chang and E; and were again repulsed by the Third Division, which took possession of much booty. This was the second attack. In the centre is seen Mt. Hwanhe, a position of high strategic value to the Japanese, on the west side of Haichiing.



(三其) 黑龍江省海城縣城  
後回占

支那の軍事大戦争ノ開戦ノ日、即ち元年正月二十二日、清軍は大敗を喫し、海城を陥落。此後、清軍は再び攻撃を試みるが、日本軍の反撃により敗退。海城は日本軍の手に落ち、その後、清軍は再び攻撃を試みるが、日本軍の反撃により敗退。

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(4) A VIEW OF HAICHING, AFTER ITS FALL.

The third Chinese attack took place on the 16th February, 1895, when they surrounded Halching on three sides on the roads from Liuyang, Newchwang, and Yingkow. Major-General Oseki formed a line of defence from Mt. Tangwang to Mt. Kingchia and Major-General Oshima another line from Seuhcayuan, Mt. Huanhe, and Mt. Shwanglung. They repulsed the Chinese. The mountain in the centre is Mt. Keasma, an eminence to the east of Halching, where were buried the fallen of the Third Division.



(四三) 景光ノ城南ルタ於ニ住居占

審議會案文（戊戌）時少島大輔・山原臣一・山鹿正勝・時少助大・國政一・西原三・日置高志・高須テリ・日六十萬年六百石俸給・御宿・時少島大・馬鹿・著者死志・御宿正兵・山本・在所・御宿少方・城壁・御宿・山ノ作・多々・暴利潤・放之・之大・御父・守護・越後・山川・武田・山

## THE CAMPAIGN IN MANCHURIA.

(5) A VIEW OF HAICHING, AFTER ITS FALL.

The fourth Chinese attack took place on the 21st February, 1895. The directions of attack, the lines of defence, the Japanese counter-attack and victory differed little from those of the last attack, the tactics of which may be said to have been merely repeated in this.

The picture represents a view from Hatching of the range of hills between Mts. Shuangfeng and Keauma.



(五) 洪光ノ城南ヶ於ニ後領占

ナ同大ニ基ルト利井井田道ノ屋敷三萬メテ間ノ井井等御向内方講義ノツレニ日一月二年八月始明ニ既而ノ難ノ御用事ナテ所ヘム當國ニ吉市道傳、卒後ノ間山善昌自號號ニ國水、キニ過エテモ近ノ屋敷ノ如三萬ニ内役ニキヌ莫ナ