

県指定文化財（有形・民俗）

昭和37(1962)年5月1日指定  
管理者 船橋大神宮灯明台保存会

## 灯明台

かつて、船橋沿岸を航行する船は、意富比神社(船橋大神宮)の境内に  
あった常夜灯を目印にしていました。

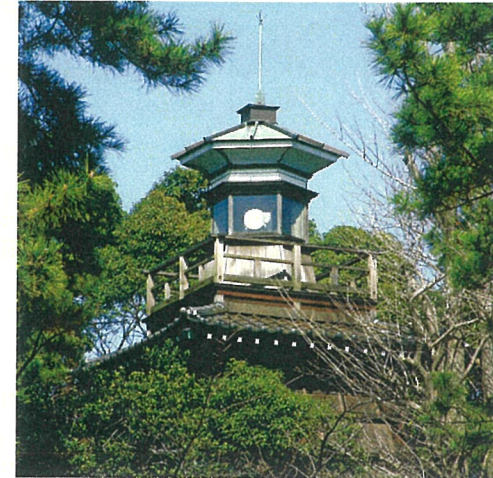
この常夜灯は慶応4(1868)年の戊辰戦争で社殿とともに焼失しました。  
明治13(1880)年に現在の灯明台が再建され、明治28(1895)年に停止  
するまでの間、政府公認の私設灯台として利用されました。

標高27mの丘の上にあり、浅間神社のあった場所に建てられたの  
で、「浅間山灯明台」といいました。

建築様式は和洋折衷の「擬洋風建築」で、1階・2階は和風、3階の灯室  
が西洋式灯台の意匠を取り入れた六角形のつくりになっています。

光源は石油ランプ3基に錫製の反射鏡3基を組み合わせ、光の到達距離  
は約6海里(約11km)あり、その当時の最新式の設備でした。

船橋市教育委員会



Prefecture-Designated Cultural Properties(Tangible/Folk-culture)

Date of Designation: May 1,1962(Showa37)

Administrator: Organization for the Preservation of 'Funabashi Dai-jingū  
Lighthouse'

### Lighthouse (Tōmyō-dai)

Boats sailing along the Funabashi coastline once used a lighthouse located inside the grounds of Ō-hi Shrine (current Funabashi Dai-jingū) as a landmark. Unfortunately it, along with the shrine pavilion, was destroyed by fire during the Boshin War in 1868(Keio 4).

Reconstructed in 1880 by the local people, current lighthouse was then formally approved by the Meiji government, and continued its operation until 1895. Located at a height of 27 meters above sea level, it was named "Sengen-yama Lighthouse" after the shrine of the same name (Sengen Jinja) upon the grounds of which the lighthouse was constructed.

This building's first and second floor interior designs are Japanese, and the third is western style and hexagonal structure. The light source consists of three petroleum lamps and three reflex mirrors made of tin. The light could be seen from a distance of approximately 6 nautical miles (11kilometers). The light employs no lens, but the technology was quite current for its time.

Funabashi City Board of Education