国登録有形文化財



## きゅう き し け じゅう たく 旧来住家住宅

THE KISHI HOUSE



開館時間 10時~18時(10月~3月は17時閉館) 10:00~18:00 (APR - SEP) 10:00~17:00 (OCT - MAR)

休館日 月曜日(祝日の場合は翌平日) CLOSED お会・年ま生物

then the next day), the Bon Festival, the end of the year and the New Year.

入館料 Admission Charge Free

離れ和室 1棟につき200円/1時間

The main house = 100 yen per room per hour The detached house = 200 yen per hour

#### お問合せ INQUIRY 旧来住家住宅 The Kishi House

〒677-0015 兵庫県西脇市西脇394-1

TEL 0795-22-5549

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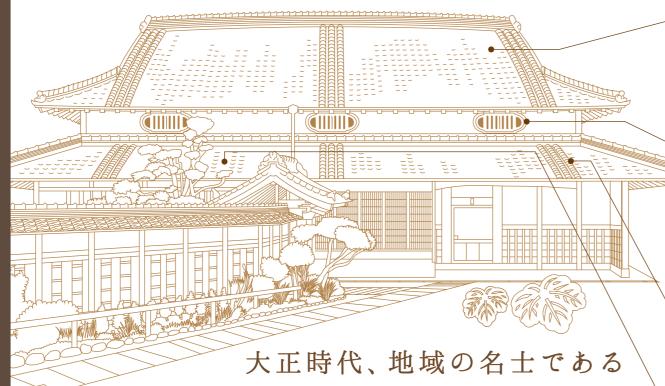
西脇市教育委員会 Lifelong Learning [ Board of edu 生涯学習課 Nishiwaki Ci

〒677-0015 兵庫県西脇市西脇790-15

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# 来住梅吉の私邸として建造されました。

旧来住家住宅は、播州織のまちとして知ら れる兵庫県西脇市にあります。大正時代、地 域の名士である来住梅吉の私邸として建て られました。

母屋は、中央に廊下をはさんだ南北2列の 間取りで、南列3部屋が接客用、北列3部屋お よび2階が家族用の空間になっています。東 端には裏門へ通り抜けできる土間があり、そ の一角に台所や家族用の風呂が設置されて います。母屋の西南には庭園が配され、庭を 囲むように離れと客湯殿が佇みます。

当家には、大正4年~6年の建築費用控帳や 用材説明書が現存し、建築費用について詳細 な記録が残されています。母屋、離れ、庭園 の建築費用は8万3053円にのぼり、現在の価 格(米価比較)で約2億4000万円に相当します。 今では入手、再現の困難な高級用材、高度な 技術が随所に用いられているのも特徴です。

この貴重な屋敷が平成13年(2001)、文化財 の保存とまちづくりへの活用の思いから西 脇市へ寄付されました。翌年2月に国の登録 有形文化財に登録され、翌々年の平成15年 (2003)5月1日より一般公開されています。観 光はもちろん、まちづくりの拠点施設として 人々の憩いの場となっています。



#### **HOUSE DATA**

土地面積 Site area 1,226.40m 建物床面積 Floor area 597.10m<sup>2</sup> 建物区分 ● 母屋(大正4年棟上、大正7年竣工)

●離れ(大正2年竣工) Detached house

(Completed in 1916) ● 客湯殿 Bathroom for guests

─● 洋館(昭和11年竣工) Western style house (Completed in 1936) - 西蔵 Western storehouse

- 東蔵 Eastern storehouse ●トイレ棟 Restroom (former miso storehouse) (旧味噌蔵) \*miso is a traditional food made from fermented soybeans

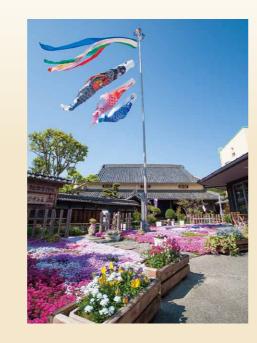
The Kishi house is located in Nishiwaki, a city famous for Banshu textiles. It was built in the Taisho Era as the private residence of Mr. Umekichi Kishi, a prominent local citizen.

The main house is divided by a central passage. The three rooms on the south side were used for hospitality, and the three rooms on the north side as well as the second floor were for living. The earthen floor gone through to postern is at the easternmost end. A kitchen and bath for family are located at the earthen floor. A bathroom for guests and the detached house sit west of the main house. And all buildings open onto the garden.

Another remarkable feature of the house is that the construction expense book and material descriptions from 1915 - 1917 still exist. These records are detailed and very valuable. According to the construction expense book, the

total construction cost of the main house, the detached house, and the garden was 84,000 yen. The sum is the equivalent of 240 million yen in today's money. Materials and construction techniques of the highest quality, which would be very difficult to obtain and reproduce today, are used throughout the house.

In 2001, this luxury house was donated to the city of Nishiwaki by descendants of Umekichi, In 2002, three of the buildings were registered as a tangible cultural property. The Kishi house has been open to the public since 2003.



#### 国登録有形文化財

Registered tangible cultural property of the country

原簿登録 / 平成14年2月14日 Registration date / February 14, 2002

登録番号 / 28-0092 ~ 28-0094 number / 28-0092 ~ 28-00

登録施設 / 母屋、離れ、客湯殿 Registration facility / Main house. Bathroom for guests



### 起り屋根 Roof called "Mukuri-Yane"

建物は重厚かつ格調高い 入母屋造。緩やかな弧を描 く凸型の「記ょく」り屋根」が 印象的である。

The house has a stately hip-and

gable roof structure. The roof has a gentle bulge, which is called MUKURI-YANE.

#### 虫籠窓 Latticed window called "Mushiko-mado"

雲形の枠に7本の縦格子を持つ虫籠窓はしてまど)。中央の格子 は漆喰を塗らず、あえて未完成に仕上げられており、来住 家が後世もますます「発展途上」であり続けるように、との 願いが込められている。

The MUSHI-KO-MADO (latticed windows that look like insect cages) in the second floor have cloud-shaped frames and seven lattices. The central lattices are incomplete. This means that this house is still developing and wishes prosperity for future generations.



#### 「風切り丸瓦 Wind-cut roofing tile

妻側屋根の両端(螻羽(けらば)部分)と中央に施された三 筋の「風切り丸瓦」は、風をやわらげる効果というよ りも装飾の意味合いが強く、美観に一役買っている。

These beautiful three linear decorations of semicircular tiles are seen on the center and the both ends of the roof. They are called "wind-cut roofing tiles", and were used for their beauty more than their wind-softening effect.

#### 深い軒 Wide eaves

母屋は軒の出が大きいた め、軒が下がるのを防ぐ ために桔木(はねぎ)を入れて いる。

The wide eaves are propped up with HANE-GI (wood attached to the attic).



桔木HANEGI····

## 来歷

来住家は糸商や土地収入で代々栄えてきた旧 家です。なかでも梅吉は、地域の発展のために一 身を捧げた人物として知られています。西脇商業 銀行を創設したほか、西脇区長、西脇町議会議長 などの公職を歴任、困窮者の子息への学資援助な ど社会奉仕も盛んに行いました。

梅吉は、明治24年に分家である来住萬吉の四男 として生まれ、大正2年に本家、来住弁吉の娘きく えと結婚して婿養子となりました。ちょうどその 頃、義父の弁吉は、邸宅の新築を計画し、明治42 年頃から用材の調達を進めていました。梅吉が婿 養子に入った同年に、離れと客湯殿が竣工。しか し、その翌年に弁吉が死去したため、梅吉は母屋 の建築を受け継いで大正4年に棟上、大正7年に完 成させました。

梅吉の趣味は幅広く、煎茶、抹茶、華道、謡曲、 盆栽、骨董、懸崖菊、狩猟にまで及びました。芸術 への造詣も深く、後に日本画壇の重鎮となる橋本 関雪を庇護します。大正2年から4年にかけて、関 雪を離れに逗留させ、当家で絵の頒布会も開いた と伝わります。

後の首相となる犬養毅(เหぬかい・っょし)氏が宿泊し たのは昭和3年のこと。彼は漢詩四幅を残し、うち 一幅は現在、西脇市に寄贈されています。

昭和15年には、当時陸軍大将だった朝香宮鳩彦 王(あさかのみや・やすひこおう)も宿泊されています。鳩彦王 は、明治39年に創設された日本の宮家のひとつ朝 香宮家の創始者で、弟は陸軍大将や第43代内閣総 理大臣などを歴任した東久邇宮稔彦王(ひがしくにのみや・ なるひこおう)です。

旧来住家住宅は、客人へのもてなしの心が随所 に表れた邸宅です。芸術家による絵画や彫刻、茶 人よる庭園、大工による見事な細工にも、梅吉の 感性や審美眼を見て取ることができます。

## **HISTORY**

The Kishis are an old family that became wealthy through textiles and land rent. Among them, Umekichi is particularly known as an important figure who devoted himself to the development of this region. He founded the Nishiwaki Commercial Bank, and also held public offices such as the head of Nishiwaki ward and town assembly chairperson. Not only that, but he was also active in community service such as providing financial aid to the children of the needy.

Umekichi was born in 1891 as the fourth son of Mankichi Kishi, who belonged to a branch family. In 1913, he married Kikue, the daughter of head family leader Benkichi Kishi. At that time, Kikue's father was planning to build a new residence and had been collecting materials since around 1909. The detached house and guest bathroom were completed that year. However, the next year Benkichi died, and as a result, Umekichi took over the new house plan. He held the ceremony of the completion of the framework of the house in 1915, then finished construction in 1918.

Umekichi had a variety of hobbies; for example, tea ceremony, flower arrangement, Noh songs, bonsai, antique collecting, growing chrysanthemums, and hunting. His knowledge of art was profound, and he became a patron of Japanese-style painter Kansetsu Hashimoto, who later became a prominent figure of the Japanese art world. He had Kansetsu stay at the detached house for two years. from 1913 - 1915, and held special sales of Kansetsu's paintings in this house.

On another occasion in 1928, politician Tsuyoshi Inukai stayed at the house. (Three years later, he was appointed as the Prime Minister.) Tsuyoshi left four pieces of Chinese poetry to the Kishis. One of them was donated to Nishiwaki

In 1940, the Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, who was an army general at that time, also stayed here. He is a founder of the imperial family Asaka. His young brother is Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, who has held various positions, such as army general and the Prime Minister.

These visitors lauded this functional and beautiful house. The pictures and sculptures by artists, the garden by a master of the tea ceremony, and the workmanship by carpenters reveal Umekichi's good taste.

近藤翠石

(日本南画)画家

翠石と号した

◆文展1回入選

◆ 南宗画会の幹事

seal, 藤赤 and 翠石.

## 

## Umekichi Kishi (1891~1967)

来住萬吉の四男として誕生 Umekichi was born in a branch family as fourth son of Mankichi Kishi.

1913

来住弁吉の婿養子に入る (長女きくえと結婚) Umekichi married Kikue who was the daughter of Benkichi Kishi in the head family.

Young Men's Association.

西脇町青年団団長に就任 Umekichi served as the head of the Nishiwaki

童子山南麓の観音堂横に私立幼稚園を 開園。大正11年に町立幼稚園が開設さ

れるまで経営。 Umekichi opened a private kindergarten at the side of Kan-non temple, located at the

西脇商業銀行設立発起人となり、

foot of Mt.Douji, and managed it until a municipal kindergarten was opened in 1922.

大正9年 1920

監査役に就任 Umekichi established the Nishiwaki Commercial Bank, and took the post of

西脇区長に就任(昭和21年まで12年間) Umekichi served as the head of Nishiwaki ward until 1946.

昭和15年

Five banks, including Nishiwaki Commercial Bank, merged into Banshu Bank. Umekichi took the post of Director, and managed the Nishiwaki branch.

Banshu bank was merged with Kobe Bank.

播州銀行取締役西脇支店長に就任

1967

昭和42年 死去 Umekichi passed away

神戸銀行監査役に就任

Umekichi became an inspector.

## 橋本関雪 Kansetsu Hashimoto (1883~1945)

◆ 明治~昭和前期の日本画家

◆ 神戸市出身

◆ 片岡公康、竹内栖鳳に学ぶ

◆ 大正5年~7年の文展(文部省美術展覧会)にて連続 特選、大正8年の第1回帝展から審査委員を務めた

◆ 帝室技芸員、帝国芸術院会員などを歴任

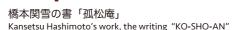
◆動物画(特に猿)を得意とした

• Japanese painter.

Birthplace : Kobe, Hyogo
 His teachers : Kimiyasu Kataoka, Seiou Takeuchi

In 1916, 1917, 1918, he was awarded special choices by BUN-TEN(Art exhibition by the Ministry of Education) . He served as a judge from the first TEI-TEN (Imperial Academy art exhibition) in 1919.

• He was an Imperial Art Expert and a member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts. • His forte was animal painting (monkeys in particular).





市川周道作「蝙蝠」(一部) "KOMORI (hats)

> 近藤翠石画、市川周道作「菊図」(一部) Designed by Suiseki Kondo Carved by Shudou Ichikawa



## 市川阁道 Shudo Ichikawa(1865~1933)

◆明治~昭和初期に活躍した播磨で名高い刳物師。

◆本名は市川萬次郎、小竹斎と号した

◆姫路藩の士族に生まれ、師は不明

◆三木に来て小西周山や竹中有鳳ら優れた弟子を 育て、明石や三田をめぐりながら秀作を残した

> A famous engraver in the Harima region • His real name was Manjiro Ichikawa, his

pseudonym was Shochikusai. He was born into the family of a samurai clan in Himeii. His teacher is unknown

• He raised several talented disciples, such as Yuho Takenaka and Shuzan Konishi in Miki, Hyogo. In addition, he left many excellent works in the cities of Akashi and Sanda





神社の鳥居を模した引き戸の枠デザインが特徴。その 柱部分には、1本の欅(はやき)の木を縦に二分割した木材

が使われているため、 木目が左右対称になっ ている。

> The door frame is shaped like a TORII (a gateway commonly built at the entrance to a Shinto shrine). The two pillars have symmetrical grains because they were originally one piece of wood, which was

Entrance hall 3

広島県庄原市東城町産の松を使った空間。欅の大黒柱 があり、その脇に家紋の透かし彫りがあしらわれてい る。内部の出入口にある鏡板戸は、楠(くすのき)雲輪杢(うんり んもく)の一枚板が使われており風格が漂う。敷台には欅、



Pine from the Toio area of Shobara. entral pillar is made of Japanese elm, and as the family crest worked into its side. The loor to the room is made of a single piece of amphor wood, which has a beautiful oudscape grain. The floor under the door is nade of Japanese elm, and the platform for emoving shoes is made of light pink

(取次の間

座して客を迎え、送り出せるよう配慮がなされた6畳 和室。太い松材を差し鴨居はもいに用いた重厚感ある田 舎風の佇まい。鴨居に掛かる「孤松庵にしょうあん」」の額は 橋本関雪が梅吉のために書いたもので、「来住君」の文 字が見てとれる(裏面の写真参照)。孤松庵とは、松材

にこだわった離れの別名ではないか、との説がある。

沓脱ぎ(くつぬぎ)石には桜色の万成(ほんなり)石を使用。

This 6-tatami mat room is where visitors to the house were greeted and sent off. The thick pine lintels give the room a rustic feeling. The calligraphy KO-SHO-AN was v by Kansetsu Hashimoto for Umekichi. "KO-SHO-AN" means "lone pine hermitage", and seems to refer to the detached house, who pine is used extensively



(次の間) Adjoining room

座敷の続きの間(10畳)。鴨居や柱には洞川(どろがわ)産(奈 良県天川村)の白い栂(つが)、天井には富山産の「ねずこ」 と呼ばれるくすんだ鼠色 (ねずみいろ) の黒部杉笹杢 (くろべす \*\*さなもく)を用い、上品な京風の趣に仕上がっている。 興味深いのは、取次(とりつぎ)の間との境にある鴨居が 表と裏とで表情が異なる「きつねだまし」の手法で作 られている点である。

また、総欅の仏壇があり、供物欄間(くもつらんま)や、 だるまの透かし彫り(臨済宗妙心寺派の達磨大師 ばる まだいし) にちなむ) などの彫刻が目を引く。格天井 でう てんじょう) の周りには放射状の扇垂木があしらわれ、後 光のようである。





座敷

吟味される。

このほか、天井には伊勢国御

山杉の柾目板、「菊図」が美し

い間越ほごし欄間には桐を使用。

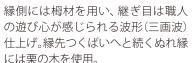
座敷と縁側の間にある明かり

This 10-mat room is the adjoining room of the drawing room. The interior design has a luxurious, Kyoto-style atmosphere. White Japanese hemlock fir from Dorogawa in Tenkawa, Nara prefecture is used for the lintels and pillars, and gray Kurobe Japanese cedar from Toyama is used for the ceiling panels. One interesting feature is the double-faced lintel in the boundary between this room and the reception room. This technique is called "Fox Magic".

The family Buddhist altar is also remarkable. It has sculptures of

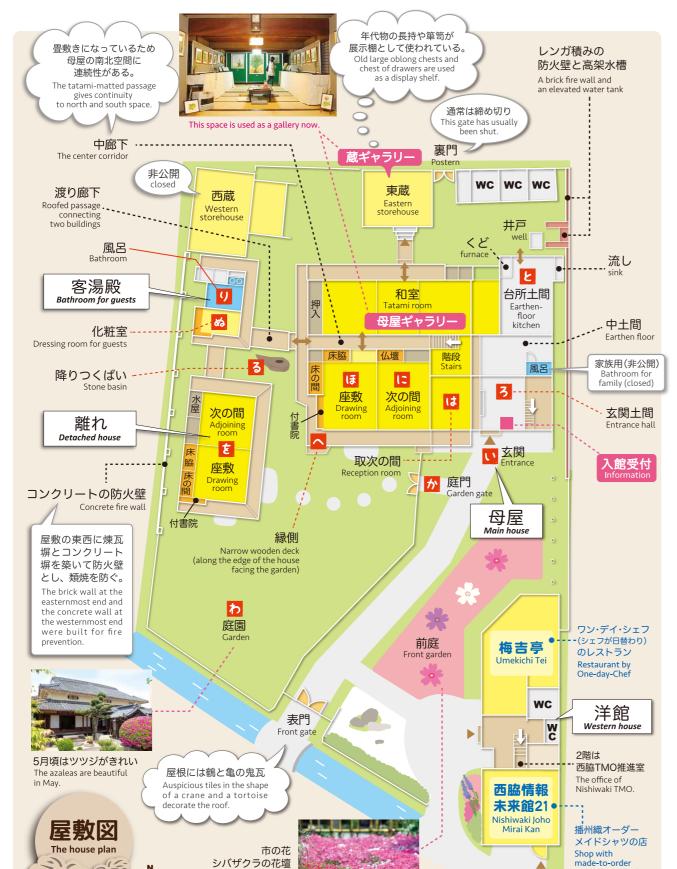
offerings such as vegetables and fruit in the RAN-MA (decorative k wooden panel) and Daruma dolls carved in the panels beside the doors. In addition, the ceiling has radial rafters that look like a halo

(縁側 Narrow wooden deck )へ



The deck is made of Japanese hemlock fir. The joints in the planks are a beautiful waveform. The small open veranda leading to a small stone basin is made of chestnut.





pink, is planted here.

付書院

書院板に欅如輪杢(じょりんもく)、脇板と腰板に

遠州(静岡県)神代杉(じんだいすぎ)笹杢、障子に

春日産杉を使用。書院欄間は桐材で、和歌

にも詠まれた竜田川(奈良県)の秋暑「楓図

TSUKE-SHO-IN / The material of the desk is circle-grained Japanese

elm, and the wooden paneling is bamboo-grass-grained Enshu JIN-DAI cedar from Shizuoka. JIN-DAI cedar is Japanese cedar that was buried underground or underwater for a long time, and has a bluish-black color and fine grain. The crosspiece above the alcove and the sliding door are made of Kasuga Japanese cedar from Nara. The decorative panel above,

vnia, shows an autumnal scene from the Tatsuta River in

(かえでず)」が透かし彫りされている。

Nara and is entitled "A Japanese Maple"

客間の主座敷(10畳)。座敷飾りの床の間と、床の間を引

き立たせる床脇(とこわき)と付書院(つけしょいん)を左右に配し

た日本の伝統的な床構えを持つ。一般的に床の間、床脇、

付書院の配列は自由で、床脇や付書院を省略する場合も

ある。床構えに使われる素材選びや組み合わせ、装飾な

どは、花や掛軸など飾るものが最も引き立つよう十分に

This 10-mat room is built in the style of a traditional Japanese drawing

room. It has a TOKO-NO-MA (alcove for display), TOKO-WAKI (space with a built-in shelf), and a TSUKE-SHO-IN (space with a built-in desk and a paper screen). Generally, there is no fixed arrangement for these elements, and sometimes the TOKI-WAKI and TSUKE-SHO-IN are omitted, but the

material selection, balance, and decoration of these spaces are carefully

欄間にはステンドグラスを思わせる障子があしらわれて

いる。明かり欄間の下の紙貼障子は組子(<みご)に面取りの

細工が施されており、職人の高度な技を見ることができる。

The other materials that you can see are as follows: MI-YAMA-SUGI

(Japanese cedar from the site of Ise Shrine) is used as ceiling boards. The decorative panel above the partition between the two rooms is made of paulownia and carved with chrysanthemum flowers. The panels between the room and the outside deck has a paper screen that looks like leaded

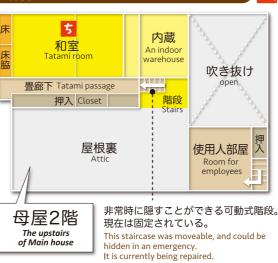
glass. The house's excellent craftsmanship can be seen in the beveling in

ど、「おくどさん」 呼ばれる昔ながらの いまどがある。台所部 分と座敷部分との境は 天井裏まで壁が塗り込 まれ、防火壁とする。

There is an old furnace called etween the kitchen and the arlor room is extended to the

attic as a fire wall.

Tatami room on the second floor



近藤翠石(こんどうすいせき)の花鳥図、井上円了(いのうええんりょう)(明 治~大正時代の仏教哲学者・教育家)の書「四季七言対句(

きしちごんついく)」、 干支ほとを描 いた動物図な どが襖絵はま えに仕立てら れている。床脇 に飾られてい る日本人形は

江戸時代の美

人像。2体のうち、眉毛の色が薄い1体 は、眉毛を剃った後に薄墨で眉を描く という江戸時代の既婚女性の風習を伝 えるものと考えられる。

The paintings of birds and flowers attached to the sliding doors were made by Suiseki Kondo
The writing on the doors was written by Enryo
Inoue, a Buddhist philosopher and educator
during the Meiji and Taisho eras. They are written in response to traditional Chinese poems of seven characters, which express the four seasons. The animal paintings signify the signs of the Chinese zodiac. Two female dolls in the decorative alcove represent the ideals of beauty in the Edo era. One shows the custom of married ladies to shave their evebrows and pain thin ones on with ink

Drawing room

敷込板(地板)に竹嶋産の欅玉杢(たまもく)、落掛に伊勢国御 山杉、違い棚に木曽産松赤味ウヅラ杢、違い棚筆返しに 桑、天袋板に但馬産の桑を用いている。

TOKO-WAKI / The floor panese elm from Takesh The crosspiece is made o MI-YAMA-SUGI, cedar from Iso shrine. The wall shelves are made of feather-grained red pine from the Kiso area in Nagano. The bank on the edge of the shelf, which prevents brushes from falling, is made of mulberry. Th smaller closet is made of mulberry from the Taiima area



床の間

天然しぼりが美しい北山杉の出絞でしぼ丸太を床柱に使 用。また、床框(とこかまち)には黒柿(くろがき)、落掛(おとしがけ)に は桐(きり)柾目(まさめ)を用い、天井は屋久杉(やくすぎ)の矢筈張 り(やはずばり)である。

■TOKO-NO-MA / The alcove posts are made of DE-SHIBO-MARU-TA, wood with wavelike wrinkles, of Kitayama Japanese cedar. The horizontal wood is Japanese persimmon with a dark striped pattern. The front upper crosspiece is made of paulownia, and the ceiling board s herringbone-grained Yaku Japanese cedar.

( 客湯殿の風呂

当時まだ珍しかったモダンなタイ ルが使われており、湯舟は高野槙の らゃまき)、天井は栂材の折上(おりあげ)格 天井。洗面台にはイタリア産大理石 を用い、洗髪用蛇口(じゃぐち)が付けら れている。

The European tiles used on the floor and walls were very unusual and modern for the time. The bath tub is made of water-resistant panese umbrella pine. The intricate coffered eiling is made of Japanese hemlock fir. The istand is made of Italian marble, and ha tap for washing hair

(化粧室)

0 0 0 0 0

Guest dressing room

客湯殿の風呂に隣接した小部屋で、更衣室として用いられ た。簡素化された床の間と床脇、付書院を備えているのが 特徴。床の間は、畳面と同じ高さに地板を入れた踏込み床 にし、狭い部屋を少しでも広く見せている。付書院には、

円窓と変り組障子を組み合わ せた美しい窓を配している。

This small room could be used as a dressing room for guests using the bath. The TOKO-NO-MA, TOKO-WAKI, and TSUKE-SHO -IN are simply built. The TOKO-NO- MA is made of one wooden board, which makes the room appear larger. The TSUKE-SHO-IN has a round window and intricately framed sliding door.

用材は次の通り。天井板は春日産杉白味笹杢、床柱は鞍馬 産赤松磨き丸太、床板は栃にちり白玉杢、地袋・天板は鹽地に ぉじ(モクセイ科高木アズマコバチ)玉杢、落掛は、前が煤 竹(すすだけ)、奥は櫨(はぜ)磨き丸太と神代杉、書院板は阿蘭木(あ ららぎ)(イチイ)、腰板・脇板は春日白板焼仕立て。

The ceiling is made of white Kasuga Japanese cedar with bamboo-grass grain. The alcove post is a polished log of Japanese red pine from Kurama, Kyoto. The floorboard of the TOKO-NO-MA is whitish horse chestnut with circle- grain. The cupboard of the TOKO-WAKI is circle-grained Manchurian

座敷と次の間の2室(いずれも8畳)から成り、煎茶道にも用

いられた。座敷には炉のが切られ(現在は畳で覆われてい

both 8-mat rooms, used for guest quarters, SENCHA tea ceremony, etc. The

house has a MIZU-YA, a small kitchen with a utensil cupboard and sink, for

tea ceremonies. There was once a sunken fireplace, but it is now covered by

る)、次の間には水屋はずかが備わる。

tatami mats

The house has two rooms, a drawing-room and an adjoini

ash. The front upper crosspiece is sooty bamboo. One of the back upper pieces is a polished piece of Japanese wax tree, and dar. The desk of the TSUKE-SHO-IN is yew wooden paneling of the TSUKE-SHO-IN is



地面を掘り下げたところに唐船形 (舟形)の手水鉢が据えられている。 This is a stone basin set on a dip in the ground. The basin has a boat form

西本願寺の茶道師家を代々務める藪内家 ゃぶのうちけ)の宗匠(そうしょう)による設計(池 より奥の部分は明治時代以前の作庭との 説あり)、庭師今里捨之助(いまざとすてのすけ)に

よる施工。生駒石(いてまいし)などの庭石や、

多様な石灯篭も見ど 🜌 ころである。

This have acted as the tea

ceremony teachers at Nishi-Hongani that the back area around the pond made before the Meiji era). The construction of the garden was Sutenosuke Imazato. stone lanterns are notable.

前方の鏡柱から後方の控え柱までがひとつの屋根で覆われ た薬医門(やくいもん)。特に戸板は希少価値が高く、広い範囲に 同心円形の模様がバランス良く現れた欅玉杢の一枚板を用 いている。そのほか、鬼瓦は七福神、庭塀の柱は栂、腰板は 薩摩杉(さつますぎ)。



This type of gate is called YAKU-I-MON. One roof covers both the main front pillars and the rear support pillars. This doorplate is very rare Japanese elm with beautiful circular grai called TAMA-MOKU. The material of wall Japanese hemlock (for pillars) and SATSU-MA cedar (for the wooden paneling). The roofing tiles in the shape of Seven Lucky Gods are also worth seeing.

TAMA-MOKU

Detached house

ほととぎす 鳴きつる方をながむれば ただ有明の 月ぞ残れる

後徳大寺左大臣(藤原実定) Poem by Sanesada Fujiwara (a court noble and a poet, 1139 - 1192

【解説】ほととぎすが鳴いた方の空を見 上げると、すでにほととぎすの姿は なく、ただ有明の月が残っている (小倉百人一首 第八一番)

Rendering ] At daybreak, I heard the cuckoo cry and looked up at the sky. There was no cockoo, only the waning moon lingered there.



床柱は縞黒檀(こくたん)、落掛 は鉄刀木(たがやさん)(東南アジ ア産)、狆潜り(まんくぐり)は櫨( はぜ、天井板は屋久杉。

TOKO-NO-MA / The alcove po is a striped ebony. OTOSHI-GAKE i Bombay black wood fron Southeast Asia. The bar above a air hole of the partition wall is a Japanese wax tree. The ceiling board is Yaku Japanese cedar. 天袋板は朱檀(しゅだん) (紫檀(したん)に同じ) 違い棚は葡萄ぼどうき が美しい珍木の白木。

TOKO-WAKI / The above cupboard on the wall is made of rosewood. The staggered wall shelves are made of a whitish wood (name unknown) with uncommon grape grain.

離れは松にこだわった建物である。柱や鴨居などに松を用 い、付書院の欄間障子は松葉継ぎ模様が美しい。このほか、 天井板は屋久杉。明かり欄間(障子欄間)は薩摩雪模様。里 柿を使った間越欄間は、市川周道による彫刻が素晴らし い。表裏で図柄が異なり、座敷側は「蝙蝠(とうもり)」(コウモリ

The detached house was built on the theme of "the lone pine". Pine is used for pillars, lintels, doorsills, and more. The ceiling boards are Yaku Japanese cedar. The decorative upper panel between rooms is made from a striped persimmon tree, and has wonderful carvings by Shudo Ichikawa. On the drawing room side are bats with eyes of black coral, and the adjoining room

の目は黒サンゴ)、次の間側は「月に時鳥(ほととぎす)」。

side has figures of "the moon and the little cuckoo", which are from a poem written around 800 years ago. The decorative section between the rooms and the outer deck as a paper screen and cloud-patte rned framework



書院板は白楓珍本、脇板・腰 板は薩摩杉、欄間障子は松葉 継ぎ模様。

TSUKE-SHO-IN / The desk is made white maple with an unu ain. The wooden paneling tsuma Japanese cedar. decorative panel has pine-needle