

国登録有形文化財



きゆう 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)
OPEN 10:00～18:00 (APR - SEP)
10:00～17:00 (OCT - MAR)

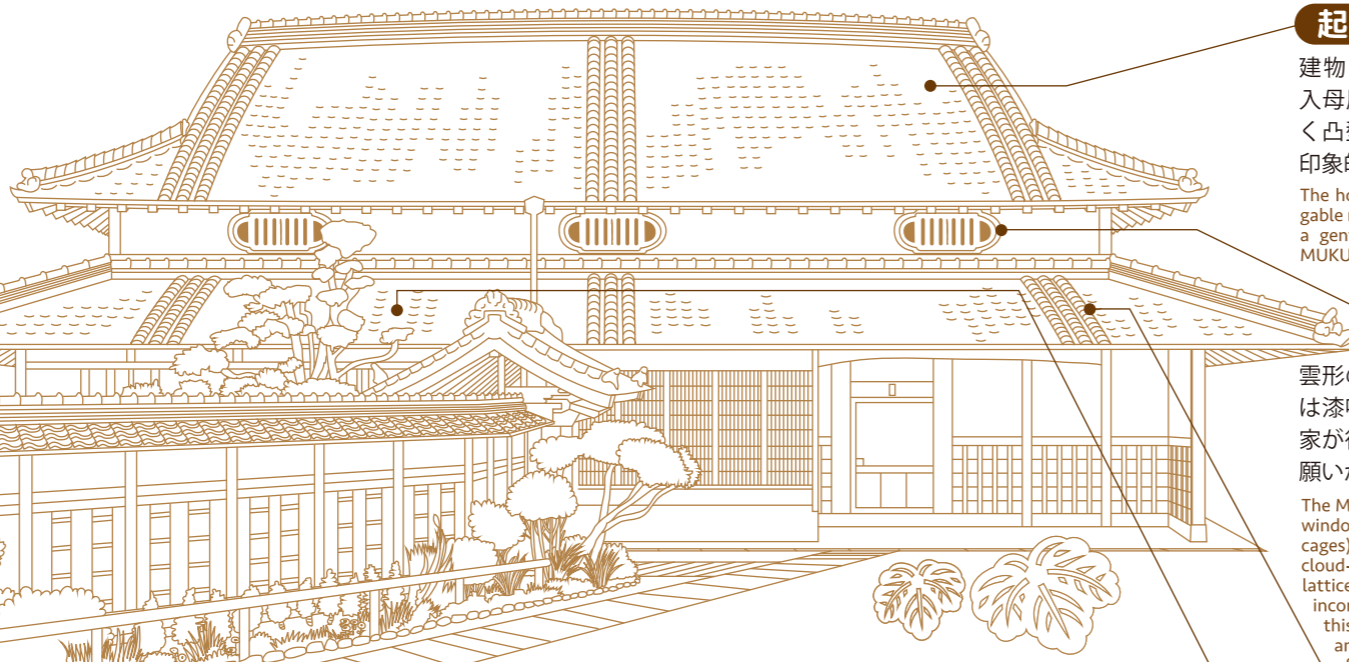
休館日 月曜日(祝日の場合は翌平日)
お盆・年末年始
Monday (if Monday is a national holiday,
then the next day), the Bon Festival,
the end of the year and the New Year.

入館料 無料
Admission Charge Free

使用料 母屋和室 1室につき100円/1時間
RENT 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 旧来住家住宅 The Kishi House
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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「起り屋根」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
(むしごまど)。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(蟻羽(からひ)部分)と中央に
施された三筋の「風切り丸瓦」は、
風をや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
ために枯木(ほねぎ)を入
れている。

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



枯木HANE-GI

大正時代、地域の名士である
来住梅吉の私邸として建造されました。

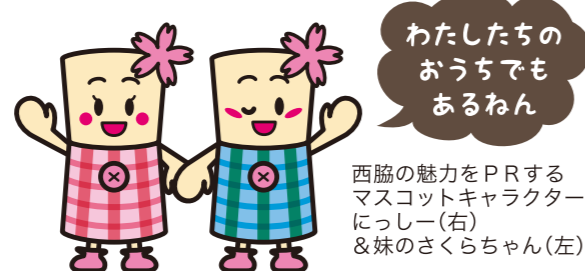
旧来住家住宅は、播州織のまちとして知ら
れる兵庫県西脇市にあります。大正時代、地
域の名士である来住梅吉の私邸として建て
られました。

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。

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

当家には、大正4年～6年の建築費用帳帳や
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 table with columns: 土地面積, 建物床面積, 建物区分, and details for Main house, Detached house, Bathrooms, etc.

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
Registration number / 28-0092 ~ 28-0094
登録施設 / 母屋、離れ、客湯殿
Registration facility /
Main house,
Detached house,
Bathroom for guests



来住梅吉 Umekichi Kishi (1891~1967)

Biography table for Umekichi Kishi with columns: Year, Event, and Description.

来歴

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費援助な
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
閑雪を庇護します。大正2年から4年にかけて、閑
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(いぬかい つよし)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
人による庭園、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。

橋本閑雪 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).



橋本閑雪の書「孤松庵」
Kansetsu Hashimoto's work, the writing "KO-SHO-AN"



市川周道作「蝙蝠」(一部)
Shudo Ichikawa's work,
"KOMORI (bats)"



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

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.

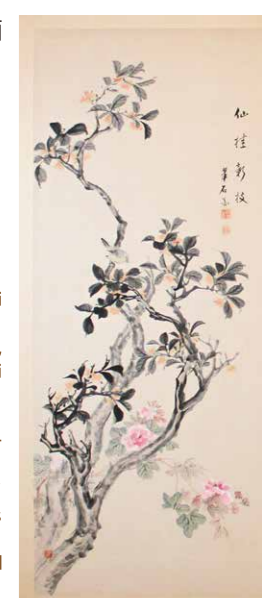
On another occasion in 1928, politician Tsuyoshi Inukai
stayed at the house. (Three years later, he was appointed as
the Prime Minister.) Tsuyoshi left four pieces of Chinese
poetry to the Kishis. One of them was donated to Nishiwaki
City.

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 Suiseki Kondo (1870~1950)

- ◆明治～昭和前期の文人画
(日本南画)画家
- ◆香川県丸亀市出身、赤彦
翠石と号した
- ◆藤田台石、森琴石に学ぶ
- ◆文展1回入選
- ◆南宗画会の幹事
- ◆藤赤、翠石の落款あり
- ◆Japanese painter of Literati
painting (Japanese Nanga).
- ◆Birthplace: Marugame-City,
Kagawa / Pen name: Suiseki
Akahiko
- ◆His teachers: Daisei
Fujita, Kinseki Mori
- ◆He was accepted once for
BUN-TEN.
- ◆He was a secretary of
NANSHU-GA-KAI (Painters
group of Japanese Nanga).
- ◆He had two types of sign and
seal, 藤赤 and 翠石.



市川周道 Shudo Ichikawa(1865~1933)

- ◆明治～昭和初期に活躍した播磨で名高い彫物師。
- ◆本名は市川萬次郎、小竹齋と号した
- ◆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鳳ら優れた弟子を
育て、明石や三田をめぐる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 Himeji. 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.

