

幕末のタイムカプセル 多度津京極藩家老屋敷
TADOTSU KYOGOKU CLAN'S CHIEF RETAINER'S RESIDENCE

林求馬邸 & 弘濱書院

HAYASHI MOTOME'S RESIDENCE & HIROHAMA SCHOOL
多度津町指定文化財 14 番 昭和 46 年 3 月 31 日指定

【一般公開】 毎月第一日曜日
9:00~15:00 & 良斎記念日(5/4)

【見学申し込み・お問い合わせ】
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【林求馬邸】

由来

慶応三年(1867)に建てられた武家屋敷です。
当時の多度津京極藩(一万石)の殿様は、多度津陣屋(現在の家中)の藩邸に住んでおりました。
第六代の高典のとき、外国の軍艦から攻撃があった時の避難所とするため、国家老の林求馬が別邸として築いたのが当家老屋敷です。

建物

内部構造は客間、奥座敷、居間等一つ一つの建屋を独立させる寝殿造とは異なり、ひとつの主屋の中で互いに連絡させる書院造になっています。

各部屋は大玄関右側六畳と廊下を挟んで北側の六畳を家臣の控えの間、大玄関左側は茶室となり、その北側十四畳は、藩主に対面、または会議を行う場である広間。そしてその右側六畳は藩主の御成間となっており、座敷と呼ばれています。また各部屋の欄間は透彫、天井は格天井で、家老格以上が居住する座敷の様相を呈しています。

外部構造としては玄関の屋根数棟が「かま型」に接続し、その正面は本瓦葺の入母屋造になっています。正面にある大玄関は、御成玄関として、藩主が訪れた時のみ使用します。それ以外の家臣は、小玄関(たのもう玄関)より出入りします。玄関の胸木の下には「慶応三卯年六月林家繁栄億萬歳 四方潔界宝牘嵯峨法泉院」とあり、これは林家の繁栄が永く続くことを祈念するため、嵯峨の法泉院という寺院の宝牘(木製又は竹製の護符や御札)を建物の四隅に配置し、邪気を払う結界を張っていることが書かれています。

文化財・美術品

邸内には、林家が収集した多くの文化財・美術品があります。衝立の岡本秋暉画「孔雀と牡丹」、藩主より拝領した備前焼の獅子、谷文晁画「龍昇天之図」、太田蜀山人の絵画、大塩平八郎、池田草庵、頼山陽、佐藤一斎等の著名な儒学者の書のコレクションを展示しております。



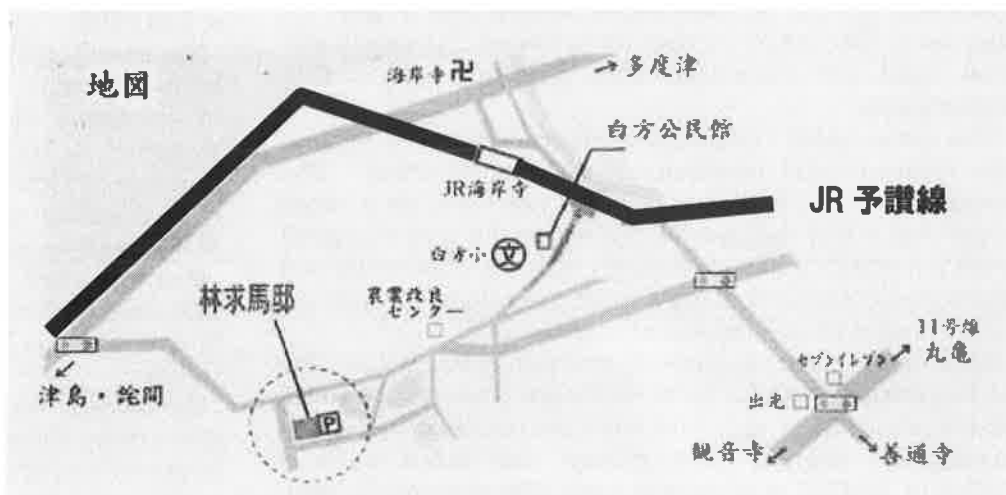
【弘濱書院】

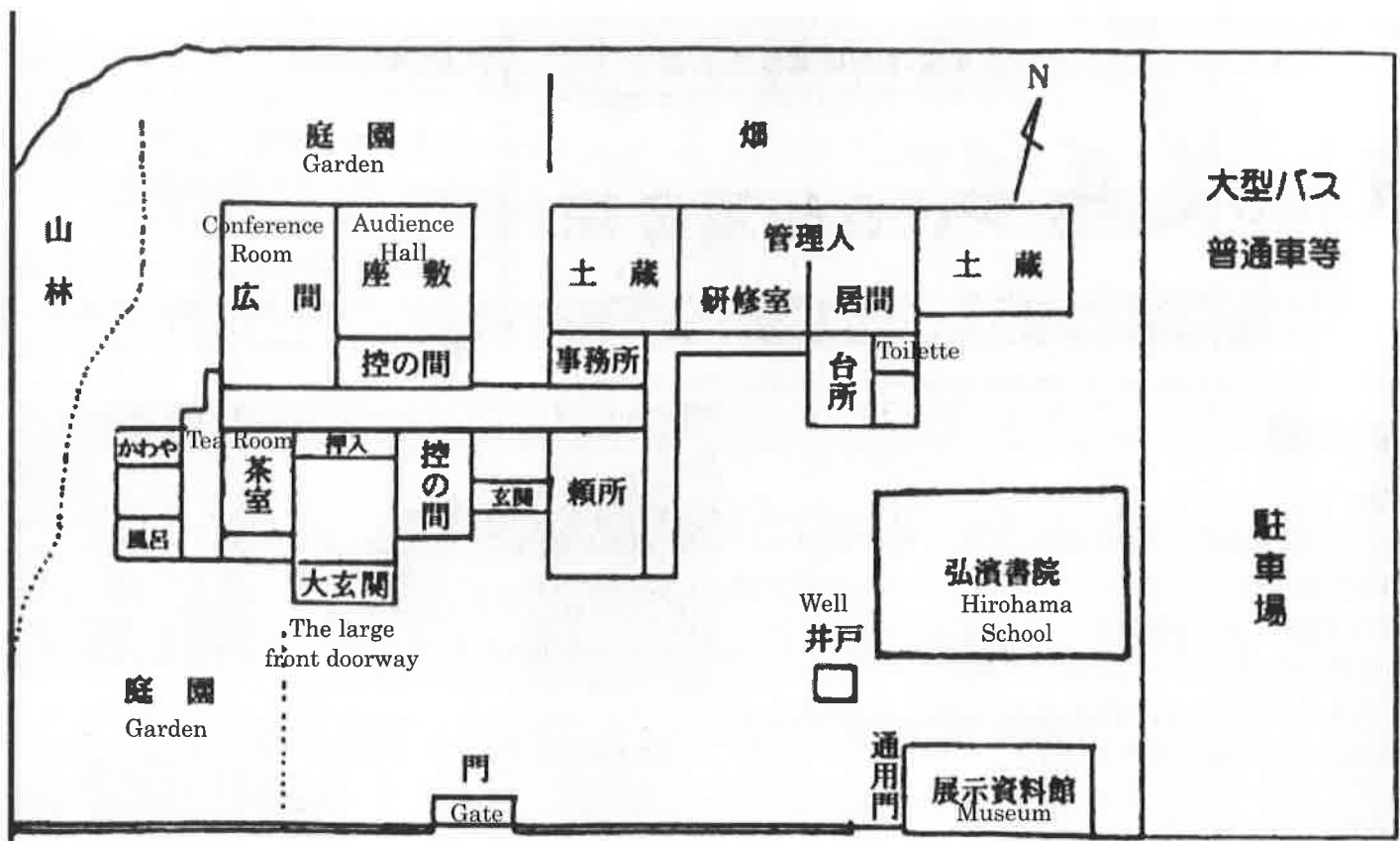
林求馬の先代、直記は多度津に生まれ、若くして隠居し、名を良斎(1808-1850)と改めます。

彼は、大坂に赴いて大塩平八郎(中斎)の自塾「洗心洞」で教えを受けました。中斎の死後は、但馬の儒学者池田草庵の来訪を受け“千古の心友”となり書簡の往復に努め、“陽明学”(知識と実践の一致を唱える儒学の一派)の学者として本領を発揮しました。

弘化三年(1846)、多度津の堀江に私塾を開いて「弘濱書院」と呼び、藩士や一般子弟の教育に力を入れました。

昭和六十一年、多度津文化財保存会は、この由緒ある建物を林求馬邸内に新築復元しました。





【Hayashi Motome's Residence】

This "Samurai" residence was built by Hayashi Motome (the 8th chief retainer) for a detached place of Kyogoku Takamasa (6th feudal lord of the Tadotshu-Kyogoku clan) as a haven from possible attacks from foreign enemy warships.

OUTLINE This residence was built in 1867 on a site measuring 1,646 m². This house with a floor space of 190 m² is one-storied (partly two-storied) and surrounded by white walls. Individual parts of the house such as the drawing room, inner room and sitting room are designed to be well connected instead of each independent room functioning separately.

The style of architecture is called a "Shoin-Zukuri (study room) style", which is almost similar to that of modern Japanese housing. The whole roof is covered with tile, and the front roof is gabled with rows of tiles arranged in the shape of sickles. The surrounding gardens are made with the mountain range to the west as a background.

INSIDE The large front doorway was used by the lord when he visited the house. Warrior and retainers are said to have used the smaller side doorway. The lefthand room adjacent to the entrance was for the lord, and the righthand 6-mat room was used as an anteroom for his attendants, retainers and guards on his visits. The inner 14-mat room called "Hiroma (hall)" was used for audiences with the lord or holding conferences.

The room called "Tanomoshi-dokoro" was used to hear the requests and problems of common visitors. The room above the tanomoshi-dokoro was used as a store room and a look out point. The bathroom was equipped with a bathtub made of squarely cut cypress trunks and the water, it seems, was not heated directly in the tub, but was brought from somewhere else instead.

Each room had a carved transom just below the ceiling, which was of a latticed design. Decorative metal pieces were fitted as inlaid work on the doorknobs and straggled shelves. The pillars are fitted with 3 different kind of ornamental coverings over mailheads.

The partition screens were decorated with Japanese drawing.

ART Okamoto Shuki's drawing of "a peacocks and peonies" on the partition screen at the entrance hall is extremely splendid. Among other objects of art treasured here are a Bizen ware of "a lion". Buncho's drawing of "a dragon rising into the heaven", Oshio Heihachiro's framed picture of "Jimeiken", and Hayashi Ryosai's brush writing of Chinese characters meaning "reflecting on this heavenly message".

【Hirohama School】

Hayashi Ryosai (1808-1850), the 7th chief retainer of the Tadotsu-Kyogoku clan, retired youngly. And went to Osaka and studied under Oshio Heihachiro at his private school named "Seishindo". Upon returning from Osaka. He received a visit from Ikeda Soan, a Confucianist from the province of Tajima and thereafter formed an eternal friendship with him. After parting from him, Ryosai continued to exchange letters with him.

Later he firmly established himself as a scholar of the Wang Yang-ming school (a school of Confucianism that advocates harmonious development of knowledge and practice). He found the Hirohama School and devoted himself to teaching clansmen and ordinary students. Unfortunately, however, he died of an illness at the age of forty-two.

His Hirohama School still remains today as a dwelling house, though it is in poor repair. Tadotsu Cultural Preservation Organization reconstructed this historic structure in the compound of the residence of Hayashi Motome on October 12, 1986. The restored school house is a one-story wooden building with a roof of copper sheets and Japanese tiles with a floor space of 45 m².

Distinguished among scholars studying Ryosai is Takuichi Kinami, a professor at Tezukayama University, who is the author of "The Study of Hayashi Ryosai".

On display in this house are a number of articles concerning Ryosai, such as some of the correspondence between him and Soan.