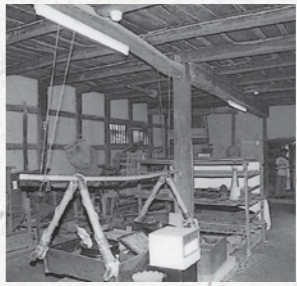


酒蔵(現・レストラン)

正徳3年(1713)に2代吉忠が建てた。名前は酒蔵だが、醤油等を作り、酒を造ったことはないと言われる。2階部に当主が使用していた籠を展示。



角蔵

道具小屋として使用。天保9年(1838・江戸後期)築。「天保九^{つちのえいね}戌戌年」と刻まれた棟札(建物の建築・修築の記録として取り付けられた札)が確認できる。



郵便局 201、202

大正12年(1923)頃、9代拙二が局長就任を機に建築。2階客室部分では、昭和24年(1949)まで電話交換業務が行われていた。平成20年(2008)に国登録有形文化財となる。



福崎町の妖怪を見つけよう！

関連施設の紹介

※各施設とも、9時～16時30分まで(入館受付は16時まで)。無料。

休館：月曜日(祝日の場合は開館)、祝日の翌日(土日の場合は開館)、12月28日～1月4日



福崎町観光協会
公式サイト
www.fukusakikankou.jp

柳田國男生家

柳田國男は著書『故郷七十年』の中で、「私の家は日本一小さい家だ」といい、「じつは、この家の小ささ、という運命から、私の民俗学への志も源を發したとってよいのである」と書いている。生家はもともと辻川の街道に面していたが、昭和49年(1974)に現在の場所に移築された。(県指定民俗文化財)



柳田國男・松岡家記念館

柳田國男や、医学・国学・言語学・美術などの分野で活躍した松岡家の兄弟(鼎、通泰、静雄、輝夫)に関する資料を保存、展示。昭和50年(1975)に建てられる。柳田國男が使用していた書齋机や、日本画家として活躍した松岡輝夫(映丘)の貴重な画稿(下書き)などが見られる。



神崎郡歴史民俗資料館

神崎郡の原始・古代から近現代にいたる歴史資料や当地方で使われていた生活用具、農具などの民俗資料を展示。建物は明治19年(1886)に神東・神西郡役所として建てられたものを移築・復元したもので、優れた明治建築として県重要有形文化財の指定を受けている。



大庄屋三木家住宅(主屋)

江戸時代を通じて姫路藩の大庄屋を務めた三木家の宝永2年(1705)に建てられた主屋は、平成22年度から7年をかけ保存修理工事を行い、現在は三木家や地域の歴史を紹介する展示施設として公開している。開館日：土・日・祝日。秋季公開日：11月1日～30日(ただし月曜日・祝日の翌日は休館)



三木家と柳田國男

三木家

江戸時代初期に飾磨(現・姫路市)で酒屋を営んでいた三木家は、明暦元年(1655)に姫路藩主の新田開発の呼びかけに応じ、初代利通が辻川(現・福崎町西田原)へ移り住む。3代善政〜8代通済まで代々姫路藩の大庄屋を務め、地域の発展に大きく貢献。柳田國男は11歳の時に1年間三木家に預けられ、歴代の当主が収集した大量の書物を読んで過ごした。この体験が後に日本民俗学を生む礎となったと言われている。また、辻川郵便局を建築し、局長を務めた9代拙二は、柳田國男をはじめとする松岡五兄弟と生涯にわたり親交があった。

※「NIPPONIA 播磨福崎蔵書の館」は、兵庫県重要有形文化財に指定されている「三木家住宅」9棟うち、6棟を改修し活用したものだ。



柳田國男(1875～1962) 民俗学者

明治8年(1875)7月31日、飾磨県神東郡辻川(現・兵庫県神崎郡福崎町西田原)に、儒者で医者之父・松岡操、母・たけの6男として生まれる。長男・鼎(医師、政治家、3男・井上通泰(国文学者、歌人)、7男・松岡静雄(海軍大佐、言語学者)、8男・松岡輝夫(日本画家)も各分野で活躍。27歳の時に柳田家の養子になる。福崎町では、柳田國男と兄・井上通泰の命日にちなんだ事業「山桃忌」を、毎年8月の第1ないし第2土曜日開催。

著書に『遠野物語』『妖怪談義』など。創作やサブカルチャー、妖怪のアニメなど、著書が後世に与えた影響は大きい。福崎町辻川での暮らしぶりなど回顧して書いた『故郷七十年』には、「河童のガジロウ」の元となった「ガタロ」が登場。

各部屋の紹介



内蔵

重要書類等の保管場所として使用。元禄10年(1697)に2代吉忠が建築。三木家住宅で現存する中で一番古い建物。



副屋

当主等の書齋や寝室として使用。9代拙二は、東の濡れ縁で市川の水泳から帰ってきた子どもたちに西瓜を切っただけのも夏の日課の一つだった。



離れ

三木家の家族の部屋として使用。2階部分にはたくさんの本棚があり、幼い柳田國男が読書に耽ったとされる。



米蔵

米の保管場所として使用。搬入された米は、後日市川から高瀬船で運ばれた。明治4年の一揆で、焼き討ちにあい焼失。その後、再建された。

The Miki family & Kunio Yanagita

The Miki family

The Miki family ran a liquor store in Shikama (now the City of Himeji) during the early Edo period. In 1655, Toshimichi (the original head of the family) moved to Tsujikawa (now Nishitawara, Town of Fukusaki) in response to a call from the lord of the Himeji domain to develop new rice fields. The head of the Miki family served as the headman of the Himeji domain for generations, from Yoshimasa (3rd head of the family) to Michimasa (8th head of the family), and they contributed greatly to the development of the region. Kunio Yanagita was taken care of by the Miki family for a year when he was 11 years old, and he spent his time reading the large numbers of books collected by the successive heads of the family. This experience is said to have laid the foundation for the subsequent development of Japanese folklore. In addition, Setsuji (9th head of the family), who built the Tsujikawa Post Office and served as its postmaster, had a lifelong friendship with Kunio Yanagita and his four birth brothers from the Matsuoka family.

* "The Nipponia Harima-Fukusaki Library Maison" is a renovation of 6 of the 9 Miki family residences, which have been designated by Hyogo Prefecture as Important Tangible Cultural Properties.

Kunio Yanagita (1875–1962) Folklorist

Kunio Yanagita was born on July 31, 1875, in the Village of Tsujikawa, Jintou County, Shikama Prefecture (now Nishitawara, Town of Fukusaki, Kanzaki County, Hyogo Prefecture) as the 6th son of Misao Matsuoka, a Confucian scholar and doctor, and Take, his mother (the couple had 8 sons in total, but 3 died early). The surviving sons were active in various fields: the eldest son Kanae Matsuoka was a physician and politician, the third son Michiyasu Inoue was a scholar of Japanese literature and poet, the seventh son Shizuo Matsuoka was a navy captain and linguist, and eighth son Teruo Matsuoka was a Japanese painter. At the age 27, he was adopted by the Yanagita Family. In the Town of Fukusaki, the "Santou-Ki" is held on the first or second Saturday and Sunday of August each year to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Kunio Yanagita and his elder brother Michiyasu.

His books include "Tono Monogatari" and "Yokai Dangi". His writings greatly influenced later generations in terms of creativity, subculture, and animated works about the supernatural. Gataro, which is the basis for Gajiro the Kappa, appears in "Kokyou Shichiju-nen" where he reflected on his life in Tsujikawa in the Town of Fukusaki.

A description of individual rooms

*Photographs of each room are courtesy of the Town of Fukusaki Board of Education.



Uchi-Kura (Inner storeroom)

This room was used to store important documents. It was built by Yoshitada (2nd head of the family) in 1697. It is the oldest building of the surviving Miki family residence.



Fuku-Ya (Side room)

This room was used as a study and bedchamber by the head of the family. One of the summer routines was for Setsuji (9th head of the family) to cut watermelons on the east porch for children returning from a swim in the Ichikawa River.



Hanare (Annex)

This room was used as the family room by the Miki family. There are many bookshelves on the second floor, where the young Kunio Yanagita is said to have indulged in reading.



Kome-Kura (Rice storehouse)

This building was used to store rice. The rice that was brought in was later transported from Ichikawa by riverboat. During the uprising in 1871, the building burned down. It was later rebuilt.



1. In Fukawa, Ibaraki Prefecture, 1888 (Photo courtesy of a private collection) *At age 13
2. At the Temple of Kannon at Todaiji Temple, Nara Prefecture, 1949 (Photo courtesy of the Institute of Folklore Studies, Seijo University)



Kado-Kura (Corner warehouse)

This building was used as a tool shed. It was built in 1838 (the late Edo period). A munafuda (a tag attached to the building to record the building's construction and renovation) can be seen.



Yubin-Kyoku (Post Office)

This building was built in around 1923, when Setsuji (9th head of the family) became the postmaster. Telephone exchange services were provided in the guest room on the second floor until 1949. This building was nationally designated as a Tangible Cultural Property in 2008.



Saka-Gura (now a restaurant)

This building was built by Yoshitada (2nd head of the family) in 1713. The name refers to a sake brewery, but soy sauce was said to have been made here and not sake. Baskets used by the head of the family are displayed on the second floor.

Try to find supernatural beings in the Town of Fukusaki!



A description of related facilities

All facilities are open from 9:00 AM to 4:30 PM (admission is until 4:00 PM). Free of charge.

Closed: Mondays (open if Monday is a national holiday), the day after a national holiday (open if Saturday or Sunday), and December 28–January 4



Yanagita Kunio's birthplace

In his book "Kokyo Shichiju-nen" Kunio Yanagita wrote, "My house is the smallest house in Japan" and "In fact, my fate—living in such a small house—can be considered what inspired me to study folklore." His birthplace originally faced the road in Tsujikawa, but it was relocated to the present location in 1974 (designated by the prefecture as a folk cultural property).



The Yanagita Kunio and Matsuoka Family Memorial Museum

The museum preserves and exhibits materials related to Kunio Yanagita and the Matsuoka brothers (Kanae, Michiyasu, Shizuo, and Teruo) who were active in fields such as medicine, literature, linguistics, and art. The Museum was built in 1975. The desk in the study, which was used by Kunio Yanagita, and valuable sketches by Teruo "Eikyu" Matsuoka, who was active as a Japanese painter, are on display.



Kanzaki County Museum of History and Folklore

Exhibited here are historical materials from primitive and ancient times to modern times, as well as folk materials such as daily utensils and farming implements used in the region. The building was originally built in 1886 as the Jintou and Jinsai County Office, and has been relocated and restored. An excellent Meiji-era building, it has been designated by the prefecture as an important tangible cultural property.



Miki family residence (main house)

The main house was built in 1705 by the Miki family, the head of which served as the headman of the Himeji domain throughout the Edo period. The building underwent conservation and repair work for 7 years starting in 2010, and it is now open to the public as an exhibition site describing the Miki family and the history of the region.

Open: Saturdays, Sundays, and national holidays.

Days open in the fall: November 1–30 (closed on Mondays and the day following a national holiday)



Fukusaki Town Tourism Association's Website
www.fukusakikankou.jp