



MATSUI Denzaburo (1870-1920) and Kunigoro (1875-1945) ran a trading company in Manila, Philippines, where they also ran a department store targeting Japanese immigrants, managing to make a fortune as brothers. The former MATSUI residence was originally planned to be built by Denzaburo as a vacation home in Ozu, his hometown, which was completed by Kunigoro in 1926 to continue his legacy. The residence is located on a hill with an excellent view of Garyu, acknowledged for its upmost beauty spot from the Hiji-kawa River, and more rich natural sceneries such as the Tomisu-yama and Kame-yama Mountains. As tropical timber imported from Southeast Asia is utilized for the building, international features can be seen here and there reflecting the characteristics of the owner who ran a trading business, for example a balcony that is rare in Japanese architecture at the time and the onigawara roof-tile that has Kunigoro's initial "K.M" designed onto it. The residence was also known as "Bansenso" (standing for bedrock-fountain-villa), as it utilized water that soaked out of the rocks on the hill behind.



■ JR伊予大洲駅から車で約5分 ■ 松山ICから車で約45分  
■ 駐車場:「観光第2駐車場」または「大洲まちの駅あさもや」をご利用ください。  
■ 5-min by car from JR Iyo Ozu Station ■ 45-min by car from Matsuyama I.C.  
■ Parking: "the 2nd visitor parking lot" or "Ozu Machi-no-Eki, Asamoya".

AM 9:00 ~ PM 5:00 年中無休 Open Year Round

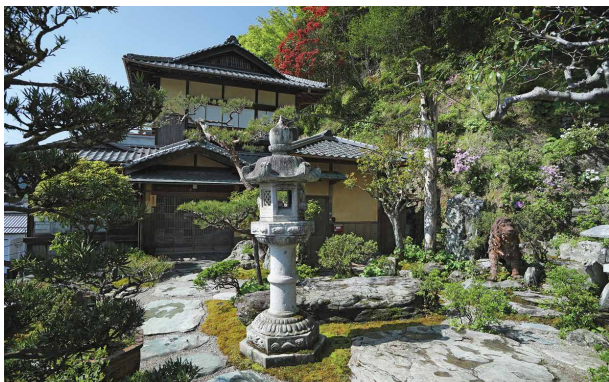
観光案内所にて入場チケットをご購入ください。  
Please purchase the entrance ticket at the tourist information.



大洲観光総合案内所  
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Tangible Cultural  
Property





## 外観・石積み

Appearance / Stonework



高台の急斜面からせり出すように建つ木造3階建の荘厳な姿は、建築当初から地域の代表的なランドマークとして存在しており、現在の町並みの景観形成においても貴重な存在である。また、象徴的な石積みは、現地周辺で切り出した石をX状にリズムカルに積み上げる独特のもの。主屋との一体感を持たせており、デザイン性が高い。

The gorgeous appearance of the three-story wooden structure that seems as if it is protruding from a steep hill, has been a representative landmark of the region since its construction, which is still valued as a part of the scenic formation of the city. The stonework is done uniquely as stones from the local region has been cut out and piled into an X-shape. The design is well considered to integrate its appearance to the main house.



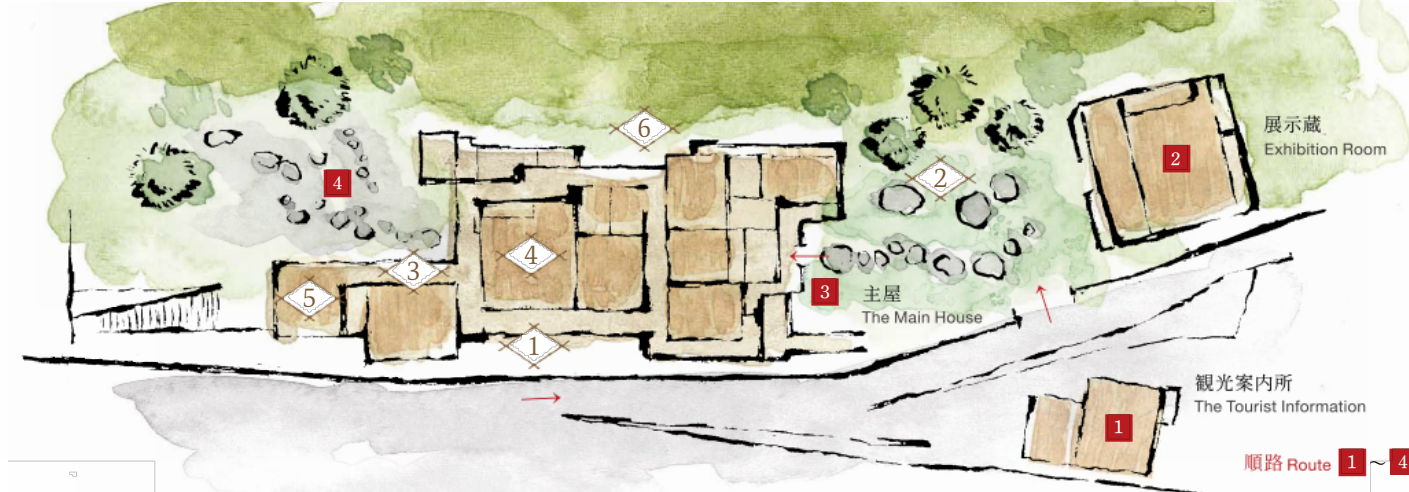
## ライオン像

The Monument of a Lion



前庭には、新やなせ焼のライオンの像が置かれている。新やなせ焼は、かつて江戸中期にできた柳瀬焼が廃絶後、大正10年に大洲の有志数名の発起で復興されたやきものだ。

A New-Yanase ware monument of a lion is placed in the front garden. New-Yanase ware is a style of pottery that revived the Yanase ware from the mid-Edo era by a small group of enthusiasts in 1921.



## 廊下

Hallway



フィリピン等を原産とし、その重さや硬さから「太平洋鉄木」と称される南洋材イピール。その木材を丁寧に仕上げた長大な一枚板が20枚連続する廊下は、客人を座敷・客間・茶室へと誘うレッドカーペット。客人用の動線と日常生活の動線の区別は一目瞭然で、一枚板の連続に対して小幅な床板となっている。

Ipil is a type of tropical wood that is sometimes referred to as "the pacific ironwood" due to its weight and sturdiness. The hallway is comprised of 20 enormous boards of this heavy, hard wood (2.5m x 1.0m each) with a careful finish. The wooden floor is the red carpet that leads the customers to its zashiki (tatami-room), kyakuma (guestroom) and chashitsu (tearoom). The traffic for customers and daily life is clearly distinguished, where floorboards are narrower for areas not intended for guests, in comparison to the continuing boards of tropical wood.

## 一階座敷

The 1st Floor Zashiki : Tatami-Room



高い天井に箆欄間、無節の檜材に黒漆塗で仕上げられた床框・違い棚・付書院に見られるのは、簡潔でありながら荘厳な座敷飾り。非常に格式の高い伝統的書院造の形を表している。

The 1st floor zashiki shows a high-class traditional style of shoin-zukuri, as can be seen by its high ceiling and osa-ranma transom panel, as well as the simple-but-solenn zashikikazari decorations with knot-free hinoki-cypress finished with black lacquer, used for the tokogamachi board, chigaidana shelves and tsukeshoin table.



## 茶室・化粧室

Chashitsu: Tearoom / Dressing Room



茶室は、網代建具や赤松皮付床柱、舟板の古材を使うなど、手の込んだ細工がみられ、浴室には、大正年間には珍しい女性への配慮（入浴後、客人の前に出る前に整えられる）が感じられる。

From the use of woven slide screens, tokobashira pillar with a Japanese red pine bark and old boat planks, sophisticated workmanship are present. The residence is considerate for women (allowing them to prepare themselves before appearing in front of their guests after bathing), which was still uncommon in the Taisho era.



## 横井戸

Horizontal Well



奥に向けて50m以上掘られており、井戸の奥から流れ込んできた水が、台所に設けられた貯水槽に送られる仕組みになっている。これは上水道が整備されていない大正期に生活用水を確保するために整備されたもので、この水の確保があったからこそ盤泉荘は建築されたと推察される。

The well is over 50m deep, where it has a system that water from the end of the well flows into the water tank in the kitchen. This was established to secure domestic water use in the Taisho period, when water supply was not yet installed in the area. It is predicted that Bansenjo was able to be built because this water was secured.