



自川郷の合掌造り集落で最大の規模を誇る和田家住宅は、式合付きの玄関など格式の高い造りを持ち、江戸時代初期と見られる建築文化の粋を今日に偲ばせています。 和田家は天正元年(1573)以来、代々「弥右衛門」の名を継ぎながら、江戸時代には名主(庄屋)や番所 役人を務めるとともに、白川郷の重要な現全収入源であった協稱(えんしょう)の取引によって栄えました。明治21年(1888)には市町村制の公布によって白川村が誕生。和田弥右衛門は初代の村長に選ばれ くいます。

## tory of the Wada Famil

cash income for the Shirakawago area. Promulgation of the organization of municipalities in 1888 produced Shirakawa Village, and Yaemon Wada was appointed the first mayor of the The Wada family had passed down the name Yaemon from generation to generation since 1573. During the Edo Period, the head of the Wada family assumed the role of village headman and was the official at the guard station. The family also prospered in the to our day. village. The Wada House is the largest of the Gassho-zukuri settlement in Shirakawa potassium nitrate business. During this period, potassium nitrate was an important source of Japanese entranceway), conveying the stylish, architectural culture of the early Edo Period Village. It has a prestigious structure, including an entrance featuring Shikidai (steps in a

萩町合掌集落の北部に位置する和田家住宅は、西に面する主屋を中心に前方右手に厚所、後方左手に土蔵を構えています。屋敷構えといて石垣や防風林を、周囲 設備には消雪用の石組溝や池を備え、土壁や庭園が当時の裕福ぶりをうかかわせます。土屋は一雪二階の万井合掌造り民寮で、いろりを設けた大広、間や尾間、人間や客間、寝間などがあります。寝室の上部には中二階があり、民具などから当時の生活様式が偲ばれます。

## ires of the Wada Hoυ

the front right is a lavatory, and a storage building is at the back left. There are stone walls and a windbreak forest on the premises, as well as a stone snow-melting gutter and a pond. The mud walls and the beautiful garden show that the family was well off at the time. The main building is a large, single roofed, 3-storey Gassho-zukur structure. There are the family was well off at the control of the con The Wada House is located in the northern section of the Ogimachi Gassho Settlement. From the main building standing on the west side, to the front right is a lavatory, and a storage building is at the back left. hall with a sunken hearth, a living room a room with the family Buddhist altar, a guest room and sleeping rooms, and above the sleeping rooms is a mezzanine. Folk handicrafts show the lives of the people Ving at that time.

建物を高層にして、両妻に明かり窓を設けた合掌ひとの知恵。 生業の維持のための空間は、階下のいろりから立ちのぼる暖気により 適温が保たれる。

The tall structure with skylights on both gable sides shows the wisdom of the people living in Gassho-zukuri homes. The sunken hearth downstairs kept the workplace at an appropriate temperature.





恒久的な美しさを今に残す生活 用具の数々。 モノへの愛着を失いがちな現 代、生命感さえ秘めた当時の文 化をうかがうことができる。その一 るように思える。 つひとつに人々の心が通ってい



our day. While we live in an utensils here conveying their used with great care. here show that they were domestic utensils displayed age where our attachment to never-changing beauty to There are many domestic things is easily lost, the



日々が眠っている。 こには、風雪に耐えてきた人々の、静かな祈りが秘められ、懸命な営みの 黒光りする屋根裏の艶は、何百年もの歳月と暮らしの重みを物語る。こ

and the efforts exerted in their daily lives the silent prayer of the people who endured wind and snow The shiny black ceiling show that hundreds of years passed in which people lived and earned their livelihood. You can feel

