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れ亀うちわ MARUGAME UCHIWA



持ち歩き「涼」を楽しむ伝統的工芸品。

じっとしていても汗が体を伝うような暑さとなれば、涼をとりたくなるもの。多彩な形や雅やかな図柄が 施され、心まで涼しくしてくれる「丸亀うちわ」。海と山に囲まれた風光明美な丸亀地方に古くから伝わり、 継承され続ける職人の繊細、かつ、鮮やかな手仕事で世に知れわたってきた。1本1本に趣のことなるそ れを手に持つは粋な姿を映し出し、ゆるやかに煽ぐは優美な姿を映し出す。一本の竹から作り出される「丸 亀うちわ」は、古き良き伝統を守りながら時代の移ろいとともに、これからも進化し続ける。

Portable Traditional Craft to Enjoy "the Cool Air"

When sweating in the summer heat, we need the cool air. "Marugame Uchiwa" of various shapes with elegant pictures can cool you off in both mind and body. Scenic Marugame region surrounded by the sea and mountains has Uchiwa craftsmen who inherited subtle and beautiful Uchiwa craftsmanship from earlier generations. Each Uchiwa has its unique taste and make a person's figure stylish and graceful when he/she fans Uchiwa gently. "Marugame Uchiwa" made of one bamboo stick keep the good old days' tradition and continue to further evolve following the trend of the times.



江戸時代から続く歴史と文化。

慶長5年(1600年)、丸亀の旅僧が九州で一宿のお礼にうちわの製法を伝授したのが、熊本来民うちわの 始まりと言われています。このため、「丸亀うちわ」の技術は江戸時代初期までに確立していたと考えられ ています。寛永10年(1633年)になると、金毘羅参りのお土産として天狗の羽団扇にちなむ朱色に③印 入りの『渋うちわ(男竹丸柄うちわ)』作りを考案。その後、丸亀藩が藩士の内職にうちわ作りを奨励する など、代表的なうちわ産地の基盤を築くことになりました。

History and Culture Continued from Edo Period

"The Kutami Uchiwa" of Kumamoto Prefecture in Kyushu was said to have originated when a Marugame monk traveling through Kyushu repaid his hosts by teaching them the art of fan-making in return for one night-lodging. As this supposedly took place in 1600 A.D., it is possible that the craft of Marugame Uchiwa was well established by the beginning of Edo Period. In 1633, vermilion-colored "Odake round-handled fan" decorated with @symbol was designated as souvenirs for Konpira Shrine's pilgrims. This design originated from feather fan of "TENGU (A type of Japanese legendary creature)". Later Marugame Clan urged its retainers to pursue Uchiwa-making as a side venture, and this was to become the base for Japan's main Uchiwa production center.



受け継がれる伝統と卓越した職人技。

「伊予竹に十佐紙貼りてあわ(阿波)ぐれば讃岐うちわで至極(四国)涼しい」と歌い継がれる丸亀は、材 料すべてを近隣で揃えられる恵まれた土地。また、全47もの製造工程のほとんどを頼る職人の手仕事は「丸 **亀うちわ」の要です。地紙ひとつとっても、破れにくくするため、素材の厚さにより糊の濃度を調節するなど、** 「丸亀うちわ」は最高の材料と卓越した職人技の集大成なのです。

Handed-Down Tradition and Outstanding Craftsmanship

A Tanka (Japanese poem of thirty one syllables) was written to say Marugame was rich in raw materials of Uchiwa which can be collected from other prefectures in Shikoku Island. It says, "Uchiwa of Sanuki (Kagawa Prefecture) is made of bamboo from Iyo (Ehime Prefecture) and paper from Tosa (Kochi Prefecture). When fanning it (AWAGURU=to fan / AWA= Tokushima Prefecture), the comforting natural breeze cools down Shikoku Island." Also Marugame is the very important place for "Marugame Uchiwa" since almost of 47 Uchiwa-making processes depends on Marugame craftsmen's hand techniques. Uchiwa craftsmen have excellent skills such like strictly adjusting the concentration of glue depending on the thickness of paper. "Marugame Uchiwa" is the compilation of the finest materials and outstanding craftsmanship.



日本一の生産量と多様な形状。

うちわ作りの職人が多く在住していた丸亀では、全国から特色あるうちわ作りを任されるようになってい きました。そのため、柄と骨とが一本の竹から作られる、本来の「丸亀うちわ」と、各産地の要素が融合。 こうして、多くの特長を得た丸亀うちわは、今では国内シェア9割に上る年間約1億本以上もの生産量と、 形の多様さともに日本一を誇り、平成9年には国の伝統的工芸品に指定されました。

Marugame, the Largest Manufacture of Uchiwa in Japan and its Various Shapes of Uchiwa

Marugame had many resident Uchiwa craftsmen. Their products became widely known and orders of distinctive Uchiwa were coming in from around the country. In the process of technical exchanges between Marugame and other regions, original "Marugame Uchiwa"; which had the handle and ribs made of one piece of bamboo stick, and other production areas' Uchiwa were integrated. Then current Marugame Uchiwa has various characteristics. Its market share has 90 % of the total domestic production and its annual production quantity is over 100,000,000. Also its variety of designs is the best in Japan. In 1997 Marugame Uchiwa was designated as one of the Traditional Japan Crafts".

47の工程に込められた 職人の「心」磨き抜かれた「技」

丸亀うちわづくりには、大きく分けて「骨」と「貼り」の工程があります。一つ一つの工程に日本一の伝統を守る「丸亀うちわ」の職人芸が光ります。なんともいえない温もりは、気の遠くなるような手作業から生まれます。1本のうちわができるまで、実に47に上る工程があります。

The craftsman's pride and developed skills in 47 steps for making an Uchiwa

The fan-making process is broadly divided into making the skeleton and pasting the skin. Craftsmen who keep the tradition alive display their skill with each step of the process. Stupendous workmanship is the result of endless handcrafting processes. A total of 47 steps are involved in making one fan. Several of these steps are shown below.







001

「木取り

002

important.

fushihadake 「ふしはだけ

一定の幅に割った竹の節を

除き、穂になる方の内身を

取る。その際、均一の厚み

Remove the nodes and scrape

out the inside of the bamboo

stick. Making the thickness of the

bamboo stick uniform is very

にしていく事が重要。

「竹挽き」した管をうちわに 適した一定の幅に鉈(なた) で割っていく。まっすぐ割 れる竹の性質を利用した技。

Split bamboo pole into fixed-width pieces with a hatchet. This technic uses the characteristic of bamboo fiber which splits straight by nature.

九

003

「 割 き

004

momi 「もみ」

「切込機」で穂先より約 5cm ~ 10cm のところまで切り込みを 入れる。穂の数は 32 ~ 42 本 で、同じ間隔で裂いていく。

Slice the upper edge into sections of 5 cm~10cm using a specialized bamboo cutter. The number of strips is 32 ~ 42 and it should be sliced at even intervals. 上部に切込みを入れた竹を 左右にひねり曲げて、竹の 繊維に沿わせながら、ふし までもみおろす。

Twist the bamboo stick along its fiber to be massaged to the right and left down to its node.











穴あけ用のキリを使って、鎌 を通す穴をふしの部分にあけ る。これは三つ目錐が用いら れる。

Make a hole for the crosspiece into the node of the bamboo stick with a triangular drill,

切り出し小刀にて柄削りし、 いろいろな加工を施す。こ の作業により、手に持った 時の心地よさが生まれる。

Adjust the shape of the handle with a small cutting knife. This work enhances gripping comfortability.

切り出し小刀にて加工します。 丸亀うちわの美しい曲線を表現 する大切な部分。うちわの種類 によって太さ、長さが異なる。

Shape the crosspiece of the handle with a small cutting knife. This crosspiece is very important part which makes a beautiful curved line of Uchiwa. The thickness and length of the crosspiece differs depending on the type of Uchiwa.

鎌を通し、その一端に糸を 縛り付けて穂を編む。主に 白い綿の糸だが、絹糸や色 付きを使用することもある。

800

「編み」

After the crosspiece is inserted, weave ribs with a string tied at one end. Usually white cotton strings are used but sometimes silk strings or colored strings are used.

鎌・糸山が美しい曲線と なるように穂を揃えなが ら、左右対称にして、糸 をとじつける。

「 d は tsuke

010

009

Adjust the length of the ribs in order to make beautiful curves of the crosspiece and the strings and weave the string to make symmetrical shape.

うちわの種類などによって 「のり」の濃度を調整し、穂 や地紙の必要な所に「のり」 をつけ、地紙を貼りつける。

After adjusting the liquid concentration of glue properly. apply it to the ribs. Also apply glue to the Uchiwa Paper and paste it to the ribs.

011

「hari

b



012

り 取 り

うちわの種類に応じた形の 「たたき鎌」を当て、木づち でたたき、余分な部分を切り 取り、うちわの形に仕上げる。

The fan head is finished by striking it with a wooden hammer and a specialized Uchiwa sickle to cut off an excessive part.

うちわの周囲に「へり紙」 と呼ばれる細長い紙を貼 る。その後、「みみ」や「ぎ ぼし」を貼り完成。

Paste a thin paper hemming along the edge of Uchiwa, and attach other small pieces of papers to finish.

手から手へと受け継がれた「丸亀うちわ」の伝統を守り継ぎ、 その"心"を永く後世に伝える伝統工芸士。



Groom successors and pass on Uchiwa-making skills	Make Uchiwa which make	5 , , , 0	0	Bamboo Uchiwa is my lover
and craftsmanship to them		and this feeling never changes	Uchiwa	and good partner in life
— Nagato Yukio —	— Arakawa Kazuko —	— Mitani Junko —	— Asano Takanori —	— Nakata Motoshi —

Traditional craftsmen of "Marugame Uchiwa" who are upholding its tradition handed down by former generations and passing their "craftsmanship" to future generations



— Obayashi Masaharu —

— Kawata Hisako —

兵頭 恵子



西条 久



伝統と革新。

ております。 Tradition and innovation

丸亀うちわを 伝えたい

ことを知ってほしい。

I want to tell about Marugame Uchiwa.

— Hasegawa Akiyoshi —

— Hvodo Keiko —

— Saijyo Hisashi —