

香川県高松市の伝統的ものづくり

Traditional Craftsmanship in Takamatsu, Kagawa

多島美を誇る波静かな瀬戸内海や讃岐山脈の山々の自然に恵まれた私たちのまち香川県高松市には、先人の努力の賜物として蓄積され、世界に誇ることができる盆栽、漆器、石製品などをつくり出してきた伝統的ものづくりの技と心が受け継がれています。

Our city, Takamatsu, is blessed with the natural beauty of the Seto Inland Sea with scenic islands and the gentle Sanuki Mountain Range as the prefectural capital of Kagawa. The traditional craftsmanship and spirit that have been passed down through the generations through the efforts of our predecessors have produced outstanding bonsai, lacquerware, stone products, and other products that we can be proud of around the world.



香川漆器[かがわしっき]

—Art of Kagawa Lacquerware—

江戸時代に高松藩主である松平家が、茶道・書道に付随して振興・保護したのが始まりです。江戸後期には、香川漆器の始祖と言われる玉椿象谷が、中国伝来の漆技法に独自の技を加えて新しい手法を創案。現在まで受け継がれ、蒔罫、存清、彫漆、象谷塗、後藤塗の5つの技法は、国の伝統的工芸品に指定されています。

The origins date back to the Edo period (1603-1868) when the Matsudaira family, feudal lords of Takamatsu, promoted and protected it along with the tea ceremony and calligraphy. In the late Edo period, Tamakaji Zoukoku, the founder of Kagawa lacquerware, invented new techniques by adding his own unique skills to the lacquerware introduced from China. These techniques have been passed down to the present day, and five of them, Kinma, Zonsei, Choshitsu, Zoukoku-nuri, and Goto-nuri, are designated as traditional national crafts of Japan.

盆栽[ぼんさい]

—Bonsai—

樹形の美しさに加え、水はけのよい砂壤土で育った松は「根腐れしにくく、傷まない」として定評があり、田園に松盆栽が広がる風景が独特です。今では盆栽の世界的な愛好家の増加を受け、アジアはもとよりヨーロッパ、アメリカなどへも輸出されるようになっています。

In addition to the beauty of their tree shapes, pines grown in well-drained sandy loam soil are known for being "resistant to root rot and damage," and the sight of pine bonsai spreading across the countryside of Takamatsu is unique. Nowadays, with the increase in bonsai enthusiasts around the world, bonsai are exported not only to Asia but also to Europe, America, and other countries.



▲黒松
Japanese Black Pine

▲錦松
Cork bark Japanese black pine

▲五葉松
Japanese white pine



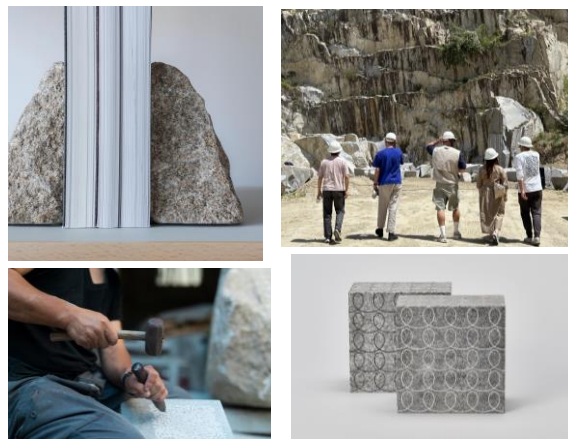
庵治産地石製品[あじさんちいしせいひん]

—Aji Stone Products—

高松市の東部に位置する五剣山の麓、牟礼町、庵治町で採掘される良質な花崗岩は「庵治石」と呼ばれています。彫刻家イサム・ノグチに絶賛されたことで世界的にも高い評価を得て、現在も数多くの業者が軒を連ねます。

庵治石の特徴は、地肌がとってもきめ細かいこと。他の石に比べて非常に堅く緻密で、細かな細工も可能なため、墓碑墓石、などといった伝統的なもののだけでなく、近年は雑貨などにも幅広く使われています。

The high-quality granite quarried in the towns of Mure and Aji at the foot of Mt. Goken, located in the eastern part of Takamatsu, is known as "Aji Stone." Praised by sculptor Isamu Noguchi, it has earned a worldwide reputation, and even today numerous suppliers line the streets. Aji Stone is characterized by its fine texture. It is extremely hard and dense compared to other stones and can be carved in detail. Today, Aji Stone is widely used not only for traditional tombstones, but also for new line of products.





讃岐桶樽[さぬきおけだる]
—Sanuki Barrels—

香川県の桶樽は、主に桜の木で作られ、現在も、寿司桶などが、多くの人に愛用されています。
The wooden barrels of Kagawa are mainly made from cherry, and are still used by many people today, including for sushi.



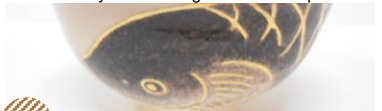
肥松木工品[こえまつもっこうひん]
—Pine Woodwork—

香川県では、昔から良質な肥松がとれ、江戸時代から木工品が作られています。脂分を多く含むため光沢があり、光にかざすと赤く透けます。Kagawa has long produced high-quality pine trees, and woodwork has been made here since the Edo period (1603-1868). Due to its oil content, it has a luster and glows a transparent red when held up to the light.



讃岐提灯[さぬきちょうちん]
—Sanuki Lantern—

秘伝一本掛けの技で竹ひごを変幻自在に操り、提灯と提灯を組み合わせて製作します。現在は、「明かりの彫刻」として高い評価を受けています。Artisans skillfully manipulate bamboo skewers using their secret technique to craft lanterns by combining them. They are now regarded as "sculptures of light."



理平焼[りへいやき]
—Rihei Ware—

季節感にあふれ、郷土色豊かな絵付けがされた茶道具や花器が作られ、珍重されています。Tea ceremony utensils and vases painted in a variety of seasonal and local colors are made and cherished.



左官鏝[さかんごて]
—Plastering Trowel—

全国でも高い品質を誇り、使いやすさに定評がある香川の左官鏝。大ききや形にも細やかな工夫がされており用途によって使い分けられています。Kagawa's trowels are known for their high quality nationwide and ease of use. They have been meticulously designed in terms of size and shape, allowing them to be used for different purposes.



讃岐のり染[さぬきのりぞめ]
—Sanuki Nori Dyeing—

もち米で作られた糊を、図柄に沿って置き、藍がめにつけたり、刷毛で引染めたりして、仕上げます。獅子舞のゆたなや稚貴なども作られています。The glue made from glutinous rice is placed along the pattern, and the piece is finished by dipping it in an indigo vat or dyeing it with a brush. It is used for lion dance costumes and others.



高松嫁入人形[たかまつよめいりにんぎょう]
—Takamatsu Wedding Dolls—

高松市には古くより、婚礼の際に花嫁が近隣に人形を配る風習があり、嫁入り物に人形が作られてきました。地塗りや彩色を施して仕上げるもので縁起物が数多くあります。In Takamatsu, there is a long-standing custom of brides distributing dolls to their neighbors on their wedding day. The dolls made from kneaded materials and finished with the application of base coating and coloring, and many are considered lucky charms.



欄間彫刻[らんまちょうこく]
—Ranma Engraving—

木目を活かし、室内に日本の花鳥風月を取り入れた様は、伝統の風格を感じさせます。The use of wood grain with the elements of Japan's seasonal flowers and birds in the interior evoke a sense of traditional elegance.



桐箱[きりばこ]
—Paulownia Wood Box—

木目が美しく光沢があることから、現在では贈答品の入れ物としても広く使われています。Because of its beautiful grain and luster, it is now widely used as a container for gifts.



高松和傘[たかまつわがさ]
—Takamatsu Umbrella—

高松特産の手すき和紙と、山間部でとれる竹材を使い、明治20年に岐阜産の日傘を参考に作られ始めました。Using Takamatsu's handmade washi paper and bamboo materials harvested from the mountainous areas, production began in 1887, inspired by parasols produced in Gifu.



鷲ノ山石工品[わしのやませっこうひん]
—Washinoyama Stoneworks—

国分寺町の鷲ノ山は良質な角閃安山岩でできており、古くから石材産地でした。加工しやすい石質を利用し、灯籠など多様な製品が作られています。With quality hornblende andesite from Mt. Washinoyama in Kokubunji Town, a variety of products, such as lanterns, have been made for a long time taking advantage of the easily processed stone quality.



讃岐鋳造品[さぬきちゅうぞうひん]
—Sanuki Castings—

手作りの原型に溶かした金属を流し込み、成形して着色。一貫して鋳造師が携わり、秋祭りの獅子舞に使われる鉦も、伝統的な鋳造製品です。Molten metal is poured into a handmade mold, shaped, and colored. Consistently involved are the foundry workers, and the bells used in the lion dance at the autumn festival are also traditional cast products.



讃岐獅子頭[さぬきししがしら]
—Sanuki Lion Head—

香川の獅子頭は、顎、耳、取っ手など一部を除き、張子の手法が使われています。軽量で丈夫な乾漆造りが大きな特徴です。Lion heads in Kagawa are made using the papier-mâché technique, with the exception of the jaw, ears, handles. The main feature is the lightweight and durable dry lacquer construction.



讃岐かがり手まり[さぬきかがりてまり]
—Sanuki Kagari Temari Balls—

香川の手まりは、讃岐三白(塩、砂糖、綿)のひとつ、綿の糸を草木染めし、ひと針ひと針かがりながら、艶やかな幾何学模様を描き出します。Temari balls are handmade from cotton thread, one of the three whites (salt, sugar, and cotton) of Kagawa, which is dyed with natural plant dyes, one stitch at a time, to create glossy geometric patterns.



組手障子[くでしょうじ]
—Kude Shoji Screen—

組手とは、障子の格子の模様を手作業で組み上げていく技法のことです。組手細工の部分は、技術をもつ指物職人が作っています。Kude is a technique for assembling the lattice pattern of a shoji screen by hand. The Kude work is made by skilled joiner craftsmen.



菓子木型[かしきがた]
—Confectionery Wooden Mold—

菓子木型づくりに熟練した職人技が要求されるため、近年では、木型そのものが工芸品として珍重されています。Making wooden confectionery molds requires highly skilled craftsmanship, so in recent years the molds themselves have become prized works of art.



古式畳[こしきだたみ]
—Traditional Tatami Mats—

四角や六角など形も様々で、雅やかな柄生地を使い、縁取りされているのが大きな特徴です。It comes in a variety of shapes, including square and hexagonal, and its main feature is that it is trimmed with elegantly patterned fabric.



打出し銅器[うちだしどうき]
—Hammered Copperware—

銅板に熱を加え、木槌や金槌でたたき、形をつくる技法が打ち出し。地金がしまり、丈夫で長持ちするため、使うほどに味わいが増します。Hammered copper plates are heated and beaten with a mallet or hammer to form a shape. The metal is tightened, durable, and long-lasting, so the more you use it, the more its character develops.



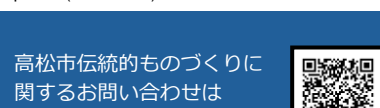
保多織[ぼたおり]
—Botaori—

基盤の目のように織るので独特の風合いがあり、保温性・吸水性に富む織物です。丈夫で長く使え、「多年を保つ」ので、この名がついたと言われます。The unique texture is created by weaving in a grid pattern, and it is a fabric rich in thermal insulation and moisture absorption. It is durable and long-lasting, which is the reason for its name, Botaori, long-lasting.



高松張子[たかまつはりこ]
—Takamatsu Hariko papier-mâché—

粘土や木の型に和紙を貼り重ねて作ったものが張子と呼ばれ、江戸時代に製法が伝えられたとされています。The Hariko (papier-mâché) is made by pasting layers of washi paper onto clay or wooden molds, and the method was introduced during the Edo period (1603-1868).



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