

九州で育まれてきた工芸品には、私たちの生活に欠かせない身近な道具が多数あります。前号(大分県・佐賀県・長崎県)に続き、各県の工芸品の中から「うつわ」に関するものを紹介します。

熊本県 ～天草陶磁器～

Kumamoto Prefecture ～Amakusa Ware～

天草では古くから「天草陶石」と呼ばれる最上級の陶磁器原料が採掘されていたため、陶磁器作りが盛んでした。「天草陶磁器」は天草地方で焼かれる陶磁器類の総称で、2003年に国の伝統的工芸品の指定を受けました。江戸幕府の直轄領だった天草は村それぞれで作陶が行われていたため、決まった型がなく、各窯元の個性を楽しめます。



☎ 天草市産業政策課 ☎0969-32-6786 fax0969-24-3501
茶北町商工観光課 ☎0969-35-3332 fax0969-35-1197



In Amakusa, porcelain materials of the highest quality, called Amakusa pottery stones, have been mined for centuries, and porcelain production has prospered. Amakusa porcelain is a general term for products made in the Amakusa region, and was designated as a national traditional craft in 2003. The Amakusa area was under direct control of the Edo shogunate, and each village produced its own pottery, so visitors can enjoy the individual styles of each potter as there was no set pattern.

☎ Amakusa City Industrial Policy Office
0969-32-6786
Reihoku Town Commerce, Industry and
Tourism Office 0969-35-3332

鹿児島県 ～薩摩切子～

Kagoshima Prefecture ～Satsuma Kiriko～



幕末に薩摩藩主・島津齊彬によって、海外向けの交易品として開発・生産されたガラス細工で、篤姫の嫁入り道具として徳川家にも献上されました。明治時代初めに一度途絶えましたが、1985年にその神秘的で華麗な輝きはよみがえりました。透明なガラスに色ガラスを2～5mm位に厚く被せ、これにカット(切子)をすることにより、その境を曖昧にした「ぼかし」が特徴です。

☎ 鹿児島県かごしまPR課
☎099-286-3050 fax099-286-5581

Ceramic items of the Prefectures of Kyushu, Vol. 2

Crafts developed in Kyushu include everyday tools essential to our daily lives. Continuing from the previous issue (Oita Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture), this page introduces ceramic items found among the crafts of each prefecture.

WITH
THE
KYUSHU

宮崎県 ～宮崎ロクロ工芸品～

Miyazaki Prefecture ～Miyazaki Lathe Crafts～



ケヤキ材・サクラ材などの材料を、ロクロで皿や茶筒など丸い形の製品に仕上げる木工工芸です。材料の選別から仕上げ、特殊な工具の製造まで、幅広い技術が用いられ、特に仕上げは熟練した精密な木地作りの技術が要求されます。木目を最大限に生かした、木肌の温もりが伝わるものが作られています。

☎ 宮崎県オールみやざき営業課
☎0985-26-7591 fax0985-26-7327

These wooden crafts are made from pieces of zelkova and cherry tree wood and finished into circular products, such as plates and tea bottles, using a potter's wheel. A broad range of techniques are used throughout the process, from selecting the wood through to finishing work and the manufacture of specialized tools. The finishing work, in particular, requires well-practiced, precise wood-turning techniques. This results in products that maximize the grain of the wood and convey the warmth of its texture.

☎ Miyazaki Prefecture All Miyazaki Sales Office
0985-26-7591



This glasswork was developed and produced as an overseas trade item by Shimazu Nariakira, lord of the Satsuma Domain at the end of the Edo period. A piece of this glasswork was even presented to the Tokugawa household as a dowry for Atsuhime, Nariakira's adopted daughter who was arranged to marry Tokugawa Iesada. This style of glasswork disappeared for a time starting from the beginning of the Meiji period, but in 1985, its mysterious and exquisite sparkle was reborn. It is made by overlaying transparent glass with a sheet of colored glass between 2mm and 5mm thick and then cutting grooves and facets into the layer of colored glass, which creates its characteristic blurring effect where the two layers meet.



☎ Kagoshima Prefecture Kagoshima PR Office
099-286-3050