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Hayato's older cousin. She's really good at soccer and belongs to the rival team of Hayato.

Ms. Matsuda

Works at the Uchiwanominato

Museum. Although she can't see

Haruna Takeuchi

Characters



Kamemaru

Ruruka's partner. He can fly and even turn into a giant uchiwa. And just like Ruruka, he can't be seen by people.

Wataru Takeuchi

Uchiwa maker. He's been able to see Ruruka since he was a child and is very close to her. He's the grandfather to Hayato and Haruna.

Rurúka

The uchiwa spirit. She can make the wind blow and fly incredibly fast if she rides on Kamemaru's giant uchiwa. With the uchiwa's gusts she can even chase off the wicked. She can't normally be seen by people and flies around the town at will.

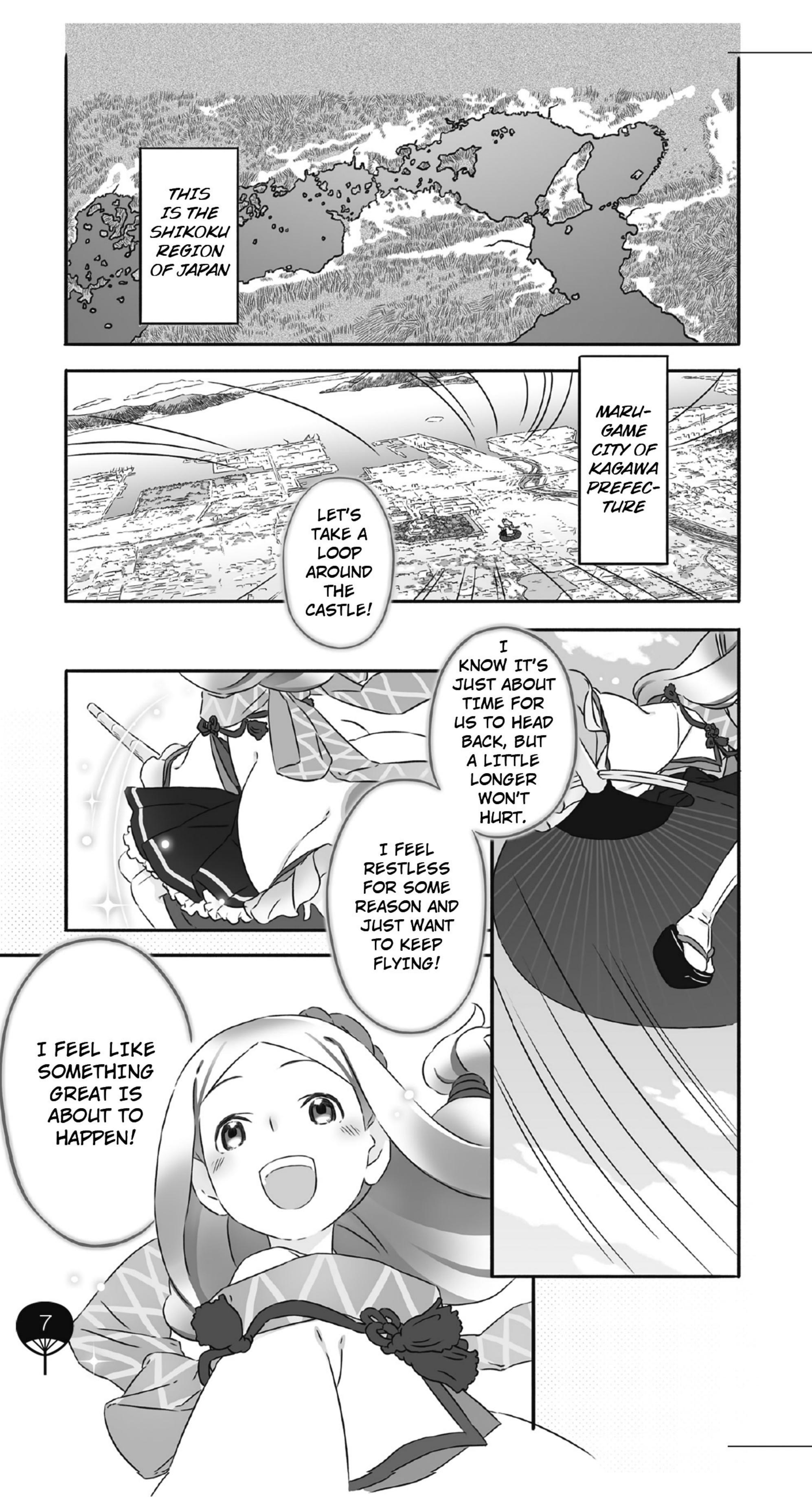
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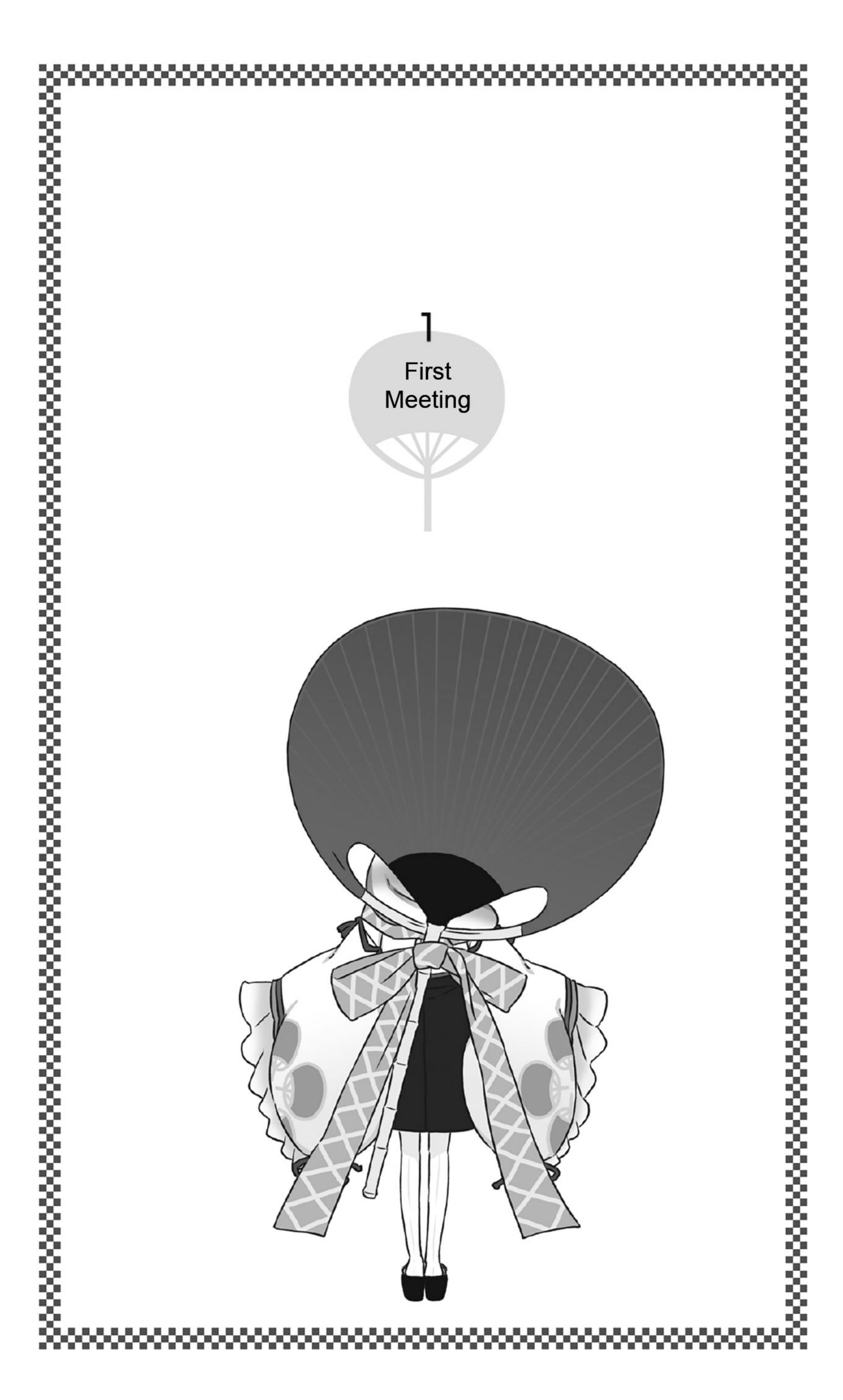


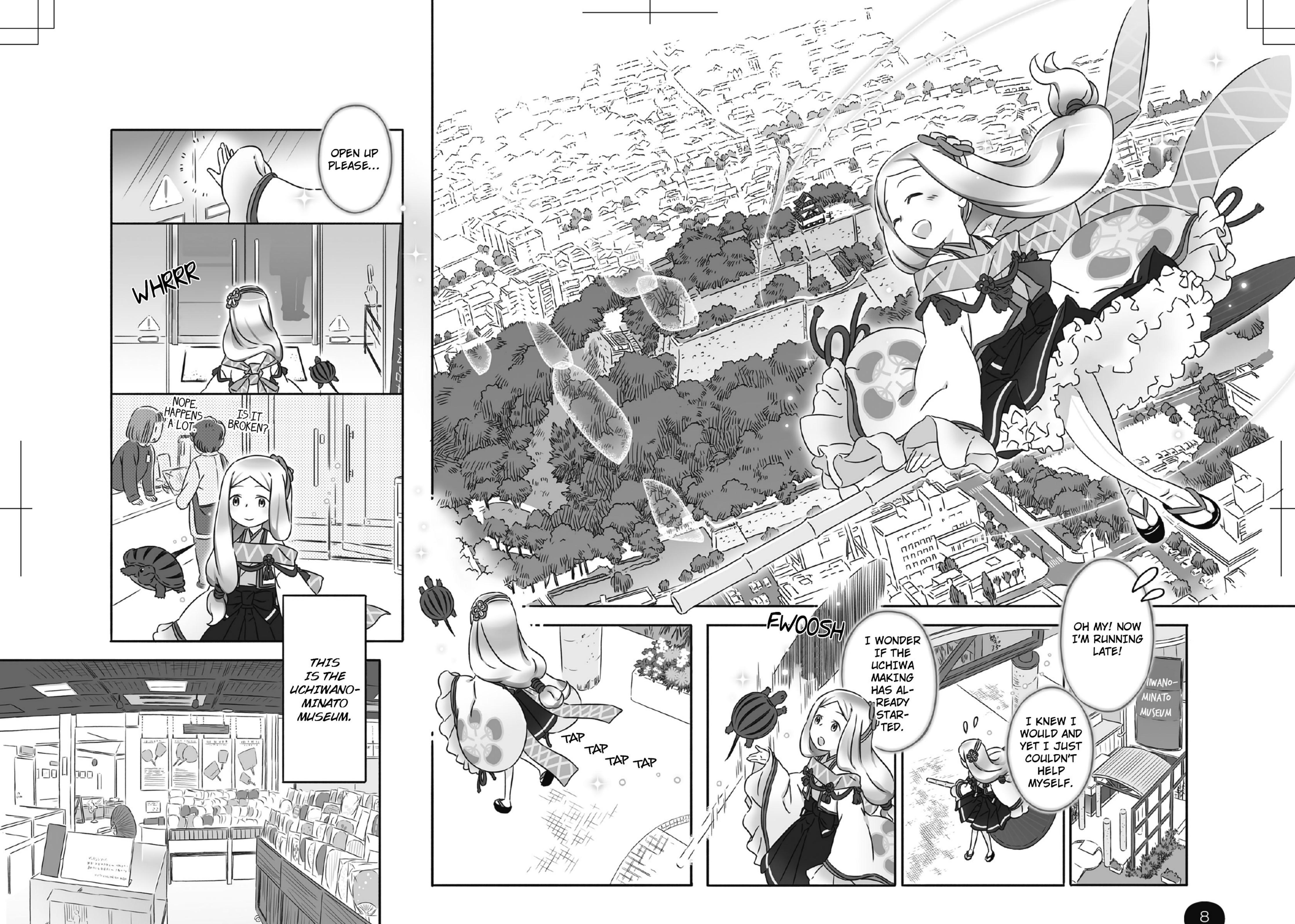
A young boy who loves soccer.
He's an active boy brimming with curiosity.

ARUGAME UCHIV

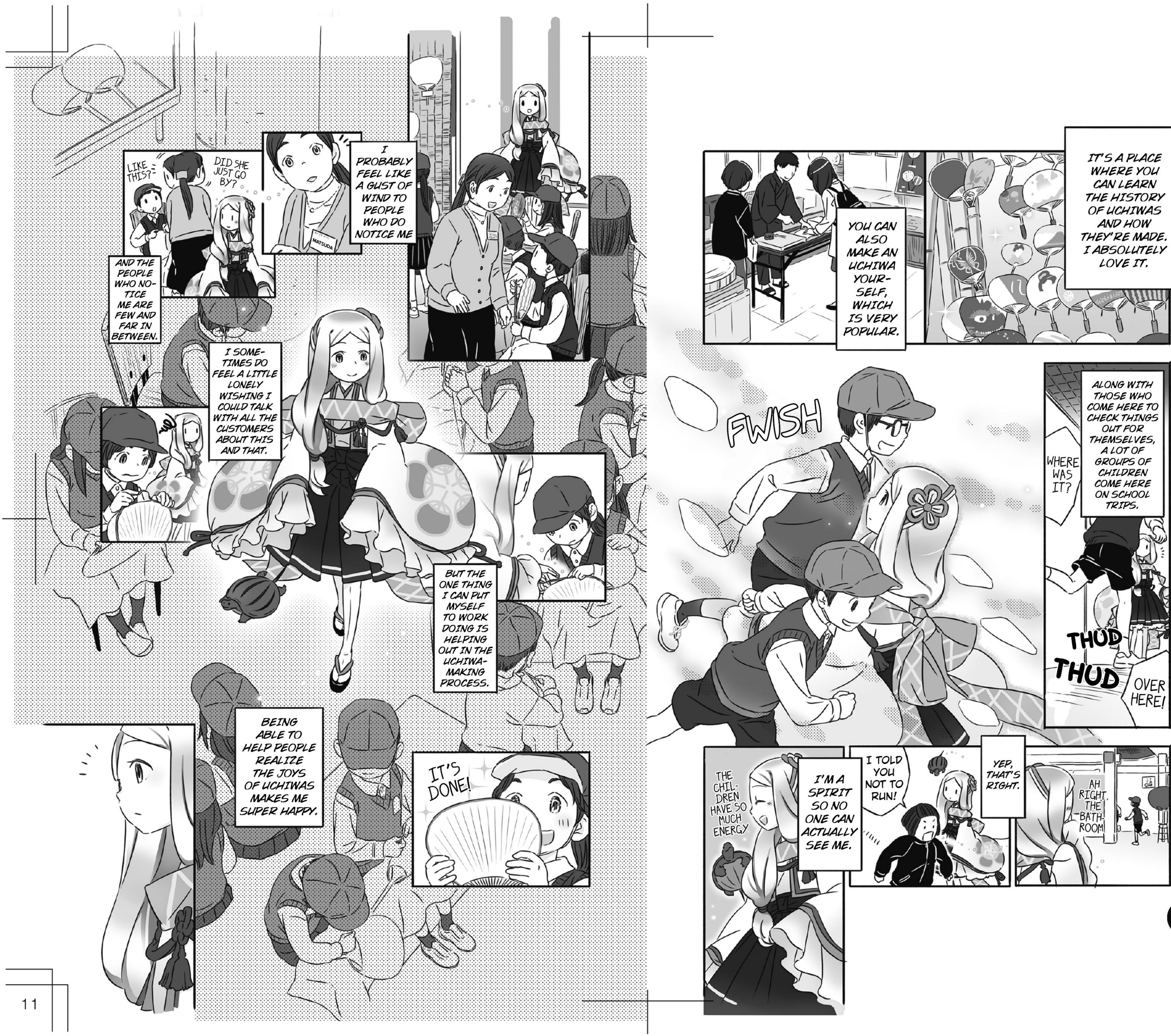


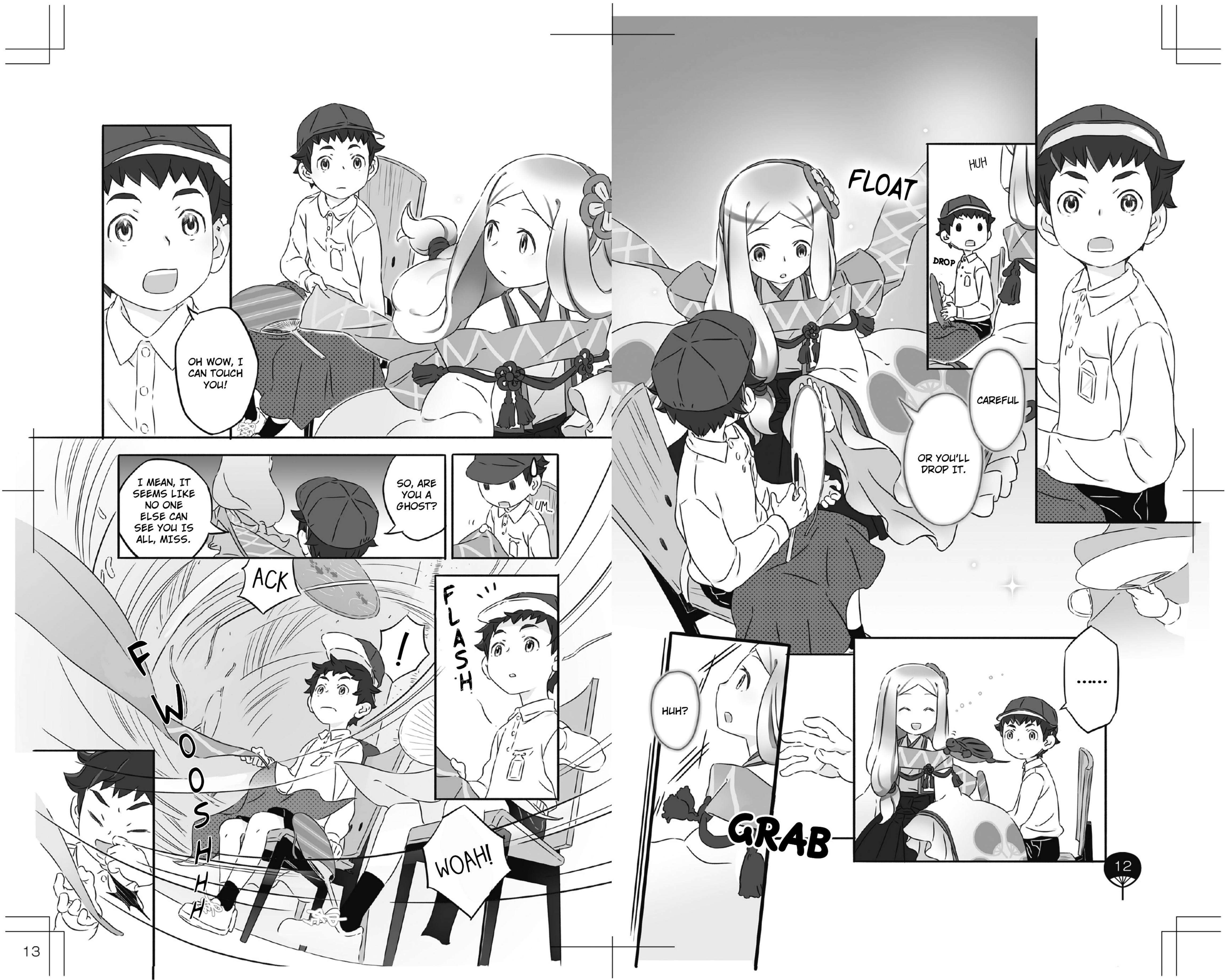




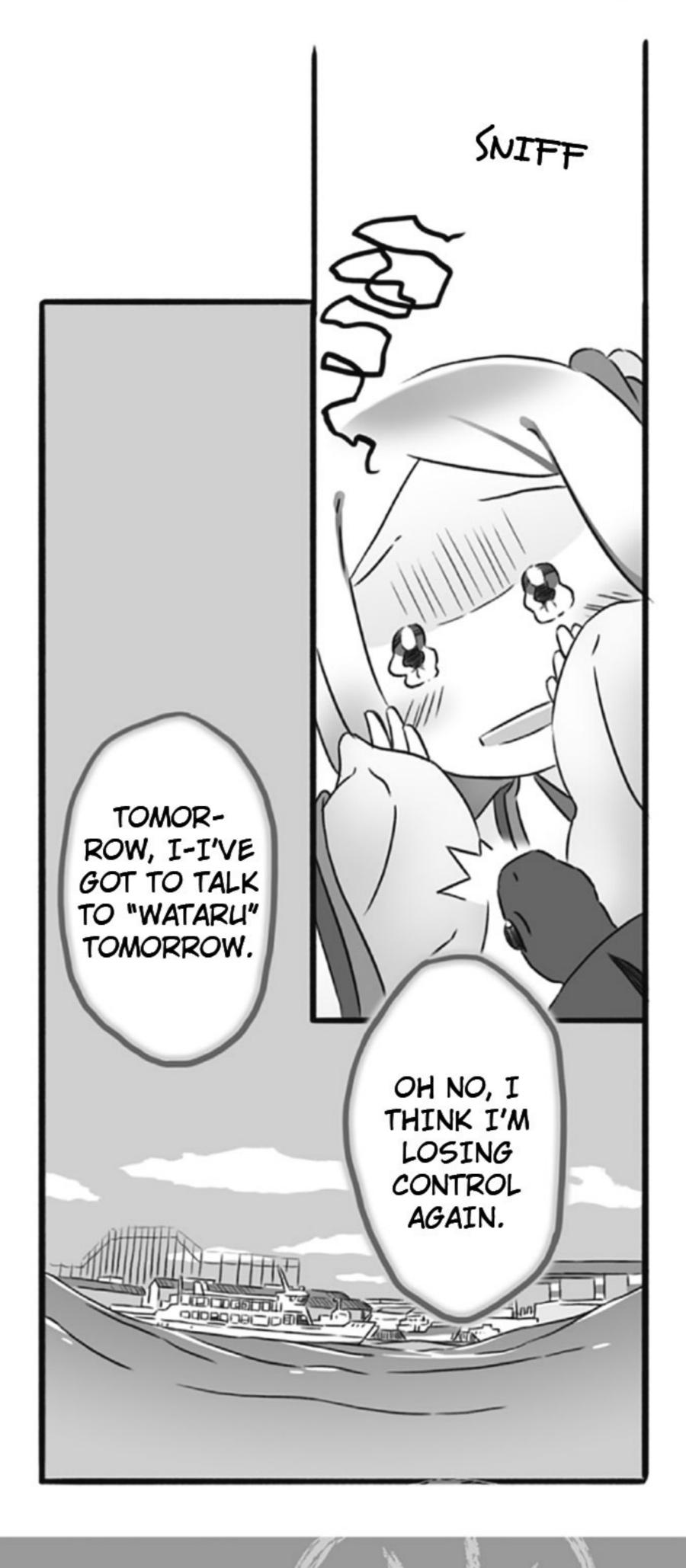












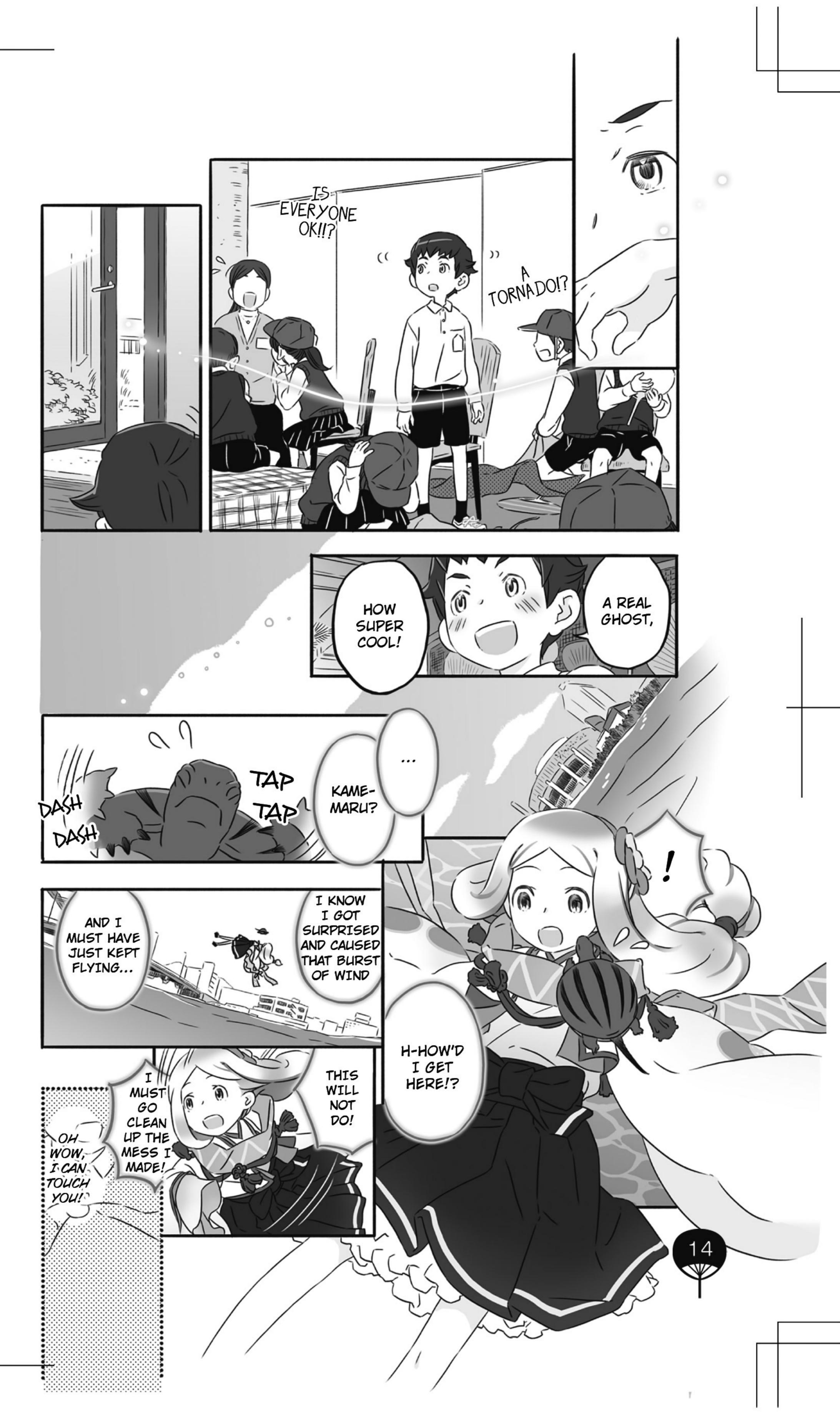
Uchiwa Column Plus

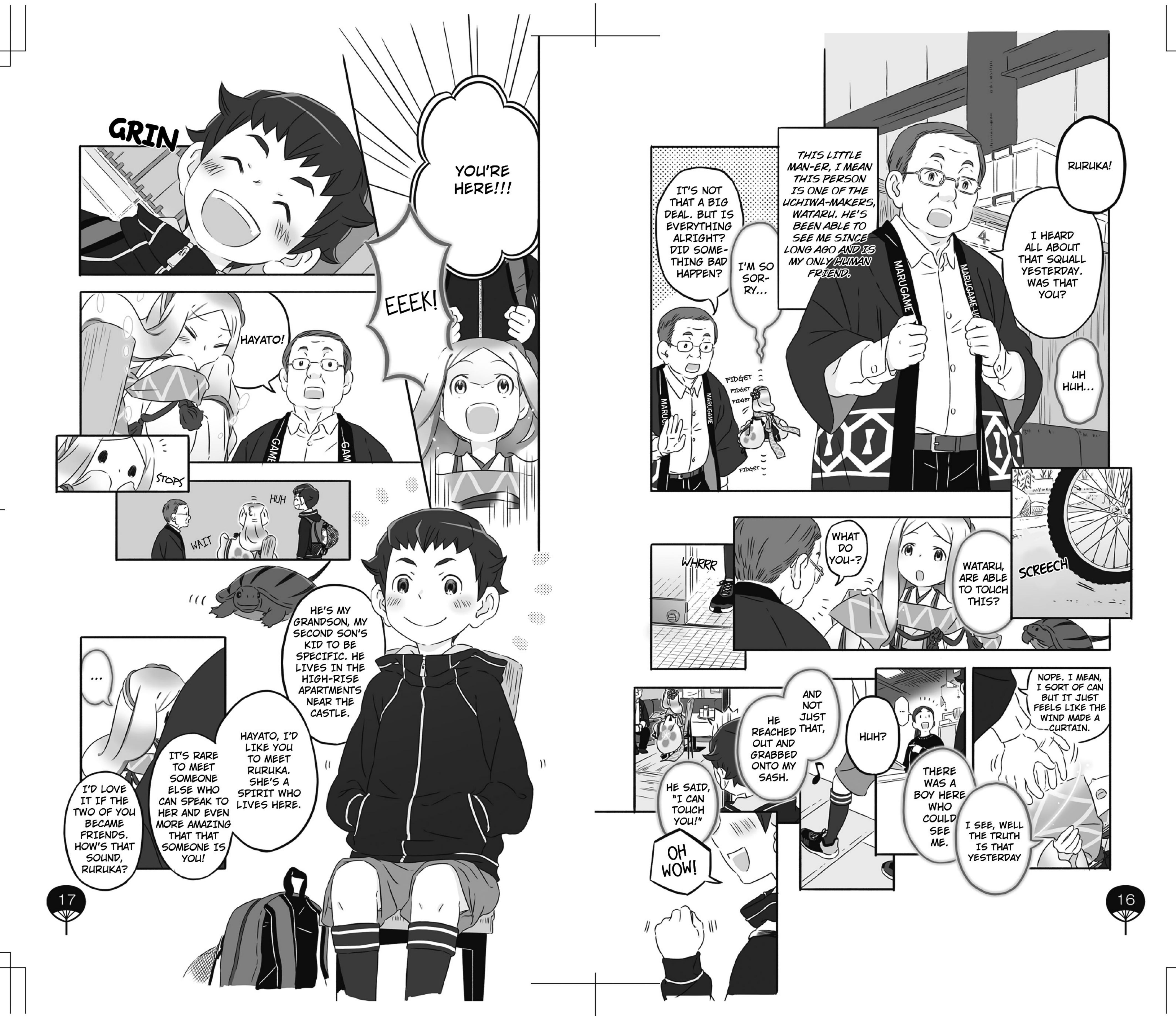
The Uchiwanominato Museum

The museum is located on the coast facing the Marugame Port. It contains uchiwas from the past until now as well as tools used in the past and documents detailing their history. In the demonstration section, you can get an up-close view of a real uchiwa-maker hard at work. And in the uchiwa-making corner, you can choose your own paper and paste it onto backing to make your very own uchiwa.

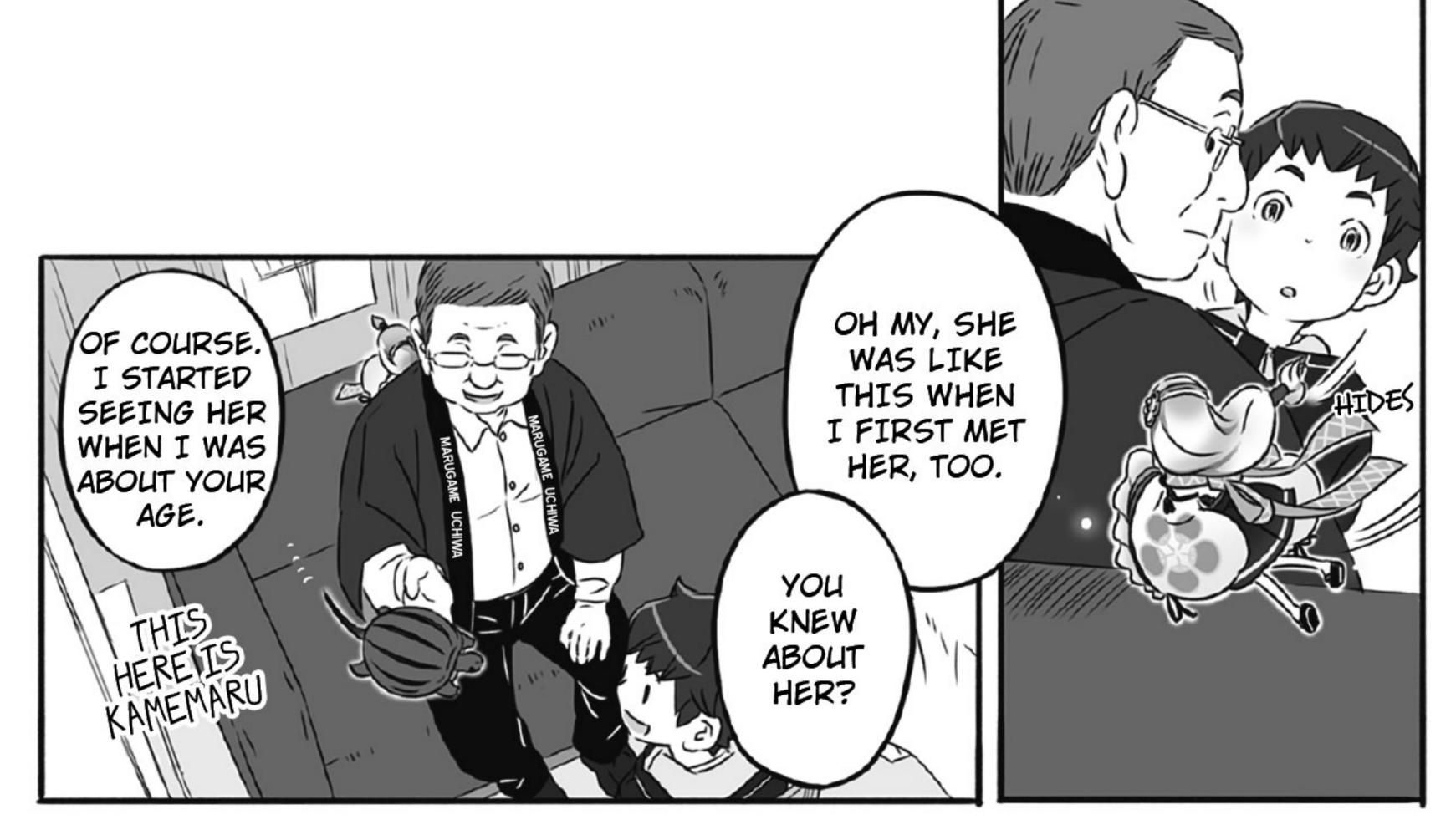




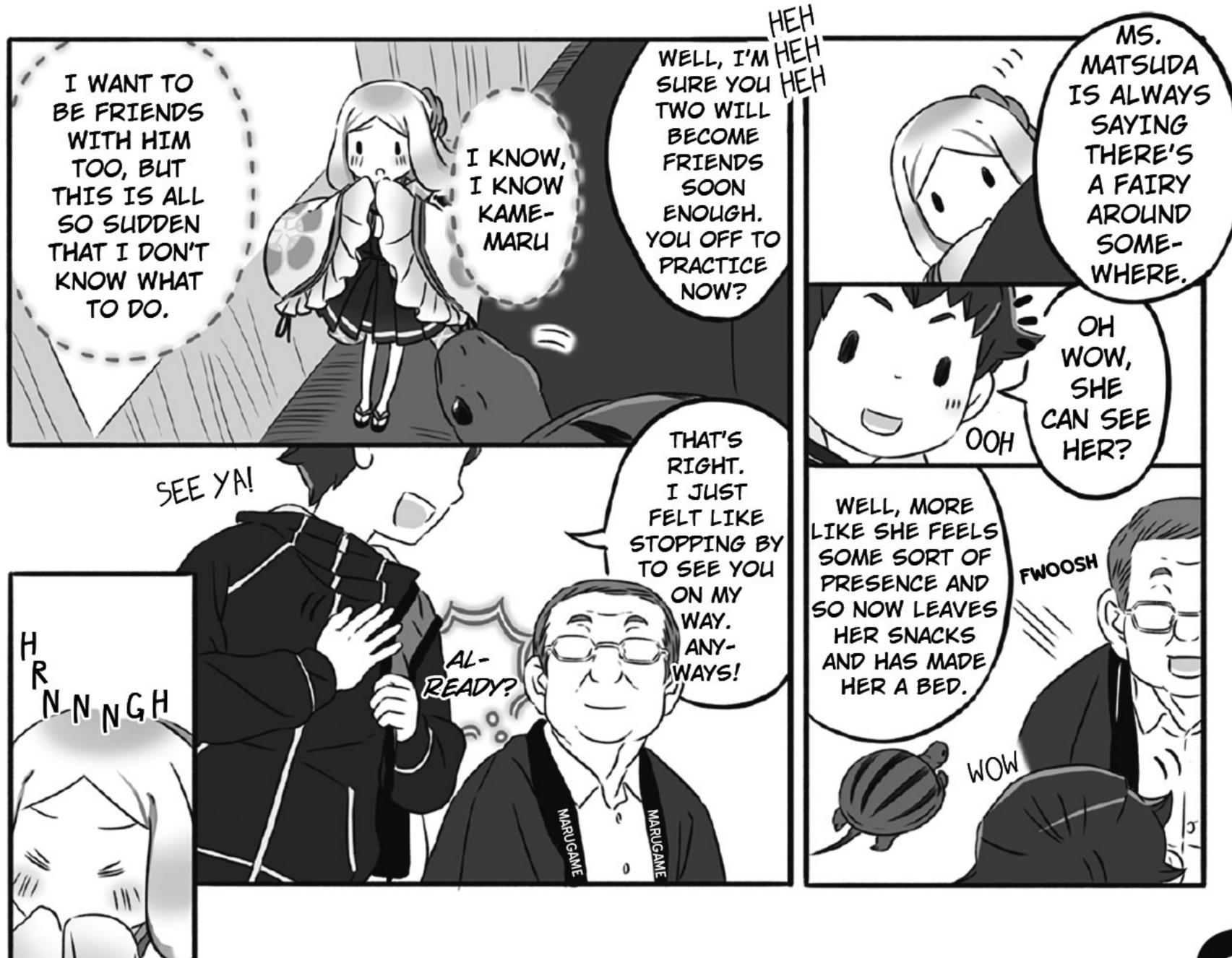






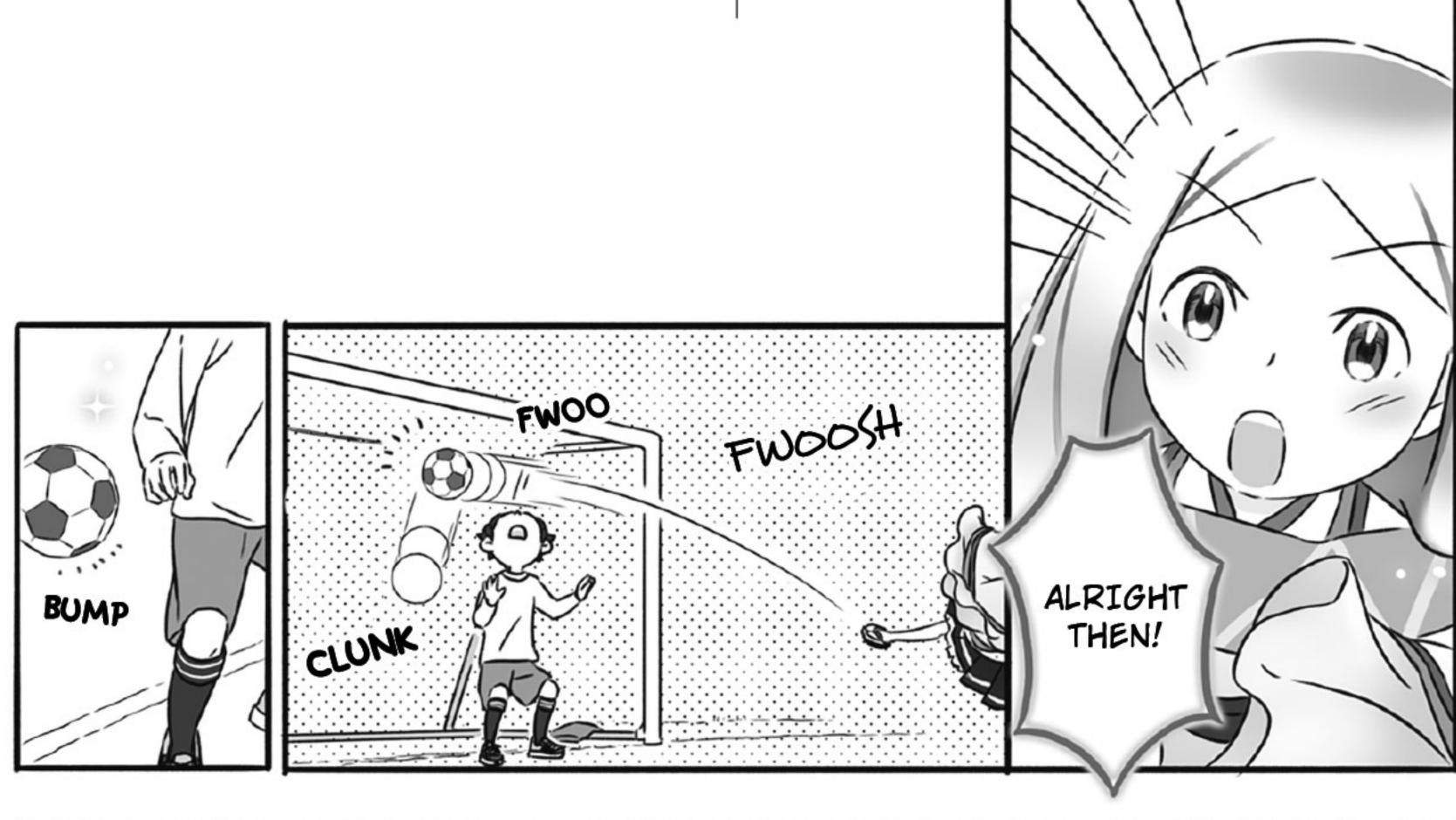


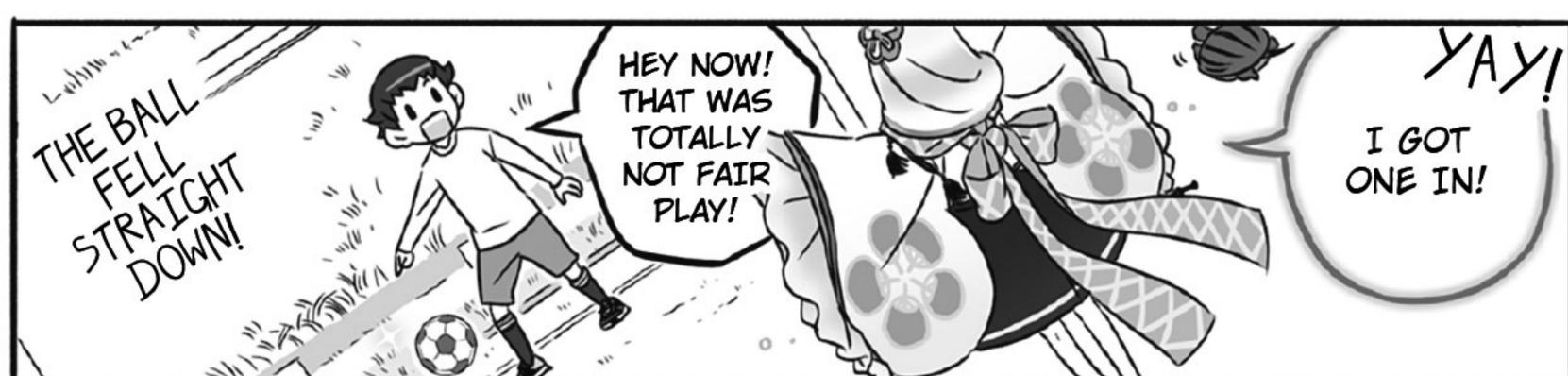


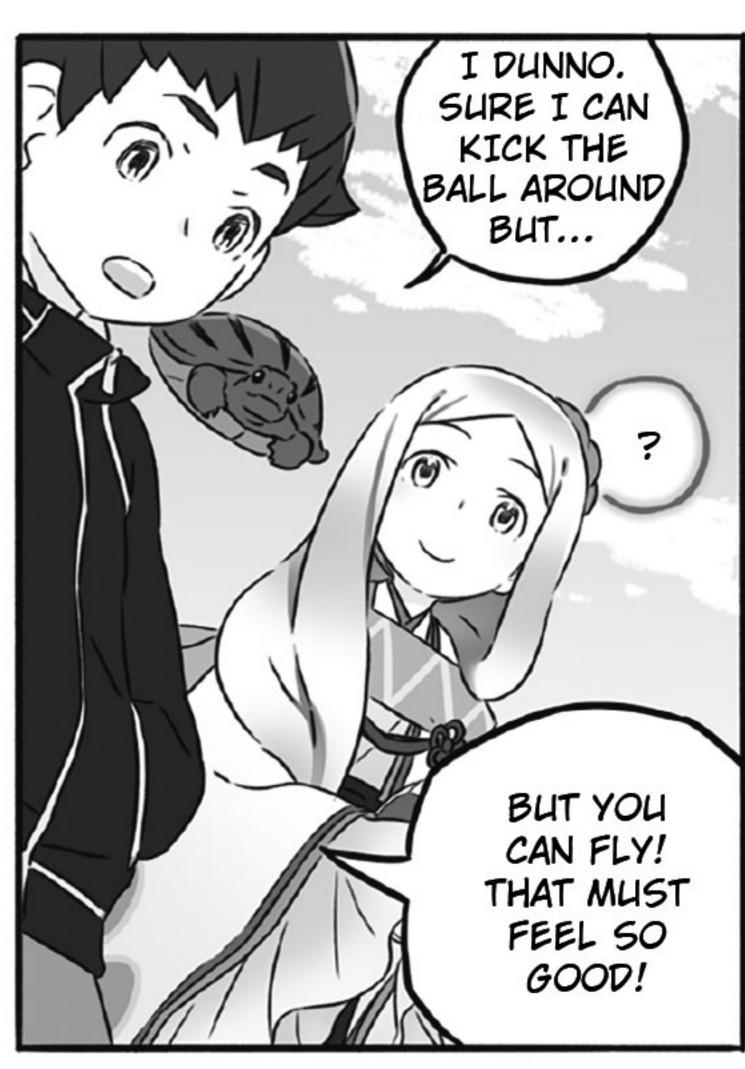


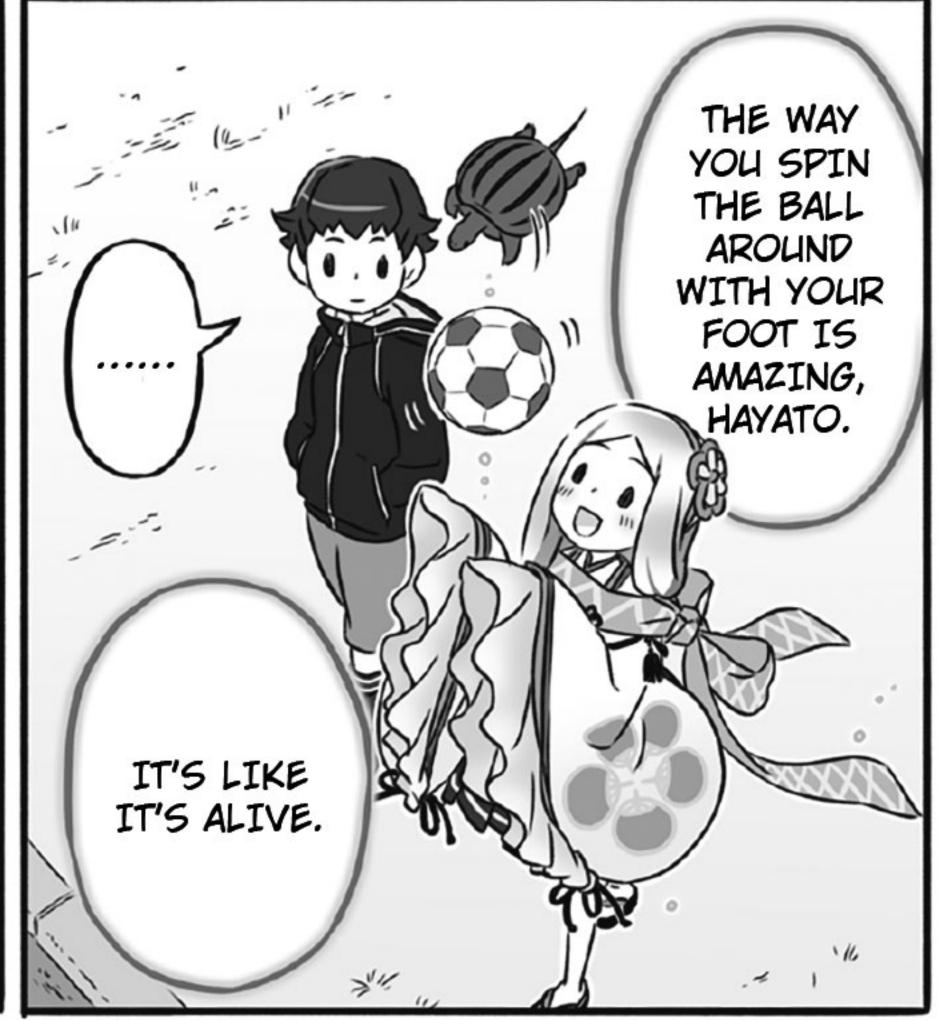




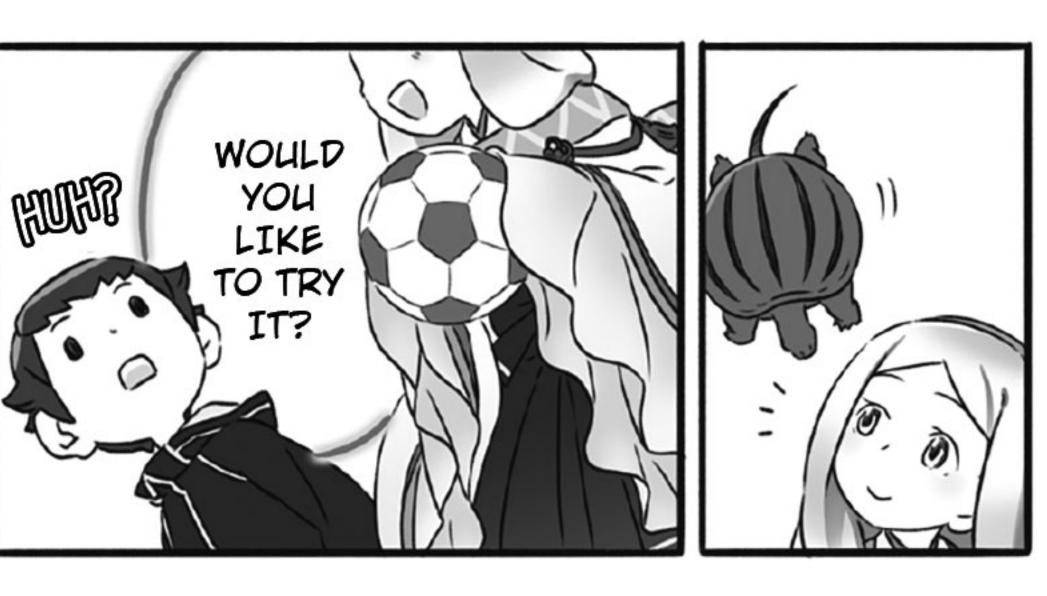






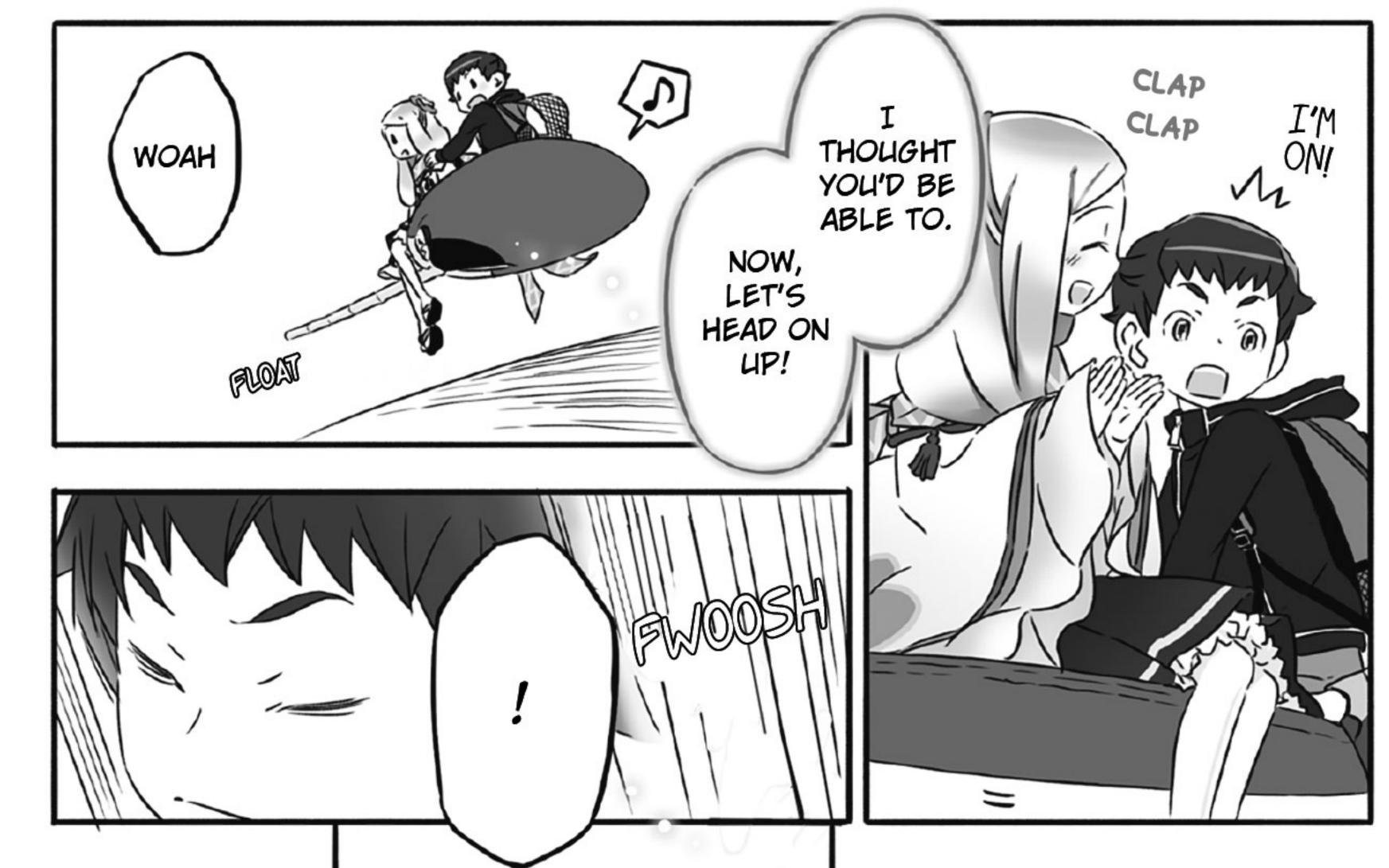










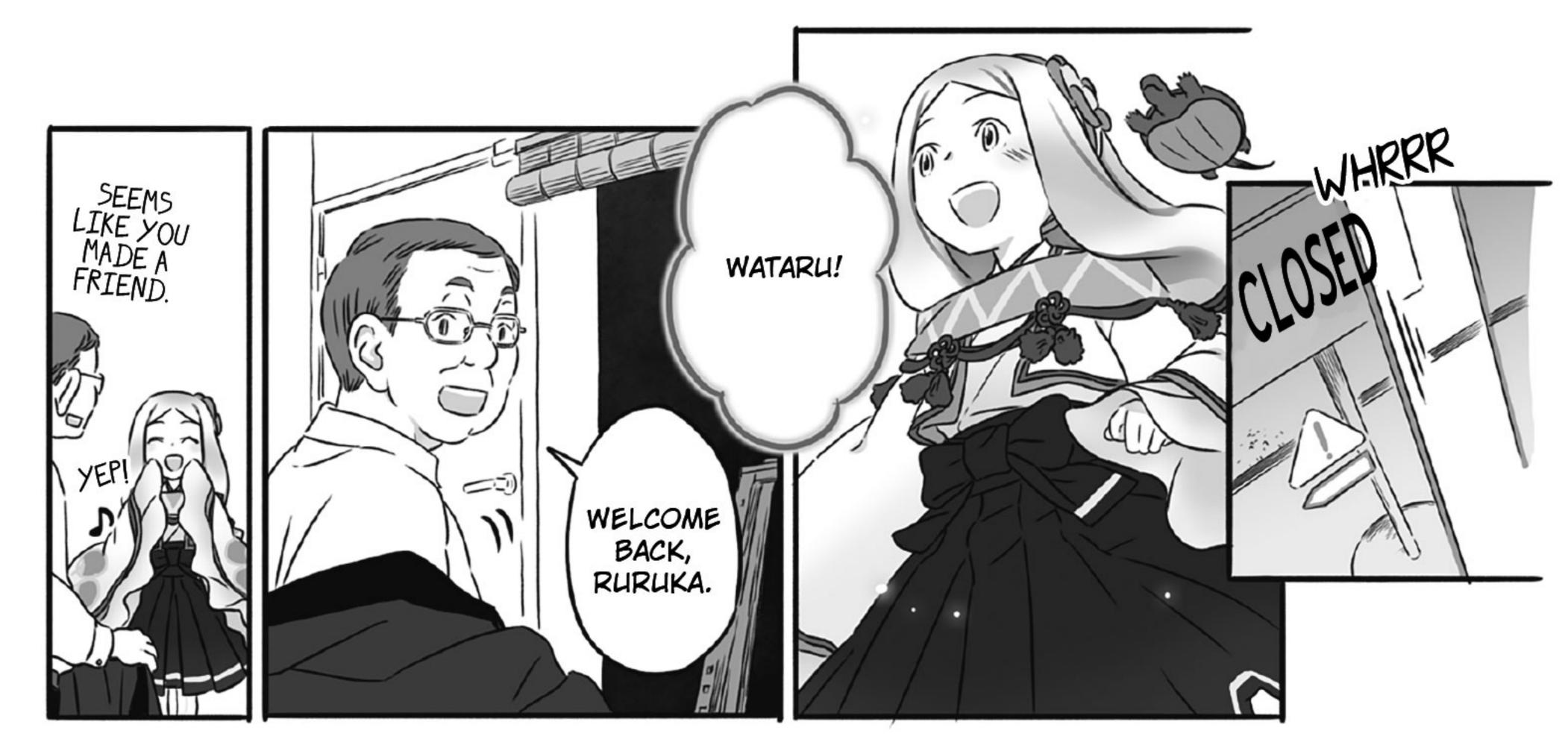




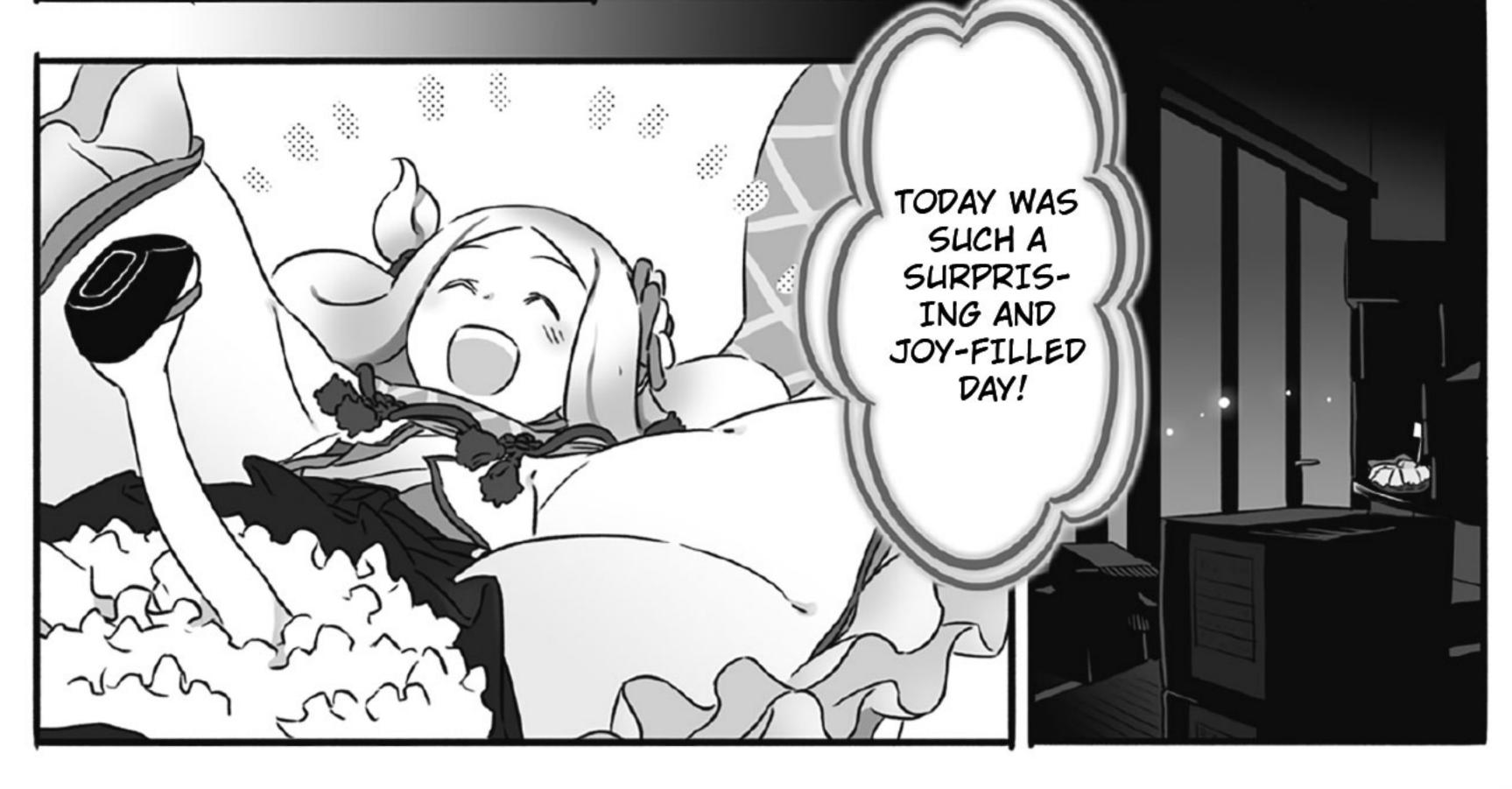
































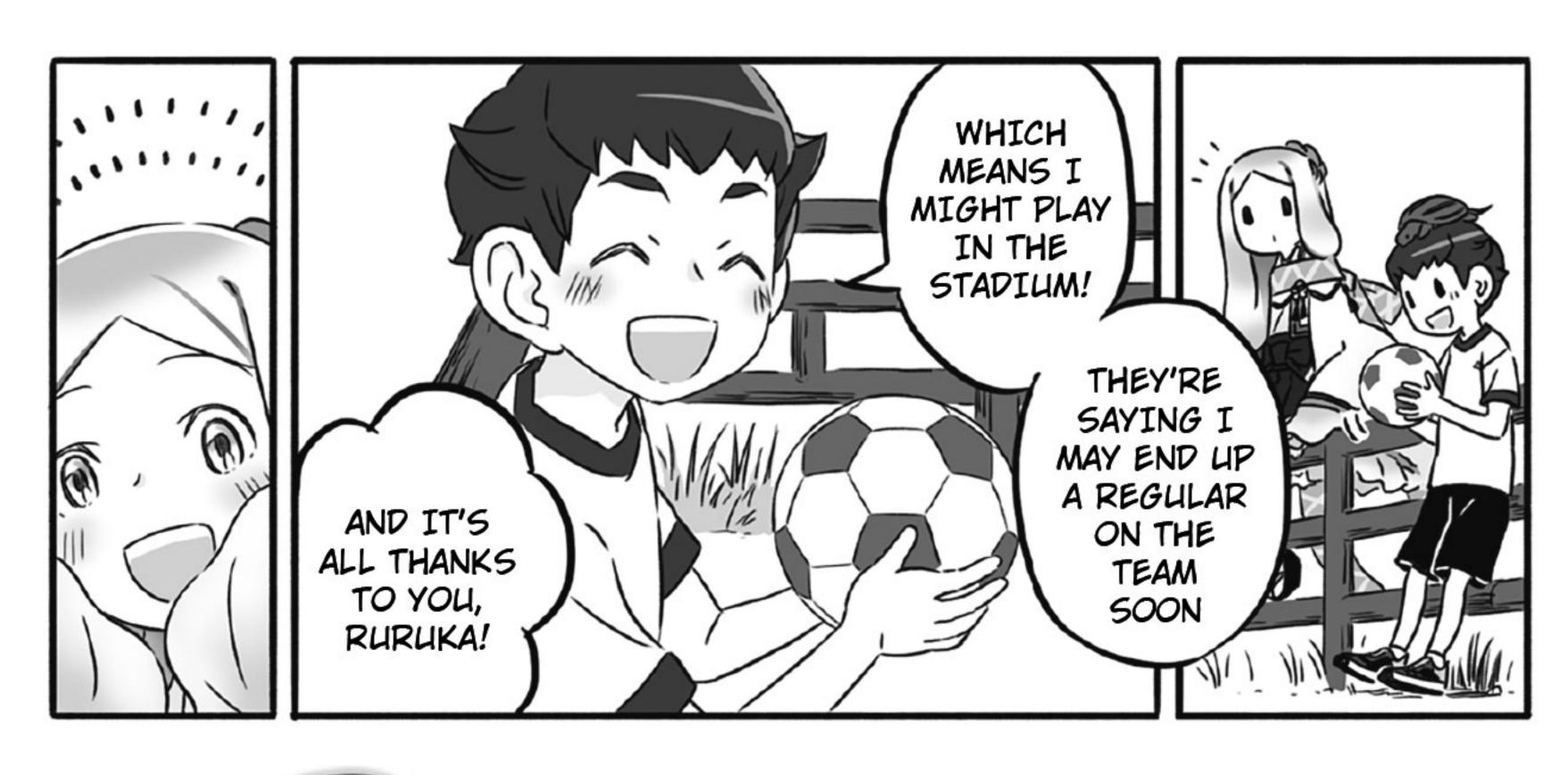


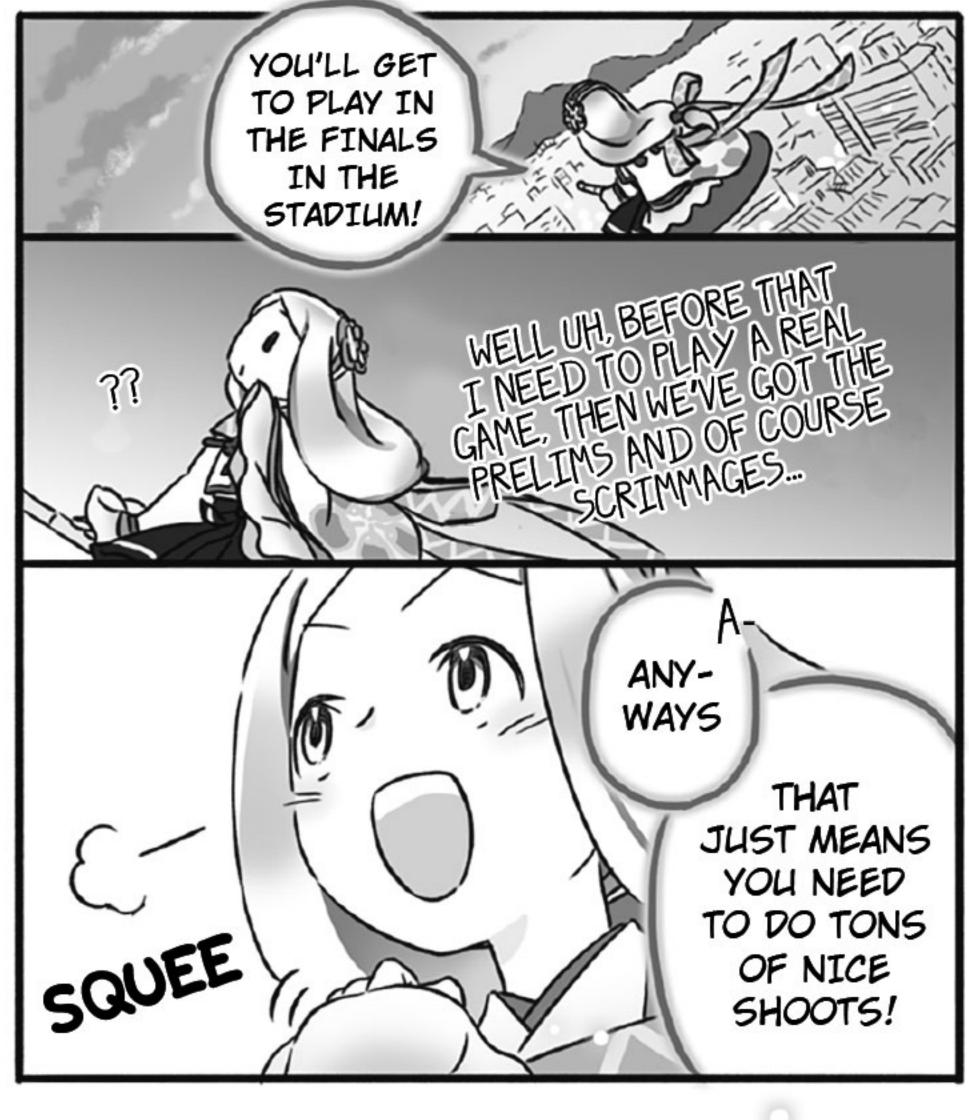
Sanuki Udon

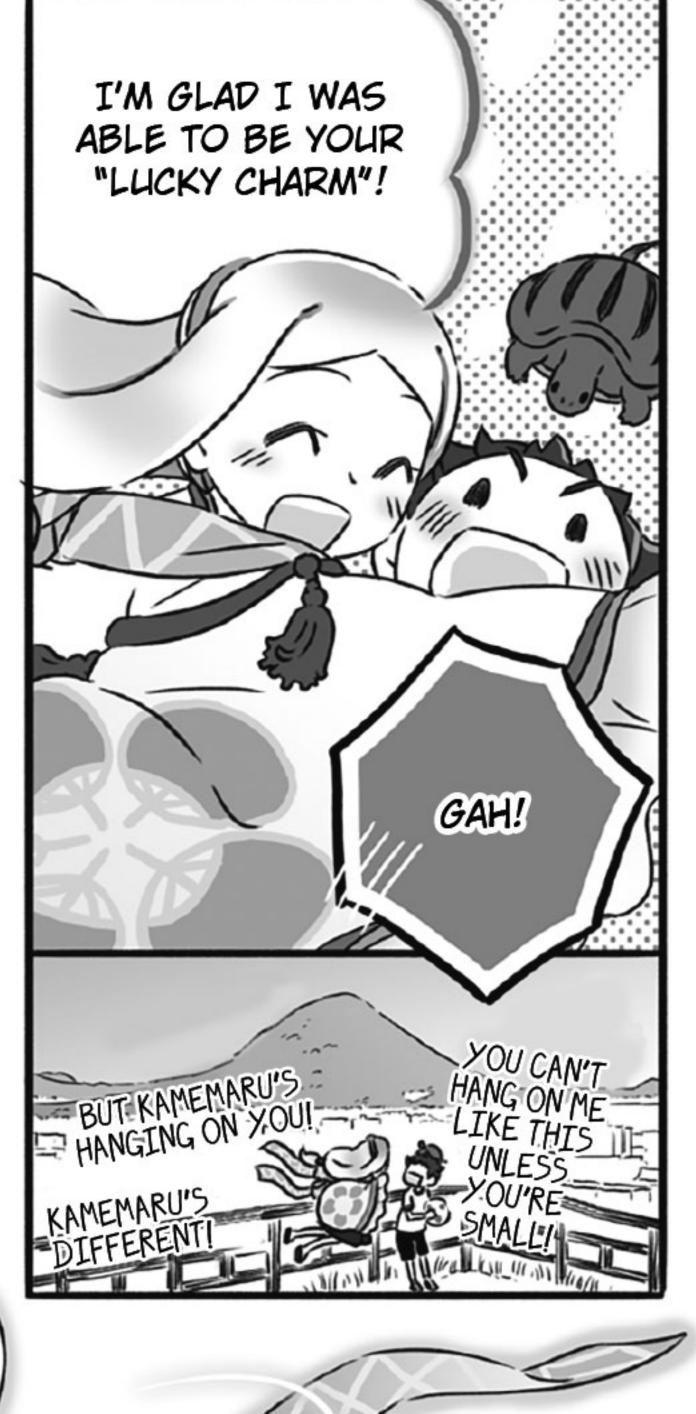
Udon is a type of noodle made from kneading flour. Marugame City in Kagawa is Japan's leader producer and consumer of it! I eat it at least twice a week. Kagawa's special udon dish is called sanuki udon and is loved by even those outside the prefecture, enough so that there are people who come to Kagawa just to go around to as many udon shops as they can. Marugame City itself has a big selection of shops to choose from. You should try them!



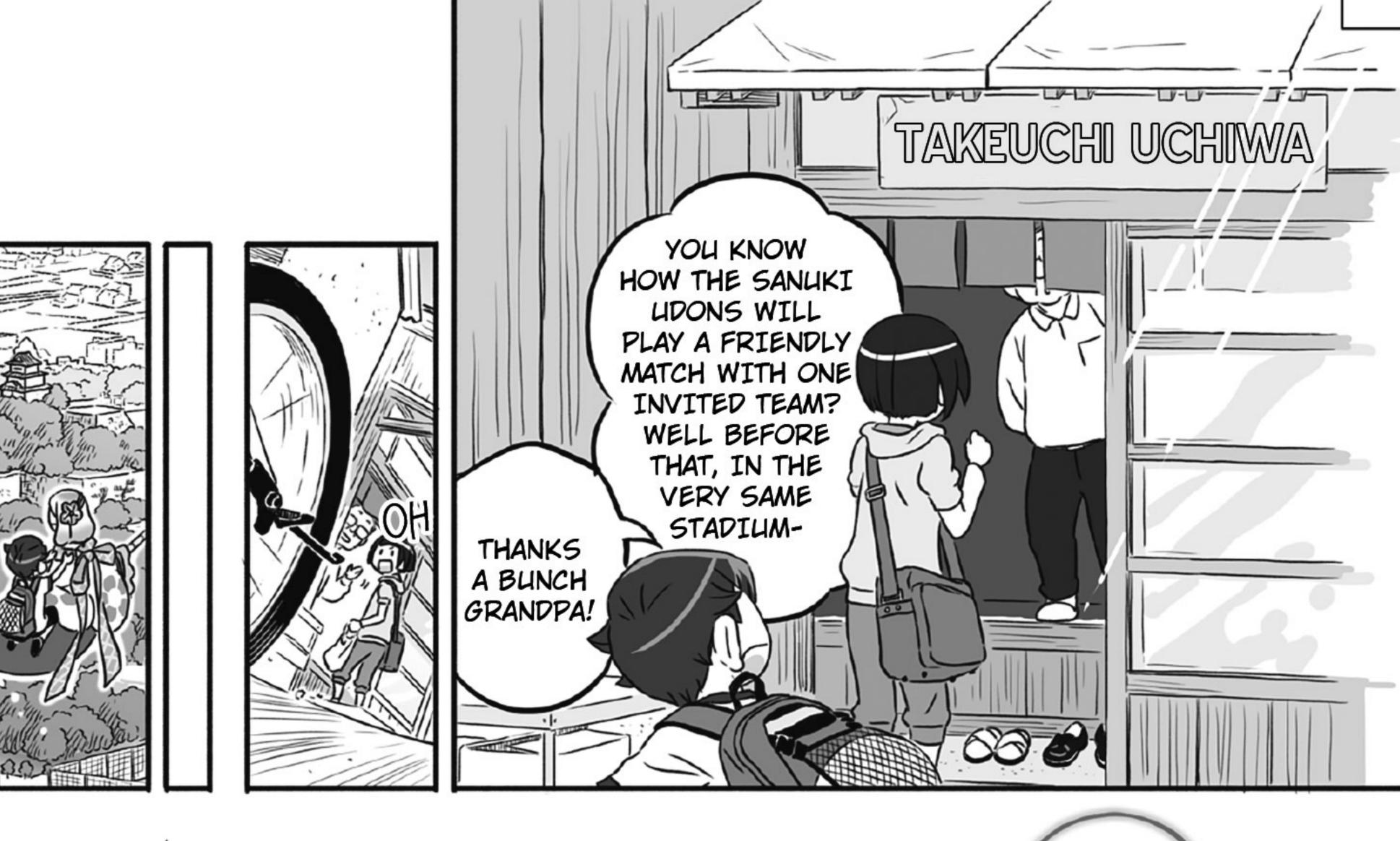


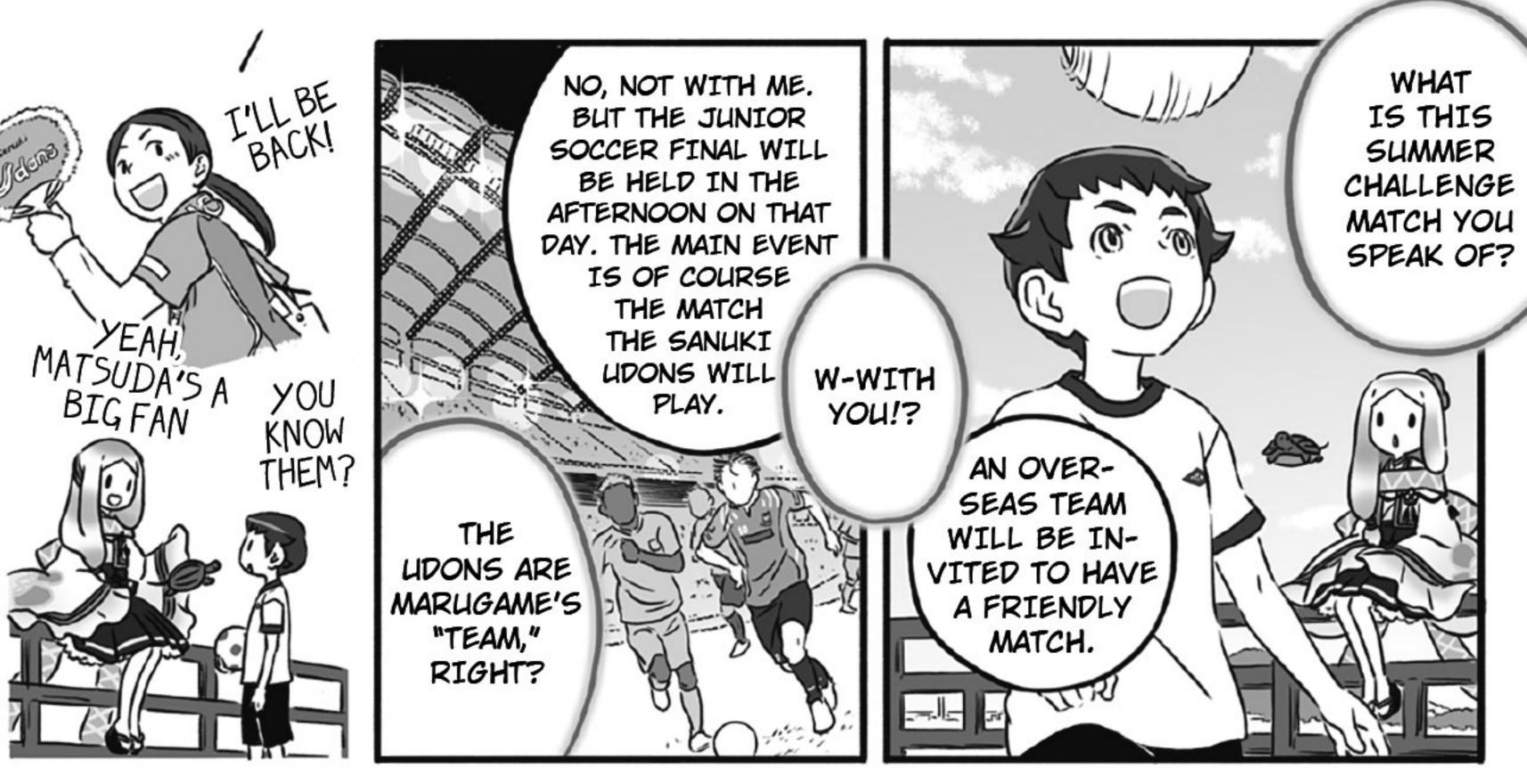


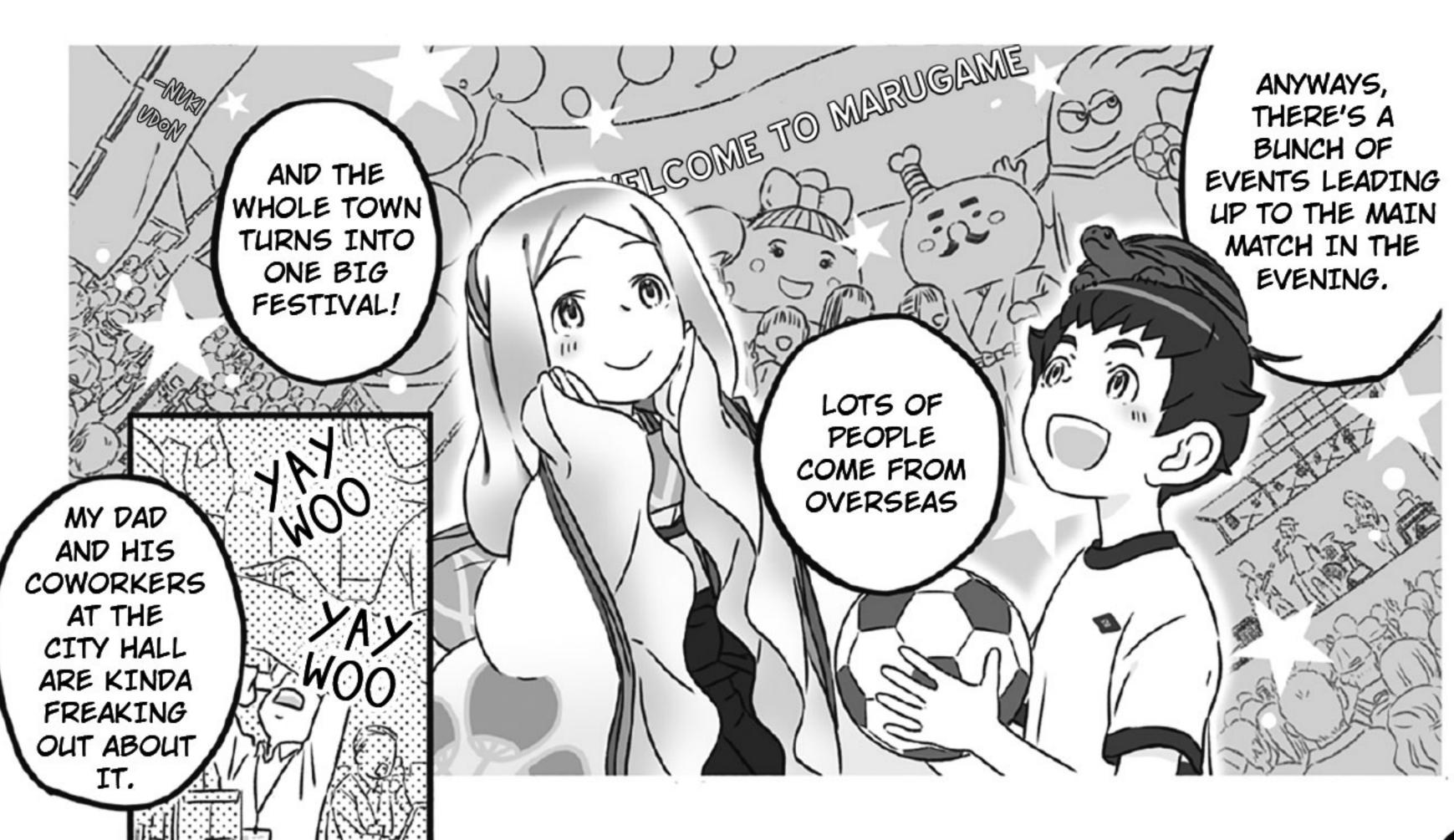




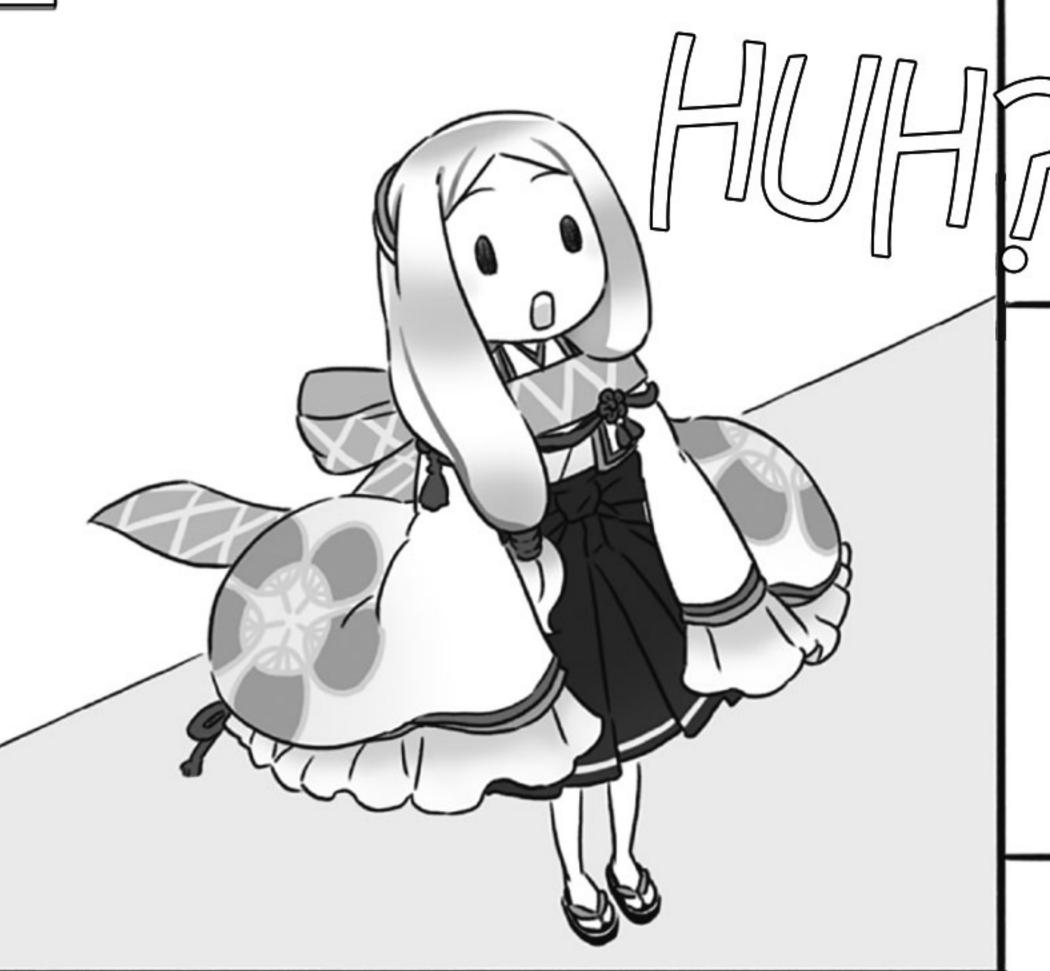




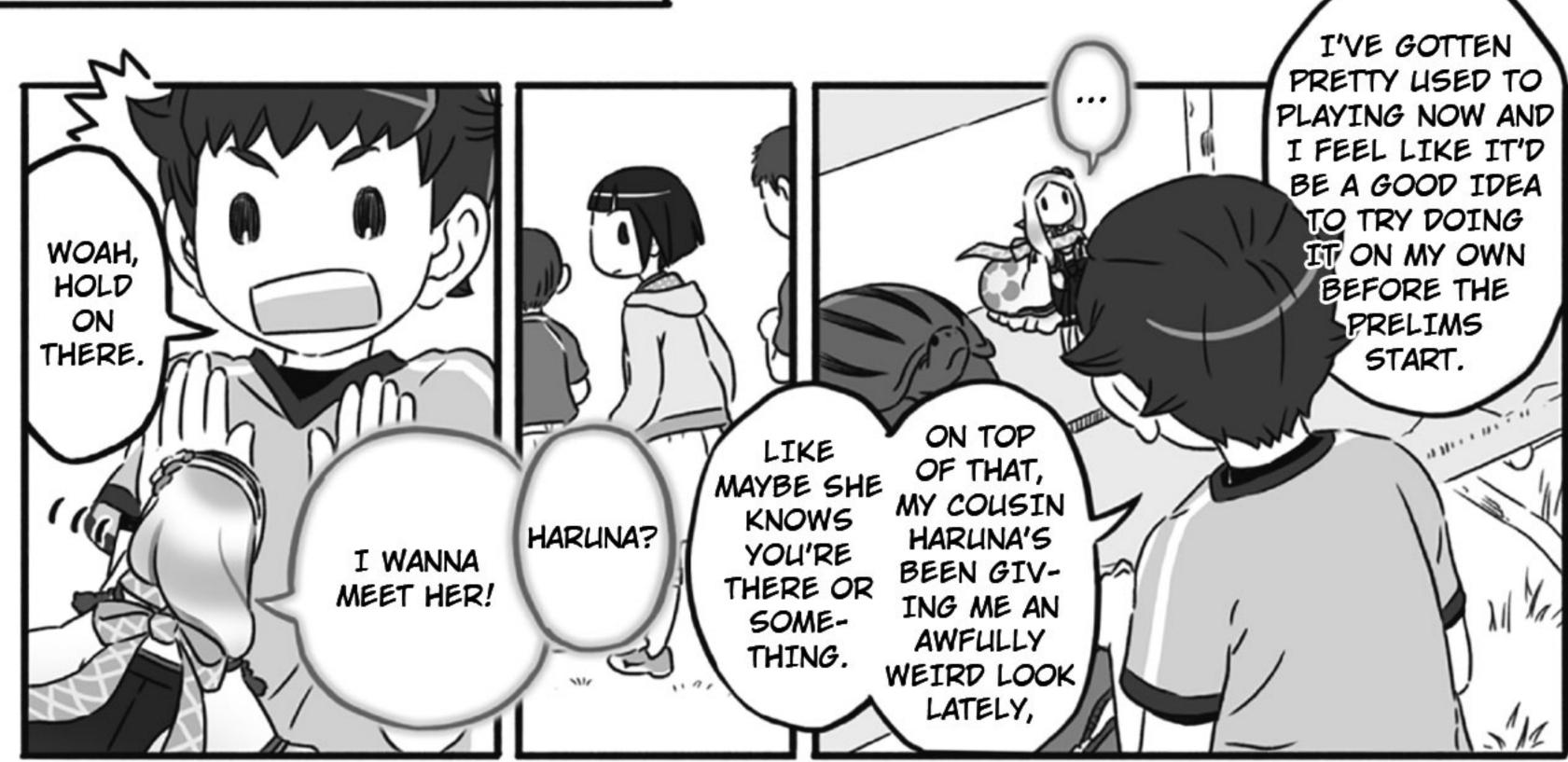


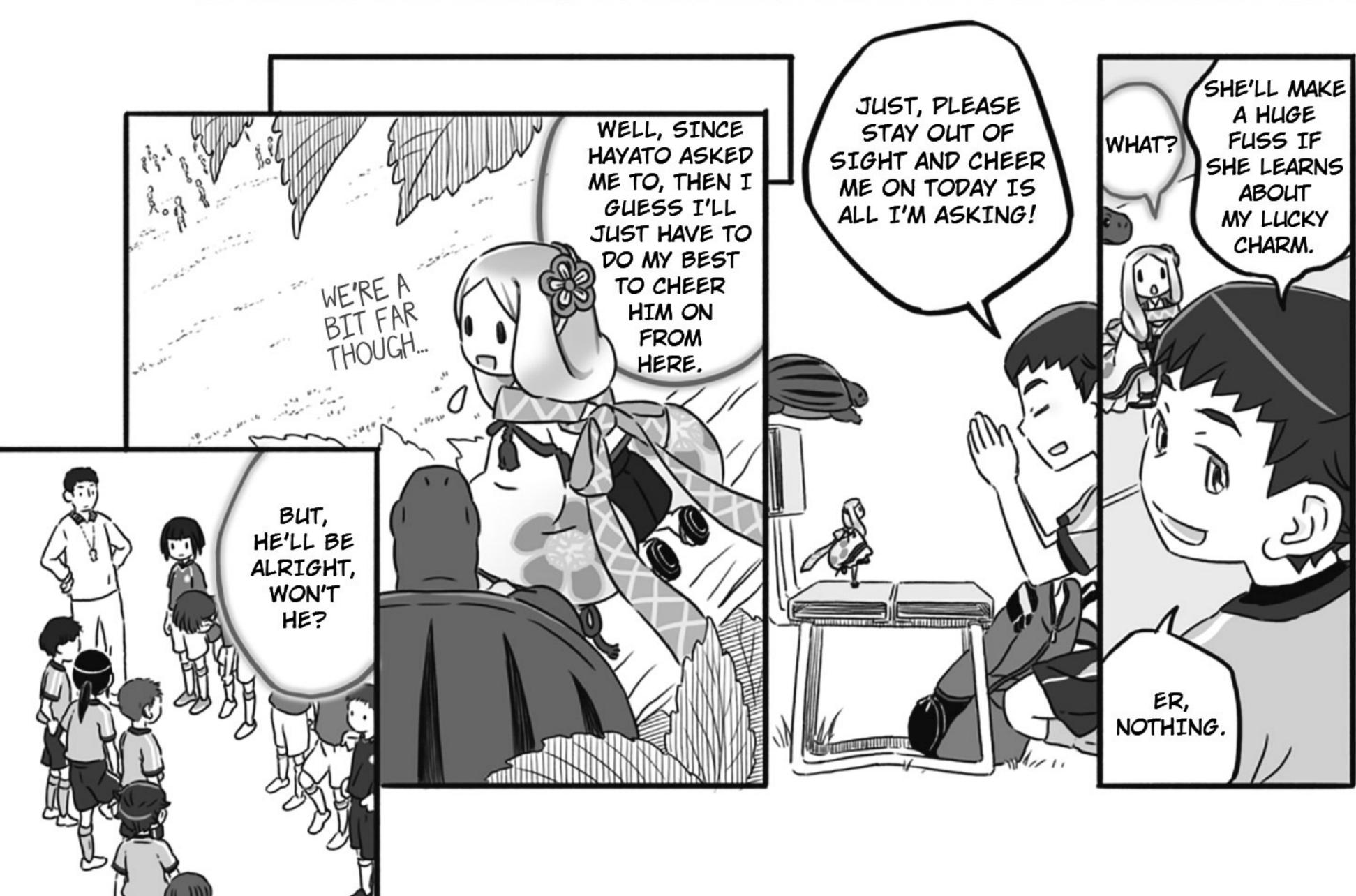














History of Marugame Uchiwa (Edo to Meiji Era)

Just as Hayato was told, the oldest definitive record of uchiwas being made in Marugame is from the year 1600. That's how we know that they were being made from the Edo era, which began in 1603.

As you can see, the uchiwa on the right is quite an old one. It's from the storage room in a private citizen's home. Upon looking it over, it was determined to be from the Edo era and thus the long history of the Marugame uchiwa was proven.



-Chronology

1600 (Keicho Year 5) A Marugame monk who had journeyed to Kyushu instructed the owners of the inn he had stayed at in how to make the uchiwa as a thanks for their hospitality. (This is believed to be the beginning of the Kutami uchiwas in the Kumamoto region of Kyushu.)

1633 (Kan'ei Year 10)

The idea of giving out -to those who made a pilgrimage to Kotohira Shrine- round varnished vermillion colored, but with a gold inscription bamboo uchiwas was conceived.



Marugame in Sanuki Province (Harbors of Japan) by Hiroshige Utagawa. Stored in the archives of Marugame City Museum

Marugame Port and the Kotohira Pilgrimage

Kotohira Shrine is located in the Nakatado District of Kagawa Prefecture. Pilgrimage to the shrine became popular starting in the Edo period, which made Marugame Port into a lively place as the seaside entrance to the area. Marugame uchiwas became a popular take home gift and became well known around the country.

Approx. 1800 Shigeyoshi Seyama, the liaison to the Daimyo at the time, promoted round ate Edo period) Simon bamboo uchiwas as an industrial enterprise of the area.

1874 – 1875 A n (Meiji years 7-8) exp

A merchant in Osaka became an intermediary in the attempt to export Marugame uchiwas to foreign countries.

1888

(Meiji year 21)

According to the November 22nd newspaper, production

numbers were as follows

2 million to China 1 million to the US

30 million to Osaka 5 million elsewhere domestically

Total: 38 million produced

1894 (Meiji year 27)

Marugame Uchiwa Partnership is founded.
Mass production of Marugame uchiwas

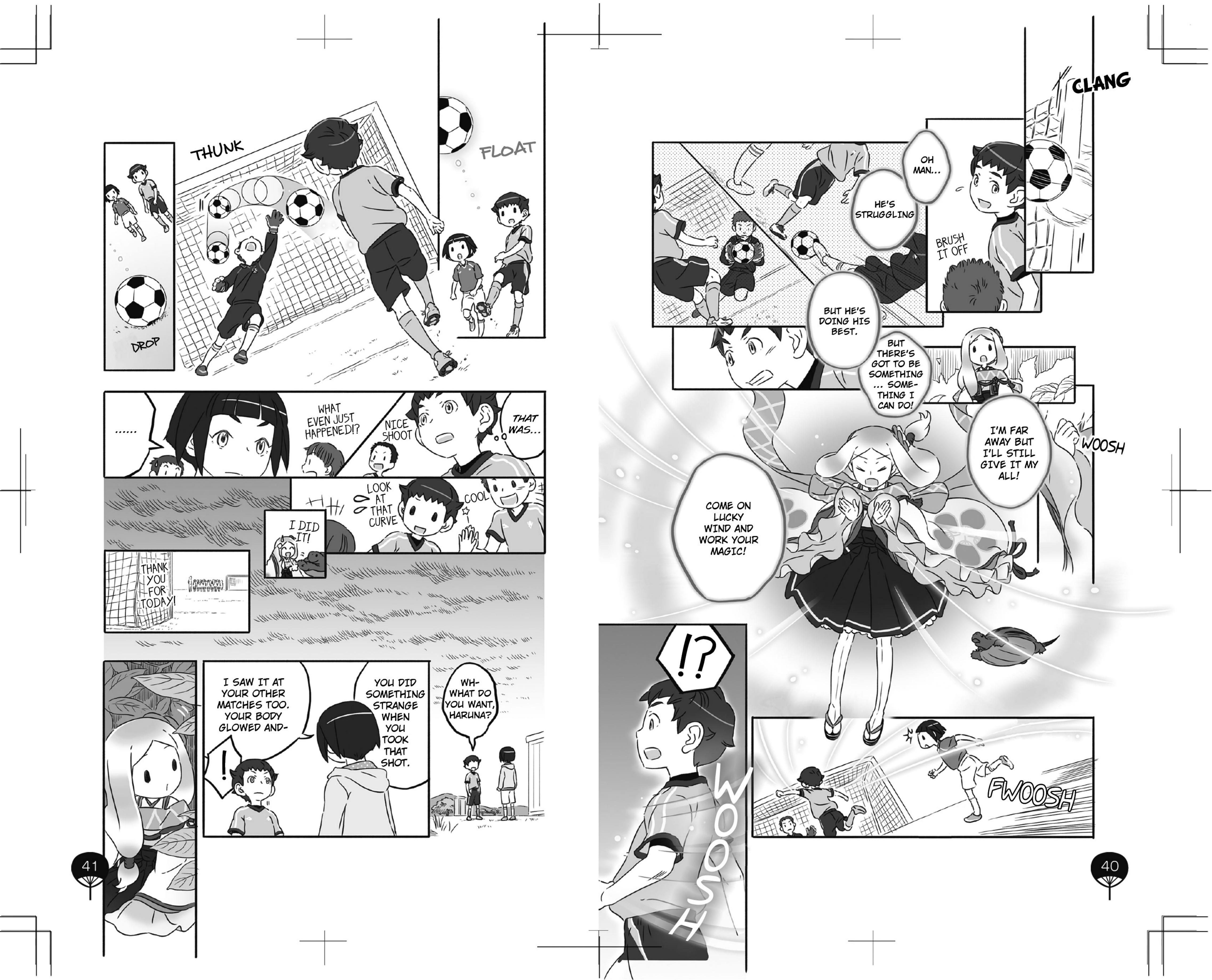
begins.

MORE
INFORMATION
ABOUT THE NAMES
AND TYPES OF
UCHIWA CAN BE
FOUND ON PAGE
50.





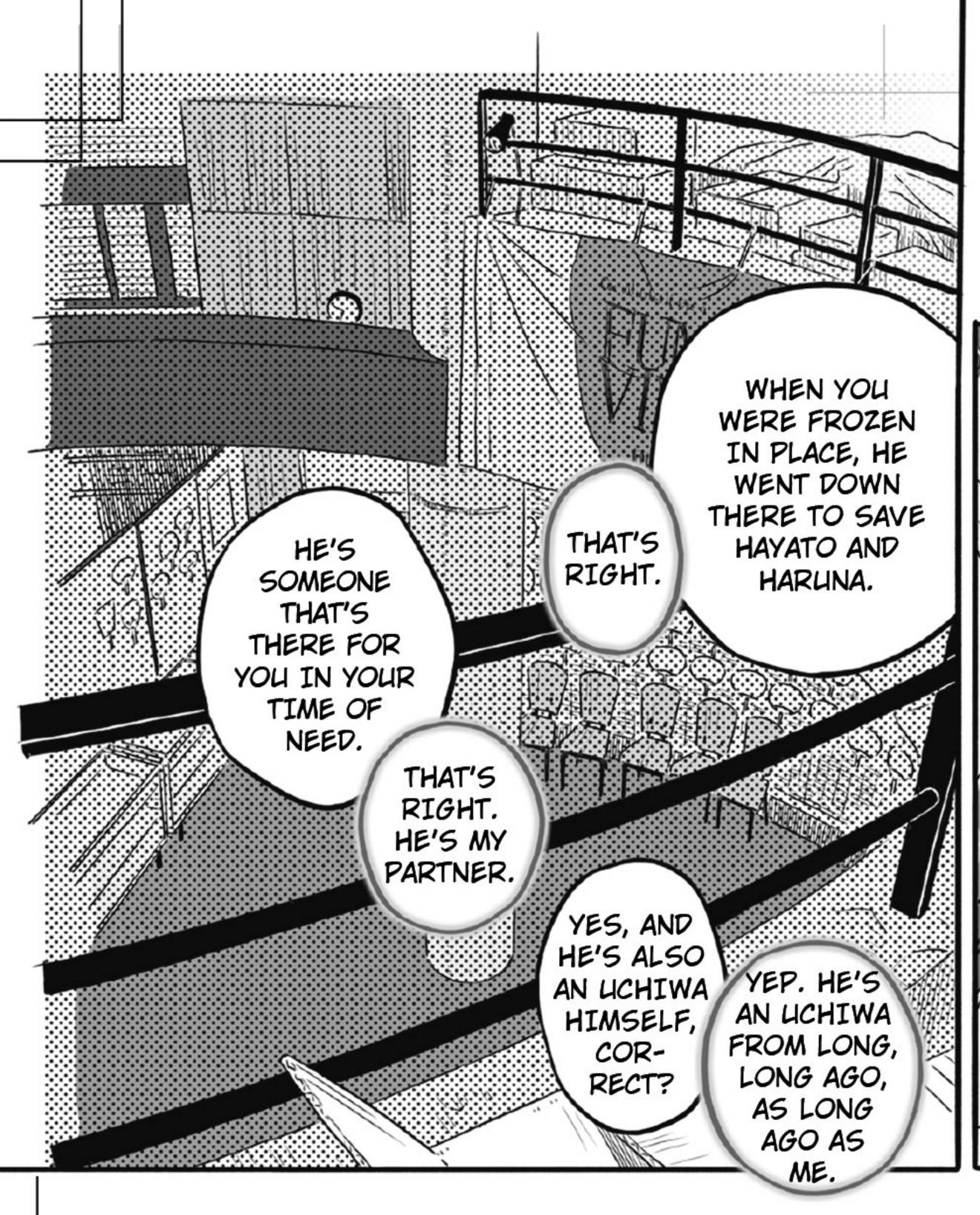
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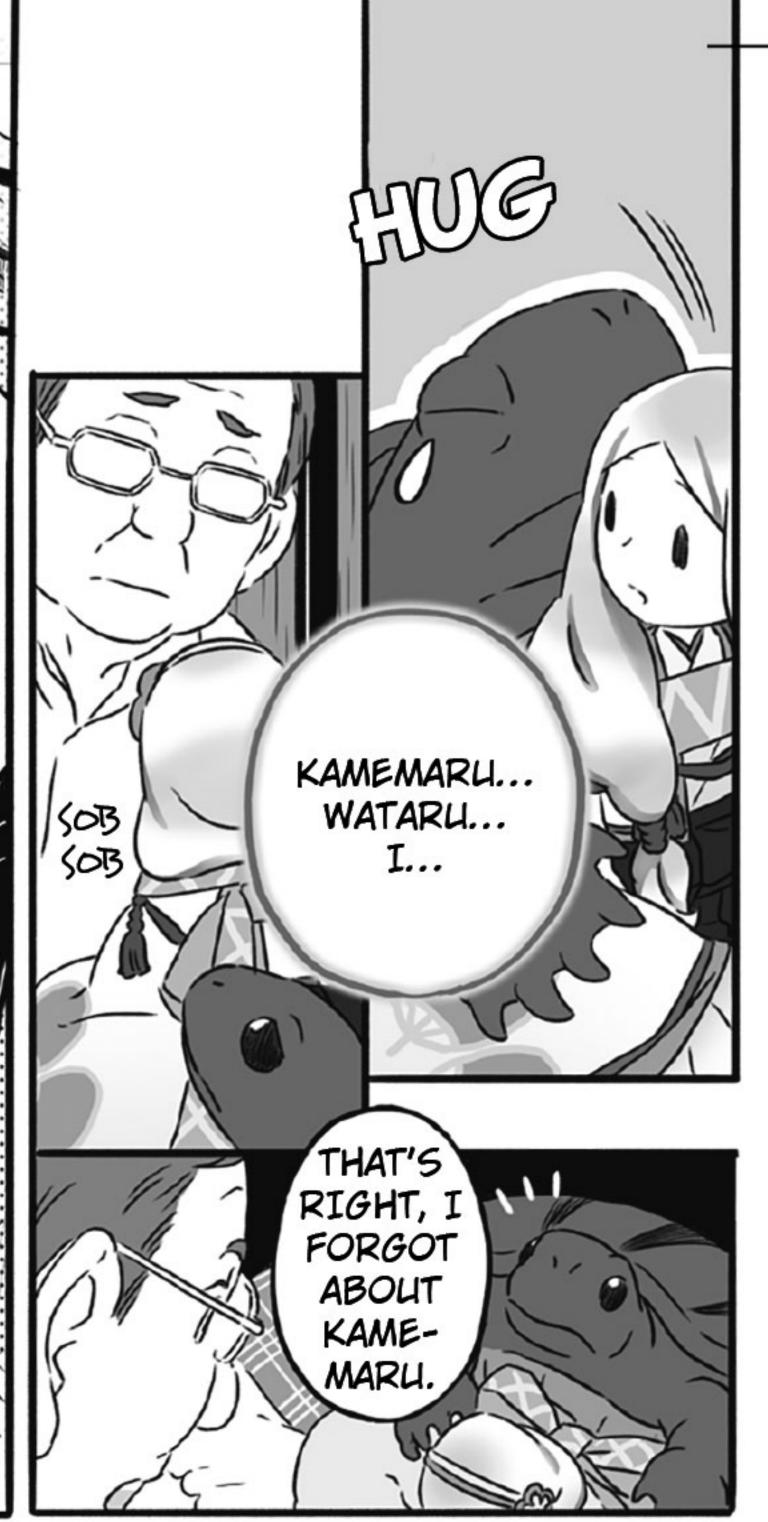




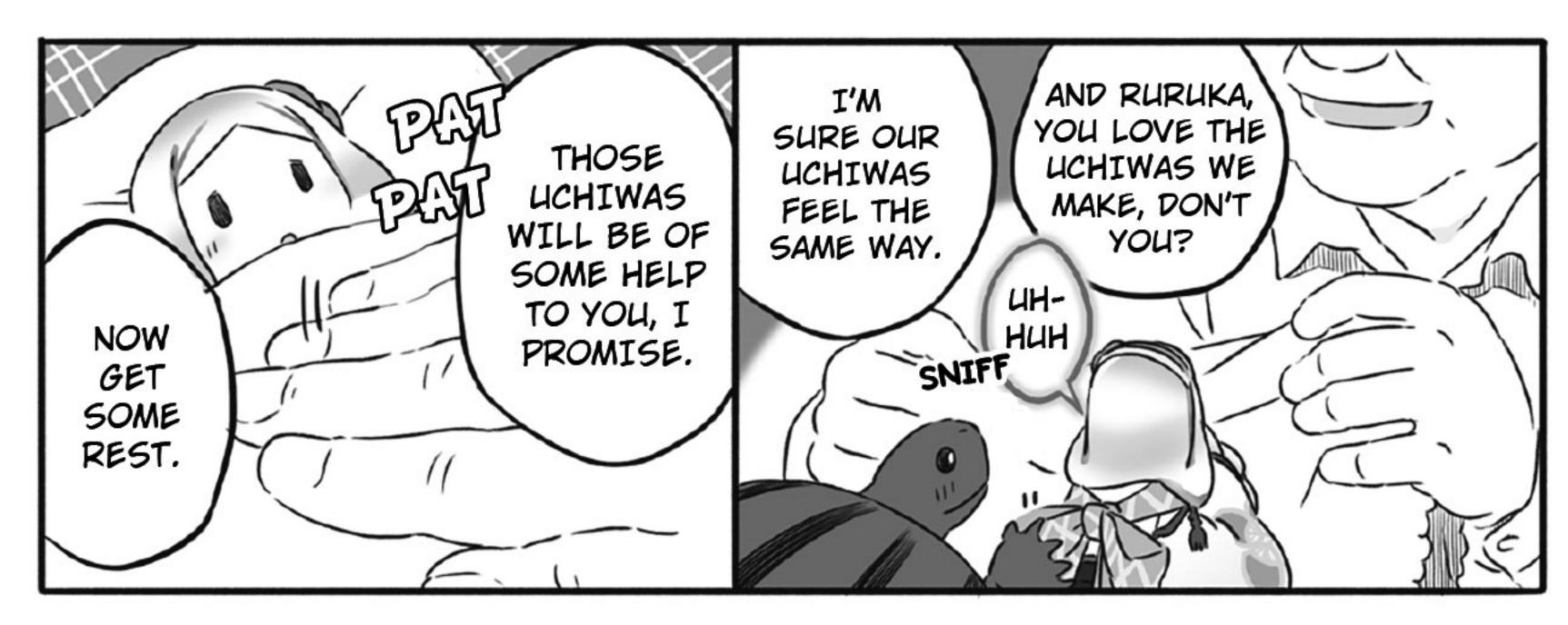


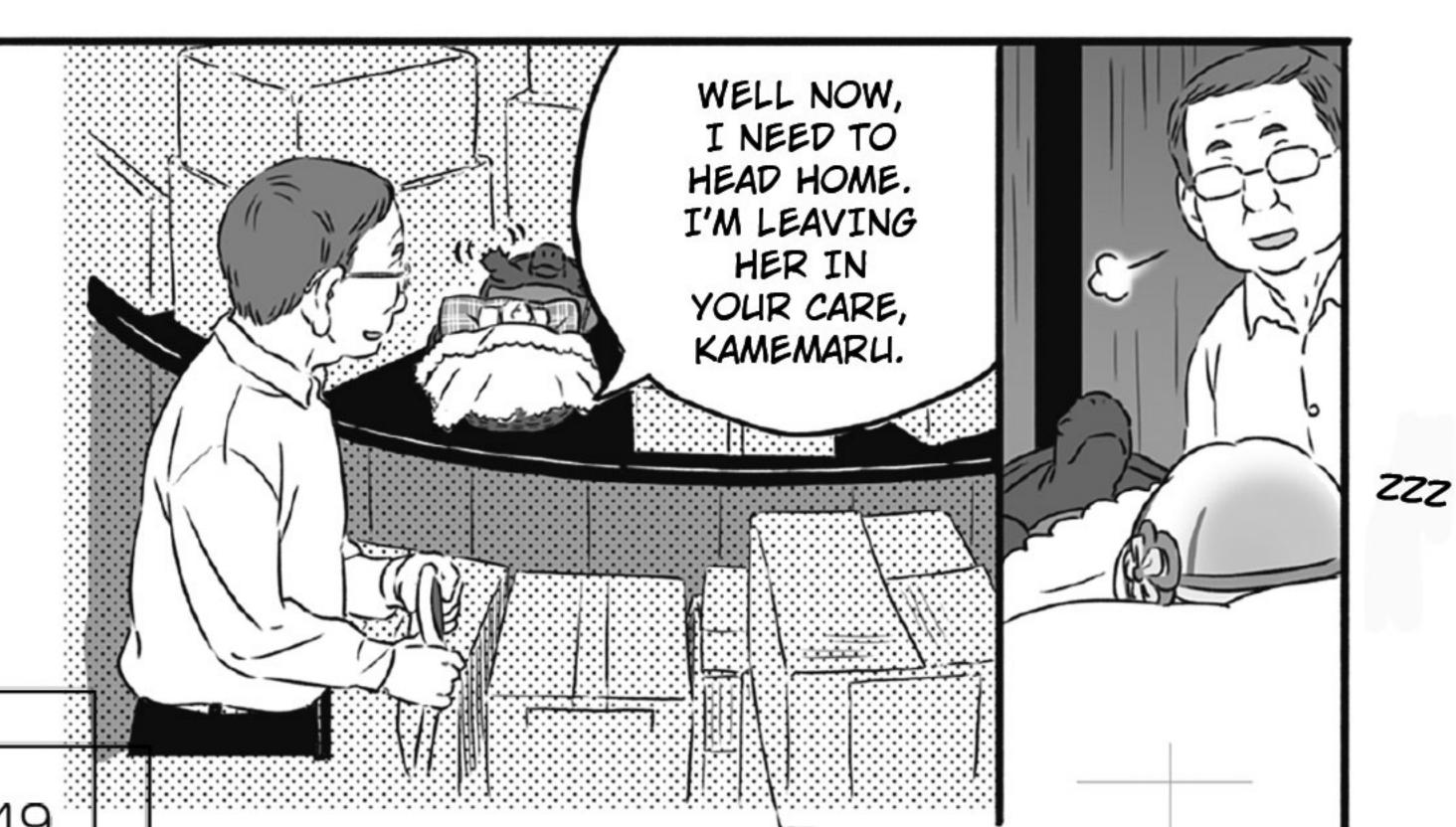




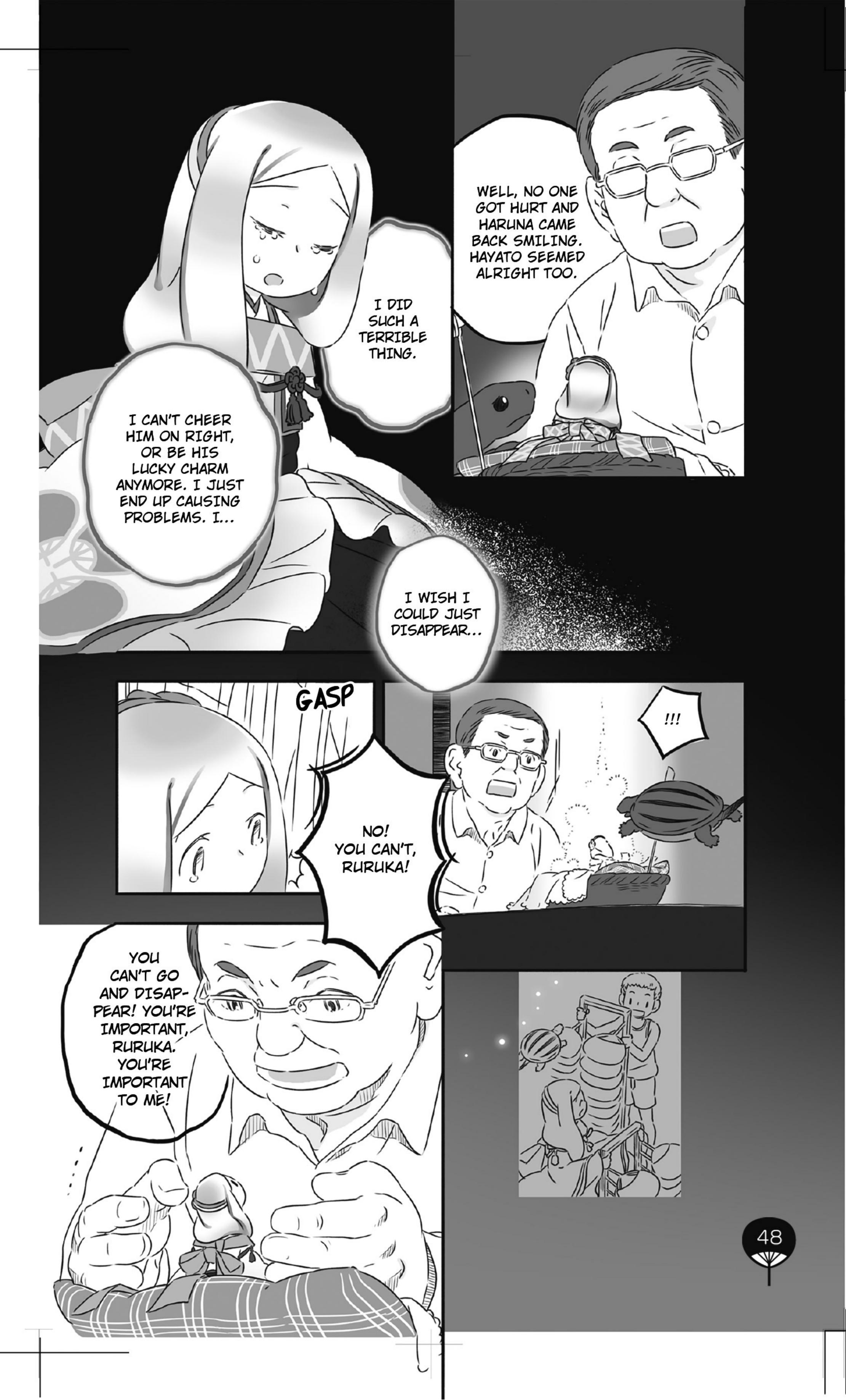




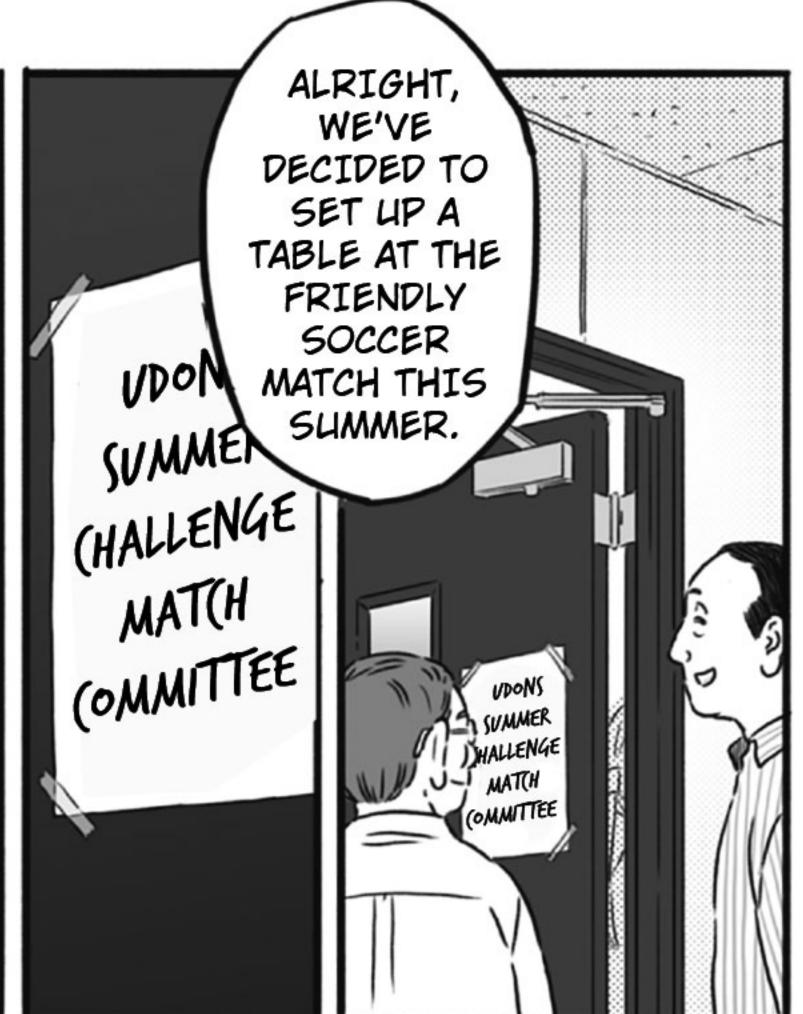


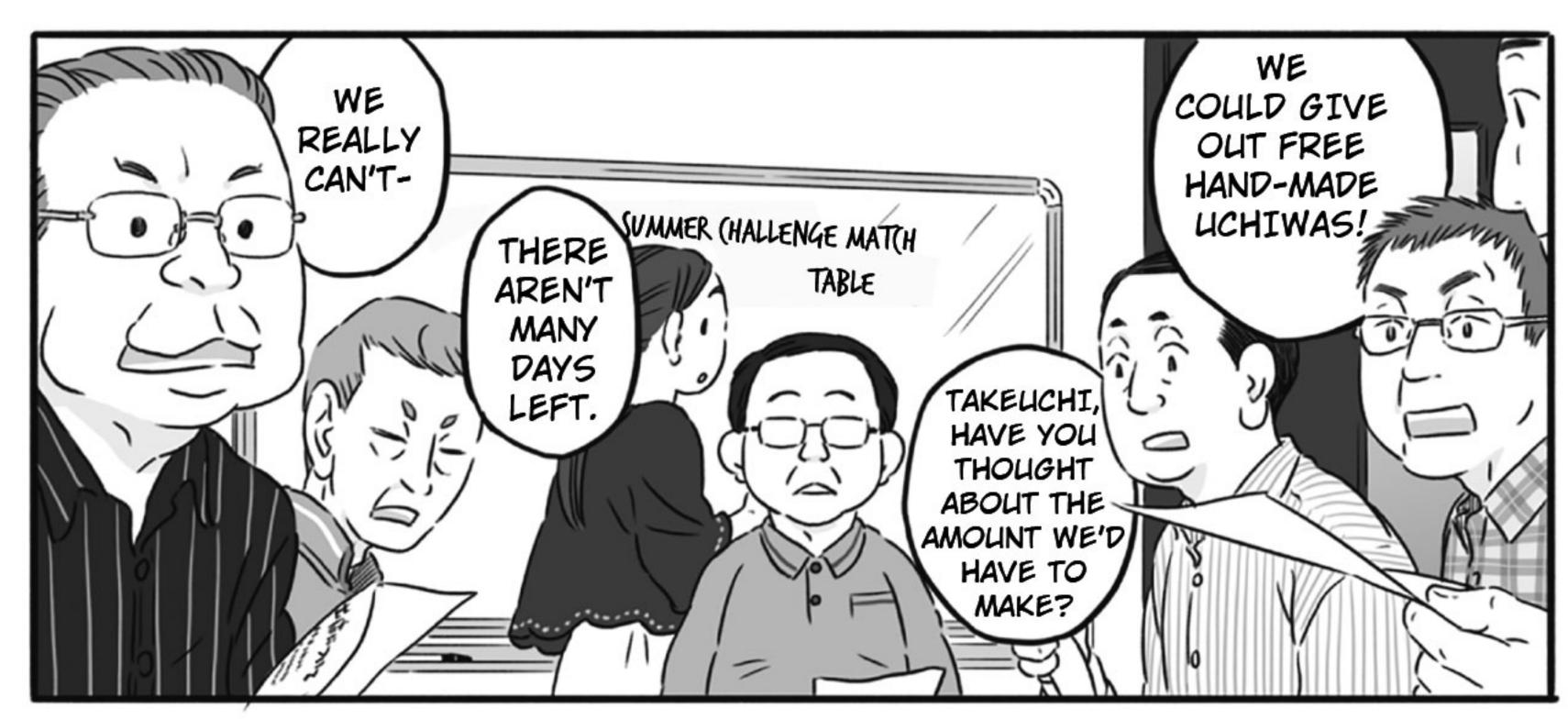




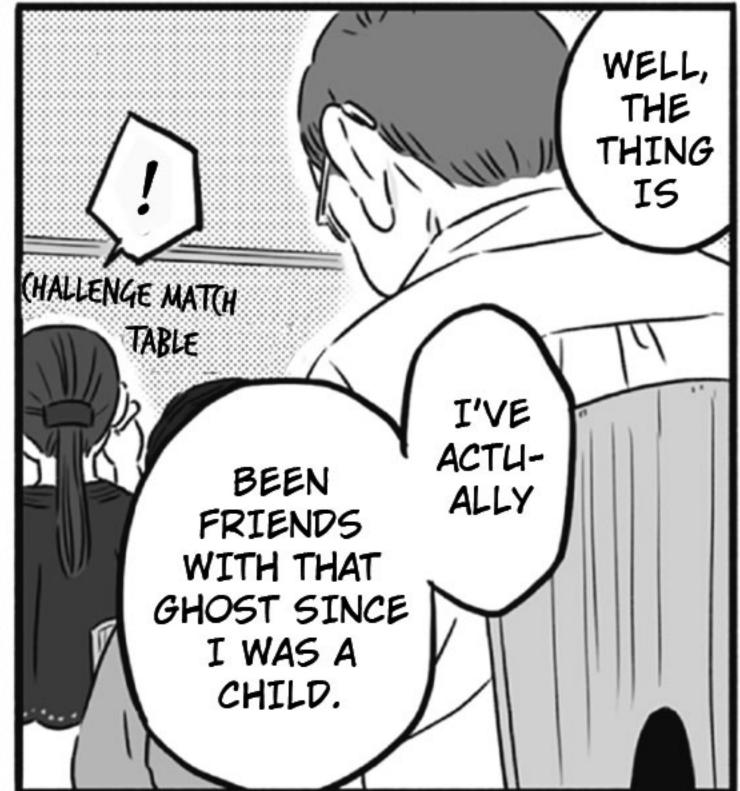












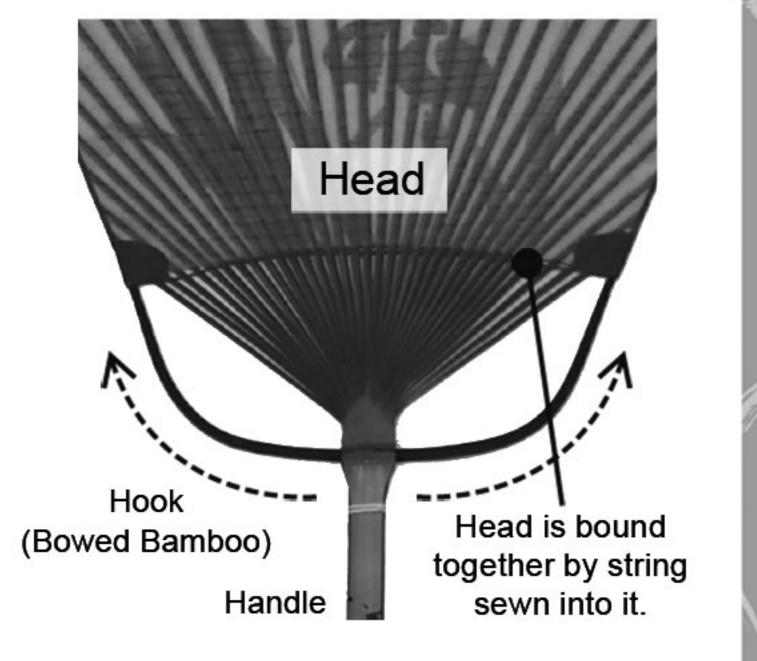


Uchiwa Column²



Names of the Patterns and Shapes

What you see to the right is an uchiwa before the paper has been laid. You could call it a bamboo "skeleton." A rough way of putting it of how the uchiwa get their names is to say that the names come from the shape of the handles and of the head. Let's take a look at handle-based naming style first.





This refers to those uchiwas made that keep the bamboo round. The root of the head forms layers and gives off a more 3D look.



This refers to those uchiwas where the mature bamboo is split and flattened to make the head.

Masculine and Feminine Bamboo

Feminine bamboo has thin grass, while masculine bamboo has a thicker kind. The bamboo used in Marugame uchiwas includes 3 types: masculine bamboo of the long-jointed timber variety, Henon bamboo and feminine bamboo.

The most well-known type of Marugame uchiwa is the flat-handled type made of masculine bamboo. This type was modeled off the Nara type of uchiwa commonly found in 1880. Around this time, there was an exchange of information regarding manufacturing techniques happening all around Japan and many types of uchiwa came into existence. You can see a wide variety of them at the Uchiwanominato Museum.



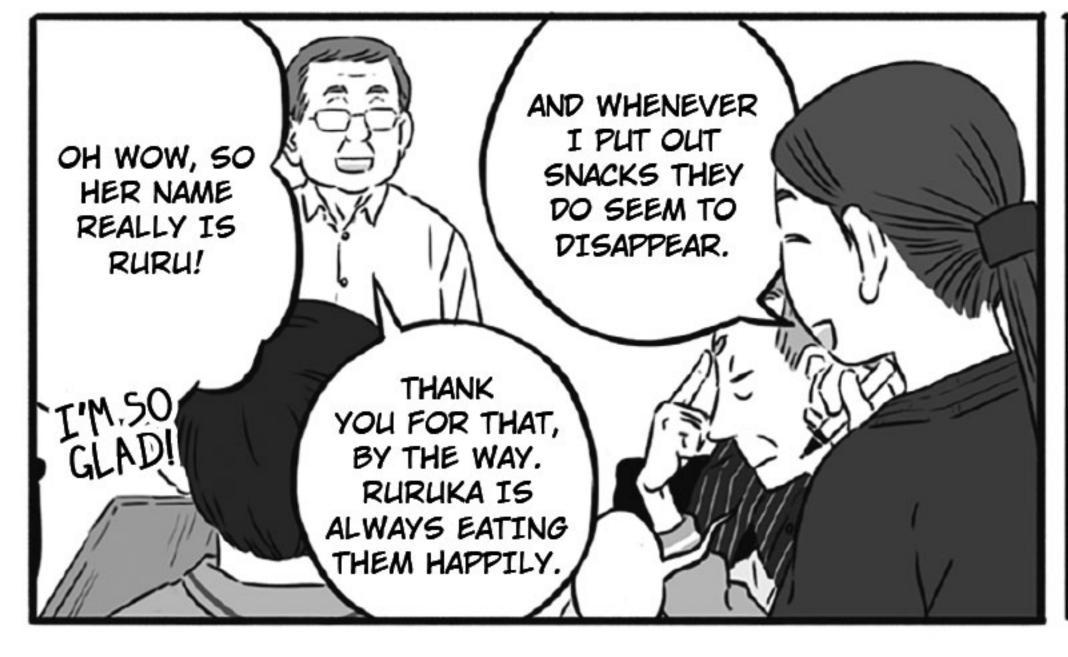






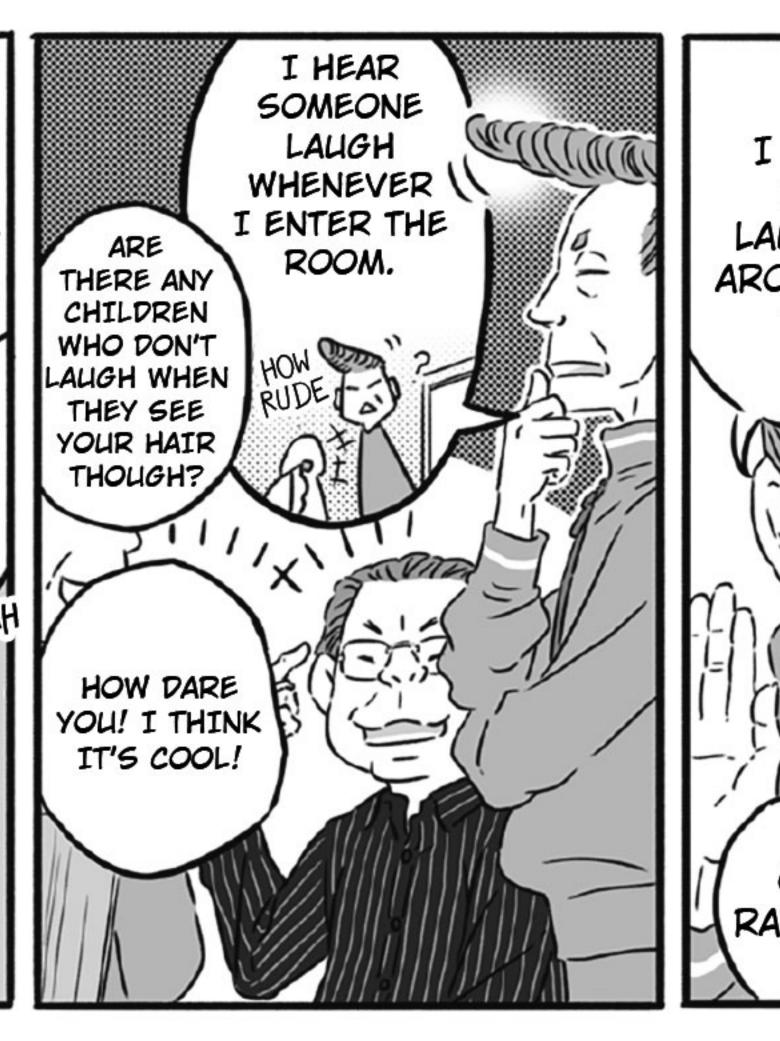






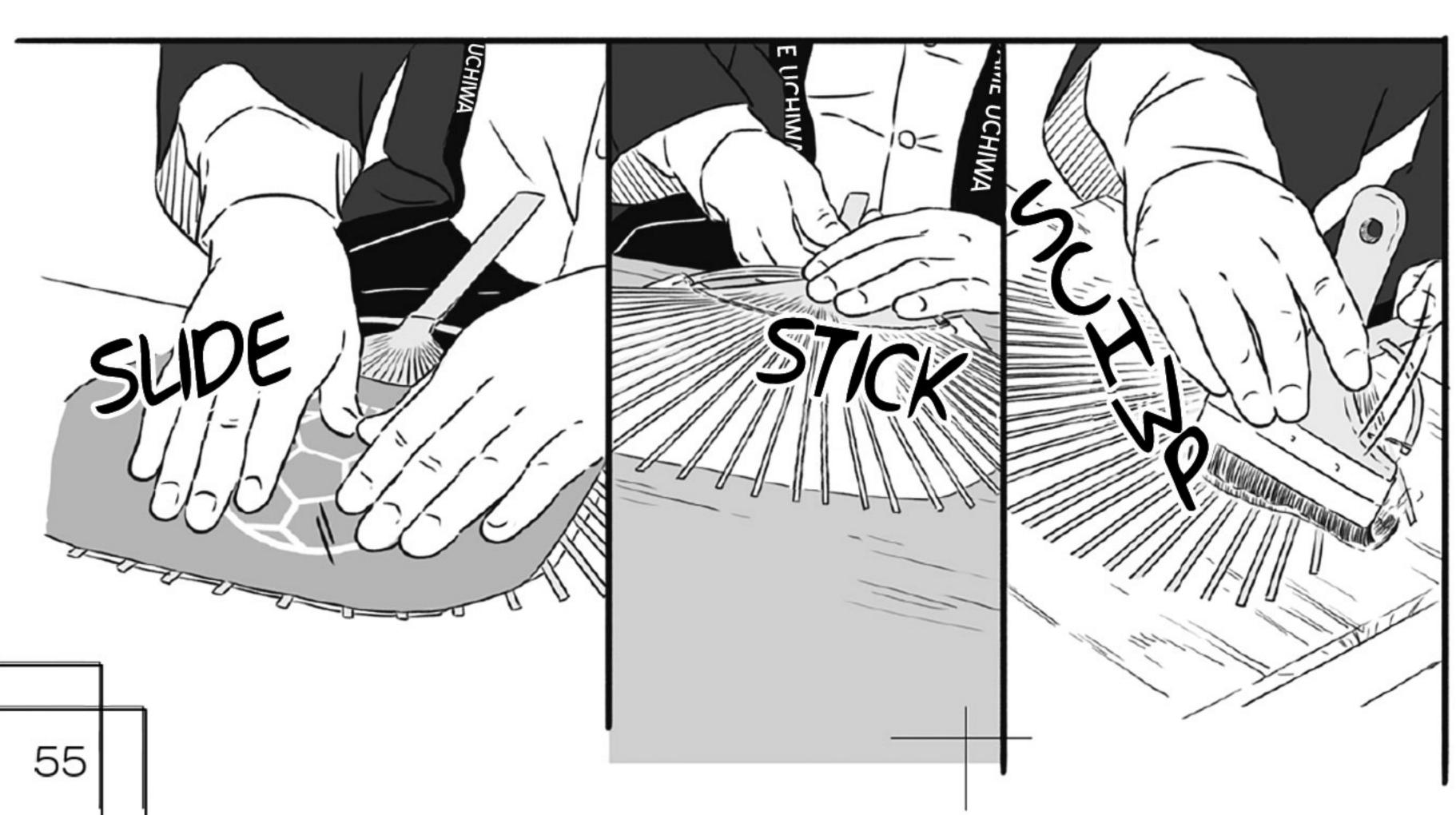










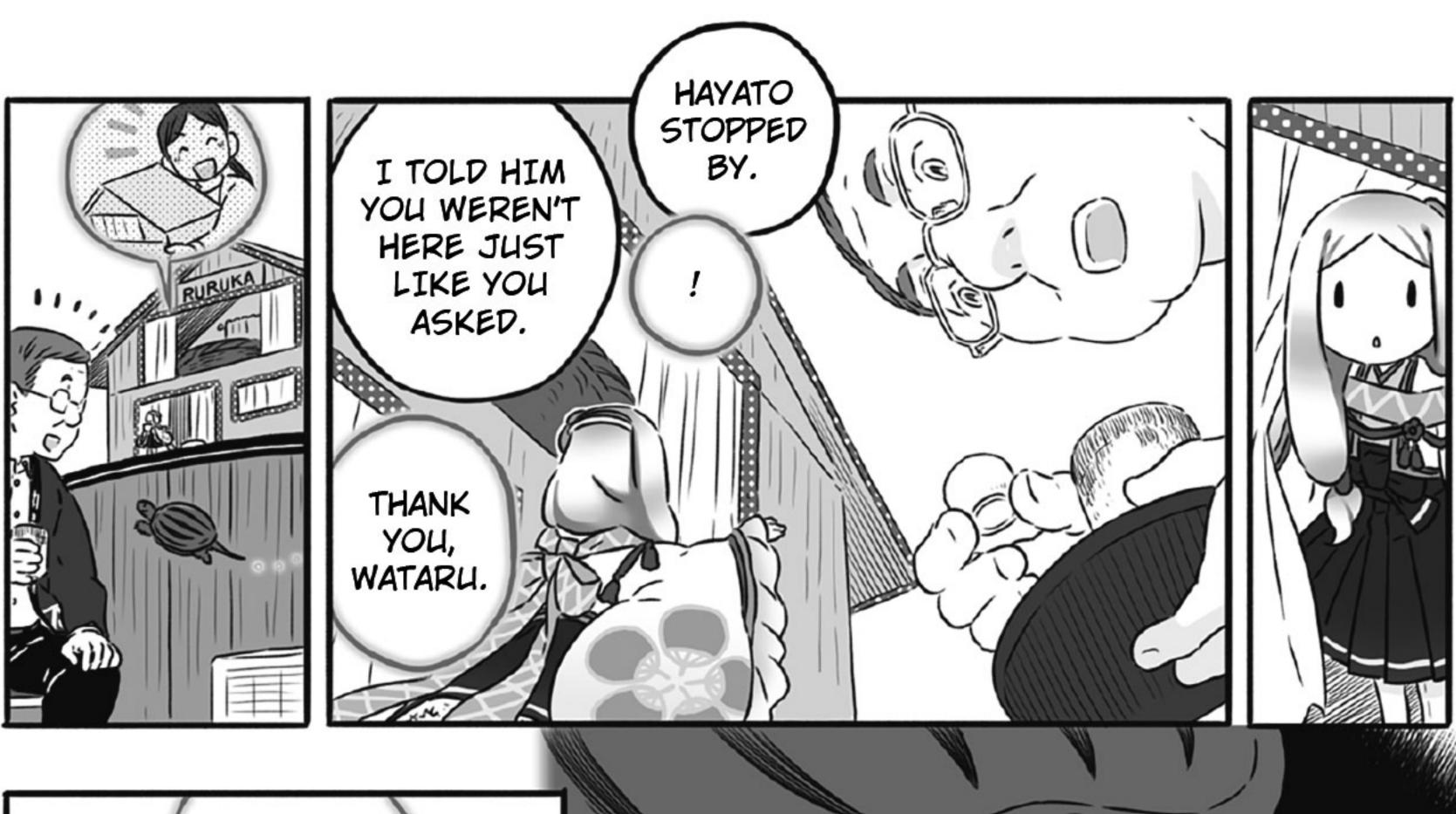


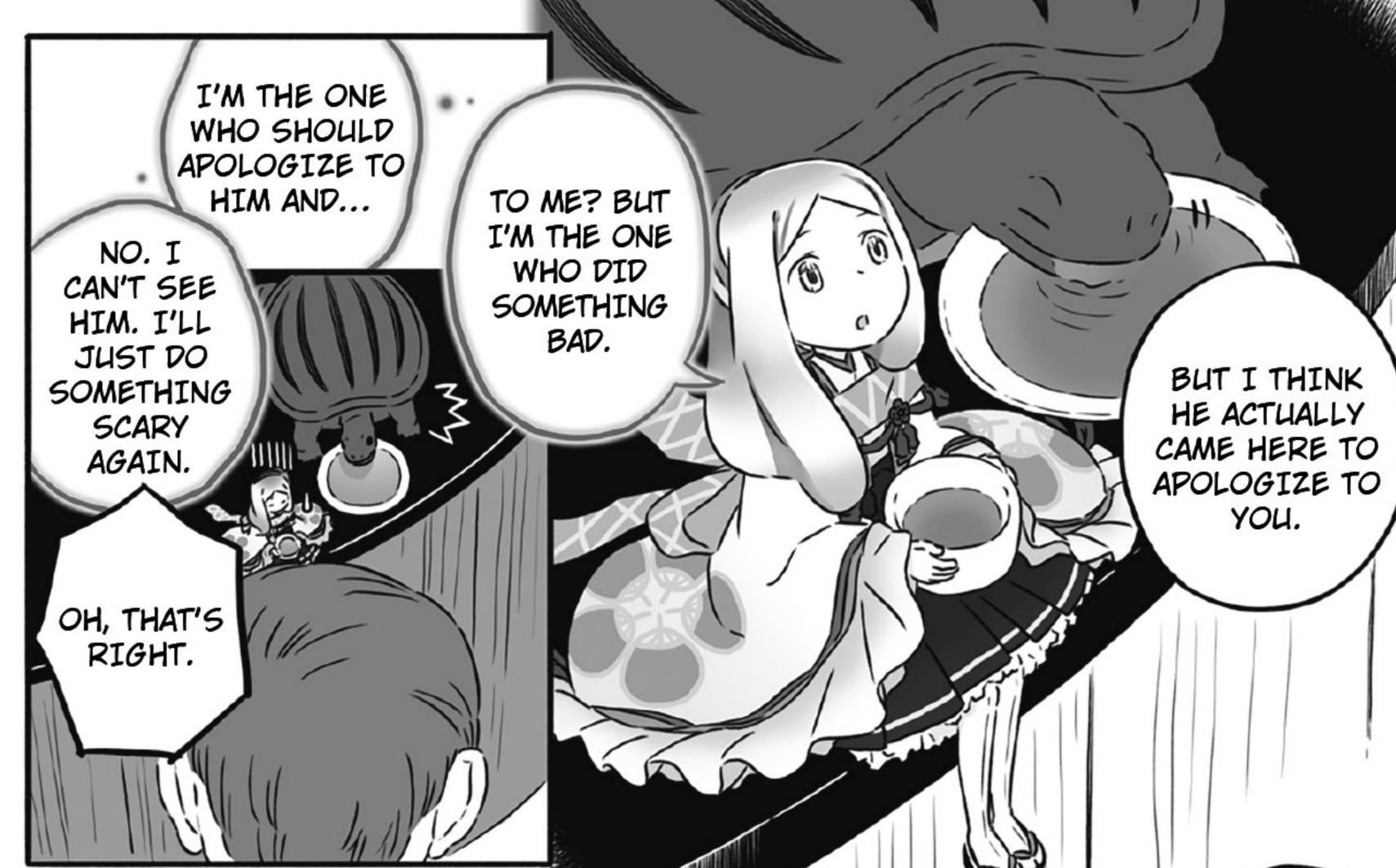


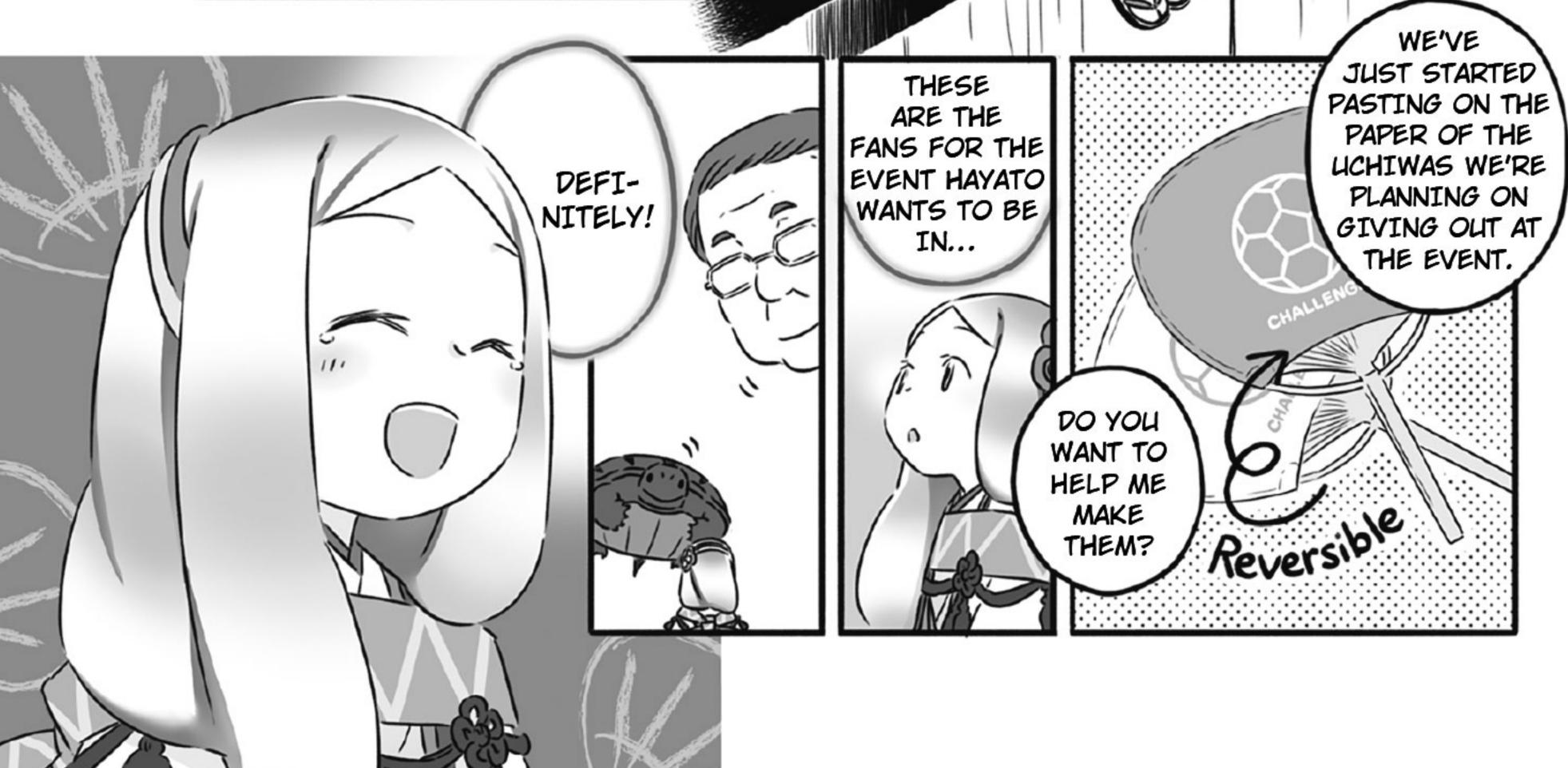






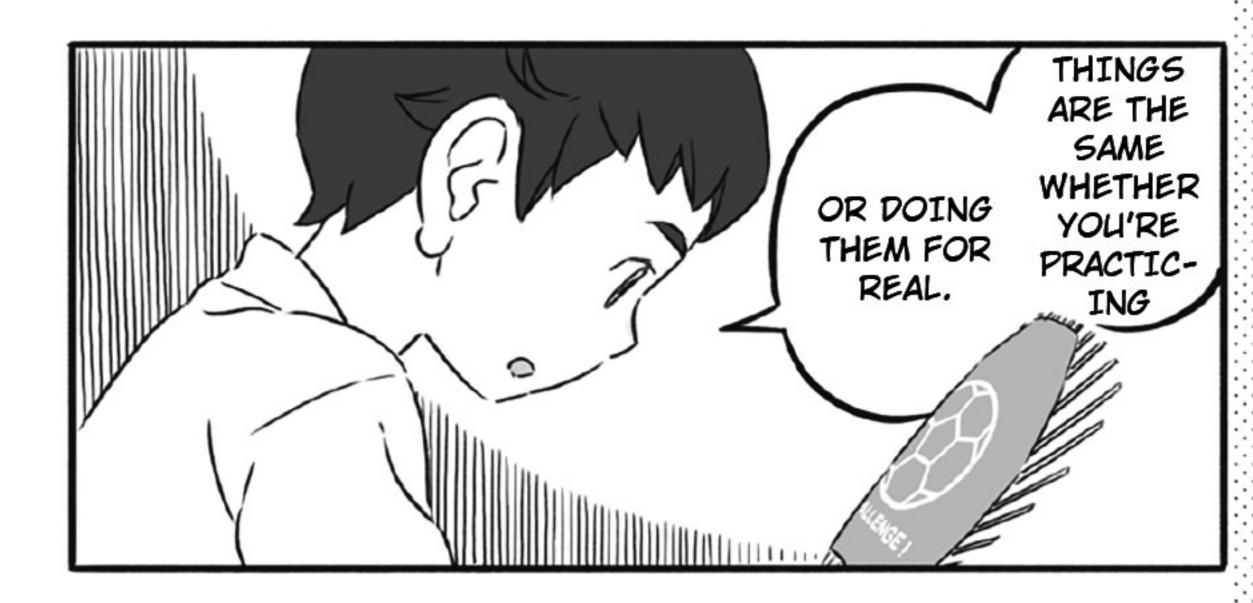




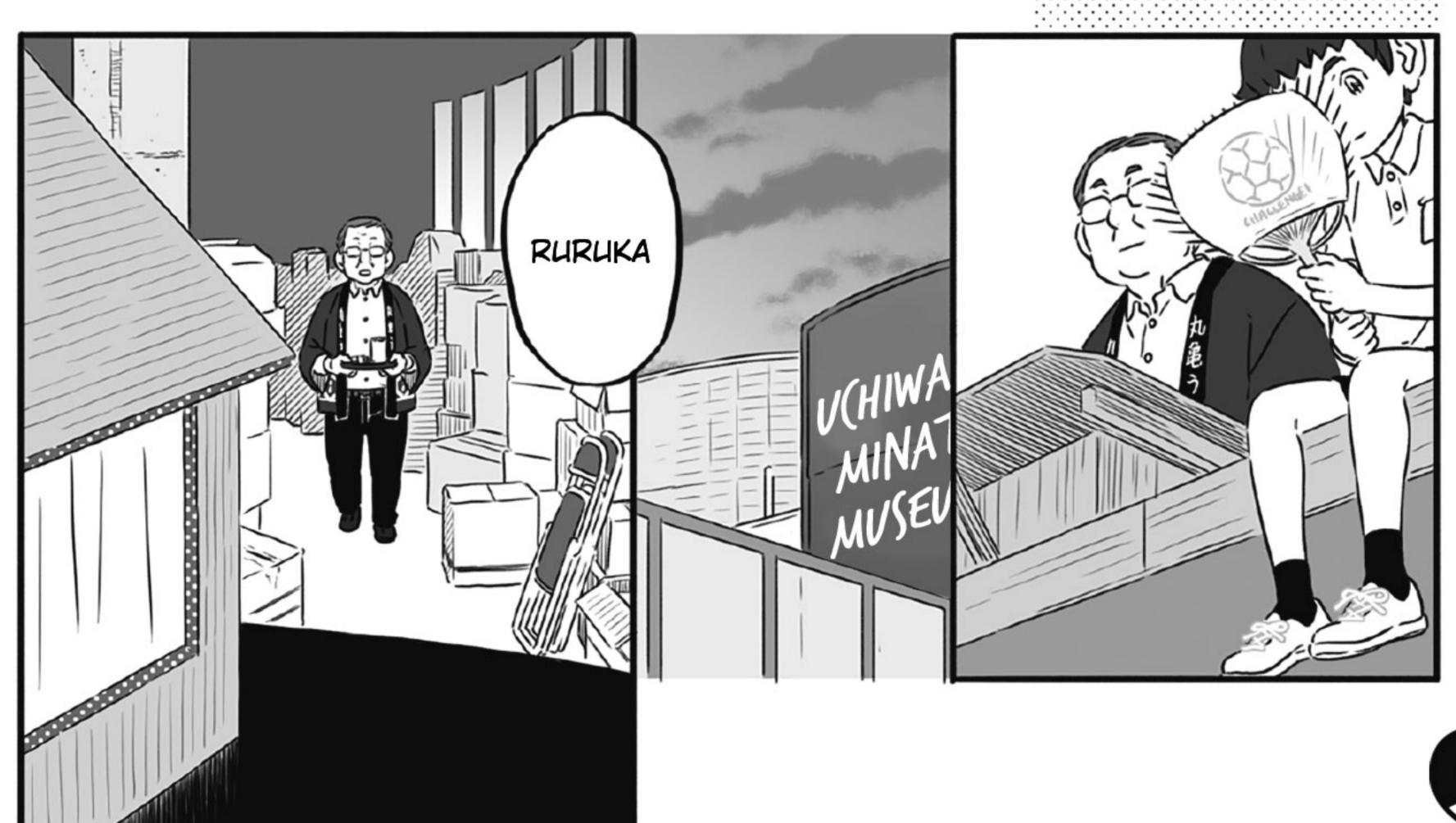




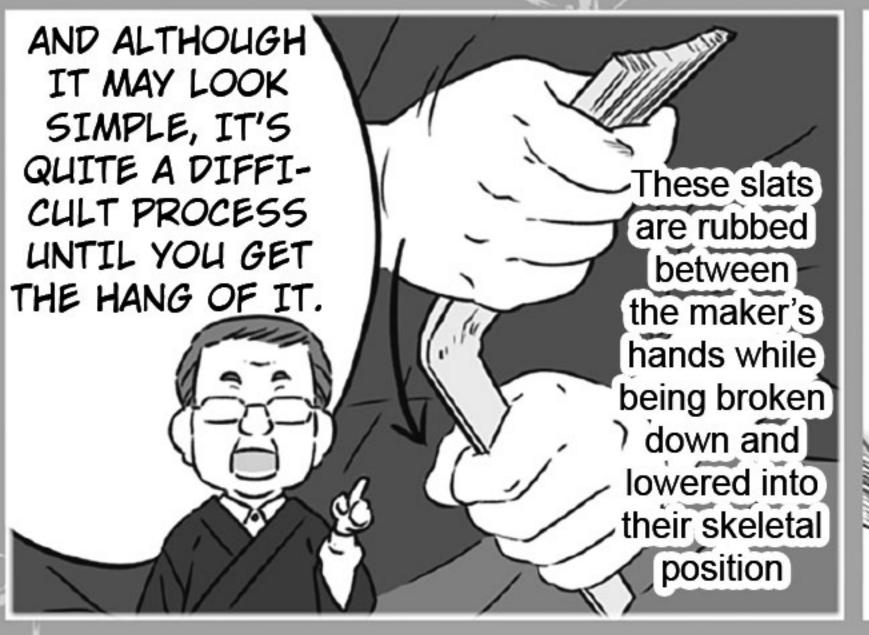




NOTHING CHANGES HUH...

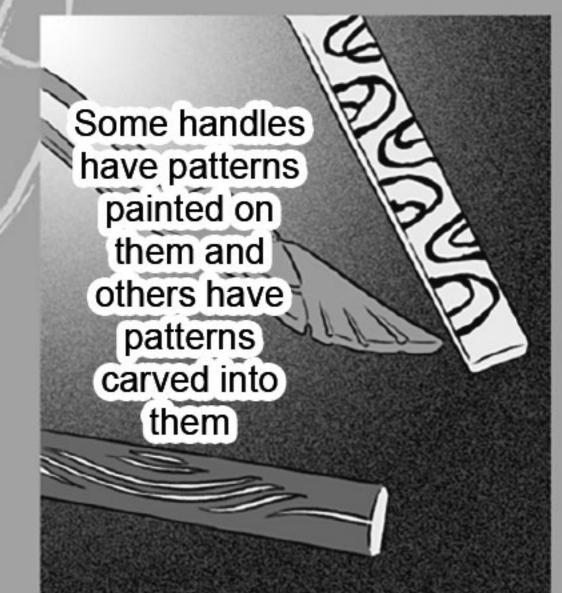




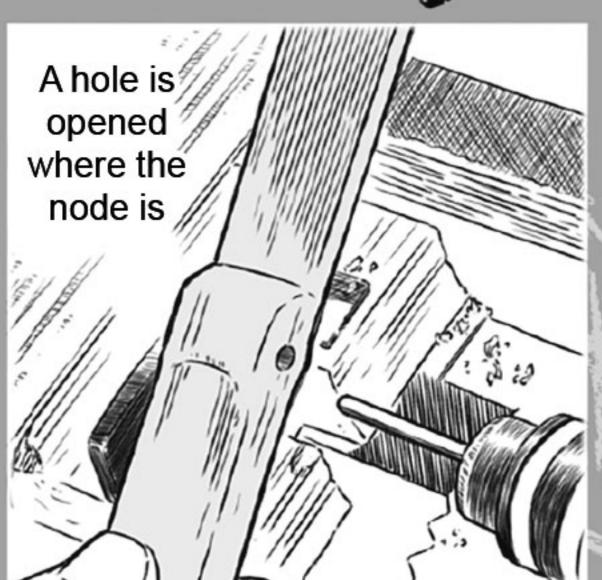


ALTHOUGH IT VARIES BY TYPE, EACH UCHIWA CONTAINS 30 - 40 HALF-MILLI-METER SLATS.

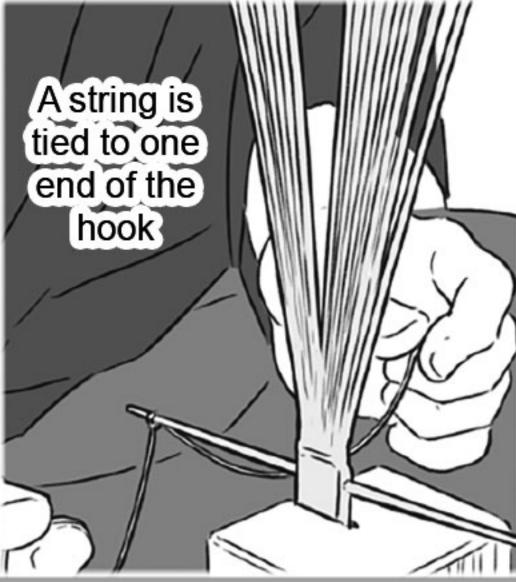
JUST LOOK AT HOW FAST HE'S SLICING THE SKELETON UP NOW!













A HOOK IS MADE OUT OF BOWED BAMBOO AND PASSED THROUGH THE HOLE HERE. AND THIS IS WHY WE LEFT THE NODE WHERE IT WAS.



Once the string
has been
woven and the final shape has been arranged, the skeleton is

THE WAY THEIR HANDS MOVE WILL SURPRISE YOU. YOU REALLY HAVE GOT TO SEE IT FOR YOURSELF AT THE MUSEUM!

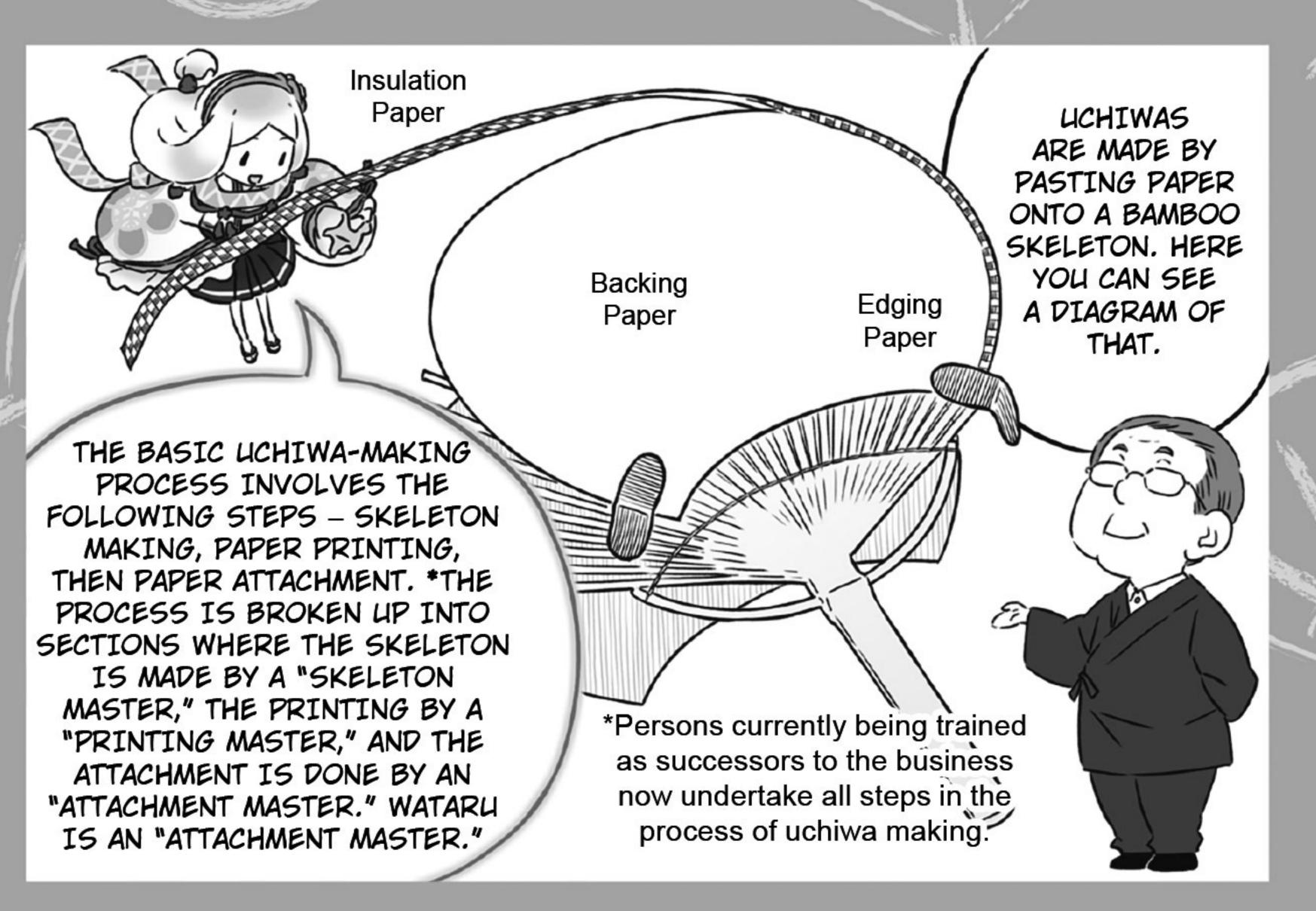


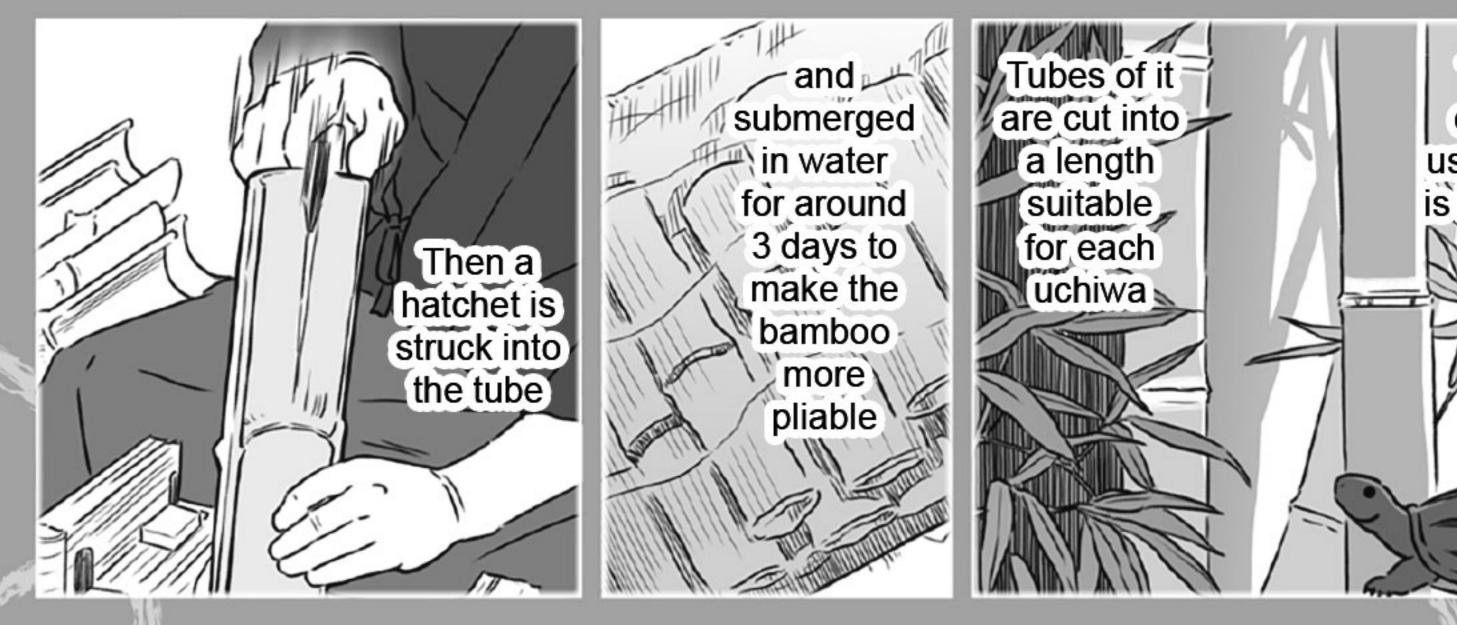


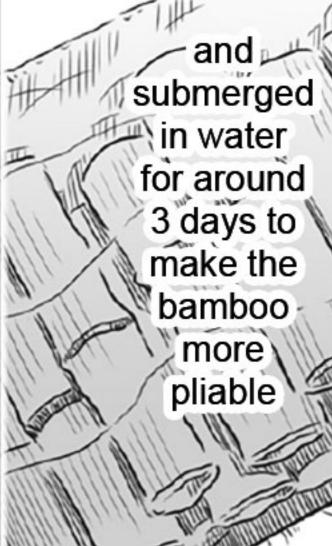
Uchiwa Column③

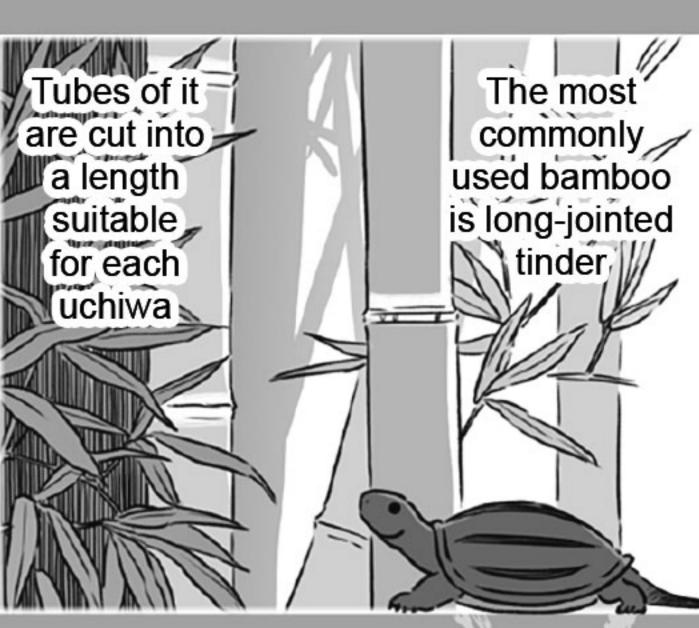


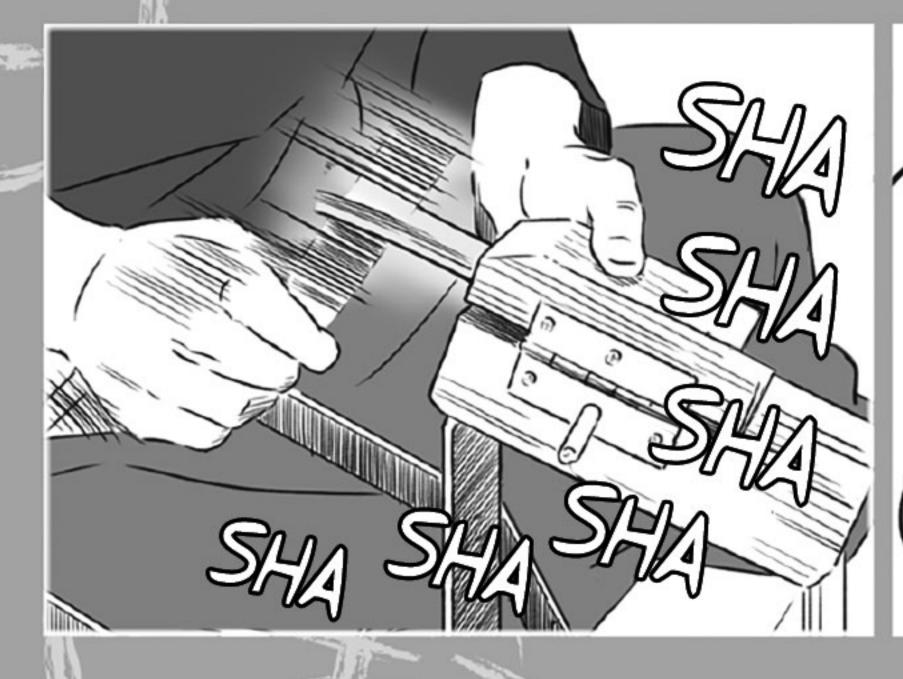
How Uchiwas are Made (The Flat Masculine Type)











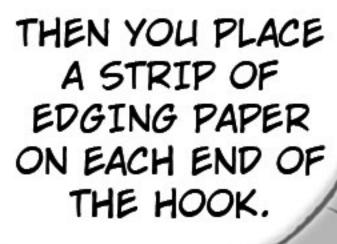


TO CUT AWAY AND SHAPE IT INTO WHAT YOU SEE HERE.

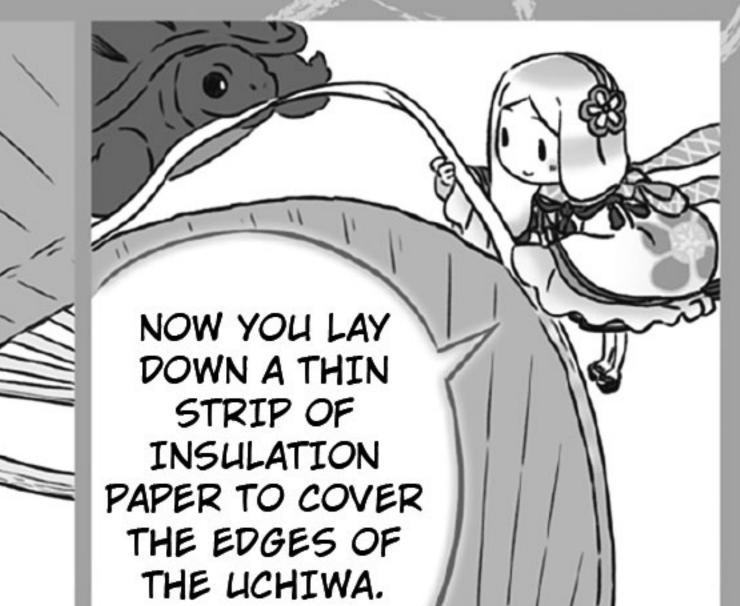




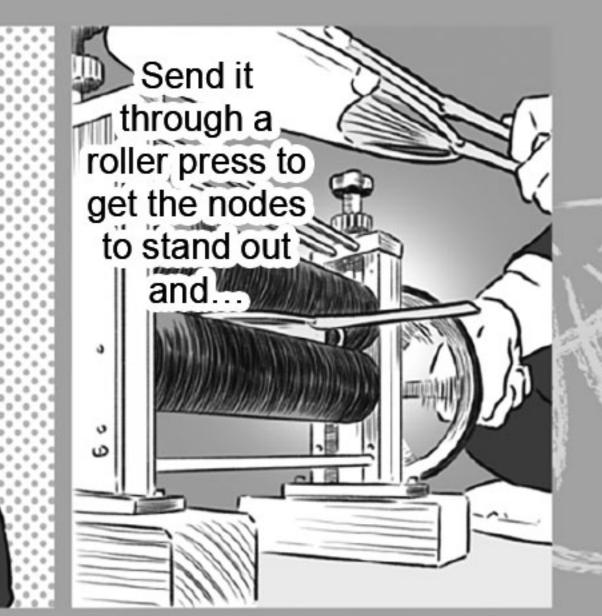
















Uchiwanominato Museum

(Closed Mon., the Tues. after a Monday Holiday and at year end to year beginning)

Entry Time 9:30 - 11:30, 13:30 - 15:30 (Average stay 40 min.)

Cost 700 yen Tel. 0877-24-7055

Marugame Castle Grounds Take Uchiwa Factory

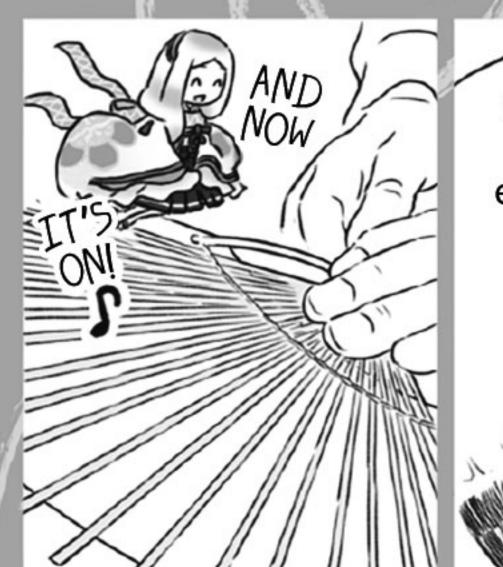
(Closed Wed. and end of year)

Entry Time 10:00 – 14:00 (Reservations required, average stay 1 hour) Cost 1000 yen Tel. 0877-25-3882

You can try out the paper application technique introduced here at both the museum and factory!



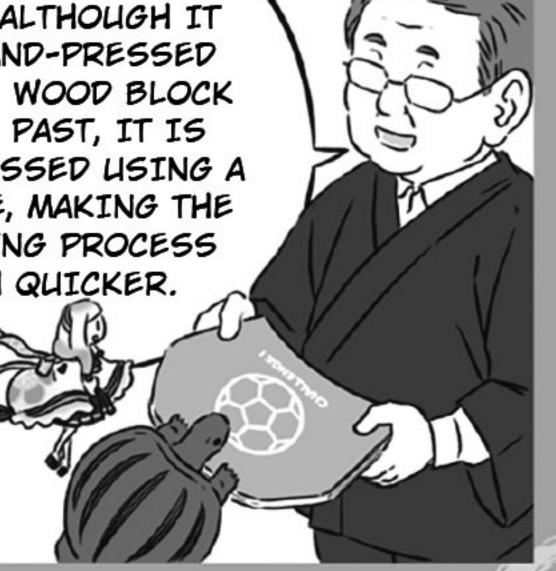


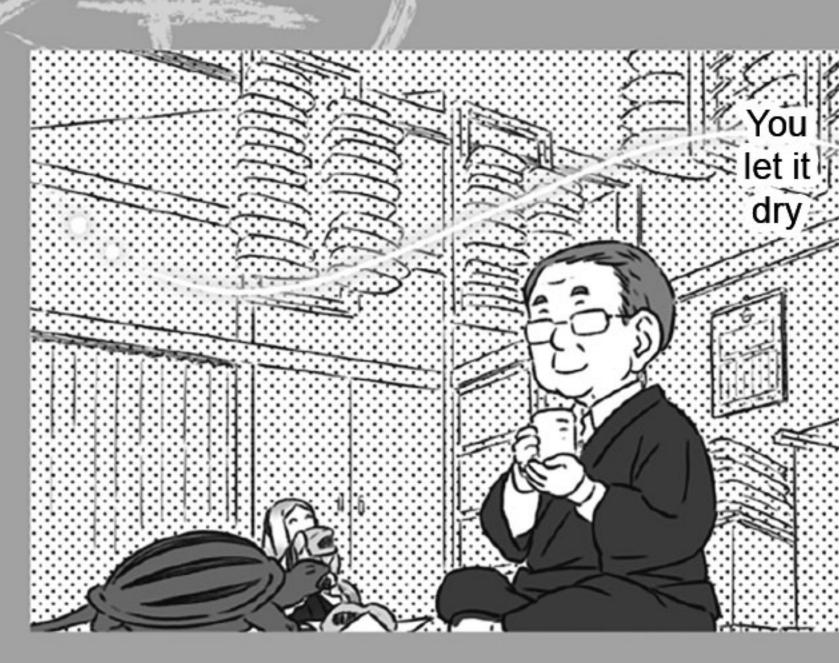


and under the lower edge of the backing paper.

spread

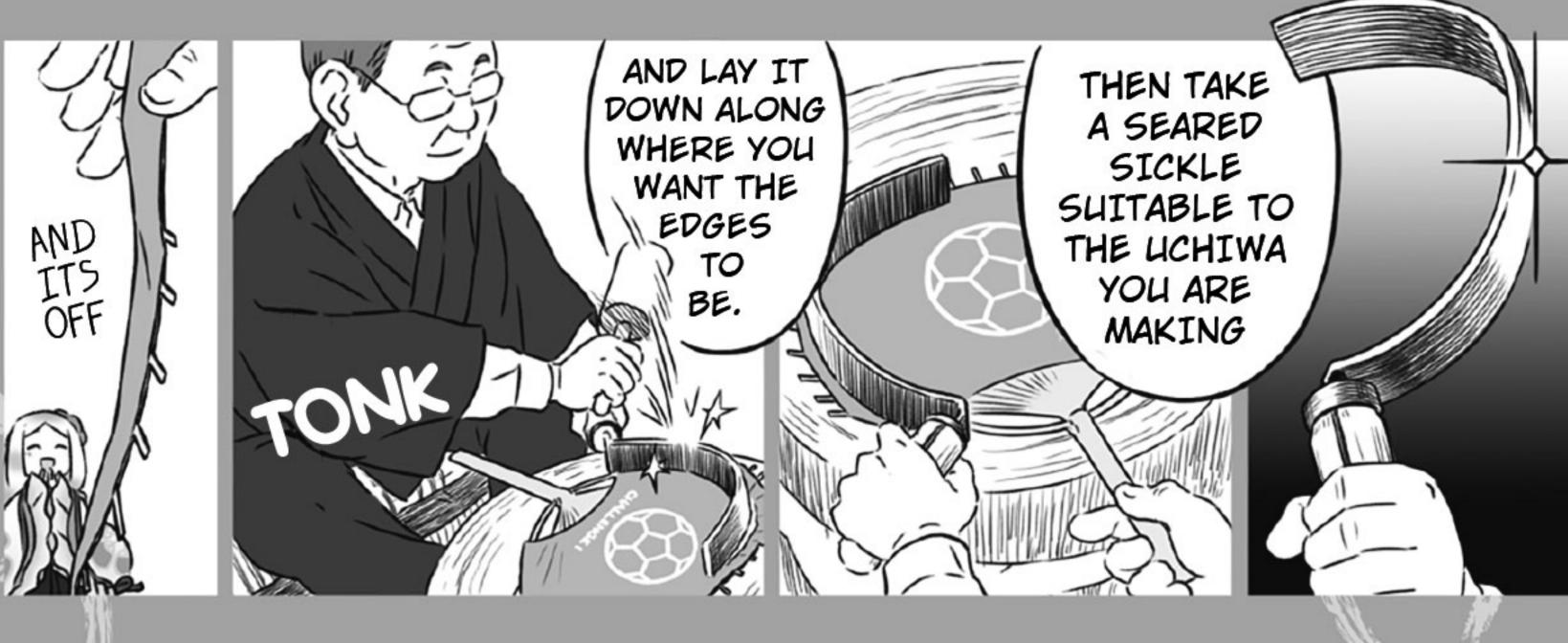
THIS IS THE BACKING PAPER. ALTHOUGH IT WAS HAND-PRESSED USING A WOOD BLOCK IN THE PAST, IT IS NOW PRESSED USING A MACHINE, MAKING THE SHEARING PROCESS MUCH QUICKER.

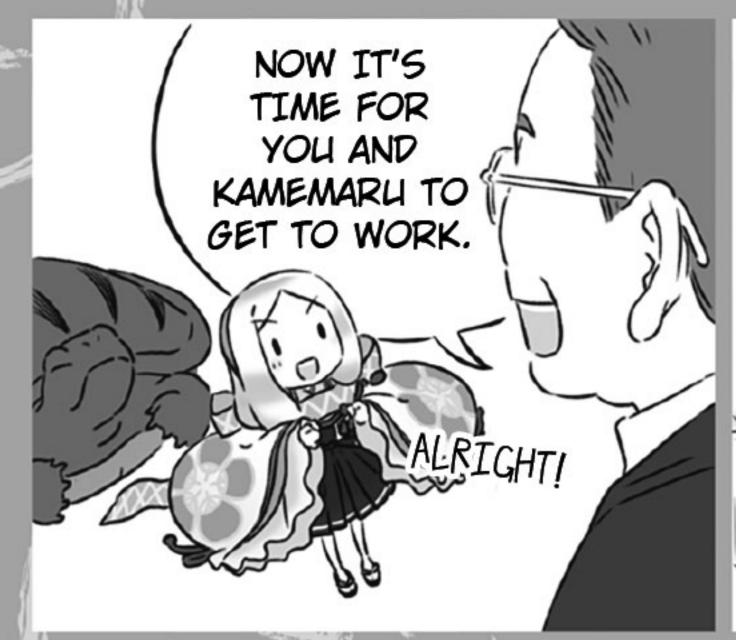




YOU NEED TO USE JUST THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF PRESSURE AND GO WITH THE NODES WHEN DOING THIS.

A SCRUB-BING BRUSH IS USED TO IRON OUT THE WRIN-KLES.



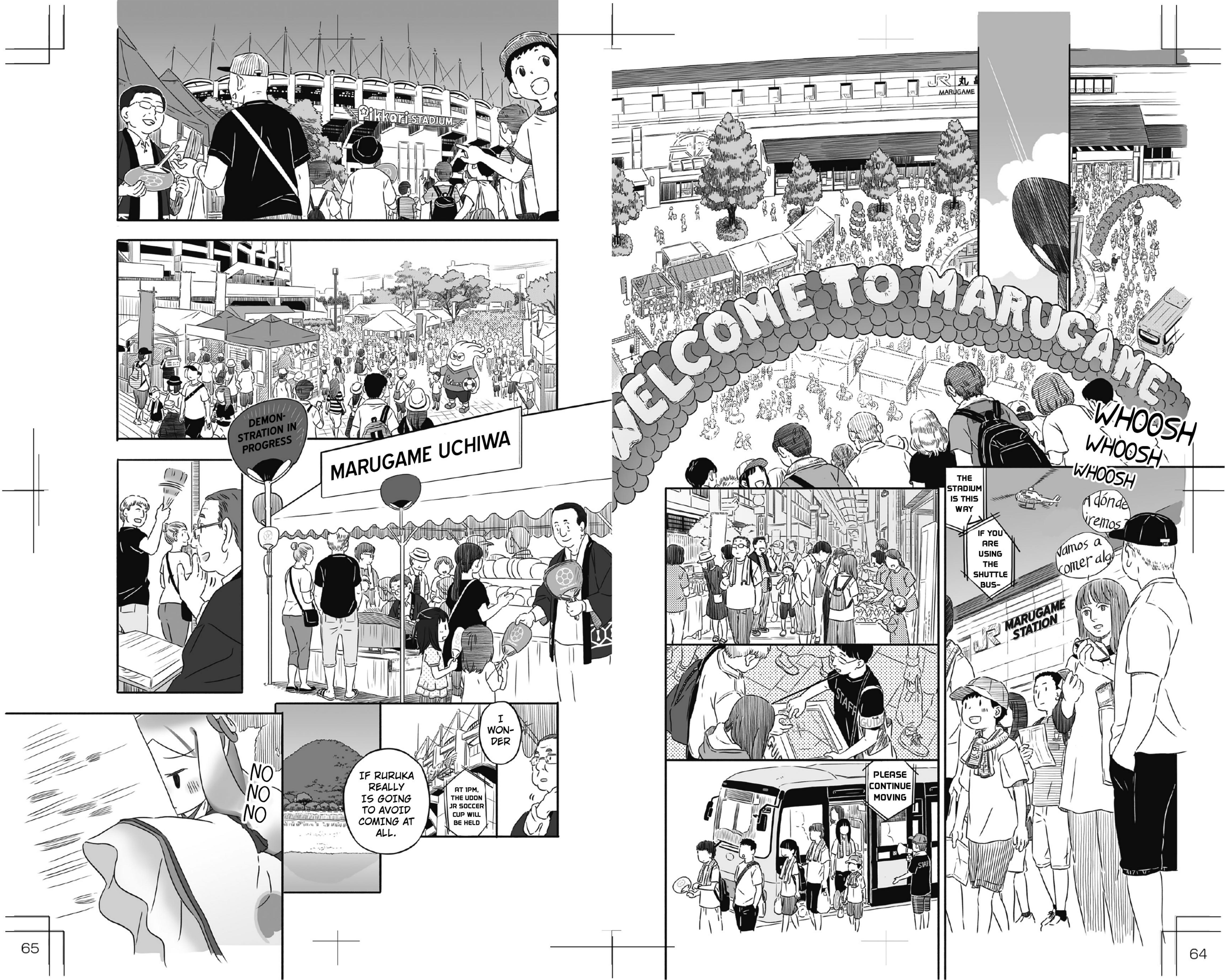


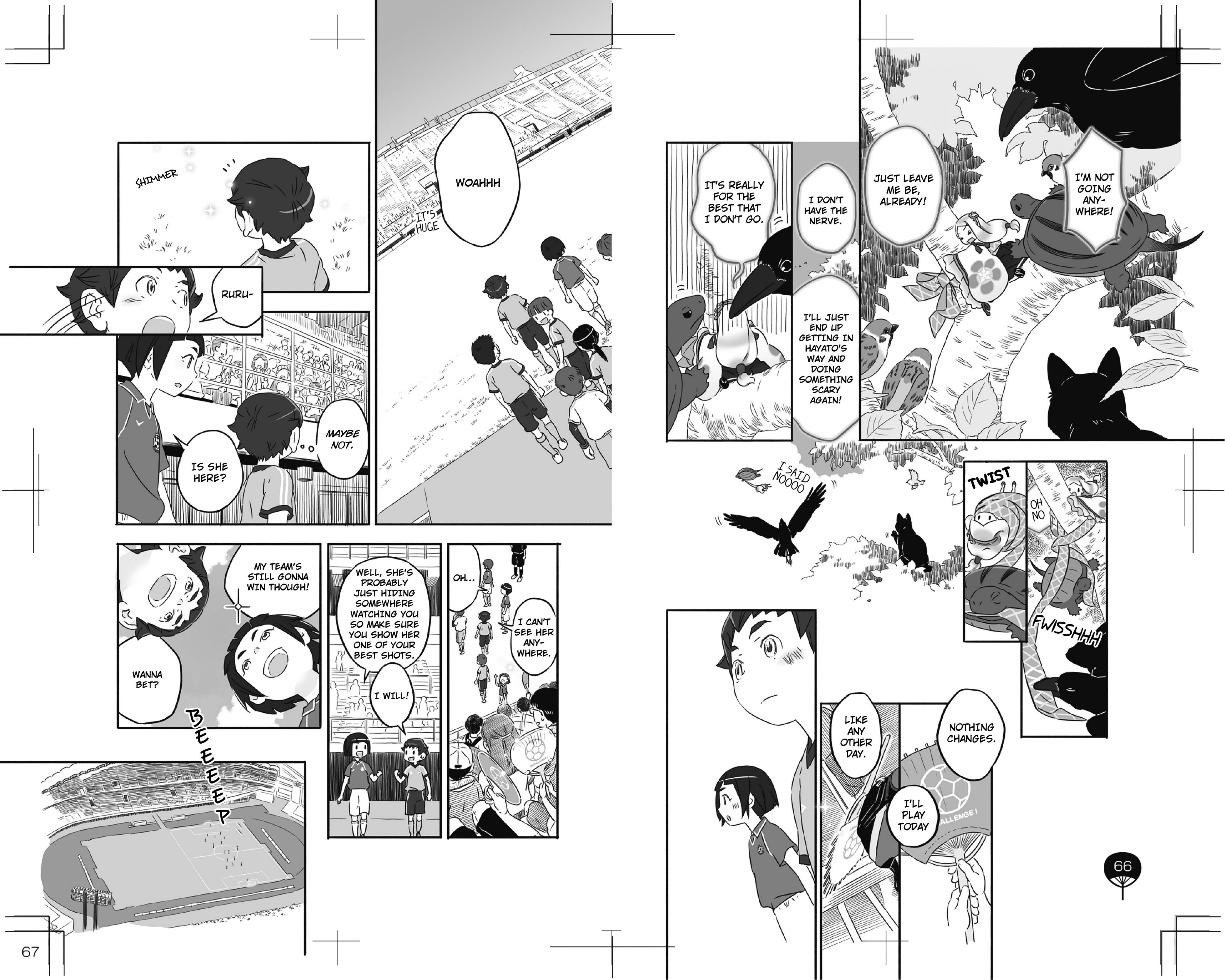
WATARU ALSO MAKES THIS LOOK EASY BUT MAKING SURE NOT TO LET YOUR HAND SLIP TAKES AND EXPERT LEVEL OF POUNDING SKILL.



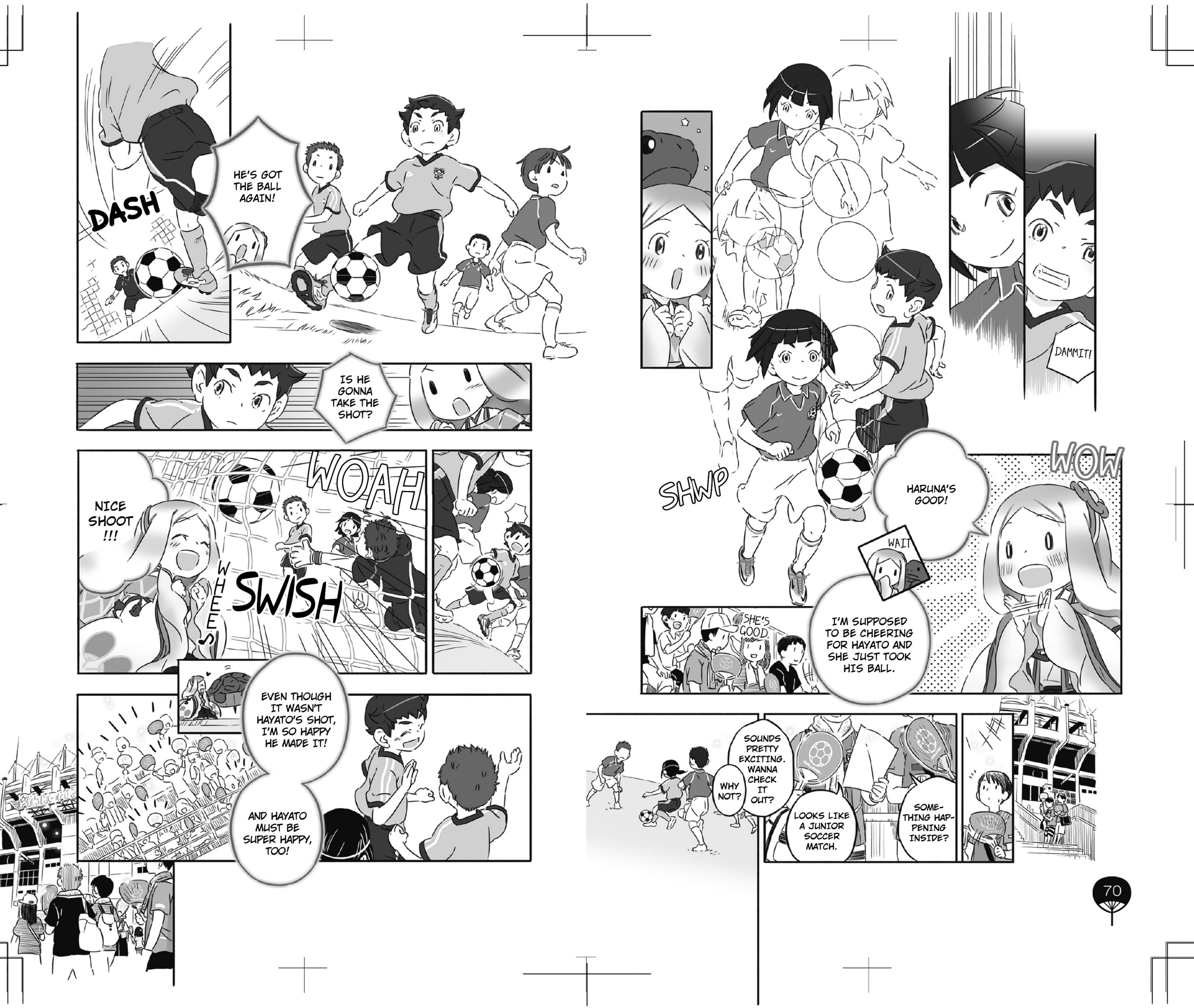


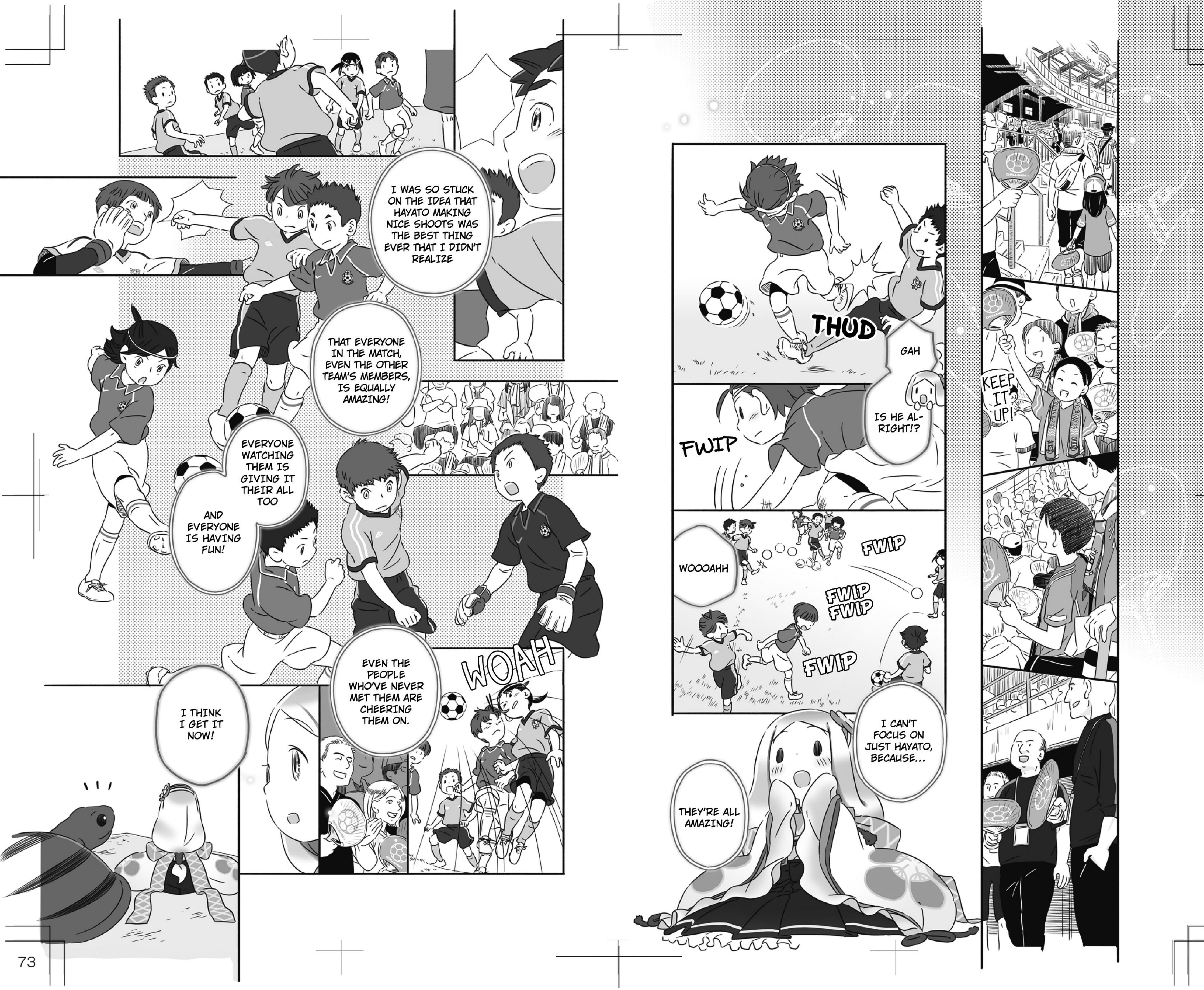




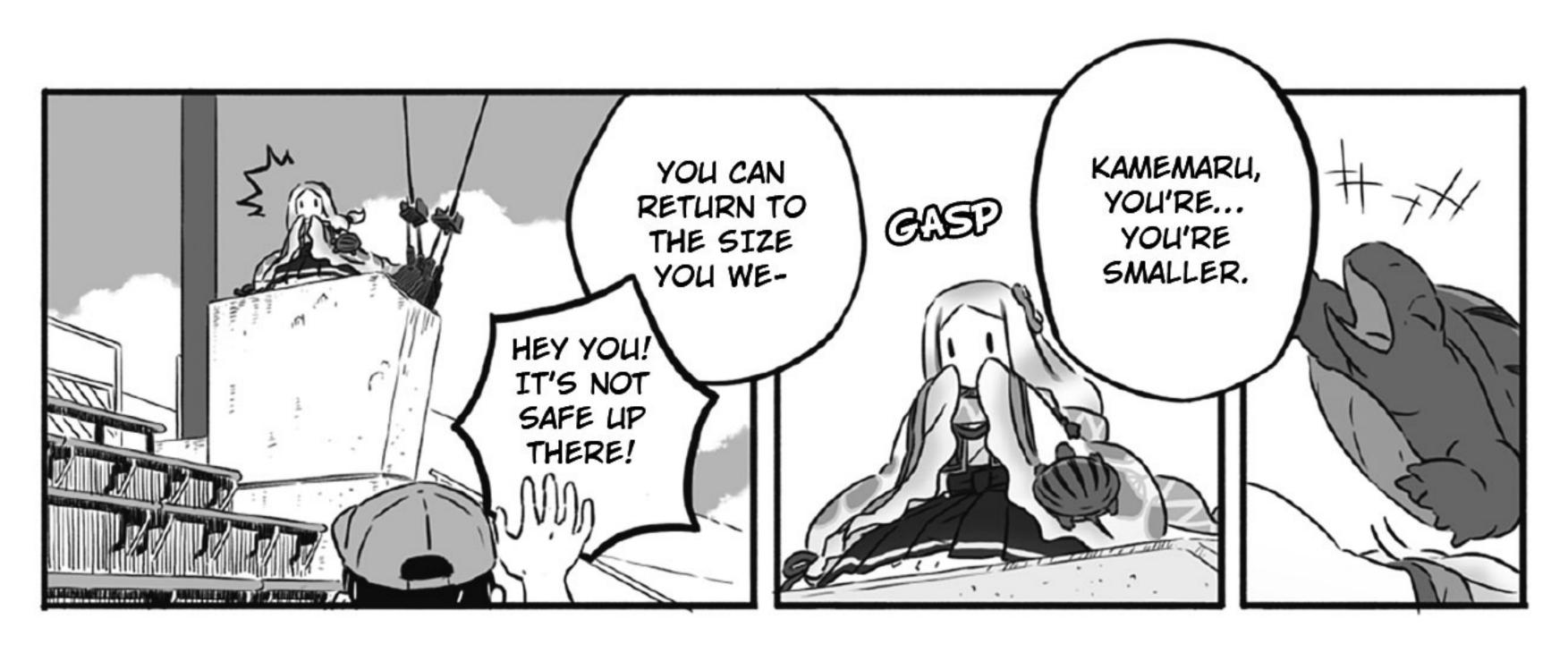




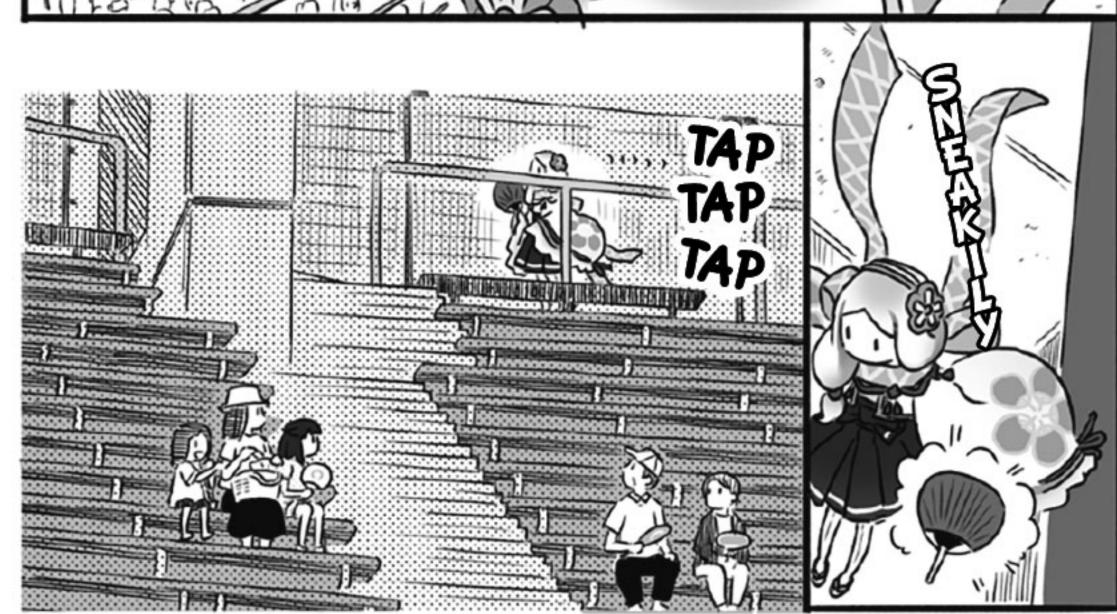




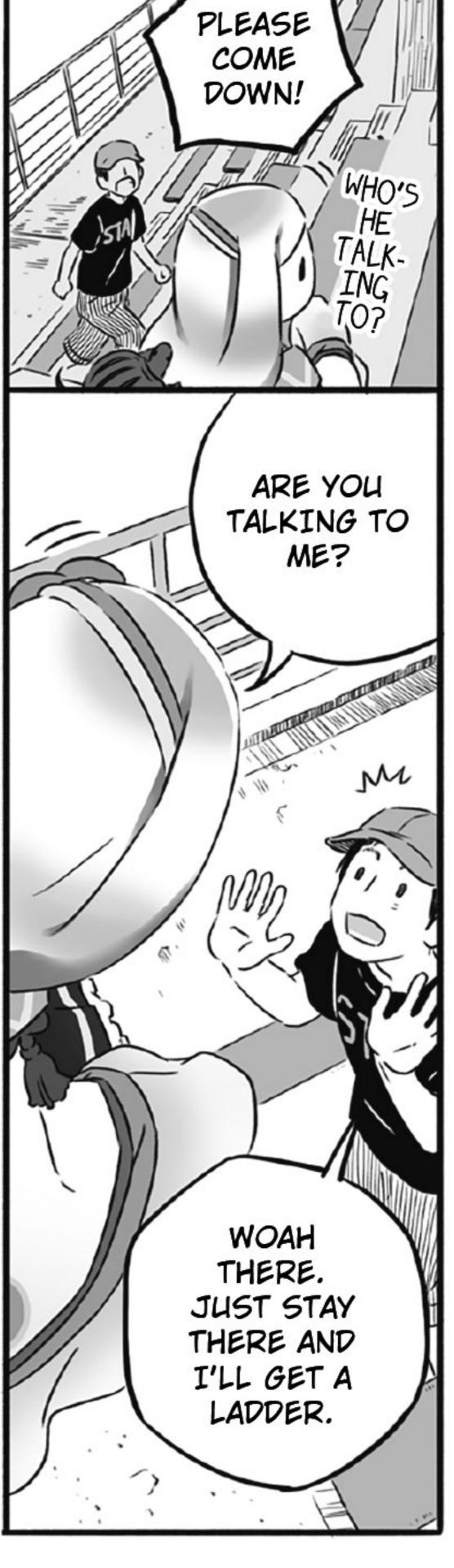


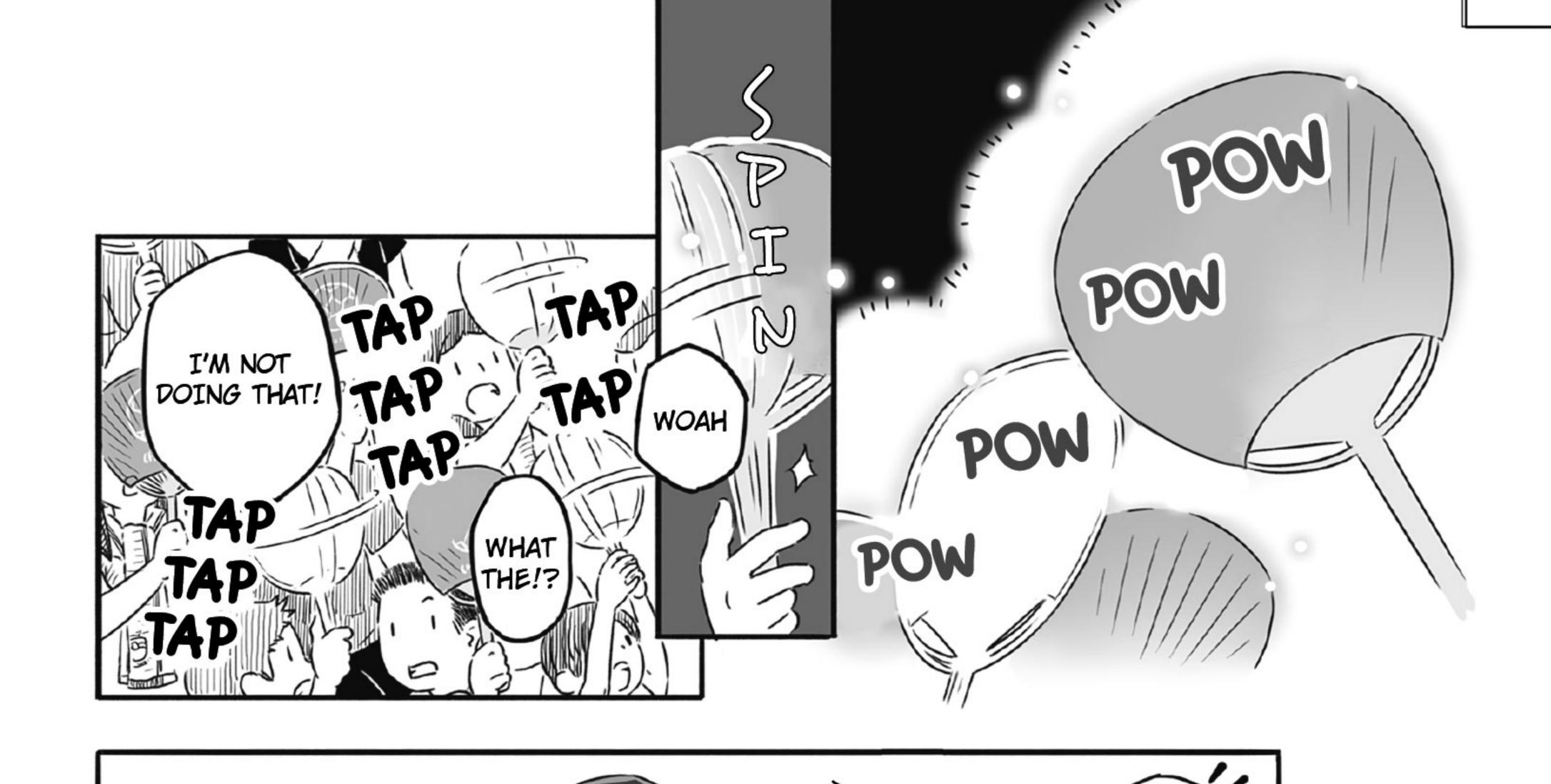








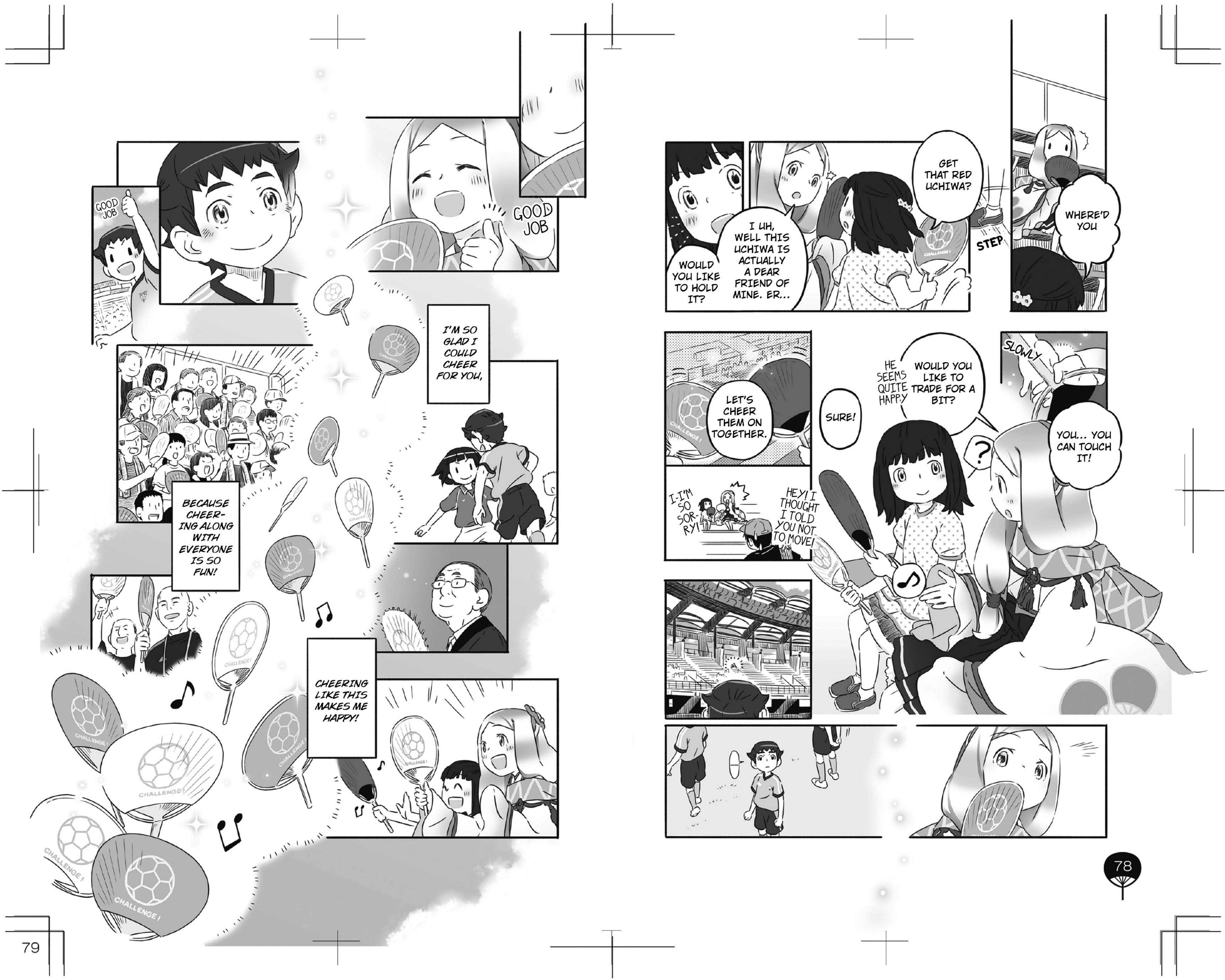




















Making the difficult decision of whether traditional ways should be preserved or future innovations should be explored had allowed Marugame Uchiwa to maintain a 90% share in the market. On the other hand, the bamboo uchiwas it was synonymous with had been dying a slow death for a long period of time at that point. The company combatted this issue by actively seeking out and importing bamboo skeletons produced in China. This did allow it to make up for the locally produced bamboo skeletons it was lacking in. However, it also meant that the original idea of "locally produced bamboo uchiwas" was close to being destroyed without any countermeasures being taken. It was at that time that Marugame uchiwas received certification as "traditional handicrafts" from the Ministry of Trade, Economy and Industry. As such promotional plans were drawn up and carried out. In 1999, with the aim of finding successors who would learn the Marugame manner of sub-divided uchiwa-making methods, courses were offered to the public. These courses were divided into courses for "skeleton masters" and "attachment masters."

When these courses first started to be offered, the applicants included many members of the general public with interest in being "masters." This was in addition to those who had some connection to the industry. However, in order to more securely insure that the Marugame uchiwa-making process would be carried on, and in order to avoid the sudden stops in the process that come from segmented work, the objective was changed in 2004 to teaching successors how to shoulder the whole process of uchiwa-making from start to finish. And now, as of those who completed the course in 2017, a total of 226 uchiwa-makers have been produced.

Those who finish the course and prove that they have acquired the proper technique are granted the title of "Uchiwa Meister." These masters work even now as craftsmen trying to save the dying art of creating 100% domestically and locally made bamboo uchiwas. They do this primarily at the Uchiwanominato Museum by Marugame Port and Take Uchiwa Factory on the castle grounds.

(According to the 2013 "Marugame Uchiwa New Master" certification system)

It is worth mentioning that around this time, another certification of "Traditional Craftsman" was born in the same year to commemorate those who had gotten the certification of "Uchiwa Master" and then worked in the industry for 12 years or more.

* "Traditional Craftsman" is a government certification granted via the Densan Act by the The Association for the promotion of Traditional Craft Industries in Japan.

Traditional handicrafts will always be set against products which are manufactured overseas. In this age and society where information is digitalized and broadcast around the world, Marugame uchiwa presents its core values as "what it feels like to be human". "Made by Marugame" is the phrase that should ring out loudly in the future.

~ "To my dear child, may your mother's mannerisms also remind you fondly of the refreshing breeze of your hometown" ~

(Edited by: Toshiro Yano)

Kagawa Prefecture Uchiwa Cooperatives : Vice President



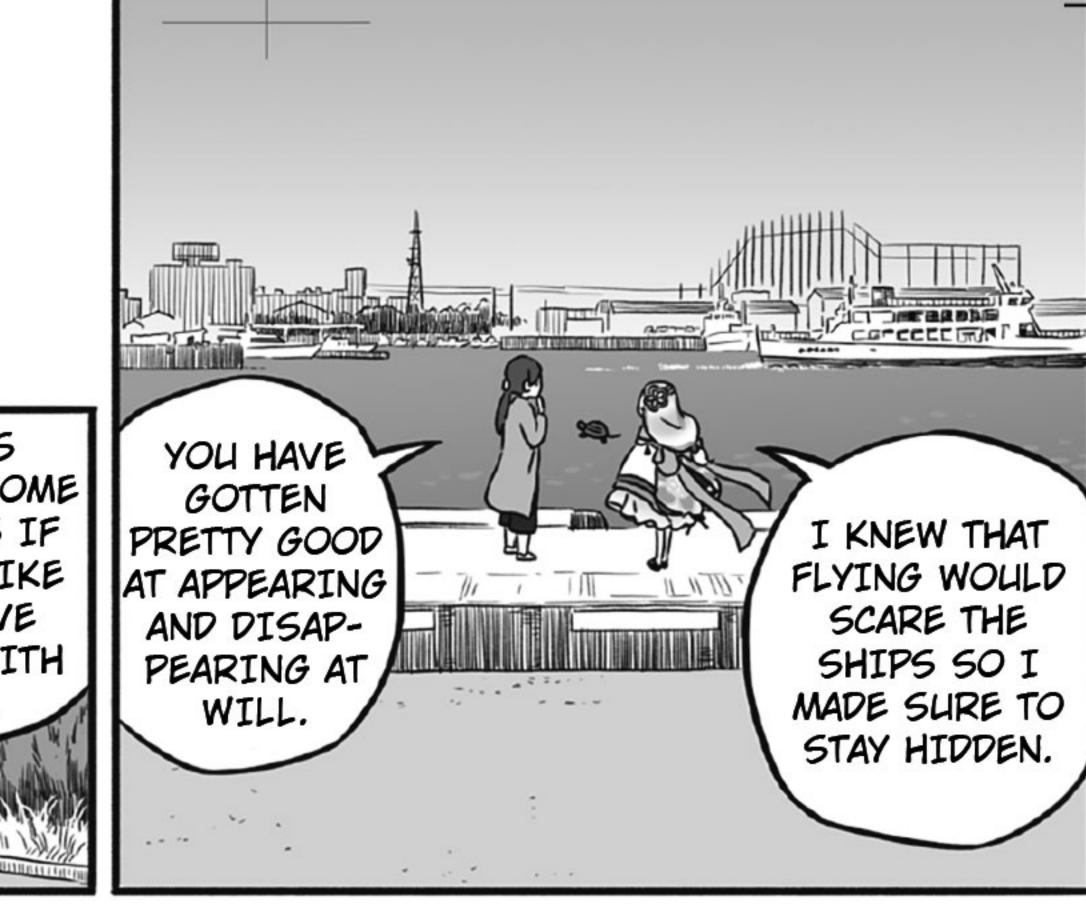
Marugame uchiwas have a history of over 400 years, with their roots tracing back to the round-handled uchiwas of the Edo period. The idea of a flat-handled type was conceived and produced in the Meiji period and soon became just as popular as the round-handled type with production steadily increasing of both. The invention and adoption of machines that could cut and pierce holes into the uchiwas made it so that by the late 1950's production had peaked and a formidable number of uchiwas were being produced in the local area for use nationwide. (In 1957 the amount shipped was 120 million.) With all parts of the bamboo uchiwa-making process being done by hand, and taking into consideration the productivity required to produce such a number, it is speculated that 10% of the population of around 60,000 of Marugame city at that time was involved in some way in the uchiwa-making process. It can therefore be said in both name and fact that it was the localities number one industry.

Marugame uchiwas: From then to now and to the future

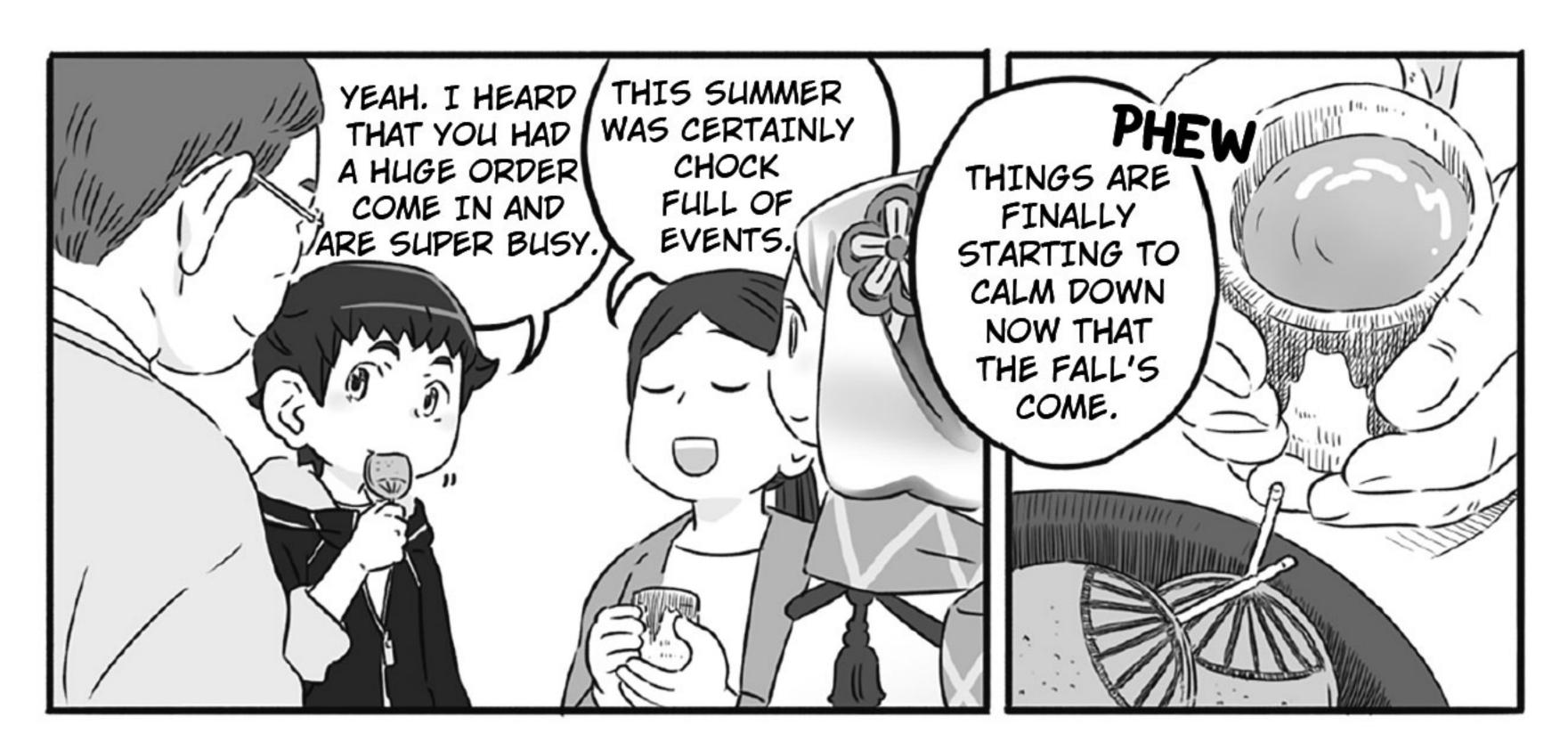
On one hand a period of industrialization was occurring in Japan. However, at almost the same time, gas was beginning to be hooked up in family homes and fans and other cooling appliances had begun to make an appearance. This meant that the trend in demand shifted from "ready-made uchiwas for at home use" to "special order uchiwas for promotional use." In the past, uchiwa-making would use the summer holiday period as a stopping point and then start up again sometime in October. The makers would then take the uchiwas they had made in the previous season that were adorned with ready-made patterns and apply that year's message through an additional layer of printing. This was the general way of meeting the next season's demand. However, in the case of special order uchiwas, work can't even begin until the prototype is in hand and thus the makers would inevitably face a suddenly busy period where all workers would need to work intensely for a short period of time in order to meet the demand. This in itself became a problem and caused the business to experience a shortage of craftsman it had not seen in the past.

To begin with, the industry had been trying to find a solution to the problem of the number of craftsmen needed to undertake the step-by-step creation of uchiwas, the proficiency required in those craftsmen, and how to increase production to meet the customer's demand. In 1963, at the end of a long period of trial and error in the industry, the use of "plastic skeletons" in uchiwas, otherwise known as a plastic base, was implemented and the problem of not having enough craftsmen in the industry was alleviated for the time being.

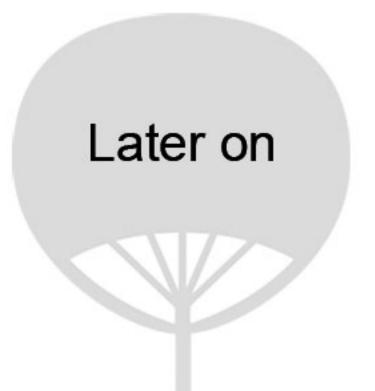
The field of "special order" uchiwas expanded even more in the mid 1980's and with it the industry noticed a shift in the market from the manufacturing model of "local small lot long-term distribution" to a "national mass produced short-term distribution" model. Uchiwa makers decided to take the plunge into using machines to assemble plastic uchiwas, which resulted in an unbelievable difference in the amount of uchiwas able to be mass produced in a short time. You could say this was the historical moment when Marugame uchiwas - made by craftsmen launched itself into the new category of Marugame plastic uchiwas – the industrial product. Now, while this may be a unique circumstance, it was actually the overwhelming power of the machine-made plastic uchiwas that supported the continued production of hand-made uchiwas. In recent years, there had been a lot of praise for these plastic uchiwas which were considered to be "useful everyday goods that can be used immediately in a time of emergency" and this in turn had the effect of providing a valuable experience to those working in the industry.

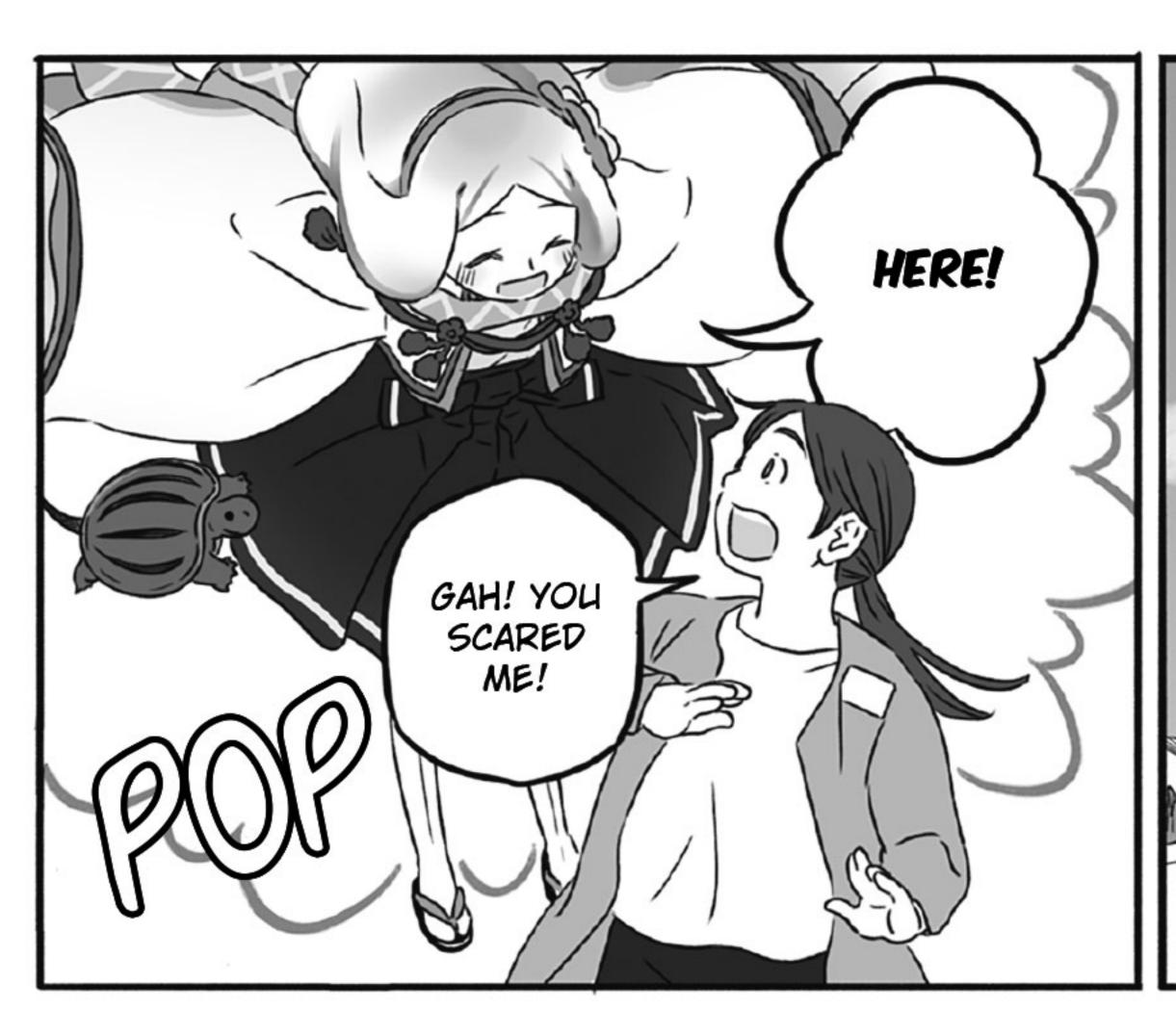


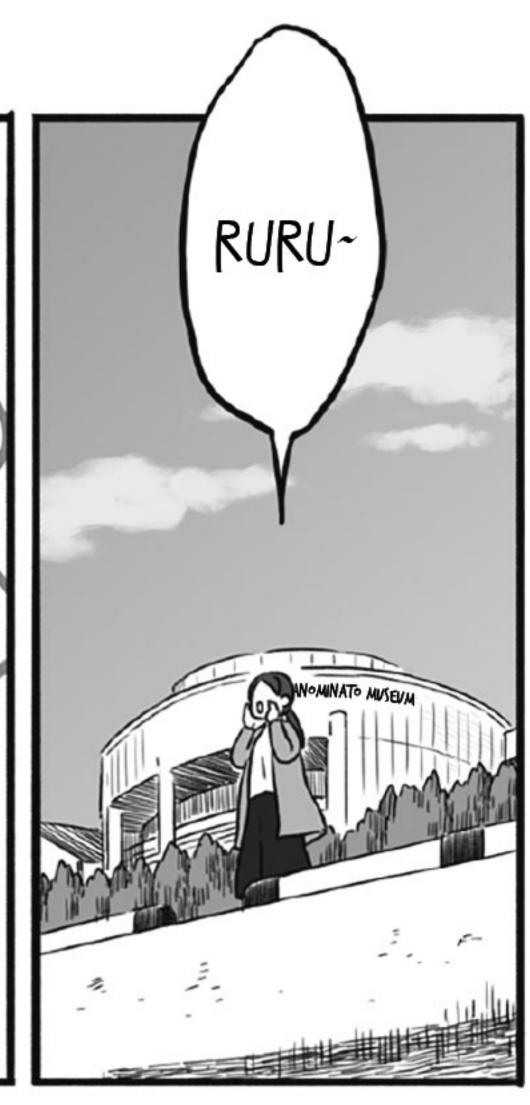




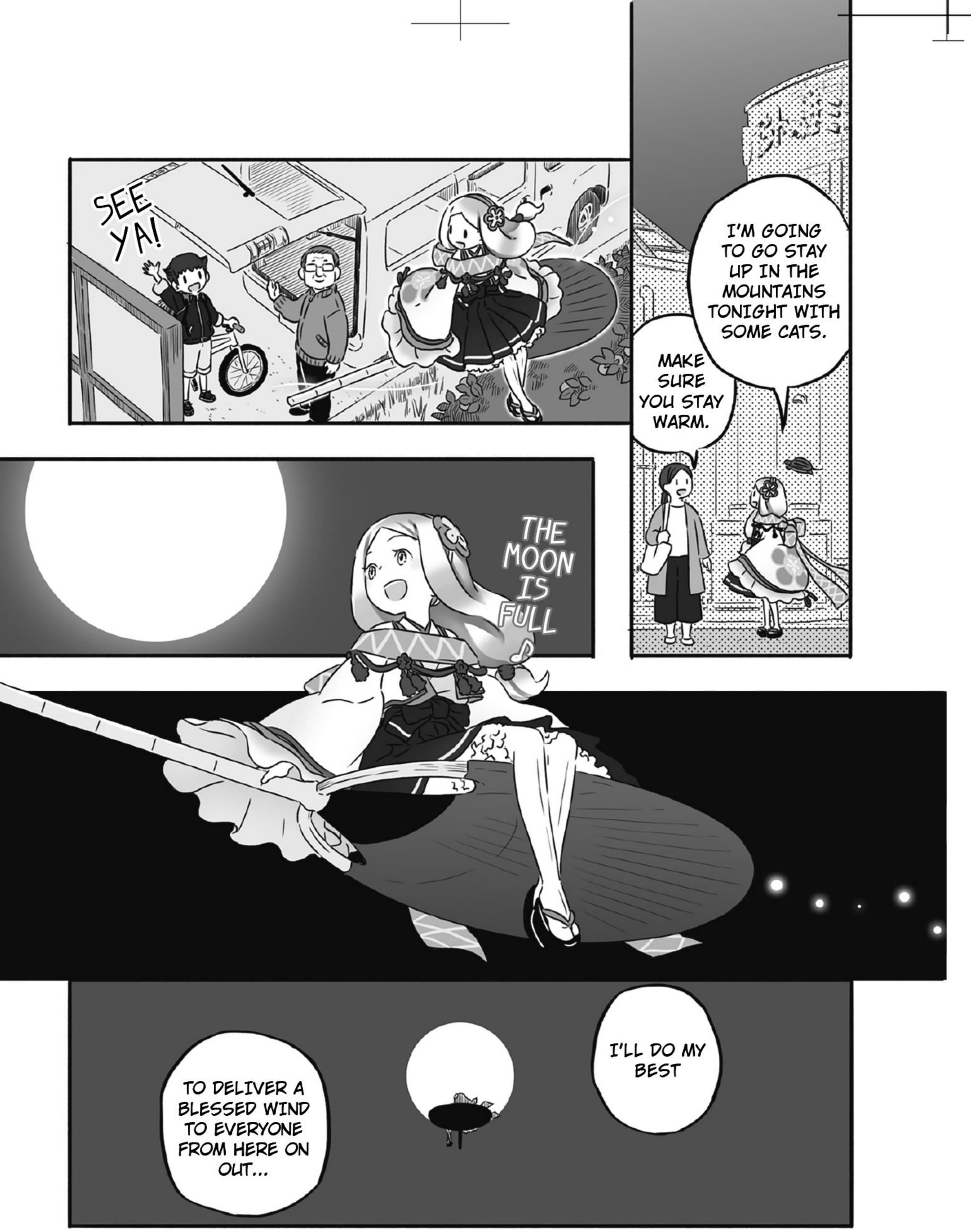






















Marugame City Homepage

Marugame City Industrial Tourism Desk

Marugame General Tourism Association

https://www.city.marugame.lg.jp/ TEL 0877-23-2111

TEL 0877-24-8844

http://www.love-marugame.jp/ TEL 0877-22-0331

Map of Related Facilities



The story you just read models its scenes on several different places in Marugame City. Let's take a look at them on the map!

Marugame Castle

Ruruka loves flying around the castle!

With a height of 66m castle on the top of the mountain plateau, located in Kameyama, is also known as Kameyama Castle. Described as a "castle of stone" Marugame Castle is well known as one famous stone castles in Japan. Although erected over 400 years ago, the castles colors have not faded and it lives on even now as a beautiful piece displaying the unique harmony between man and nature.



Location: Kagawa, Marugame, Ichiban-cho Tel: 0877-22-0331

(Marugame Tourism Collective)

Hours: Castle Tower: 9:00 ~ 16:30 (Last entry: 16:00) Castle Keep: 9:30 ~ 16:00 (Closed when raining)



Uchiwanominato Museum

Where Ruruka and Hayato first met. It's nearby the sea and right next to the port.

The history of Marugame uchiwas can be found here through various uchiwas themselves, dioramas of the uchiwa-making process and historical documents on display. And in addition to supporting the Marugame uchiwa industry by hosting a practical demonstration corner that puts on display the rich history, as well as the skill and techniques of the assembly process, this museum displays uchiwas from all around the country as an overall museum of uchiwas.



Location: Marugame, Minatomachi 307-15 Tel: 0877-24-7055 Hours: 9:30 ~ 17:00 (Last entry: 16:30) Closed: Mon. (Tues. following Mon. holiday) Year end / beginning (12/28 ~ 1/3)

Marugame \ Castle Pikara Stadium

Uchiwanominato Museum

Marugame

Pikara Stadium (Kagawa Marugame Stadium) 💾

We call it Pikkari Stadium in the story.

It is the only location recognized as a Class 1 athletic field by the JAAF. In addition to track and field activities, national and international soccer tournaments are able to be held here. Both lifelong sports and competitive sports can be enjoyed by everyone in this venue.

> Location: Kagawa, Marugame, Kanakuracho 830 Tel: 0877-21-5800 E-mail: info@marukyou.jp



Takamatsu Expressway

Doki River Mt. lino

Doki River Grounds

The field where Hayato practiced soccer

Location: Marugame, Kawanishicho, South Arae

Doki River Grounds

Mt. lino

Where Ruruka and Hayato took their sky stroll. Sometimes called "Sanuki Fuji" by locals.

Mt. lino has a height of 422m. It can be climbed from both of the cities it spreads across, Marugame and Sakaide. It is considered a symbol of Marugame and is loved by locals as a beautiful mountain whose features stand out on the Sanuki Plains.







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Shioyadansen Business Cooperative

Pikara Stadium

Marugame Castle

Marugame Public Josei Elementary







By Train

- From Tokyo approx.. 4.5 Hours
- From Shin-Osaka approx.. 2 Hours
- From Okayama approx.. 40 Min.
- From Hakata approx.. 2.5 Hours



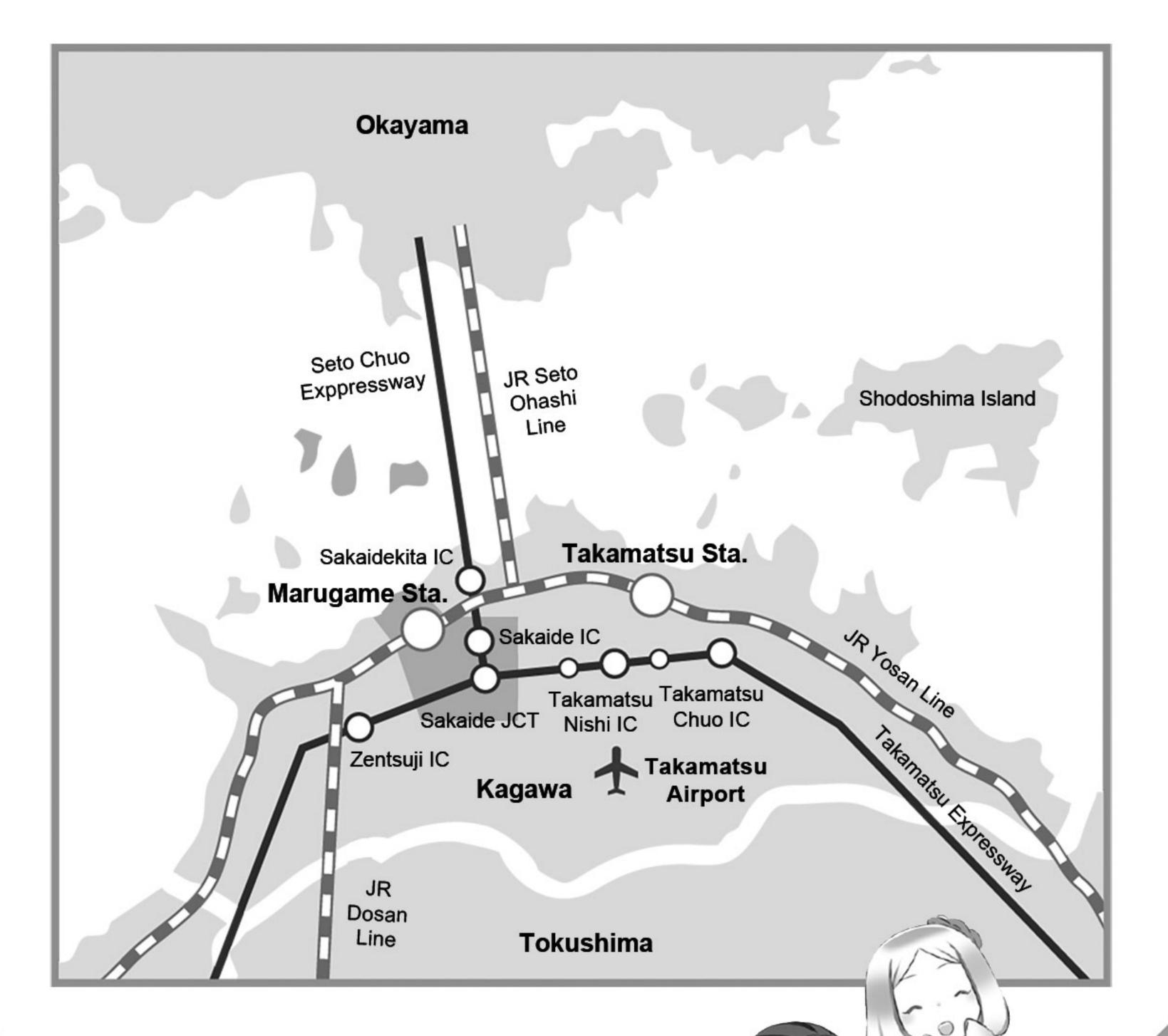
By Bus

- From Osaka approx.. 4 Hours
- From Kobe approx.. 3 Hours
- From Nagoya approx.. 5 Hours 20 Min.
- From Kochi approx.. 1.5 Hours
- From Matsuyama approx.. 2 Hours



Takamatsu Airport

- From Tokyo approx.. 1 Hour 10 Min.
- From Naha approx.. 2 Hours 5 Min. From the airport it is around 45 minutes drive on Route 377



Ruruka and her uchiwas await you!

