



An information Magazine for the International Community in Kochi

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Did you know that there are buildings in Kochi that have been designed by architects who have received attention world wide? In Yusuhara Town, Takaoka District, there is a building designed by Kengo Kuma, who designed the stadium for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. Furthermore, Kochi Station and both the Makino Botanical Gardens Museum of Plants & People were designed by the architect Hiroshi Naito, who has designed famous stations and art galleries across Japan. This time, KIA staff and the CIRs went to look around these buildings.

"Famous buildings in Kochi ~ a pilgrimage"

ゆうめいけんちくぶつ こうち じゅんれい
「有名建築物 in 高知 巡礼」

高知県には世界的に注目を集める建築家が設計を手掛けた建築物があるのをご存知ですか。高岡郡梼原町には、2020年に開催される東京オリンピックの国立競技場のデザインを設計した隈研吾氏による建築物が存在します。また、高知駅や牧野富太郎記念館は、国内の有名な駅や美術館などを設計した建築家の内藤廣氏による建物です。今回、KIAスタッフと国際交流員 (CIR) は、これらの建築物巡りに行ってきました！

Architecture that co-exists with nature / Architect : Kengo Kuma

Yusuhara, known as the “Kumo-no-Ue-no-Machi” (lit. “Town above the clouds”), has four buildings designed by world famous architect Kengo Kuma (as of March 2017). The buildings are characteristic in that they are built lavishly with wood from Yusuhara, and they harmonize well with the surrounding nature.

The reason why Kengo Kuma came to design buildings in Yusuhara lies in Yusuhara-za, the only wooden theater house in Kochi. It is said that he was impressed by the efforts to preserve Yusuhara-za at the time, and he got interested in wooden architecture. He received a request from the town of Yusuhara, and starting with “Kumo-no-Ue-no-Hotel”, he built “Yusuhara Town Hall”, “Machinoeki Yusuhara”, and “Yusuhara Wooden Bridge Museum”. Also, Yusuhara Town Library and Welfare Facility are in the process of being built now.

し ぜん きようぞん けんちくぶつ けんちく か くま けん ご し 自然と共存する建築物 / 建築家：隈 研吾氏

「雲の上の町」として知られる梼原町には、世界的に著名な建築家の隈研吾氏が手掛けた建物が4つあります (2017年3月現在)。梼原産の木材をふんだんに使用した構造が特徴的であり、周りの豊かな自然と上手く調和しています。

隈研吾氏が梼原町で設計にたずさわるきっかけとなった場所は、高知県唯一の木造芝居小屋である「ゆすはら座」でした。当時、ゆすはら座の保存に取り組む活動に共感し、木の建築の面白さに目覚めたといいます。梼原町から依頼を受け、「雲の上のホテル」にはじまり、「梼原町総合庁舎」、「まちの駅『ゆすはら』」、「梼原 木橋ミュージアム」の建築を手掛けました。新たに、梼原町の図書館と福祉施設が建設中です。

Kumo-no-Ue-no-Hotel

(Location: Tarogawa 3799-3)

The rounded roof is constructed in the image of an airplane's wing, and the design uses the concept of fusing together glass, wood, and water. The restaurant interior is made from wood as well, and it creates a comforting atmosphere. There is a Canadian staff member who can handle your requests in English as well as Japanese.



くも うえ しやうい ち たろうがわ 雲の上のホテル (所在地: 太郎川3799-3)

丸みを帯びた屋根は飛行機の翼をイメージし、ガラス、木、水の融合をコンセプトにしたデザイン。レストラン内装も木材を利用しており、木のぬくもりを感じる居心地のよい空間が作り出されている。カナダ人スタッフがおり、日本語・英語での対応可。

Yusuhara Wooden Bridge Museum

The gallery which connects the hotel to the neighboring onsen. There is an impressive quality to the distinct design, which makes it seem like the building blends into the Yusuhara forests. It has won awards and received high acclaim for featuring local materials in its construction. On the day we visited, the exterior looked very beautiful with the sun shining from behind it.



ゆすはら きばし 梼原 木橋ミュージアム

ホテル隣接の温泉をつなぐギャラリー。梼原の森の中に溶け込む特徴的なデザインは存在感がある。地域材を生かした構造が評価され、賞も受賞。ちょうど訪れた日は、背後から日光に照らされた外観がとても美しかった。

Wood aroma fills the interior

建物内は木のかおりが漂う

Machinoeki “Yusuhara” (Location: Yusuhara 1196-11)

Thatching is used for the exterior walls of this facility, which houses a hotel and a marketplace for local specialty goods. Cedar logs line the interior, lending a mysterious forest-like feel. The light which shines through the windows seems like sunlight filtering through trees.



まちの駅「ゆすはら」
(所在地: 榛原1196-11)
宿泊と地元特産品を販売する店などを兼ね備えた施設。施設外壁は茅が用いられている。内部は杉丸太の柱が並び、あたかも森の中にいるような不思議な感覚になる。窓から差し光が木漏れ日のように感じられた。

Yusuhara Town Hall (Location: Yusuhara 1444-1)

Saying that this town hall has the most elaborate design in Japan might not be an exaggeration. The building uses plentiful amounts of Yusuhara cedar and the interior has the comforting presence of wood. In addition to possessing the function of resourcefully using natural energy, the large front doors can open up to turn the building into a large event space.



ゆすはらちようそうごうちようしや
榛原町総合庁舎 (所在地: 榛原1444-1)
日本で一番デザインが凝った町役場と言っても大袈裟ではないだろう。榛原産の杉材をふんだんに使用し、建物内は木の温もりに包まれている。自然エネルギーを活用する機能性に優れているほか、前面の大扉を開放すると広いイベントスペースになる工夫も凝らされている。

○A town that gathers attention from inside and outside the country

Yusuhara, which is creating an environmentally friendly town by utilizing natural energy such as sunlight, wind power, geothermal heat, and hydropower, is attracting attention as a model environmental city from both inside and outside the country. There are more and more foreign tourists visiting Yusuhara, where you can experience history and the great outdoors. Why don't you go and visit it?

○国内外から注目を集める町

太陽光、風力、地熱、水力といった自然エネルギーを生かした取り組みによって環境にやさしいまちづくりを進めている榛原は、環境モデル都市としても国内外から注目を集めています。大自然や歴史も楽しめる榛原町には海外から足を運ぶ観光客も増えています。一度訪れてみませんか。

Makino Museum of Plants & People / Architect: Hiroshi Naito

○How Hiroshi Naito came to design the building

This museum is dedicated to Dr. Tomitaro Makino, the plant scientist from Kochi who is often referred to as the “Father of Japanese Botany”. Located in Godaisan, Kochi City, the museum was built within the Makino Botanical Garden, and it is comprised of a main building and an exhibition hall.

We spoke with Mr. Satomi, a Makino Botanical Garden staff member who handled the exhibition design at the time. Mr. Satomi had worked with Hiroshi Naito before and introduced him to the park manager at the time, saying Mr. Naito is the only architect who matches the general vision of the museum. Having the building designed by Mr. Naito later became a reality after the prefecture made the decision.

○Matching Godaisan's natural features

The elongated overhang in the center garden provides shade and relief from the heat in the summer, and lets visitors directly interact with the plants even on rainy days. It feels very open, and it is great to walk under the overhang!

There is a pleasant wood aroma once stepping inside the museum, even though it has been about 20 years since being built. It is highly durable because of sound construction. Naito is skilled at wooden construction, and he used plenty of locally-sourced cedar and Japanese cypress in the floors, ceiling, and walls in order to make the building blend into the beautiful Godaisan landscape. The wall in one part of the exhibition



Under the c-shaped overhang which stretches out gracefully

「コ」の字にゆるやかに伸びる軒先にて

牧野富太郎記念館 / 建築家: 内藤 廣氏

○内藤氏による設計の経緯

この記念館は、本県出身で日本の植物分類学の父、牧野富太郎博士を顕彰し高知市五台山の牧野植物園の敷地内に建設されたもので、本館と展示館から成ります。

スタッフにお話くださったのは牧野植物園の職員で当時記念館の展示デザインを手掛けた里見さん。里見さんが過去に建築家の内藤氏と仕事をした繋がりがあり、記念館の基本構想にマッチする建築家は『内藤さんしかいない』と当時の園長に紹介し、その後県の決断で実現しました。

○五台山の風土にあった工夫を

中庭の長い軒先は、夏には日陰をつくり猛暑を避け、また雨天時は人が雨に濡れることなく直に植物とふれあえる役割を果たします。開放感があるので軒下を歩くのはとても気持ちいい!

記念館に足を踏み入れると高い天井にふわっと漂う木の香り。建って約20年が経つ今もなおです。健全な構造で設計されたからこそ耐久性があるのだそう。内藤氏は木材を使った設計が得意で、五台山の美しい景観に溶け込むように、県内産の杉と桧が床や天井、壁にふんだんに使われていま

hall is finished with Tosa plaster, and deciding on warm subtle colors was done in close collaboration with the craftsmen.

○Upon seeing the doctor's research...

As Mr. Naito designed the building, he was inspired when he saw the plant diagrams drawn by the doctor himself. These were elaborately drawn with a writing brush on Japanese paper, and there are close to 2000 pages just in the museum. This museum is the grand sum of numerous discussions and Mr. Naito's desire to design a building fit to commemorate someone who put the field of botany on the same level as the rest of the world. Not only is this building beautiful on the inside and out, it is representative of the love and respect that Mr. Naito and the staff members have for the doctor.



Inside the exhibition hall.
The crossbeam and connecting metal parts of the ceiling are all different shapes and sizes!

展示館の様子。
天井の梁や連結部の金具の長さ・形はすべて違うのは驚き！

○Kochi Prefectural Makino Botanical Garden

Location: 4200-6 Godaisan, Kochi City
Facility Hours: 9:00 - 17:00 (closed during year-end holidays)
Admission: General ¥720 (free for high school age and younger)

す。また展示館の一部の壁は土佐漆喰で仕上げられ、あたたかみのある微妙な色味も、職人との密接なコラボレーションで決めました。

○博士の研究の道のりを目の当たりにして...

内藤氏がこの設計をするにあたり、身の引き締まる思いに駆られたのが、博士直筆の植物図を目の当たりにしたときだそうです。それは和紙に筆で緻密に描かれたもので、同館に所蔵されているだけで2千枚近くに上ります。植物学を世



Plant diagram drawn by Dr. Makino himself
牧野博士直筆の植物図

界に引けの取らないものにした一人である博士の記念館としてふさわしい建物を設計したいという思いのもと、協議を重ねた集大成がこの記念館です。外観や内装が美しいだけではなく、内藤氏や植物園職員の博士に対する敬意と愛が詰まった作品ですね。

○高知県立牧野植物園

所在地: 高知市五台山4200-6
開園時間: 9:00~17:00 (年末年始休園)
入園料: 一般720円 (高校生以下無料)

Kochi Station / Architect: Hiroshi Naito

JR Kochi station looks like an ordinary train station at first glance, but I was surprised to hear that the famous architect Hiroshi Naito designed it. The first thing you see when getting off from the streetcar / tram at Kochi station is the south side of the train station. It is made from v-shaped steel frames. The station is sometimes referred to as "whale dome" because of the way it looks like whale bones.

When people talk about Kochi, the word "goukai" (splendid, hearty) is often brought up. Kochi's men and women are referred to as "igossou" (a tough, stubborn man) and "hachikin" (a strong, independent woman) respectively, Kochi has its own unique way of eating the straw fire seared "katsuo no tataki" (seared bonito), and the way the station building opens up to the outside is surely rare in Japan.

When you go under the railway and head north expecting the same style of construction as earlier to be on the other side, there is a large arch-shaped wooden roof that covers everything instead, giving a closed off impression. The large roof not only covers the station platform, but extends all the way out to the open square in front of the station. The splendid wood dome emphasizes the fact that Kochi is Japan's number one forest prefecture, and I thought the design perfectly fits Kochi's rainy summers.



Kochi Station (South exit)
高知駅(南口)



Kochi Station (North exit)
高知駅(北口)

高知駅 / 建築家: 内藤 廣氏

一見何気ないように見えるJR高知駅なんですが、なんとあの有名な建築家の内藤廣氏が手掛けた作品なんて驚きました。路面電車に乗って、高知駅前で降りたら真っ先にお目にかかるのは駅舎の南側です。「く」の字に曲げられた鉄骨によって組み上げられています。まるでクジラの骨に見えることから「くじらドーム」というあだ名も持っていますよ。高知というと、やっぱり「豪快」という言葉がすぐ浮かびます。高知の男女がそれぞれ「いごっそう」や「はちきん」と呼ばれ、藁で焼いた「カツオのたたき」も高知ならではの食べ方で、駅舎も内部が外に開けていることは日本でも珍しいでしょう。

高架下を潜って、北側に来て、先ほどの構造が同じく反対にもあると思いきや、実は木造アーチの大屋根で全体が覆われ、完全に閉じた感じに変わります。さらに、大屋根は駅ホームだけではなく、駅前の広場まで飛び出して、まさに日本一の森林県である高知を象徴する素晴らしい木のドームで、また夏季に雨天の多い高知にもぴったりの設計だなと思います。

For Japanese people, *Ohanami* (lit. flower viewing) is associated with cherry blossoms. Let's enjoy the Japanese culture of *Ohanami* this spring!

Kochi Life Q&A : *Ohanami*

高知の生活Q&A「お花見を楽しもう」

お花見という日本人は「桜」を連想します。今春、日本の文化「お花見」を楽しみましょう。

Q When did the culture of *Ohanami* start?

A The origin of *Ohanami* is said to have started in the Nara period (710-794 A.D.) when the imperial family went to view the plum blossom which had been introduced from China. In the Heian period (794-1185 A.D.) cherry blossoms started to become more popular than plum blossoms, and many poems about cherry blossoms remain from this era. It seems that as time passed, this custom spread to the warriors and the common people.

Q What do you do for *Ohanami*?

A *Ohanami* doesn't just involve admiring the flowers of cherry blossom trees. Lots of people will roll out picnic sheets under the cherry blossom and have a party with lots of food and drink. *Obento* (lunch boxes) made especially for *Ohanami*, are also often sold in a variety of colors.

Q When do the cherry blossoms start flowering?

A The cherry blossom front moves up the Japanese archipelago across a 5 month period, starting at the end of January from Okinawa in the south, and ending in Hokkaido in the north. The best time to see the cherry blossom in Kochi is roughly around the end of March to the beginning of April. The predicted times for the blooming of Japan's cherry blossoms are announced by the Japanese Meteorological Agency.

Q お花見っていつ頃始まったの？

A お花見の起源は、奈良時代(710-794 A.D.)に貴族たちが中国から伝わった梅の花を鑑賞したことが始まりと伝えられています。平安時代(794-1185 A.D.)には梅よりも桜が楽しめるようになり、桜の花について詠んだ歌が数多く残っているよ。時代を経て、武士や庶民にも広がっていったようです。

Q お花見ではどんなことをするの？

A 桜の花を観賞するだけでなく、桜の木の下にレジャーシートを敷いて、宴を楽しむ人も多いい。お花見用に作られた色とりどりのお弁当も売り出されているよ。

Q 開花はいつ？

A 1月下旬、南の沖縄から始まり、北の北海道まで、約5ヶ月にわたり桜前線が日本列島を縦断します。高知県では大体3月下旬から4月上旬に見頃を迎えるよ。開花予想は気象庁が発表しています。



Please tell me where the best places in Kochi are to enjoy *Ohanami*.

高知でお花見が楽しめるお薦めの場所を教えてください！

These places are recommended by the KIA staff and the CIRs. They are easy access from Kochi City so try going to them!

KIAスタッフとCIRのお薦めの場所です。高知市内からのアクセスがよいので、ぜひ行ってみてください。

◆ Kochi Castle (Kochi City)

As Kochi City's famous cherry blossom viewing location, this one is not far out. Try taking a photo of the cherry blossom trees with the castle in the background.

➤ 高知城 (高知市)

高知市の桜名所としては外せない場所。お城を背景に桜の木の写真を撮ってみては？

◆ Along the Horikawa river (Kutanda, Kochi City, near Cul-port)

The cherry blossom petals floating down the Horikawa river is said to be beautiful.

➤ 堀川沿い (高知市九反田、かるぽーと付近)

桜の花びらが堀川に流れる姿が美しいと評判

◆ Makino Park (Sakawa Town, Takaoka District)

This is about 10 minutes walk from the JR Sakawa Station. In the park you can see the Someiyoshino blossoms, for which it is known, and a whole variety of different types of cherry blossom.

➤ 牧野公園 (高岡郡佐川町)

JR佐川駅から徒歩約10分。公園内では代表的なソメイヨシノをはじめ、さまざまな種類の桜が見れるよ。

◆ Kochi Kagamino Park (Tosa Yamada Town, Kami City)

It takes about 10 minutes by bus from the JR Tosa Yamada Station. A popular spot is the 200 meter long cherry blossom tunnel. Paper lanterns are lit so you can enjoy the cherry blossom in the evening as well.

➤ 高知県立鏡野公園 (香美市土佐山田町)

JR土佐山田駅からバスで約10分。全長200メートルの桜トンネルは人気スポット。ぼんぼりが灯され、夜桜も楽しめるよ。