江戸時代、相撲は庶民の娯楽の定番となり、18世紀末には人気力士たちが華々しく活躍する黄金期を迎えます。時を同じくして江戸に登場し人々を魅了したのが、多色摺の木版画「錦絵」です。力士の姿や相撲観戦の賑わいを臨場感たっぷりに伝える相撲錦絵は、興行の熱狂を支えた立役者であり、スター力士が人気を誇るためにもなくてはならないものでした。

During the Edo period, sumo became a standard entertainment for the common people, and by the late eighteenth century, it reached a golden age of spectacular performances by popular wrestlers. Just around the same time, multicolored woodblock prints known as nishiki-e (lit. "brocade pictures") appeared in Edo and fascinated the people. Sumo nishiki-e, which vividly portrays the sumo wrestlers and scenes of bustling sumo-watching, played an important role in promoting the feverish excitement over these matches and were indispensable for the star wrestlers to gain popularity.



#### 横綱授与の図

谷風梶之助・小野川喜三郎 勝川春英/画 1789年(寛政元)頃 相撲博物館所蔵

Awarding of Yokozuna
License to Tanikaze Kajinosuke and Onogawa Kisaburō
Katsukawa Shun'ei
Sumo Museum

#### **| 谷風梶之助横綱免許状**

1789年(寛政元)11月19日 相撲博物館所蔵 Tanikaze Kajinosuke's Yokozuna License Sumo Museum

#### 谷風梶之助の横綱

個人蔵

Tanikaze Kajinosuke's Yokozuna Wrestler's Belt

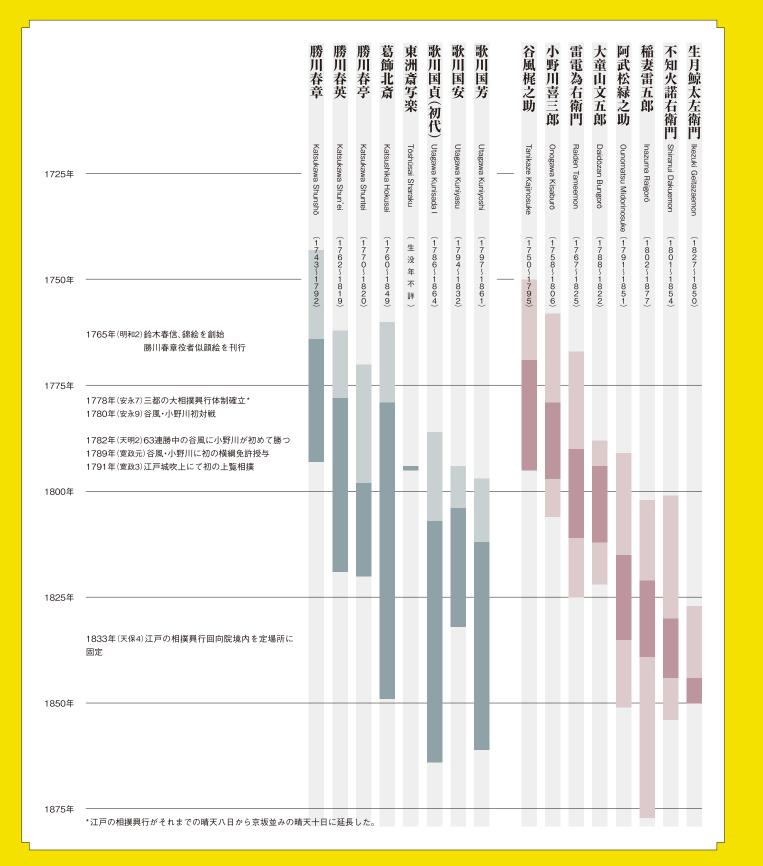




1789年(寛政元)11月、江戸・深川八幡宮境内の土俵上で二人の力士、谷風梶之助(1750-1795)と小野川喜三郎(1758-1806)に「横綱」が伝授された。横綱をしめて土俵入りをおこなう資格を与えて強豪力士を格付ける「横綱免許」の慣習が、このときはじまった。谷風と小野川が4代・5代とされるのは、横綱の格式を高めるために初代から3代の「先例」が創出されたためと推測される。

In the eleventh month of 1789 two Sumo wrestlers, Tanikaze and Onogawa were awarded the title of "Yokozuna" on the ring at the Fukagawa Hachiman Shrine in Edo. This was the beginning of the custom of giving ranks to wrestlers by offering the strongest wrestlers a "Yokozuna license" which allowed them to wear yokozuna (lit. "horizontal rope"; a rope worn around the waist) on the ring. It is presumed that Tanikaze and Onogawa became the fourth and fifth Yokozuna so as to add prestige to the title by creating the first

#### 浮世絵師・力士生没年表 (色の濃い部分が作画期および現役期)



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# 相撲の錦絵

# COLOR SUMO WOOD-BLOCK PRINTS AND EDO CULTURE

# 黄金期の幕開け OPENING OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF SUMO

本書紀』(720年成立)にある「当麻蹴速と野見宿禰の捔力」を起源とする相撲は、神事や宮廷行事となって発展し、力比べの対戦を見て楽しむという文化を育んだ。

江戸時代には、相撲観戦は庶民の楽しみとなる。17世紀末頃から、相撲の興行は三都を中心に頻繁に催され、諸藩に召し抱えられた力士たちの取組に人々が熱狂した。18世紀中頃には、春と冬に江戸、夏に京都、秋に大坂という定例の興行が確立した。

18世紀末、1789年(寛政元)には強豪力士を格付ける「横綱」が登場し、1791年(寛政3)には将軍が江戸城内で相撲を直々に観覧する「上覧相撲」が催された。将軍のお墨付きを得て、相撲の社会的地位は飛躍的に向上する。

その背景には空前の相撲ブームがあった。なかでも世間を沸かせたのが、初の横綱となった二人の力士、 \*\*のがわきさぶろう 谷風梶之助(1750-1795)とそのライバル小野川喜三郎(1758-1806)だ。勝川春章(1743-1792)とその一派は、 彼らの個性を捉えた似顔絵や取り組みの光景を描き、興行の熱狂を伝えた。

谷風や小野川が活躍した天明・寛政年間(1781-1801)、**多色摺の木版画「錦絵」もまた、東洲斎写**楽(生没年 \* たがわうたまろ 不詳)や喜多川歌麿(1753-1806)といったスター絵師の名が飛び交う黄金期を迎えていた。

Sumo, which claims its origins to the episode of "Taima no Kehaya and Nomi no Sukune's Sumo Match" in *Nihon shoki* (The Chronicles of Japan, 720), developed as a shrine ritual and a court event, and has cultivated a tradition of watching and enjoying a contest of strength.

By the Edo period, sumo-watching became an entertainment for the common people. From around the late seventeenth century, sumo matches were held frequently, particularly in the three cities of Edo, Kyoto, and Osaka, and people were enthused over the competition of wrestlers sponsored by the various daimyo domains. By the mid-eighteenth century, regular tournaments were held in Edo during the spring and winter, in Kyoto during the summer, and in Osaka during the fall.

By the late eighteenth century, in 1789, the rank of "Yokozuna" for the strongest wrestlers appeared, and in 1791, a match in front of the Shogun was held at the Edo Castle. Having won the Shogun's endorsement, the social status of sumo rose rapidly.

In the background of such a development was an unprecedented sumo boom. Among the most popular wrestlers were the two who became the first Yokozuna: Tanikaze Kajinosuke (1750-1795) and his rival Onogawa Kisaburō (1758-1806). The Ukiyo-e artist Katsukawa Shunshō (1743-1792) and his school produced portraits that captured the characteristics of these wrestlers and depicted scenes of sumo matches that conveyed the heat of the tournaments.

The Tenmei and Kansei eras (1781-1801), when Tanikaze and Onogawa were active, coincided with the period when multi-colored woodblock prints known as "nishiki-e" (lit. "brocade pictures") reached its Golden Age, producing star artists like Tōshūsai Sharaku (date unknown) and Kitagawa Utamaro (1753-1806).

### 力士と絵師の協奏 A CONCERT OF WRESTLERS AND ARTISTS

相撲と錦絵、力士と絵師は、相互に刺激し合い支え合いながら人々を魅了し続けた。

Edo-e (lit. "Edo pictures") is the specialty of this place. Kabuki actors, courtesans of Shin-Yoshiwara, and sumo wrestlers are depicted in rich colors, as if they are moving and laughing.... Akizato Ritō, ed. Tōkaidō meisho zue (Pictorial Guide to Famous Places on the Tōkaidō, 1797)

Sumo and nishiki-e, wrestlers and artists. Both stimulated and supported each other as they continued to fascinate the people.

勝川春章とその一派

#### **工都勧進大相撲浮絵之図**

勝川春章/画 1788年(天明8)頃 相撲博物館所蔵

Uki-e (perspective picture) of the Edo Grand Fundraising Sumo Tournament Katsukawa Shunshō Sumo Musseum

1765年(明和2)に錦絵が完成して後、勝川春草は、歌舞伎役者の個々の顔の After nishiki-e was created in 1765, Katsukawa Shunshō published "*nigao*" (lit. "face-特徴を捉えた「似顔」を錦絵で出版した。それがたいへんな評判をよび、春章 率いる勝川派は、役者絵の覇権を握る。役者絵で一家を成した春章の円熟期 と、天明・寛政年間(1781-1801)の谷風・小野川の活躍期が重なったことは、 浮世絵と相撲の双方にとって幸運だった。勝川派の絵筆は力士にも及び、面 貌や表情のみならず、体格や肉付き、土俵入や取組の姿態にいたるまで、各々 の特徴を捉えた。個性あふれる相撲取の姿が役者絵や美人画と並んで江戸 市中を彩り、観衆であふれかえる取組の光景は興行の熱狂を喧伝した。

勝川春英/画 1811-1818年(文化8-15) 勝川春英/画 1815-1819年(文化12-文政2) Kashiawdo Sōgorō Takanevama Sōkichi Katsukawa Shun'ei

likeness") portraits that captured the characteristics of individual Kabuki actors. These became extremely popular, allowing the Katsukawa school led by Shunshō to take over the yakusha-e prints depicting actors. That the ripening stage of Shunshō, who established his school through the popularity of yakusha-e prints, coincided with the height of Tanikaze and Onogawa's popularity in the Tenmei and Kansei eras (1708-1801) was fortunate for both Ukiyo-e and sumo. The subject of Katsukawa school's works extended to sumo wrestlers, and the portraits not only depicted their facial features and expressions but captured their characteristics through their body build and fleshiness, poses assumed when entering the ring, and wrestling styles. These portraits of sumo wrestlers brimming with individuality embellished the city of Edo along with pictures of beautiful women, and scenes of bustling sumo-watching boosted the feverish excitement over the tournaments



















#### 東洲斎写楽と大童山文五郎

寛政力士群像 7 1794年(寬政6)以降 相撲博物館所蔵

Sumo Wrestlers of the Kansei Era (1789-1801)

東洲斎写楽の約10ヶ月というあまりに短い作画期は、天明・寛政の相撲ブー ムと重なっていた。その間、1794年(寛政6)11月にデビューした怪童力士・ 大童山文五郎(1788-1822)の錦絵を、写楽は複数手掛けている。写楽の錦絵 をもとにしたこの屏風では、谷風をはじめとする力士たちが大童山を囲んで いる。江戸の相撲興行では、巨人の「大男」や、特別に体格がよい少年「怪童」が、 「土俵入」専門の力士となって会場を沸かせ、強豪力士に劣らぬ人気を集めた。

Toshusai Sharaku's overly short ten-month career of artistic production overlapped with the sumo boom of the Tenmei and Kansei eras. Sharaku produced a number of color prints of the "monstrous boy wrestler" Daidōzan Bungorō (1788-1822), who had debuted in the eleventh month of 1794. Depicted in this folding screen, produced based on Sharaku's prints. Tanikaze and other wrestlers surround Daidōzan. At the Sumo tournament in Edo, giant "Big Man" and well-built "Monstrous Boys" who appeared on the ring at the ring-entering ceremonies became as popular as the mighty wrestlers.

#### 歌川国貞と歌川派

#### 小柳 荒馬 取組図

歌川国貞(初代)/画 1839-1844(天保10-15)頃 he Sumo Bout between Koyanagi and Arauma

#### | 不知火諾右エ門 横綱土俵入の図

歌川国貞(初代)/画 1840-1844年(天保11-15)

Yokozuna, a Sumo Wrestler of the Highest Rank, Shiranui Dakuemon Entering the Ring

文政年間(1818-1830)に勝川派の絵師が相次いで没すると、役者絵とともに 相撲絵も歌川派の独壇場となる。なかでも売れっ子の歌川国貞(1786-1865) は、千数百点にのぼる相撲絵をのこしたという。国貞とその継承者たちは、相 撲錦絵のバリエーションを広げ、同時代の力士の姿をあまねく次々世に出した。

When the leading artists of the Katsukawa school deceased one after another during the Bunsei era (1818-1830), the Utagawa school gained monopoly of sumo and actor prints. Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865), a popular artist among them, is known to have produced more than a thousand sumo-e. Kunisada and his successors added variations to sumo nishiki-e and continued to release portraits of contemporary wrestlers

#### 鏡岩浜之助 10

歌川国貞(初代)/画 1838-1844年(天保9-14) Kagamiiwa Hamanosuke Utagawa Kunisada I

#### 荒鹿幸助

歌川国貞(初代)/画 1840-1844年(天保11-14) Arajika Kōsuke Utagawa Kunisada I

ときには版木を使いまわして出版の効率を図り、より早く安価に、力士の 姿をファンに届けた。

At times, they reused woodblocks to aim at efficiency and to deliver to the fans the pictures of their favorite wrestlers with speed and at a lower price.

## 相撲と錦絵と都市・江戸 SUMO, NISHIKI-E, AND THE CITY OF EDO

き門静軒『江戸繁昌記』(1832-36年刊)

江戸の繁華の代表は、年二回の相撲、三座の歌舞伎、五町から成る吉原である。江戸の繁栄の様子を綴った 『江戸繁昌記』の序文で、作者の寺門静軒はそう述べる。続く本文は「相撲」の活況にはじまり、「吉原」「戯場」が それに続く。「海がひっくり返ったような騒ぎ」という盛況の凄まじさを思えば、江戸の「二大霊所」と名高い **遊里と芝居町に先んじて相撲が語られるのも納得だ。相撲にまつわる言葉とイメージは、人々の暮らしに染** み渡り、今日に引き継がれている。

Amidst thriving Edo, there is nothing that better pronounces great peace than two times of sumo, three theatres of play, and the five streets of Terakado Seiken, Edo hanjōki (An Account of the Prosperity of Edo, 1832-36)

What represented Edo's prosperity were the two annual sumo tournaments, three Kabuki theaters, and the Yoshiwara brothels, which comprised five streets. This is what Terakado Seiken, the author of Edo hanjōki, wrote in the preface of his book that depicted the thriving city of Edo. The main text continues with an account of "Sumo", followed by "Yoshiwara" and "Theaters". The popularity of sumo is described as "the excitement that is like the sea turning upside down," and it is to no wonder that it was placed before the "two great vile places" (nidai akusho), or the famous pleasure quarters and theater districts. Words and images associated with sumo have permeated into people's lives and have been passed down to this day.

#### ■両国大相撲繁栄之図

歌川国郷/画 1853年(嘉永6)10月 Sumo at Ryogoku Utagawa Kunisato

#### 大相撲関取両国橋 通行之図

歌川豊国(3代)[国貞(初代)]/画 1847年(弘化4)頃 Great Sumo Wrestlers clossing Ryōgokubashi Bridge Utagawa Toyokuni III (Kunisada I)

『江戸繁昌記』が書かれた頃、1833年(天保4)10月、それまで各所で行われ ていた相撲の興行は、両国回向院境内に固定される。回向院や両国橋、隅田 川と相撲の組み合わせが定着し、両国は相撲の町になっていく。

Just around the time that Edo hanjōki was written, in the tenth month of 1833, the venue for sumo tournaments, which had until then been held at random places, was established within the temple grounds of Ekōin in Ryōgoku. Matches were held at Ekōin, Ryōgokubashi, and Sumidagawa, hence transforming Ryōgoku into a sumo district. Soon sumo took root in aspects of people's lives beyond the tournaments.

#### | 双蝶々曲輪日記

3代目嵐吉三郎の濡髪長五郎と初代中村福助の放駒長吉 14 歌川豊国(3代)[国貞(初代)]/画 1854年(安政元)7月

Futatsu chōchō kuruwa nikki (A Diary of Two Butterflies in the Pleasure Quarters): Arashi Kichisaburō III as Nuregami Chōgorō and Nakamura Fukusuke I as Hanaregoma Chōkichi Utagawa Toyokuni III (Kunisada I)

熊と対戦する金太郎をはじめ、古来伝わる物語に、相撲はしばしば登場す る。加えて江戸時代には、歌舞伎や人形浄瑠璃も、相撲人気を反映した芝居 を上演した。「相撲物」と呼ばれ、人気力士をモデルにし、人気俳優に演じさ せたものだ。本図は《双蝶々曲輪日記》の一幕。

For instance, sumo frequently appeared in traditional folk tales, as in the story of Kintarō, in which the boy protagonist wrestles against a bear. During the Edo period, Kabuki and Jōruri puppet plays also performed plays that reflected the popularity of sumo. These plays, known as the "sumo plays" (sumo-mono) had popular actors play the role of popular wrestlers

#### 銘酒つくし 1

力士の名前を序列順に並べた「相撲番付」は、そこから発 展して名所や名物、名店や長者など、多様なもののラン キングを示す「見立番付」の数々を生む。

From the sumo ranking charts (banzuke), which listed the names of the wrestlers according to their rankings, developed various parody charts (mitate banzuke), or the ranking lists of famous places, local specialties, famous shops, rich people, and more.

#### ▶大相撲仕組絵之図

歌川国安/画 1815-1842年(文化12-天保13) Design for Paper Sumo Wrestling Game Utagawa Kuniyasu

子供たちは、取組を真似るだけでなく、双六や力士の姿 を切り抜いて遊ぶ「おもちゃ絵」でも、相撲に親しんで いた。

Children not only mimicked sumo matches but became familiar with sumo through playing with sugoroku board games and "toy pictures" (omocha-e) of cut-out wrestlers.

#### 土俵軍配意匠煙草盆

珉雪斎久甫/銘 江戸時代後期 Smoking Set with Sumo Ring and Referee's Fan Design Binsetsusai Kvūho











