

箱根寄木細工

箱根町・小田原市

Hakone Yosegi Zaiku

Hakone / Odawara



箱根の豊富な樹種が持つ自然の色合を生かして、幾何学紋様を作り上げたものが寄木細工の始まりです。この技法は江戸時代末期に箱根畑宿の「石川仁兵衛」が創作したと言われています。当初は乱寄木や単位寄木文様が主流でしたが、機械や加工方法の発達とともに、現在では緻密でさまざまな模様の寄木細工が作られています。

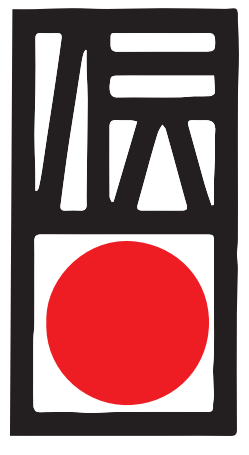
この技法は国内唯一でオリジナリティの高い伝統工芸技術です。

(昭和 59 年に伝統的工芸品に指定)

It is said that the technique of making Hakone Yosegi Zaiku marquetry or Hakone mosaic woodwork was invented by shikawa Nihei, a craftsman in Hatajuku, Hakone, toward the end of Edo era. As mountains in Hakone are blessed with various trees, Ishikawa took advantage of natural colors and shades of the woods to form geometric patterns. At the beginning, random yosegi and pattern unit with basic designs were mainly made. Today, as machines and means of processing have been improved, Yosegi Zaiku with a variety of elaborate patterns are produced.

This traditional technique is highly original and cannot be found anywhere else in Japan.

(Designated as traditional craft product by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in 1984)



小田原漆器

小田原市

Odawara Lacquerware Odawara



古い時代は箱根山の木材を利用して木地のまま器物を作っていましたが、相模漆の産出とともに漆塗りが加わり、今日の小田原漆器が誕生したと言われています。優れた挽物技術で木地を作り、トクサ（植物）などで磨き上げた後、ケヤキ材の木目の美しさを生かすため、生漆を何回も摺り込む摺漆手法に特色があります。

盆、皿、汁わん、茶托、重箱、茶びつ、飯器などがその代表的な工芸品です。

（昭和 59 年に伝統的工芸品に指定）

In earlier times in the Odawara area, dishes and bowls without lacquering were made of wood found in abundance in the nearby Hakone Mountains. When the production of Sagami Urushi lacquer began, the technique of lacquering woodenware was introduced and Odawara Lacquering was born.

Wood bases are made with excellent hikimono (turnery) techniques and polished with scouring rushes. Then, raw lacquer is rubbed repeatedly into the bases to bring out the beauty of natural grain of zelkova to the full. This technique is called suri-urushi(lacquer rubbing-in) and a special feature of Odawara Lacquerware.

Representative products are trays, dishes, bowls, saucers for teacup, multitiered food boxes, tea boxes and rice bowls.

(Designated as traditional craft product by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in 1984)



鎌倉彫

鎌倉市

Kamakurabori

Kamakura



今から 800 年ほど前、鎌倉時代に中国から伝わった彫漆工芸品の影響を受けて、寺院の儀式具や調度品に木彫りの後、漆塗りをほどこし中国風に作ったのが始まりと言われています。その後、時代とともに茶道具や生活実用品を作るようになりましたが、技法は古来の製法と変わらず、刀痕の味を生かして花鳥などの題材をレリーフ状に彫刻した後、漆塗りを何回も繰り返して仕上げた堅牢な漆工芸品です。

(昭和 54 年に伝統的工芸品に指定)

Kamakurabori is said to have been invented during the Kamakura era(approximately 800 years ago), when, inspired by craftworks imported from China, wooden ritual articles and furniture at temples were carved and lacquered in Chinese style.

In more recent years, tea utensils and housewares began to be produced by using the same technique as in ancient times. Kamakurabori is robust lacquerware, where flowers, birds and other designs are skillfully carved like a relief and urushi lacquer is painted repeatedly.

(Designated as traditional craft product by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in 1979)