## - 神奈川の伝統工芸技術・

## Traditional Craft Techniques in Kanagawa Prefecture

その他主な工芸品 Other crafts

## 組木細工

小田原市・箱根町

Kumiki Zaiku Wooden Puzzles Odawara / Hakone



大山こま

伊勢原市

Ohyama Spinning Top



## 挽物玩具

小田原市



## 組子玩具

箱根町

Kumiko Nesting Toys Hakone



神奈川県産業労働局中小企業部中小企業支援課小田原駐在事務所工 芸技術所

Kanagawa Prefectural Government Arts and Crafts Technology Station



工芸技術所は、工芸を主とする木製品事業者向けに 試作開発などの技術支援や試作品製作等に必要な 機器の貸出を行っています。

また、箱根寄木細工、小田原漆器、鎌倉彫などの 工芸品も多数展示されていますので、ぜひご来所 ください。

◇住所 〒250-0055

神奈川県小田原市久野 621

- ◇電話 0465-35-3557 (代表)
- ♦ URL http://www.pref.kanagawa.jp/docs/jf2/odawara/kougei





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Traditional Craft Techniques in Kanagawa Prefecture





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### 箱根寄木細工

箱根町・小田原市

Hakone Yosegi Zaiku Hakone / Odawara





## 小田原漆器

小田原市

Odawara Lacquerware 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 Ishikawa 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)

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

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

Lacquerawre.

(Designated as traditional craft product by the Minisier 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)

### 木象嵌

箱根町・小田原市

Mokuzougan Hakone / Odawara



色々な樹種の木を自由な曲線で嵌め合わせて表現する技法を木象嵌、または木画と言います。

Mokuzougan (wood inlay) or Mokuga (wood picture) is the traditional work of art that creates elaborate patterns by inlaying wood pieces of different colors and types.

### 秘密箱

箱根町・小田原市

Himitsu-Bako Hakone / Odawara



指物技法でパズル的な機構を組み込んだ小箱類を秘密箱といいます。

Himitsu-Bako or secret box is a small wooden puzzle box that is made using wood working joints.