



江戸衣裳着人形

[えどいしょうぎにぎょう]

Costumed Dolls

●主な製造地

江戸川区、墨田区、台東区ほか

●指定年月日

昭和59年11月1日

平成19年3月9日(国)

※国:「江戸衣裳着人形」と「江戸甲冑」が「江戸節句人形」の名称で国指定を受けています。

●伝統的な技術・技法

1. 頭・胴体・手足づくりは、^{こふん}胡粉で5回以上の上塗りをする。
2. 面相描きは、目ざらい又は描き目をしたのち、眉毛描き及び口紅さしをする。
3. 胴組みは、針金を用いて手や足を組みつける。
4. 着せ付けは、本仕立て衣裳又は和紙で裏打ちした衣裳を、綿又は木毛で肉づけして行う。

●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

桐壱及び木彫に使用する用材は、キリ。

●沿革と特徴

胴に使用するワラは稲ワラ等。

髪に使用する糸は絹糸(スガ)、または毛は人毛。

着せ付けに使用する生地は、絹織物、綿織物または麻織物。



江戸中期には、女性たちばかりでなく、女の赤ちゃんの誕生を祝う初節句の風習も生まれて、

ひな祭りはますます盛んとなりました。江戸市中には^{ひないち}雛市が、日本橋^{じゅっけん だん}十軒店(いまの室町)や浅草^{かやちよう}茅町(いまの浅草橋)など各所に立って大変にぎわいました。この頃から附属のひな人形やひな道具の種類も多くなり、かなり贅沢なものが作られるようになり、幕府はひな人形の華美を禁じるお触れを再三出しています。

江戸衣裳着人形には、三月のひな人形以外にも、五月の武者人形や市松人形などがあります。

わらなどの胴体に顔や手足を付け、衣裳を着せつけて完成させるもので、百を超える工程を一つ一つ丹念に仕上げていきます。

江戸時代中期に爆発的な人気を博した大阪の歌舞伎役者「佐野川市松」の若衆姿をあらわした人形が、今日に市松人形の名前の由来ともなっています。

連絡先

●産地組合名／東京都雛人形工業協同組合

●所在地／〒111-0052 台東区柳橋2-1-9 東商センタービル4階

●TEL／03-3861-3950

Edo Ishogi Ningyo

Costumed Dolls

■ Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. The head, the body and limbs of Edo Ishogi Ningyo (costumed dolls) are built up by the application of five or more layers of gofun (crushed seashell powder).
2. When painting the facial features, as the eyes are drawn, the eyelashes and mouth are added.
3. The limbs are connected to the body using wire.
4. Dolls are fitted either directly with a kimono costume, or with a kimono costume that has been backed with Japanese paper. Costumes are padded using cotton or wood wool.

■ History and Characteristics

Even in modern times, the seasonal festival that falls on March 3rd (Girls' Day) is an important annual event.

In that another name for this festival is the "Hina Matsuri" (the Dolls' Festival); it is a traditional event in which Hina Ningyo (Hina dolls) play a central role.

Hina Ningyo roots in Japanese culture are very old.

Early on, such dolls were an amusement limited to small circles of people such as the Kyoto aristocracy. However, as the nation entered the Edo Period (1603-1868), greater social stability saw a doll culture diffuse among the masses.

Concerning dolls in Edo, it is said that the opening of a dolls' market at Jukendana during the Genroku Era (1688-1704) during the time of Tsunayoshi (the 5th Tokugawa Shogun) provided a great boost in production. Jukendana is located in modern Chuo Ward in the vicinity of Nihonbashi-Muromachi. Remaining records indicate that the area was very lively in the old days.

In addition to the Hina Ningyo of the Girls' Day Festival in March, Edo Ishogi Ningyo (costumed dolls) are also produced as Musha

■ Traditionally Used Raw Materials

The wood used in both toso (a resin compound) and in wood carvings is Paulownia.

Rice straw is used to fill the body cavity of dolls.

The hair is made either of fine silk threads or human hair.

Costumes are made from silk, cotton or hemp textiles.

Ningyo (military dolls) for festivals in May and Oyama Ningyo (dolls representing female kabuki roles). There are also Kabuki Ningyo (Kabuki dolls), Ichimatsu Ningyo (depictions of small children), and Goshō Ningyo (imperial dolls), etc.

Edo Ishogi Ningyo (costumed dolls) limbs and heads are joined to bodies made from gofun and straw, a doll then being completed by the fitting of a costume. Before completion, however, more than 100 processes have to be carefully carried out.



Contact Details

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