



江戸切子

[えどきりこ]

Cut Glassware

●主な製造地

江東区、江戸川区、墨田区ほか

●指定年月日

昭和60年7月15日
平成14年1月30日(国)

●伝統的な技術・技法

1. 墨付けは、竹棒の長さでガラス器の口からの位置を割り出し、内側を等分に分割した紙筒にガラス器をさし込んで水平位置の割出しをする。
2. 荒摺り、三番掛けは、金剛砂の粒度を使いわけ、金盤の車の山は図柄によって3種類を使用する。
3. 石掛けは、砥石車は天然産(九州の五島、笹口)の丸砥石を用いる。
4. 研磨は木車(桐、柳)に磨き粉をつけ、図柄を丁寧に磨き上げる。

●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

ガラス生地(クリスタルガラス、ソーダ石灰ガラス)



●沿革と特徴

天保5年(1834) 加賀屋久兵衛が、江戸大伝馬町で金剛砂を用いてガラスを彫刻し、切子細工の工夫をしたと伝えられる。これが我が国におけるカットグラスの始まりです。

そして、このカットグラスに対して「切子」の言葉が用いられ始めたのは18世紀末頃であり、天明8年(1788)刊の「蘭説弁惑」には「食盤の上におく硝子きりこ様のしほ入れ」という説明がある。

薩摩切子は、藩の事業として製作されたもので藩主島津斉彬侯の開明的殖産政策により、江戸切子の職人を招くなどして「集成館」にて行われた物です。斉彬侯の死により途絶えましたが、江戸切子は幕府の保護を受けず、現在に至るまで継続しています。その歴史は震災・戦災ほか幾多の困難を経ても途絶えることのなかった「庶民の育てた文化」ともいわれている。

連絡先

●産地組合名／江戸切子協同組合

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●ホームページ／<http://www.edokiriko.or.jp/>



Edo Kiriko

Cut Glassware

■ Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. Sumitsuke (ink application) involves the use of a bamboo stick to apply ink to the surface of glassware. This preparatory process creates a basic outline of the patterns (designs) to be cut in glass.
2. Arazuri (rough grinding) involves the basic grinding of glass in accordance with the pattern applied to the surface using the sumitsuke process. Emery powder (a grinding agent) is applied to the surface of a metal grinding wheel. This then comes into contact with the glass, and major elements of the pattern are etched accordingly. The next process (Sanbankake) is the application of finer grain emery powder in order to carry out more detailed pattern etching. Depending on designs, three different types of grinding wheel may be used.

3. Ishikake (whetstone grinding) involves the use of a whetstone grinder to smooth and better define patterns etched during earlier grinding processes. Natural whetstones from the southern island of Kyushu are used.
4. Kenma (or Migaki) is the process of polishing the glass. It involves even finer-detail grinding of those surfaces that are to be non-transparent. It also brings out the traditional luster associated with transparent glass surfaces. When doing this step, polishing powder is used with a wooden polishing wheel (made of either Paulownia or Willow). The design is carefully polished in order to heighten both the transparency and luster of the glass.

■ Traditionally Used Raw Materials

Glass materials (crystal glass, soda lime glass)

■ History and Characteristics

Kiriko is a form of glass cutting in which grinders and whetstones are applied to the surface of glassware, and a number of different cutting (or grinding) techniques are employed in order to manufacture products. The originator of the traditional craft of Edo Kiriko (cut glassware) was Kagaya Kyubei, who ran a glassware store in Edo's Odenmacho (in the vicinity of modern Nihonbashi).

Kyubei is said to have learned his craft in Osaka, which at one stage was a leading center of glassware production in Japan. After completion of his apprenticeship, he returned to Edo and opened a glassware store in the city, where items such as eye glasses, thermometers and hydrometers were produced.

Edo Kiriko techniques deliver exquisite patterns that are both sparkling and lustrous when applied to suitable glassware such as "crystal glass," such techniques delivering products of great intrinsic value.



Contact Details

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