



江戸甲冑

[えどかつちゅう]

Warrior Armor

●主な製造地

墨田区、台東区、文京区ほか

指定年月日

昭和61年7月18日

平成19年3月9日(国)

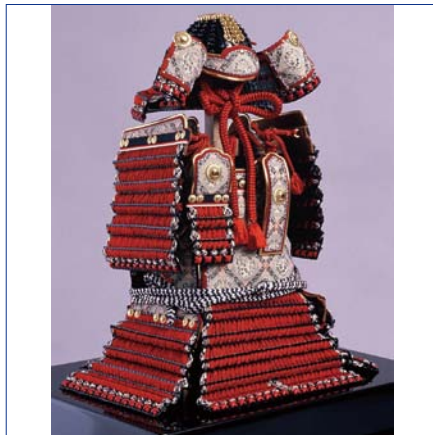
国:「江戸衣裳着人形」と「江戸甲冑」が「江戸節句人形」の名称で国指定を受けています。

●伝統的な技術・技法

- 鉢づくりは、たたき出し、絞り、はぎ合わせ、張抜き又は型抜きとする。
- 威板おどいたに用いる小札づくりは、小札張り又は小札割りにより行うこと。
- 威しすがはは、毛引き威し又は素懸威しにより手作業にて行うこと。

●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

真鍮、銅、鉄、和紙、皮革（鹿、山羊、豚、牛、馬）、絹紐、木綿紐など。



●沿革と特徴

端午の節句は、男の子の健やかな成長を祝う、古くからの伝統行事の一つです。

菖蒲しょうぶを用いる邪気祓いじまきばらいの節句は、江戸時代、武家の男子の成長と出世しやうぶを願う尚武の節句となりました。

勇壮で華やかな五月飾りは武家社会の江戸に始まり、しだいに各地に広まって、今日のような日本の初夏の大切な行事になりました。

はじめ天の神様を招くため戸外に立てた武具やのぼり旗は、江戸中期以降は内飾りにも作られ、また、兜の飾りに取り付けられていた人形がやがて独立して、さまざまな五月人形となりました。

身を守るための鎧兜や、あるいは五月人形を飾る習わしの中には、わが子の健全な発育を祈る両親や家族たちの、真剣でしかもあたたかな祈りが込められているのです。

連絡先

●産地組合名／東京都雛人形工業協同組合

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Edo Katchu

Warrior Armor

■ Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. Edo Katchu (warrior armor) helmets (called kabuto) are comprised of two parts, the hachi (the helmet bowl) and the shikoro (the nape-guard).
2. The hachi can be made in one of two ways. The first method is riveting together numerous pie-shaped metal plates to form the helmet bowl. The second method involves shaping the helmet bowl by beating metal to conform to a rounded armorer's last.
3. Shikoro production commences with numerous layers of Japanese paper being laid over one another. Rows of kozane (armored scales) are then prepared and laid over the paper backing. A single kozaneita (row of armored scales) is comprised of numerous individually-placed kozane.

4. Kozaneita are joined to one another both above and below using laces made of leather or chord. The lacing methods are called odoshi. One method called kebiki odoshi is full lacing whereby a single lace is horizontally threaded without gaps through all the kozane on a single kozaneita. Another method called sugake odoshi is sparse-point lacing that creates a diamond pattern.

■ Traditionally Used Raw Materials

The following materials are traditionally used when manufacturing Edo Katchu: brass, copper, steel, washi (traditional Japanese paper), leather (deer, goat, pig, cow, horse), silk cord, cotton cord

■ History and Characteristics

The Boys' Day Festival is one of long-established traditions, it being an occasion that celebrates the healthy growth of male children.

According to existing historical records, in the "Shoku Nihongi," an imperially-commissioned history written during the Nara Period (710-794), there is reference to a Boys' Day Festival being celebrated in the court of the Emperor Shomu in the year 733.

Around the middle of the Edo Period (1603-1868), in celebrating the hope that male children would develop into strong and healthy individuals, it became popular to place dolls adorned in military dress in the

home. Overtime, this tradition changed into the unique practice of simply displaying Katchu (sets of warrior armor) in the home.



Contact Details

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