



江戸硝子

[えどがらす]

Glassware

●主な製造地

墨田区、江東区、江戸川区ほか

●指定年月日

平成14年1月25日

●伝統的な技術・技法

- 吹きガラス：熱く解けた硝子種を吹き竿に巻き取り、息を吹き込んで成形する。
 - 宙吹き：硝子種を吹き竿に巻き取って、空中で吹き竿をまわしながらハン等の道具で形を整える。炉で温めながら、成形を繰り返す。
 - 型吹き：宙吹き法に加え、木型、金型などを用いて成形する。
- 型押し：雄雌の両型をつくり、吹き竿に巻き取った硝子種を型に入れ、雄型で押し成形する。

●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

珪砂、ソーダ灰、石灰、カリ、酸化鉛等



●沿革と特徴

日本の硝子製造は、弥生時代に始まるが、しばらく中断後、江戸時代に中国、西洋から製法が伝わり、ビードロ等の名前でいろいろなガラス器が作られました。明治になって東京品川に官製の品川硝子製造所が開設され、外国人技師を教師として招き、製造技術を教わり近代の硝子製造が始まりました。その後、そこの生徒たちが独立し、東京の下町を中心に工場を立ち上げガラス器の製造が盛んになりました。原料や燃料の石炭を運ぶのに東京下町の運河が便利であったためであります。

今も手作りのガラス器製造の中心は東京下町とその近辺です。

連絡先

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Edo Glassware

Glassware

Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. Glassblowing: Molten glass is spooled at the end of a blowpipe and air is blown in by mouth to shape the glass.
 - ① Free-blowing: Glass is spooled at the end of a blowpipe, air is blown into the molten glass as it is held in the air and rotated. Tweezers and other tools are used to make adjustments to the shape. The workpiece is heated in the furnace as shaping operations are repeated.
 - ② Mold-blowing: In addition to the steps followed

in free-blowing, a wooden or metal mold is used to shape the glass.

2. Pressed glass: A plunger (male section) and a mold (female section) are created. Glass is spooled at the end of a blowpipe and inserted into the mold. The plunger is used to press the glass into the mold and shape it.

Traditionally Used Raw Materials

Silica sand, sodium carbonate, lime, potash, lead oxide, etc.

History and Characteristics

1. Glass production in Japan
Glass production began in Japan during the Yayoi Period (300 BCE-300 CE). Production was discontinued for a time from the Heian Period (794-1185) to the Muromachi Period (1338-1573), before being revived following the importation of glassmaking technologies from China, Portugal and the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries. Former names for glass in Japanese (currently *garasu* or *shoshi*) include *ruri*, a Japanese form of lapis lazuli; *hari* from the Chinese word *boli*; *biidoro* from the Portuguese word *vidro*; and *giyaman* from the Dutch word *diamant*. These names also provide evidence of the overseas links that glass production in Japan enjoys.

2. Glass production in Edo (Tokyo)

Glass production in Edo is said to have started at the beginning of the 18th century, with items such as mirrors and eyeglasses produced by the first Kagaya (Minagawa) Kyubei in the Nihonbashi-Torishiocho neighborhood. Ornamental hairpins and wind chimes were also produced by Kazusaya Tomesaburo in the Asakusa neighborhood. The names of Kagaya Kyubei and his son Kumasaki Yasutaro are included in the catalog of exhibits for Japan's First National Industrial Exhibition in 1877.

3. Characteristics

Modern glass production was brought to Edo after first passing through Nagasaki, Osaka and Kyoto. In addition to items such as dishware for everyday use and bottles/jars, scientific instruments such as thermometers and hydrometers were made in response to orders from the scholar and politician Sakuma Shozan (1811-1864) as well as other people. During the early Meiji Period, glassmaking developed into one of Tokyo's local industries as modern European methods were integrated and the industry grew to meet a wide range of needs.



Contact Details

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