



# 江戸漆器

[えどしっき]

Lacquerware

## ●主な製造地

台東区、中央区、足立区ほか

## ●指定年月日

昭和57年2月4日

## ●伝統的な技術・技法

1. 下地造りは、こくそ、布着せ、さびつけ、中塗り又はとぎ等による。
2. 塗りは、塗り立て、ろいろ塗り又は変わり塗りによる。
3. 加飾は、まきえ蒔絵、らでん螺鈿又はちんきん沈金による。

## ●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

漆は、天然漆とする。

木地は、クリ、ケヤキ、ホオノキ、サクラ又はカツラ若しくはこれらと同等の材質を有する用材とする。



## ●沿革と特徴

1590年に江戸城に入城した徳川家康が京都の漆工を招いたのが江戸漆器の始まりとされています。

五代将軍綱吉の時代には塗りや蒔絵の技術がさらに進歩し、八代将軍吉宗の享保時代以降庶民の日常品として普及しました。そして、茶道具、座卓を始め多様な製品が生産されるようになりました。特に、蕎麦道具やうなぎの重箱などの業務用漆器が有名です。

なかでも、印籠には蒔絵、堆朱などの精巧な細工がしてあり、江戸時代の礼服の装飾品として用いられた。三重、五重にしたそれぞれの合口に凝らされた漆塗の技法や、精緻な技巧を施した蒔絵、根付けにみられる細工など印籠は江戸時代の漆芸の代表作といわれています。

連絡先

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# Edo Shikki

## Lacquerware

### Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. The base of Edo Shikki (lacquerware) is created using the following techniques: Kokuso\*<sup>1</sup> filler is applied to base woods. Nunokise\*<sup>2</sup> is the gluing of untreated linen to base woods. Sabitsuke involves applying a mixture of fresh lacquer and whetstone powder. Nakanuri\*<sup>3</sup> is the application of intermediate coats of lacquer. Togi is a burnishing process, etc.
2. There are two major lacquering techniques. One is the "Roiro Finish." This involves the repeated application of layers once the previous layer of lacquer has been polished. The second is the "Nuritate Finish" (the "Standing Lacquer Finish"). This involves the application of lacquer directly by brush.
3. Decoration involves processes such as Maki-e (gold reliefs), Raden (mother of pearl inlays) and Chinkin (sunken gold inlays).

\*1 Kokuso: Is a substance that combines together lacquer, paste and sawdust. It is applied to joints and areas to which engraving has been done to the base woods.

\*2 Nunokise: After strengthening base woods (by vigorously applying lacquer to all surfaces to ensure better adhesiveness of successive lacquer layers), untreated linen is affixed to the wood surface using Noriurushi, a mixture of paste and lacquer.

\*3 Nakanuri: After the application of Shitanuri (initial coats of lacquer), Nakanuri (intermediate coats) are applied with a brush. These coats of lacquer do not contain oil. As with the initial coats of lacquer, these coats are polished to a fine finish using charcoal.

### Traditionally Used Raw Materials

Urushi (Japanese lacquer) is a natural material sourced from the sumac tree (scientific name: Toxicodendron vernicifluum).

The following types of wood are used in the manufacture of Edo Shikki: Chestnut, Zelkova, Magnolia obovata, Cherry and Katsura. Other timbers with similar properties may also be used.

### History and Characteristics

Once lacquer is dried, lacquerware is not impacted by acidic or alkaline substances. It also possesses strong insulation properties with respect to heat and electricity.

Moreover, by not being just a coating material, lacquer works to prevent both staining and rotting of the base woods used in lacquerware. It also acts as a strong adhesive.

A single piece of lacquerware passes through the hands of a number of craftsmen before completion. The process commences with the lacquer tree being "tapped" for its sap. Next a craftsman called a "Kijishi" (a wood turner) processes untreated wood and creates from it items such as bowls and multi-tiered boxes. These are then passed to a "Nurishi" (a lacquerer) who applies the

lacquer. The lacquerware is finished once it has passed through the hands of a "Maki-eshi" (a decorator) who etches patterns as well as sprinkling gold and silver powder over the lacquerware.



### Contact Details

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