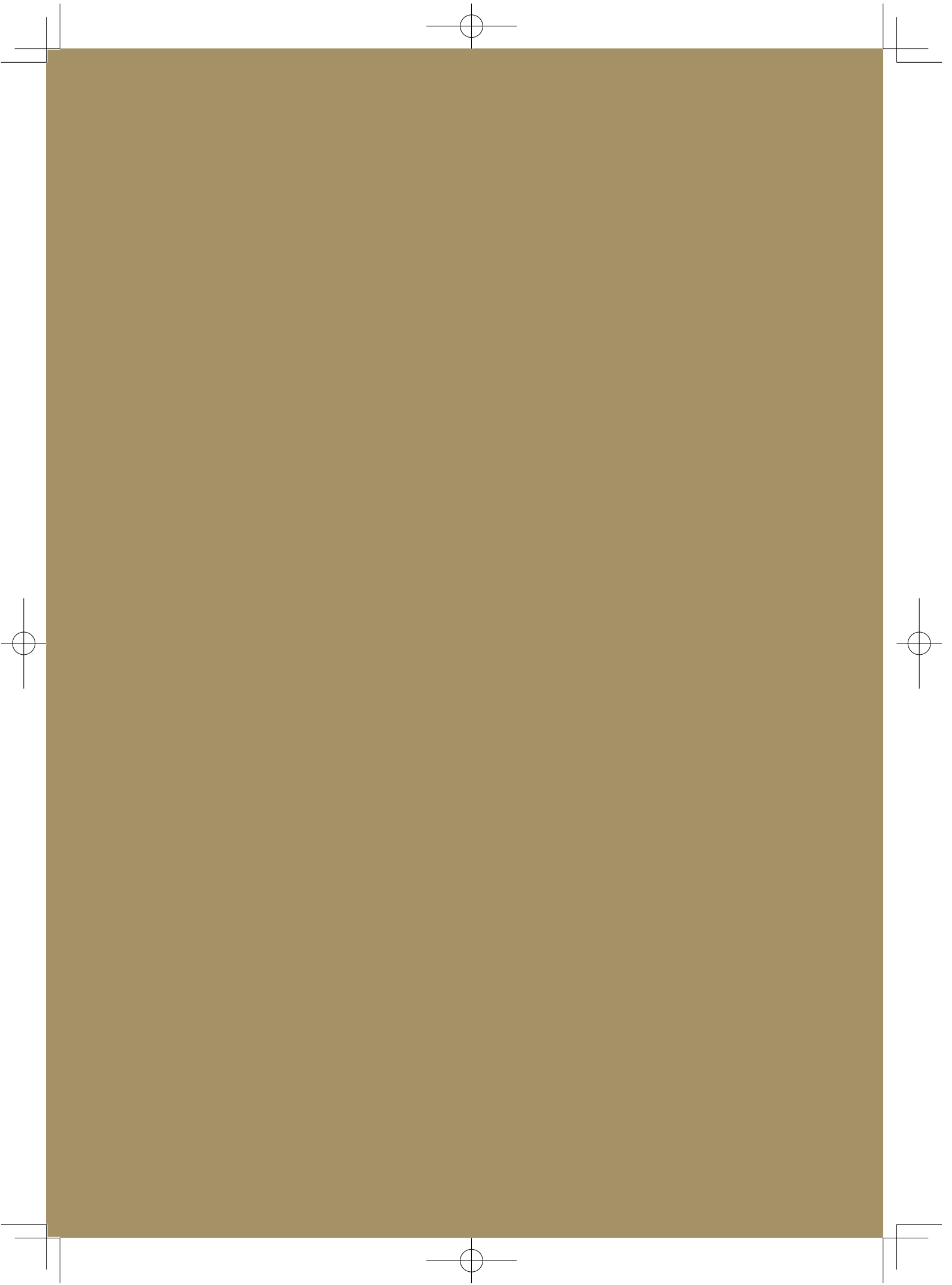


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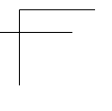
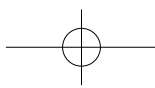
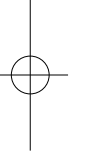
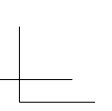
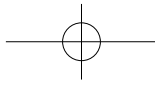
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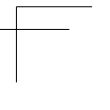
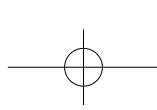
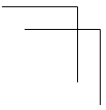
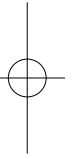
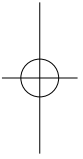
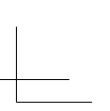
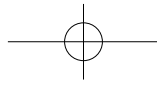
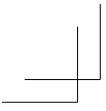
The Hiraizumi and Ichinoseki Area
in Iwate Prefecture





Beyond Ordinary Itineraries
The Hiraizumi and Ichinoseki Area
in Iwate Prefecture





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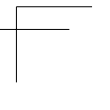
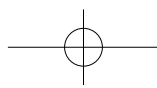
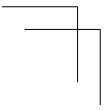
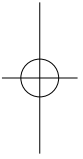
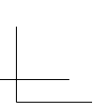
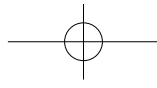
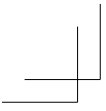
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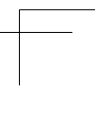
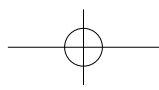
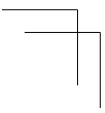
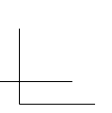
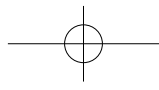
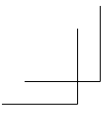
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Two - Day Trip

To Ichinoseki by the Tohoku Shinkansen







Photography [Courtesy Of Chuson-ji]

2000年の眠りを経て
花を咲かせた
古代蓮の如く

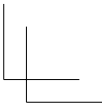
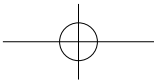
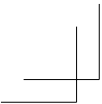
Like Lotus Flowers Grown
from 2,000-year-old Seeds

「大陸から、遙か 150 マイル離れた所に大きな島がある。それは、どこの国にも従属していない独立国家であり、色白で美しく、礼節を重んじる人々が住んでいる島である。その名はジパング。ジパングは、莫大な量の黄金を持つ国で、なんと、その国の王が居住する大きな家には金が貼り巡らされているのだ。全ての部屋の壁面、窓、天井に貼られた黄金は、指 2 本程もの厚さがあるのである。黄金の他にも、真珠や貴重な岩石など、ジパングの持つ資源の価値は計り知れない。」(古イタリヤ語版『Il Milione』より抜粋・翻訳は筆者による)

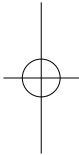
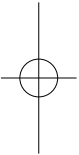
この一節は、1298 年に、マルコ・ポーロがアジア諸国で見聞したことを編纂した旅行記『東方見聞録』の中の日本について書かれたものである。宮崎正勝氏著『ジパング伝説』によると、平泉中尊寺が 7000 余巻の宋版『一切経』を宋から輸入するために、10 万 5000 両 (4410 キログラム) という莫大な量の砂金を支払ったという資料が残っていることから、日本は「黄金を持つ豊かな国」という噂が中国から世界に広がったために、このような記述になった可能性があるという。

時代が下り、「夏草や 兵どもが 夢の跡」と松尾芭蕉に言わしめた平泉は、金や鉄などの富や卓越した文化を有するがために源頼朝に目を付けられ、その繁栄は幕を下ろした。中尊寺も奥州藤原氏の滅亡とともに衰退し、14 世紀の火災により金色堂を除いた全てのお堂や塔、宝物が焼失。明治 42 (1909) 年になって本堂が再建されるまでの中尊寺は、金色堂だけであったが、今では、再建された様々なお堂で、多くの異なる御朱印を頂けるようになっている。

岩手県には、経済産業大臣により「伝統的工芸品」に指定されている工芸品が 4 つある。秀衡塗、浄法寺塗、岩谷堂筆筒、そして南部鉄器。これら工芸品の発祥は、奥州藤原氏の時代に遡る。美しさや希少性よりも利便性が求められることが多い現在、この地域の「ものづくり」を取り巻く環境はどのようになっているのであろうか。奥州藤原氏 100 年の栄光が幕を下ろして以降、歴史の表舞台から姿を消したものの、職人の探究心と熱意により復活した工芸品や、時代の変化により存続が危ぶまれた工芸品もある。長い歴史の中で起る厳しい変化にも負けずに「ものづくり」の魂を継承している人々を訪ねてみよう、東北新幹線に乗った。一ノ関駅は、「はやぶさ」か「はやて」に乗れば、東北の南の玄関口である仙台から 3 駅。所要時間も東京から約 3 時間の快適な旅だ。



“Chipangu (Japan) is an Island towards the East in the high seas, 1500 miles distant from the Continent; and a very great Island it is. The people are white, civilized, and well-favoured. They are Idolaters, and are dependent on nobody. And I can tell you the quantity of gold they have is endless; for they find it in their own Islands, and the King does not allow it to be exported. Moreover few merchants visit the country because it is so far from the main land, and thus it comes to pass that their gold is abundant beyond all measure.” (from *The Travels of Marco Polo* - the complete Yule-Cordier edition)



The Travels of Marco Polo is a travelogue written by Rustichello da Pisa based upon the stories told by Marco Polo (1254-1324), who was an Italian merchant, explorer and writer. He is famous in Japan as the man who defined Japan as “the Land of Gold” and an Eastern El Dorado. While he himself did not visit Japan, his incorporation of the country in his stories demonstrates that rumors of Japan’s gold had spread far and wide. Of course, no smoke is without fire. According to the history book, *The Legend of Zipangu* written by Masakatsu Miyazaki, the Chuson-ji (Chuson Temple) in Hiraizumi bought a series of Buddhist scriptures from the Song dynasty (now a part of China) with 4,410 kilograms of placer gold. Moreover, one of the halls of Chuson-ji was coated with gold! The ‘Golden Age’ of Hiraizumi, however, lasted for only a century. Because of its wealth, the area was plundered in 1189 by a samurai who aimed to rule Japan and later created the first regime of samurai in Kamakura. Adversities continued, and in the 14th century, fires burned down most of all the halls and pagodas in Hiraizumi. The decay of Hiraizumi was substantial, and can be envisioned in the following *haiku* by Matsuo Basho, a famous poet of the 17th century: “The summer’s grass! All that’s left of an ancient warrior’s dreams.”

Currently in Iwate Prefecture, there are four traditional craft products designated by Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry: *Hidehira-nuri* lacquerware; *Joboji-nuri* lacquerware; Iwayado “*Tansu*” Chests and Nambu “*Tekki*” ironware. All of these crafts originated from the end of the 11th century to the end of 12th century, when



一般社団法人 世界遺産平泉・一関
DMO 代表理事 松本数馬氏 (中央)

Mr. Kazuma Matsumoto(center), the
President of the General Incorporated
Association of World Heritage Hi-
raizumi and Ichinoseki (Destination
Management Organization)

※手ぶら観光カウンター：
10時20分までに手荷物を預けると、岩
手県内の宿泊施設に当日配達してく
れる。大きな荷物を持っていても、快
適に岩手の旅を満喫できる岩手県内初
のサービス。

Hiraizumi flourished under the power of the Oshu Fujiwara clan.
There are no more warriors left to ruin the area's culture nowadays.
Instead, consumers who focus on budget and convenience outweigh
the patrons who protect and support artisans, which makes artisanal
handicrafts endangered. Nevertheless, the culture of Hiraizumi
(including Chuson-ji), did not die but was asleep like lotus flowers
that grew from 2,000-year-old seeds found in prehistoric remains.
Here, we introduce a trip to visit artisans who have inherited the
spirit of their predecessors and go against current trends, as well as
the marvelous historic places in the area of Hiraizumi and Ichinoseki
in Iwate Prefecture. Tohoku Shinkansen will take you on an easy and
cozy ride to this area in just three hours.

一ノ関駅前の観光拠点「一ノBA^{いちば}」。タクシーを利用して周遊したいな
どの要望にも応えてくれるほか、手ぶら観光カウンター^{*}も設置され
ている。一関・平泉エリアを旅しようと思う観光客の強い味方である。

一ノBA (いちば)

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ICHIBA, a Travel Information Center in front of Ichinoseki Sta-
tion. The staff members will assist you with your travel in English.
Tour guides and taxi arrangement are also available. Before strolling
around the town, you can leave your luggage at this center. If you
stay in a hotel in Iwate Prefecture and if your arrival is before 10:20
a.m., your luggage will be delivered directly to your hotel!

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1 minute walk from Ichinoseki Station of Tohoku Shinkansen.



Beyond Ordinary Itineraries
Iwate Prefecture

日本の魅力 発見プロジェクト
岩手県

Chapter **1**

The Historic 'Flowers' of
the Hiraizumi Area in Full Bloom

過去から受け継がれ
今咲き誇る平泉の華

Photography [Courtesy Of Chuson-ji]



中尊寺

輝き続ける
東洋の黄金伝説
- 夢の跡からの復活

歴史資料によれば、奥州藤原氏の初代当主である藤原清衡が50歳の頃の長治2（1105）年、それまでの戦いに明け暮れざるを得なかった半生に区切りをつけ、平和な世の中が訪れることを祈るために釈迦如来と多宝如来を安置する多宝寺を築いたことが、事実上の創建であったという。戦乱で家族を失い、兄弟とも戦わなければならなかった清衡の非戦の決意として、この地に仏の教えによる平和な理想社会を建設するための礎であった。

昭和26（1951）年に国宝建造物第1号に指定された金色堂は、内部の須弥壇内には清衡、基衡、秀衡の三代の遺体が安置されている他、奥州藤原氏の終焉のきっかけを作ってしまった四代目当主の泰衡の首が安置されている。

Just a small amount of knowledge of Japanese history will help you better understand and appreciate Chuson-ji.

From the end of the 11th century to the end of the 12th century, the northeast part of the Japan's mainland was ruled by the Oshu Fujiwara clan (cf: Oshu is the old name of this area).

Fujiwara Kiyohira, the first lord, survived continuous battles and

Photography [Courtesy Of Chuson-ji]






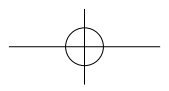
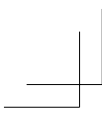
Chuson-ji (Chuson Temple)

Revived Oriental Gold Myths

finally created his own regime in the Tohoku area, whose capital city was Hiraizumi. Fujiwara Motohira, succeeded his father and expanded the territory. The Oshu Fujiwara clan achieved its highest level of prosperity at the time of the third lord, Fujiwara Hidehira, the son of Motohira. Hidehira protected the military commander Minamoto Yoshitsune from his half-brother and opposing soldier, Minamoto Yoritomo, who blazed a trail to rule whole Japan and later became the first Shogun of the Kamakura Shogunate. After the death of Hidehira, his will to protect Yoshitsune from Yoritomo was not kept by Hidehira's son, Fujiwara Yasuhira. Yasuhira killed Yoshitsune to please Yoritomo, which had disastrous consequences. Yoritomo did not appreciate the gesture, and instead charged Yasuhira with murdering his brother without his permission. Yoritomo and his soldiers then assaulted Hiraizumi in 1189, bringing about the end of the glory of the Oshu Fujiwara clan and the capital city of Hiraizumi. Today, Kamakura is well-known as one of the hottest sightseeing spots in Japan. However, few people know what happened before the Kamakura Shogunate was made. You can see the lost glory behind the Kamakura Shogunate and witness the revived 'Oriental El Dorado' by visiting Chuson-ji.

Chuson-ji was created around 850 by the order of Fujiwara Kiyohira, the first lord, who wanted to put an end to a life full of battles. As his wish was to make his realm an ideal society without war, Chuson-ji was a symbol of peace. Chuson-ji used to have more than ten halls and pagodas, most of which were lost to battles and fires. One of the remains was Konjiki-do, the Golden Hall. Now you will find a dozen Buddhist-style buildings reconstructed in the area, which provide a simple yet profound moment for visitors.

極楽浄土を表現すべく、惜しげもなく使われたのは、金箔、螺鈿、象牙や宝石。しかしながら、金の部分は、『東方見聞録』に記述されているように「指2本分の厚さの黄金で出来ている」のではなく、漆を接着剤としてその上から金箔を貼り金粉を撒いて仕上げられたもの。金の装飾とともに目を引くのは、柱に施された見事な細工である。南洋の海から日本に運ばれた夜光貝などの貝殻の内側の層を使った螺鈿細工で、宝相華と呼ばれる花を表現している。宝相華と



は、極楽浄土に咲く花と言われており、蓮華や牡丹などを組み合わせた空想上の花である。この螺鈿細工の宝相華は、まるで2000年もの時を経て蘇った古代蓮のようだ（古代蓮とは、縄文時代の遺跡から発掘された種が発芽してピンク色の大輪の花を咲かせた蓮）。平成23（2011）年に平泉の一部として世界遺産に登録され、平成28（2016）年には国の内外から多くの観光客が訪れる中尊寺は、奥州藤原氏の滅亡から約830年後の今、みごとに蘇りを果たし、我々に夢の続きを見せてくれている。

中尊寺

<http://chusonji.or.jp>

岩手県西磐井郡平泉町平泉字衣関202

TEL:0191-46-2211

拝観時間:8:30～17:00(3月1日～11月3日)／8:30～16:30(11月4日～2月末)

拝観料:大人800円、高校生500円、中学生300円、小学生200円



Konjiki-do, which stands inside another building for its protection, is covered with gold as *The Travels of Marco Polo* described. Inside the hall, you will be amazed not only by the statues of Buddha covered with gold but also golden ornaments created to express the Land of Perfect Bliss, embellished with mother-of-pearl, ivory and jewels... By looking upon them you can imagine the sheer wealth of the Oshu Fujiwara clan, who gave artisans the opportunity to work with precious materials. Beautiful ornaments that resemble lotus flowers are created with mother-of-pearl, which evoke in beholders the same awe felt when witnessing lotus flowers grown from 2000-year-old seeds. In the past, Chuson-ji appeared to be dead, but in truth it was just asleep and waiting to be re-awakened. Chuson-ji was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2011 as a part of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Hiraizumi. It is a beautiful illustration of the Oshu Fujiwara clan's glory and the dream of its first lord, which was to create a world without war.

Chuson-ji (Chuson Temple)

202 Hiraizumi-cho Hiraizumi Koromonoseki, Nishi-Iwai-gun, Iwate Prefecture

TEL: 0191-46-2211

Opening Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(Seasonal variation: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from November 4 through until February)

Entry is allowed up until ten minutes before the temple closes.

No closing days

Admission: 800 yen (Konjiki-do and Treasure Hall)

毛越寺

もうつうじ

蘇りし浄土で
魂を清める



中尊寺の他に、毛越寺、観自在王院跡、無量光院跡、金鷄山が「平泉－仏国土（浄土）を表す建築・庭園及び考古学的遺跡群」として、世界遺産に登録されている。その一つである毛越寺は、中尊寺と同年の嘉祥3（850）年に、円仁によって開山されたと伝えられ、鎌倉時代の歴史書『吾妻鏡』には、中尊寺をしのぐほどの規模であったと記されているが、幾度にも亘り焼失し、平成元（1989）年に平安様式に則して再建されたのが今の本堂である。

Motsu-ji was supported and protected by the second and the third lord of the Oshu Fujiwara clan and now it is a part of the Historic Monuments and Sites of Hiraizumi due to its designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Researchers found that Motsu-ji used to be larger in scale than Chuson-ji, until most of its buildings were burned down in fires and battles. In the mid-17th century the restoration and the financial support of the temple was renewed by the local feudal clan. After the modernization of Japan in the early 20th century, new Buddhist-style buildings and halls were constructed and researchers conducted excavational studies of the site. The main hall you can see now was constructed in 1989 according to the original construction method used in the 9th and 10th centuries.

Motsu-ji (Motsu Temple)

Clear Your Spirit
in the Revived Pure Land.



浄土庭園は、日本最古の作庭書『作庭記』の思想や技法を今に伝える貴重な庭園である。

The garden of the temple was created to express the Pure Land.

毛越寺の本堂では、座禅や写経の体験をすることができる。手の指を菱形の定印に、足はいわゆる「あぐら」の形に組み、瞑想すること約30分。本格的な座禅修行ではないため、重要なのは足の痛みに耐えることではなく、あくまでも、精神を集中させること。参拝者がいない静かな本堂の中で、いつもは当たり前のように行っている呼吸だけを意識して行う座禅体験。視覚、聴覚、嗅覚、触覚、味覚の五感と第六感と言われる意識を清らかな状態にしなければ正しい道を歩むことができないという、「六根清浄」という言葉の意味が少しだけ分かった気になる。

毛越寺

<http://www.motsuji.or.jp/>

岩手県西磐井郡平泉町平泉字大沢58

TEL:0191-46-2331

拝観時間：8:30～17:00(11月5日～3月4日は8:30～16:30)

拝観料：大人500円、高校生300円、小・中学生100円

座禅体験は通年。夏季のみ早朝座禅会を行っている。(要事前予約)

料金：1000円(団体料金あり)

In the main hall, *zazen* (sitting meditation) sessions are available. Sit on the floor with your foot on the thigh of the other leg and vice-versa. This is the basic position of *zazen*, but for those who would have difficulty in this position, it is not a 'must' because *zazen* is not Yoga. The most important thing is to concentrate on your inner world. Close your eyes and make a quiet and deep exhalations and inhalations for about half an hour, listening to the sounds a priest creates with a wooden block instrument. You will realize that you are living by breathing, which you do as a matter of course. You will also realize that your five senses are clearer than before!

Motsu-ji (Motsu Temple)

<http://www.motsuji.or.jp/en/>

58 Hiraizumi-cho Hiraizumi Osawa, Nishi-iwai-gun, Iwate Prefecture

TEL: 0191-46-2331

Opening Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. No closing days

(Seasonal variation: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from Nov. 5 to March 4)

Admission: 500 yen

Zazen meditation session: 1,000 yen (Reservation required)

Special morning *zazen* meditation session: available only in the Summer.

狛鼻溪

げいびけい

江戸時代までは
村人さえも知らなかった
真の秘境

狛鼻溪とは、砂鉄や砂金が採れたという由縁で名前がついた砂鉄川沿いに、高さ 50 メートルを超える石灰岩の岸壁が約 2 キロに亘って続く渓谷。奥州藤原氏が凋落した後、落人が砂鉄を採りながらひっそり暮らしていたとも伝えられている狛鼻溪は、江戸時代までは、村人さえも知らなかった真の秘境であった。船頭さんが棹一本で操る舟に乗ることができるのが「狛鼻溪舟下り」。「舟下り」という名前が付いているが、下るだけではなく、三好ヶ丘で上陸した後、折り返す往復 90 分の舟旅。船頭さんがお国訛りで話してくれる説明に耳を傾けながら、絶景を楽しむ。川の水が透明なので、舟と併走するように泳いでいるコイ、ハヤ、ウグイなどの川魚がよく見える。「何故かは分からないが、長年の経験からここが一番、音が響いて上手く聞こえる」という場所で、船頭さんが舟唄「げいび追分」を歌ってくれる。狛鼻溪は、自然が作り出した巨岩と木々の美しさ、透明な川の水の美しさなど、眼福な景勝地であるだけではなく、耳と心でも存分に楽しめる極上の景勝地である。

狛鼻溪舟下り

<http://www.geibikei.co.jp/funakudari/>

岩手県一関市東山町長坂字町 467

TEL:0191-47-2341 (げいび観光センター)

営業時間: 8:30 ~ 16:30 (季節によって変動あり)

料金: 大人 1600 円

定休日: なし (天候状況によって欠航あり)

平泉から車もしくは、バスで約 30 分。(4 月中旬 ~ 11 月初旬限定、

平泉・狛鼻溪・限定、巖美溪・一関循環バス 500 円)。

3 |

明治になってから、一関市東山に生まれ育った佐藤猷巖(げいがん)氏によって観光地として開発され、大正 14 (1925) 年 10 月 8 日、国の史蹟名勝天然記念物(名勝指定県内第一号)に指定され、初代の日本百景の一つになった景勝地。

Geibikei Gorge was developed into a tourist attraction by Geigan Sato who was born in Higashiyama, Ichinoseki during the Meiji period (1868-1912). Later in 1925 on October 8th, it was classified as a "Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty or Natural Monument." It was also selected among the first "100 Landscapes of Japan."



Photography [Courtesy of Geibikei Gorge Boat Cruise]

17

IWATE



Photography[Courtesy of Geibikei Gorge Boat Cruise]





Photography
[Courtesy of Geibikei Gorge Boat Cruise]

尻鼻溪の舟下りで使っている舟の先は平らで広くなっている。これは、馬を乗り降りさせるための馬渡し舟から受け継がれたもの。驚くことに、舟は船頭さんたちによって造られ、整備されている。

The stern of the boats used for the ride is flat and wide. This is because these boats were originally used for transporting horses and the shape was invented for their safety! Even now the boats are made and taken care of by the river guides.

Geibikei (Geibi Gorge) A Hidden Natural Treasure that Even Villagers Didn't Know Of

Geibikei, less than half an hour by car from Chuson-ji, is a majestic 2-kilometer-long gorge with steep rocky walls over 50 meters high. A boat ride through this gorge will definitely make your stay in the Hiraizumi area even more worthy and delightful.

In Geibikei, according to the legend, fugitives of the Oshu Fujiwara clan lived a quiet and secluded life mining iron sand after the fall of the clan. It had been a hidden spot that even villagers did not know its existence before the modernization of the nation in the 19th century. At the beginning of the 20th century, distinguished locals recognized the beauty of this spectacular gorge and named it as “*Geibi*” (literally: a lion’s nose) after a big rock at the end of the gorge, and made it a tourist spot with their own funds.

As the river through the gorge is flat and calm, the boat ride provides a very relaxing time. You will see magnificent natural beauty during the 90-minute boat ride, including strangely shaped rocks, the green of trees on the quays, extremely transparent water, and fish and birds swimming along your boat... An English-speaking staff member will show you all these beautiful things, while the river guide talks in the beautiful local accent. Even if you don’t understand Japanese, the river guide’s tone will sound like music to your ears. Speaking of music, a folk song that is sung during the ride will touch your heart, which makes your experience more memorable. As the gorge looks stunning in the early morning, we highly recommend taking an early morning Shinkansen or staying in this area to take the first boat.

Geibikei Gorge Boat Cruise

467 Nagasaka-Aza machi, Higashiyama-cho, Ichinoseki-shi, Iwate Prefecture
TEL: 0191-47-2341
Operation Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.(Varies depending on the season)
Fee: 1,600 yen
No scheduled closing days but closed during bad weather

かぢや別館 らまっころ 山猫宿

雨にも風にも負けない
狛鼻溪の立役者



Kaziya Bekkan, Ramatkor Yamaneko Yado
(Kaziya Anex: The Inn of the Wild Cat Ramatkor)
The Inn of Cordiality “Unbeaten by Rain”

狛鼻溪駅から徒歩6分の場所にある「かぢや別館 らまっころ山猫宿」で昼食。「狛鼻溪で観光の舟を最初に浮かべたのは、かぢや旅館でした。」と語るのは、「かぢや別館 らまっころ山猫宿」の十八代館主である小原結^{おぼら つむぎ}氏。「かぢや旅館」は創業当時、旅館業の他に鍛冶屋業と木流しを行っていた。狛鼻溪の周辺に豊富に生えていた赤松などの銘木を伐^いりだし、筏^{いかだ}に乗せて砂鉄川から北上川へと流して運ぶ「木流し」に使っていた舟で「狛鼻溪舟下り」を始めたのだ。

Kaziya Ryokan Bekkan, a Japanese-style inn, is ideal for lunch after a boat ride in Geibikei Gorge, as it is only a six-minute walk from the gorge. The inn also has a second part to its name - “Ramatkor” Yamaneko Yado - which combined with the first part means “The Inn of the Wild Cat Ramatkor.” The name “Wild Cat” derives from a children’s story, *The Acorns and the Wild Cat*, written by Miyazawa Kenji, a famous poet and author of children’s literature born in Iwate Prefecture and who was a customer of this inn. “Ramatkor”, is a word from the Ainu language (spoken by the indigenous people of Northern Japan) which means “cordial.” As the name suggests, you can expect to receive cordial service at this inn!

The history of Kaziya Ryokan dates back to 300 years ago. According to Mr. Tsumugi Obara, the 18th generation proprietor



舟下りの起源である「かぢや旅館」は、今も昔も「狛鼻溪」とは切っても切れない縁で結ばれている。高校卒業後、東京のフレンチレストランで調理の修業をした後、この地に戻り、実家の旅館を継いでいる小原結氏（左）。女将菅原行奈（すがわらあんな）氏（中央）、料理長 鈴木強（すずきつよし）氏（右）。

Mr. Tsumugi Obara (left) who succeeded the family business after being trained in a French restaurant in Tokyo. Mrs. Anna Sugawara (center), the landlady. Mr. Tsuyoshi Suzuki (right) the master chef.



岩手県で生まれ育った板前が、地元で採れる食材の特徴を活かして作る料理は絶品。汁物も出汁の美味しさが口中に広がり、一口ごとに笑みが浮かんでしまう。細やかな気遣いが感じられる料理からは、美味しいものを食べてもらいたいという思いが伝わってくる。

Every dish is cooked by the master chef who was born in the Iwate Prefecture. As he has extensive knowledge about the local ingredients, he knows the best way to make the best use of them. Try the soup that he makes, you will taste the well-balanced flavors of the ingredients and will experience more of the inn's cordiality!

of the inn, the first boat to operate in Geibi Gorge belonged to Kaziya Ryokan. In those days Kaziya Ryokan was involved in other trades, as a blacksmith (in fact, “Kaziya” means “blacksmith” in Japanese) and as a transporter of timber. The staff members of Kaziya cut the trees around Geibikei Gorge and transported them out of the area by placing them in the river and floating them down the gorge. Once the timber reached the end of the gorge, they were loaded onto a boat and transported via the main river, the Kitakami. When Kaziya Ryokan established its current river guide business, these same timber boats were recruited to transport tourists.

田山花袋や宮沢賢治などの文豪も訪れていた「かぢや旅館」は、およそ 300 年前の創業という老舗旅館である。しかし、残念なことに、平成 14（2002）年の台風 6 号の大雨により壊滅的な被害にあったため、現在の営業は別館のみ。宮沢賢治が「かぢや旅館」に足を運んでいた頃の手帳に、「雨ニモ負ケズ」の詩が見つかったという。雨ニモ負ケズ風ニモ負ケズ、台風の被害にも負けない「かぢや旅館」を支える一家とスタッフの方々の暖かい心。本館が再建される日も、そう遠い未来ではないはずだ。

—
かぢや別館 らまっころ山猫宿

<https://www.ramatkor.com/>

岩手県一関市東山町長坂字町 42 TEL: 0191-47-3377

Kaziya Ryokan only receives guests at its annex, as the main building was damaged by a heavy rain caused by a typhoon in 2002. As Miyazawa Kenji wrote in his poetry, “*Unbeaten by rain, unbeaten by wind, unbowed by the snow and the summer heat, strong in body, free from greed, without any anger, always serene.*” Like this beautiful passage, Kaziya Ryokan is resilient, and it will only be a matter of time before their main building is revived to allow them to provide further cordial service to their guests.

—
Kaziya Bekkan, “Ramatkor” Yamaneko Yado
(Kaziya Anex: The Inn of the Wild Cat Ramatkor)

42 Higashiyamama-cho Nagasaka Aza Machi, Ichinoseki-shi, Iwate Prefecture
Tel: 0191-47-3377

Beyond Ordinary Itineraries
Iwate Prefecture

日本の魅力 発見プロジェクト
岩手県

Chapter 2

Artisanal Crafts Handed
from the Past in the Hiraizumi Area

平泉とその周辺地域に
伝わる伝統文化



歴史の中で起こる
変化にも負けず、
受け継いだ伝統の種を
花開かせる
「ものづくり」の魂

奥州藤原氏の遺産は、当主を失い、度重なる火事による焼失も乗り越えて再建され、現代にもその美しさを誇る中尊寺だけではない。奥州藤原氏によって興された文化や技術もその遺産である。奥州藤原氏の繁栄に伴って花開いた工芸品の数々は、800年以上の時を経た現在でも、その花をほころばせているのであろうか。移り行く時代の荒波に揉まれながら、伝統という種を未来に継承し続けるということは、その伝統が長ければ長いほど、その伝統が素晴らしいほど、時に厳しく、重い重圧が両肩にのしかかるに違いない。しかしながら、その運命を真正面から受け止め、純粋に愛情を持ち、その運命を楽しめるかどうかが鍵なのかもしれない。平泉とその周辺地域に伝わる伝統工芸の工房を訪ねた。

Like Chuson-ji, which was unbeaten by the fall of the Oshu Fujiwara clan and serial fires, the art and the crafts promoted by the Oshu Fujiwara clan over 800 years ago have remained unbeaten by the ravages of the time. Carrying the seeds of tradition through time is a challenging task. The higher the quality of the seeds, the more care is needed from their caretakers, who are bound to the task by fate. The key to success is not just the love the caretakers have for their charges, but the sense of respect they have for the responsibility of passing on the traditions to future generations. Some studios where traditional art and traditional crafts are pursued in the Hiraizumi area open to the public and visitors can see this care in action.

The Spirit of Artisans,
Unbeaten by the Changes of the Time



秀衡塗

ひでひらぬり

蘇った平安の美

—眠った種を再び

芽吹かせた職人の熱意

英語でチャイナ (china) が磁器を意味するように、ジャパン (japan) は、漆器を意味する。47 都道府県のうち、半分以上の都府県に漆器の生産地がある日本。江戸時代の、各藩の殖産政策によって漆の採取・漆器の製造が盛んに行われた結果、日本中に漆器文化が広がったと考えられている。伊勢雅臣氏著『世界が称賛する日本人が知らない日本』によれば、江戸時代の出島での対オランダ貿易で、大量の漆器や磁器がヨーロッパに持ち込まれるようになったことから、18 世紀のヨーロッパで日本の漆器が一大ブームとなり、漆器がジャパンと呼ばれるようになったという。

そんな、日本文化を代表すると言っても過言ではない漆器。ここ、平泉町周辺にも素晴らしい漆器文化がある。その名も、秀衡塗。奥州藤原氏の三代目当主である藤原秀衡の名前を冠した秀衡塗とは、秀衡が京都から職人を招聘し、平泉で採れる漆と金をふんだんに使って器を作らせたことが起源とされている。特徴は、金箔で描か

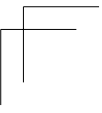
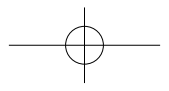


Hidehira-nuri Lacquerware
Another Awakened Beauty of
the Oriental El Dorado



れた有職菱紋と呼ばれる菱形と源氏雲に、縁起が良いとされる草花や果実の艶やかな意匠。煌びやかな模様と、高台が高く大きめのどっしりとした感のある秀衡塗の椀が奥州藤原氏の平泉の屋敷の食卓を飾っていたことを想像するだけで、歴史のロマンを感じるが、江戸時代の寛政年間（1789～1801年）以降、歴史の表舞台から姿を消した。しかしながら、平泉周辺に伝わる秀衡椀を集め、それらを研究することにより、一度眠った秀衡塗という蓮の種は、再び花開いた。蘇った平安時代の美を踏襲しながらも、新しい魅力を作り出している二つの工房を訪れた。

As “china” can refer to porcelain or earthenware used for the table, “japan” means a black enamel or lacquer used to produce a durable glossy finish and also an object decorated with this substance. As the word suggests, Japan has been a lacquerware-producing country for hundreds of years. More than a half of 47 administrative divisions of Japan have their own lacquerware production. This is because the collection of the sap of sumac trees for lacquer and the production of lacquerware were promoted by many feudal clans during the Edo Period (1603-1868). The Hiraizumi area, of course, was not the exception. Here there is a very special culture of lacquerware production called *Hidehira-nuri*. You may recall that Hidehira is the name of the third lord of the Oshu Fujiwara clan, who was the first to promote the production of lacquerware in the area. It is said that Hidehira invited artisans and had them create lacquerware using locally produced lacquer and locally mined gold. The characteristics of his lacquerware, *Hidehira-nuri*, include decorative wave-shaped cloud motifs realized with gold leaves and gold powder; rhombus-shaped motifs realized with gold sheets; and motifs of flowering plants and fruit painted with gold, which were believed to bring luck. The descriptions of the tradition of producing *Hidehira-nuri* lacquerware, however disappeared from history books written after the beginning of the 19th century. The lacquerware, like Chuson-ji and other cultures promoted by the Oshu Fujiwara clan, lay dormant for a time like the seeds of the lotus flower found in the ancient remains, waiting to be discovered. We introduce two studios of the *Hidehira-nuri* lacquerware where the artisans take care of the awakened seeds.



翁知屋

おおちや



翁知屋は、秀衡塗発祥の地と伝えられている旧衣川村の増澤^{こらもがわ ますざわ}（部落で代々漆器の製造販売を営んでいたが、昭和30（1955）年、ダム建設に伴い、中尊寺から歩いて5分ほどの場所に移転。現在も、製造から販売までを一貫して行っている。

秀衡塗の復元に成功し、昭和天皇皇后両陛下の御前で制作実演をした初代から、技術と、秀衡塗に対する情熱を引き継ぐ四代目当主の佐々木優弥氏。従来の形に囚われない新しい秀衡塗や漆器だけではない漆製品の可能性を追求し、グッドデザイン賞を受賞。パリの「メゾン・エ・オブジェ」やドイツの「アンビエンテ」などにも積極的に参加し、秀衡塗に新風を吹き込んでいる。

The founder of Ochi-ya was the man who rediscovered the sleeping seeds of *Hidehira-nuri* lacquerware. He sought to create reproductions of *Hidehira-nuri* lacquerware by collecting antique *Hidehira-nuri* bowls and studying them, and he successfully developed a technique to create new products. He was then invited to produce a *Hidehira-nuri* bowl in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Showa Era. The seeds that he found blossomed alongside his artisanal spirit, and they have been passed on to his successors since then.

Ochi-ya



ケヤキの木目をいかした湯呑み「結」。保温効果が高く、普段使いに適している。

A series of Japanese tea cups called “Yui” that are made of zelkova. While they are highly decorative (as Hidehira-nuri Lacquer Works have crafted the design to show off the wood grain) these cups are also practical and keep tea at the right drinking temperature.

Now Mr. Yuya Sasaki, the fourth family head, is the custodian of this fine craft, and he pushes the boundaries of tradition by exploring the potential of *Hidehira-nuri* and lacquer itself. Not satisfied with only following and maintaining the tradition, he aims to bring new perspective to *Hidehira-nuri*. His creativity has been awarded with Good Design Awards, and he proactively exhibits his art internationally at galleries such as *Maison et Objet* in Paris and *Ambiente* in Frankfurt.

翁知屋では、子供から大人までを受け入れる体験工房 KURAS が敷地内にある。また、秀衡塗の伝統技法を未来にも存続させるために、職人コースを設け、漆塗装と絵付けを指導している。平泉はただ「過去の貴族文化を見学する場所」ではない。素材と卓越した技術によって作られた美は、時空や国境を超えて、我々現代人の生活に潤いを与えるということを教えてくれた。

—
有限会社 翁知屋（おおちや）

<http://www.ootiya.com/>

岩手県西磐井郡平泉町平泉字衣関1-7

TEL:0191-46-2306

営業時間：9:00～17:00

定休日：水曜日

Ochi-ya has a studio reserved for workshops on its premises called ‘KURAS.’ Anyone, from children to adults, who are interested in lacquerware making can participate in the workshops. Courses for professionals are also available for those who aim to become artisans of lacquerware making, the future caretakers of the seeds of tradition. By visiting Ochi-ya you will discover that Hiraizumi is not just a place where you can observe the aristocratic culture of the past, but it is also a place where you will experience how beauty created with special materials and distinct techniques can enrich your life, allowing you to cross the borders of the time.

—
Ochi-ya

1-7 Hiraizumi Koromonoseki, Hiraizumi-cho, Nishi-iwai-gun, Iwate Prefecture

Tel: 0191-46-2306

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closing Day: Wednesday



現在、4代目の佐々木優弥氏が当主を務める翁知屋ののれん。

Ochi-ya's logo. The kanji letters used for the shop name literally mean 'A shop of a wise old man.'

4 |

丸三漆器 四代目社長である青柳一郎氏。初代の青柳清之助氏から受け継がれている「本物にこだわったものづくり」を続けている。

Mr. Ichiro Aoyagi, the fourth president of Marusan Shikki. He himself is a leading artisan of lacquerware making.



丸三漆器

まるさんしっき

素朴な工房では、職人が一つ一つの作品に思いを込める吐息を感じつつ、全ての工程を説明して頂きながら見学することができる。豪華な秀衡塗の椀や盆も、元を正せば、ブナやケヤキ、トチ等の天然の木の丸太であることに改めて気付かされる。漆も一度塗ればよい訳ではない。木地に生漆を塗り込めることによって木の防水性を高めること、木地の薄い所や摩擦が大きく傷み易い箇所には、布を貼って補強すること、その上から何回も何回も漆を塗り重ね研磨していくこと等、表面からは見えない様々な工程があるからこそ、美しく丈夫な漆塗りの製品となることを実感できる。

秀衡塗工房 有限会社 丸三漆器

<http://hidehiranuri.jp>

岩手県一関市大東町摺沢字但馬崎10

TEL:0191-75-3153

営業時間：9:00～17:00

定休日：無休 ※工房見学は要予約

Marusan Shikki
(Marusan Lacquerware Studio)

When Marusan Shikki first opened, the business specialized in making four-legged trays commonly used for festive food (for the meals of noble families in olden days), and their woodworking technique for base-making is also remarkable.

You can witness how artisans put their souls into products by



明治 37 (1904) 年御膳造りを主とした漆器工場として創業。丸三漆器もまた、その高い木工技術を活かし、製造から販売まで一貫して行っている。

Established in 1904, Marusan Shikki manages everything involving the production and sales of lacquerware.

visiting this simple Japanese-style studio. If you take a guide or interpreter with you, you will be able to understand completely each process of lacquerware making. You will realize that an exquisite glossy-black bowl or a gorgeous tray with gold ornaments is truly made from a humble piece of wood! Lacquer is not applied just once, but applied many times. Every application of lacquer is followed by the process of polishing to make the lacquerware highly durable and beautiful from every angle.

—
Marusan Shikki (Marusan Lacquerware Studio)

10 Surisawa Tajimazaki, Daitou-cho, Ichinoseki-shi, Iwate Prefecture

Tel: 0191-75-3153

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

No closing day

Reservation required for factory tour

5 |

丸三漆器では、伝統的な形の椀や盆はもちろん、洋風化した現代の日本人の生活に則した新しい製品も作る。その一つが、漆で彩を加えられたワイングラス。

Marusan Shikki produces not only traditional lacquerware but also a new line of products that complement the current Westernized way of life in Japan, such as wine glasses ornamented with lacquer.





南部鉄器

なんぶてつき

南部鉄器には、盛岡市に伝わるものと平泉近辺に伝わるものの二種類がある。盛岡市の南部鉄器は、主に茶道具の茶釜である一方、平泉近辺の南部鉄器は、日用品を主とする。奥州藤原氏初代当主の清衡が近江国（現在の滋賀県）から鋳物師を招聘して始まったという。北上山地で砂鉄が豊富に採れたことから鉄器が作られ始め、奥州藤原氏の屋敷跡からは鋳型も出土している。

Nambu Tekki Ironware

If you happen to be familiar with the Japanese language, you may notice something odd in the name “*Nambu Tekki*.” The term “*Nambu Tekki*” is used to describe ironware produced in Iwate and literally means “Ironware of the Southern Part.” At first glance, the name may imply that the ironware originated from the South. In actuality, however, *Nambu Tekki* is one of the many local traditions that were practiced in Iwate from the 11th century onwards, created during the era of the first lord of the Oshu Fujiwara clan, Fujiwara Kiyohira. The practice was later named “Nambu” after a powerful

釜鉄瓶工房 佐秋鑄造所

かまてつびんこうぼう
さあきちゆうぞうしよ

黄金の国ジパングの
もう一つの資源
「黒い石」から作る
極上の日用品

Saaki Chuzosho (Saaki Cast Iron Foundry)

Black Treasures Made from
Another Resource in the Land of Gold

fief from the 17th century. Leaving its name aside, the foundry of the Iwate area is said to have been started by the founders of the Western part of Japan (not Southern!) invited by Fujiwara Kiyohira. He developed the foundry as part of the local industry, due to the suitability of the area. In particular, it was easy to obtain the materials needed (such as iron sand and charcoal) as well as high-quality sand and clay for mould making.

Today, *Nambu Tekki* ironware is made in two zones; one is the area around Hiraizumi in Iwate Prefecture and the other is in Morioka-shi in Aomori Prefecture. The *Nambu Tekki* ironware from Morioka is mainly tools used in tea ceremonies. That from Hiraizumi, on the other hand, is primarily for daily use.

鉄瓶作りは、デザイン画を起こすことから始まる。デザインをもとに、出来上がった木型から粘土の鑄型を作り出す。「紋様押し」、「肌打ち」と呼ばれる方法で、鑄型の内側に南部鉄瓶特有の仏像の螺髪のような「あられ紋様」を付け、鉄器の内部を形づくる型をはめ込み、そこへ溶けた鉄を流し込む。

木炭炉の中で製品を焼き、稲穂を束ねて作られた「みご」という道具で漆を表面に焼き付けると、特有の色が出る。様々な工程を経て出来た南部鉄器は、使用することによって生じるサビにすら、奥深い美しさを感じる。大量生産、大量消費で忘れがちな、一つのものを長きに亘って大切に使うという、この国に住まう人々が大切にしてきた「日本の心」を再認識させてくれた。

釜鉄瓶工房 佐秋鑄造所
岩手県奥州市水沢羽田町字小屋敷 15-1
TEL: 0197-23-6663

Making a *Nambu Tekki* iron kettle begins with design-making. An artisan creates a wooden model based on his design and then makes a mould with clay. He presses a stick-like tool against the mould to create patterns one by one on the surface of the iron kettle. Then, inside of the mould, he puts a wooden model to create the inner side of the kettle. Melted iron is poured between the wooden model and the mould. After this extensive process, he blackens the iron

6 |

釜鉄瓶工房 佐秋鑄造所 佐藤圭氏
「南部鉄器の良し悪しを決めるのは、鑄型である」と語る佐藤圭氏。鑄造所のある奥州市周辺で採れる良質な粘土で作られる鑄型は一つ一つ手作りされる。このため、佐秋鑄造所では、オーダーメイドの南部鉄器を作ってもらえる。

Mr. Kei Sato of Saaki Cast Iron Foundry

kettle in a charcoal furnace and lacquers with a brush-like tool made from rice plants.

“The quality of *Nambu Tekki* ironware depends on the quality of the mould,” says Mr. Sato. Every mould is handmade with the high-quality clay obtained in the area nearby. Thus, you can order custom-designed original *Nambu Tekki* ironware designs at the Saaki Foundry. The beauty of *Nambu Tekki* ironware is in its simplicity. It possesses the qualities of *wabi-sabi*, a traditional Japanese philosophy of beauty that values the uniqueness in every object and its imperfections. *Nambu Tekki* ironware becomes even more beautiful over time through its natural patina and aging, showing traces of its time with you in your life. This lovely ironware will make you realize again the importance of using objects with care for a long time as treasures, which we tend to forget in this material world!

—
Saaki Chuzosho(Saaki Cast Iron Foundry)

15-1 Mizusawa Hada-cho Koyashiki, Oushu-shi, Iwate Prefecture
Tel: 0197-23-6663



岩谷堂箆笥

いわやどうたんす

木と鉄を融合させた
美しい技術の結晶



岩谷堂箆笥の岩谷堂とは、現在の岩手県奥州市にあたるころにあった町の名前である。この地には鎌倉時代に築かれたという岩屋堂城という山城があり、戦国時代に伊達政宗の所領になって以降、江戸時代を通じて、岩谷堂伊達氏によって治められていた。岩谷堂箆笥の発祥は、そのさらに前、奥州藤原氏の初代当主清衡が産業奨励に力を注いだ時代にさかのぼると伝えられている。当時は箆笥というよりも、大きな箱に近い形だったと考えられているが、18世紀の後期、岩谷堂城主が米の不作の年に農民が飢饉に苦しまなくてもよいよう、稲作以外の産業を興すべく、箆笥を製作させ、塗装を研究させた。車付きの箆笥ができ、その後、鍛冶職人によって考案された彫金金具を付けた箆笥が原型となり、現代に引き継がれた。その特徴は、美しい木目の樺の化粧合板と、桐で作られた引き出し内部。引き出しを閉めると気圧で別の引き出しが開いてしまうほど精巧に作られている。

While the Iwayado “*tansu*” Chest may remind you of an oak chest from the German Baroque or British Georgian period, it is not a piece of antique furniture. It is traditional furniture that is still manufactured in Iwate Prefecture, whose history dates back to the era of the Oshu Fujiwara clan. Furniture-making was encouraged by Fujiwara Kiyohira, the first lord, as part of his passion for artisan crafts and the development of local industry. At the time, the main

Iwayado Tansu (Iwayado Chest)

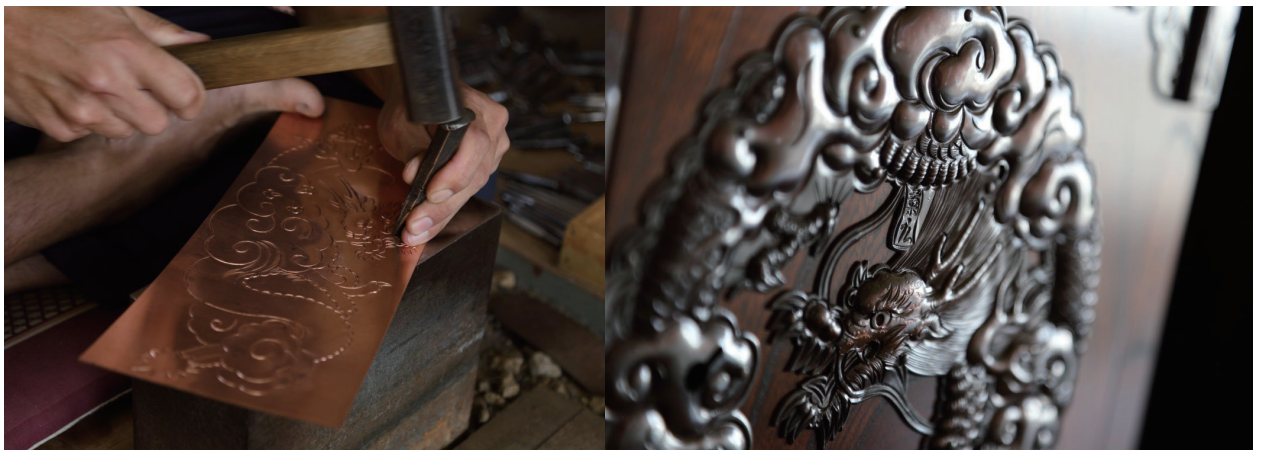
The Complication of the Traditional
Techniques Born in the Land of Gold

pieces of furniture resembled “trunks”, created in the same style as chests of the Baroque period. Later, at the end of the 18th century, the lord of Iwayado Castle encouraged furniture- making and let his people study various styles of trunks, as well as how best to stain, paint and lacquer them. As a result, they invented chests with wheels and developed their own unique model of chest – the Iwayado Chest – which is still present today.

表面には漆が塗られ、下絵を描いた鉄や銅の板に金槌^{たがね}と鑿^{うし}を使って絵模様を打ち出して作る手打金具や、手打金具をもとにした鑄型に鉄を流し込んで作る南部鉄器金具の美しい装飾が施される。

The outer side of the chest is made of beautifully lacquered zelkova (Japanese elm) showing the grain: the inner part of the chest is made of paulownia wood, and the decorative handles and embellishments are made of iron or copper carvings or *Nambu Tekki* ironware.

岩谷堂筆筒の金具は、金具だけで既に独立した芸術品である。手打金具^{たがね げん のう}は鑿^{うし}を玄翁^{げん のう}で打ち、輪郭を彫り、細かい線を刻み、裏から打ち出して模様を浮き出させていく。150 本以上の鑿^{うし}を使い分け、強弱をつけながら、金属の板に絵を描いていくかのように、一打ち一打





岩谷堂箆筒 金具部門 伝統工芸士
及川洋氏

Mr. Hiroshi Oikawa, a traditional
craftsman of metal carving for Iwaya-
do Chest

ち彫っていくことによって、岩谷堂箆筒の木目をさらに艶やかにする彫金金具。牡丹の花、桐の葉、唐草、龍、唐獅子などが定番であるが、好きな図柄をオーダーすることも可能である。

株式会社岩谷堂タンス製作所

<http://www.its-iwayado.jp/>

(ショールーム) 岩手県奥州市江刺愛宕字梁川204-1

TEL:0197-35-7357

営業時間:10:00~17:00

定休日:水曜日

(工場) 岩手県奥州市江刺愛宕字海老島63-1

TEL:0197-35-6016

定休日:第2・第4土曜日、日曜日 ※工場見学は要予約

彫金工芸 菊広

<http://www.chokinkogeikikuhiro.com>

岩手県奥州市江刺愛宕字前中野224-1

TEL:0197-35-0381

※工場見学は要予約

The engraved metal ornament for Iwayado chest is a masterpiece in and of itself, created with more than 150 kinds of gravers. Peonies, paulownia leaves, arabesques, dragons and lions are the standard patterns of the ornaments, but you can order your original ornaments for your chest. Iwayado chests can be defined as a masterful elaboration of the traditional techniques encouraged by the Oshu Fujiwara clan in the area, by combining the traditional crafts of lacquer, ironware and furniture. Thus every part of a chest is reminiscent of the lotus flower grown from a 2000-year-old seed.

Iwayado Tansu Seisakusho (Iwayado Chest Manufacturer)

Show room: 204-1 Esashi Odaki Yanagawa, Oshu-shi, Iwate Prefecture

Tel: 0197-35-7357

Closing Day: 2nd and the 4th Saturdays and Sundays

Reservation required for factory tours

Factory: 63-1 Esashi Odaki Ebishima, Oshu-shi, Iwate Prefecture

Tel: 0197-35-6016

Closing Day: 2nd and the 4th Saturdays and Sundays

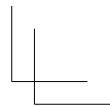
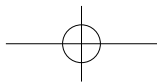
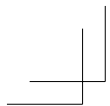
Reservation required for factory tours

Chokin Kogei Kikuhiro (Kikuhiro, Metal Carving)

224-1 Esashi Odaki Ushironakano, Oshu-shi, Iwate Prefecture

Tel: 0197-35-0381

Reservation required for factory tours



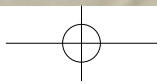
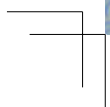
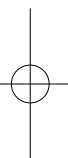
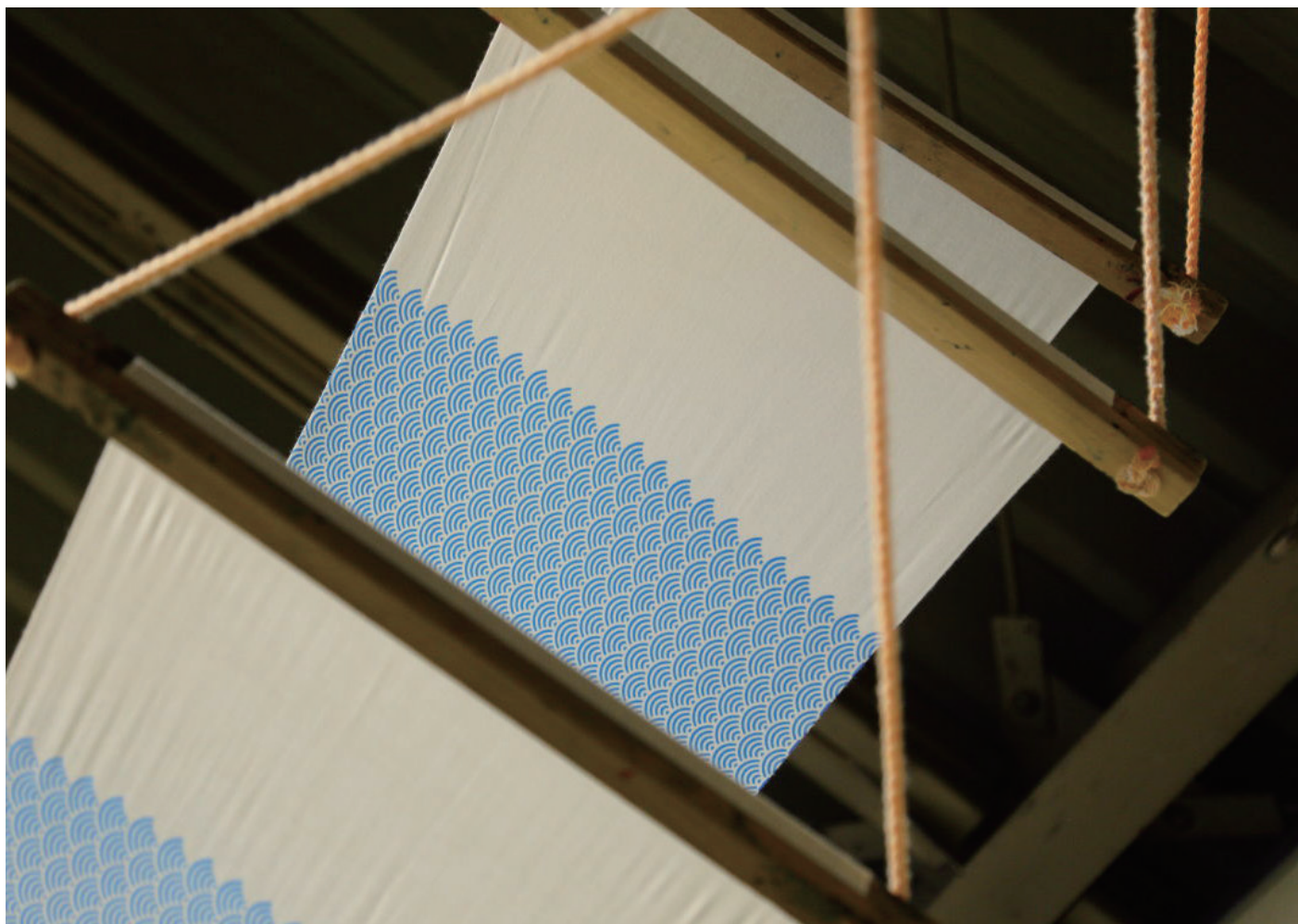
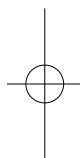
Beyond Ordinary Itineraries
Iwate Prefecture

日本の魅力 発見プロジェクト
岩手県

明治以降の
『新しい』伝統

Chapter 3

“New” Traditions
After the 19th Century



一関には奥州藤原氏の流れを汲まない新しい伝統も生まれている。新しいとは言っても平成の世から見れば、明治、大正に始まったものも既に伝統である。平安文化が息づくこの地域ならではの、工房二軒を訪ねた。

Now that we have explored the beautiful sense of traditions born in Ichinoseki, we ought to spend some time appreciating several “new” traditions. These new seeds, although over 100 years old, have never laid dormant. It should be the duty of the people living in the present day to keep them active from now on!

小山太鼓店

おやまたいこてん

太鼓の音色は
木から

初代が15歳の時に青少年義勇軍として訪れた満州で桶作りの技術を修得。その後、捕虜としてシベリアへ抑留され、強制労働をさせられている間に革なめしの知識と技術を身につけて帰国した。「人が死んでも音楽と祭は生き続ける」との考えのもとに作り始めたのが太鼓であった。

小山太鼓店の太鼓作りは、岩手の山に登り、原木を選ぶところから始まる。木の個性を活かし、自らなめした馬や牛の皮を張る。材料それぞれに特徴があるので、太鼓とひと口に言っても、同じ音色の太鼓は存在しないのだ。

小山太鼓店

<http://oyamataiko.com/>

岩手県一関市室根町矢越字千刈田46-4

TEL:0191-64-2056 ※工場見学は要予約



7 |

太鼓作りに対する初代の熱意は孫である三代目、小山健治氏に継承されている。

The spirit of drum making has been passed on to the grandson of the founder, Mr. Kenji Oyama.



8 |

小山太鼓店の店舗兼工房の倉庫に、所狭しと保管されている様々な大きさや種類の太鼓は圧巻。

The storeroom of Oyama Taiko-ten is an overwhelming sight as it is full of many types and sizes of drums!

Oyama Taiko-ten
(Oyama Japanese Drums Shop)
The Sounds of Drums
Should Never Be the Same

The story of the founder of Oyama Taiko Shop is incomparable. Like Byron said, the truth is sometimes stranger and more fantastic than fiction. The founder learned how to make wooden buckets in Manchuria, where he spent his time in the Volunteer Pioneer Youth Army at the age of fifteen. Later, he was taken to Siberia as a detainee after World War II and he was forced to work in a leather tanning factory. There he learned the technique of leather tanning and developed a vast knowledge of the practice. After he came back to Japan, he began to make drums using the techniques of wooden bucket-making and leather tanning that he had learned during his travels. Why drums? Because he thought, “Music and festivals will go on even after men die.”

Drum-making starts with mountain climbing - to select the perfect wood. Each wood has its own characteristics, which the Oyama “taiko” Drum Shop optimizes when creating their drums. His treatment of leather as a diverse material is much the same. He says every drum has its own sound and that no two drums sound alike when made by the hand of artisans.

— Oyama Taiko Ten(Oyama Japanese Drums Shop)

46-4 Yagoshi, Murone-cho, Ichinoseki-shi, Iwate Prefecture
Tel: 0191-64-2056 Reservation required for factory tours



京屋染物店

きょうやそめものてん

それぞれのニーズに
応える

—顧客のアイデアを
高い技術で実現

モダンな外観の工房がとても印象的な大正7（1918）年創業の京屋染物店は、デザインから染め、縫製に至るまでの全ての工程を請け負ってくれるオーダーメイドの染物店。祭の半纏、法被、浴衣、手ぬぐい、のれんなど、大きな物から小さな物まで、取り扱いの幅も広い。染め方の種類も豊富。染めは大きく分けて「浸染め」「引染め」「手捺染」の3種類。

While the Kyoya Dyeing Shop was established in 1919, their studio is in a very modern building. It offers a variety of services involving designing, dyeing and sewing for cloth of any size, from small hankies to curtains.

長い歴史の間に取り引した顧客の要望に応じてきた結果、その全てを可能にした。京屋染物店の辞書には、「できない」という言葉がない。時代の流れとともに、様々な素材の布に対応できるよう毎日技



誂染 京屋 専務取締役 蜂谷淳平氏
Mr. Junpei Hachiya, Senior Managing Director of the Kyoya Dyeing Shop

術を研鑽していると語るのは、四代目の蜂谷悠介氏。工場見学とともに、藍染めの絞り染めを体験することができる。どんな模様仕上がるのかを想像しながら、手ぬぐいの生地を輪ゴムを使って絞っていく作業は楽しい。

株式会社 京屋染物店

<http://www.kyo-ya.net/>

岩手県一関市大手町7-28

TEL:0191-23-5161

営業時間：9:00～19:00(月～金)、10:00～17:00(土・日) ※工場見学は随時可能

Kyoya's provision of individualized service for over one hundred years is a testimony to the skill and ability of its staff. "Impossible" is a word not to be found in the dictionary of Kyoya. Dip dyeing, brush dyeing and hand printing are the main dyeing techniques, and of course, they are all available at the Kyoya Dyeing Shop. Moreover, staff members never stop studying new materials and dyeing methods to handle any new materials which are and will be invented one after another, says Mr. Yusuke Hachiya, the fourth president of the Kyoya Dyeing Shop. Here, easy indigo-dyeing workshops are available, as well as factory tours.

Kyoya Somemono-ten(Kyoya Dyeing Shop)

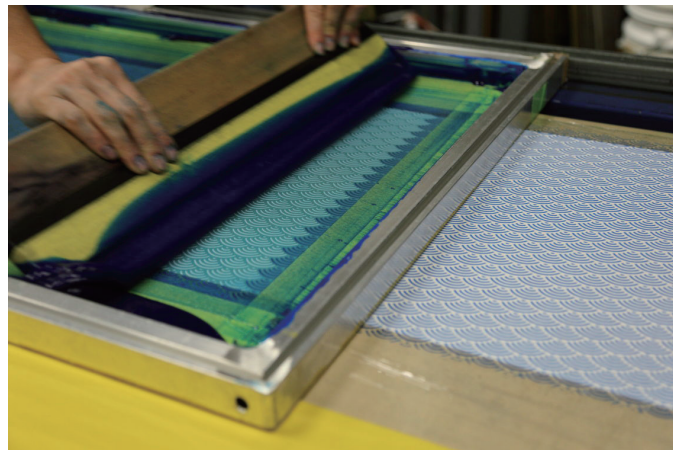
7-28 Oremachi, Ichinoseki-shi, Iwate Prefecture

Tel: 0191-23-5161

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Monday through Friday),

10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays)

Workshops and factory tours are always available.



Kyoya Somemono-ten (Kyoya Dyeing Shop)
Creating a New Tradition
by Learning



Geibi Gorge (児島溪)



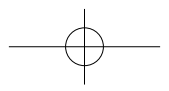
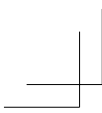
Photography [Geibikei Gorge Boat Cruise]



Kaburaya (かぶらや)



Marusan Shikki Lacquer Ware (丸三漆器)



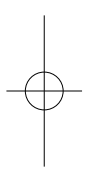
The Hiraizumi and Ichinoseki Area
in Iwate prefecture
— *Iwate in your pockets*

Two-Day Trip

To Ichinoseki by Tohoku Shinkansen

INVITATION to the HIRAIZUMI and ICHINOSEKI Area

Ichinoseki is a very historic town in Iwate Prefecture which had its Golden Age the late 11th to the 12th century. The biggest tourist attraction in this area is Chuson-ji, a temple established by the order of the first lord of the ruling clan as part of his desire to make his realm an ideal society without war. The temple is famous for its Golden Hall, and is one of several temples in Japan to be listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. We recommend visiting the area's traditional craft studios to experience the local culture that is more than 800 years old.



TIME SCHEDULE [DAY 1]

TIME	SCHEDULE	TRANSPORTATION
07:16	Tokyo Station (東京駅)	Tohoku Shinkansen Hayate No. 111 bound for Morioka (東北新幹線はやて111号盛岡行き)
09:30	Ichinoseki Station (一ノ関駅)	Walk (1 min.)
09:30	ICHIBA* (一BA) (a tourist information center where you can leave your luggage, obtain information and arrange a taxi)	Taxi (15min.)
10:30	Genbi Gorge (厳美渓)	Taxi (1min.) or Walk
11:00	Ichinoseki City Museum (一関市博物館)	Taxi (5min.)
12:00	Takkoku-no-iwaya Cave (達谷窟)	Taxi (15min.)
13:00	Lunch near Chuson-ji (中尊寺周辺) or Hiraizumi Station (平泉駅周辺)	Walk
14:00	Chuson-ji (中尊寺)	Taxi (5min.)
15:30	Motsu-ji (毛越寺)	Taxi (2min.)
16:30	Ochi-ya (翁知屋)	Taxi (30min.)
18:00	Kaziya Bekkan (かぢや別館らまっころ山猫宿)	

*Luggage Transport Service at ICHIBA (一BA)

NOTES

*Through the Luggage Transport Service, your luggage will be delivered to your hotel in Iwate Prefecture within the same day. (Last check in: 10:20 a.m.) The fee varies depending on the size and the weight of the luggage.

*Hiring a taxi by hours

A taxi ticket which enables you to pay by the hour is available at ICHIBA (Fee: 2hrs/8,800yen, 3hrs/13,000yen, 4hrs/16,000yen.)

TIME SCHEDULE [DAY 2]

TIME	SCHEDULE	TRANSPORTATION
8:30	Check Out	Taxi (10min.)
9:30	Geibi Gorge (梺鼻溪)	Taxi (40min.)
11:30	Kyoya (京屋染物店)	Taxi (1min.) or Walk
12:30	Lunch at Kaburaya (かぶらや)	Taxi (40min.)
14:30	Iwayado Chest Manufacturer (岩谷堂タンス製作所) or Kikuhiro (菊広)	Taxi (10min.)
16:30	Saaki Chuzosho (佐秋鋳造所)	Taxi (2min.)
17:38	Mizusawa-Esashi Station (水沢江刺駅)	Tohoku Shinkansen Hayabusa No.112 bound for Tokyo (東北新幹線はやぶさ112号東京行き)
19:56	Tokyo Station (東京駅)	

TIME TABLES

• Weekday Timetable of Tohoku Shinkansen (as of March, 2018)

From Tokyo (Departure Time, Arrival Time at Ichinoseki, Type of Train)

7:16, 9:30 Hayate No.119
7:56, 10:08 Hayabusa No.103
8:48, 11:23, Yamabiko No.43
9:40, 12:10, Yamabiko No.45

(Note: There are a number of Tohoku Shinkansen that will take you to Ichinoseki, including Hayate, Hayabusa, Yamabiko and Komachi. Hayate is the fastest train with fewer stops. Yamabiko will always stop at Ichinoseki. Please note that not all Hayate, Hayabusa and Komachi Shinkansen services will stop at Ichinoseki.

From Mizusawa-Esashi (Departure Time, Arrival Time at Tokyo, Type of Train)

16:38, 18:56, Hayabusa No.110
17:38, 19:56, Hayabusa No.112
17:58, 20:20, Hayate No.340
18:23, 21:12, Yamabiko No.54
19:11, 22:00, Yamabiko No.56

WHAT TO SEE



Chuson-ji (Chuson Temple) (中尊寺)



Saaki Chuzosho (佐秋鑄造所)

•Chuson-ji (Chuson Temple) (中尊寺)

Established by the order of Fujiwara Kiyohira, who wanted to make his realm an ideal society without war. Chuson-ji used to have more than ten halls and pagodas, most of which were lost to battles and fires. Konjiki-do (the Golden Hall) is the icon of Chuson-ji and it is world famous. But visitors will also experience a simple, yet profound moment on the wide premises of Chuson-ji, where there are a dozen of reconstructed Buddhist-styled buildings and small temples.

202 Hiraizumi-cho Hiraizumi Koromonoseki, Nishi-Iwai-gun (西磐井郡平泉町平泉字衣関 202) TEL: 0191-46-2211

Opening Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(Seasonal variation: 8:30 a.m. to 16:30 from November 4 through until February)

•Motsu-ji (Motsu Temple) (毛越寺)

A historic temple supported and protected by the second and the third lord of the Oshu Fujiwara clan in the 12th century. This temple is a part of the UNESCO World Heritage site listing. A sitting zen meditation session is available with an advance reservation.

58 Hiraizumi-cho Hiraizumi osawa, Nishi-iwai-gun (西磐井郡平泉町平泉字大沢 58)

TEL: 0191-46-2331 Opening Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(Seasonal variation: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from November 5 to March 4)

•Genbikei (Genbi Gorge) (巖美溪)

A river gorge and natural monument that is renowned in Japan as a place of scenic beauty. A very popular activity available to tourists includes ordering a 'flying' rice dumpling to be delivered from the sweet shop at the top of the cliff, which arrives via a pulley system.

Takinoue-chinai, Genbi-cho, Ichinoseki-shi (一関市巖美町字滝の上地内)

TEL: 0191-21-8413

•Ichinoseki City Museum (一関市博物館)

A museum that informs on the history of the area. The collection of authentic old Japanese swords is magnificent, as one of the oldest groups of blacksmiths resided in Ichinoseki.

215-1, Okinono, Genbi-cho, Ichinoseki-shi (一関市巖美町字沖野々 215-1)

TEL: 0191-29-3180

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Seasonal variation: 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from November 5 to March 4)

Entry is allowed up until thirty minutes before the museum closes.

•Takkoku-no-iwaya (Takkoku-no-iwaya Cave) (達谷窟)

A Buddhist temple built below an overhanging cliff. It incorporates a shallow cave containing a statue of Bishamon-ten, an armor-clad god of war. The temple has been burned down many times since the foundation in 801. The current building, modeled after the famous Kiyomizu Temple in Kyoto, was constructed in 1961.

16 Kitazawa, Hiraizumi, Hiraizumi-cho, Nishi-iwai-gun (西磐井郡平泉町平泉字北澤 16)

TEL: 0191-46-4931

•Saaki Chuzosho (Saaki Cast Iron Foundry) (佐秋鑄造所)

A manufacturer of *Nambu Tekki* ironware that makes tools for daily use such as kettles.

15-1 Mizusawa Hada-cho Koyashiki, Oushu-shi (奥州市水沢羽田町字小屋敷 15-1)

TEL: 0197-23-6663

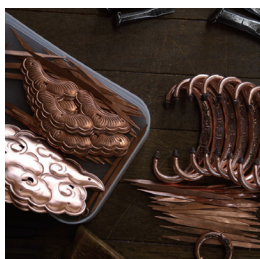
WHAT TO DO



Marusan Shikki
(Marusan Shikki Lacquerware) (丸三漆器)



Kyoya Somemono-ten (Kyoya Dyeing Shop)
(京屋染物店)



Chokin Kogei Kikuhiro (Kikuhiro, Metal Carving)
(彫金工芸 菊広)

•Geibikei Funa Kudari (Geibi Gorge Cruise) (狛鼻溪舟下り)

A relaxing 90-minute boat ride. The view of the gorge along the river is magnificent. An English speaking staff member is available.

Nagasaka-Azamachi, Higashiyama-cho, Ichinoseki-shi (一関市東山町長坂字町467)

TELL: 0191-47-2341

Operation Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

•Ochi-ya (翁知屋)

A *Hidebira-nuri* lacquerware maker and seller which provides workshops in making a lacquerware spoon (Duration: 40 minutes). A factory tour is also available. Reservation required.

1-7 Hiraizumi Koromonoseki, Hiraizumi-cho, Nishi-iwai-gun (西磐井郡平泉町平泉字衣関 1-7)

TELL: 0191-46-2306

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

•Marusan Shikki (Marusan Shikki Lacquerware) (丸三漆器)

A *Hidebira-nuri* lacquerware maker and seller which provides a workshop in lacquering a drinking glass (Duration: 40 minutes). A factory tour is also available. Reservation required.

10 Surisawa Tajimazaki, Daitou-cho, Ichinoseki-shi (一関市大東町摺沢字但馬崎 10)

TEL: 0191-75-3153

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

•Kyoya Somemono-ten (Kyoya Dyeing Shop) (京屋染物店)

A shop and studio that offers workshops in indigo-dyeing (Duration: 40 minutes). Reservation required.

7-28 Otemachi, Ichinoseki-shi (一関市大手町 7-28)

TEL: 0191-23-5161

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. (from Monday to Friday), 10:00-17:00 (on Saturdays and Sundays)

•Iwayado Tansu Seisakusho (Iwayado Chest Manufacturer) (岩谷堂タンス製作所)

A workshop in making a wooden clock with Iwayado's technique and a factory tour is available (Duration: 40 minutes). Reservation required.

204-1 Esashi Odaki Yanagawa, Oshu-shi (奥州市江刺愛宕字梁川 204-1)

TEL: 0197-35-7357

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

•Chokin Kogei Kikuhiro (Kikuhiro, Metal Carving) (彫金工芸 菊広)

This factory makes engraved metal ornaments for Iwayado Chests and offers a workshop in making a small plate using engraving techniques. A factory tour is also available (Duration: 40 minutes). Reservation required.

224-1 Esashi Odaki Ushironakano, Oshu-shi (奥州市江刺愛宕字前中野 224-1)

TEL: 0197-35-0381

•Oyama Taiko-ten (Oyama Taiko Drum Shop) (小山太鼓店)

A workshop in drum-making (leather covering process) is available (Duration: 60 minutes). Reservation required.

46-4 Yagoshi, Murone-cho, Ichinoseki-shi (一関市室根町矢越字千刈田 46-4)

TEL: 0191-64-2056

Closed on Sundays and National Holidays

RESTAURANTS



Kaburaya (かぶらや)

•Ekimae Bashokan (駅前芭蕉館)

A soba restaurant in front of Hiraizumi Station that specializes in wanko soba. Wanko soba is a local style of serving soba (thin buckwheat noodles), in which very small portion of soba is served in a small bowl to be eaten as quickly as possible and your bowl is continuously refilled until you feel full. However, in Bashokan, soba is served in 24 small bowls of Hidehira-nuri lacquerware which you can eat from at your leisure.

82 Hiraizumi Izumiya, Hiraizumi-cho, Nishi-Iwai-gun (西磐井郡平泉町平泉泉屋 82) TEL: 0191-46-5555

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

•Kanzan-Tei (かんざん亭)

A restaurant and café on the premises of Chuson-ji with a patio and which serves various dishes of locally picked wild vegetables.

202 Hiraizumi Aza Koromoseki, Hiraizumi-cho, Nishi-iwaigun (西磐井郡平泉町平泉字衣関 202) TEL: 0191-46-2211

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

•Kaburaya (かぶらや)

An izakaya-style fusion restaurant. The local food, mochi (rice cake), which you have the option of having served with a range of toppings and condiments (such as anko, kinako, walnut paste and more!) (2-day advance reservation required). The ice-cream sundae with mochi is very popular.

2-13 Iwai-cho, Ichinoseki-shi (一関市磐井町 2-13) TEL: 0191-26-3671

Opening Hours: 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. (Dinner only with an advanced reservation).

•Kappo Saikyoan (割烹西京庵)

A Japanese restaurant established in 1899. Unaju (steamed and grilled eel with sweetened soy-sauce on rice) and kama-meshi (rice dish steamed in a Nambu Tekki iron pot) are the establishment's specialties.

88-2 Omachi, Mizusawa-ku, Oshu-shi (奥州市水沢区大町 88-2)

TEL: 0197-23-3765

Opening Hours: (lunch) 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. (dinner) 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

ACCOMODATION

•Kaziya Annex (かぢや別館 らまっこ山猫宿)

A Japanese-style *ryokan* near Geibi Gorge where various novelists and poets used to stay. The course of local dishes is unforgettable.

42 Higashiyamama-cho Nagasaka Aza Machi, Ichinoseki-shi (一関市東山町長坂字町 42) TEL: 0191-47-3377

•Sun Hotel Koromogawaso (国民宿舎サンホテル衣川荘)

A municipal hotel which has both Western and Japanese-style rooms. It is located five minutes away from Chuson-ji by car. Its architecture is modeled after a Japanese mansion and there is a castle on the premises. It has a French restaurant and a bar (only open at night) with a great view.

60-2 Hinata Koromogawa-ku, Oushu-shi (奥州市衣川区日向 60-2) TEL: 0197-52-3311

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

“IWATE”

This project is supported by the Kanto Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry.

日本の魅力 発見プロジェクト
～岩手県 平泉・一関地域～

※本プロジェクトは、経済産業省関東経済産業局が実施する「平成 29 年度地域とホテルコンシェルジュが連携した、新たなインバウンド富裕層獲得のための支援事業」と連携して、グランドハイアット東京コンシェルジュ 阿部佳氏のアドバイスを得て実施しています。

Beyond Ordinary Itineraries

The Hiraizumi and Ichinoseki Area in Iwate Prefecture

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協力 / レ・クレドール ジャパン

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明海大学ホスピタリティ・ツーリズム学部教授)
制作協力 / 株式会社料理通信社
文章 / 西園寺 怜 (Team Mercurius)
写真 / Hide Urabe

Book

編集 / 堀江由利子
アートディレクション・デザイン / ampersands
校正・校閲 (日本語) / 有限会社 西進社
校正・校閲 (英語) / Megan Catherine Rose (Team Mercurius Australia)、KN インターナショナル
印刷・製本 / 株式会社サンワ

Project Sponsor / Kanto Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry
Cooperation / Les Clefs d'Or Japan

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Art Director / ampersands
Proof Revisions (Japanese) / Saishinsha, Ltd.
Proof Revisions (English) / Megan Catherine Rose (Team Mercurius Australia)、KN International
Printing / Sanwa Co., Ltd.

