

市招人形



## Traditional Crafts of Tokyo



TOKYO  
METROPOLITAN  
GOVERNMENT



# Murayama-Oshima Tsumugi

TEXTURED SILK PONGEE

## History and Characteristics

The Murayama Navy Kasuri (hazed patterns) originates from the weaving of cross kasuri which emerged in Bunka Era year 10 (1814), and the well crib kasuri which emerged around Tempo Era year 5 (1840). In the mid-Edo Period (1603-1868), the thickly woven kasuri became well known. These styles combined, were adapted to form the Oshima-style kasuri which then developed into the Murayama-Oshima Tsumugi.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Musashimurayama City, Mizuho Town, Akishima City



# Tokyo Some-Komon

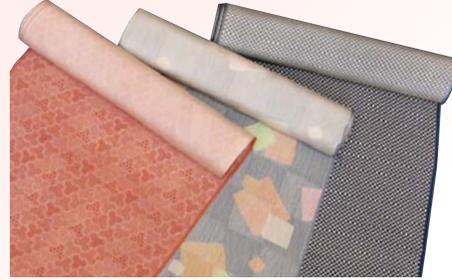
TOKYO FINE-PATTERNED DYEING

## History and Characteristics

The appearance of komon dates back to the Muromachi Period (1392-1568). During the Edo Period (1603-1868), the dyeing of kamishimo (formal upper garments) for Daimyo (feudal lords) began in the region, forming a place of production. Ise paper patterns were used for the dyeing. It has a dignified style with fine geometric pattern and simple color.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Shinjuku Ward, Setagaya Ward, Nerima Ward, etc.



# Honba Kihachijo

SILK FABRICS FROM HACHIJIO ISLAND

## History and Characteristics

During the Muromachi Period (1392-1568) a silk fabric from the Island of Hachijo-jima was presented under the name kitsumugi. Striped fabric was then woven from the beginning of the Edo Period (1603-1868). After the mid-Edo Period, the patterns changed to solid stripes and cross-stripe patterns in yellow, orange, and black. Widely used after the Bunka/Bunsei Era (1804-1829) for everyday wear.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Hachijo-jima

# Edo Kimekomi Ningyo

POSTED MATERIAL DOLL

## History and Characteristics

The original form is the Kamo Doll of the Kamo Shrines in Kyoto. The doll is made by first carving grooves into a wooden base then wedging the cloth into the grooves. Dolls made in Tokyo vary to those made in Kyoto with its slender face and delicate facial features.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Sumida Ward, Arakawa Ward, etc.



# Tokyo Ginki

SILVERWARE

## History and Characteristics

The history of ginki is very long. Ginki dates back to 916 when Engishiki (procedures of the Engi Era) took place. During the mid-Edo Period (1603-1868), it was also widely used among the common people. Today, Tokyo is the main area of manufacture. Various items are made by various soldering techniques of tankin (hammering), chokin (chiseling), and kiribame (cut & overlay).

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Arakawa Ward, Bunkyo Ward, etc.



# Tokyo Tegaki Yuzen

HAND-PAINTED KIMONO

## History and Characteristics

It is told that Yuzen Miyazaki established yuzen-zome (yuzen dyeing) during the Edo Period (1603-1868). Around the Bunka/Bunsei Era (1804-1829), many Daimyo-held dyers moved to Edo (later renamed as Tokyo). The nobility of its design and the lighter tones used within the reserve are the main characteristics of the yuzen-zome.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Shinjuku Ward, Nerima Ward, Nakano Ward, etc.

# Tama Ori

TAMA WOVEN FABRICS

## History and Characteristics

Hachioji has a long history of silk weaving. In the Bunsei Era (1818-1829), various techniques were introduced. In the beginning of the Meiji Period (1868-1912), many of these techniques and methods became commonly used. Textures of Omeshi-ori (silk crepe weave), tsumugi (pongee), and kasuri (hazed patterns) have style that is supported by the traditional techniques and history.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Hachioji City



# Tokyo Kumihimo

BRAIDED CORDS

## History and Characteristics

The origin of kumihimo dates back to before the Edo Period (1603-1868). Manufacture thrived when demand for arms increased with the establishment of the Shogunate. Kumihimo further developed in detail with the addition of wabi-sabi (concepts of elegance and simplicity). Even today, kumihimo retains the traditional features of grace and high degree of elegance.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Sugiyama Ward, Kita Ward, etc.

# Edo Shikki

LACQUERWARE

## History and Characteristics

Edo shikki began when Ieyasu Tokugawa entered the Edo Castle in 1590 and invited lacquer craft from Kyoto. After the Kyoho Era (1716-1735), it became popular as an everyday article for the common people. Edo shikki is characterized as the tableware product for commercial use, such as soba dishes. The make is durable and practical.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Chuo Ward, Adachi Ward, etc.



# Edo Bekko

TORTOISESHELL PRODUCTS

## History and Characteristics

The history of bekko is very long. Bekko ware can be found in the Seisho-in Treasure House in Nara, but the intricate molds only became possible during the Edo Period (1603–1868) with the introduction of the technique to combine pieces together. Bekko ware made in Tokyo is characterized by its ornamentation using the makie technique (sprinkled picture), sculpture and inlay, used for items such as spectacle frames.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Bunkyo Ward, Taito Ward, Sumida Ward, etc.



# Edo-Bake

EDO BRUSHES

## History and Characteristics

The origin of the Edo-bake comes to being when this name for these hake (paintbrushes) were first found recorded in the literature of the mid-Edo Period (1603–1868). There are seven kinds of Edo-bake including paperhanger's brushes and dyeing brushes. These brushes are one of the important tools that support the Japanese culture.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Sumida Ward, Shinjuku Ward, etc.



# Tokyo Butsudan

BUDDHIST ALTARS

## History and Characteristics

The first butsudan were made during the Genroku Period (1688–1704) by cabinet-makers as a side-job using their own technique. With the prosperity of Buddhism, cabinet-makers devoted themselves solely to the butsudan craft. It is said that from around 1840, China-imported timber was used. It fully uses the woodwork for the plain pattern that wholly conveys the Edo temperament.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Arakawa Ward, Adachi Ward, etc.



# Edo Tsumami-Kanzashi

ORNAMENTAL HAIRPINS

## History and Characteristics

The craft of the tsumami-kanzashi began during the Edo Period (1603–1868). It is considered that tsumamikanzashi had first emerged in the Kyoto-Osaka area then was passed on to Edo. Today, however, Tokyo is the main area of production. As hair accessory for women, it sets off clothes including kimono worn at New Year's, Coming of Age Day, Shichi-go-san (festival for children aged 3, 5, and 7) and for Japanese dances.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Arakawa Ward, Sumida Ward, etc.

# Tokyo Gakubuchi

PICTURE FRAMES

## History and Characteristics

Frames engraved with features and mounting that were passed along from the Ancient times are referred to as Japanese frames. Western frames were first made during the Meiji Period (1868–1912) to meet the needs of western painters. Today, frames of a newer taste have developed while making good use of the traditional lacquer craft techniques of Japan to accommodate the changes with time.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Toshima Ward, Arakawa Ward, etc.



# Edo Zoge

IVORY CARVINGS

## History and Characteristics

The techniques of zoge carving were introduced from China during the Nara Period (710–784). During the Azuchi-Momoyama Period (1568–1600), it was also used for netsuke (ornamental buttons). The features of zoge are widely adored with the smooth texture, beautiful gloss, lightness apt for handicrafts and a semi-opaque, milky white shade.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Bunkyo Ward, Sumida Ward, etc.

# Edo Sashimono

WOOD JOINERY

## History and Characteristics

As the consumer lifestyle developed during the Genroku Period (1688–1704), joinery was already known as a special craftsmanship, differentiated from larger cabinet-making crafts. Samurai families, merchants, and theatrical actors made Edo sashimono makers very busy. Edo sashimono is manufactured without using nails while freely using a technique of hiding secret storage spaces within the joinery.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Arakawa Ward, Koto Ward, etc.



# Edo Sudare

EDO-STYLE BLINDS

## History and Characteristics

During the Heian Period (794–1185), sudare blinds were used in court, but they are currently known from the first essay of Japan-Makura no Soshi. It is said that the main technique was established in the beginning of the Edo Period (1603–1868) and that there were blind makers specializing in the craft. The raw materials used bestow an interesting feature to the product.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Minato Ward

# Edo Sarasa

PRINTED SILK CALICO

## History and Characteristics

Sarasa was brought to Japan during the Muromachi Period (1392–1568). Its import increased during the Edo Period (1603–1868), when imitation dyeing began and dyers specializing in the technique started to appear. In leaf and floral designs, it uses over 30 stencils, layering the colors carefully with a paintbrush to make a 3-dimensional look. Sarasa has its unique characteristics with its depth of color.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Shinjuku Ward, Toshima Ward, Arakawa Ward, etc.

# Tokyo Honzome Yukata

INDIGO-DYED SUMMER KIMONO

## History and Characteristics

Yukata was worn in bathing at the start, originating from yukatabira (a bathrobe) in the Heian period. Acotton, unlined yukata worn after bathing was in fashion in the Edo period, and became a street clothes later. The unique way of dyeing called chusen has been applied to the dyeing of yukata, which is now often used to dye tenugui (a kind of hand towel), another product of Tokyo patterndyeing.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Edogawa Ward, Adachi Ward, Katsushika Ward, etc.



# Edo Wazao

BAMBOO FISHING RODS

## History and Characteristics

The manufacturing of these natural bamboo tsugizao (jointed fishing rods) began in the Kyoho Era (1716–1735) of the Edo Period (1603–1868). Followed by historical developments resulting in the emergence of prominent products. The most significant features of wazao are the production of a different rod for every kind of fish, and its lacquer finish that highlights the bamboo's exterior surface.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Katsushika Ward, Arakawa Ward, etc.



# Edo Ishogi Ningyo

COSTUMED DOLLS

## History and Characteristics

Ishogi Ningyo is the general name given to dolls displayed in March, May and Ichimatsu dolls, etc. that can be dressed and undressed. The doll's origin is Kyoto, becoming popular in Edo after the Kan-ei Era (1624–1644) of the Edo Period (1603–1868). This process of work, comprising of more than 100 steps, is the most significant feature for its modern day sense of beauty and loveliness.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Edogawa Ward, Sumida Ward, Taito Ward, etc.



# Edo Kiriko

CUT GLASSWARE

## History and Characteristics

In 1834, devising a method of making facets in glass using emery powder, Kyube Kagaya founded the Edo kiriko at his glassware shop in Otema-cho. The method that is currently used was established in Meiji year 15 (1883). Its main feature is the many combinations of traditional faceted glass patterns such as the chrysanthemums and weaved basket patterns.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Koto Ward, Edogawa Ward, Sumida Ward, etc.



# Edo Oshie Hagoita

PADDLED COLLAGE PADDLES

## History and Characteristics

In the Bunka/Bunsei Era (1804–1829) of the Edo Period (1603–1868), the local community culture saw its great renaissance. Many ukiyoe (genre painting) artists were active and Hagoita with kabuki actors on stage gained much popularity. Developing accordingly with the prosperity of the kabuki theater, people had become familiar with the paddles as a good luck charm to celebrate the growth of girls for New Years.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Sumida Ward, Koto Ward, Katsushika Ward, etc.



# Edo Katchu

WARRIOR ARMOR

## History and Characteristics

The Edo Period (1603–1868) saw the emergence of katchu for the boy's festival on May 5th as a decoration hoping for the boy's well being. A varied, complicated manufacturing process, the features of the katchu lie in the compilation of all techniques including metal work, lacquer ware, leather craft, and braided cords.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Sumida Ward, Taito Ward, Bunkyo Ward, etc.



# Tokyo Tokogei

RATTAN CRAFT

## History and Characteristics

Long ago, sawed wisteria was used for bows for samurai during the civil war, but it is in the latter period of Edo that it became popular among the common people for daily use. Currently, tokogei and the quality of the wisteria used have become popular as conventional household furniture, for its pliant, lightweight but durable and sturdy characteristics.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Adachi Ward, Taito Ward, Toshima Ward, etc.



# Edo Shishu

EMBROIDERY

## History and Characteristics

The oldest existing embroidery in Japan is that of the Asuka Period (mid-6th Century–710). The shishu evolved into ornamentation purposes during the Heian Period (794–1185), competed by the imperial courtship for its splendor. Edo shishu flourished in the Edo Period (1603–1868) among the common people who ornamented their clothes with embroidery.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Adachi Ward, Shinjuku Ward, Koto Ward, etc.



# Edo Moku-Chokoku

WOOD SCULPTURES

## History and Characteristics

It is said that the history of moku-chokoku began when it was introduced to Japan along with Buddhism. In the Heian Period (794–1185), Buddhist images were carved, which later developed to accommodate the architectural sculptures of the Edo Period (1603–1868). With the westernization of Japan, decorative carvings expanded to ornament such objects as household furniture. Its craft style emphasizes delicacy, exquisiteness and neatness.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Katsushika Ward, Adachi Ward, Taito Ward, etc.



# Tokyo Chokin

METAL CHASING

## History and Characteristics

The chokin craft possesses an eternal history. Originating in the Kofun Period (ca 300–710), chokin decorates containers, ornaments, accessories and tools for Buddhism and the Shinto religion. Chokin adds integrity and elegance while it sufficiently draws out the characteristics of the mounted material.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Bunkyo Ward, Adachi Ward, etc.



# Tokyo Uchihamono

HAND-FORGED BLADES

## History and Characteristics

Carrying over the traditional art and techniques of the sword falconers of the Edo Period (1603–1868), the high quality and professionally made uchihamono products of the present-day Tokyo falconers are praised by modern day craftsmen of other professions. These works are favored as practical items that craftsmen find indispensable and easy to adapt to.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Adachi Ward, Arakawa Ward, Taito Ward, etc.



# Edo Hyogu

SCROLL MOUNTINGS

## History and Characteristics

The techniques of picture and paper mounting were introduced from China along with Buddhism. Following this and with the change of lifestyles, it became a tool for preserving and appreciating writings and paintings. One of the typical mounting methods of Edo hyogu called the kakejiku (scroll hanging) is appreciated for its shorter, simpler, plaincolored design.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Ota Ward, Koto Ward, Taito Ward, etc.

# Tokyo Shamisen

THREE-STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

## History and Characteristics

The original shamisen is the sangen (three-stringed instrument) of China. At the end of the 14th Century, during the Eiroku Era (1558–1570) of the Muromachi Period (1392–1568), this instrument was introduced from Gen (former name for China) via the Ryukyu Islands to the Sakai port of Osaka. The renowned priest Biwa performed the instrument to accompany the kouta (Japanese ballads) and odori-uta (dance songs). The entire craft of the Tokyo shamisen (excluding the base) is done by one craftsman.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Toshima Ward, Bunkyo Ward, etc.

# Edo Fude

HANDMADE CALLIGRAPHY BRUSHES

## History and Characteristics

Around 610, a priest from Kokuri of the Korean Peninsula introduced the method of manufacturing ink and paper. This marked the beginning of the fude suzuri (ink stones). In mid-Edo Period (1603–1868), the demand for fude increased when the trader community developed, along with the increase in the number of terakoya (elementary schools). It was then when the current major process of orimaze-ho (mixing method) started and the craftsmen's skill improved.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Toshima Ward, Nerima Ward, etc.



# Tokyo Mujizome

PLAIN DYEING

## History and Characteristics

Among all dyeing methods, mujizome is the most basic method. It began with the coloring of cloth using plant dyes. Indigo and safflowers were introduced along with Buddhism, and the dyeing technique was established during the Nara and Heian Periods (710–784/794–1185). During the Edo Period (1603–1868), mujizome with colors such as bluish-purple was widely preferred among the common people.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Shinjuku ward, Nakano ward, Suginami ward.



# Tokyo Koto

THIRTEEN-STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

## History and Characteristics

During the Nara Period (710–784), the koto was introduced from China to the Japanese Court. The original Japanese koto is the Tsukushi koto (harp of Tsukushi Province) devised during the Azuchi-Momoyama Period (1568–1600). Later, Fusakichi Shigemoto made extensive improvements on the length, breadth, warp and plectrums of the harp, which created the featured tone quality and volume that characterizes the Tokyo koto.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Bunkyo Ward, Suginami Ward, Shibuya Ward, etc.



# Edo Karakami

HAND-MADE PATTERNED PAPER FOR INTERIORS

## History and Characteristics

The history of karakami began in the Heian Period (794–1185) as the imitation of the screens made in China. Edo became the largest consumption area for karakami. From there, Edo karakami emerged using such techniques as nassen-zuri (patterned textile printing), hake-biki (brush drawing) and sunago-buri (gold dust sprinkling).

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Edogawa Ward, Nerima Ward, Bunkyo Ward, etc.



# Edo Moku-Hanga

WOODBLOCK PRINTS

## History and Characteristics

The history of moku-hanga is very long. Ban-e (motifs represented on costumes) are stored in the Seisho-in Treasure House of Nara. Moku-hanga reached its stage of completion during the Edo Period (1603–1868) when the divided labor system of painters, sculptors and printers was formed and when moku-hanga printers like Utamaro and Hiroshige established a method to convey fine expressions.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Arakawa Ward, Bunkyo Ward, etc.



# Tokyo Shippo

CLOISSONNE ENAMELWARE

## History and Characteristics

The Japanese Shippo (cloisonne ware) craft was already established during the Nara Period (710—784). Shogunate-appointed Doujin Hirata first made Tokyo shippo to craft sword guards and harnesses. The family kept the imported techniques a family secret up until the Meiji Period (1868—1912) when they began apprenticeships. The Meiji era brought medal craft into the craftsmanship, which contributed to the current craftsmanship of badges, medals and accessories.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Arakawa Ward, Kita Ward, etc.



# Tokyo Teue Brush

HANDMADE BRUSHES

## History and Characteristics

With the opening of Japan to the world in the mid-19th Century, there was a need to provide brushes (for clothing, horses and etc.) to the Europeans who came to Japan. Later, when the Shogunate and Han (feudal domains) adopted the western military system, and established the Chindai (the later Shidan/Division), it also brought the development of the brush manufacturing industry. Compared to machine-made brushes, the handmade brushes are dense, while complying with various shapes of brush heads.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Sumida Ward, Arakawa Ward, etc.



# Edo Glassware

GLASSWARE

## History and Characteristics

Glassmaking has a long history in Japan with the oldest artifacts found from the Yayoi Pottery Culture Period (300BC—AD300). Edo glassmaking began in early 18th Century manufacturing mirrors, eyeglasses, chopsticks, furin (wind chimes) and etc. In Modern glassware history, glassware for daily use, bottles, and even laboratory glassware were manufactured. Introduction of European techniques modernized the craft in the early Meiji Period (1868—1912), hence then developed as another local industry of Tokyo.

## Main Areas of Manufacture

Sumida Ward, Koto Ward, Edogawa Ward, etc.



# Edo Tegaki Chochin

HAND-PAINTED PAPER LANTERNS

## History and Characteristics

It is said that the basket lantern of the Muromachi Period in the first 16th century is an origin and it is Edo period that the lantern became common.

Characters that are drawn on the lantern are called Edo letters, devised and crafted in putting lines and balancing so they are easily read from a distance.



## Main Areas of Manufacture

Taito Ward, Arakawa Ward, Sumida Ward, etc.

■ This is the mark of the Traditional Craft Products designated by Tokyo Metropolitan Government and which mark is designed with the crest of Tokyo Metropolis and '伝' the first letter of Traditional Crafts in Japanese. It is put on the product stood the test of traditional crafts.



## TRADITIONAL CRAFTS OF TOKYO

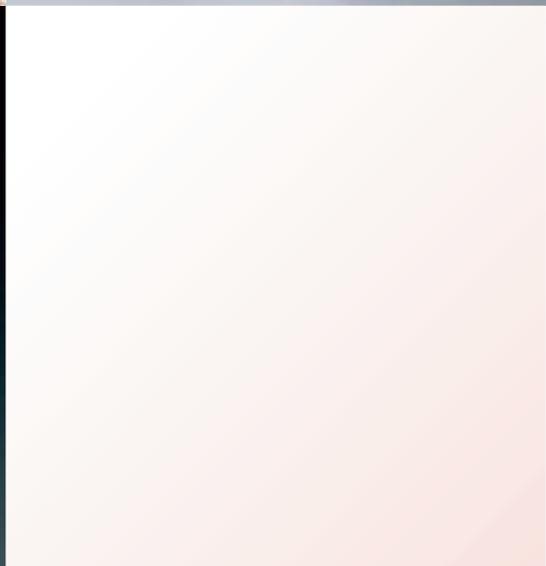
Over many years, traditional crafts of Tokyo have been nurtured by the local natural environment and history. They are the products of traditional techniques and methods that have lasted through generations. Traditional craft, compared to that of mass, uniform productions, enriches and enhances our lives with their unique simplicity, coziness, and excellence.

As a local production that takes root in a particular district, traditional crafts not only contributes greatly to the development of the local economy, but also is the vital member of the local culture.

# A list of Tokyo Traditional object of Industrial Art Designation

	Craft Articles	Names of Associations	Phone number	Address	Date designated by Tokyo Metropolitan Government (Designated by state)
1	Murayama-Oshima Tsumugi (Textured Silk Pongee)	Murayama Textile Cooperative Association	042(560)0031	2-1, Honcho 2-chome, Musashimurayama-shi, Tokyo 208-0004	December 24, 1982 (February 17, 1975)
2	Tokyo Some-Komon (Tokyo Fine-Patterned Dyeing)	Tokyo Order-Made Dyeing Association	03(3208)1521	20-12, Nishiwaseda 3-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0051	December 24, 1982 (June 2, 1976)
3	Honba Kihachijo (Silk Fabrics From Hachijo Island)	Kihachijo Cooperative Association	04996(7)0516	346-1, Kashitate, Hachijo-machi, Tokyo 100-1621	December 24, 1982 (October 14, 1977)
4	Edo Kimekomi Ningyo (Posted Material Doll)	Tokyo Hina Doll Manufacturing Association	03(3861)3950	Tosho Center Bldg. 4F, 1-9, Yanagibashi 2-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0052	December 24, 1982 (February 6, 1978)
5	Tokyo Ginki (Silverware)	Tokyo, Gold And Silver Ware Manufacturing Association	03(3831)3317	24-4, Higashiueno 2-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0015	December 24, 1982 (January 12, 1979)
6	Tokyo Tegaki Yuzen (Hand-painted Kimono)	Tokyo Kogei Senshoku Cooperative Association	03(3953)8843	21-6, Nakaochiai 3-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 161-0032	December 24, 1982 (March 3, 1980)
7	Tama Ori (Tama Woven Fabrics)	Hachioji Textile Fabric Manufacturing Cooperative Association	042(624)8800	11-2, Hachimancho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-0053	December 24, 1982 (March 3, 1980)
8	Tokyo Kumihimo (Braided Cords)	Edo Kumihimo Manufacturing Guild	03(3873)2105	c/o Kiryudo CO., LTD, 27-6, Kiyokawa 1-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0022	February 4, 1982
9	Edo Shikki (Lacquerware)	Tokyo Lacquerware Cooperative Association	03(3844)1606	17-11 Matsugaya 3-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0036	February 4, 1982
10	Edo Bekko (Tortoiseshell Products)	Tokyo Bekko (Tortoiseshell) Cooperative Association	03(5607)0888	Room 408, Tokyo Soshu Kaikan, 27-7, Higashinohonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0004	February 4, 1982 (June 18, 2015)
		Tokyo Bekko Crafts Industry Association	03(3828)9870	22-8, Yanaka 3-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0001	
		Higashi-Nihon Bekko Industrial Association	03(5607)0888	Room 408, Tokyo Soshu Kaikan, 27-7, Higashinohonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0004	
		Tokyo Soshohins Cooperative Association Section 4	03(3862)4741	21-2, Asakusabashi 3-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0053	
11	Edo-Bake (Edo Brushes)	Tokyo Brush Manufacturing Association	03(3622)5304	Tokyo Burashi Kaikan, 2-14, Azumabashi 2-chome, Sumida-ku, Tokyo 130-0001	February 4, 1982
12	Tokyo Butsudan (Buddhist Altars)	Tokyo Karaki Butsudan Manufacturing Cooperative Association	03(3620)1201	1F Copo Sumire, 9-32, Ayase 3-chome, Adachi-ku, Tokyo 120-0005	December 24, 1982
		Tokyo Religious Products Dealers Association	03(3542)5771	14-3, Ginza 7-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061	
13	Edo Tsumami-Kanzashi (Ornamental Hairpins)	Tokyo Kamikazarihin Manufacturing Association	03(3861)0522	9-10, Kojima 2-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0056	December 24, 1982
14	Tokyo Gakubuchi (Picture Frames)	Tokyo Picture Frame Manufacturing Cooperative Association	03(3851)9432	c/o Mr. Tajima, 19-2, Asakusabashi 4-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0053	December 24, 1982
15	Edo Zoge (Ivory Carvings)	Tokyo Ivory Crafts Association	03(3841)2533	26-3, Nishiasakusa 3-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0035	March 10, 1983
16	Edo Sashimono (Wood Joinery)	Edo Sashimono Cooperative Association	03(3874)1504	c/o Mr. Toda, 9-17, Negishi 5-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0003	August 1, 1983 (May 14, 1997)
17	Edo Sudare (Edo-Style Blinds)	Tokyo Slatted Blinds Industry Association	03(3873)4653	c/o Tanaka Seirensho, 18-6, Senzoku 1-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0031	August 1, 1983
18	Edo Sarasa (Printed Silk Calico)	Tokyo Order-Made Dyeing Association	03(3208)1521	20-12, Nishiwaseda 3-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0051	December 27, 1983
19	Tokyo Honzome Yukata (Indigo-Dyed Summer Kimono)	Kanto Chusen Manufacturing Cooperative Association	03(3693)3333	c/o Tokyo Wazarashi CO., LTD 14-9, Tateishi 4-chome, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo 124-0012	December 27, 1983
20	Edo Wazao (Bamboo Fishing Rods)	Edo Wazao Association	03(3803)1893	c/o Saochu, 11-14, Minamisenju 5-chome, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo 116-0003	November 1, 1984 (May 20, 1991)
21	Edo Ishogi Ningyo (Costumed Dolls)	Tokyo Hina Dolls Manufacturing Association	03(3861)3950	Tosho Center Bldg. 4F, 1-9, Yanagibashi 2-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0052	November 1, 1984 (March 9, 2007) ※
22	Edo Kiriko (Cut Glassware)	Edo Kiriko Association	03(3681)0961	18-10, Kameido 4-chome, Koto-ku, Tokyo 136-0071	July 15, 1985 (January 30, 2002)
23	Edo Oshie Hagoita (Padded Collage Paddles)	Tokyo Hina Dolls Manufacturing Association	03(3861)3950	Tosho Center Bldg. 4F, 1-9, Yanagibashi 2-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0052	July 15, 1985
24	Edo Katchu (Warrior Armor)	Tokyo Hina Dolls Manufacturing Association	03(3861)3950	Tosho Center Bldg. 4F, 1-9, Yanagibashi 2-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0052	July 18, 1986 (March 9, 2007) ※
25	Tokyo Tokogei (Rattan Craft)	Rattan Manufacturing Cooperative Association	03(3862)3101	c/o Konishi Trading CO., LTD 30-6, Yanagibashi 1-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0052	July 18, 1986
26	Edo Shishu (Embroidery)	Tokyo Embroidery Cooperative Association	03(5691)6230	6-11-102 Iko 4-chome, Adachi-ku, Tokyo 121-0823	July 27, 1987
27	Edo Moku-Chokoku (Wood Sculptures)	Edo Wood Carving /Japan Wood Carving Federation	03(3849)0217	c/o Sato Chokoku, 34-17, Adachi 1-chome, Adachi-ku, Tokyo 120-0015	July 29, 1988
28	Tokyo Chokin (Metal Chasing)	Japan Metal Carving Guild	03(3381)9859	c/o Mr. Ogawa, 8-13, Wada 3-chome Sugami-ku, Tokyo 166-0012	July 29, 1988
29	Tokyo Uchihamono (Hand-Forged Blades)	Tokyo Cutlery Industrial Association	03(6904)1080	26-18-101, Narimasu 2-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 175-0094	July 26, 1989
30	Edo Hyogu (Scroll Mountings)	Tokyo Scroll Mounts Interior Cultural Association	03(5826)1773	Room 402, Dai 2 Higashi Building, 10-14, Higashi-Ueno 4-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0015	July 26, 1989
31	Tokyo Shamisen (Three-Stringed Musical Instrument)	Tokyo Japanese Musical Instruments Association	03(5836)5663	c/o Mukoyama Gakkiten 1-17, Hirai 4-chome, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo 132-0035	August 9, 1990
32	Edo Fude (Handmade Calligraphy Brushes)	Tokyo Stationery Industrial Association	03(3864)4391	3-14, Asakusabashi 1-chome Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0053	August 9, 1990
33	Tokyo Mujizome (Plain Dyeing)	Tokyo Order-Made Dyeing Association	03(3208)1521	20-12, Nishiwaseda 3-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0051	August 15, 1991
34	Tokyo Koto (Thirteen-Stringed Musical Instrument)	Tokyo Japanese Musical Instruments Association	03(5836)5663	c/o Mukoyama Gakkiten 1-17, Hirai 4-chome, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo 132-0035	August 15, 1991
35	Edo Karakami (Hand-Made Patterned Paper for Interiors)	Edo Karakami Cooperative Association	03(3842)3785	c/o Tokyo Matsuya Showroom, 1-3, Higashiueno 6-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0015	August 20, 1992 (May 13, 1999)
36	Edo Moku-henga (Woodblock Print)	Tokyo Traditional Wood-Block Print Craft Association	03(3830)6780	4-19 Suido 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-0005	December 17, 1993 (March 9, 2007)
37	Tokyo Shippo (Cloisonne Enamelware)	Tokyo Shippo Craft Association	03(3844)8251	c/o Sakamori Bijutsu Shippou Kougei Store, 2-1, Motoasakusa 1-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111-0041	January 25, 2002
38	Tokyo Teue Brush (Handmade Brushes)	Tokyo Brush Manufacturing Association	03(3622)5304	Tokyo Burashi Kaikan, 2-14, Azumabashi 2-chome, Sumida-ku, Tokyo 130-0001	January 25, 2002
39	Edo Glassware (GlassWare)	Glassware Manufacturing Association	03(3631)4181	36-6, Ryogoku 4-chome, Sumida-ku, Tokyo 130-0026	January 25, 2002 (November 26, 2014)
40	Edo Tegaki Chochin (Hand-Painted Paper Lanterns)	Tokyo Paper Lantern Manufacturing Guild	03(3801)4757	29-6 Minamisenju 2-chome, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo 116-0003	December 19, 2007

※ "Edo Ishogi Ningyo" and "Edo Katchu" received the designation of the state by the name of "Edo Sekku Ningyo"(festival doll).



- Management Support Section  
Commerce & Industry Division  
Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs  
Tokyo Metropolitan Government  
8-1, Nishishinjuku 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku,  
Tokyo 163-8001  
Tel. 03-5320-4659  
<http://www.sangyo-rodo.metro.tokyo.jp/shoko/dentokogei/english/>
- Tokyo Metropolitan Small  
and Medium Enterprise Support Center  
2-5, Aoto 7-chome, Katsushika-ku,  
Tokyo 125-0062  
<http://www.tokyo-kosha.or.jp/>



Published by  
Commerce and Industry Division  
Bureau of Industrial and Labor  
Affairs  
Tokyo Metropolitan Government  
January 2017 Edition (28)251

