



山形鑄物は、康平年間（1060年～）源頼義が奥州平定の命を受けて山形地方に転戦の折、鑄物師が馬見ヶ崎川の砂と土質が鑄造に適していることを発見し、この地にとどまったことが始まりといわれ独特な鑄型作り、さらには紋様押し技法、肌打技法など伝統的手法が数多く継承されています。繊細な肌合いの鉄瓶、茶の湯釜、花器などの日常品を生産しています。

Yamagata Imono iron casting started in the Kohei period, sometime after the year 1060. It is said that it began when Minamoto no Yoriyoshi entered Yamagata to fight, under order from the Oushu Heitei government. His iron casters found the sand and soil quality of the Mamigasaki River ideal for casting and settled there. Together with distinctive molds, there are many decorative techniques that have been passed down such as moyo oshi pattern stamping and hada uchi pebbling. Yamagata produces items for daily life such as flower vases, kettles, and teapots for Japanese tea ceremony.

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打刃物は、延文元年（1356）斯波兼頼が山形に入部したとき召使いの鍛冶士たちが鍛冶集落を形成したのが始まりといわれ、慶長年間（1596～1614）最上義光時代につくられた「鍛冶町」の面影が現在にも残っています。その刀匠鍛冶の伝統を受け継いだ打刃物の技術は高く評価され、昔ながらの手作り品として園芸剪定鋏・庖丁・刈込鋏・鎌・鍬などが生産されています。

Yamagata Uchihamono cutlery is said to have gotten its start in 1356 (first year of Enbun period) when Shiba Kaneyori entered Yamagata and his blacksmiths formed a settlement. The vestiges of the blacksmith's town made by Mogami Yoshiaki during the Keichou period (1596-1614) still remain there today. The technique of that inherited knife-making tradition is highly valued. Old-fashioned pruning shears, kitchen knives, heavy scissors, sickles, and hoes are still made by hand.

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