

Sanko Library, The Sanko Institute for Culture,
January 2025 Mini Exhibition
"Craft Designs and Patterns from the Edo Period"

This mini exhibition will introduce seven documents on craft designs and patterns from the late Edo period that were compiled for artisans involved in the production of craft items. (One document was created during the Meiji period.) These designs and patterns were drawn by leading artists of the time, such as Utagawa Hiroshige (II) (1797-1869), Keisai Eisen (1790-1848), and Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849). There are also copies (handwritten documents) of patterns drawn in picture scrolls such as "Ban Dainagon Ekotoba" and "Ishiyamadera Engi Emaki." Craft items are products that are decorated by painting beautiful patterns on tools used in daily life. We hope that these documents will give you an idea of the artisans who copied designs and patterns drawn by leading artists and acquired the skills.

① 『諸職画通』 [初編]～三編(3冊)

“Shoshoku Gatsu” 1～3

Illustration by Utagawa Hiroshige (II)
(1797-1869)

Published by Fujiokayakeijiro

Publication 1863(bunkyo 3)～1864(Genji 1)

Call No. **国 15-363-1～3**

The preface to the first volume was written by Kanagaki Robun (1829-1894), who was active from the end of the Edo period to the Meiji era. This book is a collection of drawings of landscapes, people, birds, insects, animals, tobacco pipes, carvings, netsuke, various metal fittings, overglaze paintings on pottery, chinkin (a decorative technique

for lacquerware), maki-e, and other patterns. It was produced as a reference for artisans involved in craft production, as well as those studying painting.

② 『萬職手燈灯』

“Banshoku Tejochin”

Reprinted by Sankanjin Korai([Takeda Korai])(1819-1882)

Illustration by Ikkosai Ikumaru([Takeda Ikumaru])(Year of birth and death unknown)

Published by Yoshidaya Bunzaburo

Issued during the Meiji period

Call No. **国 15-364**

A collection of kite designs. It features

warrior pictures and lettering. The "Hōkin" and "Ika Nobori" mentioned in the preface refer to kites.

③ 『當世模様諸職雛形』

"Tosei Moyo Shoshoku Hinagata"

Illustration by [Harukawa]

Shunsai (Eisho)(Year of birth and death unknown)

Published by Hanabusa Daisuke
[and others]

Publication 1834(Tempo 4)

Call No.国 15-365

A book that compiles illustrations of dyed patterns and crests drawn in the late Edo period. The colors of the patterns are also included.

④ 『畫本錦之囊』

"Ehon Nishiki no Fukuro"

Illustration by Keisai Eisen (1790-1848)

Published by Kawachiya Mohei
Publication

Publication 1828(Bunsei 11)

Call No.国 15-368

A book of designs for craftsmen involved in the production of crafts, including metalwork, carvings, lacquerware, hairpins, and pottery patterns

⑤ 『葛飾画本新鄙形』

"Katsushika Ehon Shin Hinagata"

Illustration by Katsushika Hokusai(1760-1849)

Published by Suharayamohe[and others]

Publication 1837(Tempo 7)

Call No.国 15-370

A book that describes how to draw shrines, temples, ships, mansions, bell towers, bells, bridges, towers, etc.

⑥ 『印籠譜』 乾坤(2冊)

"Inrofu" 1-2

Illustration by Mori Genkosai

(1807-1886)

[Unknown publisher]

[Publication year unknown]

Call No.国 15-371-1~2

A collection of designs for Inro. Mori Genkosai was an artist and sculptor from Chichibu, Saitama Prefecture. Among the designs are some that depict the scenery of Mori Genkosai's hometown, Mt. Mitake, Mt. Buko, and the Tama River .

⑦ 『古模様圖本』 乾坤(2軸)

"Komoyo Zuhon"1-2

[Creator unknown]

[Created in 1845 (Koka 2)?]

Call No. 国軸 15-529-1~2

At the end of the Kun scroll it is written "Year of copy in winter, year of the Tsuchi no Tomi," so it is presumed to be a copy made in the second year of the Koka era. At the end of the Qian and Kun scrolls it is written "Kinsai [kao]," and there is a seal of "Minamoto Masatsune," but it is unclear whether "Kinsai" and "Minamoto Masatsune" are the same person, or whether he was the maker or one of the owners. The contents of this scroll (a kansubon scroll) are copies of patterns depicted in picture scrolls such as "Ban Dainagon Ekotoba," "Ishiyama-dera Engi Emaki," and "Kasuga Gongenki," as well as patterns on the karahittsu (coffins for placing bodies) kept at Todai-ji and Horyu-ji, and patterns on the kesa box kept at Horyu-ji. There are colored inscriptions on the uncolored patterns.