

日野町曳山一覽

日野町
HINO CHŌ

日野観光協会
HINO KANKŌ KYŌKAI

日野曳山保存会
HINO HIKIYAMA HOZONKAI

仁正寺 NISHŌJI

NISHIŌJI HIKIYAMA
西大路曳山

初代建造不明。(現在三代目)

仁正寺【にしょうじ】藩主「市橋長富」【いちはし ながとみ】公の寄進により尾張の職人が文政8年(1825)に着手、8年の歳月を費やし天保4年(1833)に日野最大の豪華な曳山を再建しました。

Date of original construction, unknown.
(Existing hikiyama, 3rd generation)

In 1825 (Bunsei 8), as a donation to the populace, Lord Ichihashi Nagatomi of the Nishōji Clan commissioned craftsmen from Owari to engage in an 8-year project continuing until 1833 (Tenpō 4) rebuilding the largest of Hino's splendid hikiyama.



鳳仙社 HŌSENSHA

HON-MACHI HIKIYAMA
本町曳山

明和7年(1770)大修理。

平成12年(2000)に復元新調した見送り幕、紫地鳳凰樹下仙山水図【むらさきじほうおうじゅかせんさんすいず】が見もので、社名の由来ともなっています。曳山本体の四本柱雁金文透金具【しほんばしらかりがねもんすかしかなく】と側面の鶴松図と亀図も見事です。

Major restoration conducted in 1770 (Meiwa 7).
In 2000 (Heisei 12), a reproduction of the trailing tapestry known as "Murasakiji Hōō Juka Sen Sansui" landscape from which the hikiyama takes its name, was completed and is a splendor to be seen. The metalwork depicting wild geese on the four corner-posts as well as the cranes and tortoises adorning also both sides are of great beauty.



八景閣 HAKKEIKAKU

SHIN-CHŌ HIKIYAMA
新町曳山

文化4年(1807)頃建造。

鍔金具【かざりかなぐ】や正面脇間【わきま】の彫刻、上場【うわば】欄間【らんま】の近江八景の彩色彫刻など装飾が豊富で、向拝【こうはい】付きの豪華な曳山です。

Constructed circa 1807 (Bunka 4).

Metal ornamentation as well as painted wood carvings on the front and upper transom depicting the Eight Famous Views of Ōmi create an elaborate adornment to the entryway of this splendid hikiyama.



萬延社 MAN-ENSHA

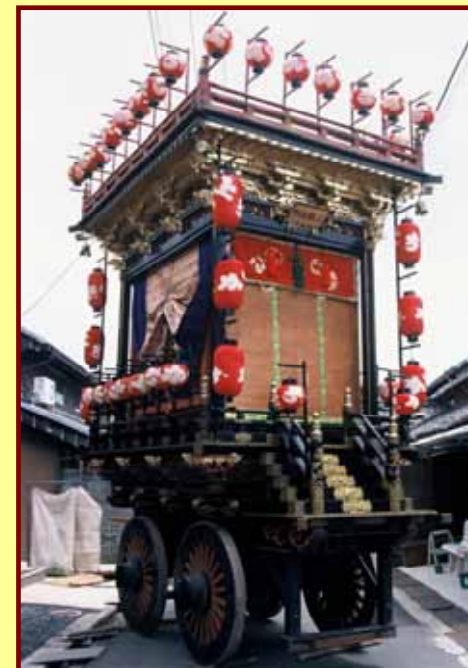
UEKAJI-CHŌ HIKIYAMA
上鍛冶町曳山

万延元年(1860)建造。

建造されて約70年は素木【しらき】の曳山でしたが、昭和4年(1929)に昭和天皇の即位御大典の記念事業として総漆塗り金箔置き金物付の曳山にされました。

Constructed in 1860 (Man'en 1).

For the first 70 years since its construction, the wood used in this hikiyama was unfinished; but to commemorate the enthronement of Emperor Showa, in 1929 (Showa 4) a black lacquer finish as well as gold leaf and decorative metalwork was added.



六徳 RIKUTOKU

SHIMIZU-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 清水町曳山

文政8年(1825)建造。
諏訪の彫刻大工「立川和四郎」【たてかわ わしろう】が彫った二十四孝【にじゅうしこう】の素木【しらき】彫刻と京都の画家「満黄」【まんこう】による波の絵模様は見事です。また曳山の金箔と漆塗りに関しては当町に在住した塗師職人の技術の総力が傾注されています。

Constructed in 1825 (Bunsei 8).
Carved panels depicting the Twenty-four Paragons of Filial Piety by famed Suwa woodcarver, Tatekawa Washirō and a wave design drawn by Kyōto artist Mankō are of great beauty. The gold leaf and lacquer adorning this hikiyama was applied by a Shimizu-chō resident artisan employing the utmost skill and devotion.

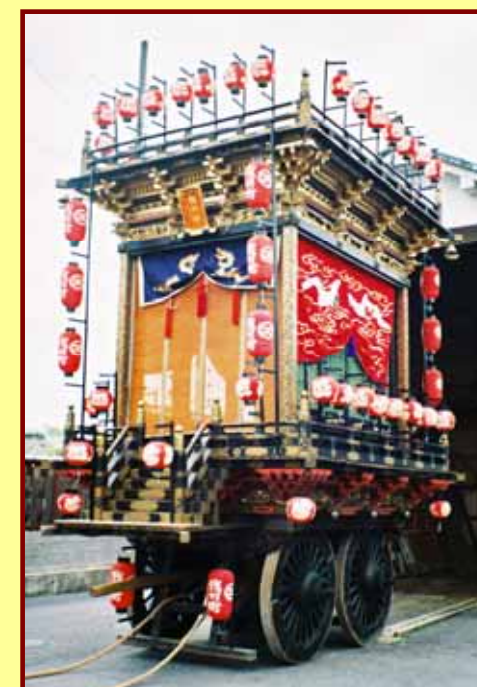


翔鶴 SHŌKAKU

ECHIGAWA-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 越川町曳山

文化3年(1806)建造。
四本柱の菊文透金具【きくもんすかしかなぐ】が見ものです。横幕の下絵は、四条派の画家「塩川文麟」【しおかわ ぶんりん】が描いたものです。

Constructed in 1806 (Bunka 3).
The metalwork decorating the four corner-posts depicting chrysanthemums is of great beauty. Sketches for the tapestries displayed on either side of the hikiyama were drawn by noted artist Shiokawa Bunrin of the Shijō School.



歡心 KANSHIN

SUGINOGAMI-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 杉野神町曳山

寛政3年(1791)頃建造。
日野曳山の中で、最古の部類に属し、典型的な重箱山【じゅうばこやま】です。曳山側面の雅楽楽器模様金具は異色。見送り幕は、雲向龍文様金銀繡羅紗【くもむかいりゅうもんようきんぎんしゅうらしゃ】(中国製)です。

Constructed circa 1791 (Kansei 3).
This Hino hikiyama is grouped among the oldest and is representative of the so-called picnic-box style. Metalwork along both sides depicting gagaku musical instruments is most unusual. The trailing tapestry features an image of opposing dragons and clouds embroidered (in China) with gold and silver thread.



芳菊車 HŌGIKUSHA

KIN-EI-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 金英町曳山

見送り幕は、大和絵から南画【なんが】に進んだ「富岡鉄斎」【とみおか てっさい】の下絵によるもの。外柱【そとばしら】の四神【ししん】の巻金具、下場【したば】の波に龍の彫刻が見事です。

The trailing tapestry is based on a sketch by Tomioka Tessai, a painter whose style evolved from Yamato-e to Nan-ga. Metalwork at the top of the four corner-posts featuring Shishin guardians as well as the dragon and wave motif carved into the lower area of the hikiyama are of great beauty.



壽雙車 JUSŌSHA

SUGOROKU-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 双六町曳山

寛政5年(1793)頃建造。安政6年(1859)大修理。
上場【うわば】欄間【らんま】には明治10年(1877)に、
今在家村【いまざいけむら】の「忠兵衛」【ちゅうべい】作に
よる樹花鳥獣【じゅかちょうじゅう】の素木【しらき】彫刻が
付けられています。

Constructed circa 1793 (Kansei 5). Major restoration
conducted in 1859 (Ansei 6).

The upper transom was created in 1877 (Meiji 10) by
Chūbei, a woodcarver residing in Imzaike Village and
features trees, flowers, birds, and animals in unfinished
wood.

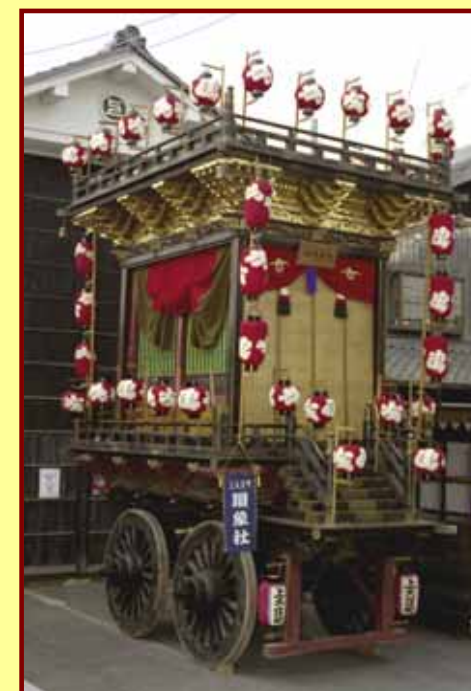


瓊象社 KEISHŌSHA

KAMI-ŌKUBO-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 上大窪町曳山

文久3年(1863)建造。
かつては日野祭の曳山巡行順を籤【くじ】で決めていました。
上大窪町の曳山は大窪の曳山の中で、籤【くじ】取らずの二番
で巡行していました。典型的な日野の曳山のひとつで、天場【て
んば】下の和様組物は異色です。

Constructed in 1863 (Bunkyū 3).
The order of hikiyama in the Hino Matsuri procession
was traditionally decided by drawing lots. However, the
Kami Ōkubo-chō hikiyama was long exempt and always
given the second position amongst the Ōkubo hikiyama.
Representative of one distinct Hino hikiyama form, the
complex configuration of Japanese-style brackets
supporting the roof is unique.



蘭香閣 RANKŌKAKU

KAWAHARADA-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 河原田町曳山

創建宝暦年間(1751~1763)以前。再建元治元年(1864)。
正面向拝【こうはい】と天場【てんば】下に垂木【たるき】を
付け、船木【ふなき】に龍と波の彫物を付ける。平成6年(1994)
復元新調の見送り幕の『三國志』は、劉備から届いた書簡を関
羽と張飛が拝読中の図が刺繍【ししゅう】されています。“商”
の神として人気のあった『三國志』で、町衆の「商の道」への
心意気が偲【しの】ばれます。

Constructed prior to the Hōreki Period (1751-1763).
Rebuilt in 1864 (Genji 1).

An entryway and roof supported by rafters as well as a
carving featuring a dragon and waves in the space
above the wheels are unique to this hikiyama. In 1994
(Heisei 6), a replica of the embroidered trailing tapestry
depicting brothers Guan Yu and Chang Fei reading a
letter sent to Sanguo Zhi by Liou Bei was produced.
Popular as the Chinese god of commerce, the image of
Sanguo Zhi alludes to the entrepreneurial spirit of the
local merchants.

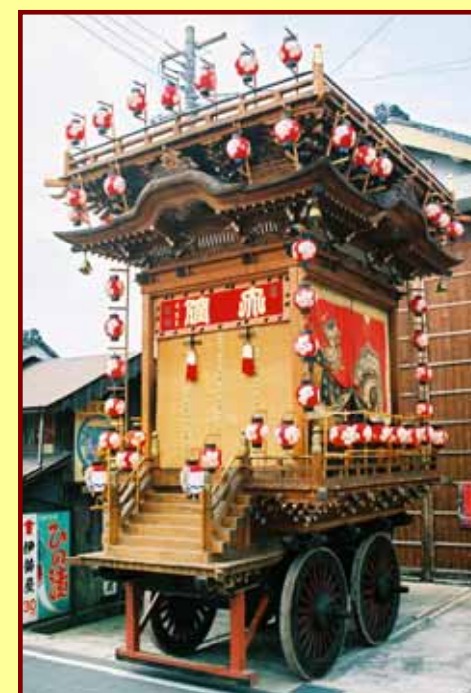


龍虎車 RYŪKOSHA

ŌKUBO-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 大窪町曳山

文久元年(1861)建造。
日野曳山唯一の素木【しらき】の曳山で二番目に大型です。見
送り幕・横幕の下絵は岸派【きしは】の岸岱【がんたい】・岸
慶【がんけい】親子の共同作です。

Constructed in 1861 (Bunkyū 1).
This hikiyama is the sole unfinished hikiyama and is
the second largest. The trailing tapestry and two side
tapestries were created based on sketches by Gantai
and Gankei, father-and-son artists of the Kishi School.



観舞車 KAMBUSHA

SHIDE-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 仕出町曳山

創建宝暦年間（1751～1763）以前。嘉永5年（1852）修理。

日野商人の山中家が財力をもって贅【ぜい】を尽くし建造した最も美しい曳山です。鋳金具【かざりかなぐ】・彫刻・車輪の仕組みなど造りや細工に特に優れ、幕の織【おり】や刺繍【ししゅう】が見事です。

Constructed prior to the Hōreki Period (1751-1763). Restored in 1852 (Kaei 5).

The Yamanaka Family · wealthy Hino merchants · financed the luxurious construction of this exceedingly beautiful hikiyama. Craftsmanship employed in the metal ornamentation, carving, and wheel construction excels; the weave and embroidery of the tapestries is of great beauty.



南壮社 NANSŌSHA

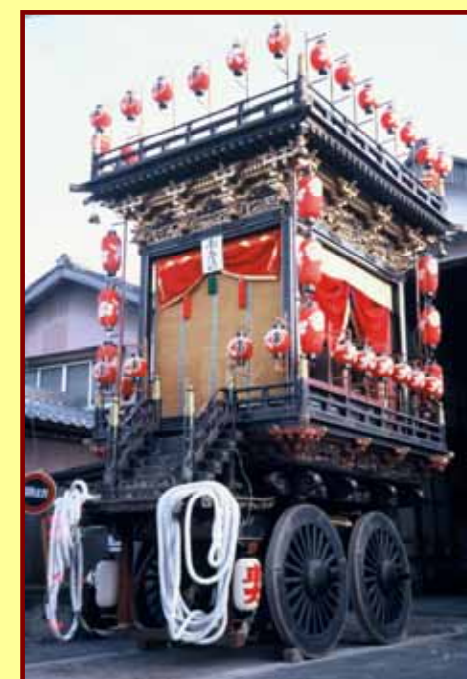
MINAMI-ŌKUBO-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 南大窪町曳山

天明5年（1785）以前の建造。

曳山下場【したば】組物間、正面階段下の彫刻は仙人や唐獅子牡丹【からじしぼたん】などを主題とした「立川和四郎」【たてかわ わしろう】の文政12年（1829）の作品です。

Constructed prior to 1785 (Tenmei 5).

Wooden brackets supporting the lower portion of the hikiyama as well as the carving under the stairs that depicts the theme of a mountain hermit and Chinese lion with peonies was created by Tatekawa Washirō in 1829 (Bunsei 12).



舞鶴社 MAIZURUSHA

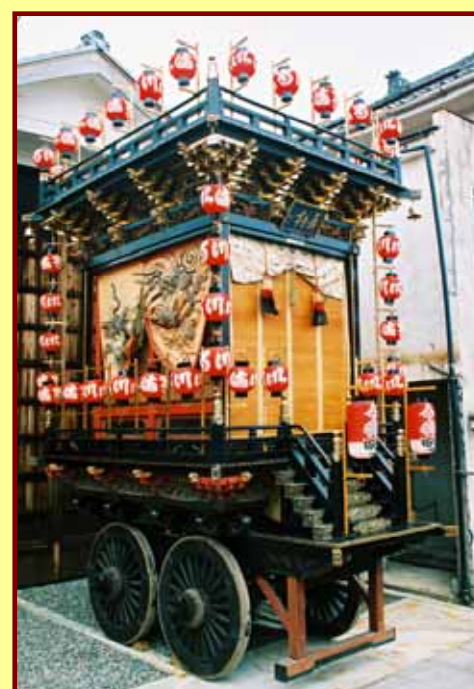
IMAI-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 今井町曳山

文久元年（1861）建造。明治33年（1900）大修理。

階段付重箱【じゅうばこ】型曳山の典型で、慶応元年（1865）に今在家村【いまざいけむら】の「忠兵衛」【ちゅうべい】作にて豊富な彫刻が追加されました。龍虎文様横幕【りゅうこもんようよこまく】も特徴的で全体にバランスの良い曳山です。

Constructed in 1861 (Bunskyū 1). Major restoration in 1900 (Meiji 33).

Representative of the picnic-box style with a stairway, this hikiyama features rich carvings added in 1865 (Keiō 1) by Chūbei, a woodcarver residing in Imazaike Village. Side tapestries depicting dragons and tigers are distinctive, creating a fully balanced hikiyama.



法天地 HŌTENCHI

OKAMOTO-CHŌ HIKIYAMA 岡本町曳山

天明年間（1781～1788）頃建造。

日野の曳山の中で唯一、二階屋根があります。

文政13年（1830）下場【したば】に諏訪の「立川和四郎」【たてかわ わしろう】による十二支を配した木彫などが付けられました。

Constructed circa 1781-1788 (Tenmei Period).

This is the sole Hino hikiyama, featuring a roof over the second floor. In 1830 (Bunsei 13), Suwa woodcarver, Tatekawa Washirō added depictions of the twelve Chinese horary signs to the lower portion of the hikiyama.



