# LACQUERWARE TRADITION **OVER 300 YEARS OF CRAFTSMANSHIP**

he history of KUROEYA dates back to 1689 when the founder of the store who had come to Edo from Kuroe Village in Kii Province, a renowned lacquerware production area, opened a shop in Nihonbashi Honcho, 4-chome.

In 1774, management rights of KUROEYA was transferred to Kashiwaya (now known as the Kashiwabara family) which was engaged in a wide range of businesses, including textiles and daily use items. KUROEYA's association with the Kashiwabara family is evident in its trademark, featuring the kashiwa (oak) motif, originating from this historical connection. Ever since its foundation in the *Edo* period, *KUROEYA* has continued to thrive. It was even introduced in the merchant directory 'Tokyo Shopping Exclusive Guide', 1890 edition, as one of the distinguished merchant families.



KUROEYA lacquerware store before the Great Kanto Earthquake (1923)



Tokyo Shopping Exclusive Guide, 1890 edition

#### **GIBOSHI**

Decorative metalwork shaped like onion flower

This giboshi had been placed on the guardrail of Nihonbashi Bridge, which was wooden in the Edo era.

It is on exhibition at KUROEYA store





# **KUROEYA**





● 黒江屋



#### Address:

Kuroeya Kokubu Bldg. 2F, 1-2-6, Nihonbashi Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0027

E-Mail: shikki@kuroeya.com

Access: Tokyo Metro: Ginza Line, Tozai Line, A Toei-Asakusa Line 1 min from "Nihombashi" Station, Exit B9b

(2) Hanzomon Line

3 min from "Mitsukoshi mae" Station, Exit B5

JR Lines: 8 min from "Tokyo" Station, Exit Yaesu North

#### Normal Opening Hours:

9:00 - 18:00 on weekdays. Closed on Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays





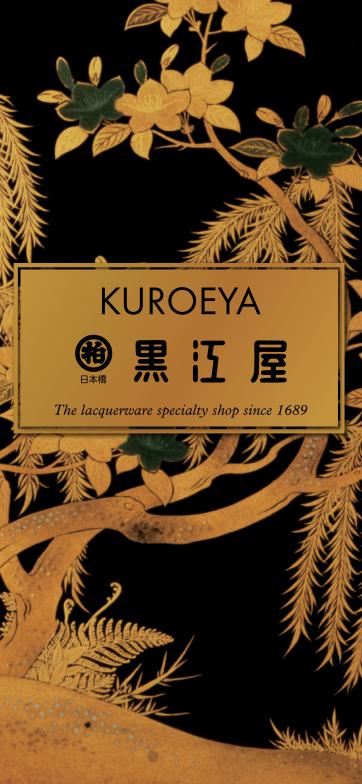




https://www.kuroeya.com











### HAGURO-BAKO

Box to store tools to dye teeth black

The cover of the brochure has been designed from "haguro-bako" owned by Riyo, the youngest daughter of Yuei Naba, the fifth generation of the Naba family. She brought this box as one of her wedding items when she married Magozaemon Kashiwabara, the fourth generation head of the Kashiwabara family. It is part of the collection of Rakuto Itohan.

## RAKUTO IHŌKAN, KYOTO

The origin of the museum Rakuto Ihōkan can be traced back to Sanemon Kashiwabara, the first generation of the clan, who established his residence in this area of Kyoto during the Kan'ei era. The dwelling of the Kashiwabara family became a museum in 1974 for the purpose of preserving the valuable artworks, wedding furnishings, and other items collected by the merchant "Kashiwaya" during the Edo period.



KUROEYA CARRIES
LACQUERWARE PRODUCTS
OF HIGHEST QUALITY
FROM ALL AROUND JAPAN.

acquer is a natural coating material extracted from lacquer tree, also known as "urushi". Lacquerware is created by applying lacquer sap to base materials such as wood and bamboo. The product is indeed the fusion of nature's blessing and human craftsmanship. Passed down for centuries since the Jomon period, lacquerware is even often called "japan" and has played a significant role in shaping the culture that Japan proudly shares with the world.

Wooden lacquerware is lightweight and excels in heat retention and insulation. It is anti-corrosive and durable, ensuring reliable usage.

