

ユネスコ無形文化遺産

伝統建築工匠の技

木造建造物を受け継ぐための伝統技術

UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage
Traditional skills, techniques and knowledge for
the conservation and transmission of
wooden architecture in Japan



法隆寺や姫路城、日光の社寺など、いまや世界遺産として国内外の観光客の注目を集める日本の伝統的建造物。これらが数百年、あるいは千年もの時を越えて、現在まで受け継がれてきた理由は何でしょうか？

日本の建築文化は、変化にとんだ地形や複数の海流、季節風がもたらす温暖湿潤な気候のもと独特の進化をしてきました。豊富な水資源により、木材を伐採しても森林が再生できるため、石やレンガではなく、身近にある木、草、土などの自然素材が使われてきました。また、ヒノキやスギのように加工しやすく、強度や耐久性に優れた樹木に恵まれていたことも、木材利用を推進する要因となりました。

他方で、季節風がもたらす高い湿度は、木材や草材を腐らせる原因にもなります。さらに、地震や台風などの自然災害により建物が損壊することもしばしばあります。そのため、大工をはじめとする工匠たちは、傷んだ箇所を部分的に交換したり、屋根を葺き替えたりする定期的な修理を行ってきました。その背景には、日本人の宗教的な支えや建物への愛着、時々の工匠の高度な技術的研鑽があり、それらが一体となって今日まで伝統的な建造物は守られてきたのです。

このような自然素材の活用や持続可能な開発の考え方は、近年特に叫ばれている「自然との共生」や「循環型社会の構築」といった理念と共通点があり、海外からも高く評価されています。2020年には、国の選定保存技術に選定されている17件の伝統建築技術が、「伝統建築工匠の技：木造建造物を受け継ぐための伝統技術」としてユネスコ無形文化遺産に登録されました。

しかし、近年多くの伝統的建造物に観光資源としての関心が高まる一方で、保存修理を継続していくための基盤となる後継者の不足や原材料の確保が困難などの問題が急速に大きくなってきており、技術の継承と共に文化財建造物そのものの存続が危ぶまれています。「伝統建築工匠の技」がユネスコの無形文化遺産に登録されたことは、政府や国民が一体となってこの伝統技術の保存と継承を確実にやっていく意思を国内外に示したものです。

日本人が永年培ってきた木造建築文化の奥深さや工匠の技術水準の高さについて理解が深まり、「伝統建築工匠の技」の保護活動の輪が国内外に広がっていくことを期待しています。



彫金の技（建造物装飾）
Engraving Technique (Decoration of traditional structures)

Craftsmanship and wisdom to be passed on to the future

Traditional Japanese structures such as Horyu-ji Temple, Himeji Castle, and the shrines and temples of Nikko are now World Heritage Sites popular with tourists from both within Japan and from overseas. But exactly why is it that these structures have been passed down to the present day over hundreds, even thousands of years?

Japan's architectural tradition has evolved in a unique way thanks to Japan's varied topography, multiple ocean currents, and a warm and humid climate brought about by seasonal winds. Abundant water resources allow forests to regenerate even after trees have been cut down, so instead of stone or brick, natural materials such as locally sourced timber, grass, and soil have been traditionally used. Additionally, Japan has been blessed with trees such as cypress and cedar, which are easy to process and are very strong and durable, which is all the more reason to use timber.

On the other hand, the high humidity brought by seasonal winds can cause timber and grass to rot. And buildings are often damaged by natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons. For this reason, carpenters and other craftsmen have carried out regular repairs, such as replacing damaged areas and re-thatching roofs. Behind this lies the religious support of the Japanese people, their attachment to buildings, and the advanced technical training of the craftsmen of the time, all of which have worked together to conserve traditional buildings to this day.

Use of natural materials, and the idea of sustainable

development share some ideas, such as 'coexistence with nature' and 'creating a recycling-oriented society'. Both of these ideas have been particularly emphasized in recent years, and are highly regarded internationally. In 2020, 17 traditional building techniques selected as nationally Selected Conservation Techniques were registered as UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage as 'Traditional skills, techniques and knowledge for the conservation and transmission of wooden architecture in Japan'.

However, while interest in traditional buildings as a tourism resource has been growing in recent years, problems such as a lack of successors who are indispensable for preserving and repairing said buildings, and difficulties in securing raw materials have rapidly grown, threatening the survival of these cultural heritage buildings themselves, along with the traditional skills and techniques used in their upkeep. The addition of 'Traditional skills, Techniques and Knowledge' to UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list demonstrates both domestically and internationally the intention of the government and the people of Japan to work together to ensure the preservation and succession of these traditional techniques.

We hope that people will gain a deeper understanding of the profound wooden architectural tradition that the Japanese have cultivated over many years and the high level of craftsmanship, and that the extent of activities to preserve the 'Traditional skills, Techniques and Knowledge' will expand both domestically and internationally.



建造物漆塗（工房にて）
Lacquer painting of traditional structures (at the workshop)

日本の自然が独特の建築文化を育んできた

日本列島は南北に長く、北は亜寒帯、南は亜熱帯と幅広い気候帯を持っています。大部分の地域は温帯モンスーン気候に属し、変化に富んだ地形や複数の海流、季節風の影響で、温暖で湿気が多い環境です。この気候風土のもと、日本の木造建築は、四季のはっきりとした変化、寒暖差の大きさ、高い湿度、台風や地震といった自然災害に対応しながら、独自の進化を遂げてきました。

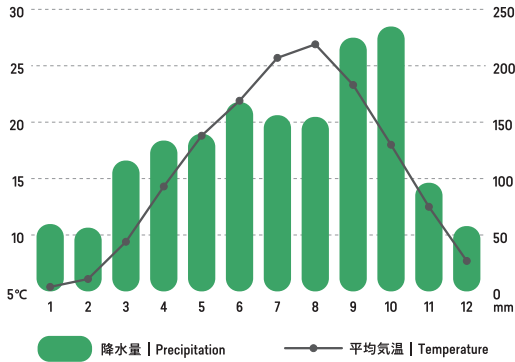
The Japanese archipelago stretches from north to south and has a wide range of climate zones, from the subarctic in the North to the subtropical in the South. Most of the region has a temperate monsoon climate, with a warm and humid environment due to the country’s varied topography, multiple ocean currents, and seasonal winds. In this climate and geography, Japanese timber architecture has evolved in a unique way, adapting to the distinct changes in seasons, large temperature differences, high humidity levels, and natural disasters such as typhoons and earthquakes. The main characteristics are explained below.

【温暖湿潤な気候（高床式の導入）】

日本の多くの地域は、四季を通じて雨量が多く、特に夏季には湿度が80%以上になることもあります。豊かな雨は木材の生育に適している一方で、湿度が高すぎると木材は膨張や収縮を繰り返し、変形や腐敗が生じやすくなります。こうした問題を避けるため、伝統的な日本の住居では地面から湿気が上がらないよう「高床式」（50cmほどの高さ）にし、雨風を防ぐために深い軒を設ける工夫がなされています。

Warm and humid climate (introduction of raised beds)

Many areas in Japan receive a lot of rain throughout the year, with humidity levels sometimes reaching over 80% in the summer. While abundant rain is ideal for wood growth, too much humidity can cause timber to expand and contract repeatedly, making it more susceptible to deformation and rotting. To avoid these problems, traditional Japanese homes are built on stilts (about 50 cm high) to prevent moisture from rising from the ground, and have deep eaves to protect against wind and rain.



東京の平均気温と降水量
Average temperature and precipitation in Tokyo

【地震と台風（揺れに強い構造）】

日本は地震や台風といった自然災害が頻繁に発生し、それに耐えうる建築が必要です。揺れに強い建物をつくるため、木材の性質を活かしながら、木材同士を隙間なく組み合わせる「継手」や「仕口」などの接合技術が発達しました。こうした接合技術は釘や金具に頼らず、木材同士でしっかり固定できるため、揺れにも強い構造が実現しています。

Earthquakes and typhoons (structures that are resistant to shaking)

Japan is prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons, and so buildings that can withstand them are essential. In order to build buildings that can withstand shaking, joining techniques such as “tsugite” and “shiguchi” have been developed that take advantage of the properties of wood and join pieces of wood together without gaps. These joining techniques do not rely on nails or metal fittings, but can firmly fasten pieces of wood together, resulting in structures that are resistant to shaking.

文化財建造物を修理する（建造物木工・松尾寺本堂）
Restoring Cultural Property Structures
(Traditional woodworking techniques used in the main hall of Matsuno-o-dera Temple)

【里山と建築（自然との共存）】

「里山」は、人と自然が共存する田舎の風景を指します。昔から日本人は、身近な山の木を使い、土で壁を作り、草；で屋根を葺いて建物を建ててきました。たとえば、屋根の材料には茅や藁を使い、役目を終えた後は肥料として田畑に戻すなど、自然の循環に合わせた建築が行われてきました。このような里山の暮らしは、現代の「持続可能な開発目標」のお手本としても注目されています。

Satoyama and architecture (coexistence with nature)

‘Satoyama’ refers to a rural landscape where people and nature coexist. Since ancient times, Japanese people have built buildings using wood from nearby mountains, walls made of earth, and roofs made of grass. For example, thatch and straw are used for roofing materials, and after they have served their purpose, they are returned to the fields as fertilizer; construction is in line with the cycle of nature. This type of Satoyama life is also attracting attention as a model for modern ‘Sustainable Development Goals’.



里山の風景（世界遺産・白川郷・五箇山の合掌造り集落）
Scenery of Satoyama (World Heritage Site, The Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama)

写真提供：岐阜県白川村役場



伝統建築工匠の技とは？

2020年12月にユネスコ無形文化遺産に登録された「木造建造物を守るための伝統技術」で、木工・屋根葺・左官・装飾・畳など国が文化財保護制度により選定した17の「選定保存技術」で構成されています。これらは、有形の建築遺産とともに、木・草・土などの自然素材を建築に生かす知恵、周期的な保存修理を見据えた材料の採取や再利用、健全な建築当初の部材とやむを得ず取り替える部材との調和や一体化を実現する高度な技術で、古代から途絶えることなく工夫を重ねて発展・継承されてきた技術です。



「伝統建築工匠の技」を構成する選定保存技術とは？

文化財保護法に基づき、文化財の保存のために欠くことのできない伝統的な技術のうち、保存の措置を講ずる必要のあるものを「選定保存技術」として国が選定したものです。この制度は、技術の継承に加えて、技術の向上、技術者の確保のための伝承者養成、技術記録の作成なども対象としています。



What are the Traditional skills, Techniques and Knowledge of craftsman?

The 'Traditional skills, Techniques and Knowledge' that were registered as intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO in December 2020, is made up of 17 "Selected Conservation Techniques" selected by the government through its cultural property protection system, including woodworking, roofing, plastering, decorations, and tatami mats. Along with tangible architectural heritage, these include the wisdom to use natural materials such as timber, grass and earth in architecture, the harvesting and reusing of materials with an eye to periodic conservation and repair, and advanced techniques to achieve harmony and integration between sound original building materials and those that must be replaced. These techniques have been developed and passed down through continuous ingenuity since ancient times. In registering the site, the "Traditional skills, Techniques and Knowledge" were evaluated as: 1) contributing to strengthening the cultural identity of the Japanese people by promoting social cohesion; 2) being inseparably linked to tangible cultural heritage; and 3) limiting repairs to a minimum for the sake of conservation while making use of the characteristics of the materials, in line with sustainable development goals (SDGs).



What is UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage?

Recognizing that intangible cultural heritage is at risk of decline or disappearance due to the progress of globalization and changes in society, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) established the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity with the aim of protecting it. It includes oral traditions, dance, music, festivals, ceremonies, and craft techniques. In Japan other registered items include Noh theater and Japanese cuisine. These are intangible cultural heritage, while architecture, cities, ruins, natural landscapes, and other well-known "World Heritage" are tangible cultural heritage.



What are the selected and preserved techniques that constitute the "Traditional skills, Techniques and Knowledge" of craftsmen?

Based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Japanese government has selected traditional techniques that are essential for the conservation of cultural properties and that require measures to be taken for preservation as "Selected Conservation Techniques." In addition to passing on techniques, this system also covers the improvement of techniques, training of successors to secure craftspeople, and the creation of technical records.



17の選定保存技術

17 Selected Conservation Techniques

「伝統建築工匠の技」を構成する選定保存技術は、修理を統括する技術、直接使われる技術、修理に必要な材料を採取・製作する技術の3つのカテゴリから構成され、合計17種類の技術があります。これらは長年にわたって受け継がれてきた伝統的な技術です。

The Selected Conservation Techniques are divided into three categories: techniques that govern repairs, techniques that are directly used, and techniques for collecting and producing materials needed for repairs. There are a total of 17 techniques. These are traditional techniques that have been handed down over many years.

12. 左官（日本壁）

Sakan plastering (Nihon Kabe)

土や漆喰を用いて壁を仕上げる技術です。強度と美観を備えた壁にするための熟練の技術が必要です。

This is a technique for finishing walls using clay and plaster. It requires skilled techniques to create walls that are both strong and aesthetically pleasing.

選定年月日:平成14年7月8日／全国文化財壁技術保存会

8. 建造物装飾

Decoration of traditional structures

建築を美しく彩り、部材を保護するための漆塗り、彩色、金具、鋳物、鍛冶などの一連の技術です。精巧な加工技術が必要です。

This involves a series of techniques such as lacquering, coloring, metal fittings, casting, and blacksmithing to beautifully decorate architecture and protect its components. It requires sophisticated processing techniques.

選定年月日:平成19年9月6日／(一社)社寺建造物美術保存技術協会

13. 建具製作

Production of joinery

戸や扉、障子など日常生活に必要な建築装置を作る技術です。小さな部品を組み合わせるため、1ミリの誤差も許されない精度が求められます。

This is a technique for making architectural fittings necessary for daily life, such as doors, sliding doors, and shoji screens. As small parts are assembled to achieve the overall result, a high level of precision is required with no room for an error, not even 1mm.

選定年月日:平成11年6月21日／(一財)全国伝統建具技術保存会

1. 建造物修理

Restoration of traditional buildings

社寺や民家、城などさまざまな建物の設計や施工管理を行います。伝統的な構造や技法、保存修理に関する豊富な知識と経験が必要です。

This involves the design and construction management of a variety of building types, including shrines, temples, private homes, and castles. It requires extensive knowledge and experience of traditional structures and techniques, as well as conservation and repair.

選定年月日:昭和51年5月4日／(公財)文化財建造物保存技術協会

15. 装演修理技術

Conservative restoration techniques for mounts

障壁画や板絵、襖絵を保存するために、紙の損傷部分を補填したり、絵具の剥落を防ぐための補強を行います。

This technique is used to repair damaged areas of paper and to reinforce the paper to prevent paint from peeling off in order to preserve paintings on partitions, timber panels, and sliding doors. It is also used to repair art and craft works such as Japanese paintings and calligraphy.

選定年月日:平成7年5月31日
保存団体名:(一社)国宝修理装演師連盟

11. 屋根瓦葺（本瓦葺）

Roofing with kawara tiles (hon-gawarabuki)

古代建築に使われる本瓦で屋根を葺く技術。新旧の瓦の調和を保ちながら、風雨に強く優雅な曲線を持つ屋根を仕上げます。

This technique of roofing called 'hongawarabuki' that uses a combination of relatively flat tile and cylindrical tile, which are primarily used in ancient architecture, preserves the harmony between old and new tiles while creating a roof with graceful curves that is resistant to wind and rain.

選定年月日:平成6年6月27日
保存団体名:(一社)日本伝統瓦技術保存会

4. 茅葺

Thatching

ススキやヨシなどの自然素材を使って屋根を葺く技術です。古くから社寺や民家で用いられ、地域によって異なる技術が存在します。

This is a roofing technique that uses natural materials such as Japanese silver grass and reed grass. It has long been used on shrines, temples and private homes, and the specific technique varies regionally.

選定年月日:昭和55年4月21日
保存団体名:(公社)全国社寺等屋根工事技術保存会、(一社)日本茅葺き文化協会

3. 檜皮葺・柿葺

Roofing with Japanese cypress bark and wooden shingles

檜皮や柿を使って屋根を葺く伝統的な技術です。自然素材の取り扱いと美しい屋根曲線に関する専門的な知識が必要です。

This is a traditional technique of roofing using cypress and persimmon bark, which requires specialized knowledge of how to handle these natural materials and how to create elegant curvatures on the roof.

選定年月日:昭和55年4月21日
保存団体名:(公社)全国社寺等屋根工事技術保存会

2. 建造物木工

Traditional woodworking technique for structures

ヒノキやスギといった木材を、歴史的な技術に基づいて正確に加工し再現する技術です。特に文化財の修理を行う大工がこの役割を担います。

This is a technique for accurately processing and reproducing timber such as cypress and cedar based on historical techniques. Carpenters who repair cultural properties are particularly responsible for this role

選定年月日:昭和51年5月4日／(公財)文化財建造物保存技術協会、(一社)日本伝統建築技術保存会

14. 畳製作

Production of tatami mats

日本の座敷で使用される畳を製作する技術で、文化財建造物においては部屋の格式や多様なサイズに合わせた特別の畳を正確に加工、製作する能力が必要です。

This is the technique of making tatami mats used in Japanese living rooms. In cultural heritage buildings it is necessary to have the ability to precisely process and produce special tatami mats to suit the formality of the room and in a variety of sizes.

選定年月日:平成16年9月2日／(一社)文化財畳保存会

10. 建造物漆塗

Lacquer painting of traditional structures

独特の光沢を持つ漆を使って部材を保護したり、彩色の下地を作ったりする技術です。漆の調合や塗り方について専門的な知識や経験が必要です。

This is a technique that uses lacquer with a unique luster to protect the components it's applied to, and to create a base for painting. It requires specialized knowledge and experience in mixing and applying lacquer.

選定年月日:平成28年9月30日
保存団体名:(公財)日光社寺文化財保存会

9. 建造物彩色

Coloring of traditional structures

社寺の内外を華やかに彩る技術。宗教的な意味や美的な表現を加えるために発展しました。今日では入手しづらい天然の顔料をうまく使う技術が求められます。

This is a technique for brilliantly decorating the interiors and exteriors of shrines and temples, and was developed to add religious meaning and aesthetic expression. Skillful use of natural pigments which are difficult to procure today is required.

選定年月日:昭和54年4月21日／(公財)日光社寺文化財保存会

5. 檜皮採取

Harvesting of Japanese cypress bark

檜皮葺に使用するために、80～100年生の檜の木から樹皮を剥ぎ取る技術です。作業は、山の深い場所で、高い木に登って行われます。

This is a technique for stripping bark from 80-100-year-old cypress trees to be used for cypress bark roofing. This work is done deep in the mountains, and involves climbing tall trees.

選定年月日:平成30年9月25日／(公社)全国社寺等屋根工事技術保存会



16. 日本産漆生産・精製

Production and refinement of Japanese urushi lacquer

漆を採取する技術で、樹木を傷めず良質な漆を多く取るためには、長年の経験に基づく専門技術が必要です。

The technique of harvesting lacquer requires specialized skills based on many years of experience in order to obtain large amounts of high-quality lacquer without damaging the trees.

選定年月日:昭和51年5月4日／日本文化財漆協会、日本うるし掻き技術保存会



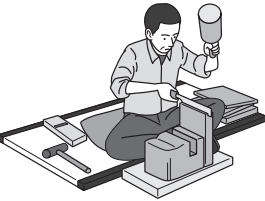
6. 屋根板製作

Production of wooden roofing tiles

柿葺、榎葺、瓦葺下地の土居葺に用いる屋根板を、木材を手作業で割り、形状を整えて製作する技術。

This is a technique in which sawara or cedar wood is split by hand, shaped, and made into boards of varying thickness to be used as a base for roofing tiles.

選定年月日:平成30年9月25日／(公社)全国社寺等屋根工事技術保存会



7. 茅採取

Harvesting of plants for thatch

ススキやヨンを育てて採取する技術で、刈り取りや乾燥、選別など、一連の作業を効率よく行う熟練した技が求められます。

This technique involves growing and harvesting Japanese silver grass and reeds, and requires highly skilled techniques to efficiently carry out a series of tasks, such as harvesting, drying, and sorting.

選定年月日:平成30年9月25日／(一社)日本茅葺き文化協会



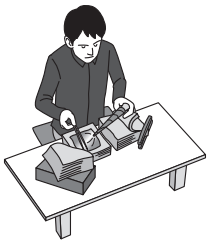
17. 縁付金箔製造

Production of entsuke gold leaf

金箔は彩色などの建築装飾に用いられます。縁付金箔は手漉和紙を加工した箔打紙に金を挟み、打ち延ばして製造する技法で、熟練の手技が求められます。

Gold leaf is used for architectural decoration such as coloring. Entsuke gold leaf is produced by placing gold between a type of handmade Japanese paper ('washi') that is originally processed from 'tesuki' washi paper, and then beating and stretching it, which requires skilled techniques.

選定年月日:平成26年10月23日／金沢金箔伝統技術保存会

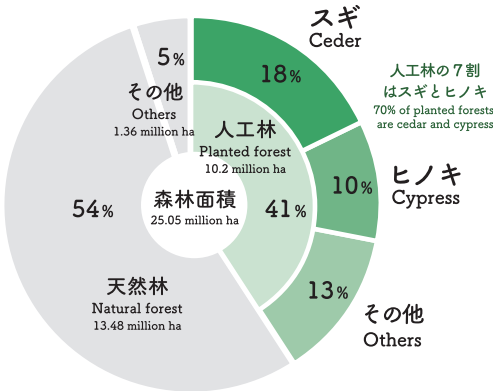


【豊富な森林資源を活かす（木材の活用）】

日本は国土（3,779万ha）の約7割が森林です。その森林から建築用材を伐採しても、季節風がもたらす大量の雨により再生することができます。さらにヒノキとスギという建築に適した針葉樹があり、それを植林育成することで持続的に木材を市場に供給されてきたことから、日本では木材を用いて建築をつくることが主流となりました。

Utilize abundant forest resources (utilization of timber)

Approximately 70% of Japan's land area (37.79 million hectares) is forested. Even if these forests are cut down for building materials, they can be regrown thanks to the large amounts of rain fall brought by seasonal winds. Also, there are coniferous trees that are highly suitable for construction; cypress and cedar, and by planting and cultivating these trees, a sustainable supply of timber can be provided to the market, which is why wood has become the backbone of construction in Japan.



日本の森林の状況
Composition of Japan's Forests



上：木材産地・奈良県吉野の森 中：漆掻き（日本産漆生産・精製） 下：檜皮採取
Upper: Yoshino Forest Nara Prefecture, Japan, where the wood is produced Middle: Urushi Tapping (Japanese Lacquer Production and Refining) Lower: Hinoki bark harvestin



【修理しながら長く使う】

屋根や地面に近い材は、雨の影響を受けて傷みやすいのですが、傷んだ箇所のみ取り除き、埋木、接木など木組みの技で補修して再利用されます。工匠たちが日頃から建物の状態を観察し、必要な修理を行うことで、耐久性の乏しい木造建築を長持ちさせてきたのです。木造建築は解体しても部材の再利用ができるため、建物の移築や転用も頻繁に行われてきました。

Long term use with repairs

Timber materials on the roof and close to the ground are easily damaged by rain, but only the damaged parts are removed and repaired using wood-frame techniques such as inlay and grafting, before then being reused. Craftsmen regularly observe the condition of the buildings and make necessary repairs, which allows timber buildings with little durability to last longer. Because timber buildings can be dismantled and their components reused, buildings have also often been relocated or repurposed.

上：畳製作

下：古材の修復（建具製作）

Upper : Production of tatami mat

Lower : Restoration work (Production of joinery)



撮影：奥山晴日

【植物性の素材を多く使う】

建物の構造にはヒノキやスギといった木材がよく使われ、屋根には竹やススキ、ヨシなどが活用されます。壁には土や石灰、床にはイグサや稲藁を用いた畳が使われ、これらの素材は身近にあるもの選ばれてきました。石や瓦の使用は、建物の土台や一部の屋根に限られます。また木材は一般的には塗装せず素木のままだが好まれます。そのため美しい木肌が際立つよう、大工は木の表面を削る「鉋かけ」の技にこだわります。

Use lots of plant-based ingredients

Woods such as cypress and cedar are often used for the structure of buildings, while bamboo, Japanese silver grass, and reeds are used for roofs. Earth and lime are used for walls, and tatami mats made from rush grass and rice straw are used for floors; these materials were chosen because they were readily available. The use of stone and roof tiles is limited to the foundations of buildings and some roofs. Furthermore, timber is generally preferred to be left unpainted. For this reason, carpenters are particular about the technique of planing the surface (called kanna) to highlight the beautiful grain.



上：茅採取

下：茅葺

Upper : Harvesting of plants for thatch

Lower : Thatching

雪景色の姫路城（世界遺産）
Himeji-jo in snow (World Heritage Site)

写真提供：姫路市



【厳しい寒暖の差に適応する（建具の応用）】

日本の夏は湿気が高く暑いため、風通しを良くし、強い日差しを避ける工夫が重要です。反対に、冬は冷え込みが厳しく、暖かさを保ちながら雪の重みにも耐えられる設計が求められます。畳や襖、障子などの伝統的な建具は、季節に応じて部屋の空気の流れや日差しを調整できる柔軟性があり、快適な住環境を維持する役割を果たしています。

Adapt to extreme temperature differences (application of fittings)

Japan's summers are hot and humid, so it is important to improve ventilation and avoid strong sunlight. On the other hand, winters are bitterly cold, so designs that can withstand the weight of snow while retaining warmth are required. Traditional fixtures such as tatami mats, sliding doors, and shoji screens have the flexibility to adjust the air flow and sunlight in a room according to the season, and play a role in maintaining a comfortable living environment.



開放的な縁側の空間（竹中大工道具館茶室棟）
Open-air veranda space
(Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum Tea House Building)



吉島家住宅の木組み（飛騨高山）
Woodwork of the Yoshijima Family
Residence (Hida Takayama)

写真提供：高山市

【適材適所で木を生かす】

日本建築では、木材の特性に合わせた「適材適所」の考え方が大切です。例えば、梁には曲げに強いマツを、土台には湿気に強いクリを使用し、万能なヒノキやスギも部位ごとに用途を変えます。節の多い部分や赤身は構造材に、白太は化粧材や建具に使用するなど、樹種や木材の性質を細やかに活かしています。

Making the most of wood in the right places

In Japanese architecture, it is important to use the right material in the right place according to the characteristics of the wood. For example, pine, which is resistant to bending, is used for beams; chestnut, which is resistant to moisture, is used for foundations; and versatile cypress and cedar are used for different parts. The knotty parts and red parts are used for structural materials, and sapwood is used for decorative materials and fittings, making careful use of the characteristics of each tree species and wood.

【床を高くして生活する】

日本では地面からの湿気を避けるため、建物の床を50cmほど上げた高床構造が一般的です。その上に畳を敷き、直接座ったり布団を敷いたりして生活します。寝室や客間といった用途に応じて使い分けができるよう、大型家具は置かず、軽くて移動しやすい家具が好まれます。このような生活様式により、空間を自由に使える設計が特徴です。

Living on an elevation

In Japan, buildings are generally built with floors raised by about 50cm to avoid moisture from the ground. Tatami mats are laid on top of the floors, and people live there by sitting directly on them or laying futons on them. Light, easy-to-move furniture is preferred, and large pieces of furniture are avoided, so that the rooms can be used for different purposes, such as bedrooms and guest rooms as needed. Designs that allow for free use of space are a distinctive feature of the lifestyle here.



伝統建築工匠の会

「伝統建築工匠の技」の保存、活用及び発展を推進する会
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