



# 村山大島紬

[むらやまおおしまつむぎ]

*Textured Silk Pongee*

## ●主な製造地

武蔵村山市、瑞穂町、昭島市

## ●指定年月日

昭和57年12月24日

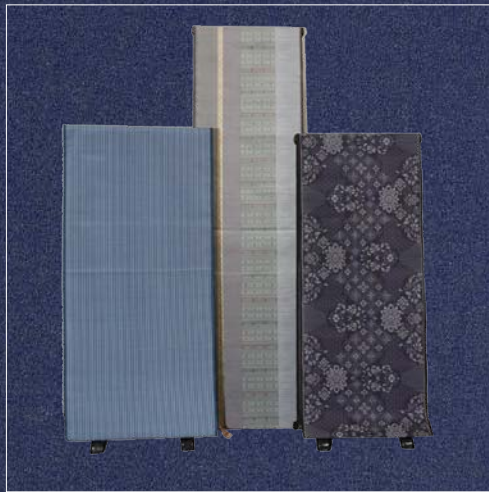
昭和50年2月17日(国)

## ●伝統的な技術・技法

1. 先染めの平織りとする。
2. 緋糸は、経糸及び緯糸に用いる。
3. 経糸の緋と緯糸の緋とを、手作業により柄合わせし、緋模様を織り出す。
4. 緋糸の染色法は、板締めによる。

## ●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

生糸



## ●沿革と特徴

村山大島紬<sup>※注</sup>は江戸時代中期に創り出されたと言われていています。まず正藍染による綿織物である「村山紺緋」と玉蘭による絹織物である「砂川太織り」の二大支流が合流しました。その後、縞銘仙、乱緋、経無地、などの時代を経て経緯緋の絹織物に変わって行きました。村山大島紬は正絹板締め緋織物で経緯の緋糸を巧みに染め分けて織り出されており、精緻をきわめ、奥ゆかしい民芸の地風をもち、しかも表裏がないという特徴をもっています。

村山大島紬が生産の中心となったのが1920年代（大正末期～昭和初期）のことです。

※注 紬…くず繭をつぶして真綿にし、真綿より糸を紡ぎだしたものが紬糸である。くず繭には、玉繭、穴あき繭、汚染繭が含まれ、玉繭とは、2頭以上の蚕が一つの繭を作ったものをいう。紬糸は手で撚りかけるため太さが均一ではなく、玉繭から作られる糸は2本の糸が複雑に絡まっており、節の多い糸になる。これを玉糸や節糸ともいう。

## 連絡先

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# Murayama-Oshima Tsumugi

## *Textured Silk Pongee*

### Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. Murayama-Oshima Tsumugi (textured silk pongee) is a flat woven textile made using threads that are dyed prior to weaving.
2. Kasuri ito (literally "blurred threads") are used as both warp and weft in the textile.
3. Designs are hand-matched by manipulating placement of both normal threads and kasuri ito in the warp, and normal threads and kasuri ito in the weft. This produces woven splash patterns within the weave.

### History and Characteristics

The roots of Murayama-Oshima Tsumugi (textured silk pongee) can be traced back to stripe-pattern woven cotton textiles produced in the Genroku Era (1688-1704) of Edo Japan. During the Bunka Era (1804-1818), Murayama Kasuri\*<sup>2</sup> textiles were established.

However, from the middle of the Meiji Era (1868-1912) onward, a time of change was visited upon Murayama Tsumugi production.

From around the middle of the Meiji Era, in Murayama manufacturing areas, the production of coarse woven silks, black silk pongee, and striped meisen\*<sup>3</sup> silk, etc., was carried out. Based on these silk weaving techniques and advanced production technologies acquired over many years, development of a new type of meisen silk was conducted.

Following this, it became possible to introduce technologies such as itajime dyeing, the production of engraved plates for dyeing, and tie-dyeing techniques, etc., from Isesaki, which was an advanced production area for such technologies in

4. The blurred effect of kasuri ito is created using a dyeing technique called itajime\*<sup>1</sup>.

\*1 itajime: This involves the placing of the arranged threads between two engraved plates, which are then bolted together tightly. When immersed in dye, the pressure of the raised points on the plates acts as a dye-resist. This results in threads with a blurred effect.

### Traditionally Used Raw Materials

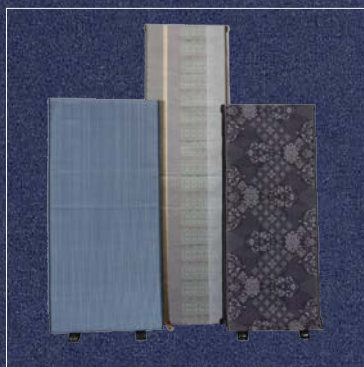
Raw silk thread

Gunma Prefecture. This development represented a major change in the woven textiles from cotton kasuri to Oshima Tsumugi in the Murayama manufacturing areas.

The net result of these developments was the establishment of the basis of today's Murayama-Oshima Tsumugi textiles.

\*2 "Murayama Kasuri": This is the dyeing of indigo silk textiles. It involves the use of an unheated, naturally-fermented indigo solution.

\*3 "Meisen Silk": This is a woven flat silk textile in which the warp and weft threads are alternated.



### Contact Details

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