



江戸つまみ簪

[えどつまみかんざし]

Ornamental Hairpins

●主な製造地

台東区、荒川区、墨田区ほか

●指定年月日

昭和57年12月24日

●伝統的な技術・技法

1. 裁ちは、裁ち包丁、木定規等を用いて、裁ち板の上で布地を正方形に裁断する。
2. つまみは、丸つまみ、角つまみ、すじつまみ又は裏返しつまみにする。
3. ふき（植えつけ）は、ピンセットを用いてつまみ片を台紙の上へ形づける。
4. 組上げは、極天糸を使用して形を整える。

●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

布地は、羽二重とする。

木地は、ツゲ、ナシ、ホオ又はこれらと同等の材質を有する用材とする。



●沿革と特徴

〔簪〕は「髪刺し」に由来するともいわれます。古代においては魔を払うことができると考えられていました。

平安時代に入り女性はみな自然の垂髪になり、一度姿を消した髪飾りは、江戸時代に入り再び登場し、広く流行するようになります。その背景には、髪を結い上げるようになり、その結髪に技巧を凝らすようになったからともいえます。

江戸時代末期に最大の隆盛を見せ、髪飾り専門の飾り職人が技術の粋を凝らした平打簪、玉簪、花簪などさまざまな種類の簪があります。

江戸つまみ簪は薄地の布を正方形に小さく切り、これを摘まんで折りたたみ、組み合わせることにより、花や鳥の文様を作る「つまみ細工」のことで。

連絡先

- 産地組合名／東京髪飾品製造協同組合
- 所在地／〒111-0056 台東区小島2-9-10
- TEL／03-3861-0522

Edo Tsumami-Kanzashi

Ornamental Hairpins

■ Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. For Edo Tsumami-Kanzashi (ornamental hairpins), small squares of dyed silk are accurately cut using a fabric slice, a wooden measure and a chopping board.
2. With fine-tipped tweezers, the silk squares are pinched and folded using various traditional tsumami (pinching) techniques. These techniques include the maru-tsumami (the round pinch), the kaku-tsumami (the square pinch), the suji-tsumami (a pinching technique for creating family crest patterns), and the uragaeshi-tsumami (the reverse pinch).

3. Fuki (placement) involves affixing the pinched small squares of silk to a pasteboard coated with rice starch. Each piece of silk is placed using tweezers and shaped to make petals, flowers and cranes, etc.
4. The final mounting of finished ornaments to hairpins is done using kyokuten-ito (a very fine silk twine).

■ Traditionally Used Raw Materials

- Finely-woven glossy silk fabric is used.
- Timber used as base wood (for hairpins) includes boxwood, pear, magnolia, and other species with similar properties.

■ History and Characteristics

The origins of ornamental hairpins are said to lie with the tradition of "passing something through the hair." The basis of this tradition was the ancient belief that narrow rods with pointy tips held magical powers. Thus, people felt evil might be warded off if a narrow hairpin was passed through the hair.

However, the ornamental hairpins of more modern times are not just derived from something "passed through the hair." Rather, it is said the Edo tradition of Tsumami-Kanzashi (ornamental hairpins) commenced in the early Edo Period due to a particular technique for making ornamental flower petals arriving in Edo from Kyoto.

With this technique, lightweight silk is cut into small squares and then shaped by tweezers using traditional pinching techniques. By arranging these pieces using a "pinch craft" process, flowers and birds are created.

In the middle Edo Period, combs, ornaments and hair decorations called "kusudama" (a ball-shaped decoration of flowers created from tsumami) were all made in the city. As these articles were beautiful in color and

reasonable in price, it is said they were favored as souvenirs of Edo.

In contemporary times, Tokyo is the main manufacturing area of Tsumami-Kanzashi ornamental hairpins, these products further enhancing the beauty of the feminine form when dressed in kimono on occasions such as the New Year, "shichigosan" (the seven-five-three festival), "seijinshiki" (a ceremony that celebrates minors obtaining their age of majority), and weddings.



Contact Details

Manufacturing Area Cooperative Name: Tokyo Kamikazarihin Manufacturing Association
 Address: 2-9-10 Kojima, Taito Ward, Tokyo 111-0056
 Telephone No.: 03 (3861) 0522