



東京本染ゆかた・てぬぐい

[とうきょうほんぞめゆかた・てぬぐい]

Indigo-Dyed Summer Kimono & Towel

●主な製造地

江戸川区、足立区、葛飾区ほか

●指定年月日

昭和58年12月27日

●伝統的な技術・技法

1. 型紙は、柿渋を用いて手漉和紙をはり合わせた地紙又はこれと同等の地紙に切り込みをしたものとする。
2. 型付けは、手作業により行う。
3. 染色は、手作業で注入方法により行う。

●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

綿織物



●沿革と特徴

ゆかたは、浴帷子ゆかたびらの略で、もともと貴人が沐浴の時に着用した単衣のことです。

江戸時代後期には綿の生産量が増加したこと、銭湯の普及にともない着用の場が増えたことなどからゆかたがますます発達してきました。絹に染めるのと同じ様な文様を木綿に染めて、ゆかたは優雅で美しいものになりました。

浮世絵には浴衣をまとった美人図がたくさんあります。湯屋での入浴がひとつの風俗として定着していたことを示すものといえましょう。歌舞伎十八番「助六」では、かんぺら門兵衛が藍で染めた白地の真岡木綿（今の栃木県真岡で産出した木綿）の浴衣をひっかけて、帯をしなくて登場してきます。

夏の普段着として、ゆかたが定着したのは明治に入ってからのことです。

連絡先

●産地組合名／関東注染工業協同組合

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Tokyo Honzome Yukata • Tenugui

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■ Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. Handmade Japanese paper is treated with a preparation of persimmon juice and matched with a backing paper in order to become stencil paper; designs are cut using separate but similar backing paper (These designs are then overlaid the stencil paper for stenciling).
2. The application of stencils to textiles is carried out by hand.
3. Dyeing is done by hand using a unique technique called chusen (in which the dye is poured).

■ History and Characteristics

As a term, "yukata" ("bathing clothing") was featured in the Engishiki ("The Legal Codes of the Engi Era"), a book written in the early Heian Period (around the end of the 8th century). More recently, in 1713 (the third year of the Shotoku Era), "yukata" were discussed in the Wakan Sansai Zue ("The Illustrated Sino-Japanese Encyclopedia"). In this work, there were numerous references to the wearing of unlined kimono during and after bathing.

At around the same time, yokudo (bath houses) were being built by a number of temples as attachments to their facilities.

When using these baths, there were strict rules against the exposure of skin. Thus, bathers made sure to wear simple coverings. These coverings came to be known as yukatabira or meii.

At the end of the Shogunate, there were numerous woodblock prints of beauties

■ Traditionally Used Raw Materials

Cotton textiles

dressed in "yukata". The imagery of people wearing "yukata" while at public bathhouses became somewhat of a cultural staple.

In modern times, "yukata" are associated with fairs, festivals, evening breezes, and fireworks, etc., all these elements being imagery that is an integral part of Japanese summer traditions.



Contact Details

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