



# 東京手描友禅

[とうきょうてがきゆうぜん]

*Hand-Painted Kimono*

## ●主な製造地

新宿区、練馬区、中野区ほか

## ●指定年月日

昭和57年12月24日

昭和55年3月3日(国)

## ●伝統的な技術・技法

1. 下絵は、青花等を用いて描く。
2. 防染は、糸目糊、白付け糊、せき壇出し糊、伏せ糊、又はろう(原文は「ろう」は漢字)描きによる。
3. 挿し及び描き染めは筆又ははけ刷毛を用いる。
4. 紋章もんしょう上絵は、毛描き又は紋章彫刻をした型紙を用いる刷り込みによる。
5. 刺繍は、手刺繍による。

## ●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

絹織物



## ●沿革と特徴

東京手描友禅は、江戸時代中期、ぞめし染師等が多く江戸に住むようになり、各種技術・技法が伝承され、江戸町人文化にも育まれて、より洗練されたものづくりがされるようになりました。東京手描友禅の特徴は、江戸の街の町人文化を背景とした、渋く落ち着いた色合いの中にも、都会的センスのある洒落感が漂う作風が特徴とされています。

東京手描友禅は、構想図案から下絵友禅挿し(下絵の文様に色づけすること)、仕上げまでの工程が作者の一貫作業であり、単彩のなかにも秘めた美しさと気品が特徴です。

### 連絡先

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# Tokyo Tegaki Yuzen

## *Hand-Painted Kimono*

### Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. For Tokyo Tegaki Yuzen (hand-painted kimono), preliminary designs are sketched on textiles using an extract from spiderwort (a plant), etc.
2. Resist dyeing is done by applying either dye-resistant pastes to textiles or by covering areas with wax.
3. Various types of brush are used for coloring and the painting of designs.
4. Crests are applied either by brush or by using paper cut-out stencils.
5. Embroidery is undertaken by hand.

### Traditionally Used Raw Materials

Woven silk textiles

### History and Characteristics

The origins of yuzen dyeing are said to lay in the Edo Period's Jokyo Era (1684-1687) during which there was an artist in Kyoto whose real name was Hioki Kiyochika (1650-1736). This person nevertheless used Miyazaki Yuzensai as his professional name.

In "The Life of an Amorous Man," a well-known work of fiction of the Edo Period by Ihara Saikaku (1642-1693), there is a woodblock print called "The Twenty Dyed Fan Yuzen," this title hints at the fact that Miyazaki Yuzensai was also known to be a painter of fans. One day, due to a request received from a drapery, Miyazaki painted a design that featured a pattern of family crests, and it subsequently became wildly popular. The pattern represented a departure from dyed goods up until then, with its popularity said to have stemmed from its use of color. Ogata Korin (1658-1716), one of the most well-known artists in Japanese history also tried his hand at yuzen techniques, and examples of his work remain with us today.

When Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543-1616) established the Edo Shogunate (1603-1868), many dyers and artists employed by daimyo (feudal lords) relocated from Kyoto to Edo. Various technologies and techniques were

patronized, and this resulted in the creation of a wide variety of both woven textiles and dyed goods.

Concerning Tokyo Tegaki Yuzen (hand-painted kimono), from development of conceptualizations, the sketching of preliminary designs, and until project completion, craftspeople carry out tasks as a continuous operation, each working individually. A feature of such kimono is that even within garments of a single color, there is a sense of beauty and elegance.



### Contact Details

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