

## 人の手で綾なす絹織物。

繭から反物になるまでに 40 以上、

今なおすべての工程を手作業で行っている本場結城紬は、「糸つむぎ」「拵くり」「地機織り」の3工程と平織りが国の重要無形文化財に指定されている高級絹織物。

地機という日本最古の織り機を使い、

1400 本の糸を1本1本手繰りよせて綾なしていく織りは、とてもデリケートで根気のいる手仕事。

熟練の職人であっても、

1日に数センチメートル織るのも難しいという。

気の遠くなるような手技を経て完成する紬は、

しなやかで柔らかく、凛とした美しさ。

世界でもっとも贅沢な普段着かもしれない。

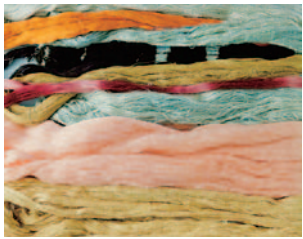


地機（じばた）織りは糸にやさしく、繊細な手つむぎ糸にふさわしい。

Jibata weaving is gentle to silk, therefore, deserves a delicate hand spun yarn.

# H

手 / Hand



糸を台に叩きつけて染料を染みこませ、美しい色合いに染め上げる。

Yarns are once soaked in the pigment and hit against a table to be dyed into beautiful hues.

## A silk fabric made all by hands.

HONBA YUKI TSUMUGI, a sophisticated silk fabric, is made through over 40 processes still all by hands. Among these processes, three processes of “Ito Tsumugi (hand spinning), “KASURI Kukuri (tightly threads-wrapping to resist dyeing)”and “JIBATA Ori (back-strap hand loom)”, and its “Hira Ori (plain weave)” are designated as national important intangible cultural properties. Using Jibata, one of the oldest hand looms, the weaving needs handwork of delicateness and patience. A weaver must haul 1,400 silk threads one by one. Even skilled artisan cannot weave more than several centimetres a day. It requires stupendous manual work. The Tsumugi fabric (hand spun silk fabric) is supple, soft and dignified beauty. The fabric has a simple charm, but it turns to be one of the most “luxurious everyday wears” in the world.



繭を広げた真綿を手でつむぎ、空気を含ませて独特の風合いの糸に仕上げる。

“Mawata (floss silk)” is firstly sprinkled and hand-spun next, the silk is finally finished containing air into a yarn of unique texture.