納織

- 志村ふくみのわざ -

⇒セヒチネック 紬織は、元来、屑繭を紡いで織る織物であり、養蚕農家などに技術が伝わり、庶民の普段着が 織られてきた。平織で素朴な味わいが紬織りの特徴だったが、近年になり、色彩や意匠の工夫を 凝らして織り上げる染織作家が増えてきた。

その一人に志村ふくみ(大正13年 -)がいる。植物染料で染めた色糸で、自然の色調を生かす 優れた紬織のわざにより、平成2年、重要無形文化財「紬織」の保持者に認定された。



紬織着物 「冬の湖」 平成二十六年

製作:佐藤哲夫 監督:佐野文男 撮影:中井正義 照明:長谷川明夫

助監督:船津奈緒子 撮影助手:さいとうそうた

ナレーター: 花村えい子 音楽・効果 / ミキサー: 河村大 ネガ編集: 幸地甫之

タイミング:飯野浩 録音:STUDIO ARM 現像:IMAGICA



琵琶湖のほとり、滋賀県近江八幡で紬織作家・志村ふくみが生まれた。植物染料で染めた色糸で自然の色調を生かす優れた紬織のわざにより、平成2年、志村は重要無形文化財「紬織」の保持者、いわゆる人間国宝に認定された。

Ōmihachiman, Shiga Prefecture. *Tsumugi-ori* artist SHIMURA Fukumi was born in this city on the shores of Lake Biwa. Using thread colored with vegetable dyes, her work emphasizes the beauty of natural hues. In 1990, SHIMURA Fukumi was recognized as a Holder of an Important Intangible Cultural Property: Tsumugi-ori, or what is often called a Living National Treasure.



毎年6月、京都市嵯峨野にある志村の工房に、新しい繭玉が届く。繭の糸口からきれいな糸をたぐって座繰り機にかける。

Each June, a fresh supply of cocoons is delivered to SHIMURA's studio in Sagano, Kyoto. The ends of the fine threads are then put on a reeling machine.



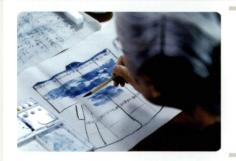
植物から色を採り出す。それを、志村は、「植物のいのちをいただく」と言う。色の命を織る志村の紬織りは、自然の微妙な色調と繊細な濃淡の量かしに特徴がある。

Extracting colors from plants. SHIMURA sees this as "receiving the life essence of the plants". This use of subtle, natural hues and delicate gradation between light and dark has been a hallmark of SHIMURA's work.



植物染料の中でも、志村は藍を使うことが多い。新月の頃に藍を仕込むと、満月の頃に藍甕は良い色を生み出してくれる。やがて、藍甕の表面に藍の華と呼ばれる気泡が浮いて現れ、藍が建った。染める準備ができたことを告げている。

Of the natural dyes, indigo is one SHIMURA has used again and again. Put the indigo into the pots at the birth of the new moon, and the color will be just right when the moon is full. With time, a foam forms on the surface. This is called *ai no hana*, or the "indigo flower". This foam is a sign that the dye solution is ready for use.



組織の新作に取り掛かる。「私にとって琵琶湖というのは、藍甕のような神秘的な藍を湛えた壺ですね。」今回の新作では、心の原点を見つめ直すことにした。

SHIMURA sets to work on her latest creation. "I see Lake Biwa as like a bowl filled with the same sort of magical indigo as is held in our dye pots." For this new piece, she is going back to where it all began for her.



心の原点、琵琶湖のイメージを織るための糸を大管に巻いて、経糸の準備に入る。糸は1100本用意する。絣を織る際は、この経糸に整経を施す必要がある。 It will be a depiction of Lake Biwa. She rolls the thread onto a large spool, as preparation of the warp begins. This weave will involve eleven-hundred strands. In *kasuri* weaving, the warp thread must be specially prepared in advance.



藍で染めない部分を括り終えた糸の束を藍甕に沈めて染めていく。全くの素人から藍建てを始め、5~6年は失敗の繰り返しだった。苦い経験を乗り越えてきた藍染めとの長い付き合い。

With the step of masking completed, the bundle of thread is submerged into the indigo pot. She took up the art of indigo dye making with no prior experience, and spent a good five years at it with little success. But those early disappointments were just one chapter in a lifetime of working with indigo.



経巻の工程。染め終えた経糸を織機に掛ける前に、絣紋様のとおり正確に整えながら、巻台を使って筒状の「ちきり」に巻き取っていく。

The work begins with the warp thread. Before the warp is strung onto the loom, it is wound onto a warp beam with a ratchet mechanism. All the while, SHIMURA makes sure the threads are properly aligned to create the *kasuri* pattern.



織りが始まった。琵琶湖を何度もテーマにして織ってきたが、今度は冬の情景を織っている。見るとそこには、真っ青な琵琶湖の水面にちらちらと白く降る雪の絣紋様。

Now the weaving begins. Lake Biwa has been the subject of her weaves numerous times. This time, the piece will depict a winter scene. The *kasuri* pattern is gradually revealed, showing flecks of white snow falling on the deep blue surface of the lake.



織り上がった紬織りの新作の生地は、およそ12メートル。工房いっぱいに広げられ、 $\hat{\mu}$ 大張りされている。

Around 12 meters in length, the fabric for this latest *tsumugi-ori* creation is spread across the studio and stretched on thin bamboo rods.



幾つもの工程を経てきた新作が、最後の仮仕立てまで辿り着いた。志村にとって琵琶湖の風景は、そこで生まれ、初めて織りの仕事に就き、藍を建ててきたかけがえの無い場所だ。

Now, many steps later, the *kimono* will be sewn together with temporary stitching. The scene around Lake Biwa is one very dear to SHIMURA's heart. It is here that she was born, got her first job in weaving, and made her first indigo dyes.



着物「冬の湖」。志村ふくみは、近年、紬織を志す次世代の若い人々の指導にも力を入れている。自然を敬う心を呼び覚ます紬織の魅力を若い人々と 一緒に追求し続けようとしている。

The title is *Fuyu no Mizu'umi*, or *Lake in Winter*. Today she works with aspiring artists, guiding them in the ways of *tsumugi-ori*. In so doing, SHIMURA Fukumi passes her love of *tsumugi-ori*, and the reverence for nature it can inspire, onto a new generation.

Tsumugi-ori

The Art of SHIMURA Fukumi

Originally, *tsumugi-ori* were woven with thread spun from waste silk. They were the daily wear of silk farmers and other common people. At one time, *tsumugi-ori* were typified by plain weaving and simplicity of style. But more recently, textile artists have taken *tsumugi-ori* to exciting new places in terms of coloration and design. One such artist is SHIMURA Fukumi. Using thread colored with vegetable dyes, her work emphasizes the beauty of natural hues. In 1990, SHIMURA Fukumi was recognized as a Holder of an Important Intangible Cultural Property: Tsumugi-ori, or what is often called a Living National Treasure.



Producer : SATŌ Tetsuo Director : SANO Fumio Cinematography : NAKAI Masayoshi Lighting : HASEGAWA Akio

Assistant Director: FUNATSU Naoko Camera Assistant: SAITŌ Sōta

Narrator : lan de Stain Music/sound effects : KAWAMURA Dai Mixing : KAWAMURA Dai Negative editing : KŌCHI Toshiyuki

Color grading: IINO Hiroshi Sound recording: STUDIO ARM Developing: IMAGICA