

**Found  
MUJI**  
東京

東京は水路の多い都市です。

東京の地形はおもに台地と低地に分けられ、関東山地の山々を背に、多摩や武蔵野の丘陵や台地、東側には低地が広がっています。その凹凸のある地形には多くの河川が張り巡らされ、東京湾へ続きます。東京に今も根付く人々のくらしや文化は、その多くの河川や海と密接なつながりを持って育まれてきました。水は飲料水や様々な産業の資源となり、江戸時代から進められた水路の整備によって物流のインフラとなり、河岸に集う人々の祭礼や娯楽、盛り場の中心となりました。

今も東京の街に出ると、市場や材木問屋の倉庫、様々な問屋街や工場が点在し、隅田川には屋形船が浮かび、赤提灯で友人たちと酒を酌み交わす光景があります。

水辺は昔から東京の人々のくらしと共にありました。

Found MUJI「東京」では、水辺とともに育まれてきた産業やくらしの文化を垣間見る生活の道具や業務用品を紹介します。

Tokyo is a city of waterways.

The topography of Tokyo can be broadly divided into plateaus and lowlands- with the hills and plateaus of Tama and Musashino unfolding against the Kanto-sanchi mountains to the west and the lowlands that stretches to the east. Many rivers run through the uneven terrain, winding their way through to Tokyo Bay. This close connection with the rivers and the sea has shaped people's lives and cultures, which remain strong in Tokyo today. These water sources have not only provided drinking water, but have also been a vital resource for many industries. Beginning with the Edo period (1603-1868), the waterways that were built and maintained formed an infrastructure for the distribution of goods, and the riverbanks became bustling urban centres where people gathered for festivals and entertainment.

Even today, anyone strolling around Tokyo will see this legacy. Streets are dotted with markets, warehouses of timber merchants, wholesale districts, and small factories. *Yakatabune*, a type of tour boats with roofs, float down the Sumida River; and people drinking at *izakayas* with red lanterns are still common sights.

The waterfront has long been an integral part of Tokyo life.

For the Tokyo edition of Found MUJI, we explore items used commercially and in daily life, for glimpses of the industries and lifestyles that have taken shape along the waterfront.

隅田川 SUMIDA RIVER

荒川 ARAKAWA RIVER

多摩川 TAMA RIVER









染まらずに白く抜ける部分を板で挟むため正確に折りたたむ。  
The fabric must be folded with precision since the area between the clamps will resist the dye and be left white.

たたんだ生地を一對の板で挟み万力で締める。  
The folded cloth is placed between a pair of clamps and tightened with a vice.

### 染物工場 (文京区小石川)

奈良時代から伝わる染物の技法「板締め」で手ぬぐいを染める。

柄の出方を考えた折り方で順序通りに生地をたたみ、一對の板で挟んで染めることにより、その挟んだ部分だけが染まらずに板の形がぼんやりと浮かび上がります。手作業で染めるため、1枚1枚の染め上がりの表情が異なり、選ぶ楽しみがあります。

### Dye-Works (Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku)

This studio dyes thin *tenugui* towels using *itajime*, a pressure-resist method of dyeing which dates back to the Nara period (710–794). The fabric is intricately folded in the precise order needed to achieve a particular pattern, which is then pressed between a pair of clamps. The clamped sections remain undyed, and a pattern created by the shape of the clamps would eventually emerge. Being hand-dyed each piece is unique in itself, offering an intriguing variety to choose from.





明治時代創業の100年以上続く染物工場。今は工場周辺に川はありませんが、昔は工場の目の前が川だった  
そうです。周辺には100社近い染物工場がありましたが、現在は数社にまで減少しました。

A dye-works that dates back more than 100 years to its founding during the Meiji period (1868–1912).  
Although no river runs near the works today, there was apparently a river that ran in front of the  
building long ago. At its peak, nearly 100 dye-works were operating in the area, though this has  
dropped to just a few today.





植毛前の切り揃えられた馬毛。  
Trimmed horse hair to be inserted into brush bases.



専用の機械で植毛していく。  
Special equipment is required for inserting brush bristles.

#### ブラシ 刷子工場 (台東区今戸)

浅草周辺には靴や皮革製品の問屋が数多くあります。江戸から明治に入り洋装が取り入れられた時代、川向こうには皮なめしの工場があり、その反対側の浅草で靴職人の育成所や靴工場が多く作られることになりました。それら時代の変化にともない、反物の絵付けや塗装業で使う刷毛を製造していた工場は靴や洋服の<sup>ブラシ</sup>も製造するようになり、現在は靴工場用の大型のものや、一般客向けの靴や洋服のブラシが商いの中心となっていました。

#### Brush Workshop (Imado, Taito-ku)

The Asakusa area is home to many wholesalers of shoe and leather goods. From the Edo period to the beginning of the Meiji period, a time when Western fashion began to arrive in Japan, a tannery stood on one side of the Sumida River and on the opposite bank, there were a large number of cobbler training workshops and small shoe factories. As times changed, factories that manufactured brushes for house painting or *kimono* fabric painting brushes came to also manufacture shoe and garment brushes. Today, the brush business is focused on making larger brushes for shoe factories, as well as shoe and garment brushes for retail shoppers.





### 皮革製造工場 (墨田区東墨田)

荒川沿いにある皮革製造工場。豚革の国内生産量の約9割をこの墨田区周辺で製造しています。なめし工場はほとんどが川沿いにあり、東京ではこの荒川周辺に集中しています。東京近郊の関東地域では養豚業が盛んな場所が多く、そこから出る豚皮を原料問屋に運び、皮と油脂に分け、油脂は石鹸の原料となり、皮はなめして靴や鞆の材料になります。皮をなめす作業には水を多く使うため、排水の問題などに配慮した環境に優しい植物タンニンを使ってなめす新たな技術を開発し、後世へ続いていく技術を国内だけでなく海外にも伝えています。

### Leather Workshop (Higashi-Sumida, Sumida-ku)

This leather workshop stands along the Arakawa River. Approximately 90% of pig leather production in Japan occurs in and around Sumida-ku. Most tanneries are located along riverbanks and in Tokyo, and are concentrated along the Arakawa River. In the parts of the Kanto region nearest to Tokyo, pig farming is common in many areas. These farms send pig skins to raw material wholesalers, where the skin, oil and fat are separated. The oils and fats are used to make soap, while the skins are tanned for making shoes and bags. The tanning process uses a great deal of water, and wastewater can be problematic. For this reason, new tanning techniques that utilise environmentally-friendly vegetable tannins have been developed here and are now being taught to the next generation of tanners not only in Japan, but around the world.





豚皮をなめした後、1日から2日ほど干して乾燥させる。  
After the pig skins are tanned, they are hung to dry for a day or two.









飲食業を営む多くの人々が通う厨房用品の問屋街。今も食堂や喫茶店で使われているステンレスの食器や業務用のガラス瓶、調理器具など、様々な道具が所狭しと店頭に並びます。



This kitchenware wholesale district is popular with those in the restaurant business. Shop shelves are packed with everything that restaurants and coffee shops use today, including stainless steel tableware, commercial use glass bottles and cooking utensils.





夕暮れになると、赤提灯の灯る酒場ではあちこちで笑い声や乾杯の声が聞こえてきます。  
江戸時代に川の橋のたもとで商いはじめた酒場や寿司の屋台は、現在は屋台から店に形を変えて営業するようになりましたが、いつの時代も友人たちと酒や肴を囲んで語らう光景は変わりません。



At dusk, the streets are filled with laughter and toasts as friends and colleagues meet at *izakayas* with red lanterns. Trade here began during the Edo period with outdoor alcohol and sushi stalls set up at the foots of bridges. Although most stalls have since been replaced, the same familiar scenes of friends talking over drinks and food still characterise the neighbourhood.









### 東京の林業(西多摩郡檜原村)

東京の総面積の約4割は森林が占めています。多摩地域西部では昔から林業が盛んで、江戸時代には材木を積んだ筏が多摩川を下り、深川や木場の材木問屋に運ばれました。江戸で頻繁に起こる大火により木材の需要が高く、多摩の森の木々は伐採され尽くしてしまいました。後に国によって建材として杉やヒノキの植林が始まりましたが、外国産木材の影響もあり、林業を営む人々は減少していきました。ここ10年ほどの間には少しずつ出荷量も増加していますが、東京にくらす人々が地元東京の木材をより多く使うことで、これからも多摩の森は守られていきます。

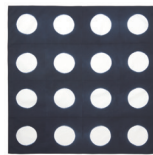
### Forestry in Tokyo (Hinohara-mura, Nishitama-gun)

Approximately 40% of the total area of Tokyo is forest land. Forestry has long been a prosperous industry in the western part of the Tama region, with rafts carrying timber down the Tama River to lumber wholesalers in Fukagawa and Kiba since as far back as the Edo period. Demand for wood was high in Edo (today's Tokyo area) due to fires that frequently occurred in the city, and the trees of the Tama forest were felled to meet this demand. Although the government later began planting cedar and cypress for building materials, the number of people working in forestry subsequently declined due in part to the impact of wood imports from overseas. Although shipping volumes have increased gradually over the past ten years, the Tama forest will continue to be protected as people living in Tokyo are using more local lumber from the Tokyo area.









## 板締染

### Wrapping Cloth / Grid

[82240931] ivory\*white 75\*75cm \$89.00

[82240924] navy\*white 75\*75cm \$89.00

### Wrapping Cloth / Dot

[82240955] ivory\*white 75\*75cm \$89.00

[82240948] navy\*white 75\*75cm \$89.00

### Hand Towel / Grid

[82240979] ivory\*white 37\*150cm \$99.00

[82240962] navy\*white 37\*150cm \$99.00

### Hand Towel / Dot

[82240993] ivory\*white 37\*150cm \$99.00

[82240986] navy\*white 37\*150cm \$99.00

## ブラシ

### Scourer

[82198218] Hemp palm \$23.00

### Grill Brush

[82198164] Red grass \$23.90

### Dishwashing Brush

[82198140] Tampico \$12.90



## 業務用びん

### Sake Bottle

[82240795] clear 500 ml \$4.90

[82240788] green 300 ml \$4.90

### Sake Cup

[82240771] clear 180 ml \$2.90

### Sake Decanter

[82240801] clear 180 ml \$4.90

[82240825] green 180 ml \$4.90

[82240818] brown 180 ml \$4.90

### Shochu Bottle

[82240849] Slim / 720 ml \$6.90

[82240832] 720 ml \$6.90

### Milk Bottle

[82240863] L 900 ml \$8.90

[82240870] M 500 ml \$5.90

[82240856] S 200 ml \$4.90

### Yogurt Bottle

[82240887] 90 ml \$3.90

### Beer Growler

[82240917] 3,600 ml \$36.00

### Handled Lid Jar

[82240894] 1,500 ml \$18.90





### Waxed Paper Bag

82198423	L / 5 pcs	\$13.90
82198416	M / 10 pcs	\$11.90
82198409	S / 10 pcs	\$8.90



### 業務用食器

Stainless Steel		
82198300	Oval Plate / Approx. 31*20 cm	\$14.90
82198317	Rice Mould / Approx. 240 ml	\$9.90
Polyethylene Soy Sauce Container		
82198324	10 pcs	\$3.90



### Tokyo-Grown Japanese Cypress

Box		
82198331	1 / Approx. 37*26*16 cm	\$99.00
82198348	2 / Approx. 37*26*8 cm	\$89.00
82198355	3 / Approx. 37*26*4 cm	\$69.00
82198362	4 / Approx. 18.5*26*16 cm	\$89.00
82198379	5 / Approx. 18.5*26*8 cm	\$69.00
Lid		
82198386	1 / Approx. 37*26*2.4 cm	\$39.00
82198393	2 / Approx. 18.5*26*2.4 cm	\$29.00



## Found MUJI

無印良品はもともと、ものをつくるというよりは、「探す、見つけ出す」という姿勢で生活を見つめてきました。永く、すたれることなく活かされてきた日用品を、世界中から探し出し、それを生活や文化、習慣の変化にあわせて少しだけ改良し、適正な価格で再生してきました。

2003年からは、この活動を「Found MUJI（見出された MUJI）」と名付け、さらに世界の細部にまで入り込みながらよいものを探す旅をはじめました。見出されたものたちの中には、そのままの品質ではわたしたちの生活に入りにくいものもあります。それらを今の生活の品質基準に合わせて、作者と対話しながら改良し、無印良品のものとして仕立て直します。

よいものを探す目を磨き、そのもののエッセンスを残しつつ、それらを現代の生活に合わせてさらによくしていく。その活動 Found MUJI の起点が、青山に誕生しました。

Found MUJI は、無印良品と皆様と一緒にやって行う活動です。

## Found MUJI

Innovations of MUJI are not simply a process of creation, they are a review of living by “Searching and Finding”. Searching throughout the world for durable and long-lasting daily necessities, MUJI refines found items to suit our changing lifestyles, cultures and customs, reproducing them at reasonable prices.

From 2003, ‘Found MUJI’ started its journey with a keen eye for good products, exploring the underlying values of the makers, retaining the essence of their creations, and re-tailoring them into MUJI goods that fit the modern way of life. The Found MUJI journey began in Aoyama.

Join us as we continue the Found MUJI journey together.

## Found MUJI 東京



## Found MUJI Plaza Singapura

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