ABSTRACT

SHIBORI is given a three dimensiona form by folding, crumpling, stitching, plaing, or plucking and twistng. SHIBORI is spontaneous origin, occurring at an early stage of man’s technological development, and that in areas favorable to its use more elaborate techniques were developed.

Shoso-in pieces are the earliest existing examples in Japan of resist-dyed cloth. The Japanese resist-dyed textiles reached a high technical and aesthetic level at an early date. SHIBORI dyeing was not limited to the capital where dyeing was done for the
court but was being done in other places as well. Garments made of SHIBORI-patterned cloth were increasingly worn by all classes and that such cloth was being put to a variety of other uses.

The numerous visual and written references of the Heian period to SHIBORI clearly indicate that by the end of the era different types of SHIBORI-patterned cloth were being made and that its distinctive designs were being imitated with stenciled patterns of silver and gold.

The further development of stitched SHIBORI that takes place in the Muromachi period reached a peak of perfection in the superb Tsujigahana textiles of the sixteenth century. The Tsujigahana style is characterized by a combination of SHIBORI-dyed design and decorative detail added in sumi ink.

In the middle of the seventeenth century increased sales and a greater variety of patterns led to the introduction of a division of labor in the production of SHIBORI. The ukiyo-e prints of the nineteenth show that this period was one in which kanoko still retained its popularity. Conspicuous among the SHIBORI types appearing in this ukiyo-e prints is spiderweb(kumo) SHIBORI, for the making of which a special hook was developed in Arimatsu.

In 1897 a small manually operated machine for shaping and binding cloth for the spiderweb pattern was patented and a faster way of making patterns of reserved rings(chikuwa SHIBORI) was devised. The members of the association of SHIBORI merchants were enterprising that they showed at the Paris World Fair of 1900, winning a bronze medal. Chemical dyes came into use at this time also.

After World War II, changes in social life in Japan following in war deeply affected the demand for SHIBORI. In Japan in 1981 and 1982 the interest hobbyists in SHIBORI blossomed. This increased attention will both save the craft from total oblivion on a popular level as well as stimulate serious artists with the challenge of creating beautiful objects with the unique techniques of this tradition.

India is called the origin of SHIBORI, SHIBORI of India is developed particular shape and various colors in each places. Compare to the other nation, the use of various colors is general. Animals and plants, scene of shooting and dancing are used as motives of SHIBORI. In China, SHIBORI was performed from the early times. But now it is not performed any more. In some places. They do SHIBORI on cotton fabric by indigo. They use stich resist dye and express fish, lotus, bird, butterfly, lion,