

The Role of Silk in Yokohama

Following the opening of Yokohama's port to the rest of the world in 1859, numerous foreign ships began making their way into the city's port, leading to increasing numbers of resident foreign traders and the establishment of Japanese trading companies.

From the time of the port opening to the early Showa Period (which began in 1926), raw silk served as a major export product for Japan via these local traders.

Raw silk was transported by land and water from all over Japan to Yokohama for export, and in 1909 Japan became the world's biggest exporter of raw silk.

Sericulture and silk production played an important role in the nation's economy and contributed greatly to Japan's modernization. Yokohama itself, the city of silk, disseminated its foreign cultural influences to other parts of the country.



About Silk Museum

The Silk Museum opened in March, 1959 as the centennial project of the Yokohama Port Opening through the united efforts of Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama City and related industries. It is located at the former Jardine Matheson & Co. (English House No.1) , an English trading company, which brought prosperity to Yokohama from the silk trade in the first years of the newly-opened Yokohama Port.

Not only you can learn about the silk production process from sericulture to filature, dyeing and weaving, but also the history of silk clothing including fashions from those days to the modern era. The museum also exhibits changes in the silk industry as well as beautiful art works of dyed and woven silk and modern silk products from both Japanese and western styles. It is one of the few museums in the world where you can look at silk and learn all about it. We hope you enjoy your visit.



BACK TO TOP

シルクセンター

- ▶ 会館の概要
- ▶ 事業内容
- ▶ 情報開示
- ▶ 貸事務所
- ▶ 貸会議室
- ▶ 貸店舗
- ▶ 交通のご案内
- ▶ シルクセンター入館者一覧

シルク博物館

- ▶ 博物館のご案内
- ▶ シルク博物館の歴史
- ▶ 団体見学
- ▶ 常設展
- ▶ 特別展
- ▶ 年間スケジュール
- ▶ プライバシーポリシー

シルクセンター-SOHO

- ▶ シルクセンター-SOHOの施設
- ▶ サービス内容について
- ▶ 空室情報のご案内