

TOILE DE JOUY

PRINTED TEXTILES IN THE CLASSIC FRENCH STYLE



PHOTOGRAPHY BY MARC WALTER



Halftitle: Wood block engraved and reinforced with inlaid strips of brass, Établissements Hamot, 1933–36. The design is a copy of one originally printed at the Jouy factory. Jouy-en-Josas, Musée de la Toile de Jouy.

Frontispiece: Les Arts (The Arts), 1816; detail of Orpheus and Eurydice (see pp. 140–41).

This book is published in association with the Musée de la Toile de Jouy, Jouy-en-Josas.

Translated from the French by Barbara Mellor.

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Foreword

1. Le Lion amoureux ou Léda (The lion in love or Leda, detail), c. 1809 (see p. 137). In the wealth of magnificent fabrics manufactured at his factory at Jouy in the 18th and 19th centuries, Christophe-Philippe Oberkampf has bequeathed to us a heritage of unique value: our task today is to ensure that we continue to rise to the level of his ambition and vision.

In 1976 the Musée Oberkampf was established on the site where this distinguished man of science and industry founded the factory that was to make 'toile de Jouy' famous throughout the world. An album of nearly four hundred swatches produced by the factory at different periods and painstakingly assembled by the founder's granddaughter, was one of the few items relating to its history owned by the municipality of Jouy-en-Josas at that time. However, before long, gifts donated to the museum by Oberkampf's descendants and sympathetic collectors, enabled it to establish and display impressive collections of significant fabrics and artifacts illustrating the history of the factory and its production. Thus, toile de Jouy is now not only the very fabric – quite literally – of our past, but also a cultural symbol of our future.

The transfer of the museum's collections to the Château de l'Eglantine in 1991 stands as eloquent testimony to local determination to bring together our industrial heritage old and new, so making this museum a place in which tradition and modernity form a successful alliance.

Monique Le Saint Mayor of Jouy-en-Josas Conseiller Général of Yvelines

NOTES

Pre-metric measurements used at Jouy were based on an Ile-de-France standard. Their metric equivalents are: 1 aune (ell) = 1.188 m1 pied (12 pouces) = 32.48 cm1 pouce = 2.7 cm



Introduction

 Colombes et sangliers (Doves and wild boars, detail), c. 1818 (see pp. 192–93).

Following spread:

3. Roses et montants ondulants rayés (Roses and undulating vertical lines with stripes) showing the factory mark. Block print on siamoise. Jouy-en-Josas, Musée de la Toile de Jouy, Inv. 985.38.4, purchase.

Today, we are all familiar with the fabrics known as 'toiles de Jouy', and many will know that these cotton prints of Indian inspiration were manufactured from 1760 at Jouy-en-Josas in the Bièvre valley by a certain Oberkampf. But how many of us are aware that before Oberkampf's time, in the closing years of the 17th century, printed cottons were banned outright in France?

Another generally accepted idea is that the toiles de Jouy were distinguished by their designs depicting bucolic scenes printed in a single colour, and were intended for use as furnishing fabrics. In fact, they were widely used for dressmaking as well as for furnishing, and the range of designs was remarkably broad, with an astonishing total of over thirty thousand different patterns emanating from the factory at Jouy-en-Josas.

The story of the factory, of the techniques used there, of the lives of its workers, as well as of its founder, makes a fascinating chronicle of life in pre-industrial France, in the years between 1760 and 1843. As presented here, it offers us a better understanding of the background against which toiles de Jouy first saw the light of day, and provides a thoughtful context for a dazzling display of the designs, now held in the Musée de la Toile de Jouy. From this, it emerges that – contrary to the commonly held belief – the majority of the factory's designs were in fact floral patterns printed in several colours. A thematic approach – featuring Oberkampf and his times, genre scenes and mythological, literary, exotic and architectural subjects – highlights at the same time not only the tremendous range of designs created, but also their enduring popularity, as attested by the numerous variations and imitations produced by other contemporary firms.

Lastly, no one with an interest in the subject will remain unmoved by the superb photographs that illustrate the intriguing story of toiles de Jouy, as related in these pages.

Introduction