The Art of Dress and its Accessories







Examples of Kimono 1) Unmarried woman (wearing long sleeves) 2) Married woman (wearing short sleeves) 3) Step by step guide on how to wear a Kimono and Obi.



Examples of untied Obis Examples of tied Obis







'Tagasode' translates as 'whose sleeves?' ca. 1684 – 1704. Handscroll, ink and colour on paper.



Party at a brothel by Utagawa Kunihisa C. 1801 – 18



Amusements in a mansion. Anon.c. 1640's one of a pair of six panel folding screens (and detail).Ink, colour, and gold on paper.





Kimono for a woman, red & white, tie dyed silk, overall hemp leaf pattern, 18th – 19th century. Victoria and Albert Museum, London.



Costume for Noh drama (Kariginu) Green silk background with large scale gold hexagon design, 18th or 19th century. British Museum, London.



Kano Yoshinobu (c.18th century) a detail from a screen 'Shokunin zukushi-e', showing textile dyers at work.





Kosode with waves and mandarin ducks
c. 17th century.
Silk satin with tie dye and embroidery.

2) Kosode with chrysanthemums, peonies, fan fishnet and wisteria roundels. Dark blue silk satin

with embroidery





 Illustrations from 'Patterns for a peaceful age'. C. 1696 Woodblock printed illustrated book with handcolouring.
Illustration from a Yuzen pattern book by Yujinsai Kiyochika c. 1688. Woodblock printed illustrated book.





epe with y*uzen* dyeing 129.4 cm al Museum

resist dyeing technique (yüzen) was mportant development in textile g the Edo period. It allowed for the resentation of, motifs with bright colours. After its invention in the earth century women of the mertimediately favoured kosode that it this technique and created their fashions. The most important charthe yazen technique is its ability to coorial motifs in great detail and erable accuracy. This spectacular eash a colourfully detailed image of a north (Boy's Day) at the Kamo

 Kosode illustrated with a scene from the Kamo Shrine Horse race c. 18th century. Silk crepe with Yuzen dyeing.
2) Detail of the above.





Over-robe (Uchikake) with floral bouquets and Chinese fans, 18th – 19th century silk satin with dyeing and embroidery.



1)Overrobe (Uchikake) with hollyhocks and oxcart wheels pattern. Silk satin, Rinzu with embroidery.

2) Unlined robe (Hitoe) with illustration of eight plank bridge from the Tales of Ise. C. 19th century. Silk crepe with embroidery.



Silk Kosode by Ogata Korin. Blue autumn flowers and grasses on white silk. Early 18th century. Tokyo National Museum.





 Two panel folding screen with two Kosode, (a play on the Tagosode, i.e. 'Whose sleeves?'). Momoyama period silk textiles mounted on paper with ink and colours.
2)Tagasode translates as 'whose sleeves?' ca. 1684 – 1704. Handscroll, ink and colour on paper.





Dobuku with design of Gingko leaves and snowflakes on diagonally patterned ground. C. 1602. Tsujigahana and silver leaf on plain weave silk (Nerinuki).



Jimbaori with inset design of crossed sickles c. 1600 Kiraihame and applique on wool.



Three examples of Netsuke, Ojime and Inro made of gold and black lacquer with Togidashi-e and takamaki-e, 18th – 19th century. British Museum, London.



Netsuke, Ojime, and Inro decorated in red and black lacquer. Chester Beatty Library, Dublin.



Hara Yoyusai – Preparatory drawings for Inro c. 1843. Ink on paper.





Above -Group of Netsuke (belt toggles) made of ivory and ebony, Chester Beatty Library, Dublin

Right - Group of Netsuke (belt toggles) made of ivory, British Museum, London. (Measuring on average 4cms – 10 cms)

