

Yumiko YAMAGISHI, “The changes in warriors’ costumes from the Kamakura era to the Muromachi era”

Costumes have the function of self-expression. Based on this viewpoint, I investigated warriors’ costumes from the Kamakura era to the golden age of the Muromachi era (from the fourth to the sixth *shogun*) and revealed the costumes they wore and their intentions for wearing such costumes.

Two types of costumes are focused on in this thesis. One is *agekubi* style costumes, or costumes with high-necked collar, including *kariginu*, *hoi* and *suikan* and they had been used by court nobles. The other is *tarikubi* style costumes, or costumes with V-neck like a *kimono* collar, including *hitatare*. This had been used by the warrior class.

In chapter one, *kariginu* and *hoi* are focused on. These two costumes have entirely the same shape. In the Heian era, which the Kamakura era followed, warriors wore *hoi* and were armed when guarding court nobles. However, after Jokyū War, in which warriors defeated court nobles and gained power, warriors came to use *hoi* as ceremonial dresses in participating in cultural events. This can be regarded as the birth of new costume culture among warriors. As for the difference between *kariginu* and *hoi*, it was revealed that in the Hojo regency, in an era when the shogunal regent, a hereditary office held by the Hojo family, ruled the country, they were distinguished according to the regulations in additional laws to the legal code “Goseibai Shikimoku”. That is, *kariginu* had patterns and only those who were in or over the fifth rank could wear them. On the other hand, *hoi* did not have patterns and others had to wear them. These regulations were considered to be made by high-ranked strong people in the shogunate government as a means to give authority to themselves.

In chapter two, the thought of the warrior class was made clear by comparing the warriors’ way of wearing *suikan* with that of court nobles. Although court nobles wore *suikan* as leisure clothes or light dress, warriors used it as a costume for archery. Moreover, in order to show off their military power, leading members of the shogunal government wore *suikan* with bows and arrows when attending the *shogun’s* visit to Kyoto, where the emperor was. Thus, warriors established the way of wearing *suikan* as a tool for displaying their military power to court nobles.

In chapter three, the reasons why and how *hitatare* was established as one of the warriors’ costumes in the era concerned were discussed. *Hitatare* was a costume which developed from the practical clothes of common people and was broadly used by warriors of low birth. They wore *hitatare* as everyday clothes and also as formal dresses when they attended their offices and ceremonies. In particular, the officers known as “attendants with swords in *hitatare*”, or warriors who accompanied the *shogun* when he went out, were expected not only to be proficient in the military arts but also to be

familiar with culture to meet the request of the *shogun*, who had originally been a court noble. Considering that these officers wore *hitatare*, outfits of “attendants with swords in *hitatare*” were the “ideal style” of the warrior class.

*Eboshi*, a type of headgear, was also focused on in this chapter. Men of the era always wore *eboshi*. Two types of *eboshi* were worn with *hitatare*: *tate-eboshi* and *ori-eboshi*. *Ori-eboshi* was used at battlefields, which means that it was a sign of warriors. Therefore, “*hitatare* with *ori-eboshi*” style can be regarded as the symbol of warriors. Furthermore, the warrior class required *shogun* from the imperial prince to wear *hitatare* in their own ceremonies. This is probably because that the warrior class thought that the *shogun*, who was the leader of warriors, should wear *hitatare*, the costume for the warrior class. In addition, it seems that the warrior class intended to make people recognize that *shogun* was a leader of the warrior class by making him wear *hitatare*.

In chapter four, based on the findings from the previous chapters, the meaning of “white *hitatare*” worn by officers in the ceremonies in the Muromachi era was discussed. It was found that “white *hitatare*” was used by a person who wanted to put his master or people who outranked him in a good light. However, the status of warriors who played their role in this costume was not necessarily low. They were promising warriors who were on their way to promotion.

In chapter five, the relationship between the court and the shogunate in the golden age of the Muromachi era were discussed by focusing on the use of *hitatare*. *Hitatare* had been used by warriors of low birth for a long time. Nevertheless, in the golden age of the Muromachi era, the high-ranked court nobles came to wear it. Those who wore *hitatare* were many court nobles who obeyed and served the *shogun*. Even court nobles in and over the third rank who served as *tenso*, a contact between the *shogun* and the emperor, wore *hitatare*. These court nobles wore *hitatare* in serving the *shogun*, who had obtained both power and military force, and the *shogun* made court nobles wear *hitatare* in cultural events to show his power. This phenomenon can be regarded as Copernican revolution in the costume history.

From the study of the changes in costumes, it can be concluded that warriors developed their own sense of beauty and established their own costume culture.