

GLOSSARY

ato-zome: textiles dyed after weaving

bingata: polychrome dyeing over stencil resist

chirimen: crepe

chūburisode: *furisode* with medium length (90 cm) sleeves

daimon: warrior's robe (Muromachi period)

dōbuku: short coat (Muromachi period)

eboshi: warrior's ceremonial cap (Muromachi period)

Edo *Komon*: small monochrome design

eri: collar

furi: waving

furi: sleeve below armhole

furisode: single woman's kimono with long flowing sleeves

geta: raised wooden sandals

habutae: reeled silk, smooth and good quality. (Cf. *meisen*)

hadajuban: undershirt

hakama: long pleated skirt

han eri: half-collar

haori: long, medium length or short coat

hitatare: everyday wear for warriors (Kamakura period)

hōmongi: visiting kimono

ichime-gasa: headdress of women of samurai class (Kamakura period)

iro: color

iro muji: colored patternless textiles or kimono

iro tomesode: colored *tomesode* kimono

jōfu: fine linen,; kimono made from same

jūni-hotoe: twelve layers

kaku obi: stiff obi

kamishimo: sleeveless upper garment for ceremonial wear by samurai (Edo period)

kamon: family crest

kasa: umbrella

kasuri: splash pattern

katagiru: sleeveless upper garment of working classes (Muromachi and Momoyama period)

kata haba: shoulder width

kata komon: small stencil design

kata Yūzen: hand-drawn Yūzen

kata-zome: stencil dyeing

ki: yellow

Kihachijō: tsumugi in yellow check pattern originating on Hachijō Island

kiru: to wear

kofurisode: *furisode* with short (75 cm) sleeves

komon: small design

koromogae: putting away and bringing out kimono with change of season

koshi himo: sash

koshi-maki: style of wearing *uchikake* robe (Muromachi period)

kosode: short sleeve (kimono)

kuro: black

kuro Hachijō: black Hachijō

kuro montsuki: black and crested

kuro montsuki haori: black *haori* with family crest (s)

kuro tomesode: black *tomesode* kimono

mae migaro: front of body section

maru obi: fully patterned brocade obi

meisen: reeled silk, comparatively rough and strong. (Cf. *habutae*)

mo: long pleated skirt (Tumulus period)

mono: thing

mon rinzu: figured satin

muji: patternless

muji-zome: patternless monochrome dyeing

nagajuban: full-length under-kimono

naru bunka: a culture in which things become

nōshi: less formal wear of court nobles (Heian period)

obi-jime: obi cord

ōburisode: *furisode* with long (105 cm) sleeves

odori obi: dance obi

okumi: front panel below collar end

omeshi: heavy silk crepe

ori obi: woven obi

ōsode: large sleeve

rinzu: silk crepe

rōketsu: batik

saki-zome: textiles dyed before weaving

shima: stripe pattern

sode: sleeve

sodeguchi: sleeve opening

sodeguchi fuki: lining at sleeve opening

sodetsuke: armhole seam

sokutai: long trailing robe worn by court noble (Heian period)

suru bunka: a culture that does

suso: hem

susomawashi: lining below collar end

tabi: split-toed socks

te: short section

tohi Hachijō: brown Hachijō

tomeeri: over-collar

tsukesage: dyed pattern rising from hem to shoulder

tsukesage hōmong: visiting kimono in *tsukesage* pattern

tsukesage komon: small design *tsukesage* pattern

tsumugi: hand-spun silk

uchikake: long outer robe, dating from Muromachi period

ura eri: back width

ushiro migaro: back of body section

ushiro sode: back of sleeve

yukata: unlined summer kimono

yuki: sleeve plus shoulder width

Yūzen: stencil resists dyeing technique and textile

Yūzen *komon*: small Yūzen design

Zōri: sandals