

TOKUGAWA PERIOD.
(EDO)
1615-1866.

Japan:

estab. of Tokugawa Shogunate
under Iyeyasu.

1617: persecution of Christians

1640: Dutch confined to Deshima,
other Europeans excluded.

1680: Genroku era: corrupt admin-
istration, great freedom
in social life etc.

1866-68-conflict between Shogunate
and loyalists, feudalism
abolished, monarchy restor-
ed

1616
descent death
of Iyeyasu

China:

1644-1910

Ching (?)

Europe:

1618-1648- 30 years War -
Fr. vs. Germany

1643-1715 - Louis XIV

The victories of Iyeyasu resulted in his becoming
Shogun and formally established the Tokugawa Shogunate. His
descendants remained the rulers of Japan for fifteen generations,
maintaining the country in peace and developing the finer arts.
The textile industry at Nishijin remained under the direct
protection of the government. Kei-Sho-In, the mother of the
fourth Shogun, who ruled from 1651-1680 had been a weaver and
when she became one of the great powers of the ruling class,

she did much to foster the Nishijin textile industry.

Rivarly in luxury and dress among the daimyos and their retainers carried the country to such extravagance that in 1665 the size of domestic brocades was limited to eleven yarnds in length and eleven inches in width, just enough to make a kimono---formerly they had been double in length.

TAKAKOSHI — vol II p. 200 —

vol II p. 122

Reg. of Benrokun (1658-1705) Fifth Shogun Taunayoshi (1680-1709) also listed as unprinted in 1621 (Dutch traders)

issued regulations: (c. 1680)

... woman shall wear

During the Yedo period, two and one-half centuries of peace, many changes occurred in the social org. of the nation. Literature and art for the first time in history were no longer monopolized b the court nobles but were available to the masses. The plebians had accumulated wealth and were able to satisfy their desires along these lines. Yedo became the great social and political center, after Iyeyasu had established his military headquarters there and made it the capital. The feudal lords built mansions on the lands allotted to them, thus attracting many artisans and merchants to the city to supply their needs. (suda--p.218)

Historical information regarding the textiles of the 17th century is reliable and there are numerous examples of the fabrics produced which are accessible for study. Such vast numbers of textiles were turned out in the 18th century that they deteriorated in quality, design and color.---audsley p. 13

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TAKEROSTI — vol II p. 200 —

Reg. F. Benroben

(1688-1705)
Fifth

Shogun Tamaoyoshi (1680-1709)

also listed as compiled in 1621
(Dutch traders)

issued regulations: (c. 1688)

Hereafter no woman shall wear
embroidered in gold or other medium or fine
colored design; no person shall wear
suits which cost over 200 monme
of silver; no one shall invent new
methods of dyeing or design new
patterns.

under the feudal lord shall hereafter
wear clothes of blue & yellow color.

white
blue
purple
cape

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unfinished.

Bold patterns in stitching
& simpler lines of garments
fashion of Japanese
period.

TAKEKOSHI, Y. - vol II p. 122.

Amongs goods listed as imported in 1621
from Europe (Dutch traders)

silk yarns -

black satin

black damask

ordinary satin

black velvet

white satin

damask

crimson tulle
cape

embroidered rug
white cape

Camelot.

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unfinished.

Bold patterns in striking colors
& simpler lines of garment -
fashion of glorious Genroku
period.