

A Deconstruction of Traditional Japanese Haori

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HAORI is a traditional Japanese costume originally referred to the battle jacket worn by warriors during Azuchi-Momoyama period (1558-1600 CE) over their armour for warmth and named **Jinbaori 陣羽織**



Jinbaori 陣羽織 with Cherry Blossom pattern and poem reading in late 18th or early 19th century



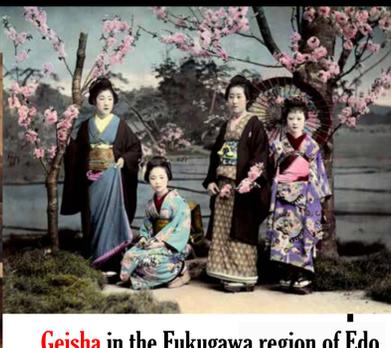
Under the Sumptuary Laws during the Late Edo Period Caused a motivation of using expensive silk lining inside the plain and dark haori



Polychrome woodblock print by ink and color on paper. Edo period Katsukawa Shunsho (1726-1792)



Men wore **Montsuki Haori**, contained five family crests placed on bosom, cuffs and center back



Geisha in the Fukugawa region of Edo (located in Tokyo nowadays) start to wear Women's haori and spread out the trend and Haori became popular among women at Meiji Period (1868-1912)



The early style of women's haori was longer, approximately reach the knee, called **Naga-Baori** (Long Haori)

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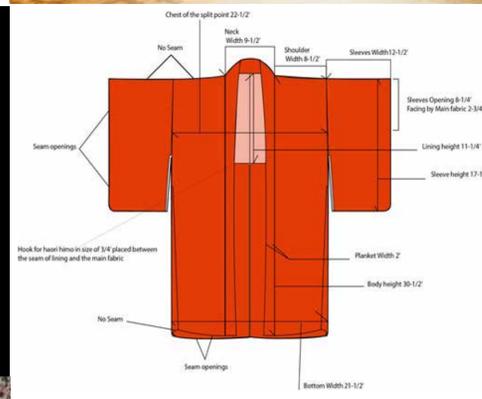
Dr. Catherine Leslie, Faculty Mentor



Crispy, dry and robust hand feel on the fabric with a bit heavy in garment weight
Touch and texture reflect the characteristics of the **Silk Chirimen crepe** weaving technique which developed in the late 16th century from China became popular during Edo Period the fabric made by the weft thread being kept tighter than the warp thread during the weaving process



This motif assumed as Tegaki Yuzen dyeing method, which artists hand painted the fabric with glue/ rice resists directly before dyeing, invented by a fan painter in Kyoto named Yuzensai Miyazaki during Edo Period (around 1700) This dyeing method left a white outline in the designs after the dyeing process completed. An uneven round edge under the indigo floral pattern that is the marks of tie-dye (Shibori)

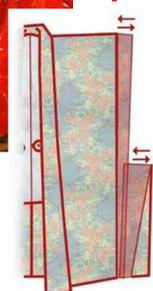


The collar assumes to fold at the back and there is no cross portion in the front
The front plackets hold together by **Haori-Himo** attach to the fabric loops underneath the plackets

Haori constructs in several rectangular panels
Panels joined by hand-sewn
Silhouette of it is in a **boxy and loose fit**



There are always seam allowances prepared for the body adjustment as well. The connection between the front and back panel joined by an additional **trapezoid** panel.



This panel allows the wearer to have further size adjustment
The sleeves of the haori represent the **difference in gender**. The sleeves of men's haori are fully attached to the body while women's have a split opening at underarm.



Hand feels and appearance of the lining is smooth, light and glossy
Geometric pattern weaved so that we can assume it is a silk damask textile, named **Rinzu**



Manji 万字 (卍), represent life and strength

The hexagon pattern named **Kikko**, which means "tortoiseshell". This design came from western Asia and represented longevity in Japan.

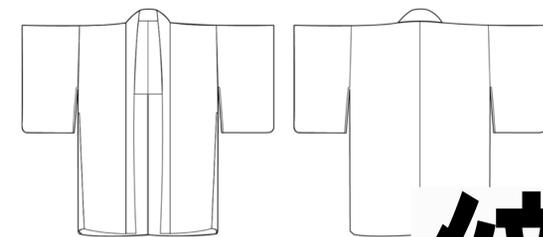
The floral pattern, named **Kiri or Paulownia**, which means the "Princess tree" in Japan.

There is a tradition that the tree planted when a girl was born and cut down when the girl was the age to marry.

After examining this particular haori, there is a learning experience was developed for students interested in Japanese costumes, arts, and culture. The lessons mainly instruct by power point presentation including images and videos in explanation. Every lesson divides into parts.

Lesson	Topic	Resources	Lesson Time
1	Originate and history of haori in Japanese culture	Images found from different museum through power point presentation	20 minutes
	The symbolic meaning of different Japanese motifs	Images through power point presentation	10 minutes
	Mini-game to identify the symbol meanings in Japanese culture		20 minutes
2	The use of traditional weaving technique on haori	Images found from textbooks and websites through power point presentation	30 minutes
	A video sharing of the weaving technique on Japanese textiles	https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=39&v=stE-00ObDdE	10 minutes
	Class discussion on the processes shown during the video	3-4 students in a group	10 minutes
3	The dyeing technique use for Japanese textiles (including different type of shibori method such as, Kanoko Shibori, Nui Shibori, Jujine Shibori and Miara Shibori)	Images through power point presentation	30 minutes
	A video for several dyeing techniques	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3VCLpFCN3Y https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2WUKqddWXEg	15 minutes
	More examples of dyed patterns of haori from different museums, textbooks and paintings	Images through power point presentation	5 minutes
4	A five minutes' description of a real haori and 10 minutes' discussion on the individual project with project example, context and evaluation guidelines.	All the information on this deconstruction of the real haori will be shown by powerpoint and handouts.	20 minutes
	Divide into groups to examine the motifs, weaving pattern and dyeing technique on that particular haori in 35 minutes. Each group have to hand in a briefly examination report at the end of this class.	Each group of students could use Google slides to gather their findings	20 minutes
	Final project issued for a design of Haori. Students have to design a haori as a gift for a person, who could be their friend, parents or anyone they know, with the use of the knowledge they learn during classes	Handouts with rubrics or evaluation breakdown base on the design and the description by considering the occasion, season, other matching fashion items, colors and motifs designed for the wearer.	10 minutes
5	Each student have five minutes presentation on the individual project in designing a haori as a gift	Design presentation by students through power point	50 minutes

EXERCISE ON HAORI DESIGN



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