

## AN OUTLINE OF JAPANESE VEXILLOLOGY

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1. During the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., Japan engaged in an active cultural exchange with ancient Korea. Wooden ships brought the Korean political system, Buddhism, and agricultural technology to Japan.
2. Wall paintings in ancient Japanese tombs depict some of these ships. A figure of a bird—the oldest vexilloid in Japan—was attached to their bows.
3. In the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D., Japan began a cultural exchange with ancient China, importing its political system and ceremonies, such as that of the Emperor's coronation. The four idols (of four different animals) can be seen in shrines across Japan.
4. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century the Japanese aristocracy began to decline and with the rise of the Samurai the two classes began to clash. Aristocrats began to use *kamon* (family crests); the Samurai later started using similar emblems (although they used *nobori* flags more than emblems).
5. The Samurai fought against each other for power into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Samurai warriors fought off two Mongol invasions and saved the country. During this era Japanese armament and fighting tactics developed and Japan's unique culture began.
6. The army of the *daimyo* (warlord) marched valiantly. One of the largest clans in northeast Japan, the Date Clan, still plays the leading part in the annual Samurai parade.
7. It was very important to Samurai families to have sons and to bring them up well. Every year on 5 May they displayed armor and Samurai banners and flew carp streamers in their gardens to pray for their sons' growth. Today 5 May is Children's Day—a public holiday.
8. War flags and their system of battlefield use were carefully preserved and transmitted.
9. In the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, a Portuguese sailing ship visited Japan from Europe for the first time, followed by the Spanish, British, and Dutch. They introduced muskets, other European and Southern Asian products, and Christianity into Japan.

10. Three kingdoms in the southernmost Ryukyu Islands preserved their status and culture and paid tribute to China and Japan during the Tokugawa Shogunate. They used ships in the Chinese and Japanese styles. Their Chinese marching style was particularly eye-catching in parades in Japan's capital, Edo (Tokyo).

11. Nagasaki, on the southern island of Kyushu, was a major port open to Europe and China for 270 years even though the government otherwise maintained a policy of national isolation. A handful of Europeans and 300 Chinese lived there, with one or two European ships and up to 200 Chinese ships visiting each year.

12. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century American and Russian ships arrived to ask Japan to open its ports to trade. In 1854 U.S. Commodore Matthew C. Perry signed the Japan-U.S. Treaty of Peace and Amity.

13. Afterwards, American, British, and French troops were stationed in Yokohama and the Japanese could see their various flags.

14. However, generally speaking, the Japanese people could not recognize those flags accurately. In this picture a British ship flies the U.S. flag.

15. The opening of Japan led to the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate and a civil war broke out between the Tokugawa *Daimyo* and aristocrats seeking the restoration of the Emperor. The Imperial Army marched in the streets, flying the imperial flag charged with a gold chrysanthemum.

16. Meanwhile, Tokugawa *Daimyo* troops introduced Western-style armament and flags became smaller but still bore Japanese letters and emblems (*kamon*).

17. French Emperor Napoleon III supported shogunate troops with weaponry for infantry, hussars, and artillery.

18. The Meiji government, with an emperor as a head of state, changed its ceremonial coronation style from Chinese to Japanese by adopting a crest of a chrysanthemum, a gold kite, and a three-legged crow originating in Japanese mythology.

19. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Japanese troops defeated China and Russia and continued their military buildup. When a 20-year-old boy was sent to boot camp his family and neighbors held a small ceremony. They wrote their names on a flag similar to those used by Samurai and presented it to him.

20. Flag-related festivals now take place in many parts of Japan. As the size of home gardens has become smaller, carp streamers tend to fly in parks instead.

21. Some shrines use up to 20 *nobori* flags in their flag festivals.
22. Some *nobori* flags bear the names of *kabuki* actors or *sumo* wrestlers.
23. Japanese fishermen often fly a “Good Catch” flag on their boats. Fishing boats will display “Good Catch” flags in a superb parade.
24. Japanese restaurants and confectionary stores will often use a *noren* curtain charged with the owner’s family crest.
25. The shrine festival in the northeast region of Japan flies a five-color flag first used by Buddhist temples.

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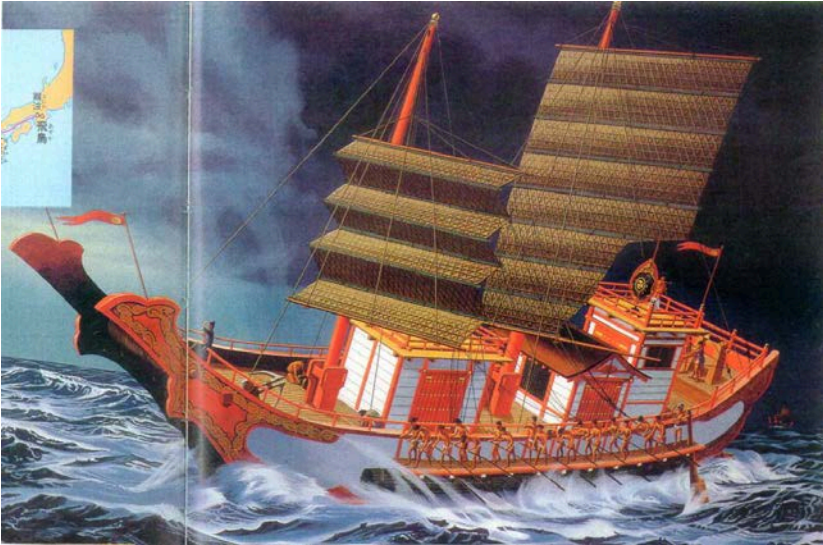


**HIROYUKI INNAMI**  
**NIHON KISHOGAKU KYOKAI**

# 1. OLD TIME SHIP FOR EXCHANGE WITH KOREAN KINGDOM 1C



## 2. DIPLOMATIC AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH ANCIENT CHINA



## 3. CHINESE EMPEROR'S ACCESSION CEREMONY 7C



#### 4. RED AND WHITE FLAGS AER USED IN BATTLE OF 12C



## 5. MOUNTED WARRIOR AND FOOT SOLDIER





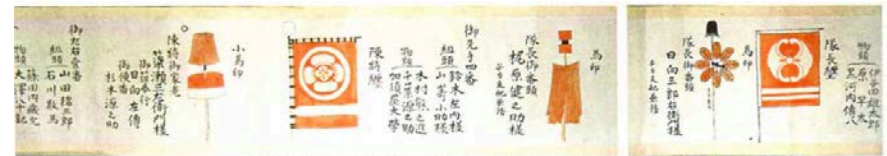
## 6. RE-ENACTMENT OF THE MARCH OF 'DATE' CLAN



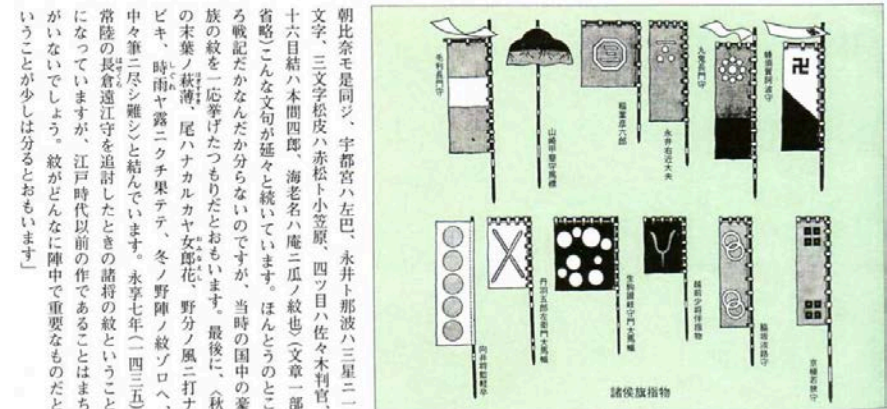
## 7. DECORATION OF 'SAMURAI' FAMILIES 'BOYS FESTIVAL'



## 8. 'NOBORI' AND SCROLL OF CRESTS.17C



追鳥の役割を旗指物の絵入りで説明している巻物(財)白虎隊記念館蔵

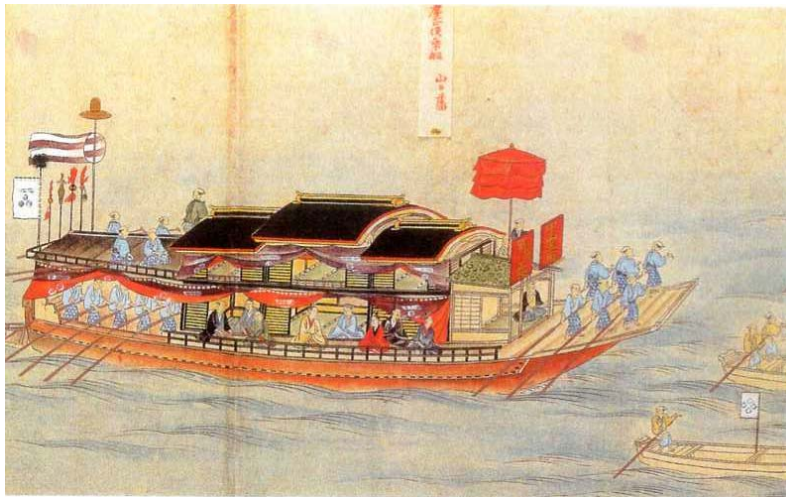


朝比奈も是同じ、宇都宮ハ左巴、永井ト那波ハ三星ニ一文字、三文字松皮ハ赤松ト小笠原、四ツ目ハ佐々木判官、十六目結ハ本間四郎、海老名ハ庵ニ瓜ノ紋也(文章一部省略)こんな文句が延々と続いています。ほんとうのこのろ戦記だかんだか分らないのですが、当時の囀中の葉族の紋を一応挙げたつもりだともいいます。最後に、(秋の末葉ノ萩薄、尾ハナカルカヤ女郎花、野分ノ風ニ打ナビキ、時雨ヤ露ニクチ果テテ、冬ノ野陣ノ紋ゾロハ、中々筆ニ尽シ難シと結んでいます。永享七年(一四二五)、常陸の長倉遠江守を追討したときの諸將の紋ということになっていますが、江戸時代以前の作であることはまちがいないでしょう。紋がどんなに陣中で重要なものかということが少しは分るとおもいます」

# 9. DUTCH AND PORTUGUESE SHIPS. 17C



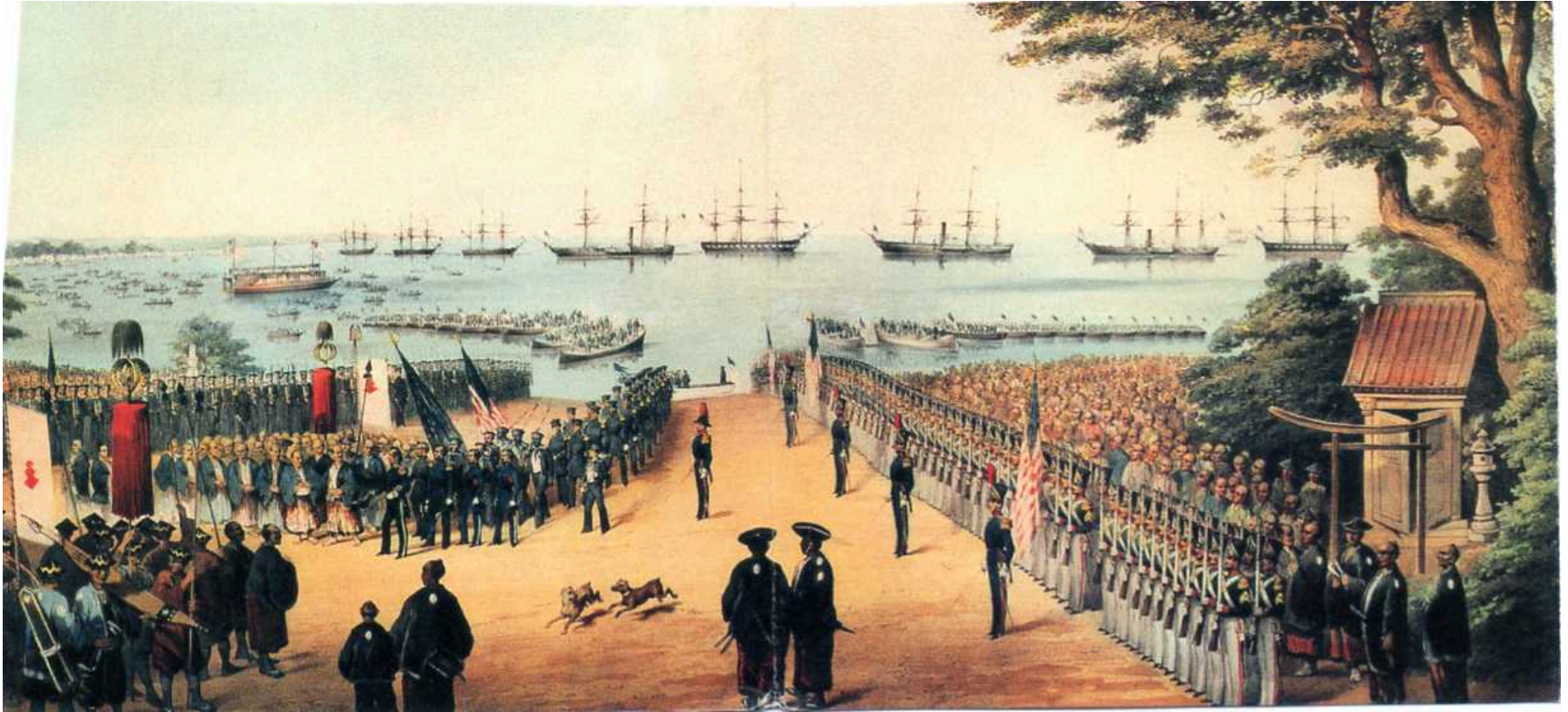
# 10. KINGDOM OF RYUKYU USED JAPANESE AND CHINESE SHIPS



# 11. CHINESE AND DUTCH SHIPS AT NAGASAKI.18C



## 12. COMMODOR PERRY AND MARINES LANDING AT YOKOHAMA



### 13. US AND UK STATIONARY TROOPS AT YOKOHAMA



51・横浜外国人行烈之図 一川芳員 文久元年(1861)2月 寺院風の屋根と黒い板塀は初期の居留地の様子を伝えている。手前の集団はアメリカの新聞「フランク・レスリー」紙を参考に制作された



52・横浜之新港ニ五箇国之異人訓練之図 一猛齋芳虎 文久3年(1863)8月 生交事件の翌文久3年、イギリス艦隊は事件の賠償金支払い要求などの報復行動にでるため、横浜に集結した。こうした状況を反映した作品か

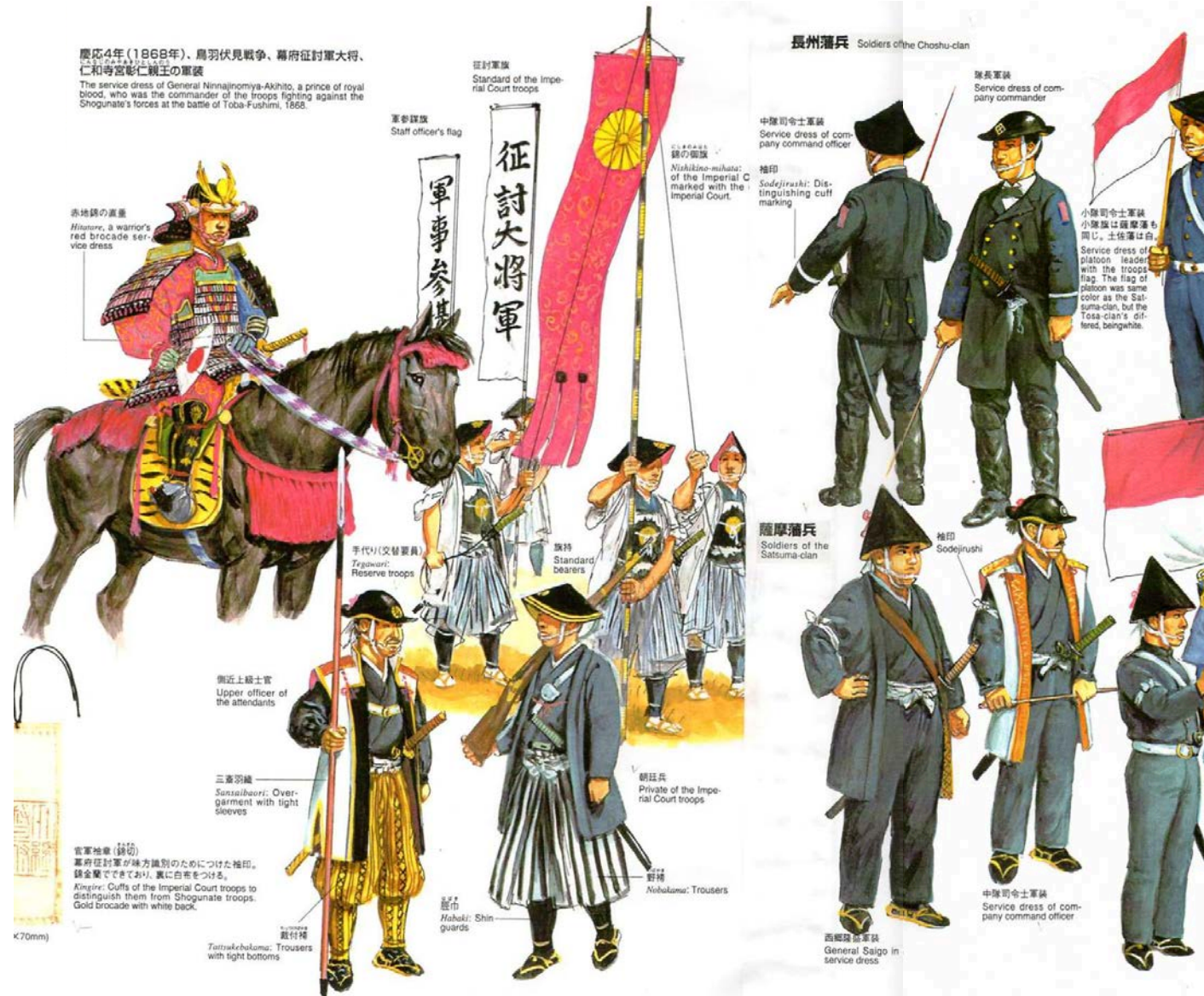
## 14. A 'US PADDLE WHEELER'



120・墨利堅国大船之図 五雲亭貞秀 元治元年(1864)3月 蒸気船はアメリカの船ではなく、当時、世界最大のイギリスの客船グレート・イースタン号である。外国の書物の挿絵を応用した作品となっている



# 15. IMPERIAL COURT TROOPS



慶応4年(1868年)、鳥羽伏見戦争、幕府征討軍大将、  
仁和寺宮彰仁親王の軍装  
The service dress of General Ninajimiomiya-Akhiho, a prince of royal blood, who was the commander of the troops fighting against the Shogunate's forces at the battle of Toba-Fushimi, 1868.

赤地錦の真鍮  
Hinatane, a warrior's red brocade service dress

征討軍旗  
Standard of the Imperial Court troops

軍参謀旗  
Staff officer's flag

征討大将軍  
Military Expedition Great General

御の儀旗  
Nishikino-mulatai of the Imperial Court marked with the Imperial Court.

手代(交替要員)  
Tegawari: Reserve troops

旗持  
Standard bearers

側近上級士官  
Upper officer of the attendants

三巻羽織  
Sanmaihori: Overgarment with tight sleeves

官軍地錦(袴切)  
幕府征討軍が鎌方識別のためにつけた袖印。錦全幅でできており、裏に白布を貼る。  
King's: Cuffs of the Imperial Court troops to distinguish them from Shogunate troops. Gold brocade with white back.

×70mm)

Tatsumakubakama: Trousers with tight bottoms

腰巾  
Hatabi: Shin guards

朝廷兵  
Private of the Imperial Court troops

野袴  
Nobitama: Trousers

長州藩兵  
Soldiers of the Choshu-clan

中隊司令士軍装  
Service dress of company command officer

袖印  
Sodejirushi: Distinguishing cuff marking

隊長軍装  
Service dress of company commander

小隊司令士軍装  
小隊旗は薩摩藩も同じ。土佐藩は白。  
Service dress of platoon leader with the troops flag. The flag of platoon was same color as the Satsuma-clan, but the Tosa-clan's offered, being white.

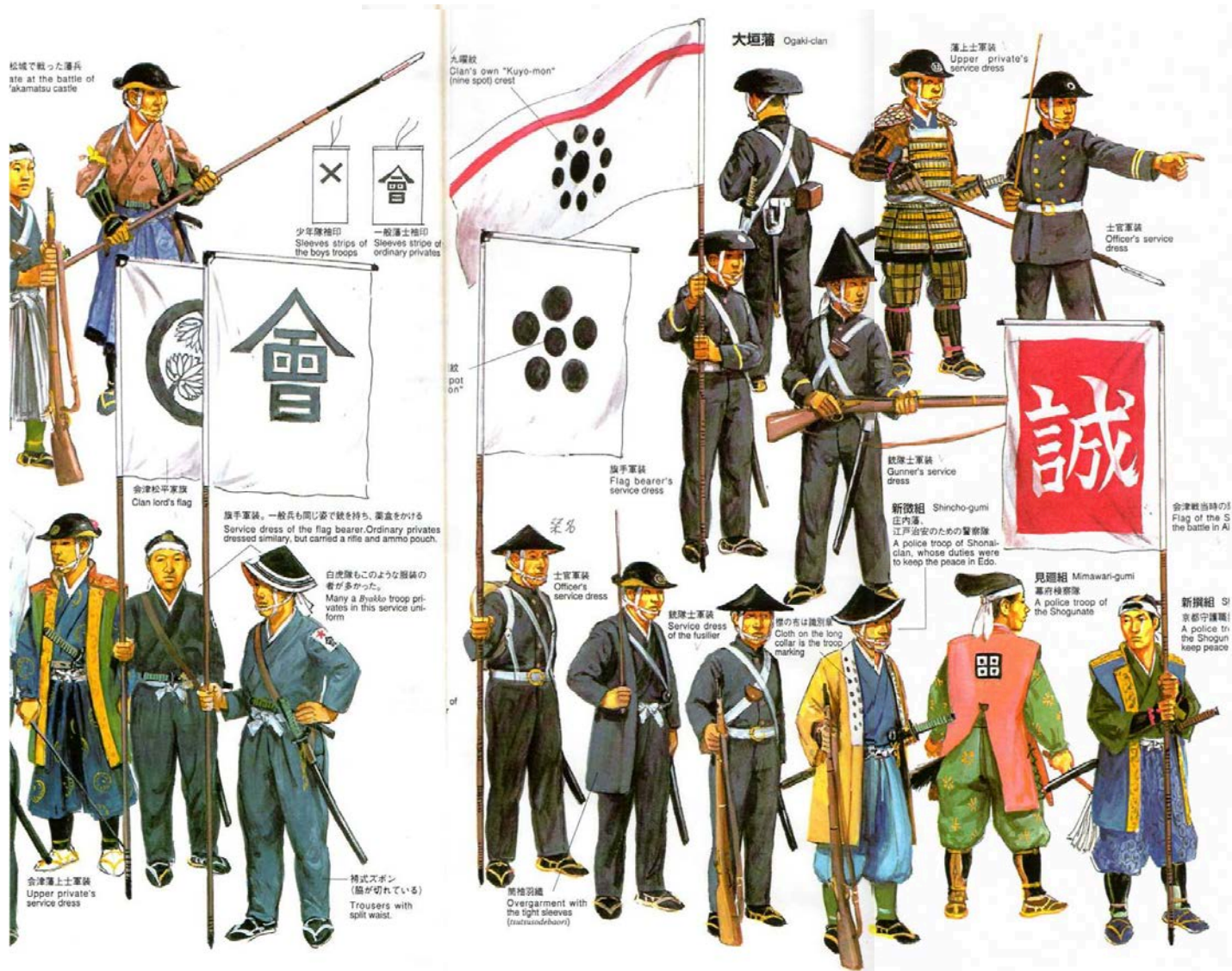
薩摩藩兵  
Soldiers of the Satsuma-clan

袖印  
Sodejirushi

西郷隆盛軍装  
General Saigo in service dress

中隊司令士軍装  
Service dress of company command officer

# 16. THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE AND DAIMYO SOLDIERS



# 17. FRENCH STYLE SERVICE UNIFORMS (FROM NAPOLEON III)

徳川幕府軍は、1854年(安政元年)、江戸築地に講武所を設け、下級旗本の軍事訓練を始めた。聯隊、大隊、中隊、小隊の制があり、砲兵は1~8小隊まであった。文久3年、大御番、御書院番、御小姓組、新御番(以上は五百石以上の直参旗本)の中で馬を飼う資力のある者を騎兵隊、無い者を奥詰銃隊とした。小普請、小十人、御徒、御別手、御天守番、能役者、御坊主を小簡組とした。同年12月、五百石で一人、千石で三人、三千石で十人の割で兵を差し出させ、同時にその給金も支出させた。年令17~47才まで、1万余人を集め1~4大

隊に編成した。1ヶ小隊40人、3ヶ小隊で1ヶ中隊、5ヶ中隊で1ヶ大隊であった。大隊長は歩兵頭(少佐)、大隊長補佐(中隊長?)は歩兵(大尉)、小隊長は指図役(中尉)、半小隊長は指図役並(少下士官教導は指図役下役(軍曹)、押伍(分隊長)には歩頭(伍長)があつた。おそらく1ヶ分隊10人の編成だったとされる。このほかに文久元年、外人警固のために作られた特別兵3年、別手組とし、外人1人に5人の騎馬兵がついて警護し

The Tokugawa Shogunate established "Kobusho", a military academy, in 1856 to provide military training for their lower retainers. The troops were organized into regiment, battalion, company and platoon at that time, including eight platoons of artillery. In 1863, they organized cavalry and infantry by requisitioning men and funds from their retainers based on the size of their stipend from the previous year. The soldiers requisitioned were between 17 and 47 years old and totaled over 10,000, to be organized into 4 battalions. Each platoon was formed from 40 soldiers, each company consisted of three platoons, and each battalion consisted of five companies. According to the rank system, a battalion commander was a Major, a company commander a Captain, a platoon leader a First Lieutenant, a sum-platoon was commanded by a Second Lieutenant, an instructor of the lower officers a Sergeant and a Squad a Corporal. One squad probably consisted of 10 soldiers. In addition, the special services for foreigners introduced in 1860 designated that each foreigner was to be guarded with 5 cavalrymen.



文久3年 組合銃隊 軍楽隊鼓手  
Military drummer and fustler's  
notey, 1863



慶応2年(1866年)歩兵第1部隊の  
軍旗旗手、おそらく少尉であろう。  
1st Infantry regiment bearer,  
1866. Probably a second lieut-  
enant.

当時の最新兵器の連発式  
拳銃を持っている  
A revolver, the latest  
repeater at the time.



歩兵兵士、腰の白い袋は  
小型の銃嚢  
Infantryman. The white bag on  
his waist is a small gunnysack.



ラッパ手  
Bugler

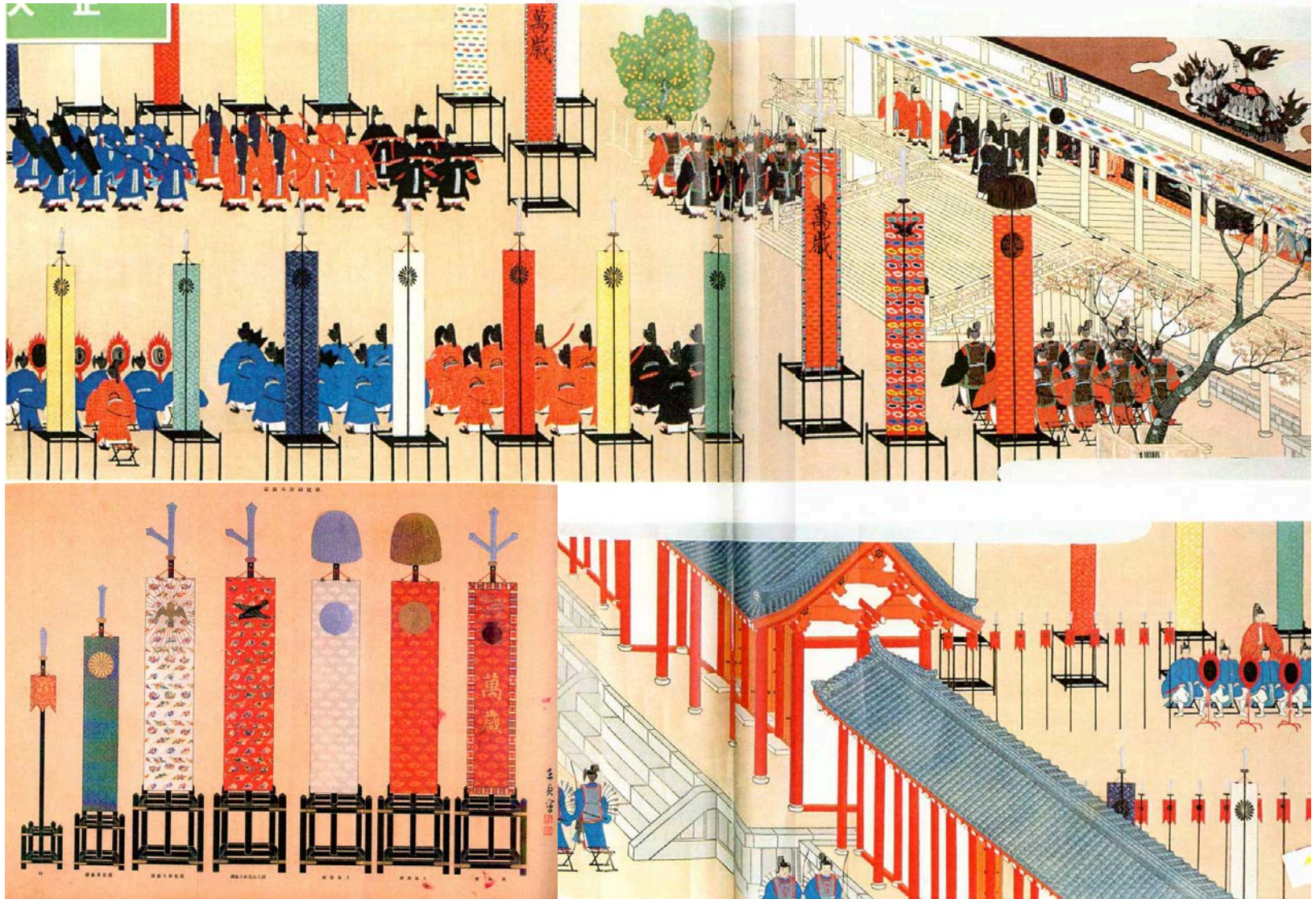
将校  
Officer

下士官  
NCO

慶応3年(1867年)フランス式装備の歩兵  
Infantry equipped with French outfit, 1867

歩兵隊兵隊(狙撃兵)頭並、  
兵隊は袴の下にはいる  
Infantry sharpshooter cap-  
tain. Boots under trousers.

## 18. IN MEIJI ERA JAPANESE STYLE FLAGS ARE ADOPTED



## 19. THE RECRUITS LEAVING FOR BOOT CAMP FARWELL CEREMONY OF NEIGHBORS



## 20. KOINOBORI FLYING-CARP FESTIVAL



川面を彩る、こいのぼりの群れ 期間中は 錦生中川両岸の桜や錦柱白樺のつつし見ごろと重なることもあって、およそ20万人が訪れる。



さわやかな春の  
日差しの下、川  
岸でこいのぼり  
と桜を眺める観  
光客。

## 21. 'NOBORI' FESTIVAL OF 'SHINTO' SHRINE



## 22. 'NOBORI' AT KABUKI THEATER AND 'SUMOU' WRESTLERS



## 23. FLAG OF LARGE CATCH OF FISHING BOAT



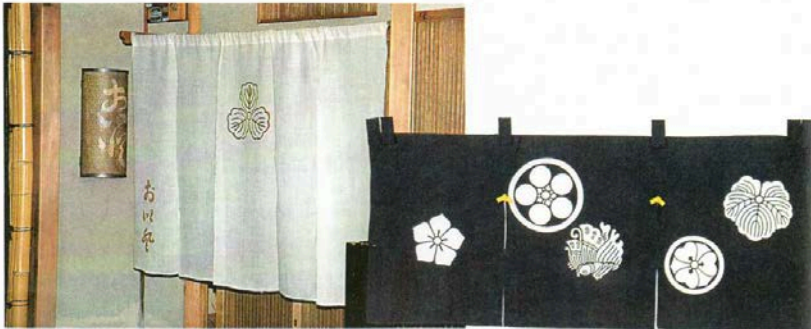
## 24. 'NOREN' SHOP CURTAINS



柏紋・木瓜紋・片喰紋・蕪の羽紋



巴紋



柏紋

桔梗紋・梅鉢紋・櫻紋・片喰紋・蕪紋

## 25. FLAG FESTIVAL OF SHINTO SHRINE

