

日本 古墳時代(450-650)服飾과 百濟服飾과의 상관성에 관한 연구

임 명 미*

동덕여자대학교 교수*

A Study on the Relations Between the Kohun Period of the Japan(450-650)-Baekje Dynasty Traditional Costumes

Myung-Mi Im*

Professor, Dong-Duk Women's University*

(2002. 7. 13 투고)

ABSTRACT

이 논문은 일본의 古墳시대 中.後期(450-650)의 복식이 同時代 百濟복식의 영향을 받아서 형성된 것으로, 오늘날 일본 천황의 뿌리를 이루고 있는 皇家의 근원이 百濟라는 것을 이론적인 근거를 제시하는 데 목적을 둔 논문이다.

三國時代 中.후기, 半島內의 치열한 분쟁으로 인하여, 인근 新天地의 日本列島로 대거 이주, 새로운 삶과 국가 건설을 도모하여, 당시의 日本 列島내에 문화 이입의 선도적 역할을 담당하였던 百濟국의 역할중, 고분시대 中.후기(450-650)일본의 服飾文化 형성에 百濟복식이 至大한 영향을 끼쳤고, 더 나아가서, 일본의 고분시대 中.후기복식은 곧 동시대의 百濟복식이라는 根據를 提示하였다.

Key Words: 百濟복식, 일본 古墳時代 服飾, 前方後圓墳, 흙인형, 縛袴

I. Introduction

1. Purpose of the study

This study is to present evidences that the costumes of Baekje Dynasty had great influence on the formation of costumes which were worn in middle and latter Kohun period of Japan and that the costumes of middle and latter Kohun period of Japan is identical to the contemporary costumes of Baekje Dynasty. The people of Baekje Dyansty emigrated to the new world, Japan islands, in large numbers due to the conflict going on in the peninsula between three countries in the era of the Three Kingdoms. The

costumes were one of the things that Baekje Dyansty had brought into Japan islands. This discussion of the connections between the costumes of middle and latter Kohun period of Japan and the costumes of Baekje Dynasty is presented as the purpose of this article hoping that this will help the students of costumes who are having difficulty in getting the access to the existing data on Baekje period.

2. Range of the study

The historical and cultural backgrounds of the Kohun period of Japan, Baekje and China ; the relations between Japan and China, Japan and Baekje, and Baekje and China. This study focuses on the understanding of the structure and form of costumes that were worn in Japan, Baekje, and China in the same period through the examination of Haniwa which is one of the excavated articles of Japan's Kohun period. In this manner, we can attain the purpose of this study that considers the formation of costumes as the result of historical and cultural transactions.

3. Method of the study

1) Historical and cultural backgrounds of middle and latter Kohun period of Japan and Baekje in middle and latter Kohun period of Japan, 2) Relation between Japan and China in middle and latter Kohun period of Japan, Relation between Baekje and China, Relation between Japan and Baekje. 3) Structure and form of Japanese costumes in middle and latter Kohun period, and form of Chinese costumes, and form of Baekje costumes in middle and latter Kohun period of Japan. We studied historical records, related materials, treasures that has been handed down to us and inquire into the costumes of Japan, China and Baekje of the same era. Relation between the excavated costumes of middle and latter Kohun period of Japan and the costumes of China and Korea

II. Main

1. Historical and cultural background of middle and latter Kohun period of Japan

Kohun period is when the ancient burial mounds are constructed and become prevalent and it is roughly from 4c to 6c (300-710). Front-square-Back-round style tomb, appeared in 4c, reappeared in mid 5c, and become prevalent in 6c, especially in Japan. A.D.300-600 is when the most number of Front-square-Back-round style tomb, were constructed.

1) Earlier Kohun period : In the year 375, the place where used to be flooded with small countries, gradually started form larger political groups. The ancient burial mounds were generally found in north of Guju inland sea shore and over the districts of the city.¹⁾ A number of Haniwa were found around the mounds but they didn't have the advanced form. Ornaments found in here are similar to the ones found

in Gaya of Korean peninsula.²⁾ However, the mounds of latter period like King Eungshin and Induk tomb are also Front-square-Back-round style tomb, and have stone-chamber rooms.³⁾

2) Middle Kohun period : The middle period may be defined as the period between the year 375 to 475 or as the whole 5th century. Their measuring units for the construction of mounds were same as that of Koguryo, which is 35-36cm. Things excavated from the mounds include knives, arrowheads, harnesses, horse bits, decorated saddles, horse ornaments made of stone, iron farming tools, tableware, Hats, shoes, earing of animal pattern, Neckles, and Haniwa of woman and man, figures of people with various kinds of occupations, Haniwa of warriors, animals, houses, military tools, and boats. Ornaments excavated are similar to the ones found in Baekje region.⁴⁾ Haniwa in shapes of a person, animal, or a house are arranged in a row around the tomb.⁵⁾

3) Latter Kohun period : The latter Kohun period may be defined as the period between the year 475 and 700 or from the first half of 6th century to the first half of 7th century. This is the time when the power of Baekje starts to make its way into other countries. Japan accepted the culture and Buddhism of Baekje and they began to establish their ancient nation through the connection they have with China. Instead of using stone coffin, they started to use coffins made of pottery or stone coffins that have shapes of a house. Less number of Haniwa were buried.

2. Historical and cultural backgrounds of Baekje in the middle and latter Kohun period of Japan

Baekje was the ancient empire that made its appearance in history for almost 7 centuries until it was ruined. They conquered and united the natives of the south, and by doing so they established an ancient nation called Baekje.⁶⁾ They moved their capital from Hansung to Woongjin due to the unstable foundation of the country since the end of the 4th century. They moved once again to Sabi from Woongjin(475-538). After they moved their capital to Buyeo and until they were ruined, we call this 123years of the Sabi era.⁷⁾

1) Baekje in the Hansung period : The Baekje dynasty, one of many powers of Ma-han, developed and grew larger to become Baekje. From the 4th century, in the Hansung period, Chinese history books started to use the name Baekje as the name of the country instead of Baekje or Ma-han.⁸⁾

2) Baekje in Woongjin the period : There were Moon-ju king(475-477),⁹⁾ 63 years of the Woongjin period allowed them to create their unique culture of softness and refinement by accepting the elegant Nam-dynasty culture through cultural exchanges with Nam-dynasty in China.

3) Baekje in the Sabi period : The Sabi period lasted for 122 years (538-660).¹⁰⁾ The central government organization of the Sabi period had 16 ranks with 22 departments. As for their local government systems, they had 5 departments in every capital and the military network system, block, county, province system. This system made it easy for the nobles to have controls.¹¹⁾ The power of the nation was restored in the Mu king period (600-641).¹²⁾

3. Relation between Japan and China in the middle and latter Kohun periods of Japan.

South Song dynasty who had taken over Eastjin lasted 58years, from 420 to 478.¹³⁾ The first Japanese envoy was “Koguryo,..Japan,.. donated present...” in Jinbook, Emperor An, Eihwae, 9th year. The start of friendly relation between China and Japan was in year 421. After the contact with Chinese Wee dynasty, there was no direct overseas trade between these two countries for about 150 years up to the fifth century.¹⁴⁾ The only way to go to China from Japan was to pass through the Korean peninsula until the early 5th century.¹⁵⁾

4. Relation between Baekje and China in the middle and latter Kohun periods of Japan.

The Kohun period of Japan was contemporary with We, Jin(Seojin : 265-316. Eastjin : 317-420), South dynasty, North dynasty and the early part of Dang of China. Its history went on from Hansung Baekje, Woongjin Baekje, Sabi Baekje to Mu king(600-641) of Baekje.

1) Exchanges between Baekje and Jin of China in Hansung period : The first time that Baekje had a contact with Jin in the 3rd century.¹⁶⁾ In the end of 3rd century, Baekje, as a member of Mahan, was exchanging with China and Jin appointed King-Geunchogo as Jindong-greet general, Nakrang governor.

2) Relation between South dynasty and Baekje : While Jin, Song, Jae, Yang were being founded on the left-side of Yangja river, Baekje sent envoys to be appointed.¹⁷⁾ They had relationship with East Jin.¹⁸⁾ from the 2nd year of Jinsa king(386) to the 12th year of Jeonji king (416) and were appointed twice. Their relation with Song¹⁹⁾ of South dynasty lasted for 37 years. Baekje sent their envoys to ask for title and were granted in the year of Hyomu emperor Daemyung first year of Song dynasty(457: 3rd year of Gaeryo king.²⁰⁾ They had the relationship with South-jae²¹⁾ for 10 years. In the year of Mupyung first year, the emperor of Jae dynasty sent Jeejul to Weeduk king and gave titles of Sijoong²²⁾, Geogi great general²³⁾, Daebang province governor²⁴⁾, and Baekje king. Their relationship with Yang²⁵⁾ and Baekje had become a country with strong power in the 2nd year of Yang. They received Sung king's after death honorable position in their relationship with Jin²⁶⁾.

3) Relation of North dynasty and Baekjae : Their relation started in the 2nd year of YeonHeung and ended in the 25th year of Weeduk king. There was no relation between Baekje and North dynasty for 103years afterwards.²⁷⁾ The emperor of Jae dynasty sent envoys to Weeduk king in Mu-pyung first year and gave titles of Secretary,²⁸⁾ Geogi greet general,²⁹⁾ Daebang governor,³⁰⁾ and Baekje king. North-jae gave titles of Jeejul, Dodok East-chungju general,³¹⁾ and East-Chungju governor³²⁾ once again in the 2nd year.³³⁾

4) Relation between Su . Dang and Baekje : Since the early period of Su and Dang exchanged their titles whenever there were changes in the royal family of China or enthornement of Baekje king. They received regestered seal or both of regestered seal and Silk Coats.³⁴⁾ Their relation with Dang was mainly the achievement of Mu king and Ei-ja king. The relation between Baekje and Su, Dang lasted for 60

years. Baekje costumes of the early 7th century show factors of Dang.³⁵⁾

5) Establishment of Baekje's jurisdiction inside China :

(1) The first battle of Baekje and China was in A.C. 121. While Wee dynasty was attacking Koguryo in the 13th years of Goei king, the king made a surprise attack on Nakrang³⁶⁾. Baekje took the south frontier by surprise (246). 20 years later, Wee of Jojo collapsed(A.C. 265) and West-jin³⁷⁾ was found.

(2) In the 7th year of Boon-seo king, Baekje took West-province of Narkrang by surprise.³⁸⁾

(3) In the 4th century, Baekje took over the old territory of ancient Mahan and Daebang county. They declared Yeo-nyoung province Heunghyun, the area between Yoosung and Peking, as their own territory. They established two counties, West-Yo and Jinpyong, and appointed Damlo(province) as the king here.

(4) Before the collapse of Westjin, from 314 to 316, Baekje annexed Sungyang province on the north side of Yangja river and Gwangreng province on the south side as their colony and announced their ownership to Song and Jin.³⁹⁾

(5) As Boo-gyun of Sun-bi tribe fought over the hegemony of China with Jin dynasty. This was the perfect chance for Geun-goo-soo king to take Chung-ju⁴⁰⁾ area of Jin and he did. The king also had a battle with the south of Jin and got the control over all the east coast of the region now we call West river and Chulgang province. So all the west sea was under the control of Baekje.

5. Relation between Japan and Baekje in middle and latter Kohun period of Japan

(1) The academy accept that the archeological evidences of Baekje and Mahan of 3rd and 4th century had been spread to the region of North-nine -province and to the region as far as Near-gi through the south coast of the Korean peninsula⁴¹⁾. The only way that Japan had in order to have contacts with foreign countries was the sea route that was connecting Nanpa, Chook-ja and Korea. This was the only route for the assistance management of Japanese ancient country.^{42/43)}

(2) The official relation of Baekje and Tae-hwa of Japanese regine was organized in Geunchogo king period(346-375)⁴⁴⁾. Geunchogo king told his grandson, Chim-liu king, the country (Dae-hwa of Japan) we are dealing with is another land that God has opened up for us. We should collect our local product, iron, and send it to them. It may be interpreted as that Baekje should provide iron to the government of Dae-hwa⁴⁵⁾ so that they can get the control over Baekje Dam-lo⁴⁶⁾ and help the rulers of Baekje Dam-lo to win the battle for conquest in Japan islands.

(3) According to the record of Baekje in Tree Kingdom-HistoryBook, the relationship that started in 6th year of Ah-shin(397) king between Baekje and Japan continued till 2nd year of Bee-liu king(428). There were no records of relation with Japan for about 180 years after that. The record of their relation reappears in the 9th year of Mu king(608) and it is said that this relation lasted until 3 years after the collapse of Baekje.⁴⁷⁾we could see that these two countries had been very close friends. This provides strong evidence that the origin of the royal family in Dae-hwa of Japan is from Baekje dynasty.⁴⁸⁾ To be more specific, the appearance of Dae-hwa of Japan in terms of the nation and the representative government was between 14th and 20th year of Woongshin king⁴⁹⁾, when the mass migration of people

of Baekje to Dae-hwa had begun⁵⁰⁾. The ancient country of Japan started as Dae-hwa dynasty and expanded its territory to Ki-nae dynasty⁵¹⁾. In the year 700, 70-80% of the population of the islands were Korean race(Baekje, Shilla, Koguryo, Gaya) and 80-90% of people living in Dae-hwa⁵²⁾ were the people of Baekje.⁵³⁾⁵⁴⁾ In the early 6th century, before the collapse of Baekje, Hanae, now called Osaka, in Japanese islands was even part of Baekje. After Baekje passed, between 665-669, 2000 people of Baekje moved to East region in large numbers and settled there⁵⁵⁾.

(4) In Japan's Daehwa area, They have kept Korean name of a national or place-name of ancient period of the three Kingdoms from that time to present. It prove the places with the place-names that imitate names of Korea Peninsula 4 countries (Gaya, Koguryeo, Baekje, Shilla)⁵⁶⁾ are the places that Han race traverses and stand small kingdom⁵⁷⁾. Among them, naming called "Baekje" has been centered to Kinae-state that stand as Baekje people begin to inhabit to group⁵⁸⁾. Specially, in Chukja, Hwachon, Hanae area, many place were named for Baekje's.⁵⁹⁾ Through the historic truth that investigate relation with excavation result of old tomb or DaehwaWhae and Baekje through historical material, this agrees with truth that investigate through historical material.⁶⁰⁾

6. Middle and latter periods of Old tomb age, the structure and the form of Japanese style of dress.

1) In the foreigner part of North Dynasty History Book

(1) man : Wore skirt and coat, and the sleeves is narrow, and put grass knots shaped shoes, calf of the leg bound by black cloth. This explains Knee knoted Trouser style. And, it is equal with old tomb's Haniwa's putting on the style of a dress most people did not wear shoes and was barefoot.

And they cannot be decorated gold and silver. Before, they put only wide Scarf on shoulder, did not wear sewing cloth, and have no crown in top, and divide hair by two and lengthened ear backward. This is thought by man's Mizra style. Arrive to Su period, for the first time king's hats making begin. Clothes makes by Five-color silk and decorated to gold silverware Flower-shaped ornaments.

(2) Woman : Bound head behind, and clothes wore skirt and coat, and lined on edge of skirt and coat like Koguryeo, Baekje styl. Man and woman tattooed in face. There was no character, and number concept craves to the tree or expressed doing up straw rope.⁶¹⁾

2) About the excavation result of old tomb, Haniwa's formal dress

(1) man : Hair divides front center part to right and left another thing, and do and hanged down Mizra to ear both. They colored and tattoo on face. Mouth model greate particle, saw tooth type hats, carbonization etc. of hats had been put. Clothes is 2 corrosions composition of trousers and coat dress. neck part of coat is generally Round-neck, and of V-shaped neck is less comparatively. It is through the head style, also. That adjust methods are left-over method and right-over method. But left-over method is much overbearingly. This style is what bind by coat string on neck part and haunch in 2 or 3 places.

They wear that adjust treating in waist, and small sword or waist accessory etc., Waist accessory is mostly fishshapedbag. The fishshapedbag of old tomb age is twinfishshapedbag made from bronze and

silver.⁶²⁾ Trousers was made up in beak, and Knee knoted trouser and put bell on there.⁶³⁾ They put skirt sometimes. A soldier wear wide band(Haengjun) on calf of the leg. They put gloves and wristlets on formal dress. They wore ear ring, neckwear, bracelet, foot-ornaments and shoes. <fig.4-⑥⑦⑧>

(2) Woman = did hair that increase as summit behind and bind middle. It called Simadamage. They fix big comb as summit of head in forehead. hats is hair stalk(tentacle) or wear head garments. Clothes is 2 corrosions composition of garments, upper dress. Neck part of coat is generally Round neck, and of V-neck is less comparatively. There is through the head style, also. That adjust methods are left-over method and right-over method. But left-over method is much overbearingly. This style is what bind by coat string on neck part and haunch in 2 or 3 places. Skirt is form that give convenience in action pleating in region under knee and such form can see in thousand Chunsu-country embroidered Hanging picture general's woman dress. They adjusted by waistband but there is case that do not waistband. In the case of waistband, they wore small sword on waistband and wore purse. They wore Wide-scarf⁶⁴⁾ or shawl in a case. They wore ear ring, neckwear, bracelet, foot-ornaments and shoes. <fig.4-④>

3) Other research data In old tomb age expect of the excavation result, Haniwa is

(1) In Bokgangvillage, Ansucounty, Jukwon old tomb stone room, there are pictures of ships, flying horses, tree with circle-shaped leaves on the wall. Persons in the picture wear Hight-hat style hats, narrow type sleeve short jacket, Knee knoted trouser, adjusting waistbelt⁶⁵⁾. <fig.4-③④>

(2) The wall-picture of Hoenghyeolsik, Front-square-Back-round style tomb digged in Center hanae county, Hanae state, people wear hats, hip-length short upper clothes and is adjusting waistbelt⁶⁶⁾.

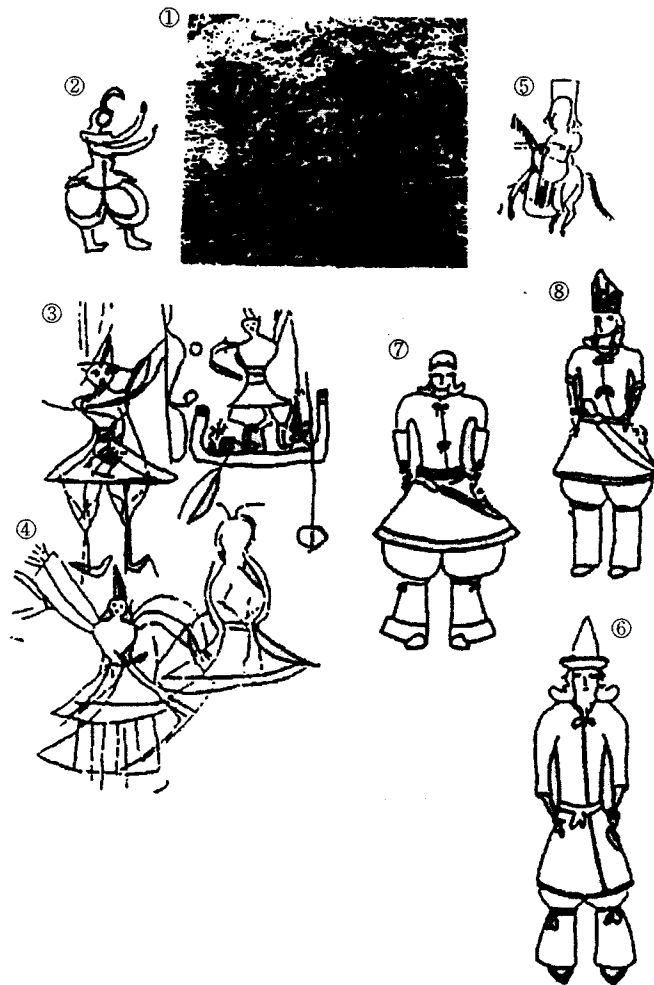
(3) In Anbok temple Hoenghyeol-county of Old tombs of Tamateya Gasiwarasi Hanaestate Osaka, on right wall of the tomb that was made in early 7th century in latter half of 6th century, there are three persons. One put on Bamboo crown, the others put on hat with feathers⁶⁷⁾. They are Baekje noble man by my opinion, but Hwanghogeun suggested they are Koguryeo-man that submit after Koguryeo ruin.⁶⁸⁾ <fig.4-⑤>

(4) The old tomb in Sanrok-city Ungbon-village, the person who is painted to back room's stands on the ship. He wore hat, narrow sleeve jacket upper clothes, knee knoted trousers and hold up two hands on.⁶⁹⁾ <fig.4-①②>

(5) Yangjikgongdo are thing that Soyeok paints between 520-530. Soyeok painted Wae person' wear on the basis of recording about Chinese Han or Three countries time. Because, Japan communicate 54 years with China South dynasty Song⁷⁰⁾. At this time, if sent envoy in China, In that period, they wore Jacket and trouser that is Daewha Wae's control class's dress and ornaments. the target government was new birth Daewha-state with stamina local as the central figure, and must be send some time in Daehwa department.⁷¹⁾

(6) Chunsu-country embroidered hanging picture is praying Sungduk⁷²⁾ Crown Prince's happiness in the other world⁷³⁾ by his wife. 2 person with burden wore Knee knoted trouser binding knee lower part with Haniwa of old tomb age be and wear. This shows the relationship between Haniwa's and Sungduk Crown Prince's. Chunsu-country embroidered hanging picture women skirt pleat in region under knee and gave convenience in action. Such form is equal with Haniwa's. Seen as head Jeongchagwon's Mrs. O style of a dress, they have the relationship.

(7) The first envoy to China which Wae department represents whole Japan who was sent by Sungdok Crown Prince is Onono Amoko. Japan envoy returned with 2 envoys of Su, and 2 envoys of Su went back waterway in 608. In Daehwa-state, envoy to Su went and came three times in Chugho 16, 22, between 607-669 year⁷⁴⁾. In 630, 653 years Hyodeok 9 years July, he sent envoy to china but return because of sinking⁷⁵⁾, in Hyodeok 10 February (654), July 3, sent envoy to china, at October 30, they saw Dang's emperor Go⁷⁶⁾. He dispatched envoy to Dang in 665,669 years. They rode Japan ship after 702 years, envoy to China of 9 times were 702-838 year⁷⁷⁾. Wae's style of a dress begins to style as Baekje and Dang. Through History book, as following be.



<Picture 4> Traditional Mens Wear During the Kobun Era, Japan.

1.2. akhangda(1974), Old Tombs and King's Tombs, Sohakkwan, Co., Ltd., p.145. / 3.4. Ibid. p.173. / 5. Bae, Seok-Ju. Kim, Tal-Soo,(1994), op. cit., p.302. / 6. Ak-Hang-Da(1974), Old Tombs and King's Tombs, Sohakkwan, Co., Ltd., p.144. / 7. KumJungchongyangil(1991), Human Haniwa's Speaking, Sam Gong-Dang, Publishing, Co., Ltd. p.91. / 8. Ibid., p.91.

4) In old Dang Book, Part of Wae people

(1) man : Being topknot head all, and there was no the crown or belt. Noble man wore silk fabrics hat, and people (man)'s dress hid front and back by fabrics. Barefoot.

(2) woman : Wore coat of buttock length on white skirt, and head binding backward by silver of 8 Chon(about 20cm) length ornamental hairpin make because flower-shaped ornament hairpin though inserted several on right and left with this high and low and rate express. Drawing of clothes was identical with Shilla's thing on the whole.⁷⁸⁾

5) Contents of Japan part, Dang Book is similar,

(1) man : Being topknot head all, and there was no the crown or belt. Nobility wore silk fabrics hat. Hid fore and the back by fabrics. Barefoot. It is given the silk crown to people in Su's emperor Yang.

Noble man's crown decorates to gold, jade, and dress made from fabric that have pattern and silverware rosette of 8 chon length inserting a ornamental hairpin on right and left this of be many and is precious as less and cleared social levels.⁷⁹⁾

(2) woman : Bound hair backward and wore white skirt and long coat of buttock length. It is generally same with contents of Old Dang book.

If arrange something wrong contents, speciality of Wae's style of a dress in old tomb age is as following be.

(a) Before Baekje's emigrants who build Daehwa-wae enter in chain of islands⁸⁰⁾, people who live in chain of islands went on bare feet, tattooing, and there was no character, and did not know method that use gold and silver by personal ornaments. There was no belt for crown of dress. Only Wide-scarf put on body. It is similar to the style of Egypt, Greece, Rome.

(b) in old tomb period, male wore jacket and trousers and female wore jacket and skirts. They are Baekje nobleman's style.

(c) At 7th century, Wae's style is similar to Dang's. It shows the change of Wae-state's style of a dress leading of Shilla control class as communicating with Baekje, Shilla.

7. Middle and latter periods of Japanese old tomb age, popularity of Chinese style of dress.

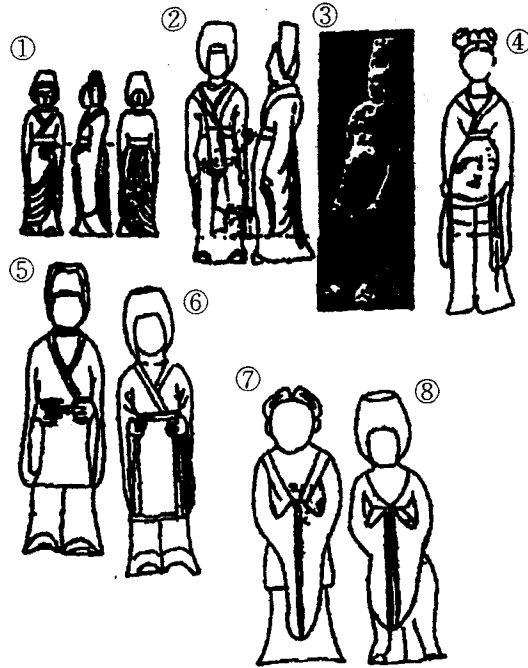
Old tomb age of Japan is corresponds to Chinese Wijin Northern and Southern Dynasties time it changes to Wi, Chok, Oh, Seojin, Dongjin, and Southern Dynasty is Song, Je, Yang, Jin. Northern Dynasty is Wonwi, North-wi, East-wi, West-wi, North-je, North-ju, Su, Dang. In old tomb period of Japan, see Chinese style of a dress composition of Wijin Northern and Southern Dynasties, northern race was wearing jacket and trousers generally because they were nomadic peoples who live through stock farming. Length of Jacket that is coat is buttock fathom, and that sleeves is narrow or wide, and adjust was that is left. Trousers is narrow or wide and it band knee lower part. Such style of a dress system was northern race's everyday dress.<fig.1.2>



<Picture 1> Picture of Chinas South and North Cho Era Mens Traditional Clothes Wear.

1. Chusuk-bo(1983), op. cit., p.183. / 2. Hwang reung bok, Chin yeon yeon(1996), Chinese clothes art China. / 3.8. Kok Kang Weol(1999), Clothing Culture, Paijing, Yeoyu Publishing Co., Ltd., China, p.148. / 4. Ibid, p.138. / 5. Ibid, p.135. 6.7. Jin Jun suk(1998), Overseas China Painting Treasures, Tianjin, People's Fine Arts Publishing Co., p.29. / 9. Sum-Seo-Province, Inmin Publishing Co., Ltd.(1992), North Dynasty Noble Treasures, Sum-Seo-Province, Inmin Publishing Co., Ltd. p.64. p.35.

Seen as historical material, King of Wi sent splendid jacket and trouser, in YonYon part of North dynasty history book(81), there are Bi-color jacket and narrow trouser, purple-color jacket and wide trouser, etc.. King Wi was wearing court dress that is jacket and trouser, of home country by court dress, Because, mourning dress is court dress. By the way, other peoples put Northman jacket and trouser, as if Northman puts Han race's style of a dress. But, to fit in emotion and convenience of Han race, do width of sleeves extensively, do that is right that adjust width of trousers beak extensively for convenience.



<Picture 2> Picture of Chinas South and North Dynasty Womens Traditional Clothes Wear Rong-Hats.
 1. Ju Sukbo(1983), op. cit., p.175. / 3. You Cho Young(2000), Hebei-Province, Eastern-Wei Dynasty. YounYoun Princess Ruru'tomb, Ronggwon Women. The wall Paintings in the Ancient Tombs in Hebei Province. Paijing, Munwei Publishing. Co., Ltd p.62. / 4. Ju Sukbo(1983), op. cit., p.173. / 5.6. Sum-Seo-Province, Inmin Publishing Co., Ltd, (1992), op. cit., p.64, p.143. / 7. Ibid., p.9. / 8. Ibid., p.151.

Seen in Yang dynasty Book, people of Boundery states wore narrow sleeves Coats,narrow trousers and Boots. Thereafter, after Wijin, in not only North dynasty but also South dynasty, people wore Yang dynasty-style of a dress⁸²⁾. That is, Southern Song's emperor Pye(646-645, 472-477) wore jacket and narrow trouser, by everyday dress, and "Bunyeosuk etc.. Knee knoted Trouser", and (indeed, when wear knee knoted trouser is Wide-trouser made by silk and knee knoted. They wore 'Knee knoted Trouser' for battle⁸³⁾. Jacket and narrow trouser is northern everyday dress, and in southern area people wore it for simple suit. jacket and narrow trouser is not limited in man and also women⁸⁴⁾. jacket and narrow trouser is not limited in man and also women. In Sesulsino book, all 100 female slaves were silk jacket and trouser.⁸⁵⁾

8. During Japan old tomb age. Structures and form of latter term of Baekje's style of a dress.

- 1) See Baekje style of a dress through historical material
- (1) King⁸⁶⁾ has in topknot with hats that make from black color silk fabrics and gold flower ornament. In Yangjikgongdo envoy's hat is hat's belt under both ear and tieing below the jaw. The sleeves is wide

and lower clothes is navelbluecolor silk trousers. purple color coat is adjusted to white belt, put the shoes made from black leather in feet.

(2) In North dynasty history book and Baekje part of Yang dynasty history Book, Baekje people is tall and his clothes is simple. Also, because it was near with Waestate, many person has tatoos. Coat that put on head is 'Hat', its shape is triangle shaped hats or round shaped hats. Coat is 'Boksam', trouser is 'Gon'.

(3) In Ju book, North dynasty history book, Su dynasty Book, and Baekje part of old Dang dynasty history Book, they were distinguished by hat's ornaments⁸⁷⁾ and color of belt⁸⁸⁾, purple, navyblue, red, yellow, white. They took gold or silver flower-shaped ornaments on crown according to social position.

At Present, 8 Silver flowershaped crown ornament has been excavated⁸⁹⁾. At morning times or sacrifice times, bird's hair is attached on both sides of hats. But, it is not attached to battle case. Shape of dress is generally same with Koguryeo clothes, and is 2 part-style jacket and trouser. But color showed social level⁹⁰⁾. In case of common people, upper clothes is similar coat but those sleeves are narrow⁹¹⁾. They put shoes made of leather of grass straw on feet.

(4) It is said wife's style of a dress in Ju-dynasty history Book. Hairdo is a division raises diming circlewise closing on head upside because maiden or a person in the house is tressed by two divisions and a division decorated by jewel and pearl hanging down downward and if leave home, raise diming on head upside braiding dividing by two divisions and decorated by jewel and pearl⁹²⁾. Aspect of clothes is upper coat and lower skirt. And sleeves is narrow.⁹³⁾

(5) In 6th century between 520-530 year, the clothes of Baekje envoy what Soyeok painted is jacket and trouser. 2 corosions Koguryeo form, so they believe it was kind of Baekje style of a dress.

2) The style of a dress that see by excavation result from old tomb.

(1) excavation result from old tomb.

(a) King - Muryeong's tomb excavation result are gold head flower, gold hats⁹⁴⁾, gold earring⁹⁵⁾, gold neckwear⁹⁶⁾, gold-silver waistbelt, one-head phenix round head swords, silver small sword, shoe with flower-shaped gold. They presumes king to decorate and wore goldish wide sleeve coat⁹⁷⁾ and watergreen wide trouser.

(b) Queen = King Muryeong's tomb excavation result are hat with gold, gold earring, gold and silver bracelet, silver waistbelt, silver small sword and clothes with gold ornaments. See as excavation result of old tomb, queen acts on to empress. They presumes queen to decorate and wore goldish wide sleeve coat and purple skirt. In the old tombs of Mahan and Baekje⁹⁸⁾, the gold-copper crown⁹⁹⁾, neckwear¹⁰⁰⁾, earmuffs, gold-copper ornaments etc. are been excavated and we estimated Baekje's style of a dress's level.

(2) Excavation result of Jeongrim temple

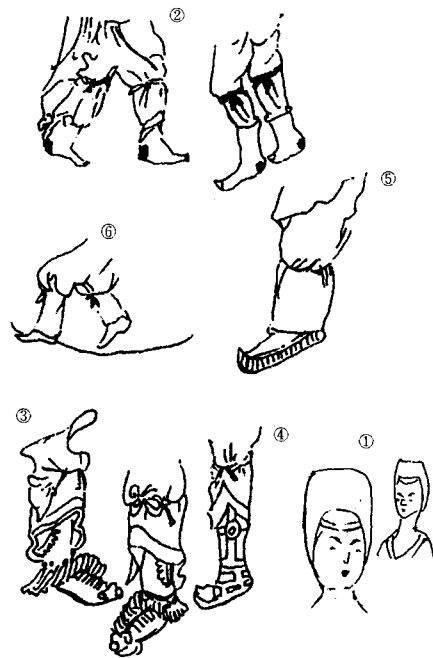
In Jeongrim temple, it is excavated Rong-Kwan that is Chinese south and north dynasty Han period's hats¹⁰¹⁾. They think that is related with North-wi. <fig.3-①>

3) Baekje style of a dresses that see through Japan data

(1) Beopheung-temple (Wonheung-temple : Aseuka-templea : Bijo-temple) of Japan had been

completed to (596) Chugo Emperor 4 years beginning in 588. Chugo first year January, 100 common persons wore Baekje style of a dress¹⁰²⁾ and attended.

(2) Beopryung-temple is Buddhist temple which Sungduk Crown Prince complete between 601-607. On base class of east, west, south and north side of Beopryung-temple Five story pagoda¹⁰³⁾, there are temple people, Buddhist nun, Buddhist devotee etc.. 95 works. Among them, 2 temple people in east, west sides are wearing roudneck. A waiting woman wear a coat of narrow sleeve, a long skirt, hanging Jacket and scarfs. At the time of relationship with Su, Dang, common people of Baekje wore the clothes similar to Bukje, North dynasty. The clothes of Buddhist nun, Buddhist devotee, etc 95 works On base class of east, west, south and north sides of Beopryung-temple five story pagoda, is the style of early Su, Dang, Baekje latter period.



<Picture 3> Picture of Korea men & womens Traditional Clothes Wear.

1. Yoon Mu Byung(1981), Report of Jung Lim-Temple, Chung Nam Univ. Museums, Chungnah Province, p.10. / 2. Hoam Art Center(1995), Koryo Buddist Paintings, Samsung Culture Publishing, Co. Ltd. p.24. / 3. Ibid. p.28. / 4. Im Myung Mi(1996), Korean Traditional Costumes, Seoul, Kyungchunsa, Co., Ltd., 496. / 5. Im Myung Mi(1996), Korean Traditional Costumes, Seoul, Kyungchunsa, Co., Ltd., p.496. / 6. Im Myung Mi(1997), Korean Traditional Costumes, Seoul, Kyungchunsa, Co., Ltd., p.497.

9. The relationship between the excavation result of middle and latter periods of old tomb age, and the style of a dress of China and Baekje

Front-square-Back-round shape tomb, the tomb style of middle and latter periods of Japan old tomb age is same with Baekje's Front-square-Back-round shape tomb. The excavation result of Old tomb age

middle and latter term of Japan is same or similar to Baekje's. This explains the relationship between Daehwa Wae and Baekje, and the more, two countries are truly one. Also, Daehwa Wae general-level excavation results are same with Chinese of same period and Baekje's is same, too. Because, middle and latter periods of Japan old tomb age, despite of interchange relation did not exist entirely with China and Daehwa, Baekje, China and Japan has same style of a dress. So, it prove three country's relationships that Baekje had influence on both China and Japan. that show the equality or the similarity of Japan excavation result of Old tomb and Baekje's. <fig.3-②-⑥>

III. Conclusion

1. Though Korean West south sea, Mahan, Gaya or Baekje people went Guju. In about 4,5 centuries, they establish Daehwa Wae, and built Front-square-Back-round shape tomb style.
2. In former researches in Korea(include some in Japan), the style of a dress of middle and latter periods of old tomb age is same with Baekje's.
3. Some Japanese researchers said 'Chinese Period of North and South Dynasties, the style of a dress of north latitude'.
4. But, in old tomb age middle and latter periods, Japan had no relationship with China.
5. Despite of above, the style of a dress of middle and latter periods of old tomb age is same with Chinese
 - 1) Baekje had rule areas in China.
 - 2) Baekje had also rule areas in Japan at the same period. So, the style of a dress of middle and latter periods of old tomb age is Baekje's.

Note

- 1) Myung-Chul, Yoon(1996). *The east Mediterranean and Ancient Japan*. Seoul, Chungnoru.
- 2) Won-Yong, Kim(1986). *Introduction of Korean Archeology*, Seoul, Iljisa, pp,76-129.
- 3) Myung-Chul, Yoon(1996). *op. cit.*, p.155.
- 4) Won-Yong, Kim(1986). *op. cit.*, p.141.
- 5) Myung-Chul, Yoon(1996). *op. cit.* p.141.
- 6) Choongchungnamdo Baekje Culture Research Institution(1995). *The history of Baekje, Choongchungnamdo Baekje Culture Research Institution*, p.26.
- 7) *Ibid.* p.26.
- 8) *Jin Dynasty History Book*, vol.109.
- 9) The Little Brother of Gae-Loe King. Moon-Jo Got the Reinforcements of Ten Thousand Soldiers from Shilla and was on His Way Back to Han-Sung when He Heard the Tragic News about the Murder of Gae-Loe King.
- 10) Moon-Myung-Dae,(1991). *Change in Style of Sculpture of Baekje, Sculpture and Art of Baekje*, Kong-Ju University Museum, p.111.
- 11) Jung-Gook, Noe(1988). *Study on Political History of Baekje*, Seoul, Il-Jo-Kak, pp,166-167.
- 12) Ki-Suk, Yang(1991). *A Fine Art and Sculpture*, Chungnam, Kongju Museum, p.50.

- 13) Yeon-Min-Soo(1998). *The Ancient History of the Relation between Korea and Japan*, Seoul, Hye-Ann, p.107.
- 14) Won-Tak, Hong(1994). *The Origin of Baekje, Daek-Hwa and Japan*, Seoul, Koo-Da-Ra International, p.80.
- 15) *Ibid.*, p.172.
- 16) Oh-Young, Kwon(1988). The Exchange of the Civil and Military Affairs between Baekje and China, 66, *Jin-Dan-Hak-Bo*, p.182.
- 17) *North Dynasty Hisroty Book*, vol.94, 82nd, Baekje.
- 18) *11th Lasted for 103 Years.*
- 19) *8th Lasted for 60 Years.*
- 20) *South Dynasty History Book*, vol.79, 69th,
- 21) *7th Lasted for 24 Years.*
- 22)28) *Three Grade Government Position of Baekje.*
- 23)24)29) *North-Jae Dynasty General, First Grade.*
- 25) *6th 56 Years.*
- 26) *5th Lasted for 33 Years.*
- 27) *6th Lasted for 28 Years.*
- 30) *North-Jae Dynasty General, the Nexr First Grade.*
- 31) *The Position that Controls the General Military of EasT-Chung-Joo.*
- 32) This was the First Time that China Dynasty which Ruled East-Chung-Joo Appointed the Title of Jasa other than the title of General. *Three King Dome History Book, 27th Annotation Version, 1st*, p.724.
- 33) *North-Jae History Book, 8th*, North-Ju Period. Moo-Pyung First Year(570), February.
- 34) In 25th of Moo King, Emperor Ko of Dang Appointed as Dae-Bang-Province King, Baekje King, Dang-Tae-Jong Granted Regestered Seal which Contains the Appointment of the King with Silk Coats.
- 35) For Example, 5-Story Pagoda in Beop-Liung Temple, there are Pictures of Maids Wearing Half-Sleeve, or Top whose Sleeves are Puckered or Skirts that has been Pulled Up. Factors of Dang that we Could Find in the Clothing of Baekje were Succeeded to Clothing of Japan in the Late 6th Century and Early 7th Century After Bee-Dynasty Period.
- 36) *Baekje History Book, Go-Ei King 13th.*
- 37) *After 15 Years from the Day West-Jin was Found, there was Domestic Conflict in the Country.*
- 38) *Baekje History Book, Bun-Seo King 7th.*
- 39) According to the European Book, Baekje Originally had been in the East of Yo-Dong with Koguryo. In the Jin Period(Wesr-Jin:265-316, East-Jin:317-420), Baekje Took over West Yo and Jin-Pyung Two-Province and Set Up the Military of Baekje there. Song Dynasty History Book Tells us the same Thing thtat they Attacked West Yo and Took over that Place.
- 40) They Refers to San-Dong Peninsula. Dong-Ei had been Living there and Moved to the Korean Peninsula Later.
- 41) Yong-Taek, Chung(1997). *op. cit.*, p.298.
- 42) Japan, Hereof, Refer to King Eung-Shin, Japan that Existed through Go-Ei 37th (270) and Ei-Ja 20th (660).
- 43) Jae-Suk, Choi,(1990). *op. cit.* ,p.257.
- 44) Kil-Jung-Soo-Bu(1999). *Baekje in Japan, Seoul, The National Museum*, Baekje Exhibiton, p.242.
- 45) Won-Tak, Hong(1994). *op. cit.*, p.143.
- 46) One of the Names of Baekje Administrative District Like Province, County, System of China, Ki-Baek, Lee(1973). *Moo-Ryung King in the History of Baekje, Mooryung Mound, Seoul, The Department of the Cultural Properties*, pp.68-69.
- 47) Won-Tak, Hong(1994). *op. cit.*, p.74.
- 48) *Ibid.* p.74.
- 49) King Woong-Shin is the Descendant of the People of Baekje and he went to North-Nine-Province, Chookja From Baekje through the South Area of Gaya.
- 50) Jea-Suk, Choi(1990). *op. cit.*, p.204.
- 51) Daehwa-State, Hanaestate, Sansungstate, Subjinstate, Hwachunstate.

- 52) Jae-Suk, Choi(1990). *op. cit.*, p.261.
- 53) *Ibid.*, p.81.
- 54) It Covered the Field of Osaka-Bu and Southern Part of that Field. The South was Keeistate and the West was Hwachunstate and Subjinstate, and Gondayama tomb and Hurueichi Tomb Area were Found in there.
- 55) Won-Tak, Hong(1994). *op. cit.* p.168.
- 56) Gaya, Koguryeo, Baekje, Shilla.
- 57) Jae-Suk, Choi(1990). *op. cit.*, p.29.
- 58) *Ibid.*, p.29.
- 59) *Ibid.*, p.130.
- 60) *Ibid.*, p.129.
- 61) *In the Wae Part of North Dynasty History Book.*
- 62) Bronze Twin-Fish Belt is Been Excavated in Bokdo-Village, 20th Old Tomb in Jinya-Temple, Hyunga Hyun, Chaeha San. Silver Fish Belt is Been Excavated in Minegazka Old Tomb, Hu Ju No Ki Old Tomb.
- 63) Lee Un Ju Translated(2000). *The History of Style of a Dress in Japan.* Soul, Kyong Chun Sa .p.17.
- 64) Custom what is Gaya-Family'S Hereditary was Prevalent in Wae State and the Custom Remained.
- 65) Bokhanghyun, Kwansu-Province, Wall Painting on a Stone Chamber in Old Tomb in Jukwon. Picture 314, 191, Illustration in Records of Old Book, Japanes Classics, Jip Young Sa.
- 66) Bae Seok Ju Translated, Kimdalsu(1996). *Look for Korea Relics of Japan Inside. (2) Wall Painting that is Excavated at Front-square-Back-round Style Tomb, Hoenghyeolsik, Chunghanae-Province, Hanae-Province, Seoul, Dawonsa, pp.140-147.*
- 67) Bae Seok ju Translated, Kimdalsu(1997). *Look for Korea Relics of Japan Inside. (3) Daewonsa, Wall Painting in Anbok-Temple, Hoenghyeol-Province in Osaka, Hanae-State Gasiwara-City Tamateya Old Tombs, Baeseokju Translated, Kimdalsu. Seoul, Dae Won Sa.*
- 68) Hwang Ho Geun(1967). *Korean Personal Ornaments History*, Seoul, Seomunsa, p.103, p.169. : Wall Painting in Old Tomb, Sanbon-Cityi, Ungbon-Village, Gosagi. p.195, Picture. 331.
- 70) South Dynasty Song Continued 50 Years. Song Dynasty History Book is the History that edit Shortly after Song Destroyed.
- 71) Hong Won Tak(1994). *op. cit.*, p.74.
- 72) Bae Seok Ju Translated, Kimdalsu(1996). Is born(574) Emperer Mindal 3 Years. *op. cit.*, pp.250-252.
- 73) *Ibid.* p.295, Emperor Chugo Enthronement 30 Years (622). Age 48 at Death. His Wife Made Females to do Embroidery about Something Ideal.
- 74) *Ibid.* pp.165-167, p.675.
- 75) Jeong Yong Taek(1997). *op. cit.*, p.346.
- 76) Hong Won Tak(1994). *op. cit.*, p.173.
- 77) *Ibid.*, p.173.
- 78) In Old Dang Dynasty History Book, Part of Wae People.
- 79) In Old Dang Dynasty History Book, Part of Japan.
- 80) Gaya's Party Korea Peninsula Emigrant.
- 81)82) Ju Seok Bo(1983). *China Traditional Costumes History*. Shanghai, Shang Hang Book Co., p.139.
- 83)84)85) *Ibid.* p.139.
- 86)90)92) Treekingdom History Book, Baekje History, King Goi 28. The Records of Su, Old Dang Dynasty History Book, Dang Dynasty History Book are Same.
- 87) About More than 6 Level, Silver Ornaments.
- 88) Black Belt for Daeyul, Unyul, Dukyul, Hanyul, and Jangyul. Red Belt for Goduk, Blue Belt for Liduk, and Yellow Belt for Less than Daeduk.
- 89) National Central Museum, Baekje Special Exhibition(1999). *op. cit.*, Baekje Special Exhibition. Jang am Myun Buyo-Province 17cm. Yukgogri Nonsan 18.2cm. Chukgokri Nam Won, Hon Duk Ri Naju, 2 Pieces 3rd Bok am Ri Naju. 2 Pieces 36th Neung San Ri Buyo.

- 91) The Contents of North Dynasty History Book, Old Dang History Book, Dang History Book, Tong Jun are Same.
- 93) Female's Dress is Coat(Po).
- 94) ex. Gold Pappus Excavated from King Mu Ryung Tomb.
- 95) National Central Museum, Baekje Special Exhibition(1999). *op. cit.*, Earring of Hansung Capital Period. Sukchondong, Seoul(Gold), 129th Tomb 44 Yongwonri Chonan(Gold), 1st Tomb, Bubchonri Wonju(Gold), 54th Tomb Sin-Bong-Dong, Chungju(Gold-copper), Sin-Bong-Dong, 2nd Stone Chamber Jusungri, Chung Won(Gold), Earring of Ungjin Capital Period, 6th Tomb Songsanri Gongju(Gold), King Muryungtom(Gold), Songsanri(Gold), Gyochonri(Gold), 3rd Tomb Ju M Iri(Gold), Ipjumri, Ik-San(Gold-Copper and Gold). Earring of Sabi Capital Period, 32th, 49th Noble Man'S Tomb, Neung-San-Ri, Bu Yo(Gold), the Site of Palace Gwan-Buk Ri(Gold Plated Silver), Ung-Gwan Tomb, Yom-Chang-Ri(Gold-Copper), p.130.
- 96) Gold Beads from King Muryung Tomb.
- 97) In King Muryung's Memorial Stone, Letter has Been Craved of 'Bung' that use in Emperor'S Death. Baekje have Possibility that Put Gold Color that is Emperor'S Color in Chinese Confusion Independently Voluntarily.
- 98) Bokamri, Naju, Sinchonri, Sinduk, Old Tomb. Hampyung, Ipjumri, Iksan, Sinbongri, Chungju, Yongwonri, Chunanm, Dujungdong, Chunan, Haksungri, Jangsung, Neungsanri, Buyo, Ga Gok Ri, Bu Yo, Hahwangri, Buyo, Gunsuri, Bu Yo, Songsanri, Gongju etc.
- 99) Gold-Copper Crown Excavated at Ipjumri, Iksan, and 9th Tomb Sinchonri, Naju.
- 100) Glass Beads Necklesses are Excavated at 1st Songjungdong, Donghae, Samgo Ri, Yonchon, Chungdangdong, 7th Songdaeri, Chung-Won, Sinbongdong, Chungju, Mahari, Hwasong, Dujungdong, Chunan, Earth Bilted Tomb Near River Yong San, 9th Sinchonri, Naju, Mipyungdong, Yusu, Sinduk Old Tomb Ham-Pyung, King Muryung Tomb, Hawolri, Jangsu, Ipjumri, Ik-San, Neung-San Ri, Buyo.
- 101) Kown Tae Won(1982). Consideration of Pappus. Journal of History, (16). p.563.
- 102) History of Busang, This Time is Latter Term of Baekje's King Wideok Times. Baekje's Style of a Dress is Round Neck Coats of Su and Dang Style.
- 103) Guyagun. (Sohwa, 41), Arts of Color. 2nd. There are Buddhist Nun, Chamberlain etc. 95 Pieces. 78 Piece of them are National Treasures. So Hak Kwan, Book, Co. pp.195-202.