



The feedback from our Client

I always read this newsletter with my happy feeling. The change of armour is very informative. Could you tell me how to build up cool armour? I need your help. From Y, Kumamoto Prefecture.

Thank you for your comment. I will inform you of that in my company.

1 Connect the strings of Haidate protectors behind the HITSU.



2 Put the armour stand on the chest and install the body of armour on it.



3 Tie the strings of body with making a knot in the centre. (Some armours do not have the strings of body)



4 Fill the inside of KOTE with cloth, newspapers or so on and add the gauntlets to the armour. (In order to make the armour look three-dimensional)



5 Put the sleeves on the gauntlets



6 Add the visor. (Our company tacks the strings of MENPO with pins in order to prevent the visor from dropping.)



7 Attach the helmet and MAETATE. (If the height of helmet does not fit to a visor, fix the height with newspaper cloth or so on)



8 Fill the inside of SUNEATE with cloth, newspapers or so on. Done!



Completed!!



POINT!! The tips are the position of gauntlets!! Please do not make the elbows straight. You need to bend them slightly and show the armour immovable. If you can make it, the armour looks cool. If my advice is informative for you even a little, I am very happy! If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us. I give you a video clip about how to build up the armour. Please watch it! →



How about this Yamatodamashii? We need your opinions and feedbacks more. We are waiting for them!

Homepage : <https://daimyou-armor.com/>

The 3rd floor, 2-1, Kurihara-cho, Onomichi-shi, Hiroshima, Japan

Mail Address : daimyou51@g06.enjoy.ne.jp

TEL : +81 (0)848 29 3936 FAX : +81 (0)848 29 3937

有限会社

大名

Daimyo Company Co., Ltd.

The Philosophy of Daimyou Ltd.

The Philosophy of Daimyo Company Limited. Under our slogan of 'We deliver the YAMATODAMASHII', the Daimyo Ltd offers information about the Japanese history and antique goods and aims at guiding our customers to the old Japanese world by fulfilling our customers demands to antique gears.

Greetings

I really appreciate your continued favor to 'the Daimyo Company Limited' in 2022 as well. Only one month left in 2022, too. I pray for your healthy lives with smiles and greeting the year of 2023, too. I am looking forward to your support to 'We deliver 'YAMATODAMASHII' next year as well.

If you feel sleepy on the night of New Year's Eve, you should read 'We deliver 'YAMATODAMASHII'!

<The meaning in detail >

I need to stay awake to the midnight at the night of New Year's Eve. But I feel sleepy. In such a case, let's read 'We deliver YAMATODAMASHII' and keep ourselves awake.



Hello! This is Nakabori Akemi.

It is still very chilly. Are you OK with your health? It has been already December. Now it is the best season for a hot pot. The origin of hot pot is very old. Japanese people had a custom to put ingredients in earthen vessels and boil them with them on the fire from Jomon or Yayoi Period. That was called 'boiling vegetables', which meant the earthen vessels to put foods. Being different from the shapes of modern hot pots, their bottoms were very deep. Boiling ingredients for long hours with the earthen vessels made the ingredients soft even they were hard to eat, which made very easy to eat and absorb nutrition reportedly. In Japan where land-based foodstuffs and marine foodstuffs were abundantly available, Japanese people were said to get nutrition and taste sufficiently by boiling seasonal foods.

When did ordinary people began to eat hot a hot pot?

It is said that they started to eat it from the appearance of called 'Shippoku' in Edo Period, which was one of local foods in Nagasaki Province, served family-style (large dishes, diners help themselves). It came from China and has been developed as a Japanese original dish.



A small pot was very popular

It was a small hot pot dish in the middle of Edo Period. Japanese People at that time put a pot on the fire of portable cooking stove or a charcoal brazier and ate with boiling ingredients. They allegedly had the hot pots of green onion & tuna, Tofu, clams, loaches and so on and enjoyed their meals.



The hot pot in the Meiji Period

Meiji Government took *the modernization and policy of increasing wealth and military power. Meat-eating which had been prohibited till then was recommended. Then, 'Gyu-nabe' (a dish of beef cooked in a hot pot at the table) was emerged. Beef and green onion were boiled in a steel pot. In order to be acceptable to ordinary people, soy sauce and soy bean paste were used as seasonings. Thus, the trend of 'Gyu-nabe' occurred. The Emperor Meiji liked to eat it as well. (*The goal to create a modern nation by Meiji Government's economic development and military power.) Now, various kinds of hot pots make their debuts. The number of new hot pots are increasing year by year. Recently, Korean-based 'kimuchi hot pot' and 'jjigae pot' have huge popularity.

Bisyu-nabe

My family had 'Bisho-nabe', a local speciality in Hiroshima! (Japanese Sake hot pot) We boil chicken breast meat, chicken gizzard, thick-fried Tofu, konjac, vegetables, etc with Japanese Sake. Because of being burned off alcohol by boiling, children and non-drinker can eat it as well.



When I eat a hot pot with my friends and family, I have a nice chat with them curiously. Even though it is a usually time, eating a hot pot with them makes me feel happy. A hot pot is highly nutritious and warms up my mind and body. What kind of hot pots do you like? 'We have such a unique local-speciality hot pot!' -if you have, please tell me about it-. If you need a recipe of 'Bisho-nabe' please feel free to contact us.



My Japanese sake is used....



It is so tasty!



Hello! This is Shimatani Takako.

I am going to talk about 'Saika helmet'



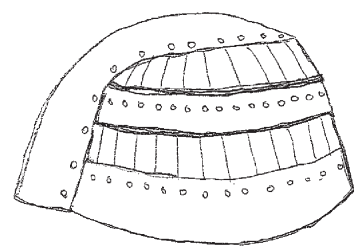
Since when?

In the late Muromachi Period, a unique shaped helmet was born at Saika in Kii Province (current Wakayama-City, Wakayama-Prefecture). That's 'Saika helmet'

The features

1

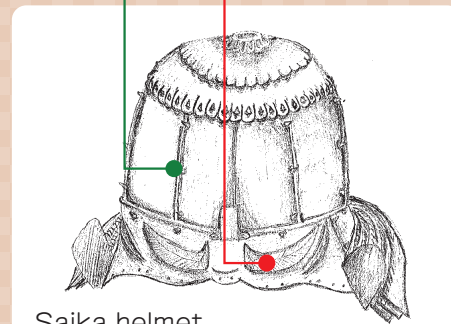
It is similar to the Shoukakutsuki helmet produced during the end of Kofun Period.



Shoukakutsuki helmet

2

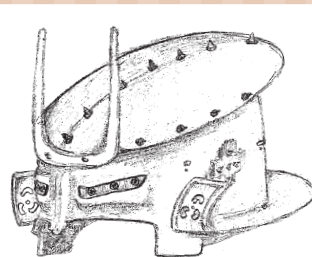
A lot of Suji helmets with seven or eight Ken. **ZABOSHI** are used as Hagitome rivets. **MABIZASHI** are added.



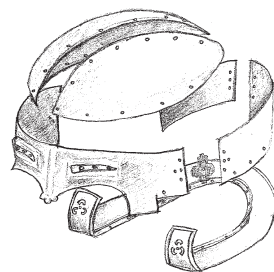
Saika helmet

3

Similar to the shape of 'Otefuki(hand towels)-shaped helmet' like a cover on a short tube.



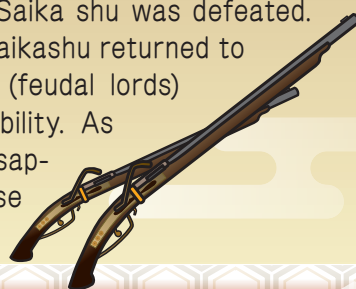
Saika helmet (OKITENUGUI KABUTO)



It is very different from Japanese traditional Hoshi and Suji helmets and has an original shape. The reason why resembled foreign helmet was that trade and shipping industries were operated in Kii Province as well. It has little ornament. This helmet is able to adjust soldier's quick move and good for actual use in combat.

Who used the helmet?

Before Nobunaga Oda who aimed at uniting a whole country, an armed group consisting of farmers appeared suddenly, which was called 'Saika shu'. The helmets the member of group wore were said to be 'Saika helmets'. Saika shu was well-known because they adopted guns in their battles without delay. Saika-shu used the unprecedented rapid-fire tactics and damaged Nobunaga tremendously. Nobunaga was in a hurry and moved forward his army. To Nobunaga, wow, a bullet fired by Saika shu was hit!! Afterwards, Saika shu also gave huge damage to Hideyoshi. But, Saika shu was defeated. Then, former members of Saikashu returned to farming or served Daimyo (feudal lords) using their gun-handling ability. As the group, Saika shu was disappeared from the Japanese history.



In Sengoku period, Japanese military commanders needed to be outstanding and horrify the enemy. So, the helmets that were decorative and gaudy were in fashion. But, Saika helmet was different from them. It did not keep with the times. That moves me very much. Saika shu were prosperous in creating guns. Thus, they were good at forging iron. So, they were said to produce Saika helmet. Now, there are just only three Saika helmets which were clearly found to be made in Kishu Region with carved inscriptions of helmet smiths. Even the number of Saika helmets without carved inscriptions of creators are small. Saika helmets are very rare. Saika shu, a professional armed group, prioritized their user-friendly aspects on the battle ground and used Saika helmets. That seems to be the reason that there are a few remained Saika helmets. Next, I am going to talk about 'the helmet in Edo Period'.



Hanaemon's

I am going to make you back in times!



I feature 'an expert at ~' this year.

I am likely to make you back in the times with this person, a famous expert of spears.

Bamboo Saizō

Yoshinaga Kani



1554-1613年 Nickname: Saizo

The expert of spears who had served a lot of lords

Yoshinaga was said to be born in Kani District, Mino Province. In his life, Yoshinaga had served a lot of military commanders such as Shibata Katsuie, Akechi Mitsuhide, Maeda Toshiie, Mori Nagayoshi, Oda Nobunaga, Hashiba Hidetsugu and Fukushima Masanori. What were the reasons for having changed Yoshinaga's master like this? The reasons were various. One case was that the clan of lords had fallen. Another reason was that Yoshinaga used to say his opinions clearly even though he faced his lord. Yoshinaga fed up with serving his incompetent lord in another story. But, since Yoshinaga was a popular Samurai at that time, he allegedly had little difficulty to find his next job.

I have cut off the 16 heads of military commanders!!

Yoshinaga's boss. Yoshinaga had been just appointed again after the long period of masterless Samurai. Yoshinaga was not in the position to ride a horse. In spite of such a situation, Yoshinaga got a huge military success. After the battle, Yoshinaga brought three heads of enemy's military commanders when Nagayoshi was making the identification of the severed heads. Yoshinaga was going to get a reward.

Yoshinaga: 'I have killed 16 military commanders of the enemy.'

Nagayoshi: 'but, you bring only three heads, don't you?'

Yoshinaga: 'because they are too heavy, I cannot bring all of them. So, I put bamboo leaves in the mouths of bodies I murdered. I expect your confirmation.'

When he confirmed that, Nagayoshi found the bodies with the bamboo leaves in their mouths on the battle field.

Yoshinaga was said to get some bamboo leaves on his back as his banner and head to a battlefield. From this story, Yoshinaga was said to be called as 'Bamboo Saizō'. Yoshinaga had huge success in military action at Battle of Sekigahara as well. Yoshinaga assassinated reportedly 18 or 20 military commanders of the enemy. Yoshinaga was the best warrior as a user of spears on the battle.

An umbrella is very important when it rains

This was the story when Yoshinaga was 30 years old in 1584 in the Battle of Komaki Nagakute, a war between Hashiba Hideyoshi and Oda Nobukatsu, Tokugawa Ieyasu. At that time, Yoshinaga was Hashiba Hidetsugu's man. Yoshinaga felt Tokugawa Army would gain momentum and Hidetsugu Army would receive tremendous damage if the battle went on. Yoshinaga advised Hidetsugu to retreat. But Yoshinaga's advice was refused. Yoshinaga shouted; 'f**k off!'. Then, Yoshinaga began to be ready for retreating by himself. Afterwards, as Yoshinaga's prediction, Hidetsugu Army had got enormous damage as well and was in chaos. Hidetsugu had lost his horse and was going to make an evacuation on foot. At that timing, Yoshinaga riding on his horse just appeared in front of Hidetsugu.

Hidetsugu: 'Yoshinaga! It is a perfect timing! Please give me your horse!'

Yoshinaga: 'my horse is like an umbrella in case of rain' (it means, 'I cannot give you the horse which is really essential right now, as an umbrella is needed when it is rainy')

Hidetsugu: '.....'



Yoshinaga left this comment and ran away with his horse, leaving his lord behind. After the war, Hideyoshi heard the story and scolded Yoshinaga. Yoshinaga stopped serving Hidetsugu and had left.

Predicting the day when he died

Yoshinaga was said to believe Atago Gongen since his youth. Yoshinaga predicted his own death day as 'I will die on the day of Ennichi(a fair) of Atago Gongen because I am the rebirth of Shogun Jizo (a Jizo statue that means "child-loving" Shogun)'.

On the day of 24th June 1613, the day of Ennichi of Atago Gongen, Yoshinaga cleaned up his body, wore his armor, had a seat on a "Shogi" and died as it was, as he predicted. (* a folding stool used in battle fields)

Yoshinaga was unprecedented man to the end. Yoshinaga seemed to get along well with Fukushima Masanori, Yoshinaga's last master. One day, Yoshinaga got a gift from Masanori. When Yoshinaga's man brought the gift, Yoshinaga was taking a nap with his hakama(trousers) off. But Yoshinaga noticed it and wore his hakama in a rush. Then, Yoshinaga showed his appreciation to the main centre of castle Masanori lived in. Yoshinaga scolded his vassal as 'it is a bad manner for my boss to hand off the gift from my master to me lying down and being relaxed!!!'. That story made Masanori very happy and said 'if everyone had such a mind Yoshinaga had.....'

