

The arts of the warrior classes



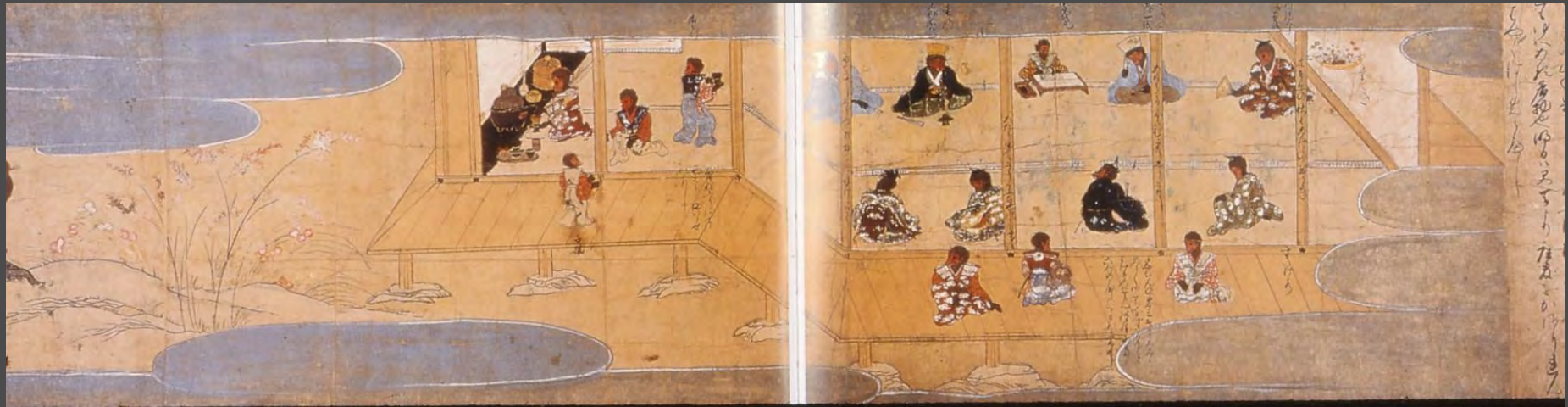
Tea objects on staggered shelves in the Shiro shoin of Nishi Hongan-ji est. 1602, Kyoto.



Arrangements for a reception room display 'Zashiki Kazari Emaiki' Muromachi Period. 1552. Handscroll. Ink and colour on paper. Private Collection.



Bamboo in the
Four Seasons,
Hanging Scroll.
China. Yuan
Period. C. Mid
14th century.
One of a pair of
hanging scrolls
(Summer/Spring).
Cleveland
Museum, Ohio,
USA



Illustrated Tale of the Monkeys, "Saru no soshi")
Muromachi period c. 1560 –70.
Handscroll. British Museum.

Tea bowl with indented lip and brown hare's fur marking 12th century, China.



Three tiered octagonal box food container with camellia and birds. Momoyama period to early Edo period. 17th century. Red and gold lacquer with litharge painting.





Ginkakuji
(The Silver Pavilion)
circa. 1482, Kyoto.

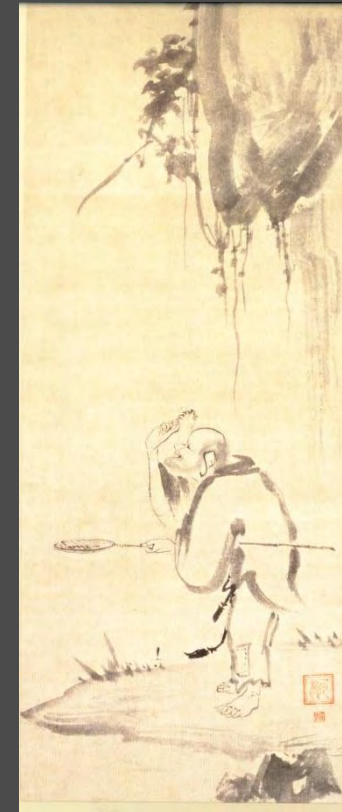
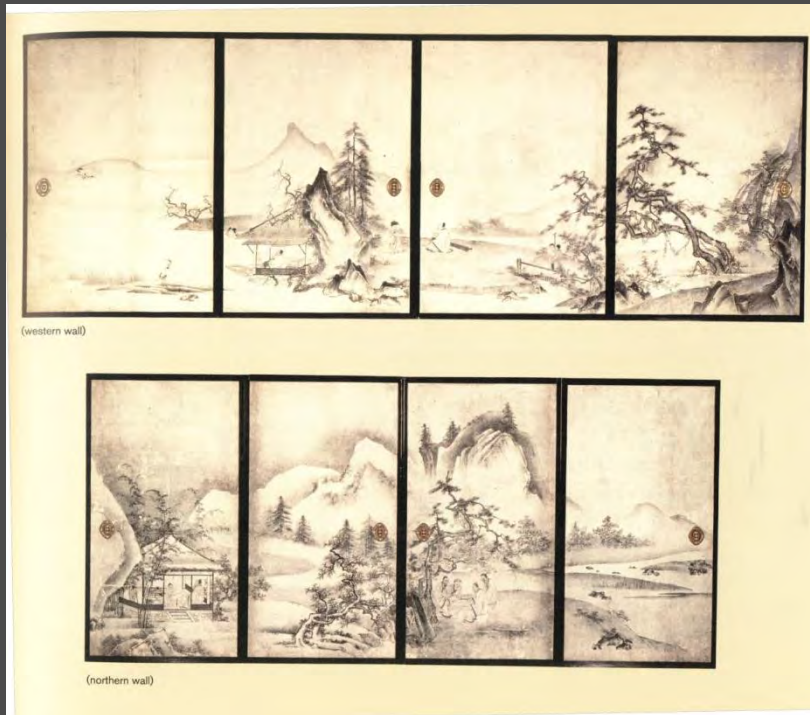


Kinkakuji –
'The Golden Pavillion',
Kyoto.
c. 1397

Zen ink painting



Crane Hanging scroll by Mo-Qi (Chinese)
ink on silk (triptych) active 1279.



1) ***The Four Gentlemanly Accomplishments*** (2 of 4 sets of doors). Oguri Sokei (act. late 15th–early 16th c.). Japanese, Muromachi period (1392–1573), 16th c. Eight sliding-door panels (in two sets of four), ink and light colors on paper; 171.0 x 117.5 cm (each, first set); 169.5 x 91.2 cm (each, second set). Kyoto National Museum. Important Cultural Property. Photo: Kanai Morio; courtesy of Kyoto National Museum.

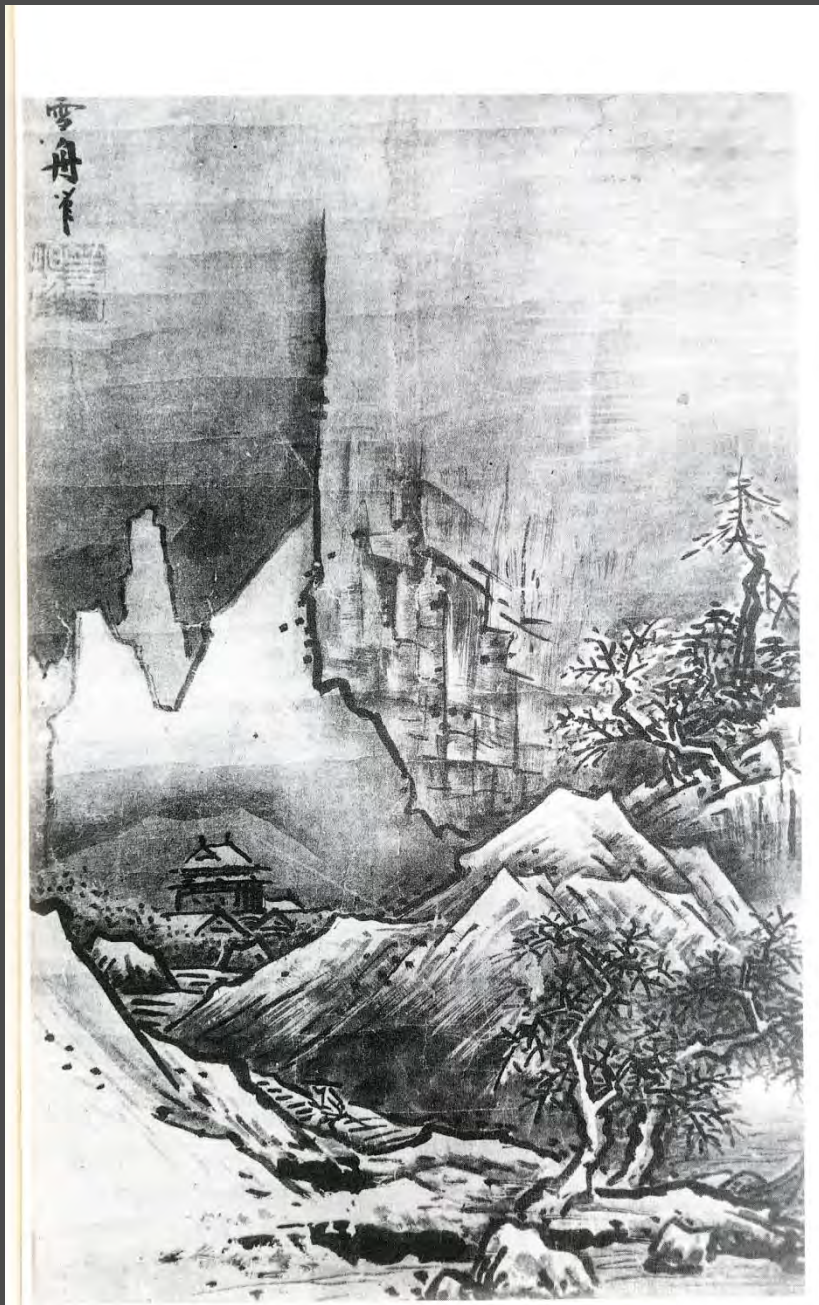
2) ***The Shrimp Eater***. Kao (act. first half of 14th c.); seals: “Kao,” “Ninga.” Japanese, Nanbokucho, period (1336–1392). Hanging scroll, ink on paper; 87.0 x 34.5 cm. Tokyo National Museum. Important Cultural Property. Courtesy of Tokyo National Museum and Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan



Monk catching a cat fish with a gourd by Josetsu. C. 1413.
Ink and colours on paper.



- 1) Detail - '*Reading in the bamboo grove retreat*', c. 1446 attributed to Tensho Shubun (d. 1460) Hanging Scroll, Ink on paper, Tokyo National Museum. Tokyo
- 2)' *Summer* in Haboku style, hanging scroll by Sesshu Toyo (1420- 1506).



Winter, hanging scroll by
Sesshu Toyo (1420- 1506).

Arts of the tea ceremony

1)Kensan (small, shallow bowl from Jian, China).

Generally categorised as Temmoku (I.e Japanese for tea bowl) with hare's fur effect with carved pommel tea stand. Chinese Southern Song Period 12 –13 century



2) Chinese Chien teabowl, lacquer and mother of pearl tea stand.





1) Shiragaki tea bowl with partial ash glaze.

2) Shirgaraki Tsubo water jar. 15th century. Stoneware with natural ash glaze (San Francisco Asian museum).



Sen no Rikkyu (1521-1596) tea room called 'Taian' at Myokian near Kyoto c. 1580's. Note the bamboo vase and that it is a two tatami mat tea house.



Kamiyuro, Teabowl,
circa 16th century.
Stoneware with applied
glaze. Good example of
early Raku ware.
The name of the bowl,
Kamiguro or Kamiya,
referring to the wealthy
merchant who
commissioned it.



Sen no Rikkyu's
(1521-1596) favoured tea
utensils.



Waraya tea bowl (s), (Thatched hut) Black glaze mino ware. Momoyama period.

The Official School of Kano



Kano Motonobu.(1476-1559) Four elders on Mount Shang and Seven sages in the bamboo grove. 16th century. Ink on paper. Tokyo National museum.



Studio of Kano Motonobu (1476-1559). Flowers and birds of the four season one of a pair of six fold screens. Ink, colour and gold on paper. 16th century.



Kano Eitoku (1543-90) . Cypress trees on eight panel screen 16th century.
Colours & gold leaf on paper. Tokyo



Kano Eitoku (1543-90). Chinese Lions on a six panel (Byobu)
16th century. Ink, colour and gold leaf on paper. *



Kano Sanraku (1559 – 1635). Red plum blossoms. C.1619.
Four sliding screen panels. Ink, colours and gold on paper.



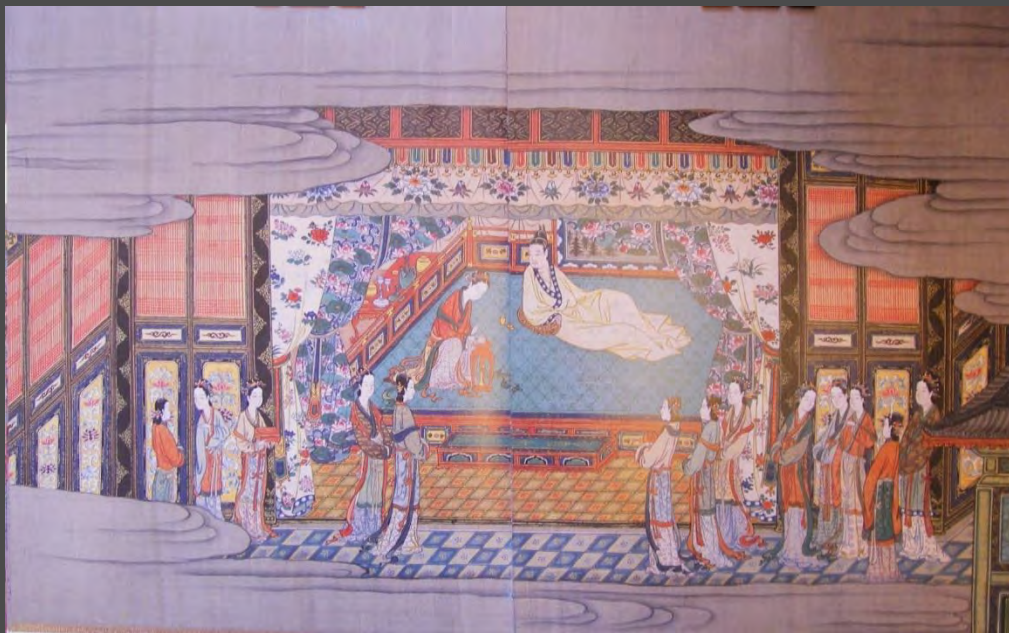
1) Shoin Zukuri style of Japanese residential architecture

2) Ohiroma, an audience scene of the shogun's
The Nijo castle, Kyoto. C. 1569.





Right screen of a pair of six panel Rakuchu, Rakugai known as the 'Funaki Screens'. 1614 -15. Ink and colour with gold leaf on paper. (Each screen 162 x 340 cm). Tokyo National Museum.



Scenes from the Chongonka
Scroll by Kano Sansetsu



Katsura Imperial Villa

1615 - 1660



The imperial dais in the new goten's first room with the Katsura shelving in the background



Katsura Palace showing a group of shoins from the pond with the old shoin in the foreground.

NAMBAN ART



St. Francis Xavier(1506- 1552) Artist unknown, colours on paper, Kobe Municipal art Museum. The artist of this portrait signed it simply ' Tamaki the fisherman'.



Namban
Screens' by
Kano Naizen
(Japanese 1570
– 1616) Screens
date to 1597 -
1616. ink,
colour and
gold on paper.
(154cm
x362cm





Group of Namban pieces including -

1) Portable Altarpiece with depiction of the Trinity, late 16th century –early 17th century lacquer on wood base, mother of pearl inlay, Agency for Cultural Affairs.

2) Cylindrical sacrament box with HIS motif late 16th / early 17th Lacquer on wood base Hiramaki-e mother of pearl inlay. National Bunkakan Museum, Osaka

3) Domed chest with designs of grasses and flowers, birds and animals.



1) A four panel namban screen entitled European Kings fighting on horseback 17th century. * Artist unknown early 18th century. Four panel screen. Kobe Municipal Art Museum
2) Detail - century.





World Map screen in Kompeki style.
Colours on paper six fold 18th century. *



Battle of Lepanto c. 1600-14. Pair of six folding screens. Ink, colours & gold on paper. (Kosetsu Museum, Kobe).* Hickman's 'Golden Age of Momoyama').*

*THE RIMPA
SCHOOL*



Pontoon bridge box by Hon'ami Koetsu. (1558-1637). Wood with maki-e lacquer and inlay. Tokyo National Museum.

Tawaraya Sotatsu (d.1643?). Fan painting of rural house in the Yamato-e style





Section of Poem book with Crane paintings * scrolls with calligraphy by Hon'ami Koetsu,(1558-1637) and painting by Tawaraya Sotatsu.(d.1643?). Ink and gold and silver on decorated paper 17th century. Tokyo National Museum





Tawaraya Sotatsu.(d.1643?).
Wind and Thunder gods , Pair of two fold standing screens.
Colours and gold leaf on paper Circa after 1621.
Kenninji, Kyoto.



Irises by Ogata Korin (1658 – 1716) .
One of a pair of six folding standing screens.
Colours and gold leaf on paper.
Early 18th century.
Nezu Art Museum, Tokyo.



Autumn and summer grasses

by Sakai Hoitsu (1761-1828)

19th century

One of a pair of four panel folding screen.

Colours and silver leaf on paper.

Tokyo National Museum

The Art of Dress



Kimono for a woman,
red & white, tie dyed
silk, overall hemp leaf
pattern,
18th – 19th century.
Victoria and Albert
Museum, London.



61

*Kosode with waves
and mandarin ducks*

17th century

Black figured silk satin (*nizu*)
with tie-dye and embroidery.

L 161.0 cm, W 127.2 cm

Tokyo National Museum

- 1) Kosode with waves and mandarin ducks
c. 17th century.
Silk satin with tie dye and embroidery.

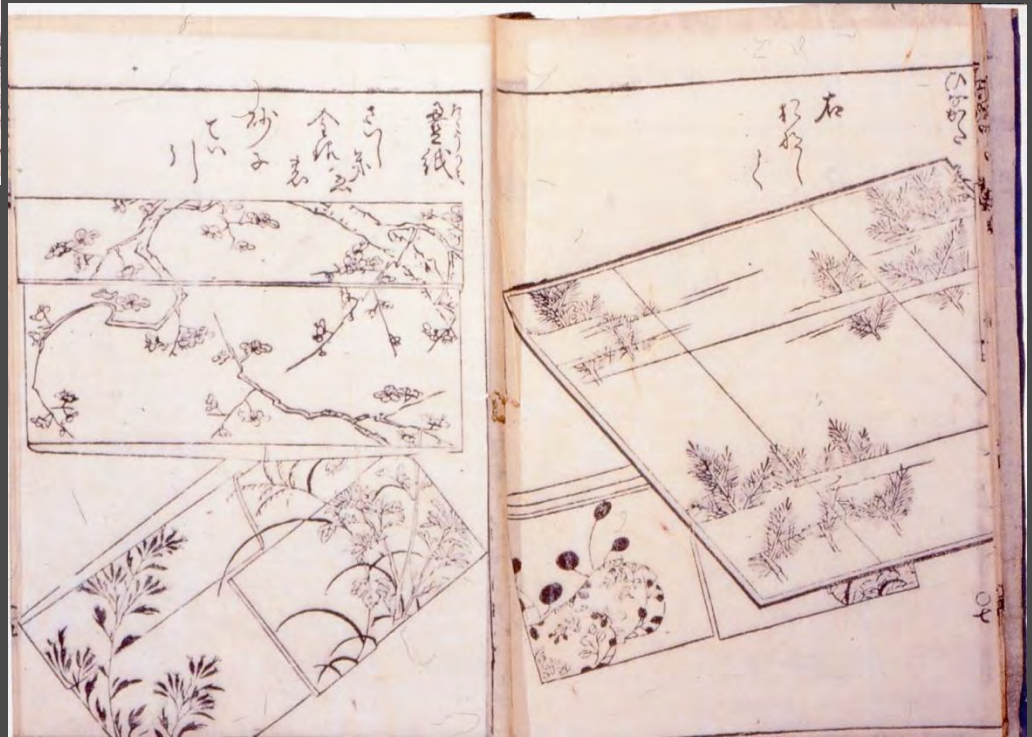


- 1) Kosode illustrated with a scene from the Kamo Shrine Horse race c. 18th century. Silk crepe with Yuzen dyeing.
- 2) Detail of the above.



1) Illustrations from 'Patterns for a peaceful age'. C. 1696 Woodblock printed illustrated book with handcolouring.

2) Illustration from a Yuzen pattern book by Yujinsai Kiyochika c. 1688. Woodblock printed illustrated book.





Jimbaori with inset design of crossed sickles c. 1600 Kiraihame and applique on wool.

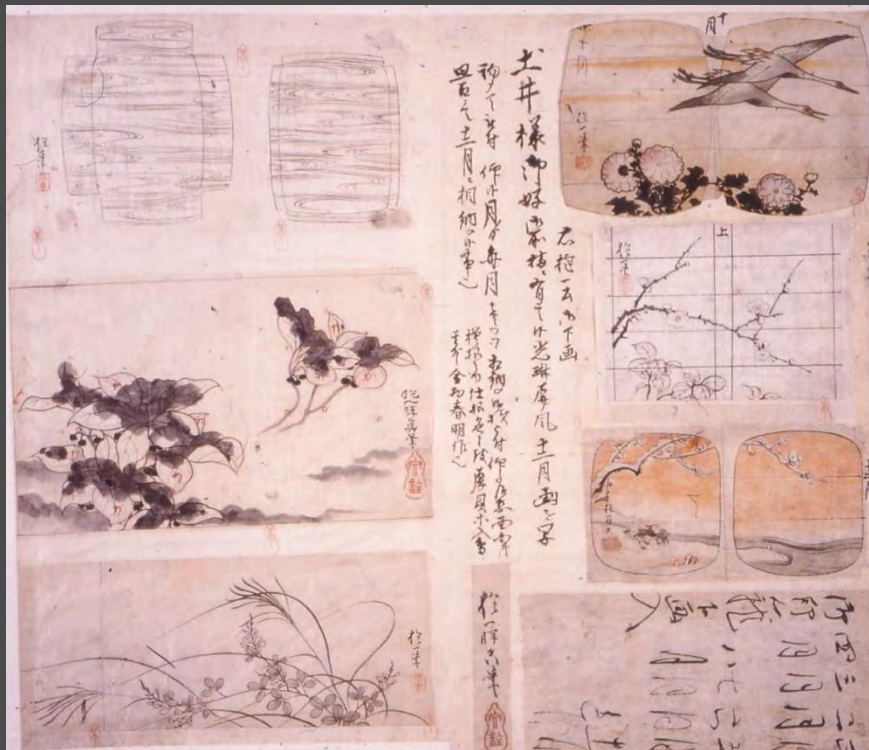
Inro, Netsuke & the art of lacquer



Three examples of Netsuke, Ojime and Inro made of gold and black lacquer with Togidashi-e and takamaki-e, 18th – 19th century. British Museum, London.



Netsuke, Ojime, and Intro decorated in red
and black lacquer.
Chester Beatty Library, Dublin.



Hara Yoyusai –
 Preparatory drawings for Inro
 c. 1843. Ink on paper.





Above -Group of Netsuke (belt toggles) made of ivory and ebony, Chester Beatty Library, Dublin

Right - Group of Netsuke (belt toggles) made of ivory, British Museum, London.
(Measuring on average 4cms – 10 cms)

