

THE ARTS
OF THE
TEA CEREMONY



- 1) Making tea for the tea ceremony
- 2) Ladling hot water into the tea bowl.
- 3) Essential tea utensils.



Monks meditating (Zazen)



1) Tea objects on staggered shelves in the Shiroshoin of Nishi Hongan-ji, a temple dating to the Muromachi period. (1333 – 1568/73).

2) Arrangements for a reception room display i.e. 'Zashiki Kazari' in a Daimyo's (feudal lord) residence. Emaki, i.e. Handscroll. Muromachi Period. C. 1552. Ink and colour on paper. Private Collection.





Kinkakuji, The Golden
Pavillion, Kyoto. c. 1397



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.





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



1) Shoin style room according to Karai arrangements.

2) The interior of the Chisui-tea house relies on many types of wood. One Tatami mat tea house, Wabi style tea room.







1) Shiragaki tea bowl with partial ash glaze.

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



Sen no Rikkyū, (1521-1596).
A 1595 portrait of the founder of
the Sen school of tea ceremony.



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.



Tea house entrance via crawling into the Nijiriguchi (sliding door) preceded by paving stones.



1) The setting for thick tea ceremony in October in the Santoku-an tea hut of Dai Nihon Chado Gakkai, Tokyo – Displays essential tea utensils.

2) Sen no Rikkyu (1521-1596) tea room, Taian c. 1580's with bamboo vase

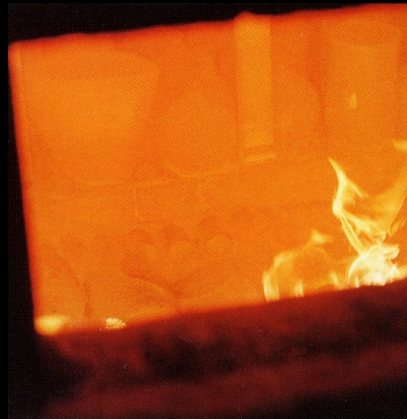
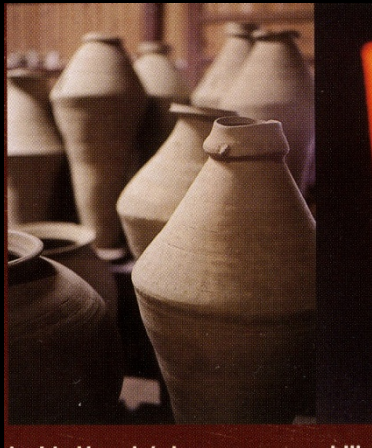




Kamiyguro, Teabowl,
circa 16th century.

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.



- 1) Making pottery by hand.
- 2) Finished pottery
- 3) Climbing kiln
- 4) Pottery being glazed by fire.



1) 'Kamiyuguro'. Teabowl 16th century. Stoneware with applied glaze.



2) Tea bowl called Ayame (dusk) attributed to Chojiro (1516-1592). Red raku ware. Momoyama period



3) Tea bowl called Akujo (shameless woman) attributed to Jokei. Black raku ware. Momoyama period



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(1521-1596) tea room
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Tea scoop with inserted piece at back
by Sen no Rikkyu. Made of Bamboo.
Momoyama period.

Tea scoop by Takeno Joo.(1504 –55)
Bamboo container inscription by
Katagiri Sekishu. Momoyama period.



Ashiya kettles in conventional 'Shin' shape, cast iron. Muromachi period.



Sen no Rikkyu's
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Spring mist tea bowl (Harugasumi, I.e. Spring mist). Yellow seto ware late 16th century stoneware with incised design and applied glazed.





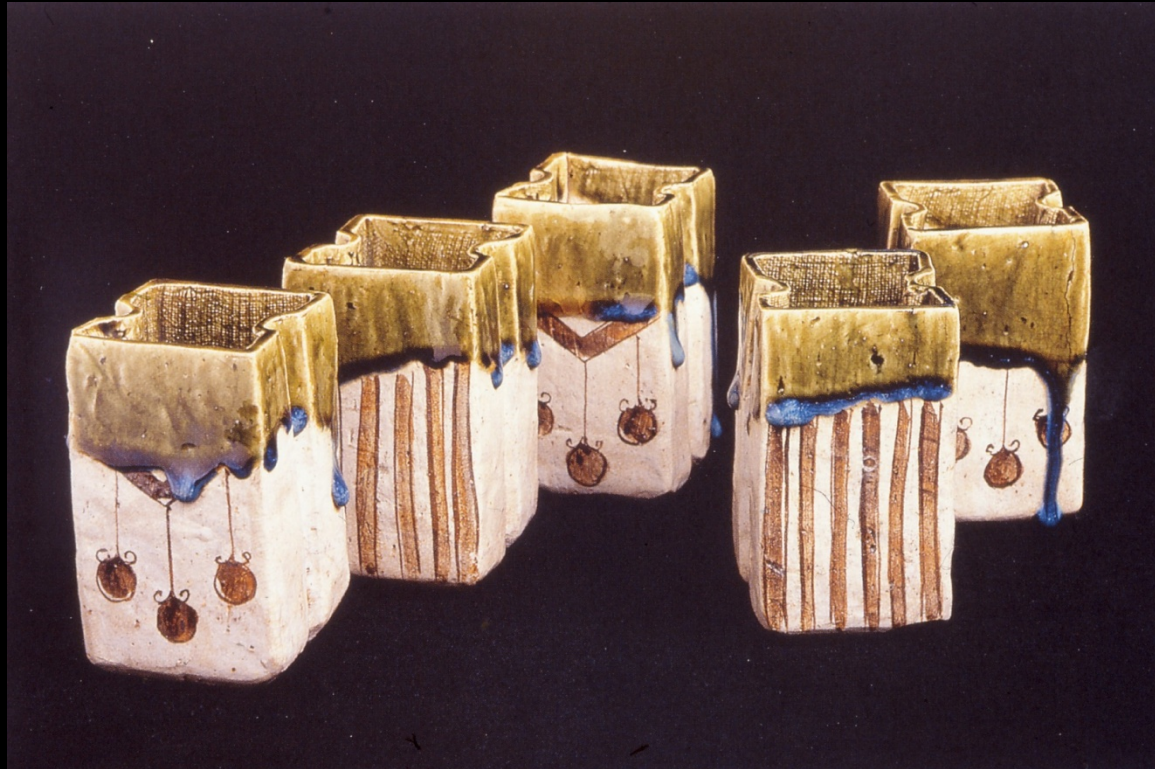
'Lady at the Bridge', Tea bowl.
Decorated Shino ware,
late 16th century stoneware with
applied glaze.



Reconstruction of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's portable Golden tea chamber. (Atami MOA Museum).



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



Set of five tall side dishes (mukozuke) Mino ware.(C. 1600-30).
Stoneware with underglaze iron oxide painted design and copper
green glaze.



'Furisode' tea bowl,
Mino ware, Shino type,
16 –17th century.

