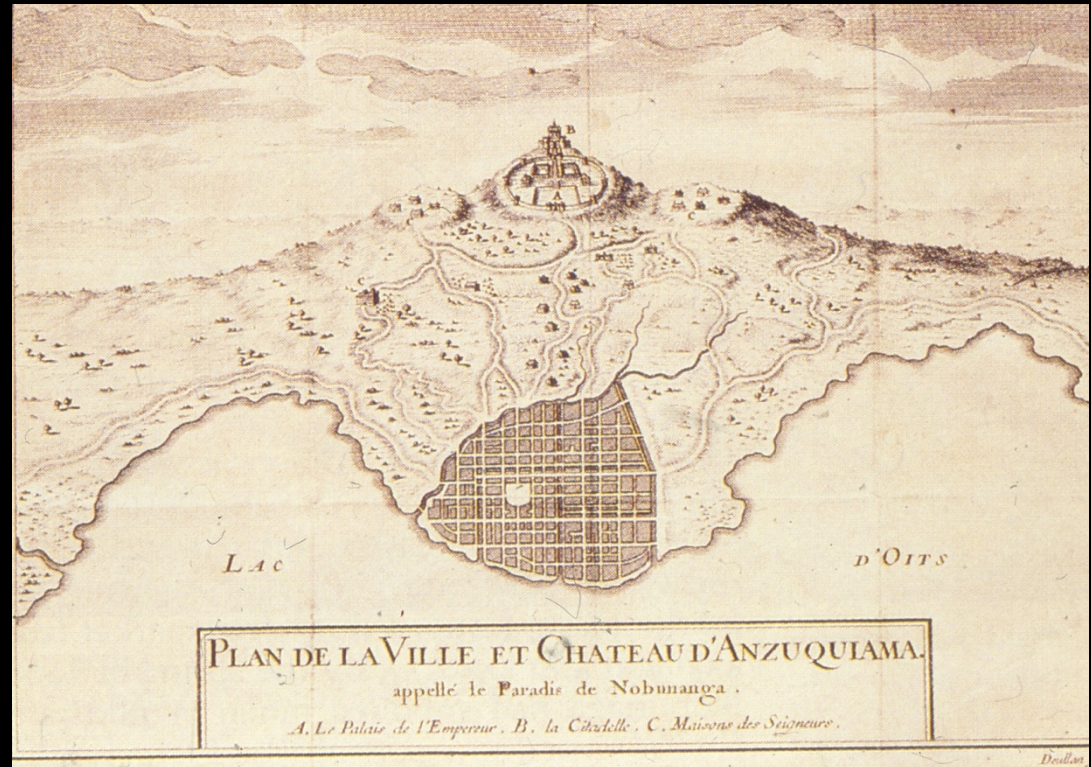
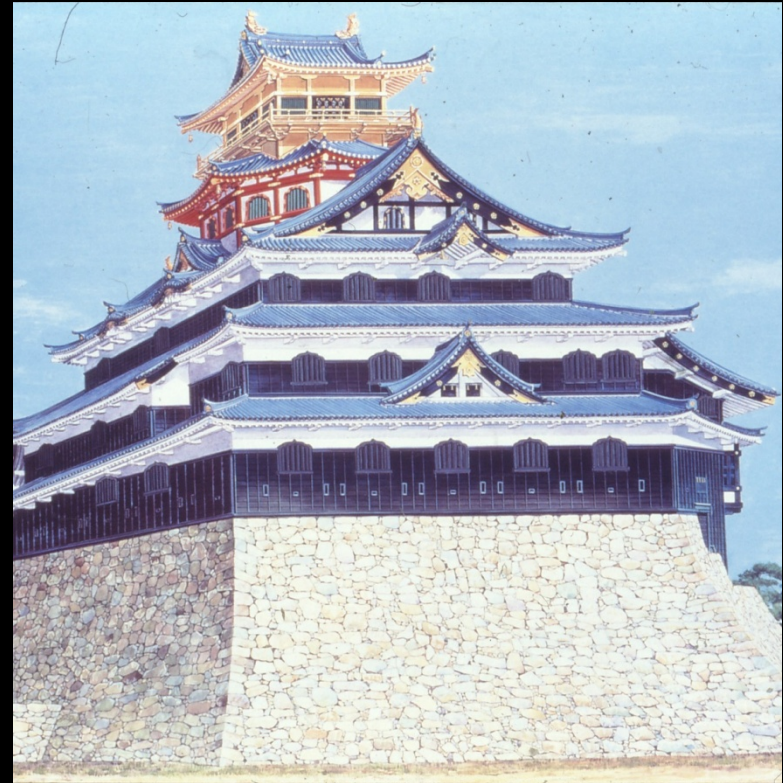
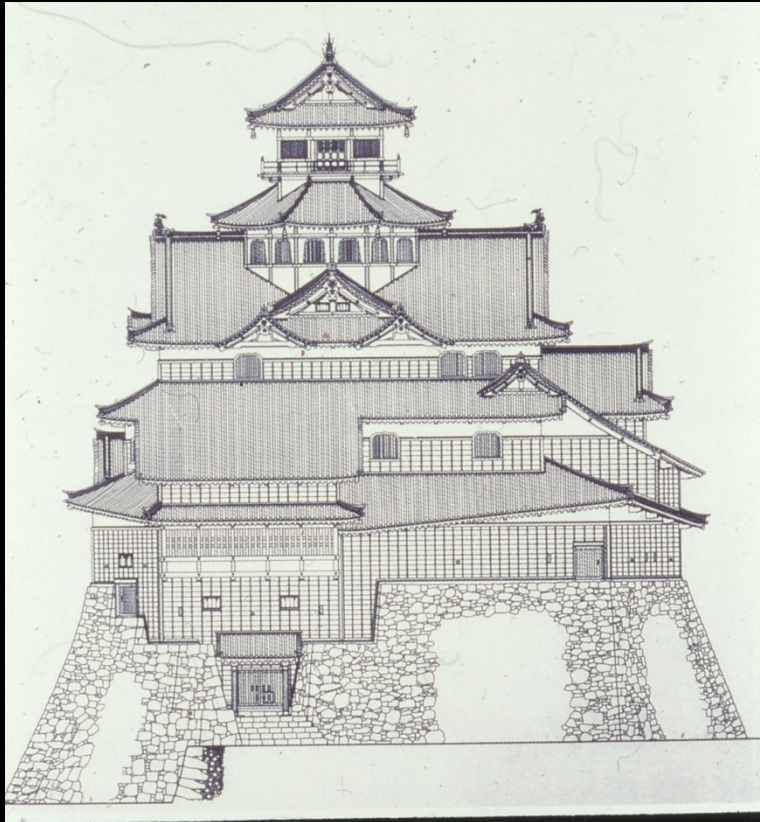


Japanese Castles and the Official Kano School of Art



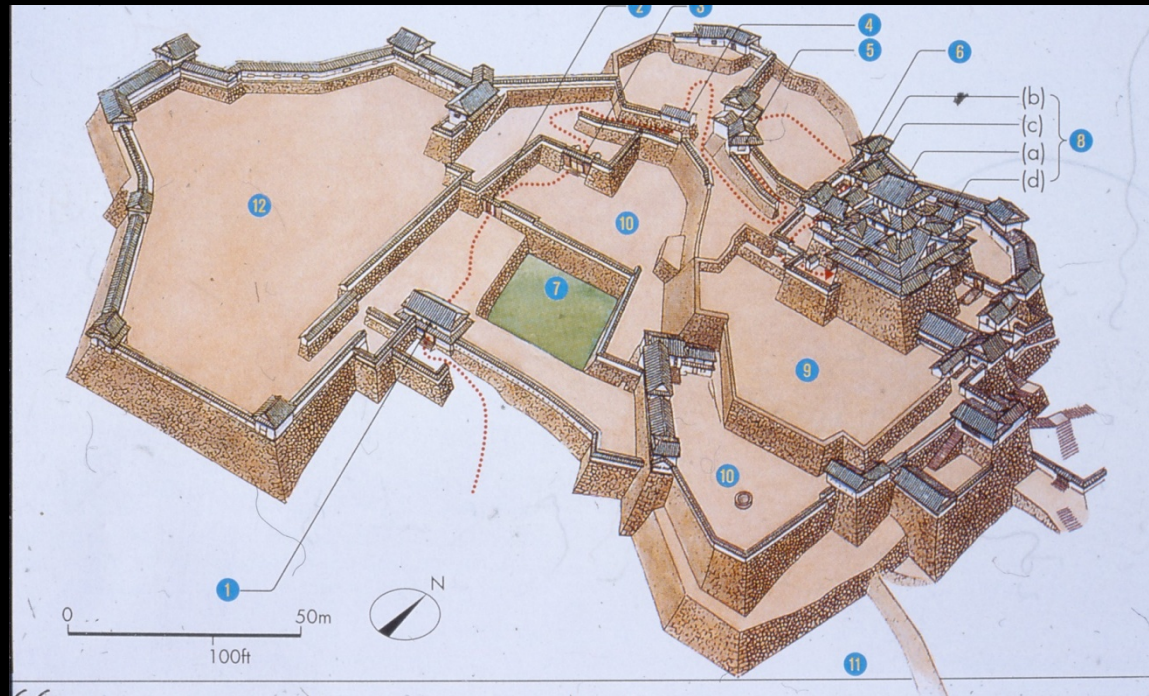
- 1) Oda Nobunaga (1534- 82) detail of a 1583 posthumous portrait.
- 2) 1736 map showing Oda Nobunaga's castle at Azuchi in Omi province.



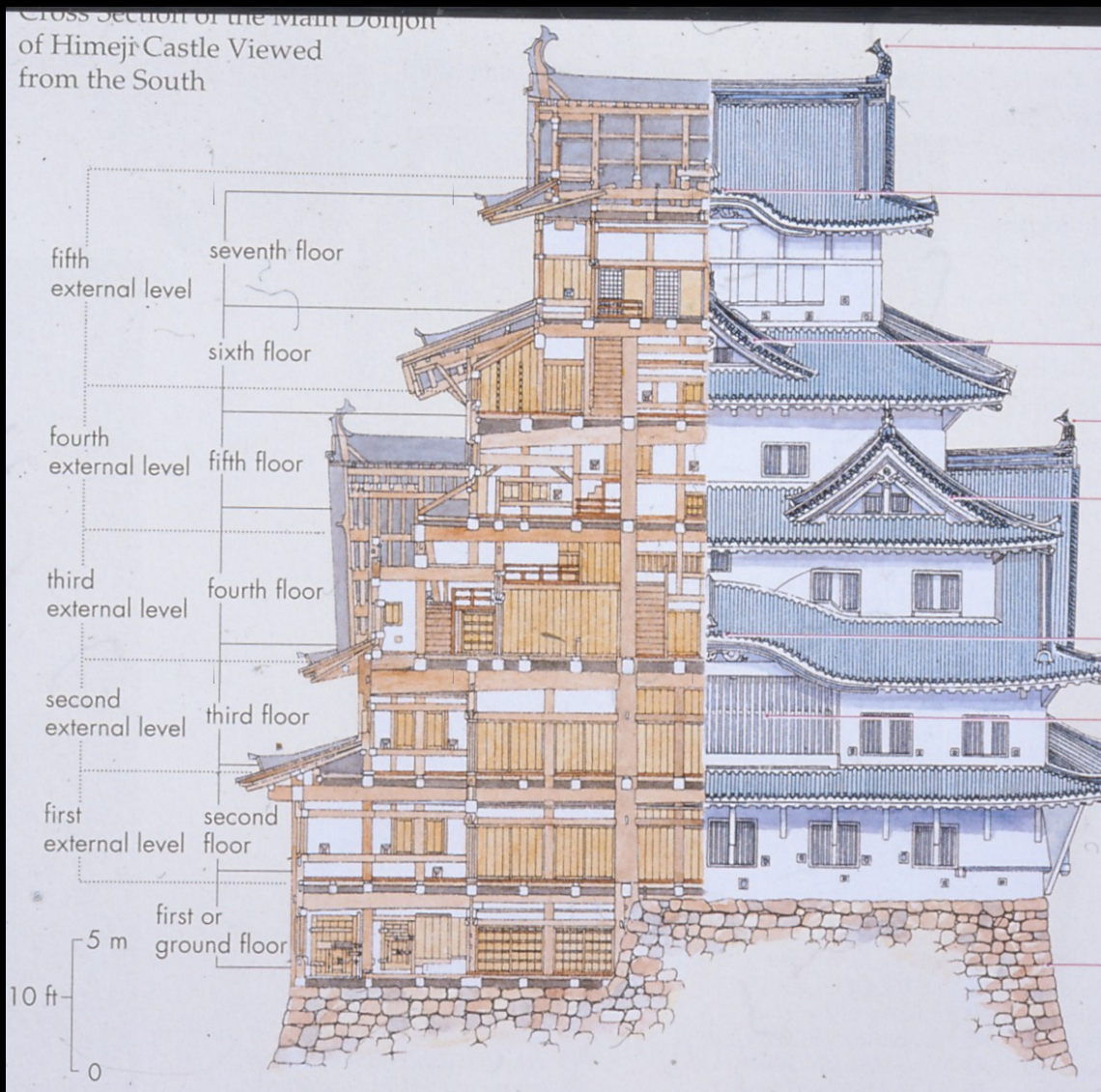
- 1) Donjon of Azuchi castle 1579- 82. Reconstruction by Professor Naito Akira.
2. Donjon of Azuchi castle 1579- 82. Reconstruction by Professor Naito Akira.



Himeji castle, Hyogo prefecture. The Tenshukaku (i.e. the main tower) and the Shotenshu (minor tower). C. 1609



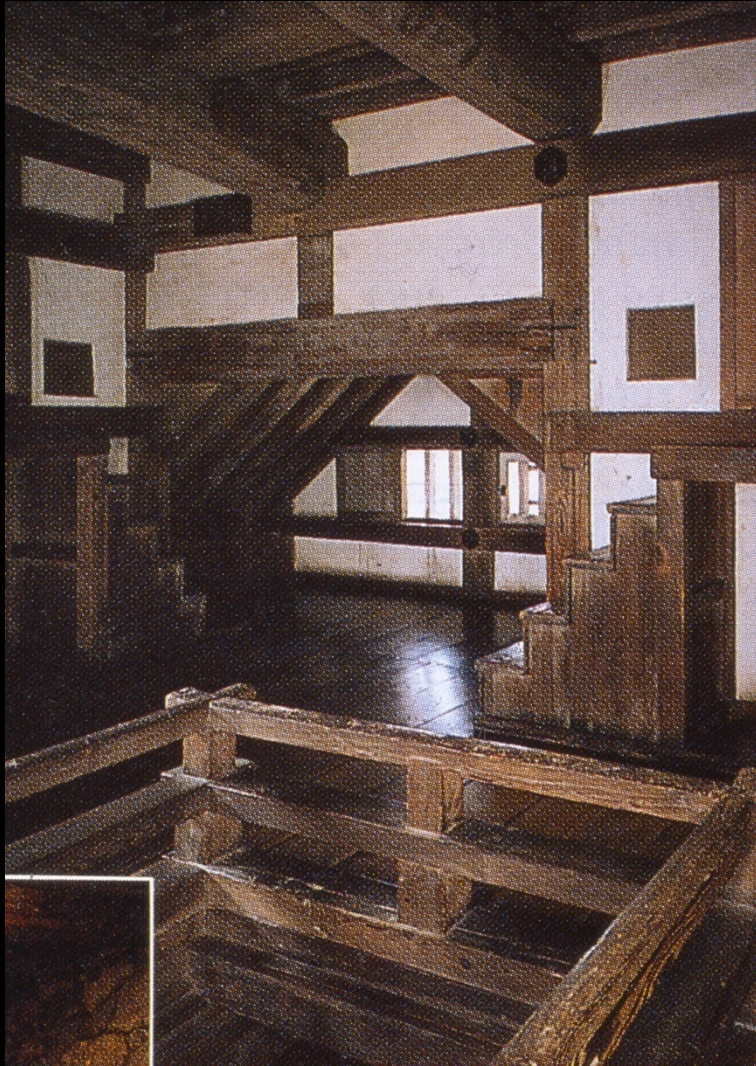
Plan of Himeji castle, C. 1609 . Hyogo Prefecture



Himeji castle, C. 1609* – cross section of the
main donjon viewed from the south.



1. Himeji castle, C. 1609 the donjons (tenshu) aerial view.
2. The route to the Ha gate
3. The Ni gate passageway



The fourth floor of the main
donjon of Himeji castle, C.
1609



1) Aerial view of the Nijo castle palace and gardens.,
Kyoto. C.1569

2) View of Ninomaru garden in Nijo castle palace Kyoto.





1) Shoin Zukuri style of Japanese residential architecture

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





Shikidai: view from the south gallery into the Ante chamber viewed from the nightingale corridor, (name refers to the sound the floor boards make when walked upon which acted as an early warning system of someone approaching). The Nijo castle palace, Kyoto, C. 1569.



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).

3) *Zhou Maoshu Appreciating Lotuses*, a hanging scroll by Kanō Masanobu (1434 ?–1530?)



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

2) 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.



'A Long Tale for an Autumn Night' (*Aki no yonaga monogatari*), Nanbokucho period (1336–92), late 14th century

Japan 12 x 18 1/4 in. (30.5 x 46.4 cm). Ink and color on paper

In the *yamato-e* style which is traditionally characterized by native subject matter, often taken from literature, and themes associated with famous places or the four seasons. Stylistically it features striking compositions, the frequent use of flat planes of rich color, and a number of codified pictorial devices such as *fukinuki yatai* ("room with roof blown away").



Detail - A Long Tale for an Autumn Night' (*Aki no yonaga monogatari*), Nanbokucho period (1336–92), late 14th century, Japan (30.5 x 46.4 cm). Ink and color on paper.





Dry Rice Fields by Tosa Mitsunobu, late 15th, early 16th Century .
Colours on paper. 76 x38 cm. Tokyo National Museum .

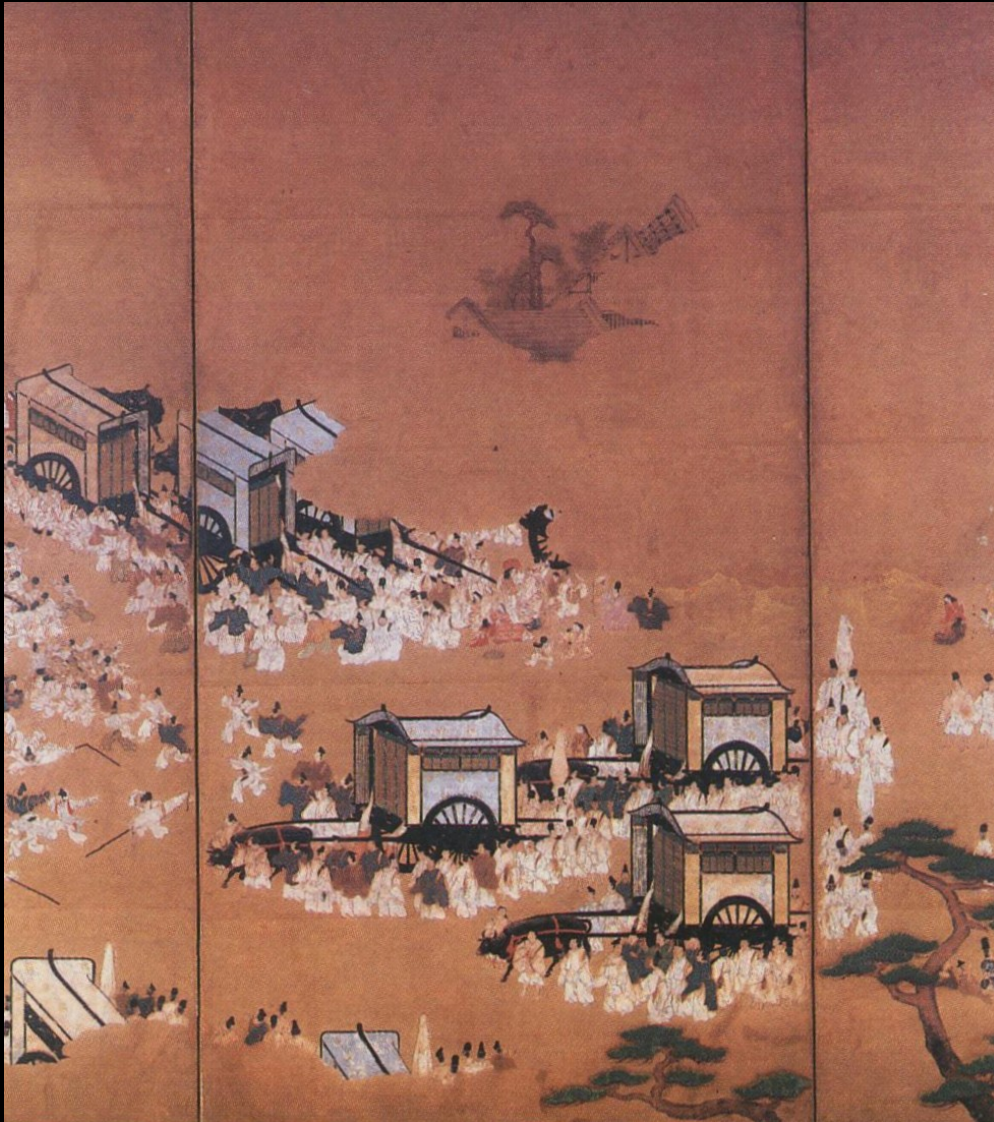


Kano Eitoku (1543-90) . Cypress trees on eight panel screen 16th century.
Colours & gold leaf on paper. Tokyo





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



Kano Sanraku (1559 – 1635). Detail from the four fold screen 'Battle of the carriages' Circa first half of the 17th century. Colours and gold leaf on paper. (176 x371cm) based on a chapter from the 10th century novel Tale of the Genji. Tokyo National Museum.



Kano Hideyori (died .1576/7)- Maple viewing at Mount Takao.
Six fold standing screen colours on paper. 16th century.



1) Traditionally attributed to Hasegawa Tohaku, (1539 – 1610) C. 1593 or later. One of a pair of two fold screen 'Maple trees' Colours & gold leaf on paper. Tokyo.



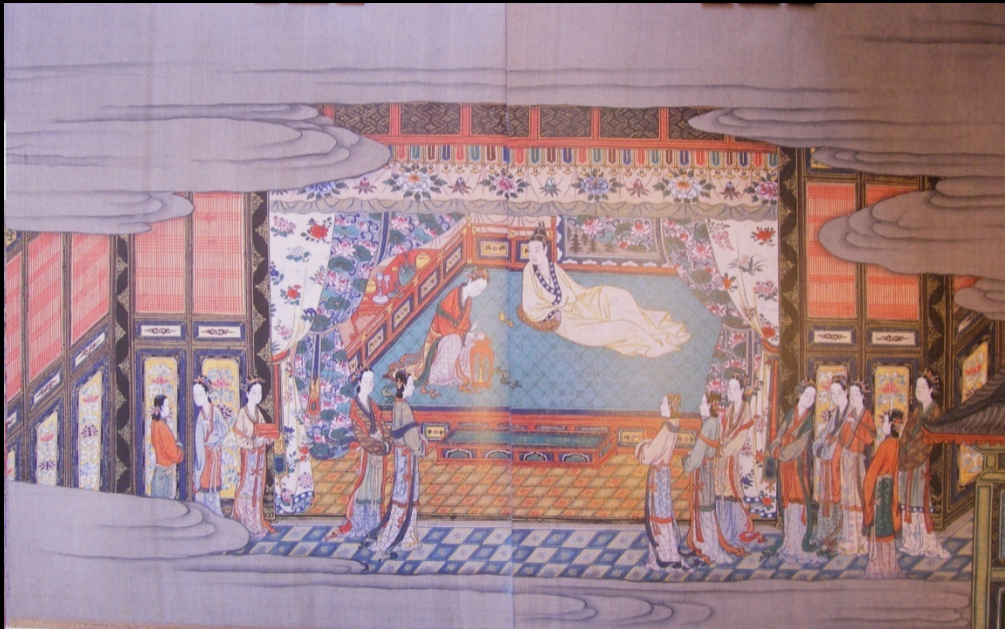
2) A Pine Grove by Hasegawa Tohaku, (1539 – 1610) 16th century. Six fold standing screen, ink on paper.



Right screen of a pair of six panel Rakuchū, 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.



The Chogonka Scroll, 'The Song of the Everlasting Sorrow', Chester Beatty Library. Dublin by Kano Sansetsu (1590 – 1651).



Scenes from the Chongonka
Scroll by Kano Sansetsu



END