

Fall 2023 Arts of Asia Lecture Series
Views from the Other Side
Sponsored by the *Society for Asian Art*

Sinophile Painters and Patrons in 18th Century Japan

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What did Chinese art, literature, and history mean to the people of 18th century Japan?

How did painters and others learn about Chinese art?

Who were the Chinese artists inspiring the works of Japanese artists?

By what means did Chinese works reach Japan?

What role do we see Chinese-style Japanese artworks playing among Japanese patrons?

How do we think painters used printed manuals to learn the techniques of brushwork and composition long practiced in China?

What role did Korea and Korean artists play in bringing “Chinese works” to Japan?

What is the legacy of Japan’s 18th century embrace of Chinese-ness?

Terms:

Bunjinga – Literati (style) Painting

Kambun – Japanese, Chinese Writing

Kangaku – Japanese, Chinese Studies

Kanshi – Japanese, Chinese Poetry

Nanga – “Southern School” (style) Painting

A few Chinese themes

West Lake, Eight Views of the Xiao and Xiang Rivers, Orchid Pavilion, Legendary Chinese Poets (Hanshan and Shide, Li Bo, Tao Yuanming)

For further reading:

Addiss, Stephen, Tall Mountains and Flowing Waters: The arts of Urugami Gyokudo, University of Hawaii Press, 1987.

Cahill, James, The Lyric Journey: Poetic Painting in China and Japan, Harvard University Press, 1996.

Elman, Benjamin A, *Sinophiles and Sinophobes in Tokugawa Japan: Politics, Classicism, and Medicine During the Eighteenth Century*, East Asian Science, Technology, and Society: An International Journal 2 (1) 93-121, 2008.

Jungmann, Burglind, Painters as Envoys: Korean Inspiration in Eighteenth-Century Japanese Nanga, Princeton University Press, 2004.

Kameda-Madar, Kazuko, *Orchid Pavilion Imagery after Ike Taiga: The Sinophile Salons of the Osaka Intelligentsia*, Imagery of the Orchid Pavilion Gathering, Brill, 2022.