

Arts of Asia Lecture Series Spring 2014
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In and Around the Arts of Tea in Momoyama Japan

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TERMS, TEXTS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES

TERMS

1. Momoyama 桃山 period, 1568-1615
2. *chanoyu* 茶の湯: the art of tea
3. *otsubo* 大壺: “large jar”
4. *dōgu* 道具: utensil
5. *mekiki* 目聞: “hearing with the eyes” or “person who hears with his eyes”
6. *waka*: 31-syllable classical Japanese poem
7. *renga*: linked verse

TEXTS

8. *The Records of Yamanoue no Sōji (Yamanoue no Sōji ki 山上宗二記)*: *chanoyu* treatise, 1588
9. *Vocabulario da Lingoa de Iapam*: Japanese-Portuguese dictionary published in 1603-1604
10. *One Hundred Poets, One Poem Each (Hyakunin isshu 百人一首)*: 13th century poetry anthology
11. *Collection of Japanese Poems Old and New (Kokinshū 古今集)*: 10th century poetry anthology

PEOPLE

12. Oda Nobunaga 織田信長 (1534-1582)
**Portrait of Oda Nobunaga*. 1583. Hanging scroll; ink and color on silk. Kobe Municipal Museum of Art.
13. Toyotomi Hideyoshi 豊臣秀吉 (1537-1598)
**Portrait of Toyotomi Hideyoshi*. 1599. Hanging scroll; ink and color on silk. Gift and Purchase from the Harry G.C. Packard Collection Charitable Trust in honor of Dr. Shujiro Shimada; The Avery Brundage Collection. (1991.61)
14. Tokugawa Ieyasu 徳川家康 (1543-1616)
**Portrait of Tokugawa Ieyasu*. Early 17th century. Hanging scroll; ink and color on silk. Gokokuin, Tokyo.
15. Toyotomi Hideyori 豊臣秀頼 (1593-1615): son and heir of Toyotomi Hideyoshi
**Portrait of Toyotomi Hideyori*. Ca. 1614-15. Hanging scroll; ink and color on silk. Tokyo University of Fine Arts.
16. Yododono 淀殿 (1567-1615): consort of Hideyoshi and mother of Hideyori
**Reputed Portrait of Yododono*. Early 17th century. Hanging scroll; ink and color on silk. Nara Prefectural Museum of Art.
17. Sen no Rikyū 千利休 (1522-1591)
*Attributed to Hasegawa Tōhaku. *Portrait of Sen no Rikyū*. Ca. 1591. Hanging scroll; ink and color on silk. Fushin'an, Kyoto.

PLACES

18. Kyoto 京都: longtime capital of Japan
19. Azuchi 安土: city where Oda Nobunaga lived
20. Osaka 大阪: city where the Toyotomi family lived
21. Sakai 堺: port city and merchant center of *chanoyu*

OBJECTS

22. *Maps of Japan and the World*. Early 17th century. Pair of 6-fold screens; ink, color and gold leaf on paper. Jōtokuji, Fukui prefecture.
23. *Osaka Castle* 大坂城. Begun 1583; largely destroyed 1615; rebuilt in Edo period; destroyed in 1945. Present castle is recent reconstruction. Osaka.
Painting of Osaka Castle. 17th century. 6-fold screen; ink, color, and gold leaf on paper. Kawakami collection, Tokyo.
24. Kano Eitoku 狩野永徳 (1543-1590). *Flowers and Birds of the Four Seasons*. Ca. 1566. Sliding-door panels; ink, color, and gold paint on paper. Central Room of Jūkōin, Daitokuji, Kyoto.
25. Kano Eitoku. *Chinese Lions*. Late 1580s. 6-panel folding screen; ink, color and gold leaf on paper. Imperial Household Agency.
26. *Saddle and stirrups [owned by Hideyoshi], and drawing*. 16th century. Tokyo National Museum.
27. *Armor, owned by Kuroda Nagamasa (1568-1623); Ichinotani style*. Late 16th-early 17th century. Fukuoka Art Museum.
28. Hasegawa Tōhaku 長谷川等伯. *Pine Forest*. Late 16th century. Pair of 6-fold screens; ink on paper. Tokyo National Museum.
29. *Arrival of a Portuguese Ship*. Late 16th-early 17th century. Pair of 6-fold screens; ink, color, and gold leaf on paper. The Avery Brundage Collection, B60D77+, B60D78+.
30. *The Savior*. Early seventeenth century. Oil on copper. Kōbe Municipal Museum.
31. Attributed to Kano Eitoku. *Scenes In and Around the Capital*; known as the Uesugi Screens. 1574. Pair of 6-fold screens; ink, color and gold leaf on paper. Yonezawa, Yamagata.
32. Tosa Mitsuyoshi 土佐光吉 (1539-1613). *The Tale of Genji*, “Lavender.” Late 16th-early 17th century. Album; ink, color and gold leaf on paper. Kyoto National Museum.
33. “Scenes from *The Tale of Genji*.” Early Edo period, 1615-1625. Pair of six-panel folding screens; ink, colors, and gold on paper. The Avery Brundage Collection, 1991.65.1-.2.
34. *Large Jar*, named Hakuun (White Cloud 白雲). 13th-14th century, Chinese. Private collection, Japan.
35. *Large Jar*, named Chigusa (Myriad Flowers 千草 or Myriad Things 千種). 13th-14th century, Chinese. Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.
36. *Large Jar*, named Kokonoe (Nine Layers 九重). 13th-14th century, Chinese.
37. *Large Jar*, named Yaezakura (Eight-layered Cherry Blossom 八重桜). 13th-14th century, Chinese.
38. *Large Jar*, named Sutego (Abandoned Child 捨子). 13th-14th century, Chinese.
39. *Large Jar*, named Nadeshiko (Caressed Child なてし子). 13th-14th century, Chinese.

FURTHER READING

- Michael Cooper, ed. *They Came to Japan: An Anthology of European Reports on Japan, 1543-1640* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1965; reprint, Michigan Classics in Japanese Studies, no. 15, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies, 1995).
- Louise Allison Cort and Andrew M. Watsky. *Chigusa and the Art of Tea* (Washington, D.C.: Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, 2014).
- Money L. Hickman, ed. *Japan's Golden Age: Momoyama* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1996).
- Matthew Philip McKelway. *Capitalscapes: Folding Screens and Political Imagination in Late Medieval Kyoto* (Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2006).
- Morgan Pitelka, ed. *Japanese Tea Culture: Art, History, and Practice* (London: Routledge, 2003).
- Andrew M. Watsky. *Chikubushima: Deploying the Sacred Arts in Momoyama Japan* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2004).
- Yoko Woodson. *Lords of the Samurai: The Legacy of a Daimyo Family* (San Francisco: Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, 2009).