

## THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE ART

### Study Sheet 4

#### Part I. (Early Feudal Period)

#### **Military culture and the art of late medieval Japan: Rebuilding Nara, Zen-related art and architecture, painting**

Mason, Ch. 4: pp. 147-158 (top); 163-69 (top); 171-176.

Zen related art and architecture: pp. 193-210.

#### Kamakura Period ( 1185-1333)

Gempei Wars	Minamoto clan	Taira clan
Minamoto Yoritomo	Kamakura shogunate	Nara restoration
Tōdaiji restoration	Nandaimon gate	Nio guardian statues
monk Chōgen	Kei school sculptors	Kōfukuji restoration
Unkei (act. 1185-1223) Kaikei (d. 1223)	Kōfuku-ji:	North Octagonal Hall South Octagonal Hall
Hachiman deity in the guise of a monk	Wa-yō (Japanese style)	Kara-yō (Chinese style)
Other Kei school sculptors:	(Kōkei, Jōkei, Kōshō and Kōben)	Tankei
Fukūkenjaku Kannon	priest Kūya statue	Lantern bearers (Tentōki, Ryūtōki)
1000-Armed Kannon (Senju Kannon)	God of Wind, God of Thunder	Assembled block technique (yosegizukuri); crystal eyes

## Illustrations, Part I

### **Sculpture and Temple Architecture:**

172, 174. Great South Gate; Daibutsuyō style bracketing. Tōdai-ji, Nara. Early Kamakura.

173. The priest Chōgen, Tōdai-ji, Nara. Early Kamakura. Wood with paint.

175 **a and b**. Pair of Niō guardian figures, by Unkei and Kaikei. Early Kamakura. Great South Gate, Tōdai-ji, Nara. Wood with paint. H. approx. 8.5 meters (27. 5 ft.)

179, 180. Priests, by Unkei. North Octagonal Hall, Kōfuku-ji, Nara. Early Kamakura. Wood with paint and inlaid crystal eyes.

181. Fukukanjaku Kannon. Kei school. South Octagonal Hall, Kōfuku-ji, Nara. Early Kamakura. Wood with paint and gold leaf, inlaid crystal eyes.

**Colorplate 26.** Hachiman Shinto deity in the guise of a monk, by Kaikei. Tōdai-ji, Nara. Early Kamakura. Wood with paint.

183. The priest Kūya. Kei school. Kyoto temple. Kamakura period. Wood with paint and inlaid crystal eyes.

184**a and b**. Lantern bearers. Kei school. Kōfukuji, Nara. Kamakura period. Wood with paint and inlaid crystal eyes. H. 78 cm (31").

185. 100-Armed Kannon (Senju Kannon ), by Tankei. 33 bay hall, Kyoto. Kamakura period. Wood with gold leaf. H. 3.4 m (11 ft.)

186 **a and b**. Wind and Thunder Gods. Kei school. Kamakura period. Wood with paint and gold leaf, inlaid crystal eyes.

### **Secular Emaki:**

**Colorplate 28.** Lady Murasaki's Diary handscroll (Murasaki Shikibu nikki), color on paper. Kamakura period, handscroll, color on paper. Kamakura period.

**Colorplate 29.** Battle of Heiji handscroll (Heiji monogatari emaki), color on paper. Kamakura period, handscroll, color on paper. Kamakura period.

201. Notebook of Illnesses handscroll (Yamai no sōshi), color on paper. Kamakura period. (can also be considered a religious emaki)

### **Religious Emaki:**

202. Hell handscrolls (Jigoku zōshi). Handscroll, color, ink on paper. Kamakura period

**Colorplate 30.** Kitano Shrine handscroll, color on paper. Kamakura period.

**Colorplate 31.** Poet Saigyō handscroll, color on paper. Kamakura period.

**Colorplate 33, illustration 194.** Holy Man Ippen handscroll, color on paper. Kamakura period.

**Colorplate 35.** Hungry Ghosts handscroll, color on paper. Kamakura period.

### **Pure Land/Raigo paintings**

198. Swift Raigō (Hayaraigō), hanging scroll. Gold and color on silk. Kamakura period.

199. Mountain-crossing Raigō (Yamagoshi raigō), hanging scroll. Color on silk. Kamakura period.

## Zen-related arts

**Kamakura Restoration (1333-36)**

\*Ashikaga Shogunate, 1338-1573

**Nambokuchō Period (1336-92)****\*Muromachi Period (1392-1573)**

Zen Buddhism ; Chinese: Chan	tea ceremony	wabi sabi
Tōfukuji (subtemple) tachū	Mountain gate (Sanmon)	Relics Hall (Shariden) Abbots Residence (hōjō)
Engaku-ji	Daisen-in garden, Daitoku-ji	Priest Enni
kōan	Song (Sung) dynasty, China	Chinese painter: Mu Qi (pronounced Moo chi) 13th c.
(Kichizan) Minchō (1352-1431)	Kaō (Ninga) (active mid. 14th c.)	Mokuan (Reien) (active first half 14th c)
eccentrics, sleepers, <u>satori</u>	Josetsu	Shokoku-ji
(Tenchō Shūbun) (d. 1460)	Sesshō Toyo (1420-1506) broken ink style (haboku)	Kanzan (and Jittoku) (Chinese: Hanshan and Shih Tao)
Four Sleepers	Portraits of Zen masters ( <u>chinzō</u> )	Buddhist themes and people ( <u>dōshakuga</u> )
Poem paintings (shigajiku)	Kanō school painters: (Masabobu) Motonobu (1476-1559)	

hanging scroll (kakemono) Silver Pavilion, Tōgudō Tea ceremony wares  
 (sliding door panel) fusuma (Nō drama) linked verse (renga)

Ashikaga shogunate (1338-1573)

Ashikaga shogun Yoshimasa (1436-1490) :

Eastern Hills villa (Higashiyama), Silver Pavilion

**IMAGES:**

204, 205. Tōfuku-ji Mountain gate (sanmon). Muromachi period. Exterior and interior.

207. Engaku-ji Relic Hall. Kamakura. Karayō style. Kamakura period.

208. Garden of Daisenin, Daitoku-ji temple, Kyoto. Muromachi period.

212. Kanzan, by Kaō. 14th c. Hanging scroll. Ink on paper.

213. Four Sleepers, by Mokuan. 14th c. Hanging scroll. Ink on paper.

211. Cottage by a Mountain Stream by Minchō. 1413. Hanging scroll. Ink on paper.

**Colorplate 36.** Portrait of Enni, by Minchō. Hanging scroll, ink and color on silk.

Muromachi period.

215. Catching a Catfish With a Gourd, by Josetsu. ca. 1413. Hanging scroll, ink and color on paper.

217. Winter Landscape. One of four hanging scrolls of the Four Seasons.

By Sesshū (Tōyō) Muromachi period. Ink on paper.

218. Landscape in the Broken Ink (Haboku) style. By Sesshū (Tōyō) Muromachi period.

Ink on paper.

219. Silver Pavilion (Ginkaku-ji or Jishō-ji). Kyoto. Muromachi period.

220-222. Tōgūdō, at site of Silver Pavilion (Ginkaku-ji or Jishō-ji). Kyoto. Muromachi period.

**Colorplate 37.** Golden Pavilion (Kinkaku-ji or Rokuon-ji), Kyoto. (Rebuilt 1963 after 1390s original.) Original, Muromachi period.

224. Zen Patriarch (Zianguen Zhixian) Sweeping with a Broom, by Kanō Motonobu.

Muromachi period. Hanging scroll, ink and color on paper.

227. Tea bowl. Black tenmoku ware. Muromachi period.