

THE TOKUGAWA ART MUSEUM COLLECTION: TREASURES OF THE OWARI TOKUGAWA FAMILY

APRIL 27 - JUNE 23, 21



ABENO HARUKAS ART MUSEUM

Organizers: ABENO HARUKAS Art Museum, The Tokugawa Art Museum, The Yomiuri Shimbun/With the sponsorship of: Iwatani Corporation, SHIMIZU CORPORATION, DAIWA HOUSE INDUSTORY CO., LTD. Notes

- •The same works numbers are used in both the catalogue and the galleries, but the works are not displayed in numerical order.
- •The following marks indicate:

 National Treasure, Important Cultural Property as designated by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology,
- Olmportant Art Object as approved by the Ministry of Education before 1949.
- ·Some works may be rotated during the exhibition period. Exhibition lineup may change as circumstances require.
- ·Works with missing numbers will not be exhibited at the Osaka venue. Works marked with * in the work number will only be exhibited at the Osaka venue.
- ·Works are on view throughout the exhibition period unless otherwise indicated. The rotation schedule is as follows

[Term①] 4/27~5/26 [Term②] 5/28~6/23

- * Only the National Treasure "The Tale of Genji Illustrated Scrolls"
- [Term①-1] 4/27 5/12 [Term①-2] 5/13 5/26 [Term②-1] 5/28 6/9 [Term②-2] 6/10 6/23
- ·All works be in the possession of the collection of Tokugawa Art Museum

Chapter 1: Martial Spirit-The Trappings of Warriors

Portrait of Tokugawa Ieyasu as a Shintō Deity Tōshōdaigongen, hanging scroll, colors on paper.

Traditionally attributed to Kanō Tan'yū.

Edo period, 17th c.

Owned by the 7th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Muneharu. Term(1)

1-2

1-1

Portrait of Tokugawa leyasu as a Shintō Deity Tōshōdaigongen, hanging scroll, colors on paper.

Copied by Sakurai Kiyoka.

Shōwa period, 1937.

Original owned by Tokugawa Art Museum.

Term(2)

2-1

Portrait of Tokugawa Yoshinao, hanging scroll, colors on paper.

Copied by Sakurai Kiyoka.

Shōwa period, 1937.

Original owned by Shōjōji Temple.

Term_①

2-2

Portrait of Tokugawa Yoshinao, hanging scroll, colors on paper.

Copied by Sakurai Kiyoka.

Shōwa period, 1937.

Original owned by Shōjōji Temple.

Term(2)

Helmet and Armor, silver coat and white lacing. Edo period, 17th c.

Worn by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

Battle Baton with white yak fur, maki-e lacquered handle.

Edo period, 17th c.

Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

Sword Mounting for Tachi Long Sword, itomaki wrapped silk-cord type, nashiji lacquer. Edo period, 1761.

Battle Drum, with wood frame constructed to be carried on the back.

Momoyama-Edo period, 16th-17th c.

Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu.

Torch.

Momoyama-Edo period, 16th-17th c. Owned by Tokugawa leyasu (attr.).

Tachi Long Sword, known as "Ō-samonji." Inscription: Sa.

Nanbokuchō period, 14th c.

Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu, Toyotomi Hideyori, the 3rd Tokugawa Shogun lemitsu, the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao and Matsudaira Yoshimasa.

Katana Long Sword.

Inscription: Muramasa.

Muromachi period, 16th c.

Owned by Tokugawa leyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

14*

Wakizashi Medium Sword, known as "Namazuo-

tōshirō.'

Inscription: Yoshimitsu. Kamakura period, 13th c.

Owned by Oda Nobukatsu, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Hideyori, Tokugawa Ieyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

Tantō Short Sword, known as "Ōsaka Nagamei

Inscription: Masamune of Sōshū, 8th day, 3rd year of Karyaku.

Kamakura period, 1328.

Owned by Hosokawa Yūsai, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Hideyori, Tokugawa leyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

16

Sword Mounting for Katana Long Sword, black lacquered scabbard.

Edo period, 1856.

Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.

Term ①

Sword Mounting for Wakizashi Short Sword, black lacquered scabbard.

Edo period, 1855.

Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.

Term(1)

Sword Mounting for Katana Long Sword, fish bone inlay, black lacquered scabbard. Edo period, 1857.

Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa

Yoshikatsu. Term(2)

Sword Mounting for Wakizashi Short Sword, fish bone inlay, black lacquered scabbard.

Edo period, 1854. Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa

Yoshikatsu. Term⁽²⁾

Mitokoromono Sword Fittings, log bridge design, copper. Traditionally attributed to Goto Yūjo (the 1st generation head of Goto family). Muromachi period, 15th c.

Menuki Sword Fitting, Chinese lion and peony design, gold. Traditionally attributed to Gotō Jōshin (the 3rd generation head of Goto family). Muromachi period, 16th c.

22

Kōgai Sword Fitting, sparrow and bamboo design, copper and gold.

Traditionally attributed to Gotō Sōjō (the 2nd generation head of Goto family).

Muromachi period, 16th c.

23

Kozuka Sword Fitting, dragon and dagger design, copper and gold.

Traditionally attributed to Gotō Kōjō (the 4th generation head of Gotō family).

Momoyama period, 16th c.

24

A Pair of *Tsuba* Sword Guards, phoenix and paulownia design, gold and silver on copper alloy. Inscription: Kikuoka Mitsutoshi, insignia. Edo period, 19th c.

25

A Pair of *Tsuba* Sword Guards, rabbit cutout design, iron. Inscription: work of Norisuke of Bishū. Edo period, 19th c.

26

Bow, rattan wrapped on wood.

Edo period, 18th c.

Owned by the 9th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Munechika.

27

Quiver, aoi crest design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 17th c.

Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao. Term $\widehat{\ \ }$

28

Quiver, bearskin.

Edo period, 18th c.

Owned by the 9th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Munechika. $\operatorname{Term}(2)$

29

Matchlock, iron.

Inscription: Made by Noda Kiyotaka, a day in 10th

Month, 16th Year of Keichō.

Barrel: Edo period, 1611.

Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu.

30

Matchlock, iron.

Inscription: Made by Shibatsuji, a day in 11th Month,

8th Year of Kanbun.

Barrel: Edo period, 1668.

31

Cannon, dragon shape, copper alloy.

Edo period, 17th c.

Chapter 2: Elegance-Tea, Noh, and

Incense

Tea

32* ◎

Waka Poem written on Kaishi Paper, known as

"Kumano Ruigaishi," hanging scroll, ink on paper.

By Fujiwara no Kintsune.

Kamakura period, 1200.

Owned by Inoue Kaoru.

Donated by the Okaya family.

Term²

34*

Fragment known as "Boshin-gire" from the Poetry Anthology *Wakan-rōeishū*, hanging scroll, ink on

decorative paper.

By Fujiwara no Koreyuki. Heian period, 12th c.

Donated by the Okaya family. Term ①

Term

34*

Fisherman and Boat in the Rain, hanging scroll, ink

on paper.

Painting and poetic inscription by Priest Ikkyū Sōjun. Muromachi period, 15th c.

Term₁

39*

Calligraphy of two large characters "Ojima," hanging

scroll, ink on paper. By priest Seigan Sõi.

Edo period, 17th c.

Term(2)

41*

Vegetables, hanging scroll, colors and ink on silk.

By Ch'en-yu.

China, Ming dynasty, 15th c.

 $\mathsf{Term} \textcircled{1}$

42*

Landscape, hanging scroll, ink on silk.

Traditionally attributed to Muqi.

China, Ming dynasty, or Korea, Joseon dynasty, $16\text{th}\ c.$

Term²

44

Tea Jar, named "Kinka," stoneware.

China, Southern Song-Yuan dynasties, 13th-14th c.

Owned by the Rokkaku family, Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Matsui Yūkan, Tokugawa Ieyasu,

Yorinobu and Matsudaira Yorizumi.

45

Tea Caddy, named "Akaneya,"

eggplant shape, stoneware.

China, Southern Song-Yuan dynasties, 13th-14th c. Owned by Akaneya Yoshimatsu, Tokugawa leyasu and

46

Tea Caddy, named "Tsutsui,"

katatsuki square-shouldered type, Seto ware.

the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

Muromachi period, 16th c.

Owned by Tsutsui Junkei and the 1st lord of Owari,

Tokugawa Yoshinao.

47

Tea Bowl, known as "Hoshi-kensan," tenmoku type, oil-spot glaze, stoneware.

China, Southern Song dynasty, 12th-13th c.

48

 $\label{temperature} \mbox{Tea Bowl, floral arabesque design, blue and white.}$

China, Ming dynasty, 15th-16th c.

Owned by the 3rd Tokugawa Shogun lemitsu and the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

49

Tea Bowl, named "Mishima-oke,"

mishima type, carved and inlaid decoration,

Buncheong ware.

Korea, Joseon dynasty, 16th c.

Owned by Sen no Rikyū (attr.), Dōan, Shōkadō Shōjō, and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokuqawa Yoshinao.

50

Tea Bowl, named "Ōgōrai,"

ido type, stoneware.

Korea, Joseon dynasty, 16th c.

Owned by Atagi Fuyuyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

51 €

Tea Bowl, named "Fuyugare,"

Oribe ware.

Edo period, 17th c.

Donated by the Okaya family.

52

Tea Bowl, hakuan type, pottery.

Edo period, 17th c.

Donated by the Okaya family.

54*

Tea Scoop, named "Chinkyaku," bamboo.

By the 4th Urasenke Sensō Sōshitsu.

Edo period, 17th c.

Term²

*

Tea Scoop, named "Mado no take," bamboo.

By Kobori Enshū.

Edo period, 17th c.

 $\mathsf{Term} \textcircled{1}$

57

Flower Vase, named "Kine-no-ore,"

kinuta fulling-block shape, bronze.

China, Yuan-Ming dynasties, 14th-15th c.
Owned by Asano Yoshinaga, Tokugawa leyasu and the

1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

58

Tea Kettle, famous eight landscapes design,

Ashiya type, cast iron.

Muromachi period, 16th c.

50

Water Jar, shape of pail with handle, auspicious

motif, blue and white.

China, Ming dynasty, 16th-17th c.

Owned by the 12th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Naritaka.

Noh

/1*

Noh Mask, $\bar{\textit{O}} tobide$, painted Japanese cypress wood.

Edo period, 17th-18th c.

Term(1)

/ O*

Noh Mask, Heida, painted Japanese cypress wood.

Traditionally attributed to Jiun'in.

Edo period, 17th c.

Term⁽²⁾

64*

Noh Mask, *Jidō*, painted Japanese cypress wood. By Kawachi Daijō leshige.

Edo period, 17th c.

Term(2)

65*

Noh Mask, $\it Ko\text{-}omote$, painted Japanese cypress wood.

Edo period, 18th c. Term①

69*

Noh Costume, ${\it Ch\bar{o}ken}$ Jacket, phoenix design, purple silk qauze.

Edo period, 19th c. Term①

70*

Noh Costume, Happi Surcoat, crane-diamond and

paulownia design, gold brocade on brown silk.

Edo period, 18th c.

Term²

Noh Costume, *Karaori* Outer Robe, peony spray on pine-bark diamond lattice design, white silk.

Edo period, 18th c.

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Term²

Noh Costume, Atsuita-Karaori Robe, sacred wheel, cedar lightning bolt and cloud design, pale blue, light

green and brown rung-dyed silk. Edo period. 17th c.

Term①

76*

Kyōgen Mask, Usofuki, painted Japanese cypress wood.

Edo period, 18th c.

Term(2)

78*

Kyōgen Mask, Saru (Monkey), painted Japanese cypress wood.

Edo period, 18th-19th c.

Term(1)

2N*

Noh and Kyōgen Costume, Hitatare Jacket and Trousers, crane and tortoise on varied diamond design, dyed white hemp.

Edo period, 19th c.

 $\mathbf{Term} \textcircled{1}$

82*

Noh Costume, Suō Jacket and Trousers, water stream pattern, dyed light indigo hemp. Edo period, 19th c.

Term(2)

84*

Kyōgen Costume, Kataginu Jacket, rope and spiderweb design, dyed brown and light indigo hemp. Edo period, 19th c.

Term^②

Kyōgen Costume, Kataginu Jacket, wave and sandbar beach design, dyed white hemp.

Edo period, 19th c.

Term(1)

Fan for Noh play, paulownia and phoenix design, colors on paper.

Edo period, 19th c.

Term₁

91*

Fan for Noh play, shell and wave design, colors on paper. Edo period, 19th c.

Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa

Yoshikatsu.

Term(2)

92

Noh Headband, clematis design in embroidery on white silk.

Edo period, 18th-19th c. Term(1)

Noh Headband, aoi and maple design in embroidery on rung-dyed silk.

Edo period, 18th c.

Term^②

Noh Headband, scattered fans design on brown silk. Edo period, 19th c.

Inherited by the Hitotsubashi Tokugawa family.

Term(2)

Noh Headband, wisteria design, embroidery on red

Edo period, 18th-19th c.

Term(1)

96

Noh Sash Belt, flower in the interlocking circle lattice design on gilt silk.

Edo period, 18th c.

Term₍₂₎

Noh Sash Belt, potted plum, cherry, wisteria tree design, embroidered light blue silk.

Edo period, 18th-19th c.

Term(1)

Crown for Noh Play, in the shape of dragon.

Edo period, 19th c.

Term₍₂₎

99

Crown for Noh Play. Edo period, 19th c.

Term⁽²⁾

100

Property for Noh Play, clematis scroll design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 19th c.

Term⁽²⁾

Property for Noh play, autumn grass design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 18th c.

Term⁽²⁾

102

Nohkan Flute for Noh Play. Edo period, 17th-18th c.

Term_①

Kotsuzumi Hand-drum for Noh Play, evening glory design, maki-e lacquer.

By Yazaemon.

Edo period, 18th c.

 $\mathsf{Term} \textcircled{1}$

Ōtsuzumi Hand-drum for Noh Play, vine design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 18th-19th c.

Term(1)

105

Taiko Drum Body for Noh Play, young pine and crane design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 19th c.

Term(1)

Incense

Kyara, Incense Wood, named "Ran" or "Fujibakama." One of a set of four famous incense woods.

Kyara, Incense Wood, named "Hatsune." One of a set of four famous incense woods.

109*

Kvara, Incense Wood, named "Shiragiku," One of a set of four famous incense woods.

110*

Kyara, Incense Wood, named "Shibafune." One of a set of four famous incense woods.

Incense Burner, named "Chidori," porcelain with celadon glaze. China, Southern Song dynasty, 13th c.

Owned by Tokugawa leyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

Term₁

Incense Burner, shape of a mandarin duck, gilt copper alloy. China, Ming dynasty, 15th-16th c.

Term²

Covered Box with Incense Matching Game Utensils, autumn grass design, maki-e lacquer. Edo period, 18th c.

Owned by Chigaku-in Kunihime, daughter of the 8th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Munekatsu.

117

Board for Incense Competition Game.

chrysanthemum-stem design with aoi crest, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 19th c.

Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.

Term(2)

Incense Jar and Stand, chrysanthemum-stem design with aoi crest, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 19th c.

Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.

Incense Burner and Stand, chrysanthemum-stem design with aoi crest, maki-e lacquer.

Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.

Term(2)

120

Portable Box for Incense, chrysanthemum-stem design with aoi crest, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 17th c.

 $\mathsf{Term} \textcircled{1}$

Utensils for Cutting Incense Wood, chrysanthemumstem design with aoi crest, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 18th c.

Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.

Stand for Cutting Incense Wood, chrysanthemumstem design with aoi crest, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 18th c. Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.

Term(1)

Covered Box with Incense Utensils, chrysanthemumstem design with aoi crest, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 19th c. Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord

of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu. Term₍₂₎

Portable Box for Incense, flowers and birds in the four seasons design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 17th-18th c.

Term(2)

A Set of Incense Utensils, fence and plum tree with aoi crest design, silver.

Edo period, 17th c.

Owned by Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

Incense Container, peony design, carved red and green lacquers.

China, Ming dynasty, 16th c.

Incense Container, autumn grasses design, maki-e

Muromachi period, 15th c.

130

Incense Container, in the shape of wooden clappers, design of fans and Chinese characters, blue and

China, Ming dynasty, 16th-17th c.

Owned by the 12th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Naritaka.

Incense Container, folding fan shape, overglazed polychrome enamels.

China, Ming dynasty, 17th c.

Owned by Sen Sōtan (attr.) and the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

132

Incense Container, design of chrysanthemum and helmet. Shino ware.

Edo period, 17th c.

133

Incense Container, grampus shape with gold glaze, Raku ware.

By the 10th Raku Tan'nyū.

Edo period, 19th c.

Owned by the 12th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Naritaka.

Chapter 3: The Pursuit of Beauty

Furisode Robe, vertical wave and bouquet design, embroidered on red silk.

Edo period, 19th c.

Inherited by the Kii Tokugawa family.

Matsuzakaya collection.

Donated by Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores Co. Ltd.

Term(2)

136

Kosode Robe, Goshodoki court style design, pale blue crepe silk.

Edo period, 19th c.

Worn by Teitoku-in Kanehime, wife of the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.

Term(1)

A Pair of Containers for Painted-Shell Matching Game and Awasegai Clam Shells for the game. Edo period, 1780.

Owned by Seisō-in Yorihime, wife of Tokugawa

Haruyuki, son of the 9th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Munechika.

Term(1)

Comb Cabinet and Accessories, pine, bamboo and scattered aoi crest design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 18th c. Term(2)

140

Water Basin and Stand, pine and bamboo with aoi crest design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 18th c.

Term(2)

Covered Box for Tooth Dyeing Tools, pine and bamboo with aoi crest design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 18th c.

Term(2)

144* ◎

Kettle for Medical Decoction, aoi crest and octagonal lattice design, gold.

Edo period, 1639.

Owned by Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

145* ◎

Bowl for Medicine Liquid, aoi crest and octagonal lattice design, gold.

Edo period, 1639.

Owned by Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

Inkstone Box, design of Izutsu, derived from a chapter of the Tales of Ise, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 17th c.

Owned by the 4th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshimichi.

152*

Go Board Game Set, chrysanthemum-stem with aoi crest design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 17th c.

Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.

Sugoroku Board Game Set, chrysanthemum-stem with aoi crest design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 17th c.

Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.

154*

Shōgi Board Game Set, chrysanthemum-stem with aoi crest design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 17th c.

Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.

155*

A Pair of Containers for Goishi Stone Pieces for Go Board Game, aoi crest and wave design, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 17th c.

Term(1)

156*

A Pair of Containers for Goishi Stone Pieces for Go Board Game, peony design, carved red lacquer. China, Ming dynasty, 15th-16th c.

Term(2)

Folding Calligraphy Album, named "Shimo-no-furiha," ink on decorative paper.

Nara-Edo period, 8th-17th c.

159

Extract of Poetry Anthology Shinsen-rōeishū, handscroll, ink on decorative paper. By the Northern Dynasty 5th Emperor Goen'yū. Nanbokuchō period, 14th c.

Term(1)

160

Extract of Poetry Anthology Shin-Goshūiwaka-shū, handscroll, ink on paper.

By Prince Ryōshō.

Edo period, 17th c.

Term(2)

161*

Folding Album of the Thirty-six Immortal Poets, colors and ink on paper.

Calligraphy by court nobles.

Picture by Sumiyoshi Gukei.

Edo period, 17th c.

163

Karuta Playing Cards based on One Hundred Famous Waka Poems, with fence and chrysanthemum design container, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 19th c.

Extract of Poetry Anthology Wakan-rōeishū, pair of

six-fold screens, ink on paper.

By Konoe Nobutada.

Edo period, 17th c.

Term(1)

165

Extract of Poetry Anthology Kobun-shimpo and Shinkokin-wakashū, pair of six-fold screens, ink on decorative paper.

By Shōkadō Shōjō.

Edo period, 17th c.

Term(2)

Rice Cultivation, pair of six-fold screens, ink on paper. By Kanō Tan'yū.

Edo period, 17th c.

Term(1)

167

New Year's Ceremony and Winter Solstice Ceremony at the Imperial Palace, pair of six-fold screens, colors on paper.

By Itaya Keishū.

Edo period, 18th c.

Term²

Special Exhibits: The Hatsune Furnishings

(National Treasure)

169*

Portable Cosmetic Box for travelling, Hatsune motif taken from The Tale of Genji, maki-e lacquer. Edo period, 1639.

Owned by Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

Term(1)

Portable Inkstone Box, Kochō motif taken from The Tale of Genji, maki-e lacquer.

Edo period, 1639.

Owned by Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

Special Exhibits: The Tale of Genji Illustrated Scrolls (National Treasure)

Text and Picture of Chapter 44, Takekawa (Bamboo River) I, from The Tale of Genji Illustrated Scrolls, colors and ink on decorative paper. Heian period, 12th c.

Term(1)-1

Text and Picture of Chapter 48, Sawarabi (Early Ferns), from The Tale of Genji Illustrated Scrolls, colors and ink on decorative paper.

Heian period, 12th c.

Term(1)-2

Text and Picture of Chapter 49, Yadorigi (The Ivy) III, from The Tale of Genii Illustrated Scrolls, colors and ink on decorative paper.

Heian period, 12th c.

Term(2)-1

Text and Picture of Chapter 50, Azumaya (The Eastern Cottage) II, from The Tale of Genji Illustrated Scrolls, colors and ink on decorative paper. Heian period, 12th c.

Term(2)-2