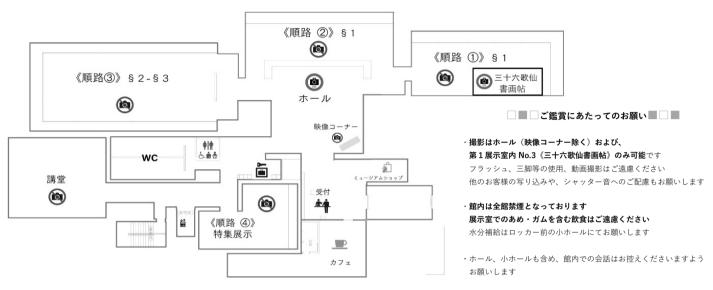


2024.6.1 (sat) - 7.21 (sun)

前期:6/1(土)-6/23(日) 後期:6/25(火)-7/21(日)



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【出展目録】

No.	指定 作者	作品名	制作年	材質技法	形状員数	所蔵	期間
§ 1	L:うたうたう絵						
1	重要 藤原定信 美術品 ふじわらのさだのぶ	石山切 (貫之集下) いしやまぎれ つらゆきしゅうげ	平安時代(12世紀)	紙本彩箋墨書	1幅	泉屋博古館	
2	詞:伝藤原為家 ^{重要} ふじわらのためいえ 文化財 絵:伝藤原信実 ふじわらののぶざね	上畳本三十六歌仙絵切 藤原兼輔 あげだたみぼんさんじゅうろっかせんえぎれ ふじわらのかねすけ	鎌倉時代(13世紀)	紙本墨書着色	1幅	泉屋博古館	
3	松花堂昭乗 しょうかどうしょうじょう	三十六歌仙書画帖 さんじゅうろっかせんしょがじょう	江戸・元和2年(1616)	絵:紙本墨画着色 書:紙本彩箋墨書	1∰	泉屋博古館	
4		扇面散・農村風俗図屏風 せんめんちらし のうそんふうぞくずびょうぶ	江戸時代(17世紀)	紙本金地着色	4曲1双	泉屋博古館	
5	伝土佐広周 とさひろちか	柳橋柴舟図屏風 りゅうきょうしばふねずびょうぶ	江戸時代(17世紀)	紙本金地着色	6曲1双	泉屋博古館	
6	土佐光貞 とさみつさだ	秋草鶉図屛風 あきくさうずらずびょうぶ	江戸時代(18世紀)	紙本金地着色	6曲1双	泉屋博古館	前期:右隻 後期:左隻
7	土佐光起 とさみつおき	木瓜鶉・菊鶲図 ぼけうずら きくひたきず	江戸時代(17世紀)	絹本着色	双幅	泉屋博古館	前期:木瓜鶉図 後期:菊鶲図
8	土佐光起 とさみつおき	菊花図 きっかず	江戸時代(17世紀)	絹本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館	
9	里村玄陳 さとむらげんちん	続後拾遺和歌集 しょくごしゅういわかしゅう	江戸・寛文元年(1661)	紙本彩箋墨書	1冊	泉屋博古館	
10		和歌短冊(古筆手鑑) わかたんざく こひつてかがみ	桃山~江戸時代(16~17世紀)	紙本彩箋墨書	1∰	泉屋博古館	
11		誰ヶ袖図屛風たがそでずびょうぶ	江戸時代(17世紀)	紙本金地着色	6曲1双	泉屋博古館	
12	伝本阿弥光悦 ほんあみこうえつ	葛下絵扇面 散屏風 くずしたえせんめんちらしびょうぶ	江戸時代(18世紀)	紙本金地着色	6曲1双	泉屋博古館	

No.	作者	作品名	制作年	材質技法	形状員数	所蔵	期間		
§2: ŧ	ものかたる絵								
	要 伝土佐永春 ^{比財} とさながはる	是害房絵巻 ぜがいぼうえまき	南北朝時代(14世紀)	紙本着色	1巻	泉屋博古館			
14	狩野常信 かのうつねのぶ	紫式部観月図 むらさきしきぶかんげつず	江戸時代(18世紀)	絹本着色	3幅	泉屋博古館			
15	狩野益信 かのうますのぶ	玉取図 たまとりず	江戸時代(17世紀)	絹本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館			
16	宗達派 そうたつは	伊勢物語図屏風 いせものがたりずびょうぶ	桃山~江戸時代(17世紀)	紙本金地着色	6曲1双	泉屋博古館			
17		源氏物語図屏風 げんじものがたりずびょうぶ	江戸時代(17世紀)	紙本金地着色	6曲1双	泉屋博古館			
18		大原御幸図屛風 おおはらごこうずびょうぶ	桃山時代(16世紀)	紙本着色	6曲1双	泉屋博古館			
19	源琦 げんき	楊貴妃・楼閣図 ようきひ ろうかくず	江戸・天明7年(1787)	絹本着色	3幅	泉屋博古館	前期		
20	狩野探淵 かのうたんえん	草廬三顧図 そうろさんこず	江戸時代(19世紀)	絹本着色	2幅	泉屋博古館	後期		
31		竹取物語絵巻 たけとりものがたりえまき	江戸時代(17世紀)	紙本着色	3巻	泉屋博古館			
30		浮舟図 うきふねず	江戸時代(17世紀)	紙本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館			
§ 3:れきし画									
21	原田西湖はらだせいこ	乾坤再明図 けんこんさいめいず	明治36年(1903)	絹本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館東京	前期		
26	猪飼嘯谷	鞍馬春色図 くらましゅんしょくず	大正8年(1919)	絹本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館東京	前期		
25	堂本印象 どうもといんしょう	北条時宗 ほうじょうときむね	昭和18年(1943)	絹本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館東京	前期		
22	伊藤鷺城 いとうろじょう	桜井訣別 さくらいけつべつ	明治42年(1909)頃	絹本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館東京	6/25-7/7		
29	守住勇魚 もりずみいさな	勿来関図 なこそのせきず	大正9年(1920)	絹本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館東京	7/9-21		
23	森寛斎 もりかんさい	羅浮仙人図 らふせんにんず	明治21年(1888)頃	紙本墨画淡彩	1幅	泉屋博古館東京	後期		
24	上島鳳山 うえしまほうざん	姮娥 《十二ヶ月美人》のうち八月 じょうが じゅうにかげつびじんのうち はちがつ	明治42年(1909)	絹本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館東京	後期		
27	大塚春嶺 おおつかしゅんれい	筑紫菅公之図 つくしかんこうのず	明治後期~昭和前期(20世紀)	絹本着色	1幅	泉屋博古館東京	後期		
28	平福百穂 ひらふくひゃくすい	堅田の一休 かたたのいっきゅう	昭和4年(1929)頃	紙本墨画淡彩	1幅	泉屋博古館東京	後期		
32	菊池容斎 きくちようさい	鼠狐言帰図巻	明治5年(1872)	紙本着色	1巻	泉屋博古館東京			
【第4	展示室】特集展示「沒	受後100年 黒田清輝と住友」							
44	黒田清輝くろだせいき	「昔語り」画稿(仲居半身像) むかしがたり がこう なかいはんしんぞう	明治29年(1896)	紙、木炭	1面	東京国立博物館			
45	黒田清輝くろだせいき	「昔語り」下絵(仲居)	明治29年(1896)	カンヴァス、油彩	1面	東京国立博物館			
43	黒田清輝くろだせいき	「昔語り」画稿(仲居全身像) むかしがたり がこう なかいぜんしんぞう	明治29年(1896)	紙、木炭	1面	東京国立博物館			
33	黒田清輝くろだせいき	「昔語り」画稿(僧半身像) むかしがたり がこう そうはんしんぞう	明治29年(1896)	紙、木炭	1面	東京国立博物館			
36	黒田清輝くろだせいき	「昔語り」下絵(僧)	明治29年(1896)	カンヴァス、油彩	1面	東京国立博物館			
34	黒田清輝くろだせいき	「昔語り」画稿(僧の手) むかしがたり がこう そうのて	明治29年(1896)	紙、木炭	1面	東京国立博物館			
35	黒田清輝くろだせいき	「昔語り」画稿(僧の足)	明治29年(1896)	紙、木炭	1面	東京国立博物館			
41	黒田清輝くろだせいき	「昔語り」画稿(男の脚) むかしがたり がこう おとこのあし	明治29年(1896)	紙、木炭	1面	東京国立博物館			
	くつたせいさ	50 00 E7 0 C7 8 CCV 80 U							

No.	作者	作品名	制作年	材質技法	形状員数	所蔵	期間
40	黒田清輝 くろだせいき	「昔語り」画稿(男裸体半身像) むかしがたり がこう おとこらたいはんしんぞう	明治29年(1896)	紙、木炭	1面	東京国立博物館	
39	黒田清輝	「昔語り」画稿(男着衣半身像) むかしがたり がこう おとこちゃくいはんしんぞう	明治29年(1896)	紙、木炭	1面	東京国立博物館	
42	黒田清輝 くろだせいき	「昔語り」下絵(男) むかしがたり したえ おとこ	明治29年(1896)	カンヴァス、油彩	1面	東京国立博物館	
38	黒田清輝	「昔語り」下絵(舞妓) むかしがたり したえ まいこ	明治29年(1896)	カンヴァス、油彩	1面	東京国立博物館	
37	黒田清輝 くろだせいき	「昔語り」画稿(手) むかしがたり がこう て	明治29年(1896)	紙、木炭	1面	東京国立博物館	
46	黒田清輝 くろだせいき	「昔語り」下絵(構図 I) むかしがたり したえ こうず I	明治28年(1895)	カンヴァス、油彩	1面	東京国立博物館	
47	黒田清輝 くろだせいき	「昔語り」下絵(清閑寺景) むかしがたり したえ せいかんじのけい	明治29年(1896)	カンヴァス、油彩	1面	東京国立博物館	
48	黒田清輝 くろだせいき	「昔語り」下絵(清閑寺景) むかしがたり したえ せいかんじのけい	明治28年(1895)	板、油彩	1面	東京国立博物館	
49	黒田清輝 くろだせいき	「昔語り」下絵(清閑寺門) むかしがたり したえ せいかんじもん	明治29年(1896)	カンヴァス、油彩	1面	東京国立博物館	
51		黒田清輝宛住友吉左衞門書簡 くろだせいきあて すみともきちざえもんしょかん	明治28年8月7日付	紙、墨	1通	東京文化財研究所	
50		黒田清輝宛住友吉左衞門書簡 くろだせいきあて すみともきちざえもんしょかん	明治28年11月25日付	紙、墨	1通	東京文化財研究所	

【次回展のお知らせ】

特別展 昭和モダーン モザイクのいろどり 板谷梅樹の世界

[同時開催] 特集展示 住友コレクションの茶道具

「昭和」モダンのアートシーンを飾ったモザイク作家・板谷梅樹(いたやうめき、1907-1963)。 かつての日劇のモザイク壁画、瀟洒な飾箱や飾皿、帯留やペンダントヘッドなど、絵画や模様を 表出した独特のエキゾチックなモザイク作品は、どれも清新な色彩と可憐な意匠にあふれています。 近代陶芸の巨匠・板谷波山(いたやはざん、1872-1963)の息子であった梅樹は、父が砕いた陶片の 美しさに魅了され、20代半ばから陶片を活用したモザイク画の制作を志します。その代表作は 旧日本劇場一階玄関ホールの巨大なモザイク壁画(1933年作、原画:川島理一郎)でした(現存せず)。 戦後復興の中で残された梅樹の作品は決して多くはありませんが、近年その再評価の機運が高まっています。 本展は、梅樹作品を一堂に集めた初の展覧会となります。昭和29(1954)年に制作された 現存する最大の壁画《三井用水取入所風景》は、本展の見どころのひとつといえるでしょう。 住友コレクションの板谷波山作品と共に、カラリストと称された波山と梅樹の美の競演をお楽しみください。 併せて、住友コレクションの茶道具をご紹介いたします。(出品予定点数:約100点)



板谷梅樹《鳥》昭和34(1959)年 個人蔵

会 期 2024年8月31日 (土) ~ 9月29日 (日)

休館日 月曜日、9/17・24 (火) *9/16・23(月・祝休) は開館

開館時間 午前11時 ~ 午後6時(入館は午後5時30分まで)

*金曜日は午後7時まで開館(入館は午後6時30分まで)

場 泉屋博古館東京(東京・六本木)

入館料 一般1,200円 高大生800円 中学生以下無料

*お得な前売オンラインチケット販売中(一般1,000円、高大生700円)

- *20名以上は団体割引料金(一般1,000円、高大生700円)
- * 障がい者手帳ご呈示の方は無料



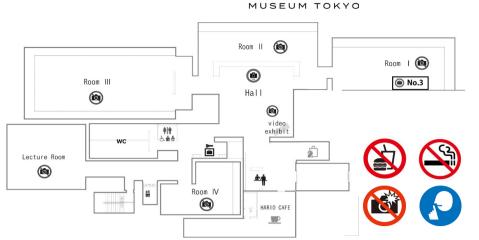
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Lyrical and Narrative Paintings

THE ELEGANT WORLD OF YAMATO-E

6/1 (sat) $\cdot 7/21$ (sun)



SEN-OKU

Stories retold and read since ancient times have always been deeply tied to paintings. One such example is picture scrolls. Japanese waka poems were also elevated as an artform through mutual inspiration from and of paintings, with the 31-character worlds of the poems pictorialized and new poems composed with paintings as an impetus.

One characteristic of narrative and lyrical paintings is their detailed depictions and elegant colors, which carry on the style of the yamato-e paintings that skilled painters serving the imperial court, shrines, and temples pursued according to the aesthetics of the elite. These paintings also developed into various forms of expression making use of large surfaces, such as handscrolls representing the progression of a narrative over time, as well as folding screens dramatically depicting special scenes.

As later generations, too, came to enjoy classical literature in their own ways, it retained readership and remained in the spotlight. The same is true of paintings based on that literature. This exhibition introduces narrative and lyrical paintings reflecting the spirit of people in early modern times through selections from the Sumitomo Collection in the museum's possession. We hope that you will enjoy their elegant, exquisite, and sometimes even humorous worlds.

Furthermore, to mark the centennial of the death of the painter KURODA Seiki, a special feature exhibition introduces his masterpiece *Talk on Ancient Romance*, which was destroyed by fire along with the Sumitomo family's Suma villa, through sketches and studies as well as correspondences between Kuroda and SUMITOMO Shunsui.

Finally, we would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to the owners who have graciously lent their valuable works for display, as well as everyone else involved in holding this exhibition.

《Chapter I 》 Lyrical Paintings

Japanese waka poems express human thoughts and sentiments condensed into 31 characters through descriptions of natural scenery and human activities throughout Japan's four seasons. Around the middle part of the Heian period (794-1185), lyrical paintings spread with the flourishing of waka poetry. These were paintings inspired by the meaning or content of poems or depicting scenery described in poems. Conversely, poems were sometimes composed with inspiration from scenery depicted in paintings. This endless cycle, from poems to paintings and from paintings to poems, gave rise to new art.

Waka poetry is filled with techniques for achieving maximum expression from limited words by utilizing readers' knowledge and imaginations, such as plays on words, likening, and allusions to other famous poems. Lyrical paintings, too, give viewers room to unravel the buildup of ancient language and forms and to freely rearrange imagery through their simple motifs and witty compositions. This disciplined and meaningful symbolism is one of the appeals of lyrical paintings.

Taking cues from the painters of antiquity, what meanings can we derive and express based on their paintings?

Nº	Artist	Title	Date	Material	Lender	Period
1 Importa Art Obj	^{ant} Fujiwara no Sadanobu	"Ishiyama-gire", Segment of the Collected Poems by Ki no Tsurayuki	Heian period, 12th century	Ink on decorated paper, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	
2 Cultur Propert	ant Attributed to Fujiwara no Tameie hies and Fujiwara no Nobuzane	Fujiwara no Kanesuke, one of Thirty-six Immortal Poets, Agedatami version	Kamakura period, 13th century	Ink and color on paper, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	
3	Shokado Shojo	Album of Thirty-six Immortal Poets	1616	Ink and color on paper, album	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	
4		Scattered Fans and Farmig Village	Edo period, 17th century	Color and gold leaf on paper, pair of four fold screens	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	
5	Attributed to Tosa Hirochika	Bridge, Willow and Brushwood Boats	Edo period, 17th century	Color and gold leaf on paper, pair of six fold screens	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	
6	Tosa Mitsusada	Quail	Edo period, 18th century	Color and gold leaf on paper, pair of six fold screens	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	6/1-23: Right screen 6/25-7/21: Left screen
7	Tosa Mitsuoki	Japanese Quince and Quail/ Chrysanthemum and Redstart	Edo period, 17th century	Color on silk, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	6/1-23: Japanese Quince and Quail 6/25-7/21: Chrysanthemum and Redstar
8	Tosa Mitsuoki	Chrysanthemums	Edo period, 17th century	Color on silk, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	
9	Satomura Genchin	Poetry Anthology "Shoku Goshui Wakashu"	1661	Ink on decorated paper, album	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	
10		Poem on Tanzaku Paper	Momoyama to Edo period, 16th-17th century	Ink on decorated paper, album	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	
11		Tagasode	Edo period, 17th century	Color and gold leaf on paper, pair of six fold screens	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	
12	Attributed to Hon'ami Koetsu	Scattered Fans Mounted on Underpainting of Japanese Arrowroot Vines	Edo period, 18th century	Color and gold leaf on paper, pair of six fold screens	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	

《Chapter II 》 Narrative Paintings

People originally enjoyed stories mainly by listening to them read aloud, but the joy of experiencing stories with both one's ears and one's eyes emerged early on thanks to pictorial representations such as handscrolls. Illustrated scrolls were elevated to a composite artform combining words, calligraphy, and pictures, and narrative paintings eventually spread from these forms to books, fans, hanging scrolls, and folding screens.

Especially from the late Japanese Middle Ages to the early modern period, full advantage was taken of the large surfaces of narrative folding screens to create decorative and visually effective new worlds. While narrative paintings first showed all the scenes of a story, the number of scenes was gradually reduced, culminating in dramatic and detailed depictions of a single scene. Scene selection and representations reflected the preferences and sentiments of viewers at the time and were imbued with the ingenuity of emerging schools of painting. From medieval styles of drawing faces, which left room for the viewer's imagination, to expressive representations of individual personalities, these were made possible by the universality of classical literature that has captivated readers for centuries.

Amusement can be found by looking closely at these paintings and immersing yourself in the world of the story, as if you were one of the characters.

Important 13 Cultural Attributed to Tosa Nagaharu Properties	The Tale of Zegaibo	Nanbokucho period, 14th century	Color on paper, Handscroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum
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Murasaki-shikibu Viewing the Moon Edo period, 18th century Color on silk, hanging scroll Museum Woman Diver Taking a Sacred Gem from Dragon Edo period, 17th century Color on silk, hanging scroll Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Momoyama to Edo period, 17th century Color and gold leaf on paper, pair of six fold screens The Tale of Genji Edo period, 17th century Color and gold leaf on paper, pair of six fold screens Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Museum The Tale of Genji Imperial Visit to Ohara, a Scene from the Tale of Heike Momoyama period, 16th century Genki Yokihi (Yang-kwei-fei) The Tale of Taketori Edo period, 17th century Color on silk, hanging scroll Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum 6/1-23 Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Color on silk, hanging scroll Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Museum 6/1-23 Liubei and Two Companions Visited the Hermit Zhu Geliang on a Snowy Night The Tale of Taketori Edo period, 17th century Color on silk, hanging scroll Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Color on paper, Handscroll Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Color on paper, Handscroll Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum	Nº	Artist	Title	Date	Material	Lender	Period
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The Tale of Taketori Edo period, 17th century Color on paper, Handscroll Museum Sen elev Helevischen	20	Kano Tanen		Edo period, 19th century	Color on silk, hanging scroll		6/25-7/21
30 Likifuna a Scana from the Tale of Capii Edo period 17th century Color on paper banding small Sen-oku Hakukokan	31		The Tale of Taketori	Edo period, 17th century	Color on paper, Handscroll		
Museum	30		Ukifune, a Scene from the Tale of Genji	Edo period, 17th century	Color on paper, hanging scroll		

《Chapter III》 History Paintings

During the Meiji period (1868-1912), history paintings depicting Japanese history and mythology as well as Buddhist themes and legends in both Western and traditional Japanese styles became popular. In order to portray history accurately and realistically, painters devoted great efforts to true-to-life depictions, conducting extensive background research and even sometimes utilizing Western painting techniques for realistic representation. As urged by the art critic OKAKURA Kakuzo (Tenshin), who stated that "history paintings should be promoted more and more in line with the development of a national identity," history paintings were considered essential to the formation of a modern state and flourished in response to a growing sense of national identity, along with the importing of the Western concept of history paintings. Visually representing the history of the nation, these paintings did not merely record history but were also expected to foster the sharing of historical consciousness and edify the public.

During the Taisho period (1912-1926), the narrative elements of history paintings became sparser, while at the same time, figures began to be depicted standing on their own as storytellers of universal themes. In modern painting, which was expected to incorporate the thoughts and ideology of the artist, history painting was the best genre for visualizing such abstract concepts. What is revealed through these narrative paintings, which had now abandoned any sort of story and transformed completely into a vehicle for the artist's assertions?

Artist	=: 2				
Aitist	Title	Date	Material	Lender	Period
HARADA Seiko	Ame-no-Uzume (The Goddess of Dawn)	1903	Color on silk, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	6/1-23
IKAI Shokoku	Spring in Kurama Temple	1919	Color on silk, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	6/1-23
DOMOTO Insho	Hojo Tokimune	1943	Color on silk, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	6/1-23
ITO Rojo	The Parting at Sakurai	ca.1909	Color on silk, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	6/25-7/7
MORIZUMI Isana	Nakoso Barrier	1920	Color on silk, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	7/9-21
MORI Kansai	The Taoistic Immortal at Mt. Lofu	ca.1888	Ink and light color on paper, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	6/25-7/21
UESHIMA Hozan	Heng'e, the Goddess of the Moon from the series of Twelve Aspects of the Beauty	1909	Color on silk, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	6/25-7/21
OTSUKA Shunrei	Sugawara no Michizane in Tsukushi	20th century	Color on silk, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	6/25-7/21
HIRAFUKU Hyakusui	Priest Ikkyu at Katata	ca.1929	Ink and light color on paper, hanging scroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	6/25-7/21
KIKUCHI Yosai	Tale of Mouse and Fox's Marriage	1872	Color on paper, Handscroll	Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo	
	IKAI Shokoku DOMOTO Insho ITO Rojo MORIZUMI Isana MORI Kansai UESHIMA Hozan OTSUKA Shunrei HIRAFUKU Hyakusui	IKAI Shokoku Spring in Kurama Temple DOMOTO Insho Hojo Tokimune ITO Rojo The Parting at Sakurai MORIZUMI Isana Nakoso Barrier MORI Kansai The Taoistic Immortal at Mt. Lofu UESHIMA Hozan Heng'e, the Goddess of the Moon from the series of Twelve Aspects of the Beauty OTSUKA Shunrei Sugawara no Michizane in Tsukushi HIRAFUKU Hyakusui Priest Ikkyu at Katata	IKAI Shokoku Spring in Kurama Temple 1919 DOMOTO Insho Hojo Tokimune 1943 ITO Rojo The Parting at Sakurai ca.1909 MORIZUMI Isana Nakoso Barrier 1920 MORI Kansai The Taoistic Immortal at Mt. Lofu ca.1888 UESHIMA Hozan Heng'e, the Goddess of the Moon from the series of Twelve Aspects of the Beauty OTSUKA Shunrei Sugawara no Michizane in Tsukushi 20th century HIRAFUKU Hyakusui Priest Ikkyu at Katata ca.1929	IKAI Shokoku Spring in Kurama Temple 1919 Color on silk, hanging scroll DOMOTO Insho Hojo Tokimune 1943 Color on silk, hanging scroll ITO Rojo The Parting at Sakurai ca.1909 Color on silk, hanging scroll MORIZUMI Isana Nakoso Barrier 1920 Color on silk, hanging scroll MORI Kansai The Taoistic Immortal at Mt. Lofu ca.1888 Ink and light color on paper, hanging scroll UESHIMA Hozan Heng'e, the Goddess of the Moon from the series of Twelve Aspects of the Beauty OTSUKA Shunrei Sugawara no Michizane in Tsukushi 20th century Color on silk, hanging scroll HIRAFUKU Hyakusui Priest Ikkyu at Katata ca.1929 Ink and light color on paper, hanging scroll	HARADA Seiko Ame-no-Uzume (The Goddess of Dawn) 1903 Color on silk, hanging scroll Museum Tokyo Museum Tokyo Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo DOMOTO Insho Hojo Tokimune 1943 Color on silk, hanging scroll Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo TTO Rojo The Parting at Sakurai ca.1909 Color on silk, hanging scroll Museum Tokyo MORIZUMI Isana Nakoso Barrier 1920 Color on silk, hanging scroll Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo MORIX Isana MORIX Isana The Taoistic Immortal at Mt. Lofu ca.1888 Ink and light color on paper, Museum Tokyo Museum Tokyo MUESHIMA Hozan Heng'e, the Goddess of the Moon from the series of Twelve Aspects of the Beauty OTSUKA Shunrei Sugawara no Michizane in Tsukushi 20th century Color on silk, hanging scroll Museum Tokyo Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo Ink and light color on paper, Museum Tokyo Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo MIRAFUKU Hyakusui Priest Ikkyu at Katata ca.1929 Ink and light color on paper, Manging scroll Museum Tokyo Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo Sen-oku Hakukokan Museum Tokyo Tale of Mouse and Fox's Marriage Isana Golgran paper, Handscroll Sen-oku Hakukokan

 $\langle\!\langle Room | V \rangle\!\rangle$ Feature Exhibition: "KURODA Seiki and the Sumitomo Family"

KURODA Seiki (1866-1924) was an artist who devoted himself to the advancement of Western-style painting in modern Japan. Shortly after returning from studying in France, he gained the patronage of the fifteenth head of the Sumitomo family, SUMITOMO Kichizaemon Tomoito (1864-1926; nicknamed "Shunsui"), through SAIONJI Kinmochi, with whom Kuroda had become acquainted in France. In 1895, Shunsui purchased Kuroda's painting Morning Toilette (now lost in a fire), which had drawn enormous controversy for its depiction of a nude woman, with Saionji (who was his biological brother) acting as an introducer. Afterward, Shunsui continued to support Kuroda's work, such as by subsidizing his painting fees.

In 1893, Kuroda traveled to Kyoto for the first time in his life and visited Seikanji Temple, known for the tragic love affair described in *The Tale of the Heike*. He later recalled that upon hearing a recounting of the temple's origins, the story of Emperor Takakura and his beloved Lady Kogo, he had a strange experience in which the past seemed to come back to life. This inspired him to create *Talk on Ancient Romance* (now lost in a fire), an ambitious work that reflected his desire to introduce the full-scale compositions that he had studied in France to Japan. The work decorated the Sumitomo family's villa along the Suma coast in Hyogo Prefecture for many years but was destroyed by an air raid in 1945.

Now, a century after Kuroda's death, this special feature exhibition introduces his masterpiece *Talk on Ancient Romance*, which was destroyed by fire along with the Suma villa, through sketches and studies. It also traces the relationship between Kuroda and Shunsui through their correspondences.

44	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Bust of a nakai maid)	1896	Charcoal on paper	Tokyo National Museum
45	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Nakai maid)	1896	Oil on canvas	Tokyo National Museum
43	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Nakai maid)	1896	Charcoal on paper	Tokyo National Museum
33	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Bust of a monk)	1896	Charcoal on paper	Tokyo National Museum
36	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Monk)	1896	Oil on canvas	Tokyo National Museum
34	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Hands of a monk)	1896	Charcoal on paper	Tokyo National Museum
35	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Feet of a monk)	1896	Charcoal on paper	Tokyo National Museum
41	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Legs and Feet of a man)	1896	Charcoal on paper	Tokyo National Museum
40	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Bust of a nude man)	1896	Charcoal on paper	Tokyo National Museum
39	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Bust of a clothed man)	1896	Charcoal on paper	Tokyo National Museum
42	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Man)	1896	Oil on canvas	Tokyo National Museum
38	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Maiko)	1896	Oil on canvas	Tokyo National Museum
37	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Hands)	1896	Charcoal on paper	Tokyo National Museum

Nº	Artist	Title	Date	Material	Lender	Period
46	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Compositional study I)	1895	Oil on canvas	Tokyo National Museum	
47	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Seikan-ji Temple)	1896	Oil on canvas	Tokyo National Museum	
48	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Seikan-ji Temple)	1895	Oil on canvas	Tokyo National Museum	_
49	KURODA Seiki	Study for Talk on Ancient Romance (Gate of Seikan-ji Temple)	1896	Oil on canvas	Tokyo National Museum	
51		Letter to KURODA Seiki	August 7, 1895	Ink on paper	Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	
50		Letter to KURODA Seiki	November 25, 1895	Ink on paper	Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties	

[Upcoming Exhibition]

Special Exhibition
SHOWA MODERN, the Brilliance of Mosaics
An Introduction to ITAYA Umeki

August 31 (Sat.) - September 29 (Sun.) 2024

Open Hours:11:00~18:00 * 11:00~19:00 on Fridays

 $\label{eq:Last admission 30 minutes before closing)} \\ Day Closed: Mondays during the exhibition$

(Open on public holidays, closed on the following weekday)



ITAYA Umeki 《Bird》 Dated 1959.

Private collection