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.

**Kamakura Period (1185-1333)**

| Event/Artist | Minamotoclan | 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) | 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:
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.)

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

Secular Emaki:


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

Religious Emaki:


Pure Land/Raigo paintings

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, satori
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
(chinzō)
Buddhist themes and people
dōshakuga

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