


# The Tokugawa Art Museum Collection: Treasures of the Owari Tokugawa Family

July 3 to September 1, 2024 Suntory Museum of Art

 = Now on View

● = National Treasure

◎ = Important Cultural Property as designated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

○ = Important Art Object as approved by the Ministry of Education before 1949

7/3 ▼ 7/15	7/17 ▼ 7/29	7/31 ▼ 8/15	8/16 ▼ 9/1	No.	Title	Artist	Period	Provenance and donors
<b>I Martial Spirit—The Trappings of Warriors</b>								
				1-1	Portrait of Tokugawa Ieyasu as a Shintō Deity Tōshō-daigongen, hanging scroll, colors on paper.	Traditionally attributed to Kanō Tan'yū.	Edo period, 17th c.	Owned by the 7th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Muneharu.
				1-2	Portrait of Tokugawa Ieyasu as a Shintō Deity Tōshō-daigongen, hanging scroll, colors on paper.	Copied by Sakurai Kiyoka.	Shōwa period, 1937.	
				2-1	Portrait of Tokugawa Yoshinao, hanging scroll, colors on paper.	Copied by Sakurai Kiyoka.	Shōwa period, 1937.	Original : owned by Shōjōji Temple.
				2-2	Portrait of Tokugawa Yoshinao, hanging scroll, colors on paper.	Copied by Sakurai Kiyoka.	Shōwa period, 1937.	Original : owned by Shōjōji Temple.
				3	Helmet and Armor, silver coat and white lacing.		Edo period, 17th c.	Worn by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				4	Military Leader's Fan, lacquered wickerwork.		Momoyama-Edo period, 16th-17th c.	Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				6	Sword Mounting for <i>Tachi</i> Long Sword, <i>itomaki</i> wrapped silkcord type, <i>aoi</i> wild ginger crest design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 19th c.	Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.
				8	Battle Drum, with wood frame constructed to be carried on the back.		Momoyama-Edo period, 16th-17th c.	Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu.
				9	Torch.		Momoyama-Edo period, 16th-17th c.	Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu (attr.).
				10	◎ <i>Tachi</i> Long Sword, known as "Tsuda Tōtōumi Nagamitsu." Inscription: Nagamitsu.		Kamakura period, 13th c.	Owned by Oda Nobunaga, Akechi Mitsuhide, Tsuda Shigehisa, Maeda Tsunanori, the 5th Tokugawa shogun Tsunayoshi, 6th Ienobu, and the 4th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshimichi.
				12	<i>Katana</i> Long Sword. Inscription: Muramasa.		Muromachi period, 16th c.	Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				13	◎ <i>Wakizashi</i> Medium Sword, known as "Monoyoshisadamune."		Nanbokuchō period, 14th c.	Owned by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Hideyori, Tokugawa Ieyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				15	<i>Tantō</i> Short Sword, known as "Ōsaka Nagamei Masamune." Inscription: Masamune of Sōshū, a day in 8th Month, 3rd Year of Karyaku.		Kamakura period, 1328.	Owned by Hosokawa Yūsai, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Hideyori, Tokugawa Ieyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				16	Sword Mounting for <i>Katana</i> Long Sword, black lacquered scabbard.		Edo period, 1856.	Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.
				17	Sword Mounting for <i>Wakizashi</i> Short Sword, black lacquered scabbard.		Edo period, 1855.	Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.
				18	Sword Mounting for <i>Katana</i> Long Sword, fish bone inlay, black lacquered scabbard.		Edo period, 1857.	Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.
				19	Sword Mounting for <i>Wakizashi</i> Short Sword, fish bone inlay, black lacquered scabbard.		Edo period, 1854.	Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.
				20	<i>Mitokoromono</i> Sword Fittings, log bridge design, copper.	Traditionally attributed to Gotō Yūjō (the 1st generation head of Gotō family).	Muromachi period, 15th c.	
				21	<i>Menuki</i> Sword Fitting, Chinese lion and peony design, gold.	Traditionally attributed to Gotō Jōshin (the 3rd generation head of Gotō family).	Muromachi period, 16th c.	
				22	<i>Kōgai</i> Sword Fitting, sparrow and bamboo design, copper and gold.	Traditionally attributed to Gotō Sōjō (the 2nd generation head of Gotō family).	Muromachi period, 16th c.	
				23	<i>Kozuka</i> 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 <i>Tsuba</i> Sword Guards, phoenix and paulownia design, gold and silver on copper alloy. Inscription: Kikuoka Mitsutoshi, insignia.		Edo period, 19th c.	
				25	A Pair of <i>Tsuba</i> 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, <i>aoi</i> crest design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 17th c.	Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				28	Quiver, bearskin.		Edo period, 18th c.	Owned by the 9th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Munechika.
				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.	
<b>II Elegance—Tea, Noh, and Incense</b>								
<b>Tea</b>								
				33	Fragment from an unidentified anthology of poetry, known as "Ōjikishi," hanging scroll, ink on decorative paper.	Traditionally attributed to Fujiwara no Kintō.	Heian period, 12th c.	
				35	<i>Waka</i> Poem written on <i>Shikishi</i> Paper, known as "Ogura-shikishi," hanging scroll, ink on decorative paper.	Traditionally attributed to Fujiwara no Teika.		Owned by Gotō Shōzaburō, the 3rd Tokugawa shogun Iemitsu and Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.
				37	Zen Sermon from "Nansen-Zanmyō," hanging scroll, ink on paper.	By priest Kokei Sōchin. Additional inscription by priest Seigan Sōi.	Momoyama period, 16th c.	Owned by the Sekido family.

7/3 ▼ 7/15	7/17 ▼ 7/29	7/31 ▼ 8/15	8/16 ▼ 9/1	No.		Title	Artist	Period	Provenance and donors
				38	○	Daruma (Bodhidharma) crossing the Yangze River on a Reed, hanging scroll, ink on paper.	By Miyamoto Musashi.	Edo period, 17th c.	
				40	◎	Swallows and Willow, hanging scroll, ink on silk.	Traditionally attributed to Muqi.	China, Southern Song-Yuan dynasties, 13th c.	Owned by the 5th Tokugawa shogun Tsunayoshi and the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.
				43		Landscape, hanging scroll, ink on silk.	By Jufu.	China, Ming dynasty, 15th-16th c.	
				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 Ieyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				46		Tea Caddy, named "Tsutsui," <i>katatsuki</i> square-shouldered type, Seto ware.		Muromachi period, 16th c.	Owned by Tsutsui Junkei and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				47		Tea Bowl, known as "Hoshi-kensan," <i>tenmoku</i> type, oil-spot glaze, stoneware.		China, Southern Song dynasty, 12th-13th c.	
				48		Tea Bowl, floral arabesque design, blue and white.		China, Ming dynasty, 15th-16th c.	Owned by the 3rd Tokugawa shogun Iemitsu and the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.
				49		Tea Bowl, named "Mishima-oke," <i>mishima</i> 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, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				50		Tea Bowl, named "Ōgōrai," <i>ido</i> 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, <i>hakuan</i> type, pottery.		Edo period, 17th c.	Donated by the Okaya family.
				53		Tea Scoop, called "Mushikui," bamboo.	Traditionally attributed to Sen no Rikyū.	Momoyama period, 16th c.	Owned by the 3rd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Tsunanari, Matsudaira Yoshiyuki and Matsudaira Yoshizane.
				56		Tea Scoop, bamboo.	By Katagiri Sekishū.	Edo period, 17th c.	
				57		Flower Vase, named "Kine-no-ore," <i>kinuta</i> fulling-block shape, bronze.		China, Yuan-Ming dynasties, 14th-15th c.	Owned by Asano Yoshinaga, Tokugawa Ieyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				58		Tea Kettle, famous eight landscapes design, Ashiya type, cast iron.		Muromachi period, 16th c.	
				59		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

				60		Noh Mask, <i>Kojō</i> , painted Japanese cypress wood.	Traditionally attributed to Iseki.	Momoyama period, 16th c.	
				62		Noh Mask, <i>Deikurohige</i> , painted Japanese cypress wood.	Traditionally attributed to Deme Yoshimitsu.	Edo period, 17th-18th c.	
				66		Noh Mask, <i>Magojirō</i> , painted Japanese cypress wood.	Traditionally attributed to Deme Mitsushige.	Edo period, 18th c.	
				67		Noh Mask, <i>Han'nya</i> , painted Japanese cypress wood.		Edo period, 18th c.	
				68		Noh Costume, <i>Kariginu</i> Jacket, octagonal lattice pattern, light blue twill weave silk.		Edo period, 19th c.	
				71		Noh Costume, <i>Maiginu</i> Jacket, paulownia spray and phoenix-medallion design, gold woven into indigo blue silk gauze.		Edo period, 18th c.	
				72		Noh Costume, <i>Karaori</i> Outer Robe, willow and <i>kemari</i> ball design on red silk.		Edo period, 19th c.	
				75		Noh Costume, <i>Atsuta</i> Inner Robe, lightning and floral diamond lattice design, red silk.		Edo period, 17th c.	
				77		<i>Kyōgen</i> Mask, <i>Oto</i> , painted Japanese cypress wood.		Edo period, 17th-18th c.	
				79		<i>Kyōgen</i> Mask, <i>Kitsune</i> (Fox), painted Japanese cypress wood.	By Deme Kazumitsu.	Edo period, 17th-18th c.	
				81		Noh and <i>Kyōgen</i> Costume, <i>Hitatare</i> Jacket and Trousers, crane, tortoise and seedling pine design, dyed black hemp.		Edo period, 18th c.	
				83		Noh and <i>Kyōgen</i> Costume, <i>Suō</i> Jacket and Trousers, slanting stripe design, dyed brown hemp.		Edo period, 18th-19th c.	
				85		<i>Kyōgen</i> Costume, <i>Kataginu</i> Jacket, plum flower design, dyed white hemp.		Edo period, 19th c.	
				87		<i>Kyōgen</i> Costume, <i>Kataginu</i> Jacket, scattered jars design, dyed brown hemp.		Edo period, 19th c.	
				89		Fan for Noh play, dragon and cloud design, colors on paper.		Edo period, 18th-19th c.	
				90		Fan for Noh play, flower medallion design, colors on paper.		Edo period, 19th c.	Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.
				92		Noh Headband, clematis design in embroidery on white silk.		Edo period, 18th-19th c.	
				93		Noh Headband, <i>aoi</i> and maple design in embroidery on rung-dyed silk.		Edo period, 18th c.	
				94		Noh Headband, scattered fans design on brown silk.		Edo period, 19th c.	Inherited by the Hitotsubashi Tokugawa family.
				95		Noh Headband, wisteria design, embroidery on red silk.		Edo period, 18th-19th c.	
				96		Noh Sash Belt, flower in the interlocking circle lattice design on gilt silk.		Edo period, 18th c.	
				97		Noh Sash Belt, potted plum, cherry, wisteria tree design, embroidered light blue silk.		Edo period, 18th-19th c.	
				98		Crown for Noh Play, in the shape of dragon.		Edo period, 19th c.	
				99		Crown for Noh Play.		Edo period, 19th c.	

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				100	Property for Noh Play, clematis scroll design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 19th c.	
				101	Property for Noh play, autumn grass design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 18th c.	
				102	<i>Nohkan</i> Flute for Noh Play.		Edo period, 17th-18th c.	
				103	<i>Kotsuzumi</i> Hand-drum for Noh Play, evening glory design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.	By Yazaemon.	Edo period, 18th c.	
				104	<i>Ōtsuzumi</i> Hand-drum for Noh Play, vine design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 18th-19th c.	
				105	<i>Taiko</i> Drum Body for Noh Play, young pine and crane design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 19th c.	

### Incese

				106	<i>Kyara</i> , Incense Wood, named “Ranjatai.” One of a set of ten famous incense woods.			Owned by Minamoto no Yorimasa, Ōta Dōkan, Empress Tōfukumon-in Masako and others.
				111	<i>Kyara</i> , Incense Wood, named “Ōkyara” by the 111th Emperor Gosai.			
				112	<i>Rakoku</i> , Incense Wood, named “Hatsuharu” by Hachiya Sōyū.			
				113	<i>Manaka</i> , Incense Wood, named “Hitokoe” by the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.			
				114	Incense Burner, named “Chidori,” porcelain with celadon glaze.		China, Southern Song dynasty, 13th c.	Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu and the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
				115	Incense Burner, shape of a mandarin duck, gilt copper alloy.		China, Ming dynasty, 15th-16th c.	
				116	Covered Box with Incense Matching Game Utensils, autumn grass design, <i>maki-e</i> 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 <i>aoi</i> crest, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 19th c.	Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.
				118	Incense Jar and Stand, chrysanthemum-stem design with <i>aoi</i> crest, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 19th c.	Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.
				119	Incense Burner and Stand, chrysanthemum-stem design with <i>aoi</i> crest, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 19th c.	Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.
				120	Portable Box for Incense, chrysanthemum-stem design with <i>aoi</i> crest, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 17th c.	
				121	Utensils for Cutting Incense Wood, chrysanthemum-stem design with <i>aoi</i> crest, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 18th c.	Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.
				122	Stand for Cutting Incense Wood, chrysanthemum-stem design with <i>aoi</i> crest, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 18th c.	Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.
				123	Covered Box with Incense Utensils, chrysanthemum-stem design with <i>aoi</i> crest, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 19th c.	Owned by Shunkyō-in Sachigimi, wife of the 11th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Nariharu.
				124	Portable Box for Incense, flowers and birds in the four seasons design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 17th-18th c.	
				125	◎ A Set of Incense Utensils, fence and plum tree with <i>aoi</i> crest design, silver.		Edo period, 17th c.	Owned by Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.
				126	Incense Container, moon and wave design, carved red lacquer.		China, Ming dynasty, 15th c.	
				129	Incense Container, wheels in stream design, mother-of-pearl inlay and <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 17th c.	
				130	Incense Container, in the shape of wooden clappers, design of fans and Chinese characters, blue and white.		China, Ming dynasty, 16th-17th c.	Owned by the 12th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Naritaka.
				131	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.

### III The Pursuit of Beauty

				134	<i>Uchikake</i> Robe, hand-drum skin, wisteria and iris design, embroidery white silk.		Edo period, 19th c.	Worn by Teitoku-in Kanehime, wife of the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.
				137	<i>Katabira</i> Inner Robe, <i>Goshodoki</i> court style design, pale blue hemp.		Edo period, 19th c.	Inherited by the Kii Tokugawa family. Matsuzakaya collection. Donated by Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores Co. Ltd.
				138	A Pair of Containers for Painted-Shell Matching Game and <i>Awasegai</i> 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.
				139	Comb Cabinet and Accessories, pine, bamboo and scattered <i>aoi</i> crest design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 18th c.	
				140	Water Basin and Stand, pine and bamboo with <i>aoi</i> crest design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 18th c.	
				141	Covered Box for Tooth Dyeing Tools, pine and bamboo with <i>aoi</i> crest design, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 18th c.	
				142	◎ Dish, <i>aoi</i> crest and octagonal lattice design, gold.		Edo period, 1639.	Owned by Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

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				143	◎ Cup, <i>aoi</i> crest and peony scroll design, gold.		Edo period, 1639.	Owned by Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.
				147	Inkstone Box, clotheshorse design, mother-of pearl inlay and <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 17th c.	
				148	<i>Sō</i> Thirteen-stringed Harp, named “Seigaiha,” wave design.		Momoyama-Edo period, 17th c.	
				149	<i>Biwa</i> Four-stringed Lute, named “Matsumushi.”		Muromachi period, 15th-16th c.	
				150	<i>Shamisen</i> Three-stringed Japanese Instrument.		Edo period, 19th c.	
				151	Scores for <i>Sō</i> and <i>Wagon</i> Japanese Harp.		Edo period, 17th c.	Owned by Eiju-in Ni'igimi, wife of the 3rd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Tsunanari.
		page change		158	Folding Calligraphy Album, named “Kotoba-no-hayashi,” ink on decorative paper.		Edo period, 19th c.	Owned by the 12th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Naritaka.
				159	Extract of Poetry Anthology <i>Shinsen-rōeishū</i> , handscroll, ink on decorative paper.	By the Northern Dynasty 5th Emperor Goen'yū.	Nanbokuchō period, 14th c.	
				160	Extract of Poetry Anthology <i>Shin-Goshūiwaka-shū</i> , handscroll, ink on paper.	By Prince Ryōshō.	Edo period, 17th c.	
		page change		162	Folding Album of the New Six Immortal Poets, colors and ink on paper.	Calligraphy by Prince Shinkei. Picture by Kanō Tsunenobu.	Edo period, 17th-18th c.	Inherited by the Echizen Matsudaira family.
				163	<i>Karuta</i> Playing Cards based on One Hundred Famous <i>Waka</i> Poems, with fence and chrysanthemum design container, <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 19th c.	
				164	Extract of Poetry Anthology <i>Wakan-rōeishū</i> , pair of six-fold screens, ink on paper.	By Konoe Nobutada.	Edo period, 17th c.	
				165	Extract of Poetry Anthology <i>Kobun-shimpō</i> and <i>Shinkokin-wakashū</i> , pair of six-fold screens, ink on decorative paper.	By Shōkadō Shōjō.	Edo period, 17th c.	
				166	Rice Cultivation, pair of six-fold screens, ink on paper.	By Kanō Tan'yū.	Edo period, 17th c.	
				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.	

### Special Exhibits The *Hatsune* Furnishings (National Treasure)

				168	◎ Portable Cosmetic Box for travelling, <i>Hatsune</i> motif taken from <i>The Tale of Genji</i> , <i>maki-e</i> lacquer.		Edo period, 1639.	Owned by Reisen-in Chiyohime, wife of the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.
				170	◎ <i>Shōgi</i> Board Game Set, <i>Kochō</i> motif taken from <i>The Tale of Genji</i> , <i>maki-e</i> 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)

				172	◎ Text and Picture of Chapter 36, Kashiwagi (The Oak Tree) Ⅲ, from <i>The Tale of Genji</i> Illustrated Scrolls, colors and ink on decorative paper.		Heian period, 12th c.	
				173	◎ Text and Picture of Chapter 37, Yokobue (The Flute), from <i>The Tale of Genji</i> Illustrated Scrolls, colors and ink on decorative paper.		Heian period, 12th c.	
				175	◎ Text and Picture of Chapter 45, Hashihime (The Lady at the Bridge), from <i>The Tale of Genji</i> Illustrated Scrolls, colors and ink on decorative paper.		Heian period, 12th c.	
				177	◎ Text and Picture of Chapter 49, Yadorigi (The Ivy) Ⅱ, from <i>The Tale of Genji</i> Illustrated Scrolls, colors and ink on decorative paper.		Heian period, 12th c.	

- The exhibits number accords with the caption and the catalog, not in order of the display.
- The exhibits numbers are consecutive numbers in this exhibition. The missing numbers are not exhibited in Suntory Museum of Art.
- The temperature, humidity, and lighting would be adjusted to the appropriate environment for the exhibits.