

Invented Tradition

Pre-Modern Japanese Cultural Exchange

Jesuit mission

St. Francis Xavier (1506-1552)

1543 passed the daimyo of Satsuma province, Shimazu Tadataka (1514-1587) with the first Western paintings of the Madonna and Child, beside some technical objects like compass, clock and optical instruments

1583 Giovanni Niccolo (1556-1626)

Came to produce art and devotional objects for use by Japanese Catholic churches and converts and to educate in Western-style painting

New geographical reality

1402, Hōni Gangan Yoshida Gukō's Ji Do Map of Integrated Lands and Regions of Historical Countries and Capitals, world map created in Korea

Ulamura Masaroku (1686-1764), Tori Kiyotada (1664-1729) - one-point perspective - uki-e

Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)

Teaching the spherical Earth, and mapping the world in the oblate spherium

Bankoku-zōshi (complete maps of the peoples of the world) style of cartography influenced by European techniques and geographic knowledge in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

1602, Seminaro de Prinha in Nagasaki - the largest school of western painting in Asia

Nanban screens with Western maps of the world, scripted in the Netherlands Portugal, written in Chinese and printed by Matteo Ricci (1552-1610), with Chinese scholars in Macao (ca. 1565-1610)

Art censor of foreign paintings and books

1597 - 26 years of Nagasaki Furuta-oye

1720 Loosening the ban on books and translations

1870 abolished

Expulsion of Christianity

While Western thought and religion was excluded, Japanese were eager to master the Chinese cultural tradition and Ming administrative law

1635 sakoku-rei edict, Catholic strictly forbidden

National Learning Kokugaku

Appreciation of art and culture developed along the lines of economic class and social status

Rangakuza

Antique and curiosity shows of the Dutch scientist - targeted on few scholars of different sciences to visit and studying together physics, biology, chemistry, etc.

Promote literacy and learning for an educated urban public

1500 first movable type printing press, Jizusai

One from Korea in 1583 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi's army

Hishikawa Moronobu (1618-1694) and his unknown predecessor founded the genre of uki-e

Implement Western perspective during the mid-eighteenth century

Omura Masamune (1686-1764), Mori Kiyotada (1664-1729) - one-point perspective - uki-e

Printing techniques

1500 first movable type printing press, Jizusai

One from Korea in 1583 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi's army

Hishikawa Moronobu (1618-1694) and his unknown predecessor founded the genre of uki-e

Implement Western perspective during the mid-eighteenth century

Omura Masamune (1686-1764), Mori Kiyotada (1664-1729) - one-point perspective - uki-e

Four great Chinese teachers

Shan Nan-yin (1680-1760)

Song Ziyuan (?-1760)

Yi Fujū (1696-1747)

Chen Yuanjun (1587-1761)

Chen Yuanjun (1587-1761)

Around 130 Chinese painters stayed in Nagasaki

Perspective

Central perspective was considered as a restriction

Visitor was not meant to participate in the drawing by a physical position

East Asian art - heteromorphism of quality - perspective as a form of cheating

Bunjinga continued to be enthusiastically practiced and collected into the early Meiji period

Chinese translations of European books on perspective and Suzhou prints

1740 first Japanese perspective prints by Maruyama Chōyō (1733-1795)

1750 Megane-e Perspective boxes

Perspective boxes, first appeared in Renaissance Europe and the Dutch brought the device to Japan in the 1640s as a gift to the shōgun.

Curiosities Bussankai

Bussankai became with the selection and presentation of exhibition objects as essential precursors of the Meiji exhibitions spread to all the major provincial towns

1757 Bussankai introduced vendors and cafes from abroad

Damai Hiraga (1728-1779)

sent by his trainees to learn the Dutch language - translated Western uki-e

Tamura Ranai (1718-1776)

Western art - theory of isomorphism of god

Bunjinga - Nanga school or Southern Painting school - Chinese style painting

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Relaxation of isolationist policies encouraged the study of Western art

Utawaga Kuriyoshi (1798-1861)

Yokohama-e prints

Last major printer who experimented with Western printing

1859 Yokohama

Charles Wirginan (1832-1891)

Felice Beato (1832-1909)

1876 Technical Art School

Antonio Fontanesi (1818-1882)

Vincenzo Ragusa (1841-1927)

Giovanni Vincenzo Cappellini (18357-1887)

Asai Chi (1866-1907)

Takahashi Yūichi (1826-1894)

Koyama Shōtarō (1857-1916)

Forced opening of the country in 1854

Perry arrival

1859 Yokohama

Charles Wirginan (1832-1891)

Felice Beato (1832-1909)

1876 Technical Art School

Antonio Fontanesi (1818-1882)

Vincenzo Ragusa (1841-1927)

Giovanni Vincenzo Cappellini (18357-1887)

Asai Chi (1866-1907)

Takahashi Yūichi (1826-1894)

Koyama Shōtarō (1857-1916)

Western art - theory of isomorphism of god

Bunjinga - Nanga school or Southern Painting school - Chinese style painting

Four great Chinese teachers

Shan Nan-yin (1680-1760)

Song Ziyuan (?-1760)

Yi Fujū (1696-1747)

Chen Yuanjun (1587-1761)

Chen Yuanjun (1587-1761)

Around 130 Chinese painters stayed in Nagasaki

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Western Japanism in Europe

1869 first venues in the Parisian business directory and thirty-six a decade later

1887 first sale of Oriental art in the United States

1887 Paris International Exposition

Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933)

1887 first sale of Oriental art in the United States

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)

Artisanal production

1778 Gohō kōryō 'Principles of Painting' and Gohō rei 'Understanding Pictures and Diagrams' were among the first theoretical writings on Western style painting by Japanese

Satake Shoan (Yoshihata 1748-1785)

Naotake Odano (1746-1780)