Chinese Ceramics that Adorn the Tearoom

The Nakanoshima Kosetsu Museum opened in March 2018 in the Nakanoshima district of Osaka city as an annex of the Kosetsu Museum of Art (in Mikage, Higashi Nada district, Kobe), which houses and exhibits the ancient arts of Japan and other parts of East Asia that the founder of Asahi Shimbun newspaper company, Murayama Ryōhei (1850–1933; sobriquet Kōsetsu) collected. As Murayama accumulated works of art and devoted himself to the traditional tea practice of *chanoyu*, he focused on collecting tea utensils and wares to be used for *kaiseki* (multicourse meal) served at tea gatherings. Among these works include Chinese ceramics, which imported to Japan during the Kamakura(13th century) to the early modern period(20th century). In many ways, the Murayama Collection of Chinese ceramics represents an abridged an abridged art historical overview of ceramics imported to Japan that continued uninterrupted from the medieval period.

This exhibition introduces approximately one hundred Chinese ceramicware that adorned the tearoom, starting with *tenmoku* teabowls and celadon vases that were highly prized as imported tea ware during Japan's Muromachi period (1333–1573). Also featured are blue-and-white bowls and dishes, known in Japan as *ko-sometsuke* and *Shonzui*, that were produced at the Jingdezhen kilns in the late Ming dynasty.

In closing, we extend our deep appreciation to all those who made this exhibition possible.

Admission

Adults	¥900(¥700*)
High school and university students	¥ 500 (¥ 350*)
Elementary and junior high school students	¥ 200 (¥ 100*)

*For groups of 20 or more



"Plum Blossom" Tenmoku Teabowl China, Southern Song dynasty, 12th-13th century



Jingdezhen ware Mount Fuji-shaped Bowl with Deer and Horses in Underglaze Blue, Ko-sometsuke type China, end of Ming dynasty, 17th century



Jian ware "Oil-spot" Tenmoku Teabowl China, Southern Song dynasty, 12th-13th century



Zhangzhou ware Cochin Incense Container in Shape of Turtle China, end of Ming dynasty, 17th century