List of Works

Summer Special Exhibition

# The Art of the Warrior: Samurai Athletes

From Saturday, 25 July to Sunday, 27 September, 2026

**Remarks:**

*The exhibits may be changed due to various reasons without notice.

*The order of exhibits in this list do not necessarily correspond to the order of exhibition.

*Names in square brackets [ ] indicate the collections

holding the works. Unless otherwise noted, all works are in the collection of The Tokugawa Art Museum.

## Introduction

Samurai in the Edo period mastered martial arts such as wielding bows and arrows, riding horses, and swordsmanship using swords and spears. They worked hard at mastering their skills on a daily basis to prepare for battle, but after the samurai class was abolished in the late 19th century, these skills were reinvented as sports for the purpose of training the mind and body in both the military and educational institutions and continue to this day. This exhibition will introduce various martial arts by displaying various weapons and documents related to these martial arts actually used by the daimyo family, the Owari Tokugawa clan.

## Hōsa Bunko Gallery

### Part 1
### Battles: The Samurai's Finest Hour

War epics such as *The Tales of the Heike* depict legendary archers like Minamoto no Tametomo and Nasu no Yoichi risking their lives as they fought bravely across the battlefield in loyal service to their lords. These war tales were initially depicted in illustrated handscrolls and followed later by large-scale folding screens depicting famous battles. It is believed that these handscrolls and battle screens served both as educational materials for samurai and to commemorate the military achievements of their ancestors. In later generations, the battle scenes they depicted, together with the war tales on which they were based, gave rise to the study of military strategy and tactics known as *gungaku* (military studies).

1
Illustrated Battle of Gosan'nen in 1083-1087 (copy).
Picture by Tosa Mitsuyoshi.
Calligraphy by Niwata Shigehiro.
Edo period, 1769.

2
Illustrated Battle of the Heiji Civil War (1159) (copy).
By Imamura Zuigaku.
Edo period, 1781.

3
*The Tale of the Heike*,
an epic tale of the rise and fall of the Taira clan.
Edo period, 17th c.

[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

4 <A>
Illustrated *The Tale of the Heike*,
an epic tale of the Taira clan.
Edo period, 19th c.
Donated by Mr. Minobe Shigekatsu.

5 <B>
Illustrated *The Tale of the Heike*,
an epic tale of the Taira clan.
Edo period, 17th c.
Donated by Mr. Minobe Shigekatsu.

6-1 <A>
Scene of “Ichinotani Saka-otoshi” from *The Tale of the Heike*, an epic tale of the Taira clan.
Bound in a folding album of calligraphy, named “Biyō.”
Edo period, 17th c.

6-2 <B>
Scene of “Nasu no Yoichi” from *The Tale of the Heike*,
an epic tale of the Taira clan.
Bound in a folding album of calligraphy, named “Biyō.”
Edo period, 17th c.

7
*Genpei-jōsuiki* chronicle of the rise and fall of the Minamoto and The Taira clan.

Edo period, 1611.
Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

8
*Gikeki*, an account of the life of Minamoto no Yoshitsune.
Edo period, 1671.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

9
*The Tale of Soga Brothers*, an account of the Soga brothers' revenge.
Edo period, 1701.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

10
*The Taiheiki*, chronicle of the Nanbokuchō period in the late 14th century.
Edo period, 1688.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

# Part 2
# Martial Arts of the Owari Tokugawa Clan

The introduction of the matchlock firearm from Europe during the Sengoku period (1467–1573), when war-lords fought for supremacy throughout Japan, brought about a revolutionary change in warfare. Along with gunnery that developed during this period, martial disciplines such as archery, horsemanship, spearmanship, and swordsmanship continued to evolve within the warrior society of the Edo period. The Owari Tokugawa clan encouraged its retainers to devote themselves to training in these disciplines. Their accomplishments were demonstrated before the head of the clan, and those who displayed exceptional skill were rewarded. Such honors brought distinction not only to the individuals themselves but also to their families and preserved their reputations for future generations.

11
*Buke-shohatto*, rules for the warrior class.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

12
Register of military masters and number of their pupils in the Owari Tokugawa clan.
Edo period, 18th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

13
Register of military masters and number of their pupils in the Owari Tokugawa clan.
Edited by Yamataka Nobuatsu and others.
Edo period, 1816.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

14
Schedule of practicing military arts in Nagoya.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

15
Register of military masters and number of their pupils in the Owari Tokugawa clan.
Edo period, 1723.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

16
Notes on the military arts in the Owari Tokugawa clan.
By Suzuki Ihachirō.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

# Part 3
# Archery and the Bow and Arrow

Together with the sword, archery was one of the principal weapons of the samurai. Until the introduction of the matchlock firearm from Europe during the Sengoku period (1467–1573), it served as the primary long-range combat weapon. The art of archery was also regarded as one of the Six Arts (*rikugei*), the essential accomplishments expected of officials and the educated elite in ancient China, and in Japan it played an important role in court ceremonies. After the establishment of the Kamakura shogunate, archery became an essential discipline for the samurai, who came to be known as *yumitori* ("those who bear the bow").

During the Edo period, archery gradually evolved from practical training for the battlefield into a discipline that placed greater emphasis on protocol and mental cultivation. Medieval warrior society highly valued mounted archery, both the solemn and ritualistic *yabusame* and the more recreational *kasagake*. Though these arts fell into decline during the Sengoku period, they were revived in the Edo period.

17
Bow, bamboo and wood with black lacquer.
Momoyama-Edo period, 16th-17th c.
Owned by Asaoka Heibei Shigemasa.

18
Bow, bamboo and wood with black lacquer.
Signed "Hoshino Shi Shigenori (*kaō*)."

Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by Hoshino Kanzaemon Shigenori.

19
Quiver (*utsubo*),
gilt bamboo wickerwork, inscribed in ink: “Tenka ichinin.”
Arrowhead, signed “Asaoka.”
Momoyama-Edo period, 16th-17th c.
Owned by Asaoka Heibei Shigemasa.

20
Quiver (*yazutsu*), autumn grasses design in *maki-e*, *nashiji* lacquer.
Edo period, 17th c.

21
Arrows (*soya*), bamboo shafts with black lacquer and hawk feathers.
Edo period, 18th c.
Owned by the 9th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Munechika.

22
Arrowheads, *karimata* (forked) shape, iron.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

23
Archery glove (*yugake*), quail-speckled pattern with *aoi* crest, smoked deer leather.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

24
*Horo* (arrow deflecting cloak),
*aoi* crest, white silk, with red brocade storage bag.
Edo period, 18th c.
Owned by the 9th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Munechika.

25
Scene of various military arts, from “Chiyoda no On’omote,” formal ceremonies in the Edo Castle, woodcut print.
Picture by Yōshū Chikanobu.
Meiji period, 1897.

26
The Heki-ryū School Archery Manual.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

27
Copy of the Heki-ryū School Archery Manual.
Edo period,18th c.
Donated by the Inaba Family.

28

Manual of Archery of the Ogasawara Archery School.
Edited by Mizushima Bokuya.
Edo period, 19th c.

29
Manual for Kasagake, a type of archery art of shooting on horseback for training and Ritual.
Copied by Asaoka Kunisuke.
Edo period, 1781.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

# Part 4
# Horsemanship and Horse Tack

Horsemanship was introduced to Japan from China around the fourth century and court nobles were expected to cultivate their skill in horse riding. With the rise of samurai from the Kamakura period (1185–1333) onward, horsemanship flourished as one of the *kyūba no michi* ("the Way of the Bow and Horse") and gave rise to numerous schools. For samurai heading into battle, a horse was not simply a mode of transport but also a symbol of its owner's military strength and social status. During the Edo period, samurai refined their skills through daily training in horsemanship and hunting as a form of military exercise. Over time, however, the ceremonial and aesthetic aspects of horsemanship were emphasized.

30 right screen <A> / left screen <B>
Horse training scene.
Edo period, 17th c.
Inherited by the Owari Tokugawa family.
Donated by the Okaya family.

31
Saddle (*kura*) and stirrups (*abumi*), paulownia crest, black lacquer.
Made by Ise Sadamasa.
Momoyama-Edo period,
16th-17th c.
Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu.

32
Saddle (*kura*) and stirrups (*abumi*), *aoi* crests and maple leaf designs in *maki-e*, vermilion lacquer.
Edo period, 18th c.

33
Saddle Flap, covered with bearskin.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.

34
Bit, openwork *aoi* crest, iron.

Signed “Tenkaichi Fujiwara no Yoshitsugu and Ichiguchi Iyonokami.”
Momoyama-Edo period,
16th-17th c.
Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu.

35
Whip (*muchi*), rattan-wrapped wood in black lacquer.
Edo period, 17th-18th c.

36
Horse ladle, *aoi* crest and arabesque design in *maki-e*, *nashiji* lacquer.
Horse ladle, *aoi* crest in *maki-e*, black lacquer.
Traditionally Attributed to Tokita Chūbei Masayoshi.
Edo period, 19th c.

37
*Tazuna* Bridle, with red and white twilled silk fabric.
Edo period, 19th c.

38
The Jōshin-ryū school Equestrian Manual.
By Yuba Shigemasa.
Edo period 1713.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

39
Manual for Yabusame, a type of archery art of shooting on horseback for training and ritual.
Copied by the Asaoka family.
Edo period, 1781.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

40
Illustrated of Yabusame Horseback Archery.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

## Original Wing Gallery

### Part 5
### Spears and *Naginata*

Both the spear (*yari*) and the *naginata* are pole weapons with long shafts. Used in combat since ancient times, they were second only to the bow and, later, the matchlock as long-range combat weapons.

The *yari*, typically fitted with a double-edged blade, was designed primarily for thrusting. During the Sengoku period (1467–1573), its use was extended to lower-ranking samurai and foot soldiers, and it became one of the principal weapons on the battlefield. Distinction won with the spear was especially prized, with feats such as being the first to engage the enemy cele-brated as *ichiban-yari* ("the first spear") and *niban-yari* ("the second spear").

In contrast, the *naginata* was wielded with sweeping, slashing motions that made use of centrifugal force. In the late Heian period (794–1185), it was commonly used by warrior monks defending Buddhist temples, and from the Nanbokuchō period (1336–1392) onward it was also employed by high-ranking samurai, particularly mounted warriors. The arts of spearmanship and *naginata* techniques continued to be practiced throughout the Edo period, and the *naginata* became an important accomplishment for women of samurai families.

41
*Yari* Spearhead, arrowhead shape (after that of Minamoto no Tametomo).
Signed "Minonokami Fujiwara no Masatsune."
Edo period, 17th c.

42
*Yari* Spearhead.
Signed "Shimosaka."
Momoyama-Edo period, 16th-17th c.
Owned by Watanabe Moritsuna.
[Private Collection]

43
*Yari* Spearhead, single-hooked type, replica copied by Suzuki Muneari.
Edo period, 1865.
Original owned by Kato Kiyomasa.

44
*Yari* Spear Mounting,
cylindrical grip type, oak shaft with red lacquer.
Edo period, 18th c.

45
*Naginata*.
Signed "Made by Hisanobu, son of Ryōkai."
Kamakura period, 1308.

46
*Naginata*.
Signed "(chrysanthemum crest)
Ōminokami Minamoto no Hisamichi."
Edo period, 1741.

47
Shaft for *Naginata* Sword, scatterd *aoi* crest and scroll design, *maki-e* on black lacquer.
Edo period. 18th c.

48
Diploma of Shintōryū School of Spearmanship.

Edo period, 1721.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

49
Manual of Itō-ryū school of Spearmanship.
Edo period, 1699.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

50
Manual of Kakukū-ryū school of *Naginata* Technique.
Edo period, 18th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

## Part 6
## Swordsmanship and Swords

Swordsmanship is the martial art of fighting with the Japanese sword. It includes techniques of self-defense, enabling samurai to protect themselves from sudden attacks in everyday life, as well as methods of fighting on the battlefield while wearing armor. During the Sengoku period (1467–1573), methods of armored combat became increasingly sophisticated. However, in the Edo period (1603–1868) swordsmanship practiced in ordinary clothing became more widespread. During the Edo period, swordsmanship and the arts of *iai* and *battō* were regarded as distinct disciplines. “Swords-manship" begins with the sword already drawn and held at the ready, whereas *iai* begins from a seated position and *battō* begins with the sword still sheathed. Furthermore, because swordsmanship was understood as the art of combat on the battlefield, some schools founded during the Edo period, such as the Yagyū Shinkage-ryū, adopted the term *heihō* ("military strategy") to describe their teaching.

51
*Katana* Long Sword.
Traditionally attributed to Hata Mitsushiro.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by Tokugawa Haruyuki, heir of the 9th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Munechika.

52
*Sasuga* Short Sword.
Signed "Higonokami Hata Mitsushiro."
Edo period, 17th c.
Sword Mounting, *metesashi* style.
Edo period, 18th c.
Owned by the 7th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Muneharu.

53
*Tachi* Long Sword.
Signed "Nobukuni."

Muromachi period, 14th c.
Owned by the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

54
*Ōdachi* Long Sword.
Signed “Naganori.”
Muromachi period, 14th c. Owned by Yagyū Toshitoshi and the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

55
Sword Mounting for *Ōdachi* Long Sword,
red lacquered scabbard.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by Yagyū Toshitoshi and the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

56
Document for *Ōdachi* Long Sword.
Meiji period, 1894.
By Yagyū Rokusuke TairanoToshihiro.

57
Design Book of Yagyū Sword Gourd.
Edo period, 19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

58
Diploma of the Shinkage-ryū School of Swordsmanship.
Edo period, 1829.

[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

59
Diploma of the Shinkage-ryū School of Swordsmanship.
Edo period, 1829.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

60 Important Art Object <B>
*Daruma* (Bodhidharma) Crossing the Yangzi on a Reed.
By Miyamoto Musashi.
Edo period, 17th c.

61
Diploma of the Enmei-ryū School of Swordsmanship.
Edited by Shinmen Harunobu.
Edo period, 19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

62
Secret Manual of the Musashi-ryū School of Swordsmanship.
Edo period, 18th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

63
Dioloma of the Seigō-ryū School of Swordsmanship.
Edo period, 1693.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

64
Manual of the Musō-ryū School of Swordsmanship.
Edo period, 19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

65
*Shuriken* Darts.
Signed "Hoki no kami Fujiwara no Nobutaka."
Edo period, 19th c.

66
Diploma of the Chishin-ryū School of *Shuriken* Dart.
Taishō period, 1920.

# Part 7
# Military Studies and Arms and Weapons

Military studies (*gungaku*) are the study of military strategy, tactics, and the art of warfare. In ancient China, military treatises such as *The Art of War* by Sun Tzu (*Sunzi*) and *The Art of War* by Wu Qi (*Wuzi*) were compiled and later introduced to Japan. During the Kamakura period (1185–1333) and the Nanbokuchō period (1336–1392), war tales such as *The Tales of the Heike*, *The Tale of Yoshitsune* (*Gikeiki*), and the *Taiheiki* came to be widely read among the samurai as accounts of earlier battles. In the Edo period (1603–1868), schools of military studies emerged through analyses of the campaigns of Sengoku warlords such as Takeda Shingen and Uesugi Kenshin. Among them were the Takeda School (Kōshū-ryū Military Studies) and the Kenshin School (Echigo-ryū Military Studies). Even in an age of peace, military studies continued to evolve as a discipline for preserving military knowledge and tradition.

67
*Kōyōgunkan*, Battle Chronicle of the Takeda Clan.
Edo period, 1659.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

68
Martial of Tokugawa Ieyasu's Army in the Battle of Odawara.
Copy of original written in Momoyama period, 1590.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

69
Book on Strategy.
By the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
Edo period, 18th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

70

*Heiyōroku* Military Science of the Naganuma School.
Edited by Naganuma Munetaka.
Copied by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.
Edo period, 1857.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

71
The Battle of Nagakute (1584) (reproduction.)
Modern, 21st c.
Original: Edo period, 18th-19th c.

72
The Battle of Sekigahara (1600.)
Edo period, 19th c.
Inherited by the Tayasu Tokugawa family.

73
Armor (*gusoku*), red lacquer, multicolored lacing.
Made by Haruta Yoshitsugu and Katō Hikojūrō Masakatsu.
Edo period, 1626.
Worn by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

74
War drum (*jindaiko*) with *tomoe* crest.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

75

Round war fan (*gunbai-uchiwa*),
lacquered wickerwork.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

76
War fan (*gunsen*), *rinpō* wheel design.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

77
Gong (*shō*), cupronickel, with mallet.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

78
Conch trumpet (*hora*), triton shell with net.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

79
Command baton (*saihai*),
white yak hair tuft, *maki-e* lacquered handle with
paulownia crest design.
Edo period, 18th c.
Owned by Matsudaira Michimasa, the 19th son of the
3rd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Tsunanari.

80

Portable chair (*shōgi*), arabesque design, black lacquer.
Edo period, 19th c.

81
*Gun'yō-ki* Notes on the Tools for Military Camp.
Edited by Ise Sadatake.
Edo period, 1761.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

82
*Bugu-yōsetsu* Battle History of the Takeda Clan.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

83
Record and Illustrations of Banners and Flags Used by the Owari Tokugawa Forces.
Edo period, 18th c.

84
Standard (*uma-jirushi*), wisteria crest shape, gilt paper.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.

85
Military hat (*jingasa*), *aoi* crest and cross-shaped sword motif, wickerwork with black lacquer.
Edo period, 19th c.

Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.

86 <A>
Surcoat (*jinbaori*), wave design with *aoi* crest, white silk gauze.
Edo period, 19th c.
Worn by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.

87 <B>
Surcoat (*jinbaori*), connected-flower design, brown silk gauze with gold brocade.
Edo period, 18th c.
Worn by the 9th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Munechika.

# Part 8
# Gunnery and Matchlocks

The matchlock firearm was introduced to Japan by Portuguese trading ships in the sixteenth century during flourishing overseas trade. Soon after their arrival, matchlocks came to play an important role in warfare, particularly following their use at the Battle of Nagashino in 1575.

Inatomi Sukenao (Ichimu), a master of the Inatomi school of gunnery, served Tokugawa Yoshinao, the first lord of the Owari Tokugawa family, and as a result, matchlocks based on the techniques of the Inatomi school were produced for the Owari Tokugawa family. In addition to the Inatomi school, the Tatsuke school of gunnery was also accepted, and these two schools became the principal traditions of gunnery within the Owari Tokugawa family.

88 <A>
The Battle of Nagashino.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.

89 <B>
The Battle of Nagashino (reproduction).
Modern, 21st c.

90
*Azuchi-ki* Biography of Oda Nobunaga.
By Ōta Gyūichi.
Edo period, 17th-18th c.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

91
Cannon (100-me), with celestial maidens and paulownia and *janome* crests inlay, copper alloy.
Silver cutout inscription “Keichō 10.”
Edo period, 1605.
Owned by Katō Kiyomasa.
Inherited by the Miura family.

92

Manual of the Inatomiryū School of Gunnery.
Edo period, 1700.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

93
Matchlock (3.5-monme), signed “Shisō chūtan sanjūbari, Keichō 16, 10th month, auspicious day, Hinomoto Kiyotaka (kaō)”.
Barrel: Edo period, 1611.
Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu.

94
Matchlock (3.5-monme), signed “Inatomi Ichimu sama omochitsutsu shinjō, 7th month; Sesshū jū Enamiya Kanzaemon Shigetsugu saku”.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by Inatomi Ichimu.

95
Matchlock (30-monme), signed “Kunitomo Ujimasa”.
Edo period, 1814.

96
Horseback matchlock (3.5-monme),
signed “Kunitomo Katsuzaemon saku, shi”.
Edo period, 17th-18th c.

97

Matchlocks (3.5-monme), short-barrel type concealed in a pair of cabinets (*tansu shikake-jū*), comprising thirty barrels; signed “Shibatsuji Kohei, Kunitomo Katsubei and Shibatsuji Moemon saku”. Edo period, 17th c.

98
Crossbows and arrows, bamboo, wood and iron with black lacquer.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by the 2nd lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo.

99
Priming flask, cloud and dragon design, carved ivory.
Edo period, 17th-18th c.

100
Powder flask, bamboo.
With leather bullet pouch, indigo iris pattern.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.

101
Shot pouch, *aoi* crest, blue-lacquered leather.
With powder cartridges.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.

102
Measuring cups: *shakudō*.
Edo period, 17th-18th c.

103
Miscellaneous records on matchlocks of Yada.
Edo period, 1747-1753.
Donated by the Ishiguro family.

104
Record on the Tatsuke-ryū Gunnery School.
Edited by Andō Tsugitarō.
Edo period, 1855.

# Part 9
# Falconry

Falconry is the practice of hunting with trained birds of prey, chiefly northern goshawks, Eurasian sparrowhawks, and falcons. Falconry has been enjoyed by emperors and court nobles in Japan since ancient times. Following the rise of the samurai from the Kamakura period (1185–1333) onward, it also became a pursuit of the warrior class. Because falconry required participants to pursue game on foot while directing teams of beaters, it also served as a form of physical and military training. During the Edo period (1603–1868), falconry became a privilege reserved for the shogun and a limited number of daimyo. Designated hunting grounds (*takaba*) were established, and their administration was entrusted to officials such as falconers (*takajō*) and bird inspectors (*torimiyaku*). Game taken in falconry, including pheasants and ducks, were presented as gifts, as were trained hawks and young birds destined for falconry.

105
Itinerary.
By Tokugawa Ieyasu.
Edo period, 1612.

106
Map of Falconry Ground around Hizaori Village of Musashi Province.
Edo period, 1800.
[Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya]

107
Illustrated Falconry.
Edo period, 17th-18th c.
[The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry]

108 right screen <A> / left screen <B>
Scene of Falconry.
Edo period, 18th c.
Donated by Saitō Yoshikatsu.

109

Falconry glove (*yugake*),
orange-dyed smoked deer leather.
Edo period, 19th c.
Donated by the Ueda family.

110
Set of the Instruments for falconry.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
Owned by the 14th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.

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The Tokugawa Art Museum houses
many other examples of arms and armor.
To coincide with this exhibition,
the Museum has published the collection catalogue
*Arms and Armor*
*from The Tokugawa Art Museum Collection*.
We hope you will also find it of interest.

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THE TOKUGAWA ART MUSEUM
徳川美術館

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