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REDISCOVERING WOMEN IN THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE TEA CULTURE, FROM EDO TO MEIJI

By Rebecca Corbett

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PhD

The University of Sydney

2009

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REDISCOVERING WOMEN IN THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE TEA CULTURE, FROM EDO TO MEIJI

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Appendix A

Women in the Horinouchi School’s Record of New Students

[堀内門人録]

The Horinouchi (堀内) school, which is a branch school of Omotesenke, is the only one tea school to date to have published their official register of students. The record starts from 1816 and lists the name of each student next to the date on which they were registered. Sometimes it was indicated that a student was a woman below their name by the character 女 (onna woman) and information about their family and place of residence was also occasionally provided. This table lists the information for each of the ten women recorded. The women were not segregated in a different section of the records, they were listed alongside male students according to the date on which they were registered. Here, though, for convenience sake, only the women are listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1825/12/13</td>
<td>Mistress of Nomura Taiji Sakae (Woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829/10/1</td>
<td>Toyama Nui</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

同
同すえ

文政13年
同（十二月三日）
同（名古屋）
菱屋さと

天保二年
九月朔日
名古屋本町七丁目
桔梗屋ひさ

天保十二年
同月（十二月）
備前岡山
辻小豊女

嘉永三年
正月廿一日
近衛殿御内
岩瀬女

同月同日
同御内
樋女

1829/10/1
Toyama Sue

1830/12/3
Nagoya
Hishiya Sato

1831/9/1
Nagoya honmachi nana-chôme
Kikyôya Hisa

1841/12
Bizen, Okayama
Tsujiko Yutaka (Woman)

1850/1/21
Of the Konoe Family
Iwase (Woman)

1850/1/21
Of the same, ie: Konoe, family
Kaji (Woman)
嘉永四年
正月廿六日
信州飯田在森本三郎妻
森本都々女
吉田紹和紹介

1851/1/26
Wife of Moriomoto Saburô, of Iida, Shinshû
Morimoto Toto (Woman)
Introduced by Yoshida Shôwa
Appendix B

Women in the Yabunouchi School’s Record of New Students

[苡内門人録]

This is private document belonging to the Yabunouchi (苡內) school. Tani Akira of Nomura Bijutsukan, Kyoto has a copy, made available to him by the iemoto of the Yabunouchi school. I viewed this copy at Nomura Bijutsukan with the permission of Tani Akira on the 3rd of July, 2006 and again on the 11th of July, 2006. It covers the period from 1802 to 1891, but the entries are not systematic or regular. In this record the following eight women are listed. Sometimes it was indicated that they were a woman below their name by the character 女 (onna woman). The women were not segregated in a different section of the records, they were listed alongside male students according to the date on which they were registered. Here, though, for convenience sake, only the women are listed and they have been put into chronological order, though they were not in the original.

弘化2年
6月15日
石原秀子

弘化3年
11月16日
河原千茂子

嘉永6年
3月4日
横田たか女

1845/6/15
Ihara Hideko

1846/11/16
Kawahara Chimoko

1853/3/4
Yokota Takajo
安政6年
3月16日
林田鷹 女
Hayashida Taka (Woman)

安政6年
3月16日
武田数 女
Takeda Kazu (Woman)

明治2年
正月
武内かす 女
Takeuchi Kasu (Woman)

明治6年
11月
種子島信子
Tanegashima Nobuko

明治6年
11月
向井代梅子
Mukaishi Umeko
Appendix C: Titles and descriptions of Female Attendants serving the Shogun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jōrō otoshiyori</td>
<td>Ladies-in-waiting. The top position in the Inner Quarters. Many of these women came from court aristocratic families in Kyoto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko jōrō</td>
<td>Apprentice ladies-in-waiting. Mostly young girls from the age of ten up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otoshiyori</td>
<td>The most powerful position in the Inner Quarters. These women were in charge of everything within the quarters and were said to rival the members of the Shogun’s council of elders (rōjū).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okyaku otō</td>
<td>This position was generally held by women from the three branch families of the Tokugawa or other daimyō families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chūdoshiyori</td>
<td>Acted as a deputy for the otoshiyori attached to the Shogun’s wife (midaidokoro). These women were in charge of her daily affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ochūrō</td>
<td>Personally assisted the Shogun and his wife. The Shogun’s concubines came from this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okoshō</td>
<td>Maids to the Shogun’s wife. Usually girls from the age of 7 or 8 up until 15 or 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojōguchi</td>
<td>In charge of the area between the ō-oku and the chū-oku, known as the upper jōguchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omotezukai</td>
<td>In charge of diplomacy within the Inner Quarters and the area between the Shogun’s wife’s quarters (goten) and the accounts and internal affairs section (hirōshiki) of the Inner Quarters, known as the lower jōguchi. They also administered the shopping for the Inner Quarters, acting on the instructions of the otoshiyori.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go yūhitsu</td>
<td>Inspected the items for presentation from three branch families of the Tokugawa or other daimyō before sending them to the otoshiyori.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otsugu</td>
<td>Responsible for carrying the utensils and items for presentation, cleaning the interview/meeting area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okittegaki</td>
<td>Kept account of the people who came and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

went from the *nanatsuguchi* boundary between the accounts and internal affairs section and the attendants rooms (*naga tsubone*). For example, the parents or servants of the female attendants.

| 御伽坊主 | *otogi bózu* | Women of around the age of fifty who had taken the tonsure, they were attached to the Shogun for doing odd jobs. When the Shogun stayed in the *oku*, they communicated with and attended on the *midaidokoro* and concubines. |
| 御服之間 | *gofuku no ma* | In charge of sewing the Shogun and *midaidokoro*’s clothing. |
| 御広座敷 | *ohiro zashiki* | Worked underneath the *omotezukai* and when women of *daimyō* families went to the castle they assisted in the dining area. |
| 御三之間 | *osan no ma* | Responsible for the cleaning of the rooms of the court ladies above the position of *gosan no ma* and did odd jobs for the *otoshiyori*, *okyaku ōtō*, *nakadoshiyori* and the *go chûrō*. |
| 御卒居 | *onakai* | In attendance in the dining area and in charge of cooking the menu. |
| 火之番 | *ohi no ban* | In charge of watching the fire for all the court ladies’ and female attendants’ rooms day and night. |
| 御茶の間 | *ocha no ma* | Supplied the hot water and tea during the *midaidokoro*’s meals. |
| 御使番 | *otsukaiban* | In attendance in the *banheya* room and administered the opening and closing of the area known as the lower *jōguchi*, on the boundary of the accounts and internal affairs section. |
| 御半下 | *ohanshita* | Maids who did odd jobs and cleaning. |
Income of Female Attendants serving the 13th Shogun, Tokugawa Iesada (1850s).\(^3\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position and Number of People</th>
<th>Rice koku(^4)</th>
<th>Money ryō(^5)</th>
<th>Rice people</th>
<th>Fagots bundles</th>
<th>Coal bags</th>
<th>Firewood bundle</th>
<th>Oil morning/night</th>
<th>Money for incidental items momme/(bu)^6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>上賜御年寄 jōrō otoshiyori 3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20/15</td>
<td>1 / 1</td>
<td>200 / 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小上賜 ko jōrō 1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17/13</td>
<td>1 / 1</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御年寄 otoshiyori 4</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20/15</td>
<td>1 / 1</td>
<td>200 / 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御客応答 okyaku ōtō 4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>124 / 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御中賜 ochūrō 7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>124 / 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御詰口 ojōguchi 4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>124 / 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>表使 表使格御右筆額 on omotezuk ai kaku go yūhitsu 10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 / 1</td>
<td>124 / 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御次頭 otsuge gashira 1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御右筆</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>121 / 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\(^4\) 1 koku = 180.39 litres

\(^5\) 1 ryō = 15 grams of gold, equivalent to 4000 mon in copper coins, 60 momme, or four bu of silver.

\(^6\) 1 momme = 37.5 grams of silver, 1 bu = 375 grams of silver.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go yūhitsu</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>御錦口介</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ojōguchi</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御次</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otsugi</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御切手書</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okitegaki</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御服之間頭</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gofuku no</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gashira</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御三之間頭</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osan no</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gashira</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御伽坊主</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otogi</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōzu</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御服之間頭</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gofuku no</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御広座敷</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o hiro</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zashiki</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御三之間頭</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osan no</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御末頭</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osuegashi</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御中居御</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仲居各使</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>番頭</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onakai</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaku</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsukaiban</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suke</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 / 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火之番</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ohi no ban kaku tsukaiban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御使番</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otsukaiban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御半下</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ohanshita</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary of Japanese Words

*abura* (油 oil)
*agari* (上 goal square on a sugoroku)
*amamonzei* (尼門跡 Imperial convents)
*amayaki* (尼焼 nun ware)
*bijin* (美人 beautiful women)
*bu* (分 375 grams of silver)
*bunraku* or *jōruri* (文楽／浄瑠璃 puppet theatre)
*ch'in/shichigenkin* (七絃琴 a seven stringed Chinese musical instrument similar to a Japanese *koto*)
*chaire* (茶入 ceramic tea caddy)
*chaire bon* (茶入盆 tray for a ceramic tea caddy)
*chakai* (茶会 tea gathering)
*chakaiki* (茶会記 record of a tea gathering)
*chakin* (茶巾 a linen cloth used to wipe tea bowls)
*chanoyu* (茶の湯 literally ‘hot water for tea’, this is the general term for the cultural practice of making and serving powdered green tea)
*chasen* (茶筅 whisk)
*chashaku* (茶杓 tea scoop)
*chawan* (茶碗 tea bowl)
*chikoku hei tenka* (治国平天下 state governance)
*chōhōki* (重宝記 treasury)
*chōnin* (町人 urban commoner)
chūgen (仲間 footman)
daimyō (大名 domain lord)
daimyō-cha (大名茶 warrior style of tea)
daisu (台子 utensil stands)
date kurabe (伊達競 sitting alone in meditation)
dekawarimono (出代者 hired servants)
dokuza kannen (独座観念 sitting alone in meditation)
e-sugoroku (絵双六 pictorial sugoroku)
fuchi (扶持 stipend calculated according to units of people, i.e.: the ration of rice deemed necessary to support one person)
fudai daimyō (譜代大名 hereditary daimyō whose ancestors supported Tokugawa Ieyasu before the battle of Sekigahara)
fudaimono (譜代者 hereditary servants)
fukō (不孝 unfilial)
fukusa (幟 紗 silk cloth used to wipe utensils in temae)
furisode (振袖 long sleeved kimono)
furo (風炉 brazier also denotes the summer season in tea when this is used)
fusuma (障 sliding screens)
futeisetsu (不義節 infidelity/disloyalty to one’s spouse)
geimei (芸名 artistic names)
gidayū (義太夫 a form of ballad chanting)
go (碁 board game of capturing territory, similar in strategy to chess)
gomei (御名 poetic name)
gosai gin (五彩銀 money for incidentals)
goten (御殿 mansion)
gotoku (五德 tripod for the kettle)

goza (後座 rebuilding of the charcoal)

haikai (俳谐 linked verse style of poetry using seventeen syllables)

hanaire (花入 flower vase)

hashitame (婢女 servant girl)

hatamoto (旗本 direct shogunal retainer)

hayashi (囃子 orchestral music such as accompanies the nō theatre)

hentaigana (変体仮名 phonetic, cursive script)

hidên (秘伝 secret traditions)

hin (品 social position)

hina dōgu (雛道具 dolls utensils)

hirademaee (平點前 plain or basic tea making procedure)

hishaku (柄杓 ladle)

ichigo, ichie (一期一会 one time, one meeting)

ie (家 household)

iemoto (家元 head of the school and family)

iemoto seido (家元制度 iemoto system — A pyramid like system with the iemoto at the top possessing absolute authority and transmitting complete knowledge of rituals, procedures and forms to only one disciple, the next iemoto. This limited the potential for new schools to be established but allowed for continuing growth in the student base of the school. It was developed in the eighteenth century. Previously, it had been common for tea masters to transmit complete knowledge to several disciples, which had naturally led to the dispersal of knowledge to an even wider group of practitioners.)

ikebana (生花 flower arrangement)

itsutsu gasane (五つ重ね five layered kimono worn by elite women in the Edo period)

jiku (軸 hanging scroll)
jochū (女中 female attendants. It could also just mean ‘woman’ in the Edo period depending on the context.)

Jōdo shinshū (浄土真宗 Shin sect of Pure Land Buddhism)

Jōdo shū (浄土宗 Pure Land sect of Buddhism)

jokun/jokunsho (女訓／女訓書 guides for women’s edification)

jōrō otoshiyori (上服御年寄 ladies-in-waiting)

jōruri (浄瑠璃 a form of ballad chanting)

josho/nyosho (女書 women’s books)

kabuki (歌舞伎 kabuki theatre)

kai-awase (貝合わせ shells used in a matching game)

kaidori (かいどり a kind of uchikake worn by lower ranking court officials and samurai women)

kaiseki (懐石 the meal served in a tea gathering)

kama (釜 kettle)

kamuro (禿 a courtesan’s young attendant)

kana-majiribun (仮名交じり文 writing with a mixture of Chinese and phonetic characters)

kanbun (漢文 classical Chinese)

kansei (関情 sensitivity)

kashihonya (貸本屋 lending libraries)

katei (家庭 home)

kemari (蹴鞠 kickball)

kinmô zui (訓蒙図彙 illustrated encyclopaedia)

kirimai (切米 stipend paid in units of rice)

kōdō (香道 incense appreciation)
kōgō (香合 incense container)

koicha (濃茶 a bowl of powdered green tea which has been whisked to a thick, viscous, consistency)

koku (石 180.30 litres [of rice])

konrei dōgu (婚礼道具 bridal trousseau)

kōryoku gane (合力金 money)

koshō (小姓 page/secretary)

kuchi-kiri (口切 opening the new jar of tea for the year)

kuge (公家 court aristocracy)

kyōgen (狂言 comic theatre)

machi (町 ward)

makie daisu (蒔絵台子 lacquer-ware utensil stands)

manjū (まんじゅう steamed bun with filling)

matcha (抹茶 powdered green tea)

mibunsei (身分制 official status system)

miyazukae (宮仕え service at court or in an elite household)

mizukoshi (水漉し water filter)

mizusashi (水指 cold water jar)

moga (モガ modern girl)

momme (文目 37.5 grams of silver)

monjinroku (門人録 register of students)

nakadachi (中立ち a break or intermission in the tea gathering during which time the guests retire from the tearoom to a waiting area and the host prepares the room for the next serving of tea)

natsume (棗 tea caddy)
nō (能 nō theatre)

nyōbō (女房 wife/female attendant at court)

Ō-oku (大奥 the inner quarters of the shogun’s palace)

ocha (お茶 tea)

ocha-no-ma (御茶の間 The Tea Room)

ohanshita (御半下 maids)

oiran (花魁 took over from tayū as the top rank of courtesan from the mid-eighteenth century)

okayu (お粥 rice gruel)

oku (奥 inner quarters)

omenie (お目見え interview)

onna gidayū (女義太夫 women’s ballad chanting)

onnagata (女形 male player of female roles in the kabuki theatre)

ôraimono (往来物 primer/textbook)

oshi-e (stiff paper cut-outs wrapped with fabric that are pasted on silk or paper)

otokoyaku (男役 female actor of male roles)

rakugo (落語 comic storytelling)

Rikyū shichitetsu (利休七哲 Rikyū’s seven disciples)

ro (炉 sunken hearth, also denotes the winter season in tea when this is in use)

rokujūrokubu (六十六部 itinerant monks)

rōnin (浪人 masterless samurai)

rykau (略 omission)

ryō (兩 15 grams of gold, equivalent to 4000 mon in copper coins, 60 momme, or four bu of silver)
ryōsai kenbo (良妻賢母 good wives and wise mothers)

ryūrei shiki (立礼式 a temae which can be done using tables and chairs)

sado/chadō (茶道 the way of tea)

sahō (作法 etiquette)

saiken (細見 who’s who books of the pleasure quarters)

san Sen-ke (三千家 the three branches and tea schools of the Sen family)

sankin kōtai (参勤交代 alternate attendance system in which the Shogun required daimyō to spend every other year in Edo)

sen-ke jushoku (千家授色 Sen-ke affiliated craftsmen)

sencha (煎茶 Chinese style steeped tea drinking popular among the literati in the Edo period)

setsuyōshū (節用集 dictionary)

sewamono (世話物 plays dealing with the lives of ordinary people)

shahon (写本 hand copied manuscript)

shaku (爵 court rank)

shijuku (私塾 private academies)

shimotaya 仕舞夕屋 entrepreneurs)

shin no daisu temae (真の台子点前 a method of preparing tea using the formal shelf unit [daisu] for holding and displaying utensils which is lacquered in the shin nuri style and has four posts)

shinmyō (針妙 seamstress)

shōgo (正午 noon tea gathering)

shōji (障子 sliding doors)

shokugyō fujin (職業婦人 working woman)

shoza (初座 laying of the charcoal)
shūshin (修身 self-cultivation)

shusse (出世 success)

shūyō (修養 self-improvement)

sōrōbun (候文 epistolary style hybrid Sino-Japanese)

sugoroku (双六 board game of moving between squares to reach a goal, similar on layout and strategy to snakes and ladders)

sumi (炭 coal)

tairō (大老 chief minister)

taki (薪 fagots)

tayū (太夫 top-ranking courtesan)

temae (点前 procedures for making tea)

tenmoku (天目 a tea bowl with a short foot which is placed on a stand)

tenmoku dai (天目台 stand for the tenmoku tea bowl)

terakoya (寺子屋 temple schools)

tokonoma (床の間 alcove where utensils and flowers are displayed)

toriawase (取合わせ selection and arrangement of utensils for a tea gathering)

tsumagure daisu (爪紅台子 a type of stand for utensils which is partly painted vermilion)

uchikake (打ちかけ a long outer robe worn over a kimono)

usucha (薄茶 a bowl of powdered green tea which has been whisked to a thin, frothy consistency)

wabi-cha (侘茶 austere style of tea)

wabi/sabi (侘び/寂び rustic simplicity)

wabun (和文 Japanese sentences as opposed to Chinese sentences [kanbun])
waka (和歌 thirty-one syllable form of poetry)

yamabushi (山伏 mountain ascetics)

yūgei (遊芸 arts of play)

yūgei kaseginin (遊芸稼ぎ人 genteel entertainers)

yu no ki (湯の木 firewood)

yuzuke (湯漬 rice with hot water poured over it)
Glossary of Names

Ano Yasoemon (阿野八十右衛門).

Aoyama Yogozaemon (青山與五左衛門) - Head Steward of the *oku* (奧御用役 *oku go yōyaku*) of the Li family.

Atomi Kakei (跡見花蹊 1840-1926) - Founder of a Girls’ School in Tokyo, Atomi Gakuen, which put tea on the curriculum.

Chikamatsu Monzaemon (近松門左衛門 1653-1725) - Playwright whose works for the puppet theatre dealt with popular contemporary themes such as 'love suicide'.

Chiyo-hime (千代姫) - Daughter of Tokugawa Iemitsu, married Tokugawa Mitsumoto in 1639.

Chōboen Sankyō (朝暮園喫狂 1726-1792) - Poetry master under whom Kikusha studied.

Fujita Tsuguji (藤田嗣治 1886-1968) - Painter.

Fukuzawa Yukichi (福澤諭吉 1835-1901) - Meiji period intellectual, author and educator.

Furuta Oribe (古田織部 1543-1615) – *Daimyō* tea master who was a retainer of Hideyoshi and follower of Rikyū.

Gengensai (玄々斎 1810-1877) - Eleventh generation *iemoto* of the Urasenke school of tea.

Genshitsu (Sensō) (仙叟 1622-1697) - Son of Sen Sōtan who established the Urasenke school.

Gomizunoo (後水尾 1596-1680) - Emperor (r. 1611-1629).

Gosai (後西 1637-1685) – Shinanomiya’s half brother and Emperor (r.1654-1663).

Hagiwara Kanzeumi (萩原兼澄) - The head of Yoshida shrine in Kyoto.

Hasema Zenemon (長谷馬善右衛門) - Head Purveyor to the *oku* (奧御內用達役 *oku gonai yōtatsu yaku*) of the Li family.

Hashimoto Taemon (橋本太右衛門) - A vassal of Li Naosuke.
Hiramatsu Akira (平松明章) - Court aristocrat who held the rank of Dainagon, with whom Kikusha studied ch'in.

Hosokawa Sansai (Tadaoki) (細川三斎 (忠興) 1563-1646) - Daimyō of Kumamoto and tea master, he was one of Rikyū’s seven disciples (利休七哲 Rikyū shichitetsu).

Hōunsai Sen Sōshitsu XV (鵬雲齋千宗室 15代 1923-) - Fifteenth generation iemoto of Urasenke. After retirement in 2003 known by the name Genshitsu (玄室).

Hyakuchabō (百茶坊) - Buddhist priest and mentor of Kikusha.

Ihara Saikaku (井原西鶴 1642-1693) - Popular author whose works dealt with the lives of urban commoners and the culture of the ‘floating world’.

Ii Naosuke (井伊直弼 1815-1860) - Daimyō of Hikone and tea master, also known for his political activities, most notably the Ansei purge of those who opposed his signing of a treaty with the Americans.

Ii Masako (井伊昌子) - Ii Naouske’s wife.

Ii Yachiyo (井伊昌千代／八千代) - Ii Naosuke’s daughter.

Ii Yōkyō’in (井伊照鏡院) - Ii Naosuke’s adoptive mother.

Ii Yoshimaro (井伊愛麿) - Ii Naosuke’s son.

Iijima Sandayū (飯島三太夫) - A Physician to the oku (奥医師 oku ishi) of the Ii family.

Imamura Tamonji (今村他門次) - An attendant (橙役 kushiyaku) of Ii Naosuke.

Ishida Baigan (石田梅巖 1685-1744) - Scholar who founded the Shingaku movement.

Ito Mokunojō (伊藤空之允) - Person whose premises Kikusha borrowed to hold a tea gathering.

Itō Munenaga (伊藤宗長) - Tea master under whom Kikusha studied.

Jigan’in miya (慈眼院宮 1749-1776) - Abbess of the Imperial convent Chūgūji.

Joshinsai Tennen (如心斎天恩 1705-1751) – 7th generation iemoto of Omotesenke.

Kagawa Kageki (香川景樹 1768-1843) - Poet under whom Rengetsu studied.

Kamazawa Risai (釜沢利斎) - Head of the Kamazawa family of Sen-ke affiliated (千家授色 sen-ke jushoku) woodworkers.
Kamibayashi Jōrin/Dōan (上林道庵) - Tea master and associate of Kikusha.

Kamiya Sōtan (神屋宗満 1553-1635) - Hakata merchant and associate of Rikyū and Hideyoshi who kept records of tea gatherings he attended.

Kashiwabara Yohei (柏原与兵衛) - A Chamberlain (側役 sobayaku) of the Ii family.

Katagiri Sekishū (片桐石州 1605-1673) - Founder of the Sekishū school of tea.

Katagiri Sōen (片桐宗猿 1774-1864) - Tea master under whom Naosuke studied.

Katagiri Sōetsu (片桐宗鐵) - Wife of Katagiri Sōen, she instructed the women of the Ii household in tea. Possibly the tea master listed as Sōgyū (宗牛) in records of Naosuke's tea gatherings.

Kawakami Fuhaku (川上不白 1719-1807) - Disciple of Joshinsai and founder of Edosenke.

Keishōin (桂昌院 1627-1705) - Daughter of a commoner family who married the Tokugawa third shogun, Iemitsu.

Kishi (きし) - A female attendant who served the Ii family.

Kobayakawa Hideotoshi (previously Hideaki) (小早川秀俊 (後の秀秋) 1577-1602) - Adopted son of Kobayakawa Takakage and nephew of Hideyoshi.

Kobayakawa Takakage (小早川隆景 1533-1597) - A senior retainer of Hideyoshi, who held the title chūnagon (中枢院 an Imperial Court rank of Middle Councillor).

Kobori Enshū (小堀遠州 1579-1647) - Daimyō tea master who was a disciple of Furuta Oribe and is credited with developing an aesthetic of kireisabi (beautiful worn elegance).

Kondō Shōichi (近藤正一) - Meiji period educator and the author of numerous works for women on subjects such as the home and education.

Konoe Iehiro (近衛家熙 1667-1736) - Son of Konoe Motohiro and Shinanomiya. Imperial Chief Advisor from 1707-1712.

Konoe Iehisa (家久 1687-1737) - Son of Konoe Iehiro.

Konoe Motohiro (近衛基熙 1648-1722) - Husband of Shinanomiya.

Kōshin Sōsa (江岑 1613-1672) - Son of Sen Sōtan and the first iemoto of Omotesenke, however, he is counted as fifth in the lineage which begins with Rikyū.
Kusu (久須) - A female attendant who served the Ii family.

Kuni (くに) - A female attendant who served the Ii family.

Kyūkōsai (吸江斎 1818-1860) - Tenth generation iemoto of Omotesenke.

Lord Sainenji (西園寺公) - Held the court rank Minister of the Right (右大臣Udaijin), associate of Kikusha.

Maki (万喜) - A female attendant who served the Ii family.

Makio (横尾／万喜尾) - A female attendant who served the Ii family.

Mantei Ōga (万亭應賀 1818-1890) - Popular author.

Masuda Takashi (増田孝 1848-1938) - Wealthy businessman, art collector and tea practitioner.

Masuho Zankō (増穂残口 1665-1742) - Shintō scholar.

Matsudaira Kuranosuke (松平内蔵助) - Attended tea gatherings hosted by Kawakami Fuhaku, possibly a retainer of Fuhaku.

Matsudaira Yoritoshi (松平夜駒勤1834-1903) - Heir of Takamatsu domain and husband of Yachiyo, Ii Naosuke’s daughter.

Miura Gorōemon (三浦五郎右衛門) - A Steward of the Ii family.

Miura Naizen (三浦内膳) - A House Elder (家老 karo) of the Ii family.

Miwata Masako (三輪田真佐子 1843-1927) - Founder of Miwata Women’s Higher School, contributor of articles to magazines such as Jogaku sekai and author of several books on women’s education.

Mōri Motoyoshi (Baimon) (毛利元義「梅門 1785-1843) - Daimyō of Nagato.

Moto (も登) - A female attendant who served the Ii family.

Mukuhara Shume (椋原主馬) - A Steward (用人 yōnin) of the Ii family.

Murata Daisuke (村田大輔) - An attendant (櫛役 kushtyaku) of Ii Naosuke.

Murata Shukō/Jukō (村田珠光 1423-1502) - Tea master credited with developing the idea that tea could be a form of spiritual practice and the wabi aesthetic.
Mutsu - A female attendant who served the Ii family.

Nagaoka Kyûmu (長岡休夢) - Son of Hosokawa Sansai.

Nagaoka Kyûsai (長岡休斎) - Younger brother of Hosokawa Sansai.

Nakagawa Shuri (中川修理) - Daimyô of Bungo-Takeda province.

Nakamura Kyûji (中村久次) - A Purveyor (内用達役 nai yôtatsu yaku) of the Ii family.

Nakamura Sôtetsu V (中村宗哲五代 1764-1811) - A lacquerware master for the Sen-ke, associate of Tagami Kikusha.

Nishikawa Joken (西川如見 1648-1724) - Popular author.

Nishimiya Hide (西宮秀) - Daughter of a low-ranking samurai who served Yoshiko, wife of Tokugawa Nariaki.

Nishimura Magozaemon (西村孫左衛門) - Head Purveyor to the oku (奥御内用達役 oku gonai yôtatsu yaku) of the Ii family.

Nonomura Ninsei (野々村仁清 1574-1660) - Potter famous for his lavish and colourful tea utensils.

Oda Nobunaga (織田信長 1534-1582) - Daimyô of Owari, the first of the three great unifiers who changed the political landscape of Japan, ending years of civil war. He was also keenly aware of the political value of artistic and cultural practice.

Ogata Seian (小県清廼) - A physician of the Ii family.

Ôguchi Shôô (大口樵翁 (also Gansui 含翠) 1689-1764) - Tea master in the Sekishû school. He wrote Toji no tamoto along with other texts on tea.

Ogyû Sorai (荻生徂徠 1666-1728) - Confucian scholar.

Okuno Tõbeî (奥野藤兵衛) - An attendant (櫛役 kushiyaku) of Ii Naosuke.

Ônishi Kansai (大西閑斎) - Father-in-law of Ôguchi Shôô and a tea master in the Sekishû school.

Ono no Komachi (小野小町 809-901) – Female waka poet noted as one of the six great poets in the Heian period poetry anthology the Kokinshû.

Ôtagaki Rengetsu (大田垣蓮月 1791-1875) - Buddhist nun, artist and poet.
Raku Keinyū (楽慶入 1817-1902) - Eleventh generation head of the Raku family of potters.

Raku Sanyū (楽左入 1685-1739) - Sixth generation head of the Raku family of potters.

Rikkansai Taisō (六関斎泰叟 1694-1726) - Sixth generation iemoto of Urasenke.

Rokurokusai (碕々斎 1837-1910) - Eleventh generation head of Omotesenke.

Satake Ushū (佐竹羽州) - Daimyō of Dewa.

Sato (佐登／お里／里和) - Ii Naosuke’s concubine and the mother of Yoshimaro.

Sayo (さよ) - Commoner’s daughter who returned to her hometown to teach after serving in a daimyō mansion.

Sekiguchi Tōemon (関口藤右衛門 1764-1849) - Rural entrepreneur who sent his three daughters into service at daimyō mansions.

Sen Chie (千ちえ) - Daughter of Yūgensai.

Sen no Rikyū (千利休 1521-1591) - Merchant tea master regarded as the ‘founder’ of chanoyu.

Sen Shina (千志那) - Wife of Yūgensai.

Sen Sōtan (千宗旦 1578-1658) - Grandson of Rikyū who divided the Sen estate among his three sons, thereby establishing the three Sen lineages.

Shibata Kyūō (柴田鳴翁 1783-1839) - Shingaku scholar.

Shikitei Sanba (式亭三馬 1776-1822) - Popular author.

Shinanomiya Tsuneko (品宮常子 1642-1702) - Sixteenth daughter of Gomizunoo.

Shizu (志津／静江／お賤) - Ii Naosuke’s concubine and mother of Yachiyo.

Sono (楚の) - A female attendant who served the Ii family.

Sorin (柵林) - Buddhist nun.

Sosen (柵仙) - Buddhist nun. Younger sister of Rikkansai Taisō.

Soshun (柵春) - Buddhist nun.
Sugiki Fusai (杉木普斎 1628-1706) - Tea master who famously banned women from practicing tea.

Sumiyama Yoho (住山楊甫) - Omotesenke adherent under Joshinsai.

Tachibana Moribe (橘守部 1781-1849) - National learning scholar.

Tadano Makuzu (只野真葛 1763-1825) - Author and intellectual.

Tagami Kikusha (田上菊舍 1753–1826) - Buddhist nun and artist, pen name Ichijian (一字庵).

Takeno Jōō (武野紹鷺 1502-1555) - Merchant tea master who carried on the teachings of Murata Shukō.

Takeuchi Masuo (竹内増尾) - A female attendant who served the li family.

Tamura Kajiko (田村桝子) - Commoner’s daughter who returned to her hometown to teach after serving in a daimyō mansion.

Tase (多世／多勢) - A female attendant who served the li family.

Tatsuo (濱尾) - A female attendant who served the li family.

Tōfukomon’in Masako (東福門院和子 1607-1678) - Empress. Married to Gomizunoo, daughter of Tokugawa Hidetada.

Tokudaiji Kinmasa (徳大寺公全 1678-1719) - Son-in-law of Konoe Ichiro.

Tokugawa Hidetada (徳川秀忠 1579-1632) - The second Tokugawa shogun.

Tokugawa Iemitsu (徳川家光 1623-1651) - The third Tokugawa shogun.

Tokugawa Ietsuna (徳川家綱 1639-1680) - The fourth Tokugawa shogun.

Tokugawa Nariaki (徳川斎昭 1800-1860) - Daimyō of Mito.

Toyotomi Hideyoshi (豊臣秀吉 1537-1598) - Military ruler who unified Japan and patron and practitioner of arts such as tea.

Tsuchimikado Yasushige (土御門泰重 1586-1661) - Head of the Tsuchimikado family of court diviners.
Tsurumi Kōhei (鶴見甲平)

Ueda Fuminobu (上田文のぶ) - A physician of the Ii family.

Usui Yasunōjo (臼居安之丞) - A vassal of Ii Naosuke.

Utagawa Kuniyada (Toyokuni III) (歌川国貞 [豊国三代] 1786-1865) - Woodblock print artist.

Utsugi Mikinoshin (宇津木幹之進) - A Secretary to the Lord (小姓 koshō) as well as a Valet, or personal attendant, to the Lord (小納戸 konando) of the Ii family.

Utsugi Rokunōjo (宇津木六之丞) - A Chamberlain as well as Steward to the Lord (公用人 kōyōnin) of the Ii family.

Watarai Bunryusai (度会文流斎) - Artist with whom Kikusha collaborated on a painting, at the request of Mōri Motoyoshi (Baimon).

Yanagisawa Nobutoki (柳沢信鴻 1724-1792) - Daimyō of Yamato Kōriyama.

Yoshida Ito (吉田いと 1824-?) - Daughter of a provincial artisan family who studied under the national learning scholar Tachibana Moribe in Edo.

Yoshida Kanemi (吉田兼見 1535-1610) - The head of Yoshida Shrine in Kyoto.

Yoshida Michiyo (吉田満千代) - Daughter of Yoshida Kanemi.

Yoshida Seijo (吉田青女) - Wife of Yoshida Kanemi.

Yoshino I (吉野 1606-1643) - A top ranking courtesan of the Shimabara in Kyoto.

Yoshino Michi (吉野みち 1808-1883) - Daughter of a rural peasant family who served at two daimyō mansions in Edo.

Yūgensai Ittō (又玄斎一燈 1719-1771) – Eighth generation iemoto of Urasenke.