

- The items are not necessarily displayed in numerical order.
- Circumstances may make it necessary for some planned exhibits to be changed. □
- Blank space in exhib. term column means the item will be on display throughout the exhibition.

no.	item	maker, etc.	period	owner	exhib. term
1	Large Ido type tea bowl, named “Shumi” (alt. name, “Jūmonji,” meaning “cross”)		Joseon dynasty, 16th c.	Mitsui Memorial Museum	I & II
2	Ashiya ware orthodox shape kettle with plain surface and <i>odare</i> (ragged hanging tail)		Kamakura period, 14th c.	Shōkoku-ji	III
3	<i>Odōgu-zuke</i> document about implements	Hosokawa Tadaoki (a.k.a. Sansai, 1563–1646)	Genna 4 (1618), 1st month 7th day	Eisei Bunko Museum	I
4	Namban (Southeast Asian) <i>imogashira</i> (taro corm) shape water jar		Ming dynasty, 15th–16th c.	Eisei Bunko Museum	I
5	Painting of chrysanthemums, bellflowers, and quails	Tosa Mitsuoki (1617–91)	Edo period, 17th c.	Kyoto National Museum	II & III
6	Celadon foliate-rimmed tea bowl, named “Bakō han” (lit., “leech clamps”)		Southern Song dynasty, 13th c.	Tokyo National Museum	I
7	Basketry flower container, named “Katsuragawa” (Katsura River)		Momoyama-Edo periods, 16th–17th c.	Kōsetsu Museum of Art	II
8	Totoya type Korean tea bowl		Joseon dynasty, 16th c.	Fujita Museum	III
9	Bamboo single-opening flower container, named “Chidori” (plover)	Kobori Enshū (1579–1647)	Edo period, 17th c.		
10	Letter accompanying the flower container	Kobori Enshū (1579–1647)	Edo period, 17th c.		
11	Black Raku ware tea bowl, named “Shikorohiki” (the pulling of the helmet’s <i>shikoro</i> neck-guard)	Chōjirō (?–1589)	Momoyama period, 16th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	
12	Red Raku ware tea bowl, named “Tsutsumigaki” (lit., “wrapped persimmon”)	Chōjirō (?–1589)	Momoyama period, 16th c.		
13	Chinese angular-shouldered chaire type container for matcha powder, named “Shōzan” (pine mountain)		Southern Song–Yuan dynasties, 13th c.	Tokyo National Museum	
14	Korean tea bowl known as the Azuma- Gōrai		Joseon dynasty, 17th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	
15	“Three-volume Record of Distinguished Objects” “Plum” vol.		Edo period, 18th c.	Konnichian Library	9/3–10/19
16	“Private Collections of Various Families: Record of Meibutsu Tea Implements,” initial vol.		Edo period, 18th c.	Konnichian Library	10/22–12/7
17	Seto ware tubular <i>yobitsugi</i> tea bowl. (Note: <i>yobitsugi</i> refers to the mending method that incorporates a separate object)		Muromachi period, 16th c.	Eisei Bunko Museum	I
18	Hakeme (brushmarks) type Korean tea bowl, named “Shikai Keitei” (brothers within the four seas)		Joseon dynasty, 16th c.	Nomura Art Museum	I
19	Bamboo <i>tsuribune</i> (hanging boat) type flower container, named “Yokogumo” (horizontal clouds)		Edo period, 17th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	II
20	Single vertical line of writing, 「小雨初来十月空」 (rough tr.: “The skies in the 10th month bring the first drizzle”)	Urasenke IV, Sensō (1622–97)	Edo period, 17th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	II
21	Kettle with square mouth and <i>odare</i> (ragged hanging tail)	Nishimura Kuhe’e (1578–1658)	Edo period, 17th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	II & III

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22	Bamboo lid-rest	Urasenke III, Genpaku Sōtan (1578–1658)	Momoyama–Edo periods, 16th–17th c.	Fujita Museum	III
23	Shino ware <i>yobitsugi</i> tea bowl, named “Yosaburō” (a person’s name). (See no. 17 about <i>yobitsugi</i>)		Momoyama period, 16th c.	Itsuo Art Museum	
24	Ko-Ido type Korean tea bowl known as the Yawata Ido		Joseon dynasty, 16th c.	Tokyo National Museum	
25	Ao-Ido type Korean tea bowl, named “Takigawa” (waterfall-like river)		Joseon dynasty, 16th c.	Rian Bunko Museum	
26	Natsuka’s tea bowl with <i>warikōdai</i> style split foot		Joseon dynasty, 16th c.	Kōsetsu Museum of	
27	“Three-volume Record of Distinguished Objects” “Pine” vol.		Edo period, 18th c.	Konnichian Library	
28	Black Raku ware tea bowl, named “Zansetsu” (remaining snow)	made by Raku XII, Kōnyū (1857–1932); mended by Misago Ryōsai (1887–1975)	Taishō–Shōwa eras, 20th c.	Itsuo Art Museum	
29	“Koto no shidai” (The state of affairs) hanging scroll	writing, by Kobayashi Ichizō (1873–1957)	Taishō–Shōwa eras, 20th c.	Itsuo Art Museum	
30	Lidded container replicating e-Kōrai (Kōrai porcelain decorated with underglaze iron painting)	made by Ogata Kenzan (1663–1743); mended by Eiraku Wazen (1823–96)	Edo period, 17th–18th c.		
31	Water jar with landscape decoration in underglaze iron	Nonomura Ninsei (1648–90)	Edo period, 17th c.	Tokyo National Museum	
32	Bamboo shakuhachi style flower container	Kanamori Sōwa (1584–1656)	Shō’ō 1 (1652)	Rokuon-ji	I
33	Kanamori Sōwa letter	Kanamori Sōwa (1584–1656)	Edo period, 17th c.	Rokuon-ji	I
34	Lid rest of different bamboo put together, favored by Jōshūin	Jōshūin (cloistered Imperial Prince Jiin, 1617–99)	Edo period, 17th c.	Nomura Art Museum	I
35	Kōdaiji-makie natsume type container for matcha powder		Edo period, 17th c.	Nomura Art Museum	I
36	Bamboo single-opening flower container, named “Shigure” (late-autumn shower)	Fujimura Yōken (1613–99)	Edo period, 17th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	II
37	Bamboo shakuhachi style flower container, named “Tonkui” (refers to a rush plant)	Urasenke IV, Sensō (1622–97)	Edo period, 17th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	III
38	E-Gōrai (Kōrai porcelain decorated with underglaze iron painting) tea bowl		Ming dynasty, 17th c.		II & III
39	Incense container decorated with chrysanthemum-theme makie		Edo period, 19th c.		II & III
40	Letter to Iguchi Kaisen	Written by Ennōsai (Urasenke XIII; 1872–1924)	Taishō 11 (1922)	Chadō Research Center	III
41	Tea bowl bearing the characters 今日庵 (Kon-nichi-an)	Raku III, Dōnyū (1599–1656)	Edo period, 17th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	
42	Tanzaku (narrow poem paper) with painting of bamboo, and of feather duster and kettle lifting rings, with inscriptions	Urasenke IX, Fukensai (1746–1801)	Edo period, 18th c.		
43	Bamboo tea scoop, named “Taori” (lit., “weaving the paddy”; a play on the term for the bent part of a tea scoop)	Urasenke IV, Sensō (1622–97)	Edo period, 17th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	
44	Ivory nakatsugi type container for matcha powder		Edo period, 18th c.		

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45	“Chrysanthemums and <i>kisewata</i> (cotton covers placed on chrysanthemums)” painting with inscription	painting, by Tosa Mitsuzane (1780–1852); inscription, by Sanjō Sanetomi (1802–59)	Edo period, 19th c.		9/3–9/30
46	“Gencho (10th month day of the boar celebration)” painting with inscription	painting, by Tosa Mitsuzane (1780–1852); inscription, by Nonomiya Sadanaka (1800–58)	Edo period, 19th c.		10/1–10/31
47	“Mube (Stauntonia fruit) offerings” painting with inscription	painting, by Tosa Mitsuzane (1780–1852); inscription, by Reizei Tametake (1802–45)	Edo period, 19th c.		11/1–11/30
48	“Kagura (ritual ceremonial dance)” painting with inscription	painting, by Tosa Mitsuzane (1780–1852); inscription, by Ayanokōji Arinaga (1792–1881)	Edo period, 19th c.		12/2–12/7
49	Blue-and-white porcelain kumidashi (cup for light refreshment beverage) featuring painting of peach		Ming dynasty, 17th c.		
50	Old Ashiya ware orthodox shape kettle		Muromachi period, 16th c.		9/3–10/31
51	Furo (chanoyu brazier) with supplemental metal edging (<i>fukurin</i>)	Ōnishi Jōrin I (1590–1663)	Edo period, 17th c.		9/3–10/31
52	Old Ashiya ware orthodox shape kettle		Muromachi period, 15th c.		11/1–12/7
53	Incense container featuring Kōrin makie (style of makie originated by Ogata Kōrin) rabbit decoration		Edo period, 19th c.		9/3–9/30
54	Incense container featuring makie representing <i>hajakenshō</i> (the Buddhist idea of ‘dispelling evil and spreading truth’)		Edo period, 18th c.		10/1–10/31
55	Shino ware <i>hajiki</i> (style that features a bow-shaped lid grip) incense container		Edo period, 17th c.		11/1–12/7
56	Kasuga Kaishi (Japanese poem written in classical <i>kaishi</i> writing-paper format)	written by Kasuga Shrine priest Nakatomi no Suketomo (dates uncertain)	Kamakura period, 14th c.		9/3–10/31
57	Painting of Kensu Oshō (Monk Xianzi), with inscription	Urasenke VIII, Yūgensai (1719–71)	Edo period, 18th c.		11/1–12/7
58	Purplish bronze gourd-shaped flower container		Edo period, 18th c.		9/3–10/31
59	Kūchū Shigaraki ware flower container	Hon’ami Kōhō (1601–82). (Note: Kūchū Shigaraki indicates Shigaraki ware made by him)	Edo period, 17th c.		11/1–12/7
60	Namban (Southeast Asian) eared water jar		Muromachi period, 16th c.		
61	Irabo type Korean tea bowl		Joseon dynasty, 16th c.		
62	Bamboo tea scoop, named “Uo odoru banjin no mine” (Zen phrase, “Fish dance on the high mountain peak”)	Gyokushū Sōban (1600–68)	Edo period, 17th c.		9/3–10/31
63	Bamboo tea scoop, named “Furō” (unaging)	Urasenke IV, Sensō (1622–97)	Edo period, 17th c.		11/1–12/7
64	Gourd-shaped chaire type container for matcha powder, named “Tamamizu” (crystal-clear water)	Nonomura Ninsei (1648–90)	Edo period, 17th c.		9/3–10/31

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65	Black Raku ware chaire type container for matcha powder, named “Genkaku” (black crane)	Urasenke IX, Fukensai (1746–1801)	Edo period, 18th c.		11/1–12/7
66	Natsume type container for matcha powder, decorated with makie of autumn grasses	Nurudean Mitsuhide (1802–71)	Edo period, 19th c.		9/3–10/31
67	Ikkanbani paper maché medium-size natsume type container for matcha powder	Hiki Ikkan I (1578–1657)	Edo period, 17th c.		11/1–12/7
68	Black tea bowl, named “Nanakusa” (seven herbal grasses)	Urasenke VIII, Yūgensai (1719–71)	Edo period, 18th c.		9/3–10/31
69	Celadon tea bowl of <i>ningyō-ō-te</i> type (type decorated with stylized human figures on its interior surface)		Ming dynasty, 16th c.		11/1–12/7
70	Kaiseki meal tray with uncut corners	Nakamura Sōtetsu VIII (1828–84)	Edo period, 19th c.		
71	Blue-and-white porcelain <i>mukōzuke</i> (food bowl for kaiseki meal initial course) in half-open folding fan shape		Edo period, 16th c.		
72	Old Karatsu ware <i>mukōzuke</i> (food bowl for kaiseki meal initial course)		Edo period, 17th c.		
73	Oribe tortoise-shell shaped <i>mukōzuke</i> (food bowl for kaiseki meal initial course)		Edo period, 17th c.		
74	Tsubotsubo style of cup	Raku XI, Keinyū (1817–1902)	Edo period, 19th c.		
75	Lacquerware lidded bowl for simmered food, featuring decoration of double-vine arabesques	Favored by Urasenke XI, Gengensai (1810–77); made by Suzuki Hyōsaku I (1874–1943)	Edo period, 19th c.		
76	Chōsen-Karatsu ware bowl with handle		Edo period, 17th c.		
77	Saké warmer-and-server with liondog-shaped lid		Edo period, 16th–17th c.		
78	Saké saucer with <i>warabinami</i> (waves like fiddlehead ferns) decoration	Favored by Urasenke XI, Gengensai (1810–77); made by Nakamura Sōtetsu VIII (1828–84)	Edo period, 19th c.		
79	Portion of the former clay wall of the Kan’untei’s north wall		Innermost understructure, Tenmei era (1781–89)	Kyoto Prefecture custody	
80	The former plaque of the Mushikiken, reading 「松無古今色」 (pines have no old or new color)	Handwriting of Urasenke VII, Chikusō (1709–33)	Edo period, 18th c.	Urasenke Konnichian	
81	The former sliding doors of the Hōsensai’s low built-in cabinet			Urasenke Konnichian	
82	The former wood-plank panel of the Yūin’s prop-open skylight		perhaps Shōwa 23 (1948)	Urasenke Konnichian	
83	The former wood-plank sliding door of the Konnichian’s <i>nijiriguchi</i> doorway		perhaps Taishō 9 (1920)	Urasenke Konnichian	