

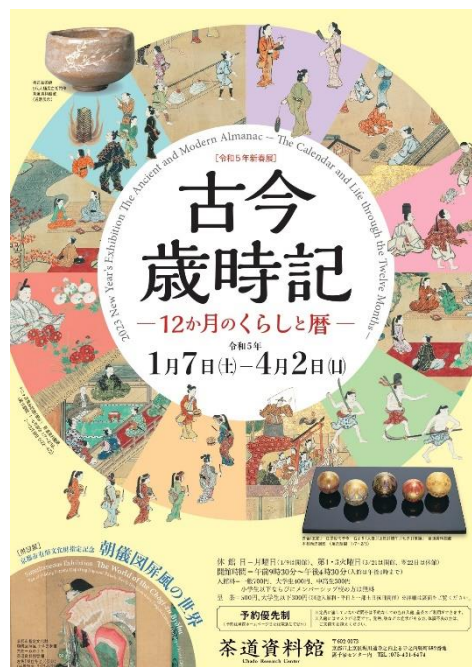
2023 New Year's Exhibition
The Ancient and Modern Almanac
— The Calendar and Life through the Twelve Months —

Simultaneous Exhibition

Commemorating the Designation of the *Chōgi-zu Byōbu* as a Tangible Cultural Property of Kyoto City: The World of the *Chōgi-zu Byōbu* Pair of Folding Screens Depicting Imperial Rituals

Jan 7 (Sat) – Apr 2 (Sun), 2023

Cautionary note: Depending upon the Coronavirus situation, alterations in the schedule could occur.



Our lives are colored by a variety of annual events.

With the adoption of the solar calendar at the beginning of the Meiji period (1868-1912), annual events held since the Edo period were divided into those that prioritize the season and consequently are now held a month later than their conventional date, and those that prioritize the date and are held on the same date as in the past.

The Gion Festival, for example, is now held in July, but it is listed as a June event in picture scrolls painted in the Edo period.

On the other hand, Jyōshi-no-Sekku, also known as the Doll Festival, is more often held on March 3 — the 3rd day of the 3rd month — as it was in the Edo period, because of its strong date-related ties. Another name for this festival, Momo-no-Sekku, is due to the fact that it

was originally held when peach blossoms were in bloom, but when it is held according to the new calendar, the time is earlier and so it occurs before peach blossom season.

This exhibition focuses on annual events such as New Year's, Setsubun (day before arrival of spring), Aoi Matsuri (hollyhock festival), and Gion Matsuri (Gion festival), which are often used as themes for tea gatherings. Tea implements, paintings, and such works related to these themes are on display. In addition, the timing of these events according to the lunar calendar is explained, and the origins of these events and the differences in the sense of the seasons are introduced. Please enjoy learning about the differences between the ancient and the modern almanac.

Main exhibits



Handscroll Depicting Manners and Customs through the Twelve Months (Jūnikagetsu fūzokuzukan), first month portion. Property of the Chado Research Center. (First to sixth month portion, displayed Jan 7–Feb 19. Seventh to twelfth month portion, Feb 22–Apr 2).



Tea bowl with flowering peach branch design. Made by Ōhi Chōzaemon IX. Property of the Chado Research Center. (Displayed throughout the exhibition period).



Incense containers representing "The Five Seasonal-related Festivals" (Gosechi). Made by Eri Sayoko. From the right: Jinjitsu, Jyōshi, Tango, Tanabata, Choyō. Property of the Chado Research Center. Photo by Kimura Naotatsu. (Displayed Jan 7–Feb 5).



Tea bowl with underglaze gold and colored enamel design of Rikyū plum pattern, tsubotsubo, and waves. Jointly favored by the heads of the three Sen families. Made by Eiraku Sokuzen. Property of the Chado Research Center. (Displayed throughout the exhibition period).



Natsume for the twelve months, Rinsho (i.e., the sixth month). Favored by Ennōsai (Urasenke 13th gen. iemoto). Made by Ōhashi Shōbei. Property of the Chado Research Center. (Displayed Mar 8–Apr 2).



Tea scoop made of holly olive wood, named "Yakubarai Setsubun". Made by Ennōsai (Urasenke 13th gen. iemoto). Property of the Chado Research Center. (Displayed Feb 8–Apr 2).



Folding screens depicting scenes in and around Kyoto (Rakuchu-rakugai-zu byōbu). Of the pair of eight-folding screens, this part belongs on the right side. Property of the Chado Research Center. (Displayed Jan 7–Feb 19).

Simultaneous Exhibition

Commemorating the Designation of the *Chōgi-zu Byōbu* as
a Tangible Cultural Property of Kyoto City:

The World of the *Chōgi-zu Byōbu*

Pair of Folding Screens Depicting Imperial Rituals



Chōgi-zu Byōbu, designated a Tangible Cultural Property of Kyoto City. Painted by Tosa Mitsuoki. Of the pair of six-folding screens, this part, of the winter solstice Sakutan Tōji event, belongs on the left side. (Displayed Feb 22–Apr 2).



Chōgi-zu Byōbu, designated a Tangible Cultural Property of Kyoto City. Painted by Tosa Mitsuoki. Of the pair of six-folding screens, this part, of the new-year's-day Kochōhai event, belongs on the right side. (Displayed Jan 7–Feb 19).

In the spring of 2021, the pair of six-folding screens painted by Tosa Mitsuoki and referred to as the *Chōgi-zu Byōbu*, or literally “Folding Screens Depicting Imperial Rituals,” (managed by the Chado Research Center), was designated a Tangible Cultural Property of Kyoto City. In commemoration, we are showing them to the public for the first time since this designation.

The paintings depict two different sorts of imperial events; the court nobles’ ritual new-year’s-day “Kochōhai” offering of greetings to the Emperor, and the “Sakutan Tōji” celebration, when once every nineteen years the winter solstice auspiciously fell on the 1st day of the 11th month.

Please take this opportunity to view the delicate depictions that decorate these large screens.

Hours: 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. (admission ends at 4:00 P.M.)

Days closed: Every Monday (except January 9), and the first and third Tuesday of each month (except Tuesday March 21, a National Holiday, when the following day, Wednesday March 22, will be closed instead)

Exhibition admission fee: ¥700 (College student discount, ¥400; Jr. & Sr. High School student discount, ¥300. Elementary school students and under, and students of membership schools, free.)

Tea Service (a wagashi and usucha, available only to exhibition visitors)

Days available: Weekdays and some Saturdays, Sundays, and National Holidays during the exhibition period.

Fee (separate from exhibition admission fee): General, ¥500; Students showing student I.D. card, and children below Jr. High, ¥300.

■ Priority for admission will be given to those with reservations. Reservations for the exhibition and the tea service which is available to exhibition visitors only may be made by phone at 075-431-6474, or through the booking site

https://reserva.be/chado_reseach_center