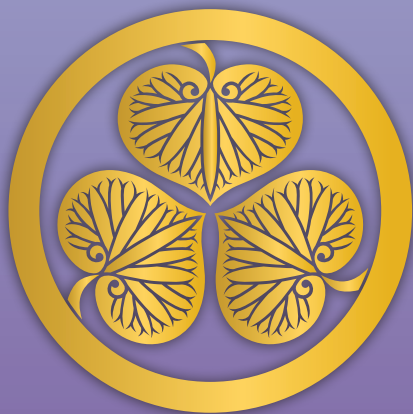


2024 - 2025
April March

Exhibition Schedule

THE TOKUGAWA ART MUSEUM
HŌSA LIBRARY CITY of NAGOYA



April 13 (Sat.) - June 2 (Sun.), 2024

Special Exhibition

Flowers Bloom and Winds Blow: Nature Motifs in Classical Japanese Art

The Galleries at the Original Wing of The Tokugawa Art Museum

Flowers bursting in profusion; the wind scattering their petals People have long celebrated the delights of the natural world in poetry and song as projections of their innermost feelings. This exhibition introduces the elegant realms of classical literature, painting, and the decorative arts, through the wind, rain, and diverse marvels of the natural world depicted within them.

Peonies,
A pair of eight-fold screens,
colors and gold leaf on paper.
Edo period, 17th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>



Thematic Exhibition

HITO: Human Faces and Figures in Ukiyo-e

Hōsa Bunko Galleries

Two of the central genres of Ukiyo-e were pictures of beautiful women (*bijin-ga*) and pictures of actors (*yakusha-e*). In these images, the human figure became the point of greatest interest, overshadowing even motifs of the natural world. This exhibition presents the many aspects of the human figure as portrayed in Ukiyo-e, including who they depicted, how they were depicted, and more.



Moon: Ichikawa Sanshō as
Kezori Kyūemon, from the series
"Snow, Moon and Flowers."
By Tsukioka Yoshitoshi.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

FEATURE EXHIBITS

MASTERPIECES COLLECTION GALLERY 5

National Treasure: The *Hatsune* Furnishings

Princess Chiyo (1637-1698), the eldest daughter of the 3rd Tokugawa shogun Iemitsu, received this bridal trousseau in 1639, when she married Mitsutomo, the 2nd lord of the Owari clan. The motif on the matching ensemble comes from a poem in "The First Warbler," chapter 23 of *The Tale of Genji*. The poetic design is elegantly embedded in the lacquered furnishings with scattered letters and pictorial motifs.

Designated as National Treasure, the *Hatsune* Trousseau (70 items) represents the finest example of the decorative lacquer technique of *maki-e* (sprinkled metal decoration) in Japan as well as the power of the Tokugawa shogunate. Selection of the *Hatsune* Furnishings will be exhibited in the Gallery 5 throughout the year.

National Treasure
Incense Jar and Stand.
Edo period, ca.1639.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

*On exhibit from May 14 to July 9, 2024



June 8 (Sat.) - July 21 (Sun.), 2024

Special Exhibition

Commemorating the Renovation of the Mausoleum

Kenchūji: Family Temple of the Owari Tokugawa Clan

The Galleries at the Original Wing of The Tokugawa Art Museum

Kenchūji Temple was built by the second Lord of Owari, Tokugawa Mitsutomo, as a memorial offering in honor of the deceased Yoshinao, the first head of the Owari Tokugawa. Since its founding, it has been revered as the tutelary temple of the Owari Tokugawa clan. This exhibition presents the treasures of Kenchūji and traces the temple's history as it developed alongside the Owari Tokugawa family.



Sword Mounting for Tachi Long Sword.
Edo period, 17th c. (restored in 1968.)
Excavated from the tomb of the 2nd lord of Owari,
Tokugawa Mitsutomo in Kenchū-ji temple cemetery.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

Thematic Exhibition

Captivating *Kōgei*: Get Immersed in Japan's Fine Craft

Hōsa Bunko Galleries

Hidden within decorative arts such as lacquerware, metalwork, and ceramics, lie skillful combinations of materials and outstanding techniques. Here, visitors are invited to immerse themselves in the various shapes and secrets of these crafts and prepare to be captivated by their charms.



Food Container,
plum flower shape, pavilion and landscape design,
mother-of-pearl inlay on black lacquer.
China, Ming dynasty, 15th-16th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

July 27 (Sat.) - September 16 (Mon.), 2024

Summer Special Exhibition **Equipment and Attire of the Samurai Warrior**

[The First Part of Special Exhibition]

The Beauty of Japanese Armor

The Galleries at the Original Wing of The Tokugawa Art Museum

From the medieval *ō-yoroi* with its colorful decorative cording to the competitive individuality of the Warring States-*era gusoku*, Japanese battle armor continually pursued the objective functionality of protecting the body from harm while at the same time valuing striking visual aesthetics. This exhibition introduces the history and beauty of Japanese armor.



Helmet and Armor, red lacquer with polychrome lacing.
Edo period, 1626.
Worn by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

[The Second Part of Special Exhibition]

The Warrior's Companion: Horses and their Trappings

Hōsa Bunko Galleries

In samurai society, horsemanship was an essential part of the warrior's life, and the noble figure of the horse was admired and even became an artistic subject itself. This exhibition presents the fascinating world of the equestrian companions that lived side by side with the samurai warriors through a wide variety of associated objects.



Saddle and Stirrups, paulownia crest design.
Momoyama-Edo period, 16-17th C.
Owned by Tokugawa Ieyasu.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

September 22 (Sun.) - November 4 (Mon.), 2024

Autumn Special Exhibition **MIYABI: The Courtly Elegance of Classical Japan**

[The First Part of Special Exhibition]

The Enchanting World of *The Tale of Genji*

The Galleries at the Original Wing of The Tokugawa Art Museum

The Tale of Genji, written by Murasaki Shikibu, is a celebrated literary classic that has delighted readers for more than a millennium. This exhibition presents the cultural history of *The Tale of Genji* as seen in literature, arts and crafts, and the performing arts, and uncovers the roots of its enduring appeal.



National Treasure
Chapter Azumaya (The Eastern Cottage) 1
from *The Tale of Genji* Illustrated Scrolls.
Heian period, 12th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>
*On exhibit from Oct. 22 to Nov. 4, 2024

[The Second Part of Special Exhibition]

The Flowering of Imperial Court Culture

Hōsa Bunko Galleries

Japanese classical literature, including *waka* poetry and narrative fiction, the *gagaku* court music that came to Japan from the continent, and the *takimono* art of blended incense, were cultural practices that were cultivated at the imperial court of Japan from the Heian period (794–1185) onward. This exhibition presents the elegant aristocratic culture that flourished at court and has been passed down through the centuries.



Bugaku Performances Illustrated Scrolls.
Edo period, 18th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

SPECIAL EXHIBITS
AT THE MASTERPIECES COLLECTION ROOM 5
November 16 (Sat.) - 24 (Sun.), 2024

Only eight days!

National Treasure Two Scenes of *The Tale of Genji Illustrated Scrolls*



Chapter *Sekiya* (At the Pass).
The Tale of Genji Illustrated Scrolls
Heian period, 12th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>



Chapter *Takekawa* (Bamboo River II).
The Tale of Genji Illustrated Scrolls
Heian period, 12th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

The National Treasure *The Tale of Genji Illustrated Scrolls* are not only the oldest surviving text version, they are also the oldest surviving illustrated edition of the tale, which has long time been beloved by so many people. Incidentally, Lady Murasaki (Murasaki Shikibu), the author of *The Tale of Genji*, is the heroine in this year's "NHK Taiga (historical Drama)."

November 9 (Sat.) - December 15 (Sun.), 2024

Thematic Exhibition

Outstanding! Unusual and Distinctive Artworks of the Edo Period

Hōsa Bunko Galleries

Certain works of art possess a rich individuality exuding a unique atmosphere that sets them apart. This exhibition delves into the context behind the creation of these works that "stand out" from the rest.



Jewellery Casket Box,
gold, silver thread and natural pearl.
Southeast Asia, 16th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

Attention

The Tokugawa Art Museum is closed from December 16, 2024 through January 3, 2025.

January 4 (Sat.) - January 26 (Sun.), 2025

Thematic Exhibition

Marking the New Year: Signs and Symbols of Celebration

Hōsa Bunko Galleries

Of all the annual celebrations held throughout history, the New Year—celebrated with such customs as erecting decorative pine and bamboo doorway displays known as kadomatsu and presenting offerings of stacked rice cakes known as *kagamimochi*— is the most important annual event of the year for the Japanese people. This exhibition celebrates the start of the new year with a look at the various auspicious items associated with this important holiday and their origins.



Battledores, design of New Year's ceremony.
Edo period, 19th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

February 1 (Sat.) - April 2 (Wed.), 2025

Special Exhibition

Hina Doll Festival of the Owari Tokugawa Family

The Galleries at the Original Wing of The Tokugawa Art Museum

This exhibition presents graceful doll sets that bespeak the prestige of the daimyo family and gorgeous tiered doll displays owned by three generations of preeminent ladies of the Owari Tokugawa family from the Meiji to Shōwa periods. Enjoy the joy and cheer of welcoming spring with these elegant objects.



Yūsoku-bina dolls.
Edo period, 19th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

Thematic Exhibition

A Fresh Breeze Stirring: Innovation and Revivalism in Latter Edo-period Painting

Hōsa Bunko Galleries

Against a backdrop of advances in herbalism and revivalist trends in literature and art, new changes appeared in painting traditions in the latter half of the Edo period. This exhibition presents works of the Western realist "Nagasaki School," the literati-style "Nanga" tradition, and the "Revivalist *Yamato-e* School," which became prominent new trends even in the Nagoya area.



Bamboo and Cock in the Rain.
By Chō Gesshō.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

SPECIAL EXHIBITS AT THE MASTERPIECES COLLECTION ROOM 2
February 22 (Sat.) - March 2 (Sun.), 2025
Tea Scoop, named Namida ("Tears")

It is said that Sen-no-Rikyū (1522-1591), in his last days, carved this bamboo tea scoop and used it in his last tea gathering. March 28, the day of Rikyū's death, is remembered as a memorial day called "Rikyū-ki." The scoop was later owned by Furuta Oribe who made the outer case for the scoop, then by Tokugawa Ieyasu and by the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinō.



*In any exhibition, the exhibits may be changed due to various reasons without notice. Thank you for your understanding.



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