# 二条城障壁画 展示収蔵館活動報告

#### 1、二条城障壁画 展示収蔵館 概要

二条城障壁画 展示収蔵館は、重要文化財の二の丸御殿障壁画を保存、公開するために、平成17年(2005)10月10日に開館しました。二の丸御殿障壁画は、徳川将軍家が寛永元年から3年(1624-26)にかけて行った大改修の際、狩野探幽率いる狩野派の絵師たちによって描かれました。二の丸御殿には、寛永期の障壁画を含む約3600面の障壁画が残されており、昭和57年(1982)には、うち1016面が美術工芸品(絵画)として重要文化財に指定されました。

これらの障壁画は、約400年間、御殿内で温湿度の急激な変化や虫害、紫外線などの影響を受け続けてきたため、褪色・亀裂・剥落など状態の悪化が進んでいます。そこで二条城では、昭和47年(1972)より、原画を収蔵庫で恒久的に保存することを目的として模写を制作し、御殿内の原画とはめ替える「模写事業」を開始しました。現在、重要文化財に指定された1016面は、全て御殿から取り外されて収蔵庫で保管されています。当館では、修理が完了した障壁画を中心に、年4回の展示替えを行い計240日ほど公開しています。また、エントランスでは、錺金具や城内から発掘された埋蔵文化財等も展示しています。

# 2、令和6年度 原画公開の概要と入館者実績

展覧会名	会期	日数	入館者数
二条離宮の大広間 ~ 〈大広間〉一の間~	4月25日(木)~6月23日(日)	60 日間	20, 192 人
障壁画再生 〜式台の間〜	7月18日(木)~9月15日(日)	60 日間	20, 182 人
葵から菊へ ~〈白書院〉一の間・二の間~	10月10日(木)~12月8日(日)	60 日間	14, 453 人
御所から来た障壁画 ~ 〈大広間〉・〈黒書院〉帳台の間~	12月23日(木)~ 令和7年2月23日(水)	60 日間	18,955 人

# 3、令和6年度原画公開展示解説[和英]

二条城二の丸御殿障壁画は、寛永 3 年 (1626)、後水尾天皇 (1596-1680) の行幸を前に行われた二条城の大 改修の際、狩野派の絵師たちによって描かれました。今年度は、「シリーズ二条離宮の時代」と題し、離宮時代 に焦点を当てて、二の丸御殿の障壁画を紹介します。

# [和文]

# 春期「二条離宮の大広間 ~ 〈大広間〉一の間~」

二条城は、慶長8年(1603)に徳川家康(1543-1616)が、将軍上洛時の滞在場所、また儀礼を行う場所などとして創建され、後水尾天皇(1596-1680)の寛永行幸(1626)に際して二の丸御殿の大改修などが行われました。明治維新以降、太政官代や京都府の所管になるなど変遷を遂げ、明治17年(1884)に皇室の別邸である離宮となり、その名称を二条離宮に改めました。昭和14年(1939)、二条離宮は京都市に移管され、現在にいたります。

# 離宮時代の二の丸御殿

幕末、二条城は徳川慶喜 (1837-1913) による大政奉還の発表の場所になるなど激動の時代を経験し、また、二の丸御殿は明治維新後に様々な役割を担いました。二条城が二条離宮になると、宮内省によって二の丸御殿の修繕が行われ、また皇室の宮殿にふさわしいよう絨毯が敷かれるなどして、明治 19 年に完了しました。同 30 年代には、廊下などの障壁画が、新しいものに交換されました。

同 26 年から 27 年にかけて、京都御所の北にあった桂宮家の御殿(桂宮御殿)が、空き地となっていた本丸に 移築されて本丸御殿になると、二条離宮には本丸御殿と二の丸御殿の二つの御殿が整います。 本丸御殿は、皇族の宿泊所として使われ、嘉仁皇太子(後の大正天皇)や裕仁皇太子(後の昭和天皇)の行啓が頻繁にされるようになりました。二の丸御殿は、行啓の際に皇太子らが拝観するだけでなく、時には京都在住の名士らとの拝謁の場所や外国から訪れた貴賓の休憩所としても用いられました。

大正4年(1915)の大正天皇の即位式の際は、現在の清流園あたりに饗宴場が設けられました。

二条離宮へ皇太子が行啓した際、皇太子らを一目見ようと、東大手門の前に数百人の人々が集まることもありました。

#### 〈大広間〉の障壁画

江戸時代 (1603-1867)、徳川幕府の城である二条城の〈大広間〉は、徳川将軍と公式に対面する儀礼の場であり、将軍の権威を誇示する最も格式の高い場所でした。そのため、〈大広間〉には様々な工夫が施されており、たとえば一の間の天井を「二重折上格天井」とし、また二の間より 20 cmほど床を高くしています。建築上の特徴だけでなく、描かれた障壁画の画題や様式にも様々な工夫が施されています。

一の間と二の間に描かれた障壁画は、狩野探幽(1602-74)によって描かれたものです。ぐるりと部屋を取り囲むようにデザインされた松には、徳川将軍家の永遠の繁栄への願いが込められていると考えられ、また、松に添えられた錦鶏鳥は権力者への贈答品とされた珍しいものでした。巨大な複数の松は、一面の金地にその根本の地面を描かず、全容を画面の枠の内側に収め、また金雲等の松を隠すモチーフがないため、その形が鮮明に浮かび上がります。

松は、将軍の背後となる大床で、上段に座する将軍の頭上に傘を掛けるよう松を屈曲させ、大床の左右にあたる東面と西面で、将軍に向かって枝を傾斜させて枝葉を伸ばします。この構図は、中央に着座した将軍の威光を、見るものに強烈に印象づけるものでした。

### 明治時代の障壁画修理と〈大広間〉

二条離宮となり、皇族や外国の貴賓を迎えた二の丸御殿は、明治30年(1897)頃より、損傷の激しい廊下の天井や長押上の障壁画を中心に新たに描き直され、交換されました。それは、明治21年に明治宮殿の装飾を監督した京都帝国博物館の山高信離(1842-1907)が監督にあたり、当時活躍した画家の手で、正倉院の宝物の図案などが参考にされました。

明治33年、〈大広間〉の廊下の天井画は、改めて描かれました。廊下の格天井に取り付けられる予定の250枚のうち120枚の天井画が取り付けられたところで嘉仁皇太子の行啓があり、これを観賞して「美麗なり」と述べたことが、現在の「京都新聞」の前身である「日出新聞」に報じられています。

また、同じ時期に〈大広間〉の廊下の長押上障壁画も、三種類の箔の砂子によって雲形と霞が表され、大小の方形、細長い切箔が雲形の中にあしらわれ、胡粉の盛り上げによって波文様が象られたものに変えられました。

二条離宮になって行われた廊下の障壁画の新調により、寛永3年(1626)に描かれた障壁画と明治時代に描かれた障壁画が、二の丸御殿の中で共存することになりました。廊下を歩きつつ明治時代の新しい息吹を感じ、いまだ江戸時代の雰囲気の残る〈大広間〉に入室する、いわば新旧の融合を感じられる場所となったのです。

(降矢 淳子)

# 夏期「障壁画再生 ~式台の間~」

明治4年(1871)以降、京都府庁や陸軍の施設として使用されていた二条城は、明治17年(1884)に、宮内省が所轄する「二条離宮」となりました。それを受けて翌年から翌々年にかけて、大規模な修理が行われました。二の丸御殿も、皇室の宮殿に相応しい内装へと整えられていきました。当時の障壁画修理の様相と、修理によって元の姿から形を変えて再生した障壁画を紹介します。

#### 二条離宮の大修理と障壁画

二の丸御殿は、寛永 11 年 (1634) 以降、主である将軍が訪れること無く、便益施設であった棟などが撤去されました。激動の幕末期、二の丸御殿は再び政治の舞台となりますが、その頃までに、寛永 3 年 (1626) に制作された障壁画は損傷が進んで失われたり取り外されたりしたものもありました。明治維新を経て、京都府が二の丸御殿を庁舎として使用していたので、障壁画の劣化はさらに進みました。

表具師による障壁画の修理は、明治19年(1886)の1月頃から着手されました。宮内省が作成した修理の仕様書には、金地の本紙が欠失した箇所を繕うにあたっては、残っている「古箔(当初の金箔の残欠)」や、宮内省が保有している「新古箔(新しい金箔に古びた色を付けたもの)」を使用する旨が記されています。しかし、宮内省は金箔だけではなく、様々なところから集めた古い障壁画も保有していました。京都府庁から宮内省に移管されるにあたり、明治18年(1885)に京都府が作成した文書『二条離宮引渡一件』の中に、当時、壁や建具から取り外してシート状にして保存されていた古い障壁画の一覧が記録されています。そこには、寛永に制作された障壁画を取り外したもの以外に、出所不明のものや、元来は御所の建物のために制作されたものも含まれています。これらのうち、寛永制作分ではないものが、この時の修理で使用されたことが、先行研究により判明しています。

# リフォームされた《花鳥図》

式台の間の腰障子には、元は春夏の草花と水辺が描かれていたことが史料から判明していますが、それらは失われています。現在の《花鳥図》は、明治の修理で、寛永制作分ではない障壁画をリフォームしたものの一つです。残念ながら、先に述べた障壁画一覧のうちのどれが該当するのかは明確に出来ません。一覧以外の障壁画であった可能性もあります。

それでは、リフォーム前はどのような画面だったのでしょうか。この《花鳥図》には、図の繋がりが不自然なところが見られます。その部分をよく見ていただくと、不自然さを和らげるために、後から描き足したり、砂子を蒔いたりといった手が加えられているだけでなく、決まって紙を継いだ痕があります。当時は、大きな一枚物の紙は生産できなかったので、障壁画や屏風絵等の大画面は、何枚かの紙を継ぎ合わせて成り立っています。通常であれば、継ぎ方には規則性があります。それが崩れている障壁画や屏風絵は、何らかの事情があるのです。多くの場合、それはこの《花鳥図》のように元の画面を切り貼りして再構成したことを示しています。この《花鳥図》には、縦方向の紙継ぎが不規則な箇所が多く、横方向の紙継ぎも複数箇所でズレが見られます。元は図柄が繋がっていなかったと判断できる縦方向の紙継ぎ部分を切り離し、さらに横方向の紙継ぎをズレが無いように配置すると、海棠を中心とする春の花鳥図と、雁や鴨を配した秋の花鳥図という二つのグループの障壁画に復元できます。海棠を描いている部分は、元来襖絵であったことが引手や掛金具の痕跡(正面右から2枚目など)から判明します。また秋の花鳥図のうち、展示室向かって左の壁面に展示している左から2枚目の腰障子の紙継ぎ部分の下の方の左右にも引手痕があります。

しかし、復元した各障壁画は、それぞれ両端で図が途切れています。元はさらに左右に画面が続いていたと考えられるのです。実は、春と秋のそれぞれについて、御殿内の別の部屋に続きの部分と思われる画面があります。 春の花鳥図の左端にうっすらと描かれている細い竹の一群は、〈遠侍〉芙蓉の間の東の壁貼付の図柄に続きます。 秋の花鳥図の左端の下に描かれている樹木は、後から施された切箔に覆われていますが、この続きと思われる樹木が、〈黒書院〉帳台の間の南側の長押上貼付に描かれています。

#### 《松図》と補彩

二条離宮の障壁画修理の重要な側面として、画工による補彩があります。『二条離宮修繕工事録 日記』(以下『日記』と記す)によると、明治 18 年 11 月 15 日を皮切りに画工の雇用が始まり、翌年の 8 月 25 日に完了を迎えるまで、合計 14 名の画工が参加しました。その中には、江戸時代に代々朝廷の絵所預を務めた土佐家の一門である土佐光武(1844 ~ 1916)や、円山派や四条派の流れをくむ職業絵師が含まれています。しかし、それ以

外に、宮内省の御殿を管理する部門の職員のうち、絵心がある者も従事したことが、『日記』や『京都日出新聞』の当時の記事から窺えます。また、修理完了の一か月程前の新聞記事では、天井画の修理(補彩)が先行して行われ、襖等は後から着手されたものの、欠損部を原画と識別できないように描くことは難しく、それをやり遂げるには到底、日数も人工も足りないと書かれています。このように、当時の修理では、欠損した部分を新たに描いたり、褪色した部分は塗り直されたりしたのです。現在ご覧いただいている鮮やかな松葉の色や、水辺の色は、修理の際に補われた色なのです。補われた松葉は、原画の松葉を描く線とは無関係に描きなおされているものも多く、また画面によって補筆の線の特徴が異なることから、人海戦術で短期間に修理したことが窺えます。

現在の障壁画の修理とは手法も考え方もかけ離れていますが、当時は迅速に離宮としての体裁を整えることが 最優先されたのです。

(松本 直子)

# 秋期「葵から菊へ ~〈白書院〉一の間、二の間~」

#### 二条城は二条離宮へ

慶長8年(1603)、二条城は、江戸幕府を開いた徳川家康(1543-1616)によって創建され、寛永3年(1626)の後水尾天皇(1596-1680)の行幸のため、城域が西に拡張されるなど大改修されました。慶應3年(1867)10月、15代将軍慶喜(1837-1913)は、二の丸御殿で大政奉還の意思を表明し、朝廷がこれを認めたことで250年に渡る徳川幕府の時代が終了しました。

明治17年(1884)、二条城は、天皇の別邸である離宮となり、名称を二条離宮に改められます。これにより、主人が天皇へと変わりました。同30年代にかけて、皇室の宮殿にふさわしいよう、宮内省によって二の丸御殿の修繕がされました。圧倒的な大きさを誇る二の丸御殿遠侍をはじめとする破風に付けられた、城の主人を表現する徳川家の家紋「三つ葉葵紋」の飾り金物は、天皇家の家紋である「菊紋」に変えられ、二条城を訪れた人に、政権の交代が象徴的に示されたのです。

さらに、京都御所の北にあった桂宮家の御殿(桂宮御殿)が、明治27年(1894)に二条離宮の本丸に移築され本丸御殿になりました。これにともなって、唐門前から内堀を西橋で渡るルートで馬車道が整備され、また御殿の周囲に井戸や厠が確保されました。本丸御殿は二条離宮の中心となるべく整えられたのです。

# 二条離宮の〈白書院〉

二の丸御殿の最も奥に位置する〈白書院〉は、江戸時代に「御座の間」と称され、将軍の居室として使用されました。そのため、〈白書院〉の対面所は、他の二つの対面所である〈大広間〉と〈黒書院〉と違い、上段と下段の境に襖がはめられています。これにより上段である一の間は、15畳の隔てられた部屋になります。

二条離宮になった後、〈白書院〉は、新たな主人である天皇の御座所となりました。二の丸御殿の中には、いたる所にかつての主人、徳川家の家紋である「三つ葉葵紋」が飾り金物に散りばめられており、〈白書院〉も同様の設えがされていました。しかし、新たな主人である天皇がゆったりとくつろぐ〈白書院〉に、「三つ葉葵紋」はふさわしくありません。そのため、明治天皇を迎える準備として、明治19年に〈白書院〉だけは、格天井の辻金物や帳台構の縁金物にあった「三つ葉葵紋」が、上から被せたり、取り替えたりして「菊紋」に変えられました。また、年代は不明ですが、襖の引手金具も、菊紋を施したものに取り換えられました。

この時、「菊紋」の金物の大きさが「三つ葉葵紋」と同様になるよう、注意して細工されました。現在も、この時に取り付けられた「菊紋」の金物が、「三つ葉葵紋」を違和感なく隠していることを確認できるものもあります。

翌20年、〈白書院〉は明治天皇を迎えました。

# 〈白書院〉一の間、二の間に描かれた障壁画

〈白書院〉は、他の棟を彩る金碧障壁画と異なり、水墨画で障壁画が描かれます。部分的な着色がされた墨画

淡彩という技法で、湖岸の風景が俯瞰して描かれ、落ち着いた雰囲気が演出されています。この湖は中国浙江省に実在する名所の西湖で、西湖図は日本において室町時代以降に好んで描かれた、水墨画を代表する画題の一つです。水墨による山水画は、最も格式の高い場所に描かれることが多く、〈白書院〉一の間、二の間の部屋の格式に呼応して、西湖図が描かれたと考えられます。

一の間の大床(正面に展示)には、雪景山水が描かれます。背景に薄墨を掃き、素地を残すことで雪が表現されています。画面右奥には、寺塔や楼閣を擁する岩山が屹立し、画面中央には水辺の望楼が描かれています。その屋内には、山水図を描いた衝立の前に二人の文人が座し、広い湖面を眺めています。

付書院横の戸襖(向かって左側に展示)には、中央に水辺の懸崖を現し、その上には木々に囲まれた家屋があり、また水辺の松下の篷台に座り込み、魚を採っている人物がいます。

二の間との境の襖(向かって左側に展示)には、水辺の樹林にかこまれた楼閣や楼門に一童子を従えて進む二高士の姿が近景で、また山影や樹林の間に見える楼閣が遠景で描かれています。特徴的な西湖の堤である蘇提あるいは白提と思わしき堤を見ることができます。

二の間の南側(向かって右側に展示)には、柳に囲まれた屋敷が描かれています。その右側の水面には、屋敷に向かう文人を乗せた一艘の船があり、屋敷の中庭には客人を迎え出る主人らしき男性が、門の前には赤子を抱いた女性と子供の姿が見えます。

二の間の西側(向かって右側に展示)には、楼閣や橋のある山水に小さく人物が書き込まれています。橋の上には、牛に乗った僧形の人物が、その左隣の戸襖には四阿で休憩する高士と従者が描かれます。

違棚を除けば、どの画面も下部を水辺としており、湖上に浮かべた船に乗って岸辺を見渡すような景観が、部屋の中に広がります。また、違棚上部の小襖(正面に展示)には、撫子が描かれています。いつの頃か、この小襖は裏面が表面となるように反転され、仕立て直されたと考えられています。

障壁画の筆者は、狩野長信(1577-1654)とされます。

(降矢 淳子)

# 冬期「御所から来た障壁画 ~〈大広間〉・〈黒書院〉帳台の間~」

慶長8年(1603)、江戸幕府の初代将軍、徳川家康(1543-1616)が築城した二条城は、寛永3年(1626)の後水尾天皇(1596-1680)の行幸を控えて改修されました。本丸が新設され、二の丸御殿は改修、内部の障壁画も新たに描かれました。慶應3年(1867)に幕府が終焉を迎えた後、二条城は明治政府の所有となります。その後、明治17年(1884)から、京都市に下賜される昭和14年(1939)までの間、二条城は皇室の離宮「二条離宮」となります。この間、桂宮家の御殿が本丸に移築され、二の丸御殿等の飾金具が葵紋から菊紋に取り換えられるなど、皇室の離宮に相応しい体裁が整えられました。また、二の丸御殿の一部に、もともと別の場所のために描かれた障壁画が、嵌め込まれました。今回は、これらの障壁画のうち、〈大広間〉と〈黒書院〉、それぞれの帳台の間の障壁画を紹介します。

# 帳台の間の機能と寛永期の障壁画

二の丸御殿の〈大広間〉・〈黒書院〉の一の間には、書院造の要素の一つである帳台構が備わり、帳台襖を開くと、帳台の間と呼ばれる部屋が現れます。 史料は見つかっていませんが、この部屋を通って、将軍が一の間に入った、いわば前室のような機能を果たしたという説もあります。 史料によれば、江戸時代には、〈大広間〉と〈黒書院〉の帳台の間には、花鳥画が描かれていました。 しかし現在、この花鳥画は、帳台襖の裏側各4面(展示なし)と〈大広間〉の戸襖2面(展示室正面の長押下、東より2・3)にのみ残り、それ以外の建具や壁面には、以下に述べる、別の障壁画が貼られています。

## 名所風俗と花鳥

〈大広間〉帳台の間の障壁画のうち、長押下の《竜田風俗図》(展示室正面東より1、同東側5面)には、紅葉

の名所、竜田川の流れと連なる山並み、その麓の茶店や民家と、そこを訪れ、あるいはそこで生活する人々が描かれます。竜田川には、烏帽子を被った貴人達が、川に流れる紅葉を眺める姿が見えます。長押上の《武蔵野図》 (正面東より1・2、同東側5面)は、秋草が生え、霞が棚引く野原に、満月が浮かぶ秋の武蔵野を描きます。

〈黒書院〉の帳台の間の障壁画は、《名所風俗図》、《松柳白鷺図》、《秋草図》の3つの画題に分かれています。そのうち《名所風俗図》は、富士山(展示室正面西より1・2の長押下)と三保松原(西側北より1から3の長押下)、和歌の神様を祀る玉津島神社のある和歌浦(西側南より1から4の長押下、西側北より1の長押上)と、同じく和歌の神様を祀る住吉大社(西側北より2・3の長押上)の景観を描きます。《名所風俗図》は、和歌にまつわる名所を俯瞰的に捉え、そこを訪れる人々の様子を、軽妙な筆致と柔らかな色彩で、生き生きと描き出す点に特徴があります。《松柳白鷺図》(正面西より1・2の長押上)は、雪の積もる松と雪、松にとまる白鷺を描き、《秋草図》(西側南より2・3の長押上)は、水仙や萩などの秋草を描きます。

これらの障壁画には、金具跡や切り貼りした痕跡があり、もとは別の場所のために描かれたものが、二の丸御殿の〈大広間〉と〈黒書院〉の帳台の間に再利用されものだと分かります。

### 御所から来た障壁画

上記のうち、〈大広間〉の《竜田風俗図》と《武蔵野図》、〈黒書院〉の《名所風俗図》は、先行研究によって、御所の中にある、天皇の正室、女御のための御殿(女御御殿)の一部で、女子が産まれた際に使う姫宮御殿に描かれたものであり、筆者は、《竜田風俗図》は狩野宮内(生没年不詳)、《武蔵野図》は狩野永伯(1687-1764)、《名所風俗図》は鶴沢探山(1658-1729)であることが分かっています。

この姫宮御殿を含む女御御殿は、享保元年 (1716) に中御門天皇 (1702-37) の女御となった近衛尚子 (1702-20) のために、正徳 5 年 (1715) から享保元年 (1716) の間に建造されたものでした。しかし、享保 5 年 (1720)、尚子は、男子 (後の桜町天皇、1720-50) を産んだ後、一月も経たずに亡くなってしまいます。この男子が皇太子となることが決まった享保 12 年 (1727) から翌年にかけて、女御御殿の大半を転用する形で、皇太子が使う東宮御所が建てられました。この時、姫宮御殿は転用された記録がないことから、その建物は撤去され、障壁画のみが保管されたと考えられます。

明治 18 年 (1885) の史料に、当時、二条城内に保管されていた障壁画の一覧があり、〈大広間〉の《竜田風俗図》と《武蔵野図》、〈黒書院〉の《名所風俗図》に該当すると思われる絵がここに含まれることから、これらは、享保 12 年 (1727) から明治 18 年 (1885) の間のどこかの時点で、二条城に移されたと考えられます。ちなみに、この女御御殿の主、近衛尚子は、五摂家の一つ、近衛家の出身です。尚子の父、近衛家熙 (1667-1736) と祖父、近衛基熙 (1648-1722) は、共に朝廷の要職を勤め、とりわけ幕府との繋がりを重んじた人物です。基熙の娘で尚子の叔母、近衛熙子 (1666-1741) は、6 代将軍徳川家宣 (1662-1712) の正室となり、家宣が亡くなると、幼い7代将軍家継 (1709-16) を支え、8 代将軍吉宗 (1684-1758) の就任にも強い影響力を持ったとされます。尚子は、将軍の養女として関東に下向する話もありましたが実現はせず、熙子の働きかけと霊元法皇 (1654-1732) の裁可によって、中御門天皇に入内することとなったのです。

奇しくも、尚子に女子が産まれた際に使われるはずだった姫宮御殿の障壁画は、時を経て、徳川将軍家から皇室へと主が変わった二条城二の丸御殿に貼り込まれ、今に伝わることとなりました。これら御所から来た障壁画は、18世紀初頭の御所文化を伝えるとともに、皇室の離宮となった二条城の歴史を伝える、重要な作品群でもあるのです。

(中野 志保)

# [英文]

# Nijo-jo Castle Painting Gallery Exhibition in 2024 "Age of Nijo-rikyu Imperial Villa" Series

The original murals of the Ninomaru-goten Palace at Nijo-jo castle were created by Kano-school artists during major renovation of the castle in 1626, in preparation for a visit by Emperor Gomizunoo (1596–1680). This year's exhibitions, entitled "Age of Nijo-rikyu Imperial Villa"Series, focus on the Imperial Villa period of Nijo-jo castle and introduce the roles and situations around the murals of Ninomaru-goten Palace at the time.

# Nijo-jo Castle Painting Gallery; Spring Exhibition in 2024

# Ohiroma of Nijo-rikyu Imperial Villa: Ichi-no-ma (First Room) of the Ohiroma

Nijo-jo Castle was built in 1603 by order of Tokugawa Ieyasu as a place for the shogun to stay and hold rituals and other events while in Kyoto. Later, in preparation for a visit from Emperor Gomizunoo in 1626, the Ninomaru-goten Palace and other castle buildings underwent major repairs. After the Meiji Restoration, the castle was subject to many changes, including being placed under the control of the Daijokandai (Office of the Great Council of State) and the Kyoto Prefectural Government, before it became a villa for the imperial family and was renamed "Nijo-rikyu" in 1884. In 1939, the responsibility for managing Nijo-rikyu imperial Villa was transferred to the Kyoto City municipality, which has since been managing the villa until today.

# Ninomaru-goten Palace during the age of Nijo-rikyu imperial Villa

Around the end of the Edo period, Nijo-jo Castle saw a period of turbulence, serving as a place for Tokugawa Yoshinobu, the last Tokugawa shogun, to declare his intention to return political power to the Emperor. Ninomaru-goten Palace in particular also played a variety of roles after the Meiji Restoration. After Nijo-jo Castle became Nijo-rikyu Villa, the Ministry of the Imperial Household carried out repairs to Ninomaru-goten Palace, which were completed in 1886. The repairs included laying carpets to make the building look suitable for an imperial villa. From 1897, the old murals in corridors and other areas were replaced with new ones.

From 1893 to 1894, the Katsuranomiya-goten Palace, the palace of the Katsuranomiya family located to the north of the Kyoto Imperial Palace, was relocated to the then vacant Honmaru area and bacame Honmaru-goten Palace, resulting in Nijorikyu as a imperial villa with two buildings: Honmaru-goten Palace and Ninomaru-goten Palace.

Honmaru-goten Palace was used as an accommodation facility for the imperial family, and Crown Prince Yoshihito (later Emperor Taisho) and Crown Prince Hirohito (later Emperor Showa) often stayed there. Meanwhile, Ninomaru-goten Palace was not only visited by the crown princes during their stays in Kyoto but was also sometimes used as a place for them to meet important people in Kyoto or as a resting place for distinguished guests from abroad. For the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Taisho in 1915, a banquet hall was set up in the current Seiryuen area.

When a crown prince visited Nijo-rikyul imperial Villa, hundreds of ordinary people sometimes gathered in front of the Higashi-otemon Gate to catch a glimpse of him.

# Murals of the Ohiroma

During the Edo period (1603–1867), Nijo-jo Castle was a castle of the Tokugawa shogunate, and the Ohiroma building there, the most formal place designed to display the shogun's power, served as a place for official meetings between the Tokugawa shogun and visitors. For this purpose, various special details were added to the Ohiroma. One example is the double height coffered ceiling of the Ichi-no-ma (First Room) and its floor being raised approximately 20 centimeters higher than the Ni-no-ma (Second Room). In addition to the architectural features, the motifs and styles of the murals there were also designed especially to serve the purpose of the building.

The murals in the First and Second Rooms were painted by Kano Tan'yu. On all sides of the continuous space of the two

rooms are murals of pine trees, which are thought to have been intended to embody the Tokugawa Shogunate's wishes for eternal prosperity. Golden pheasants, another motif of the murals, were so rare in Edo-period Japan that they were sometimes offered as gifts to those in power. The entire image of multiple huge pine trees is contained in the surface covered with a ground of gold leaf without any depictions of their roots on the ground or any other motifs, such as golden clouds, hiding the trees. Therefore, the forms of the pine trees clearly stand out. In the large alcove behind the shogun, a curved pine tree is depicted to look like an umbrella over the head of the shogun, sitting on the upper floor, while on the eastern and western sides, between which the alcove is, are pine branches and leaves inclining toward the shogun. This composition strongly impressed the viewer with the majesty of the shogun seated in the center.

#### Meiji-era repairs to the murals and the Ohiroma

After Nijo-jo Castle turned into Nijo-rikyu Villa, Ninomaru-goten Palace became a place for the imperial family and foreign dignitaries. Many of the murals there, mainly severely damaged ones along the corridors were repainted and replaced from around 1897. This project was supervised by Yamataka Nobuakira of the Kyoto Imperial Museum, who oversaw the decoration of Meiji-kyuden Palace in 1884, with then active painters repainting those murals while referring to the designs of treasures housed in the Shosoin Repository.

In 1900, the ceiling paintings of the corridor in the Ohiroma were repainted. Although the 250 ceiling paintings were initially planned to be repainted and installed on the coffered ceiling of the corridor, Crown Prince Yoshihito visited the building when only 120 of the 250 ceiling paintings had been completed. However, according to the Hinode Shimbun newspaper, the predecessor of the current Kyoto Shimbun, the prince saw those paintings and said, "They look beautiful and elegant."

Around the same time, the murals above the *nageshi* along the corridor in the Ohiroma were also repainted to depict clouds and haze with three kinds of metal leaf powders with metal leaf strips of various sizes and forms placed inside the clouds, as well as a wave pattern created with *moriage gofun*.

This project to renew the murals along the corridor, which was implemented after the premises became an imperial villa, resulted in the coexistence of murals dating back to 1626 and murals created in the Meiji era in Ninomaru-goten Palace. The Ohiroma and its corridor thus became a place where visitors could feel a kind of fusion of old and new, the new breath of the Meiji era as they walked through the corridor and the atmosphere of the Edo period when entering the Ohiroma.

(Junko Furiya)

# Nijo-jo Castle Painting Gallery; Summer Exhibition in 2024

# Repurposed Murals: Shikidai-no-ma

After 1871, Nijo-jo Castle, which was used as a facility for the Kyoto Prefectural Government and the army, became "Nijo Imperial Villa" under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Ministry in 1884. In response, large-scale repairs were carried out over two years from the following year. The Ninomaru-goten Palace was also decorated to be suitable as a palace of the Imperial Family. This exhibition introduces mural repair at that time and murals that have been repaired and restored with alterations from their original form.

#### Nijo Imperial Villa major repairs and murals

After 1634, facilities such as utility buildings at Ninomaru-goten Palace were demolished since the shogun, who was the owner, never visited the palace. During the turbulent late Edo period, Ninomaru-goten Palace became a political arena again, but by that time, some of the murals created in 1626 had been lost or removed due to damage. After the Meiji Restoration, Kyoto Prefecture used the Ninomaru-goten Palace as a government building, so the deterioration of the murals continued.

The repair of the murals by master mounters began around January 1886. The repair specification prepared by the Imperial Household Ministry stated that when repairing the missing parts of the gold paper, the remaining "old gold leaf (residue of the original gold leaf)" and "new old gold leaf (old color applied to new gold leaf)" owned by the Imperial Household Ministry should be used. In fact, the Imperial Household Ministry owned not only gold leaf, but also old murals collected from various sources. The "Nijo Imperial Villa Delivery Dossier," created by Kyoto Prefecture in 1885 for the transfer of Nijo Imperial Villa from the Kyoto Prefectural Government to the Imperial Household Ministry, contains a list of old murals that were removed from the walls and fixtures at that time and stored flat. This document includes removed murals that were produced in the Kan'ei period, murals of unknown origin, and murals that were originally created for Imperial Palace buildings. Of these, it is known from previous research that murals that were not produced in the Kan'ei period were used in the repairs at that time.

#### Renovated Kacho-zu (Flowers and Birds)

It is known from historical sources that the *koshi-shoji* (paper sliding doors with waist-high wooden panels on the bottoms) in the Shikidai-no-ma originally depicted spring and summer flowers and a waterfront, but these features have been lost. The current *Kacho-zu* is one of the Meiji period renovations of a mural that was not produced in the Kan'ei period. Unfortunately, it is not clear which one of the murals in the list mentioned above this mural is. There is a possibility that this mural is not on the list.

So, what were the murals like before the renovations? In this *Kacho-zu*, you can see unnatural joints in the image. If you look closely at these parts, you can see that, in order to reduce this unnaturalness, additional drawings and gold dust have been added later and there are regular traces where the paper has been joined. At that time, large sheets of paper could not be produced, so large screens such as murals and folding screen paintings were made up of several sheets of paper. Normally, there is regularity in the way the paper is joined. When these joins are irregular, it means that something has happened to the mural or folding screen painting. In many cases, as in this *Kacho-zu*, it means that the original image has been cut and rearranged. In this *Kacho-zu*, there are many places where the vertical paper joints are irregular, and misalignments in the horizontal paper joints can also be seen in multiple places. If the vertical paper joints that show that the pattern was not connected originally are detached and the horizontal paper joints are arranged so that there is no misalignment, this mural can be restored into two groups: a spring *Kacho-zu* centered on an Asiatic apple tree and an autumn *Kacho-zu* featuring wild geese and ducks. For the part depicting the Asiatic apple tree, it can be found from the traces of the catches and hanging brackets(such as the second one from the right on the front) that it was originally a *fusuma* painting. In addition, on the autumn *Kacho-zu*, there are also catch marks on the left and right sides below the paper joint part of the second *koshi-shoji* from the left, which is displayed on the left wall facing the exhibition room.

However, each restored mural is damaged at both ends. It is believed that the screens continued further to the left and right. In fact, there are screens in other palace rooms that seem to be continuations of both the spring and autumn murals. The group of thin bamboos gently drawn on the left end of the spring *Kacho-zu* follows the pattern on the eastern wall of the Tozamurai Fuyo-no-ma. The trees depicted on the bottom left of the autumn *Kacho-zu* are covered with cut foil that has been applied afterwards, and trees that seem to follow them are depicted on images attached to the south side *nageshi* (horizontal beams) in the Kuroshoin Chodai-no-ma.

#### Matsu-zu (Pine) and color repair

An important aspect of the mural repairs at Nijo Imperial Villa is the color repair by painters. According to the "Nijo Imperial Villa Repair Work Record Diary" (hereinafter referred to as "Diary"), a total of 14 painters participated from their hiring on November 15, 1885 until the completion on August 25, 1886. These included Tosa Mitsutake (1844-1916), a member of the Tosa family who served as the Edokoro-azukari of the Imperial Court for multiple generations in the Edo

period, and professional painters who followed the lineage of the Maruyama school and the Shijo school. However, it can be seen from the "Diary" and "Kyoto Hinode Shimbun" articles at the time that Imperial Household Ministry staff from the department that managed the palace who had a sense of painting were also engaged. In addition, according to a newspaper article published about a month before the repairs were completed, the ceiling paintings were repaired (color repair) first, and although the *fusuma* sliding doors and other areas were started later, it was difficult to paint them so that the missing parts blended in with the original pictures, and there were not enough days or manpower to complete the repairs. As a result, in the repairs at that time, the missing parts were painted as new parts and the faded parts were repainted. The vivid colors of the pine leaves and waterfront that you are currently viewing are the colors that were added during these repairs. Many of the repaired pine leaves were repainted without following the original lines of the pine leaves, and the characteristics of the added lines differ depending on the screen, so it can be seen that the repairs were done in a short period of time using a large number of painters to finish up the work.

Although this method and approach are far removed from current mural repairs, at that time, the main priority was to improve the appearance of the imperial villa quickly.

(Naoko Matsumoto)

# Nijo-jo Castle Painting Gallery: Fall Exhibition in 2024

# From Wild Ginger to Chrysanthemums: Shiroshoin Ichi-no-ma (First Room), Ni-no-ma (Second Room)

# Nijo-jo Castle becomes Nijo Imperial Villa

In Keicho 8 (1603), Nijo-jo Castle was founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543-1616), who established the Edo Shogunate, and in Kan'ei 3 (1626), it underwent major renovations including westward expansion of the castle area for the Imperial visit of Emperor Gomizunoo (1596-1680). In October of Keio 3 (1867), the 15th Shogun Yoshinobu (1837-1913) expressed his intention to return political power to the Imperial Court in Ninomaru-goten Palace, and with the Court's acceptance, the 250-year era of the Tokugawa Shogunate came to an end.

In Meiji 17 (1884), Nijo-jo Castle became an Imperial villa, a separate residence for the Emperor, and its name was changed to Nijo Imperial Villa. This changed the master from the Tokugawa family to the Emperor. Through the 30s of the same period (around1900), Ninomaru-goten Palace was repaired by the Imperial Household Ministry to make it suitable as an Imperial palace. The decorative metal fittings of the Tokugawa family crest "Mitsuba-Aoi" (Wild Ginger) on the gables of the Ninomaru-goten Palace which boasted an overwhelming size and expressed the castle's master, were changed to the Imperial family crest "chrysanthemum," symbolically showing the change of power to those who visited Nijo-jo Castle.

Furthermore, the palace of the Katsuranomiya family (Katsuranomiya-goten Palace) that was north of Kyoto Imperial Palace was relocated to the Honmaru of Nijo Imperial Villa in Meiji 27 (1894) and became Honmaru-goten Palace. Accompanying this, a carriageway was developed from in front of the Karamon gate, crossing the inner moat via the West Bridge, and wells and toilets were secured around the palace. The Honmaru-goten Palace was prepared to be the center of Nijo Imperial Villa.

# Shiroshoin of Nijo Imperial Villa

Shiroshoin, located in the innermost part of Ninomaru-goten Palace, was called the "Goza-no-ma" during the Edo period and was used as the Shogun's living quarters. Therefore, unlike the other two audience halls, Ohiroma and Kuroshoin, *fusuma* sliding doors are fitted at the border between the upper and lower sections. This makes the First Room which is the upper section, a separate 15-tatami room.

After becoming Nijo Imperial Villa, Shiroshoin became the living quarters of the Emperor, the new master. Throughout the Ninomaru-goten Palace, the Mitsuba-Aoi crest of the former masters, the Tokugawa family, was scattered on decorative

metal fittings, and the Shiroshoin was decorated similarly. However, the Mitsuba-Aoi was not suitable for the Shiroshoin where the new master, the Emperor, would relax comfortably. Therefore, in preparation for welcoming Emperor Meiji, in Meiji 19 (1886), only in the Shiroshoin, the Mitsuba-Aoi on the corner metal fittings of the coffered ceiling and the edge metal fittings of the *chodaigamae* decorative doors were changed to chrysanthemum by covering or replacing them. Also, although the exact date is unknown, the drawer pulls on the *fusuma* sliding doors were replaced with ones bearing the chrysanthemum crest.

At this time, care was taken to ensure that the size of the chrysanthemum metal fittings matched that of the Mitsuba-Aoi. Even now, we can confirm that some of these chrysanthemum metal fittings that were attached at that time seamlessly hide the Mitsuba-Aoi.

The Shiroshoin welcomed Emperor Meiji the next year, Meiji 20 (1887).

# Murals in the First and Second Rooms of Shiroshoin

Unlike the gold-leafed murals that adorn other buildings, the Shiroshoin is decorated with ink wash murals. Using a technique called *bokuga tansai*, which involves partial coloring, a lakeside landscape is depicted from an overhead view, creating a calm atmosphere. This lake is the actual West Lake, a famous place in Zhejiang Province, China, and West Lake paintings have been a favored subject of ink wash paintings in Japan since the Muromachi period, representing one of the most representative subjects. Ink wash *sansui- zu* (Chinese-style landscape) paintings are often painted in the most formal places, and it is thought that the West Lake scene was painted in response to the formality of the First and Second Rooms of the Shiroshoin.

A snow landscape is painted on the *odoko* (large alcove) (displayed at the front) of the First Room. Snow is expressed by sweeping thin ink in the background and leaving the base exposed. In the far right of the picture, a rocky mountain with a temple pagoda and pavilion stands tall, and in the center of the picture, a watchtower by the water is depicted. Inside, two literati are seated in front of a screen painted with a *sansui-zu*, looking out over the wide lake surface.

On the *tobusuma* sliding door next to the *tsukeshoin* (built-in table) (displayed on the left), a cliff by the water is shown in the center, with houses surrounded by trees above, and a person sitting on a covered platform under pine trees by the water, catching fish.

On the *fusuma* sliding doors bordering the Second Room (displayed on the left), two noble figures accompanied by a child advancing next to a pavilion and a tower gate surrounded by a waterside grove are depicted in the foreground, while a pavilion visible between mountain shadows and a grove is depicted in the background. We can see what appears to be the Su Causeway or the Bai Causeway, characteristic causeways of West Lake.

On the south side of the Second Room (displayed on the right), a mansion surrounded by willows is depicted. To the right on the water surface, there is a boat carrying a literati heading towards the mansion, and in the courtyard of the mansion, a man who appears to be the host is seen welcoming guests, while in front of the gate, a woman holding a baby and a child can be seen.

On the west side of the Second Room (displayed on the right), small figures are drawn into the landscape with a pavilion and bridge. On the bridge, a monk-like figure is riding an ox, and on the *tobusuma* sliding door to the left, a noble figure and an attendant resting in a gazebo are depicted.

Except for the *chigaidana* (staggered shelves), every scene has water at the bottom, creating a view that spreads throughout the room as if looking at the shore from a boat floating on the lake.

Also, on the small *fusuma* sliding doors above the *chigaidana* (displayed at the front), Nadeshiko(Pinks) are painted. It is thought that at some point, these small *fusuma* sliding doors were reversed so that the back side became the front, and they were remounted.

The painter of these murals is said to be Kano Naganobu (1577-1654).

(Junko Furiya)

# Nijo-jo Castle Painting Gallery: Winter Exhibition in 2024

# Murals from the Imperial Palace: Chodai-no-ma of the Ohiroma and the Kuroshoin

Nijo-jo Castle, built in 1603 by Tokugawa Ieyasu(1543-1616), the first shogun of the Edo shogunate, was renovated in preparation for Emperor Gomizunoo's visit in 1626. The Honmaru area was newly established, and the Ninomarugoten Palace was renovated with new murals created for its interior. After the shogunate came to an end in 1867, Nijo-jo Castle came under the ownership of the Meiji government. Subsequently, from 1884 until it was bestowed to Kyoto City in 1939, Nijo-jo Castle served as an imperial villa known as "Nijo Imperial Villa." During this period, the palace of the Katsuranomiya family was relocated to the Honmaru area, and decorative metal fittings on places such as the Ninomarugoten Palace were changed from the wild ginger crest to the chrysanthemum crest, among other changes to make it suitable as an imperial villa. Additionally, some murals that were originally created for different locations were installed in parts of the Ninomaru-goten Palace. In this exhibition, the murals in the Chodai-no-ma of both the Ohiroma and the Kuroshoin among these murals are introduced.

#### The Function of the Chodai-no-ma and Murals from the Kanei Period (1624-1644)

In the Ichi-no-ma (First Rooms) of both the Ohiroma and the Kuroshoin of the Ninomaru-goten Palace, there are *chodaibusuma* decorative sliding doors, one of the elements of Shoin-zukuri style, and when they are opened, a room called the Chodai-no-ma appears. Although no historical documents have been found, there is a theory that this room served as a kind of antechamber through which the shogun would enter the First Room. According to historical documents, during the Edo period (1603-1868), the Chodai-no-ma of both the Ohiroma and the Kuroshoin were decorated with murals of birds and flowers. However, currently, these bird and flower murals remain only on the back of four *chodaibusuma* sliding doors in both the Ohiroma and the Kuroshoin (not on display) and two *tobusuma* sliding doors in the Ohiroma (the second and third panels from the east below the *nageshi* [horizontal beam] in the exhibition room front), while the other fixtures and walls are covered with different murals as described below.

# Famous Places, Genre Themes, and Birds and Flowers

Among the murals in the Chodai-no-ma of the Ohiroma, the *Tatsuta Fuzoku-zu* (Tatsuta Genre Theme) below the *nageshi* (first panel from the east in the exhibition room front, five panels on the east side) depicts the Tatsuta River stream known for autumn leaves, the mountain ranges, tea houses and houses at the foot of the mountains, and people visiting or living there. At the Tatsuta River stream, noble figures wearing *eboshi* caps can be seen admiring the autumn leaves floating on the river. The *Musashino-zu* above the *nageshi* (first and second panels from the east in the exhibition room front, five panels on the east side) depicts an autumn scene of Musashino fields with a full moon floating above a field of autumn grasses and trailing mist.

The murals in the Chodai-no-ma of the Kuroshoin are divided into three themes: *Meisho Fuzoku-zu* (Famous Places and Genre Themes), *Matsuyanagi Shirasagi-zu* (Pine Trees, Willows and White Herons), and *Akikusa-zu* (Autumn Grasses). Among these, the *Meisho Fuzoku-zu* depict the landscapes of Mount Fuji (below the *nageshi* on two panels on the west side of the exhibition room front), Miho no Matsubara (below the *nageshi* on the first to fourth panels from the north on the west side), Wakanoura with Tamatsushima-jinja Shrine dedicated to the god of waka poetry (below the *nageshi* on the first to third panels from the south on the west side, above the *nageshi* on the first panel from the north on the west side), and Sumiyoshitaisha Shrine, which is also dedicated to the god of waka poetry (above the *nageshi* on the second and third panels from the north on the west side). The *Meisho Fuzoku-zu* are characterized by their bird's-eye view of places associated with waka poetry, depicting visitors with light brushwork and soft colors that bring the scenes vividly to life. The *Matsuyanagi Shirasagi-zu* (above the *nageshi* on two panels on the west side of the front) depicts a winter scene with snow-covered pine trees and white herons perched on them, while the *Akikusa-zu* (above the *nageshi* on the second and third panels from the

south on the west side) depicts autumn plants such as daffodils and bush clover.

These murals show traces of metal fittings and patching, indicating that they were originally painted for different locations and were later reused in the Chodai-no-ma of the Ohiroma and the Kuroshoin of the Ninomaru-goten Palace.

### Murals from the Imperial Palace

According to previous research, among the above-mentioned murals, the *Tatsuta Fuzoku-zu* and *Musashino-zu* in the Ohiroma, and the *Meisho Fuzoku-zu* in the Kuroshoin were originally painted for the Princess's Palace, which was part of the Imperial Consort's Palace within the Imperial Palace, used when a princess was born. The artists have been identified as Kano Kunai (birth and death dates unknown) for the *Tatsuta Fuzoku-zu*, Kano Eihaku(1687-1764) for the *Musashino-zu*, and Tsurusawa Tanzan(1658-1729) for the *Meisho Fuzoku-zu*.

The Imperial Consort's Palace, including the Princess's Palace, was built between 1715 and 1716 for Konoe Hisako(1702-20), who became the consort of Emperor Nakamikado(1702-37) in 1716. However, in 1720, Hisako passed away less than a month after giving birth to a son (who later became Emperor Sakuramachi). When it was decided that this son would become Crown Prince in 1727, the Crown Prince's Togu Palace was built over the next year, repurposing most of the Imperial Consort's Palace. Since there are no records of the Princess's Palace being repurposed at this time, it is believed that the building was dismantled and only the murals were preserved.

A document from 1885 lists murals stored in Nijo-jo Castle at that time, and since murals that appear to correspond to the *Tatsuta Fuzoku-zu* and *Musashino-zu* in the Ohiroma and the *Meisho Fuzoku-zu* in the Kuroshoin are included in this list, it is believed that they were transferred to Nijo-jo Castle at some point between 1727 and 1885. Incidentally, Konoe Hisako, the owner of the Imperial Consort's Palace, was from the Konoe family, one of the five regent families. Hisako's father, Konoe Iehiro(1667-1736), and grandfather, Konoe Motohiro(1648-1722), both held important positions in the imperial court and were particularly known for valuing connections with the shogunate. Motohiro's daughter and Hisako's aunt, Konoe Hiroko(1666-1741), became the lawful wife of the sixth shogun Tokugawa Ienobu(1662-1712), and after Ienobu's death, she supported the young seventh shogun Ietsugu(1709-16) and is said to have had strong influence over the appointment of the eighth shogun Yoshimune(1684-1758). There was talk of Hisako going to the Kanto region (Edo [now Tokyo] and surrounding prefectures) as an adopted daughter of the shogun, but this did not materialize, and through Hiroko's intervention and the approval of Cloistered Emperor Reigen (1654-1732), she became Emperor Nakamikado's consort.

By coincidence, the murals of the Princess's Palace, which were meant to be used when Hisako gave birth to a daughter, were eventually installed in the Ninomaru-goten Palace of Nijo-jo Castle after it changed hands from the Tokugawa shogunate to the imperial family, and have been preserved to this day. These murals from the Imperial Palace not only convey the court culture of the early 18th century but also represent an important collection that tells the history of Nijo-jo Castle as an imperial villa.

(Shiho Nakano)