

Overview of the FY2024 Nijo-jo Painting Gallery Original Mural Exhibition | “Age of Nijo-rikyu Imperial Villa” Series

	Exhibition period	Exhibition overview	Works to be exhibited
Spring	<p style="text-align: center;">60 days</p> <p style="text-align: center;">from April 25 (Thu.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to June 23 (Sun.)</p>	<p>Ohiroma of Nijo-rikyu Imperial Villa —Ichi-no-ma (First Room) of the Ohiroma—</p> <p>In 1884, when Nijo-jo Castle changed its role to an imperial villa and was renamed “Nijo-rikyu,” its Ninomaru-goten Palace was renovated. Also, during the decade around the turn of the century, new murals were created for corridors and other areas inside the palace. During the time when Emperor Taisho was still a crown prince, the Ohiroma served as a place for visitors to have an audience with him, who is thought to have sat in the First Room. The moment the crown prince entered the First Room of the Ohiroma after passing through the corridor with a fresh feeling of the new Meiji era, he may have clearly sensed the profound Edo-period atmosphere filling the room. This exhibition features the murals of the First Room of the Ohiroma, where the crown prince is thought to have sat.</p>	<p>Murals in the Ichi-no-ma (First Room) in the Ohiroma</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Shochiku Kinkei-zu</i> (Pine Trees, Bamboos, and Golden Pheasants), <i>Kaki-zu</i> (Flowers), and <i>Suisen-zu</i> (Narcissuses)</p>
Summer	<p style="text-align: center;">60 days</p> <p style="text-align: center;">from July 18 (Thu.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to September 15 (Sun.)</p>	<p>Repurposed Murals —Shikidai-no-ma—</p> <p>The Shikidai-no-ma believed to have served as a venue where visitors waiting in the Tozamura sought the intervention of the <i>roju</i> (senior shogunal retainer) for their audience with the shogun in the Ohiroma. The walls of the Shikidai-no-ma feature a mural depicting pine trees of various sizes. In contrast, the <i>koshi-shoji</i> (paper sliding doors with waist-high wooden panels on the bottoms) separating the Shikidai-no-ma from the corridor are decorated with paintings of various flowers and birds, which were repurposed from artworks left behind during the major renovation of Nijo-jo Castle immediately after its conversion into an imperial villa. This exhibition highlights the restoration of this mural, which has been adapted, albeit differently from its original form, as part of the interior decorations designed to blend in with the imperial villa.</p>	<p>Murals in the Shikidai-no-ma in the Shikidai</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Matsu-zu</i> (Pines), and <i>Kacho-zu</i> (Flowers and Birds)</p>

<p>Fall</p>	<p>60 days from October 10 (Thu.) to December 8 (Sun.)</p>	<p>From Wild Ginger to Chrysanthemums —Ichi-no-ma and Ni-no-ma (First and Second Rooms) of the Shiroshoin— In 1884, when Nijo-jo Castle became Nijo-rikyu Imperial Villa, a crown prince who would later become Emperor Taisho used Honmaru-goten Palace at the villa as his accommodation. At the Shiroshoin, all ornamental metal fittings engraved with the wild ginger trefoil crest of the Tokugawa clan, including those on the ceiling, were replaced with ones with the imperial chrysanthemum crest, indicating that the building had been transformed to a private retreat for members of the imperial family. During the Edo period, the First Room of the Shiroshoin was used as a living room for the shogun, and the mural thereof depicts an extensive lakeside view. The mural <i>Seiko-zu</i> (“West Lake”), which had been intended to help relax those staying there, must have comforted the new owner of the premises.</p>	<p>Murals in the Ichi-no-ma and Ni-no-ma (First and Second Room) in the Shiroshoin <i>Seiko-zu</i> (West Lake)</p>
<p>Winter</p>	<p>60 days from December 23 (Mon.) February 23 (Sun.), 2025 * Closed from December 29 to 31</p>	<p>Murals from the Imperial Palace —Chodai-no-ma of the Ohiroma and the Kuroshoin— The two Chodai-no-ma rooms at Ninomaru-goten Palace, one in the Ohiroma and the other in the Kuroshoin, are decorated with murals brought from the Kyoto Imperial Palace. Some of these murals were originally created for the Himemiya-goten Palace (a building for princesses), which was built during the construction of the Imperial Palace in the early 18th century. After Noji-jo Castle became Nijo-rikyu Imperial Villa, they were relocated to these two rooms. These murals depict the Tatsuta River and Musashino, favorite motifs of <i>waka</i> poems, as well as Sumiyoshi-jinja Shrine and Wakanoura, which are dedicated to the deity of <i>waka</i> poetry. These valuable works show both an aspect of the <i>waka</i> culture of the Imperial Palace and the relationship between the Imperial Palace and Nijo-jo Castle.</p>	<p>Murals in the Chodai-no-ma in Ohiroma <i>Tatsutafuzoku-zu</i> (Life and Customs of the Tatsuta Area), <i>Musashino-zu</i> (Painting of Musashino) Murals in the Chodai-no-ma in Kuroshoin <i>Meishofuzoku-zu</i> (Life and Customs of Famous Places), <i>Akikusa-zu</i> (Fall Flowers), <i>Matsuyanagi Shirasagi-zu</i> (Pine, Willow, and White Herons)</p>