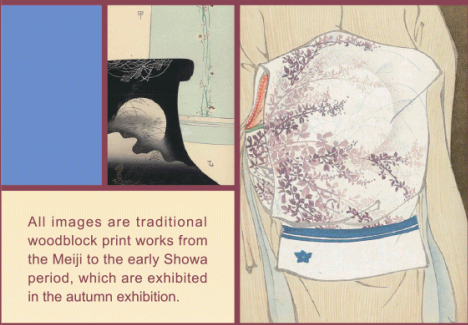


The Gaiety of Kyoto

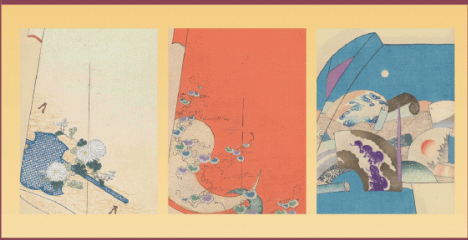
Kimono Design Books in the Meiji Period



In the Meiji period, to change the design of *kimono* which had become a mere shell, Kyoto's representative *e-shi* (paint artist) were asked designs of *kimono* by Takashimaya or dyeing manufacture Chisōya in Kyoto, and they were highly evaluated at domestic and overseas exhibitions. In addition, the styles of the designs were posted in brilliant multicolor graphic collection books, and spread widely into the world.



All images are traditional woodblock print works from the Meiji to the early Showa period, which are exhibited in the autumn exhibition.



Autumn Exhibition The Beauty of Japan Recognized by the World

— By International Exposition / Koson / Kacho-ga

- Open : 2018 9. 22 (Sat.) — 11.11 (Sun.)
- Hours : 10:00 ~ 17:00 (※10/27 10:00~16:30)
- Close : Every Monday, Tuesday (Open in Holiday)
- Admission : Adults 500yen (400yen)
Others Free
() is for a group of 10 or more people

Hachinohe Clinic Machikado Museum

Address : 1-8-29 Kashiwazaki, Hachinohe city Phone # : 0178-32-7737
machikado@enjoy.email.ne.jp



八戸クリニック
Hachinohe Clinic Machikado Museum
街かどミュージアム
<http://www.ne.jp/asahi/machikado/enjoy/>

2018
9.22 — 11.11
SAT SUN



Meiji 150th Year
Memorial
Autumn Exhibition



The Beauty of Japan Recognized by the World

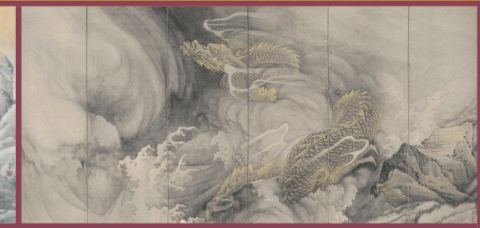
By International Exposition/Koson/Kacho-ga



In the Meiji period, to build equal relationships with western countries, Japan had re-thought about every system, culture and history of the country under modern values. As the year of 150th anniversary of the Meiji period, in this spring exhibition, we introduced the art works which were born under the circumstances to modernization. In this autumn exhibition, closely tied to the spring exhibition, we introduce the art works related to Japanese traditional woodblock prints and artists that were highly evaluated in the West in the Meiji period. There are a number of art works exhibited for the first time such as "Hokusai Manga", the works by the artists or luxurious art collection books introduced in the world exhibitions, kacho-ga (prints or paintings of flowers, birds or living things except human being) or English version of *Nihon Mukashibanashi* (the ancient tales of Japan) created for overseas and *kimono* design books created in Kyoto. In the forgotten traditional woodblock prints in the Meiji or artists being reevaluated now, please enjoy one part of the Beauty of Japan where the modern Japan arrived.

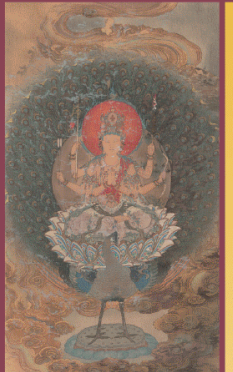
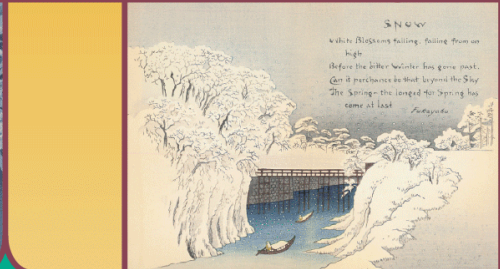
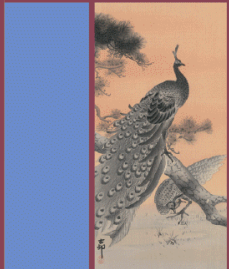
Ohara Koson the World of *Kacho-ga* Loved in the West

In the latter part of the Meiji period, Japanese painter Ohara Koson created woodblock print *kacho-ga* for overseas with the advice of Ernest Fenollosa who led Japanese art. Supported by traditional woodblock techniques that had undergone modern development, his attractive world of *kacho-ga* had gained high popularity in Europe and the United States as an aesthetic expression peculiar to Japan. Later on, he changed his title as Shōson and played an active part as one of the representatives of *Shin-banga* (means, new print) movement which flourished in the Taisho / Showa period. Currently, many art museums in Europe and the United States hold his works and evaluated highly so that his collection books have published.



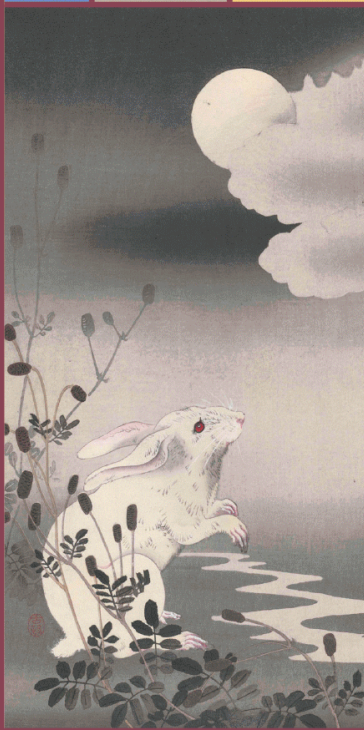
The Traditional Woodblock Print Techniques that the World Admired!

The multicolor woodblock prints in Asian art magazine "Kokka" were created by the top *bori-shi* (who carve woodblock) and *suri-shi* (who print) in the middle of the Meiji period. These prints were highly evaluated as art works and in the late Meiji period, luxury art collection books such as the first art history book created by Japanese government for Paris Exposition, were created in the same style. These works which show the tremendous quality of Japanese *washi* paper or woodblock print techniques, had sent and won prizes at the Chicago, Columbus Exposition, Paris Exposition or so on.



Japanese Representative *E-shi* who Introduce the Beauty of Japan to the World

In the latter half of 19th century, world exposition became a big event to appeal culture or technology to the world. Since the Meiji government officially participated in the Expo at Vienna in 1873 for the first time, it sent many paintings along with crafts such as ceramics. Among those creators, despite being the representatives of Japan at that time, there are a lot of *e-shi* (paint artist) who had been forgotten at a later time and being re-evaluated at the present time. Among them, Watanabe Sētei was the first Japanese painter stayed in Paris in 1878 and interacted with Impressionist painters and art historians. We also introduce *e-shi* who represented Kyoto art circles as well as Shibata Zeshin, Ogata Gekkō and so on.



All images are traditional woodblock print works from the Meiji to the early Showa period, which are exhibited in the autumn exhibition.

Meiji 150th Year Memorial Autumn Exhibition

The Beauty of Japan Recognized by the World

By International Exposition/Koson/*Kacho-ga*

"Hokusai Manga" and a Paint Monster Kawanabe Kyōsai

"Hokusai Manga" which gave a great influence on Japonism was completed with the publication of the 15th volume in Meiji 11th. As a result of this, re-prints and re-publication had repeated in Japan and the popularity of Hokusai had rekindled and on the other hand, in the West, Kawanabe Kyōsai attracted attention as an object to realize Hokusai and *ukiyo-e* in real time.

