

GYOKUDO ART MUSEUM



玉堂美術館

☎(0428)78-8335

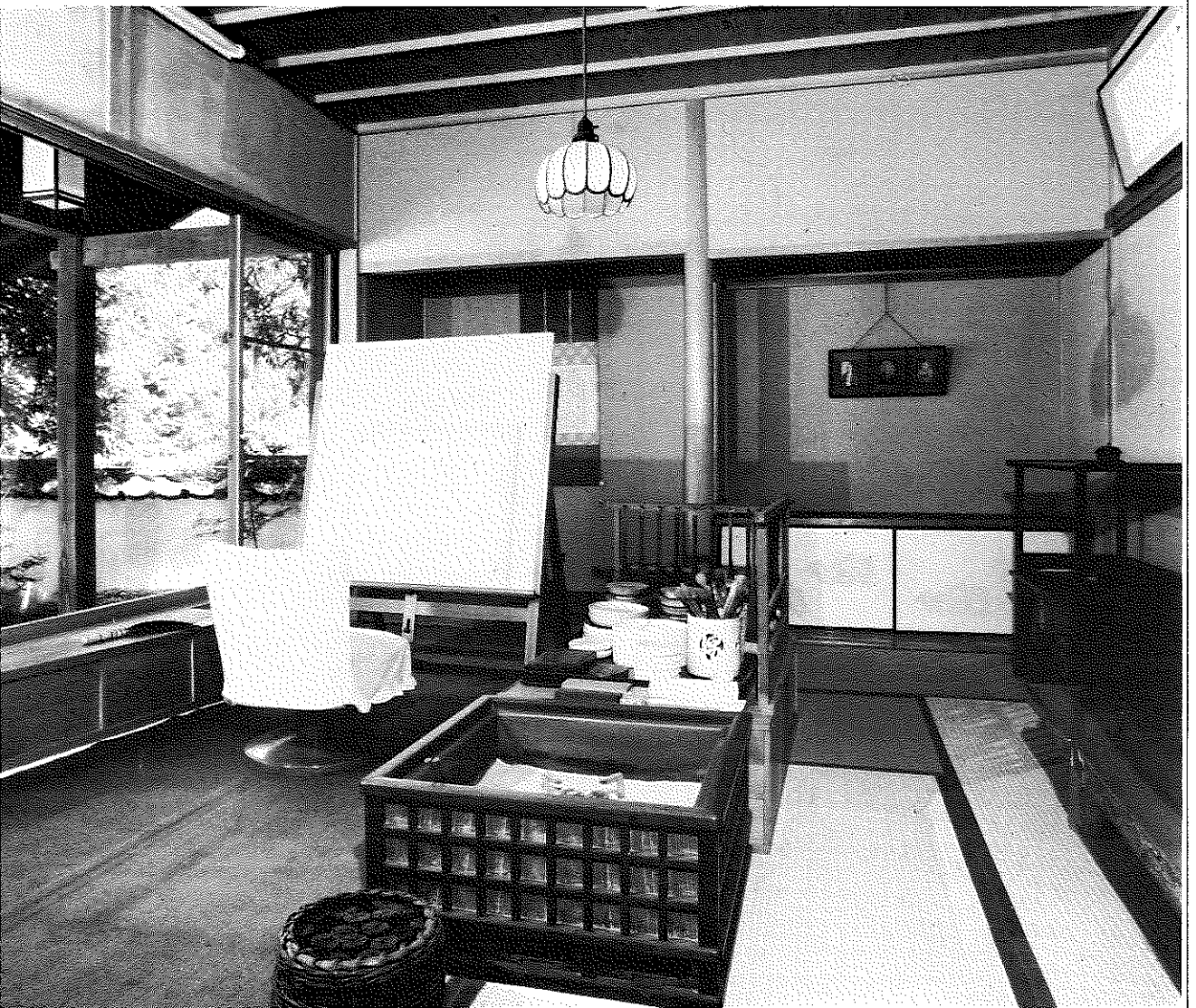


GYOKUDO ART MUSEUM

Mr. Gyokudo KAWAI, a great master of Japanese painting, contributed to the advancement of Japanese art and culture through the three periods of Meiji, Taisho, and Showa, protecting the essence of traditional Japanese painting and developing a serene and refined style of his own. The fact cannot be overlooked that the charm derived from his unaffected yet amiable personality and works helped directly and indirectly to cultivate artistic sentiments of the people and at the same time to make the world understand the peaceful state of things in Japan.

With the support of many interested organizations and individuals throughout the nation, including Her Majesty the Empress, the Gyokudo Art Museum was constructed in the Mitake Valley, his favorite place for strolling, in order to preserve permanently his personality, his works, and his personal belongings, and to impart his true value to posterity for many years to come.

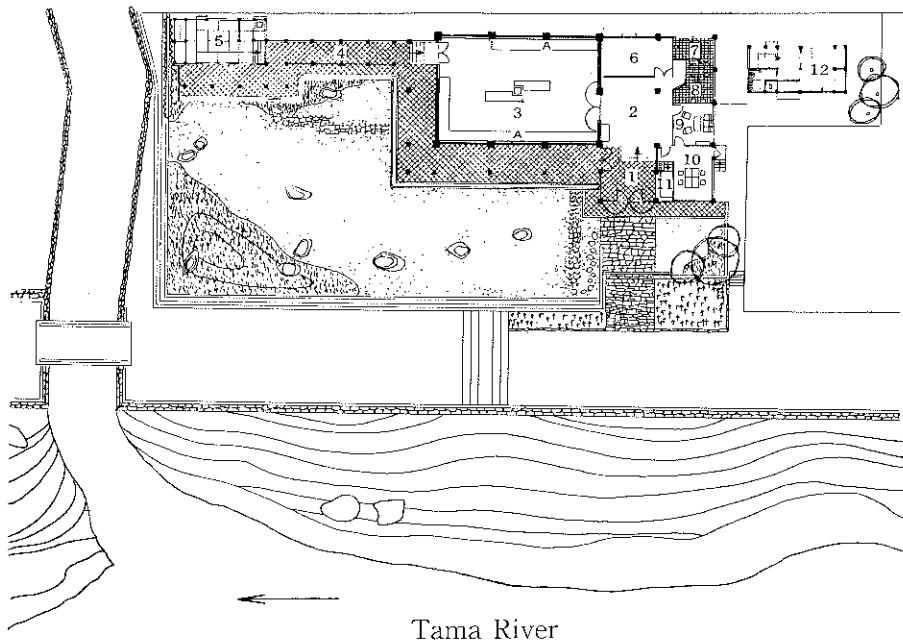
Atelier





Garden

Name:	Gyokudo Art Museum	Art Academy and emeritus professor of the Tokyo University of Arts
Location:	No.75, Mitake, Ome-shi, Tokyo-to	
Site Area:	1,500,000M ²	Construction Supervised by: Ome City Office
Building Area:	360.045M ²	Garden Designed by: Isoya YOSHI; Ken NAKAJIMA
Building Structure:	Ferroconcrete for the showroom; wood for the atelier, passage, etc.	Constructor: Atarashi Engineering Office
Design Supervised by:	Isoya YOSHIDA, member of the Japan	Construction Started: August 1959
		Construction Completed: April 1961



1. Entrance
2. Hall
3. Showroom
4. Passage
5. Atelier
6. Exhibit Room
7. Men's Room
8. Women's Room
9. Reception Room
10. Museum Office
11. Ticket Office & Stall
12. Custodian's Room
- A. Showcases

Tama River

CHRONOLOGY OF GYOKUDO KAWAI

1873—On November 24, was born in Towarida-mura, Hagurigan, Aichi-ken, as first son of Kanshichi KAWAI, father, and Kana, mother.

1887, 14 years—In the spring, graduated from the Gifu Elementary School; in September, became disciple of Gyokusen MOCHIZUKI, Kyoto, with a letter of introduction from Senkyo AOKI, and received the pen name "Gyokushu".

1890, 17 years—On the occasion of participation in an industrial fair, changed the name to "Gyokudo," taking "gyoku" of Gyokusen and "do" of Chikudo, grandfather on mother's side; in November, entered the Taiseigikai, private school run by Gairei KONO; at the school, his equals included Kinsen KUBOTA and Kakujo FUJIYAMA, and his seniors Hobun KIKUCHI, Seiho TAKEUCHI, and Kakyō TANIGUCHI.

1891, 18 years—October 28, Gifu and Aichi were hit by a major earthquake in which father met an untimely death at the age of 66; packed up belongings and moved to Kyoto with mother to take up residence at detached house on the premises of the Shoenji Temple, Aburakoji Oike Agaru.

1893, 20 years—April, mother died of acute pneumonia at the age of 50; married Tomiko, second daughter of the Daido Family, a relative.

1895, 22 years—September, Shinichi, first son, was born; deeply impressed by "Encounter of A Dragon and Tiger" and "Sixteen Buddhist Saints" by Gaho HASHIMOTO, which were exhibited at a domestic industrial fair held in Kyoto.

1896, 23 years—April, moved to Tokyo to become disciple of Gaho HASHIMOTO; took up residence at Kojimachi Hitokuchizaka.

1898, 25 years—October, the Japan Institute of Arts was founded, and joined it following Gaho.

1900, 27 years—February, Shuji, second son, was born; the Choryu Painting School came into prosperity.

1901, 28 years—Moved residence to Ushigome Wakamiyacho.

1902, 29 years—Keizo, third son, was born.

1906, 33 years—Was appointed examiner for the 52 Competitive Exhibition; Kuniko, first daughter was born.

1907, 34 years—March, examining officer for the Tokyo Industrial Fair; examiner for the Education Ministry Art Exhibition.

1908, 35 years—January, Gaho HASHIMOTO, teacher, died at the age of 74; the Sansuikai, a society led by Gyokudo to discuss art and appreciate elegance, came into being to last for 30 years.

1909, 36 years—The Choryu Painting School thrived, and the Shitamoekai, a society dedicated mainly to sponsoring exhibitions apart from research sessions came into being.

1910, 37 years—September 8, appointed to screening committee for the Italy International Fair.

1912, 39 years—The Japanese Painting Department of the Education Ministry Art Exhibition was divided into two sections, and was appointed examiner for the Second Section of the Japanese Painting Department.

1914, 41 years—Was appointed by the Agriculture-Commerce Ministry to be examiner for the Taisho Exhibition.

1915, 42 years—May 19, appointed professor of the Tokyo Fine Arts School; October, the house at Wakamiya-cho was completed.

1917, 44 years—June, appointed member of the Imperial Art Committee.

1918, 45 years—The shitamoekai was revived; was appointed chief of the Japanese painting department of the Tokyo Fine Arts School.

1919, 46 years—September, became member of the Imperial Art Academy.

1920, 47 years—October, Keizo, third son, died; December, appointed to the third rank of the Higher Civil Service.

1922, 49 years—May, the First Korea Art Exhibition was held, and visited Keijo (Seoul) as examiner to tour various parts of Korea.

1924, 51 years—The Tankokai, an art assembly of Tomone KOBORI, Kanzan SHIMOMURA, Shunkyo YAMAMOTO, Seiho TAKEUCHI, Gyokudo KAWAI, and Taikan YOKOYAMA, came into being.

1927, 54 years—March, was granted the Junior Fourth Court Rank.

1928, 55 years—January, was ordered to paint a genre folding screen of the Yuki district for the enthronement ceremonies of the present Emperor; November, received a memorial medal for the ceremonies.

1929, 56 years—September, was granted treatment as official appointed by the Emperor; October, was granted the Fourth Order of Merit with the Sacred Treasure; December, pictured for the Japanese Art Exhibition to be held in Rome, Italy, next spring, received Imperial inspection at the Imperial Palace, he and Taikan YOKOYAMA explaining the pictures to the Emperor.

1931, 58 years—Received the Legion of Honor from France; June, received the Grand Officer Couronne from the Italian Emperor.

1932, 59 years—October, was granted the Senior Fourth Court Rank.

1933, 60 years—October, received the First Order of Merit of Red Cross from the German Government.

1935, 62 years—June, appointed to the Imperial Art Academy; November, was granted the Third Order of Merit with the Sacred Treasure.

1936, 63 years—February, the MATSUDA reorganization of the Imperial Art Academy took place and the first exhibition was held; June, submitted resignation as professor of the Tokyo Fine Arts School and member of the Imperial Art Academy; November, the First Education Ministry Exhibition was held following the HIRAO reorganization.

1940, 67 years—October 10, received the Cultural Medal on the day of the celebrations for the Imperial year 2600.

1942, 69 years—January, published the "Sanshoshu," a collection of 100 haiku poems, printed from wood block and bound in Japanese style.

1944, 71 years—July, evacuated to Mitake, Mitamura-machi-Nishitamagun, Tokyo-to; December, further moved to Shiro-maru, Korimura; compiled the "Wakamiyashu," a collection of poems.

1947, 74 years—November, published "Hut on the Tama," a collection of poems.

1948, 75 years—November, published the second volume of "Hut on the Tama."

1949, 76 years—December, published the third volume of "Hut on the Tama."

1952, 79 years—March, the Setsugetsuka Exhibition, a three-man show by Gyokudo, Taikan, and Ryushi, was held under the Kensodo's plan.

1953, 80 years—April, published the fourth volume of "Hut on the Tama"; August, the film "Gyokudo KAWAI" was cranked in by the Motion Picture Department of the Bridgestone Art Gallery and completed in November; November, fell ill and refrained from work for four months to concentrate on medical care.

1954, 81 years—Middle of March, recovered from illness; wrote the folk song "Mitake Somauta" with music composed by Yuji KOSEKI.

1955, 82 years—March, the Shochikubai Exhibition, a three-man show by Taikan, Gyokudo, and Ryushi, was held under the Kensodo's plan, Taikan painting pines, Gyokudo bamboos, and Ryushi plums; October, recommended to be honorary citizen of Tokyo, and in November, honorary citizen of Ome.

1957, 84 years—Late February, contracted asthma of the heart, took rest at the home of Ome, and recovered for some time; early June, turned for the worse again and died suddenly on the 30th at 0:40 a.m.