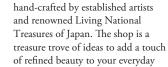
Shop [1F]







Overglaze porcelain plate with autumnal plant design in sumihajiki by Imaizumi Imaemon XIV (Living National Treasure)



The museum shop offers, along with exclusive goods, exquisite kõgei items

1 the shop



by Okuyama Hoseki (Living National Treasure)

Theater [2F]



Noh Theater

An authentic Noh stage created inside the museum building has all the iconic features from the cedar-bark roof in the hip-and-gable style to the all-cedar stage structure. It hosts regular Noh performance programs as well as other events, such as classical/pop music concerts and various lectures.

Garden [Japanese Garden]



Japanese Garden

The museum garden is a little sanctuary with cultural features and natural beauty. In early summer, the garden is lush green, accentuated by platycodon and other flowering plants. From autumn to early winter, it turns into beautiful crimson as the maple trees, counting more than 150, entertain visitors with their breathtaking beauty.



• Karamon Gate

The antique house gate, which used to belong to industrialist conglomerate Mitsuis, marks the entrance to our Japanese Garden.



₽Tea House Shōtei

This rustic house once belonged to Igi Tadazumi aka San'ensai (1818-1886), a chief advisor to the feudal lord Ikeda of Okayama. It features a sliding door with a painting of a woodcutter, which resembles the design on the writing box attributed to Hon'ami Kōetsu.



This imposing gate is named after Katagiri Katsumoto a sixteenth-century chief retainer serving shogun Toyotomi Hideyoshi. He was a civil engineering administrator at Yakushiji temple in Nara, and the gate was at his lodging house. It was transferred to Jikōin Temple in Nara, then to a private villa of the twentieth-century industrialist Mitsuis in Kanagawa, before acquired by the Museum.



RKörin's Residence

The final residence of Ogata Kōrin has been reconstructed based on archival documents, including his own drawings and carpenter's specifications (known as the Körin archive, Important Cultural Property held by Kyoto National Museum). This sukiya style house offers a glimpse of a town living of wealthy classes in the eighteenth-century Japan. The atelier created upstairs is probably where he painted his famous masterpiece, the Red and White Plum Blossoms (National Treasure).



Stone Pagoda

Buddhist pagodas in Japan were essentially reliquaries of Shakyamuni, and this stone pagoda dates back to the Kamakura period (12th-14th century), with the Sanskrit engraved using the technique closely associated with this historical period. Its previous owner was Hashimoto Kansetsu, a twentieth-century Japanese artist, who had it in his residence in Kyoto.



1 Stone Pagoda in Kunisaki Style

Typically found in Oita, Kyushu, pagodas in this style were created as pacification memorials during the Kamakura and Muromachi periods (12th-16th century). This particular unit is well-balanced in design, intact from the top cintamani to the base stone. It was previously owned by Matsunaga "Jian" Yasuzaemon, an influential tea aficionado of the twentieth



•Multi-storied Stone Pagoda

Buddhist stone pagodas only have an odd number of strata. This thirteen-storied pagoda is in excellent condition, and though missing the cintamani stone, elegant in its overall shape. The handcarved Sanskrit bears the robust characteristic of the work from the Kamakura period (12th-14th century).



VBamboo Grove

The bamboo grove situated next to the Japanese Garden is a little haven and a perfect spot to enjoy a tranquil stroll. Bamboo has a symbolic significance in Japanese customs, a familiar feature in ceremonial contexts and Shinto rites. The serenity and purity felt in the sun-lit grove gives you an inner calm.



©Cherry tree Beni-zuiun Discovered in the museum bamboo grove, this cherry is a unique variety characterized by its large red-pink flowers. As this tree is the only individual found in Japan, it is named after the name of the site,

Zuiunkyo.

Restaurant and cafe [1F · Japanese Garden]







&La pâtisserie du musée par Toshi Yoroizuka

A coffee and cake shop by Japan's first 3-star Michelin Chef Patissier Toshihiko Yoroizuka welcomes you with its specialty sweets and light meals. Plates and cups are specially designed for the establishment by the master of urushi lacquerware Murose Kazumi. The delectable menu and the landscaped garden view from the large windows uplift your tea break with perfection. Open from 11:00 to 16:00 (order before 15:30)





The café

A refreshing cup of house-roasted organic coffee is available at the café, offering a break with a view. It serves precious varieties of certified specialty coffee over a beautiful andesite counter. Open from 9:30 to 16:30 (order before 16:00)







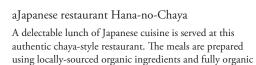




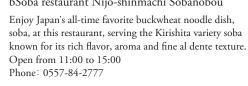


⊘Teahouse Ippaku-an

A display of refined chanoyu implements welcomes you for a relaxing moment with matcha and seasonal dry sweets to be enjoyed while comfortably seated at urushilacquered table. Open from 10:30 to 16:00



seasoning and spices. You can enjoy your lunch time in style with a garden view. Open from 11:00 to 15:30 (order before 15:00) bSoba restaurant Nijo-shinmachi Sobanobou



Collection

The collection of artworks housed at MOA Museum of Art comprises approximately 3,500 items, including 3 National Treasures and 67 Important Cultural Properties. The core part of the collection was formed by Okada Mokichi (1882–1955) during the post-WW-II period. It encompasses diverse genres of artworks from paintings and sculptures to ceramics and urushi lacquerware. Apart from its richness, the collection is highly appreciated for the archival quality it offers in research in art histories. The collection is exceptional both in aesthetic quality and conditions of preservation in all genres represented.



The Red and White Plum Blossoms (National Treasure), Ogata Korin, Edo period (18th century)



Tea-leaf jar with design of wisteria (National Treasure), Nonomura Ninsei, Edo period (17th century)



Writing Box with a design of a woodcutter in inlaid mother-of-pearl and maki-e (Important Cultural Property attributed to Hon'ami Koetsu, Edo period (17th century)



The Calligraphy Album 'Tekagami Kanboku-jo' (National Treasure), Nara—Muromachi period (8th—15th century)



Fragment 'Koya-gire' of the poetry anthology Kokin Wakashu, attributed to Ki-no-Tsurayuki, included in the Calligraphy Album Tekagami Kanboku-jo (National Treasure), Heian period (mid-11th century)

Follow MOA Museum of Art on social media

Official Website https://www.moaart.or.jp/en/



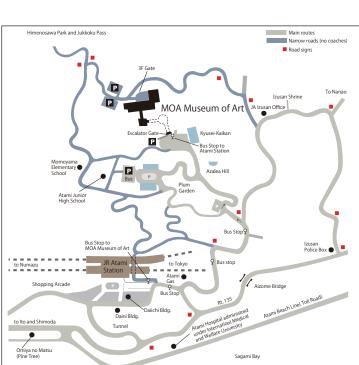








Food and drinks must be consumed in designated areas (restaurant, café, etc.). No smoking within the museum site including outdoors (except in the designated smoking cabin). Animals and plants may not be brought into the museum site (except guide dogs and other assisting animals). Use of monopods, tripods and selfie-sticks is prohibited anywhere in the museum. touch the exhibits or display glass p Umbrellas and parasols are not allowed in the museum. Secure umbrella racks are provided at the entrance.





Hours: 9:30 to 16:30 (last admission at 16:00) Closed on Thursdays (except national holidays) *Museum may be closed on other days due to exhibition preparations. Please inquire for further information.

Admission fees:

Adults 1,760 yen

High school/college students (ID required) 1,100 yen Children up to junior high school Free of charge Seniors aged over 65 (ID required) 1,540 yen

Access from JR Atami railway station: Route bus services bound for MOA Museum of Art depart from Rank 8 at the station bus terminal, situated to the left from the station exit. The museum is the last stop, and the journey takes about 7 minutes.

MOA MUSEUM OF ART

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