

## Chronology of Ikenobo Ikebana

Period	History of Ikebana and Public events
Asuka/ Nara	<p>538 Introduction of Buddhism into Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introduction of <i>Butsuzen Kuge</i> or flower offerings to Buddha</li> </ul> <p>616 Foundation of the Tang dynasty</p>
Heian	<p>Beginning of the 10th century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The record of appreciating flower arrangements in vases</li> </ul>
Kamakura	
Nanbokucho	<p>1368 Foundation of the Ming dynasty</p>
Muromachi	<p>End of the 14<sup>th</sup> century-beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gatherings for appreciating flowers become popular at the Imperial palace and among court nobles</li> <li>● The rise of many traditional arts</li> </ul> <p>1454 Renaissance in Europe</p> <p>1462 Senkei Ikenobo's arranging of flowers in a gold vase is recorded in "<i>Hekizan Nichiroku</i>", the diary of a zen monk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The first appearance of Ikebana</li> <li>● Establishment of <i>Shoin-zukuri</i>, a style of Japanese residential architecture</li> </ul> <p>1486 "<i>Kaoirai-no-kadensho</i>", the oldest manuscript of ikebana teachings, is handed down to Ikenobo</p> <p>1517 The Reformation</p> <p>1530 Ikenobo arranges flowers at the Imperial Palace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Completion of "<i>Sennokuden</i>", a manuscript of Ikebana teachings, by Senno Ikenobo</li> <li>● The establishment of <i>Kado</i></li> </ul> <p>1545 The seven main elements of a <i>Rikka</i> style arrangement are illustrated in the "<i>Sennokuden</i>", as handed down by Sen'ei Ikenobo</p>

<p>Azuchi Momoyama</p>	<p>End of the 16<sup>th</sup> century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ikebana and flowers for <i>Chanoyu</i> (tea ceremony) become popular</li> </ul> <p>1590 Senko Ikenobo arranges <i>Rikka</i> on the occasion of Hideyoshi Toyotomi's visit to the Mori residence</p> <p>1594 Senko Ikenobo's <i>Suna-no-mono Rikka</i>, arranged on the occasion of Hideyoshi Toyotomi's visit to the Maeda residence, earns high praise as a great work of Ikenobo</p> <p>1599 Senko Ikenobo holds a flower gathering with one hundred arrangements at Daiunin</p>
<p>Edo</p>	<p>1603 Foundation of the Tokugawa Shogunate by Ieyasu Tokugawa</p> <p>1616 Foundation of the Qing dynasty</p> <p>1624 Senko Ikenobo II arranges flowers at a Tanabata gathering at the Imperial Palace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The completion of <i>Rikka</i> style by Senko Ikenobo II</li> </ul> <p>1653 Daijuin, a disciple of Senko Ikenobo II, arranges flowers at a samurai residence in Edo (Tokyo)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The disciples of Senko Ikenobo play an active part in Ikebana</li> </ul> <p>1698 Publication of "<i>Shinsen Heikazui</i>", a collection of one hundred <i>Rikka</i> drawings of successive Ikenobo Headmasters and disciples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Rikka</i> style becomes popular</li> <li>● Ikebana spreads among townspeople</li> </ul> <p>1746 Senjun Ikenobo arranges <i>Rikka</i> for the Shogun at Edo Castle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Nageirebana</i> becomes popular</li> </ul> <p>1776 Senko Ikenobo edits the book of "<i>Kanto kenjo hyappeizu</i>", a tribute to the Shogun</p> <p>United States Declaration of Independence</p> <p>1797 Senjo Ikenobo refines <i>Rikka</i> style and edits "<i>Shinkoku Heika yodoshu</i>", a collection of one hundred Ikebana drawings of Ikenobo and its disciples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Under the influence of "<i>Heishi</i>", a book from China, <i>Bunjinka</i> flower style becomes popular</li> <li>● The establishment of <i>Shoka</i> style</li> </ul> <p>1820 Senjo Ikenobo edits "<i>Soka Hyakki</i>"</p> <p>1867 Shogun Yoshinobu Tokugawa returns the governing power to the Emperor</p>

<p>Meiji /Taisho</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Period of decline of various ikebana schools</li> </ul> <p>1879 Sensho Ikenobo appointed as ikebana instructor at the Kyoto Prefectural Women's School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ikebana spreads among women</li> </ul> <p>End of 19<sup>th</sup> century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Popularity of schools having <i>moribana</i> and <i>nageire</i> styles, and the revival of various ikebana schools</li> </ul>
<p>Showa</p>	<p>1941 Outbreak of World War II Organizational strengthening of Ikenobo's local associations. Foundation of the Ikenobo Society of Floral Art</p> <p>1945 End of World War II Sen'ei Ikenobo becomes 45<sup>th</sup> Headmaster Ikenobo ikebana exhibition held for the first time after the War at Daimaru Department Store in Kyoto</p> <p>1952 Foundation of the Ikenobo Junior College</p> <p>1960 Foundation of the Ikenobo Ochanomizu Institute</p> <p>1966 Foundation of the Japan Ikebana Art Association</p> <p>1968 Establishment of Ikenobo Ikebana Society of America in San Francisco</p> <p>1977 Completion of the Ikenobo Headquarters' Building Establishment of the Ikebana Museum and Ikenobo Central Training Institute Sen'ei Ikenobo creates <i>Shoka shimputai</i> style</p>
<p>Heisei</p>	<p>1989 Yuki Ikenobo is appointed as 46<sup>th</sup> Generation Headmaster Designate</p> <p>1999 Sen'ei Ikenobo creates <i>Rikka shimputai</i> style</p> <p>2003 Sen'ei Ikenobo performs an ikebana demonstration and exhibits the first ikebana to be displayed within the walls of the Kremlin in Moscow, Russia</p> <p>2005 Ikebana exhibition at the Tokyo Nihonbashi Takashimaya Department Store, celebrating Sen'ei Ikenobo's 60th Anniversary as Headmaster</p>

	<p>2006 Sen'ei Ikenobo receives the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, awarded by the Government of Japan, for meritorious cultural contributions.</p> <p>2012 Ikenobo celebrates the 550<sup>th</sup> year since the name Ikenobo first appeared in "<i>Hekizan Nichiroku</i>"</p>
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