



17-065

Designated traditional arts and crafts by the Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry
Kyoto Folding Fans and Round Fans have the traditional mark of the traditional arts and crafts certificate.

Manga Trivia Course

All about Folding Fans and Round Fans from Kyoto



Manga Trivia Course

All about Folding Fans and Round Fans from Kyoto

Table of contents

Folding Fans (sensu) from Kyoto	4
Folding Fans brighten up your life	19
Round Fans (uchiwa) from Kyoto	20
The history of Folding Fans and Round Fans from Kyoto	
Folding Fans from Kyoto	26
Round Fans from Kyoto	30
The Folding Fans and Round Fans that brighten up festivals in Kyoto	33
A quiz on Folding Fans and Round Fans from Kyoto	34

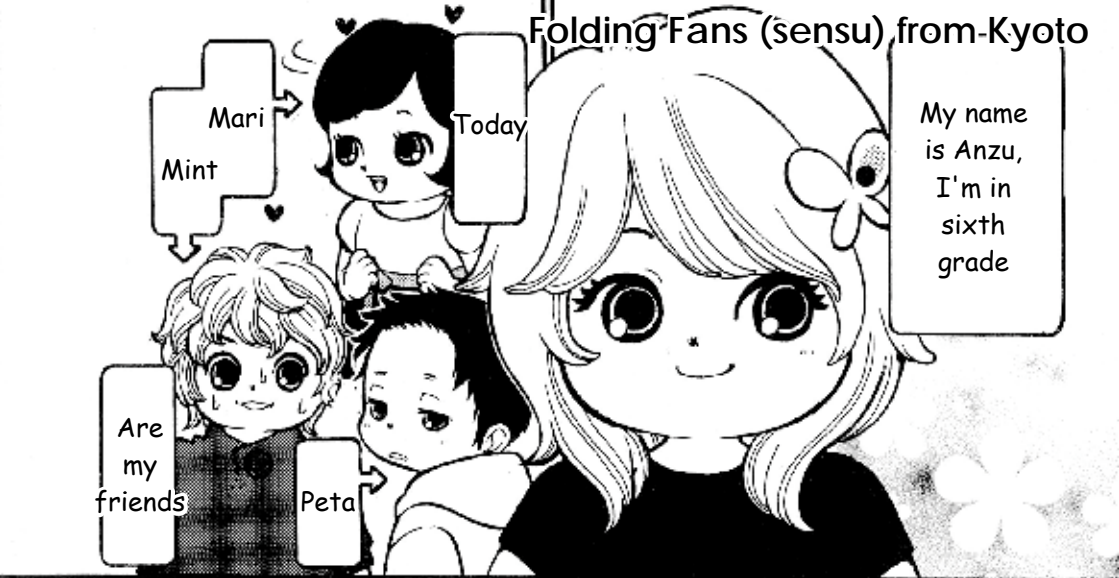
Kyoto Folding Fans and Round Fans
Commercial Cooperative Association

Manga Trivia Course

All about Folding Fans and Round Fans from Kyoto



Folding Fans (sensu) from Kyoto



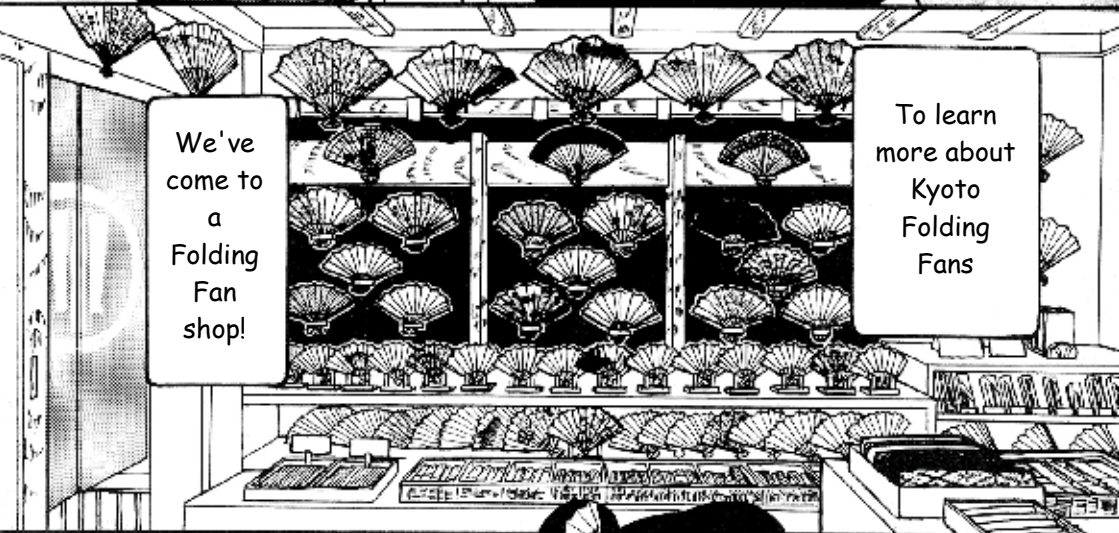
Mari
Mint

Today

My name
is Anzu,
I'm in
sixth
grade

Are
my
friends

Peta



We've
come to
a
Folding
Fan
shop!

To learn
more about
Kyoto
Folding
Fans



She will
teach us all
there is
to know
about
Folding Fans

Hi

This is
the shop
owner,
Ms. Utako





For dance

Tea ceremony

Putting the Folding Fan before you is an expression of modesty

You can use a Folding Fan as a stand-in for many things

During wedding ceremonies

Dolls have tiny fans

For rakugo

Like eating soba

Kyogen

Noh theater

Tosenkyo

You throw the Folding Fans at the target (the butterfly), and get points depending on the position the target ends up in. This game dates back to the Edo period.

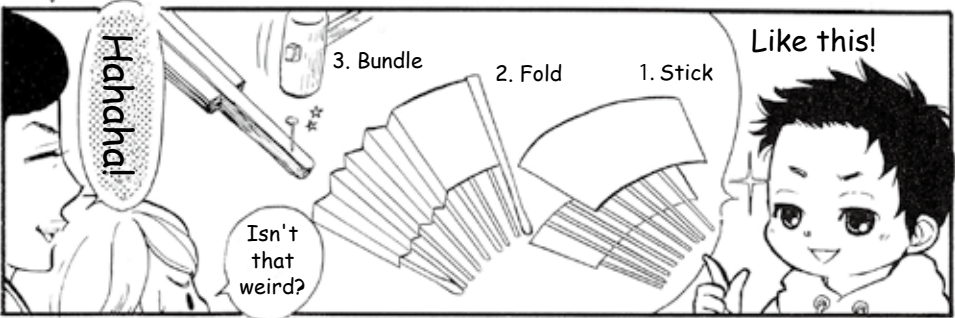
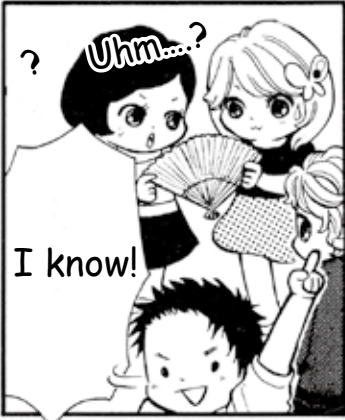
Like this

You're suddenly interested

That looks fun!

Look, look, a Folding Fan earring! There's also hairpins!

Oh!



*By 2004, there were 206 items officially listed as traditional arts and crafts by the Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry

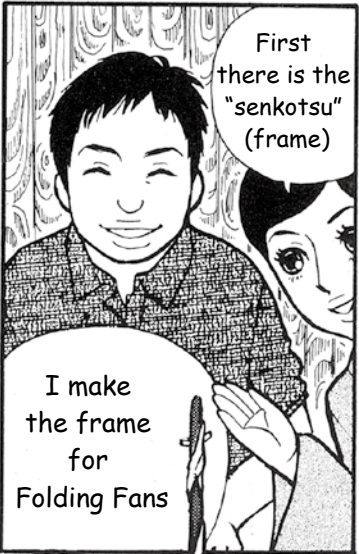


click

I start by making the ribs

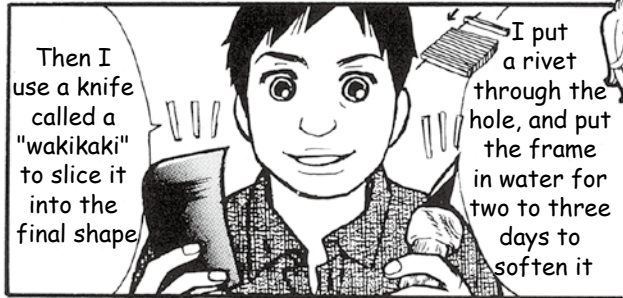
I slice bamboo into thin strips, and make sure they are all the same thickness

This will be the model for the frame



First there is the "senkotsu" (frame)

I make the frame for Folding Fans

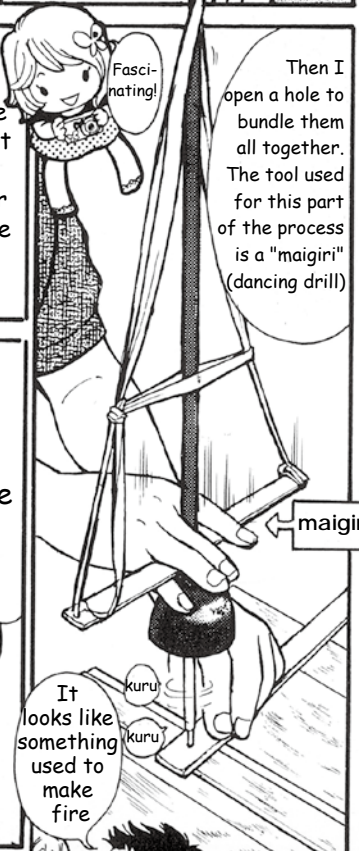


Then I use a knife called a "wakikaki" to slice it into the final shape

I put a rivet through the hole, and put the frame in water for two to three days to soften it

Fascinating!

Then I open a hole to bundle them all together. The tool used for this part of the process is a "maigiri" (dancing drill)



maigiri

It looks like something used to make fire

kuru
kuru



What a strange shape!

This is a knife?

Can you slice it with this?



The process of "atetsuke" is the greatest attraction when watching how Folding Fans frame is made!

slice slice

slice slice

Oooh!

click

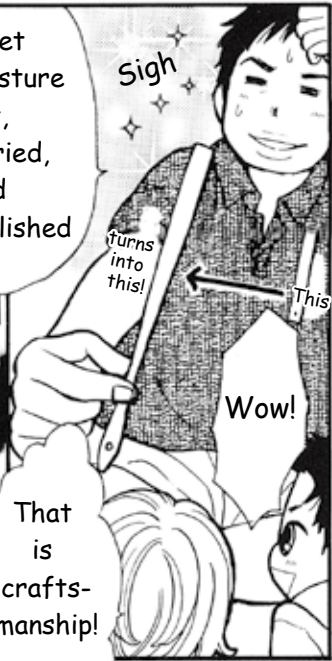
click



This is an "inoki", it is a tool made from the fang of a wild boar

To get the moisture out, it is dried, and then polished

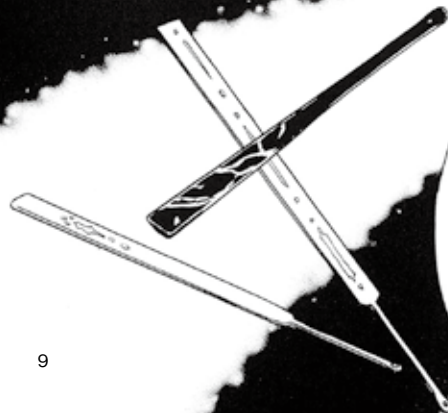
Sigh

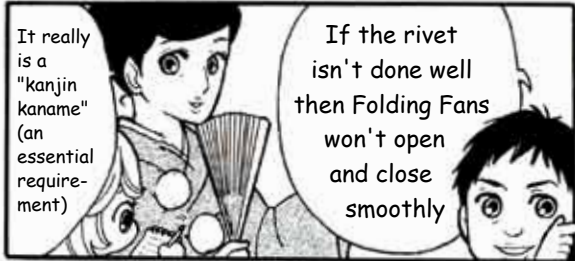


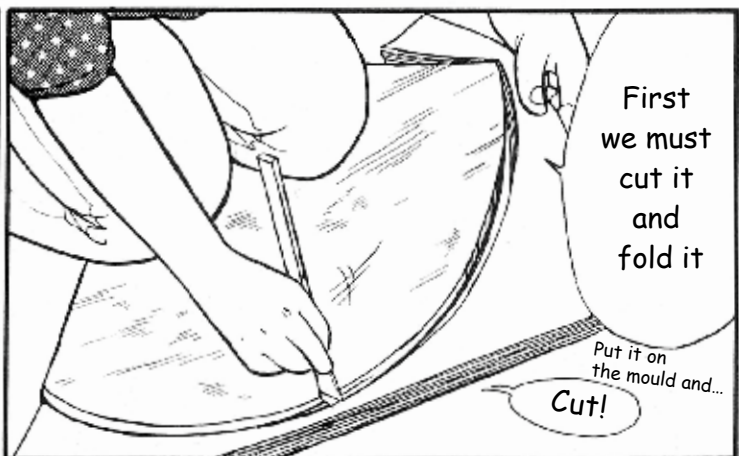
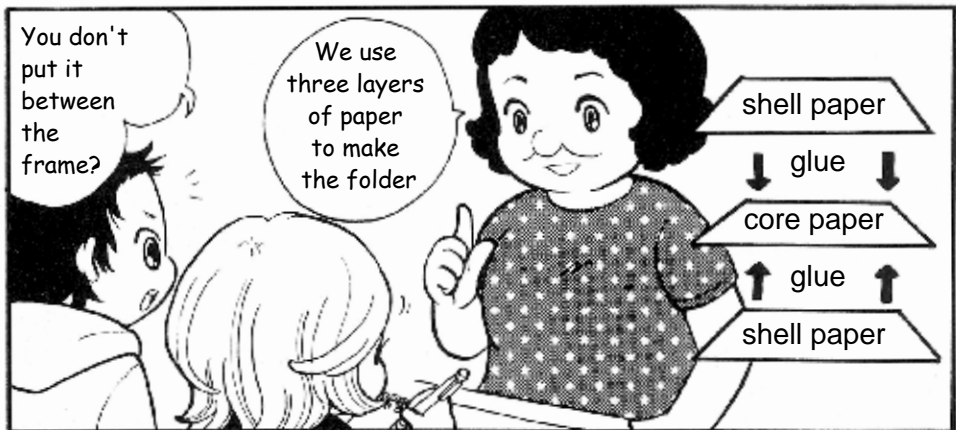
Wow!

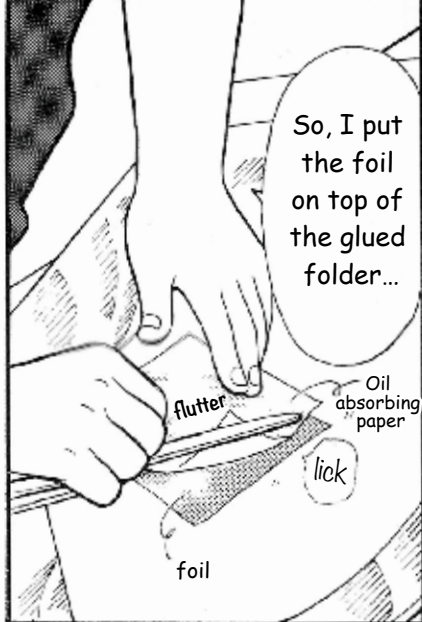
That is craftsmanship!

and if necessary, the frame is engraved and painted











It is bamboo with a net

stir
tea blender
piece of foil
various forms

Sometimes we put the foil on deer leather and cut it with bamboo.

Sometimes we grind it down into a powder and use that to decorate the fan

If we sneeze it'll blow away!



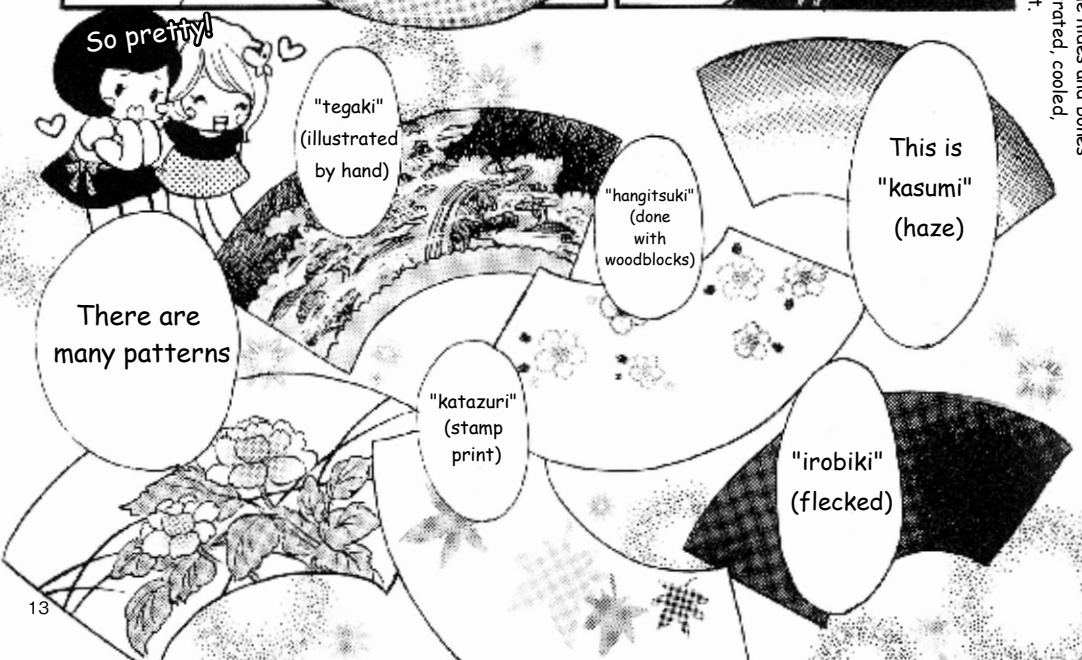
slick

Wow, amazing!



The picture (called "uuae") is drawn by mixing *"nikawa" paints

*Nikawa: this substance is made by boiling the hides and bones of animals or fish in water, they are concentrated, cooled, and coagulated. It is used as glue and pigment.



So pretty!

There are many patterns

"tegaki" (illustrated by hand)

"hangitsuki" (done with woodblocks)

This is "kasumi" (haze)

"katazuri" (stamp print)

"irobiki" (flecked)



First, we have to open the folder where the ribs go in

rip

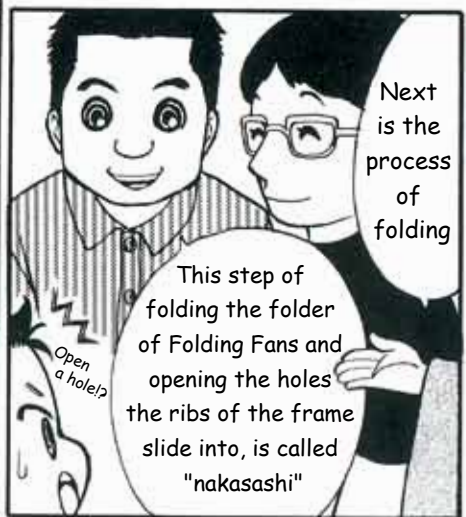
Enlarged view

here

Whaaaaat!!

that is to say...

We have to open the layered paper with a piece of bamboo



Next is the process of folding

This step of folding the folder of Folding Fans and opening the holes the ribs of the frame slide into, is called "nakasashi"

Open a hole!



unfold

Done

Oooh!



fold

fold

We start on one end...

So fast!

fold



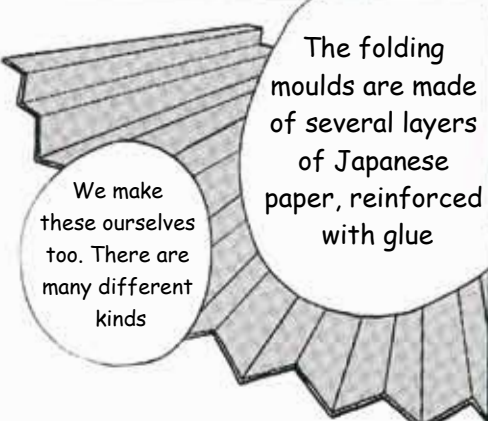
folding mould

folder

Then we put the moist folder between the folding moulds (orikata)

It makes it easier to fold, and it prevents the picture from cracking

You moisten it? Why?



We make these ourselves too. There are many different kinds

The folding moulds are made of several layers of Japanese paper, reinforced with glue



Then we take it out and let it dry

While it is still moist we put it between a wooden frame for a few hours

After that, we have to adjust the shape several times with clappers

*The number of folds usually varies between a minimum of five and a maximum of about sixty.

A Folding Fan with many ribs fits into the hand very well, and the breeze it creates is very gentle

It's a phantom fan
I see
But frame craftsmen told me that they wouldn't make a frame with seventy ribs...

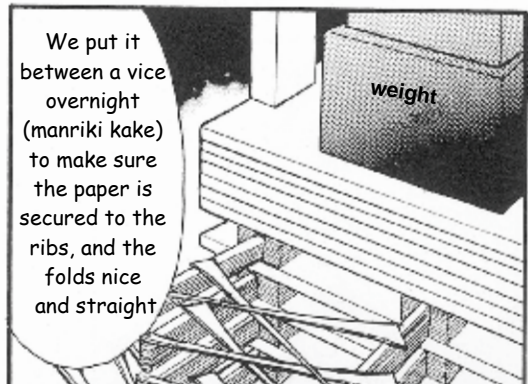
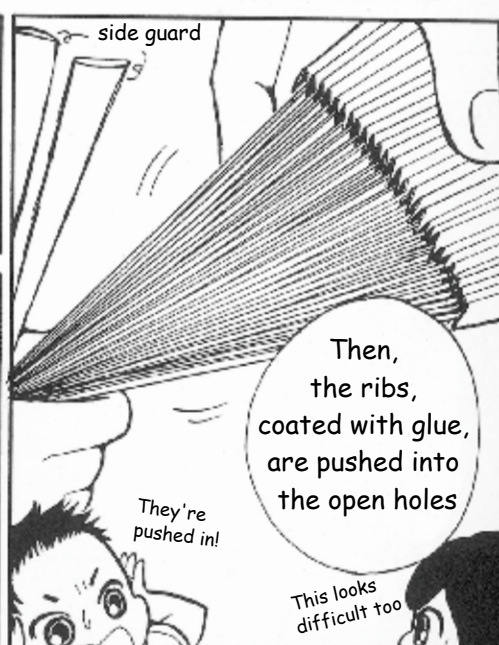
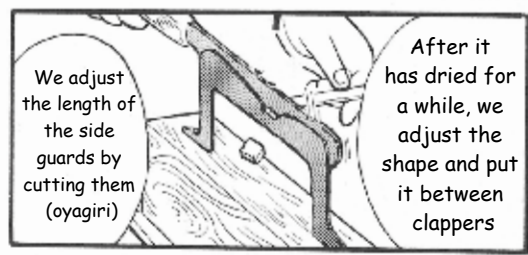
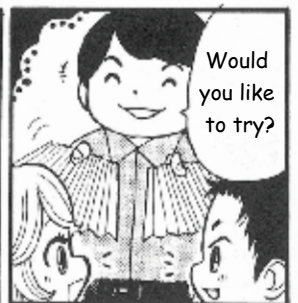
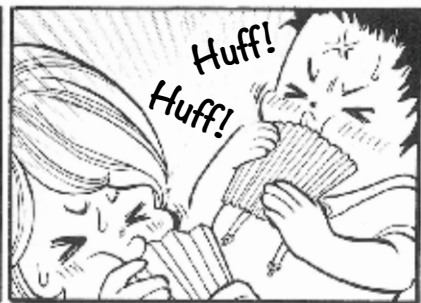
This is a mould I've made, which has seventy folds.
so many!

Nakasashi is when we open holes here to slip the ribs in
wow, amazing
slip
there is open space here

What a weird face!
When folding the folder, the most important point is not to damage the picture
I see
When there is text on the folder, it can be very hard to fold straight
If the folder is folded awkwardly the Folding Fan is ruined?
It's my job to make sure the picture is in the best condition possible

We use a large blade to cut the folder down to the right size
After adjusting the shape with clappers
Next is the final step
cut

Next is "nakasashi"
click





bend

Why do you have to bend them?

If we don't do this, it doesn't close well, and it doesn't make that characteristic snapping sound

This one...

snap



bend

four or five at once

Next we have to put on the side guards, so we warm them up and bend them

Looks like they'll break!

Ah!

We warm them to make sure they hold their curve



Then

After we put on the side guards and let it dry

tap

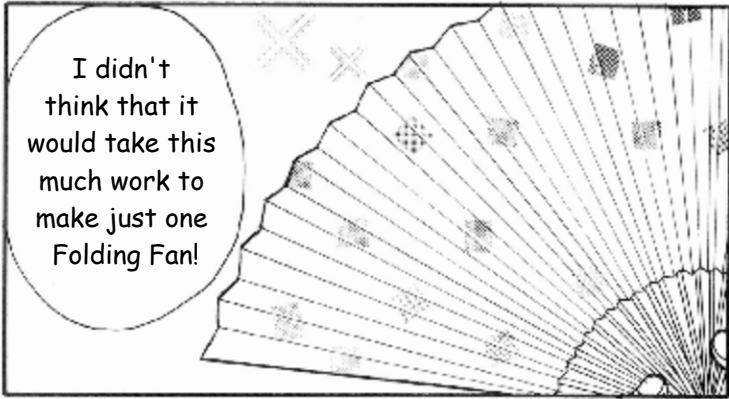


It's finished!

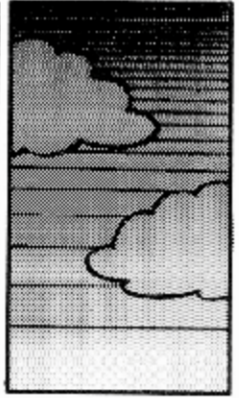


You can all have one as a souvenir

Yay!!



I didn't think that it would take this much work to make just one Folding Fan!



I'm going to draw a picture on it and give it to my mom

My own Folding Fan

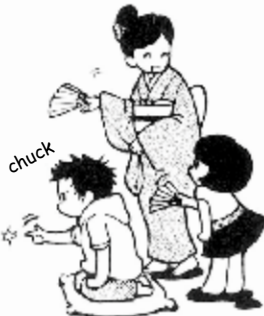
It goes through the hand of so many craftsmen before we can finally hold it!

Suetsumuhana
3 points!



flutter

chuck



The end



Let's play a game of Folding Fans throw (Tōsenkyō), when we get back!

Yaay!

Like during the Omiyamairi ceremony (a Shintō ceremony, held a month after a baby's birth), when a Folding Fan is waved as an offering to the gods, in the past Folding Fans used to appear at every important step in a person's life.

Children had their own little Folding Fans for their Shichi-go-san visit to the shrine (for children ages seven, five, and three). In Kyoto, the custom was to visit the shrine again at age thirteen, when children got their first grown-up Folding Fan.

During the exchange of engagements gifts, the groom would get a white Folding Fan, and the bride a gold and silver Folding Fan. This is based on a custom dating back to the Heian period, when people would make Folding Fans themselves to convey how they felt for someone else. The Folding Fan held by bride during the wedding ceremony also has the function of an amulet to ward off evil.

During the ridgepole ceremony, held before starting construction on a house, a Folding Fan is attached to the central pillar. Based on their shape, Folding Fans are also called "Suehiro", meaning that from now on the home will be a prosperous one.

To celebrate someone's sixtieth (called "Kanreki") or seventieth ("Koki") birthday, it is customary in Japan to hand out Folding Fans at the party venue.

During ceremonies that are very solemn, like a funeral, it is customary to carry a dark gray Folding Fan, and as a way to make sure that tragedy doesn't strike again, this Folding Fan is thrown away right after.



Round Fans (uchiwa) from Kyoto



We use part of a long section that has grown in a cold climate for four to five years.

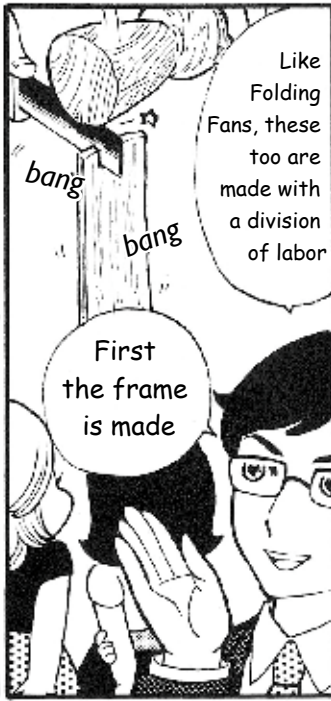
Because it has angles or crooked fibers

because it's very dense

Bamboo that has caught too much wind and grew up bent is unusable.

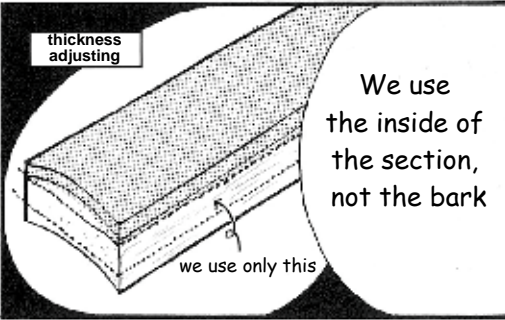
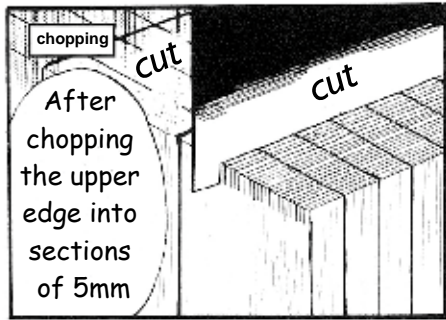
Growing straight, growing tall!

For the frame of Round Fans, bamboo fibers are sliced apart, and we can only use bamboo of the highest quality



Like Folding Fans, these too are made with a division of labor

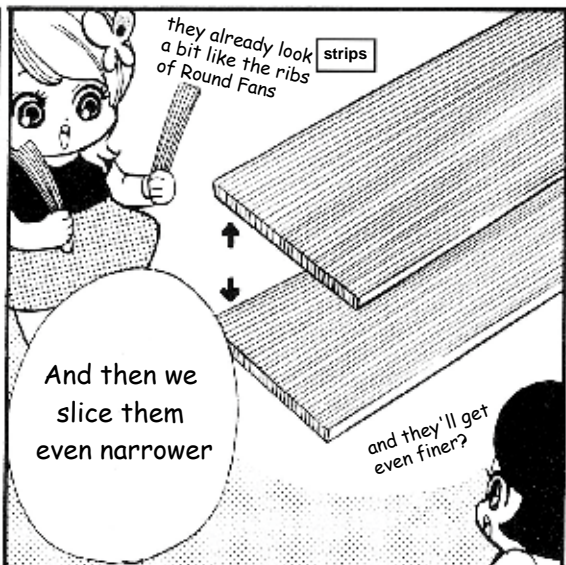
First the frame is made



Oh, it's coming apart!

need a lot of strength for this

We slice it along the fibers while massaging them





then we stick on the reverse side paper of Round Fans (urabari)

The use of many ribs is another characteristic of Kyoto Round Fans

First, we stick the narrow bamboo slices onto a temporary piece of thin paper

Now we can start the process of putting frame and paper together

Then when the glue is dry, we moisten the temporary piece with some water and pull it off again (mekuri)

we use glue and then pull them apart



After we put glue on the ribs, we stick on the front side of the fan (awase)



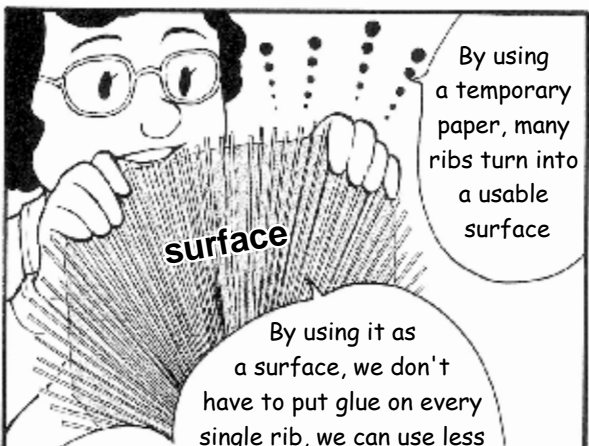
If you're going to pull it off...

Why use it in the first place?



This is also a characteristic of Kyoto Round fans, right?

Because there is some air between the ribs and the paper doesn't stick together, it feels very light when you hold it.



By using a temporary paper, many ribs turn into a usable surface

surface

By using it as a surface, we don't have to put glue on every single rib, we can use less glue and spread it more thinly, and therefore prevent the ribs from bending, so they keep their shape

it's the same principle as gluing paper sliding doors



got it

it's very important work

I see



We cover the part where we'll later insert the handle with glued silk and paper (moto-ita tsuke)



grooving

Next to the ribs, we push down the paper with a grooving tool

Thanks to this process, the paper stretches, which makes Round Fans smoother to wave

the lines become a pretty pattern

fuwa

fuwa

kachi

kochi

before grooving



And to make sure the edges don't come apart, we glue Japanese paper around it tightly (heri-tori)



We cut it down to size (nari-mawashi)

snip snip



This technique of sticking the handle on last, called "sashi-e", is also characteristic of Kyoto Round fans.

Last we use more glue to fix the handle to Round Fans



And
it's
finished!



They
of course
also convey
a sense of
hospitality
and
compassion

Since
ancient times
Round Fans
have been used
to ward off evil,
and they are still
used that way
during religious
rites

The end



The history of Kyoto Folding Fans (*sensu*) and Round Fans (*uchiwa*)

Folding fans from Kyoto
They have a very long history,
dating back to the Heian period.

Let's find
out more about
the history of
traditional Kyoto
Folding Fans
and
Round Fans!

*"Hi-ōgi" were already used
by the ladies at court

When paper was
still very rare,
Folding Fans
were used to
keep records
At first they were
*"Mokkan"
(wooden strips)
stitched together

And so the first Folding Fan,
"Hi-ōgi" (cypress Folding Fan) was born

Those
that have
paper stuck to
a frame of
bamboo or wood
are also called
"Natsu-sen"
(summer
Folding Fans)

From around the middle of
the Heian period, they were
illustrated with beautiful patterns

It was around this time that
the first paper Folding Fan, called
the *"Kawahori" (bat) was made.

*Mokkan : made of wooden strips of about thirty centimeters long

*Hi-ōgi : The oldest cypress Folding Fan was, according to legend, found in the arms of the Kannon with a thousand hands statue at the Tōji temple in Kyoto.

*Kawahori : named after the bat, because it resembles the shape of a bat with spread wings

An illustration depicting a scene from the Heian period. Two women in elegant courtly attire (one in green and white, the other in red and pink) are shown comparing folding fans. A smaller woman in a blue dress is also present. In the background, a large, partially open folding fan with a black and white pattern is visible. The scene is set against a backdrop of stylized blue and white clouds.

comparing
Folding Fans

At the end of the Heian period, there were Folding Fans that let the carving on ribs show, called “Minaeribone” (all carved bones) or “Sukashi ōgi” (watermark Folding Fans)

However, Folding Fans were still only used as accessories and toys for courtiers and the aristocracy, or by monks for religious ceremonies, and common people were forbidden from using them.

I can see all the ribs!

In the Kamakura period, Zen priests brought Japanese Folding Fans to China

And the first decorations, “Sage no ito” (tassels) also appeared during this period.

Common people were first allowed to use Folding Fans during the Muromachi period

Japanese Folding Fans continued to evolve in China, and Folding Fans from the Tang court were imported back to Japan

Tang Folding Fans had paper on both sides, not just on the front, and were improved versions where you couldn't see the ribs

Folding Fans with two sides like those from the Tang Dynasty were produced in Japan soon after

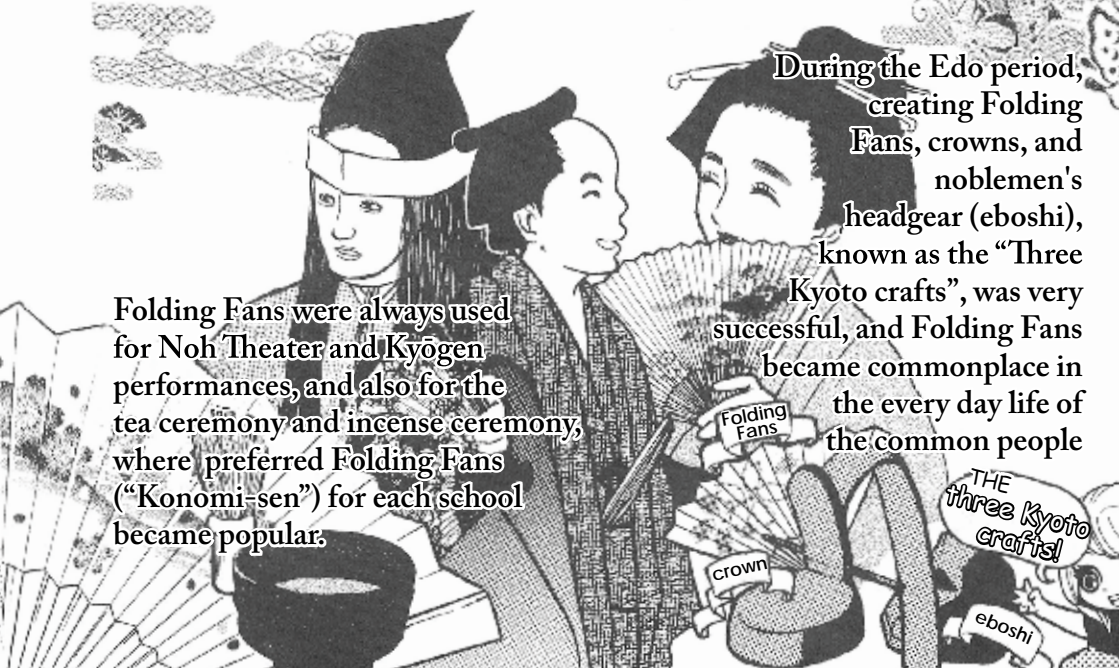
The three models that were born in this period would determine the shape of future Japanese paper Folding Fans.



Yes!

Folding Fans were always used for Noh Theater and Kyōgen performances, and also for the tea ceremony and incense ceremony, where preferred Folding Fans ("Konomi-sen") for each school became popular.

During the Edo period, creating Folding Fans, crowns, and noblemen's headgear (eboshi), known as the "Three Kyoto crafts", was very successful, and Folding Fans became commonplace in the every day life of the common people



THE three Kyoto crafts!

Folding Fans

crown

eboshi



Since then, Kyoto Folding Fans have continued to evolve, and appeared in foreign markets at the end of the Edo period

Folding Fans salesman from Kyoto, Shiotani Heijirō, brought a large number of Folding Fans to the U.S., and from there they spread around the world

Très bien!

In Europe they further developed into Folding Fans covered with fabric, “Kinusen” (silk Folding Fans), these were very expensive and used as magnificent accessories by noble ladies

Because they were part of the exhibition during the World Expo of 1901, in Paris, the traditional beauty of Kyoto Folding Fans impressed many Westerners.

Folding Fans were a successful export until the middle of the Taishō era.

Folding Fans were born in Kyoto, but are now made in Japan, China, and Spain, and popular around the world

②

During this period, Round Fans travelled from China to Egypt, where they were depicted in the tomb of the Pharaoh Ramses II

They were also used to ward of evil, but evolved into those used for ceremonies, and those used for decorative purposes



①

Round Fans are even older, and dated back to the Chinese Shu dynasty (B.C. 3rd century).

③

Round Fans were used not just to create a cool breeze, but for ceremonies and to hide the faces of noble women.

④

These Round Fans came to Japan around the sixth or seven century

They were called "Sashiba", and were also used for the Emperor's coronation



Takamatsuzuka tomb mural of women group

① During the warring states period, they were also used for warlord tactics, or sent to vassals as rewards

Takeda Shingen

Uesugi Kenshin

③ The usage of Round Fans changed with the times

② As soon as they arrived in Japan they started getting used for religious rites

During the Heian period, they were also used to hide the faces of noble women, just like in China

⑥ The roots of today's Japanese Round Fans are...
⑤ Round Fans are used throughout large areas in South East and Western Asia for a variety of purposes, to create a cool breeze, to chase away insects, and to chase away evil spirits.

Chinese moon Round Fans

Korean Round Fans

Southern leaf Round Fans

⑦ Kyoto Round Fans have a lot in common with the Korean Round Fan, which first appeared in Western Japan during the 14th century.

④ "The Ajiro Round Fan", as seen on the famous "Chōjūgiga" (caricatures of animals and humans scroll), was used until the Edo period.

There are three ancestors, the Chinese moon Round Fan, the Korean Round Fan, and the Southern leaf Round Fan

*The Chōjūgiga is an illustrated scroll dating back to the Kamakura period, and among the holdings of the Kōzanji temple in Kyoto. It has illustrations of wild boars, monkeys, foxes, and frogs at play, and is a national treasure.



It was also very popular as a fashionable accessory for women, and often gifted as a souvenir

In the Edo period, the “Gosyo-uchiwa” (Imperial Palace Round Fans) appeared, and the “Sashi-e” technique, now characteristic of Kyoto Round Fans, was used for it.

As time passed, Kyoto Round Fans, still made and popular today,

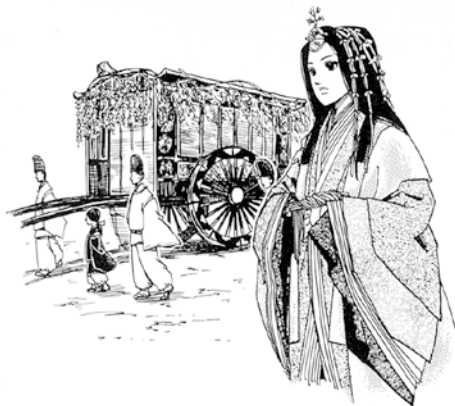
are very much suited to the thousand year old capital, and to this day convey a delicate beauty that wasn't available in the country

Aoi (Hollyhock) festival

Held on the 15th of May

(at the Kamigamo and Shimogamo Shrines)

This festival dates back to the Heian period, and celebrates the bumper crops. Saiōdai, the heroine of the festival wears a jūnihitoe (kimono with twelve layers), and holds a beautiful Hiōgi in one hand and a wisteria flower in the other. She is pulled along on an ox-drawn imperial carriage, and a procession of servants follows her as she is pulled from the imperial palace to the Kamigamo and Shimogamo shrines.

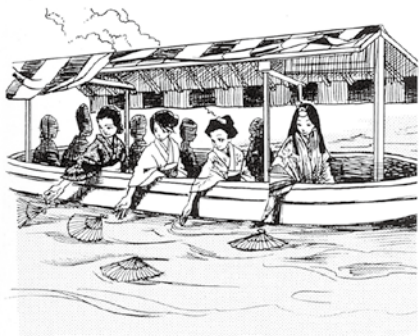


Mifune festival

May the 3rd Sunday (at Kuruma-zaki shrine)

One of the dedication ceremonies of Mifune festival is the floating of Folding Fans.

Long ago, when the Ashikaga Shōgun visited the Tenryū temple near Arashi yama, a small boy that was with him inadvertently dropped his Folding Fan into the river, and the shōgun was so moved by the beauty of the fan floating on the water, that thereafter everyone else too was impatient to see their own Folding Fans float on the water.



Gion festival

July (at Yasaka shrine)

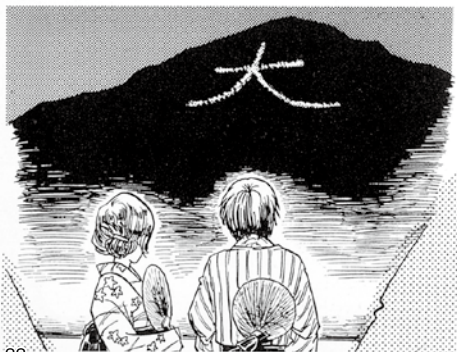
This festival's climax is its parade of decorated floats. What moves this float are Folding Fans fluttering in the hands of the leaders of the marching songs. The sound of gongs and flutes, as well as the beating of drums is said to chase away and appease the evil spirits. And next to the pages, a young boy with Round Fans stands by.



Daimonji okuribi (ceremonial bonfire)

August the 16th, at 8PM

Officially this is called the Gozan (five mountains) ceremonial bonfire, because on the mountains that surround Kyoto, bonfires in the shape of the characters for "dai" (large) and "myō/hō" (wondrous dharma), the shape of a boat, another character in the shape of "dai" on the left, and the shape of a torii are lit. It's one of the rituals to send on the spirits of the dead during the O-bon festival, and many people dressed in yukata (light summer kimono), carrying Round Fans, watch the event. It's one of the most famous summer sights in Kyoto.



Folding Fans and Round Fans
that brighten up festivals in Kyoto



Q2.
Look at the two
Round Fans.
Which Round Fan
was made in Kyoto?



Q3.
What is another
word for the most
important part
(kaname)
of Folding Fans?

1. Eye
2. Belly
3. Ear



Q3.

Q1.
The oldest Folding Fan
was found the arms of
the Thousand handed
Kannon statue in a temple
in Kyoto.

What is the name
of this temple?

1. Kiyomizu temple
2. Tōji temple
3. Enryaku temple



Q1.

answers

Q1. 2. Tōji temple
Folding Fans originated in the Mokkan from the Heian period, and were created in Kyoto. On the Hi-ōgi (cypress Folding Fan) found in the Tōji temple, the year inscribed was 877 AD (Gangyō year 1).

Q2. 2
The surface and handle of Kyoto Round Fans are made separately. First the ribs are fixed in a fanned out pattern, and the handle is affixed later.

Q3. 1. Eye
The liver (kan) and the heart (jin) are important parts of the body, and a Folding Fan's kaname is important for it to close. What brings these two important parts together is called "Kanjin Kaname" (essential requirements)

Q4.

During the Edo Genroku period, Round Fans were popular as women's accessories. What method was used to increase production?

1. Importation
2. Factory production
3. Woodblock printing

Q5.

The countries that make Folding Fans to this day are Japan, China, and the other one is?

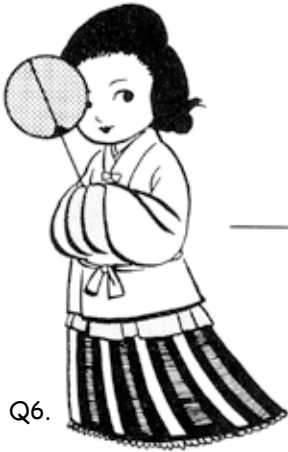
1. France
2. Spain
3. Italy

Q6.

A group of women holding Round Fans are painted on the wall of the Takamatsuzuka tomb mural, located in Asuka village, Nara prefecture.

What was the function of Round Fans during this period?

1. Beckoning people
2. Hiding the face
3. Pointing at something



Q6.



Q5.



Q4.

Q4. 3. Woodblock printing

Ukiyo-e woodblock prints from this period, which featured scenes like "catching fireflies", "O-bon dancing", and "theater going", also featured many scenes in which women were holding Round Fans.

Q5. 2. Spain

Folding Fans were exported to China around the 13th century.

They passed through India before arriving in Europe, and brought opulence to the court of Louis XIV.

Q6. 2. Hiding the face

At the time Round Fans were used by nobility to obscure their faces, and called a "kazashi".



Q8.

Q8.

There are many places in Japan where Round Fans are made.

The three largest producers are Kyoto, Bōshū (Chiba prefecture), and the other one is?

1. Marugame (Kagawa prefecture)
2. Hokkaidō
3. Dejima (Nagasaki prefecture)

Q9.

What substance is added to the frame of "Mai-ōgi" (dance Folding Fans)?

1. incense
2. sand
3. metal



Q9.

Q7.

Generals used military Folding Fans in their tactics on the battle field, what material was used for the frames of these Folding Fans, so they could also be used as a means of self defense?

1. wood
2. steel
3. earth



Q7.

Q7. 2. steel

Also called "Tessen" (steel Folding Fans), they often had illustrations of gold and silver sun, moon, and stars to ensure victory. As times passed, they were used both for self-defense and decorative purposes.

Q8. 1. Marugame (Kagawa prefecture)

Other places famous for their Round Fans include Saga, Gifu, etc. Each place of origin has its own history and characteristics.

Q9. 3. metal

Metal is added to weigh down Folding Fans so it will turn or fall fast and smooth during a performance or when thrown.

Q12.

What do you call the Folding Fan with a fanned out shape, that monks hold during ceremonies?

1. Mame (tiny) Folding Fan
2. Byakudan Folding Fan
3. Chūkei Folding Fan

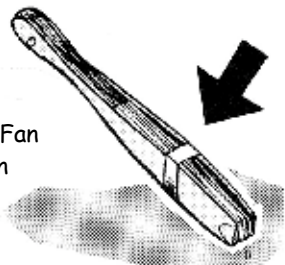


Q12.

Q11.

What is this piece of paper around a new Folding Fan called?

1. seme-gami
2. tome-gami
3. extra paper



Q11.

Q10.

Who is famous for the saying "If you go for tea, don't forget your Folding Fan, even in winter!"

1. Toyotomi Hideyoshi
2. Sakamoto Ryōma
3. Sen no Rikyū



Q10.

Q10. 3. Sen no Rikyū

Because you have to put your Folding Fan in front of you during a tea ceremony in order to be able to participate, you should always bring it.

Q11. 1. seme-gami

If you put it back on after every use your Folding Fan will last longer.

Q12. 3. Chūkei

Because the top is fanned out even when the Folding Fan is closed, this Folding Fan is also called "Suehiro" (broad end).

[Editor's note]

With the cooperation of Kyoto Seika University, we were able to create a guidebook that will inform many people about the existence of Folding Fans and Round Fans from Kyoto, traditional crafts used in every day life that have a history dating back over a thousand years. We would like for not just children, but also grown-ups to read this story, and hope that while finding out about the history and production process, readers also learn new things about how fans are used and what roles they play. We are also very happy that this volume is the first in a series of stories created for children, in which they can learn about more than two-hundred traditional crafts created around the country. We would like to thank Tomomi Nakasora (Comic Manga Artist), and are also deeply grateful to project leader Professor Keiko Takemiya.

Kyoto Folding Fans and Round Fans
Commercial Cooperative Association

[Cooperation]

Aiba, inc.; Bikou, inc.; Onishi kyōsendo, Shimada Jyukichi, Kiyomizu Yoshinobu, Tomatsuya Fukui senpo, ltd.; Nishino Kobo, ltd.; Yoshimura Katsuji, Yonehara Shinji

[References]

Nihon no ōgi, Nakamura Kiyoe (Kawara Publishing Co., Ltd)
Ogi to ōgi-e, Nakamura Kiyoe (Kawara Publishing Co., Ltd)
Nihon no uchiwa, (Gifu City History Museum)
Nihon no bijutsu 1 No. 320 Ogi menga chūsei hen (Shibundō Publishing)
Nihon no bijutsu 2 No. 321 Ogi menga kinsei hen (Shibundō Publishing)
Nihon no waza 5, Kotokenran no waza (Shūeisha Inc.,)
Nihon no zōkei 3 kami-o, Yoshida Mitsukuni (Tankōsha Publishing)
Kikan ginka vol. 43 (Bunka Publishing Bureau)
Ogi no soshi no kenkyū, Yasuhara Makoto (Perikansha Publishing Inc.,)
Kyōyū uchiwa (Mitsumura Suiko Shoin)
Kyoto no matsuri reki (Shōgakukan)
Sekai fukushoku shi (Bijutsu shuppan-sha Co., Ltd)

Manga Trivia Course;

All about Folding Fans and Round Fans from Kyoto

April 2015, first printing

Issued by Kyoto Folding Fans and Round Fans Commercial Cooperative Association
Supervision by Kyoto Folding Fans and Round Fans Commercial Cooperative Association
Comic Manga supervision by Professor Keiko Takemiya, Kyoto Seika University,
Comic Manga Production by Tomomi Nakasora, Maiko Hamada, Chie Hashiguchi, Kyoto Seika University, Department of manga
Editing by Kyoto Seika University Business Promotion Section

The process of creating Kyoto Folding Fans and Round Fans



The different kinds and usages of Kyoto Folding Fans and Round Fans

Kyoto Folding Fans	Made from thin slats	"Byakudan-sen" (Sandalwood Folding Fan) "Hi-ōgi" (Cypress Folding Fan)	To create a breeze and for decoration For ceremonies and decoration
	With a paper surface	"Natsu-sen" (Summer Folding Fan)	To create a breeze and for decoration
		"Tya-sen" (Tea Folding Fan)	For the tea ceremony and decoration
		"Mai-sen" (Dance Folding Fan)	For dancing and decoration
		"Syugi-sen" (Celebration Folding Fan)	To celebrate important life events
		"Mame-sen" (Tiny Folding Fan)	For dolls and decoration
		"Noh-ōgi" (Noh Folding Fan)	For Noh theater, Kyōgen, and decoration
		"Tessen" (Steel Folding Fan)	For decoration
		"Yusoku-sen" (Yūsoku Folding Fan)	For ritual and decoration
		"Kou-ōgi" (Incense Folding Fan)	For incense ceremony
"Mari-ōgi" (Ball Folding Fan)	As a tool for kemari, and decoration		
With a silk or cotton surface	"Kinu-sen" (Silk Folding Fan)	To create a breeze and for decoration	
also called Gosyo-uchiwa (Imperial Palace Round Fans)		To create a breeze and for decoration	

Kyoto Round Fans

About traditional crafts

- These are crafts that add a sense of opulence in every day life
- They have been produced in Japan according to traditional methods for at least a hundred years
- Their parts have been made out of high quality materials that have timeless beauty for at least a hundred years
- Folding Fans and Round Fans from Kyoto were designated as Traditional Crafts by the Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry in October of 1977.



Kyoto Folding Fans and Round Fans Commercial Cooperative Association

KYO-Office, inside Kyoto-city-Kangyōkan, Okazaki Seishōji-chō 9-1,
Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-city, 606-8343

Homepage: [//www.sensu-uchiwa.co.jp](http://www.sensu-uchiwa.co.jp)