

Chigasaki Wave



Chigasaki Wave Club

茅ヶ崎 ^{ウエーブ} 波 倶楽部

Sea breezes are like precious friends, easing your mind, and whispering encouragement to you.

Omicron BA.1 or BA.4/5 adapted bivalent vaccines will be used soon.

The daily cases of COVID-19 are slowly decreasing in number. See the graph on the lower right. We have become used to the corona pandemic, but the infectious disease has not yet gone away. Medical experts are now worrying about the simultaneous spread of the eighth wave of the respiratory disease and flu this winter. Thus, the government hopes that the new vaccines will be administered to as many people as possible within this year.

In Chigasaki, the new vaccine specific to Omicron BA.1 will be used from the first of October, and that tailored to BA.4/5 from the middle of the month. As for which vaccine will be administered depends on citizens' vaccination history. See below.

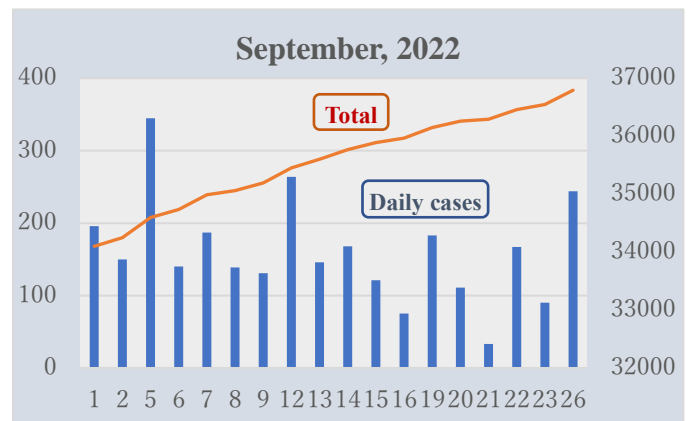
- Citizens who have been vaccinated four times: a ticket for the new vaccine will be sent to them just before five months from the last dose.
- Citizens who have been vaccinated three times, and aged 60 and over: if they have a vaccination ticket for the fourth dose, they can get the new vaccine with their existing ticket. If they have lost it, a new one will be sent to them from September 30 or five months after the last dose.
- Citizens who have been vaccinated twice: They should receive the third vaccination with a ticket for the third dose. Even if they have lost it, a new one will be sent to them from October.

New vaccines designed for Omicron (BA.1 or BA.4/5) will be used in these three groups, instead of the current one.

- Citizens who have been vaccinated only once or not at all will get vaccinated with the current vaccine.

For more information, go to

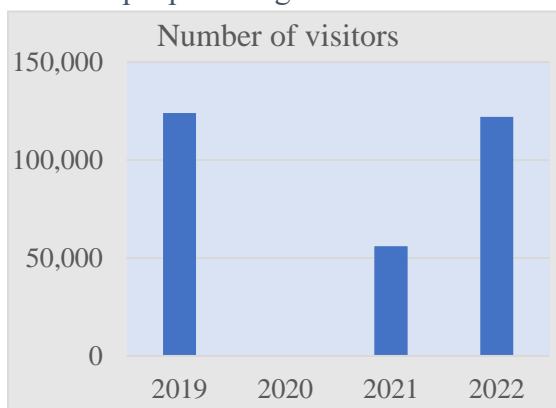
<https://www.city.chigasaki.kanagawa.jp.e.ox.hp.transer.com/kenko/yobotaisaku/1043309/1049745.html>



Source: City HP

The number of swimmers has returned to normal.

About 122,000 swimmers visited Southern C Beach in July and August, returning to the pre-corona pandemic level. The beach was opened for two months for the first time in three years. In addition, campaigns were carried out at JR Hashimoto and Hachioji Stations to attract people living far from the sea.



Besides, this season was blessed with fine and hot weather. Beach houses made an effort of their own, including precautions against the coronavirus, to satisfy swimmers.

As for Fujisawa and Kamakura, 1,320,000, 85% of 2019, visited the three beaches of Fujisawa, and 277,000, 78% of 2019, the three beaches of Kamakura.

(Southern C Beach was not opened in 2020, and was opened from July 17 to August 31 in 2021 and from July 2 to August 31 in 2022.)

Source: City HP



HONOLULU Meets

Eight years has passed since Chigasaki and Honolulu concluded a sister city relationship on October 24, 2014. Commemorating the eighth anniversary, an event called “HONOLULU Meets” was held on the first and fourth floors of City Hall and in its front yard together with the gymnasium nearby on October 15 (Saturday).

As citizens got to feel Honolulu closer, the hula onstage as well as workshops for English and Hawaiian classes, and the ukulele, hula, and yoga lessons were held.

Food trucks and handiwork shops encircled around the yard which visitors flocked to.

The event was promoted by the Honolulu sister city relationship committee, and many supporting organizations.

They hope this kind of event will be held in the future. So do citizens.



History of Chigasaki

Kagawa Village (1)

According to a topography called “Kokoku chishi” (literally meaning the topography edited by the Meiji government), **Kagawa Village** was named for the fragrance of ume blossoms which, drifting along the Koide River, came to the village from Kaien-in Temple of neighboring Shimoterao Village.

The name “Kagawa” was found in old records. Parts of today’s Fujisawa and Chigasaki cities were included in Obamikuriya, which was a domain of Ise Shrine in the second half of the Heian era (794 - 1185). The description “both Tonohara and Kagawa districts in Mikuriya” is in a document of those days. The place “Tonohara” is not clear, but “Kagawa” indicates today’s Kagawa.

Time passed to the early Kamakura era. In 1221, when the Jokyū War broke out between Retired Emperor Gotoba and Yoshitoki Hojo, Kagawa Kogoro and Kagawa Saburo played an active role in the Battle of the Uji River, and were named as warriors who made a distinguished military achievement in the Kamakura armed forces. Kogoro killed two enemy warriors, and Saburo one. The Jokyū ki, an official record of the Jokyū War, says Saburo, aged 16, was held down by a big man, but just managed to defeat the enemy warrior with the help of his ally, a Taro Musashi. Both Kagawa and Musashi were local warriors. Later, the Kagawa family moved to a new territory in Aki, the western part of today’s Hiroshima prefecture, which the Kamakura shogunate gave them, as the shogunate thought highly of their work.

Time passed further to the 16th century, at the end of the Muromachi era, when the Later Hojo clan (Go-Hojo clan) ruled Sagami in the 16th century. Matasaburo Yoshida, a vassal of the clan, ruled the Kagawa area. But the clan was ruined in 1590.

Hideyoshi Toyotomi ordered Ieyasu Tokugawa to rule the Kanto area. Tokugawa, in turn, gave one of his retainers, Chuzaburo Honma, the 300 koku Kagawa Village (1 koku or 石 = 300 x 180 liters = 54,000 liters of rice) as his territory. In Kagawa Village, there was an enclave of Serizawa Village, which was ruled by the Toda family. Thereafter, Kagawa Village was ruled by the Honma and Toda families for about 280 years until the Meiji Restoration.

The village shrine was Suwa Shrine, to which Suwa Taisha in Shinano, today’s Nagano prefecture, was transferred in 1589, says “Kokoku chishi”. As Suwa Taisha of Nagano prefecture has Kami Sha (上社), or Upper Shrine, and Shimo Sha (下社), or Lower Shrine, so did Suwa Shrine of Kagawa: Kami Suwa Shrine in Aza Shinotani, and Shimo Suwa Shrine in Aza Higashi.



The Koide River



Suwa Shrine

Interested in Japanese proverbs?

<p>1) 出る杭は打たれる</p> <p>DERU KUI WA UTARERU</p> <p>DERU means to stand out, KUI a stake, WA to be, and UTARERU to be hammered down</p> <p>When someone is driving stakes into the ground, they hammer in a protruding stake in order to make every stake the same height. Figuratively, a gifted person, a person standing out from others, and a person meddling in other people's business tend to be disliked or criticized. Society often presses people to conform with others.</p> <p>Someone altered the original saying, and the new one is also known well. That is, "A stake protruding too much is no longer hammered down." The leaders of companies and schools sometimes encourage new employees and students with this saying. The original saying is in "Hojo godai-ki", the record of the Odawara Hojo Family's five generations, published in 1641.</p> <p>Its English equivalents are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Forwardness will cause trouble. ●The stake that sticks out gets hammered in. ●Envy is the companion of honor. 	<p>2) 夜目遠目笠の内</p> <p>YOME TOME KASA NO UCHI</p> <p>YOME means to see a woman at night, TOME to see her from a distance, KASA a sedge hat, NO in, and UCHI when she puts on a sedge hat.</p> <p>Women look good when they are seen at night, from a distance, or when wearing a sedge hat, for you can see only the outlines or part of their faces.</p> <p>This saying may be true not only for women but for men as well. A man and a woman met at a bar, and liked each other. When they met again the other day during the daytime, each felt that the other looked totally different. Such a story may not be an absolute fabrication. COVID-19 has provided another case. Masks make men and women look better. A comedian said a few decades ago that winter made people good-looking. Do you know why? The saying is in 毛吹き草, or Kefukigusa, a haiku book, published in 1645.</p> <p>Its English equivalents are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Distant lends enchantment to the view. ●Hills are green far away. ●Choose neither women nor linen by candlelight.
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Flowers of the season Red spider lily

When Autumnal Equinox Day draws near, red spider lilies planted along the fringes of paddy fields have vivid red flowers, producing gorgeous scenery every year. The plant is seen all over Japan, from northern *Hokkaido* to the southernmost island chain. The Chinese origin plant seems to have come to Japan before recorded history, and has since been closely related to human life. One opinion suggests that the plant was introduced to accompany rice cultivation because its toxic perennial bulbs were observed to protect rice plants from destructive animals such as moles and boars.

The red flowers are composed of several flowers gathered in a radial fashion on top of 30-50 centimeters tall rods. Each flower has six petals as well as six long outshooting stamens and one pistil. White flowers nowadays are not uncommon.

The red spider lily is commonly called Higan-bana in Japanese, which derived from its flowering period. The week with the middle day falling on the equinox day in autumn and also in spring are called *ohigan*. The word *higan* means "the other shore" in Buddhism. Another theory says people who eat the flowers are forced to go to *higan* (to pass away) due to their poison. In addition, the flower has hundreds to thousands of nominal designations which are used locally. The red spider lily is also called *Manjusyage*, which comes from the Sanskrit word of Manjusaka, meaning that the plant flowers early, before its leaves come out.

The plant's floral buds in soil sense the flowering season by the temperature of the soil, and shoot out rods to start blooming and bloom for a week. After the flowering season finishes in October, several linear thick green leaves come out in rosulate during winter. In spring, when other plants start becoming leafy, the red spider lilies make their leaves wither and disappear from the ground.

You occasionally find red spider lilies in the mountains. It shows that the place has something to do with human activities; the site of a house, a grave yard, and others, because the plant in Japan is a triploid and seedless. It does not grow in primeval forests. In previous times, the plant used to be eaten as emergency rations. People ate the plant after draining toxic alkaloid from its root.

(The Koide River Higanbana Festival)

At the upper reaches of the Koide River, north of Satoyama Park, the traditional Higanbana Festival was held on Sept. 25 (Sun) this year.

From late September to early October, visitors stroll along the bank, about a three-kilometer stretch from the Daikoku bridge to the Ondashi bridge. They enjoy looking at red and white flowers in the wide and open space.



On the Koide River bank in Hagisono



Along the Koide River in Serizawa

Yoshio Aoyama, a Western-style painter, was born in Yokosuka city in 1894, and moved to Nemuro, Hokkaido in 1903. He loved painting landscapes in Hokkaido, and was determined to become an artist despite his father's opposition.

In 1921, he got on a ship bound for France through his own efforts, although he wasn't able to speak French. Paris in the 1920s was known as 'Ecole de Paris', many artists from overseas, including around 300-500 Japanese, fully expressed their talents. He started to learn dessin (sketch) at an art school three days after his arrival. In Autumn of the same year, two of his artworks were awarded at the exhibition of the Salon de'Autonme.

In 1925, unfortunately, he suffered from lung disease at the age of 31, and moved to Cagnes in southern France. Landscapes in Cagnes fascinated him, and its surroundings helped him recover from his illness. He admired Cagnes, saying "Never did I see such wonderful scenery in my life." Bright light gave him a chance to develop painting techniques for creating vivid colors. He was called a 'magician of color', and his blue was called 'Aoyama blue'.

In 1926, he met a great painter, Henri Matisse, who became a mentor in his life. When an acquaintance of Aoyama took him to Matisse's house, Matisse really liked Aoyama's very serious attitude to painting, and since then, their mentoring relationship and friendship continued until Matisse's death in 1954.

He had the first exhibition of his works in Paris in 1929, and held it every year. He succeeded in establishing his reputation in Paris. In 1935, he temporarily returned to Japan. He was highly appreciated in Japan as a painter who had made a great success, but he was eager to be back to France. WWII prevented him from realizing that, but finally, he had a chance to go to France once again in 1952, and was able to see Matisse who was sick in bed.

After Matisse's death, Aoyama enthusiastically continued to paint scenery in Europe, but at the age of 92, he felt less energy to paint because of his declining physical strength, and decided to return to Japan in 1986. He started to live in Chigasaki, where one of his acquaintances lived. He tried to go back to France again, at the age of 100, but gave up because of aging. He devoted his life only to painting, and peacefully passed away in Chigasaki at the age of 102, in October, 1996.



Chigasaki City Museum of Art has held the exhibition of works by Yoshio Aoyama twice.

Events in September and early October

New Woodblock Prints – Shozabro Watanabe's endeavor to create a new field

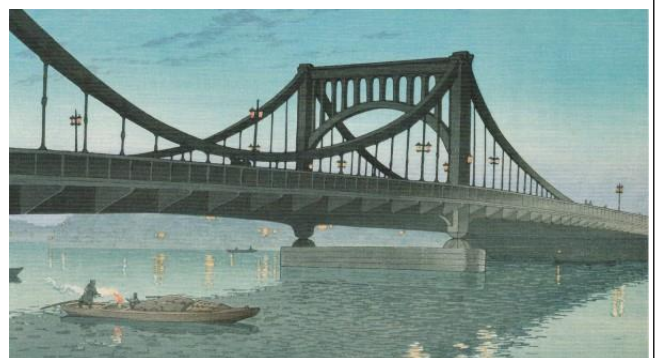
at Chigasaki City Museum of Art

The first half of the exhibition was held from September 10 (Sat) to October 10 (Mon). In the second half, starting on October 12 (Wed), nearly 150 works are displayed, and 38 of them were replaced by new ones. The artists who are featured in this exhibition are Charles William Bartlett, Fritz Capelari, Hasui Kawase, Shinsui Ito, Shiro Kasamatsu, Syoson Ohara, and many others. Most of the works are owned by Watanabe Woodblock Printing Company, which was established by Shozabro Watanabe in 1909.

Some characteristics of new woodblock prints are: giving reality to prints with the use of shading; giving a real atmosphere to the prints; and expressing exactly the details of elaborate sketches.

Every work was so wonderful, showing the skills of painters, sculptors and other artists involved in the new woodblock prints were excellent. Shozabro Watanabe actually succeeded in developing the new field. The exhibition will be held until November 6 (Sun)

Entrance fee (yen): Adult 800, Uni. Student 600, Citizens ages 65 and older 400, High schooler and younger, disabled person and their caregiver free.



From brochure, Kiyosu Bridge by Hasui Kawase

Chigasaki de 愛 fes!!

Under the clear late summer sky, a festive event named “*Chigasaki de 愛 (ai) fes!!*” was held on Sept. 25 (Sun) in the southern garden of City Hall. A woman in the headquarters said the purpose of the festival was to cheer up Chigasaki citizens. There were food trucks, pendant workshops, hand-made accessory shops, the booths of dog and cat protection groups, the Chigasaki-Kesenuma project, social organizations, including the Chigasaki-Samukawa self-defense office, and more. Visitors felt that they could find or learn something interesting. Hula dance, and country dance performances heightened the festive mood. Visitors may have felt as if they were released from the lingering corona pandemic, and would enjoy coming autumn events.



Sho in Chigasaki V

A calligraphy exhibition by Shoyu (書遊) Club was held for the first time in four years at Citizen Gallery from Sept. 25 (Sun) to the 29th (Thurs). Fifty works by twenty-four members were on display. These works showed how *Hiragana* and *Kanji* dignifies beauty.



The reporter thought the monochrome art requires some extent of tension to both the writers and the viewers, but several works indicated that their writers had enjoyed the writing itself.



Chigasaki Jamboree 2022

Chigasaki Jamboree, a festival of country music, was held at Satoyama Koen on October 2 (Sun) from 10:00 to 16:00. It was the first time in four years. Country music bands performed the songs of Elvis Presley and other country singers on the two stages in the multi-purpose grassland, and country dance groups, most of whom were women, danced to the music. A band sang its original songs in Japanese, for which the listeners gave cheers.

It was a hot but less humid day. Blessed with fine weather, the site was filled with a sense of freedom.



The 95th picture exhibition by the Shonan branch of Nihonsuisaiga-kai (the Association of Japan watercolor painting)

The 95th Shonan

branch exhibition was held at Citizen Gallery from October 1 (Sat) to the 6th (Thurs). Forty-seven works by thirty-three members were on display. Nihonsuisaiga-kai is a nationwide organization which was established about 110 years ago. Its Shonan branch has about 40 members. They gather twice a month, and hold two exhibitions annually, one at Kenmin Hall (the Hall for the people of the prefecture) in Yokohama, and the other in Chigasaki or nearby cities. Displays consisted of landscape, abstract and fantasy pictures as well as mixtures of these categories.

Visitors were captivated by these pictures' vivid colors and detailed sketches. Some pictures looked almost like photos. Not a few visitors stood still in front of many pictures.

One of the thirty-three members won the highest award and some won a prize at the 2022 nationwide exhibition of the association.



Events in October and early November

Citizen Gallery on the fourth floor of N'EST-CE PAS Chigasaki **Entrance free**

Picture exhibition by Colored Pencil Drawing Club: Oct. 20 (Thu) to the 22nd (Sat) 10:00 ~ 17:00, the 23rd (Sun) 10:00 ~ 15:00

Photo exhibition in Chigasaki Citizen Cultural Festival: Oct. 28 (Fri) and 29 (Sat) 10:00 ~ 17:00, the 30th (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00

Photo exhibition by Chigasaki Photo Friendship Club: Nov. 1 (Tue) 12:00 ~ 17:00, the 2nd (Wed) to the 5th (Sat) 10:00 ~ 17:00, the 6th (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00

The 52nd woodblock print exhibition by Ai: Nov. 10 (Thu) 12:00 ~ 16:00, the 12th (Sat) to the 13th (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00

Craftwork exhibition by Chigasaki Gakuyukai: Nov. 19 (Sat) and 20 (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00

The 62nd Chigasaki Citizen Cultural Festival **Entrance free**

Picture-story show and recitation - Oct 22 (Sat) 13:30 ~ 16:15 at Civic Hall

Instrumental Trio Concert – Oct. 23 (Sun) 11:30 ~ 16:00 at Civic Hall

Classical Concert – Oct. 23 (Sun) 13:45 ~ 16:45 at Civic Hall

Autumn Concert - Oct 23 (Sun) 19:30 ~ 21:00 at Civic Hall

Haiku Festival – Oct. 23 (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00 at Citizen Gallery

Photo exhibition – Oct. 28 (Fri) and 29 (Sat) 10:00 ~ 17:00, the 30th (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00 at Citizen Gallery

Bonsai – Oct 29 (Sat) 13:00 ~ 17:00, the 30th (Sun) 9:00 ~ 17:00, the 31st (Mon) 9:00 ~ 16:00 at Civic Hall

Chorus Festival - Oct 30 (Sun) 12:15 ~ 16:30 at Civic Hall

Chigasaki Ohayashi Festival - Oct 30 (Sun) 10:20 ~ 15:40 at Civic Hall

Photo of remnants, birds near the estuary, and the Yanagishima beach – Oct. 31 (Mon) 13:00 ~ 16:00, Nov. 1 (Tue) and 2 (Wed) 10:00 ~ 16:00, the 3rd (Thu, holiday) 10:00 ~ 15:00 at Civic Hall

New Woodblock Prints – Shozabro Watanabe's endeavor to create a new field at Chigasaki City Museum of Art

The exhibition of the New Woodblock Prints, the second half, will be held until November 6 (Sun).

Entrance fee (yen): Adult 800, Uni. Student 600, Citizens ages 65 and older 400, High schooler and younger, disabled person and their caregiver free.



From the pamphlet



Chigasaki Velo Festival

The bicycle festival will be held for the first time in three years at Chuo Koen on October 22 (Sat) from 10:00 to 15:00.

(Events)

- Kids lesson, kids race, time trial, and pump truck lesson
- Unicycle performances by Uchida siblings, cheerleading show by Creeks and Clovers.

In case of rough weather, the event will be cancelled

Chigasaki Everyone's Art Fess 2022

The first art festival will be held at the Civic Hall from Oct. 22 (Sat) to Nov. 13 (Sun). Major events are:

- Audition to discover young musicians.
- Dance performances and instruments play on the stage.
- Rakugo lessons and instrument-making workshop.
- Rakugo-kai with children and parents.
- Music entertainment by OTOBAKO, or a jukebox in English.

You will be charged a fee for these events.



Thanks for reading our stories. See you soon!