

檜図屛風

深山の渓谷に生える檜の巨木を描いたこの屛風は、桂宮家(もと八条宮家)に伝来し、明治14年(1881)の宮家廃絶により御物となり、大正9年(1920)当館に引き継がれました。画面に襖の引手金具の跡があることから、もとは天正18年(1590)12月落成の八条宮邸の襖4面を改装したものと推測されています。八条宮邸が豊臣秀吉によって造営されたことから、本図の筆者は、当時の画壇の第一人者として秀吉に重用された狩野永徳と考えられ、八条宮邸落成直前の天正18年9月に急逝した永徳の最晩年の画風を伝えるものとして貴重です。

金箔を貼った大地や雲を背景とすることで、生きもののように大枝をのばす檜の巨木が前面に押し出され、見る者に迫ってきます。背景のモチーフを限定して色数を抑え、濃い墨と金泥で樹皮を荒々しく描くことで、巨木の存在感と力強さが強調されています。

永徳の激しい気概を示す生命力に溢れた表現は、桃山武将の豪放な美意識を伝えています。 (田沢)

About Cypress Trees

This screen painting was formerly kept by the Katsura no Miya (once Hachijo no Miya) imperial branch family. In 1881 (Meiji 14) when the family became extinct, the work came into the collection of the imperial household and was later transferred to this museum in 1920 (Taisho 9). It is presumed from marks of sliding-door fittings that the folding screen was remounted from what was originally part of the *fusuma* sliding doors of the Hachijo no Miya family residence completed in the twelfth month of Tensho 18 (1590). The residence was constructed by the order of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and the painter is presumed as Kano Eitoku, the leading painter of the time who often worked for Hideyoshi. Eitoku died in the ninth month of the same year, just before the completion of the residence. This is an important work representing the style from his last years.

The earth and clouds rendered by gold leaf highlight the enormous tree and gives a strong impact to the viewer. The presence is emphasized by eliminating unnecessary details from the background, limiting motifs and colors, and powerfully defining the bark.

While symbolizing the lively aesthetic tastes of the Momoyama warlords, the vigor of the tree represents the intensity of the artist himself.

(Tazawa Hiroyoshi)

8曲1隻から4曲1双へ—— 襖を意識した屛風装への変更

From an eight-fold screen to a pair of four-fold screens:altering the format with respect for the original form





国宝 檜図屛風 狩野永徳筆 紙本金地着色 8曲1隻 National Treasure *Cypress Trees* (before conservation) By Kano Eitoku, Color and gold on paper, Eight-fold screen

平成24年10月から平成26年3月まで、18か月にわたって本作品の修理が行なわれました。修理前は、本紙を支え、温湿度変化からの緩衝材となる下張り層が薄かったため、亀裂や糊浮き、彩色のスレ、剝離が多く、取扱いが困難で安全な展示が難しい状態でした。また、もとは4面の襖だったものを8曲1隻の屛風にしていたので、図柄の繋がりに不自然な箇所もあり、経年の汚れも鑑賞性を損ねていました。

そこで、襖の形態にすることも視野に入れた全面的な解体修理が検討されました。折しもバンクオブアメリカ・メリルリンチ文化財保護プロジェクトから助成金支援を受ける機会に恵まれ、この大修理が実現しました。

充分な厚さをもった下張りを施し、亀裂や浮きの補修、汚れの軽減などのほか、襖を意識した4曲1双の屛風装に改装したことで、さらに安全な取扱いや展示が可能となり、作品本来の表現に近づいた鑑賞もできるようになりました。 (沖松)

Conservation of *Cypress Trees* took 18 months from October 2012 to March 2014. The supporting layer of the painting was in an unstable condition, with cracks, loosening of adhesive, and deformation. Much of the colored parts were chafed with abrasion and flaking as well. This caused difficulty in exhibiting the object safely.

The work was originally four sliding-door panels reconnected to create an eight-panel folding screen. Because the wood frames were removed, the continuity of the painting was considerably affected at parts initially framed, and this distracted the perception of the painting's composition, together with soiling. Therefore, a restoration process by entirely dismantling the work was considered, including the possibility of remounting to its original format. Meanwhile, a generous grant from The Art Conservation Project by the Bank of America Merrill Lynch made the conservation plan possible.

By stabilizing the supporting layer, repairing cracked and loose parts, and cleaning, as well as remounting the screen into a pair of four fold-screens which is closer in appearance to *fusuma* sliding doors, safe handling and exhibiting, as well as viewing with an approach closer to the original creation became possible.

(Okimatsu Kenjiro)

狩野永徳

狩野永徳(1543~90)は、室町時代から安土桃山時代にかけて 活躍した狩野派の絵師。

狩野派は、室町幕府の御用絵師となった初代正信(1434~1530)以降江戸時代末までの約400年間画壇の中心をなす存在でした。永徳は、狩野派の組織と画風の基礎を確立した元信(1477~1559)の孫で、幼いころから元信に学び、その画風を身につけました。安土城の障壁画を描くなど織田信長の作事に筆を振るい、信長亡き後は豊臣秀吉の寵愛を受け大坂城や聚楽第の障壁画制作を行ないました。天正18年(1590)には、御所の障壁画制作と並行して八条宮邸の障壁画を描き、あわせて東福寺法堂の天井画制作も行ない、多忙ななか病に倒れ、48歳で亡くなっています。その画風は、力強くダイナミックなもので、「大画」とよばれました。(田沢)

Kano Eitoku

Kano Eitoku (1543–1590) led the Kano school during the Muromachi and Azuchi-Momoyama periods. The Kano school was paramount among art circles for almost 400 years until the end of the Edo period, since when its founder Masanobu (1434–1530) became appointed to the Muromachi shogunate government. Eitoku was the son of Motonobu (1477–1559) who established the Kano school guild and painting styles. He was taught directly from Motonobu since his childhood.

Eitoku often served Oda Nobunaga, the ruling figure of the time, in works such as the interior paintings of Azuchi Castle. After Nobunaga died, Toyotomi Hideyoshi succeeded Nobunaga and favored Eitoku's paintings. The interior paintings of Osaka Castle and Jurakudai were projects for Hideyoshi by Eitoku. In the year Tensho 18 (1590), Eitoku came in charge of interior paintings for the imperial palace and the Hachijo no Miya residential palace at once, and furthermore, the ceiling painting of the lecture hall at Tofukuji temple. He fell ill at this very busy time and died at the age of 48. His style was powerful and dynamic, often described as "grand paintings". (Tazawa Hiroyoshi)

修理過程での発見―― 墨書と唐紙文様

解体修理では、作品に蓄積された様々な情報が明らかになること もあります。

本作品では、各扇の本紙裏から屛風に改装された時のものと思われる「一」から「八」までの数字や、第2、5、6、8扇の本紙裏からは「山水桧」のような墨書が発見されました。

さらに、過去の修理で補修紙として用いられた、五七桐文を雲母で 摺った唐紙の文様が転写された跡とみられるものも発見されました。

調べてみると、同じ八条宮家伝来で宮内庁三の丸尚蔵館所蔵の 「花鳥図屛風」から発見された唐紙の文様や、八条宮家の別邸であった桂離宮古書院の襖の唐紙文様と、形・大きさ・散らし方までも一致し、 八条宮家に縁の深い文様の唐紙であることがわかりました。 (沖松)

Findings during conservation: inscriptions and paper design

Dismantling a work for conservation often reveals important information accumulated over time.

On the upper part of the linings behind each painted paper, inscriptions of numerals in kanji characters, one to eight, were found in similar ink shades and handwriting. Meantime, on panels 2, 5, 6, and 8, there were inscriptions which could be read "landscape" and "cypress".

Furthermore, paulownia motifs, designed with seven flowers in the center and five flowers on either sides, appeared, which presumably resulted from pigments transferred from mica-printed paulownia designs on the *karakami* paper used as patches in the past. By comparing this with the backing paper on the screens *Flowers and Birds* (Museum of Imperial Collections, Sannomaru Shozokan), which was also a possession of the Hachijo no Miya family, and the designs on the *fusuma* sliding doors at Katsura Villa formerly owned by the family, it was known that the shapes, sizes, and order of pattern were common to each other. It became clear that this motif and the *karakami* paper were related to the Hachijo no Miya family.

(Okimatsu Kenjiro)

*桐文……鳳凰が様むとされる桐の木の花と茎と葉を図案化した文様。吉祥や高貴の文様として装束・調度から家紋まで広く見られます。 中央の柄の花が7つ、左右の柄の花が各5つの場合は五七桐と呼ばれます。



第8扇本紙裏 墨書

Cypress Trees, panel 8, reverse, inscription



第1扇本紙裏 雲母桐文様 Cypress Trees, panel 1, reverse, paulownia printed in mica



第5扇本紙裏 雲母桐文様 Cypress Trees, panel 5, reverse, paulownia printed in mica



東京・宮内庁三の丸尚蔵館所蔵屛風から発見の唐紙 Karakami paper found from Flower and Birds (Museum of Imperial Collections, Sannomaru Shozokan)



京都・桂離宮の襖の唐紙 *Karakami* paper of the sliding doors at Katsura Vi**ll**a

唐紙の制作

屛風装の新調では、裏に貼る唐紙をどのような意匠にするかも大事な点です。

今回の修理では、修理中に発見された五七桐文が八条宮家に縁の深いも のであることが確認され、文様の散らし方のパターンもわかったことから、この 五七桐文を新規の唐紙の意匠として採用することになりました。幸いなことに、 桂離宮には昭和の修理の際に古い唐紙から型を起こし、実際に襖の唐紙を 摺った版木が保管されていたため、宮内庁京都事務所の協力により、その版 木を用いて本作品用に新たに唐紙を制作しました。

修理過程で得られた情報を基に、作品の由緒によりふさわしい意匠を仕様 に反映させることができました。 (沖松)



桂離宮唐紙の版木 宮内庁京都事務所 Woodblock plates for the karakami paper of Katsura Villa (Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household)



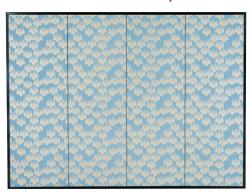
新規制作の唐紙 Design for the re-created karakami decorative backing paper

Re-creating the karakami decorative paper

Selecting the design for the karakami decorative backing paper is also important in the mounting of folding screens. In the case of Cypress Trees, paulownia motifs and pattern designs were found during conservation which indicated that the work was related to the Hachijo no Miya family. It was decided that the motif should be used for the karakami paper for the restored screens. Fortunately, woodblock plates reproduced from old karakami paper for the fusuma sliding doors at Katsura Villa were still kept, which were made during the conservation project in the Showa era. By courtesy of the Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household, we were able to use these plates to re-create karakami paper for Cypress Trees. We were able to choose a design befitting to the history of the object, based on information found during conservation. (Okimatsu Kenjiro)



修理前の裏面(部分) Cypress Trees, reverse side, before conservation (detail)



修理後の裏面 Cypress Trees, reverse side, after conservation

本修理に関する詳しい報告は下記刊行物をご参照ください 東京国立博物館研究誌『MUSEUM』第654号

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