# 国宝「孔雀明王像」

平成28年3月15日(火)~9月11日(日) 東京国立博物館本館19室 みどりのライオン体験コー みだいの ライオン

Making ··· at TNM

## Kirikane — Reproducing the National Treasure Kujaku Myo'o (Mahamayuri)

March 15, 2016(Tue) - September 11, 2016(Sun)

Education Center, Education Space Room 19, Honkan, Tokyo National Museum



孔雀明王像(原品) 平安時代 12世紀 ※本年度、原品の展示予定はありません。

## **截金はどのような技法で** どのような効果があるかご存知ですか?

「截金」とは、細く切った金箔を膠で貼りつけて文様などを表わす技法で、 日本で平安・鎌倉時代を中心に仏教絵画に多く用いられました。金箔が光を 反射し、強い輝きをはなつ効果があります。この「截釜」の技法を当館所蔵 の国宝「孔雀明王像」を例にご紹介します。

モデルとなった作品は、平安時代・12世紀に描かれたものです。今回は、 絵の2か所の部分を制作当初の色を再現して描き、その手順をご説明します。 最後の展示台では、截釜の技法に用いられる様々な材料と、截釜の時代別 変遷をご紹介します。

制作当時の技法には不明な点もありますが、現在の状態を注意深く観察し て復元したこの工程見本を通して、作品がどのように仕上がってゆくか興味を もっていただければ幸いです。

#### **Foreword**

This display introduces a traditional decorative technique known as "kirikane" (literally, "cut gold"), where finely cut gold leaf is affixed to a surface with an adhesive known as nikawa to produce detailed designs. In Japan, the kirikane technique was often used in Buddhist paintings from the Heian and Kamakura periods. As the gold leaf

reflects light, it lends the paintings a brilliant effect. Here, we introduce the technique of kirikane based on

the example of the Kujaku Myo'o, a Buddhist painting in the Tokyo National Museum collection. This painting is a designated National Treasure which depicts the Buddhist divinity known in Japanese as "Kujaku Myo'o" (literally, "Peacock Deva"), and in Sanskrit as "Mahamayuri."

The Kujaku Myo'o hanging scroll was produced in the Heian period during the 12th century. This display reproduces two areas of the painting, recreating how the colors would have appeared on the original at the time of completion. The models illustrate the production process, and materials and tools used for kirikane are also on view.

Some details of how the original work was produced still remain unknown. Nonetheless, these models are based upon a close examination of the work in its present state, and we hope that they will contribute to the understanding of techniques involved in producing paintings of this kind.

We give our heartfelt thanks to the student volunteer Emi Miyako at Tokyo University of the Arts who produced the models, as well as to all who contributed to this exhibit.



平成21年度東京藝術大学 学生ボランティア 京都絵美 (敬称略)

#### 工程1 準備~下書き線を写す

国宝「孔雀明王像」を赤外線で撮影すると、絵具の下に墨で描かれた下書き線が黒く写ります。それを利用して、 和紙に墨で下書き線を描きます(写真 1)。

#### 1. Line Drawing

The picture is copied from a life-size photograph using Indian ink on thin tracing paper. Panel 1 shows the draft lines under the pigments using an infrared photograph in which the lines appear black (Panel 1).

#### □程2 準備~絹に絵を描くために

次に、絹に描くための準備をします。まず、木枠に絹をぴんと伸ばして張り、絹に絵具がにじまないように、にじみ止めを塗ります。その後、工程 1 で下書き線を写した和紙を裏から木枠にはめ込み、墨で絹に線を写します (写真 2)。

#### 2. Transferring to Silk

A tightly spread piece of silk cloth is pasted onto a wooden frame using an adhesive made from wheat starch. When it becomes dry, the cloth is treated using size to prevent the painting from blurring. The paper drawing from procedure1 is fitted behind the cloth, and is traced onto the silk using Indian ink (Panel2).

#### 工程3 彩色

科学調査で得られた情報を参考に、絹に色を塗っていきます (写真 3・4)。調査の結果、この作品は制作途中で、部分的に描き変えられていることが分かりました。まず、赤外線写真でわかる下描き線と顔立ちや衣の形が違っていました。また、透過 X 線写真 (絵具の厚みや元素の密度が濃淡で現れます)によると、孔雀の頭部がはじめは一回り大きく塗られていたことが確認できました。

#### Coloring

Panel 3, 4 shows how the drawing is colored. It became known through research that parts of this painting were retouched during its production. Infrared photographs revealed that the features of the Deva and the form of the garment were drawn differently in the draft lines. Furthermore, X-ray photograph which register the thickness of pigments and the density of chemical elements in shades showed that the head of the peacock was first colored slightly larger than in the completed painting.

### 工程4 截釜

 $3 \sim 4$  枚の金箔を、熱した炭の温度を利用して貼り合わせ(写真 5)、竹刀(竹で作った刀)で細く切っていきます(写真 6)。接着剤はpと布海苔(海草から抽出した接着剤)を混ぜて用います。

#### 4. Applying Kirikane, Cut Gold Leaf

Three to four pieces of gold leaf are affixed to each other using the heat of burning charcoal (Panel5). These are then cut using bamboo knives (Panel6). A mixture of *nikawa* glue and *funori* (seaweed extract) is used as an adhesive.





#### 工程5 完成

太めの筆の穂に細く切った金箔を巻き付けます。別の細い筆で接着剤を引きながら 製金を貼り付けていきます(写真7)。截金の細さは最も細いもので0.15ミリほどで す。非常に集中力を必要とする作業です(写真8)。

#### Complete

The cut gold leaf, or kirikane, is rolled onto the point of a brush. In Panel 7, the adhesive is applied to the painting using a thinner brush, and subsequently the *kirikane* is affixed. *Kirikane* can be as thin as 0.15 millimeters. This task requires absolute concentration (Panel8).













