平成12·13年度修復事業



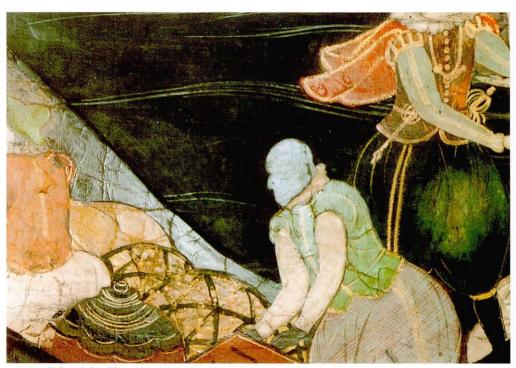
品名:紙本金地著色 南蛮人渡来図屛風 6曲1双 所蔵:ポルトガル国立ソアレス・ドス・レイス博物館

所蔵番号:864/865



1 南蛮人渡来図屛風 修理前 (左隻5扇・6扇)
The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians 〈Before treatment〉 Left screen, fifth and sixth panels.

2 南蛮人渡来図屛風 修理後 (左隻5扇・6扇) 〈After treatment〉



3 南蛮人渡来図屛風 修理前 (左隻第3扇) コーティング剤による絵具のめくれ、本紙の相剝ぎが見られる。 〈Before treatment〉 Left screen, third panel Paint was peeling on account of the coating substance and the lining of the painting was exposed.



4 南蛮人渡来図屛風 修理後 (左隻第3扇) 〈After treatment〉

修理報告

(株)半田九清堂 半田 昌規

画作品名

紙本金地著色 南蛮人渡来図屛風 六曲一双

所蔵番号

864/865 ポルトガル国立ソアレス・ドス・レイス博物館

修理施工

半田九清堂

半田昌規

工期

平成12年6月~平成14年3月末

施工場所

東京都台東区上野公園13-9 東京国立博物館内修理室

修理前の状況

寸 法

〈右隻〉

〈左隻〉

画面

縦 153.8cm 横 357.6cm

縦 153.5cm

横 357.6cm

椽 共

縦 170.0cm 横 374.9cm

横

61.9cm

横 375.6cm

見附 1.5cm

縦 170.0cm 見附 1.5cm

下地骨 縦 166.7cm

JEPH 1.Jem

下地门 和 100.

縦 166.7cm

横 61.9cm (各扇)

形 態

六曲屛風

表装裂

小縁 茶地七宝紋銀襴

大縁 藍地葵紋金襴

椽 木

角型

金 具

梅竹七宝紋角金具 丸鋲

裏打ち紙

肌裏紙 楮紙

裏貼り紙

具引き染め雀型

損傷

- 1. 画面全体および縁裂、縁木、金具、尾背などに何らかのコーティングがされており、それが原因で当初のものでない光沢が見られる。
- 2. このコーティングが原因と見られる彩色部の剝離、尾背の骨からの剝離が見られ、進行している。
- 3. 金箔の雲形の縁に異質な金色塗料が塗られている。
- 4. 本紙欠損部や絵の上に、画面と調和していない補彩が施されている。
- 5. 本紙が裂けている。
- 6. 大縁の繊維が炭化して粉状になり、剝落する。

- 7. 骨組みのゆるみに起因する擦れが裏張り紙の一部に見られる。
- 8. 左隻向かって左側(下から三つ目)の丸鋲が1個欠失している。
- 9. 本紙が弛み、表面が波打ったようになっている。

修理後の状況

寸 法

〈右隻〉〈左隻〉

 画
 面
 縦
 153.6cm
 横
 359.1cm
 縦
 153.6cm
 横
 359.1cm

 椽
 共
 縦
 171.8cm
 横
 376.9cm
 縦
 171.8cm
 横
 376.9cm

見附 1.7cm 見込み 1.8cm 見附 1.7cm 見込み 1.8cm 下地骨 縦 168.5cm 横 62.1cm 縦 168.5cm 横 62.1cm (各扇)

形 態 修理前と同じ

表装裂 小縁 茶地二重蔓牡丹唐草紋金襴

大縁 萌葱地一重蔓牡丹紋金襴

椽 木 角型 (東京都 山岸光男)

黒漆塗り (東京都 長谷川進)

金 具 再使用

欠失分の丸鋲を一つ復元新調(東京都 泉良一)

裏打ち紙 肌裏紙 楮紙(福岡県 八女産)

增裏紙 楮紙(福岡県 八女産)

補修紙 楮入り雁皮紙 (石川県 加藤瞳)

下張り紙 (工程:骨縛り、蓑掛け、蓑押さえ、蝶番、下袋掛け、上袋掛け、縁下張り)

蝶 番 細川紙 (埼玉県 福島喜通)

骨縛り、養掛け 細川紙 (埼玉県 福島喜通)

養押さえ 細川紙 (埼玉県 福島喜通)

下袋掛け 楮紙 (福岡県 八女産)

上袋掛け、縁下張り 楮紙 (福岡県 八女産)

裏貼り紙 鼠地雀型 染楮紙(富山県 吉田泰樹)

型摺り (半田九清堂)

下地骨 官材秋田杉白太 留め仕上げ (東京都 山岸光男)

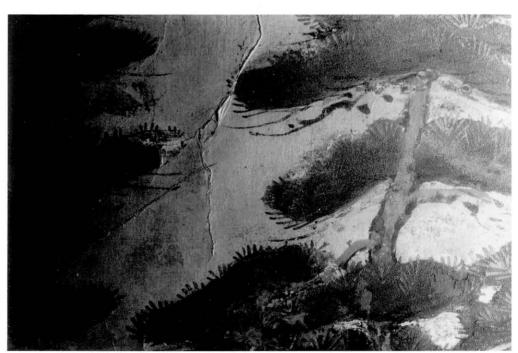
作業工程:

- 1. 調査・記録
- 1) 本紙の状態を調査・記録し、損傷の状態について写真撮影を行った。
- 2) コーティングの成分分析が東京文化財研究所に於いて行われ、その結果コーティングを除去する溶剤 としてアセトンを使用する事に決められた。

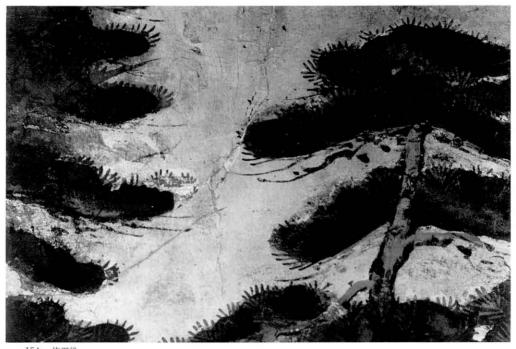
化学薬品による合成樹脂塗料の除去は、東京文化財研究所に於いて、東京文化財研究所の指導の下行

った。

- 2. 屛風装の解体等
- 1) 出尾背表面のコーティング剤をアセトンにて除去した後、解体し、各扇ごとにした。
- 2) 表装裂地に軽く湿りを与えて取り外した。
 - 3. 剝落止め及びコーティング除去
- 1) コーティングのある部分に養生紙を当て、その上からアセトンを浸した綿棒にて塗布し、コーティン グ剤を養生紙に吸い取らせて除去した。養生紙の際に溜まったコーティング剤の輪郭部分には、アセ トンを含ませた綿棒を転がすようにし、綿に吸い取り除去した。作業は2回繰り返して行った。
- 2) コーティング剤の除去と平行し、絵の具の剝離箇所へ牛膠水溶液10% (重量比) を注入し、圧しをして剝落止めを行った。
- 3) コーティング剤除去後、牛膠水溶液1% (重量比) を絵具に塗布し剝落止めを行った。 4. 本紙の取り外し
- 1) 本紙、裏張り紙を下地骨から外した。
 - 5. 本紙の修理
- 1) 本紙に室温の浄水にて軽く湿りを与え、旧裏打ち紙を除去した。
- 2) 本紙の欠損箇所および尾背付近に矢車にて染めた楮入り雁皮紙を用い、補紙をした。
- 3) 本紙の損傷の著しい部分には薄美濃紙を当て、補強した。(図1a,b)
 - 6. 表装裂の選択
- ・旧表装裂地は損傷が著しく、関係者と協議の上、縁裂は金襴にて新調した。
 - 7. 本紙の裏打ち
- ・新糊を用い楮紙で新規肌裏打ち、増裏打ちをした。
 - 8. 表装裂の裏打ち
- ・表装裂を金襴で新調し、新糊を用い楮紙で裏打ちをした。
 - 9. 裏貼り紙の作成
- ・関係者と協議の上、裏貼りの紋様を雀型に決定した。 楮紙にて2回の裏打ちをおこなった染楮紙に、渋型で紋様を摺り込み、裏貼り紙を作成した。 10. 屛風装の下地作成
- ・杉材にて骨木地、縁木を新調した。
- ・細川紙にて骨縛り、蓑掛け (三遍蓑)、蓑押さえをし、紙蝶番をして六曲屛風とし、楮紙にて下袋掛け、 上袋掛け、縁下張りをした。
 - 11. 本紙、表装裂、裏張り紙の張り込み
- ・骨下地の表面に本紙と小縁、大縁を張り込み、裏面に裏貼り紙を張り込んだ。
 - 12. 剝落止め
- ・本紙張り込み後、入念に牛膠水溶液 1% (重量比) を塗布し剝落止めを行った。 13. 補彩
- ・今回充てた新規補紙上に、基調色の補彩を行った。
 - 14. 仕上げ
- 15. 保存袋の新調



15a 本紙の亀裂、絵の具の剝落 修理前 (右隻第三扇) 本紙に亀裂、めくれが見られる。 Cracks on the painting, peeling of the pigments (Before treatment) Right screen, third panel Cracks and curling of painted surface.



15b 修理後 本紙欠損部の裏面より楮入り雁皮紙にて補紙をし、亀裂箇所に薄美濃紙にて補強のための補紙をした。 ⟨After treatment⟩ Gampi paper mixed with $k\bar{o}zo$ was added to form repair paper for the back of the damaged sections of the

painting. Sections with cracks were strengthened by thin Mino paper.



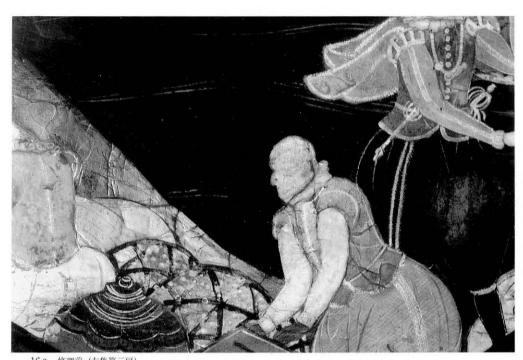
16 a コーティングの除去 修理前 (左隻第二扇) 中央人物の鼻部分に、コーティング剤の溜まりシミが見られる。 Removing the coating substance ⟨Before treatment⟩ Left screen, second panel

A stain caused by the substance on the nose of the painted figure in the center.



16 b 修理後 コーティング剤を可能な範囲で除去した。コーティング剤の除去により、画面が明るくなり描線がはっきりと見てとれるようになった。 〈After treatment〉

As much as possible, this substance was removed. After cleaning, the surface appears brighter than before, and the lines can be seen clearly.



16 c 修理前 (左隻第三扇) コーティング剤による絵具のめくれ、本紙の相剝ぎが見られる。 〈Before treatment〉 Left screen, third panel Paint was peeling on account of the coating substance and the lining of the painting was exposed.

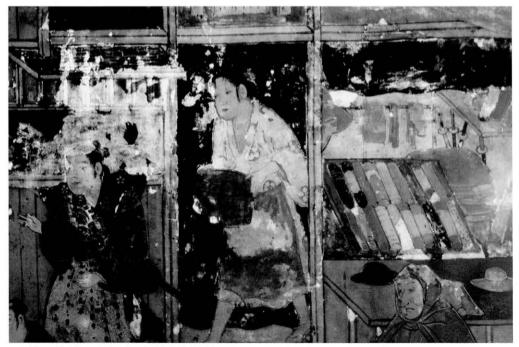


16d 修理後 〈After treatment〉



絵具の剝落箇所への旧補彩 修理前(右隻第二扇) 絵具の剝落箇所に水彩系の絵具で補彩がされている。 Previous toning of sections of peeled areas (Before treatment) Right screen, second panel

Toning completed from earlier restoration work in watercolor in areas of peeling.



17b 修理中 (旧肌裏紙除去後 透過光撮影) 補彩箇所の絵具は、質量の違いにより透過の明度に差があり明るく見える。 (During treatment) Transmitted light was used to document the density of the painted surface after the original first lining paper was removed. The paint used at the toned sections appears brighter than other sections on account of density differences in varying levels of light.



描線 修理前 (右隻第三扇) 18 a Lines (Before treatment) Right screen, third panel



暖簾の下に画面に現れていない別の描線がみられる。 (After treatment) After removal of the original first lining paper, transmitted light Lines other than those visible in the painting are seen under the curtain (noren) in the image.



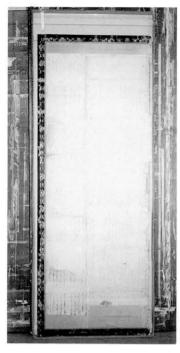




19c 修理後〈After treatment〉

右隻第一扇 修理前〈Before treatment〉 19 b 修理中〈During treatment〉 縁裂に覆われていた彩色部は損傷が著しいため、画面を広げず裂の張り込み位置は元のとおりとした Right screen, first panel

Because colored areas hidden under the original mounting fabrics showed severe damage, new mounting fabrics were placed according to the original position without widening the painting.



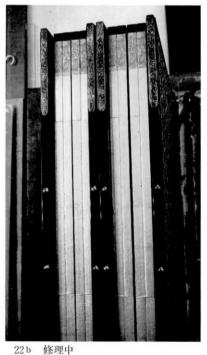


21 修理中 旧下張り紙には反古紙が使われていた。 〈During treatment〉 *Hogo* paper was used for under-papering in the original lining.

20 修理中 本紙の旧縁裂を外してみると別の装丁が現れた 〈During treatment〉 When original mounting fabrics were removed, traces of another mounting appeared.



22 a 修理前 金具にゆがみが見られる。コーティング剤の塗料 によるものと思われる尾背の剝離が見られる。 〈Before treatment〉 Distorted metal pieces. The hinged parts separating from the frame can be attributed to the application of the coating substance in an earlier restoration.



を具はゆかみを正して取り付けた。尾背は時代古 金箔紙にて新調した。 〈During treatment〉 Metal pieces straightened and affixed to the frame. Hinged parts were relined with new gild paper that was artificially aged for effect.

・綿布を使い収納袋を新調した。 16. 完成写真撮影

今回の修復で得た事実その他:

- 1. コーティング剤の成分分析が東京文化財研究所に於いて行われ、その結果コーティング剤を除去する 溶剤としてアセトンを使用する事に決められた。 (早川典子39-41頁参照)
- 2. 本紙の繊維分析を高知県立紙産業技術センターに依頼した。 その結果、白土入り(泥入り)で原料の配合は雁皮約85%、三椏約15%程度であったことが分かった。 (大川42-44頁参照)
- 3. 金雲の縁に異質な塗料が塗られていた。この成分分析を東京文化財研究所に於いて行いその結果、 銅、鉛などが検出された。 (早川・三浦45-46頁参照)
- 4. コーティング剤が原因と見られる光沢、彩色部の剝離、尾背の骨からの剝離が見られた。 これらを除去することにより、本紙画面が明るくなり、描線がはっきりと見てとれるようになった。 (図16a-d)
- 5. 絵の具の剝落部分に水彩系の絵の具で補彩がされていた。

(図17a,b)

6. 透過撮影により、右隻第3扇に画面に現れていない描線があることが分かった。

(図18a,b)

- 7. 描線、彩色が縁裂に覆われて隠れていたが、大きな欠損が見られるため、縁裂の張り込み位置は修理 前の通りとした。 (図19a-c)
- 8. 旧下地骨より本紙と縁裂を外してみると、別の絵の装丁が現れ、縁裂や台紙、別の本紙の剝がされた 跡が見られた。 (図20)
- 9. 旧下張り紙には反古紙が使われていた。

(図21)

10. 角金具のゆがみは調整し、逆さまについていた中の金具は向きを正して付け直した。 欠失分の丸鋲は、似よりのものを新調して時代付けして取り付けた。 (図22a,b) "The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians"

Conservation Report

HANDA Masaki Handa Kyuseido Co., Ltd

Painting Title

Painting in colors on gilt paper

"The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians"

Pair of six-panel folding screens

Inv. # 864/865, Museu Nacional de Soares dos Reis Oporto, Portugal

Conservation Studio

Handa Kyuseido Co., Ltd.

HANDA Masaki

Conservation Period Conservation Place June 2000 - End of March 2002

13-9 Ueno Park, Taito-ku, Tokyo

Conservation Room, Tokyo National Museum

Condition before Treatment

Dimensions

⟨Right Screen⟩

(Left Screen)

Painting

Length: 153.8cm Width: 357.6cm

L: 153.5cm W: 357.6cm

With Frame

L: 170.0cm

W: 374.9cm L: 170.0cm

W: 375.6cm

Frame width

W: 1.5cm

W: 1.5cm

Wood Lattice Core (each panel)

L: 166.7cm W: 61.9cm L: 166.7cm W: 61.9cm

Format

Six-panel folding screen

Mounting Fabrics

Narrow mount border: chaji shippōmon ginran (a seven-jewel pattern in

silver thread on brown background)

Wide mount border: aiji aoimon kinran (a hollyhock pattern in gold

thread on indigo blue background)

Frame

Square corner frame

Metal Ornaments

Baichiku shippōmon kakukanagu (a square metal ornament with plum,

bamboo, and seven-jewel patterns), marubyō (round nail)

Lining Paper (painting)

Hadauragami (first lining paper) kōzogami (paper mulberry)

Final Backing Paper (screen) Gubikizome suzumegata (a stencil dyed sparrow pattern)

Damages

- 1. Overall surface, mounting fabrics, frames, metal ornaments, and hinged parts were coated with an unknown substance. The substance added a gloss that was not originally intended.
- 2. The coating was furthering damage to the object, causing the painted surface to peel and the

- hinged portions to separate from the frame.
- 3. Gold pigment not consistent with the original had been added along the edges of the gold-leafed cloud patterns in an earlier restoration.
- 4. Pigment colors inconsistent with those used in the original painting were used in damaged sections, as well as on undamaged areas.
- 5. There were numerous cracks on the painted surface.
- 6. Fabrics of the wide mount border were peeling and turning powdery from ageing.
- 7. Loosening of the latticework was causing abrasion on an area on final backing paper.
- 8. One round nail was missing from the left side (third from the bottom) of the left screen.
- 9. The painting was warped, and the surface uneven.

Condition after Treatment

Dimensions

⟨Right Screen⟩

(Left Screen)

Painting

L: 153.6cm W: 359.1cm

L: 153.6cm W: 359.1cm

With Frame L: 171.8cm W: 376.9cm

L: 171.8cm W: 376.9cm W: 1.5cm Thickness: 1.8cm

W: 1.7cm Thickness: 1.8cm Frame: Wood Lattice Core (each panel)

L: 168.5cm W: 62.1cm L: 168.5cm W: 62.1cm

Format

Same as before

Mounting Fabrics

Narrow mount borders: chaji futae tsurubotan karakusamon kinran (a double peony arabesque pattern in gold thread on brown background) Wide mount borders: moegiji hitoe tsurubotanmon kinran (a single peony

pattern in gold thread on yellow green background)

Frame

Rectangular shape (YAMAGISHI Mitsuo, Tokyo) Black lacquering (HASEGAWA Susumu, Tokyo)

Metal Ornaments

Originals were reused, except:

One replica made to substitute the missing round nail (IZUMI Ryōichi,

Tokyo)

Back Lining Paper

Hadauragami (first lining paper) kōzogami (paper mulberry) (Product of

Yame City, Fukuoka Prefecture)

Mashiuragami (subsidiary lining paper) kōzogami (paper mulberry) (Prod-

uct of Yame City, Fukuoka Prefecture)

Infill Paper

Gampi paper mixed with kōzo (Kato Hitomi, Ishikawa Prefecture)

Under-Papering

Japanese terms for processes used (from inner to outer layers): hone-

shibari, minokake, minoosae, chōtsugai, shitafukurokake, uwafukurokake,

herishitabari

Chōtsugai Hosokawa paper (Fukushima Yoshimichi, Saitama Prefecture) Honeshibari, minokake Hosokawa paper (Fukushima Yoshimichi,

Saitama Prefecture)

Minoosae Hosokawa paper (Fukushima Yoshimichi, Saitama Prefecture) Shitafukurokake kōzo paper (Product of Yame City, Fukuoka Prefecture) Uefukurokake, herishitabari kōzo paper (Product of Yame City, Fukuoka Prefecture)

Final Backing Paper

Nezumiji suzumegata (a sparrow pattern on gray background)

Somekōzogami Dyed kōzo paper (Yoshida Yasuki, Toyama Prefecture)

Katazuri Stencil print (Handa Kyuseido)

Wood Lattice Core

Kanzai Akitasugi shirota tomeshiage (polished white Akita cedar (place name) with mitered joints) (Yamagishi Mitsuo, Tokyo)

Treatment Process

1. Examination and Documentation

- Examined and documented the condition of the painting. Condition of damage was photographed.
- 2) Staff from the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties conducted analysis of constituents of the coating substance. Based on the result of this analysis, acetone was chosen for its removal. Chemical cleaning of the synthetic resin paint was conducted under supervision at the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties.
- 2. Dismantling the folding screens.
 - 1) After removing the coating on the *deoze* (back of the hinge), the screens were dismantled and panels separated.
 - 2) The front mounting fabrics were slightly dampened and removed.
- 3. Pigment consolidation and cleaning of the coating
 - 1) A protective lining of paper was placed onto the sections covered with the coating substance. Acetone was applied to the painting through this protective lining paper using cotton swabs. The lining paper absorbed the coating, thereby cleaning the painting surface. Coating residue along the ends of the lining paper was cleaned by rolling acetone-saturated cotton swabs directly on the surface of the painting, allowing absorption by the swabs. This process was repeated twice.
 - 2) Conducted simultaneously with the cleaning process, a 10% aqueous solution of cow glue (weight percentage) was injected into the sections showing pigment exfoliation. Pressure was added to seal and fix peeling.
 - 3) After cleaning the coating, a 10% aqueous solution of cow glue (weight percentage) was applied over the pigments to prevent further peeling.
- 4. Removal of the painting

The painting and the final backing paper were removed from the wood lattice core (shitajibone).

- 5. Treatment of the painting
 - 1) The painting and lining paper were separated through a dampening process using room temperature purified water.
 - 2) Using gampi paper mixed with $k\bar{o}zo$ and dyed with yasha (dye from alder cones) as repair paper,

painting damage and material damage in areas near hinges was repaired. Thin Mino type paper (usuminogami) was added to support sections of significant damage.

6. Selecting mounting fabrics

The original mounting fabrics showed severe damage. After discussion among conservators and supervisory staff, new gold threaded mounting fabrics were made.

7. Lining of the painting

New first-lining (hadaurauchi) and subsidiary-linings (mashiurauchi) were applied using $k\bar{o}zo$ paper with fresh wheat starch paste.

8. Lining of the mounting fabrics

New mounting fabrics were made with gold thread and lined with $k\bar{o}zo$ paper using fresh wheat starch paste.

9. Making of the final backing paper

After discussion with the conservators and supervisory staff, a sparrow pattern design (suzumegata) was chosen for the final backing paper. The pattern was printed using shibugata stencils onto dyed-kōzo paper lined twice with additional kōzo paper.

10. Making of the wooden lattice core frame for the folding screens

- 1) Japanese cedar wood was used to make the lattice core and frame.
- 2) Under-papering: the process of honeshibari, minokake (sanbenmino), minoosae was completed with Hosokawa paper. Paper hinges joined six panels to form a screen, and $k\bar{o}zo$ paper was used for shitafukurokake, uwafukurokake, and fuchishitabari.

11. Attaching the painting, mounting fabrics, and the final backing paper

The painting and the mounting fabrics were pasted and fixed onto the front side of the folding screens. The back of the screens was finished with the final backing paper.

12. Pigment Consolidation

After the paintings were repaired and applied to the panels, a 1% aqueous solution of cow glue (weight percentage) was thoroughly applied to the surface to seal and prevent peeling.

13. Inpainting

Toning of appropriate coloring was applied to the sections where new repair paper material was used.

14. Finishing

An edge frame of black lacquer was made, and it and the set of metal ornaments were affixed. An artificially aged replica was made to replace the missing round nail.

15. Remaking the storage cloth

A new storage cloth was made with cotton fabric.

16. The completed work was then photographed.

Facts and other issues learned from this treatment:

1. The Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties conducted an analysis of constituents of the substance coating the surface of the painting. Based on the result of this analysis, acetone was chosen for removal of the coating. (See HAYAKAWA Noriko, pp.39-41)

- 2. Kochi Prefectural Center for Paper Technology (*Kōchikenritsu kamisangyōgijutsu sentā*) was commissioned to conduct a fiber analysis of the paper used in the screen. The result showed that the paper comprised of approximately 85% *gampi*, and 15% *mitsumata* with traces of white clay (*doroiri*). (See OKAWA, pp.42-44).
- 3. The gold clouds depicted in the image were outlined with pigments added during a previous restoration. Pigment analysis conduced at the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties detected copper, lead, and other elements. (See HAYAKAWA and MIURA, pp.45-46)
- 4. The substance coating the screen produced glossiness and was causing peeling to occur on the surface of the painting and weakening the hinges on the back frame. When the coating was removed, the painting became brighter and painted lines were seen more clearly. (Fig. 16a-d)
- 5. In an earlier restoration, sections of lost painted areas had been toned with water-color paint (Fig. 17a, b).
- 6. X-ray analysis revealed lines on the third panel of the right screen that do not appear on the painted surface. (Fig. 18a,b)
- 7. A number of lines and colored areas were found when the mounting fabric was removed. However, due to extent of damage, the replacement mounting fabric was placed according to the position of the original fabric. (Fig. 19a-c)
- 8. When the painting and the mounting fabrics were separated from the original wood lattice core, there was traces of another painting, earlier mounting fabric, and backing paper that had been removed. (Fig. 20)
- 9. Hogoshi (recycled) paper was used for under-papering in the original lining. (Fig. 21)
- 10. Distortions in the corner metal pieces (*kadokanagu*) were adjusted, and the middle metal piece that had been attached upside down reaffixed correctly. The missing round nail was replaced with an artificially aged replica. (Fig. 22a, b)

(MT, JL, and JP)

FT-IR分析報告

東京文化財研究所 早川 典子

ポルトガル国立ソアレス・ドス・レイス博物館所蔵の南蛮人渡来図屛風の修復過程で採取された物質の分析を報告する。

試料 1. 屛風本紙下の支持体(屛風の表)表面から採取した褐色塗料(有機溶媒に不溶)

試料 2. 本紙表面に塗られていた薄黄色塗料 (アセトンに溶解する)

使用機器 : (株) 島津製作所製 FT-IR8700

測定方法 : 微小ATRによるFT-IR分析

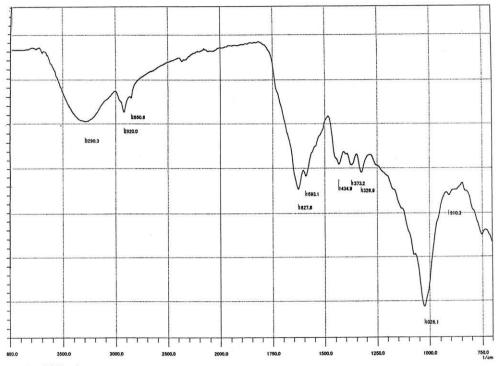
結果 : 付図 (図23、24) に示す。

考察

試料 1 (図23) のスペクトルからは $1020 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ 付近、 $1600 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ 付近、 $1430 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ 付近に大きな吸収が見られた。また、 $3300 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ 付近にも吸収帯が存在し、これは水酸基に由来するものと思われる。このスペクトルは、経年した漆の塗膜に似ており、また、試料の状態や有機溶媒に溶けないという性状も漆に似ている。有機物の同定を FT -IR(Fourier transfer infrared spectroscopy)のみで行うことは本来は避けるべきなので、ここでも漆であると断定はできないが、試料 1 が漆である可能性は高いと思われる。

試料1の採取箇所は屛風の図柄とは関連のない箇所であり、そこに漆が使用されているとすると、この 支持体は作成当時に既に使い回しされていたものと推定される。

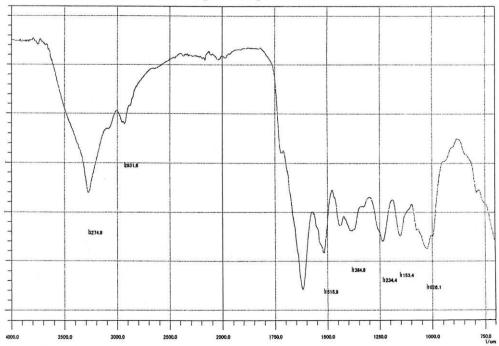
試料2 (図24) の薄黄色塗料のスペクトルでは、1620cm⁻¹、1515cm⁻¹の吸収がアミドI、アミドIIの吸収と推定され、さらに、3260cm⁻¹付近の吸収帯が水酸基の吸収よりもシャープであることからこの吸収はN-Hの吸収と推定されることも考え併せると、試料2はポリアミド樹脂である可能性が高い。ナイロンなどのポリアミド樹脂は海外の修復材料として用いられる場合がある。この試料はアセトンに溶解するが、修復材料に使われるポリアミド樹脂のうちいくつかはアセトンに溶解するものもあり、試料2がポリアミド樹脂である可能性は高いと考えられる。したがって、この塗料は海外での修復の際に用いられた材料だと思われる。



23 (試料1)

南蛮人渡来図屛風 金箔下地塗料 濃いこげ茶

Sample 1 "The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians" Pigment under gold leaf Dark brown



24 (試料2)

南蛮人渡来図屛風 表面に塗られていた後補塗料。試料は薄膜 アセトンに溶解

Sample 2 "The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians" Paint applied later on the surface Sample is a thin film Dissolved in acetone

"The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians"

FT-IR Analysis Report

HAYAKAWA Noriko National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo

This is the material analysis report that was conducted during the restoration of "The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians" that is currently in the collection of Museu Nacional de Soares dos Reis Oporto, Portugal.

Sample 1. Dark brown paint particle sampled from the surface of the supporting structure (front side of the screen) under the painting (insoluble in solvent)

Sample 2. Pale yellow paint applied on the surface of the painting (dissolved in acetone)

Analyzer: FT-IR8700 (Shimadzu co. Ltd.)

Method of Analysis: FT-IR (Fouriere Transfer Infrared Spectroscopy) analysis

Results: Shown in Figures 23 and 24

Analytical Results

The spectrum of Sample 1 (Figure 23) shows large absorption bands centering at 1020cm⁻¹, 1600cm⁻¹, and 1430cm⁻¹. And, it is thought that the absorption band that centers at 3300cm⁻¹ is assigned as hydroxyl group. This spectrum resembles that of aged urushi. Sample 1 also resembles urushi in its appearance, and that it cannot be diluted in solution. Fundamentally, the identification of such an organic material should not be based on some analytical method. However, it is suggested that Sample 1 is *urushi* based on its appearance and spectrum.

The area where Sample 1 was sampled does not correspond with that of the painting composition. It can be presumed that the supporting structure had been reused for this painting.

In the spectrum of Sample 2 (Figure 24), absorption bands centering at 1620cm⁻¹ and 1515cm⁻¹ were assigned as amide I and amide II respectively. In addition, given that absorption is sharper than the O-H group, the absorption band centered at 3260cm⁻¹ is assigned to the N-H group. In addition, it dissolved in acetone, Sample 2 is likely to be polyamide. Polyamide resins, such as nylon, are often used in restorations conducted in western countries. So, it is thought that Sample 2 is a material used previous restoration work in western countries.

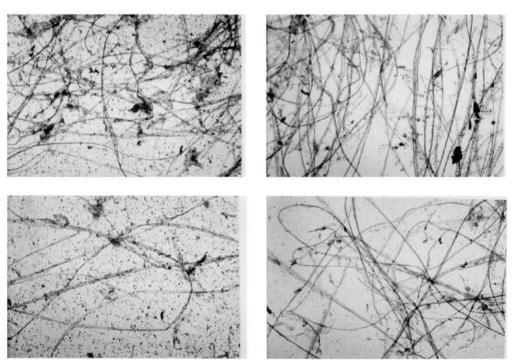
紙質検査結果

高知県立紙産業技術センター 大川 昭典

検鏡用プレパートの作成。

提供された紙片を3つに分け、3種類の観察用プレパラート作成し観察した。

- 1. 繊維形態を見るため、プレパラート上の紙片に蒸留水を滴下し、ピンセットで繊維を広げ加熱乾燥後 観察。
- 2. 染色液による繊維の呈色を見るため、C染色液を紙片に滴下し、繊維を広げカバーグラスを載せ観 察。
- 3、繊維の膨潤状態を見るため、水酸化ナトリウム溶液を繊維に滴下し、カバーグラスを載せて観察。三 椏繊維は連珠状膨潤を起こす。



プレパラート上の紙片に蒸留水を滴下し、ピンセットで繊維を広げ加熱乾燥後観察。 雁皮と三椏の配合です。参考数値ですが雁皮85%、三椏15%程度です。染色した繊維の写真で黄色を帯びたオリ

ーブ色の繊維は三椏です。画面の点々は白土で、多く配合されています。 After distilled water was added to the slide, the fibers of the sample were spread with tweezers and

heat-dried for observation.

The mixture is of gampi and mitsumata.

The compositional ratio of the specimen is roughly estimated to being gampi 85% and mitsumata 15%. Those stained in yellowish olive green are mitsumata fibers.

The particles visible in these images are of white clay and its ratio to the fiber is rather high.

顕微鏡による観察結果

繊維は2種類配合されている。一つの繊維は扁平または円筒形でところどころ結節があり幅のひろい部分は透明度があった。もう一方の繊維は、中央部が他の部分の2倍以上広く、先端部分は丸く、前者より少し透明感は低かった。

C染色液、で染色すると前者はオリーブ色から青みを呈し、後者はオリーブ色を呈した。

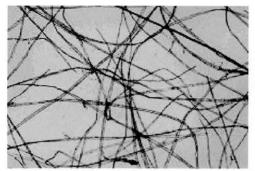
水酸化ナトリウム液 (17.5%) を繊維に滴下すると、前者は全体に膨潤するが後者は連珠状膨潤を起こした。

これらの結果や繊維幅、繊維長等の形態から前者は雁皮で後者は三椏と同定した。

繊維配合は、試料が微量なため参考数値ではあるが雁皮85%三椏15%程度である。また、繊維の周りや 繊維上に付着している点々は、C染色液で染色されないことから白土(土)であることがわかった。

このようなことからこの紙は間似合紙と思われる。

間似合紙は、純雁皮に土を配合した生漉間似合紙と雁皮、故紙、土を配合した間似合紙とがある。故に、間似合紙では往々にして雁皮以外の繊維を含む。

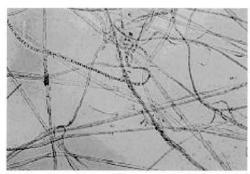




26 繊維は染色液により呈色が異なることから、C染色液を紙片に滴下し、繊維を広げカバーグラスを載せて 観察。 同左は繊維の表面にはまだ白土が付着しています。同右は黄色を帯びたオリーブ色のものが三椏です。 In order to distinguish the fibers, a C staining solution was added to the specimen. The paper fiber was then spread and covered with glass for analysis.

(Left) White clay attached on the surface of the fiber.

(Right) Those appearing yellowish olive green are milsumata plant fibers.





27 水酸化ナトリウム液により、三極繊維は連珠状態潤を起こすため、繊維に滴下し、カバーグラスを載せて 観察。 同左は17.5% 青性ソーダできれいに連珠状態潤した三椏繊維。同右は一部膨潤した三椏繊維。 A sodium hydroxide solution that swells moniliform aspects of *mitsumata* plant fiber was added to the fiber. The slide was then covered with a cover glass for observation. (Left) Moniliform aspects of *Mitsumata* fibers fully swelled by a solution of 17.5% sodium hydroxide (Right) *Mitsumata* partially expanded

"The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians"

Results of Paper Analysis

OKAWA Akinori Kochi Prefectural Paper Technology Center

Preparation for microscopic analysis

A specimen of paper from the object was divided into three and prepared for three different analyses.

- 1. To observe the fiber sample, a drop of distilled water was added to a piece of paper before the fibers were placed. The sample was then heat-dried and spread with tweezers for observation.
- 2. To observe the dye coloration of fiber sample, a C type staining solution was added to the specimen. It was then spread and covered with glass for observation. [C type staining solution colors fibers differently following their original plants. (JIS-P-, Japanese Industrial Standard Paper section T-401os-74 Fiber Analysis of Paper and Paperboard)]
- To observe fiber moniliform patterning, a sodium hydroxide solution was added. The slide was then covered for observation. The solution swells mitsumata plant fibers.

Results of microscopic observation

The paper consists of a mixture of two types of fiber. One is in a flat or tubular shape that has knots in places, with wider sections being translucent. The other has a middle section that is over twice in width than other sections. The top end is rounded and with a lower translucency than when compared to the first type of fiber.

C staining solution colors the first type of fiber from olive green to bluish tone, and the second showed olive green. The first fiber shows overall expansion while the second resulted in moniliform swelling when a solution of sodium hydroxide (17.5%) is added.

Based on these results, as given the characteristics regarding fiber thickness and length, the first fiber is identified as *gampi* and the second as *mitsumata*.

The composition of the fiber is approximately 85% gampi and 15% mitsumata, although the ratio can only be an estimate given the small size of sampling. In addition, particles found on or dispersed around the fiber were presumed to being white clay. They were not affected by the C staining solution.

From these results, the paper can probably be identified as being maniaigami paper.

There are variations of *maniaigami* paper: *kisuki maniaigami* that is made from mixture of pure *gampi* and clay, and *maniaigami* paper made from mixture of *gampi*, *koshi* paper (reused paper), and clay. Occasionally *maniaigami* paper that is occasionally contains fibers other than *gampi*.

(MT and JL)

クリーニング綿棒の蛍光X線分析結果

東京文化財研究所 早川泰弘・三浦定俊

【依頼元】修復技術部 増田部長

【分析試料】屛風絵 金色部分をクリーニングした綿棒 3 試料

【分析方法】 蛍光X線分析 (XRF)

分析装置:セイコーインスツルメンツ(株) 微小部蛍光X線分析装置SEA5230E

分析条件: Mo管球、45kV×28~44mA (自動設定) ×100秒、

ビーム径 Ø 2 mm、大気中

【分析結果】XRFによる化学組成測定結果

	検出した主元素 (微量元素)	Cu-Zn組成比
試料①	Cu,Zn	Cu75-Zn25 (wt.%)
試料②	Cu,Zn (Fe,Ca)	Cu86-Zn14 (wt.%)
試料③	Cu,Zn (Fe,Au)	Cu83-Zn17 (wt.%)

"The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians"

Results of Fluorescent X-ray Spectroscopy Analysis of Cotton Swabs Used for Cleaning

HAYAKAWA Yasuhiro and MIURA Sadatoshi National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo

Client: Department of Conservation, department manager Masuda Katsuhiko (now retired)

Sample for Analysis: Cotton swabs used for cleaning gold sections on the folding screens. Total 3 samples

Method: Fluorescent X-ray spectroscopy analysis (XRF)

Analyzer: Seiko Instruments Inc. Micro-element Monitor SEA5230E

Condition: Mo Tube, 45kVx28~44mA (automatic setting) x 100 sec, X-ray beam diameter ϕ

2mm, in atmospheric air.

Results: Results of chemical composition by XRF

Main elements (minor elements)

Cu-Zn concentration ratio

Sample 1

Cu, Zn

Cu75-Zn25 (wt.%)

Sample 2

Cu, Zn (Fe,Ca)

Cu86-Zn14 (wt.%)

Sample 3

Cu, Zn (Fe,Au)

Cu83-Zn17 (wt.%)

(MT and JL)

作品解説

東京文化財研究所 鈴木 廣之

「南蛮屛風」と通称される金屛風は、16世紀末から17世紀初頭に制作され、現在70点ほどの作例が知られている。南蛮屛風は、美術史の観点から、その画面の構成要素と構図の違いによって、3つの類型に分類されている。すなわち、第1類は、入港する南蛮船を左隻に描き、上陸して市街を行進する南蛮人たちを右隻に描く。第2類は、異国の街を出港する南蛮船を左隻に描き、南蛮船の入港と南蛮人たちの行進を右隻に描く。つまり、第1類の左右隻が、第2類では右隻にまとめて描かれたことになる。その他の形式は第3類に分類されるが、その代表的な作例では、想像上の南蛮の国の光景が描かれた左隻と、第2類の右隻と同じく、南蛮船の来航が描かれた右隻とが組み合わされている。最近の研究は、第1類の宮内庁三の丸尚蔵館本に南蛮屛風の原型を見出している。本屛風は、明らかに第1類の特徴を備えている。

「南蛮」とは中国古来の世界観による命名で、南方に住む蛮族をいうが、実際は、6月ころ、南方の季節風に乗ってマカオから「ガレオン」と呼ばれた大型帆船でやって来るポルトガル人たちで、広東の市場で求めた生糸など、中国の産物を運んできた。帰りは、日本産の銀を買い入れて莫大な利益をあげた。キリスト教の布教も目的の一つで、イエズス会の宣教師たちが渡ってきた。本屛風の右隻の右上には「南蛮寺」と呼ばれたキリスト教の教会が描かれ、黒い服のイエズス会士たちの姿が見える。右隻第1扇と2扇には、頭巾のついた質素な服を着て、荒縄を腰に巻いたフランシスコ会の2人の修道士も見える。南蛮屛風には、当時、たいへん珍重された洋犬やアラビア産の馬など、異国の動物たちがしばしば描かれるが、本屛風にも、右隻第5扇に一頭の白い馬が描かれている。また、右隻第6扇にソロバンを使う男が描かれているが、これは、他の作例に見られない描写である。

南蛮屛風の制作年代については、制作時期の上限を1593年(文禄2年)とする説がある。また、徳川家康がキリスト教の禁教令を強化した1614年(慶長19年)以降は、屛風の需要、制作ともに衰退したと推測される。本屛風は、その作者、制作依頼者、制作年代などの詳細は不明だが、桃山時代の、これら一群の南蛮屛風の典型的な作例である。

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"The Arrival of the Southern Barbarians"

Description

SUZUKI Hiroyuki National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo

"Namban Screens" is a term commonly used to describe one genre of golden folding screens. There are approximately seventy known screens of this type extant from the end of sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth-centuries. From an art historical perspective, namban screens are divided into three distinct types according to the appearance of motifs and the nature of pictorial composition. The first type is read beginning from the left screen that shows a European merchant ship arriving in a Japanese port. The imagery continues to the right screen that features a depiction of Europeans ashore and walking though the streets of a port town. The second type has a left screen with a European merchant ship leaving a foreign port, and a right screen that depicts both the arrival of the ship to Japan and the town scene. As a result, this type combines and compresses the pictorial motifs of the first type into a single screen. The third type of namban screens can be categorized as those which have any other form of compositional arrangement. The most common example of this third type has an imagined landscape of a foreign country on the left screen, and the arrival of the merchant ship and the town scene on right screen, as in the second type. Recent scholarship has argued that the version presently in the Museum of the Imperial Household Collection (Sannomaru Shōzōkan) as the prototype for the genre of namban screens. The pair of screens belonging to the Museu Nacional de Soares dos Reis is clearly characteristic of the first type of namban screens.

The term namban or "southern barbarians" originated in China where foreigners who lived south of China were regarded as barbaric. In reality, they were the Portuguese who, around the month of June of each year, arrived to Japan on galleons, riding with the south winds via Macao. They brought with them to Japan various Chinese goods such as raw silk obtained in Canton markets. In return, they made enormous profit trading in Japanese silver. Another reason for the Europeans traveling to Japan was for the purpose of spreading Christianity, an endeavor led by Jesuit missionaries. On the upper right corner of the right screen we can see the depiction of the "namban temple" - or Christian church - and Jesuit missionaries in their hooded black robes with coarse ropes around their waists. Motifs found in namban screens often include exotic foreign animals such as western dogs and Arabian horses. The pair of screens restored in this project depicts a white horse on the fifth panel of the right screen. In addition, the sixth panel of the same screen shows a man using an abacus, an unusual motif not seen in other examples of namban screens.

It is believed that the production of *namban* screens began at the latest after 1593 (second year of the *Bunraku* era). When Tokugawa Ieyasu enforced the prohibition against Christianity in 1614, both the demand and the production of *namban* screens appears to have diminished. Information about the artist, the patron, or date of production of the pair of screens restored in this project is unknown. However, it is an exemplary work that embodies all the characteristics of *namban* screens from the

Momoyama period.

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(MT and JL)