在外日本古美術品保存修復協力事業 The Cooperative Program for the Conservation of Japanese Art Objects Overseas

月下秋景図

Autumn Landscape under the Moon

クラクフ国立博物館(ポーランド共和国)所蔵 狩野中信筆 絹本着色 掛軸装 1幅

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie, Poland Kanō Nakanobu, color on silk, a hanging scroll

No.2015-2

平成 27 年度修復事業 The 2015 Japanese Fiscal Year

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1. 修復報告

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1.1. 名称等

名称 月下秋景図

制作者 狩野中信(1811~1871)

制作年代 19 世紀半ば

所蔵者 クラクフ国立博物館(ポーランド共和国)

所蔵番号 VI-8188

品質・形状 絹本着色 掛軸装(筋割三段表装) 1幅

料絹織り組織 絹平織 経 42 中 70 枚 2 ッ入 緯 42 中 2 本抜 150 横(約 3.03 cm 角)

1.2. 工期及び施工者等

工期 平成 27 年 10 月 9 日~平成 30 年 1 月 29 日

施工場所独立行政法人国立文化財機構東京文化財研究所修復アトリエ(紙)

施工者 東京文化財研究所、株式会社修護

1.3. 修復前の状態 (Table 1.1、Table 1.3、Fig. 1.2 (a)、Fig. 1.3 (a)、Fig. A.1.1)

- ・本紙および表装裂の全体に折れや皺が生じていた。特に本紙に強い折れが発生していた (Fig. 1.4 (a))。
- 本紙表面が一部へこんでいた(Fig. 1.5 (a))。
- ・本紙および表装上に汚れや付着物があった。本紙には液体が垂れたような染みがあった(Fig. 1.6 (a)、Fig. 1.7 (a)、Fig. 1.8 (a))。
- ・絵具の粉状化が生じていた。
- ・表装裂から裏打ち紙が部分的に浮いていた。
- ・表装裂は、部分的に補修されていた。
- ・軸木に打たれた釘の周辺に錆が発生していた。
- ・軸首に塗料様の付着物があった。

1.4. 修復方針

現状維持、原状回復を基本として保存修復処置を行う。

- ・本紙上に強い折れが生じていたことから、肌裏紙の交換を行う。
- ・掛軸の形式は、修復前の筋割三段表装から変更して、幢補三段表装に仕立てる。
- ・表装裂や裏打ち紙などの表装材料および保存箱などの保存用具を新調する。
- ・修復前に使用されていた表装材料および保存用具は全て別置保存とし、所蔵館へ返却する。
- ・必要に応じて随時材料分析などを行う。

1.5. 修復工程

修復材料は Table 1.5 を参照。

(1) 修復前調査(Fig. 1.9.1)

写真撮影と顕微鏡写真撮影および蛍光 X 線分析を実施し、作品の損傷状態を記した調書および損傷図面を作成した(付録 1、2)。

(2) 解体 (Fig. 1.9.2)

本紙を表装から切り離して解体した。

(3) 埃の除去 (Fig. 1.9.3)

刷毛を用いて本紙表面の埃を除去した。

(4) 絵具の剥落止め [1回目] (Fig. 1.9.4)

緑(山、松、笹、羽織、点苔)、濃い青(松)、赤(紅葉)のそれぞれの絵具に対して膠水溶液(1 wt-%)を筆で塗布し、剥落止めを行った。塗布後はその表面が乾き始めたことを確認して、本紙をポリエステル紙、吸い取り紙の順に挟み、その上に板と錘を乗せて乾燥した(プレス乾燥)。

(5) 裏打ち紙除去 (Fig. 1.9.5)

本紙の裏面をイオン交換水で徐々に加湿し、肌裏紙以外の裏打ち紙を除去した。

(6) 水による洗浄 (Fig. 1.9.6)

本紙裏面にレーヨン紙を水で貼り付け、イオン交換水を本紙表面に噴霧し、本紙の下に敷いた吸い取り紙に汚れを吸収させた。絵具の膠着状態等、作品の状態を観察しながら洗浄を繰り返した (註1)。洗浄後はプレス乾燥した。

(7) 絵具の剥落止め「2回目]

1回目と同箇所の絵具と金色絵具に対して、膠水溶液(2 wt-%)を筆で塗布し、プレス乾燥した。

(8) 本紙表面の保護 (Fig. 1.9.7)

本紙の表面に、室温で抽出したフノリ水溶液で、レーヨン紙、楮紙を順に貼り付けた。

(9) 肌裏紙除去(Fig. 1.9.8)

肌裏紙に少量の水分を与えて徐々に肌裏紙を除去した。

(10) 肌裏打ち (Fig. 1.9.9)

美濃紙を、本紙の色調に合わせて、ヤシャと墨で着色して炭酸カリウム水溶液 (pH 10.5) を添加することにより染色した。本紙表面保護の為のレーヨン紙と楮紙を除去した上で、小麦デンプン糊を用いて美濃紙を本紙の裏に貼り付けた。

(11) 増裏打ち(Fig. 1.9.10)

美栖紙を、本紙の色調に合わせて、ヤシャと墨で着色して炭酸カリウム水溶液 (pH 10.5) を添加することにより染色した。肌裏打ち済の本紙の裏に、古糊を用いて美栖紙を貼り付けた。

(12) 表装裂地調整 (Fig. 1.9.11)

新規表装裂を選び、小麦デンプン糊を用いて美濃紙で肌裏打ちを施し、更に増裏打ちとして古糊を用いて美栖紙を貼り付けた(付録3)。

(13) 付け廻し (Fig. 1.9.12)

本紙と表装裂地を小麦デンプン糊で繋ぎ合わせ、幢補三段表装の形にした。

(14) 中裏打ち (Fig. 1.9.13)

幢補三段表装の形に付け廻した本紙と裂地の裏に、古糊を用いて美栖紙を貼り付けた。

(15) 総裏打ち (Fig. 1.9.14)

宇陀紙をヤシャで着色して炭酸カリウム水溶液 (pH 10.5) を添加することにより染色した。古糊を用いて、宇陀紙および上巻絹を貼り付けた。

(16) 仮張り

本紙画面を表に出して仮張り板に張り込み(表張り)、乾燥および調湿した。

(17) 調湿

本紙画面を伏せて張り込み(裏張り)なおした仮張り板を恒温恒湿室に入れ、約1か月間の調湿を行った(付録4) $^{(1\pm2)}$ 。

(18) 仕上げ (Fig. 1.9.15)

仮張り板から本紙を外し、風帯、吊金具、紐、八双、軸木、軸首を新調し掛軸装に仕立てた。

- (19) 記録 (Table 1.2、Table 1.4、Fig. 1.2(b)、Fig. 1.3 (b)、Fig. 1.4(b)、Fig. 1.5 (b)、Fig. 1.6 (b)、Fig. 1.7 (b)、Fig. 1.8 (b)) 修復後の作品の写真撮影および採寸を行った上で、今回の修復に関する記録を集約した。
- (20) 保存(Fig. 1.9.16)

太巻添軸、保存箱、包裂、四方帙を新調し、作品を納入した。また、修復前に使用されていた表装材料である表装裂(上下、中縁、一文字、小筋)、吊金具、紐、八双、軸木、軸首(ラベル付)、裏打ち紙(肌裏紙、増裏紙、総裏紙)、および保存箱は別置保存とし、全て所蔵館に返却した。

(駐1) 小田桃子、元喜載、加藤雅人、君嶋隆幸、白井啓太「クラクフ国立博物館所蔵 狩野董川中信筆 『月下秋景図(絹本着色 掛軸装)』修復事例報告」文化財保存修復学会第 40 回大会、要旨集 pp. 288-289、2018

(8\pm 2) Masato KATO, Takayuki KIMISHIMA: "Karibari: The Japanese Drying Technique" Adapt & Evolve 2015: East Asian Materials and Techniques in Western Conservation, Proceedings from the International Conference of the Icon Book & Paper Group, 2015

1.6. 修復銘

軸木に以下の文を墨書した。

『絹本著色 月下秋景図 一幅 クラクフ国立博物館所蔵

平成三十年(2018)一月修理了

独立行政法人国立文化財機構 東京文化財研究所による

平成二十七~二十九年度 在外日本古美術品保存修復協力事業によって

東京文化財研究所アトリエ (紙) に於て施工す 株式会社 修護』

1. Restoration Report

Momoko ODA*, Heejae WON*, Takayuki KIMISHIMA**, Keita SHIRAI** and Masato KATO*

*Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, **SHUGO Co., Ltd.

1.1. Data

Title Autumn Landscape under the Moon (月下秋景図)

Painter Kanō Nakanobu (狩野中信, 1811 - 1871)

Period Middle of the 19th century

Owner Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie (National Museum in Krakow), Poland

Accession no. VI-8188

Media and format (style) Color on silk, a hanging scroll (*sujiwari*-style)

Structure of silk for the artwork Warp thread: 42 denier 70 double-strands per 3.03 cm

Weft thread: 42 denier 150 double-strands per 3.03 cm

1.2. Restoration Data

Duration 9 October, 2015 - 29 January, 2018

Place Restoration Studio (Paper), Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural

Properties

Restorers SHUGO Co., Ltd., Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

1.3. Condition before Restoration (Table 1.1, Table 1.3, Fig. 1.2 (a), Fig. 1.3 (a), Fig. A.1.1)

- Many creases ran on the artwork and mounting overall. This was especially notable on the artwork (Fig. 1.4 (a)).
- There were dents on the silk for the artwork (Fig. 1.5 (a)).
- There were dirt and accretion on the artwork and mounting overall. On the artwork, there was stain probably by liquid run (Fig. 1.6 (a), Fig. 1.7 (a), Fig. 1.8 (a)).
- The pigments were in a friable state.
- The mount fabric was partly delaminated from the lining paper.
- The mount fabric had been partly restored.
- The roller rod was partly darkened, caused by rust of the nails.
- There were dirt-like paint on one of the roller knobs.

1.4. Restoration Policy

Restoration of the artwork to its status quo ante and the maintenance of the present condition were to be the fundamental policy to be followed in restoring the artwork.

- Since there were severe creases on the artwork, it was decided to restore the artwork including replacement of the first lining paper.
- The artwork would be mounted in *yamato*-style with three-tier mounting, changing from *sujiwari*-style.
- The previous mounting materials, such as lining paper and mounting fabrics, and storage equipment, such as the storage box, would be reproduced.

- The previous mounting materials and storage equipment would be stored separately from the artwork and returned to the museum.
- The materials would be analyzed whenever necessary.

1.5. Restoration Process

Regarding restoration materials, see Table 1.5.

(1) Examination before restoration (Fig. 1.9.1)

The condition of the artwork and mounting were documented with examination report including photographs, micrographs and X-ray fluorescence analysis (Appendices 1, 2).

(2) Disassembling (Fig. 1.9.2)

The artwork was removed from the mounting.

(3) Removing dust (Fig. 1.9.3)

Dust was removed from the front side of the artwork by a brush.

(4) Consolidating the pigments [first time] (Fig. 1.9.4)

A rabbit glue aqueous solution of 1 wt-% was applied with a brush to the paints of green (for the mountain, the leaves of the pine tree and bamboo, man's outfit and moss on the pine tree trunk), dark blue (for the leaves of the pine tree) and red (for the leaves of the Japanese maple tree) pigment. Then, when their surfaces started to dry, the artwork was sandwiched between sheets of polyester paper and then blotting paper, and finally pressed with a weight on a wooden board for drying.

(5) Removing lining paper (Fig. 1.9.5)

Layers of lining paper of the artwork, other than the first lining, were removed with moisture applied gradually from the back side of the artwork.

(6) Washing (Fig. 1.9.6)

Rayon paper was attached to the back side of the artwork with water as a temporary lining. Then, in order to remove dirt, deionized water was sprayed onto the front side of the artwork and absorbed by blotting paper placed under the artwork. Observing the condition of the artwork such as the state of the paints, such a washing treatment was repeated [1]. Then the artwork was dried with pressure.

(7) Consolidating the pigments [second time]

A rabbit glue aqueous solution of 2 wt-% was applied with a brush to the gold paint and the same areas as applied at the first time consolidation. Then, when their surfaces started to dry, the artwork was sandwiched between sheets of polyester paper and then blotting paper, and finally pressed with a weight on a wooden board for drying.

(8) Protecting (Fig. 1.9.7)

The front side of artwork was covered with rayon paper and then *kozo* paper using seaweed paste extracted at room temperature.

(9) Removing the first lining paper (Fig. 1.9.8)

The first lining paper was removed with moisture.

(10) First lining (Fig. 1.9.9)

Mino paper was colored with *sumi* ink and *yasha* (*Alnus firma*) at pH 10.5 with potassium carbonate. After removing the paper for protecting the front side of the artwork, the *mino* paper was pasted to the artwork with wheat starch paste.

(11) Second lining (Fig. 1.9.10)

Misu paper was also colored with *sumi* ink and *yasha* at pH 10.5 with an aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. Then the *misu* paper was pasted to the artwork with first lining using aged wheat starch paste.

(12) Preparing the mounting fabrics (Fig. 1.9.11)

New fabrics for mounting were selected (Appendix 3). Then the first lining, *mino* paper, was applied using wheat starch paste. The second lining, *misu* paper, was applied using aged wheat starch paste.

(13) Assembling (Fig. 1.9.12)

The artwork and the mounting fabrics were assembled with wheat starch paste in *yamato*-style.

(14) Third lining (Fig. 1.9.13)

Misu paper was applied to the set assembled with the artwork and mounting fabrics by using aged wheat starch paste.

(15) Final lining (Fig. 1.9.14)

Uda paper was colored with *yasha* at pH 10.5 with an aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. Then the *uda* paper and cover silk fabric were applied with aged wheat starch paste.

(16) Drying and conditioning

The artwork with mounting was sufficiently dried on a karibari panel face up.

(17) Conditioning

The artwork with mounting was dried on the *karibari* panel face down for about a month in an environmental control chamber that had been set as shown in Appendix 4 ^[2].

(18) Finishing (Fig. 1.9.15)

After removing the artwork with mounting from the *karibari* panel, new mounting materials – the decorative strips, washers and eye-pins, cords, hanging rod, roller rod, and roller knobs – were attached.

- (19) Documenting (Table 1.2, Table 1.4, Fig. 1.2 (b), Fig. 1.3 (b), Fig. 1.4 (b), Fig. 1.5 (b), Fig. 1.6 (b), Fig. 1.7 (b), Fig. 1.8 (b)) The finished scroll, the artwork with mounting, was measured and taken on photographs after restoration. The records were compiled.
- (20) Storing the artwork (Fig. 1.9.16)

The wrapping cloth, outer case, storage box, and roller clamp were made. The mounting materials and the storage equipment which had been used on the object before restoration – mounting fabrics (of the outer border, central border, inner border and strip), washers and eye-pins, cord, hanging rod, roller rod, roller knobs with sticker, lining paper (of first, second and final) and storage box – were returned to the museum to be stored separately.

[1] Momoko ODA, Heejae WON, Masato KATO, Takayuki KIMISHIMA, Keita SHIRAI: Conservation Report on "Autumn Landscape under the Moon" (painting on silk, hanging scroll) by Kanō Tōsen Nakanobu, the Collection of National Museum in Krakow, the 40th annual meeting of the Japan Society for the Conservation of Cultural Property, abstracts in Japanese, pp.288 - 289, 2018

[2] Masato KATO, Takayuki KIMISHIMA: "*Karibari: The Japanese Drying Technique*" Adapt & Evolve 2015: East Asian Materials and Techniques in Western Conservation, Proceedings from the International Conference of the Icon Book & Paper Group, 2015

1.6. Inscription regarding Restoration

The following inscription was made in *sumi* ink on the roller rod.

『絹本著色 月下秋景図 一幅 クラクフ国立博物館所蔵 平成三十年(2018)一月修理了

独立行政法人国立文化財機構 東京文化財研究所による

平成二十七~二十九年度 在外日本古美術品保存修復協力事業によって

東京文化財研究所アトリエ (紙) に於て施工す 株式会社 修護』

(English translation of the inscription)

"Autumn Landscape under the Moon, color on silk, a hanging scroll. Collection of the National Museum in Krakow Restoration completed in January 2018

As the project of the Cooperative Program for the Conservation of Japanese Art Objects Overseas 2015JFY -2017JFY, organized by the Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Independent Administrative Institution National Institutes for Cultural Heritage.

At the Restoration Studio (Paper) of the Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties Implemented by SHUGO Co., Ltd."

Table 1.1 寸法 修復前
Dimensions, before restoration

Billielistolis, etc.	1010101011			
	縦 Height	(cm)	横 Width	(cm)
本紙 Artwork	98.0	,	35.	
全体 Artwork with mounting	174.		46.	_

Table 1.2 寸法 修復後
Dimensions, after restoration

Difficilisions, are	er restoration			
	縦 Height	(cm)	横 Width	(cm)
本紙 Artwork	97.9)	35.4	4
全体 Artwork with mounting	189.	7	48.0	6

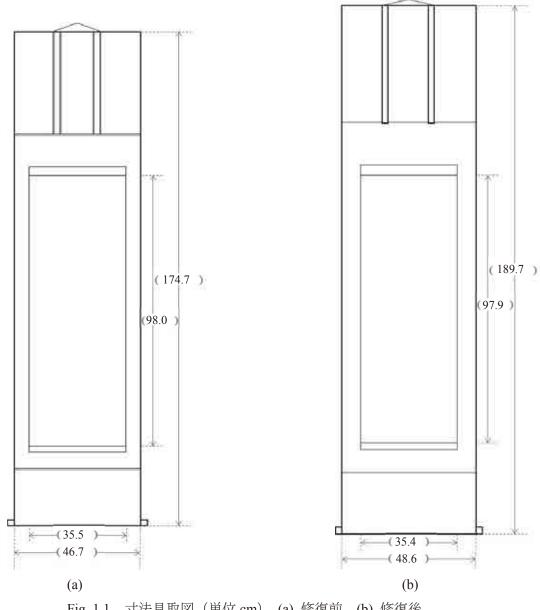


Fig. 1.1 寸法見取図(単位 cm) (a) 修復前 (b) 修復後 Image of dimensions (in cm) (a) before restoration (b) after restoration

形式・仕様等 修復前

Table 1.3 Format and mounting materials, before restoration

形式[様式]	掛軸装[筋割三段表装]
Format [Style]	Hanging scroll [Sujiwari-style]
一文字	
Inner border fabric (ichimonji)	Donsu (damask) with motif on a green background
中縁	茶無地裂
Central border fabric (chuberi)	Plain brown fabric
上下	茶無地裂
Outer border fabric (kamishimo)	Plain brown fabric
小筋	茶無地裂
Fabric strip for assembling (kosuji)	Plain brown fabric
軸首	木製切軸
Roller knobs	Wood
八双・軸木	木製
Hanging rod, roller rod	Wood
吊金具	木瓜座金打込鐶(向かって左)、花菱座金打込鐶(向かって右)
Washers, eye-pins	Mokko (Japanese melon) -shaped washer and straight eye-pin (on the left), flower-
	shaped washer and straight eye-pin (on the right)
紐	白茶安田組紐
Cord	White-brown colored braided cord in <i>anda</i> -style
肌裏紙 (本紙)	楮紙 [薄墨色]
First lining (to the artwork)	Kozo paper [colored in light grey]
肌裏紙	楮紙
First lining	Kozo paper
增裏紙	楮紙[塡料入り]
Second lining	Kozo paper [containing filler]
総裏紙	楮紙
Final lining	Kozo paper
保存箱	紙製被せ蓋箱
Storage box	Paper box in <i>inro</i> -style

形式·仕様等 修復後

Format and mounting materials, after restoration

	,,,
形式 [様式]	掛軸装[幢補三段表装]
Format [Style]	Hanging scroll [Yamato-style with three-tier mounting]
一文字、風帯	白茶地一重蔓小牡丹唐草宝尽文金襴(廣信織物)
Inner border fabric, decorative	Kinran (gold brocade) with treasures and an arabesque of small peony with single
fabric strips (futai)	vine motifs on a white-brown background (made by Hironobu Orimono)
中縁	藍地雲龍唐草文緞子(廣信織物)
Central border fabric	Donsu (damask) with an arabesque and a dragon with clouds on a dark indigo
	background (made by Hironobu Orimono)
上下	茶無地裂(鳥居)
Outer border fabric	Plain brown fabric (purchased through Torii)
上巻絹	藍地平織絹(鳥居)
Cover silk	Plain-woven silk fabric in indigo color (purchased through Torii)
軸首	木製切軸(速水商店)
Roller knobs	Wood (purchased through Hayamizu Shoten)
八双・軸木	木製[杉材](速水商店)
Hanging rod, roller rod	Wood [Japanese cedar-made] (purchased through Hayamizu Shoten)
吊金具	木瓜座金打込鐶(速水商店)
Washers, eye-pins	Mokko (Japanese melon) -shaped washer and straight eye-pin (purchased through
	Hayamizu Shoten)
紐	正絹二色啄木紐(速水商店)
Cord	Silk braided cord in takuboku-style with two-color string (purchased through
	Hayamizu Shoten)
太巻添軸	桐製太巻添軸[木口詰](小早川桐箱製作所)
Roller clamp	Paulownia (Paulownia tomentosa) roller clamp (made by Kobayakawa Kiribako
	Seisakujo)
包裂	正絹羽二重(速水商店)
Wrapping cloth	Lined silk wrapping cloth (purchased through Hayamizu Shoten)
保存箱	桐製印籠蓋箱(小早川桐箱製作所)
Storage box	Paulownia inro-style box (made by Kobayakawa Kiribako Seisakujo)
四方帙	紺布貼覆帙(小早川桐箱製作所)
Outer case	Paper box covered with navy blue fabric (made by Kobayakawa Kiribako
	Seisakujo)

Table 1.5 修復材料

Restoration materials

水	イオン交換水			
Water	Deionized water			
糊	小麦デンプン(中村製糊)			
Paste	Wheat starch (manufactured by Nakamura Seiko)			
	古糊(坂田墨珠堂)			
	Aged wheat starch paste (made by Sakata Bokujudo)			
膠	ウサギ膠(ニューヨークセントラルアートサプライ)			
Animal glue	Rabbit glue (purchased through New York Central Art Supply)			
フノリ	マフノリ、フクロフノリ、ハナフノリ[久平] (大脇萬蔵商店)			
Seaweed paste	Mafunori (Gloiopeltis tenax), Fukurofunori (Gloiopeltis furcata), Hanafunori			
	(Gloiopeltis complanata) [Kyuhei] (made by Owaki Manzo Shoten)			
肌裏紙	楮紙[美濃紙](鈴木竹久)			
First lining	Kozo paper [mino paper] (made by Takehisa Suzuki)			
增裏紙	楮紙[美栖紙](上窪良二)			
Second lining	Kozo paper [misu paper] (made by Ryoji Uekubo)			
中裏紙	楮紙[美栖紙](上窪良二)			
Third lining	Kozo paper [misu paper] (made by Ryoji Uekubo)			
総裏紙	楮紙[宇陀紙](福西和紙本舗)			
Final lining	Kozo paper [uda paper] (made by Fukunishi Washi Honpo)			
染料	ヤシャ(田中直染料店)			
Dye	Yasha (Alnus firma) (purchased through Tanaka Nao Senryoten)			
	墨[油煙墨](墨運堂)			
	Sumi ink [oil soot] (made by Bokuundo)			
pH 調整剤	炭酸カリウム(田中直染料店)			
pH adjusting agent	Potassium carbonate (purchased through Tanaka Nao Senryoten)			

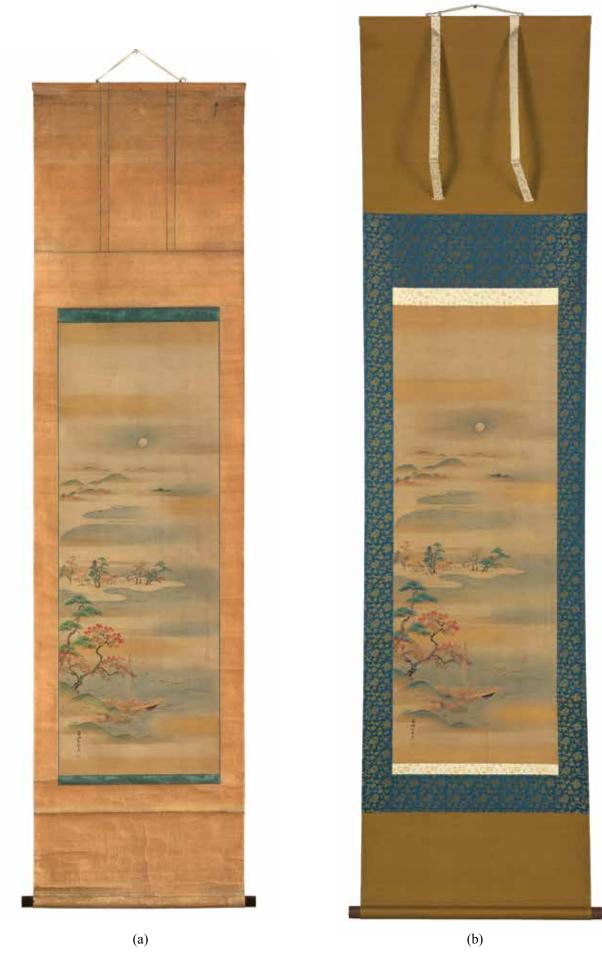


Fig. 1.2 全体 (a) 修復前 (b) 修復後 Artwork with mounting (a) before restoration (b) after restoration



Fig. 1.3 本紙 (a) 修復前(斜光照射) (b) 修復後 Artwork (a) before restoration (with raking light) (b) after restoration

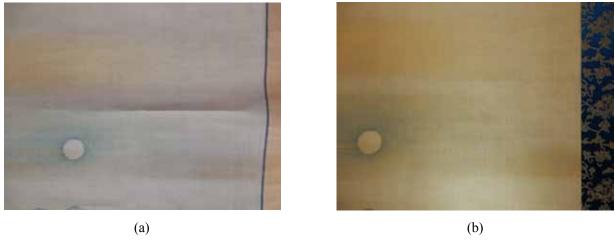


Fig. 1.4 折れ (a) 修復前(斜光照射) (b) 修復後(斜光照射) Creases (a) before restoration (with raking light) (b) after restoration (with raking light)



Fig. 1.5 本紙のへこみ (a) 修復前 (斜光照射) (b) 修復後 Dent of the silk for artwork (a) before restoration (with raking light) (b) after restoration



Fig. 1.6 汚れ (a) 修復前 (b) 修復後 Stain (a) before restoration (b) after restoration

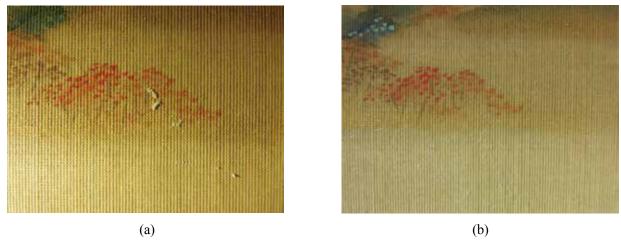


Fig. 1.7 付着物 (a) 修復前(斜光照射) (b) 修復後 Accretions (a) before restoration (with raking light) (b) after restoration

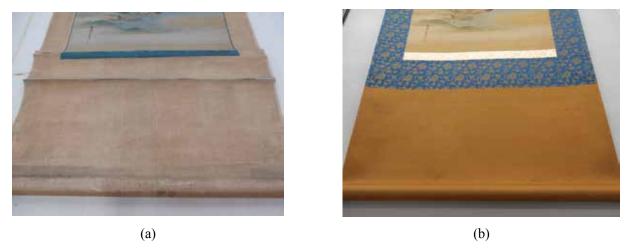


Fig. 1.8 表装の汚れ (a) 修復前 (b) 修復後 Dirt on the mounting (a) before restoration (b) after restoration



Fig. 1.9.1 修復前調査(顕微鏡観察)
Examination before restoration
(microscopic observation)



Fig. 1.9.2 解体 Disassembling



Fig. 1.9.3 埃の除去 Removing dust



Fig. 1.9.4 絵具の剥落止め Consolidating the pigments



Fig. 1.9.5 裏打ち紙除去(肌裏紙以外) Removing lining paper (other than first lining paper)



Fig. 1.9.6 水による洗浄 Washing



Fig. 1.9.7 本紙表面の保護 Protecting



Fig. 1.9.8 肌裏紙除去 Removing the first lining paper



Fig. 1.9.9 肌裏打ち First lining



Fig. 1.9.10 増裏打ち Second lining



Fig. 1.9.11 表装裂地調整(裂肌裏打ち) Preparing the mounting fabrics (first lining)



Fig. 1.9.12 付け廻し Assembling



Fig. 1.9.13 中裏打ち Third lining

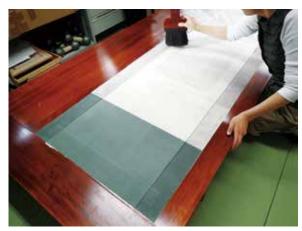


Fig. 1.9.14 総裏打ち Final lining



Fig. 1.9.15 仕上げ Finishing



Fig. 1.9.16 四方秩、保存箱、太巻添軸(新調) Outer case, storage box and roller clamp (newly made)

2. 作品解説

東京文化財研究所 江村 知子

満月に照らされた秋の景色を表した掛幅。画面は穏やかな色調で彩色され、金泥による霞がたなびき、明るい月の光が満ちあふれた風景画となっている。画面は下から近景、中央を中景、上部を遠景として構成されている。下部、左側に緑色の土坡を表し、水辺には芦が茂っている様子が、淡墨によるシャープな線描を引き重ねて表される。その岸辺には2艘の帆掛舟が係留されている。左端の土坡には、松と紅葉した楓が配されており、楓の葉は灰色がかった黄赤色、淡い橙色、明るい朱色と、紅葉の進む様子を絵具の使い分けで表している。今回の修復過程で実施した蛍光 X 線による彩色材料分析により、灰色がかった黄赤色部分からは鉛(Pb)が、明るい朱色部分からは水銀(Hg)が検出されていることから、鉛丹と水銀朱の2種類の赤色が使い分けられていることがわかる。土坡や水面に色とりどりの落ち葉が散らされており、彩りを添えている。水面は淡い青色で塗られ、墨の細線で波紋が描かれている。月に照らされて金色に輝いている部分は、波紋の線描を表さず、月の光を描出しているようである。岸辺から離れた、画面下部やや右側には1艘の舟が漕ぎ出されており、舳先に艪を手にした船頭、舟の中央に1人の人物が描かれている。略筆で表されているため、定かではないが、髷を結い、緑色の羽織と着物を着た男性のように見えることから、月見をしている様子を表していると考えられる。

中景には左端から州浜状に広がる漁村とそこで暮らす人々が描かれている。松や紅葉した樹木が描かれるが、近景のように葉を1枚ずつ描き分けることはせず、樹木の葉を集合的に絵具で表し、紅葉や落葉も赤い点描で表わす。5人の人物が略筆でごく小さく表されており、陸地の左側には網干をしている様子が表されている。5軒ほどの苫屋が描かれているが、網干の上側の家屋は円窓のある風雅な建物となっている。

さらに上部には、なだらかな稜線の山に、小さく繊細な表現による松と紅葉の木々が描き添えられている。 岸辺には3艘の舟が略筆で描かれ、人物の姿は描かれないものの、鄙びた人々の暮らしが暗示されている。 宙空には満月が絵具を塗り残して表されている。周囲は粒子感のある青い絵具で塗られており、この青色の 部分からは蛍光 X 線による彩色材料分析により、銅が検出されていることから、群青が用いられていると 考えられる。一方、水面の青色からは、銅は検出されていない。その淡い色調からも、水面の青色には藍な どの有機色材が使われていると見られる。青色についても、月の周囲の夜空は岩絵具の群青を、水面には淡 く透明感のある藍色を使い分けていることが明らかとなった。

画面左下には「董川法眼筆」の墨書と「狩野」朱文繭型印が捺されており(Fig. 2.1)、狩野董川中信(1811~71)が法眼に叙せられた弘化元年(1844)以降の作品であることがわかる。また本作品は、今回の修理の以前には本格的な修復が行われていない可能性が高いと見られている。そして修理前の紙背には「向左 □川法眼筆」の墨書があった(Fig. 2.2)。本作品の構図が左に重心を置いていることから、対幅の左、あるいは三幅対の左側の画幅として当初から制作されたことが推測される。

狩野中信は木挽町狩野家、伊川院栄信の五男として生まれ、浜町狩野家の友川助信の養子となり、徳川幕府御用絵師を務めた。主要な作品として知られるものの中には、安政3年(1856)に徳川幕府がオランダ国王(ウィレム3世)に送った、贈蘭屏風十双のうちの1つである、「賀茂競馬図」六曲一双屏風が、現在もライデン国立民族学博物館に所蔵されている。本作品も穏やかながら瀟洒で格式のある作品であることから、徳川幕府や有力な武家などに関わる絵画制作であった可能性が考えられよう。

2. Description about the Artwork

Tomoko EMURA

Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

A hanging scroll depicting an autumn scene under the full moon. The painting is created in a calm tone with the flowing mist in gold paint, providing a scene that is filled with the bright light of the moon. The composition of the painting consists of the near, middle and distant scenes moving from the bottom to the top. The bottom of the painting shows a green hillock to the left; strong, sharp lines of light *sumi* ink represent abundant growth of reed grass. Two boats with sails are docked on the shore. Pine trees and Japanese maple trees with their autumn colored leaves line the bank. The leaves of maple trees expressed with different pigments show the process of change in autumn color: greyish yellow red, light orange, and bright red. X-ray fluorescence analysis of colorant material conducted during this restoration showed lead (Pb) from the part of greyish yellow red and mercury (Hg) from the part of bright red, indicating that two types of red color - red lead and cinnabar - were used. Leaves of various colors are found on the bank and the water, and add color to the scene. The water surface is painted with pale blue color and the waves are drawn with fine lines of *sumi* ink. The part of water that is lit by the moon shines gold; there are no wave lines, as if to focus on the moonlight. Away from the shore and a little to the lower right of the painting is a boat with a boatman standing at the head and holding an oar, and a human figure in the middle of the boat. Since this part is depicted in simple strokes it is not clear, but the human figure's hair seems to be tied in a man's hair style and the figure is wearing a green kimono and *haori* outfit for a man. It appears that the man is enjoying moon viewing.

In the middle scene is depicted a fishing village spreading from the left end of the painting to the water's edge and people living in the village. Although pine and maple trees are depicted, they are expressed as groups of trees, using points with red color to express the maple and fallen leaves, rather than depicting each leaf as is done in the near scene. Five figures are seen in very small simplified way, and on the left hand of the land can be found a scene of fishing net being dried. There are about five thatched huts; the house above the drying net has a round window and appears refined.

On a mountain with a gentle ridgeline further up the painting, in the distant scene, are pine and maple trees depicted in a small fine expression. On the bank there are three boats, simplified in expression. Although there are no figures, the scene suggests the rustic lives of the people. In the sky is the full moon, which is expressed without using paints. Its surrounding is painted with blue rough pigment. Since copper (Cu) was detected from this blue part by X-ray fluorescence analysis of the colorant material, it is thought that azurite was used. On the other hand, copper (Cu) was not detected from the blue of the water surface. From its pale tone, it seems that organic dye like indigo was used for the blue of the water. It has become clear that the artist used different materials for the blue color: azurite, a mineral pigment, for the night sky surrounding the moon and indigo, which has a pale translucent atmosphere, for the water.

On the lower left corner is an inscription in *sumi* ink reading "written by Tōsen Hōgen" (董川法眼筆) and a cocoonshaped relief seal of "Kanō" (狩野) (Fig. 2.1). From these it is clear that the painting was created by Kanō Tōsen Nakanobu (1811-1871) sometime after 1844 when he was given the class of Hōgen. It appears highly possible that the present artwork has not undergone any comprehensive restoration until this time. Before restoration was found an inscription reading "On the left, drawn by □sen Hōgen" (向左 □川法眼筆) on the back side of the upper part of the hanging scroll (Fig. 2.2). Since the weight of the composition of this painting is on the left, it may be assumed that the painting was originally created to be the left half of a pair or the left most of a set of three scrolls.

Kanō Nakanobu was born the fifth son of Isen'in Naganobu in Kobikichō Kanō family (木挽町狩野家,伊川院栄信) and then became the adopted son of Yūsen Sukenobu in Hamachō Kanō family (浜町狩野家,友川助信). He was the official painter of the Tokugawa shogunate. Among his major works is a pair of folding screens of six panels, *Horse Racing at the Kamo Shrine* (賀茂競馬図) one of the ten pairs of screens presented to Wilhelm III of the Netherlands in 1856, which is in the collection of the National Museum of Ethnology (Rijksmuseum Volkenkunde) in Leiden. As the present artwork is calm but is elegant and has class, it suggests that the painting was created possibly in connection with the Tokugawa shogunate or some powerful samurai class.



Fig. 2.1 落款印章 Inscription and seal



Fig. 2.2 紙背の墨書
Inscription on the back side of the upper part of the hanging scroll

付録 Appendices

東京文化財研究所 小田 桃子、元 喜載、増渕 麻里耶、加藤 雅人 Momoko ODA, Heejae WON, Mariya MASUBUCHI, Masato KATO Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

付録 1. 記録 Appendix 1. Documentation



織り組織の偏り Gap in the weave structure

折れ Crease 表面の擦れ Abrasion

染み Stain

付着物 Accretion

表面の光沢 Gloss of the surface

Fig. A.1.1 修復前損傷図面 Mapping of damages before restoration



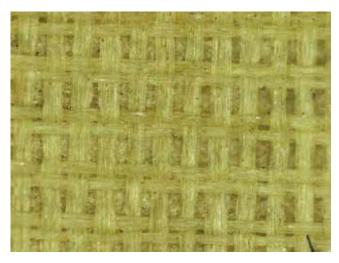
Fig. A.1.2 顕微鏡写真撮影箇所 Points where micrographs were taken

使用機器 デジタルマイクロスコープ (ShuttlePix P-400R、ニコンインステック社製)

ピクセル数 1600×1200 画像フォーマット JPEG

Apparatus Digital microscope (ShuttlePix P-400R, Nikon Instech)

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{Image} & 1600 \times 1200 \\ \text{Image format} & \text{JPEG} \end{array}$



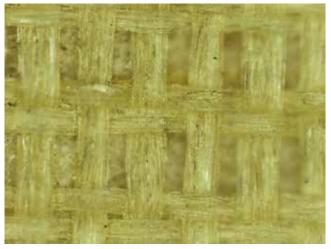
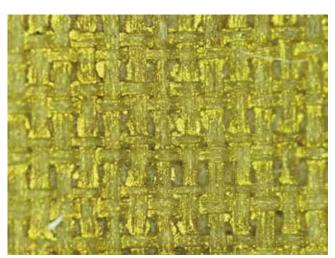


Fig. A.1.2.1 顕微鏡写真(1) Micrograph (1)



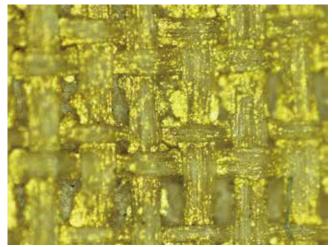
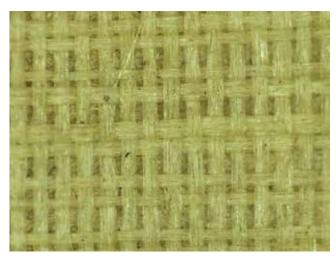


Fig. A.1.2.2 顕微鏡写真 (2) Micrograph (2)



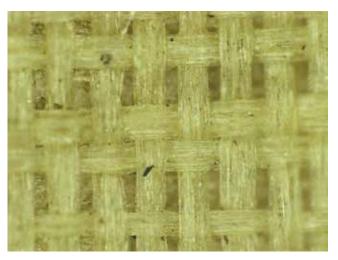
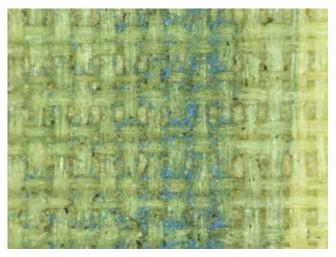


Fig. A.1.2.3 顕微鏡写真 (3) Micrograph (3)



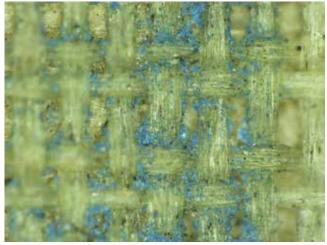


Fig. A.1.2.4 顕微鏡写真 (4) Micrograph (4)



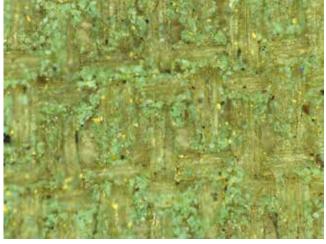


Fig. A.1.2.5 顕微鏡写真 (5) Micrograph (5)

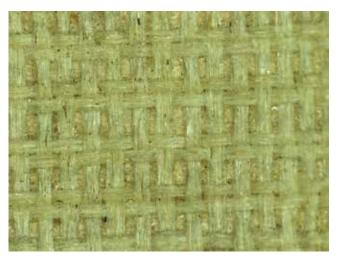




Fig. A.1.2.6 顕微鏡写真 (6) Micrograph (6)

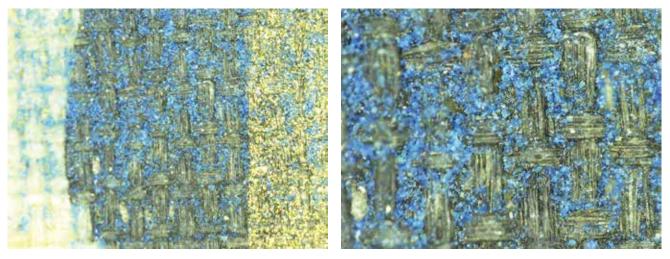


Fig. A.1.2.7 顕微鏡写真 (7)
Micrograph (7)

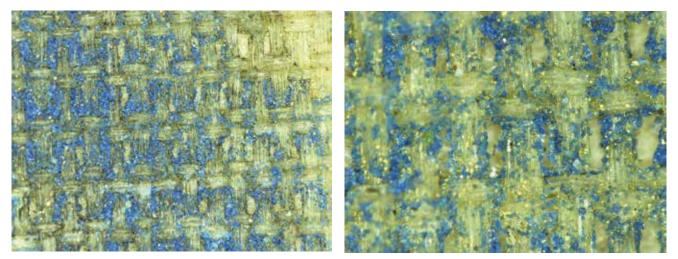


Fig. A.1.2.8 顕微鏡写真 (8) Micrograph (8)

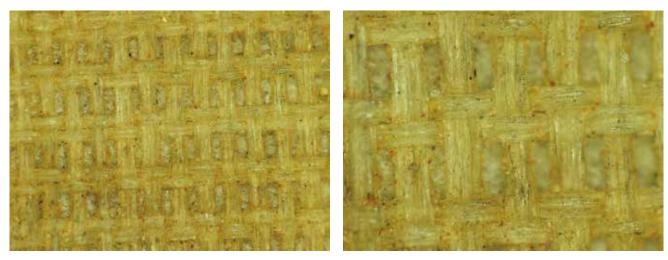


Fig. A.1.2.9 顕微鏡写真 (9) Micrograph (9)



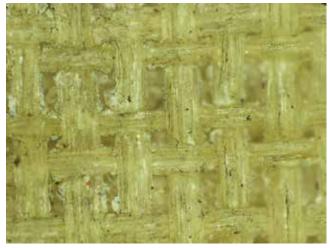


Fig. A.1.2.10 顕微鏡写真 (10) Micrograph (10)

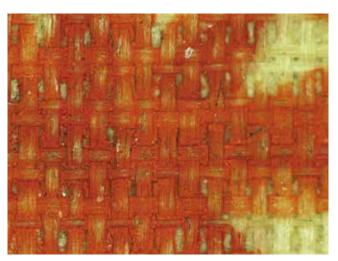
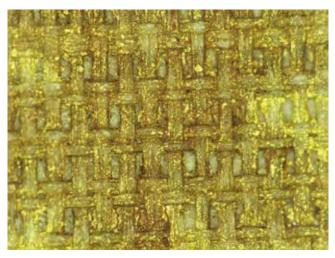




Fig. A.1.2.11 顕微鏡写真 (11) Micrograph (11)



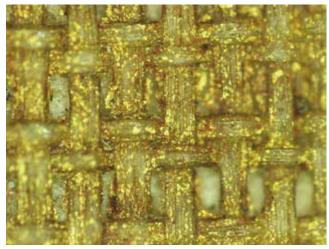


Fig. A.1.2.12 顕微鏡写真 (12)
Micrograph (12)

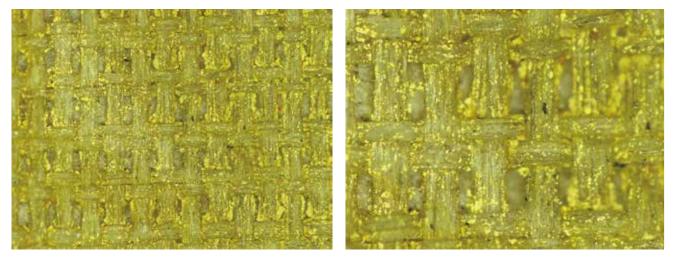


Fig. A.1.2.13 顕微鏡写真 (13) Micrograph (13)

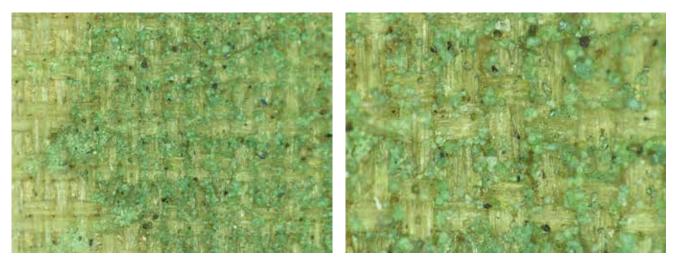
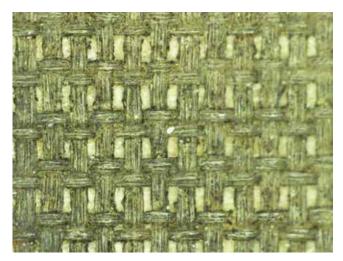


Fig. A.1.2.14 顕微鏡写真 (14)
Micrograph (14)





Fig. A.1.2.15 顕微鏡写真 (15) Micrograph (15)



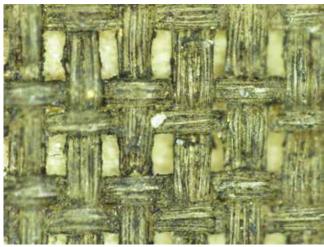


Fig. A.1.2.16 顕微鏡写真(16) Micrograph (16)



Fig. A.1.3 本紙裏面 肌裏紙除去後
The back side of artwork after removing first lining paper

使用機器 デジタルカメラ (OLYMPUS DIGITAL CAMERA TG-4、オリンパス社製)

ピクセル数 1665×4493 画像フォーマット JPEG

Apparatus Digital camera (OLYMPUS DIGITAL CAMERA TG-4, OLYMPUS CORPORATION)

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{Image} & 1665{\times}4493 \\ \text{Image format} & \text{JPEG} \end{array}$

付録 2. 蛍光 X 線分析

Appendix 2. X-ray Fluorescence Analysis

測定者:增渕麻里耶測定補助:橋本広美

分析装置: ハンドヘルド蛍光 X 線分析装置 Oxford X-MET 7500

X 線管球 (ロジウムターゲット) シリコンドリフトディテクター

装置制御用 PDA

測定時間:30秒

装置ヘッド~試料間距離:約2 mm

測定径:約9 mm 測定位置:Fig. A.2.1

Operator: Mariya MASUBUCHI

Assistant operator: Hiromi HASHIMOTO

Analytical device: Handheld X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometer Oxford X-MET 7500

X-ray tube (rhodium target)

Silicon drift detector Controller (PDA)

Measuring time: 30 seconds

Distance between the apparatus and artwork: approximately 2 mm

Measuring area: approximately 9 mm

Measuring points: Fig. A.2.1

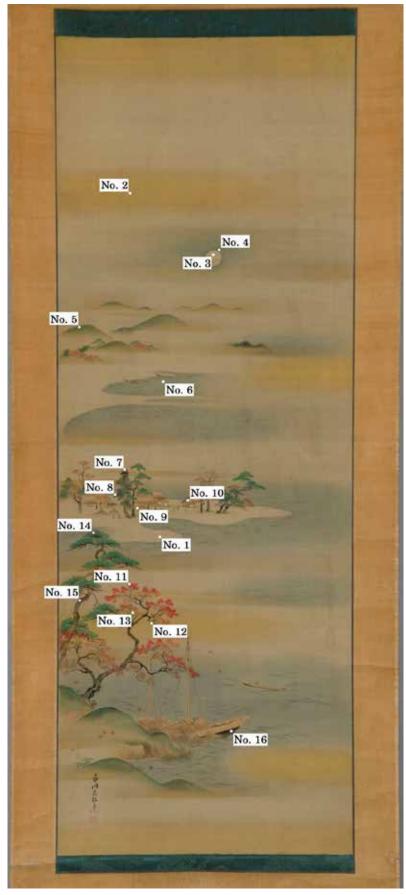


Fig. A.2.1 測定位置 Measuring points

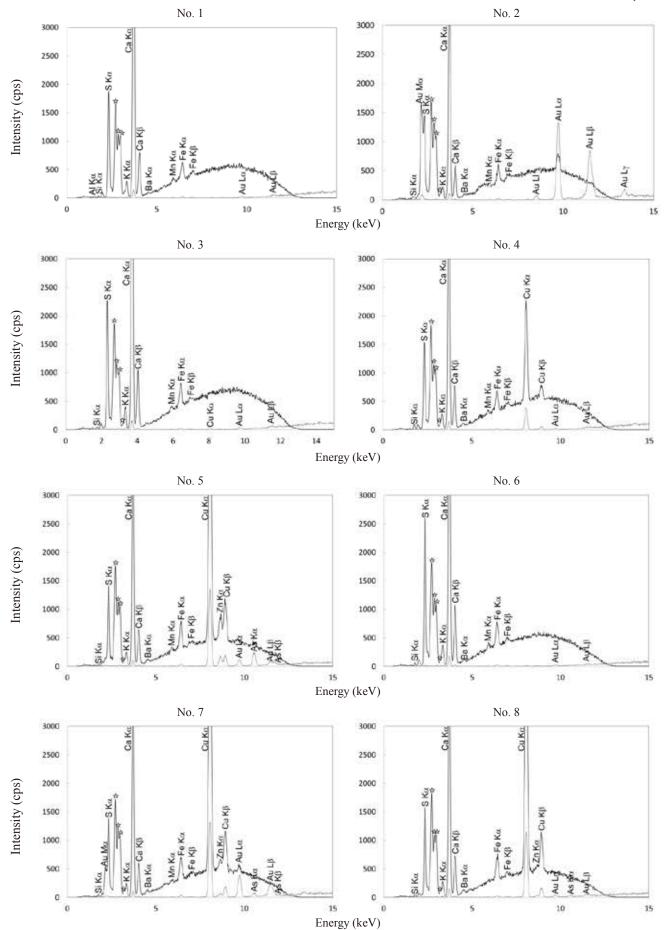


Fig. A.2.2 蛍光 X 線スペクトル No. 1~No. 8 X-ray Fluorescence Spectra No. 1-No. 8

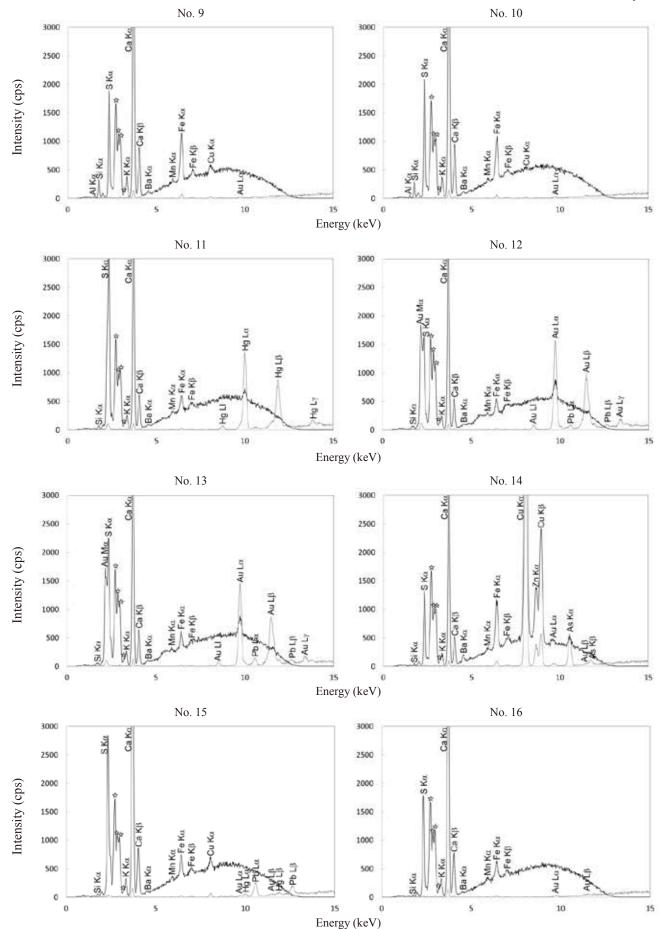


Fig. A.2.3 蛍光 X 線スペクトル No. 9~No. 16 X-ray Fluorescence Spectra No. 9-No. 16

Table A.2.1 検出された元素および推測される絵具
The detected elements and inferred colorant materials

分析位置	色	検出された元素	推測される絵具 ^(註)
Analysis	Color	Detected elements	Inferred materials*
point			interred fractions
No. 1	(本紙料絹)	Al, Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn,	-
	(silk for the artwork)	Fe, Au	_
No. 2	金	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	金泥
	Gold	Au	Gold paint
No. 3	(本紙料絹)	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	-
	(silk for the artwork)	Cu, Au	-
No. 4	明るい青	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	群青
	Light blue	<u>Cu,</u> Au	Azurite
No. 5	灰みの緑	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	緑青
	Greyish green	<u>Cu, Zn,</u> Au, <u>As</u>	Malachite
No. 6	うすい青	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	藍
	Pale blue	Cu, Au	Indigo
No. 7	暗い青	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	群青、墨
	Dark blue	Cu, Zn, Au, As	Azurite, Chinese ink
No. 8	濃い青	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Fe, <u>Cu</u> ,	群青、墨
	Deep blue	Zn, As, Au	Azurite, Chinese ink
No. 9	うすい赤茶	Al, Si, S, K, <u>Ca</u> , Ba, Mn,	黄土または染料、胡粉
	Pale reddish brown	Fe, Cu, Au	Earth color or/and natural dye, calcium
			carbonate (gofun)
No. 10	白	Al, Si, S, K, <u>Ca</u> , Ba, Mn,	胡粉
	White	Fe, Cu, Au	Calcium carbonate (gofun)
No. 11	黄みの赤	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	水銀朱
	Yellow red	<u>Hg</u>	Vermilion
No. 12	灰みの黄赤	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	鉛丹
	Greyish yellow red	Au, <u>Pb</u>	Lead pigment
No. 13	金	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	金泥、鉛丹
	Gold	<u>Au, Pb</u>	Gold paint, lead pigment
No. 14	緑	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	緑青
	Green	<u>Cu, Zn, As,</u> Au	Malachite
No. 15	黄みの暗い灰	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	墨、鉛丹
	Yellow dark grey	Cu, Au, Hg, Pb	Chinese ink, lead pigment
No. 16	黒	Si, S, K, Ca, Ba, Mn, Fe,	墨
	Black	Au	Chinese ink

⁽註)「検出された元素」欄内において下線を引いた元素をもとに推定した。

^{*} Estimated based on the elements underlined in the column of "Detected elements".

付録 3. 新規裂の検討

Appendix 3. Discussion about New Mounting Fabrics

新調する表装裂を選ぶにあたって、画像上で完成イメージ図を作成し検討した(Fig. A.3.2~Fig. A.3.5)。その結果、取り合わせ 4(Fig. A.3.5)を選択した。

In choosing the mounting fabric, the arrangement of fabrics was considered using digital image (Fig. A.3.2-Fig. A.3.5). As a result, arrangement 4 (Fig. A.3.5) was selected.



Fig. A.3.1 修復前 Before restoration



Fig. A.3.2 取り合わせ 1
Arrangement 1



Fig. A.3.3 取り合わせ 2 Arrangement 2



Fig. A.3.4 取り合わせ 3 Arrangement 3



Fig. A.3.5 取り合わせ 4 Arrangement 4

付録 4. 調湿

Appendix 4. Conditioning

使用機器 恒温恒湿室 TBL-3HW2G2AC (タバイエスペック)

調湿期間 34 日間

Apparatus An environmental control chamber, TBL-3HW2G2AC, TABAI ESPEC

Duration 34 days

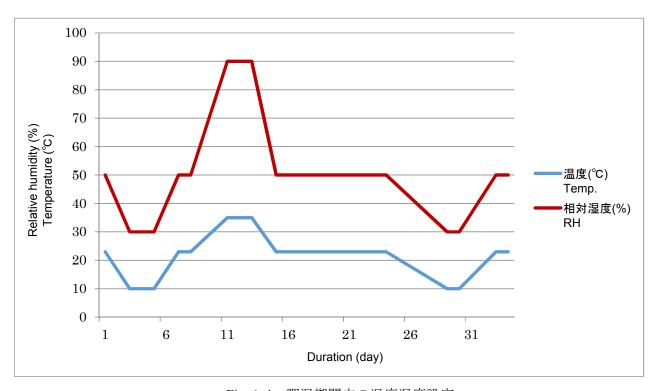


Fig. A.4 調湿期間中の温度湿度設定 Temperature and humidity during conditioning

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