



Jurojin, Kano Tan'yu? Kakemono, Sumi-e, Japan, Edo Period, 17th-18th Century.



850 EUR

Signature : Kano Tan'yu?

Period : 17th century

Condition : Bon état

Material : Paper

Length : 103

Width : 37,5

Description

Scroll with a hand-painted ink on paper.
Depicting Jurojin, one of the Seven Lucky Gods (Shichifukujin), a deity of longevity and wisdom. The painting shows an old man with a characteristically elongated skull, an attribute of wisdom. He likely holds a scroll, and his clothing is painted with broad, expressive brushstrokes in the ink style (suiboku-ga). This style is reminiscent of Zen tradition, where the dynamism and spiritual message of the work are more important than the details. Ink on paper. Sumi-e, Japan, 17th-18th century. Kano Tan'yu (1602-1674) or his school. Signature: ????? (Tan'yusai Hoin). This is a signature indicating Kano Tan'yu (1602-1674), one of the most celebrated Japanese painters of the Edo period and founder of the Kajibashi branch of the Kano

Dealer

Galerie la Belle Epoque

Antiquaire généraliste

Tel : +48 601852083

Bukowska 17

Poznan 60193

school. The title "Hoin" (Seal of the Law) was the highest rank bestowed upon artists by the shogunate. The inscription on the rolled scroll label reads: ?? (Tan'yu) - Confirmation of the artist's name, ?? (Juro) - Abbreviation of Jurojin, which confirms the identity of the figure depicted in the painting. Dimensions: 103 x 37.5 cm.

Image: 40 x 29 cm. Total width: 42.5 cm.

Relatively good condition, with visible discoloration and paper crease. Kano Tan'yu (1602-1674) was the grandson of the legendary Kano Eitoku. From childhood, he was considered a child prodigy, and at the young age of 15, he became the official painter (goyo eshi) of the Tokugawa shogunate. His main achievement was adapting the Kano school style to the new era of peace under the shoguns. He moved away from his grandfather's aggressive and monumental style in favor of more subtle, transparent, and "breathing" compositions (with white patches or empty spaces). Kakemono (Japanese: ???

kake-mono - "hanging object"; also: ?? kakejiku - "hanging scroll") - a Japanese painting on paper or silk, usually glued to a silk backing, intended to be hung on the wall. The top and bottom edges of the kakemono are attached to wooden bars that facilitate rolling, with the bottom bar (Japanese: ikugi ??) also equipped with projecting handles (Japanese: jiku). Kakemono scrolls first appeared in Japan during the Nara period (710-794). In traditional Japanese homes, they are hung in a niche called a tokonoma. Examples of works by Kano Tan'yu:

<https://www.christies.com/en/lot/lot-5416327>

<https://www.christies.com/en/lot/lot-5538567>

<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/49098> Free shipping within the European Union!

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