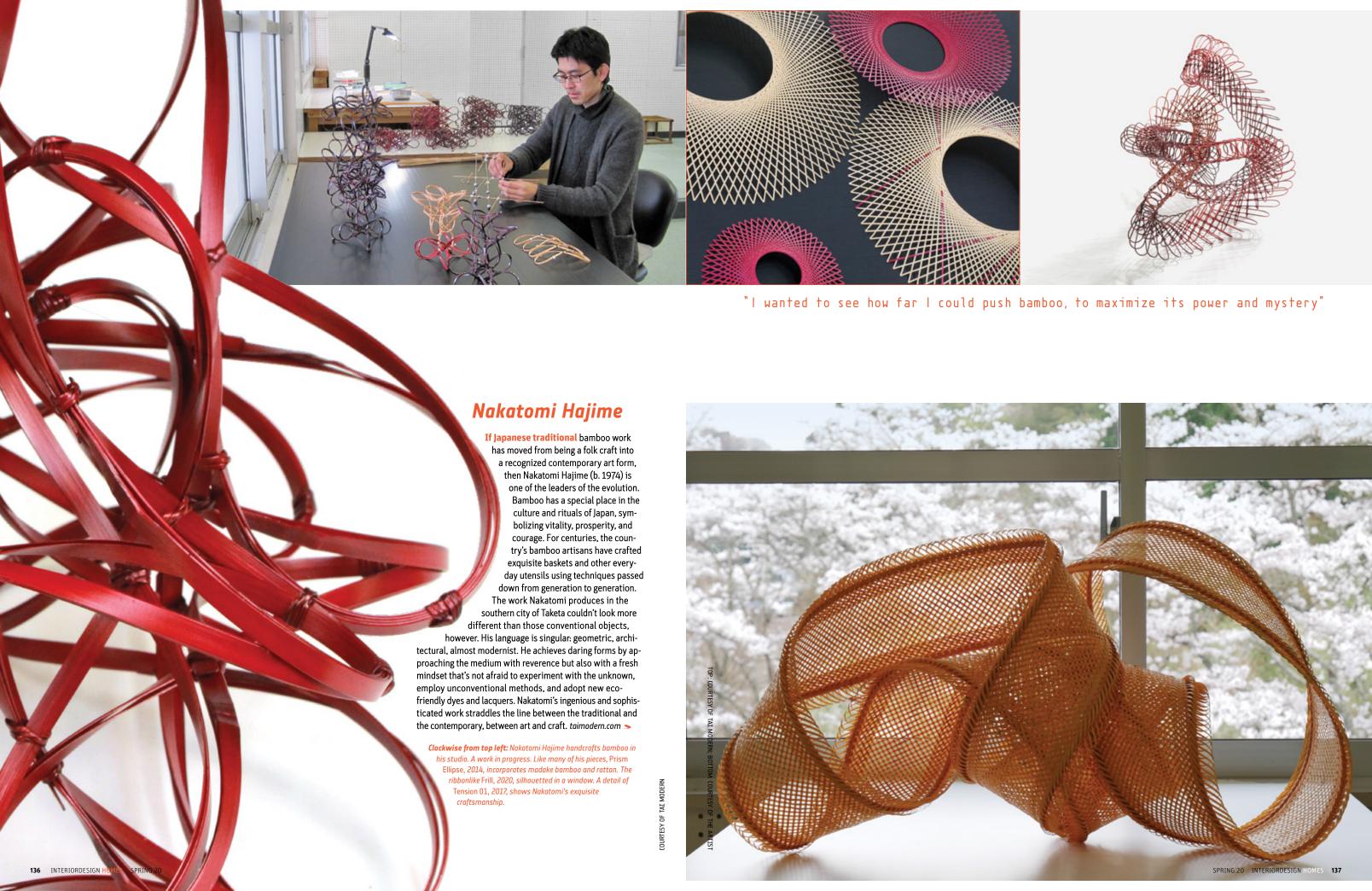


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"The foundation of my artistry comes from the spirit of tea ceremony and the art of ikebana"



In creating The Gate, a site-specific installation at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art in 2017, Tanabe Chikuunsai IV (b. 1973) helped bring contemporary Japanese bamboo artistry, which infuses traditional craft with radical innovation, to an international audience. As the fourth generation in a long line of distinguished bamboo artisans—previously known as Tanabe Shochiku, he was bestowed with the family's artist-name Chikuunsai, meaning "master of the bamboo clouds," three years ago—he is acutely aware of the central place the spirit of tradition holds when working with the timehonored material today. A graduate of the Tokyo University of the Arts, he trained in the bamboo crafts at a special school on the island of Kyushu, before setting up a studio in Sakai, his hometown.

Tanabe's pieces cross the boundaries between sculpture and architecture, while his dramatic, organic, twisted forms have become an evocative trademark. taimodern.com

Clockwise from top right: Godai, 2019, is partly made of bamboo root. Tanabe Chikuunsai IV constructing Connection-Origin, 2019, in his studio. Black bamboo forms the sculptural Godai (Wind), 2018. A solo exhibition at TAI Modern, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 2019. The artist stands beside Connection-Origin at the exhibition. As its name suggests, Disappear







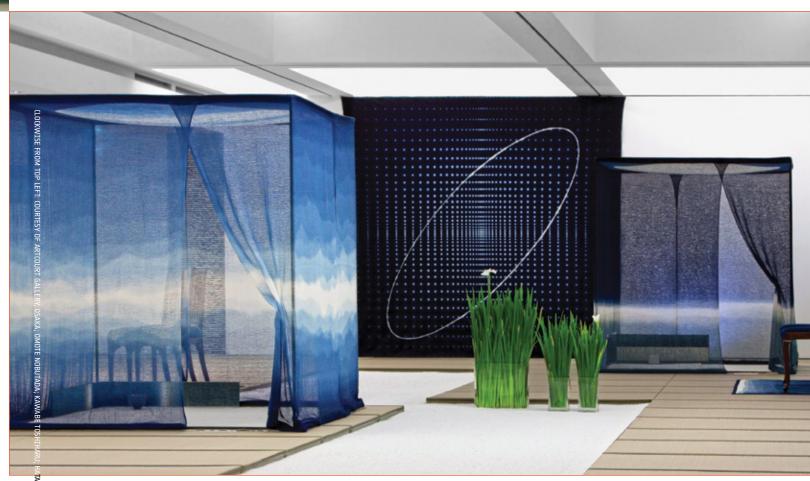
"I am influenced by the tradition and culture of Kyoto—and the color of indigo, which is associated with the rivers, water, and ocean of Japan"



Fukumoto Shihoko

With works in the permanent collections of some of the world's finest museums, Fukumoto Shihoko (b. 1945) is one of Japan's leading fiber artists. Indigo—among the few blue dyes found in nature—is her magically rich and deep medium. The plant-derived color arrived in Japan in the eighth century and has been used ever since in table linens, clothing, and everyday objects, becoming an integral part of the country's craft repertoire. Kyoto-based Fukumoto, who discovered indigo at 30, uses shibori, the ancient resist-dyeing technique, to produce abstract, conceptual works of textile art. Since the 1970s, she has been developing her voice as an artist connected to Japanese identity, one who is interested in culture, history, and the rediscovery of old or extinct textile production and processing methods. Her "canvases" are rare fabrics and vintage kimonos woven of linen and hemp, which she finds in tiny shops all over the country. Fukumoto deconstructs those old garments, immerses them in luminous indigo dyes, and then reconstructs them into remarkable wall tapestries that offer the viewer a quietly intense, almost mystical experience. gallery-sokyo.jp 🚽

Clockwise from top left: Textile artist Fukumoto Shihoko in her Kyoto studio. Tsushima-X, 2012, incorporates an old kimono from Tsushima Island. Made of ramie, Echigo-I, 2012, is named for the place the textile was woven. The title Okusozakkuri-II, 2009, refers to the hemp workcoat from which it is constructed. Tearoom installations in a solo Fukumoto exhibition at the Musée de Somé Seiryu, Kyoto, in 2010. A detail of a hemp work, Ungen, 2019, shows the artist's mastery of indigo-dye techniques.



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