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| AOKI Shigeru |
| (青木繁, 1882-1911) |
| Aoki Shigeru, a Japanese painter active during the Meiji period, is noted for his combination of Western style (yōga) painting with indigenous Japanese subjects (Nihonga). He is best known for his work *Umi no kou* (海の幸, Fortune of the sea, 1904) and has achieved legendary status due to his early death at the age of 28. Aoki’s legacy includes his versatility in synthesising a variety of Western art trends, including Art Nouveau, Realism and Symbolism, and combining them with themes from traditional Japanese classical literary works like the *Kojiki* (古事記, Record of Ancient Matters, c.711-712) and the *Nihon Shoki* (日本書紀, The Chronicles of Japan, c.720). In his professional career he had a reputation for leaving paintings incomplete. After leaving home for Tokyo to pursue his career, he completed his education in 1904 and relocated to rural Japan, where his son was born. After his wife returned home to look after her ill father, the relationship came to an end and he never saw his family again. From October 1908, he abandoned his homestead and went on an extended painting trip, creating numerous works, but his peripatetic lifestyle led him to Kyushu in the last years of his life. In 1911, he died of tuberculosis at a hospital in Fukuoka. |
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| Further reading:  Larking, Matthew. (2011) ‘The enduring reputation of Shigeru Aoki’s brief career,’ in *Japan Times*. Online at: <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/culture/2011/06/30/arts/the-enduring-reputation-of-shigeru-aokis-brief-career/#.UiztPT8wNMI>. Accessed: 09 September 2013.  Petitto, Joshua. ‘The Meiji oceanic imaginary and the paintings of Aoki Shigeru’ in *Japan Forum*. Online at: < http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09555803.2012.758167#.Uizy1j8wNMI>. Accessed: 09 September 2013. |