

Horse

Since horse is a familiar method of transportation for human and it has the beautiful appearance, it is often depicted in paintings. In India, it is often depicted as a vehicle of a god. In some paintings, only a horse is painted to indicate the presence of the god.

Five Pancsiriya Gods that conduct the wedding ceremony for Warli tribe patrol around the village in the midnight to match an ideal couple. Here horse plays a role of the sacred creature. You can see from the painting that the interest in horse is larger than in the God from their size.

Karpoori Devi (India)
Horse
1990
Natural colour on paraconcrete wall

Balu Jivya Mashe (India)
Horse and Pancsiriya
1999
Rice juice on paraconcrete wall



Corner 2 Main Exhibition



Monkey

It is a lovable painting in which the monkey family behave like human. Judging from the tail as long as the body and short hair, the monkey depicted here must be crab-eating monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) living in Bali.

Hanuman in 'Ramayana' and Sun Wukong (The Monkey King) in 'Journey to the West' reflect that monkey is considered to be an animal close to gods in Asia. The fact that it is biologically close to human, and that it is a clever animal, leads to this recognition.

I Dewa Putu Mokoh (Indonesia)
Monkey Admonishing Her Child
1994
Acrylic on canvas

Camel

Two-humped camel (Bactrian) that lives in Central Asia including Mongolia survives a few days without water even in summer. Its wool, milk, skin and meat are all usable, and it can go into desert where horse cannot. For these reasons, it is the most useful animal in Central Asia. In Mongolia, it is one of the most important five kinds of livestock called 'Mar' (the other four are sheep, horse, cattle, and goat).

Tserennadmidin Tsegmed (Mongolia)
Meeting
1994
Oil on canvas

Sodnomyn Togs-oyoun (Mongolia)
In the South of Gobi
1988
Oil on canvas

Crocodile

Crocodile is thought to live in river or swamp, but there are some kinds that live in saltwater. In Asia, in addition to the ones in swamps, there is a wide distribution of crocodiles such as saltwater crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) that travelled by sea, from an island to another. Such crocodiles are violent and aggressive by nature, and sometimes attack human.

In this work, the violent crocodile and a girl are intimately together. The artist saw the girl who brought up the crocodile on TV, and made this painting. The unexpected combination presents a mystic world of painting.

I Dewa Putu Mokoh (Indonesia)
Making Friends with Alligator
1992
Acrylic on canvas

Sheep

Sheep has been raised by human for millenniums to produce meat, wool, fur and milk. They are herbivorous animal and easy to adapt different weathers and climates. The number of the species of sheep raised by human today is said to be more than 1000.

The contrast of the vast steppe in northern China and the herd of sheep pastured there — it must have been an extraordinarily beautiful scenery for the artist from Harbin, Heilongjiang. The large herd of sheep spread along the horizon may reflect the richness of the people who live there.

Zheng Yi (China)
North
1989
Oil on canvas

Elephant

Asian elephant has been raised for as long as cow. It has been used as a vehicle since 2500 BC. It is smaller than African elephant and it is gentle by nature. There is a very wide distribution of elephants in Asia from Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka to Malay Peninsula and Borneo Island. In Thailand, since it was used as the Royal vehicle, it is now regarded as a symbolic animal.

In Southeast Asia, elephants were used specially for transporting woods. However, due to deforestation, their habitat is also reduced. The elephant that lost its home is now at a loss and wanders around. In both works, the characteristics of Asian elephant such as the hump on the forehead and relatively small ears are well



Chatchai Puipia (Thailand)
Haun Kwang (Wandering About)
1991
Thread, wood, gold leaf, bamboo, board, oil on canvas

Khamsouk Keomingmuong (Laos)
Domestic Elephants Group
1993
Oil on canvas

Lion

Lion is said to be the king of the beasts from the ancient times. It used to habit in Europe, Asia and Africa, however, in recent years, it only remains in Africa and northwest of India. Since there was hardly any chance to see the actual lion in Asia, an imaginary lion is created and used in various artworks.

Although it is entitled as 'Lion', it is difficult to associate actual lion from its form. It looks rather like a head of the mythical lion or a fertile body of woman. The work may reflect the brutal desire under the consciousness of human.

Van Thuyet (Vietnam)
Lion
1992
Bronze

Parrots

There are many kinds of parrots in the tropics. From ancient times, they were largely in demand as pets for its beautiful appearance, and they were the objects of capture because of it.

Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo depicted in this painting (the ones in the centre and the right) is the species living on Sulawesi Island in Indonesia, not indigenous in Bali. Since they are on a coffee tree that is often seen in Bali, it gives an impression that the scene is a slice of daily landscape. However, in fact, the artist painted the bird that he only saw in a cage as if they are a part of the real landscape.

I Dewa Putu Sena (Indonesia)
Nuri Birds and Coffee Trees
1985
Acrylic on canvas

Ostrich

Ostrich living in Africa is the biggest bird that survives up to contemporary. It has a very unbalanced body features: small head and thin and long neck for the large body with big and strong legs.

This work shows an enlarged head of an ostrich stretched on the whole canvas. As the title indicates, the space is very narrow for such body features of ostrich, and it has an interesting vision in terms of unexpected surprise and the use of space. It was likely to be made from a photograph. The large eyes with long eyelash, flat beak and nares and other characteristics are meticulously painted.

Wang Xiangming (China)
Lessening Space
1989
Oil on canvas

Cock

A cock that is one of the most popular livestock is being washed in a bowl. The person never pays attention to the response of the cock. The person keeps washing it until the cock gradually loses its strength. At a glance, it seems good since the cock becomes hygienically clean. However, when it goes extreme it becomes a pain and a soft torture. According to the artist, he wanted to express how people live in a controlled environment. This suggests that contemporary human may be tortured without realising it. The cock in the video represents us.

Zhang Peili (China)
Document on Hygiene: No. 3
1991
Video