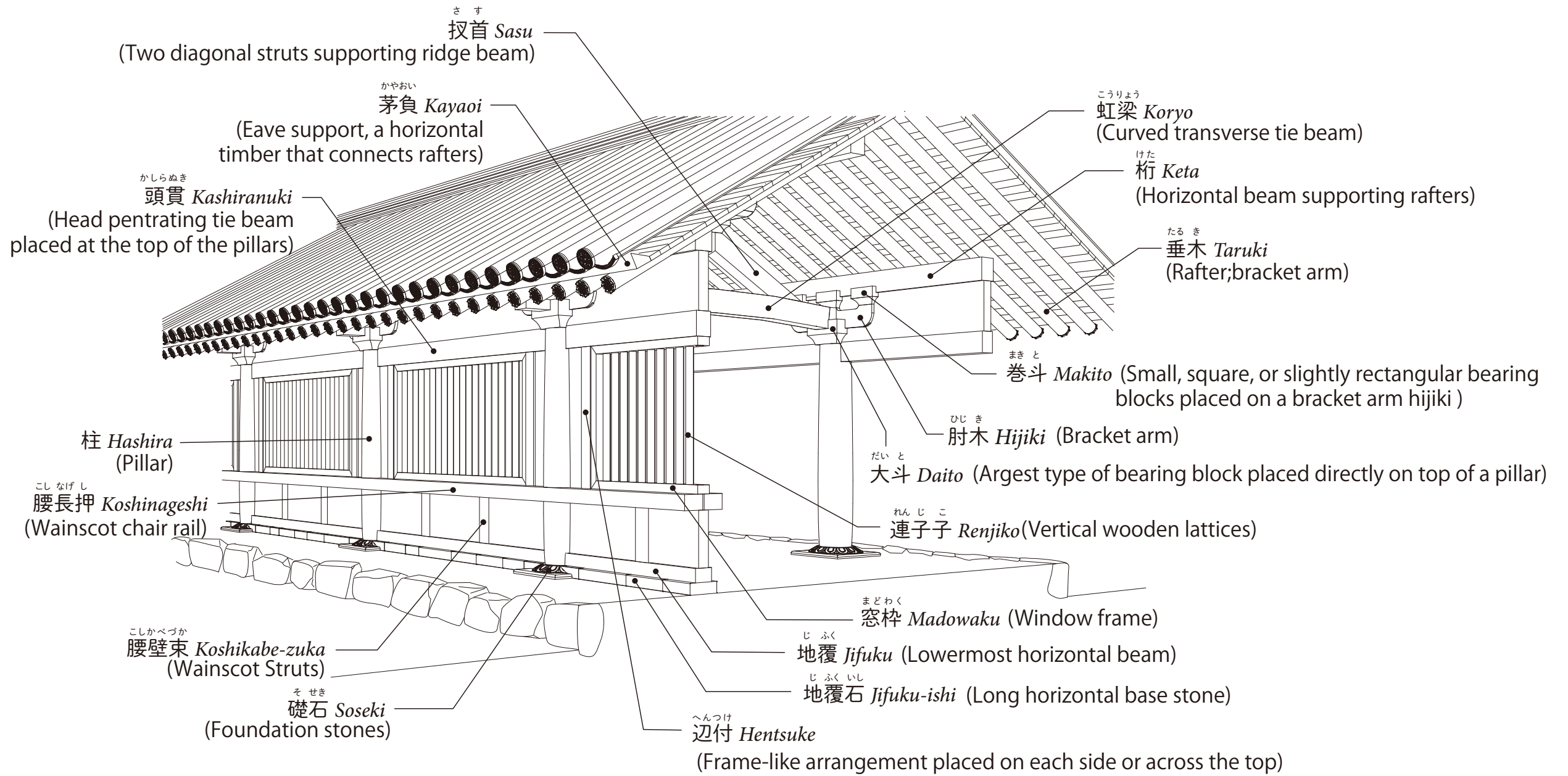


回廊の部材の名称

The Name of Structural Members of Corridor (Japanese name as *Italic*)



やま だ であ
山田寺

Yamadadera Temple



山田寺（浄土寺）

蘇我入鹿のいとこ蘇我倉山田石川麻呂が、641年（舒明天皇13年）に建てはじめた寺院。このころ、各豪族がさかんに造った氏寺の一つである。

石川麻呂は、入鹿殺害のクーデターに加わり、右大臣に任ぜられたが、649年（大化5年）、反乱の疑いをかけられて、この寺で自殺した。しかし、その後、彼の疑いは晴れ、皇室の援助で寺の造営が続けられて、7世紀の後半に完成した。

発掘調査で中門・塔・金堂・講堂を南から北へならべ、回廊が塔・金堂を囲むという伽藍配置が明らかになり、金銅の風招や、磚仏・鷗尾・鬼瓦・瓦などがみつかった。また、1982年からの調査では倒れた東回廊の建物が土に埋もれた状態で残っていることがわかり、古代建築の貴重な資料となっている。

Yamadadera(Jodoji)

Construction of this large temple was begun in 641 (the 13th year of Emperor Jomei's reign) by Soga-no-Kurayamada Ishikawamaro, a cousin of Soga-no-Iruka. It was one of the clan temples the construction of which was then in vogue among the various wealthy families of the time. Although Ishikawamaro participated in the Isshi Incident (which involved the murder of his cousin Iruka) and was subsequently appointed Minister of the Right. In 649 he came under suspicion for allegedly plotting rebellion. The same year he committed suicide in the still unfinished clan temple. He was posthumously absolved of the earlier suspicions, and the building of the Yamadadera was continued with help from the imperial house and completed in the latter half of the 7th century. The Yamadadera had a ground plan with gate, pagoda, golden hall and lecture hall arranged in a line from south to north, respectively. In 1982 collapsed structure of eastern corridor, which had been sealed under clay layer, was excavated.

重要文化財 山田寺跡出土品

山田寺東回廊は7世紀前半に建てられた。世界最古の木造建築である法隆寺西院伽藍より古く、第一級の学術資料である。また、土製品や金属製品、瓦や礎石（柱の下に据えて建物を支える石）、木簡などの多様な出土品は7世紀の仏教文化や古代寺院の様相を伝える一括資料として価値が高い。

Excavated Artifacts

The eastern corridor of Yamadadera temple is a first class academic source as a building constructed earlier than the western buildings including the main hall and the pagoda of Horyuji temple. Furthermore, various artifacts that have been unearthed, including earthenware, metal ware, roof tiles, foundation stones and wooden tablets, are extremely valuable for comprehending the Buddhist culture as well as for imagining the picture of ancient temples during the 7th century as an entire academic resource.

東回廊の部材

出土した東回廊は単廊で23間、全長で87mあり、中央の間に扉口がある。部材は扉口のすぐ南脇の三間分でもっともよく残っており、展示ではこの三間を再現した。

回廊は、東から西（伽藍の外から内）にむかって倒れ、西側を下にして埋まっていた。このため部材は地中深くにあった回廊内側の面で保存状態が良く、たとえば腰長押などは内側のみが原形をとどめている。

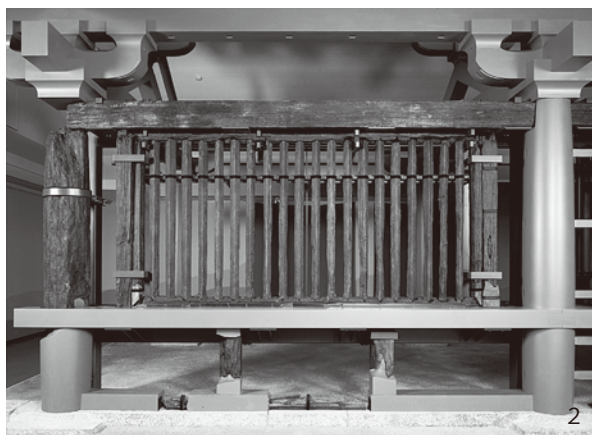
部材は、斗・肘木（柱の上に置かれ、軒を支える組物の部材）から下側が、ほぼ完全にちかい状態で発見された。柱や束の一部など保存処理のすんでいないものを除いて、出土材は本来の位置で展示している。

Structural Members of the Eastern Corridor

The eastern corridor is a corridor with the section of one span between two side pillars, and is a total of 87 meters long (23 spans between 24 pillars). There is a door opening in the middle span. As the majority of the remaining original structural materials were located in the space of the three spans immediately south of the door opening, these three spans have been restored for presentation. The structural members located beneath Masu (square bearing block) and Hijiki (bracket arm) were found in a condition very close to what they originally were. The excavated wood is exhibited in the positions in which it was originally used.



1：東回廊の発掘
Remains of the eastern corridor under excavation



2：東回廊の復元展示
The reconstruction of the eastern corridor with the excavated wood