**OTSUKA OHMI REPORT** 

陶板による キトラ古墳壁画の複製

Ceramic Board Reproduction of Kitora Tomb Stone Chamber

vol.1

文化庁からのプロジェクト Commission by the Agency for Cultural Affairs

キトラ古墳壁画とは? What is Kitora Tumulus ?

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私たちは、1973 年会社創立以来、「やきもの」により、数々の古画・作家作品・オリジナル作品等を創造・再現してきました。 なかでも、大塚国際美術館は、建築・絵画・壁画等を陶板で再創した美術館として広く知られています。

また、「敦煌莫高窟 323 窟」「ベゼクリク誓願図」「高松塚古墳壁画」等々、陶による文化遺産の複製も手がけてきました。 これらの実績と技術力が評価され、2009 年文化庁より「陶板によるキトラ古墳壁画等の複製等業務」の依頼を受けるに至りま した。石室内部の、天井、東壁、西壁、南壁、北壁、及び床面の6面、全ての複製を製作しました。

しかし、今までとは求められた完成度が違う。それが、このキトラ古墳壁画の複製陶板なのです。

# **Commission by the Agency for Cultural Affairs**

Since our company was founded in 1973, we have created and reproduced many traditional Japanese paintings, collaboration works with artists and original works.

Above all, the opening of the Otsuka Museum of Art in 1998 represented a compilation of our reproduction technologies in architecture, paintings and mural paintings.

We have also created ceramic reproductions of such historic sites, 'Cave 323 of The Mogao Caves (Gansu, China)', 'Pranidhi scene 14 of Bezeklik (Gaochang, China)' and 'The mural paintings of the Takamatsuzuka Tumulus (Nara, Japan)'.

Those achievements and our technological capability were highly praised by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, and we were commissioned to reproduce 'Kitora Tomb Stone Chamber' in 2009. The reproduction consists of 6 wall parts, Blue Dragon on East wall, White Tiger on West wall, Vermilion Bird on South wall, Black Turtle on North wall, the ceiling and the floor.

However, this mission was very different from other projects in many aspects, both in quality and detail. That is this Ceramic Board Reproduction.



古画「洛中洛外図屏風」(大塚比叡山荘) Japanese traditional painting 'Rakuchu Rakugai Zu: Scenes In and Around Kyoto' (Otsuka Hieizansou)



大塚国際美術館 システィーナ・ホール Otsuka Museum of Art 'Sistine Hall'



関西大学高松塚古墳壁画再現展示室 Kansai University 'Reproduction of Wall painting Takamatsuzuka Tomb'

- ▶ 大塚オーミ陶業、実績紹介へ : http://www.ohmi.co.jp/track-record/
- ▶ Visit the Achievements, Otsuka Ohmi Ceramics Co., Ltd. : http://www.ohmi.co.jp/en/track-record/







# キトラ古墳壁画とは?

## キトラ古墳

特別史跡キトラ古墳は、石室の天井に天文図、側壁に四神や十二支の獣頭人身像が描かれた古墳であり、7世紀終わりから8世紀初め頃に造られたと考えられています。奈良県の明日香村の、高松塚古墳の南に位置する阿部山と呼ばれる小高い山の南側斜面で発掘されました。

キトラ古墳石室内には、1300 年ほど前に描かれた、極彩色の壁画が描かれています。高松塚古墳に次いで国内では 2 例目のものであり、2000 年(平成 12 年)に、国の特別史跡に指定されました。

#### 壁画の現状

しかし、発見された壁画の劣化は激しく、保存が最優先であったため、緊急的に取り外された経緯があります。

現在は、全ての壁画が取り外され、壁画部分は保存、修理が 進められ、石室周辺は埋め戻されています。

## What is Kitora Tumulus?

#### **Kitora Tumulus**

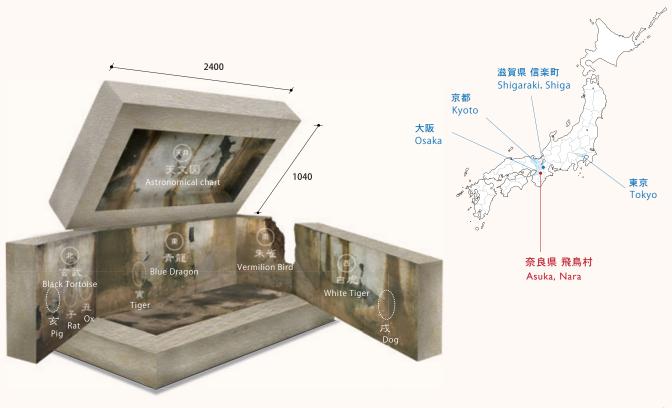
Special Historic Site Kitora Tumulus has mural paintings in its stone chamber; an astronomical chart on the ceiling, and four gods and twelve zodiac animals on the walls. The Kitora Tumulus is believed to have been constructed between the 7th and early 8th centuries. It was found in the south side slopes of Mt. Abe located in the south of the Takamatsuzuka Tumulus in Asuka village, Nara prefecture in Japan.

The stone chamber of the Kitora Tumulus is decorated with vividly colored 1300-year-old mural paintings. It is the second of such historical asset in Japan, first being the Takamatsuzuka mural paintings, and it was designated as a National Historic Site in year 2000.

### Mural paintings at present

However, the mural paintings had already suffered from severe deterioration. Its preservation became the highest priority, and the mural paintings had to be urgently removed.

At present, all the mural paintings have been removed, and those are under restoration and preservation. The surrounding area of the stone chamber has been buried again and closed up. Therefore, no one is able to view the inside of the stone chamber.





東壁 East wall

陶板か、現物か、わかりますか?

Can you realise it's original work or ceramic reproduction ?