

金沢大学の近代化遺産と近代遺跡

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Modernization Heritage and Modern Archaeological Sites in Kanazawa University

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1. はじめに

金沢大学には、1862(文久2)年の創基(加賀藩彦三種痘所)以来、第四高等学校(1887(明治20)年第四高等中学校として設置、1894(明治27)年第四高等学校に改称～1949(昭和24)年)・旧制金沢医科大学(1923(大正12)年～1949(昭和24)年)をはじめとする数多の前身校を含めて160年もの歴史がある。その中で、何度も校地の移転があったが、1905(明治38)年以降場所が変わっていない宝町キャンパスを中心に、貴重な近代化遺産や近代遺跡が大学構内に残っている。

本稿では、金沢大学構内に残る近代化遺産・近代遺跡を紹介し、それぞれの価値を評価するとともに、今後の保存と活用の展望について述べる。

2. 金沢大学及び前身の変遷略史

金沢大学構内の具体的な近代化遺産・近代遺跡を見る前に、前提となる金沢大学及び前身の主な所在地の変遷を確認しておきたい。については、諸文献(金沢大学医学部百年史編集委員会1972、金沢大学50年史編纂委員会1999、金沢大学資料館・金沢大学附属図書館2007、金沢大学資料館2011・2012)等を基に筆者が作成した図1を参照されたい。

(1) 彦三種痘所～第四高等中学校開学前

金沢大学は、1862(文久2)年に加賀藩が開設した彦三種痘所を創基とする。その場所は、彦三八番丁(現・彦三郵便局)であった(図1-①)。1867(慶応3)年に卯辰山養生所が開設されると、種痘所もここに移転した(図1-②)。1870(明治3)年には、大手町の旧津田玄蕃邸に金沢医学館が開設され、養生所の医育機関はこちらに移った(図1-③)。その後、金沢病院、医学所、医学校、石川県甲種医学校と同地で続く。途中、理化学校が医学館から分離開校したり(図1-④)、石川県金沢病院が新築されたりしたが(図1-⑤)、基本的に大手町の旧津田玄蕃邸が近代初期における医学の中心地であった。

1 Introduction

Kanazawa University's history began in 1862 with the founding of a smallpox vaccination center known as the Hikoso Vaccination Center, Kaga Domain (*Kagahan Hikoso Shutōsho*). The 160-year period since then has involved numerous precursors to the present university. One such precursor was the Fourth Higher School (*Dai-Shi Kōtō Gakkō*), which lasted from 1894 to 1949 (it was first established in 1887 as the Fourth Higher Middle School, *Dai-Shi Kōtōchū Gakkō*). Another is the Kanazawa Medical College (*Kanazawa Ika Daigaku*), which lasted from 1923 to 1949. These precursor institutions were relocated in many instances. Takaramachi Campus, which has never been relocated since 1905, retains within its grounds valuable Modernization Heritage and Modern Archaeological Sites.

This article introduces the Modernization Heritage and Modern Archaeological Sites on Kanazawa University's campuses, evaluates their value, and discusses the prospects for conserving and utilizing them.

2 Kanazawa University's Precursor Institutions

Before introducing the Modernization Heritage and Modern Archaeological Sites on Kanazawa University's grounds, I shall outline the relocations of Kanazawa University itself and its precursor institutions. For this, I have prepared the map shown in Figure 1, using the following sources:

Kanazawa Daigaku Igakubu Hyakunen Shi Henshū Iinkai [Committee for Editing the Hundred-Year Chronicle of the Kanazawa University School of Medical Sciences], 1972;

Kanazawa Daigaku Gojūnen Shi Hensan Iinkai [Committee for Editing the Fifty-Year Chronicle of Kanazawa University], 1999;

Kanazawa Daigaku Shiryōkan, Kanazawa Daigaku Fuzoku Toshokan [Kanazawa University Museum, Kanazawa University Library], 2007;

Kanazawa Daigaku Shiryōkan [Kanazawa University Museum], 2011, 2012.

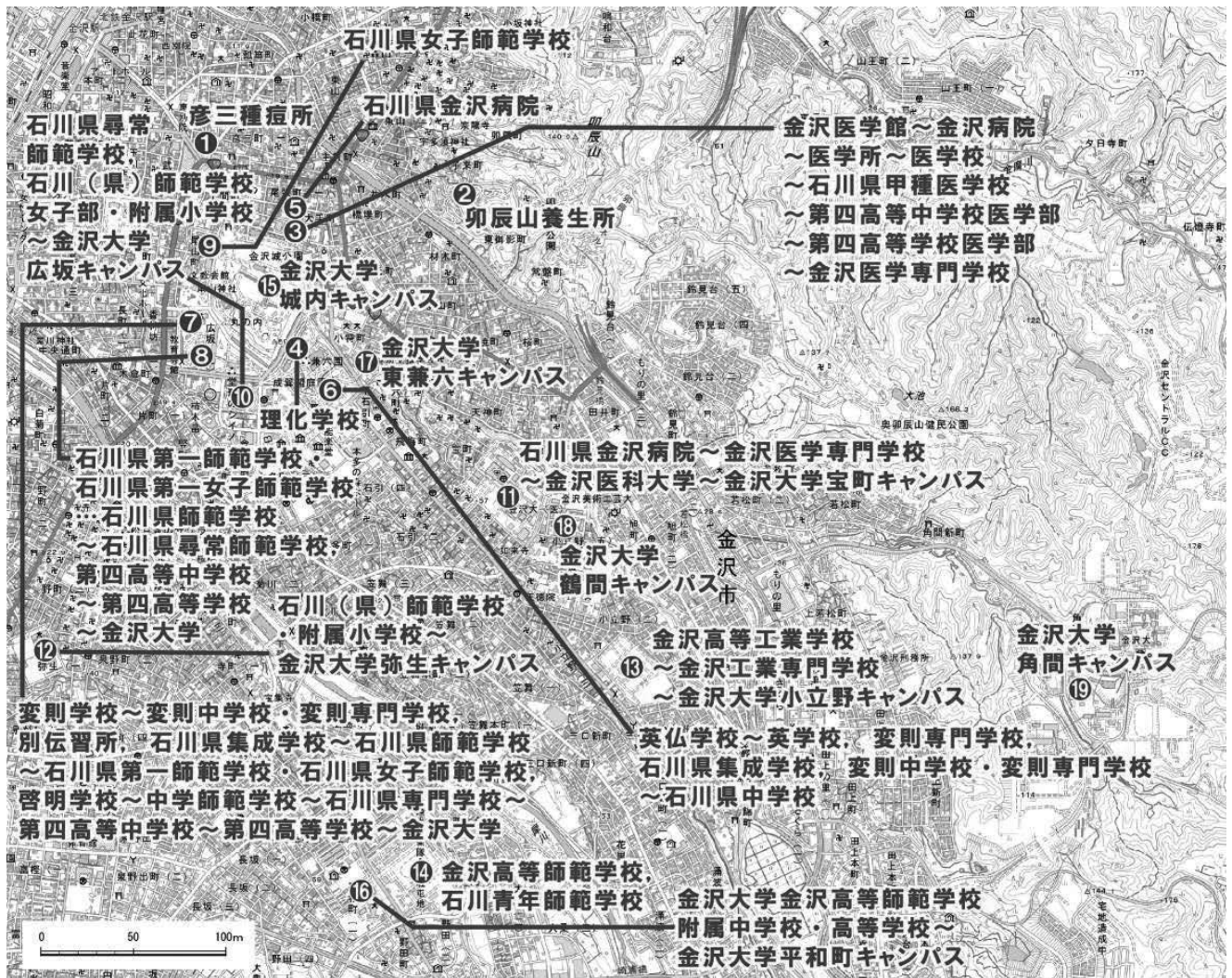


図1 金沢大学及び前身の主な所在地(国土地理院タイルに学校名等を追記して作成)

Figure 1. Key locations of Kanazawa University and its precursor institutions (school names overlaid to map tile from the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan).

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 彦三種痘所 Hikoso Vaccination Center
 2 卯辰山養生所 Utatsuyama Health-Care Center
 3 金沢医学館 Kanazawa Medical Institute
 金沢病院 Kanazawa Hospital
 医学所 Medical Center
 医学校 Medical School
 石川県甲種医学校 Ishikawa Prefectural First Grade Medical School
 第四高等学校医学部 Fourth Higher Middle School Department of Medicine
 第四高等学校医学部 Fourth Higher School Department of Medicine
 金沢医学専門学校 Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine
 4 理化学学校 Science School
 5 石川県金沢病院 Ishikawa Prefectural Kanazawa Hospital
 6 英仏学校 English and French School
 英学校 English School
 変則専門学校 Unorthodox Specialist School
 石川県集成学校 Ishikawa Shūsei School
 変則中学校・変則専門学校 Unorthodox Middle and Specialist School
 石川県中学校 Ishikawa Middle School
 7 変則学校・別伝習所 Unorthodox School and Betsudensyūjo School
 変則中学校・変則専門学校 Unorthodox Middle and Specialist School
 石川県集成学校 Ishikawa Shūsei School
 別伝習所 Betsudensyūjo School
 石川県師範学校 Ishikawa Normal School
 石川県第一師範学校・石川県女子師範学校 Ishikawa First Normal School and Ishikawa Women's Normal School
 啓明学校 Keimei School
 中学師範学校 Normal Middle School
 石川県専門学校 Ishikawa Prefectural College
 第四高等学校 Fourth Higher Middle School
 第四高等学校 Fourth Higher School
 金沢大学 Kanazawa University</p> | <p>8 石川県第一師範学校 Ishikawa First Normal School
 石川県第一女子師範学校 Ishikawa Women's Normal School
 石川県師範学校 Ishikawa Normal School
 石川県尋常師範学校 Ishikawa Ordinary Normal School
 第四高等学校 Fourth Higher Middle School
 第四高等学校 Fourth Higher School
 金沢大学 Kanazawa University
 9 石川県女子師範学校 Ishikawa Women's Normal School
 10 石川県尋常師範学校 Ishikawa Ordinary Normal School
 石川(県)師範学校女子部・付属小学校 The Girls Section and Elementary School of the Ishikawa (Prefectural) Normal School
 金沢大学広坂キャンパス Kanazawa University Hirosaka Campus
 11 石川県金沢病院 Ishikawa Prefectural Kanazawa Hospital
 金沢医学専門学校 Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine
 金沢医科大学 Kanazawa Medical College
 金沢大学宝町キャンパス Kanazawa University Takaramachi Campus
 12 石川(県)師範学校・付属小学校 The Ishikawa (Prefectural) Normal School and Elementary School
 金沢大学弥生キャンパス Kanazawa University Yayoi Campus
 13 金沢高等工業学校 Kanazawa Higher Technical College
 金沢工業専門学校 Kanazawa Industrial College
 金沢大学小立野キャンパス Kanazawa University Kodatsuno Campus
 14 金沢高等師範学校 Kanazawa Higher Normal School
 石川青年師範学校 Ishikawa Normal School for Youth
 15 金沢大学城内キャンパス Kanazawa University Jōnai Campus
 16 金沢大学金沢高等師範学校 Kanazawa University Kanazawa Higher Normal School
 附属中学校・高等学校 Affiliated Middle School and High School
 金沢大学平和町キャンパス Kanazawa University Heiwa Campus
 17 金沢大学東兼六キャンパス Kanazawa University Higashi Kenroku Campus
 18 金沢大学鶴間キャンパス Kanazawa University Tsuruma Campus
 19 金沢大学角間キャンパス Kanazawa University Kakuma Campus</p> |
|--|---|

一方、1873(明治6)年に巽御殿(現・成巽閣)に英仏学校が開校されると(図1-⑥)、以後同地では英学校、変則専門学校、石川県集成学校、変則中学校・変則専門学校、石川県中学校が続く。

また、加賀藩校明倫堂・経武館及びその後の金沢中学校等があった仙石町には、1873(明治6)年に変則学校・別伝習所が置かれ、変則中学校・変則専門学校、石川県集成学校、石川県師範学校、石川県第一師範学校・石川県女子師範学校、啓明学校、中学師範学校、石川県専門学校、石川県尋常師範学校が続く(図1-⑦・⑧)。なお、石川県女子師範学校は、1875(明治8)年の開学時点では西町の公立松原町女児小学校内に設けられていた(図1-⑨)

(2) 第四高等中学校～金沢大学開学前

1887(明治20)年、金沢大学の前身校の中で最も代表的な存在である第四高等中学校が仙石町に開校される(図1-⑦)。これは、石川県専門学校の敷地・校舎を引き継いだものであった。また、隣地にあった石川県尋常師範学校は、1889(明治22)年に広坂通りの新校舎(現・金沢21世紀美術館)に移り(図1-⑩)、元の場所(図1-⑧)も第四高等中学校の敷地となる。その後、1894(明治27)年には、第四高等中学校は第四高等学校に改称され、ナンバースクールの一つ「四高(しこう)」として名を馳せることになる。

第四高等中学校が開校すると、大手町の石川県甲種医学校は第四高等中学校医学部となる。それが第四高等学校医学部となり、1901(明治34)年には分離独立して金沢医学専門学校となった。1905(明治38)年に石川県金沢病院が小立野(現・宝町)に移り(図1-⑪)、1912(明治45)年にはその隣に金沢医学専門学校が移転する。そして、金沢医学専門学校・附属医院となった後、同校は1923(大正12)年に官立医科大学に昇格して六医大の一つ、金沢医科大学・同附属医院となる。この近代医学校・附属病院の配置は、医学の伝統とともに現在も同地に引き継がれ、常に金沢・石川・北陸の医学の中心となっている。

他にも様々な動きがあり、1913(大正2)年に石川県師範学校(1898年石川県尋常師範学校から改称)の男子部が野村(現・弥生)に移り(図1-⑫)、翌年広坂の女子部は石川県女子師範学校と改称する。1920(大正9)年には、金沢高等工業学校が崎浦村(現・小立野)に設置される(図1-⑬)。これが、1944(昭和19)年には金沢工業専門学校となる。また、1946(昭和21)年、野田町(現・自衛隊駐屯地)に金沢高等師範学校(1944年金沢市立中村町小学校内に設置)と石川青年師範学校(1944年津幡町に設置)が移転してくる(図1-⑭)。

2. (1) From when the Hikoso Vaccination Center Opened until Just Before the Fourth Higher Middle School Opened

Kanazawa University traces its history back to 1862, when the Kaga Domain opened the Hikoso Vaccination Center. The Hikoso Vaccination Center was located in Hisoko 8-bancho, where the Hikoso Post Office now stands (Map 1-1). In 1867, the Utatsuyama Health-Care Center (*Utatsuyama Yōjōjsho*) opened, and the Hikoso Vaccination Center was relocated there (Map 1-2). In 1870, Kanazawa Medical Institute (*Kanazawa Igaku Kan*) opened in what was the residence of TSUDA Genba, in Ōtemachi. The Utatsuyama Health-Care Center's medical facilities were then moved there (Map 1-3). Over the following years, a series of other medical facilities opened in the same area, forming a medical cluster: the Kanazawa Hospital (*Kanazawa Byōin*), the Medical Center (*Igaku Sho*), the Medical School (*Igakkō*), and Ishikawa Prefectural First Grade Medical School (*Ishikawa-ken Kōshu Igakkō*). At one point in this process, the Kanazawa Medical Institute's physics and chemistry section was established as a separate school: the Science School (Rika Gakkō; Map 1-4). The final medical facility to open in this cluster was the Ishikawa Prefectural Kanazawa Hospital (*Ishikawa-ken Kanazawa Byōin*; Map 1-5). Thus, during the early years of Japan's Modern period, a medical hub formed in the erstwhile residence of TSUDA Genba in Ōtemachi.

Meanwhile, a cluster of schools was forming in a villa complex called Tatsumi Goten (now known as the Seison-kaku) (Map 1-6). The process began in 1873, with the opening of the English and French School (*Eifutsu Gakkō*). This school was joined by the English School (*Ei Gakkō*), the Unorthodox Specialist School (*Hensoku Senmon Gakkō*), the Ishikawa Shūsei School (*Ishikawa-ken Shūsei Gakkō*), the Unorthodox Middle and Specialist School (*Hensoku Chūgakkō*, *Hensoku Senmon Gakkō*), and the Ishikawa Middle School (*Ishikawa-ken Chūgakkō*).

Another cluster of schools formed in Sengoku-machi, which was the location of the Kaga Domain's official domain academy, Meirindō, the academy's martial-arts hall, Keibukan, and later the location of the Kanazawa Middle School (*Kanazawa Chūgakkō*). The clustering began in 1873 with the opening of the Unorthodox School and Betsudensyūjo School (*Hensoku Gakkō Betsudenshūjo*). The school was then joined by the Unorthodox Middle and Specialist School (*Hensoku Chūgakkō*, *Hensoku Senmon Gakkō*), the Shūsei School (*Ishikawa-ken Shūsei Gakkō*), the Ishikawa Normal School (*Ishikawa-ken Shihan Gakkō*), the Ishikawa First Normal School and Ishikawa Women's Normal School (*Ishikawa-ken Dai-Ichi Shihan Gakkō*, *Ishikawa-*

(3) 金沢大学開学以降

そして1949(昭和24)年、国立学校設置法公布により、金沢大学が開学する。第四高等学校の校舎も1964(昭和39)年まで理学部が使用していたが、メインキャンパスは金沢城跡となり、城内(丸の内)キャンパスと呼ばれた(図1-⑮)。加えて、石川師範学校(1943年石川県師範学校から改称)の校地が教育学部及び附属校の弥生キャンパス(図1-⑫)・広坂キャンパス(図1-⑩)となり、金沢工業専門学校(現・金沢工業大学)の校地が小立野キャンパス(図1-⑬)となる。1950(昭和25)年には、金沢高等師範学校附属中学校(旧制)・高等学校(新制)が野田町の近隣地に移り、それが地名変更で平和町キャンパスとなった(図1-⑯)。1953(昭和28)年には弥生キャンパスの教育学部が城内に移り、1967(昭和42)年には養護学校(現・特別支援学校)の校地として東兼六キャンパス(図1-⑰)が加わる。そして、1976(昭和51)年には、金沢刑務所の跡地が医療技術短期大学の鶴間キャンパスとなった(図1-⑱)。

1989(平成元)年には、城内キャンパスから角間キャンパス(図1-⑲)への移転が始まり、1995(平成7)年に本部が移る。同年、広坂キャンパスの附属幼稚園・小学校・中学校が平和町キャンパスに移っている。その後も移転は続き、2005(平成17)年に工学部が小立野キャンパスから角間に移った。

そして学域学類制(2008(平成20)年～)となった現在の主要キャンパスは、角間キャンパス(図1-⑲)、宝町キャンパス(図1-⑪)、鶴間キャンパス(図1-⑱)、平和町キャンパス(図1-⑯)、東兼六キャンパス(図1-⑰)となっている。ほとんどが昭和期以降のキャンパスで、明治期以来不動の宝町キャンパスが別格に長い歴史を誇る。それゆえに、同キャンパスを中心に、今も近代化遺産や近代遺跡が残っているのである。

3. 金沢大学の近代化遺産

前置きが長くなったが、金沢大学及び前身の変遷を把握したところで、現在金沢大学構内に残っている近代化遺産について、一つ一つ見ていこう。具体的には、医学類旧書庫、同解剖標本庫、同病理標本庫、同煉瓦塀・門柱のことであり、いずれも場所としては宝町キャンパス南東半に位置する(図2)。

(1) 医学類旧書庫

医学類旧書庫(図2-①)は、1926(大正15)年竣工の鉄筋コンクリート造3階建の建物である(図3)。金沢医科大学時代に建てられたもので、当初は同大学附属図書館の書庫として建設され、通路を介して図書閲覧室とつな

げられた(図3)。金沢医科大学時代に建てられたもので、当初は同大学附属図書館の書庫として建設され、通路を介して図書閲覧室とつな

2. (2) From the Opening of the Fourth Higher Middle School to Just Before Kanazawa University Opened

The year 1887 saw the opening in Sengokumachi of what was the most prominent of Kanazawa University's precursor institutions: the Fourth Higher Middle School (*Dai-Shi Kōtō Chūgakkō*; Figure 1-7). This school inherited the site and buildings of the Ishikawa Prefectural College. It also inherited the site of the neighboring Ishikawa Ordinary Normal School (Figure 1-8) after said school was relocated, in 1889, to a new building in Hirosaka-dōri (the building is now the 21st Century Museum of Contemporary Art, Kanazawa; Figure 1-10). In 1894, the Fourth Higher Middle School was renamed the Fourth Higher School (*Dai-Shi Kōtō Gakkō*). The school became a famous numbered (fourth) school of the region.

After the Fourth Higher Middle School opened, the Ishikawa Prefectural First Grade Medical School in Ōtemachi merged with the school, creating the Fourth Higher Middle School Department of Medicine (*Dai-Shi Kōtō Chūgakkō Igaku-bu*) and later (with a change in the school's name) the Fourth Higher School Department of Medicine (*Dai-Shi Kōtō Gakkō Igaku-bu*). In 1901, the department was established as a separate institution: the Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine (*Kanazawa Igaku Senmon Gakkō*). In 1905, Ishikawa Prefectural Kanazawa Hospital, was relocated to Kodatsuno, which is now Takaramachi (Figure 1-11). In 1912, the Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine was relocated to a site adjacent to the relocated hospital. The school and hospital then became collectively known as the Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine and Affiliated Hospital (*Kanazawa Igaku Senmon Gakkō, Fuzoku Iin*). In 1923, the Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine was upgraded to one of Japan's six state medical colleges, becoming the Kanazawa Medical College; the pair thus became known as the Kanazawa Medical College and Affiliated Hospital (*Kanazawa Ika Daigaku, Fuzoku Iin*). The university and its affiliated hospital endured as a medical science hub of Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, and the Hokuriku region as a whole, leaving a legacy of medical tradition that endures to this day.

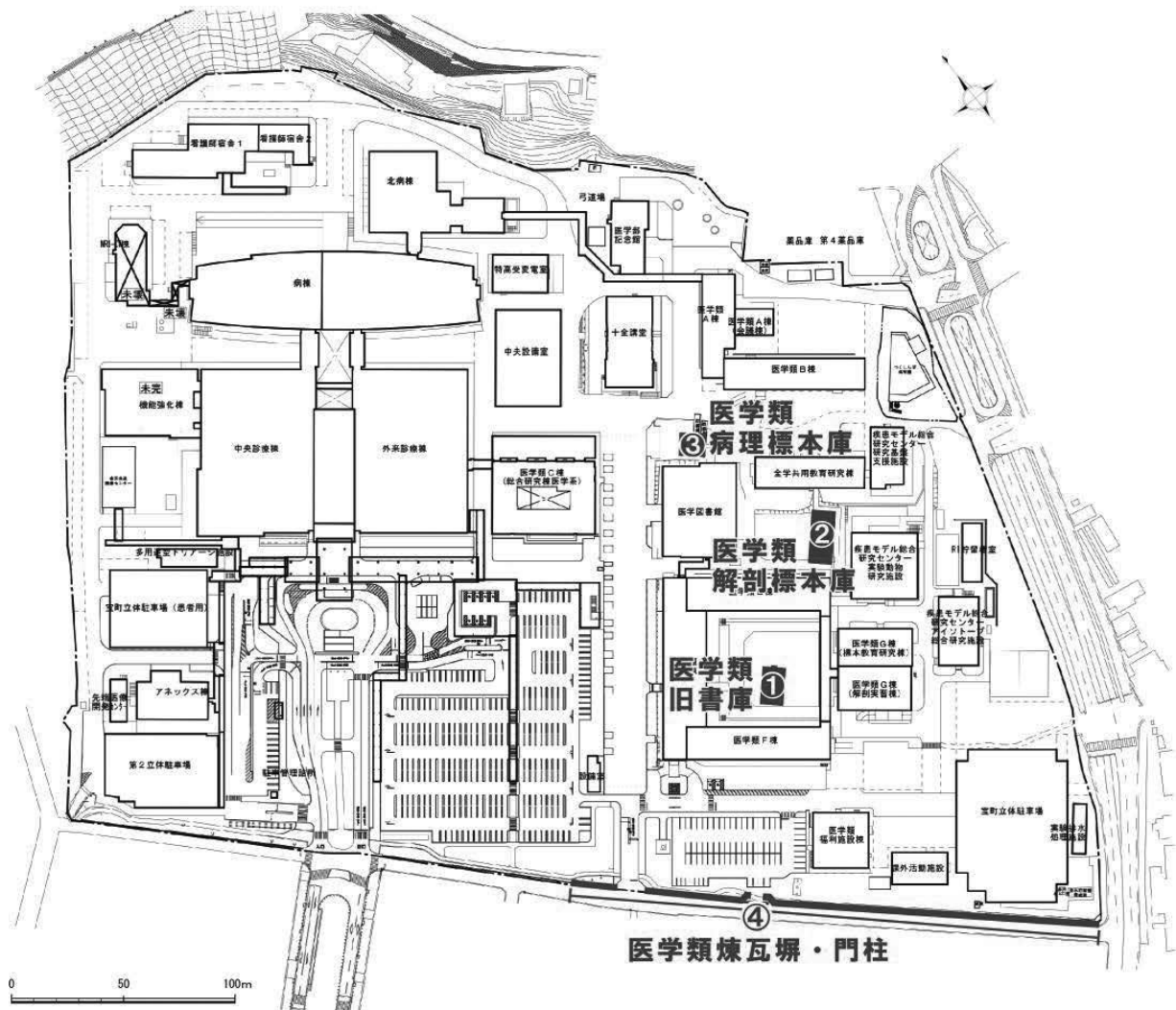


図2 宝町キャンパスに残る近代化遺産の位置図
Figure 2. Map of Modernization Heritage in Takaramachi Campus

- 1 医学類旧書庫 Former Book Storage of the School of Medical Sciences
- 2 医学類解剖標本庫 Anatomical Specimen Storehouse of the School of Medical Sciences
- 3 医学類病理標本庫 Pathological Specimen Storehouse of the School of Medical Sciences
- 4 医学類煉瓦塼・門柱 Brick Wall and Gateposts of the School of Medical Sciences



図3 医学類旧書庫 現況写真
Figure 3. Present-day photo of the Former Book Storage of the School of Medical Sciences

A number of other notable developments occurred during this period. In 1913, the boys section of the Ishikawa Normal School (*Ishikawa-ken Shihan Gakkō*: the school's name having changed from the Ishikawa Ordinary Normal School in 1898) was relocated to Nomura (now Yayoi) (Figure 1-12). In the following year, the remaining girls section, located in Hirosaka, was renamed the Ishikawa Women's Normal School (*Ishikawa-ken Joshi Shihan Gakkō*). In 1920, the Kanazawa Higher Technical College (*Kanazawa Kōtō Kōgyō Gakkō*) was opened in Sakiuramura (now Kodatsuno; Figure 1-13). In 1944, the school became the Kanazawa Industrial College (*Kanazawa Kōgyō Senmon Gakkō*). In 1946, two institutions were relocated to Nodamachi (now a military installation of the Japan Self-Defense Forces): The first was the Kanazawa

がっていた。現在は医学図書館が別に建設されてそこに図書の閲覧・収蔵機能が移っており、書庫部分のみが医学教育用資料などの資料倉庫という形で残っている。

この建物は、北東－南西軸が15.56m、北西－南東軸が9.15mをはかり、全体形が直方体状を呈する。四隅には太い柱形(ピラスター)が、長辺・短辺には細めの柱形が設けられ、それぞれ入隅面を取る。特に四隅の柱形は、側面に四角い二重の溝彫りが施されるとともに、頂部にトリグリフ風の縦溝装飾が施される。各階に、アルミサッシの縦長の細窓が連続して設けられているが、元々はベルギー製のワイヤーグラスを鉄枠に填めたものであったようである。屋根は陸屋根だが、両流れの緩い傾斜を付ける。出入口は、1階の北東辺・南西辺のそれぞれ中央に設けられ、アルミサッシの扉となっている。特に、かつて閲覧室につながっていた南西側の出入口には切妻造の庇が付き、反対の北東側には片流れの短い庇が付く。

直方体を基調として、簡素で幾何学的な装飾だけで外観を飾っており、セセッションやドイツ表現派の影響がうかがわせる。内部も簡素であるが、各階に造り付けられた特注の書架や1階から3階を貫く書籍運搬用昇降機(1926年製造)などが現存しており、収蔵資料も含めて歴史的・文化的価値が高い。宝町の地における医学の近代化、ひいては金沢大学の医学の歴史を物語る建物と言える。

(2) 医学類解剖標本庫

医学類解剖標本庫(図2-②)は、1934(昭和9)年竣工の鉄筋コンクリート造平屋建の建物である(図4)。金沢医科大学時代のもので、古くなった木造標本庫の代わりに建設されたという。

この建物は、北東－南西軸が22.48m、北西－南東軸が8.65mをはかり、直方体を呈する。四方の外壁は全て



図4 医学類解剖標本庫 現況写真

Figure 4. Present-day photo of the Anatomical Specimen Storehouse of the School of Medical Sciences

Higher Normal School (*Kanazawa Kōtō Shihan Gakkō*), which had originally been established in 1944 in the site of the Kanazawa Municipal Nakamuramachi Elementary School. The second was the Ishikawa Normal School for Youth (*Ishikawa Seinen Shihan Gakkō*), which was originally established in 1944 in Tsubata (Figure 1-14).

2. (3) From the Opening of Kanazawa University to Today

In 1949, Kanazawa University opened following the promulgation of the Law for the Establishment of National Schools (*Kokuritsu Gakkō Secchi Hō*). The buildings of the Fourth Higher School would serve as the university's Science Department (*Rigaku-bu*) until 1964, but the university's main campus was located in the site of the Kanazawa Castle and was thus dubbed the Jōnai Campus (the "campus in the castle enclosure"; Figure 1-15). Meanwhile, the site of the Ishikawa Normal School (*Ishikawa Shihan Gakkō*: the school's name having changed from Ishikawa Prefectural Normal School in 1943) became the location for the Yayoi Campus (Figure 1-12) and Hirosaka Campus (Figure 1-10) of the university's Education Department (*Kyōikugaku-bu*) and affiliated school, while the site of the Kanazawa Industrial College became the location for the university's Kodatsuno Campus (Figure 1-13). In 1950, Kanazawa Higher Normal School's affiliated schools were relocated to the premises adjacent to Nodamachi and then to Heiwamachi due to a geographic name change; the first of these affiliated schools was the Affiliated Middle School (*Fuzoku Chūgakkō*), which aligned with Japan's pre-reformed education system, while the second was the Affiliated High School (*Fuzoku Kōtō Gakkō*), which aligned with the reformed education system (Figure 1-16). In 1953, the university's Education Department moved from Yayoi Campus to Jōnai Campus. In 1967, it gained another campus, the Higashi (East) Kenroku Campus (Figure 1-17), situated in the grounds of a school for special needs, then known in Japanese as a "care school" (*yōgo gakkō*), now known as a "Affiliated School for Special Needs Education" (*tokubetsu shien gakkō*). In 1976, the site of Kanazawa Prison became the Tsuruma Campus of the university's School of Allied Medical Sciences (*Iryō Gijutsu Tanki Daigaku-bu*) (Figure 1-18).

In 1989, Kanazawa University started relocating facilities on its Jōnai Campus to its Kakuma Campus (Figure 1-19). In 1995, the headquarters was relocated. In the same year, the university-affiliated kindergarten (*Fuzoku Yōchien*), elementary school (*Fuzoku Shōgakkō*), and junior-high school (*Fuzoku Chūgakkō*) were relocated to Heiwamachi. This was not the last of the relocations: in 2005, the Faculty of Engineering (*Kōgaku-bu*) was relocated from Kodatsuno Campus to

スクラッチタイル貼りで、長辺のみ8ヶ所の長方形の龕を設けて窓を入れている。南東辺の南端間には出入口が、北端間には搬入口が設けられている。全ての窓・出入口がアルミサッシュに取り替えられている。なお、かつては出入口横・南西面に屋上(バドミントン場)に続く外階段があったらしく、その痕跡が確認できる。

内部は一室の広い空間となっており、医学標本や考古資料を入れた木製陳列ケースが綺麗に並ぶ。現在、金沢大学医学部記念館展示室に収蔵・展示されている金沢市指定文化財キンストレーキ(1857年フランス製の紙塑人体解剖模型)もこの標本庫に保管されていたという。なお、天井は木製の格縁を組んで天井板に布を張り、換気用の正方形の天井板には簡素化された花模様の透かし彫りが入れられている。

全体がスクラッチタイルで覆われ、長方形の龕や窓枠の連なりが明快で、簡潔な外観からセセッションやドイツ表現派の影響が認められる。収蔵されている標本類も大正期に遡るような貴重なものが多く、それらを長年収蔵・保管してきたこの建物は、金沢医科大学における医学の近代化の実像を今に伝えている。

(3) 医学類病理標本庫

医学類病理標本庫(図2-③)は、1926(大正15)年竣工の鉄筋コンクリート造2階建の建物である(図5)。『金沢医科大学一覽』(金沢医科大学1927)、『金沢大学医学部百年史』(金沢大学医学部百年史編集委員会1972)、『石川県の近代化遺産』(石川県教育委員会2008)には昭和2年竣工と記されているが、金沢大学が保管する昭和2年10月26日起案「敷地建物増減調書提出之件」には建設年月日として「大正一五、一一、二一」と記されており、正しい竣工年月日は大正15年11月21日と考えられる。金沢医科大学時代のものであることには変わりないが、正確な



図5 医学類病理標本庫 現況写真

Figure 5. Present day photo of the Pathological Specimen Storehouse of the School of Medical Sciences

Kakuma Campus.

The principal campuses of present-day Kanazawa University, all of which follow the “college-school system” (*gakuiki gakurui sei*), are as follows: Kakuma Campus (Figure 1-19), Takaramachi Campus (Figure 1-11), Tsuruma Campus (Figure 1-18), Heiwamachi Campus (Figure 1-16), and Higashi Kenroku Campus (Figure 1-17). While most of these campuses were created in the Shōwa era (1926–1989), Takaramachi Campus boasts a much longer history, one that extends back as far as the Meiji era (1868–1912). It is this campus and its environs that contain the bulk of the Modernization Heritage and Modern Archaeological Sites.

3 Modernization Heritage in Kanazawa University

Now that the key facts about Kanazawa University and its precursor institutes have been ascertained with that admittedly lengthy preface, I shall now introduce each item of Modernization Heritage that remains in Kanazawa University. The structures, each of which is situated in the southeast area of Takaramachi Campus, are the School of Medical Sciences’ Former Book Storage, its Anatomical Specimen Storehouse, its Pathological Specimens Storehouse, and its Brick Wall and Gateposts (Figure 2).

3. (1) Former Book Storage of the School of Medical Sciences (*Igaku-ruī Kyū Shoko*)

Built in 1926, the Former Book Storage of the School of Medical Sciences consists of a three-story reinforced-steel structure (Figure 3). The structure was built during the time of the Kanazawa Medical College (1923–1949), and it originally served as a book storage of the college library. It offered access to the library’s reading room via a passage. A new medical library has since been built, and the old library’s reading room and storage facilities have been relocated there. However, the building was preserved as a storehouse for materials used in medical education.

The building forms a rectangular cuboid measuring 15.56 meters along its northeast–southwest axis and 9.15 meters along its northwest–southeast axis. At the four corners stand bulky pilasters, and along the long and short edges stand a number of thinner pilasters, forming a recess on each of the four edges. The faces of each corner pilaster feature a long vertical strip with a double-groove outline. The tops of the pilasters feature vertical strips with grooves, similar to triglyphs. Each story has slender vertical windows with aluminum sashes. It appears that they originally consisted of Belgian-made wired glass set in a steel frame. The roof is generally flat, but it also has gentle sloping toward both edges.

建築年代をここに明記しておく。

この建物は、北西－南東軸が10.92m、北東－南西軸が9.08mをはかり、外観は直方体を呈する。南東面には、切妻屋根のポーチが設けられ、中央間に入出口が設けられる。かつてはシャッターで開閉していたようであるが、今は窓とともにアルミサッシュの扉に変更されている。外壁には、各面とも隅と中間部に4ヶ所ずつ柱形を設けている。長辺側には1階・2階ともに窓を設け、窓枠として煉瓦を貼り付けている。それ以外の外壁は、人造石研ぎ出しの仕上げとしている。

現在も病理標本庫として機能しているため、内部には金属製の標本棚が多数設置され、膨大な数のプレパラートや電顕フィルム等が保管されている。

外観としては全体的に人造石研ぎ出しで、柱形だけが突出した簡素な建物であるが、窓廻りに煉瓦が張られており、ささやかな華やかさを醸し出している。アールデコの潮流の影響の下に設計された建物と推測される。宝町キャンパスに残る金沢医科大学時代の近代化遺産の中では、前述の2棟とはやや異なった穏やかな表情の建物であるが、大正期から病理標本庫として使い続けられており近代医学と今をつなぐ貴重な存在である。

(4) 医学類煉瓦塀・門柱

医学類煉瓦塀・門柱(図2-④)は、1912(明治45)年竣工の煉瓦塀とそれに伴う門柱である(図6)。元々は金沢医学専門学校がこの地に新築移転するにあたり、構内を囲むように設けられたものと考えられる。宝町キャンパス南東半部の正面に位置し、現在は門柱2本から南東へ144.46m、北西へ63.54m、煉瓦積みの低い塀が伸びる。

2本の門柱は、花崗岩の切石製で、笠石・角柱石・基礎石を合わせた総高は2.17mをはかる。門柱の間隔は8.40mと広く、本来は控柱であったものと考えられる。



図6 医学類煉瓦塀・門柱 現況写真

Figure 6. Present-day photo of the Brick Wall and Gateposts of the School of Medical Sciences

The building has two ground-floor entrances, one at the center of the northeast side and the other at the center of the southwest side. The doorways have aluminum sashes. The southwest doorway, which originally connected to the library's reading room, is topped with a gabled porch, while the doorway on the opposite side is topped with a short pent roof.

Viewed from the outside, this building, with its cuboid structure, has a simple geometrical decoration, suggesting the influence of the Viennese Secessionists and German Expressionists. The interior is seemingly simple, but it retains to this day fixtures and fittings of considerable historical and cultural value. Each story features custom bookshelves, and there is a small freight elevator (built in 1926) for transporting books, which extends up the three stories. The materials stored here are of historical and cultural interest as well. With all of these features, the building testifies to the modernization of medical science in Takaramachi and to the history of medical science at Kanazawa University.

3. (2) Anatomical Specimen Storehouse of the School of Medical Sciences (*Igaku-rui Kaibō Hyōhon Ko*)

The Anatomical Specimen Storehouse of the School of Medical Sciences (Figure 2-2) consists of a single-story reinforced-steel structure (Figure 4). Built in 1934, the time of the Kanazawa Medical College (1923–1949), the storehouse was intended to replace an aging timber storehouse.

The building forms a rectangular cuboid measuring 22.48 meters along its northeast–southwest axis and 8.65 meters along its northwest–southeast axis. All four walls have scratched tiling. Only the long-side walls have windows; they have eight rectangular niches, each housing a window. An entrance is located at the southern end of the southeast side, while a loading dock is located at the northern end of the same side. The doorways and windows were all replaced by aluminum sashes. The southwest plane by the entrance once had an external stairway leading up to the roof (which served as an outdoor badminton court). Traces of the stairway remain.

The interior consists of a single wide space fitted with neatly aligned cases. These cases were used to store medical specimens and archaeological materials. One item used to be stored here was a papier-mâché anatomical model made in France in 1857. Known in Japan by the Dutch term *kunst-lijk* (“artificial-corpse”), the model is currently held and exhibited by the School of Medicine Memorial Hall, Kanazawa University. The ceiling has a board consisting of a wooden lattice covered with textile. Used for ventilation, another ceiling board features latticework depicting simplified flower

門の両脇に連なる煉瓦塀は、直線的で総長200mに及ぶが、門の際では敷地内へ入り込んで折れ曲がる。場所によって高さに多少の差があるが、基本的には赤色安山岩(赤戸室石か)の切石を3段積んだ上に、緑色凝灰岩(笏谷石か)の切石を延石として置き、その上に煉瓦7段をイギリス積に積んで、人造石洗い出しの笠石が載せられている。

この煉瓦塀・門柱は、明治期の金沢医学専門学校に遡り、宝町キャンパスに残る近代化遺産の中で特に古い。幾度かの改修で部分的に失われてはいるが、同地が医学校と病院の場となった最初期の遺構であり、金沢大学の医学の歴史そのものを示していると言っても過言ではない。

このように、金沢大学宝町キャンパスには、金沢医学専門学校時代または金沢医科大学時代の近代化遺産が今も良好な形で残されている。いずれも、金沢・石川・北陸における医学の近代化を象徴する建造物と言えよう。

4. 金沢大学の近代遺跡

続いて、金沢大学構内の近代遺跡に目を向けてみよう。金沢大学には、各キャンパスに角間遺跡(縄文・古代主体)、宝町遺跡(近世・近代主体)、鶴間遺跡(近世・近代主体)、東兼六遺跡(近世・近代主体)の各遺跡が存在するが(金沢大学資料館・埋蔵文化財調査センター2022、金沢大学埋蔵文化財調査センター2017・2021)、特に宝町遺跡と鶴間遺跡が特殊な近代遺跡として注目される(図7)。

images.

Covered with scratched tiling and with its stark niched windows, the edifice has a simple appearance suggesting Secessionist and Expressionist influence. Moreover, for many years the building contained numerous valuable items dating back to the Taishō era. For these reasons, the building remains valuable as an embodiment of the modernization of medical science at the Kanazawa Medical College.

3. (3) Pathological Specimen Storehouse of the School of Medical Sciences (*Igaku-rui Byōri Hyōhon Ko*)

The Pathological Specimen Storehouse of the School of Medical Sciences (Figure 2-3) consists of a two-story reinforced-steel structure (Figure 5) built in 1926 (the 15th year of the Taishō era). The building's completion date is cited as 1927 (the 2nd year of the Shōwa era) in three sources: *Kanazawa Ika Daigaku Ichiran* [List of Medical Colleges in Kanazawa] (Kanazawa Medical College, 1927), *Kanazawa Daigaku Igaku-bu Hyakunen Shi* [the Hundred-Year Chronicle of the Kanazawa University School of Medical Sciences] (Committee for Editing the Hundred-Year Chronicle of the Kanazawa University School of Medical Sciences, 1972), and *Ishikawa-ken no Kindaika Isan* [Modernization Heritage in Ishikawa Prefecture] (Ishikawa Prefectural Board of Education, 2008). However, the actual completion date was November 21, 1926, given that the date is stated as “Taishō 15, 11, 21” in a survey report held in Kanazawa

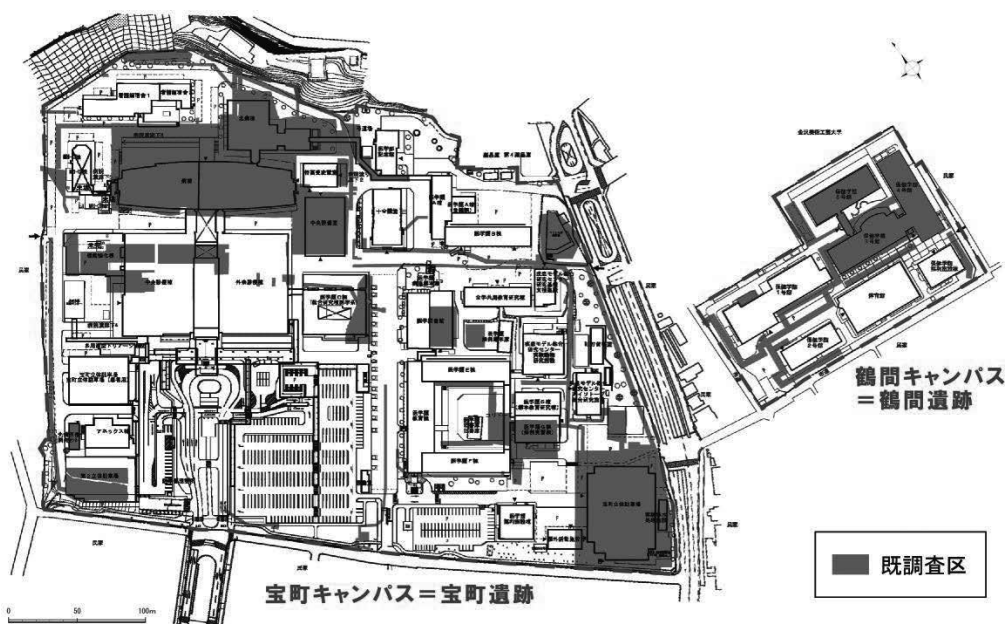


図7 宝町遺跡・鶴間遺跡と既調査区の位置図
Figure 7. The Takaramachi and Tsuruma Sites and areas that have been surveyed

宝町キャンパス=宝町遺跡 Takaramachi Campus (Takaramachi Site)
鶴間キャンパス=鶴間遺跡 Tsuruma Campus (Tsuruma Site)
既調査区 Areas surveyed

(1) 宝町遺跡

宝町遺跡は、宝町キャンパス全域を指す。この地は、近世には金沢城下町の南東端にあたり、加賀藩の与力町や寺域等が形成されていた。そのため、過去20回(1998～2021年)の発掘調査(調査総面積23,446㎡)で、近世の遺構・遺物が多数見つかっている。

それだけでも十分貴重なのであるが、既述の通り明治期以来医学校と病院の場となったこの地には、近代の遺構・遺物も地下に多数埋蔵されている。これまでの調査では病院関係の成果が多く、1905(明治38)年の石川県金沢病院の頃に遡るレンガ積建物の基礎部分(図8)や、歴代病院で使われていた食器(図9)、薬品容器として使われていたガラス瓶等が、発掘調査のたびに見つかっている。

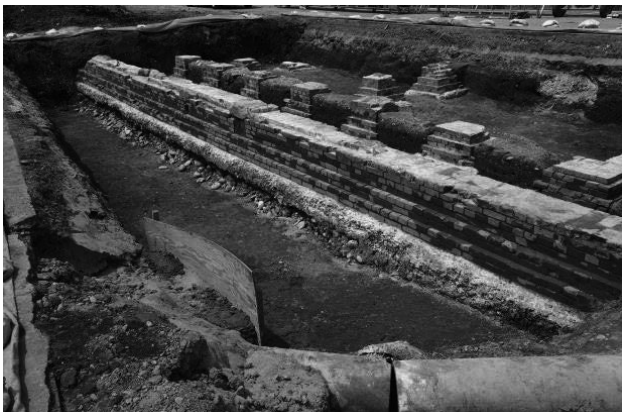


図8 宝町遺跡 眼科病棟跡 検出状況写真
Figure 8. Takaramachi Site: Unearthed structural remains of the hospital's ophthalmology ward



図9 宝町遺跡 出土病院食器 遺物集合写真
Figure 9. Takaramachi Site: Assemblage of tableware from the hospital

University that is titled “Concerning the Submission of Particulars on an Adjustment to the Size of a Building on the Premises” (*Shikichi Tatemono Zōgen Chō Sho Teishutsu no Ken*) and dated October 26, 1913. Either way, the building work clearly dates to the time of the Kanazawa Medical College, but it is still worth accurately noting the building completion date.

The exterior structure forms a rectangular cuboid measuring 10.92 meters along its northwest–southeast axis and 9.08 meters along its northeast–southwest axis. The southeast plane has a gabled porch above a doorway in the central space. This doorway once consisted of a shutter, but along with the windows the shutter was later replaced with an aluminum sash door. On all four sides, four pilasters are arranged on the edges and four more pilasters on the central sections. The long side plane has windows on both stories. The windows have brick frames. Another exterior feature is the artificially polished slabs.

The building continues to serve as a storehouse for pathological specimens. Hence, the interior features numerous metal shelves containing vast number of pathological specimens, known in Japan by the German term *Präparat*, along with films for electron microscopy.

Although the exterior is generally simple—consisting of artificially polished slabs with the protruding pilasters being the only conspicuous feature—the brick window frames add a decorative touch, suggesting that the design was influenced by the Art Deco movement. When viewed as part of Takaramachi Campus’s extant Modernization Heritage from the Kanazawa Medical College period, this building appears a little gentler than the two buildings discussed above. Continuing to serve the same role it served during the Taishō era, the building acts as a valuable bridge between medical science in the Modern period and medical science today.

3. (4) Brick Wall and Gateposts of the School of Medical Sciences (*Igaku-ruī Rengabei, Monchū*)

The tiled structure of the Brick Wall and Gateposts of the School of Medical Sciences (Figure 2-4) comprises a brick wall and an adjoining gatepost, both built in 1912 (Figure 6). It was likely intended to form a perimeter around the new building for the relocated Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine. Located at the front of Takaramachi Campus’s southeast section, the extant structure consists of a low brick wall running 144.46 meter southeast and 63.54 meters northwest from two gateposts.

The gateposts are made from granite and stand 2.17 meters tall, including capstone, pier base, and foundation stone. They are spaced wide apart from each other, at 8.40 meters, suggesting that they originally served as

レンガ積建物の基礎部分等の遺構は、金沢大学資料館所蔵の「石川県金沢病院新築配置図」・「金沢大学医学部附属病院平面配置図」や『金沢大学医学部百年史』（金沢大学医学部百年史編集委員会1972）附図の校舎配置図面等と照合が可能である。今や我々が記録でしか見ることができない近代病院等の建物が、本当にその場所にあったことを確認することができる重要な遺構である。

また、出土した病院食器やガラス瓶には、「金沢病院」、「金沢医科大学」、「金沢医科大学附属医院」、「金沢大学」、「金沢大学病院」等の銘が入っており、食器やガラス瓶の変遷を追うことが可能で考古学的にも大いに注目される。

宝町遺跡の遺構・遺物は、宝町キャンパスの近代化遺産とともに医学の近代化を雄弁に物語るものであり、歴史的にも文化的にも貴重な遺産である。

(2) 鶴間遺跡

鶴間遺跡は、鶴間キャンパスにあたり、宝町遺跡同様に金沢城下町南東端の近世遺跡として知られている。近世には、この地は足軽組屋敷地等であった。過去3回（1998～2001年）の発掘調査（調査総面積6,239㎡）で、やはり近世の遺構・遺物が多数見つかっている。

この鶴間遺跡は、近世遺跡である以上に、近代遺跡としての価値が高い。それは、明治五大監獄（千葉・金沢・奈良・長崎・鹿児島）の一つである金沢監獄の遺構・遺物が見つかっているからである。

鶴間の地が金沢大学のキャンパスとなったのは、既述の通り1976（昭和51）年のことであるが、それより前は監獄及び刑務所として使われていた。1907（明治40）年に金沢監獄が建設され、1922（大正11）年には監獄官制改正で金沢刑務所となるのだが、その後も1970（昭和45）年の田上町移転まで、この地は収監施設用地として機能し続けた。その遺構・遺物が、鶴間キャンパスの地下に多数埋



図10 鶴間遺跡 五翼放射状舎房 検出状況写真
Figure 10. Tsuruma Site: Foundations of the five cellblocks fanning out from a central control area

flying buttresses.

The brick wall extending from both gateposts runs in a straight line for a total length of 200 meters, but the sections near the gateposts bend inward toward the premises. The height of the wall varies slightly in some sections but generally follows a consistent structure: Forming the base of the wall are three tiers of red andesite (possibly Red Tomuro stone) supporting green tuff (possibly Shakudani stone) pavers. Above this are seven rows of bricks arranged in an English bond (alternate courses of bricks laid lengthwise and widthwise). Above the brick masonry is a capstone with washing finish of artificial stones.

Dating back to the time of the Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine, the brick wall and gateposts stand out as particularly old among the extant Modernization Heritage in Takaramachi Campus. Although some sections were lost during successive renovation work, the structure remains valuable as the earliest structure built when the site became the location of the Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine and its affiliated hospital. It is thus the very embodiment of the history of medical science at Kanazawa University.

As the above examples illustrate, Kanazawa University's Takaramachi Campus retains Modernization Heritage in excellent condition, some dating back to the time when the university was known as the Kanazawa Professional School of Medicine and some to the time when it was known as the Kanazawa Medical College. Each structure symbolizes the modernization of medical science in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, and the wider Hokuriku region.

4 Modern Archaeological Sites in Kanazawa University

Discussed next are the Modern Archaeological Sites in the campuses of Kanazawa University. Each campus has its own distinct remains. The sites are the Kakuma Site (*Kakuma Iseki*), which dates to Jōmon period (14,000–500 BC) and to the Ancient (Kodai: 7th–12th Century) period, the Takaramachi Site (*Takaramachi Iseki*), Tsuruma Site (*Tsuruma Iseki*), and Higashi Kenroku Site (*Higashi Kenroku Iseki*), each comprising remains from the Early-Modern and Modern period (Kanazawa University Museum and Center for Archaeological Research, Kanazawa University, 2022; Center for Archaeological Research, Kanazawa University, 2017, 2021). Of these, the Takaramachi and Tsuruma Sites have garnered particular interest for their rare Modern Archaeological Sites (Figure 7).

蔵されていたのである。遺構としては、中央監視所・五翼放射状舎房(図10)・作業工場の基礎等が検出されており、遺物としては「監」や「刑」の銘が入った監獄食器・刑務所食器(図11)等が出土している。

金沢監獄の正門・中央看取所・監房の建物は、愛知県犬山市の博物館明治村に移築展示されているが、鶴間遺跡の遺構はその正確な位置を示すものであり、遺物は監獄・刑務所内での収監の様子を示す直接的な物的証拠である。

そもそも金沢監獄は、明治時代における司法の近代化に基づいて建てられたものであり、その遺構・遺物が大学構内に残されていることは、非常に珍しく貴重なのである。

このように、近代遺跡としては、宝町キャンパスに近代病院・医学校跡の宝町遺跡が、鶴間キャンパスに近代監獄・刑務所跡の鶴間遺跡が存在する。これらは、金沢・石川・北陸における医学と司法の近代化を示す重要遺跡として位置づけられよう。



図11 鶴間遺跡出土監獄食器・刑務所食器 遺物集合写真
Figure 11. Tsuruma Site: Assemblage of tableware from Kanazawa Prison

5. 評価と展望

以上、金沢大学には、医学類旧書庫、同解剖標本庫、同病理標本庫、同煉瓦塀・門柱という近代化遺産と、宝町遺跡、鶴間遺跡という近代遺跡が存在することを確認した。

いずれも、近代の金沢を生き残った貴重な遺産である。特に、宝町キャンパスの近代化遺産・近代遺跡は金沢における医学の近代化を象徴するものであり、一方、鶴間キャンパスの近代遺跡は司法の近代化を象徴するものとして評価できる。

このような近代化遺産・近代遺跡を構内に保有する大学は、全国的に見ても稀有である。金沢大学と言えば、かつては「お城の中の大学」として有名であったが、これ

4. (1) Takaramachi Site

The Takaramachi Site corresponds to the whole of Takaramachi Campus. During the Early-Modern period, the site formed the southeastern end of Kanazawa Jōkamachi (Kanazawa castle-town) and consisted of the Yorikimachi and temple district of the Kaga domain period. As such, the area has attracted considerable archaeological interest, with 20 archaeological surveys being conducted between 1998 and 2021 (a total survey area of 23,446 square meters). These surveys have unearthed numerous structures and artifacts from the Early-Modern period.

If these discoveries were not sufficiently impressive in themselves, then the sites of the previously discussed medical school and hospital that operated here since the Meiji era have yielded a veritable treasure trove of Modern-period structures and artifacts. Many of the archaeological discoveries to date are related to the hospital. These include part of the foundations of the brick edifice that housed , Ishikawa Prefectural Kanazawa Hospital, which dates back to 1905 (Figure 8); tableware used in the hospital over successive generations (Figure 9); and a glass bottles used to store medicine. Every time a new survey is conducted, more such items are discovered.

The unearthed foundations of the brick structure can be collated with block plans now held in the Kanazawa University Museum. Examples include the Block Plan for New Construction of Ishikawa Prefectural Kanazawa Hospital (*Ishikawa-ken Kanazawa Byōin Shinchiku Haichi Zu*), the Block Layout Plan for the Kanazawa Medical College and Affiliated Hospital (*Kanazawa Daigaku Igaku-bu Fuzoku Byōin Heimen Haichi Zu*). Similar block layout plans (in this case, for school buildings) can be found in the *Kanazawa Daigaku Igaku-bu Hyakunen Shi* [Hundred-Year Chronicle of the Kanazawa University School of Medical Sciences] (Committee for Editing the Hundred-Year Chronicle of the Kanazawa University School of Medical Sciences, 1972). The structure is thus valuable in offering physical evidence corroborating that there was indeed such a Modern-period hospital on the site as indicated in the documentation, whereas before we had only the documentary evidence.

The tableware, glass bottles, and some other items bear the name of the institution at the time (for example, “Kanazawa Hospital,” “Kanazawa Medical College,” “Kanazawa Medical College Affiliated Hospital,” “Kanazawa University,” and “Kanazawa University Hospital”). These tags make the artifacts all the more archaeologically interesting in that they make it easier to trace the evolution of Kanazawa University.

からは「近代化遺産が残る大学」として、各遺産の外観を維持保存しつつ、関連する文化財と併せて広く一般に公開・活用していく必要がある。

具体的には、近代化遺産の定期的なメンテナンスと、近代化遺産の見学ツアー及び関連企画展のような定期的なイベントを想定するが、学内外のみならずさまざまからのご指導とご支援をいただきながら、さらなる振興策を模索していきたい。

本稿をまとめるにあたり、特に近代化遺産の建築学的な見方について、京都大学名誉教授の山岸常人先生から多大なご指導をいただきました。また、山岸雅子理事、足立拓朗先生、篠田隆行先生、倉知慎先生をはじめとする宝町地区・文化財プロジェクトの先生方・職員の方々からは、宝町キャンパスに残る近代化遺産に関して様々なご助言・ご協力をいただきました。末筆ながら心より感謝申し上げます。

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The structures and artifacts of the Takaramachi Site strikingly testify to the Modernization Heritage of the Takaramachi Campus and to the modernization of medical science, making them valuable both historically and culturally.

4. (2) Tsuruma Site

Tsuruma Site corresponds to the Tsuruma Campus and, like Takaramachi Site, it is known as a Early-Modern-period site of the southeast end of Kanazawa Jōkamachi. During the Early-Modern (Kinsei: 1568–1867) period, it served as a residential complex for the domain's foot soldiers (*ashigaru*). The site was surveyed three times between 1998 and 2001 (total survey area of 6,239 square meters). Unsurprisingly, these surveys yielded numerous structures and artifacts from the Early-Modern period.

However, the Tsuruma Site is even more valuable as a Modern Archaeological site than it is as an Early-Modern one. The reason is that the site has yielded structures and artifacts of the Kanazawa Prison (*Kanazawa Kangoku*; later known as *Kanazawa Keimusho*), one of the five great prisons of the Meiji era (the others being the prisons of Chiba, Nara, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima).

The Tsuruma area became a campus of Kanazawa University in 1976. Before then, the site was used by Kanazawa Prison. Built in 1907, Kanazawa Prison was originally known in Japanese as *Kanazawa Kangoku*, but it became known as *Kanazawa Keimusho* following the prison reform of 1922 (prisons in Japan today are known as *keimusho*, while *kangoku* has become an obsolete term). The area remained prison land until 1970, when the prison was relocated to Tagamimachi. Structural remains and artifacts of the prison lay buried in the soil of Tsuruma Campus. The unearthed structures consist of the foundations of five cellblocks fanning out from a central control area (Figure 10) and those of a workshop. The artifacts include tableware, some tagged with the character for “*kan*” (shorthand for *kangoku*), and others tagged with the character for “*kei*” (shorthand for *keimusho*; Figure 11).

While the entrance, central control area, and cellblock edifices have since been relocated to Museum Meiji-Mura in Inuyama City, Aichi Prefecture, the unearthed structures of Tsuruma Site give precise locational information. Similarly, the unearthed artifacts provide direct physical evidence shedding light on life inside the prison.

The construction of Kanazawa Prison was, in the first place, a product of the modernization of Japan's justice system during the Meiji era. The fact that its structure and artifacts have been preserved on the campus is a rare and valuable phenomenon.

To summarize, in this section I introduced Modern Archaeological Sites in Kanazawa University. One was the Takaramachi Site (on Takaramachi Campus), which contains vestiges of a Modern-period hospital and medical school. The other was Tsuruma Site (on Tsuruma Campus), which contains vestiges of a Modern-period prison. These sites are value in that they offer insights into the modernization of medical science and justice in Kanazawa, Ishikawa, and Hokuriku.

5 Evaluation, Outlook

In the previous sections, I introduced Kanazawa University's Modernization Heritage: the School of Medical Science's Former Book Storage, its Anatomical Specimen Storehouse, its Pathological Specimen Storehouse, and its Brick Wall and Gateposts. I also introduced the university's Modern Archaeological Sites: Takaramachi Site and Tsuruma Site.

Each of these constitutes valuable heritage left by people who lived in Kanazawa in the Modern period. In particular, the Modernization Heritage and Modern Archaeological Site in Takaramachi Campus symbolize the modernization of medical science in Kanazawa, while the Modern Archaeological Site in Tsuruma Campus symbolizes the modernization of the justice system.

Few other universities in Japan could claim to hold within their grounds such an array of Modernization Heritage and Modern Archaeological Sites. Kanazawa University was once famed as "the university in the castle." Now as the "university that conserves Modernization Heritage," Kanazawa University should continue maintaining the exterior appearance of each heritage building and ensure that the cultural properties associated with them can be accessed and utilized broadly.

This could include, for example, periodic maintenance of the Modernization Heritage and periodic events such as tours and themed exhibitions. We will continue to explore ideas with the feedback and support of people inside and outside the university.

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