

研究所の概要

奈良文化財研究所は、文化遺産を総合的に研究する機関です。奈良は南都とも呼ばれる古都で、多数の古建築や古美術品があり、研究所はこれらを総合的に研究する目的で設立されました。1950年代に起きた平城宮跡の保存問題を契機に、平城宮跡や藤原宮跡の本格的な発掘調査と研究を進めてまいりました。これらは古代都城形成に関する国内外の研究や学術交流にも生かされています。

また、貴重な埋蔵文化財を保護するために当研究所が開発した保存、修復、整備などの技術は、全国各地や世界の遺跡、遺物に活かされています。現在、平城宮跡では、朱雀門に次いで第一次大極殿の復原を実施中です。さらに、発掘調査に携わる自治体専門職員や海外の研究者を対象とした研修・共同研究などをおこなうセンター的な役割も果たしています。

Outline of the Institute

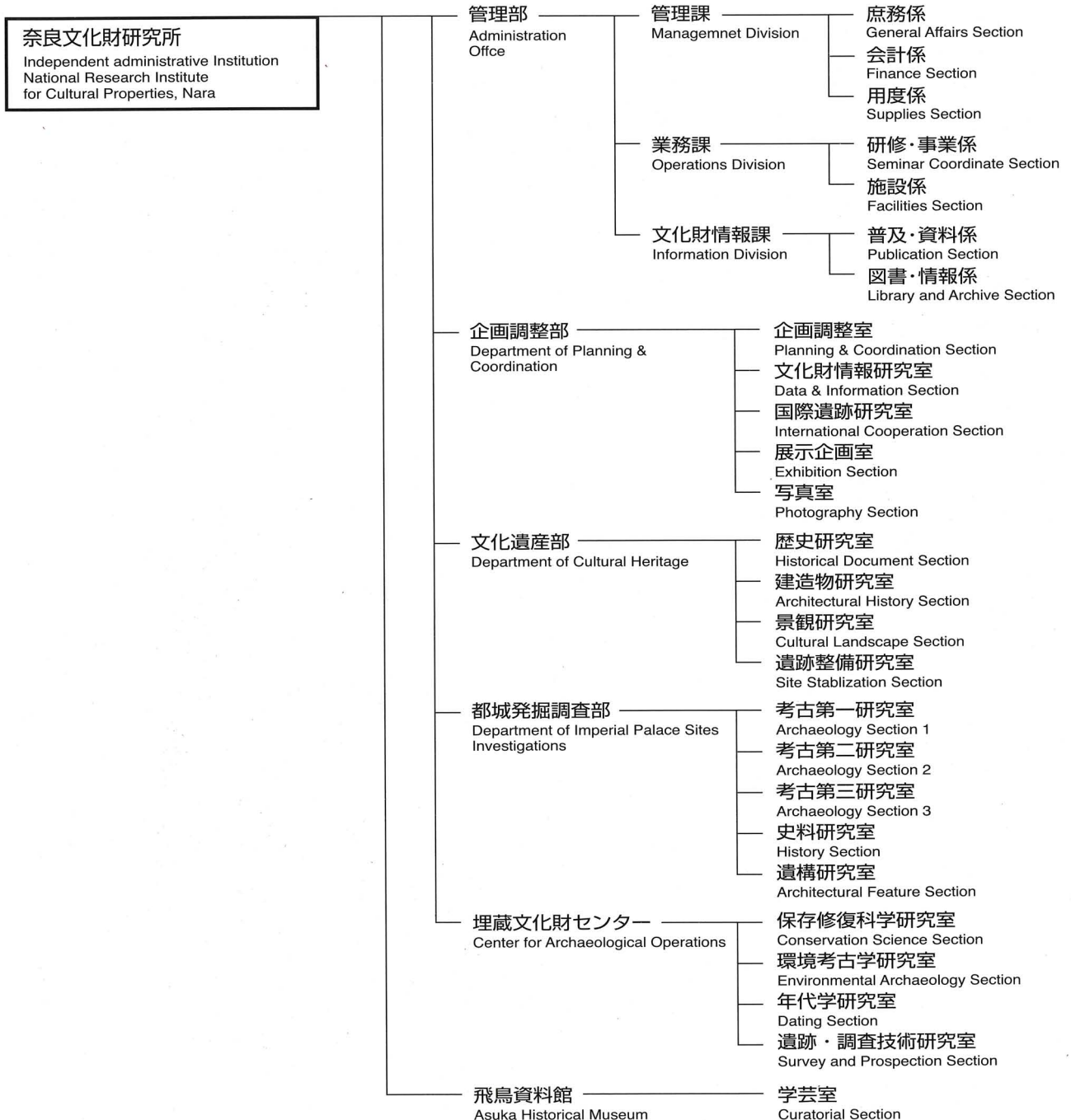
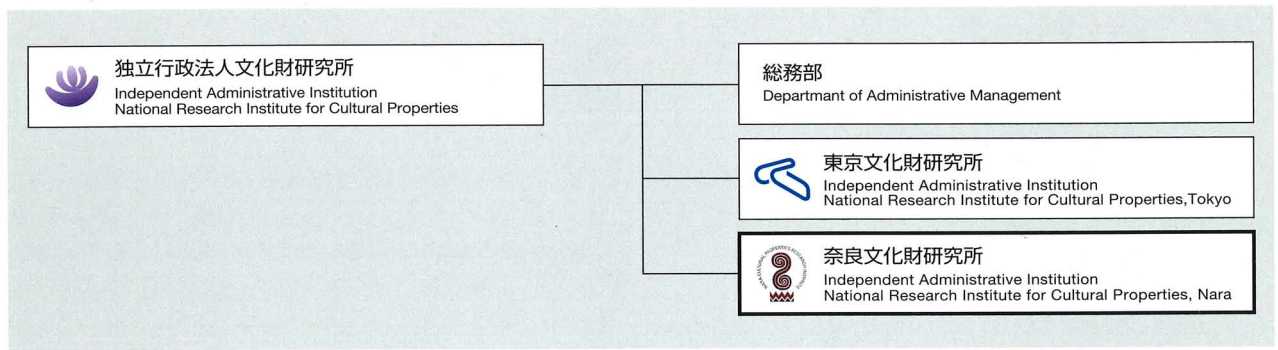
The National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara, is an organization committed to comprehensive research on cultural heritage. Nara is an ancient capital, known as "Nanto" (southern capital), having a wealth of ancient architecture and historical works of art; the Institute was established to research these materials in comprehensive fashion. Since the question of the Nara palace site's preservation rose up in the mid 1950's, the Institute has advanced full-scale excavation and research at both the Nara and Fujiwara palace sites. The results of these efforts have been utilized both domestically and internationally in research and in academic exchanges regarding the development of ancient capitals.

Also, techniques for preservation, reconstruction, and presentation, developed by the Institute for the conservation of precious cultural properties, have been utilized for sites and artifacts throughout Japan and across the world. Currently, the reconstruction of the Former Imperial Audience Hall at the Nara palace site is underway, following the completion of the Suzaku Gate. Further, the Institute serves as a center for training and joint research programs targeted for foreign researchers and specialists with local governments who participate in archaeological excavation.

事業内容 Cultural Heritage Division



研究所の組織 Organization of the Institute



研究所のあゆみ

奈良文化財研究所は、文化庁の前身の文化財保護委員会に附属する文化財の調査研究機関として1952年に発足しました。当初は、歴史・建造物・美術工芸の3研究室と庶務室とがありました。その後、平城宮跡の保存が問題となったのを契機として1963年に平城宮跡発掘調査部が、1973年には飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部がそれぞれ設置され、飛鳥保存問題に関する国の施策の一環として、1970年の閣議決定に基づいて1973年には飛鳥資料館が設置されました。また、1974年には国土開発に起因する埋蔵文化財問題に対処する方策の一つとして、埋蔵文化財センターが設置されました。

その後、省庁の再編など政府の行政改革推進の方針に基づき、府省に所属する研究機関も再編成され、文化庁に附属する東京国立文化財研究所と奈良国立文化財研究所の二つの研究機関は2001年4月に統合し、独立行政法人文化財研究所となりました。それぞれの研究所は東京文化財研究所と奈良文化財研究所となり、独立行政法人の本部は奈良文化財研究所の庁舎内に置かれました。

History of the Institute

The National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara, was founded in 1952 as an auxiliary organization of the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties, the predecessor of the current Agency for Cultural Affairs, with a view to conducting research on cultural properties. At the time of its inception, the Institute had three research divisions, specializing in history, architecture, and art, as well as a General Affairs Division. The growing necessity to protect the Heijo palace site led to the inception of the Division of Heijo Palace Site Investigations in 1963. In 1973, the Division of the Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations was established, and in 1975, the Asuka Historical Museum was opened, prompted by a Cabinet resolution made in 1970 as part of the government's efforts to preserve the cultural properties of the Asuka area. In order to help meet the demand for rescue excavations conducted by local governments, the Center for Archaeological Operations was established in 1974 to train local excavators and provide advices to local authorities.

As part of the Japanese Government's reform initiatives, national research institutes belonging to government ministries and agencies are undergoing reorganization. Consequently, the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, and the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute were integrated and reorganized as branches of the Independent Administrative Institution in April 2001. The head office for this independent institution is located at the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara.



奈良文化財研究所旧庁舎
Former building of the Institute

■ 1952年／昭和27年4月

文化財保護委員会の附属機関として奈良文化財研究所（庶務室・美術工芸研究室・建造物研究室・歴史研究室）を奈良市春日野町50番地に設置

■ 1954年／昭和29年7月

奈良国立文化財研究所と改称

■ 1960年／昭和35年10月

奈良市佐紀東町の平城宮跡に発掘調査事務所を設置

■ 1963年／昭和38年4月

平城宮跡発掘調査部を設置

■ 1968年／昭和43年6月

文化庁が発足 その附属機関となる

■ 1970年／昭和45年4月

平城宮跡資料館を開館

■ 1973年／昭和48年4月

会計課・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部・飛鳥資料館を設置

■ 1974年／昭和49年4月

庶務部（庶務課・会計課）と埋蔵文化財センターを設置

■ 1975年／昭和50年3月

奈良県高市郡明日香村奥山に飛鳥資料館を開館

■ 1980年／昭和55年4月

美術工芸研究室を奈良国立博物館の仏教美術資料研究センターに移管

■ 1980年／昭和55年4月

庁舎を奈良市二条町に移転
平城宮跡発掘調査部・埋蔵文化財センターを庁舎に移転統合

■ 1988年／昭和63年8月

飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部庁舎を橿原市木之本町94-1に新営

■ 2001年／平成13年4月

独立行政法人文化財研究所 奈良文化財研究所となる

■ April 1952

The Institute was established as an auxiliary organization of the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties, with a General Affairs Division, Historical Research Division, Architecture Research Division, and Art Research Division, at 50 Kasugano-cho, Nara.

■ July 1954

The Institute was officially named the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute.

■ October 1960

The office of the Heijo Palace Site Investigations opened in the former Nara palace site in Sakihigashi-machi, Nara.

■ April 1963

The Division of Heijo Palace Site Investigations was established.

■ June 1968

The Agency for Cultural Affairs was established, with the Institute under its control.

■ April 1970

The Nara Palace Site Museum opened.

■ April 1973

The Division of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations and the Asuka Historical Museum were established. The Institute's Accounting Section was also established.

■ April 1974

The Department of General Affairs and the Center for Archaeological Operations were established.

■ March 1975

The Asuka Historical Museum opened at Okuyama, in the village of Asuka, Nara prefecture.

■ April 1980

The Art Research Division transferred to the Research Center for Buddhist Art, of the Nara National Museum.

■ April 1980

The Institute relocated to Nijo-cho, Nara. The Division of Heijo Palace Site Investigations and the Center for Archaeological Operations were integrated into the Institute.

■ August 1988

A new headquarters building was built for the Division of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations at 94-1, Kinomoto-cho, Kashihara, Nara prefecture.

■ April 2001

The National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara, was granted the status of independent administrative institution.

企画調整部

企画調整部は、奈良文化財研究所がおこなう研究に係る事業について総合的に企画調整し、成果の公開活用を進めます。また、文化財保護に関する調査研究のナショナルセンターとして情報の収集・発信などに努め、国・地方公共団体等に対する専門的な協力・助言をおこなうと共に共同研究を調整します。文化庁がおこなう高松塚古墳・キトラ古墳壁画の保存活用事業への技術的協力と調整をおこなうこともその一例です。

これら事業の遂行のため、従前の協力調整官、埋蔵文化財センターの文化財情報研究室と国際遺跡研究室、平城宮跡発掘調査部写真資料調査室、飛鳥資料館学芸室、文化財情報発信専門官を統合・再編して企画調整部を創設し、以下の組織、主な業務分担としました。

新設した企画調整室は、地方公共団体等の職員に対する研修についての企画調整をおこない、地方公共団体等がおこなう全国各地の発掘調査や文化財保護等について援助、助言します。文化財情報研究室は、奈良文化財研究所の情報システムの整備充実をおこない、文化財に関する情報および資料を収集・整理し、提供します。国際遺跡研究室は、国際協力、国際交流および国際研修等を企画調整、運営管理します。展示企画室を新設し、飛鳥資料館、平城宮跡資料館などの展示充実を中心に、奈良文化財研究所の研究成果の公開普及に努めます。写真室は、文化財に関する写真の製作および管理をおこないます。

Department of Planning and Coordination

The Department of Planning and Coordination is responsible for the comprehensive planning and coordination of matters related to research conducted by the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara, and also promotes public utilization of the results. In addition, it fosters the collection and dissemination of information as a national center for research related to cultural properties conservation, and provides expert cooperation and advice to national and regional public institutions while also coordinating joint research projects with them. The technical cooperation and coordination furnished to the Agency for Cultural Affairs' project for preserving and utilizing the murals of the Takamatsuzuka and Kitora tombs is one example of this.

For the execution of these projects, the Department of Planning and Coordination was established through the integration and reorganization of the agencies that formerly provided cooperation and coordination, namely: the Cultural Properties Data Section and the International Research Sites Section of the Center for Archaeological Operations, the Photographic Data Section of the Department of Heijo Palace Site Investigations, the Curatorial Section of the Asuka Historical Museum, and the Cultural Properties Information Manager. The new organizational structure, and the principal division of duties are as follows.

The newly established Department is responsible for the planning and coordination of training programs directed at employees of regional public institutions, and for providing support and advice regarding archaeological excavations and cultural properties conservation conducted by regional governments and other organizations throughout the nation. The Data and Information Section maintains and enhances the Institute's information system, and gathers, maintains, and provides data and materials related to cultural properties. The International Cooperation Section plans, coordinates, operates, and manages aspects of international cooperation, exchange, and training. The newly established Exhibition Section strives to distribute publicly the results of Institute research, centering on the enrichment of the exhibits at the Asuka Historical Museum and the Nara Palace Site Museum. The Photographic Section produces and manages photographs related to cultural materials.

文化遺産部

文化遺産部では歴史資料・書跡資料、歴史的建造物・伝統的建造物群、庭園・文化的景観、遺跡などの文化遺産に関し、歴史研究室、建造物研究室、景観研究室、遺跡整備研究室の4室をおき、専門的かつ総合的な調査研究をおこなっています。

歴史研究室では、典籍文書などの書跡資料と歴史資料の調査研究をおこなっています。書跡資料では、主要な調査対象である興福寺や薬師寺の南都諸大寺をはじめ、近畿地方の諸寺院での調書作成、写真撮影を実施し、その成果の公表に努めています。歴史資料では、絵図や板木などを調査対象とし、現在は「関野貞関係資料」などの調査・研究にあたっています。

建造物研究室では、各種建築の現地調査や発掘遺構の分析などを通じた建築遺産の調査研究のほか、文化財建造物関連資料の収集整理・公開を実施しています。また、この成果を活かして文化財建造物の保存修理や、平城宮跡第一次大極殿正殿などの史跡建物復原に協力するほか、海外の建築遺産保護のための協力調査もおこなっています。

景観研究室では2004年5月の文化財保護法の改正で新たに文化財に加わった「文化的景観」について事例調査、保存計画策定などを実施し、「文化的景観」の保護施策に資する調査研究をおこなっています。また庭園については各地の発掘調査成果を収集整理し、データベースとして公開を図るとともに、2006年度からは第2期計画として平安時代以降の庭園についての情報収集と研究集会による調査研究をおこないます。

遺跡整備研究室では遺跡の保存整備の計画段階から整備後における管理運営に至るまでのあり方を調査・研究し、収集した資料のデータベース化を図ります。また、これらの情報、経験を活かし地方公共団体等がおこなう遺跡の整備事業にも協力しています。

Department of Cultural Heritage

The Department of Cultural Heritage has four Sections, being the Historical Document, the Architectural History, the Cultural Landscape, and the Site Management Sections, through which it conducts specialized and comprehensive research with regard to cultural materials such as historical documents and other written materials, historical buildings and groups of traditional structures, gardens and cultural landscapes, and archaeological and historical sites.

The Historical Document Section engages in the research of historical documents such as books, and other written materials. For historical documents, catalogs and photographic records are being made at Kōfukuji, Yakushiji, and the other major temples of Nara, which constitute the main targets of research, as well as at other temples in the Kinai region, and efforts are being made to make the results public. For other written materials, items such as drawings and woodblock carvings are the objects of focus, and currently the archives of Sekino Tadashi are under investigation.

The Architectural History Section conducts research on the architectural heritage through investigations of various types of extant structures as well as through analyses of archaeological features, and also collects, organizes, and publicizes materials related to architectural cultural properties. Further, the results of these efforts are applied to the preservative restoration of architectural cultural properties, and through cooperation in the reconstruction of historic buildings such as the Former Imperial Audience Hall at the Nara palace site, as well as in cooperation with investigations for the purpose of conserving the architectural heritage overseas.

The Cultural Landscape Section conducts research contributing to conservation policy regarding cultural landscapes, a category of cultural properties added with the May 2004 revision of the Cultural Properties Protection Act, by investigating relevant examples and drawing up plans for their preservation. It also collects and organizes the results of archaeological excavations throughout the country with regard to gardens, with the aim of making public a database of these materials, and from 2006 is conducting research for a second phase of this plan by collecting data and holding research sessions focusing on gardens from the Heian period on.

The Site Management Section conducts surveys on the condition of restored historic sites from the planning stage through their restoration and management, with the aim of organizing the problem areas into a database. It also utilizes this information and experience in providing cooperation to regional public organizations with restoration projects of historic sites.



対馬万松院庭園実測調査

Surveying the garden at Banshōin in Tsushima



薬師寺の古文書調査

Investigating old documents
at Yakushiji temple, Nara



重要文化財小野家住宅（塩尻市）の建造物調査

Architectural examination of the Ono residence
(city of Shiojiri), an Important Cultural Property

都城発掘調査部(平城地区)

Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations(Heijo)

奈良時代(710~784)の天皇治世のための施設や宮殿と、国の中央官庁をあわせて設置した平城宮の発掘調査研究を担当しています。1954年以来、組織的な調査を継続し、今までに130haの平城宮跡のほぼ30%の発掘を進め、古代史研究上、多くの重要な成果をあげています。また、当時の首都平城京にあった貴族の邸宅や役人、庶民の住まい、あるいは公設の市場や寺院の遺跡の研究と発掘調査も進めており、1200年の間、地下に埋もれていた歴史のさまざまな事実を解明してきています。

平城宮跡の既発掘地では、建物跡を基壇で示したり、木を植えて建物の柱の位置を示したり、さらに朱雀門や東院庭園をはじめ、建物や遺構を復原し、現在は第一次大極殿正殿の復原工事が進んでおります。このようなかつての平城宮の姿をしのばせる整備活用事業を進めるために必要な調査研究も担当しています。

遺跡に残された遺構や遺物の分析を通じて歴史の事実を解明するのが発掘調査研究です。遺跡の発掘や出土した膨大な遺物の基礎的な整理は、研究をささえる重要な作業です。

This Department is in charge of archaeological investigations at the Nara palace site, where facilities were established for the emperor to rule during the Nara period (710-784), along with the imperial domicile and government offices. Since 1954, coordinated investigations of the site have been in progress, with excavation of nearly 30% of the 130 hectare site being completed, resulting in many discoveries important for the study of ancient history. In addition, excavation and research on residences of aristocrats, lower officials, and commoners are carried out in the surrounding Nara capital site, along with investigations of public market places, temples, and other sites, bringing to light many historical facts which have lain buried for over 1200 years. Excavated portions of the site are presented to the general public in various ways which convey the original appearance of the Nara palace site. These include reconstructing the foundation platforms where buildings once stood, planting shrubs to indicate the positions of a building's pillars, or reconstructing the facilities themselves, as in the case of Suzaku Gate and the East Palace Garden. The aim of excavation is to clarify the historic past through the analysis of artifacts and features that survive in archaeological sites. Archaeological excavation and the processing of great volumes of primary data obtained from ancient sites are vital tasks which further research on ancient history.

復原された東院庭園

Reconstructed Eastern Palace Garden





平城宮跡整備状況 (中央は第二次大極殿基壇)

Nara palace site,
partially reconstructed and landscaped



平城宮東朝集殿 (奥に第一次大極殿復原工事覆屋をのぞむ)

Eastern Assembly Hall, Nara palace (the covering erected over the
reconstruction work at the Former Imperial Audience Hall is seen in the back)



旧大乗院庭園 (西小池とその西方の調査)

Garden at the former Daijōin temple
(investigation of the western small pond and the area to its west)

都城発掘調査部(飛鳥・藤原地区)

Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations(Asuka/Fujiwara)

奈良県高市郡明日香村から橿原市にかけての「飛鳥・藤原」地域は、わが国古代国家成立期の歴史的な舞台であり、6世紀末から8世紀初めに至る間、政治・経済・文化の中心地でした。そして今、この地域の地下には、宮殿や豪族の居館、最古の本格的寺院である飛鳥寺をはじめとする寺々のほか、工芸品などを製作した総合工房や漏刻(水時計)台、墳墓など、さまざまな遺跡が眠っています。また、この地域の北半には、古代国家の首都で最初の計画都市・藤原京がおかれました。ここには天皇の住まいや国政、国家的儀式をおこなう殿舎などの建つ藤原宮を中心に、道路で碁盤目状に区画された京域が方5km以上の範囲に広がっていました。

当調査部では、これら遺跡の発掘調査を通じて、古代国家の具体的な歴史像を復原すべく、学際的な調査研究をおこなっています。その成果は、遺跡発掘調査説明会や報告書類、展示室などで公開するとともに、遺跡の保存・活用に取り組んでいます。

The Asuka/Fujiwara region of Nara prefecture, extending from the village of Asuka to the city of Kashihara, was the historic setting for the emergence of the ancient Japanese state, and served as the political, economic, and cultural center from the end of the sixth to the first part of the eighth centuries. Accordingly, a variety of archaeological remains lie dormant beneath the ground, including imperial palaces and the residences of elite families, the sites of numerous temples including Asukadera, the oldest cloistered Buddhist temple in Japan, plus the remains of tombs, the earthen podium of a water clock, and a workshop complex for the production craft items. Also, in the northern half of this region lies the Fujiwara capital, built on a rectangular grid spreading out five kilometers on a side and centering on the Fujiwara palace, located in the center of the capital and containing the emperor's residence, along with halls where ceremonies of state were conducted.

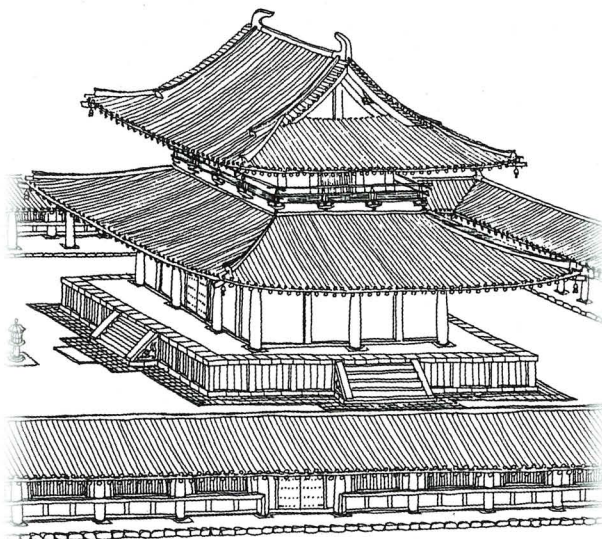
Through the excavation of these sites, interdisciplinary investigations are conducted by the Department with the aim of reconstructing a concrete historic image of the ancient state. In addition to making these results publically available through public viewings at excavations, publication of research results, exhibitions at its main facility, the Department is also in charge of the preservation of these sites and utilization for the public benefit.



山田寺跡 金堂基壇と周囲の瓦敷き舗装

山田寺は、蘇我倉山田石川麻呂によって、
舒明13年(641)に造営が開始された。

Podium of the Main Hall with a surrounding
pavement of roof tiles, Yamadadera temple site





特別史跡藤原宮跡 朝堂院東第六堂（東から）

礎石はすべて抜き取られていたが、それを支えた根石や栗石が良好な状態で残っており、基壇の周辺には造営工事によって掘削された溝が巡らされる。

National Historic Monument Fujiwara Palace Site: Sixth east hall of the State Halls compound
All foundation stones had been removed, but small stones used to stabilize them and cobble stones remained in a good state of preservation, and the circumference of the podium was ringed with a ditch dug in conjunction with its construction.



史跡川原寺跡 鉄釜鑄造遺構

寺城北端部の冶金工房群の一角にある。鉄釜は口径88cmで、7世紀後半のもの。

National Historic Monument Kawaradera Temple Site: Archaeological feature related to the casting of an iron cauldron
Located in one corner of the group of metal foundries in the portion at the northern edge of the temple precinct.
The iron cauldron was 88 cm in diameter at its mouth, and dated from the latter half of the seventh century.

埋蔵文化財センター

保存修復科学研究室では、考古資料の材質や構造を調査するため、各種の分析法の開発・実用化に向けての研究をおこなっています。また、木製遺物の乾燥法など、考古資料の保存・修復に関する実践的な研究も実施しています。環境考古学研究室では、動植物遺存体による古環境の復元的研究をおこなっています。また、遺跡出土の骨に残された加工痕から、加工具を推定する研究も進めています。年代学研究室では、年輪年代学による考古学・建築史学・美術史・歴史学への応用的研究をおこなっています。木質文化財の種類に応じた年輪年代測定手法の開発・実用化を推進するとともに、埋没樹幹などの年輪年代測定から、自然災害の発生年代を解明する研究も実施しています。遺跡・調査技術研究室では、全国の遺跡調査・研究の質的向上と発掘作業の効率化に資するため、官衙遺跡の調査技術や遺跡の測量・探査技術の研究をおこなっています。

また、各研究室での研究成果は「埋蔵文化財ニュース」として定期的に刊行し、情報の提供をおこなっています。

Center for Archaeological Operations

The Conservation Science Section conducts research aimed at developing and making practical a variety of analytic methods for investigating the material quality and structure of archaeological materials. It also conducts practical research regarding the preservation and restoration of archaeological materials, such as methods for drying wooden objects. The Environmental Archaeology Section conducts research on the reconstruction of ancient environments based on floral and faunal remains. In addition it is pursuing research to infer, based on traces left on bones recovered from archaeological sites, the tools used for processing these materials. The Dating Section conducts research which applies dendrochronology to the fields of archaeology, history, and the histories of art and architecture. In addition to advancing the development and application of tree-ring dating for different species of wooden artifacts, from the dating of buried tree trunks and other materials, research is being conducted to clarify the dates of occurrence of natural disasters. The Survey and Prospection Section conducts research on the investigation of ancient governmental sites, and on methods of surveying and prospection, in order to enhance nationwide the quality of site investigation and research, and the efficiency of archaeological excavation.

In addition, the Center makes information about its activities public by publishing the research results of each section regularly in the CAO News.



環境考古学実習風景

Practical training in Environmental Archaeology

年輪読取器による作業風景 (三佛寺にて)
Operation of a tree ring measuring machine
(at the Sanbutsuji Temple)



年輪読取器Ⅱ型 (特注品)
モニタ出力とデジタル出力に対応した固定機

Unit#2: Tree ring measuring machine (special order, Japan)
A stationary device capable of monitor and digital output.



保存科学課程木材組織観察用
プレパラート作製実習

Practical training in specimen
preparation for observing wood structure,
in the Conservation Science course

飛鳥資料館

飛鳥地方の歴史風土の保全を目的とした特別立法措置に関連して、昭和50年に明日香村奥山に開館した歴史系の博物館です。飛鳥時代と飛鳥地方を展示対象として、主に都城発掘調査部（飛鳥・藤原地区）が飛鳥地域でおこなった調査成果を中心に展示をおこなってきました。常設展示とともに春秋の2回、特別展示をおこなうとともに、講演会を開催してきました。最近では研究所の研究活動を広く知っていただくために、企画展示として研究所他部局の研究成果に基づいた展示もおこなっています。

常設展示は第1と第2の二つの展示室があります。第1展示室では飛鳥時代の歴史を知って頂くために、宮殿・石造物・古墳・寺院を取り上げ、出土遺物を中心とした展示をおこなっています。宮殿では飛鳥の中心部で発見された浄御原宮の出土遺物や、宮殿に伴う水時計の遺跡として有名な水落遺跡の模型などを展示しています。石像物では石人像と須弥山石を館内で展示するとともに、前庭に石造物の模造品を展示し、水を流して当時の状態を復原しています。古墳では高松塚古墳出土品、寺院では飛鳥寺や川原寺からの出土品を展示しています。第2展示室では、山田寺東回廊の出土建築部材を使用した復原展示をおこなっています。

昨年度は特別展を2回、春期特別展「飛鳥の奥津城」と秋期特別展「アジアの古代苑池」を開催しました。また、夏には「古墳を飾る」、冬には「うずもれた古文書 みやこの漆紙文書の世界」の企画展を開催しました。

Asuka Historical Museum

This is a museum with a historical focus, which opened in 1975 at Okuyama in the village of Asuka, in conjunction with special legislative measures aimed at preserving the historic scenery and site of the Asuka region. The Asuka period and region are the objects of its displays, with exhibits made centering on the results of investigations conducted in the Asuka area by the Department of Imperial Palace sites Investigations(Asuka/Fujiwara). In addition to the regular exhibits there are special exhibitions held twice yearly in the spring and autumn, and lectures have also been held. Recently, in order to make the Institute's research activities more widely known, planned exhibits based on the research results of other sections of the Institute have been held.

The regular exhibit consists of Exhibit Halls 1 and 2. Exhibit Hall 1 deals with the palaces, stone objects, mounded tombs, and temples of Asuka, with exhibits made centering on artifacts recovered from these sites, to promote knowledge of the history of the Asuka period. For the palaces, artifacts recovered from the Kiyomihara palace discovered in the central part of Asuka are displayed, along with a model of the Mizuochi site which is well known as the locus of a water clock accompanying the palace. For stone objects, there are a stone carving with male and female images and a stone representation of Mt. Sumeru displayed within the museum, together with replicas of stone objects displayed in the museum's garden, some of them spouting water to recreate their original condition. For mounded tombs, artifacts recovered from the Takamatsuzuka mound, and for temples, items discovered at Asuka and Kawaradera temples, are displayed. In Exhibit Hall 2, a reconstruction using recovered architectural members from the eastern corridor of the cloister of Yamadadera temple is displayed.

Special exhibits were held twice last year, on "Ancient Tombs in ASUKA" in the spring and "Ancient Gardens in East Asia" in the fall. In addition, featured exhibits were held on "The World of Haniwa" in the summer and on "Unearthed Documents from Ancient cities" in the winter.



須弥山石復元展示

Exhibition of reconstructed Shunisen'seki



春の甘樫丘

Spring scenery of Amakashi no Oka



石造物の屋外展示(前庭)

Exhibition of stone monuments

文化財保護の国際学術交流

奈良文化財研究所が実施する国際交流・協力事業は、学術共同研究・研究員交流・技術研修・保存修復などであり、JICAなど他機関がおこなう国際協力事業にも協力しています。

2006年度には、次の5件の事業を中心とした国際交流・協力を実施します。①中国社会科学院考古研究所とおこなう「アジアにおける古代都城遺跡の研究と保存に関する研究協力」の新たな5カ年計画事業として、中国河南省洛陽市に所在する都城遺跡である洛陽城跡の実態解明をめざした共同調査、②カンボジア・シェムリアップ地域文化財保護開発機構とおこなう「アンコール文化遺産保護共同研究」として、アンコール遺跡群の一つである西トップ寺院についての発掘調査、建築学的調査、保存科学的調査など総合的調査研究協力、③「東アジアにおける生産遺跡の調査研究協力」として、中国河南省文物考古研究所とおこなう河南省鞏義市黄冶・白河唐三彩窯跡の実体解明を目的とした共同研究、④韓国国立文化財研究所とおこなう「日本の古代都城並びに韓国古代王京の形成と発展過程に関する共同研究」として、発掘調査の成果を中心とした都城制の比較研究、⑤中国遼寧省文物考古研究所とおこなう共同研究の新たな5カ年計画として、朝陽地区の隋唐墓の整理と研究を実施します。

また、本年度で3年目となる「西アジア諸国文化遺産保存修復協力事業」を文化財研究所の事業として東京文化財研究所と共同して推進します。今年度はアフガニスタン・バーミヤン遺跡について、遺跡の範囲を確認する分布調査、保護すべき文化財を確認するための地下探査、発掘調査をおこなうとともに、仏教石窟の建築学的調査や仏教壁画の材質調査をおこないます。

International Academic Exchanges Related to Cultural Properties Conservation

The National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara, promotes a variety of international projects including joint research, exchanges of research personnel, technical training, and restoration and preservation projects, and also provides assistance in programs of international cooperation conducted by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and other organizations.

In the 2006 fiscal year, the Institute will participate mainly in the following five projects of international cooperation and exchange: (1) a joint investigation aimed at clarifying the actual state of the Luoyang site, an ancient capital located in the city of Luoyang, Henan province, China, to be carried out as a new five-year project under the program of “Cooperative Research Related to the Preservation and Study of Ancient Capitals in Asia,” conducted with the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; (2) comprehensive research collaboration, including the excavation, architectural investigation, and survey from the perspective of conservation science, of the West Top temple, one of the sites of the Angkor group, as part of the program of “Cooperative Research Related to the Preservation of Angkor Cultural Heritage,” in conjunction with the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap; (3) joint research aimed at clarifying the actual state of the Huangye and Baihe kiln sites, for producing three-colored, glazed Tang pottery in the city of Gongyi, Henan province, China, as part of the program of “Cooperative Research on Production Sites in East Asia,” conducted in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of Henan province, China; (4) comparative research on ancient capitals focusing on the results of archaeological excavations, as part of the program of “Joint Research Regarding the Formation and Development of Ancient Japanese and Korean Capitals” carried out in conjunction with the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Korea; and (5) research and reorganization of data on Sui and Tang graves in the Chaoyang district, as a new five-year program of joint research conducted with the Archaeological Institute of Liaoning Province.

In addition, as a project of the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties in its entirety, the program of “Cooperation in the Preservation and Restoration of the Cultural Heritage of West Asian Nations,” now in its third year, will be carried forth in conjunction with the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo. This year a distributional survey will be conducted to verify the extent of the Bamiyan site in Afghanistan, along with subterranean prospection and archaeological excavation to ascertain cultural materials deserving conservation; architectural investigations of Buddhist caves, and examinations of the materials used in Buddhist murals, will also be undertaken.



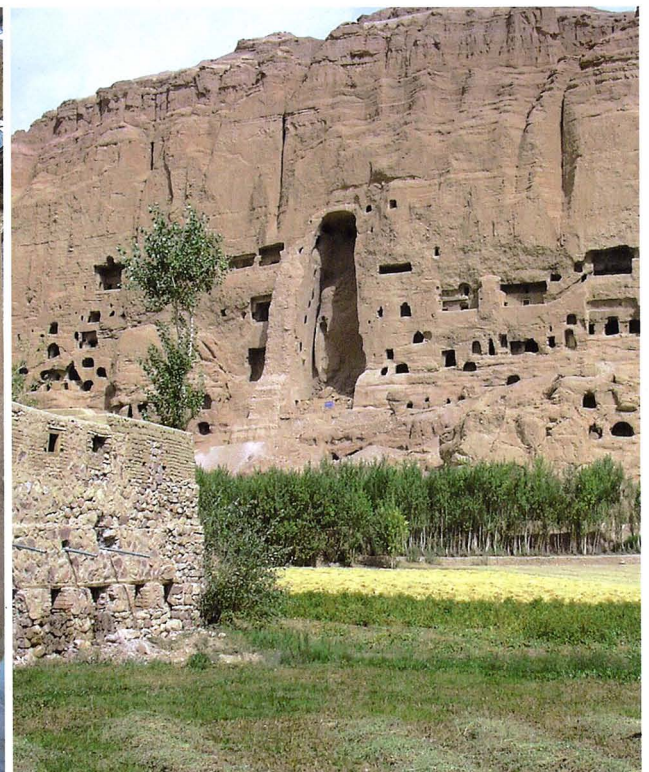
河南省鞏義市水地河の唐代白磁窯跡

A white glazed pottery kiln site at Shuidihe, Gongyi, Henan Province, China



アンコール・ワット墨書撮影風景

Photographing ink inscriptions at Angkor Wat



アフガニスタンのバーミヤン遺跡

The Bamiyan site, Afghanistan

調査研究成果の普及活動

Publicizing the Results of Research Activities

研究所には公開施設として平城宮跡資料館、藤原宮跡資料室、飛鳥資料館があります。

The Institute publicly displays its research and survey results through the Nara Palace Site Museum, the Exhibition Room of Fujiwara Imperial Site, and the Asuka Historical Museum.

春・秋には研究職員が調査研究成果を発表する公開講演会を開催し、飛鳥資料館では特別展示等に関して内外の講師による講演会を催しています。

Every spring and autumn, the Institute also organizes public lectures in which its researchers present the results of their investigations and surveys. The Asuka Historical Museum also invites specialists, from both within the Institute and from the outside, to give lectures in association with special exhibitions of the museum.

都城発掘調査部で実施する発掘調査では、現地説明会を開催し、成果を発表しています。

Upon every major excavation work, the Department of Imperial palace sites Investigations presents public site viewings for those interested in ancient history

調査研究成果を公表する刊行物には、学報・史料・紀要・基準資料・飛鳥資料館図録・埋蔵文化財ニュース等があります。

Publications issued by the Institute making these research and survey results publicly available include its academic journal, annual reports, compendia of historical materials and other basic data, catalogs of exhibitions at the Asuka Historical Museum, and a newsletter on issues related to buried cultural properties.



奈良文化財研究所のホームページ

http://www.nabunken.go.jp

電子化された文化財に関する情報を有機的に関連づけた各種データベースの公開をはじめ、発掘調査現地説明会・公開講演会等の行事の開催情報をホームページにより提供しています。

また、研究所における研究内容の紹介、刊行物のリスト、文化財に関するニュースの配信のほか、飛鳥資料館の3Dコンテンツ・Web TVのように、新しい技術も取り入れて文化財情報の普及に努めています。

Nara Cultural Properties Research Institute Home Page

http://www.nabunken.go.jp

The Institute's home page will be used first of all to make public a variety of databases that organically integrate digitalized information on cultural properties, and also to provide information on upcoming events, such as public site viewings at archaeological excavations, and open lectures.

Further, in addition to broadcasting introductions of the contents of the Institute's research, lists of its publications, and news regarding cultural properties, the Institute will strive to distribute information on cultural properties by incorporating new technologies such as the 3-D contents and Web TV components for the Asuka Historical Museum.

