

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、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から埋蔵文化財にも関わり、平城宮跡や藤原宮跡の発掘調査と研究に、多大の成果をあげてきました。これらは古代都城形成に関する海外との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存するために当研究所が開発した高度な修復技術は、世界各地の遺跡や遺物の保存に活かされています。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、ここでの復原技術は全国の史跡整備に活かされています。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研修センターの役割も果たしています。

Outline of the Institute

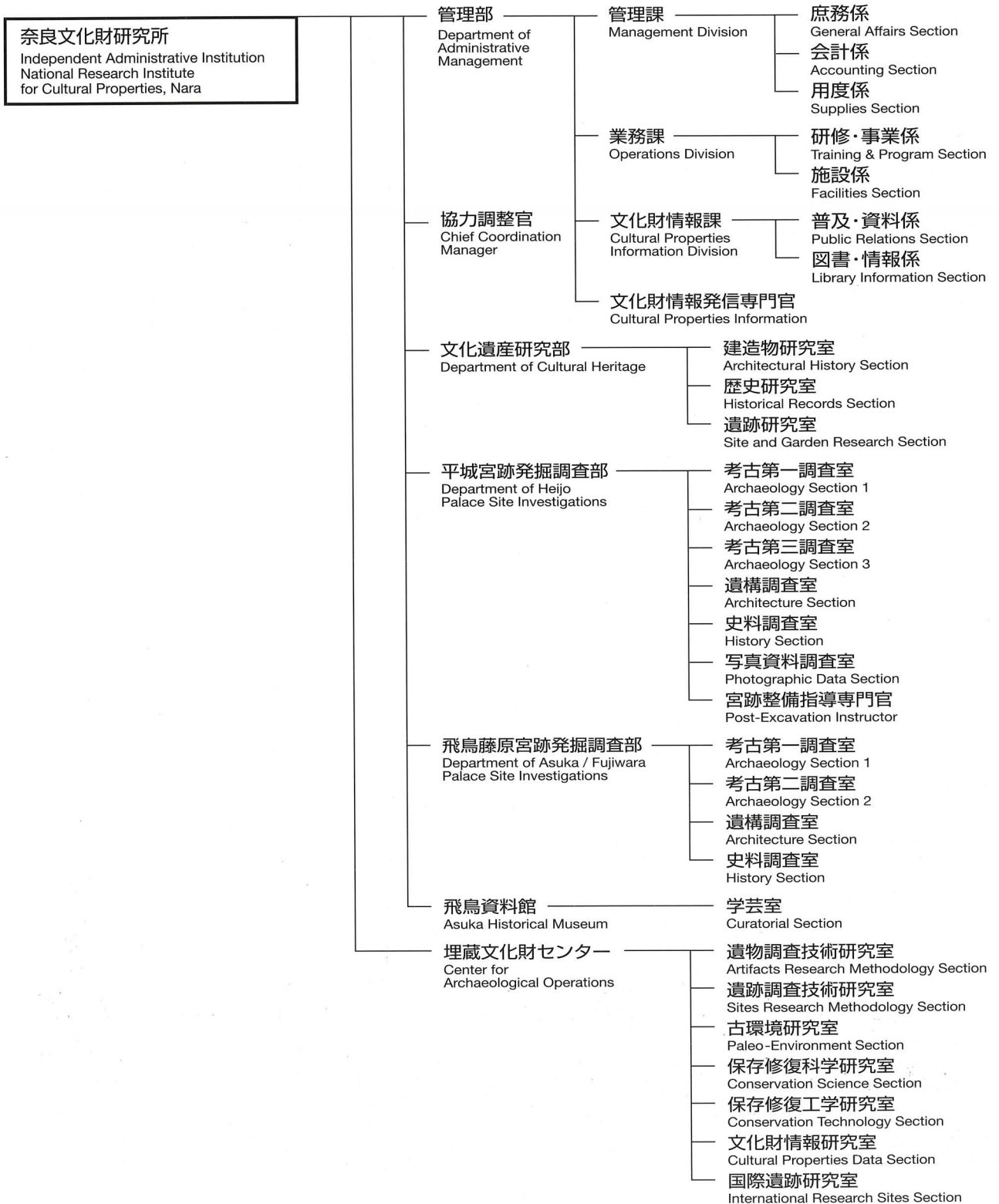
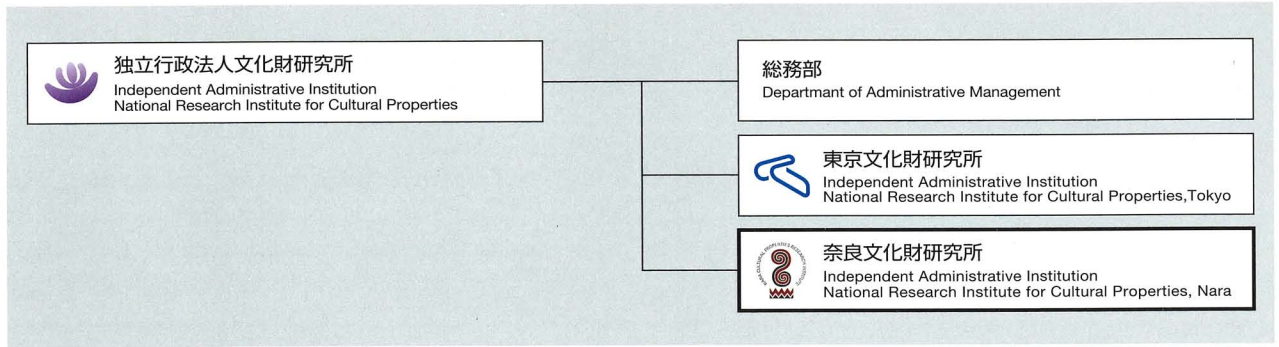
The National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara, is an organization committed to comprehensive research on ancient cultural heritage. The ancient city of Nara is known for its wealth of ancient architecture and historical works of art, and the Institute was established to conduct research on these materials. Inspired in the mid-1950s, by the problem of preserving the Nara palace site, to get involved in research on buried cultural properties as well, the Institute has achieved significant results in the excavation and study of the Nara and Fujiwara palace sites. These have contributed to international academic exchanges aimed at shedding light on the development of ancient capitals.

In addition, sophisticated techniques of restoration, developed at the Institute for preserving valuable buried cultural materials, have been applied in the preservation of sites and artifacts throughout the world. At the Nara palace site, reconstruction of the Former Imperial Audience Hall is underway, following that of Suzaku Gate. The techniques of reconstruction used in these projects are being applied in the presentation of historic sites throughout the country. In addition, the Institute also serves as a center for the training of, and for conducting joint research with, both local government employees involved in archaeological excavations, and foreign researchers.

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.

文化遺産研究部

歴史的建造物・伝統的建造物群、歴史資料・書跡資料、遺跡・庭園などの文化遺産に関し、建造物研究室・歴史研究室・遺跡研究室の3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。

建造物研究室では、建物の実地調査、発掘された建物遺構の分析、保存修理のデータなどをもとに古代建築の調査研究をおこない、その成果を生かして平城宮の大極殿院などの建物復原に協力しています。また社寺や民家、集落・町並み、近代化遺産などに関して総合調査をおこない、文化財建造物の保存修理事業にも協力しています。

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「北浦定政関係資料」の調査・研究にあたっています。

遺跡研究室では、庭園を総合的に調査研究し、その成果の公表に努めています。現在の主たるテーマは、中国・韓国を含めた東アジアの古代庭園に関する調査研究と日本の発掘庭園に関する調査研究です。また、全国各地の大規模遺跡について、その整備方法や管理・活用状況に関し調査・分析をおこなうとともに、地方自治体等がおこなう遺跡の整備事業にも協力しています。

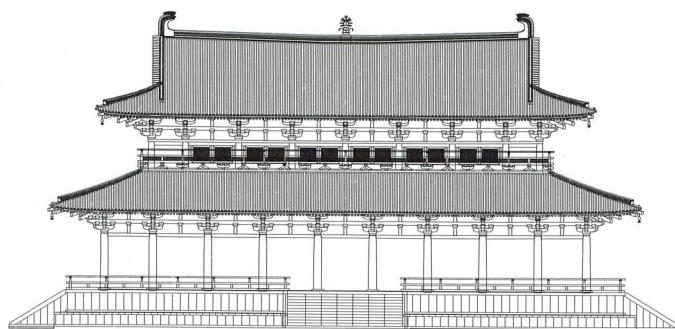
Department of Cultural Heritage

The Department is comprised of three sections : the Architectural History Section, Historical Records Section, and the Site and Garden Section. Based on collaboration among these sections, its overall function is to carry out comprehensive research on historic buildings, documents, and on gardens and other sites.

The Architectural History Section studies ancient architecture based on research conducted on existing historic buildings, the structural remains of excavated building sites, as well as on data obtained in the restoration of historic buildings. The results of this research have been applied to reconstruction works such as the Imperial Audience Hall at the Nara palace site. As a means of contributing to the protection of historic buildings, this section also conducts comprehensive research regarding temple and shrine edifices, vernacular houses, cities, towns, villages, and the heritage of Japan's modernization period.

The Historical Records Section engages in the study of historical documents and other materials, including drawings and woodblock prints. In the course of its ongoing research concerning prominent temples located in the Kinki region, a record of historical documents possessed by the temples is being created and preserved as a photographic archive, with some of these results already made available to the public. This section is currently engaged in the research of historical materials related to Kitaura Sadamasa, who laid the foundation for the study of the Nara palace and capital sites at the end of the Edo period.

The Site and Garden Section conducts extensive research on historic gardens. Current projects include research on the ancient gardens of East Asian countries, and the analysis of Japanese gardens excavated at archaeological sites. This section also carries out field surveys on restored historic sites throughout Japan, and develops guidelines regarding their restoration, management, and public use. Its members also play an important role as advisors for on-site restoration projects being implemented by various local governments.





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



楯川村平沢地区の伝統的建造物群調査

Investigation of the historical buildings
in the Hirasawa area of Narakawa Village,
Nagano Prefecture

平城宮跡発掘調査部

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ました。

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るための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。

Department of Heijo Palace Site Investigations

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



称徳天皇の大嘗宮跡 (前方は朱雀門)

Excavated Features of the Daijō-kyū
(temporal buildings of the enthronement for Syotoku Empress,
viewing Suzaku Gate above



大乗院庭園 西小池の遺構と東大池

Garden of the Daijō-in Nishi'koike pond excavated and Higashi'oike pond

飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部

Department of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations

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5 km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.

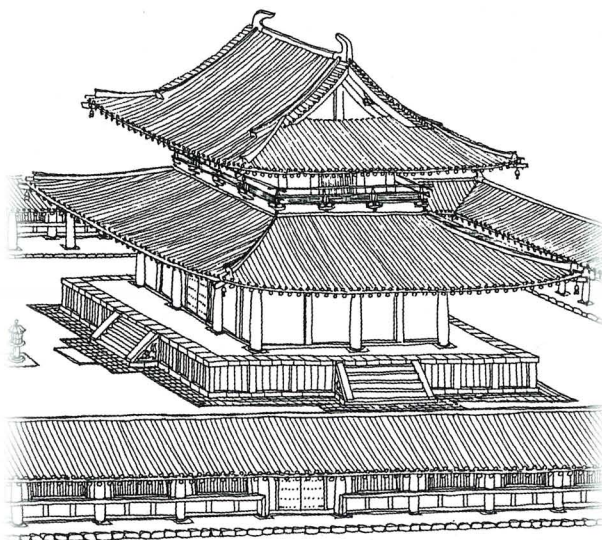
Through the excavation of these sites, interdisciplinary investigations are conducted by the Department with the aim of reconstructing a concrete historic image of the ancient state. In addition to making these results publically available through public viewings at excavations, publication of research 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 朝堂院東第三堂（南から）

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いた。

National Historic Monument Fujiwara Palace Site: Third east hall of the State Halls compound

The pillar base stones had been complete removed, but the smaller stones used to support and stabilize them remained in a good state of preservation.



史跡川原寺跡 鉄釜铸造遺構

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.

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、主に飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部が飛鳥地域で行った調査成果を中心に展示を行ってきました。常設展示とともに春秋の2回、特別展示を行うとともに、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を行っています。

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行っています。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元しています。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元展示を行っています。

昨年度は特別展を2回、春期特別展「飛鳥の湯屋」と秋期特別展「古代の梵鐘」、企画展を1回開催しました。夏にはキトラ古墳の発掘調査の終了を受けて、発掘成果の報告会を開くとともに、出土遺物の速報展を1回開催しました。

須弥山石復元展示

Exhibition of reconstructed Shunisen'seki

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 Division of Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations. 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 held twice last year were "The Temple Baths of Asuka" in the spring and "Ancient Temple Bells" in the fall. One planned exhibit was also held. With the completion of the investigative excavation of the Kitora tomb in the summer, public reports were given of the results, in addition to holding an exhibit of recently recovered artifacts.





春の甘檜丘

Spring scenery of Amakashi no Oka



石造物の屋外展示(前庭)

Exhibition of stone monuments

埋蔵文化財センター

Center for Archaeological Operations

遺跡調査技術研究室や遺物調査技術研究室では、官衙遺跡の調査技術、遺跡を探る遺跡探査技術など、遺跡・遺物調査技術に関する研究をおこなっています。古環境研究室では、古環境の復元的研究、年輪年代学による考古学的研究をおこなっています。保存修復科学研究室では、遺物や遺跡の分析的研究、保存修復に関する自然科学的研究をおこなっています。保存修復工学研究室では、遺跡保存整備に関する工学的手法の開発研究など幅広い研究をおこなっています。文化財情報研究室では、埋蔵文化財を中心とした不動産文化財の情報収集・整備をおこない、情報機器によるその情報の提供と活用をおこなっています。そして、国際遺跡研究室では、当研究所がおこなうすべての海外交流についてコーディネートしています。

また、当センターの主要な事業には、地方公共団体等が実施する発掘調査や保存整備に関する指導・助言、その専門職員に対する埋蔵文化財に関するあらゆる分野の研修事業の実施があります。

The Sites Research Methodology Section and the Artifacts Research Methodology Section engage in the study of investigative techniques appropriate for ancient artifacts and ancient sites, such as methods for studying the remains of ancient administrative offices, and the use of archaeological prospection for finding sites. The Paleo-Environment Section is responsible for research on ancient environments, and archaeological research based on dendrochronology. The Conservation Science Section conducts scientific analyses of ancient artifacts and sites, as well as research in the natural sciences related to preservation and restoration. The Conservation Technology Section is engaged broadly in the research and development of engineering methods for preserving and maintaining ancient sites. The Cultural Properties Data Section gathers and organizes information on buried cultural properties and other immovable cultural properties, while offering and encouraging use of this information by electronic means. The International Research Sites Section is responsible for coordinating all international exchange programs initiated by the Institute.

As part of its core responsibilities, the Center also gives advice and guidance to local government groups to assist them in excavating or preserving and restoring ancient sites, and offers government employees training in all fields associated with buried cultural properties.



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

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。

2005年度には、次の6件の事業を中心にした国際交流・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」として、中国陝西省西安市の唐長安城大明宮太液池庭園跡の共同発掘調査、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、発掘調査を含む西トップ寺院の総合調査研究、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唐三彩窯跡に関する共同研究、④韓国国立文化財研究所とおこなう古代韓国と日本の金属・瓦生産に関する共同研究、⑤中国遼寧省文物考古研究所とおこなう「中国遼寧省三燕文化の遺物・遺跡に関する研究協力」として、遼西地区の三燕文化遺跡出土金属器の調査、⑥韓国国立文化財研究所とおこなう「古代日本の都城形成過程等に関する調査研究」として、日韓都城の比較研究を実施します。

この他、アンコールワット遺跡群の建築部材を対象とする「苛酷な気象条件下の遺跡調査と保存に関する研究」、科学研究費補助金による中国遼寧省文物考古研究所とおこなう「日中古代墳墓副葬品の比較研究」などがあります。また、昨年度から文化財研究所の事業として、新たに「西アジア諸国文化遺産保存修復協力事業」が加わり、東京文化財研究所と共同で、アフガニスタンとイラクの文化遺産修復事業、現地人スタッフの養成を旨とした研修事業を実施しています。

International Academic Exchanges Related to Cultural Properties Conservation

The National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara, promotes a variety international projects ranging from joint research, exchanges of research personnel, technical training, and the restoration and preservation of ancient sites. In addition, the Institute offers assistance to JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and other organizations in implementing international cooperative projects.

During the 2005 fiscal year, these efforts will focus on the following six of programs cooperation: (1) a garden excavation at the Da Ming Gong Tai Ye Chi garden site of the Tang Dynasty capital, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province in China, carried out in conjunction with the Institute of Archaeology and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as part of the "Cooperative Research related to the Preservation and Study of Ancient Capitals in Asia"; (2) a comprehensive investigation, including excavation, of the West Top Temple in Cambodia, as part of the "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) an investigation of glazed pottery kiln sites in Gongyi City in Henan Province, China, in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of Henan Province; (4) a joint research project on metal and roof tile production in ancient Korea and Japan, carried out in conjunction with the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Korea; (5) a joint research project on ancient artifacts and sites representing the Sanyan Culture in Liaoning Province, China, carried out in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of Liaoning Province; and (6) a comparative study of the process of formation of ancient capitals in Japan and Korea, as part of the "Cooperative Research on the Formation of Capital Sites in Ancient Japan," in conjunction with the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Korea.

Other international projects include the "Investigation and Preservation of Ancient Sites under Harsh Climates," dealing with architectural members in the Angkor Wat site group, and the "Comparative Study of Burial Goods Found in Ancient Tombs in Japan and China," carried out in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of Liaoning Province under a grant-in-aid offered by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for scientific research. In addition, from the last fiscal year "Cooperative Project for the Conservation and Restoration of the Culture Heritage of Western Asian Countries" has been newly added as an Institute project, conducted jointly with the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, as a program aimed at restoring the cultural heritage of Afghanistan and Iraq, and at developing native personnel in this field.



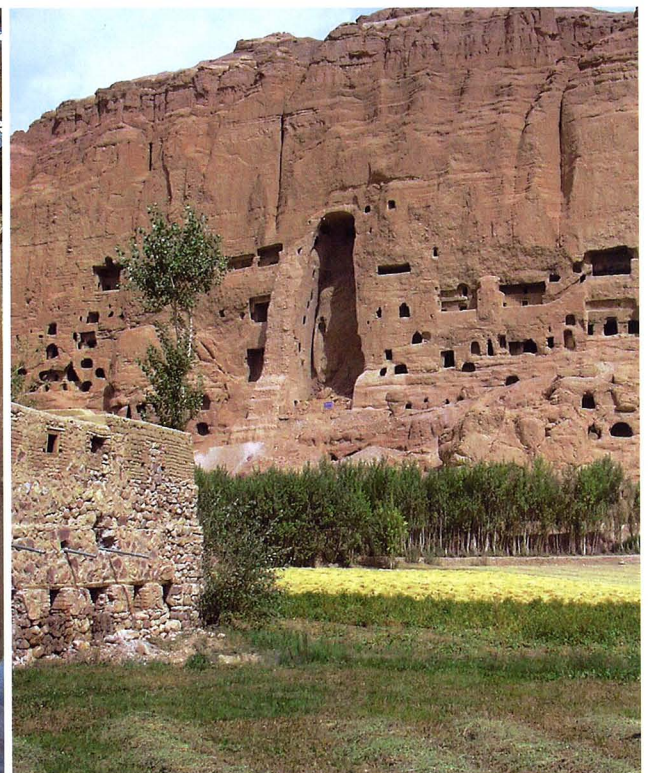
河南省鞏義市小黃冶村唐三彩窯跡

A Tang sancai kiln site at Xiaohuangzhi Village, 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、飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部展示室、飛鳥資料館があります。

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。

平城宮跡発掘調査部および飛鳥藤原宮跡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。

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。

The Institute publicly displays its research and survey results through the Nara Palace Site Museum, the Exhibition Hall of the Department of the Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations, and the Asuka Historical Museum.

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.

Upon every major excavation work, the two Investigative Departments present public site viewings for those interested in ancient history.

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.jp

研究所ホームページのリニューアルをおこない2004年度より所外に公開しています。

今回のリニューアルでは、ページ構成をわかりやすく再編成し、見やすく統一されたデザインに一新するとともに出土品ギャラリーによるバーチャル展示、研究所における研究内容の紹介、平城京クイズ、文化財関係の最新ニュースの配信等を新たに追加し、文化財に関わる各種情報提供について内容の一層の充実を図りました。

また、公開講演会、発掘調査現地説明会等の各種行事の開催情報およびそれらの資料も従来どおり掲載するとともに木簡データベース等の各種データベースを公開しています。

Nara Cultural Properties Research Institute Home Page

http://www.nabunken.jp

The Institute's website has been renovated and is fully accessible to the public from the 2004 fiscal year.

The renovation is aimed at enriching the contents of all types of information provided on cultural materials, adding a virtual gallery of unearthed finds, introductions of the Institute's research, a quiz on the Nara capital, and latest news bulletins related to cultural properties, while overhauling the website's pages along a unified design to make them easier to see and understand.

Information and materials of course continue to be provided on public lectures, public site viewings, and various other events, while public access is available to the database of mokkan (wooden documents) and to other databases.

