

奈良国立文化財研究所（略称 奈文研）は、遺跡・建造物・庭園など大地に結びついた文化財（不動産的文化財）を中心に、調査と研究とを担当する全国で唯一の国立の機関であり、1952（昭和27）年に創設され、文部省に置かれている文化庁に属する。

奈良市二条町の本庁舎には、平城宮跡発掘調査部・埋蔵文化財センター・歴史研究室・建造物研究室・庶務部があり、飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部は橿原市に、飛鳥資料館は明日香村にある。両調査部と両研究室は、それぞれ担当分野の調査と研究にあたり、埋蔵文化財センターは、さらに各地の発掘調査の指導と助言、発掘調査専門職員の研修などを実施している。飛鳥資料館はおもに飛鳥時代と地域の発掘成果を展示公開する。庶務部がこれらの活動を支えている。



奈文研の本館 東から

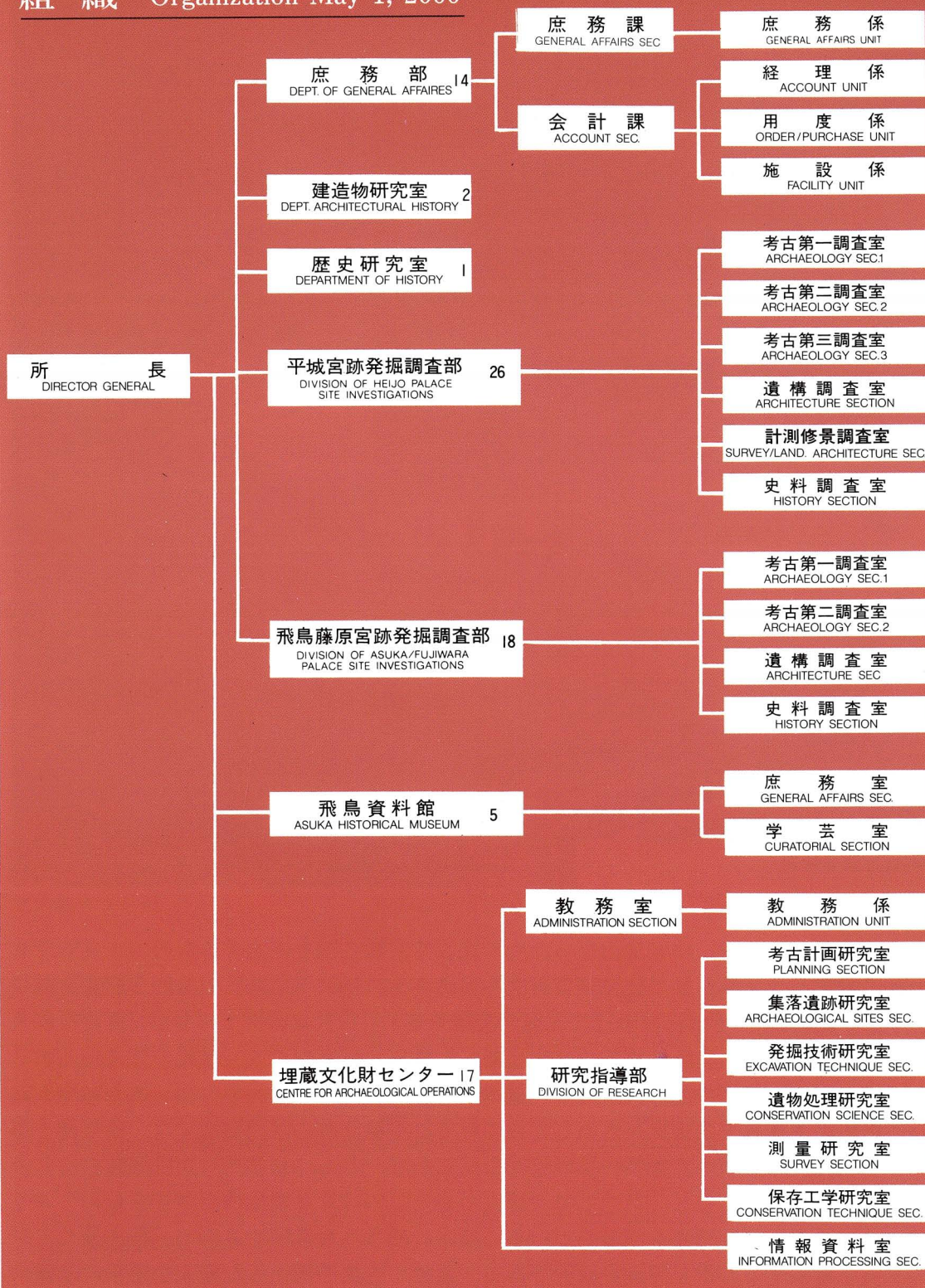
Headquarters Building from the East

The Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute is the only national organization in Japan for research into “immovable” cultural properties (that is, those attached to the ground), such as archaeological sites, architectural structures, gardens, and such. The Institute is also responsible for the protection and utilization of such cultural properties for education in Japanese history.

The Institute was founded in 1952, and belongs to the Agency for Cultural Affairs under the Ministry of Education. The Institute consists of various divisions and departments. The Division of the Heijo (Nara Imperial) Palace Site Investigations, the Centre for Archaeological Operations (CAO), and the Departments of History, Architectural History, and General Affairs are located in Nara city. The Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations is located in Kashihara city.

Both Divisions are primarily engaged in research and investigations, while the CAO is responsible for training and advising excavators from local authorities. Archaeological discoveries are exhibited in the Asuka Historical Museum. The General Affairs Department oversees the various divisions and departments of the Institute.

# 組織 Organization May 1, 2000



## 定員 Full time Positions May 1.2000

指定職	行政職(1)	研究職	計
1	22	61	84
Designated	Administrative 1	Research	Total

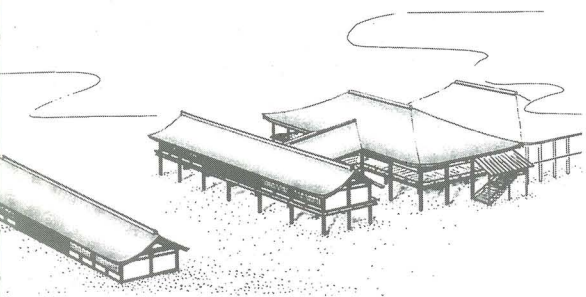
## 平城宮跡発掘調査部



平城宮跡整備状況

Reconstruction / gardening of Heijo Palace Site

奈良時代（710～784）の天皇治世のための施設や宮殿と国を統治するための中央官庁をあわせて設置した平城宮跡の発掘調査研究を担当する。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上げている。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る。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、建物や遺構を復元するなど、かつての平城宮の姿をしのばせる整備活用事業を進めており、そのために必要な調査研究も担当している。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ある。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ある。



瓦の拓本づくり

Rubbing of roof tiles

1998年に平城宮東院地区で調査した壮大な楼閣  
宮殿の建物跡

The remains of a multi-storied palatial building investigated in 1998 at the East Palace Garden precinct of the Heijo Palace.

### Division of Heijo Palace Site Investigations

This division is in charge of the archaeological investigations at the Heijo Palace Site, where facilities were established during the Nara period (710-784) for the imperial reign, along with the imperial domicile and offices of the central government. Since 1954, coordinated investigations of the site have been underway, with excavation of nearly thirty percent of the one hundred thirty hectare site being completed, resulting in many discoveries of great importance for the study of ancient history. In addition, excavation and research of the residences of aristocrats, lower officials, and commoners are carried out in the surrounding Heijo Capital Site, along with investigations of public market places and temple sites, bringing to light many facets of a history which has lain buried for over twelve hundred years. Excavated portions of the site are prepared for presentation to the general public in ways to convey the appearance of the Heijo Palace, by reconstructing the foundation platforms at locations where buildings once stood, or by planting shrubs to indicate the positions of a building's pillars, or by making reconstructions of the facilities themselves as in the case of the Suzaku Gate and East Palace Garden; the Division is accordingly in charge of research relevant to these ends. The aim of excavation is to clarify the historic past through the analysis of artifacts and features surviving in archaeological sites. Archaeological excavation, and the processing of great volumes of primary data obtained from the remains, are vital tasks which further the research on ancient history.

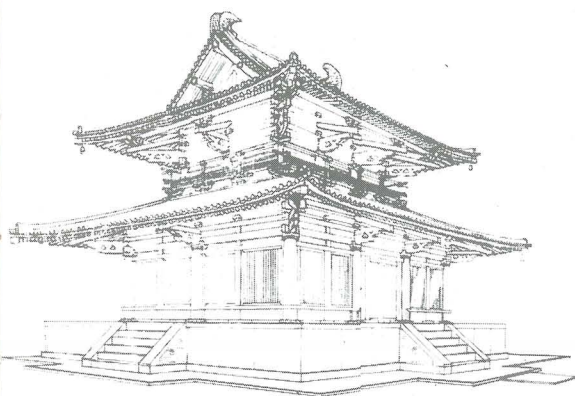
## 飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部



飛鳥水落遺跡 漏刻(水時計)台の貼石遺構 日本書紀には、齊明天皇六年(660)、中大兄皇子が漏刻を作ったという記事がある。

Remains of stone paving on the Water Clock Platform, Asuka Mizuochi Site.

奈良市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・文化の中心地であった。そして今、この地域の地下には、宮殿や豪族の居館、最古の伽藍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る。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・藤原京がおかれた。ここには天皇の住まいや国政、国家的儀式を行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城が方5 km以上の範囲に広がっていた。調査部では、これら遺跡の発掘を通じて、古代国家の具体的な歴史像を復元すべく、学際的な調査研究を行っている。その成果は、遺跡説明会や報告書類、展示室などで公開するとともに、遺跡の整備も担当し、その保存・活用に取り組んでいる。



**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、  
欽明十三年（641）に造営が開始された。

Podium of the Main Hall with a surrounding  
pavement of roof tiles, Yamadera Site.

**藤原宮跡 大極殿とその周辺 1300年前の首都・**

藤原京は、694年からわずか16年間の都であった。

The Fujiwara Palace site: the Imperial Audience  
Hall and environs.

## Division of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations

The Asuka/Fujiwara region of Nara Prefecture, extending from Asuka Village in Takaichi County to Kashihara City, 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 through the first part of the eighth centuries. Accordingly, a variety of archaeological remains lie dormant beneath the soil of this region, including sites of imperial palaces and the residences of elite families, the ruins of numerous temples beginning with Asukadera, the oldest cloistered Buddhist temple in Japan, plus the remains of tombs, of the earthen podium of a water clock, and of a workshop complex for the production of various craft items. Also, in the northern half of this region lies the Fujiwara capital district, built on a rectangular grid spreading out five kilometers on a side and centering on the Fujiwara Palace, which contained the emperor's residence, along with halls where ceremonies of state were conducted.

Through the excavation of these sites, interdisciplinary investigations are conducted at the Division with the aim of reconstructing a concrete historic image of the ancient state. In addition to making these results publicly available through on-site study tours, the publication of research results, plus displays set up at its main facility, the Division is also in charge of the preparation of these sites for presentation to the general public, and is accordingly involved in their conservation and utilization for the public benefit.

## 歴史研究室

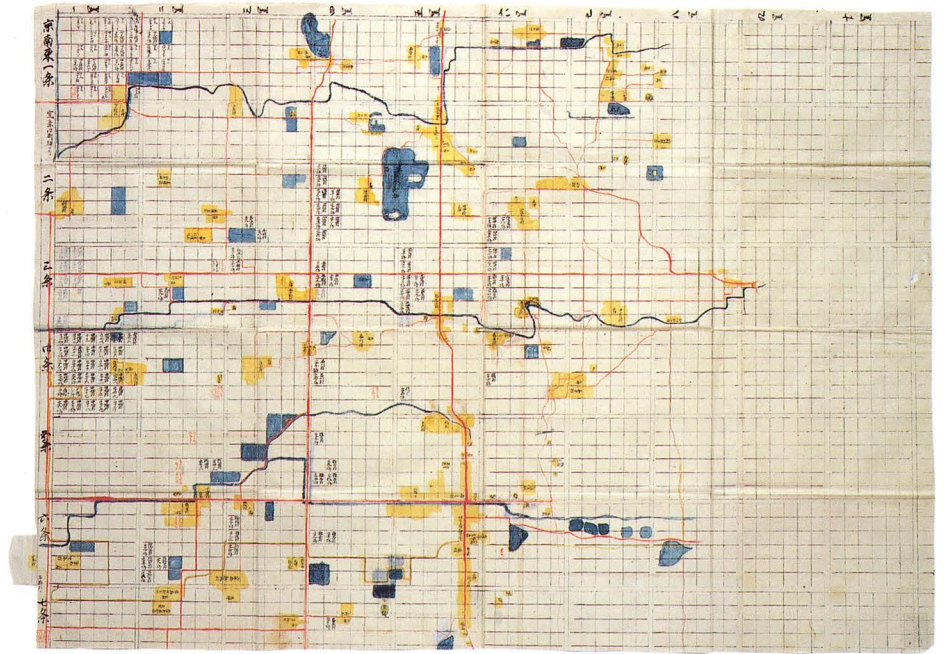


文書の調査風景（薬師寺）

Photo 1 Analysis of Historical sources in Yakushiji-Temple.

歴史研究室は、典籍文書など書跡資料と、歴史資料の調査研究をおこなっている。典籍文書類では、その主要な調査対象である南都諸大寺の興福寺、薬師寺、法隆寺などをはじめ、仁和寺、石山寺などにおいて、調書作成、写真撮影を実施し、目録を作成し、一部史料翻刻刊行している。写真焼き付けは、整理のできたものについては製本し、研究者の閲覧に応じている。また、作成目録は、整理完了分を図書として刊行するとともに、現在継続中の分をデータベース化しつつある。歴史資料関係では絵図、板木などを調査対象としており、現在は1992年寄贈を受けた北浦定政関係資料の整理、調査をおこなっている。

書跡資料、歴史資料のいずれにおいても、量的に多量な群という性格をもつ資料の調査研究であるが、悉皆調査を基本とし、原本に準ずる史料としての調書、写真焼き付けの保持を旨としている。



北浦定政関係資料（大和国坪割細見図）

Historical records of Kitaura Sadamasa(1)



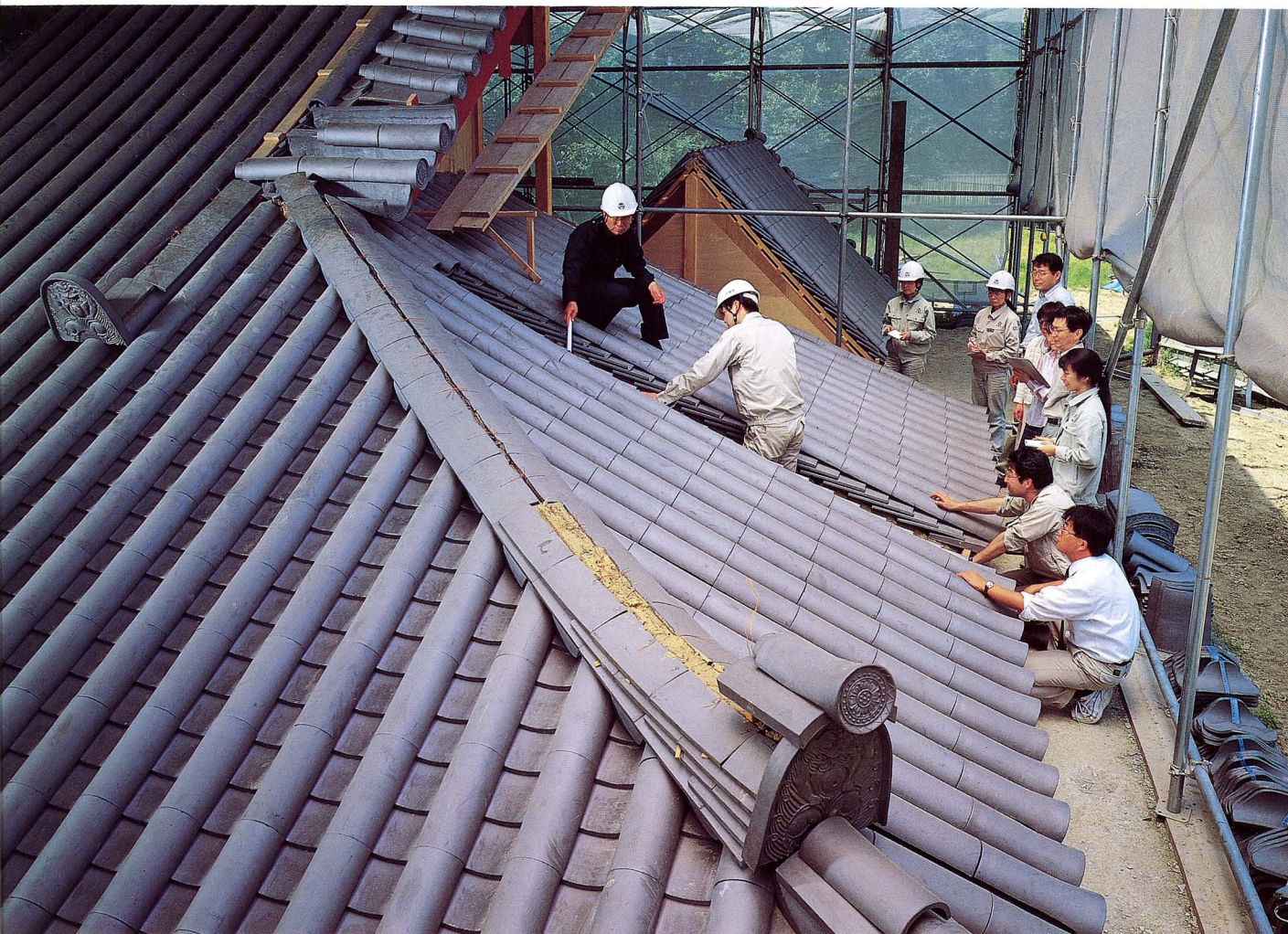
北浦定政関係資料（畝火山の図）

Historical records of Kitaura Sadamasa(2)

## Department of History

The Department of History investigates historic documents such as books and other written materials. For books, investigations are conducted mainly of materials held at Kofukuji, Yakushiji, Horyuji, and others of the six major temples of the Nara region, plus temples such as Ninnaji in Kyoto and Ishiyamadera in Otsu, with inventories plus written and photographic records being made, and in some cases reproductions published. Bound volumes of photographic prints of the examined materials are made available for inspection to researchers. In addition, the inventories of materials that have been processed are published in book form, and also added to a database which is in the process of compilation. Other historic materials being investigated include drawings and woodcuts, and currently the archives of Kitaura Sadamasa, received as a donation in 1992, are being cataloged and examined. For both books and other historic materials, as these investigations involve large volumes of data, the aim is first to make a complete examination of all of the materials in question, and to preserve photographic copies as documents second in value only to the originals themselves.



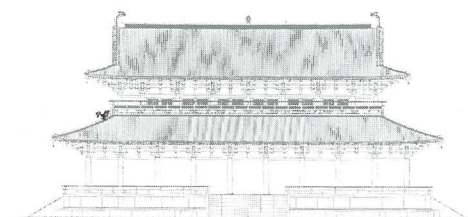


復原第一次大極殿実大屋根廻り模型による検討

Investigation of the method of laying tiles, using a full-scale reconstruction of a roof portion of the Former Imperial Audience Hall

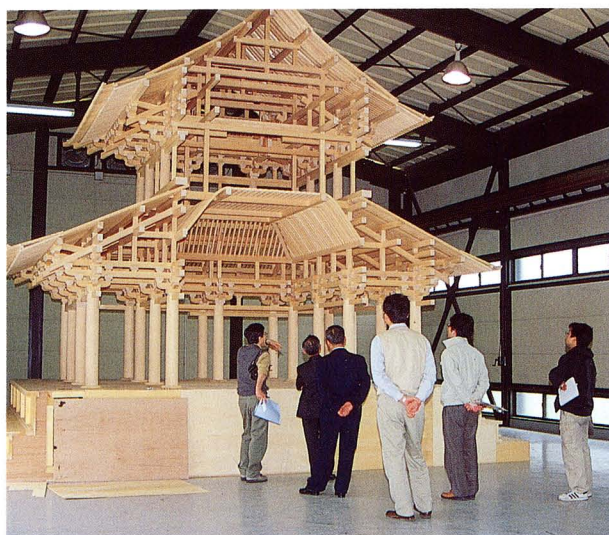
建物の実地調査、発掘された建物遺構の分析、各建物の保存修理の機会に得られたデータなどをもとに、古代建築の調査研究をおこなっており、現在、古代建築の設計計画、工法、細部技法と施工面などからみた、軸組・架構・小屋組などの構造、各部の計画寸法、さらに瓦葺仕様、金具、木材加工などの細部技法の調査研究を実施している。また、これらの成果を活かして平城宮内の朱雀門、東院庭園、宮内省、大極殿院など建物復原の研究と設計をすすめるとともに、各地の遺跡の建造物復原にも協力をおこなっている。

文化財建造物に関する調査や保存修理事業の拡大と多様化にともない、中世から近世にいたる寺社建築や近世民家をはじめとする伝統的建造物、集落・町並み、庭園などの調査、さらには日本近代化遺産や近代和風建築の総合調査などもおこなっており、文化庁や地方自治体に協力して、それらの保存事業の指導・協力にもあたっている。



朱雀門築地の復原 小屋組の組立

Assembly of the roof framework in the reconstruction of the Suzaku Gate.



復原第一次大極殿五分の一構造模型による検討

Investigation using a one-fifth scale model of the Former Imperial Audience Hall

## Department of Architectural History

The Department conducts research on ancient architecture, based upon on-site investigations of buildings, on the analysis of architectural features discovered in excavations, and on data collected when repairs are made for the preservation of buildings. It is currently investigating the construction of building frameworks, roof frameworks, and other structures from the perspective of ancient architectural design, methods of construction, the fine architectural details and their execution, and is further examining methods of laying roof tiles and techniques involved in making metal fittings, in finishing the wooden materials, and in other fine architectural details. Along with utilizing the results of these efforts in the research and design of reconstructions, made at the Heijo Palace Site, of the Suzaku Gate, the East Palace Garden, the Ministry of the Imperial Household building complex, and the Imperial Audience Hall, the Department is cooperating in the reconstructions of ancient buildings at sites throughout the country.

In conjunction with the expansion and diversification of research on buildings of cultural value, and of projects aimed at their preservation and restoration, the Department is conducting investigations of traditional architecture, beginning with temples and shrines from the medieval through the early modern periods, and including early modern commoner residences, plus villages, urban street settings, and gardens; in addition, the Department is undertaking comprehensive research on the heritage of Japan's modernization and on modern Japanese-style architecture, and in cooperation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and with regional local governments, it is guiding and participating in projects for their preservation.

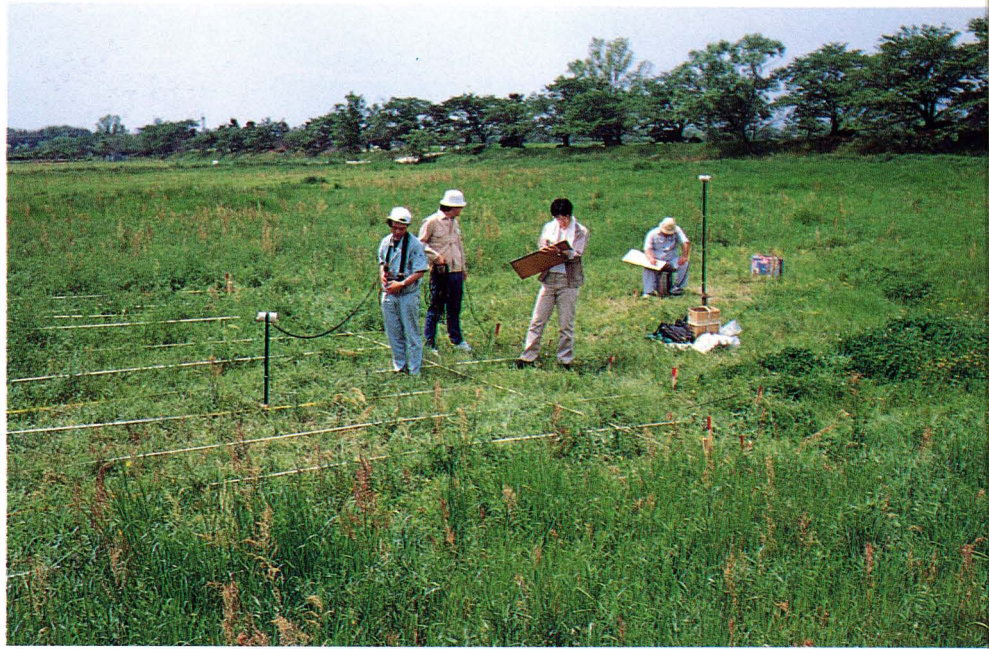
## 埋蔵文化財センター



環境考古学の研修風景

Training course in environmental archaeology.

センターには6つの研究室があり、考古学研究はもとより、考古科学研究や遺跡整備に関する先駆的な開発研究をおこなっている。遺跡を探る遺跡探査調査法の研究や木材の年輪幅を計測して木製遺物の年代を推定する研究などもそのひとつである。情報資料室では、埋蔵文化財を中心とした不動産文化財の情報収集・整理をおこない、情報機器によるその供用と活用をおこなっている。また、地方公共団体等が実施する発掘調査に対する指導・助言をおこなうことのほか、その専門職員に対する研修も実施している。初心者向けの一般研修をはじめ、保存科学や環境考古学などの専門研修、時勢に即した課題を中心に特別研修もおこなっている。教務室は、研修のための一切の事務処理を取り扱い、事業運営の重要な役割を担っている。さらに、埋蔵文化財に関するホットな情報を発信するための「埋蔵文化財ニュース」を発行している。



遺跡探査の屋外風景

On-site training in archaeological prospection.



研修風景 保存科学実習

Training course in conservation science.

## Centre for Archaeological Operations

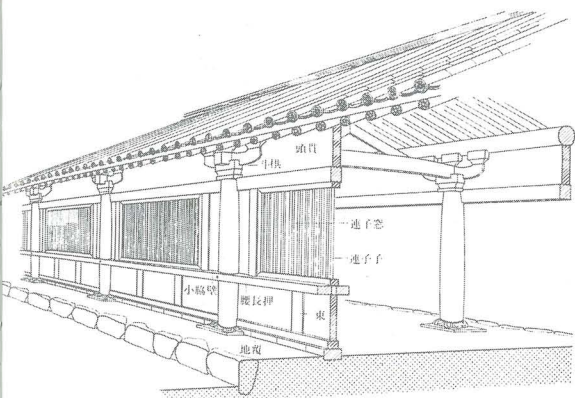
The Centre includes six research Sections, which are not only involved in archaeological investigations, but also in pioneering research and development in various fields of archaeological science and in the conservation of archaeological sites and their preparation for presentation to the general public. This research includes the use of archaeological prospection methods in locating sites, and estimating the ages of wooden remains from measurements of their tree ring widths. In the Information Processing Section, data are obtained from immovable cultural properties, consisting principally of buried cultural remains, and made generally available to outside researchers in electronic format; the service is also provided of analyzing similar data received from outside agencies. Also, in addition to providing guidance and advice regarding excavations conducted by regional public agencies, training programs are conducted at the Center for their personnel. These programs range from general training for persons with no previous experience, to professional level programs in conservation science and environmental archaeology, plus special programs focused on topics in keeping with current trends. The Administrative Section plays a vital role in the operation of these programs, by handling all business affairs connected with them. In addition, the Centre publishes a newsletter in order to broadcast the latest information on buried cultural properties.



展示風景「復原された山田寺東回廊」

View of the exhibits: the reconstructed portion of the eastern gallery of Yamadadera.

飛鳥時代（6・7世紀）や飛鳥地方の歴史を展示・解説した、小規模ながら総合的な博物館である。展示品には、高松塚古墳出土の鏡・玉・飾り金具など、飛鳥寺・川原寺・大官大寺・山田寺出土の瓦・磚仏など、石神遺跡出土の噴水施設である須弥山石と石神像、水落遺跡でみつかった水時計遺構の模型、藤原京全景の復原模型などがある。屋外には、須弥山石や石像の噴水装置、導水施設である酒船石、猿石などの模造品が並んでいる。また、1994年に増設した展示室には、山田寺回廊跡から出土した建築部材を化学処理し、これを生かして再構築した3間分の回廊を復原・展示している。毎年、春期・秋期には飛鳥にちなんだ特別展示もおこなっており、2000年度春期には「あすかの石造物」を、秋期には「飛鳥池」をテーマにした展示を企画している。年間来館者は、約10万人である。



展示風景「石神遺跡の石神像」

View of the exhibits: stone deity figures from the Ishigami site.



特別講演会風景

View of the lecturing in the museum

## Asuka Historical Museum

This facility is a small but comprehensive museum exhibiting and explaining the history of the Asuka period (sixth-seventh centuries) and the Asuka region. Among the exhibited items are a mirror, beads, metal coffin fittings, and other items recovered from the Takamatsuzuka Tomb; roof tiles and tiles bearing Buddha images in relief recovered from Asukadera, Kawaradera, Daikandaiji, Yamadadera and other temple sites; stone statues of male and female deities and a decoratively carved stone, known by the name of Shumisen, recovered at the Ishigami Site and which were part of a water fountain; a model of the water clock facility discovered at the Mizuochi Site; and a model of the complete expanse of three spans of the gallery of Yamadadera, made using scientifically treated architectural materials recovered from the temple site, is on exhibit. Special exhibits on themes related to Asuka are held yearly in the spring and fall; for the spring of 2000, an exhibit on "Stone monuments in Asuka" is planned, and for the fall, one on Asuka-ike site. The museum receives approximately one hundred thousand visitors annually.