

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

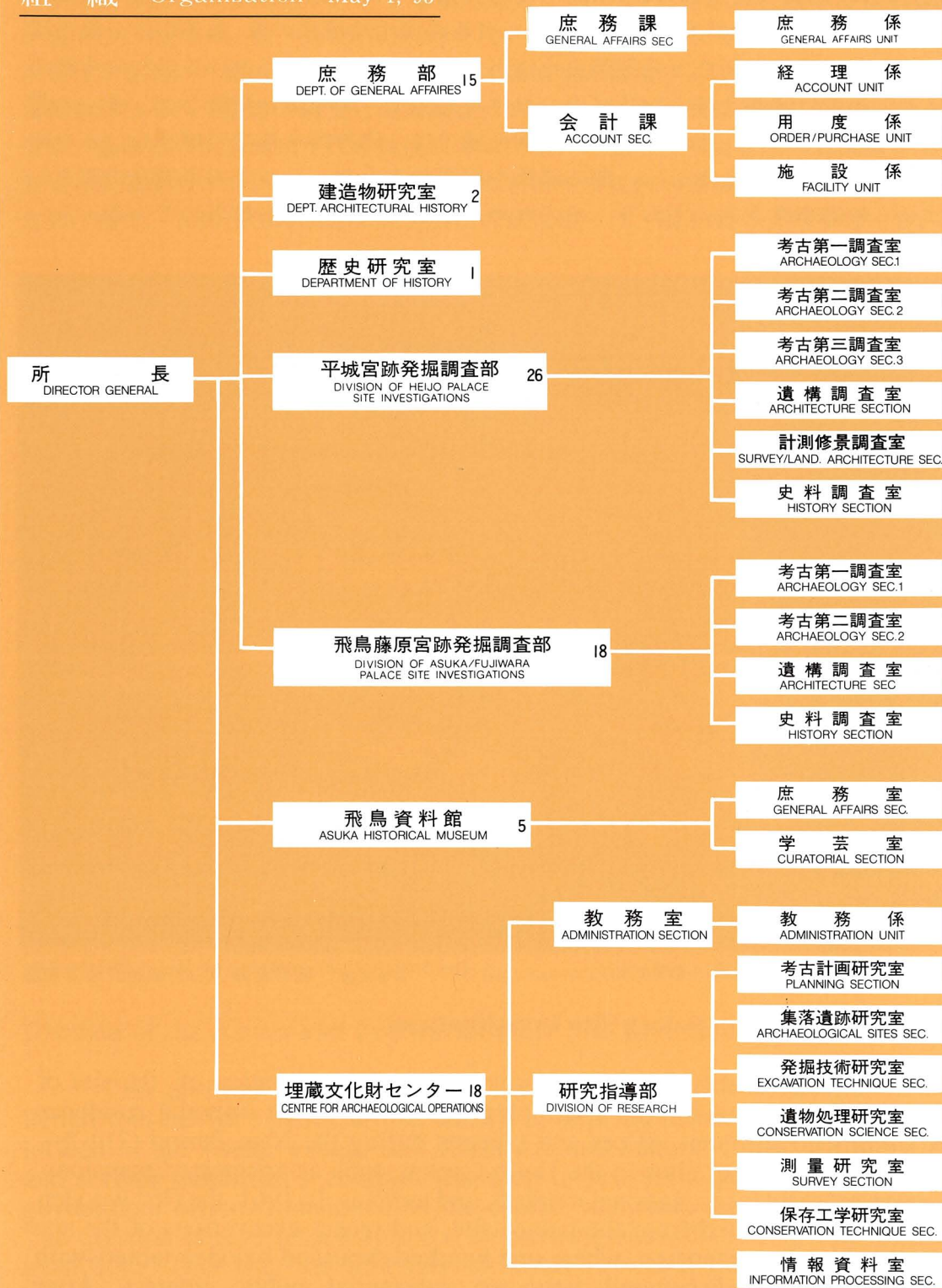
Headquarters Building from the East

The Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute is the only national organization 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, Centre for Archaeological Operations (CAO), Department of History, and Department of Architectural History and General Affairs Department are located in Nara city, Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations is located in Kashihara city.

Both Divisions are primarily engaged in research and investigations, while 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, '95



定員 Full time Positions May 1, '95

指定職	行政職(1)	行政職(2)	研究職	計
1	22	1	62	86
Designated	Administrative 1	Administrative 2	Research	Total

## 平城宮跡発掘調査部

奈良時代(710～784年)の天皇治政のための施設や宮殿と中央官庁を併せて設置した平城宮、および古代都市平城京<sup>へいじょうきやう</sup>にあった貴族の邸宅や庶民の家、あるいは公設市場や寺院などの遺跡の研究と発掘調査を担当する。古くは宮跡における最初の本簡の発見や近年では話題を呼んだ京域内における長屋王<sup>ながやおう</sup>の邸宅跡の発掘など、多くの調査成果をあげてきた。平城宮跡の既発掘地域では、建物跡を基壇で標示し、木を植えて建物の柱の位置を示し、一部の建物を復原するなど、かつての平城宮の姿をしのばせる整備事業を進めており、そのために必要な調査研究も担当している。



平城宮跡東部分の整備状況 西南から

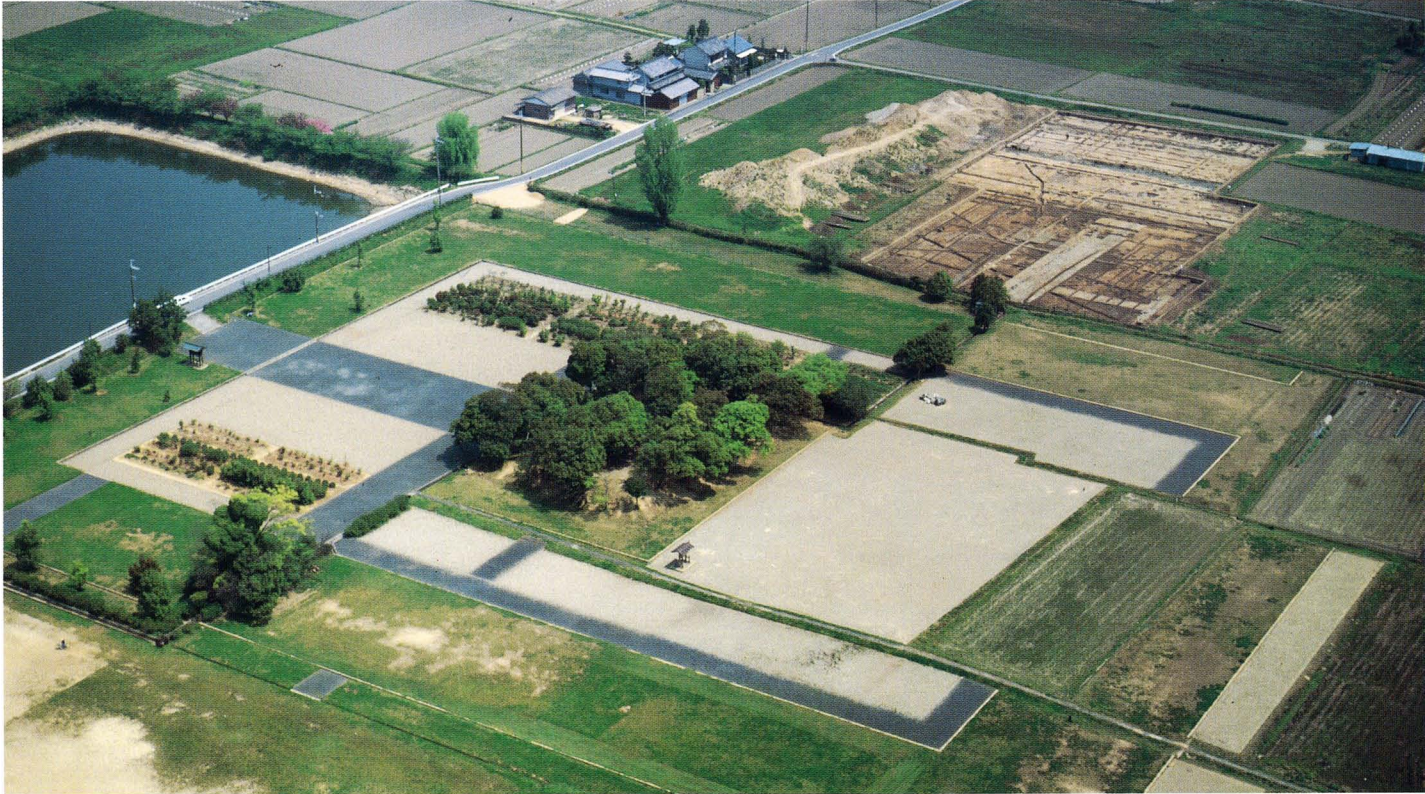
Reconstruction/gardning of Heijo Palace Site

### Division of the Heijo Palace Site Investigations

The staff of this division are involved in the excavation of the site of the Heijo Palace, which was a complex consisting of the imperial residence and various government offices and bureaus during the Nara Period (710-784, A.D.), as well as other sites in the Heijo Capital, such as aristocrats' mansions, commoners' residences, national markets, and temples. In 1961, the first wooden tablets were excavated from the palace site, and recent excavations of the site of Prince Nagaya's mansion, where one hundred thousand wooden tablets with inscriptions were discovered, attracted substantial public interest. After excavations are completed, we turn each site into a park by building architectural structures, reconstructing earthen platforms over discovered architectural features, and/or planting bushes to indicate the positions of posts. Archaeological discoveries are exhibited in the Heijo Palace Site Museum. Archaeological features are left open for viewing under a modern shelter built over the site.

## 飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部

奈良<sup>たかいち</sup>高市郡<sup>あすか</sup>明日香村を中心とする飛鳥<sup>あすか</sup>地方には、6・7世紀の宮殿や寺院の遺跡が集中し、橿原<sup>かしはら</sup>市には、694から710年までの間、天皇の治政のための施設と宮殿や中央官庁をおいた藤原宮および当時の都の藤原京<sup>ふじわらきょう</sup>の邸宅や寺院などの遺跡がある。当調査部はそれら遺跡の研究と発掘調査にあたり、従来の知見を覆した山田寺の調査や、藤原京の造営開始年代や規模について既往の説の再検討を求める調査など、多くの成果をあげている。発掘が終了した宮跡や寺院跡の整備も担当している。調査部庁舎は、大和三山のひとつ天香具山<sup>あまのかぐやま</sup>の麓にあって、展示室を公開している。



藤原宮跡大極殿付近の整備状況 西南から Reconstruction/gardning of Fujiwara Palace Site

### Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations

This division is responsible for excavation of and research into Asuka Period (6th and 7th c.) sites, which consist of imperial palaces and temples now located in the Asuka Village and Kashihara and Sakurai Cities. In the sixth and seventh centuries, a complex made up of just the imperial residence and government offices functioned as the capital, and there was no urbanization. The division is also responsible for the investigation of the Fujiwara Capital (694-710). This was the first city in Japan in which the Imperial Palace, temples, and aristocrats' mansions were systematically located. Some sites of palaces and temples have been turned into parks post-excavation.

Archaeological discoveries from the Fujiwara Palace and the Capital are exhibited in the display rooms of the Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations Building, located at the foot of Amanokaguyama Hill, one of the Three Cherished Hills of Yamato.

## 歴史研究室

南都の諸大寺や畿内の諸寺社は、奈良時代から江戸時代にいたる典籍・聖教・古文書など紙に書写した史料を数多く所蔵している。これら仏教の教義や解釈を伝える書物あるいは寺社の組織や儀式の運営などに関する文書は、かつての寺社のありかたを如実に今に伝える貴重な史料である。当研究室では、それらの書跡史料や絵図・版木などを含めた資料の実態について、継続的な調査を実施し、調書や写真などの記録を作成し、その目録や史料集を刊行している。さらに、これら調査成果の情報機器による処理作業も進行している。



古文書の調査

Analysis of Historical sources

## Department of History

This department is involved in the ongoing investigation of various written historic sources. Such sources include: Buddhist sutras and bibles of various sects, written and compiled from the Nara to the Edo Periods and now kept at temples in Nara and Kyoto; classical books describing histories of temples, and such; original documents related to *shoen* (Medieval Japanese version of a manor); and documents describing rituals held at temples as well as their organization. The staff of the department are also engaged in ongoing analysis of such material as historical documents, pictorial maps, and woodblocks (for printing). Research into the *Darani* sutra kept in the One-Million Miniature Pagodas at Horyuji Temple, which are considered as the earliest printed matter in the world. It is also the responsibility of this department to publish bibliographic lists and compendium of all historiography investigated. The computerizations of this huge quantity of information is currently underway.

## 建造物研究室

寺院・神社・城郭・民家などに現存する古代から中世・近世にいたる歴史的建造物や庭園・町並みを調査し、その種の文化財の保存修理事業の指導・協力にあたっている。重要伝統的建造物保存地区である橿原市今井町の商家、重要文化財旧米谷家住宅は、当研究所が保存修理を担当したのち、管理公開している。また、平城宮跡の史跡整備の一環である朱雀門や東院・宮内省・大極殿院などの建物の復原計画の立案や、設計・施工の監修に参画している。さらに、文化庁等に協力して、日本近代化遺産や近代和風建築の総合調査なども実施している。



朱雀門の復原

Reconstruction of the Suzaku-Gate

## Department of Architectural History

It is the primary responsibility of this department to investigate still-standing historic architectural structures of the ancient through medieval and early modern times. The focus of this department includes not only temples, shrines, castles, residences, and gardens, but also town arrangement as a whole (eg. the neat alignment of houses, stores, etc. on streets). The staff of the department are also responsible for providing instruction in the protection of such structures. For example, the department has restored and now administers the former residence of the Kometani merchant family, which is currently located in Imai-cho, Kashihara City, and is now open to the public. The reconstruction of the Suzaku Gate and structures related to the Ministry of the Imperial Household of the Heijo Palace was planned and executed by this department. Momuments built during the course of Japanese modernization, as well as modern Japanese architecture have also become a focus of investigation.

## 埋蔵文化財センター

地方公共団体等が実施する発掘調査に対する指導・助言、その専門職員の研修を担当する。研修には、初心者への一般研修と保存科学や環境考古などの専門研修、特別研修がある。さらに、発掘前に遺跡の地下の状況を探る遺跡探査法や木材の年輪による年代測定法、あるいは遺跡・遺物に対する保存科学的処置法など、新しい研究方法や調査技術の開発にもあたっている。また、埋蔵文化財を中心とする不動産文化財の情報を収集・整理し、埋蔵文化財ニュースとして公表するとともに、情報機器によるその蓄積・活用システムの開発を進め、一部は供用を開始している。



保存科学の研修風景

Training Course for Conservation Science

### Centre for Archaeological Operations

The staff of this centre provide instructions and advice on methods and techniques for excavations and other archaeological investigations to archaeologists working for local authorities. The centre also offers practical sessions in such field as general archaeology, conservation science, dendrochronology and site surveying, to these local excavators. Such sessions are held some ten times a year. It is also an important responsibility of the centre to develop new methods and techniques in, for example, conservation science and electronic resistivity surveying.

In addition, the centre collects and organizes information and data concerning many aspects of archaeology. We hope that in the near future this centre will become the primary centre for archaeological information in Japan. Note that more than three thousand site reports are published every year in Japan. The number of archaeology theses published in local journals is uncountable.

## 飛鳥資料館

飛鳥時代(6・7世紀)や飛鳥地方を対象とした小規模ながら総合的な博物館である。展示品には、高松塚古墳の鏡・玉・飾り金具、飛鳥寺・川原寺・大官大寺・山田寺の瓦・埴仏・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や導水施設である酒船石、猿石などの模造品が並んでいる。春秋には、飛鳥にちなんだ企画展示をおこなっている。年間の来館者は15万人余り。1994年に増設した展示室には、出土した建築部材によって山田寺回廊を復原する。



展示室風景

View of Exhibition room

### Asuka Historical Museum

This museum exhibits archaeological discoveries from the Asuka area dating to the sixth and seventh centuries. Despite its small size, the regular exhibit covers an extremely wide range. On display are a mirror, jade, and metal fittings discovered in the Takamatsuzuka Burial Mound famous for its colorful mural wall paintings, as well as roof tiles and tiles engraved with Buddha figures discovered at temple sites. Also exhibited are a Shumisen stone monument and stone statues of a God and Goddess, which were water spouts and were presumably erected at a banquet held by the Empress Saimei (655-662). The museum also displays the model of a water clock excavated from the Mizuochi site. In the front yard of the museum are replicas of the Shumisen stone, the Sakafune-ishi (which was used to transport water), and a stone monkey figurine. In 1994, a new exhibition room was added, where certain architectural features of the corridor of Yamada-dera Temple will be reconstructed. Roughly one hundred fifty thousand people visit the museum annually.