







奈良国立文化財研究所概要

1991

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO NARA NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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研究所の役割と組織………2・3 平城宮跡発掘調査部 ……4 飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部 ………5 歷史研究室 6 建造物研究室 ………7 埋蔵文化財センター ………8 飛鳥資料館 9 研究所の歩み、普及活動…10・11 予算と施設………12 旧米谷家·研究所本館 ······ 12·13 平城宮跡資料館 · · · · · · 14 平城宮跡遺構展示館 ………15 飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部 ………16 飛鳥資料館 ………17 地図と年表 …………… 18・19 平城京と藤原京の地図……22・23

Table of Contents

Role of Nara Institute/its Organization	2,
Div. Heijo Palace Site Investigations	
Division of Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations	
Departement. of History	1
Departement of Architecture	
Centre for Archaeological Operations	
Asuka Historical Museum	9
History of Institute	10
Current Educational Activities	1
Budget and Facilities	1
Former Kometani Residence	1
Headquarters Building	1
Heijo Palace Site Museum	1
Heijo Palace Archaeological Features Exhibition Hall	1
Division of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations	1
Asuka Historical Museum	1
Map and Chronology	20,2
Mans of the Heijo Capital/Fujiwara Capital	22 2

表紙 奈文研本館と平城宮跡を西から見る

- i 長屋王邸宅跡の発掘
- ii 経典の調査
- iii 保存科学
- iV 測量研修
- V 平城宮の正門、朱雀門の復原
- Vi 飛鳥資料館の須弥山石の噴水の復原

Cover: Aerial view of the headquarters building and the Heijo Palace site (from the west)

- i. Excavation at the site of Prince Nagaya's mansion
- ii. Investigation of a sutra
- iii. Conservation science
- iv. Training session in mapping for local archaeologists
- v. Reconstruction of the South Central Gate (Suzaku Gate) of the Heijo Palace
- vi. Reconstruction of the Shumisen Stone (a seventh century water spout) at the Asuka Historical Museum

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(不動産文化財)の調査・保存・活用の研究をおこなう全国で唯ひとつの国立機関である。この研究所は、1952(昭和27)年に創設され、文部省の傘下にある文化庁に属する。

奈文研の部局は、奈良市・橿原市・明日香村にあり、平城宮跡発掘調査部・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部・歴史研究室・建造物研究室は、主に調査・研究をおこなう。埋蔵文化財センターは、主に指導・研修を、飛鳥資料館は主に展示普及をおこなう。これらの活動を支えるために庶務部がある。



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" (attached to the ground) cultural properties, such as archaeological sites, architectural structures, gardens, etc. 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. Among various sections of the Institute, the Division of the Heijo (Nara Imperial) Palace Site Investigations, Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations, Department of History, and Department of Architectural History are primarily engaged in research, while the Centre for Archaeological Operations is responsible for training and advices to excavators for local authorities. The Asuka Historical Museum exhibits archaeological discoveries. To support these sections, we have General Affaires Department.



定 員 Full time Positions Apr.1, '91

指定職 行政職(I) 行政職(2) 研究職 計 1 22 2 60 85 Designated Administrative 1 Administrative 2 Research Total 4

奈良時代(710~784年)の天皇の宮殿と中央官庁とを合わせ含む平城宮 跡、および、奈良の都、平城京の貴族の邸宅や庶民の家、公設市場(市)、 寺院あとなどの発掘調査をおこなっている。最近では、奈良時代初期の 有力者、長屋王の邸宅跡の調査が話題をよんだ。発掘終了後の宮跡には、 復原建物をたてたり、基壇を復原したり、柱の位置に木を植えるなどし て整備してある。平城宮跡資料館と遺構展示館とを公開している。



平城宮跡東部分の整備状況 西南から

Division of the Heijo Palace Site Investigations

The staff of this division have been excavating the site of the Heijo Palace(Nara Imperial Palace) which was a complex of the imperial residence and governmental offices and bureaus during the Nara Period (710-784, A.D.) as well as sites of aristocrats' mansions, commoners' residences, national markets, temples, etc in the Heijo Capital. Recent excavations of the site of Prince Nagaya's mansion where one hundred thousand wooden tablets with inscriptions were discovered attracted the public interest greatly. After excavations are completed, we turn sites into a park by building architectural structures, reconstructing earthen platforms over the discovered architectural features, and/or planting bushes to indicate the positsions of posts. We exhibit archaeological discoveries in the Heijo Palace Site Museum. In addition, archaeological features in situ are left open for viewing in a modern shelter built over the site.

飛鳥藤原宮発掘調査部

奈良県富市郡明古香村を中心として橿原市や桜井市などの一部におよぶ飛鳥地方にある6・7世紀の天皇の宮殿や寺院あと、694~710年の宮殿と中央官庁とを合わせ含む藤原宮、および、その時期の都、藤原京の邸宅あとや寺院のあとの発掘調査にあたっている。調査が終わった宮跡や寺院あとの整備もおこなっている。大和三山のひとつ芸香久山の麓にある調査部庁舎の展示室では、藤原宮・藤原京の資料を公開している。



藤原宮跡大極殿付近の整備状況 東北から

Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations

This division is in charge of excavations of and research into the Asuka Period (six and seventh centuries) sites of imperial palaces and temples now located in the Asuka Village and Kashihara and Sakurai Cities. In the sixth and seventh centuries, a complex of the imperial residence and governmental offices could function as a capital, and there was no urbanization. The division is also responsible for the inviestigations of the Fujiwara Capital (694-710). It 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 after the excavations. Archaeological discoveries of the Fujiwara Palace and Capital are exhibited in the display rooms of the Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations Building located on the foot of the Amanokaguyama Hill, one of the Three Cherished Hills of Yamato.

歷史研究室

南都諸大寺や京都の諸寺には、奈良時代から江戸時代にいたる與籍、すなわち経典、写経、仏教の教義を伝える書物(聖教)、寺院の歴史を記した書物や荘園関係の文書、寺院の儀式や組織に関する古文書が数多く所蔵されている。これらを継続的に調査し、その目録や史料集を刊行してきている。最近では、最古の印刷物といわれる法隆寺百万塔の陀羅尼経も調査した。現在、これらの資料の情報処理を進行中である。

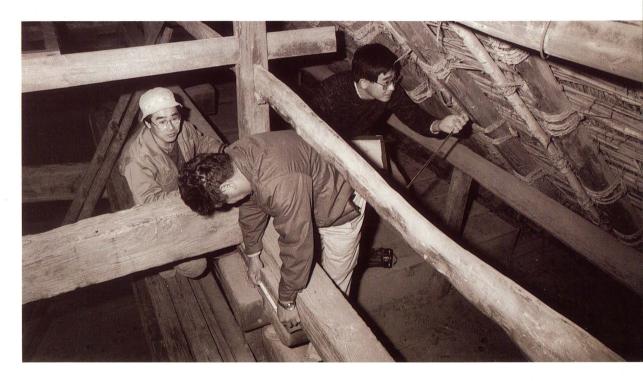


Department of History

This department has been continuously investigating various written historic sources. Such sources include: Buddhist sutras and bibles of various sects written and compiled from the Nara to the Edo Period and now kept at temples in Nara and Kyoto; classical books describing histories of temples, etc; original documents related to shoen (Medieval Japanese version of manor); and documents describing rituals held at and organizations of temples. The staff of the department has been recently engaged in the organization of and research into the darani sutras kept in the One-Million Miniature Pagodas at Horyu-ji, which are considered as the earliest printed matters in the world. It is the responsibility of this department to publish a bibliographic lists and compendium of such historiographies we have investigated. Computerizing such information is underway at present.

建造物研究室

古代から中・近世にいたる現存する歴史的建造物(寺院・神社・城郭・ 民家)、庭園、町並みを調査し、また、その保存修理事業を指導してきた。 橿原市今井町にある18世紀半ばの商家、旧業谷家住宅は、修理後、当研 究所が管理公開している。平城宮の朱雀門や宮内省関連の建物(南殿・西 南殿)などの復原設計もおこなっている。 目下、文化庁に協力して、日本 近代化遺産(産業・交通・土木)の総合調査に着手している。



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 subjects of this department include not only temples, shrines, castles, residences, and gardens but also townscape as a whole (i.e. houses, stores, etc on a street in a neat row). The staff of the department are also responsible for the instruction in protecting such structures. For example, the department has restored and now administers the former Kometani residence, which was a merchant family in the middle eighteenth century and currently located in Imai-cho, Kashihara City. It is now open to public. The reconstruction of the Suzaku (South Central) Gate and structures related to the Ministry of Imperial Household of the Heijo (Nara Imperial) Palace was planned and executed in this department.

埋蔵文化財センター

地方公共団体等の発掘調査に指導・助言し、また、その専門職員に対する研修を年に十数回おこなっている。これには、初心者への一般研修、保存科学や遺跡測量などの専門研修や特別研修がある。さらに、掘る前に遺跡の状況を探る遺跡探査法や保存科学など、新しい研究方法や関連技術を開発している。また埋蔵文化財の情報資料を作り、収集し、調査研究しており、将来は、不動産文化財の情報センターを目指している。



Centre for Archaeological Operations

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

In addition, the centre collects and organizes information and data concerning any aspects of archaeology. We hope that in the near future this centre will be the centre of archaeological information. (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

小規模ながら、飛鳥時代(6·7世紀)、飛鳥地方の総合博物館である。展示品には、高松塚古墳の鏡・玉・飾り金具、飛鳥寺・川原寺・大管大寺・山田寺の瓦・塼佛、明日香村の石神から見出された噴水施設、須弥山若と石神像、藤原京復原模型などがある。屋外には、模造の須弥山石の噴水、導水施設の酒船石や猿石などが並んでいる。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20万人である。



噴水用の石神像

A Stone Statue of God and Goddess

Asuka Historical Museum

This museum exhibits archaeological discoveries dating to the sixth and seventh centuries of the Asuka area. Despite its small size, the regular exhibit covers an extremely wide range, including a mirror, jade, and metal fittings discovered in the Takamatsuzuka Burial Mound famous for the colorful mural wall paintings, roof tiles and tiles with the engraved Buddha figures discovered at temple sites, and Shumisen (the high mountain believed to be located in the center of the world in Buddhism) stone monument and stone statue of God and Goddess, which were water spouts presumably erected at a banquet held by Empress Saimei (r. 655-662), and were discovered at the Ishigami site. In the outside of the museum are replicas of the Shumisen stone, the Sakafune-ishi used as a water conveyance, and a stone monkey figurine. Roughly two hundred thousand people visit this museum annually.

研究所のあゆみ

本研究所は、文化庁の前身、文化財保護委員会の付属機関として発足した。その後、平城宮跡の保存が問題になったのを契機として平城宮跡発掘調査部が発足し、10年後、飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部が発足した。1970(昭和45)年、国は、飛鳥保存問題を政策のひとつとして取り上げ、閣議決定に基いて飛鳥資料館が開館した。また、都道府県教育長会の要請が動機となって、埋蔵文化財センターが設けられた。

1952	昭和2	27.	4.	文化財保護委員会の付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	2	29.	7.	奈良国立文化財研究所と改称						
1960	3	35. 1	0.	奈良市佐紀東町の平城宮跡に発掘調査事務所を設置						
1963	3	38.	4.	平城宮跡発掘調査部を開設						
1968	4	13.	6.	文化庁が発足 その附属機関となる						
1970	4	15.	4.	平城宮跡資料館が開館						
1973	4	18.	4.	会計課・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部・飛鳥資料館を設置						
1974	4	19.	4.	庶務部(庶務課・会計課)と埋蔵文化財センターを設置						
1975	5	50.	3.	奈良県高市郡明日香村奥山に飛鳥資料館が開館						
1980	5	55.	4.	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換						
1980	5	5.	4.	庁舎を奈良市二条町に移転 平城調査部・埋文センターを庁舎に統合						
1988	6	3.	8.	飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部庁舎を橿原市木之本町字宮ノ脇に新営						
April, 1952 The Institute established April, 1963 Div. of Heijo Palace Site Investigations established										
April,										
April,										
March, April,	March, 1975 Asuka Historical Museum opened to public April, 1980 Institute headquarters moved to Nijo-cho, Nara City									
August, 1988 New headquarters building for the Div. of the Asuka										

History of Institute

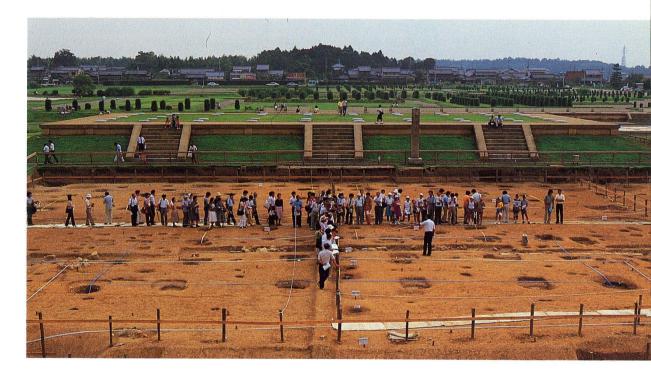
This Institute started as an auxiliary organization of the national government's National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties.

/Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations completed

In 1963, problems related to the protection of the Heijo Palace (Nara Imperial Palace) Site necessitated the inception of the Div. of Heijo Palace Site Investigations. Ten years later, the Div. of Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations was established in a partial responce to the government's ploicy to protect cultural protperties in the Asuka area. The Asuka Historical Museum also opened to public for the same reason. In order to respond to the demand of local authorities in charge of rescue excavations, the Centre for Archaeological Operations was established to train local excavators and give advices to these local authorities.

普及活動と蔵書

飛鳥資料館・平城宮跡資料館・同遺構展示館・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部の展示室を公開している。春・秋に公開講演会をおこない、飛鳥資料館は、企画展示関連の講演会をおこなっている。両発掘調査部は発掘調査の成果を現地説明会で発表している。刊行物には、学報・史料・飛鳥資料館図録・基準資料・年報・埋蔵文化財ニュースと地図がある。1991年4月1日現在、蔵書は123,138冊、写真資料は431,881点である。



Educational Activities and Research Collections

The Asuka Historical Museum, Heijo Palace Site Museum, Archaeological Feature Display Shelter at the Heijo Palace Site, and Display Rooms of the Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Inviestigations are all open to public. The Institute also holds public lectures in spring and autumn every year. The Asuka Historical Museum, in addition, holds public lectures related to the themes of special exhibitions. Both of the Divisions of the Heijo Palace Site and the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations hold site-presentation of the excavation results whenever an excavation ends or finishes an important phase. The publication program of the Institute include: Research Preports, Publications on Historical Matters, Catalogues of the Asuka Histiorical Museum, Standard Data Compendium, Anuual Reports, News of the Centre for Archaeological Operations, and Maps. Our research collection consists of (as of April 1, 1991) 123,138 volumes of books of 431,881 photographs.

予算と施設 BUDGET AND FACILITIES

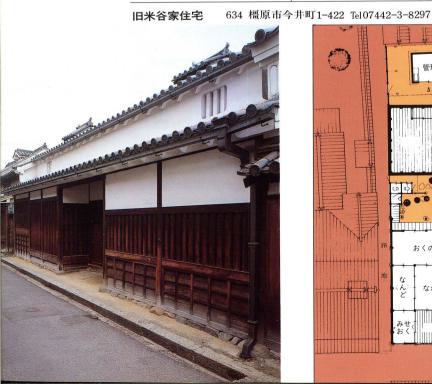
ANNUAL BUDGET						选出予算			
70								00 単位:千円	
						1988 [※] 63年度	1989 元年度	1990 2 年度	1991 3 年度
Labor	人		件		費	560,682	575,793	591,513	626,278
Administrative	運		営		費	177,033	158,813	157,307	162,417
Maintenance of the Palace site park	宮	跡	整	備	費	342,190	388,836	410,544	461,772
Excavations	発	掘	調	查	費	467,661	478,184	491,038	512,909
Reserach	研		究		費	64,582	80,398	97,343	118,535
Special expenses (Construction of	1-1-1-1	時	的	経	費	69,682	99,832	81,988	1
a new building of Asuka/Fujiwara Div		急庁 ・	舎新	設関	係	1,684,006	1,781,856	1,829,735	1,881,911

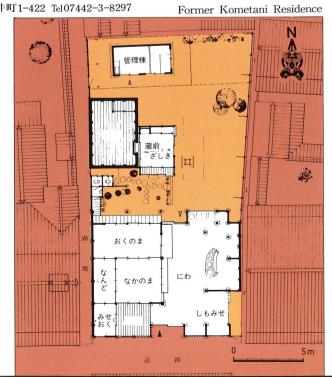
[#]Fiscal year in Japan starts on April 1 and ends on March 31, next year.

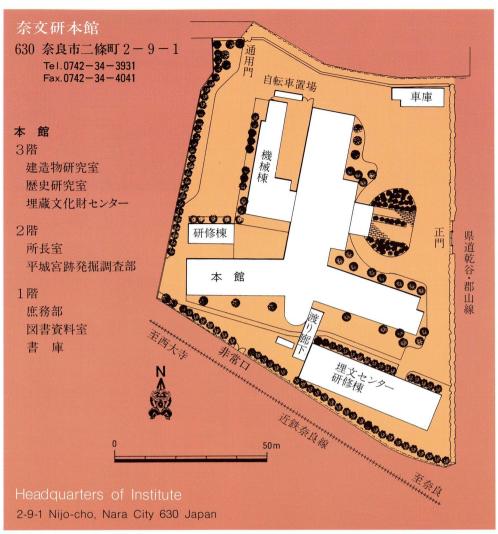
LAND/BUILDINGS 土地と建物

Unit:m² 単位:m²

					Lar 土	nd 地	Area of Structures 建物建面積	area	al floor as 延面積		
Headquarters	研	究 凡	斤本	館	8	,860	2,720	6	5,721		
Heijo Palace	平	城	宮	跡	1,082	,254	8,840	11	1,897	土地は文部省	省所管
Fujiwara Palace 藤 原 宮		跡	330	,701	36		36	土地は文部省	省所管		
Asuka Fujiwara Div.	飛	鳥藤原	京調了	全部	20	,515	4,489	6	6,426		
Asuka Historica Museum	ıl 飛	鳥資	資料	館	17	,092	1,464	2	2,681		
Former Kometa Residence	ni IH	米谷	家住	宅		298	190		213	民有地借上	重要文化財
Dormitries	宿			舎	1	,654	334		378		
Domitries Asu	ka	釆	鳥資	料館	1	,343	225		225		
Kor	iyama	켐	3	Ш		311	109	u T	153	土地231 m² は	大蔵省所管
Total	合			計	1,461	,374	18,073	28	3,352		

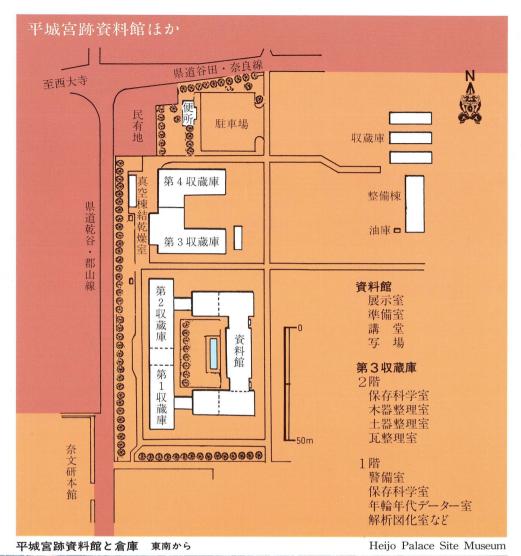






埋文研修棟・本館 東から



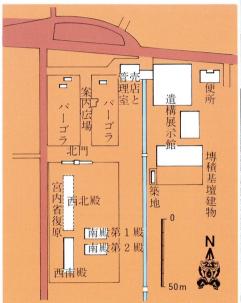


平城宮跡遺構展示館ほか

▶案内広場 平城宮跡遺構展示館と宮内省 の復原建物の近くに案内広場がある。陶板で 平城宮、象嵌タイルで平城京を縮尺500分の 1で表現した。

Information Plaza

The plaza is located near the Archaeological Features Exhibition Hall and the reconstruction of the Ministry of Imperial Household Building. 1:500 maps of the Heijo Palace and of Capital are depicted on a ceramic plate and an inlayed tile respectively.



平城宮跡遺構展示館と宮跡整備



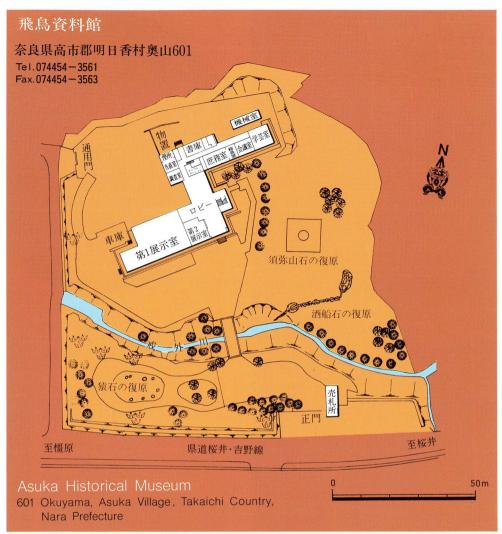
Site Shelters and Reconstruction of Heijo Palace Site





飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部 西から





猿石と飛鳥資料館 南から





奈良国立文化財研究所

平城宮跡発掘調査部 歴史研究室・建造物研究室 埋蔵文化財センター

8世紀の平城宮・平城京の あとを発掘調査する 諸社寺の古文献・古建築 を調査研究する 地方公共団体等の発掘調 査に指導助言し、専門職員 を研修する

飛鳥藤原宮跡 発掘調査部

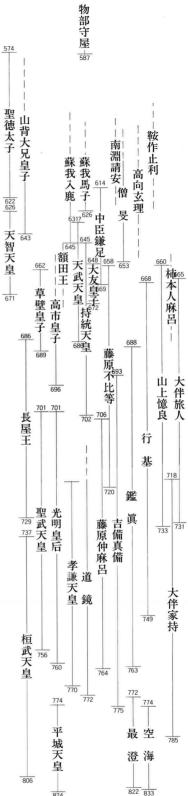
6・7世紀の宮殿・役所 や都のあとを発掘調 査する

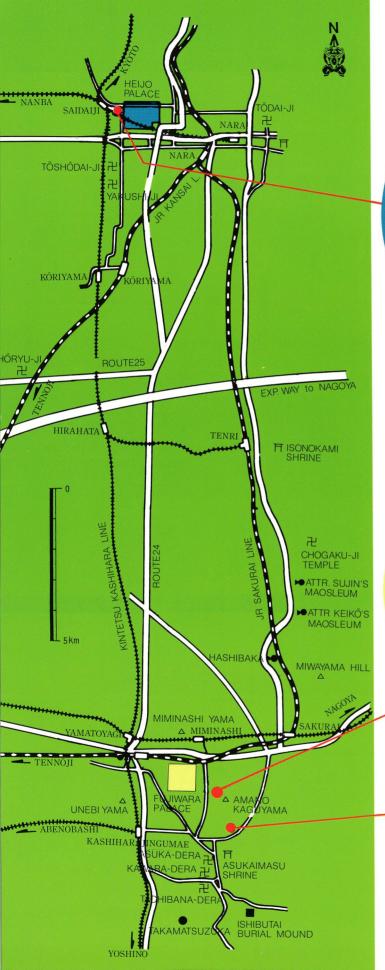
> 飛 飛鳥資料館 鳥 6・7世紀(飛鳥 地 飛鳥地方の

6·7世紀(飛鳥時代) 飛鳥地方の 総合博物館



このころ平城旧宮は荒れて水田となる





Nara City Area

Div. Heijo Palace Site Investigations, Dept. of History, Dept. of Architectural History Centre for Archaeological Operations

Excavates the sites of Heijo Palace and Capital of the eighth century; investigates original historic sources and architectural history; gives advices to local authorities in charge of excavations; trains local archaeologists.

Fujiwara Area

Div. Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations

Excavates sites of palaces, governmental offices, temples, and other parts of the capital of the sixth and seventh centuries.

Asuka Area

Asuka Historical Museum

Exhibit museum of archaeological discoveries of the sixth and seventh centuries in the Asuka area.

