







# 奈良国立文化財研究所概要

## 1994

# BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO NARA NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

平成6年5月1日 May 1, 1994

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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
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- v. Reconstruction of the South Central Gate (Suzaku Gate) of the Heijo Palace
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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(不動産文化財の副書・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、平壌管跡発掘調査 部・飛鳥藤原管跡発掘調査部・歴史研究室・建造物研究室は、主に調査・研 究をおこなう。埋成文化財センターは、主に指導・研修を、飛鳥資料館は 主に展示書及をおこなう。これらの活動を支えるために直発部がある。



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. The Institute consists of various divisions and departments. 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 and investigations, 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 divisions and departments of the Institute, we have General Affaires Department.



## 平城宮跡発掘調杳部

奈良時代(710~784年)の天皇の宮殿と中央官庁とを合わせ会か平城宮 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 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 positions 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.

### 飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部

奈良県高市郡明日春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会む藤原宮、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。大和三山のひとつ芳香久山の旅にあ る調査部庁舎の展示室では、藤原宮・藤原京の管料を公開している。



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 investigations 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.

### 歴史研究室

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英籍、 すなわち経典、写経、仏教の教義を伝える書物(並数)、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。これらを雑統的に調査し、その目録や史料集の陀羅尼 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 終も調査した。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 sutra 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 sutra kept in the One-Million MiniaturePagodasat 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 historiography we have investigated. Computerizing such information is underway at present.

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。 榎原市今井町にある18世紀平はの商家、前中や宮内省関連の建物(南殿・哨 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 近代化遺産や近代和展建築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 town arrangement 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、 保存科学や遺跡調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志法や保存科学など、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を料を作り、収集し、調査



#### 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 in 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, conservation 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 center 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、飛鳥等・川原等・天管矢寺・山田寺の瓦・鳴傷、明日香村の石神から見出された噴水施設、須弥山石と石神像、藤原京復原模型などがある。屋外には、横造の須弥山石の噴水、導水施設の満縮石や猿石などが並んだのあ。春、秋には、飛鳥にちなんだ金画展示をおこなっている。年間の米館者は20万人に近い。



噴水用の石神像 Asuka Historical Museum

A Stone Statue of God and Goddess

This museum exhibits archaeological discoveries of the Asuka area dating to the sixth and seventh centuries. 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 front yard of the museum are replicas of the Shumisen stone, the Sakafune-ishi usedas a water conveyance, and a stone monkey figurine. Roughly two hundred thousand people visit this museum annually.

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、飛鳥藤原宮節発掘調査部が発足した。1970(昭和45)年、国は、飛鳥保存問題を変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、埋滅文化財センターが設けられた。

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1952 昭和 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)を奈良市森日野町50番地に設置
       29 7 奈良国立文化財研究所と改称
1954
1960
       35.10. 奈良市佐紀東町の平城宮跡に発掘調査事務所を設置
1963
       38 4 平城宮跡発掘調査部を開設
       43. 6. 文化庁が発足 その附属機関となる
1968
       45 4 平城宮跡資料館が開館
1970
1973
       48. 4. 会計課・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部・飛鳥資料館を設置
       49 4 庶務部(庶務課・会計課)と埋蔵文化財センターを設置
1974
       50 3 奈良県高市那明日香村奥山に飛鳥資料館が開館
1980
       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
       55 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
1980
            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
1988
April, 1952
       The Institute established
April, 1963
        Div. of Heijo Palace Site Investigations established
April, 1973 Accounts Sec., Div. of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Sites
        Investigations, and Asuka Historical Museum established
April, 1974 General Affairs Dep. and Centre for Archaeological
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#### History of the Institute

Operations established
Agril. 1980
Aguka Historical Museum opened to public
April. 1980
August, 1980
August, 1980
New headquarters building for the Div. of the Asuka
(Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations completed

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

In 1963, problems related to the protection of the Heijo (Nara Imperial) Palace site necessitated the inception of the Division of the Heijo Palace Site Investigations. Ten years later, the Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations was established in partial response to the government's policy to protect cultural properties in the Asuka area. The Asuka Historical Museum also opened to public for the same reason.

In order to fulfill the demand of local authorities in charge of rescue excavations, the Centre for Archaeological Operations was established in 1974 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。1993年4月 1日現在、巌書は136,193間、写真資料は484,086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 Historical Museum, Standard Data Compendium, Annual Bulletin, News of the Centre for Archaeological Operations, and Maps. Our research collection consists of (as of April 1, 1993) 136, 193 volumes of books and 484,086 photographs.

## 予算と施設 BUDGET AND FACILITIES

	-								Unit:¥1,000	单位:十円	25 18
ANNUAL BUDGET				歳	出予算	182,651		330,351	331,731	25	
						97,343	119,150	1	\$41,695	549,428	29 -
Research Excavations	研発	掘	究調	查	費費	491,038	512,909	528,706	696,162	740,226	15
Reconstruction/ Gardning of Palace Site	×	跡		備		410,544	461,772 162,417	478,968 164,101	166,133	240,912	10
Administrative Labor	運人		営件		费	157,309 591,513	525,278	663,797	695,372	708,723	5 -
Special						1.747,747 平成2年度 1990	1,882,526 平成3年度 1991	2,018,223 平成 4 年初 1992		2,571,020 平点6年程 1994	- 0 -
Expenses	臨	時	的	経	賣	81.988			1,411,089	13,314	

LAND/BUILDINGS 土地と建物

■■Unit:¥100,000,000
Unit:m<sup>2</sup> 単位:m<sup>2</sup>

		Land 土 地	Structures 建物建面積	areas 同延面積	
Headquarters	研究所本館	8,860	2,720	6,721	
Heijo Palace	平城宫跡	1,083,801	10,388	13,493	土地は文部省所管
Fujiwara Palace	藤原宮跡	343,929	36	36	土地は文部省所管
Asuka Fujiwara Div.	飛鳥藤原調査部	20,515	4,489	6,426	
Asuka Historical Museum	飛鳥資料館	17,092	1,464	2,681	
Former Kometani Residence	旧米谷家住宅	298	190	213	民有地借上 重要文化財
Dormitries	宿 會	1,423	252	273	
Domitries Asuka	飛鳥資料館	1,343	225	225	
Koriy	ama 🐉 🗓	80	27	48	土地231㎡は大蔵省所管
Total	승 計	1 475 918	19.539	29.843	

旧米谷家住宅

634 橿原市今井町1-422 Tel07442-3-8297

Former Kometani Residence

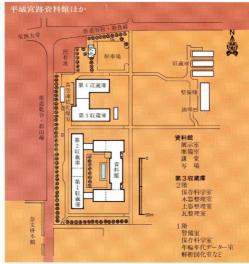






埋文研修棟・本館 東から





平城宮跡資料館と倉庫 東南から

Heijo Palace Site Museum



#### 平城宮跡潰構展示館ほか

▶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。隣板で 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 Buildings. 1:500 maps of the Heijo Palace and of Capital are depicted on a coramic plate and an inlayed tile respectively.



平城宮跡遺構展示館と宮跡整備 東北から



Archaeological Features Exhibition Hall and Reconstruction of Heijo Palace Site









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 あとを発振調査する 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

入 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

A

飛飛鳥資料館

島 6・7世紀(飛鳥時代) 地 飛鳥地方の

※ 総合博物館





# 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.

