











奈良国立文化財研究所概要

1996

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO NARA NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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目 次

| 研究所の役割と組織2・3 |
|------------------|
| 平城宫跡発掘調查部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 |
| 平城宫跡資料館14 |
| 平城宫跡遺構展示館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 |
| 平域京と藤原京の地図22・23 |

Table of Contents

| Role / Organization of Nara Institute | 2,3 | | | | |
|---|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Division of the Heijo Palace Site Investigation | s 4 | | | | |
| Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palac Site Investigations | e 5 | | | | |
| Department of History | 6 | | | | |
| Department of Architectural History | 7 | | | | |
| Centre for Archaeological Operations | 8 | | | | |
| Asuka Historical Museum | 9 | | | | |
| History of the Institute | 10 | | | | |
| Current Educational Activities | 11 | | | | |
| Budget and Facilities | 12 | | | | |
| Former Kometani Residence | 12 | | | | |
| Headquarters Building | 13 | | | | |
| Heijo Palace Site Museum | 14 | | | | |
| Heijo Palace Archaeological Features Exhibition Hall | 15 | | | | |
| Division of Asuka / Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations | 16 | | | | |
| Asuka Historical Museum | 17 | | | | |
| Map and Chronology | 20,21 | | | | |
| Former Kometani Residence Headquarters Building Holip Palace Site Museum Holip Palace Site Museum Holip Palace Archaeological Features Exhibition Holip Division of Asuka / Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations Asuka Histori | | | | | |

表紙 奈良文研本館と平城宮跡を西から見る (1995年5月6日撮影)

- i 山田寺東回廊の発掘
- ii 経典の調査
- iii 保存科学
- 101 SH TILAY
- 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
- vii 平城宮に用いた鬼瓦

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

- i , Excavation at the site of Eastern Corridor at Yamada dera Temple
- ii . Analysis 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 (7th c. water spout) at the Asuka Historical Museum
- vii. Ornamental ridged-end roof tiles of Heijo Palace

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、平城宮鎌発掘調査部・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、最高藤原宮蘇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.



 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木飾の発見や近年では話題を呼んだ京城内における長屋王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、歩物跡を基度で標示し、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。



平城宮路東部分の整備状況 西南から

Reconstruction/gardening of Heijo Palace Site

Division of the Heijo Palace Site Investigations

The staff of this division is involved in the excavation of the site of the Heijo Palace, 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 inscribed 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 an excavation is completed, each site is turned into a park featuring reconstructions of buildungs, earthen platforms, and/or bushes planted to indicate the positions of posts. Archaeological discoveries are displayed in the Heijo Palace Site Museum. Archaeological features are left open for viewing under a modern shelter built over part of the site.

飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部

奈良県高市郡明日香村を中心とする飛鳥地方には、6・7世紀の宮殿や寺院の遺跡が集中し、橿原市には、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、藤原京の遺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奈良山の麓にあって、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/gardening of Fujiwara Palace Site

Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations

This division is responsible for the excavation of and research into Asuka Period (6th and 7th c.) sites, which consist of imperial palaces and temples located within the modern boundaries of Asuka Village and the cities of Kashihara and Sakurai. In the sixth and seventh centuries, a complex made up of the imperial residence and government offices alone functioned as the capital, which was not accompanied by urbanization. The division is also responsible for the investigation of the Fujiwara Capital (694-710), the first city in Japan in which the Imperial Palace, temples, and aristocrats' mansions were built on a systematical grid of streets. Some palaces and temple sites have been turned into parks after 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 Amanokaguvama Hilli, one of the Three Cherished Hills of Yamato.

歷史研究室

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、維統的な調査を実施し、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

Many old books, scriptures, and other documents, copied on paper from the Nara to the Edo periods, are stored at major temples in Nara and at many other temples in the surrounding region. These books, which convey Buddhist teachings and their explications, and documents which relate to the organizations of temples and the conduct of rituals, represent precious materials depicting temple life in graphic detail. The staff of the Department of History conducts ongoing investigations on the state of preservation of such materials, along with drawings, woodblocks used for printing, etc. In addition to making photographic and written records of these items, catalogs of holdings and anthologies of the texts are published. In addition, the conversion of these research results into a computerized format is also 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、重要文化財田米谷家住宅は、 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 surviving 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 urban layout as a whole (the alignment of houses, stores, etc. on streets). The staff of the department is also responsible for providing instruction in the preservation of such structures. For example, the department has restored and now administers the former residence of the Kometani merchant family, located in Imai-cho, Kashihara City, and which is now open to the public. The reconstruction of the Suzaku Gate and of structures related to the Ministry of the Imperial Household of the Heijo Palace was also 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.

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

Traning Course for Conservation Science

Centre for Archaeological Operations

The staff of this centre provides instruction and advice on methods and techniques for excavation and other archaeological investigation to archaeologists working for local governments. The centre also offers practical sessions in such fields as general archaeology, conservation science, dendrochronology and site surveying, to these local excavators. These sessions are held some ten times a year. It is also an important responsibility of the centre to develop new methods and techniques in, in areas such as, conservation science, for example 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. More than three thousand site reports are published every year in Japan, and articles on archaeology published in journals and local newspapers are innumerable.

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、高松塚古墳の銭・玉・飾り金具、飛鳥寺・川原寺・大官大寺・山田寺の瓦・塼仏・石神遠路出土の噴水施設である頻弥山石と石神像、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瀬船石、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年に地設した展示室には、出土した姓樂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 of material. On display are a mirror, jade, and metal fittings discovered in the Takamatsuzuka Burial Mound famous for its colorful mural paintings, as well as roof tites 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, presumed to be water spouts 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 water conduit), 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.

研究所のあゆみ

奈良国立文化財研究所は、文化庁の前身の文化財保護委員会に付属する文化財の 調査研究機関として1952年に発足した。当初は、歴史・建造物・美術工芸の3研究室 と庶務室とがあった。その後、平城宮跡の保存が問題となったのを契機として平城 宮跡発掘調査部が設置され、10年のちに飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部が発足し、1970年 には飛鳥保存問題に関する国の施策の一環として、閣議決定に基づいて飛鳥資料館 が開館した。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た。

1952 823 €0 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(座務室・業術工 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 奈良国立文化財研究所と改称 29 7

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

1968 43 6 文化庁が発足 その附属機関となる

45. 4. 1970 平城宮跡資料館が開館

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

1974 49 4 庶務部(庶務課・会計課)と埋蔵文化財センターを設置

1975 50 3 奈良県高市郡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

1980 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 55. 4.

1988 63. 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

1952 The Institute established April

April 1963 Division of Heijo Palace Site Investigations established April

1973 Accounts Sec. Division of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations,

and Asuka Historical Museum established

1974 General Affairs Dept. and Centre for Archaeological Operations established April

1975 Asuka Historical Museum opened to public Marchi

April 1980 Insitute headquarters moved to Nijo-cho, Nara City August

1988 New headquarters building for the Division of the Asuka/Fujiwara

Palace Site Investigations completed

History of the Institute

The Institute began as an auxiliary organization of the 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 Site Investigations was established as part of the government's policy to protect cultural properties in the Asuka area. The Asuka Historical Museum was also opened for the same reason.

In order to help meet the demand for rescue excavations conducted by local governments, the Centre for Archaeological Operations was established in 1974 to train local excavators and to provide advice to local authorities.

調査研究成果の普及活動

研究所には公開施設として飛鳥資料館・平城宮跡資料館・同遺構展示館・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部展示室がある。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、企画展示に関係して内外の演者による講演会を催している。両発掘調査部で実施する発掘調査では、発掘終了時に現地説明会を開催、成果を発表している。調査研究成果を公表する刊行師には、学報・史料・年報・基準資料・飛鳥資料館図録・埋蔵文化財ニュースのシリーズがある。1994年4月現在、蔵書は151,140冊、写真資料は545,582点に達している。



現地説明会風景

View of an Explanation meeting on the Spot

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 Site Investigations are all open to the 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. The Divisions of both the Heijo Palace Site and the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations hold on-site presentations on excavation results whenever an excavation ends or concludes an important phase. The publication program of the Institute includes: research reports, publications on historical matters, catalogues of the Asuka Historical Museum, Standard Data Compedium, the Institute's Annual Bulletin, and News of the Centre for Archaeological Operations. Our research collection consists (as of April 1, 1995) of 151,140 volumes of books and 545,582 photographs.

予算と施設 BUDGET AND FACILITIES

ANNUAL BUDGET 歲出予算

> Unit: ¥1,000 単位: 千円 ## Unit: ¥100.000.000

> > 330, 351

541, 695

696, 462

166, 133

695, 372

182,651

528,706

478, 968

164, 101

663, 797

40 -563, 301 35 -388, 979 30 -554, 901 331, 731 2, 148, 866 20 -549, 428 1,571,049 15 -740, 226

312,628

691, 479

350, 180

(Spies

10 -

Research 研究 Excavations 発掘調査費 Reconstruction/ Gardning of Palace Site 宫跡整備費 Administrative

Labor 件 营

Special Expenses

694, 161 2,569,772 3,614,073 平成7年度 4, 066, 454 平成4年度 平成8年度 平成5年度 平成6年度 1992 1993 1994 1995 1006 4.433.201 787,539

391, 437

707, 707

(朱雀門,東院庭園等補正予算)(情報関係設備等補正予算) *Fiscal year in Japan starts on April 1 and ends on March 31, next year.

LAND/BUILDINGS 土地と建物

臨時的経費

| | | | | | | Lan | id itt | Area of Structures 建物建而積 | Total floor areas 同延面積 | Unit:m' 単位:m' | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|-------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Headquar | rters | 研 | 究 | 所 | 本館 | 8 | ,860 | 2,720 | 6,721 | | |
| Heijo Pa | lace | 平 | 城 | 宫 | 跡 | 1,084 | ,763 | 12,371 | 16,833 | 土地は文部省所管 | |
| Fujiwara | | 弊 | 原 | 宮 | 跡 | 355 | ,044 | 36 | 36 | 土地は文部省所管 | |
| Asuka For Division | | | | 原調 | 查部 | 20 | ,515 | 4,489 | 6,426 | | |
| Asuka H Museum | istorical | 飛 | 鳥 | 資料 | 斗館 | 17 | ,092 | 2,353 | 4,380 | | |
| Former Kometani Residence | | IH | 米谷家住宅 | | | | 298 | 190 | 213 | 民有地借上 重要文化財 大蔵省所管 | |
| Dormitrie | 28 | 宿 | | | 舍 | 1 | ,423 | 225 | 225 | 八城山村日 | |
| Dormitries Asuka 飛鳥資料館 | | 1 | ,343 | 225 | 225 | | | | | | |
| | Koriya | ma | 7 | TK . | Ш | | 80 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total | | 合 | | | 計 | 1,487 | ,995 | 22,384 | 34,834 | | |

旧米谷家住宅 634 標原市今井町1-422 Tel,07442-3-8297

Former Kometani Residence











平城宮跡資料館と保存科学棟・収蔵庫群 東南から

Heijo Palace Site Museum

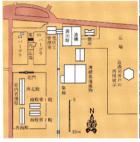


平城宮跡潰構展示館周辺

平城宮跡東北部にある遺構展示館と宮内省の復原 建物の近くには、案内広場があり、陶板で平城宮、 象嵌タイルで平城京を縮尺500分の1で表現している。 遺構展示館の東の広場には、造酒司跡で検出した井 戸の遺構を再現展示している。

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 Heijo Palace and the Capital are depicted on a ceramic plate and inlayed tile, respectively. To the east of the Exhibition Hall is located the reconstruction of a well excavated from the site of an ancient sake factory.





33

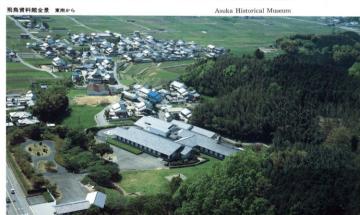




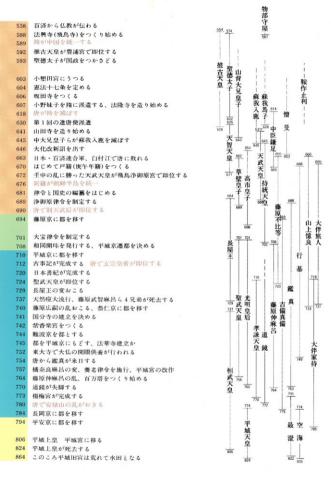
飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部庁舎 西北から Division of Aasuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations

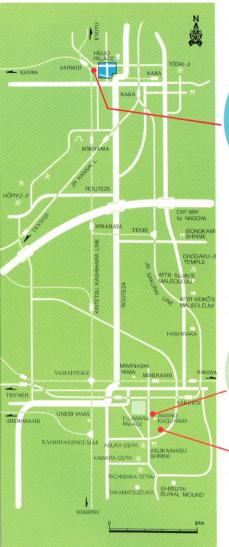












Nara City Area

Division of Heijo Palace Site Investigations, Dept. of History, Dept. of Architecural 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.

Fuiiwara Area

Division of Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations

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

Asuka Area

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

