





奈良国立文化財研究所概要

2000

BRIFE INTRODUCTION TO NARA NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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表紙裏:飛鳥池遺跡の富本銭 (7世紀後半) 表紙 復原なった平城宮朱雀門

朱雀門の消火訓練

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富本銭と鋳棒

色とりどりの宝玉(ガラス、瑪瑙、水

品など)

瓦窯の発掘

A力 奈良市広報公聴課

Walter Edwards

Inside cover: The Asuka-ike Site and Fuhonsen coin (latter half, 7th century) Cover: The Reconstructed Suzaku Gate of the Heijo Palace

Fire-fighting drill at the Suzaku Gate Suzaku Gate and the southern face of

the Great Wall of Heijo Palace

iii Festival celebrating the move to Heijo, in the plaza in front of Suzaku Gate iv Fuhonsen coins connected to the run-

ners from casting Colorful beads (glass, ruby, quartz crys-

tal, etc.) vi Excavation of a kiln used for making

Courtesy of the Nara City Public Information Department



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、平成宣統が援調査部・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、飛鳥産経済管路発掘調査部は橿原市に、飛鳥資料館は明日香 村にある。両調食部と両研究室は、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 でいる。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 の活動をますている。



奈文研の本館 東から

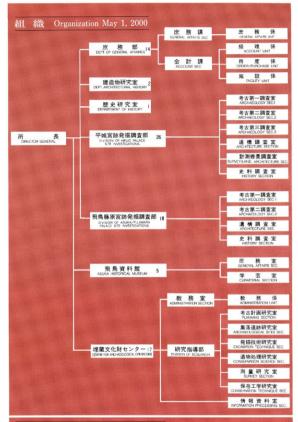
Headquarters Building from the East

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.





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

平城宮跡発掘調杳部



平城宮跡整備状況

Reconstruction / gardening of Heijo Palace Site

奈良時代 (710~784) の天息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台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の平城宮跡のほは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。平城宮跡の既発援地では、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、研究をさきえる重要な作業である。







瓦の拓本つくり

Rubbing of roof tiles

1998年に平城宮東院地区で調査した壮大な楼閣

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

Remains of stone paying 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、最古の側産寺院である現島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湯刻(水時計)台、墳幕など、さまざまな遺跡が眠っている。また、この地域の北平には、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域が方5㎞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、学際的な部立を行っている。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。







山田寺蘇 全堂基境と周囲の瓦敷を舗装 山田寺は、蘇我舎山田石川尾色によって、 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 大極酸とその周辺 1300年前の首都・ 森原京は、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 halfof this region lies the Fujiwara capital district, built on a rectangular grid spreading outfive 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 publically 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

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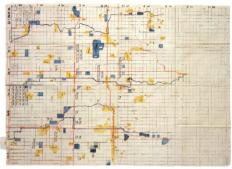


文書の調査風景 (薬師寺)

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典福寺、薬師寺、法隆寺などをはじ め、仁和寺、石山寺などにおいて、測書作成、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 窓に応じている。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、現在維 綾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年寄蘭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、悉省調査を基本とし、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(畝火山の図) Historical records of Kitaura Sadamasa(2)

北浦定政関係資料 (大和国坪割細見図) Historical records of Kitaura Sadamasa(1)

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 adatabase 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.

建造物研究室



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、らに瓦華仕様、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官内の朱雀門、東院庭園、宮内省、大椒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 metalfittings, 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 関する長駆的な関係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。情報資料でまては、 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金に対する指導・ 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。





Training course in conservation science.

遺跡探査の屋外風景 On-site training in archaeological prospection.

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.

飛鳥資料館



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・大百大寺・山田寺出土の瓦・婦仏など、石神造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、藤原原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。年間米館名は、約10万人である。







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

特別謙濱会風景

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 the Fujiwara capital. Also, in a new exhibition room added in 1994, a reconstruction 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.

研究所のあゆみ

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 昭和 27 4 文化財保護委員会の附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 奈良国立文化財研究所上改称。
- 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
- 38. 4. 平城宮跡発掘調査部を開設
- 1968 文化庁が発症 その附属機関となる
- 1970 平城管跡資料館が開館
 - 奈神課・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部・飛鳥資料館を設置 48 -4
- 無務部(無務課 会計課)と埋蔵文化財センターを設置 49 2
- 50 3 奈良県高市部明日香村奥山に飛鳥資料館が開館 1975
- 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
- 庁舎を奈良市ご条町に移転 平城調査部・理文センタ
- 飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部庁舎を橿原市木之本町宇宮ノ脇に新営 63. 8.
 - stablished

 - The instance catoblished
 Talace Site Investigations established
 Talace Site Investigations established
 Talace Site Investigations
 Talace Site Investigation
 Talace Site I

- 1980 Institute headquarters moved to Nijo-chg, Nara City
 1988 New headquarters building for the Division of the Asuka/Fujiwara
 Palace Site Investigations completed

ory of the Institute

August

The Institute began as an auxiliary organization of the government's National Commis-sion 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 bart of the government's policy to protect cultural properties in the Asuka area. The Asuka part of the government's policy to protect cultural prope Historical Museum was also opened for the same reason

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



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議済会を開催 し、飛鳥資料館では、企開展示に関係して内外の演者による講演会を催している。両発規 調査部で実施する発掘測査では、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物には、学報・史料・年報・基準資料・飛鳥資料館図録・埋 成文化財ニュースのシリーズがある。2000年4月現在、液書は188,012冊、写真資料680,224 点に達している。

Educational Activities Research Collections

The Asuka Historical Musum, Heijo Palace Site Museum, Archaeological Feature Display Shelter at the Heijo Palace Site, and Display Rooms of the Division of the Asuka and Pujiwara 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 Plate Site Investigations hold on vity presentation of the Asuka Historical Museum, and the Asuka Historical Museum Standard Plate Compedition in the Institute includes research reports a position on historical mass and action program of the Asuka Historical Museum, Standard Plate Compedition, the Institute in Section of the Asuka Historical Museum, Standard Plate Compedition, the Institute in Section of the Asuka Historical Museum Standard Plate Compedition.

研究所のあゆみ

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 昭和 27. 4. 文化財保護委員会の確属機関として奈良文化財研究所(無務室・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 29 7 - 公良国立文化财研究所上改称
- 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
- 38 4 平城宴跡発掘調杏部を開設
- 43-6 文化庁が発足 その附属機関となる
- 45 4 平域宿跡資料館が開館
- - 48. 4 会計課・飛鳥夢原宮跡発掘調査部・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
- 50. 3. 奈良県高市郡明日香村奥山に飛鳥資料館が開館
- 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動 55. 4. 庁舎を奈良市二条町に移伝 平城調査部・埋文セ
- 363.8. 飛鳥藤原宮跡登攝調査部庁舎を積原市木之本町字宮ノ脇に新常

- 1962. The interest established 1958 are and 1969 aliance stablished 1958 are and stage Palace Sife Investigations established 1973. Accounts Sec. Overain of Assiva Fujiwara Palace Sife Investigations, and Assiva Historical Museum established 1974. General Affairs Dept, and Centre for Archaeological Operations established 1975. Assiva Historical Museum opened to public 1980. Institute headquarters moved to Nijo-cha, Nara City 1988. New headquarters building for the Durston of the Assiva/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations completed.

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excavators and to provide advice to local author

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 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物には、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。2000年4月現在、蔵書は188,012冊、写真資料680,224 点に達している。

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文化財保護の国際学術交流



唐代古墳壁画修復の技術的検討

Technical examination for the restoration of a Tang Dynasty tomb murals

奈良国立文化財研究所における国際協力の事業内容は、共同研究・研修・保存修復などであり、他機関への協力事業も少い。平成12年度は、6件の協力事業を中心におこなう。中国・陜西省の漢長安城における宮殿遺跡を共同発掘調査する「アシアにおける古代都城遺跡の研究と保存に関する研究協力」、カンボジア・アンコール遺跡近隣でクメール陶器を生産したター窯跡群の発掘調査をおこなう「アンコール文化遺産保護共同研究」、中国・河南省における掌義(旧掌県)三彩窯跡の調査を予定している「東アジアにおける生産遺跡の調査研究協力」、また韓国との「古代日本の都城遺跡形成過程等に関する調査研究」などが主な事業である。さらに、文部省科学研究費制助金によるアメリカ合衆国・スミソニア研究機構とおこなう「アジア地域における陶磁器の流通に関する自然科学的研究」な中国・陜西省との「市代古墳壁両の転写・輸送・保存修復に関する科学的研究」などがある。

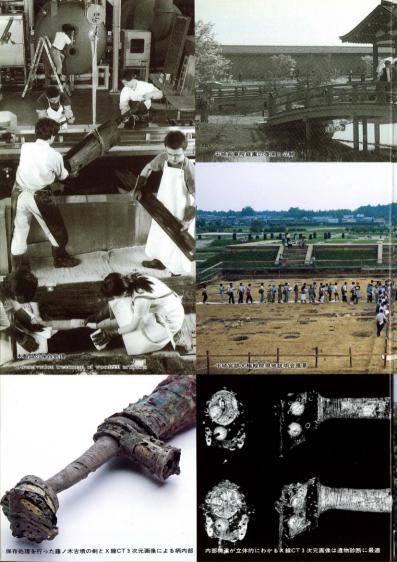


カンボジアでの窯跡調査 Investigation of a Tani kiln site in Cambodia

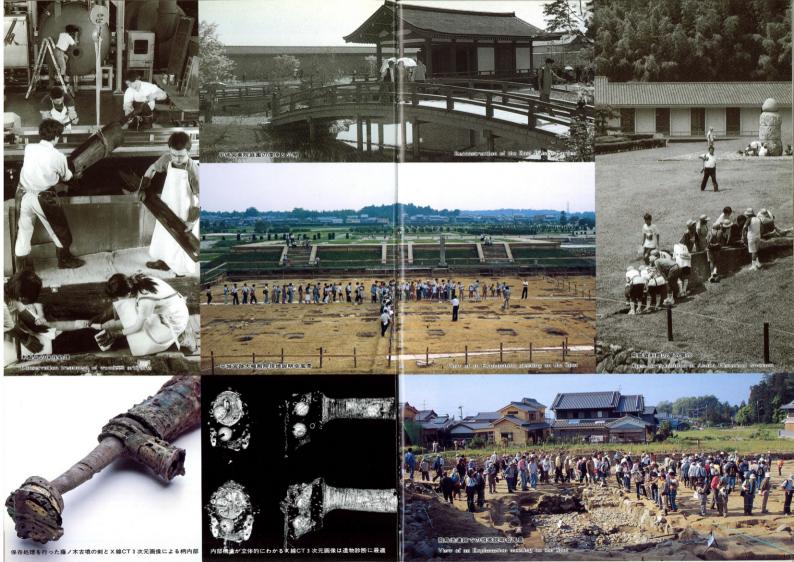
漢長安城での日中学術調査 Japanese-Chinese scientific investigation of the Han Dynasty capital Chang An

International Academic Exchanges related to Cultural Properties Conservation

Projects in international cooperation, undertaken in great numbers by the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute in conjunction with other institutions, include joint research, training, restoration, and preservation. During the 2000 fiscal year, these efforts will focus around six programs of cooperation. The principal projects include a joint excavation at the palace site of the Han Dynasty capital Chang An, in China's Shanxi Province, under the program in "Cooperative Research for the Preservation and Study of Ancient Capitals in Asia"; excavation at the Tani kiln site, a Khmer stoneware production center near the Angkor complex in Cambodia, as part of the program for "Cooperative Research Related to the Preservation of Angkor Cultural Heritage"; investigation of a three-color glazed pottery kiln site in Gong Yi County, in China's Henan Province, planned under the program of "Cooperative Investigative Research on Production Sites in East Asia"; and a project conducted with Korea in "Cooperative Research on the Formation of Capital Sites in Ancient Japan." In addition, there is also a project on "Natural Science Research Concerning the Circulation of Porcelain in the Asian Region," to be conducted with Smithsonian Institute of America under a Ministry of Education Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, and one on "Scientific Research Concerning the Transcription, Transportation, Restoration, and Preservation of Tang Dynasty Tomb Murals," to be carried out with China's Shanxi Province.







予算と施設 BUDGET AND FACILITIES

OGET 歲出	350,180				
研 究 費	563,301				
発掘調査費			*******	. T.100,010,000	
		200 000	281 000	307,546	322,039
宫跡整備費	2,148,866	567,842	574,593	580,937	582,213
		563:380	562,616	679,749	682,153
運 営 費	312,628	210,322	214,793	233,231	279.545
人 件 費	691,479	730,181	746,958	758,472	747,859
mb mb 44 44 au	4,066,454 平成8年度 1996	2,381,414 平成9年度 1997	2,379,960 平成10年度 1998	2,559,935 平成11年度 1999	2,613,809 平成12年度 2000
臨時的経費		(10)		子 贯)	
	研 完 費 発振調查費 宮跡整備費	所在1 成出于昇 研 完 費 563,301 発掘調查費 2,148,866 運 営 費 312,628 人 件 費 891,479 4,086,434 平8,8 年度 11996	所在 1 版出 7 年 研 完 費 563,301 発振調查費 2,148,866 (2)	所在	所 党 費 563,301 Unit: ¥1,000 単紀: 下列 *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

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		Land 土 地	Area of Structures 建物建而積	Total floor areas 同延面積	
Headquarters	研究所本館	8,860	2,720	6,721	
Heijo Palace	平城宫跡	1,087,907	14,114	19,444	土地は文部省所管
Fujiwara Palace	藤原宮跡	374,013	36	36	土地は文部省所管
Asuka Fujiwara Division	飛鳥藤原調查部	20,515	5,053	7,527	
Asuka Historical Museum	飛鳥資料館	17,092	2,353	4,380	
Former Kometani Residence	旧米谷家住宅	371	190	213	民有地借上 重要文化财
Dormitries Asuka	飛鳥資料館宿舎	1,343	225	225	
Total	合 計	1,518,944	24,691	38,546	





奈文研の本館・埋文研修棟 東から

Headquarters Buildings, Training Center





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



平城宮跡遺構展示館周辺

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。 遺機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.



平城宮跡遺構展示館と宮跡整備 東北から

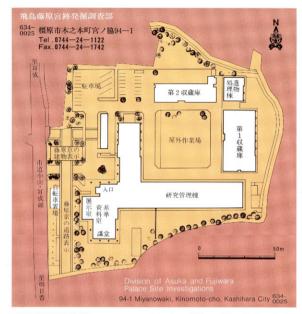


平城宮跡全域図



Archaeological Features Exhibition Hall and Reconstruction of Heijo Palace Site

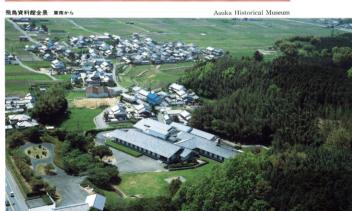




飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部庁舎 西北から Division of Aasuka and Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations

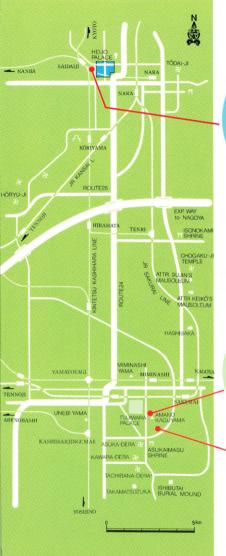












Nara City Area

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

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.

