

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一一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。



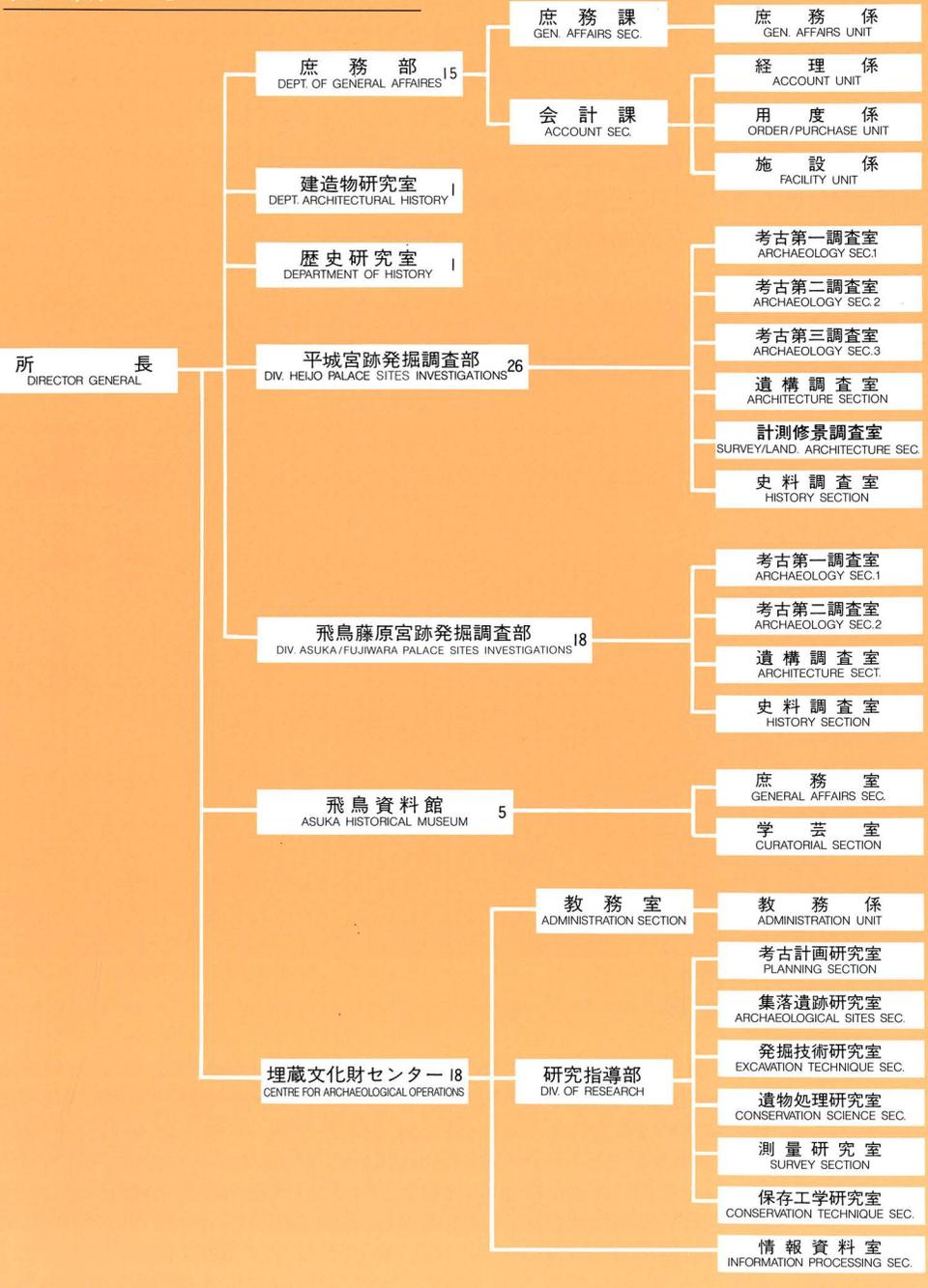
奈文研の本館 東から

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. 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 Affairs Department.

組織 Organization May 1, '94

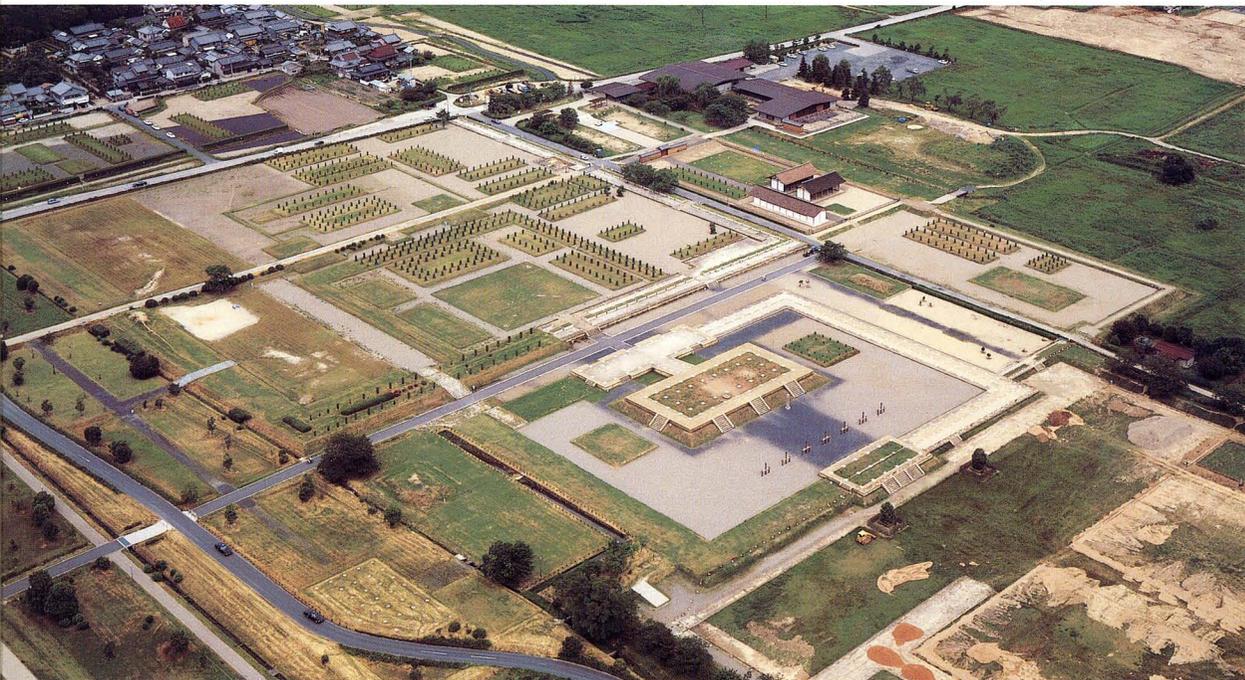


定員 Full time Positions May 1, '94

| 指定職 | 行政職(1) | 行政職(2) | 研究職 | 計 |
|------------|------------------|------------------|----------|-------|
| 1 | 22 | 1 | 61 | 85 |
| Designated | Administrative 1 | Administrative 2 | Research | Total |

平城宮跡発掘調査部

奈良時代(710~784年)の天皇の宮殿と中央官庁とを合わせ含む平城宮跡^{へいじょうきゅう}、および、奈良の都、平城京^{みやこ}の貴族の邸宅や庶民の家、公設市場^{いち}(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^{ながやおう}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。大和三山のひとつ天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 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典籍、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 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 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 historiography 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、旧米谷家住宅は、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、日本近代化遺産や近代和風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 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、飛鳥寺・川原寺・大官大寺・山田寺の瓦・埴佛、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、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20万人に近い。



噴水用の石神像

A Stone Statue of God and Goddess

Asuka Historical Museum

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 used as a water conveyance, and a stone monkey figurine. Roughly two hundred thousand people visit this museum annually.