# 研究所の概要

奈良文化財研究所は、文化遺産を総合的に研究する機関です。奈良は南都とも呼ばれる古都で、多数の古建築や古美術品があり、研究所はこれらを総合的に研究する目的で設立されました。1950年代に起きた平城宮跡の保存問題を契機に、平城宮跡や藤原宮跡の本格的な発掘調査と研究を進めてきました。これらの成果は古代都城形成に関する国内外の研究や学術交流にも生かされています。

また、貴重な埋蔵文化財を保護するために当研究所が開発した保存、修復、整備などの技術は、全国各地や世界の遺跡、遺物に活かされています。 現在、平城宮跡では、朱雀門に次いで第一次大極殿の復原を実施中です。さらに、発掘調査に携わる地方公共団体等の埋蔵文化財担当職員や海外の研究者を対象とした研修、国内外機関等との共同研究などをおこなうセンター的な役割も果たしています。

# Outline of the Institute

The Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties is an organization committed to comprehensive research on cultural heritage. Nara is an ancient capital, known as "Nanto" (southern capital), having a wealth of ancient architecture and historical works of art; the Institute was established to research these materials in comprehensive fashion. Since the question of the Nara palace site's

architecture and historical works of art; the Institute was established to research these materials in comprehensive fashion. Since the question of the Nara palace site's preservation rose up in the mid 1950's, the Institute has advanced full-scale excavation and research at both the Nara and Fujiwara palace sites. The results of these efforts have been utilized both domestically and internationally in research and in academic exchanges regarding the development of ancient capitals.

Also, techniques for preservation, reconstruction, and presentation, developed by the Institute for the conservation of precious cultural properties, have been utilized for sites and artifacts throughout Japan and across the world. Currently, the reconstruction of the Former Imperial Audience Hall at the Nara palace site is underway, following the completion of the Suzaku Gate. Further, the Institute serves as a center for training and joint research programs targeted for foreign researchers and local public agency personnel in charge of buried cultural properties management who participate in archaeological excavation.

# 事業内容 Cultural Heritage Division







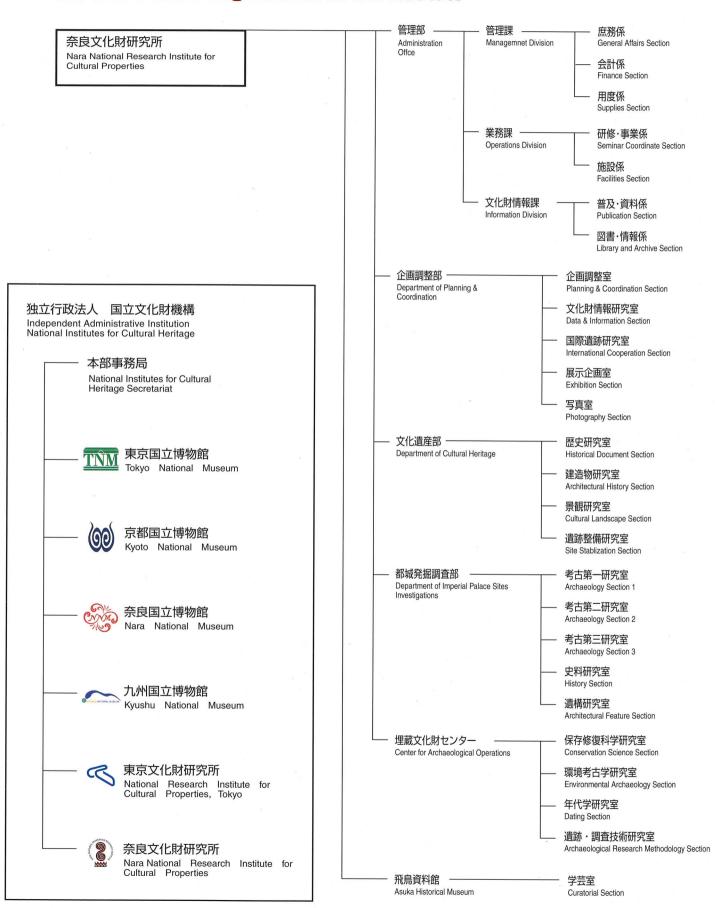
文化遺産の 総合研究

Conducting comprehensive cultural heritage research

古代を いまに活かす

Giving new life to ancient remains

# 研究所の組織 Organization of the Institute



# 研究所のあゆみ

奈良文化財研究所は、文化庁の前身の文化財保護委員会に附属する文化財の調査研究機関として1952年に発足しました。当初は、歴史・建造物・美術工芸の3研究室と庶務室とがありました。その後、平城宮跡の保存が問題となったのを契機として1963年に平城宮跡発掘調査部が、1973年には飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部がそれぞれ設置されました。1973年には飛鳥保存問題に関する国の施策の一環として、1970年の閣議決定に基づいて飛鳥資料館が設置されました。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ました。

その後、省庁の再編など政府の行政改革推進の 方針に基づき、府省に所属する研究機関も再編成 され、文化庁に附属する東京国立文化財研究所と 奈良国立文化財研究所の二つの研究機関は2001年 4月に統合し、独立行政法人文化財研究所となり ました。さらに2007年4月には独立行政法人国立 博物館と統合し、独立行政法人国立文化財機構と なり、奈良文化財研究所はその機関の一つとなり ました。

# History of the Institute

The Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties was founded in 1952 as an auxiliary organization of the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties, the predecessor of the current Agency for Cultural Affairs, with a view to conducting research on cultural properties. At the time of its inception, the Institute had three research divisions, specializing in history, architecture, and art, as well as a General Affairs Division. The growing necessity to protect the Nara palace site led to the inception of the Division of Heijo Palace Site Investigations in 1963. In 1973, the Division of the Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations was established, and in 1973, the Asuka Historical Museum was established, prompted by a Cabinet resolution made in 1970 as part of the government's efforts to preserve the cultural properties of the Asuka area, In order to help meet the demand for rescue excavations conducted by local governments, the Center for Archaeological Operations was established in 1974 to train local excavators and provide advices to local authorities.

As part of the Japanese Government's reform initiatives, national research institutes belonging to government ministries and agencies are undergoing reorganization. Consequently, the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, and the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute were integrated and reorganized as branches of the Independent Administrative Institution in April 2001. Further, in April 2007, the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties became one unit of the Independent Administrative Institution National Institute for Cultural Heritage, created through a merger with the Independent Administrative Institution, National Museums.



## ■ 1952年/昭和27年4月

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年/昭和29年7月

奈良国立文化財研究所と改称

## ■ 1960年/昭和35年10月

奈良市佐紀東町の平城宮跡に発掘調査事務所を設置

# ■ 1963年/昭和38年4月

平城宮跡発掘調査部を設置

#### ■ 1968年/昭和43年6月

文化庁が発足 その附属機関となる

## ■ 1970年/昭和45年4月

平城宮跡資料館を開館

### ■ 1973年/昭和48年4月

会計課・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部・飛鳥資料館を設置

# ■ 1974年/昭和49年4月

庶務部(庶務課・会計課)と埋蔵文化財センターを設置

# ■ 1975年/昭和50年3月

奈良県高市郡明日香村奥山に飛鳥資料館を開館

## ■ 1980年/昭和55年4月

美術工芸研究室を奈良国立博物館の仏教美術資料研究 センターに移管

## ■ 1980年/昭和55年4月

庁舎を奈良市二条町に移転

平城宮跡発掘調査部・埋蔵文化財センターを庁舎に移転統合

# ■ 1988年/昭和63年8月

飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部庁舎を橿原市木之本町94-1 に新営

## ■ 2001年/平成13年4月

独立行政法人文化財研究所 奈良文化財研究所となる

#### ■ 2007年/平成19年4月

独立行政法人国立文化財機構 奈良文化財研究所となる

## ■ April 1952

The Institute was established as an auxiliary organization of the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties, with a General Affairs Division, Historical Research Division, Architecture Research Division, and Art Research Division, at 50 Kasugano-cho, Nara.

## ■ July 1954

The Institute was officially named the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute.

### ■ October 1960

The office of the Heijo Palace Site Investigations opened in the former Nara palace site in Sakihigashi-machi, Nara.

## ■ April 1963

The Division of Heijo Palace Site Investigations was established.

### ■ June 1968

The Agency for Cultural Affairs was established, with the Institute under its control.

#### ■ April 1970

The Nara Palace Site Museum opened.

## ■ April 1973

The Division of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations and the Asuka Historical Museum were established. The Institute's Accounting Section was also established.

## ■ April 1974

The Department of General Affairs and the Center for Archaeological Operations were established.

# ■ March 1975

The Asuka Historical Museum opened at Okuyama, in the village of Asuka, Nara prefecture.

# ■ April 1980

The Art Research Division transferred to the Research Center for Buddhist Art, of the Nara National Museum.

## ■ April 1980

The Institute relocated to Nijo-cho, Nara. The Division of Heijo Palace Site Investigations and the Center for Archaeological Operations were integrated into the Institute.

# ■ August 1988

A new headquarters building was built for the Division of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Site Investigations at 94-1, Kinomoto-cho, Kashihara, Nara prefecture.

# ■ April 2001

The National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara, was granted the status of independent administrative institution.

#### ■ April 2007

It became the Independ Administrative Institution National Institute for Cultural Heritage, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties.

# 企画調整部

企画調整部は、奈良文化財研究所がおこなう研究にかかわる事業について総合的に企画調整し、成果の公開活用を進めます。また、文化財保護に関する調査研究のナショナルセンターとして情報の収集・発信などに努め、国・地方公共団体等に対する専門的な協力・助言をおこなうとともに共同研究を調整します。文化庁がおこなう高松塚古墳・キトラ古墳壁画の保存活用事業への協力もその一例です。

これらの事業を遂行するため、以下の研究室 で業務を分担しています。

企画調整室は、地方公共団体等の職員に対する研修についての企画調整をおこない、地方自 治体等がおこなう全国各地の発掘調査や文化財 保護等について援助、助言します。

文化財情報研究室は、奈良文化財研究所の情報システムの整備充実を図るとともに、文化財に関する情報および資料を収集・整理し、提供します。

国際遺跡研究室は、アフガニスタン・イラク・カンボジアといった諸外国への国際協力、国際 交流および国際研修等を企画調整・運営管理します。

展示企画室は、飛鳥資料館、平城宮跡資料館などの展示充実を中心に、奈良文化財研究所の研究成果の公開普及に努めます。特に2009年度には平城宮跡資料館の大幅なリニューアルを実施し、遷都1300年の節目となる2010年に再び開館する予定です。

写真室は、文化財に関する写真の製作、管理、 新技術の開発に携わります。

# Department of Planning and Coordination

The Department of Planning and Coordination is responsible for the comprehensive planning and coordination of matters related to research conducted by the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties and also promotes public utilization of the results. In addition, it fosters the collection and dissemination of information as a national center for research related to cultural properties conservation, and provides expert cooperation and advice to national and regional public institutes while also coordinating joint research projects with them. The cooperation furnished to the Agency for Cultural Affairs' project for preserving and utilizing the murals of the Takamatsuzuka and Kitora tombs is one of the good examples.

For the execution of these projects, the department has five Sections, with the following duties divided among them.

The Planning and Coordination Section is responsible for the planning and coordination of training programs directed at employees of regional public institutions, and for providing support and advice regarding archaeological excavations and cultural property conservation conducted by regional government and other organizations throughout the nation.

The Data and Information Section maintains and enhances the Institute's information system, and gathers, maintains, and provides data and materials related to cultural property.

The International Cooperation Section plans, coordinates, operates, and manages aspects of academic exchanges, technical training, and international cooperation to foreign countries, such as Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Iraq.

The Exhibition Section distributes the result of Institute research publicly through the exhibitions at the Asuka Historical Museum and the Nara Palace Site Museum. The Nara Palace Site Museum is closed for renovation in 2009 and will be re-opened in 2010 commemorating the 1300th anniversary of the ancient capital of Nara.

The Photography Section produces and manages photographs related to cultural property. It also develops new technology for photography.

# 文化遺産部

文化遺産部では、書跡資料・歴史資料、歴史的 建造物・伝統的建造物群、文化的景観、庭園、遺 跡などの文化遺産に関し、歴史研究室、建造物研 究室、景観研究室、遺跡整備研究室の4室をおき、 専門的かつ総合的な調査研究をおこなっています。

歴史研究室では、典籍文書などの書跡資料や歴 史資料を調査研究しています。書跡資料では、主 要な調査対象である興福寺や薬師寺などの南都諸 大寺をはじめ、近畿地方の諸寺院での調書作成、 写真撮影を実施し、その成果の公表に努めていま す。歴史資料では、絵図や板木などについての調 査・研究にもあたっています。

建造物研究室では、各種建築の実地調査や発掘 遺構の分析などによる建築遺産の調査研究を進め るとともに、文化財建造物関連資料の収集整理・ 公開をおこなっています。また、この成果を活か し、各地の文化財建造物の保存修理や、平城宮跡 第一次大極殿などの建物復原に協力するほか、海 外の建築遺産保護のための調査にも協力していま す。

景観研究室では、新たに文化財として加わった 文化的景観の諸概念などについての基礎的研究を 進めるとともに、各地における文化的景観保存の 取り組みの情報収集をおこない、また具体的な事 例の調査研究も実施し、保存計画策定など文化的 景観の保護施策に関する調査研究協力にもあたっ ています。

遺跡整備研究室では、各種の遺跡を適切に保存管理するための計画や整備事業について調査・研究をおこなっています。そして、これまでの全国各地の実績を踏まえつつ、遺跡整備に関する資料の刊行やデータベース化等により情報の普及を図るとともに、これらの情報・経験を活かして、地方公共団体等が実施する遺跡整備事業の検討作業にも協力しています。また、2008年度より景観研究室に替わり、庭園遺構の発掘調査成果を収集整理し、データベースとして公開を図るなど、庭園の歴史および保存修理等に関する調査研究もおこなっています。

# Department of Cultural Heritage

The Department of Cultural Heritage has four sections; the Historical Document, the Architectural History, the Cultural Landscape, and the Site Management Sections, throughout which it conducts specialized and comprehensive research with regard to cultural materials such as historical documents and other written materials, historical and traditional buildings, gardens and cultural landscapes, and archaeological and historical sites.

The Historical Document Section is engaged in the research of historical documents such as books and other written materials. For historical documents, catalogs and photographic records are being made at Kōfukuji, Yakushiji, and other major temples in Nara and the Kinki region, and it promotes the publication of the works. For other written materials, items such as drawings and woodblock carving are also investigated.

The Architectural History Section conducts research on architectural heritages through investigations of various types of extant structures as well as through analyses of archaeological features, and also collects, organizes, and publicizes materials related to architectural cultural property. The results of these activities are applied to conservation and restoration of architectural cultural heritages in the country and the cooperative work for the reconstruction of the Former Imperial Audience Hall at the Nara palace site, as well as cooperative research for conservation of architectural heritages overseas.

The Cultural Landscape Section conducts fundamental research on several aspects of cultural landscapes, which is a new category of cultural property. It also collects and organizes the results of conservation activities for cultural landscapes, carries out fieldworks for case study, and conducts cooperative research contributing to conservation policy such as making a master plan.

The Site Stabilization Section conducts research on the management system for proper conservation of a variety of archaeological and historic sites. It promotes utilization of information by publication and making database of research materials related to site management activities carried out throughout the country, and also utilizes this information and experience in providing cooperation to regional public institutions engaged in site management. It also carries out investigation for the history of Japanese gardens and for conservation and restoration of the historic gardens. For the purposes, it organizes and publicizes the database of archaeologically excavated garden sites.

研究所の役割と組織 Role and Organization of Institute



## 歴史研究室 薬師寺の古文書調査

Historical Document Section: Investigating old documents at Yakushiji temple, Nara



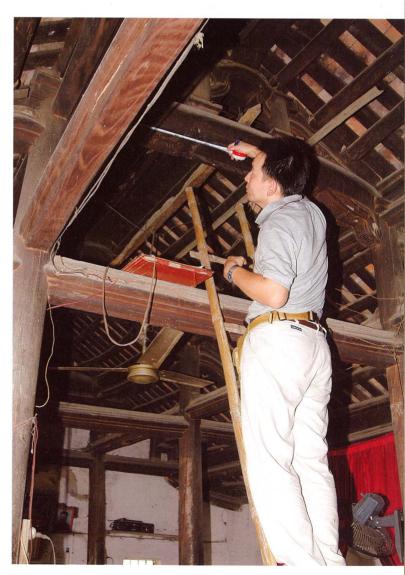
景観研究室 四万十川流域(高知県)の文化的景観調査

Cultural Landscape Section: Investigating cultural landscapes of the Shimanto river basin



遺跡整備研究室 遺跡整備・保存修復科学合同研究集会(2009.1.30~31)

Site Stabilization Section: Joint Research Session on Site Preservation and Conservation Science (30-31, Jan 2009)



建造物研究室 重要文化財堀内家住宅(塩尻市)の建造物調査

Architectural History Section: Architectural investigation of the Horiuchi residence (Shiojiri city), a designated Important Cultural Property

# 都城発掘調査部(平城地区)

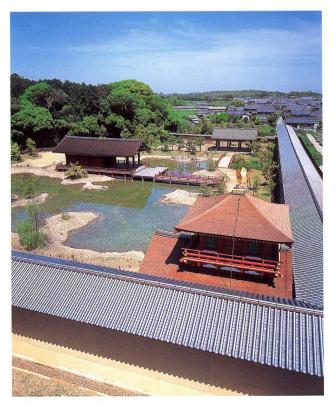
奈良時代 (710~784) の天皇治世のための施設や宮殿や、国の中央官庁をあわせて設置した平城宮の発掘調査研究を担当しています。1954年以来、組織的な調査を継続し、今までに130haの平城宮跡のほぼ30%の発掘を進め、古代史研究上、多くの重要な成果をあげています。また、当時の首都平城京にあった貴族の邸宅や役人、庶民の住まい、あるいは公設の市場や寺院の遺跡の研究と発掘調査も進めており、1200年の間、地下に埋もれていた歴史のさまざまな事実を解明してきています。

平城宮跡の既発掘地では、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、建物や遺構を復原し、現在は第一次大極殿正殿の復原工事を進めてます。このようなかつての平城宮の姿をしのばせる整備活用事業を進めるために必要な調査研究も担当しています。

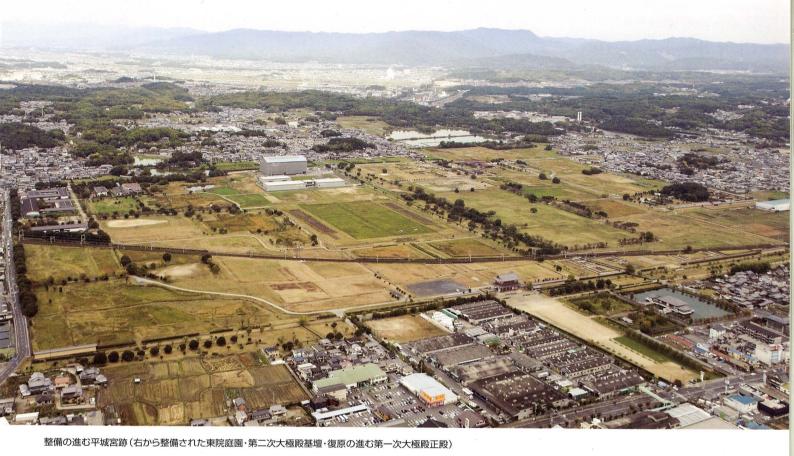
遺跡に残された遺構や遺物の分析を通じて歴史 の事実を解明するのが発掘調査研究です。遺跡の 発掘や出土した膨大な遺物の基礎的な整理は、研 究をささえる重要な作業です。

# Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations (Heijo)

This Department is in charge of archaeological investigations at the Nara palace site, where facilities were established for the emperor to rule during the Nara period (710-784), along with the imperial domicile and government offices. Since 1954, coordinated investigations of the site have been in progress, with excavation of nearly 30% of the 130 hectare site being completed, resulting in many discoveries important for the study of ancient history. In addition, excavation and research on residences of aristocrats, lower officials, and commoners are carried out in the surrounding Nara capital site, along with investigations of public market places, temples, and other sites, bringing to light many historical facts which have lain buried for over 1200 years. Excavated portions of the site are presented to the general public in various ways which convey the original appearance of the Nara palace site. These include reconstructing the foundation platforms where buildings once stood, planting shrubs to indicate the positions of a building's pillars, or reconstructing the facilities themselves, as in the case of Suzaku Gate and the East Palace Garden. The aim of excavation is to clarify the historic past through the analysis of artifacts and features that survive in archaeological sites. Archaeological excavation and the processing of great volumes of primary data obtained from ancient sites are vital tasks which further research on ancient history.



復原された東院庭園 Reconstructed Eastern Palace Garden



Nara palace site, partially advanced reconstruction(right; reconstructed Eastern Palace Garden, center; reconstructed foundation platform of the Latter Imperial Audience Hall, left; the Former Imperial Audience Hall under reconstruction)



発掘調査の進む東院地区

Excavation of the Eastern Palace Area



平城宮東方官衙の木簡や檜扇が大量に捨てられていた土坑

Pit in which a large amount of wooden writing tablets (mokkan) or folding fans were dumped at the eastern government office compound area, the Nara palace site

# 都城発掘調査部(飛鳥·藤原地区)

奈良県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・文化の中心地でした。そして今、この地域の地下には、宮殿や豪族の居館、最古の本格的寺院である飛鳥寺をはじめとする寺寺のほか、工芸品などを製作した総合工房や漏刻(水時計)台、墳墓など、さまざまな遺跡が眠っています。また、この地域の北半には、古代国家の首都で最初の計画都市・藤原京がおかれました。ここには天皇の住まいや国政、国家的儀式をおこな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5km以上の範囲に広がっていました。

当調査部では、これら遺跡の発掘調査を通じて、 古代国家の具体的な歴史像を復原すべく、学際的 な調査研究をおこなっています。その成果は、遺 跡発掘調査説明会や報告書類、藤原宮跡資料室な どで公開するとともに、遺跡の保存・活用に取り 組んでいます。

# Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations(Asuka/Fujiwara)

The Asuka/Fujiwara region of Nara prefecture, extending from the village of Asuka to the city of Kashihara, 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 to the first part of the eighth centuries. Accordingly, a variety of archaeological remains lie dormant beneath the ground, including imperial palaces and the residences of elite families, the sites of numerous temples including Asukadera, the oldest cloistered Buddhist temple in Japan, plus the remains of tombs, the earthen podium of a water clock, and a workshop complex for the production craft items. Also, in the northern half of this region lies the Fujiwara capital, built on a rectangular grid spreading out five kilometers on a side and centering on the Fujiwara palace, located in the center of the capital and containing the emperor's residence, along with halls where ceremonies of state were conducted.

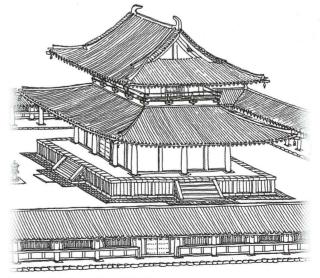
Through the excavation of these sites, interdisciplinary investigations are conducted by the Department with the aim of reconstructing a concrete historic image of the ancient state. In addition to making these results publically available through public viewings at excavations, publication of research results, exhibitions at its main facility, the Department is also in charge of the preservation of these sites and utilization for the public benefit.



山田寺跡 金堂基壇と周囲の瓦敷き舗装

山田寺は、蘇我倉山田石川麻呂によって、 舒明13年(641)に造営が開始された。

Podium of the Main Hall with a surrounding pavement of roof tiles, Yamadadera temple site



山田寺金堂·東回廊 復原図

Reconstructed plan of the eastern cloister and main hall, Yamadadera temple

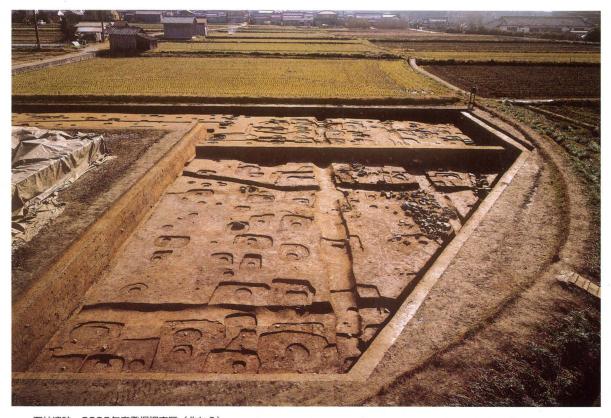


特別史跡藤原宮跡 朝堂院朝庭の調査(南から)

儀式の場として使用された礫敷広場や幡遺構を検出するとともに、藤原宮造営のために造られた運河を発掘した。奥に大極殿の基壇がみえる。

Fujiwara palace site (special historic site): Excavation at the court of the State Hall Compound (from the south)

The paved courtyard used for ceremony, with the features of flagstaffs, was revealed. A feature of canal that was excavated for construction of the palace was also ascertained there. To the rear can be seen the foundation platform of the Imperial Audience Hall.



石神遺跡 2008年度発掘調査区(北から)

飛鳥の迎賓館、石神遺跡の調査。7世紀中頃の遺跡の東を限る施設や、その後造営された建物や塀が何回も建て替えられ、複雑に重なり合う。

Ishigami site, excavation in 2008 (from the north)

The investigation was to determine the extent of the Ishigami site, which served as the official guest house in Asuka. Excavation revealed intricately overlapped archaeological features such as the eastern side of the facility in the middle of the 7th century and several buildings and walls built in subsequent periods.

# 埋蔵文化財センター

埋蔵文化財センターでは、埋蔵文化財の調査法 等に関する開発研究をおこなっています。

保存修復科学研究室では、遺物や遺跡の保存科学に関する調査と研究を進めています。出土資料の材質や構造調査から保存修復法にいたる実践的な開発研究をおこなっています。また、遺跡の劣化診断のための保存環境調査をはじめ地球科学的手法を用いた診断調査法の開発研究をおこなっています。

環境考古学研究室では、古環境復元に関する研究法の確立を目指した調査と研究を進めています。特に、動植物遺存体による古環境の復元的研究を主体的におこなっています。また、動物骨などに残された傷跡から使用された利器の推定や、骨角器の未製品などから製作技法の復元的研究もおこなっています。

年代学研究室では、年輪年代学による考古学・建築史学・美術史・歴史学への応用的研究を進めています。特に、マイクロフォーカスX線CTや、デジタル画像技術を用いた、非破壊年輪年代測定法を開発しています。木質文化財に限らず、埋没樹幹などの年輪年代測定から、自然災害の発生年代を解明する応用研究も実施しています。

遺跡・調査技術研究室では、全国の遺跡調査・研究の質的向上と発掘作業の効率化に資するため、 文化財の調査技術や遺跡の計測・探査技術の研究 をおこなっています。特に、三次元計測技術の応 用研究を進めています。

埋蔵文化財センターでは、各研究室での研究成果を「埋蔵文化財ニュース」として定期的に刊行し、情報の提供をおこなっています。

柳沢遺跡(長野県)出土銅戈の保存修理

Conservation and restoration of bronze halberds excavated from the Yanagisawa site, Nagano prefecture

# Center for Archaeological Operations

The Center for Archaeological Operations studies and develops various methods and technologies for archaeological investigations.

The Conservation Science Section conducts research in the scientific conservation of artifacts and sites. It develops practical technologies for material and structural analyses and for preservation and restoration of excavated artifacts. It also improves methods for diagnosing the deterioration of archaeological site by environmental, physical and Earthscientific technologies.

The Environment Archaeology Section conducts research on the reconstruction of past environments, especially based on the examinations of floral and faunal remains. It is pursuing research to infer, based on traces left on bones recovered from archaeological sites, the tools used for processing these materials. It also examines unfinished bone and antler tools in order to reconstruct the method of manufacture.

The Dating Section conducts research which applies dendrochronology to the fields of archaeology, history, and the histories of art and architecture. Especially it is pursuing development of nondestructive method of dendrochronology by micro-focus X-ray CT scanner and digital imaging technology. In addition to advancing the development and application of tree-ring dating for different species of wooden artifacts, from the dating of buried tree trunks and other materials, research is being conducted to clarify the dates of occurrence of natural disasters.

Archaeological Research Methodology Section conducts research on the investigation of archaeological sites, and on methods of surveying and prospection, in order to enhance nationwide the quality of site investigation and research, and the efficiency of archaeological excavation. Especially it promotes development of applied technology of three-dimensional measuring.

The Center makes information about its activities public by publishing the research results of each section regularly in the CAO News.





電気探査法による遺跡の探査 An archaeological prospection by the resistivity meter



環境考古学の研修風景 Environmental archaeology training



善勝寺(滋賀県)千手観音立像の年輪年代調査 Dendrochronological research of the Standing Thousand-armed Kannon owned by Zenshoji

# 飛鳥資料館

飛鳥地方の歴史風土の保全を目的とした特別立法措置に関連して、昭和50年に明日香村奥山に開館した歴史系の博物館です。飛鳥時代と飛鳥地方を展示対象として、主に飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部(現・都城発掘調査部(飛鳥・藤原地区))が飛鳥地域で実施した調査成果を中心に展示してきました。常設展示とともに春秋の2回、特別展示を開催するとともに、講演会を開いてきました。最近では研究所の研究活動を広く知っていただくために、研究所の研究成果に基づいた展示を企画展示として実施しています。

常設展示は第1、第2展示室でおこなっています。第1展示室では飛鳥時代の歴史を知っていただくために、宮殿・石造物・古墳・寺院をテーマに、出土遺物を中心に展示しています。宮殿の展示には飛鳥の中心部で発見された浄御原宮の出土品や、宮殿にともなう水時計の遺跡として有名な水落遺跡の模型などがあります。石造物では石人像と須弥山石を展示するとともに、前庭で石造物の模造品に水を流して当時の状態を復元しています。古墳では高松塚古墳出土品、寺院では飛鳥寺や川原寺からの出土品を展示しています。

第2展示室は、出土建築部材を使用した山田寺 東回廊の復元展示を中心としています。この出土 部材を含む山田寺の出土品は、2007年度、国の重 要文化財に指定されました。

2008年度は、春期「キトラ古墳壁画十二支-子・ 丑・寅-」、秋期「まぽろしの唐代精華-黄冶唐 三彩窯の考古新発見-」の特別展と、夏期「飛鳥 古寺巡礼」、冬期「飛鳥の考古学 2008」の企画展 を開催しました。秋期特別展は、中国河南省文物 管理局とともに主催し、河南省黄冶窯出土の貴重 な唐三彩関連資料を多数展示することができまし た。

# Asuka Historical Museum

This is a museum with a historical focus, which opened in 1975 at Okuyama in the village of Asuka, in conjunction with special legislative measures aimed at preserving the historic scenery and site of the Asuka region. The Asuka period and region are the objects of its displays, with exhibits made centering on the results of investigations conducted in the Asuka area by the Department of Imperial Palace sites Investigations(Asuka/Fujiwara). In addition to the regular exhibits there are special exhibitions held twice yearly in the spring and autumn, and lectures have also been held. Recently, in order to make the Institute's research activities more widely known, planned exhibits based on the research results of other sections of the Institute have been held.

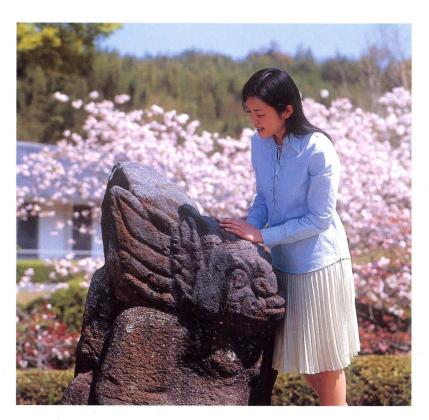
The regular exhibit consists of Exhibit Halls 1 and 2. Exhibit Hall 1 deals with the palaces, stone objects, mounded tombs, and temples of Asuka, with exhibits made centering on artifacts recovered from these sites, to promote knowledge of the history of the Asuka period. For the palaces, artifacts recovered from the Kiyomihara palace discovered in the central part of Asuka are displayed, along with a model of the Mizuochi site which is well known as the locus of a water clock accompanying the palace. For stone objects, there are a stone carving with male and female images and a stone representation of Mt. Sumeru displayed within the museum, together with replicas of stone objects displayed in the museum's garden, some of them spouting water to recreate their original condition. For mounded tombs, artifacts recovered from the Takamatsuzuka tomb, and for temples, items discovered at Asuka and Kawaradera temples, are displayed.

Exhibit Hall 2 features a reconstruction using recovered architectural members from the eastern corridor of the cloister of Yamadadera temple. Materials from Yamadadera, including these architectural members, were designated a national Important Cultural Property in 2007.

During 2008 fiscal year there were two special exhibits, a spring exhibit titled "Oriental Zodiac from the Kitora Tomb: Mouse, Cow, and Tiger," and an autumn exhibit titled "Enchanting Fine Art Ceramics in Tang: Archaeological Discovery of the Huangye Three-Colored Ceramic Kiln Site." Planned exhibits were held in the summer on "Pilgrimage to Asuka," and in the winter on "Archaeology in Asuka 2008." The autumn special exhibit showed many precious three-colored glazed ceramics from the Huangye kiln site in cooperation with the Archaeological Institute of Henan Province, China.



春の甘樫丘 Spring scenery of Amakashi no Oka



石造物の屋外展示(前庭) Exhibition of stone monuments

# 文化財保護の国際学術交流

奈良文化財研究所が実施する国際交流・協力事業は学術共同研究、研究員交流、技術研修、技術指導、保存修復などであり、ユネスコ・アジア太平洋文化センター(ACCU)や国際協力機構(JICA)など他機関がおこなう国際協力事業にも協力しています。

2009年度は次のような事業を推進する予定です。 ①中国社会科学院考古研究所との、漢魏洛陽城の都城遺跡の共同調査。②中国河南省文物考古研究所との、鞏義市黄冶・白河唐三彩窯跡の共同調査。 ③中国遼寧省文物考古研究所との、朝陽地区の隋唐墓の共同調査。④韓国国立文化財研究所と共同しておこなう、都城制の比較研究と発掘現場の人材交流。⑤カンボジア・アンコール・シェムリアップ地域文化財保護管理機構(APSARA)との、アンコール遺跡群・西トップ寺院の保存事業と人材育成。⑥東京文化財研究所と共同しておこなう、アフガニスタン・バーミヤーン遺跡群の保存事業と人材育成。

以上の事業に加え、ベトナム・ハノイ市で発見 されたタンロン皇城遺跡の保存事業についても、 外務省、文化庁、文化遺産国際協力コンソーシア ムと共同して国際協力を推進します。

これらの国際事業は世界的にも高い評価を受けており、奈良文化財研究所はまさに我が国における文化遺産のナショナルセンターとしての役割を果たしています。近年ではアンコール遺跡群において民間企業からも機材・技術の協力を仰いで保存事業を推進するなど、産・学・官の連携を積極的に進めながら、日本の国際貢献に資する事業を展開していきます。

# International Academic Exchanges Related to Cultural Property Conservation

The Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties promotes a variety of international projects including joint research, exchanges of research personnel, technical training, and restoration and preservation projects, and also provides assistance in programs of international cooperation conducted by ACCU (Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO) and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency).

In 2009 fiscal year the institute is mainly carrying out the following six projects of international cooperation and exchanges: (1) Joint investigation of the Han-Wei Luoyang imperial palace site in the city of Luoyang, Henan Province, China, with the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; (2) Joint research at the Huangye and Baihe kiln sites, for producing three-colored glazed Tang pottery, in the city of Gongyi, Henan Province, China, with the Archaeological Institute of Henan Province, China; (3) Joint research of excavated artifacts from the Sui and Tang graves in the Chaoyang district, with the Archaeological Institute of Liaoning Province; (4) Comparative research on ancient capitals in Korea and Japan and exchanges of personnel in conjunction with the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Korea; (5) International cooperation for conservation of Western Prasat Top in the Angkor archaeological sites, Cambodia, and training program for Cambodian experts in conjunction with APSARA (Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap); and (6) International cooperation for conservation of the Bamiyan archaeological site, Afghanistan, and training program for Afghan experts, conducted with the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo. The institute also contributes the ongoing project of investigation and conservation for Thang Long imperial palace site in Hanoi, Viet Nam, conducted with the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japan Agency for Cultural Affairs, and Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage.

The institute is highly-appraised internationally for the achievements of these international projects, and undertakes a role of national center for the international cooperation in cultural heritage. In order to contribute the promotion of international contribution of Japan, it also promotes cooperation among government, industry, and academia: the cooperative project supported by nongovernmental enterprises in the conservation of the Angkor archaeological sites, Cambodia, is a good example.

# 調査研究成果の普及活動

研究所には公開施設として平城宮跡資料館、藤 原宮跡資料室、飛鳥資料館があります。

春・秋には研究職員が調査研究の成果を発表する公開講演会を開催し、飛鳥資料館では特別展示等に関係して内外の講師による講演会を催しています。

都城発掘調査部で実施する発掘調査では、現地 説明会を開催し、成果を発表しています。

調査研究成果を公表する刊行物には、学報、史 料、紀要、基準資料、飛鳥資料館図録、埋蔵文化 財ニュース等があります。

# Publicizing the Results of Reseach Activities

The Institute publicly displays its research and survey results through the Nara Palace Site Museum, the Exhibition Room of Fujiwara Palace Site, and the Asuka Historical Museum.

Every spring and autumn, the Institute also organizes public lectures in which its researchers present the results of their investigations and surveys. The Asuka Historical Museum also invites specialists, from both within the Institute and from the outside, to give lectures in association with special exhibitions of the museum.

Upon every major excavation work, the Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations presents public site viewings for those interested in ancient history.

Publications issued by the Institute making these research and survey results publicly available include its academic journal, annual reports, compendia of historical materials and other basic data, catalogs of exhibitions at the Asuka Historical Museum, and the CAO News.



# 奈良文化財研究所のホームページ

http://www.nabunken.go.jp

電子化された文化財に関する情報を有機的に関連づけた各種データベースの公開をはじめ、発掘調査現地説明会・公開講演会等の行事の開催情報をホームページにより提供しています。

また、研究所における研究内容の紹介、刊行物のリスト、文化財に関するニュースの配信のほか、 飛鳥資料館の3Dコンテンツ・Web TV のように、 新しい技術も取り入れて文化財情報の普及に努めています。

# Web Page of Nara National Research Institute for Caltural Properties

http://www.nabunken.go.jp

The Institute's Web page will be used first of all to make public a variety of databases that organically integrate digitalized information on cultural properties, and also to provide information on upcoming events, such as public site viewings at archaeological excavations, and open lectures.

Further, in addition to broadcasting introductions of the contents of the Institute's research, lists of its publications, and news regarding cultural properties, the Institute will strive to distribute information on cultural properties by incorporating new technologies such as the 3-D contents and Web TV components for the Asuka Historical Museum.







