

研究所の概要

奈良文化財研究所は、文化財を総合的に研究するための機関です。

奈良は南都と呼ばれる古都で、多数の古建築や古美術品が残ることから、これらを総合的に研究するのがその設立の目的でした。そして、1960年代からは、平城宮跡の保存問題を契機に、平城地区と飛鳥・藤原地区で宮跡等の発掘調査と研究を進めてきました。その成果は、古代都城の形成に関する国内外の研究や学術交流に活かされています。

また、全国各地や世界の貴重な遺跡や遺物を守り、さらに、それを活用するための基礎となる、文化財の保存・修復・整備に関する研究にも力を入れています。

このほか、地方公共団体等の文化財担当職員や海外の研究者を対象とした研修、国内外の機関との共同研究も、数多く実施しています。

さらに、平城宮跡資料館や藤原宮跡資料室、飛鳥資料館での研究成果や調査成果の公開と情報発信も、当研究所の重要な仕事です。

近年、東日本大震災、紀伊半島水害、熊本地震等の大規模な地震や水害等で被害を受ける文化財が急増しています。これらの被害を受けた動産文化財のレスキューや、墳丘・石室に深刻な損傷を受けて崩壊の危機にある装飾古墳等の被害実態調査と対応策の検討等、被災文化財の救援にも積極的に取り組んでいます。

事業内容 Cultural Heritage Division



Outline of the Institute

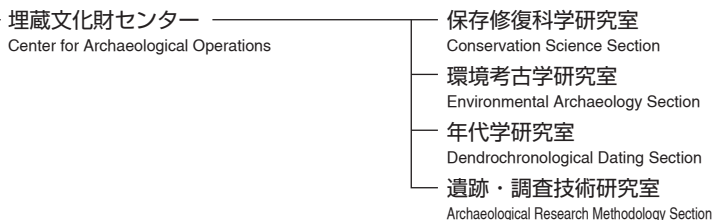
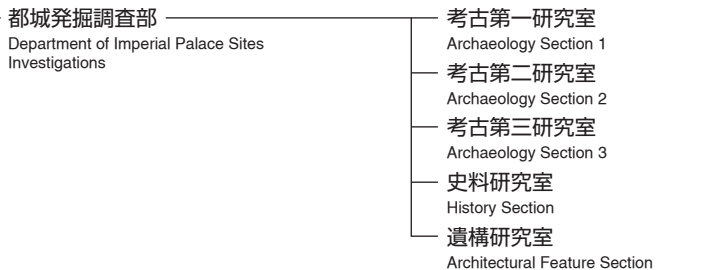
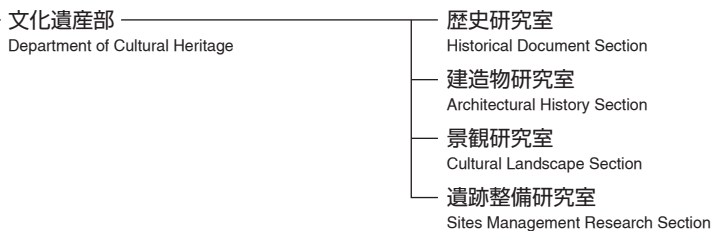
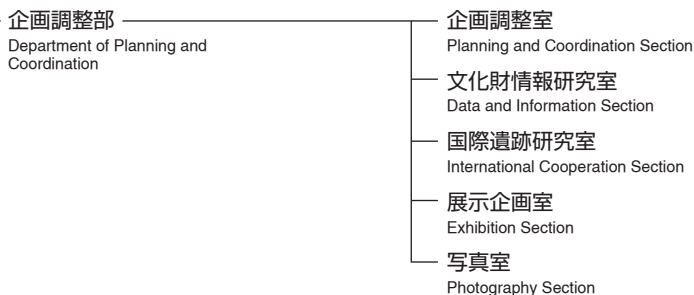
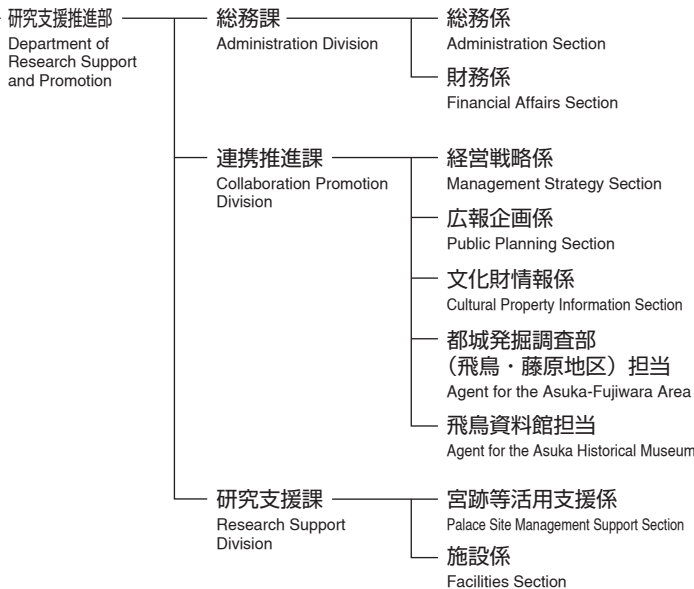
The Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties is an organization committed to comprehensive research on cultural heritage. Nara is an ancient capital, known as “Nanto” (southern capital), and because a wealth of ancient architecture and historical works of art survives, researching these materials in comprehensive fashion was the reason for the Institute’s establishment. 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 Asuka/Fujiwara palace districts.

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. Circulating information about the results of our research and investigations, and putting them on public display at the Nara Palace Site Museum and the Asuka Historical Museum, are vital tasks for the Institute.

Damage to cultural properties has been rapidly increasing in recent years due to large-scale disasters such as the Great East Japan Earthquake, storm-induced flooding in the Kii peninsula, and the 2016 Kumamoto earthquakes. The Institute is accordingly taking active relief measures for cultural properties afflicted by natural disasters, such as the rescue of damaged moveable cultural properties, and surveys of the extent of harm and considerations of countermeasures for sites such as tombs with decorated chambers that have suffered severe damage to their mounds and stone chambers, and are at risk of collapse.

研究所の組織 Organization of the Institute

奈良文化財研究所
Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties



飛鳥資料館
Asuka Historical Museum

学芸室
Curatorial Section



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、美術工芸・建造物・歴史の3研究室と庶務室で構成されていました。その後、平城宮跡の保存問題を契機として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年の閣議決定にもと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、省庁の再編等、政府の行政改革推進の方針にもとづき、省庁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 was composed three research divisions, specializing in art, architecture, and history, as well as a General Affairs Division. Subsequently, the problem of preserving 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.



奈良文化財研究所旧庁舎
Former building of the Institute

■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 Independent Administrative Institution National Institute for Cultural Heritage, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties.

研究支援推進部

研究支援推進部は、研究所の管理運営業務をはじめとして、各研究部における特色ある調査研究等を積極的・機動的に実現するための事務組織として編成されています。総務課、連携推進課、研究支援課からなり、各研究部・センターとの強固な連携関係のもとに調査研究、研修、展示公開等を円滑かつ積極的に推進する重要な役割を担っています。

業務は、運営・経営のマネジメント、評価・調整、広報等で、具体的には、運営費交付金、科研費、文化庁、国交省、自治体、寺社等からの多様な資金による事業の会計マネジメント、庶務、広報、人事、さらに平城・藤原庁舎、平城宮跡資料館、飛鳥資料館の施設・設備の営繕・メンテナンスおよび防災対策、中国・韓国・カンボジア等のアジア諸国における文化遺産保護の国際協働、自治体等の文化財担当者を対象とした専門研修の庶務等です。

現在の主要なものとしては、2018年3月竣工予定の平城地区新庁舎の建設工事、本研究所の調査研究成果を発表する春と秋の公開講演会、東京講演会、調査研究成果の刊行とホームページによる情報発信、特別史跡平城宮跡地内の大極殿・朱雀門・平城宮跡資料館等を解説するボランティア組織の運営があります。また、文化庁からの受託により、平城宮跡と藤原宮跡地内の歴史的環境維持・整備、国営飛鳥歴史公園キトラ古墳周辺地区に設置されている「文化庁キトラ古墳壁画保存管理施設」の管理事務も担っています。

Department of Research Support and Promotion

The Department of Research Support and Promotion has been put together as a managerial organization to conduct the operations of the Institute, and enable each research division to realize the positive and motivated performance of its distinctive investigative and research activities. Comprised of the Administrative, Collaborative Promotion, and Research Support Divisions, it carries out the vital function of promoting in smooth and positive fashion the tasks of investigative research, training, exhibition, and public presentation, etc., on the basis of firm links with each research division and center.

The Department's duties consist of the management of the administration and day-to-day operations of the Institute, of evaluation and regulation, and of public promotion of its projects, which in concrete terms includes the managerial accounting, general affairs, and publicity for projects conducted with government subsidies for management, research grants, and diverse funds received from the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, plus regional governments, shrines, and temples, etc.; in addition, the building engineering and maintenance work and disaster prevention measures for various facilities including the Heijō and Fujiwara office buildings, the Nara Palace Site Museum, and the Asuka Historical Museum; the international cooperative work for cultural heritage preservation in China, Korea, Cambodia and other Asian countries; and the logistics of specialist training for cultural properties personnel of regional governments and other organizations.

As major items at present, there are the construction work for the new office building in the Heijō district scheduled for completion at the end of the 2017 fiscal year, the spring and autumn public lectures for broadcasting the results of the Institute's investigations and research, the Tokyo lecture, the publication of those research results and the dissemination of information through the Institute's website, the management etc. of the volunteers who provide explanations at the Imperial Audience Hall, Suzaku Gate, and the Nara Palace Site Museum of the Special Historic Site Nara Palace, and so forth. Also, the Department bears the burden entrusted by the Agency for Cultural Affairs of maintaining the historic environment and facilities within the Nara Palace and Fujiwara Palace Sites, and administering the Agency for Cultural Affairs Kitora Tomb Murals Preservation and Management Facility set up within the Kitora Area of the Asuka Historical National Government Park.



新庁舎の外観イメージ（2018年3月完成予定）

Drawing of the outer appearance of the new office building (scheduled for completion March 2018)



2017年1月 防災訓練の様子 (AEDの講習)
A view of disaster prevention training (a course on the use of an automated external defibrillator [AED])



2016年11月 第8回東京講演会 (一橋講堂)「飛鳥むかしむかし」古代衣装ファッションショー
8th Tokyo Public Lecture (Hitotsubashi Hall), "Olden Days in Asuka," fashion show of ancient dress



2017年4月 第15回平城宮跡クリーン大会
15th Nara Palace Site Clean Up Campaign

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関わる事業について総合的に企画調整し、成果の活用公開を進めています。また、文化財保護に関する調査研究の中核的な拠点としての情報の収集・発信等に努め、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ています。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や国土交通省が2018年春に開園予定の国営平城宮跡歴史公園のガイダンス施設「平城宮跡展示館」の計画立案等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文化財担当職員に対する研修についての企画調整をおこない、奈文研の調査研究の成果を地方公共団体等がおこなう全国各地の発掘調査や文化財保護の水準の底上げにつなげています。

文化財情報研究室は、奈良文化財研究所のデータベースシステムの整備充実をはか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、中国や韓国との共同研究を企画調整し、カンボジア・ミャンマー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運営管理しています。

展示企画室は、平城宮跡資料館等の展示の充実を中心に、奈良文化財研究所の研究成果の公開普及と新たな展示手法の試みに努めています。

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っています。



文化財担当者研修「古文書歴史資料調査基礎課程」実習
Practical training in the “Course in the Investigation of Ancient Historical Documents”

Department of Planning and Coordination

The Department of Planning and Coordination is responsible for the comprehensive planning and coordination of research-related projects conducted by the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, and for promoting 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 institutions while also coordinating joint research projects with them. The drafting of proposals and the cooperation furnished in the operation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs’ project for preserving and utilizing the murals of the Takamatsuzuka and Kitora tombs, as well as for the Nara Palace Site Historical Park’s guidance facility, the Nara Palace Site Exhibition Hall, to be opened in the spring of 2018 by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, is one good example.

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, thereby linking the Institute’s research results with improvements in the level of archaeological excavations and cultural properties conservation conducted by regional governments and other organizations throughout the nation.

The Data and Information Section maintains and enhances the Institute’s database system, and gathers, maintains, and provides data and materials related to cultural properties.

The International Cooperation Section plans joint research with China and Korea, and operates and manages academic exchanges, technical training, and international cooperation with other foreign countries, such as Cambodia and Myanmar.

The Exhibition Section distributes the results of Institute research to the public and attempts new methods of exhibition, principally through enriching the exhibitions at facilities such as the Nara Palace Site Museum.

The Photography Section is involved in the production, management, and development of new technology for photographs related to cultural properties.



文化財担当者研修「保存科学Ⅲ(応急処置)課程」講義
Lecture in the “Preservation Science III (Emergency Measures)” course



カンボジア西トップ遺跡北祠堂下層レンガ遺構（東から）
Brick feature in the lower strata of the Northern Shrine at Western Prasat Top, Cambodia (from the east)



高所ポールを使用した高精細リモート撮影
High precision remote photography using an extension pole



シリアの文化遺産に関する国際シンポジウム
International symposium on the cultural heritage of Syria



平城宮跡資料館夏の子ども展示でのギャラリートーク
Gallery talk at the summer exhibit for children, Nara Palace Site Museum

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、遺跡・庭園等の文化遺産に関し、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、典籍文書等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等の南都諸大寺をはじめ、近畿地方を中心とした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、絵図や板木等についての調査・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等による建築遺産の調査研究を進めるとともに、歴史的建造物・伝統的建造物群の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、各地の歴史的建造物等の保存修理や、平城宮第一次大極殿院等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、2004年に保護制度が創設された文化的景観の基礎的研究を進めるとともに、広く国内外を視野に入れた情報収集をおこない、また、具体的な事例の調査研究を通じて、保存計画策定等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はかるとともに、これらの情報・経験を活かして、地方公共団体が実施する遺跡整備事業等の検討作業にも協力しています。また、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はかる等、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 Sites Management Research Section, 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, cultural landscapes, and archaeological and historical sites plus gardens.

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 Kofukuji, Yakushiji, and other major temples in Nara and around 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 properties and groups of historic buildings. 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 compound at the Nara palace site, as well as cooperative research for conservation of architectural heritages overseas.

The Cultural Landscape Section conducts fundamental research on cultural landscapes under the system established for their protection in 2004, collects and organizes information on cultural landscapes taken broadly from both domestic and foreign fields of view, and through concrete examples of investigations, conducts collaborative research concerning conservation policy for cultural landscapes such as the devising of master plans.

The Sites Management Research 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 local governments 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.



景観研究室：京都市北区中川北山町 北山林業における杉丸太小屋の調査
Cultural Landscape Section: Investigation of a cryptomeria (Japanese cedar) log house for forestry work, Nakagawa Kitayama-chō, Kita-ku, Kyoto



遺跡整備研究室：名勝法華寺庭園の実測調査
Sites Management Research Section: Mapping survey of the Hokkeji temple garden, a nationally designated Place of Scenic Beauty



建造物研究室：出雲市内神社建築調査 大宮神社本殿の調査
Architectural History Section: Investigation of the main sanctuary of Ōmiya shrine, part of a survey of Shinto shrine architecture in the city of Izumo



歴史研究室：興福寺の古文書調査
Historical Document Section: Investigation of ancient documents of Kōfukuji temple

都城発掘調査部(平城地区)

都城発掘調査部(平城地区)では、8世紀の日本の首都の遺跡、平城京跡の解明をおこなっています。なかでも半世紀以上にわたって継続して実施している特別史跡平城宮跡(古都奈良の文化財の一つとしてユネスコの世界遺産にも登録されています)の学術調査は、まさに世界に誇るべき文化事業です。

平城宮は平城京の北端に設けられた築地塀で囲まれた空間で、天皇の住まい(内裏)と政務・儀式空間(大極殿院・朝堂院)、そして官庁街(官衙)が集まっていました。約1km四方の正方形の東側の北4分の3にだけ、約250m分の張り出しがあるという、他の都城に類例を見ない特異な形をしています。

平城京は、都市計画にもとづいて造営された藤原京につぐ日本で2番目の都城で、710年の遷都から784年に長岡京に移るまでの足かけ75年、首都として機能しました。日本古代律令国家の建設・確立期にあたります。その後、794年に都はさらに平安京へと移され、9世紀初めに平城太上天皇が都を平城京に戻そうとしますが失敗に終わり、その後平城宮・京は次第に田地へと姿を変えました。いわゆる外京部分を除き都市として存続しなかったことで、奈良の都の痕跡が地下に良好な状態で保存されることになったのです。

発掘調査では、地面に刻まれた生活の痕跡(遺構)や使った品々(遺物)が多数見つかります。瓦や土器、木製品や銭貨・金属製品等がその代表例です。特に平城京を特徴付ける遺物に木簡があります。これまでに平城宮・京跡で出土した木簡は20万点以上におよびます。平城宮跡は正倉院宝物にも匹敵する遺物の宝庫で、地下の正倉院とも呼ばれます。

こうした遺物や遺構を整理・分析し、その情報を最大限読み取って公開すること、そしてそれを良好な状態で保存し、遺跡としての平城宮跡の整備・活用に役立てることは、発掘調査とならぶ私たちの重要な責務です。また、8世紀の日本に関する歴史考古学の研究拠点としての機能も求められています。

Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations (Heijō)

The Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations (Heijō) is engaged in clarifying the remains of the Nara capital site, Japan's eighth century capital. Among its activities, the scientific investigation continually conducted for more than half a century of the Nara palace site, a designated Special Historic Site (inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as one of the cultural properties among the Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara), is truly a cultural project in which Japan can take pride.

The Nara palace is an area set on the northern edge of the Nara capital and enclosed by a tamped-earth wall, where the imperial residence, areas for the conduct of the business and rites of state (the Imperial Audience Hall and State Halls Compounds), and government office complexes were gathered. A square roughly one kilometer on a side, with the northern three-quarters of the eastern side extending an additional 250 meters or so to the east, it had an unusual shape without parallel at other ancient capitals.

Nara was the second ancient capital following Fujiwara to be built along a planned city grid, and from the transfer to Nara in 710 until the move to Nagaoka in 784, it functioned as the capital for nearly 75 years. This was the period of the establishment and consolidation of the ancient Japanese state based on a formalized system of central authority. The capital subsequently moved to Heian in 794, and following a failed attempt by Retired Emperor Heizei to return the capital to Nara early in the ninth century, the Nara palace and capital gradually transformed into rice paddy. With the exception of its former easternmost section Nara no longer continued to exist as a city, and traces of the ancient capital were preserved underground in good condition.

During excavation, physical traces left etched in the ground by former daily activities ("features") and utilized items ("artifacts") are found in great numbers. Roof tiles and pottery, wooden implements, coins and other metal products are among representative examples. Wooden tablets for writing (*mokkan*) in particular are characteristic of the Nara capital. The *mokkan* recovered thus far from the Nara palace and capital sites number more than 200,000 items. The Nara palace is a treasure trove of artifacts rivaling the Shōsōin Repository (the imperial treasure house), and is sometimes called a "subterranean Shōsōin."

Processing and analyzing these artifacts and features, extracting the maximum amount of data and making it public, and preserving the materials in good condition while converting the Nara palace remains into a historic site for valuable public use, constitute important duties for the Department alongside archaeological excavation. In addition, the Department is expected to function as a base of research for historic archaeology related to eighth century Japan.



平城京西一坊大路西側溝と一条南大路南側溝の接続部分（北から）
Junction of the gutters on the western side of West First Column Avenue and the southern side of South First Row Street of the Nara capital (from the north)



平城宮朱雀門前の二条大路を南北に横切る朱雀大路西側溝（南から）
The western gutter of Suzaku Boulevard where it crosses Second Row Street from north to south in front of Suzaku Gate of the Nara palace (from the south)



平城宮朱雀門西南の二条大路南側溝と大路を横断して合流する南北溝（東から）
A north-south ditch cutting across Second Row Street, where it meets the gutter on the southern side of the street, southwest from Suzaku Gate of the Nara palace (from the east)



奈良時代の東大寺東塔北面の基壇化粧と奈良・鎌倉二時期の石敷（東から）
Dressing of the podium from the Nara period, and two stone pavements from the Nara and Kamakura periods, on the northern face of the East Pagoda, Tōdaiji temple (from the east)

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世紀初めにいたる間、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院のほか、工芸品等を製作した総合工房や漏刻（水時計）台、墳墓等、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等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元すべく、学際的な調査研究をおこなっています。その成果を、遺跡発掘調査の現地説明会や報告書類、藤原宮跡資料室等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)

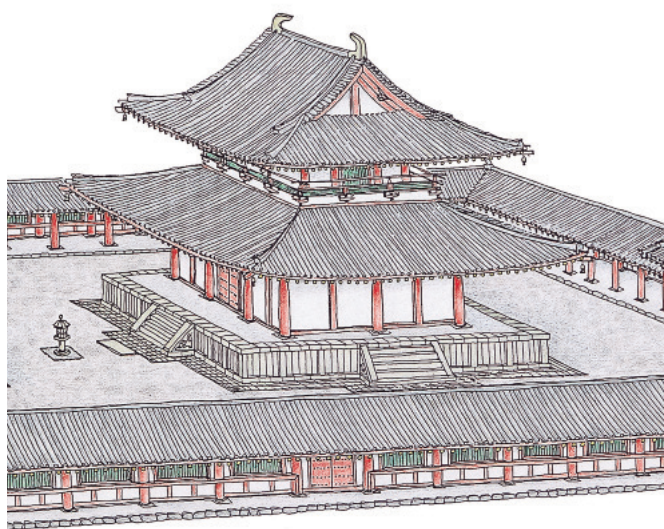
The Asuka/Fujiwara region of Nara prefecture, extending from the village of Asuka to the city of Kashihara, was the historic setting for the emergence of the ancient Japanese state, and served as the political, economic, and cultural center from the end of the sixth to the first part of the eighth centuries. 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舗装

山田寺は、蘇我倉山田石川麻呂によって舒明天皇13年（641）に造営が開始された。（南東から）
Podium of the Main Hall with a surrounding pavement of roof tiles, Yamadadera temple site



山田寺金堂・東回廊 復元図

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



藤原宮朝堂院の調査 大宝元年正月に「正門」に樹立された幢幡や旗竿の遺構を検出した。(南から)
 Excavation of the State Halls Compound of the Fujiwara palace. Features of the banners and flagpoles set up at the “main entrance” at New Year’s in the first year of the Taihō era (701) were detected. (from the south)



藤原宮大極殿院の調査 東面回廊および東門の規模や構造がはっきりとなった。(東から)
 Excavation of the Imperial Audience Hall Compound of the Fujiwara palace. The scale and structure of the eastern corridor and gate were clarified. (from the east)



藤原京右京九条二坊・三坊、瀬田遺跡の調査 西二坊大路および坪内の建物のほか、弥生時代後期末の大型円形周溝墓を検出した。(東から)
 Excavation in West Second and Third Wards on Ninth Street and the Seta Site in the Fujiwara capital. In addition to buildings within the block and West Second Avenue, a large round-shaped moated burial from the end of the Late Yayoi period was found. (from the east)

埋蔵文化財センター

Center for Archaeological Operations

埋蔵文化財センターでは、埋蔵文化財の調査手法等に関する調査研究や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・遺構や建造物の保存科学に関する調査と研究を進めており、特に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、遺構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や、動植物資源利用の歴史を解明する研究を主体的におこなっています。また、環境考古学研究の基礎となる現生標本の収集・公開も、継続しておこなっています。

年代学研究室では、年輪年代法による考古学・建築史学・美術史学・歴史学への応用的研究を進めています。現在は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。また、年輪年代学的手法のひとつである同一材の推定手法を、出土木製品の整理・分析に応用する研究をおこなっています。

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、遺跡データベースの作成と公開、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。また、2014年度からは新たに、災害に関する遺跡の地質情報収集と災害痕跡データベースの作成をおこなっており、現在、公開に向けた作業を進めています。

その他、埋蔵文化財センターでは、各研究室ごとに、また、他の部局の協力を得てそれぞれの研究成果を『埋蔵文化財ニュース』として定期的に刊行し、最新情報の提供をおこなっています。

The Center for Archaeological Operations conducts analytic and developmental research regarding various techniques for investigating buried cultural properties.

The Conservation Science Section carries out investigations and research regarding the scientific conservation of artifacts, features, and structures, and in particular it develops practical methods ranging from the material and structural examinations to the preservation and restoration of excavated materials. Also, for the purpose of diagnosing the deterioration of archaeological features, it conducts developmental research on diagnostic methodologies utilizing earth science techniques, beginning with surveys of preservation environments.

The Environmental Archaeology Section carries out investigations and research aimed at establishing research methodologies regarding the reconstruction of past environments. In particular, it is mainly engaged in reconstructive research of ancient environments based on examinations of floral and faunal remains, and research to clarify the history of the utilization of plant and animal materials. In addition, it continues to carry out the collecting, and making publicly accessible, of modern day specimens that are the basis of environmental archaeological research.

The Dating Section conducts research which applies dendrochronology to the fields of archaeology, history, and the histories of art and architecture. At present it is particularly involved in the development of non-destructive methods of dendrochronology utilizing micro-focus CT scanning and digital imaging technology. Also, it is carrying out research for applying the method of inferring whether separate artifacts were sourced from the same specimen, a research method in dendrochronology, to the examination and analysis of wooden products recovered from archaeological sites.

The Archaeological Research Methodology Section compiles and makes publicly accessible the Archaeological Site Database, and conducts research on the technology for investigating cultural properties plus that for the surveying and prospection of archaeological sites, in order to enhance the quality of site investigation and research, and the efficiency of archaeological excavation, throughout Japan. Additionally, as a new project from the 2014 fiscal year on, it has been engaged in the collection of disaster-related geological data for archaeological sites and the compilation of a database of traces of disaster, which it is currently working towards making publicly accessible.

In addition, with cooperation from other departments the Center provides the latest information to the public regarding the research activities of each of its sections and throughout the institute, through regular publication of the CAO news.



保存修復科学研究室：建造物彩色の劣化の検討のための環境調査
 Conservation Science Section: Survey of preservation environment for the examination of deterioration of architectural coloration



環境考古学研究室：藤原宮跡から出土した葉の仕分け作業
 Environment Archaeology Section: Sorting leaves scene. Leaves from Fujiwara palace site excavation



年輪年代学研究室：平城京跡出土斎串群の年輪年代調査風景
 Dendrochronological Dating Section: Scene of a dendrochronological investigation of groups of *igushi* (ritual wooden blades) recovered from the Nara Capital Site



遺跡・調査技術研究室：アレイ式地中レーダー探査の試験（平城宮跡）
 Archaeology Research Methodology Section: Experimental survey using array GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar, at the Nara Palace Site)

飛鳥資料館

飛鳥地方の歴史的風土の保全を目的とした特別立法措置に関連して、閣議決定にもとづき、1973年に設置され、1975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、奈良文化財研究所の調査成果を中心に展示しています。また、常設展示とともに年4回程度の展覧会を開催し、講演会等を企画してきました。

常設展示は第1、第2展示室でおこなっています。現在、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・蘇我氏をテーマに展示をおこなっています。仏教の時代の始まりを象徴する飛鳥寺跡出土品をはじめ、甘樫丘の発掘で出土した土器、発掘であきらかにされた飛鳥の宮殿の移り変わり、水時計の遺跡として有名な水落遺跡の遺構模型と水時計の推定復原模型等があります。石造物は重要文化財の石人像と須弥山石のほか、前庭には亀石や猿石、酒船石等の石造物の模造品を配置し、当時の雰囲気再現しています。古墳では高松塚古墳の出土品と墳丘断面標本、キトラ古墳壁画の陶板による原寸大複製品、高松塚古墳壁画の高精細スキャン画像の展示等があります。

第2展示室は、重要文化財に指定されている山田寺跡出土品を展示し、出土建築部材を使用した山田寺東回廊の復元がその中心となっています。

2016年度は、春期特別展「文化財を撮る一写真が遺す歴史」、秋期特別展「祈りをこめた小塔」、夏期企画展として第7回写真コンテスト応募作品展「第7回飛鳥資料館写真コンテスト「飛鳥の石」、冬期企画展「飛鳥の考古学2016 飛鳥むかしむかし 早川和子原画展」の各展を開催しました。また、特別展に関連して記念講演会、ギャラリートーク、関連イベントを実施し、写真コンテストにあわせて写真教室を開催しました。また、8月には明日香村観光活性化事業「飛鳥光の回廊」に参加し、庭に数千本のろうそくを並べて夜間開館を実施しました。

また、9月に開館した国営飛鳥歴史公園内にあるキトラ古墳壁画体験館「四神の館」の1階にある、文化庁が設置したキトラ古墳壁画保存管理施設に関する受託事業においては、日常の管理運営と壁画公開事業等を飛鳥資料館がおこなっています。2016年度は9月と2月の壁画公開と、壁画非公開期間における展示室の公開をおこないました。

Asuka Historical Museum

This is a museum with a historical focus, which was established in 1973 and opened in 1975 at Okuyama in the village of Asuka, based on a Cabinet decision made in conjunction with special legislative measures aimed at preserving the historic features of the Asuka region. The Asuka period and region are the objects of its exhibits, centering on the results of investigations conducted by the Institute within the Asuka area. In addition to the regular displays there are exhibitions held four times yearly, and public lectures and so forth have also been held.

The regular displays are set up in Exhibit Halls 1 and 2. Currently, displays are maintained in Exhibit Hall 1 on the themes of palaces, stone objects, mounded tombs, temples, plus the Soga clan, in order to promote knowledge of the history of the Asuka period. Beginning with artifacts recovered from the remains of Asukadera, the temple which symbolizes the start of the Buddhist period, there are displays of pottery found through excavation at Amakashi-no-Oka, and of changes in palaces which have become clear through excavations, and a model of the features of the Mizuochi site, well known as the locus of a water clock accompanying the palace, plus a model reconstruction of the water clock itself. For stone objects, along with a stone carving with male and female images and a stone representation of Mt. Sumeru, both Important Cultural Properties, displayed within the museum, there are replicas of stones in the shape of a tortoise and monkeys, plus the tortoise-shaped stone basin recovered from the Sakafuneishi site, placed in the museum's garden to recreate the atmosphere of the time. For mounded tombs, artifacts recovered from the Takamatsuzuka tomb are exhibited, along with life-size replicas of the murals of the Kitora tomb on ceramic plates, and a display of high-definition scanned images of the Takamatsuzuka murals.

Exhibit Hall 2 displays materials recovered from the Yamadadera temple site, which have been designated as Important Cultural Properties, centering on a reconstruction using recovered architectural members of the eastern corridor of the temple's cloister.

The exhibitions and other projects carried out in the 2016 fiscal year were as follows. A special exhibit was held in the spring on "Capturing Cultural Properties: History Preserved in Photographs" and another in the autumn on "Miniature Pagodas Embued with Prayer"; as the summer planned exhibit, submissions to the Seventh Photo Contest were displayed as "The Stones of Asuka," and the winter planned exhibit was held on "Archaeology in Asuka 2016: An Exhibit of Hayakawa Kazuko's Original Drawings for 'Olden Days in Asuka.'" Events related to the special exhibits were also carried out, such as commemorative lectures and gallery talks, and a photo workshop was held in conjunction with the photo contest. Also, in August, participating in the village of Asuka's revitalization project, "Asuka Lighting Festival," several thousand candles were laid out in the garden with a late-night museum opening.

Additionally, as a project entrusted to it in relation to the Exhibition and Conservation Center of the Kitora Tumulus Murals set up by the Agency for Cultural Affairs on the first floor of the Kitora Tumulus Mural Experiential Museum Shijin no Yakata, located in the Kitora Area of the Asuka Historical National Government Park, which opened in September, the Asuka Historical Museum is conducting the daily administration and operations, and projects related to the public display of the murals.



春の飛鳥資料館外観
View of Asuka Historical Museum in Spring



「飛鳥の考古学2016 飛鳥むかしむかし 早川和子原画展」の会場
Venue of the exhibit "Hayakawa Kazuko's Original Drawings for 'Olden Days in Asuka'"



キトラ古墳壁画公開（第1回）の様子
Scene from the first public viewing of the Kitora tomb murals

平城宮跡資料館

平城宮跡資料館は、1970年に平城宮跡の展示公開施設として、宮跡西北部（馬寮跡）に開館しました。その後2度の改修を経て、2010年4月に、平城遷都1300年祭にともない内装および展示を全面的にリニューアルしました。新しくなった資料館は、平城宮跡のガイダンス施設として、宮跡西北側からのアクセスに対する受け皿の役割を担っています。

館内は、6つの常設展示室と1つの企画展示室があります。インフォメーションルーム・ガイダンスコーナーは平城宮・京に関する概要や、発掘調査・整備の過程を模型で紹介します。官衙・宮殿復原展示コーナーでは、平城宮内の役所や宮殿内部を実物大のジオラマと映像で再現しています。遺物展示コーナーは、平城宮・京の発掘調査で出土した遺物を様々なテーマで展示するとともに、都城発掘調査部の研究を解説しています。考古科学コーナーでは、埋蔵文化財センター各室の研究を紹介し、文化財と科学のつながりを楽しみながら学べます。

2016年度は、企画展・特別展として、夏のこども展示「ナント！おいしい!?平城京!!」、秋の特別展「地下の正倉院展」、春の企画展「発掘速報展平城2016」をおこないました。このうち、地下の正倉院展は、「式部省木簡の世界－役人の勤務評価と昇進－」と題し、プレパレート状にガラス板に挟み込んだ木簡削りくずの展示に挑戦しました。削りくずを意識した室内装飾も施し、従前の地下の正倉院展とは一線を画す展示となりました。

平城宮跡資料館では、今後とも、宮跡の発掘調査や研究、保存・活用等のほか、奈良文化財研究所がおこなっている様々な調査研究活動の成果を発信・公開する中で、考古資料や木簡等の出土文化財の新たな展示手法の開発とその実践をしています。



平城宮跡資料館
Nara Palace Site Museum

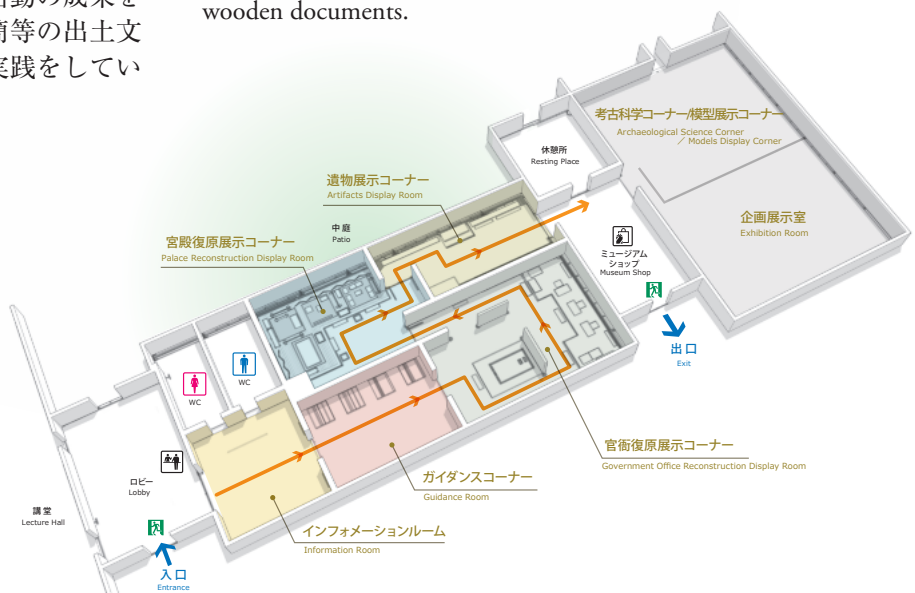
Nara Palace Site Museum

The Nara Palace Site Museum opened in 1970, in the northwest portion of the palace precinct (at the site of the ancient Imperial Stable Bureau), as the public exhibit facility for the palace site. After twice undergoing subsequent renovation, in April 2010 the interior décor and exhibits saw a total renewal in conjunction with the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the move to the Nara capital. As a guidance facility for the Nara Palace Site, the renovated Museum serves as entryway for access from the northern side.

Inside the Museum are six rooms of permanent exhibits, and one for special exhibits. At the Information and Guidance Corner are introductions of the outlines of the Nara capital and palace, along with a scale model showing the process from archaeological investigation to site preparation. At the Government Office/Palace Reconstruction Corners are life-sized dioramas and images recreating the interiors of the palace and government offices located in the palace precinct. In addition to displaying under various themes the items recovered in excavations at the Nara palace and capital sites, the Recovered Artifacts Corner explains the research of the Department of Imperial Palace Sites Investigations. In the Archaeology Corner, the research activities of various sections of the Center for Archaeological Operations are introduced, making for pleasurable learning about the links between science and cultural properties.

In the 2016 fiscal year, as planned and special exhibitions, a summer exhibition for children as “Oh! Delicious! The Nara Capital!!,” an autumn special exhibition on “A Subterranean Treasure House,” and a spring planned exhibition “Early Reports on Excavations: Heijō 2016” were held. Of these, the subterranean treasure house exhibition was titled “The World of *Mokkan* of the Ministry of Personnel Affairs: Work Evaluations and Promotions of Bureaucrats,” and included attempts at displaying shavings from wooden documents in the manner of specimens under glass. The interior décor also took cognizance of such wooden shavings, and the exhibition thus diverged from previous presentations of subterranean treasure house materials.

While continuing in the future to disseminate information on the palace site’s research and excavation, and its preservation and utilization, along with making public the results of the Institute’s various investigations and research, the Nara Palace Site Museum will also develop and put into practice new methods of display for archaeological materials and recovered cultural properties such as wooden documents.





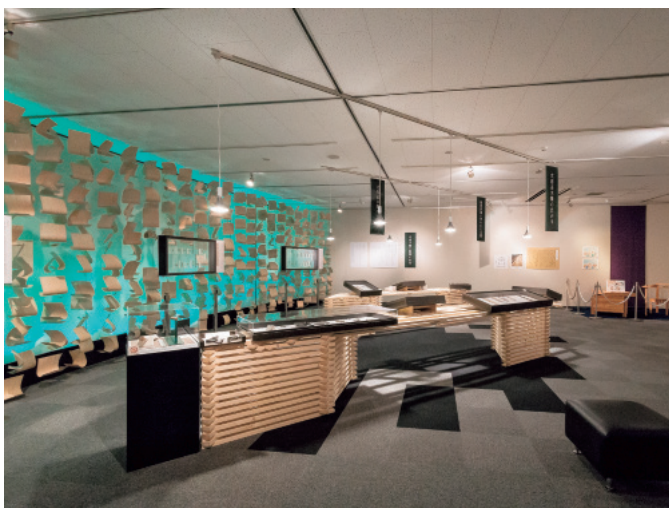
宮殿復原展示コーナー
Palace Reconstruction Display Room



遺物展示コーナー
Artifacts Display Room



考古科学コーナー
Archaeological Science Corner



秋期特別展 地下の正倉院展 式部省木簡の世界
Autumn special exhibition "A Subterranean Treasure House: The World of Mokkan of the Ministry of Personnel Affairs"



発掘速報展 平城2016
"Early Reports on Excavations: Heijō, 2016"

文化財保護の国際学術交流

奈良文化財研究所で実施している国際交流・協力事業は、学術共同研究、研究員交流、技術研修、保存修復等であり、ユネスコ・アジア文化センター（ACCU）等他機関がおこなう国際協力事業にも協力しています。

奈良文化財研究所は、①中国社会科学院との北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院との鞏義市黄冶・白河窯跡の共同調査、③中国遼寧省文物考古研究所との喇嘛洞墓地出土遺物に関する共同研究、④韓国国立文化財研究所との日韓古代文化の形成と発展過程に関する共同研究と発掘調査の人材交流、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）と連携したアンコール遺跡群・西トップ遺跡の調査研究・保存事業と人材育成、⑥拠点交流事業として、ミャンマー文化省考古・国立博物館局との間で、発掘調査法・遺物研究法等の考古技術移転を目的とした活動、⑦イギリスのセインズベリー日本芸術院との共同研究、⑧台湾中央研究院歴史語言研究所との共同研究をおこなっています。

上記に加え、ユネスコの世界遺産委員会に出席する等、文化遺産に関する情報・資料の収集をおこなっており、東京文化財研究所がおこなう国際関連事業にも協力しています。

International Academic Exchanges Related to Cultural Property

The Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties promotes a variety of international exchange and cooperative 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 other organizations such as the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU).

The Institute is currently conducting the following projects: (1) a joint investigation with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences of the ancient urban site of the Northern Wei capital Luoyang; (2) a joint investigation with the Archaeological Institute of Henan Province, China, of the Huangzhi/Baihe kiln sites in the city of Gyongyi; (3) a joint investigation with the Archaeological Institute of Liaoning Province related to artifacts from the Lama-dong cemetery; (4) comparative research on the formation and processes of development of ancient Japanese and Korean culture, and exchange of personnel on excavation sites, with the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Korea; (5) investigative research and preservation projects with APSARA (Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap) on the Angkor archaeological site group and the Western Top site, plus personnel development; (6) as a core exchange project, activity conducted together with the Myanmar's Ministry of Culture's Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library, aimed at the transfer of archaeological technology in areas such as methods of excavation and of research on artifacts; (7) joint research with England's Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures; (8) joint research with Taiwan's Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica.

In addition to the above, cooperation is being provided to the Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties in the accumulation of information and materials related to cultural heritage, through activities such as participation in the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.



カンボジア西トップ遺跡北祠堂下層レンガ遺構の調査
Investigating the brick feature in the lower strata of the Northern Shrine at Western Prasat Top, Cambodia



ミャンマーにおける陶磁器調査研修
Training in Myanmar in the investigation of porcelain and glazed ceramics



ミャンマー等出土陶磁器の研究会
Research meeting on porcelain and glazed ceramics found in Myanmar



慶州チョクセム古墳群発掘調査風景
View of excavations in the Jjoksaem tomb group, Gyeongju, South Korea

調査研究成果の普及活動

Publicizing the Results of Research Activities

奈良文化財研究所には展示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。

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.

春・秋には研究員が調査研究の成果を発表する公開講演会を開催するとともに、年1回、東京において講演会も開催しています。また、飛鳥資料館では特別展示等に関係して所内外の講師による講演会を催しています。

Every spring and autumn, the Institute also organizes public lectures in which its researchers present the results of their investigations and surveys, and once yearly a public lecture is also held in Tokyo. In addition, 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.

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。

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

調査研究成果を公表する刊行物には、学報、史料、研究報告、図録、紀要、概要、奈文研ニュース、埋蔵文化財ニュース等があります。

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

<https://www.nabunken.go.jp/>

公開施設の展覧会や研究員による公開講演会、発掘調査の現地説明会等の開催情報をはじめ、研究員によるコラムや平城宮跡、藤原宮跡の情報等を発信しています。

また、30種類におよぶデータベースを通じて、様々な文化財情報を発信するとともに、刊行物の一部を機関リポジトリとして全文テキストデータを公開し、研究成果の発信と普及に努めています。



飛鳥資料館トップページ
Top page of the Asuka Historical Museum's web site

<https://www.nabunken.go.jp/asuka/>

Web Site of the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

The web site provides information on public events such as exhibits at public facilities, open lectures by Institute researchers, and public site viewings at excavations, plus information about the Nara palace site, columns by researchers, and so forth.

In addition to providing a variety of information about cultural properties, through 30 databases and other materials such as high definition digital images, efforts are being made at widely circulating the Institute's research results, through full access to a portion of its publications placed in a research information repository



奈文研ブログトップページ
Nabunken Blog Top Page

<https://www.nabunken.go.jp/nabunkenblog/>



奈文研ブログ・平城宮跡自然散策よりアリスイ
Eurasian wren: From Nara Palace Site Nature walk

<https://www.nabunken.go.jp/nabunkenblog/cat4/>