独立行政法人 国立文化財機構

奈良文化財研究所概要

Independent Administrative Institution
National Institutes for Cultural Heritage
Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

2008



平城京と平城宮

平城京(710 - 784)は、現在の奈良市と大和郡山市にまたがる古代都市です。

唐(中国)の長安城を手本に、大小の道路で、基盤目状に区画しました。

平城宮は都の中央北端にあり、

羅城門から約75メートル幅(26車線相当)の朱雀大路が通じ、

柳や槐(えんじゅ)を植えて街路樹としていました。

人口は20万人、10万人説などがあり

6.500人ほどが平城宮につとめた官人だったといいます。

当時の総人口が推定600万人、現在の20分の1ですから平城京は巨大都市でした。

奈良時代の歴史を知る上で、平城京の調査は欠かすことができません。

特別史跡 平城宮跡

The Nara Palace Site, a National Historic Monument

まざくおおじ 朱雀大路

タ 生産門 Suzaku Gate

❸ 壬生門 Mibu Gate

4 兵部省 Ministry of Military Affairs (de 新 (de) 式部省

Ministry of Personnel Affairs

6 第一次朝堂院 Former Halls of State Compound

7 第一次大極殿復原工事 一般公開施設

Former Imperial Audience Hall Public Exhibit Facility

第一次大極殿(復原工事中)

9 第二次朝堂院 Latter Halls of State Compound

大嘗宮 Great Thanksgiving Service Hall

第二次大極殿 Latter Imperial Audience Hall

かり 内裏

Imperial Domicile

The Nara Capital and Palace

The Nara capital (710-784) was an ancient metropolis

Designed after the Tang Chinese capital of Chang an,

it was built with broad and narrow streets forming a grid.

from the Rajomon gate to the south by Suzaku boulevard,

The population is estimated at between 100,000 to 200,000,

the Nara capital was truly a great metropolis in its day. The investigation of the Nara capital site is indispensable for knowing the history of the Nara period as a whole.

or one-twentieth of its modern level,

apanning the areas of the modern cities of Nara and Yamatokoriyama

and as many as 6,500 bureaucrats were held to work at the Nara palace.

As the total population of Japan at the time is estimated at around 6 million,

With the Nara palace at the center of its northern end, the capital was traversed

75 meters (equivalent to 26 car lanes) wide and lined with willow and pagoda trees.

图 宮内省

Ministry of the Imperial Household

は きまてん じかん 遺構展示館

Excavation Site Exhibition Hall

15 平城宮跡資料館 Nara Palace Site Museum

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Maps of the Nara and Asuka/Fujiwara Areas

Facilities Open to the Public

Map of the Nara Capital Site

Chronological Table

Map of the Fujiwara Capital Site



表 紙:藤原宮大極殿院南門出土 地鎮具

大極殿院南門にとりつく西回廊に埋納されていた地鎮具。須恵器の平瓶の口縁に9枚の富本銭が詰められ、内部に9点の透明水晶が納められていた。富本銭は飛鳥池遺跡の出土品とは異なるタイプの富本銭であることが判明。藤原宮の平安と長久を願った地鎮供養にともなう鎮め物と考えられる。平瓶の体部最大径20.2cm、現存高13.6cm。富本銭の径2.4cm。水晶の長さ2.1~4.1cm。写真は発見時の平瓶と取り出した水晶を合成したもの。

Cover:Earth-placating goods recovered from the southern gate, Imperial Audience Hall Compound, Fujiwara Palace

These earth-placating goods were buried beneath the west cloister connecting with the southern gate of the Imperial Audience Hall Compound. Nine Fuhonsen coins were stuffed in the mouth of a Sue ware flat jug, and nine pieces of clear quartz crystal were placed in the body of the jug. The Fuhonsen coins are of a different type from those recovered from the Asukaike site. They are thought to be offerings accompanying an earth-placating ritual made to pray for the peace and longevity of the Fujiwara Palace. The Sue jug is 20.2cm at its greatest width, and currently stands 13.6cm high. The Fuhonsen coins are 2.4cm in diameter. The quartz crystals are between 2.1 and 4.1cm long. The photo is a composite of the jug at the time of recovery and the quartz crystals taken from it.

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