

トピックス

「2002年度の発掘調査」

2002年度の発掘調査は、全体で26件おこないました。

石神遺跡からは1000点以上もの7世紀木簡が出土し、日本古代国家の形成過程を解き明かす重要な手がかりを得ることができました。そのなかには最古のカレンダーである、689年(持統3)3月・4月の具注暦木簡も含まれていました。「元嘉暦」という、中国から百済を経由して日本に伝えられた最初の暦です。

平城宮第一次大極殿院西楼は、天皇や貴族が宴会に用いた二階建ての建物ですが、この発掘では建物の外側の16本の柱を掘立柱、内側の8本の柱を礎石建にするという特異な構造が明らかになり、掘立柱の巨大な抜取穴からは、1500点に及ぶ木簡が見つかりました。



石神遺跡の発掘(現地説明会)

Excavation at the Ishigami site (public site vie wing)



西楼の柱抜取穴

A hole made in extracting a pillars of the West Tower

Topics:

Excavations in Fiscal Year 2002

A total of twenty-six excavations were conducted in Fiscal 2002.

More than a thousand mokkan (wooden documents) from the seventh century were recovered from the Ishigami site, thus making it possible to obtain valuable clues for discovering the process of formation of the ancient Japanese state. Among these was the oldest calendar known for Japan, an annotated diary for the third and fourth months of 689 AD. Called Genkareki, it was transmitted from China via Silla as the first calendar to be used in Japan.

The West Tower of the Former Imperial Audience Hall Compound of the Nara palace was a two-storied building used by the Emperor and the nobility for banquets; from its excavation an unusual structure has come to light consisting of an outer set of sixteen pillars embedded in postholes, and an inner set of eight pillars set upon base stones, and from the holes made in extracting the embedded pillars as many as 1,500 mokkan have been discovered.



石神遺跡の木簡(三野国三態)

Mokkan from the Ishigami site (three types, from Mino province)



西楼の柱抜取穴出土木簡

Mokkan recovered from a hole made in extracting on embedded pillars of the West Tower

(赤外線写真 Infrared photograph)