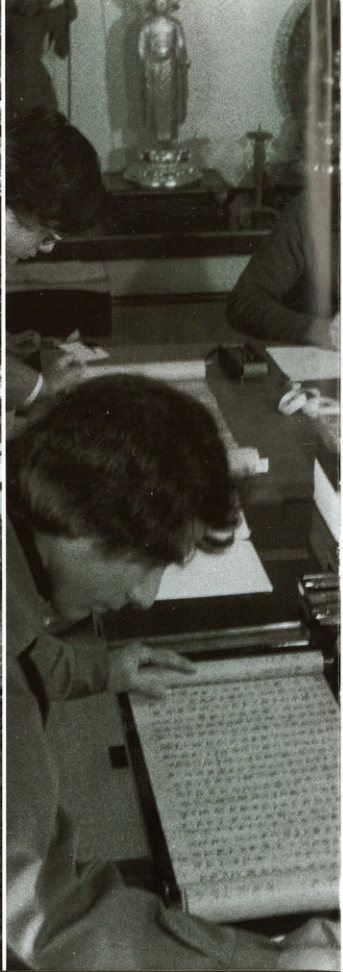


奈良国立文化財研究所概要

1993

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO NARA NATIONAL
CULTURAL PROPERTIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE









奈良国立文化財研究所概要

1993

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO NARA NATIONAL
CULTURAL PROPERTIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

平成 5 年 5 月 1 日 May 1, 1993

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Cover: Aerial view of the headquarters building
and the Heijo Palace site (from the west)

- i. Excavation at the site of Prince Nagaya's mansion
- ii. Investigation of a sutra
- iii. Conservation science
- iv. Training session in mapping for local archaeologists
- v. Reconstruction of the South Central Gate (Suzaku Gate) of the Heijo Palace
- vi. Reconstruction of the Shumisen Stone (a seventh century water spout) at the Asuka Historical Museum

表紙 奈文研本館と平城宮跡を西から見る

- i 長屋王邸跡の発掘
- ii 経典の調査
- iii 保存科学
- iv 測量研修
- v 平城宮の正門、朱雀門の復原
- vi 飛鳥資料館の須弥山石の噴水の復原

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。



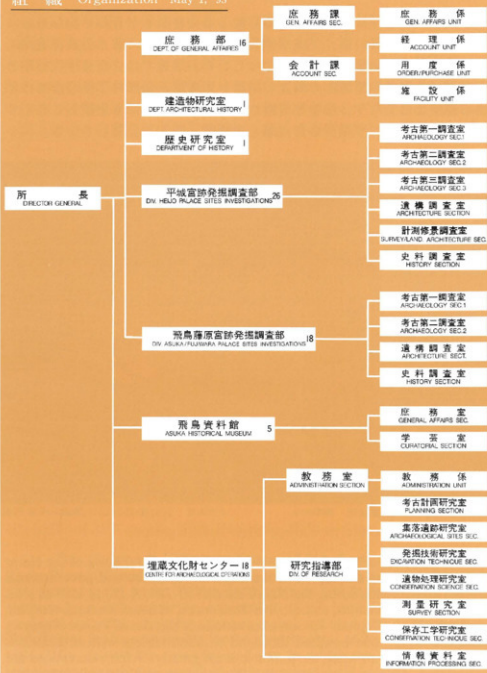
奈文研の本館 東から

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, '93

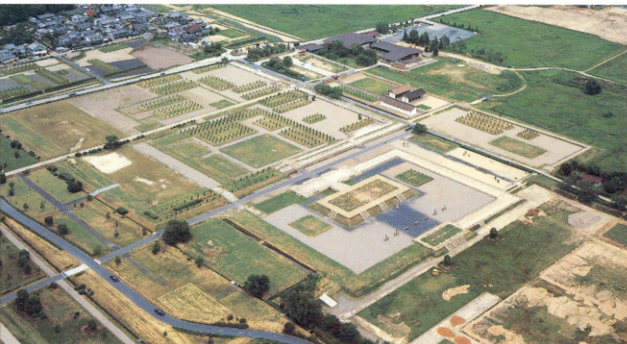


定員 Full time Positions May 1, '93

指定職	行政職(1)	行政職(2)	研究職	計
1	22	2	61	86
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、および、奈良の都、平城京の貴族の邸宅や庶民の家、公設市場(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、復原建物をなてたり、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莊園関係の文書、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.

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

9

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.

研究所のあゆみ

本研究所は、文化庁の前身、文化財保護委員会の付属機関として発足した。その後、平城宮跡の保存が問題になったのを契機として平城宮跡発掘調査部が¹発足し、10年後、飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部が²発足した。1970(昭和45)年、国は、飛鳥保存問題を政策のひとつとして取り上げ、閣議決定に基づいて飛鳥資料館が開館した。また、都道府県教育長会の要請が³動機となって、埋蔵文化財センターが⁴設けられた。

- | | | | |
|------|--------|-----|---|
| 1952 | 昭和 27. | 4. | 文化財保護委員会の付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 | 29. | 7. | 奈良国立文化財研究所と改称 |
| 1960 | 35. | 10. | 奈良市佐紀東町の平城宮跡に発掘調査事務所を設置 |
| 1963 | 38. | 4. | 平城宮跡発掘調査部を開設 |
| 1968 | 43. | 6. | 文化庁が ¹ 発足 その附属機関となる |
| 1970 | 45. | 4. | 平城宮跡資料館が開館 |
| 1973 | 48. | 4. | 会計課・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部・飛鳥資料館を設置 |
| 1974 | 49. | 4. | 庶務部(庶務課・会計課)と埋蔵文化財センターを設置 |
| 1975 | 50. | 3. | 奈良県高市郡明日香村奥山に飛鳥資料館が開館 |
| 1980 | 55. | 4. | 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換 |
| 1980 | 55. | 4. | 庁舎を奈良市二条町に移転 平城調査部・埋文センターを庁舎に統合 |
| 1988 | 63. | 8. | 飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部庁舎を橿原市木之本町字宮ノ脇に新営 |

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| April, 1952 | The Institute established |
| April, 1963 | Div. of Heijo Palace Site Investigations established |
| April, 1973 | Account's Sec., Div. of Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations, and Asuka Historical Museum established |
| April, 1974 | General Affairs Dep. and Centre for Archaeological Operations established |
| March, 1975 | Asuka Historical Museum opened to public |
| April, 1980 | Institute headquarters moved to Nijo-cho, Nara City |
| August, 1988 | New headquarters building for the Div. of the Asuka/Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations completed |

History of the Institute

This Institute started as an auxiliary organization of the national government's National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties.

In 1963, problems related to the protection of the Heijo (Nara Imperial) Palace site necessitated the inception of the Division of the Heijo Palace Site Investigations. Ten years later, the Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations was established in partial response to the government's policy to protect cultural properties in the Asuka area. The Asuka Historical Museum also opened to public for the same reason.

In order to fulfill the demand of local authorities in charge of rescue excavations, the Centre for Archaeological Operations was established in 1974 to train local excavators and give advices to these local authorities.

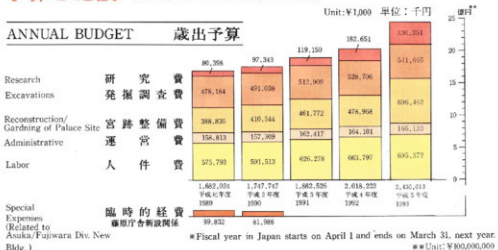
飛鳥資料館・平城宮跡資料館・同遺構展示館・飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部の展示室を公開している。春・秋に公開講演会をおこない、飛鳥資料館は、企画展示関連の講演会をおこなっている。両発掘調査部は発掘調査の成果を現地説明会で発表している。刊行物には、学報・史料・飛鳥資料館図録・基準資料・年報・埋蔵文化財ニュースと地図がある。1993年4月1日現在、蔵書は136,193冊、写真資料は484,086点である。



Educational Activities and Research Collections

The Asuka Historical Museum, Heijo Palace Site Museum, Archaeological Feature Display Shelter at the Heijo Palace Site, and Display Rooms of the Division of the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations are all open to public. The Institute also holds public lectures in spring and autumn every year. The Asuka Historical Museum, in addition, holds public lectures related to the themes of special exhibitions. Both of the Divisions of the Heijo Palace Site and the Asuka and Fujiwara Palace Sites Investigations hold site-presentation of the excavation results whenever an excavation ends or finishes an important phase. The publication program of the Institute include: *Research Reports, Publications on Historical Matters, Catalogues of the Asuka Historical Museum, Standard Data Compendium, Annual Bulletin, News of the Centre for Archaeological Operations, and Maps*. Our research collection consists of (as of April 1, 1993) 136,193 volumes of books and 484,086 photographs.

予算と施設 BUDGET AND FACILITIES



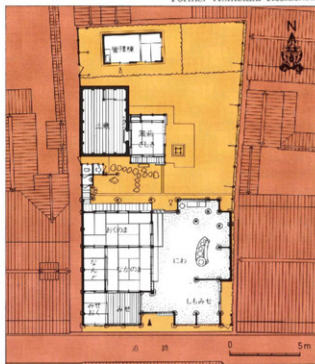
LAND / BUILDINGS 土地と建物

Unit: m² 単位: m²

		Land 土地	Area of Structures 建物建面積	Total floor arcs 同延面積	
Headquarters	研究所本館	8,860	2,720	6,721	
Heijo Palace	平城宮跡	1,083,281	9,322	12,379	土地は文部省所管
Fujiwara Palace	藤原宮跡	339,400	36	36	土地は文部省所管
Asuka Fujiwara Div.	飛鳥藤原調査部	20,515	4,489	6,426	
Asuka Historical Museum	飛鳥資料館	17,092	1,464	2,681	
Former Kometani Residence	旧米谷家住宅	298	190	213	民有地借上 重要文化財
Dormitories	宿舎	1,423	252	273	
Dormitories Asuka	飛鳥資料館	1,343	225	225	
Koriyama	郡山	80	27	48	土地231m ² は大蔵省所管
Total	合計	1,470,869	18,473	28,729	

旧米谷家住宅 634 橿原市今井町1-422 Tel07442-3-8297

Former Kometani Residence



奈文研本館

630 奈良市二条町2-9-1

Tel. 0742-34-3931

Fax. 0742-34-4041

本館

3階

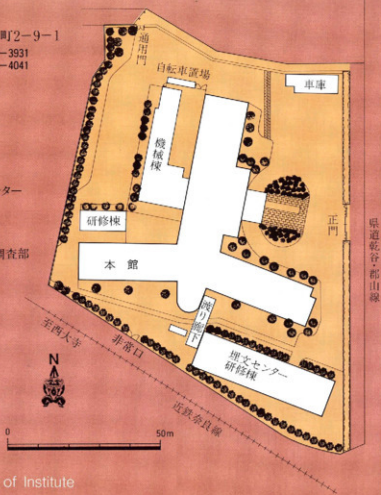
建造物研究室
歴史研究室
埋蔵文化財センター

2階

所長室
平城宮跡発掘調査部

1階

庶務部
図書資料室
書庫



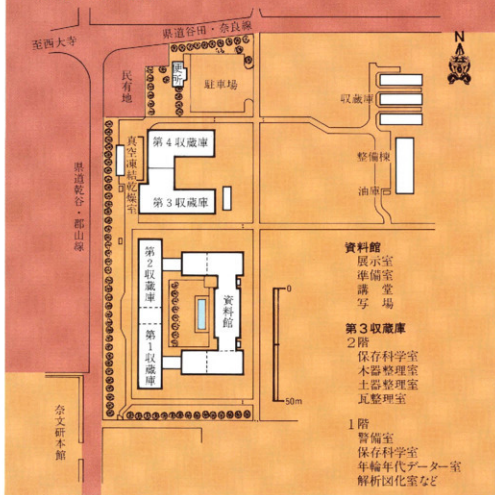
Headquarters of Institute

2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara City 630 Japan

埋文研修棟・本館 東から



平城宮跡資料館ほか



平城宮跡資料館と倉庫 東南から

Heijo Palace Site Museum

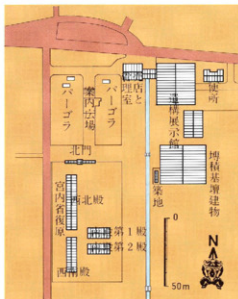


平城宮跡遺構展示館ほか

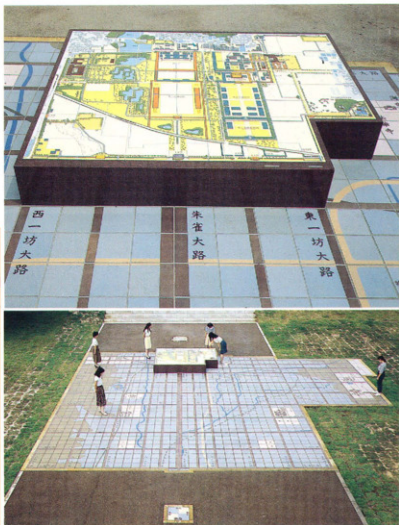
▶案内広場 平城宮跡遺構展示館と宮内省の復元建物の近くに案内広場がある。陶板で平城宮、象嵌タイルで平城京を縮尺500分の1で表現した。

Information Plaza

The plaza is located near the Archaeological Features Exhibition Hall and the reconstruction of the Ministry of Imperial Household Buildings. 1:500 maps of the Heijo Palace and of Capital are depicted on a ceramic plate and an inlaid tile respectively.



平城宮跡遺構展示館と宮跡整備 東北から



Archaeological Features Exhibition Hall and Reconstruction of Heijo Palace Site

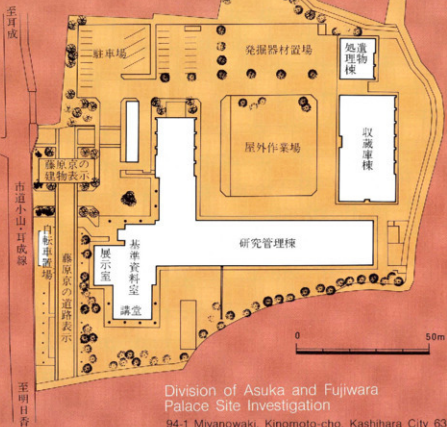


飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部

橿原市木之本町宮ノ脇94-1

Tel. 07442-4-1122

Fax. 07442-4-1742

Division of Asuka and Fujiwara
Palace Site Investigation

94-1 Miyawaki, Kinomoto-cho, Kashihara City 634

飛鳥藤原宮跡発掘調査部 西から

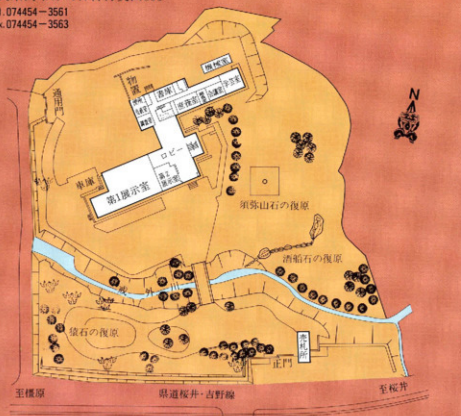


飛鳥資料館

奈良県高市郡明日香村奥山601

Tel. 074454-3561

Fax. 074454-3563



Asuka Historical Museum

601 Okuyama, Asuka Village, Takaichi County,
Nara Prefecture

猿石と飛鳥資料館 南から





奈良地区

奈良国立文化財研究所
平城宮跡発掘調査部
歴史研究室・建造物研究室
埋蔵文化財センター

8世紀の平城宮・平城京の
あとを発掘調査する
諸社寺の古文書・古建築
を調査研究する
地方公共団体等の発掘調
査に指導助言し、専門職員
を研修する

藤原地区

飛鳥藤原宮跡
発掘調査部

6・7世紀の宮殿・役所
や都のあとを発掘調
査する

飛鳥地区

飛鳥資料館

6・7世紀(飛鳥時代)
飛鳥地方の
総合博物館

- 538 百済から仏教が伝わる
 588 法興寺(飛鳥寺)をつくり始める
 589 隋が中国を統一する
 592 推古天皇が豊浦宮で即位する
 593 聖德太子が国政をつかさどる
- 603 小墾田宮にうつる
 604 憲法十七条を定める
 606 坂田寺をつくる
 607 小野妹子を隋に派遣する、法隆寺を造り始める
 618 唐が隋を滅ぼす
 630 第1回の遣唐使派遣
 641 山田寺を造り始める
 645 中大兄皇子らが蘇我入鹿を滅ぼす
 646 大化改新詔を出す
 663 日本・百済連合軍、白村江で唐に敗れる
 670 はじめて戸籍(庚午年籍)をつくる
 672 壬申の乱に勝った天武天皇が飛鳥浄御原宮で即位する
 676 新羅が朝鮮半島を統一
 681 律令と国史の編纂をはじめめる
 689 浄御原律令を制定する
 690 唐で則天武后が即位する
 694 藤原京に都を移す
- 701 大宝律令を制定する
 708 和同開珎を発行する、平城京遷都を決める
 710 平城京に都を移す
 712 古事記が完成する 唐で玄宗皇帝が即位する
 720 日本書紀が完成する
 724 聖武天皇が即位する
 729 長屋王の変おこる
 737 天然痘大流行、藤原武智麻呂ら4兄弟が死去する
 740 藤原広嗣の乱おこる、泰仁京に都を移す
 741 国分寺の建立を決める
 742 紫香楽宮をつくる
 744 難波京を都とする
 745 都を平城京にもどす、法華寺建立か
 752 東大寺で大仏の開眼供養が行われる
 754 唐から鑑真が来日する
 757 橘奈良麻呂の変、養老律令を施行、平城宮の改作
 764 藤原仲麻呂の乱、百万塔をつくり始める
 770 道鏡が失脚する
 773 楊梅宮が完成する
 780 唐で安祿山の乱がおきる
 784 長岡京に都を移す
 794 平安京に都を移す
- 806 平城上皇 平城宮に移る
 824 平城上皇が死去する
 864 このころ平城田宮は荒れて水田となる





Nara City Area

Div. Heijo Palace Site Investigations,
Dept. of History, Dept. of Architectural History
Centre for Archaeological Operations

Excavates the sites of Heijo Palace
and Capital of the eighth century;
investigates original historic sources and
architectural history; gives advices
to local authorities in charge of
excavations; trains
local archaeologists.

Fujiwara Area

Div. Asuka and Fujiwara Palace
Sites Investigations

Excavates sites of palaces,
governmental offices, temples,
and other parts of the capital
of the sixth and
seventh centuries.

Asuka Area

Asuka Historical Museum

Exhibit museum of
archaeological discoveries
of the sixth and seventh
centuries in the
Asuka area.

- 538 Buddhism introduced from Paekche, Korea
 588 Construction of the Hoko-ji (present Asuka-dera) temple begins
 589 Sui Dynasty unifies China
 592 Empress Suiko enthroned at the Toyura Palace, Asuka
 593 Prince Shotoku oversees politics
- 603 Imperial palace moves to the Oharida Palace
 604 Seventeen Article Constitution put into effect
 606 Sakata-dera temple erected
 607 Ono no Imoko sent to Sui China as a delegate
 Construction of the Horyu-ji temple begins
 618 Tang Dynasty defeats Sui
 630 First delegation to Tang China sent
 640 Construction of the Yamada-dera temple begins
 645 Prince Nakano-O'e assassinates Soga no Iruka
 646 Taika Reforms declared
 663 United force of Japan and Paekche loses to the Tang army at Pek Chon Kang
 670 First census register compiled
 672 Emperor Tem'mu enthroned at the Asuka-Kiyomihara Palace
 676 Silla unifies the Korean Peninsula
 681 Compilation of the ritsuryo code and of official chronicle starts
 689 Kiyomihara Code put into effect
 690 Empress Zetienwuhou 則天武后 of Tang enthroned
 694 Fujiwara Capital becomes the capital of Japan
- 701 Taiho Code put into effect
 708 First coin in Japan, Wado Kaichin, (also referred to as Wado Kaiho) issued
 Move to the Heijo Capital decided
 710 Capital moves to the Heijo Capital
 712 Kojiki [Records of Ancient Matters] completed;
 Emperor Xuansong 玄宗 of Tang enthroned
- 720 Nihon Shoki [Chronicle of Japan] completed
 724 Emperor Shomu enthroned
 729 Prince Nagaya's uprising takes place
 737 Smallpox epidemic breaks out; four brothers of the Fujiwara Family, such as Muchimaro dies
 740 Fujiwara no Hirotsugu's rebellion takes place
 Capital moves to the Kuni Capital
 741 Government orders the election of Provincial Temples
 742 Shigaraki Palace erected
 744 Capital moves to Naniwa
 745 Capital returns to the Heijo Capital
 The Hokke-ji temple maybe erected
 752 Consecrating ceremony of newly made colossal Buddha at Todai-ji temple held
 754 Priest Jianzhen arrives from Tang
 757 Tachibana no Naramaro's uprising breaks out; Yōrō Code put into effect; remodelling of the Heijo Palace
 764 Fujiwara no Nakamaro's rebellion; production of one million miniature pagodas started
 770 Priest Dōkyō falls from power
 773 Yobai Palace completed
- 780 An Lushan's rebellion breaks out in Tang
 784 Capital moves to the Nagaoka Capital
 794 Capital moves to the Heian Capital
- 806 Heijo Retired Emperor moves to the Heijo Palace
 824 Heijo Retired Emperor dies
 864 Heijo Palace ruins and turns into rice paddies by this time

