

## トピックス 「2001年度の発掘調査」

独立行政法人として最初の年となった2001年度は、全体で35件の発掘調査をおこないました。なかでも藤原京左京七条一坊における中務省関連木簡の発見や、興福寺中金堂の解明などは大きな注目を浴びました。中務省は『大宝令』（701・大宝元年）で成立した二官八省の有力官庁です。木簡には大宝令制定時の「大宝元年」や「大宝二年」銘があり、大宝令官制の成立を出土品から裏付ける同時代史料として重要です。興福寺は藤原氏の氏寺であると同時に、平城京を代表する大寺院です。中金堂の規模は平城宮大極殿に匹敵し、藤原氏の政治権力の大きさを改めて浮き彫りにしました。



藤原京左京七条一坊西南坪の発掘

Excavation in the southwest block of East First Ward on Seventh Street, Fujiwara capital site

## Topic: Excavations Conducted in 2001

A total of thirty-five excavations were carried out during the Institute's first year operating as an independent administrative institution. Among the highlights were the discovery, in the East First Ward on Seventh Street area of the Fujiwara capital site, of wooden tablets used by the Ministry of Imperial Affairs, and the clarification of the original state of the Central Main Hall at Kōfukuji temple. The Ministry of Imperial Affairs was one of the most influential of the administrative offices known collectively as the "two Councils and eight Ministries" established under the Taihō legal code in 701, the first years of the Taihō era. The tablets bear dates written as the "first year of Taihō" and "second year of Taihō," and are of great value as archaeologically recovered materials contemporary with the Taihō legal order, which help to verify its establishment. Kōfukuji was a clan temple of the Fujiwara family, and also representative of the major temples of the Nara capital. That its Central Main Hall was on a scale equal to the Imperial Audience Hall of the Nara palace itself brings into sharp relief the political power of the Fujiwaras.



こうふくじちゅうこんどう  
興福寺中金堂の発掘

Excavation of the Central Main Hall of Kōfukuji temple



藤原京左京七条一坊の中務省関連木簡

Wooden tablets used by the Ministry of Imperial Affairs, uncovered from the East First Ward on Seventh Street area of the Fujiwara capital site



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