An Investigation on *Keihoku-Handenzu*

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1. *Keihoku-Handenzu* 京北斑田図 preserved by *Saidai-ji* 西大寺 in *Nara* Prefecture of Japan is the map of *Keihoku-Jori* area 京北条里区。There are two copies. One is owned by *Saidai-ji*, and the other is owned by the University of Tokyo. That *jori*-area was developed to the northwest of *Heijo-Kyo* 平城京, the ancient capital during eighth century. *Saidai-ji* was established in 765 at the northwest zone of *Heijo-kyo*. It was one of the biggest temple at that time. But it had declined and been under the control of *Kofuku-ji* 興福寺 in the tenth century. *Eizan* (叡尊,1201-1290) founded the *Shingon-Ritsu* sect at *Saidai-ji*. His sect increased in power and gained control of the temple from *Kofuku-ji* in 1278. His sect had scrambled the dominium of northern area with *Akisino-ji* 秋篠寺, established in 780 and located about 1km to the north of *Saidai-ji*. *Keihoku-Handenzu* were the maps for the evidence of estate exchange made by *Saidai-ji* and *Akisino-ji* in the latter half of thirteenth century, and the mideaval manor-map made from ancient official estate map called *Denzu* or *Handenzu*. We can reconstruct the example of the ancient *Denzu* or *Handenzu* from *Keihoku-Handenzu*.

2. This paper reports the findings of observation on two maps. The observation is made on the followings comparing each other. (1) Sizes of papers and composition of the ground paper. (2) *Jori*-grid lines on the map. (3) Drawing of the topography by colors and carbon liquid. (4) Letters on the map. (5) Process of drawing map.
The author proposed "the Methodology of Study on Historical Materials for Ancient Japan" on this journal in 1988. So this paper proposes the ways how to measure and to analyze ancient maps, taking Keihoku-Handenzu as an example. Observation is the fundamental work to reconstruct original materials from copies. This method is common to materials for ancient and medieval East Asia.