

A Memorial to Classical Times: Kyoto City Heiankyo Sousei-kan recreates Heiankyo through reconstruction models and excavated artifacts. Experience the ancient capital reborn, and spread the memories of the people of Heiankyo.

Reconstruction model of Heiankyo

Reconstruction model of Buraku-den Hall

Access



1F Kyoto City Life-long Learning Center (Kyoto Asny)
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STAMP

Photographic Guides to Heiankyo

Three publications about Heiankyo are available: a guide to the reconstruction models of Heiankyo, a guide to the historical sites of Heiankyo and the surrounding area, and a guide map to the sites associated with The Tale of Genji.

Guide to the Reconstruction Models of Heiankyo
Guide to the Historical Sites of Heiankyo
Guide to The Tale of Genji

It is now on sale in Kyoto Asny



A Memorial to Classical Times:
Kyoto City
Heiankyo Sousei-kan

古典の日記念 京都市平安京創生館

Experience Heiankyo

Hours: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM
Admission: free of charge
Closed: Every Tuesday
(or the following day, if Tuesday is a national holiday),
and the beginning and end of the year



① The Tale of Genji folding screen replica



② Reconstruction Model of Hossho-ji



③ Reconstruction model of Heiankyo



④ Kitano Tenjin Engi scroll painting replica (Jokyu-bon; National treasure)



⑤ Reconstruction model of Toba Rikyu



⑥ Reconstruction model of Buraku-den Hall



⑦ Earth formation panel



⑧ Ceramic wall reproduction of Rakuchu Rakugai-zu folding screen (Uesugi-bon, National treasure)

Experiencing Heiankyo

Reconstruction model of Heiankyo — ③

The original site of the Heiankyo capital, founded in 794 was 4.5km wide and 5.2km long. The model is divided into three parts. Each part shows a different time of the 400 year Heian period. [1/1000 scale, 7.8m x 6.6m]

Reconstruction model of Toba Rikyu — ⑤

Toba Rikyu was an imperial palace built after Emperor Shirakawa's abdication. Construction was almost entirely completed during Emperor Toba's reign. It was used by successive emperors until the 14th century. [1/1000 scale 2m x 5m]

Reconstruction model of Buraku-den Hall — ⑥

Buraku-den Hall was the main hall in the Buraku-in complex. Important national ceremonies and rituals, such as banquets for newly-enthroned emperors, were held there. Excavation research determined that the hall was 46m wide, and 23m long. [1/20 scale, 3.4m x 1.8m]

Reconstruction model of the *shibi* (roof decoration) at Buraku-den Hall

This is a full-scale model of the *shibi* roof decoration, which was a part of Buraku-den Hall. A part of the *shibi* decorated with an ancient phoenix pattern was excavated and used for the reconstruction.



Reconstruction Model of Hossho-ji — ②

Hosshoji was one of the six temples making up the Rokushoji temple complex. It was erected in 1077 by the retired emperor Shirakawa in present day Okazaki (Sakyo ward). The octagonal nine level pagoda was about 81m tall. [1/100 scale, 3.3m x 5.6m]

The Tale of Genji folding screen replica — ①

This is a replica of a folding screen painted by a master of the Tosa movement in the early Edo period. It depicts a famous scene of combat from *The Tale of Genji*. (From the Kyoto City History Museum and Library)

Life and Culture in Heiankyo

Kitano Tenjin Engi scroll painting replica — ④ (Jokyu-bon; National treasure)

These four pictures are taken from the Kitano Tenjin Engi scroll, from Kitano Tenmangu Shrine. They show important events in the life of Sugawara Michizane, a famous scholar in the Heian period who is enshrined at Kitano Tenmangu Shrine.

Life and Culture in Heiankyo

The daily life of the people of Heiankyo is explained based on excavated artifacts and reproductions such as roof tiles and other common items. (Exhibit subject to change)

Unearthing Heiankyo

Earth formation panel — ⑦

During the excavation on the school grounds of Takakura Elementary school, an intact section of earth was removed. In the panel you can clearly see various geologic layers dating from before the Heian period to modern times.

Former Heiankyo sake ministry storage site



The building of Heiankyo Sousei-kan is located where the Heiankyo sake ministry (*miki no tsukasa*) was once located. The ministry oversaw the production of sake and vinegar used for important ceremonies and rituals. Ancient remains of the ministry

were discovered in 1978 during archeological excavation research. It is of great historical importance, and was designated as an official historical site of Kyoto City. The remains are preserved underground and the shape of the pillar holes are displayed at the entrance.

Excavated articles from the former Heiankyo sake ministry storage site

This exhibit shows earthenware from the early Heian period which was found during archeological excavation research.

Excavated articles from ruins of Heiankyo

These articles provide a look at the buildings which were important to the capital city, Heiankyo. Of particular note are the roof tiles, which are from government buildings and the homes of powerful individuals.

Kyoto After Heiankyo

Excavated articles from the Muromachi and Momoyama periods

This display consists of ceramic works contemporary with the Rakuchu Rakugai-zu folding screen (Uesugi-bon). The excavated tea kettle and hearth are of the same kind as those in the painting.



Ceramic wall reproduction of Rakuchu Rakugai-zu folding screen (Uesugi-bon, National treasure) — ⑧

The Rakuchu Rakugai-zu folding screen is a legendary work of Kano Eitoku. It was presented to Uesugi Kenshin in 1574 by the famous samurai lord, Oda Nobunaga. This ceramic wall reproduction is 1.4 times as large as the original in the Uesugi Museum.

Video Corner

This video area explains of the history and culture of Heiankyo.