

#### Note for Users of 1:50,000 NARA

This map covers Nara, Japan's representative city for history, culture and tourism, and its surroundings. The map on the front side is prepared using 1:50,000-scale topographic maps of Nara, northeastern Osaka, Sakurai, Yoshino-yama, southeastern Osaka and Gojo. And the map on the back side shows changes of the landform around Nara Basin and the ancient roads and highways within Nara Prefecture. This map is designed to be widely used in the fields of culture, education, and tourism.

#### The map on the front side Features:

Hill shades in mountainous areas to show the relief of the landform.

The locations of structures designated cultural properties or otherwise important sites are clearly indicated with symbols, along with annotation.

Map symbols and annotations to clearly show the location of buildings related to cultural properties. Ancient roads and highways, parks and green spaces.

#### Orthogonal grid lines per 2,000 meters.

(The map on the back side ) Features: ■Cover ····· Drawing of the First Imperial Audience Hall restored by the Agency for Cultual Affairs.

Ruins of Heijo-kyo·····In order to compare the layout of streets, a restored street map of Heijo-kyo (provided by Nara Prefecture's board of education) is overlapped with a 1:25,000-scale topographic map. The history of relocating the capital is also indicated in a hypsometric tint map (with shading) of the area around the Nara Basin.

■Changes in the landform around the Nara Basin ······ Based on Technical Report of the GSI D+1-No.430 entitled "In search of the ancient geography of the Kinki region" (a survey report on the ancient geography of the Kinki region, as jointly prepared by the Kinki Regional Development Bureau, MLIT and GSI), the changes in the landform of the area around the Nara Basin from the Jomon era to the present

day are reproduced and explained. Appearance of the Nara Basin in the Nara period ······ Based on Technical Report of the GSI D-1-No.430 entitled "In search of the ancient geography of the Kinki region" (a survey report on the ancient geography of the Kinki region,

as jointly prepared by the Kinki Regional Development

Bureau, MLIT and GSI), the appearance of the Kinki region

when the capital was relocated to Heijo-kyo is reproduced

outline of the routes of and cultural heritage along the major historically valuable ancient roads and highways is introduced here. The routes are indicated based on reference materials regarding Nara Prefecture and 1:50,000-scale topographic maps, and its former edition issued by GSI and others. Other passable routes are shown for sections that are difficult to pass, and any natural route developed as a footpath or trail is also adopted. The generally used names are indicated here.

■ Nara Prefecture and its surroundings ····· The geographical proximity between Nara Prefecture and other nearby prefectures and major cities is indicated along with the ranges of drawings, national parks, quasi-national parks, and

■Guide to points of interest······The locations of major Buddist temples, Shinto shrines and Historic spot sites (shown in the front map) designated a national treasure, important cultural property, and/or a World Heritage site and those designated as government-designated digs at ruins, scenic beauty spots or natural monuments are

Nara is a city with highly valuable cultual assets to be globally treasured.

You are kindly requested to observe the rules and manners for their protection and preservation.

Compiled in 2010

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Explanation of "Appearance of the Nara Basin in the Nara period"

A restored image of the landform in the Nara period based on documents and data

The Nara Basin is a fault basin extending about 15 kilometers east and west, about 30

kilometers north and south, and up to 100 meters above sea level, and is located in the northwestern part of Nara Prefecture. The central part of the basin is formed by a marshy flood plain made of deposited sand and silt, with flood plain periphery being formed by

successive alluvial cones, plateaus and terraces. The mountainous areas of the Yamato Plateau and Kongo-san mountain land were formed by granite containing hard gabbro and

It is believed that upthrusting of the Ikoma mountain land millions of years ago in the

Nara Basin created a lake now called Ko-Nara-ko, and a stream flowing from that lake was

Since the Saho-gawa, Hase-gawa, Asuka-gawa and Tomio-gawa Rivers in the Nara Basin

all ultimately flow into the Yamato-gawa River, the areas of confluence were not drained

well and formed marshlands, causing frequent flood damage inside the basin. Conversely,

given the relatively small amount of precipitation in the basin, more water was used to

irrigate rice paddies, and many irrigation ponds were built as an effective way of using

water, thereby resulting in the development of advanced agriculture employing irrigation

Looking at the map overlapping the range of Heijo-kyo, we can see that the capital was located in an area having a relatively high sea level in the basin, surrounded by mountains

to the east, west and north. Since the basic landform of the Nara Basin has not

significantly changed relative to the present day, when examining its landform overlapped

with that of the present day, we find that Heijo-kyo was at an elevation of about 55 meters at its lowest point, about 100 meters at its highest, and 65 to 75 meters along its

periphery. According to certain literary documents, the flooded areas in those days were about 50 meters above sea level; therefore, we can easily surmise that the capital was built

Incidentally, the map outlines of the forms of the ruins of Heijo-kyo and Fujiwara-kyo,

A landform that always contains water, and characterized by soft soil in which wetland

A lowland extending in the area downstream of a relatively large river, and formed by

A gently-sloping, fan-shaped landform formed where a river flows from a mountainous

techniques, and consequently affording more potential locations for the capital.

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overlapped on the present-day 1:200,000-scale regional map.

the origin of the Yamato-gawa River.

in an area not subject to flooding disasters.

ancient roads and highways, and other sites.

area into flatland, typically depositing much silt.

Classification of landform

plants grow.

Marshland

Flood plain

## Changes in the landform

of the area around the Nara Basin

1:650,000

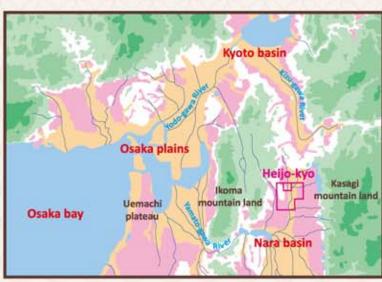
#### Jomon period (about 6,000 years ago)



ka Bay intruded as far as the foot of the Ikoma mountain land due to rising sea levels after the last glacial period. At the mouth of the bay, the plateau known today as Uemachi plateau extended to the north. with most of the present-day Osaka Plain under water A number of rivers had flowed down the Yamato-gawa River valley to the Nara Basin, forming marshlands around the confluences in areas subject to occasional flooding, and leaving marshlands and basin lake in areas that did not drain well. According to surveys of excavated ruins, many relics of civilization in the later Yayoi period were found in the Yamatogawa River Basin, which was considered inhabited by people since ancient times.

During the Jomon period, Osa-

#### Nara period (about 1,300 years ago)



A declining sea level during the Nara period resulted in waters that reached the foot of the Ikoma mountain range, later transforming into a shallow fresh-water lake; moreover, vast amounts of earth and sand carried by the flooding Yodo-gawa River were deposited downstream, gradually causing the shallow lake to vanish and the Osaka Plain to

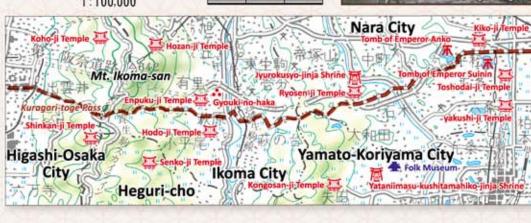
Likewise in the Nara Basin, the marshlands and basin lake gradually vanished and began transforming into a flood plain. Around this time, the capital was relocated from Fujiwarakyo to Heijo-kyo. In those days, people and commodities were transported from Naniwa (present-day Osaka) to Heijokyo via the Saho-gawa and Yamato-gawa Rivers.

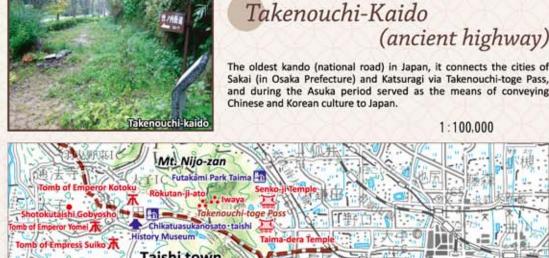
## Ancient roads and highways in Nara Prefecture

In Nara Prefecture, the roads that were developed to link the capital with local districts (roads

for transporting people, culture and commodities) are preserved as "ancient roads" and "ancient highways," along which we can encounter many elements of precious historical heritage. Kuragarigoe-Nara-Kaido

(ancient highway) A road that connects Osaka and Nara via Kuragari-toge Pass, a road built to connect Naniwa (in OsakaPrefecture) and Heijo-kyo via the shortest distance. It has been designated one of the "100 selected 1:100.000





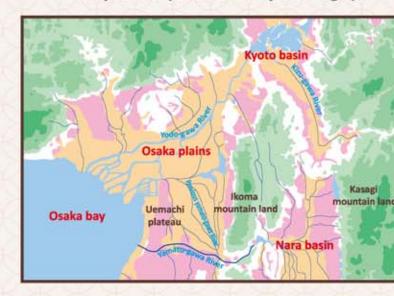
Osaka Pref.

Wakayama Pref.

◎淡路

## Sea level · Lake and marsh · Marshland Alluvial cone · Plateau/Terrace

#### Edo period (about 400 years ago)



mato-gawa River, resulting in the large-scale development of new fields in former riverbed areas where cotton was late widely cultivated. There were no major changes in the landform of the Nara Basin and the rivers there (as during the Nara period), but as many rice paddies were developed in the basin's flood plain as exist today, with agricultural activities being actively conducted. With the evolution of agriculture, irrigation ponds and irrigation canals were also developed, and thanks to the replacement work along the Yamato-gawa River, the means of water transport was devel-

Higher than 400m

200~400m

100~200m

0~100m

During the Edo period, much of the Osaka Plain was a flood

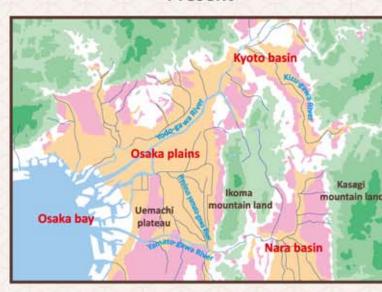
plain formed by the Yodo-gawa

and Yamato-gawa Rivers. Around

this time, replacement work

was conducted along the Ya-

#### Present

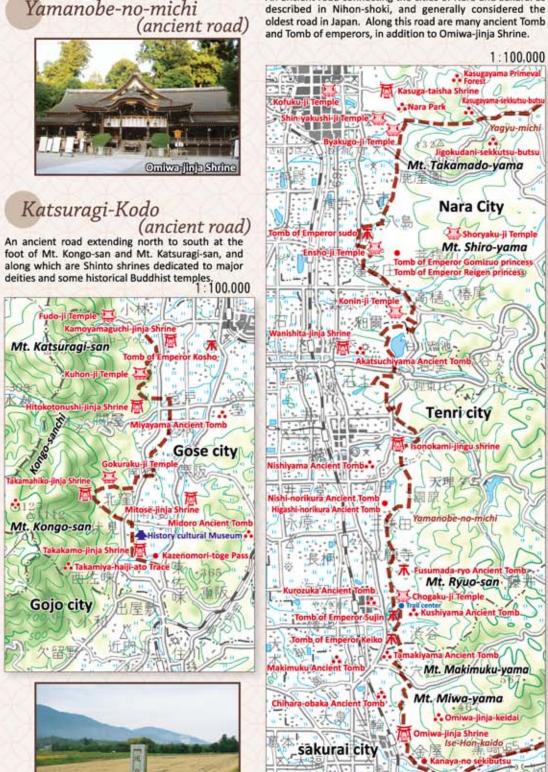


The development of residential areas, railroads, expressways and airports was accompanied by urban development in areas around the mouths of the Yodo-gawa and Yamato-gawa Rivers, and in the low marshlands and hilly areas along those rivers, making it difficult to distinguish between present and former natural In the Nara Basin and surrounding hilly areas, forest, agricultural lands and the num-

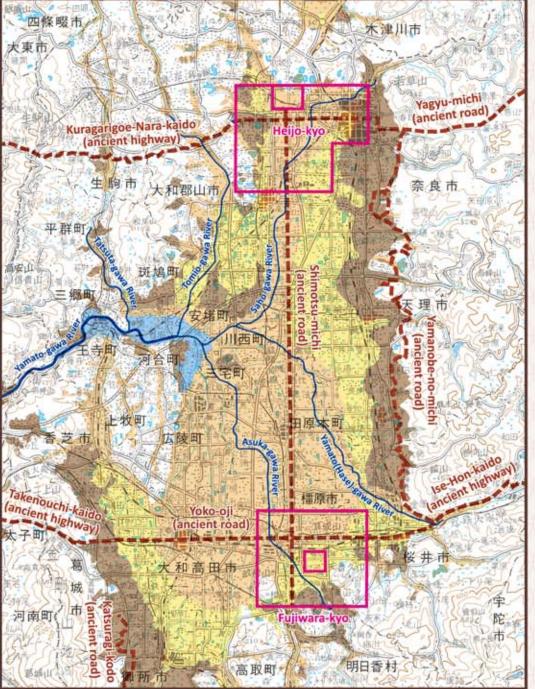
During the Heisei era, large-

scale reclamation work was conducted in Osaka Bay.

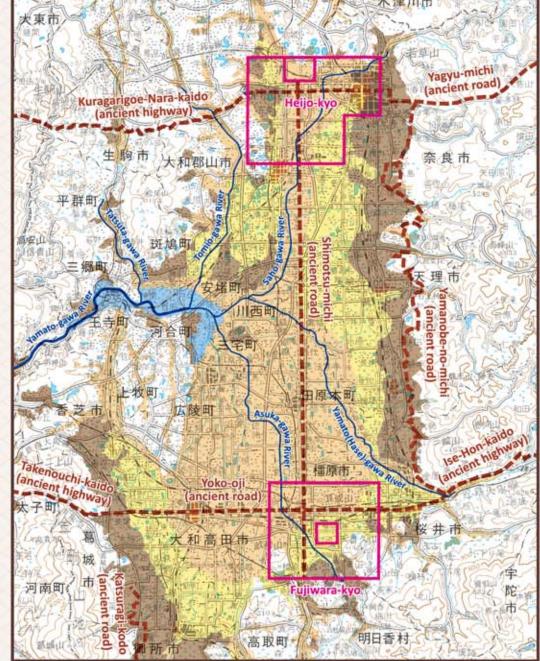
#### ber of irrigation ponds have been decreasing due to the prevalence of manufacturing industries over agriculture and the ongoing development of An ancient road connecting the cities of Nara and Sakurai as



#### Appearance of the Nara Basin in the Nara period



# 1:170,000



Yagyu-michi (ancient road)

Mt. Wakakusa-yama

Nara City

Ise-minami-Kaido (ancient highway)

A road that connects Takami-toge Pass on the border between Mie Prefecture and Wakayama Prefecture at the city of Gojo, running east to west across Nara Prefecture. Along this road

Tenri City

Sakurai City

An ancient road that connects Takabatake-cho, Nara and Yagyu. The road has also

been developed as the "Tokaido Nature Trail," along which can be found Kasuga-

taisha Shrine, Kasuga-yama Sekkuts-butsu, Enjo-ji Temple, and other important sites.

#### Plateau/terrace A landform where flatland forming near a river or the seacoast became much higher than present-day lowland due to crustal changes and/or sea level changes.





Nara Pref. Mie Pref. Wakayama Pref.

# **GUIDE TO POINTS OF INTEREST**

Ise-Kaido and Ise-Hon-Kaido (ancient highway) Two roads that were used to conduct pilgrimages to Ise Shrine. The road running along Route 165 (a national highway) connecting the cities of Sakurai and Ise (in Mie Prefecture) is called

se-kaido; the other road running along Route 365 is called Ise-Hon-kaido

 Historic sites (Designated country) National Treasures (Buildings) Nationally designated important Scenic (Designated country) cultural properties (Buildings) O Natural Monument (Designated country) World Heritage

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城 网络	Akishir
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7	Jyurin-
	Kairyu
(	Kinpus
7	Kofuku
	Konbu-
_	Ryosen
Range of the front map	Saidai-
	Shin-ya
National Park	Shoso-i
Quasi-national Park	Taima-
Prefectural nature Park	Todai-j
8	Toshod
50km	Yakush

SYMBOLS

1:800,000

Buddist Temples		Shinto Shrines	
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dera	♦ L-13	Yoshino-mikumari-jinja	<u>■</u> ★ V-
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yakushi-ji	◆ ■ D-10	Nara Park	⊚ D-
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hi-ji	♦ <b>≡</b> ★● E-7	Yoshinoyama	<b>├ ●</b> ◎ <b>V</b>

Nara Public Offices		Osaka Public Offices	
Nara Prefectural Office	D-10	Taishi Town Office	M-
Gojo City Office	V-3		
Gose City Office	P-5	Kyoto Public Offices	
Ikoma City Office	D-3	Kizugawa City Office	A-
Kashihara City Office	N-8	Universities	
Kashiba City Office	L-3	ADDRESS AND THE STATE OF A	
Katsuragi City Office	0-5	Kinki University	E-
Nara City Office	D-8	Nara Institute of Science and Tecnology University	
Sakurai City Office	M-10	Nara Medical University	N-
Tenri City Office	I -10	Nara Prefectural University	D-
Uda City Office	M-15	Nara Sangyo University	1 -
Yamatokoriyama City Office	F-7	Nara University	B-
Yamatotakada City Office	M-5	Nara University of Education	E-1
Ando Town Office	H-6	Nara Women's University	D-
Heguri Town Office	G-4	Osaka Kyoiku University	K-
Ikaruga Town Office	H-5	Osaka Shoin Women's University	K-:
Kanmaki Town Office	K-4	Osaka University of Economics and Law	F-
Kawai Town Office	J-5	Tenri University	I-9•
Koryo Town Office	L-6	Tezukayama University	C-6-D
Kawanishi Town Office	J-7	Museums	
Miyake Town Office	J-7	Asuka Historical Museum	0-
Oji Town Office	1-4	Heijo Palace Site Museum	D-
Oyodo Town Office	T-8	Heijo-kyo Historical Museum	D-
Sango Town Office	1-3	Karako-Kagi Archaeological Museum	K-
Shimoichi Town Office	V-8	Nara National Museum	D-1
Takatori Town Office	Q-8	Nara Prefectural Folk Museum	F-
Tawaramoto Town Office	K-8	Nara Prefectural Museum	0-
Yoshino Town Office	T-11	Nara Prefectural Museum of Art	D-1
Asuka Village Office	P-9	Nara Prefectural Man-yo Museum	0-
Kawakami Village Office	W-15	Takamatsuzuka Mural Museum	P-

# Sakai (in Osaka Prefecture) and Katsuragi via Takenouchi-toge Pass, and during the Asuka period served as the means of conveying Yamato-takada city Katsuragi city **Nara Prefecture** and its surroundings Kyoto Pref. Shiga Pref. Hyogo Pref. Mie Pref.

Nara Pref