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Open call for Joint Research for Collaborative Accessibility

Rekihaku offers opportunities of collaborative researches using one of **our collections** or **our analytical equipment and facilities**, with one of our researchers.

Applications from early-stage researchers (PhD students and Postdoctoral Researchers) are welcomed.

Collections
-based

Analytical equipment and facilities
-based

Calling for
around **7**
Researches

Research
Period
1 year
(from April
to the next
March)

Research
Budget
Within
300,000
yen

Please visit our websites below for information on the collections, the analytical equipment and facilities you can use, and how to apply.

General Catalogue Database <http://www.rekihaku.ac.jp/doc/t-db-index.html>

Analytical equipment and facilities http://www.rekihaku.ac.jp/research/list/joint/public_ad/equipmentandfacilities.html

How to apply http://www.rekihaku.ac.jp/research/list/joint/public_ad/index.html

WAKU!WAKU!!

Let's study unknown world of
Japanese history at Rekihaku!

— Introduction to Collaborative Researches of
the National Museum of Japanese History Vol. 3

Published in March 2020

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— Introduction to Collaborative Researches
of the National Museum of Japanese History
Vol. 3



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Invitation to join exciting researches of Rekihaku

The National Museum of Japanese History (known as "Rekihaku") has promoted interdisciplinary, basic, and innovative researches on the history and culture of Japan based on a contemporary standpoint and from the perspective of world history with cooperation of a lot of researchers in many fields, including archival history, archeology, folklore, natural sciences, who belong to either Japanese or foreign universities and institutes. Which is to say that our research activities have gotten supports from learned societies. In the process of the researches, we have always been tried exploiting research materials more effectively as "historical and cultural materials", to which broader academic information were added, by endowing the materials with results of both social- and natural-scientific analysis on them. After the researches we have expressed achievements acquired in the collaborative research projects or by the analyses of the materials (that is to say, depicted history) not only in articles but also in exhibitions and advanced "the visualization of research". Furthermore, we believe that we can progress the study of history in sharing this research process with other researchers and that it is one of our strong points and duties of Inter-University Research Institute Corporation that has a historical museum.



We named this research method "museum-based integrated research", which organically connects three kinds of elements with different functions, that is, Research, Resources and Exhibition, and have opened and shared the method with the academic societies. During the third mid-term plans and mid-term goals from FY 2016 to FY 2021, we are polishing this method by creating a new discipline of the study on history, "Integrated Studies of Cultural and Research Resources", which can be applied to a new model of "interdisciplinary collaboration". For that purpose, we find it indispensable to deepen the "cooperation in researches based on common research resources". Under the concept, we are working on somewhat exciting tasks. Researchers of diverse fields that have different research methods and doctrines are cooperating and working on the tasks, analyzing a single material together and integrating results they gain. We are looking forward to finding out what historical world our challenge will bring out.

We, as Inter-University Research Institute Corporation, emphasize the importance of collaborative researches. We hope to conduct them with you, making the best use of our collections, analytical equipment and what our researchers have done and can do. We are sure that we can enjoy ourselves to find our new and exciting Japanese history with you.

Director-General, KURUSHIMA Hiroshi



Collaborative Research of Rekihaku

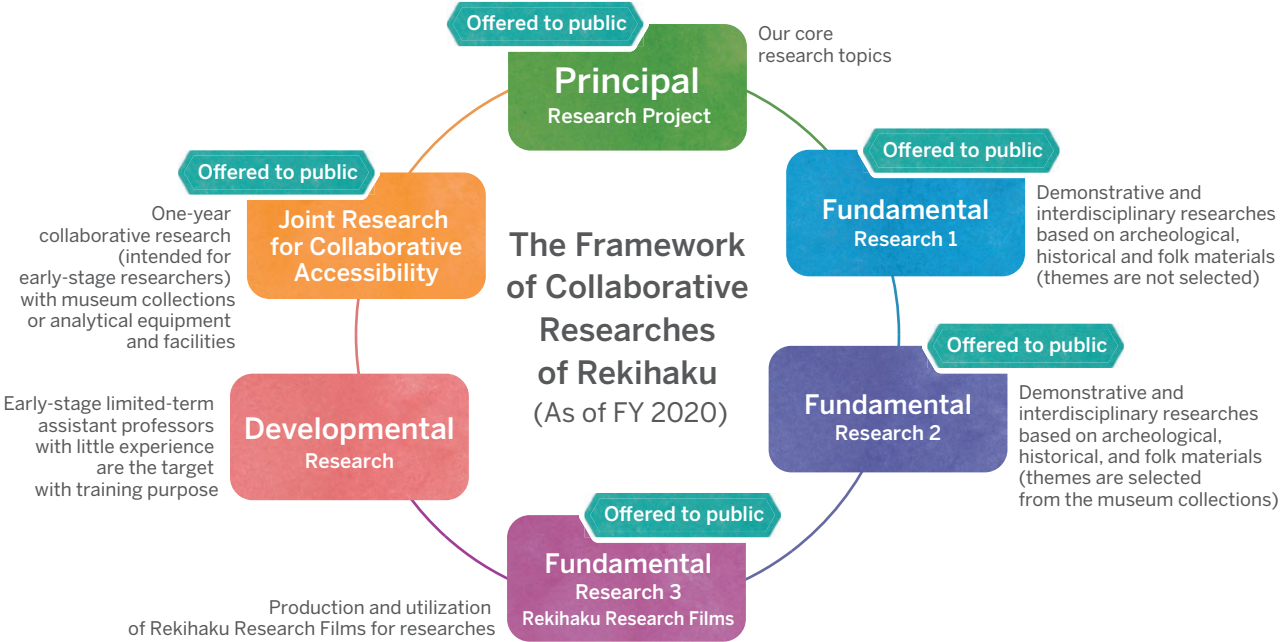
Rekihaku divides collaborative researches into four categories: Principal Research Project for core research topics; Fundamental Research Project for demonstrative and interdisciplinary researches based on archeological, historical and folk materials; Developmental Research with the aim of fostering assistant professors of Rekihaku; and Joint Research for Collaborative Accessibility (,in which our collection or analytical equipment and facilities are studied.) mainly for external early-stage researchers. In addition, we have promoted Transdisciplinary Projects held by National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU) (listed in p.22).

Let us see some of our recent researches. "Integrated Studies of Cultural and Research Resources" is on its way to make Joint Use of historical materials more active by creating a system that has diverse information of the materials. We also pioneered chronological study of history by collaborating archeology and analytical science. Achievements of the study are reflected in our totally renewed Permanent Exhibition Gallery 1. Furthermore, we have taken part in collaborative research programs of 4 Inter-University Research Institute Corporations. We take on the role as the lead institution of "Non-Destructive Analysis of the Internal Elemental Composition of Historical Materials Using Negative Muon", which we carry out with High Energy Accelerator Research Organization. We also take part in "Comprehensive Research of Origin and Development of the Humans and the Culture in Japanese Archipelago", which is supervised by National Institute of Genetics. Moreover, we promote an industry-academia research project, "The Comprehensive Cultural Historical Study on the Concept of the Cleanliness and the Washing Behavior" with Kao. This project is an interdisciplinary research of history, folklore, art history and informatics.

For Principal and Fundamental Research Projects and Joint Research for Collaborative Accessibility, open calls have been offered to enhance our function as Inter-University Research Institute Corporation further. For the outline of the open calls, please visit our website.

Please also see the next page for the flow of our collaborative research projects, from the beginning to the publication of the results, which are shared in various forms at all opportunities, such as at research meetings, field works or in bulletins of National Museum of Japanese History (NMJH), as well as at forums, symposiums and exhibitions. Range of chances to express results is also a characteristic of our collaborative research. We will support our collaborative research from all kinds of perspectives.

Research Development Center



Reconsidering the Historical Image of Modern Japan from the Perspectives of Education, Culture and Religion

Head: HIGUCHI Takehiko (Rekihaku)
Vice Head: HIURA Satoko (Rekihaku)

Data

Research Period: FY 2018–2020
Research Members: 12 in total
(External: 9, Rekihaku: 3)

Offered to public

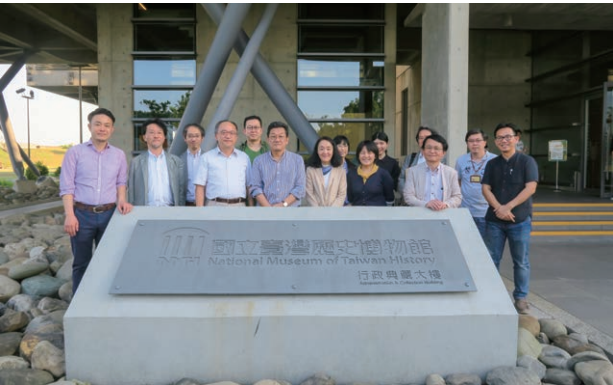
Principal

History generally appears as if it were the intangible flow of time. At some time, however, it does goad each of us to change with tangible stimulus; words, sounds, or clothes and ornaments to wear or to be prohibited to wear.

History textbooks adopted in Japan's schools inevitably distinguish time periods so distinctly that moments of transition stages or periods are rarely focused on. Which is to say, textbooks describe you the establishment of modern nations as the definite border of two periods: before that, early modern period, and after that, modern. Our important mission under these circumstances is to keep appealing not to finish learning by a mere tracing or memorizing the descriptions of textbooks but to help people think over through museum exhibits. If sections, captions or exhibits in the “National” Museum of Japanese History should play a role like school textbooks of history, we could say those are like “government-designated textbooks”, which had been adopted till the end of WW2. And such systems are now renounced due to the reflection toward the educational system which led the serious result of WW2. In this large framework, we are engaged in grubbing up various aspects of modern history. In particular, challenging researches have been carried on from the points of view of culture, religion, and education from the end of early-modern to modern era.

If you have a look at any cultural affairs from different viewpoints and positions - for example, from a direction which you have thought that it is not related with majorities in Japan - truly diverse aspects of history will show up. For one example, the Japanese government issued the law called Sanpatsu-Dattou-Rei which prohibited shizoku (person with samurai ancestors) to carry a sword and they were forced to cut off their hair topknots. To Japanese women, however, was it not applied. Then, a woman who had her haircut can be said to have abided the law or not? For another, Han ethnic group, which is dominant in Taiwan, were educated in cutting off their traditional Benpatsu[Bianzi]-shaped long hair under the Japanese colonial rule, while Han women were made not to do foot-bindings. Could we regard that these cases were done truly as “education”?

In the time when pre-modern like and modern like things



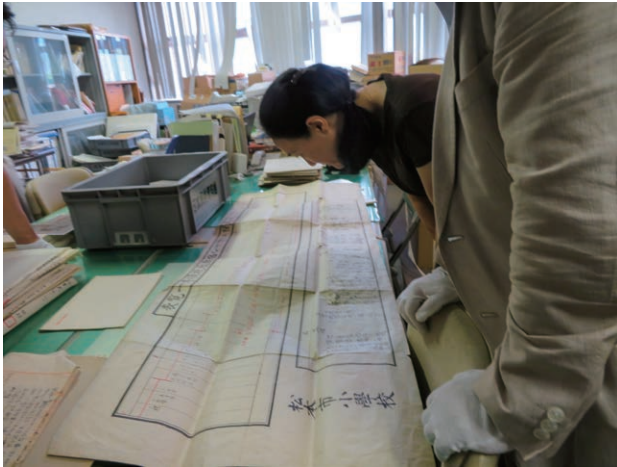
Picture 1, National Museum of Taiwan History.



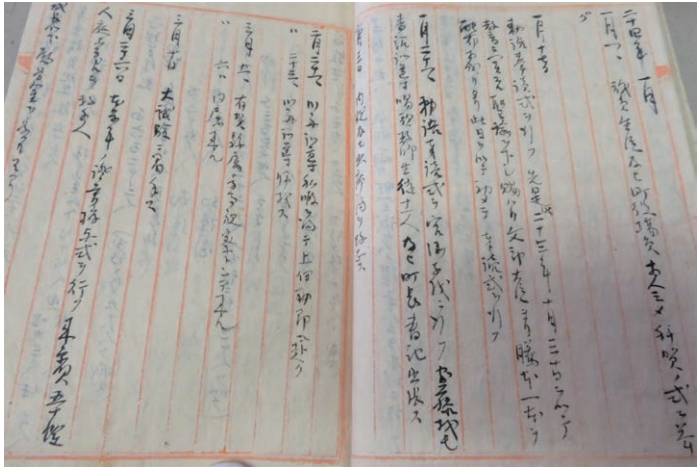
Picture 2, Game Blocks for learning the indigenous language of Ainu people (in Hokkaido Museum).



Picture 3, A research meeting at Hokkaido Museum.



Picture 4, An inspection of school documents on the Former Kaichi School.



Picture 5, From a school journal, about a day in January in 1891 (pages from school documents of the Former Kaichi School).



Picture 6, An inspection of literature and documents preserved from early modern age in stack room at Toogijuku library in Aomori.



Picture 7, An inspection of documents in pre-war era in the educational association of Suwa region in Nagano.

coexisted, people in mainland Japan, those of the indigenous Ainu, the former samurai families and farmers/fishermen lived in their own communities/societies that connected more loosely each other than today. All of them have personal and concrete hesitation, refusal, motivation, and dreams in mind, so we suppose they eventually took part in “modern period” at their own pace. The task of this project is to approach the history that comes up on the pile of these microhistory.

We have two clearer purposes. First, to approach the mutuality and interactivity of transportation of information, coming into Japan with modernization, and direct/indirect communication made by people in the process of modernization. In most cases of historical depiction, events tend to be described from viewpoints of people who had political power, people who were in the majority group, and strong people who “won” in the war. Here we, however, start thinking over again that various possibilities and forms must have existed in the interactive and mutual relationship. We aim to describe facts that changes sometimes occurred in mutual communication filled with tension, or other times people failed/were banned to go on modernization and not accepted to join as members of “modern” society. What we try to describe is such new historical images based on the individual examples.

Everyday lives, lifestyles, and cultures of people changes drastically at times and gently at other times. Our second important purpose is to bring forth a broader view of history as we take into account that there were various gaps between

gender, time and area when they came across “modernity” and that those gaps sometimes connected with discrimination. The core of this purpose is weaving out broader historical image by accepting historical events experienced individually as those were as possible, not letting any of them be abstracted.

We mainly dedicated 2018 and 2019 to fieldworks and symposiums. We paid visits in many institutes like National Museum of Taiwan History in Taiwan, Hokkaido Museum, the archive for the Former Kaichi School, and the library of Toogijuku High School, asking for cooperation and advice of experts there. In addition, we hosted an international symposium “Tohoku Region in the Age of Globalization and “Sound” Culture in the Transitional Stage from Pre-Modern to Modern Age” with Aomori Chuo Gakuin University in July 2018. We also held an open research meeting “The History and the Present Day of ‘Reverence and Protection for Imperial Portraits’ - Hokeijo, Hoan-ko, Hoan-den (room, safe boxes, and temple-like structure for a rigid protection of photos of Emperor and Empress with all solemnity)” in March 2019. They were set in schools all over Japan in the pre-war era. We are going to hold an international symposium “Cultural Basis in the East Asian Modern History” with the Association of Korean History, Center for Korean Studies of the University of Tokyo, and discuss how people came to accept Confucianism and Chinese characters in modern period. The first result report of this project is planned at a Special Exhibition in autumn 2021.

text by HIURA Satoko

Multidisciplinary Research on the Engi-shiki: Japan's Ancient Encyclopedia

Head: OGURA Shigeji (Rekihaku)
Vice Head: MIKAMI Yoshitaka (Rekihaku)

Research Period: FY 2016–2021
Research Members: 27 in total
(External: 19, Rekihaku: 8)

NIHU
Transdisciplinary

Engi-shiki, an ancient code of law in Japan compiled in 10th century, played role as detailed regulations for enforcement in administrative work. The text is 50 volumes in length with 3,540 clauses included, which makes it an operational manual for ancient administrators. It introduces a variety of items, including furnishings, foods, medicines, textile goods, office supplies, and, in addition to those goods, ingredients necessary to produce them and rules on their procurement and maintenance. The information Engi-shiki carries is so much that it should be also thought as an “ancient encyclopedia”, with possibilities of contribution not restricted to the study of Japanese ancient history, but also to conservation science, technology, pharmacy, sitology, archeology, folklore, botany, and fishery science.

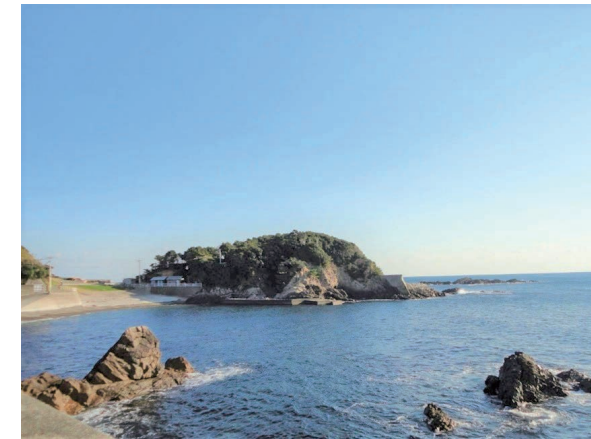
This project on the valuable archive aims to integrate the humanities and sciences to create new research perspectives and has been promoted by Rekihaku as a branch of the Multidisciplinary Collaborative Project of NIHU “Development of a Field of Comprehensive Bibliographical Studies from an Interdisciplinary Perspective”. In this project, collabora-

tive researchers interested in Engi-shiki establish subcommittees to make what they are researching clear. Besides, we have concluded agreement on academic exchanges with institutes and prepared a system which allows us to share opinions and ask for advice on specific research themes when needed. For the study of the property of the goods and their production technologies, we often collect information by interviews to craftsmen and makers who have preserved traditional skills relevant to our study.

For first example, we study the gilding on the furnishings and other goods presented to Ten'nos (Emperors of Japan). Ancient gilding makes use of the properties of gold-mercury



Picture 2, An interview on how to gild in gold amalgamation technique at a workshop of ornament metal fittings (森本鋳金具製作所). One of the operations to remove mercury from the gilding. First, evaporate mercury by heating fittings, and then completely wipe off the slightly left mercury with a kind of straw. The below is a fitting, which was gilded in the interview.



(upper left) Picture 3, A view around the abalone processing plant (神宮御料鮑調製所). The plant is placed in the Yoroizaki Cape in Kunisaki, which is at the center of this picture. The cape sticks out into the sea and it seems like a thickly wooded peninsula.

(upper right) Picture 4, An experiment of processing long abalones carried out in Rekihaku. The process of re-hydrating a dried abalone thinly sliced into a long stripe, and then pressing it flat by rolling a tube on it.

(lower left) Picture 5, An exhibition in mobile museum “The Ancient Japan and Abalones – the Production and Tribute of Abalones Seen in Englishiki –”. We hold exhibitions with mobile museum in various places to make our research results visible for everyone. The exhibition in the picture was held at The National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation.

(lower right) Picture 6, A workshop for translation of Englishiki into English at Rekihaku. We invited 2 researchers and a postgraduate student from University of Southern California and Columbia University, and had a discussion on the matters with translation in English.



amalgam (gold amalgam). What interested us is the mercury:gold (Hg:Au) ratio of ingredients in the gilding which can be found in Englishiki; it differs from that in the gilding which is recorded in other documents. In order to solve this mystery, we interviewed a craftsman of ornamental metal fittings; he has still preserved traditional gold amalgamation techniques, so he explained the techniques in practice. This interview led us to a conclusion that the standard Hg:Au ratio was 1:3, but it sometimes became 1:5 in accordance with how broad a gilding place is and if it is chased. An analysis of Englishiki based on this fact made it possible to read it as a preparation list for gilding, in which actual operations are taken into account, which is to add mercury so that it is possible to change the ratio from 1:3 to 1:5. Although it is a hypothesis, this new way of reading can be possible only after grasping the operations in production work clearly, and would be impossible only with the traditional philological knowledge.

Secondary, we study marine products in Englishiki. We concentrated in 2016–2018 on abalones, which were consumed in banquets at the palace or in religious events, and conducted research on long abalones (*noshiawabi*), dried abalone cut long and narrow, especially on one of which is processed into 2-meter long or more. In the process of this study, we visited an abalone processing plant (神宮御料鮑調製所) in Kunisaki, Toba City, Mie, where *noshiawabi* has still been made. We did experiments to process abalones based on what we learned there. In the past, long abalones were made only once a year and were consumed only for tax payment throughout a year. As such, they were originally intended to be kept for a long time, and to understand what characteristics that kind of foodstuff has, we have been ana-

lyzing the components of long abalones. This analysis told us the types of abalone suitable for manufacturing and the period to manufacture and gave us valuable data, like effects of long-term preservation. In addition, we are also studying other marine products, such as products made from skip-jack, in conjunction with the study of ancient history, sitology and fishery science.

Another work we want to introduce you next is the translation of Englishiki into modern Japanese and English. The raw material for the translation chosen in this project is the Tsuchimikado Family's old possession version, which we are collating prior to translation comparing with copies of some other versions unfamiliar to most people. We translate Englishiki for the sake of making it applicable to researches in all fields. It will be, however, meaningless to offer an English version for the researchers in English-speaking countries, if Englishiki is unknown to them. To solve this problem, we have had a researcher on Japanese history join our research team from America, and in 2019, invited American researchers on early stages in their career and gave them a workshop to promote translation into English.

Translation is a means to disseminate Englishiki. To further spread its existence, we are now setting up a database equipped with images of a copy, collated texts, modern Japanese version, and English version of Englishiki. There is another database of research articles on Englishiki already open for public on the Internet. The database with Japanese and English versions, along with the research article database, must contribute to the creation of interdisciplinary and international study of Englishiki.

text by KIYOTAKE Yuji

Development of Cross-Cultural Research Bases for Studies of History and Culture

Head: KOIKE Jun'ichi (Rekihaku)
Vice Head: KAWAMURA Kiyoshi (Rekihaku)

Research Period: FY 2016–2021
Research Members: 24 in total
(External: 17, Rekihaku: 7)

NIHU
Transdisciplinary

The Research Purpose

Recently, who live in Japanese archipelago have become aware that how local history and culture is passed down has inevitably been changing because of the aging and many disasters. This project's purpose is to consider with practices and create a new system of succession of the history and culture to next generations. There must be a lot of ways to achieve this goal. One of the important properties of local societies is that they have places where rich local cultural resources come up in diverse forms. In this project, focusing on those places, we are studying how those standpoints of succession of local history and culture can be created and maintained, conducting researches in broad area, and at times, communicating with the local societies. In the following passages, we introduce you some of our project.

Researches and Practices in Kesennuma and Tadami

After the Tohoku earthquake in 2011, many researchers go to disaster-stricken area in Kanto and Tohoku Area to preserve cultural properties and prevent them from being damaged further or stolen. Rekihaku also has engaged in activities to rescue and preserve folk utensils around the residence of Ogata Family in Kogoshio, Kesennuma City, Miyagi, in cooperation with the city's educational board. Through the activities, we have made it clear that the local culture has been composed of a variety of elements, including the fact that the city is an area which is often hit by tsunami (Picture 1, Tsunami monuments in Kesennuma). Now, restoration pro-

gram there has been making progress and what it looks like is changing dramatically (Picture 2, A new bridge to Kesennuma-oshima (an island)). We are working on how to pass down the local cultures, putting emphasis on the context of the people's lives.

In Tadami town, Fukushima, documents related to Buddhism that can be dated to Medieval times have been found one after another in recent years. As analyses on those books go on, relevant documents came to be reevaluated, which has been found to uncover the fact that the culture passed down in a village deep in the mountains could not be shaped without interaction between all the cities in Japan. We carried out a research on inside walls of a temple in Yanatori district, Tadami (Picture 3), which led us to know graffiti there were painted in Medieval times. The graffiti can be a clue to understand how the people in this town lived at the times. We co-organized a symposium reflecting the existence of these new discoveries, like Buddhism documents, graffiti, and historical sites, in which we offered a new image of this area in Medieval times (Picture 4, The symposium "Looking into cultures of the Warring period in Okuaizu" at Tadami town in June 27th, 2017).

Historical and Cultural Core for the study in Sikoku and Responses to Disaster There

In addition to Tohoku, we expanded our research area to Western Japan, especially to Sikoku, and are on researches of the core area in the succession of history and culture and



Picture 3, A research on graffiti on walls of Johoji temple in Tadami Town, Fukushima.



Picture 4, The symposium "Looking into cultures of the Warring period in Okuaizu".



Picture 5, Experiencing farm work under instruction at Iya, Tokushima.



Picture 6, An autumn festival at Yoshida, Uwajima City, Ehime (a float).

activities flowing from the local cultures. There is a unique but sustainable agricultural style in a mountainous region of Tokushima, which was designated to Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems. The style suggests a lot on studies of how people have lived in Japan with steep slopes here and there (Picture 5). There was a festival in Yoshida, Uwajima City, Ehime, that successfully took place while trying to recover from an enormous rain disaster, the splendor and strength of which were impressive (Picture 6). The important goals of this project include construing expressions of the histories and cultures in each area in diverse points of view and making theories on history and culture of an area based on the act.

Spread of Research Findings and International Cooperation

Finally, we would like to introduce you how we open and spread those research findings. They cannot be left unreported in research articles or reports, naturally, but what is unique to us is that we hold exhibitions making use of facilities of Rekihaku for that sake. We held two Featured Exhibitions in Gallery 4 of Rekihaku; "Hidden Calendars and Brief

Origin of Temples" from 24th April to 28th October in 2018, and "Restoration of Local Cultures – Communities at Crossroads –" from 23rd July to 4th November in 2019 (Picture 7). To spread research findings widely in the form of exhibits will lead to extend functions and possibilities of museums.

The methods of how to clear up what local cultures is and how to make use of the findings are applicable not only to cases in Japan, but also to those all over the world. This project is a branch of Multidisciplinary Collaborative Projects of NIHU, in which we are working on to get diverse viewpoints to local cultures of all regions in Japan in conjunction with National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics, National Institute of Japanese Literature, National Museum of Ethnology, and the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature. Now we share what we have researched and discovered worldwide and are trying for global cooperation. We have been questioning broadly what and how high possibility our work has by holding symposiums like the "Studying the Region with the People: Methods for Utilizing Cultures of the Region in Japan and Taiwan" in Tokyo, 8th November 2018 so that we get a chance to achieve the goal (Picture 8).

text by KOIKE Jun'ichi



Picture 1, Tsunami monuments in Kesennuma.



Picture 2, A new bridge to Kesennuma-oshima (an island).



Picture 7, Featured Exhibition "Restoration of Local Cultures" in Gallery 4 of Rekihaku.



Picture 8, International Symposium "Studying the Region with the People."

Constructing Integrated Studies of Cultural and Research Resources, and Renovating Sharing Infrastructures of Research Resources in Japanese History and Cultures

Head: NISHITANI Masaru (Rekihaku)

Vice Head: GOTO Makoto (Rekihaku)

Research Period: FY 2016–2021

Research Members: 42 in total
(External: 22, Rekihaku: 20)

NIHU

Transdisciplinary

The project “Constructing Integrated Studies of Cultural and Research Resources” concentrated on preparation for datalization of materials in local communities in FY 2019. The details of this project can be found in the vol.1 and the vol.2 of this pamphlet.

It has been feared recently that materials in local communities could vanish on account of huge disasters. Typhoons and heavy rains caused damages and did harm in a lot of cities in 2019, too, and there were as many cases as the disasters when networks for historical material preservation performed their functions. Another problem is that the material loss in everyday life. Historical and cultural materials in local communities have been disappearing for many reasons, like development of local communities, changes of headship, people’s moving to different places, and deterioration of buildings, which have caused more loss rather than disasters. It is necessary to decrease the loss for these reasons as much as possible, which we took as one of this project’s important duties. That is why we focused on this activity in 2019.

To prevent community materials from vanishing, we think it essential that proper people grasp “what is where”, as is the case when disasters occur. To achieve this goal, we have

set about creating digital networks of the materials, believing it is of extreme significance. These data must be also beneficial for comprehensive understanding of what causes material loss in ordinary days. There are many researchers who claim that developments or changes of headship cause it, but no quantitative proof has been given yet. It is obvious that respective factors and situations of materials have great impacts on the loss, however, to know to what degrees materials are exposed to danger also have much to do with what we should do to stop the loss. We are thinking if we can combine positional information of materials with such data as the aging rates and the population changes around areas the materials reside in. Of course, at the same time, detailed circumstances the materials are exposed to are also a target of our research.

In order to promote these works in conjunction with industrial world, we concluded a comprehensive cooperation agreement with the AMANE. LLC and launched a variety of programs. Working hand in hand with the enterprise of the same sense of purpose as we have let us get more flexible way of thinking and performance.

Based on this agreement, we held an “Academic Camp” in Noto City in July to offer an opportunity for researchers



Picture 3, An example of how to compare multiple materials with “khirin”. You can compare documents in the 2nd year of the Ansei era made in Chiba, Edo, and Tokushima.

and officials of local governments, who are aware of the dangerous conditions, to which preservation and succession of historical and cultural materials in local communities have faced, to gather and spend time freely discussing the future of materials. In the daytime session, researchers of several regions and fields joined and reported the cases they study, and in the night session, we sat in circle and had a discussion, taking into account what were reported. The themes varied from what the materials we must protect to how we should have a good relationship with ordinary people who are not researchers, and the discussion never stopped until midnight. Even after the meeting was over, some of the participants stayed and kept on discussion. It showed the very appearance of Academic Camp, which was filled with enthusiasm. We are going to hold it again in Iwate in 2020.

We have taken in hand a project to share positional information of materials in cooperation with several authorities in Tohoku and Kyushu and already have exchanged a memorandum with Oshu City, Iwate, planning to launch a project for sustainable preservation of materials. Some of the materials are going to be uploaded to “khirin”, the informational foundation of our Integrated Studies.

In “khirin” we added and opened for public “Goto Fam-

ily Archive” possessed by Naruto University of Education Library and “nishiki-e (錦絵)” possessed by Rekihaku. The Goto Family Archive is one of the best documents that tell us on how villages were managed in Awa area in the early modern period, catalogue and images of which are offered in the form available for public perusal and use. The “nishiki-e of Rekihaku” are opened in high-precision images with description in English and color charts. The khirin is compatible with the IIIF (International Image Interoperability Framework), so you can make smooth use of the data of nishiki-e almost independently of what tool you use.

In the Integrated Studies of Cultural and Research Resources, we are going to pay more attention to long-term preservation and datalization of historical and cultural materials in local communities and to advance our project having close cooperation with projects to publicize research resources like our museum materials and offering them for joint use. We are to go on researching for the sake of making a lot of information of research materials usable to all research fields.

text by GOTO Makoto



Picture 1, A report in the daytime session of the 2019 Academic Camp.



Picture 2, The general discussion in the night session of the 2019 Academic Camp.



Picture 4, “Textbook on Historical Informatics” published in 2019.



Picture 5, Explaining our project in a booth at EAJRS.

Changes in Dietary Habits during the Rapid Economic Growth Period

Head: MIYAUCHI Takahisa (Ochanomizu University)

Vice Head: SEKIZAWA Mayumi (Rekihaku)

Research Period: FY 2018–2020

Research Members: 9 in total
(External: 8, Rekihaku: 1)

Offered to public

Fundamental 1

The rapid economic growth period refers to the 18 years from 1955 to 1977, the years when Japan suffered economic downturns by the oil shocks, and during the period, the real GDE kept growing by 10% every year. In 1960, prime minister IKEDA Hayato announced Income Doubling Plan and set an economic objective to increase the GDP twofold in ten years, improving national standard of living. This plan can be evaluated as a success to see the rise of the starting salary for national government officials adopted in the category “at the level of graduation from high school” from 5,900 yen in 1956 to 44,800 yen in 1973. It made income of Japanese people grow dramatically and their living rich, even if taking into account influences of the inflation.

Spread of home appliances and change of dietary habits in accordance with the improvement of income are also features of this period. The penetration rate of refrigerator, which is indispensable nowadays, was only 2.8 % in 1957 according to the result of Consumer Confidence Survey on the state of possessing principle consumer durables by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. The rate topped 50 % in 1965 and reached 90 % in 1971.

Depending on a report of the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on the state of possessing principle consumer durables (per 1000 ordinary households to which more than two persons belong), the number of households which possessed a gas or electronic rice cooker was 352 in 1959, 877 in 1964, 1,091 in 1969, and 1,170 in 1974. It tells us that electronic rice cooker was getting widespread to a lot of families in the late 1960s, which means Japanese people were freed from a painstaking work to pay much attention to check whether rice has been well cooked or not all the way until it is well cooked. An ordinary way of life with a refrigerator and an electronic rice cooker began around 1970.

It is also in this period that kinds of fuels used in homes radically changed. The annual reports of the Survey of Household Economy by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications shows the national average household costs of fuels per year in 1959 were as follows; 2,979 yen for gas, 1,473 yen for firewood, 2,486 yen for charcoal, 1,036 yen for coal and 660 yen for briquette. At the time, the cost of charcoal was in the second place after gas. However, there



Picture 3, Dr. Akamatsu and Dr. Betty Tizumi (right).



Picture 4, A study tour at CUPNOODLES MUSEUM under the theme of *instant*.

can be found differences among cities. In Fukuoka City, the costs were as below; 2,942 yen for gas, 79 yen for firewood, 746 yen for charcoal, 1,841 yen for coal and 1,276 yen for briquette. The costs of coal and briquette are much higher.

Ten years later, in 1969, the national average household costs of fuels per year changed to 2,942 yen for gas, 79 yen for firewood, 746 yen for charcoal, 1,841 yen for coal, 1,276 yen for briquette and 4,251 yen for propane gas. The two gases accounted for higher proportions of the cost, and the charcoal was least used. There are differences, however, among cities; the gas cost in Kyoto City was 16,245 yen and the firewood cost in Matsue City was 2,119 yen. Energy revolution did not change all parts of Japan at once, but it gradually progressed relying on conditions, under which each city was. This is how the energy revolution spread to ordinary houses as well and gas cookers were brought to daily lives instead of *shichirin*, a small charcoal cooker.

In addition to those dietary habitual changes at home, there came up a great change out of houses. It was the School Lunch Law enacted in 1954.

In March 2019, at Ochanomizu University, we held a collaborative research meeting “School Lunch in Japan – its changes from postwar period to the present –”. Dr. Betty Tizumi (the associate professor, Oregon Health and Science University and Portland State University) gave a presentation under the theme of “From peanut butter sandwiches to

French fries: How the political, economic, and social climate of the years before and during 1955 and 1973 shaped the U.S. National School Lunch Program” In responses to her presentation, Dr. AKAMATU Rie (Ochanomizu University), whose expertise is nutrition education, reported “School lunch in the rapid economic growth period and after that” and Miyauchi reported “The reality of elementary school lunch in Fukuoka City in 1972 – with the case in Fukuoka City Yanaga elementary school –”.

Both the United States National School Lunch Program (N.S.L.P.) and the school lunch program in Japan began as nutritional support programs for poor children and were enacted into law after WW2. What is characteristic of American school lunch program is that Baby Boomers turned it into big business between 1955 and 1973. In the research meeting, the school lunch in America was compared with the cases in Japan, such as School Lunch Act and school lunch reported by Akamatsu and menus of school lunch showed by Miyauchi, and a difference in them was pointed out; in America, school lunch is considered as a break time, and, in the contrary, Japan places it as an opportunity for education.

We were planning to hold an international symposium under cooperation with the Comparative Japanese Studies division of Ochanomizu University at 19th July, 2020.

text by MIYAUCHI Masataka



Picture 1, An electronic refrigerator, and an electronic rice cooker spread in the rapid economic growth period (in the Gallery 6 of Rekihaku).



Picture 2, At “School Lunch in Japan – its changes from postwar period to the present –” (March 2019). We held the research meeting open to public and a lot of graduates from Ochanomizu University came and joined.



Picture 5, A presentation on Washoku, Japanese cuisine, by Prof. Katarzyna Cwiertka of Leiden University (January 2020).



Picture 6, A study tour to Kiuchi Brewery Inc. at Koonosu, Naka City, Ibaraki.

Enhancing Historical Disaster Research with Open Science Methodologies

Head: HASHIMOTO Yuta (Rekihaku)

Research Period: FY 2018–2020

Data

Research Members: 12 in total
(External: 5, Rekihaku: 7)

Developmental

The goal of this study is to innovate an information infrastructure for studies of historical disasters, such as storms, torrential rains, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions by introducing so-called open science framework into the studies. Open science is a movement to make a bunch of data and procedures related to scientific researches “opened” or accessible. There are activities such as making experimental data opened and conducting citizen participation projects. Open science can improve research efficiency by sharing information, and realize large-scale collection and analysis of data through citizen participation. With these reasons, open science methodologies are quickly disseminating among many fields of natural sciences, including medicine, biology, astronomy and meteorology.

Main research resources of historical disaster researches are documentary materials, for example, collections of historical materials made in the past, and archives and old records that have not been reprinted. Although they have been digitalized in recent years, they are sometimes awfully hard to get access to, and the fact that they are remained in

unstructured data, causes difficulty in machine processing. What is worse, there are not so many researchers who can decipher these documents.

Considering these conditions, this study takes the following procedure and introduces standard methods of open science, so that we can construct an information infrastructure for access to disaster materials in an open and machine-readable way.

First, we are going to create a model, which allows us to describe the information of space and time, and the damage states recorded in materials on disaster history in the form of machine-processable structured data, with specialists of seismology, history, geography and informatics, who take part in this study as research members. Next, we are going to develop a crowd-sourced platform and to bring up the disaster materials into large-scale data, which cannot be accomplished by a small number of researchers. For its base, we are planning to use the crowd-sourced platform of disaster materials, “Minna de Honkoku”, which the head of the research team has already developed and opened with the

help of other researchers.

In the “Minna de Honkoku” publicized in January 2017, about 500 historical materials, especially on disasters, in the library of Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo, have been reprinted by volunteers, and the sum of letters entered has hit 6,230,000. In addition, in July 2019, a new version with a new function to automatically recognize the *simplified characters* with the help of AI was released and reprinting of historical materials has been sequentially carried out. As the next step, we are planning to convert data so that spatial and temporal information can be abstracted from the materials reprinted ever, which will make seismological analyses possible there. For this purpose, we also developed a lightweight markup language specializing in

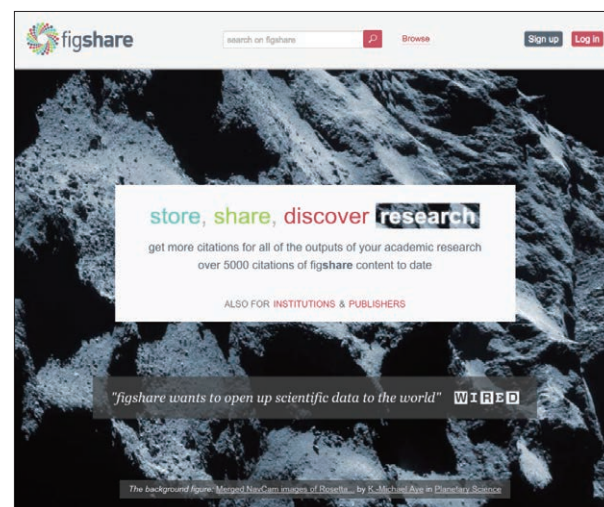
early modern historical documents written in Japanese; “Koji” (<http://koji-lang.org>).

The historical disaster study until now has relied on researchers’ deciphering historical materials. However, if innumerable documents can be recorded in data and a method to structure and describe the materials for easier machine-processing is established through this project, researches with massive machine-processing, which were difficult to conduct before, will be possible. We believe that it will dramatically improve the research efficiency and enable us to conduct historical disaster research based on the standpoint of informatics.

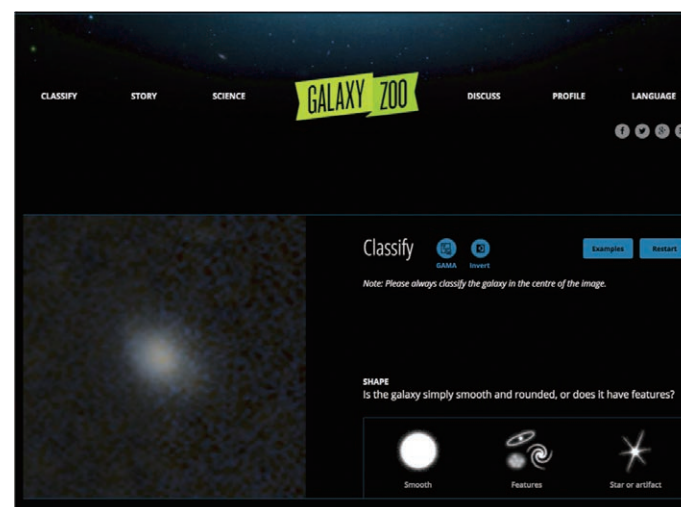
text by HASHIMOTO Yuta



Picture 3, The crowd-sourced reprinting project “Minna de Honkoku” (<https://honkoku.org/>).



Picture 1, The website of figshare is considered as a representative example of open science (<http://figshare.com/>). This is a platform where researchers upload and share with each other the research data, which they used when writing scientific articles.



Picture 2, An astronomical project with citizen participation, Galaxy Zoo (<https://www.galaxyzoo.org/>). It aims at making the use of the large amount of galaxy photos taken with high performance telescopes for organization of basic data of astronomy. The photos are classified depending on the shapes by many citizens through the Internet.



Picture 4, The record of damage by zenkoji jishin, 1847 Nagano earthquake, reprinted on “Minna de Honkoku”.

Joint Research for Collaborative Accessibility

■ Collections-based

■ Analytical equipment and facilities-based

Study of Drawings Owned by Roof Care Manager Toryo Suzuki family

Head: OGAI Masako (Tokyo Metropolitan Archives)

Collaborative Research Member: OKUBO Jun'ichi (Rekihaku)

It is usually said that two authorities, *Sakuji-kata* (作事方) and *kobushin-kata* (小普請方), had responsibility for architectural and construction matters planned by the Shogunate in Edo era. Suzuki, the owner of the drawings, however, is recorded as an *oyane-kata toryo* (御屋根方棟梁), a master roof care manager, in "*Bukan* (武鑑)," which has information on Daimyo and officials of Tokugawa Shogunate. The problem is that there is no idea about what construction work roof care managers engaged in. Accordingly, we have attempted to presume which construction works the Toryo Suzuki Family was engaged in, by organizing the collection of drawings owned by the Family.

We sorted the drawings by types of buildings recorded in them and determined when the drawings were made by comparing them with each other. The result showed that the following three facts; 1) the collection consists of drawings of buildings in Edo and Meiji era, 2) the buildings drawn in Edo era includes palaces built in Edo castle at the end of the Edo era, shrines and temples dedicated to Shoguns, and others, and 3) the buildings drawn in Meiji era includes an Imperial villa *Hamagoten* (浜御殿), established by the government and managed by Foreign Affairs Bureau, and the foreign settlement in Tsukiji.

Here we introduce you two drawings worth special mention found during the organization of the collection. First, a drawing related to Ninomaru palace (二丸御殿) completed in 1864, "*Ishikata ezu* (石方絵図)" (seven-piece), which explains how to lay foundation stones. According to previous researches, it is said that when building something in Edo castle, 13 kinds of drawings were made such as floor plan, *tatejiwarizu*, which shows the cross section and the appearance of a building at the same time, and sectional detail. However, "*Ishikata ezu*" is not included in them.

Second, the floor plan of "*Enryokan* (延遼館)", one of the drawings made in Meiji era. "*Enryokan*" is a building, which was first constructed as "*Sekishitsu* (石室)," a naval facility, by Edo Shogunate, and then was converted to and rebuilt as an official accommodation for state dignities by Meiji Government. We compared the floor plan of "*Enryokan*" with historical documents and found out that the floor plan is a valuable drawing showing the floor of the time just after "*Sekishitsu*" was converted to "*Enryokan*".

As we have gone on studying the Toryo Suzuki Family, we have come to presume that the Family engaged in a wide range of public construction works not restricted by neither the framework of the architectural authorities in Edo era, the career as a roof care manager, nor even distinction of the periods. We are going to continue scouring relevant materials for the reality of the Toryo Suzuki Family.

Study of Shogunate Roof Care Manager's Duties by Toryo Suzuki Family Document

Head: KUDO Kohei (Tokyo Metropolitan Archives)

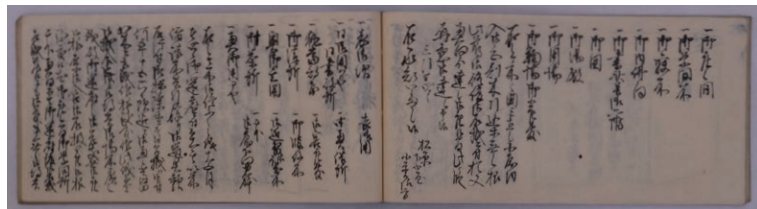
Collaborative Research Member: OKUBO Jun'ichi (Rekihaku)

Toryo Suzuki family document is an archive passed down in the family of SUZUKI Ichibe, who served as a *oyane-kata toryo* (御屋根方棟梁), a roof care manager, and took on construction of Shogunate public architectures. The document consists of drawing, including those made in the early Meiji era, document materials, and ancient Japanese wood joints prepared for designing purpose. The Tokugawa Shogunate organized authorities for its public architectural works; *sakuji-kata* (作事方), who were in charge of building *omotemuki* (表向き), and *kobushin-kata* (小普請方), who took on building *okumuki* (奥向き). There are less data left on *kobushin-kata* compared to those on *sakuji-kata*. In particular, the materials researchers have been analyzed are found to be restricted to those with descriptions on superior positions like *daitoryo* (大棟梁), a chief carpenter, and *daikutoryo* (大工棟梁), a master carpenter.

As such, in this project we aim at making a foundation of study on the archive, which has a possibility to be a clue to make it clear what the unique post of *oyane-kata toryo*, roof care manager, was like and how it was organized. For that sake, basic researches are planned on the archive comprising *honto-cho* (本途帳), a data-book for estimating costs of construction, *goyodome-cho* (御用留帳), a book of copies of official documents, and records on measurement. The *goyodome-cho* are pocketbook, which made it possible for the Suzuki Family to always carry them and to make records anytime they wanted for generations. Although they were never compiled or made fair copy of, which makes it difficult to understand them, they show realities of duties of the Suzuki Family at the times, which let us restore and comprehend the realities. In addition, there are documents on how they rebuilt towns and societies after the Ansei great earthquakes. They were made in the Ansei era and we expect to find historical backgrounds characteristic to the period.

Since we only have one year for this project, we are devoted in the following three works; (i)making records in digital data of all the documents so as to open them in the Database Rekihaku (ii) reproducing all the *goyodome-cho* for the purpose of their analyses from various angles and use for collaborative research projects (iii) creating a catalogue of the articles filed in the *goyodome-cho* in order to make clear what the duties of *bakuhu kobushin-kata shihai oyane-kata toryo* (幕府小普請方支配御屋根方棟梁), master roof care manager under control of the Shogunate *kobushin-kata*, was like, how it controlled its carpenters, and what relationship it stood to its superior agencies.

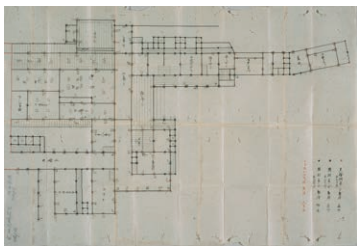
In the future, we would like to work with collaborative research projects on the drawing of the archive so that we can uncover the structure and the features of this archive. Furthermore, we are planning to carry out comparative study from various angles on the archives and other materials about the Shogunate and *Daimyo* Families and publicize our research results in the form of a sourcebook.



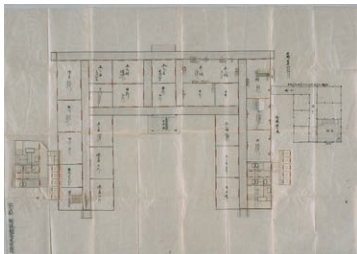
The 3rd year of the Ansei era "Tatsunoichi Goyo Nikki (辰ノ巻御用日記)" possessed by Rekihaku.

Offered to public

Collections-based



Ninomaru omote ogenkan toozamuraimuki Suzuki-katahikaeishikataezu (二丸御表御玄閑違侍向鈴木方石方絵図) possessed by Rekihaku.



Hamagoten Enryokan ezu Suzukihihikae (浜御殿延遼館絵図 鈴木扣) possessed by Rekihaku.

Offered to public

Collections-based

The Design of Port Policy in Contexts of Administrative History

Head: YAMADA Ken (Hokkaido University)

Collaborative Research Member: HARAYAMA Kosuke (Rekihaku)

In Japan, the Ports and Harbors Bureau in the Ministry of Transport had run port policies after WW2. The fact the Ports and Harbors Bureau, which had previously been a part of the Home Ministry, belonged to the Ministry of Transport was not natural neither acceptable for everyone when the most of the organizations for public work projects formerly belonged to the Home Ministry were transferred to the Ministry of Construction. Consequently, technocrats promoted campaigns calling for transfer of the Ports and Harbors Bureau, and the Administrative Management Agency (here after AMA) considered the necessity of an organizational reform on and off. The Ports and Harbors Bureau, however, kept belonging to the Ministry of Transport and was never transferred to the Ministry of Construction.

What made the Ports and Harbors Bureau and the ports policies it handled keep the unique positions? In this project, an approach to this question was made from the standpoint of AMA. To be more concrete, we account ISHIKAWA Junkichi, who had a part in the design of the organization, to be a key of this question, and researched the documents he collected. It has shown that AMA found it necessary to certain extent that the Ministry of Transport was responsible for port policies when designing the structure of the central government in 1950s, and also that AMA checked how the Ports and Harbors Bureau in the Ministry of Transport functioned from the point of view that it had some effectiveness and controlled it consistently. Addition of further criticisms and analyses to the documents based on these findings will reveal what ideas there were, on which the structure of port policy management was designed.

In this research of "the collection of ISHIKAWA Junkichi," a group of documents on administrative inspections in the collection turned out to be useful. Administrative inspection means to monitor administrative organizations and provide them information for the purpose of pointing out problems and helping resolve them. As such, data on administrative inspections can describe what the government was suffering from, and how successfully it responded to the problems. In the group of documents which we investigated were found here and there information on affairs, such as a series of disasters like the Typhoons Ida and Vera, Morinaga Milk arsenic poisoning incident and the Asahi Case. These data are useful because they enable to shed light on how the government saw and dealt with social problems. The discovery of this value of "the collection of ISHIKAWA Junkichi" can be said to be a secondary product of this research.



A research carried out in the second restoration room.

A Comparative Study of Funeral Bier in Japan and Korea

Head: KIM Satbyul (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature)

Collaborative Research Member: YAMADA Shin'ya (Rekihaku)

Funeral procession by foot was one of the important rites that embodied transmission from life to death in the funeral rituals of both Japan and South Korea. The bier on which a corpse is placed plays central role in the procession. There are, however, few studies focused on bier in both countries, which left what structures biers have and how they are used or maintained almost unknown. In this project, concrete image of bier, seen as a part of material culture, is described by mainly examining biers, picture scrolls, photos, and documents stored in Rekihaku on which biers are depicted. At the same time, researches in Korea have been being carried out, especially in North Gyeongsang, where innumeral biers are left.

Comparison between biers in Rekihaku and those in North Gyeongsang has shown the result that the largest difference in their forms is how many people it expects as its carriers. In South Korea, the more people there are to carry a bier, the more desirable the funeral will be, so biers are equipped with a function to change its shape in accordance with the number of carriers. For example, the number of carriers of a bier in North Gyeongsang is expected to be from at least 12 up to 36. In contrast, the biers in Rekihaku, from two to four.

The body of the biers in both countries, however, turned out to be almost the same in weight in this research, but Korean biers prepare several carrying poles so that they can be used regardless of how many people participate in the funeral. Korean bier is presumed to be a representative of social aspects of funeral, that is, a community spirit or credibility in each society.

A campaign to preserve the traditional funeral rituals have been being performed recently, and its central part is to preserve biers, buildings to keep biers in, and folklore related to biers. This phenomenon could come up out of recognition in South Korea that bier is a representative of social aspects of traditional funeral rituals.

In Japan, on the other hand, biers disappeared as practice of the funeral procession by foot vanished, and hearse came to be used. Even the hearse has been looked at with negative intention recently and being led to extinction. The status of biers in Japan can be said to be in stark contrast to that of in South Korea. Henceforth, I would like to make clear what changes had been there until the difference arose and to shed light on views of life and death through funeral rituals in the past.



Checking sense of use of a bier.

Scientific Research on Documents Related to Historical Earthquakes

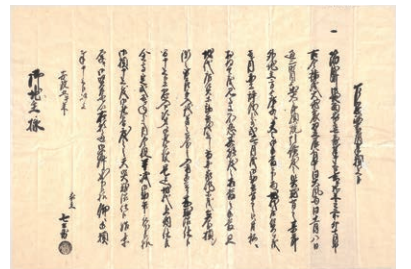
Head: KANO Yasuyuki (Earthquake Research Institute, The University of Tokyo)

Collaborative Research Member: HASHIMOTO Yuta (Rekihaku)

Historical seismology is a study on earthquakes occurred during the recorded history. It started in Meiji era. Researchers of this discipline have collected a lot of materials having something to do with earthquake, translated and made good use of them. The materials we have now, however, does not cover all the periods and the places, so researchers have kept collecting new materials. Discovery of them gives us a possibility to find out new views on past earthquakes.

The collection of Rekihaku includes lots of materials seemingly related to earthquake. For example, when looking up "earthquake" on the General Catalogue Database of Rekihaku, 279 items come up. So as to contribute to further understanding of past earthquakes, we pick out and tidy up materials relevant to earthquakes from Rekihaku collection, while scrutinizing, photographing and translating them. In this research, we pay attention to where and when the records were made, and extract description on how much damage was caused. In addition, we try to estimate the dates and the epicenters of the earthquakes, if possible. We are going to inventory them, adding bibliographic information like the titles of documents.

So far, we have made sure that "乍恐以書附奉願上候" (material number H-61-2-2064), a request for reduction of a ground rent by half, was a record of an earthquake in Edo in 1855, and "書簡" (material number H-61-2-3081), a letter reporting a famine caused by an earthquake and a flood, was a record relevant to an earthquake occurred in Tohoku in 1835, both of which are a part of "the documents of Ino Family." We are now checking if there are articles about earthquakes also in "the documents of the former Marquis Kido Family" and materials that can be seen on days of application to inspect. Through these works, we found the existence of material on floods other than those on earthquakes. Besides further translation of those materials, we are going to identify the places recorded in the documents and presume the phenomena occurred.



"乍恐以書附奉願上候" a request for reduction of a ground rent by half ("the documents of Ino Family," possessed by Rekihaku).

Analysis of How to Be Transmitted and Comparative Study of the Document "Wakabayashi Family"

Head: KAGE Toshio (Nagoya Gakuin University)

Collaborative Research Member: ARAKI Kazunori (Rekihaku)

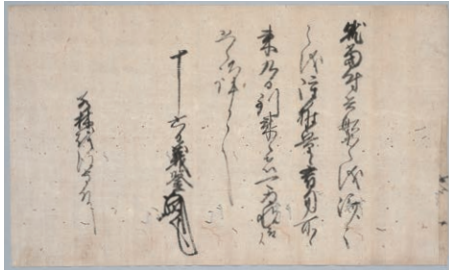
When studying the organization of the *suigun* (an originally private and later official armed group, territories of which were everywhere on waters) of Otomo Family, Wakabayashi Family has often been the target. The Family was one of the *sengoku daimyo*, or warlords, in Bungo, Kyushu, a line of which WAKABAYASHI Shigeoki came from, who was appointed as the boss of the *suigun* in the Eiroku era in the late 16th century. The Wakabayashi had gained in influence and dominated over the sea around Amabe district, Bungo, where ancient traditions had been passed down for ages. Isshakuya of Saga-go, Amabe district is its *hongan*, or the place from which the family name came. As for the Otomo Family's *suigun* which is presumed to be organized by gathering a lot of *suigun-shu* (members of each *suigun*), recently a new fact has been gradually uncovered that it had as a member a *suigun-shu* "Ueno Family", whose headquarters was in Saganoseki, which had always been the far best port town in Bungo.

The documents on the Wakabayashi Family has been passed down in three groups separately: 1)at Rekihaku as "Bungo Wakabayashi Family Documents", 2)in Saganoseki as "Wakabayashi Documents" possessed by Ms. WAKAWAYASHI Yasue, and 3)in Oita City as "Wakabayashi Documents" possessed by Mr. AIZAWA Michinari. The documents on Medieval times have been already scrutinized and translated again for the purpose of correction of earlier mistakes in the collaborative research carried out in 2018. Meanwhile, the documents of the Ueno Family have been divided into two groups: 4) a group of 26 documents made in Medieval times and genealogy books, which were renamed as "Shimoda Documents" and transferred to Izuhara, Tsushima, and 5) a group of three documents made in Medieval times, copies, genealogy book, and documents in early modern times, which have been passed down to its descendant in Saganoseki, Oita City. All these documents have not been translated yet. In addition, especially 4) was transferred (again and in Saitama now) and was renamed and 5) have never been opened to public, because of which researchers have never paid attention to them.

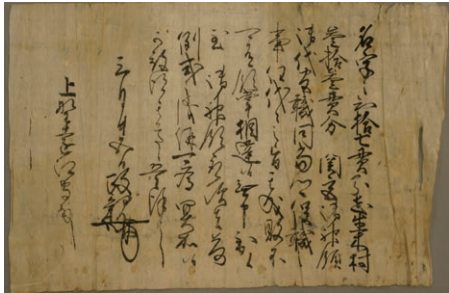
In what way the Wakabayashi and Ueno Families, which had their headquarters in the port towns next to each other, interacted for the periods from Medieval to early modern times, and how they related to the Otomo Family? In this project, we are considering how the documents of the two Families have been transmitted while undergoing the division into some groups since early modern, and are analyzing and comparing their contents by scrutinizing the originals as well. We have already finished research on the originals, so we are going to reveal resemblances and differences in the characters of each Family by consideration and comparison of the contents of the documents.

Offered to public

Collections-based



Picture 1, A letter from OTOMO Yoshiaki to WAKABAYASHI Echigonokami, asking to dispatch ships with soldiers for wars.



Picture 2, A letter from OTOMO Masachika to UENO Tootouni-nokami, certifying his positions as "Sekinomiya Goshinryo Odaikan" and forth.

Chronological Positioning of Pottery at Late Middle Jomon Period in Kanto

Head: NISHIMOTO Shihoko (Chuo University)

Collaborative Research Member: SAKAMOTO Minoru (Rekihaku)

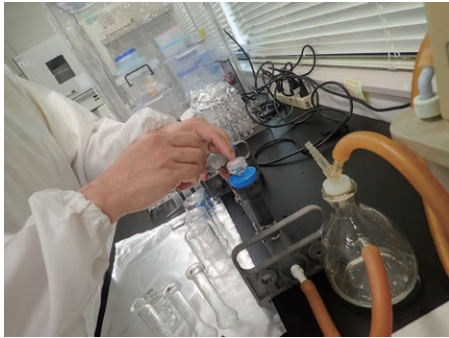
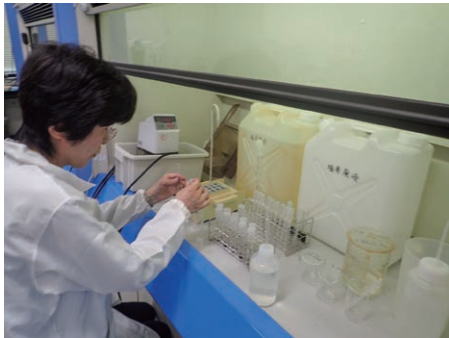
We are carrying out this project to clarify chronological positioning of pottery made at late middle Jomon periods in Kanto. Researches to determine absolute age on chronology of Jomon potteries by radiocarbon dating of the potteries have been recently being conducted by KOBATASHI Ken'ichi. In this project, we do radiocarbon dating on carbides adhered to *renkomon* potteries, which have a chain of arc-shaped decorations on it, and those of Sori type and Kasori E type of potteries, which co-occur with *renkomon* potteries in order to make clear the temporal order of the potteries at late middle Jomon period.

Renkomon potteries are usually found with Sori type and Kasori E type of potteries in ruins of pit houses and are not excavated alone. Excavation results of *renkomon* potteries show that the center of their distribution moved from southern Kanto to east. It is necessary to clarify the temporal order of these types of potteries to consider in which place *renkomon* potteries were placed among a group of potteries at late middle Jomon periods in Kanto. The order of those potteries has been studied based on which stratum a pottery came from and what potteries it came out with. There is a relative age on typology of pottery, which is shared to a certain degree. On the contrary, researches to identify absolute ages of each type of potteries have still exclusively relied on Kobayashi Ken'ishi's works. He claims that *renkomon* potteries had been made within the period 2850-2650 cal BC. We would like to collect carbides adhered to those potteries and do radiocarbon dating on them so that we can reveal what temporal relationship *renkomon* potteries have with Sori type and Kasori E type of potteries, by determining chronology of the change *renkomon* potteries underwent based on the study of Kobayashi. Simultaneously, we are going to use carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis and look at what were used to cook at late middle Jomon periods in Kanto so as to consider what dietary environment was like at the time.

I pretreated collected materials before measurement of ages under the guidance of Dr. SAKAMOTO Minoru at the dating research laboratory of Rekihaku. Then we entrusted radiocarbon dating and measuring carbon and nitrogen isotope ratio to the center for high-sensitive AMS in Yamagata University and the Laboratory of Radiocarbon Dating, The University Museum, The University of Tokyo. We are going to determine the chronology and investigate what the cooked foods adhere to the potteries are, from the calibrated ages and the values of carbon and nitrogen isotope ratio with Dr. Sakamoto.

Offered to public

Analytical equipment and facilities-based



Investigations at the dating research laboratory.

News on Research

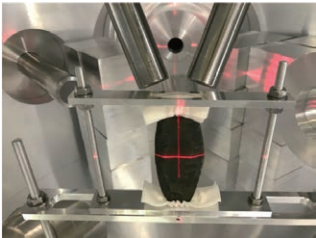
Information

Some of our collaborative researches received external evaluation.

The evaluated research was the Principal Research "Reconstructing the Image of Medieval Japanese Society Based on Historical and Cultural Materials" supervised by Prof. KOJIMA Michihiro from 2016 to 2018. This Principal Research had 3 branches; "A Study of the Rule of Samurai Feudal Lords in the Provinces of Medieval Japan" led by Assoc. Prof. TANAKA Hiroki, "A Study of the Role of Marine Transportation in International Exchanges in Medieval Japan" led by Assoc. Prof. ARAKI Kazunori, and "The Style and Function of Medieval Documents: Their International Comparison and Potential Educational Use" led by Prof. KOJIMA Michihiro. This project had three important standpoints; 1) local societies 2) international marine transportation and 3) Medieval documents, form of which was mainly targeted. This collaboration over different research fields enabled to reveal a dynamic image of Medieval societies with showing how people, things and materials moved around the societies. The research results each research group obtained were publicized during the three-year research period in numerous opportunities, like on Bulletins of the National Museum of Japanese History, or in the Special Exhibition "Medieval Documents of Japan: Functions, Styles and Their International Comparison" from October to December, 2018. The fact that the research results were opened broadly was noted highly at the External Evaluation Committee, and this research has been expected to contribute to researchers' community.

The research project under interinstitutional and interdisciplinary cooperation "Non-Destructive Analysis of the Internal Elemental Composition of Historical Materials Using Negative Muon", which Prof. SAITO of Rekihaku leads, has been on its way in the second year of the research period.

Rekihaku leads this project collaborating with High Energy Accelerator Research Organization. There is a claim about medieval bronze objects, one of the targets of our project, that all kinds of the objects were made of old Chinese coins. Components of rust on their surfaces, however, differ from that of the central part of the objects, which caused a problem when measuring the central part components by X-ray Fluorescence, a common method for this kind of analysis, and it has been difficult to prove its validity. In this circumstance, we analyzed *chogin* in Rekihaku, Japanese silver coins in the past made of copper-silver alloy, without any destruction at all using the negative muon of J-PARC last year. From the research, we found out the fact that the proportion of silver is extremely higher in the outer layer of the coins, compared to that of silver in the central part. We presume that this is because these coins were colored with *ume* vinegar, as old documents say. In addition, we compared the compositions of Medieval *kyozutsu* (cylinders made of metal) and bronze mirrors of Shizuoka Prefectural Archeological Center. Since these analyses are the first cases in Japan, they were reported at two symposiums for integration of social and natural science held in Tokyo and Osaka. Our research received great responses for it introduces a new approaching method to historical material analysis and shows efficiency of large-scale accelerators.



An analysis of *chogin* at J-PARC (Negative muon is projecting to the point, which is on the center of the red cross).



A flyer for a collaborative research meeting to report results.

Result report meeting of the collaborative research "Interdisciplinary Research on Reitokaku-Shukocho from the Perspective of Integrated Studies of Research Resources" was held in Kobe city.

Reitokaku-Shukocho of our museum is an illustrated catalogue, which has copies and rubbings of antique collections which was gathered from the last days of Edo era to Meiji era by the Yoshida Family, a wealthy merchant family in Sumiyoshi Village, Ubara County, Settsu Province (now the eastern part of Kobe City in Hyogo Prefecture), in three generations. This collaborative research project led by Assoc. Prof. FUJIWARA Shigeo, Historiographical Institute, The University of Tokyo, started in 2017, and in the last year of its research period, 2019, we held a result report meeting "A Treasure of the Yoshida Family, a Wealthy Merchant in Sumiyoshi -Legendary Reitokaku Collection-" co-organizing with Graduate School of Humanities and Faculty of Letters, Kobe University and Sumiyoshi Historical Museum. The members reported what we revealed in this research project at the head office of Hakutsuru Sake Brewing in Kobe city, Hyogo Prefecture. It is said that the Yoshida Family lived in the place where now Hakutsuru head office is. Thankfully, we had more than 100 people, mainly from the city, and could return the research results to the people where the research sources were generated.

Publications related to collaborative research projects

There are one normal issue and three collaborative research issues of the Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History published in 2019 (Table 1). We also published the seventh number of Rekihaku Research Monograph "The Society of the Kofun Period from the viewpoint of East Asia and the Japanese Archipelago" edited by UENO Yoshifumi, "Styles of Archives and Comparison of Them in Global Context" based on the Principal Research supervised by Prof. Kojima, and "Why Are Japanese Kofun Huge - Comparative Archeology of Ancient Monuments -" based on the Principal Research supervised by Prof. Matsugi.

No.	Editor	Title
217	TAKATA Kanta	Reconstruction of the History of Japan-Korea Relations in the Kofun Period of Japan and the Three Kingdoms Period of Korea: Focusing on the Relationship between the Country of Wa and the Yeongsan River Basin
218	OGURA Shigeji	Multidisciplinary Research on the Engishiki : Japan's Ancient Encyclopedia
219	—	Normal issue
220	HAMAGAMI Tomoki	Research on the Creation of Intellectual Structure Using Digital Archive Data of Historical Materials: Focusing on Kosode Folding Screen

Table 1, The Bulletins of the National Museum of Japanese History published in 2019.

List of the Researches Adopted by JSPS in FY 2019

No	Continued/ New	Type	Research Category	Number	Period	Research Title	Principal Investigator
1	Continued	Single-year	Innovative Areas (Research in a proposed research area)	18H05509	2018–2022	Elucidating the History of Yaponesian Based on Archaeological Data	FUJIO Shin'ichiro
2	New	Single-year	Innovative Areas (Research in a proposed research area)	19H05734	2019–2023	Growing complexity of social groups and warfare	MATSUGI Takehiko
3	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (A)	18H03592	2018–2021	Nations and a Fluid State around the Sea Area in East Asia	MURAKI Jiro
4	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (A)	18H03593	2018–2021	Reconstruction of Jomon social studies by interdisciplinary research among archaeology, anthropology and scientific studies on cultural properties.	YAMADA Yasuhiro
5	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (A)	18H03594	2018–2021	Radiocarbon measurement of annual tree-ring to clarify regional effect and fine structure on calibration curve	SAKAMOTO Minoru
6	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (A)	17H00773	2017–2020	Creation of a Base Offering Information on Historical Materials "Helpful in Research in the Real Sense" –A Study on the Sustainability of Data and Practices of Digital Humanities–	GOTO Makoto
7	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (A)	17H00834	2017–2020	A provenance study of Japanese ancient bronzes using a high precision multi collector ICP mass spectrometer	SAITO Tsutomu
8	New	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	19H01301	2019–2022	Regional Spread of East Asian Character Culture from the Viewpoint of Ancient Japan and Korea	MIKAMI Yoshitaka
9	New	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	19H01313	2019–2022	How Bushi in Eastern Japan transferred to Western or Northern Parts of Japan Became the Authorities There	TANAKA Hiroki
10	New	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	19H01314	2019–2021	From "Unlicensed Prostitutes" to "Arbitrary Prostitutes" – A Change of the View on Prostitute in the Transition Period from Premodern to Modern	YOKOYAMA Yuriko
11	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	18H00747	2018–2020	Features of the Regions on Boundaries of Ancient Japan and unrled societies from the Perspective of Dynamics of the Mechanism of Government Offices	HAYASHIBE Hitoshi
12	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	18H00789	2018–2022	Creation of Ethnography as a means of active transmission of cultures – with multimedia and cooperation	KAWAMURA Kiyoshi
13	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	17H02296	2017–2020	Fundamental Research on the Formation of Overseas Collections of Japanese Arts in 17 th - 19 th Centuries	HIDAKA Kaori
14	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	17H02439	2017–2019	The Disruption of Mutual Aid in Village Society and the Support and Transmission of Folk Customs:The Meaning of Regional Differences in the Light of Changes in Funeral Rites	SEKIZAWA Mayumi
15	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	17H02440	2017–2020	Research on History of Japanese People's Fishing in Seas around Korea and its Cultural Impact – Folklore Changes on Sardine in Korea	MATSUDA Mutsuhiko
16	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	16H03484	2016–2020	Collection and Research of historical materials on Medieval Japan's Exchanges with East Asia and Organization of Them as a Research Resources	ARAKI Kazunori
17	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	16H03485	2016–2019	Fundamental Study of Englishiki, with emphasis on archival and manuscript research	OGURA Shigeji
18	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	16H03534	2016–2019	Research on How the ritual on the Dead in Contemporary Japan – Aiming at Realizing Coexistence of the Living and the Dead in a Society	YAMADA Shin'ya
19	Continued	Single-year	Scientific Research (B)	16H04940	2016–2019	Possibilities of Education on Forestry and Development of Local Communities by Preservation and Continuous Use of Heritages of Forestry	SHIBASAKI Shigemitsu
20	New	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	19K00097	2019–2021	A Comparative Study of Japanese Buddhism and East Asian Buddhism; with focus on both Politics and State Power	MATSUO Koichi
21	New	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	19K00968	2019–2021	Research on How Hatamoto settles in each region after the Collapse of the Tokugawa Shogunate	HIGUCHI Takehiro
22	New	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	19K02493	2019–2021	History of discipline in Imperial Japan's school rituals; Reconsideration of voices and sounds	HIURA Satoko
23	Continued	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	18K00946	2018–2020	Demonstrative Research on the Process of Reorganization of the Consumer Movement in 1970s and 80s	HARAYAMA Kosuke
24	Continued	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	18K12006	2018–2020	Development of Web-based Visual Player for Exhibition of Historical Material Images	SUZUKI Takuzi
25	Continued	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	17K02336	2017–2019	Art Historical Research on Nishikie Based on the Social Conditions at the End of the Tokugawa Shogunate	OKUBO Jun'ichi
26	Continued	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	17K03084	2017–2019	Research on the Reality of the Tax System of the Nation Governed with Ritsuryo, a Legal Code, Based on the Food Processing in Ancient Japan	KIYOTAKE Yuji
27	Continued	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	17K03226	2017–2019	Mathematical analysis on morphological transformation and variation of iron arrowheads in protohistoric Japan	MATSUGI Takehiko
28	Continued	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	17K03307	2017–2019	The Actual Situation of Beauty Culture from 1930s to 1960s	AOKI Takahiro
29	Continued	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	17K12633	2017–2019	Imperial Japan and Colonial Disasters – Focusing on the Taiwan Earthquake History during the Japanese Colonial Period –	ARAKAWA Shoji
30	Continued	Multi-year	Scientific Research (C)	16K03173	2016–2019	History of the Negotiation on ZenpoKoenfun, Keyhole Burial Mounds, in the South West Part of the Korean Peninsula between Japan and Mahan	TAKATA Kanta
31	Continued	Multi-year	Early-Career Scientists	18K12515	2018–2021	Relations among Intelligent People and Formation of a Certain Political Disposition in Kakunodate Area in the Restoration Period at the End of the Tokugawa Shogunate	AMANO Masashi
32	Continued	Multi-year	Early-Career Scientists	18K18338	2018–2019	Integration of Crowdsourcing and Machine Learning for Large-scale Transcription of Pre-modern Historical Manuscripts	HASHIMOTO Yuta
33	Continued	Multi-year	Early-Career Scientists	18K12495	2018–2020	The Process of How the Government of the Occupied Area Developed and the Discipline in the Area Was Reformed	YOSHII Fumi
34	Continued	Multi-year	Early-Career Scientists (Support for Independence)	18K12495	2018–2020	The Process of How the Government of the Occupied Area Developed and the Discipline in the Area Was Reformed	YOSHII Fumi
35	Continued	Single-year	Young Scientists (A)	17H04729	2017–2020	Establishment of the oxygen isotopic tree-ring chronology in the past 3400 years in Northeast Japan	HAKOZAKI Masataka
36	New	Single-year	JSPS Fellows	19J01140	2019–2021	The Ancestor Worship and the Cultural Identity in Contemporary Japan – From the Point of View Distinguishing Japan from the other East Asian Countries -	TOISHIBA Shiho
37	Continued	Single-year	JSPS Fellows	18J01811	2018–2020	Research on Transmission of Narratives and Cultures of Local Communities – The Formation and the Spread of Faith in Gods of Plagues in Tokai Region	MATSUYAMA Yuko

Introduction of Researches Funded by JSPS

Elucidating the History of Yaponesian Based on Archaeological Data

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Areas (Research in a proposed research area)/2018-2022
Principal Investigator FUJIO Shin'ichiro

This project is the second project of Rekihaku conducted based on large-scale fund by JSPS, following the project started in 2004 funded by the grant-in-aid for creative scientific research of JSPS. It is supervised by Prof. SAITO Naruya of National Institute of Genetics and comprises 6 research groups. Prof. Fujio of Rekihaku leads its archeological group.

The aim of the archeological group is to uncover how Yaponesians were formed and what their societies were like, by measuring numeral ages of human skeletal remains unearthed in the Japanese archipelago or Korea based on radiocarbon dating and, in parallel, extracting their DNA. This group, relying on digital information like numeral age, but not on relative age, successfully keeps up with the changing trend in anthropology from physical to molecular study, and plays role in creating a new academic discipline, genome-archeology.

Last year, researches were carried out at the Janghang site in Gadeokdo of Korea (a site formed about 6,300 years ago), Antokudai site in Fukuoka (the 1st century BC), Aoyakamijichi site in Tottori (the 2nd century), Takamat-suchausuyama kofun (the 3rd – 4th century), and sites in Okinawa shell mound era (the 15th – 6th century BC). The researches gave us a chance to more deeply understand how the people of Japanese archipelago became what they are now, which is difficult to explain with dual structure model. What we did and found in the researches were reported in the Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History No. 219.

The picture is a set of bones of a woman in her sixties unearthed from a stone coffin found at point B of Oike site in Takarajima, where Rekihaku researched in 1990s. It turned out to be a woman who lived around the beginning of the late Jomon era, who has mDNA characteristic of people of Okinawa.



Nations and a Fluid State around the Sea Area in East Asia

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A)/2018-2021
Principal Investigator MURAKI Jiro

In the East Asia in the 15th – 16th century, international trade was brisk even before the Age of Discovery. The driving force of this trade was Ryukyu Kingdom. Ryukyu passionately served the go-between and promoted the trade among Ming dynasty, Southeast Asian countries, Korea, and Japan, as such the period came to be called “the Age of Trade”. Ryukyu was expanding its trade, when it conquered Amami, Miyako, and Yaeyama, all of which had languages and cultures different from the Ryukyu's at all and ruled them in a centralized administrative framework. Since there have not remained any documents, history of these areas can be found only in history books compiled by Ryukyu government in premodern times. Naturally, the history is written centered on Ryukyu, and in those books, the peoples in Miyako or Yaeyama are recorded in the context that they were civilized by Ryukyu.

A walk through the islands of Miyako or Yaeyama leads you to Medieval ceramics even now, and jangles there preserves ruins of deserted villages in the Medieval times, such as their stone walls. These archeological materials let us see another side of history that differs from what Ryukyu Kingdom had passed down. The ruins of stone wall villages, the styles of which can never be seen in the main Okinawa island, tell us the very existence of identities of peoples in Miyako and forth. On the other hand, researches of the ceramics demonstrate how dramatically they vanished, which represents the invasion by “Ryukyu Empire” vividly. In this project, reconsideration of Medieval history of Ryukyu is pursued by accumulating basic data through researches of those archeological materials, and making discussion with researchers of other fields, like philologists or folklorists. Research results will be open to public in the 2020 special exhibition “Ryukyu, An Empire in the Waters – Medieval world for Yaeyama, Miyako, and Amami – ”.



Surveying in Mishukumura site in Hateruma.

Establishment of the oxygen isotopic tree-ring chronology in the past 3400 years in Northeast Japan

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (A)/2017-2020
Principal Investigator HAKOZAKI Masataka

Chronological information of historical and archeological materials is the most important basic information to measure their academic value. Dendrochronology is a dating method in physicochemical way, where annual ring widths, density, and chemical components of wood are analyzed to make their variation patterns clues to determine calendar years with no errors.

The previously dominant method, dendrochronology based on tree-ring width, has faced “the barrier of tree species”.“Oxygen isotope dendrochronology”, which recently has been developing remarkably in Japan, overcame its weak point and can date all kinds of trees with one single tree-ring chronology (a yardstick in dendrochronology). All the trees in Japanese archipelago, however, cannot be measured with a single tree-ring chronology, and it is necessary to make tree-ring chronologies for each climate state, which have summer precipitation different from each other which determines oxygen isotope in tree rings.

This project aims at establishment of the oxygen isotopic tree-ring chronology in the past 3400 years in Northeast Japan, where there has been delay in research compared to that of Southeast Japan. Thanks to the cooperation of innumerable institutes where researches of buried cultural properties are carried out, such as education boards and universities, this purpose has been almost achieved with two years of research period left. The established tree-ring chronology let us determine the date of wood of pales of Taga castle in Miyagi and inspect the date of a large eruption occurred in the 10th century at Paektu Mountain located between China and North Korea. In Northeast Japan are a lot of sites with abundant wooden materials, such as Sannai-Maruyama site. Using materials there, we will try expanding the tree-ring chronology to be the one with 5000, 10000, and at last, 30000 years.

A submerged forest of thujopsis in Saru-gamori Sand Dunes, Aomori, where we obtained core data for the oxygen isotopic tree-ring chronology for Northeast Japan.



List of Ongoing Research Projects in FY 2019 and 2020								
Type of Research		Research Title	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NIHU Transdisciplinary Projects	Institute-based Project	Constructing Integrated Studies of Cultural and Research Resources, and Renovating Sharing Infrastructures of Research Resources in Japanese History and Cultures (Prof. NISHITANI Masaru, Archeology Division, Rekihaku and 41 other members)	<div></div>					
	Multidisciplinary Collaborative Projects	Development of Cross-Cultural Research Bases for Studies of History and Culture (Prof. KOIKE Jun'ichi, Folklore Division, Rekihaku and other 23)	<div></div>					
		Multidisciplinary Research on the Engi-shiki: Japan's Ancient Encyclopedia (Assoc. Prof. OGURA Shigeji, History Division of Rekihaku and other 26)	<div></div>					
	Network-based Projects	Insights into Japan-related Overseas Artifacts and Documents of the Nineteenth Century in Europe through Research and Use: Developing the Foundation for International Collaboration in Transmitting Japanese Culture (Prof. HIDAKA Kaori, Museum Science Division, Rekihaku and other 35)	<div></div>					
		Survey, Study and Use of the Japan-related Documents and Artifacts in North America: Socio-historical Approach to 'Modern Overseas Material Informatics' (Assoc. Prof. HARAYAMA Kosuke, History Division, Rekihaku and other 6)	<div></div>					
Principal Research	Interdisciplinary and International Research on The Formation and Development of Modern Japanese Society	Reconsidering the Historical Image of Modern Japan from the Perspectives of Education, Culture and Religion (Prof. HIGUCHI Takehiko, History Division, Rekihaku and other 11)	<div></div>					
		The Development of Japanese Modern Industry and Labor from the Perspective of Gender. (Prof. YOKOYAMA Yuriko, History Division, Rekihaku and other 11)	<div></div>					
	The History of Japanese Archipelago Focusing on Water and Human Life	Historical process and cultural formation of Japan in the view of linkage among cognition, technology and society concerning water. (Prof. MATSUKI Takehiko, Archeology Division, Rekihaku and other 12)	<div></div>					
		Water in Our Lives: From the Perspectives of Practice and Belief (Prof. SEKIZAWA Mayumi, Folklore Division, Rekihaku and other 6)	<div></div>					
Fundamental Research	Fundamental Research 1 (Topics to be selected)	Provenance Study on Ancient Bronze Objects Using High Precision Isotope Analysis (Prof. SAITO Tsutomu, Museum Science Division, Rekihaku and other 12)	<div></div>					
		Changes in Dietary Habits during the Rapid Economic Growth Period (Prof. MIYAUCHI Takahisa, Faculty of Core Research Humanities Division, Ochanomizu University and other 8, supported by Prof. SEKIZAWA Mayumi, Folklore Division, Rekihaku)	<div></div>					
		Changes of the Local Societies from Yayoi to Early Kofun Period: With the Analyses of Manufacturing System of Bronze and Iron Goods in Kinki Region. (Prof. WAKABAYASHI Kunihiro, Doshisha University Historical Museum and other 6, supported by Assoc. Prof. UENO Yoshifumi, Archeology Division, Rekihaku)	<div></div>					
		Japan-Korea Collaborative Research on Routes for Negotiation and Ports of Call in the Kofun and Three Kingdoms periods with Analysis of Relationship between Japan and Korea. (Assoc. Prof. TAKATA Kanta, Archeology Division, Rekihaku and other 11)	<div></div>					
		Transdisciplinary Verification of Plant Culture History and Reconstruction of Exhibition Methods in Japan (Assoc. Prof. AOKI Takahiro, Folklore Division, Rekihaku and other 12)	<div></div>					
		The Japanese Buddhist Home Altar in the Past and Present: Changing Material Objects, Families, and Societies (Prof. DOI Hiroshi, Department of Manufacturing Technologists, Institute of Technologists and other 8, supported by Prof. YAMADA Shin'ya, Folklore Division, Rekihaku)	<div></div>					
		History of Local Livelihood and Its Diverse Cultures Observed through Local Markets (Senior Researcher SHIMADATE Riko, Natural History Museum and institute, Chiba and other 9, supported by Assoc. Prof. UCHIDA Junko, Folklore Division, Rekihaku)	<div></div>					
	Fundamental Research 2 (Pre-selected topics of Rekihaku's collections)	Interdisciplinary Research on Reitokaku-Shukocho from the Perspective of Integrated Studies of Research Resources (Assoc. Prof. FUJIWARA Shigeo, Historiographical Institute, The University of Tokyo and other 14, supported by Prof. MIKAMI Yoshitaka, Research Department, Rekihaku)	<div></div>					
		Taxonomic Reconsideration of the Pleistocene Fauna and Flora in the Naora Collection, and Its Current Reappraisal (Prof. KOHNO Naoki, Department of Geology and Paleontology, National Museum of Nature and Science and other 9, supported by Prof. SAKAMOTO Minoru, Museum Science Division, Rekihaku)	<div></div>					
		Developing the Base of Historical Materials for the Study of Calendar and Onmyodo: Documents of Nara Koyomishi Yoshikawa Family (Prof. UMEDA Chihiro, Faculty of Arts, Kyoto Women's University and other 11, supported by Prof. KOIKE Jun'ichi, Folklore Division, Rekihaku)	<div></div>					
		Comprehensive Research on the Direct Retainers of the Tokugawa Shogunate: Focusing on Documents of the Family of the Confucian Scholar Sugihara. (Project Researcher MINO Yukinori, National Institute of Japanese Literature and other 11, supported by Assoc. Prof. FUKUOKA Mariko, History Division, Rekihaku)	<div></div>					
		Study on the Family Archives of Court Nobles in Medieval Japan Utilizing "Hirohashike kyūzō kiroku monjo tenseki rui" (Prof. IENAGA, Junji, Faculty of Letters, Gakushuin University and other 13, supported by Assoc. Prof. TANAKA Hiroki, History Division, Rekihaku)	<div></div>					
Fundamental Research 3 (Rekihaku Scientific Research Films)	Production, Conservation and Utilization of Rekihaku Scientific Research Films with a Focus on Ramie or Choma Culture in Japan. (A part-time instructor KASUGA Akira, Tama Art University and other 6, supported by Assoc. Prof. UCHIDA Junko, Folklore Division, Rekihaku)	<div></div>						
Developmental Research	Enhancing Historical Disaster Research with Open Science Methodologies (Assis. Prof. HASHIMOTO Yuta and other 12)	<div></div>						

Overview of the Application Guidelines for Collaborative Research

The purpose of collaborative research hosted by the National Museum of Japanese History (Rekihaku) aims for interdisciplinary collaboration of history, archaeology, and the study of folklore and folklife as well as related fields including analytical science. Applications from both within and outside the Museum are invited through this open call, with the aim of enhancing collaborative access an Inter-University Research Institute and contributing to research and education at universities and other institutions.

1.Categories of Collaborative Research

1) Principal Research

Principal research refers to collaborative research that aims for interdisciplinary collaboration based on the core research topics of Rekihaku.

Principal research can be in two categories 1) research challenges to pioneer advanced historical research through examination of resources and methodological considerations; 2) research into contemporary issues based on a broad overview of the history and culture of Japan. The first category is for topics geared towards innovation in historical research with emphasis on interdisciplinary and international perspectives. The second category is for leading topics in academia that are interdisciplinary and respond to social circumstances and demands. Increasing the sophistication and visibility of research achievements is particularly important in the case of principal research.

2) Fundamental Research 1 (Topics to be selected)

With the goal of developing new research foundations such as research perspectives and methods, this type of fundamental research is designed to make archaeological, historical, and folk resources accessible for research purposes through advanced information infrastructure. The principal investigator (PI) is free to select a research topic under the following condition. Topics should be related to “Museum-based Research Integration” in which Rekihaku takes the initiative or “Constructing Integrated Studies of Cultural and Research Resources” (<http://www.metaresource.jp/>) which is at the core of Rekihaku's third medium term plan for FY2016-2021.

3) Fundamental Research 2 (Pre-selected topics of Rekihaku’s collections)

This research requires topics and plans focusing on Rekihaku's collections. Rekihaku selects and offer applicable materials.

※The followings are the FY 2020 applicable materials. See the application guideline for the FY 2021 materials.

- ①A Study on how to utilize the replicas of Shosoinmonjo
- ②Asakawa Noritaka’s Collection of Ceramics Unearthed from Ruins of the Kiln in the Korean Peninsula
- ③Collected records of the Hirohashi family
- ④Research based on Reitokaku-Shukocho

2 . Basic Framework of the Collaborative Researches

	Principal Research	Fundamental Research 1 (Topics to be selected)	Fundamental Research 2 (Pre-selected topics of Rekihaku's collections)	Fundamental Research 3 (Rekihaku Scientific Research Films)
Research Topics	Collaborative research that aims for interdisciplinary collaboration based on the core research topics of Rekihaku.	Interdisciplinary research whose major goal is to make archaeological, historical, and folk resources accessible for research purposes through advanced information infrastructure.	Collaborative research on resources held and appointed by Rekihaku.	Collaborative research on production of “Rekihaku Scientific Research Films” and its utilization for researches
Features	Rekihaku selects research topics.	Applicants are free to select a research topic.	Applicable materials are offered to be selected.	Applicants are free to select a research topic.
Number of Researchers	Around 15	Around 10	Around 10	Around 10
Research Budget	Maximum of approximately 2,700,000 yen per year	Maximum of approximately 2,250,000 yen per year	Maximum of approximately 2,250,000 yen per year	Maximum of approximately 4,000,000 yen per year

〈Shared Conditions among the Four Categories〉

The research period is three years, during which research meetings have to be held three times per year at Rekihaku or other places.

The principal investigator prepares the research plan, organizes team meetings, and synthesize research achievements. In addition, the PI is required to submit a report for each FY and, as a rule, to present a report at the outcome report meeting after the end of the research period. The deputy principal investigator must be a faculty member of Rekihaku.

3. Timing of the Announce of Open Call

The application guideline is going to be distributed around June - July. For more detailed information, please check the following URL.

<https://www.rekihaku.ac.jp/research/list/joint/index.html>

4 . Eligibility

- Researchers employed by universities or other research institutions in Japan or overseas (either full-time or part-time)
- Researchers who have research capabilities equivalent to criteria (1) (graduate students cannot apply.)

5. Research Budget

The Budget can be used as the travel expenses (for the Collaborative researchers’ attendance to meetings, field works and others), and expendable supplies etc.

6. Use of Facilities

Collaborative researchers have access to facilities of Rekihaku including the library resources, the museum collections, computers, and other research instruments.

7. Report of Research Achievements

The results of the research have to be published in a Bulletin of NMJH (collaborative research issue) in three years after the collaborative research finishes.

8. Contact & Inquiries

For inquiries on the application procedure or others, please contact the section below.

Collaborative Research Applications, Research and Education Section, Research Affairs Division (TEL: 043-486-6473 E-Mail: kenkyo@ml.rekihaku.ac.jp)