

**Annual Report**  
National Museum of Japanese History

**2**  
2005

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## I. Research Activities

In fiscal year 2005, two years since becoming a member of the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU), the National Museum of Japanese History (NMJH)'s research activities were conducted for the first time under this new structure. While participating in research undertaken by the National Institutes for the Humanities, the NMJH also faced the challenge of how to proceed with its own research activities. In order to coordinate our research with the joint research project "Relationship between Eurasia and Japan" being undertaken by the National Institutes for the Humanities, we established a new research theme called "Historical Research on Exchange and Cultural Change" within the NMJH. This basic research project consisted of two research topics: "Ancient East-northern Asia and Shanguo-zhi, Weishu" and "Comparative Research on International Exchange and Cultural Acceptance of War from the 6<sup>th</sup> century Burial System". One reason for choosing these topics was that it was a response to criticism that previous collaborative research project on these topics by the NMJH had primarily centered on Japan, with little global perspective. Although for the time being these topics concern the ancient period, we plan to set topics and conduct research on cultural interaction in the Japanese archipelago during the Medieval, Early Modern, and Modern periods.

To strengthen the Museum's own research, in fiscal year 2005 we launched a basic research theme called "Historical Research on Livelihoods, Authority and Systems of Knowledge". We then set two research topics on "Production, Authority, and Ideology in Ancient Japan" and "Occupation Technology, and Magical Faiths in Medieval and Early Modern Japan". The starting point for these topics was to consider the distinctive features of Japanese culture as one Asian region that is blessed with intangible resources.

Upon the completion of the two collaborative scientific research projects "General Research on the Application of High-Precision Dating Techniques to Historical Materials" and "Representation of Foreign Cultures in Exhibits of History", we launched a new project called "The Complicated Research of the Settlement Site in Jomon and Yayoi Period". We also completed specific research on "Re-examination of Hirata Kokugaku: A Study of the Documents of Atsutane, Kanetane, Nobutane, and Moritane as Historical Materials", "Miyaza and Society: History and Structure" and "Religious Professionals: The Body of Physical and the Body of Social". Consequently, we launched two new topics called "Synthetic Research on the Significance of the Paddy Field Environment in Japanese History" and "Study on the Development, Preservation, and Cultural Resourcization of Human and Natural Landscape".

In this way, by actively working on collaborative research projects that was unique to the NMJH, we were able to conduct lively research programs. This is associated with changes to the budgetary framework, which made it easier to use travel allowances as part of collaborative research expenses and to conduct investigations using resource materials. It has also become easier to hold research meetings in places outside the Museum, which has encouraged exchanges with researchers from other regions.

Fiscal year 2005 was the second year of the externally funded research project "The Origin of

Farming in the Yayoi Period and East Asia: Establishment of High-Precision Chronology by Carbon 14 Age Analysis". This project was funded by a Grant-in-Aid for Creative Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology. This research has re-examined the dating of Japan's historical periods and has received much attention from the general public. This Grant-in-Aid for Creative Scientific Research project has led collaborative research undertaken at the NMJH in the past, and has also helped develop a steady body of research. The dating of a voluminous collection of around 1,600 items over the two-year research period has more or less confirmed that Yayoi wet rice cultivation began around 900 BC. Undertaken by scholars involved in the natural sciences, archeology and history, this project took sufficient advantage of the NMJH's uniqueness as an inter-university research institute.

The results of these research projects have been incorporated in various papers. They have also resulted in the publication of eight reports. Furthermore, we held special exhibitions as an opportunity to present the research findings to the general public. For example, the results of basic research on "A Complete Historical Study of the Buddhist and Shinto Faiths" were presented in the special exhibition "Japanese Deities and Festivals—What are Shinto Shrines?" held from March 21 through May 7, 2006. The findings of scientific research on "Basic Study on the Imperial Court Manuscripts and Printed Books of the Takamatsu House of the Imperial Family" were presented in the special program "The Power of Poetry—Japanese Poetry Through the Ages" held from October 18 through November 27, 2005. Both of these exhibitions represented the culmination of research conducted over many years, and they earned high praise not only from researchers and scholars, but also from the general public. The findings of Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on "Significance of Trade in Imported Goods (Kara-mono and Nanban-mono) in Waters of Pre-Modern East Asia" were presented in an international symposium titled "The Interaction in Medieval East Asian Sea" held on December 24 and 25, 2005. Other collaborative and Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research results were followed up in research meetings held around Japan, where discussions took place on local investigations and topics specific to those regions.

In the field of overseas research exchanges, we decided to conclude a new agreement for collaborative research with the National Museum of Korea, which will see cooperation on a wide range of research topics. This fiscal year also saw active exchanges between the NMJH and the National Folk Museum of Korea. The results of these exchanges have been presented in publications put out by both institutions. Scholars from countries such as Korea, China, Great Britain, Germany, France and Israel involved in collaborative and Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research were invited to the Museum, resulting in in-depth discussions and debate. One feature of the Museum's research activities in fiscal year 2005 was that the Museum actively arranged programs for collaborative research that included overseas scholars.

## **1. Collaborative Research**

As an inter-university research institute, the NMJH conducts collaborative research projects with scholars nationwide. Collaborative research projects consist of three categories; basic, scientific,

and specific research. Basic research projects focus on inter-disciplinary research themes reflecting contemporary concerns. Scientific research projects aim to develop a methodological basis for analysis and research methods using various “materials”, such as materials belonging to the Museum’s collection, photographic and audio-video materials, and materials used in scientific analysis. Specific research projects refer to specific research topics in the disciplines of history, archeology, folklore studies and related sciences, as well as new topics which lead to further exploration in the future. Therefore, specific research projects have the potential to become basic research projects or scientific research projects in the near future.

Starting this fiscal year, one NMJH staff was appointed the main project organizer for a joint research project involving two disciplines for the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU).

As a result, during this fiscal year under review we carried out collaborative research projects on 25 topics. The types of research and the number of disciplines involved were as follows: four basic research topics involving eight disciplines, four scientific research topics involving six disciplines, and ten specific research topics. We initiated four new research topics involving four disciplines for basic projects, one discipline for scientific projects and two for specific research projects.

Since becoming a member of the NIHU two years ago, research activities conducted outside the NMJH and overseas have been firmly established. However, there are many issues which require re-examination, such as the form of interim reports as minimum four-year period is needed for the publication of project reports. The Research Committee has a number of issues requiring urgent discussion. These include the introduction of wholly publicly funded research, including research themes, and re-examining the screening process of the contents of collaborative research themes.

## **[A List of Collaborative Research Activities]**

### **1. Basic Research**

#### 1. Transhistorical Studies of Ideas of Life and Death; Japanese Deities and Shrines (2004-2006)

SHINTANI Takanori, *et al.*

A. Historical Study of Japanese Shrines and Shinto Beliefs–Part I

Graduate School of Letters, Hiroshima University/MIURA Masayuki

B. Life, Aging, and Death and Ritual in Historical Perspective–Part I

SHINTANI Takanori

#### 2. General Study of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

YASUDA Tsuneo, *et al.*

A. Wars of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century–Part I

YASUDA Tsuneo

B. Personal Experiences of War, 1931-1945: A Survey of Japanese Written and Oral Records

SEKIZAWA Mayumi

3. Historical Research on Livelihoods / Authority and Systems of Knowledge

IHARA Kesao, et al.

A. Production, Authority, and Ideology in Ancient Japan

HIROSE Kazuo

B. Occupation, Technology, and Magical Faiths in Medieval and Early Modern Japan

IHARA Kesao

4. Historical Research on Exchange and Cultural Change

NISHIMOTO Toyohiro, et al.

A. Ancient East-northern Asia and Shanguo-zhi, Wei-shu

AZUMA Ushio

B. Comparative Research on International Exchange and Cultural Acceptance of Wa from the  
6 th-century Burial System

SUGIYAMA Shinsaku

**2. Scientific Research**

1. Scientific Study of Materials and General Chronological Research

A. General Research on the Application of High-Precision Dating Techniques to Historical  
Materials (2003-2005)

IMAMURA Mineo

B. Basic Study on the Imperial Court Manuscripts and Printed Books of the Takamatsu House of  
the Imperial Family (2003-2006)

YOSHIOKA Masayuki

C. Research Study of Materials, Manufacturing Techniques, and Production Sites of Historical  
Artifacts (2004-2006)

UDAGAWA Takehisa

2. General Study of Materials and Advanced Historical Information of Artifacts

A. Research on Cadastral Maps of the Meiji Era (2004-2006)

AOYAMA Hiro'o

B. Study of Ethnographic Films as Research Materials (2004-2006)

UCHIDA Junko

C. The Corpus Research about the Settlement in Jomon and Yayoi Period (2005-2007)

FUJIO Shin'ichiro

3. General Research in Museum Studies

A. Representation of Foreign Cultures in Exhibits of History (2003-2005)

KURUSHIMA Hiroshi

### 3. Specific Research

1. Re-examination of Hirata Kokugaku: A Study of the Documents of Atsutane, Kanetane, Nobutane, and Moritane as Historical Materials (2003-2005)  
MIYACHI Masato
2. *Miyaza* and Society: History and Structure (2003-2005)  
Faculty of Literature, Bukkyo University/YAGI Tōru
3. Religious Professionals: The Body of Physical and the Body of Social (2003-2005)  
MATSUO Kōichi
4. The Assembling of the Mizuki Collection and Its Historical Significance (2001-2006)  
Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University/TAKAGI Hiroshi
5. Study of Arms and Armor in Middle-Period Tumuli: An Initial Research Based on Artifacts from the Marozuka Tomb (2004-2007)  
Faculty of Literature, Kumamoto University/SUGI Takeshi
6. Diversified Use of Natural Environments in East Asia: From Swidden Farmers to Paddy Agriculturalists (2004-2006)  
NISHITANI Masaru
7. Basic Research on the Development and Formation of Folk Studies in Japan (2004-2006)  
KOIKE Jun'ichi
8. Study of the Kamikuroiwa Site in Ehime Prefecture (2004-2006)  
HARUNARI Hideji
9. Synthetic Research on the Significance of Paddy Field Environment in Japanese History (2005-2007)  
YASUMURO Satoru
10. Study on the Development Preservation, and Cultural Resourcization of Human and Natural (2005-2007)  
AOKI Takahiro

#### **4. NIHU Joint Research**

1. General Research on Interaction Between Japan and Eurasia
  - A. Relationship between Eurasia and Japan: Mutual Interaction and Representation (2005-2009)  
KURUSHIMA Hiroshi
  
2. Trans-disciplinary projects of cultural resources
  - A. Study of Samurai Objects as resources for Comparative History and Intercultural Presentation (2005-2008)  
KOJIMA Michihiro
  - B. Research of the Classical Studies in the Court of Medieval and Early Modern Times (2005-2008)  
YOSHIOKA Masayuki

#### **2. Externally Funded Research**

One of the Museum's duties is to stimulate research through the introduction of external funding. This has become extremely important as a result of budgetary constraints following the transformation of the NMJH to an inter-university research institute corporation.

In this fiscal year, we made 19 applications for open competition Japanese Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research, of which eight were successful. Including ongoing funding, we have total of 32 research projects funded by the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research.

The Grant-in-Aid for Creative Scientific Research-funded project "The Origin of Farming in the Yayoi Period and East Asia: Establishment of High-Precision Chronology by Carbon 14 Age Analysis" (FY 2004-2008; General Organizer: NISHIMOTO Toyohiro) entered its second year. This research is now becoming a representative research project of not only the NMJH, but also of the NIHU. Such expansion has opened up the prospect of further developing this project.

The old research style of using the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research for individual research interest is no longer accepted, as collaborative research projects has taken on an importance at the institutional level. From now on, we will clearly define the difference between collaborative research projects and externally funded projects, and will eagerly apply to external research funds and grants. At the same time, we also need to examine the use of research reports as means of publicizing research findings.

Besides the Grant-In-Aid for Scientific Research, the NMJH received donations from private sources for five scholarships which also promote its research activities.

#### **[A List of Projects under Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research]**

#### **New Research**

- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)  
 Internationality of Japanese Craft in the 16th and 17th Centuries: From the Perspective of Inter-port Artistic Exchange between East and West

HIDAKA Kaori
  
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)  
 Basic Research on Takamatsunomiya-ke Denrai Kinribon

YOSHIOKA Masayuki
  
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)  
 The Study of Interactions in the North Frontier of Han Empire

UENO Yoshifumi
  
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)  
 Study on the History of the Subsistence in Medieval Japan

HARUTA Naoki
  
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)  
 Study on Jomon Chronology by AMS Radiocarbon Dating at the First Half of Jomon Period of East Japan

KOBAYASHI Ken'ichi
  
- Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)  
 Provenance Study of Celadon by Analysis of Zircon Components in the Bodies

KOSETO HORYU Emi
  
- Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)  
 The Formation and Function of the Memories about War Dead (Gun-Sin) in the Region

ICHINOSE Toshiya
  
- Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)  
 Anthropological Study on Use of Environmental Resources and Adaptation of Economical Aspects; the Case of Minority Groups in Yunnan Province, China

YOSHIMURA Satoko
  
- Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)  
 Museum Anthropological Analysis on Changing Representation of the Holocaust Museums in Europe and the United States under Globalization

TERADA Masahiro

- Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows  
The Study of Copyright and Library History in the Early Modern on the Imperial Palace Which is the Main Object about the Imperial Household Book

SAKAI Shigeyuki

### Continuing Research

- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas  
Applying Analytical Chemistry to the History of Firearms Technology  
UDAGAWA Takehisa
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas  
Developing a Research Support System by Applying Graphics to Early-Modern Historical Materials  
ADACHI Fumio
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas  
The Basic Research about Conservation and Application to Medieval Monument  
HIROSE Kazuo
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A)  
General Survey Research on the Contemporary *Miyaza* and Construction of a Database for *Miyaza* Information  
UENO Kazuo
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A)  
Trade in Chinese and Nanban Goods in Pre-Modern East Asia and Its Significance  
ONO Masatoshi
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)  
Multilateral Comparative Study on Introduction, Acculturation, and Distribution of Bronze Culture in East Asia  
SAITO Tsutomu
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)  
Re-examination of Hirata Kokugaku: A Study of the Documents of Atsutane, Kanetane, Nobutane, and Moritane as Historical Materials  
HIGUCHI Takehiko
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)  
Formation of “Japanese Culture” from the Perspective of Collectors’ Activities in the Modern Yamato Region  
KURUSHIMA Hiroshi
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)  
The Multiple Faces of Shinto Shrine Materials: An Analysis of Shrine Functions through their Archives

SHINTANI Takanori

- Scientific Research (B)  
General Research Study on the Genealogy and Practices of Incantation  
KOIKE Jun'ichi
- (Overseas) Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)  
Praxis of Ethnoscience and the Sustainability for Environmental Resources in China  
SHINOHARA Toru
- (Overseas) Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)  
Comparative Study of Syncretism of Folk Beliefs and Advocated Religions: Analytic Research on Belief in Saints in Bretagne, France  
SHINTANI Takanori
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)  
Basic Research on the History of Debts in Medieval Japan  
IHARA Kesao
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)  
Folkloric Research on the Significance of Paddy Field Environment in Japanese History  
YASUMURO Satoru
- Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)  
Folklore Studies on the Inquio Tradition and the Mandatory Retirement Age System in an Aging Society  
SEKIZAWA Mayumi
- Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)  
Research on the Relationship between Material, Technique and Idea Observed in Kosode Style Clothes in the Muromachi and Momoyama Age  
SAWADA Kazuto
- Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)  
Folkloric Study of Family Businesses in Modern Times  
AOKI Takahiro
- Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)  
Folklore Study on the Emergence of Portraits of the Deceased and the Formation of the Nation State  
YAMADA Shinya
- Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)  
Studies on Warrior Society: Pattern of Consumption and Patterns of Succession  
IWABUCHI Reiji
- Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)  
Archaeological Study of Religious Spaces: Sutra Mounds, Tombs, Temples and Shrines  
MURAKI Jiro

- Grant-in-Aid for Creative Scientific Research

The Origin of the Farming in the Yayoi Period and East Asia: Establishment of High-Precision Chronology by Carbon 14 Age Analysis

NISHIMOTO Toyohiro

- Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows

Research Concerning the Functions and Social Processes of Scenic: Representations in Japanese Painting

MIZUNO Ryoko

### 3. Categorization of Resource Materials

In order to expand access to our Museum's collection for research, the NMJH has instituted a project for the systematic investigation and categorization of resource materials. This project aims to systematize and increase the access to the resources in a wide variety of formats, including resource catalogs compiled by investigating and sorting bibliographic information and images. In this fiscal year we conducted investigations on the Museum's Japanese roof tile collection, and also organized fundamental research on creating a database on: "Futokoro-ni-tamaru Morokuzu" ("A Bag of Joke Material"), Gunnery-related resources in the Museum collection, Arms and armor in the Museum collection, and in the Naora collection, Yayoi bronze ware in the Museum collection, a collection of materials on popular entertainment, and a collection of portraits of the deceased. At the same time, we published the *Japanese Roof Tile Collection, Catalog of the National Museum of Japanese History* which also broadens access to museum's resources.

- 1) Research project on materials in the Museum collections 2005  
*Gunnery-related resources in the Museum's collection*  
(General Organizer: UDAGAWA Takehisa)
- 2) Research project on materials in the Museum collections 2005  
*Japanese warrior weapons and armor in the Museum's collection*  
(General Organizer: UDAGAWA Takehisa)
- 3) Research project on materials in the Museum collections 2005  
*Yayoi bronze ware in the Museum's collection*  
(General Organizer: HARUNARI Hideji)
- 4) Research project on materials in the Museum collections 2005  
*Portraits of the deceased in the Museum's collection*  
(General Organizer: YAMADA Shinya)
- 5) Research project on materials in the Museum collections 2005  
*Japanese Roof Tile Collection*  
(General Organizer: ABE Gihei)

- **Research Equipment**

The National Museum of Japanese History seeks to develop new historical research studies through the introduction of new research methodologies, and collaboration across the three disciplines of history, archaeology, and folklore studies and related sciences. As an inter-university research institute, it endeavors to introduce new research methodologies through collaborative research projects with scholars outside the institution. At the same time, it has installed a range of equipment necessary to conduct advanced research at the institution. These include various instruments used in scientific analytical studies of historical materials, information-related equipment for research use, and audio-visual devices.

Major equipment introduced in prior years includes an X-ray system, fluorescent X-ray wavelength dispersive analyzer, X-ray CT scanner, sensitive isotopic analyzer, sensitive automated elemental analyzer, and an X-ray film digitizer. Apart from few exceptions, these items are made available for collaborative research projects.

#### **4. Research System**

Two years have now passed since we restructured our research system following the transformation of the NMJH to a member of the National Institutes for the Humanities, an Inter-University Research Institute Corporation. The integration of the four former research departments into a single research department has allowed flexible management of research staff. The aim of this restructuring was to establish a system that promotes better cooperation among the research staff from different disciplines, while securing human resources for emerging research projects. Meanwhile, to maintain the uniqueness of each specialized field, we replaced the four former research departments with four research divisions.

The Museum has a two-tier structure consisting of the former system of research departments underpinned by two categories of research activities. First is research based activities such as investigations into the Museum's resource materials and the loan of materials. Second is a project-based research activity that extends beyond the framework of specialized fields. This can be seen in our exhibitions and collaborative research projects. Linking these two types research was a difficult issue, so during the past fiscal year we have grappled with the management system.

Visiting scholars, researchers from other research institutions, adjunct researchers, part-time researchers and research assistants are strongly required for effective conduct of collaborative research and project-based research. These research members have become even more important. We expect to increase the number of staff within the limits of budget.

## II. Publication of Research

- **Strengthening collection of resource materials, research exhibition projects, and renovation of permanent exhibition as an inter-university research institute**

The NIHU have begun a joint research project on the improved use of resource materials for reinforcing publicity of research findings through exhibitions at each institution. Collecting, arranging, and preserving of the resource materials are fundamental activities of the NIHU. Thus, we need to reorganize and create an integrated system for resource materials that supports basic data collection, development of historical databases, and joint and improved use of resources. Presenting recent outcomes of collaborative research projects conducted at the NMJH is one of our major challenges. In consequence, we are now remodeling the permanent exhibitions to display updated outcomes and to present a new image of Japanese history. Exhibitions based on research findings are not only a vehicle for two-way communication between the Museum and the public, but also guarantee the authenticity and reproducibility of research. Thus, we believe that exploring the significance of museum exhibitions has become a crucial topic of academic research.

- **Activities of the Resource Materials Committee and Exhibition Committee**

Regarding the purchase of special resource materials, expenditure approved by the President of the National Institutes for the Humanities has seen the purchase of the *Collection of Maps*, and the purchase of *Doro-e* (portraits made using gold and silver powder) in association with the NIHU joint research projects. The Resource Materials Committee has worked proactively on a number of outstanding issues, including the categorization of materials, compilation of materials management manual, digital resources, on-demand access, environment for the preservation of materials, and conservation/restoration of materials. We also allow researchers, undergraduate and graduate students to examine and study Museum's resource materials, and tour the Museum's storerooms. The number of these visits is increasing. There has also been an increase of number of tours for students of museum studies and cultural assets. In fiscal year 2005, the resource materials section helped with the loan of 57,156 items associated with 3,321 requests. During the year there was an increase in demand for photographs, digital images and loans, with 608 requests received for 12,605 items. The Museum takes pride in being the most advanced member of the National Institutes for the Humanities in terms of its public access and collaborative use of resource materials.

The Exhibition Committee has worked on the compilation of a manual so that all members in the Research Department may engage in the loan, transportation, and display of resources or exhibit materials in conjunction with the Resource Materials Committee. The committee plans to continue this project in the next fiscal year. In this fiscal year, the Museum held the special exhibition "Wetland and

Jomon People–Archeology in the Wetlands” and the NIHU joint exhibitions such as “The Power of Poetry–Japanese Poetry Through the Ages”. The Exhibition Committee sponsored a special program in summer called “Scenes of Summer–Yukata, Ukiyo-e and Ghost Stories”, as well as the exhibitions “Japanese Musical Instruments–Heirloom of the Kishu Tokugawa Family”, “Exhibit of New Acquisition”, and “Japanese Deities and Festivals–What are Shinto Shrines?”. The committee also continued to promote collaborative research project of three years which goal would be an exhibition. As the result, in this fiscal year, two projects for exhibitions planned for 2008 were chosen by public participation; one is special exhibition “From Tabi to Ryoko” and the other is a special program “Dyeing and Weaving–Japan and Korea”.

The Museum’s Gallery Three is scheduled to re-open in fiscal 2007 upon the completion of renewal work. To commemorate this, the committee sought ideas from the public for a temporary exhibition for next spring, and has chosen “Scenes from the Town” (tentative title). The committee has also begun improving written information accompanying displays by including translations in a number of foreign languages.

- **The Activities and Challenges of the Historical Archives Center**

The Historical Archives Center has worked on a number of issues, including budgets, management of preliminary work, exhibition plans, preservation, and storage. Planning for renovation of the Gallery Three was completed in fiscal year 2005. Preliminary work on exhibition room’s construction has been nearly completed. The scale of exhibits has been kept within a budget of JPY 200 million for each Gallery, and other expenses will be met by strictly adhering to the budget controlled by the President of the NIHU.

For many years, we needed to establish a standard and to collect cases in solving problems related to museum’s collections and exhibitions. A clear standard and practical methods in solving problems will allow all researchers of the divisions of Folklore and Folklife, Museum Science, Archeology, and History to tackle the issues. We started to create standards and compile cases in order to make a manual on management of exhibition resources, and newly appointed researchers have been trained. Progress has also been made on the compilation of a detailed manual on the management of resource materials.

The Historical Archives Center has also addressed a number of issues, such as the transfer of architectural models to the Tokyo National Museum and the Kyushu National Museum, issues on preservation facility for traditional soy sauce barrels, and the efficient use of storage space within the Museum, jurisdiction of shared educational digital content “Rekihaku Crossroad” , and the launch of Intellectual Property Committee subcommittees to handle issues concerning digital resource materials. There has been a proposal to create a team, which works on a daily basis covering the entire museum to address the matter of suitable environments for the preservation of materials and to combat the effects of pests on cultural assets accompanying the prohibition of the use of methyl bromide. This proposal is scheduled for implementation in the next fiscal year. A member of the Museum faculty has been chosen

to work on the preservation of materials from Inba Swamp and it has been suggested that an application be made to borrow materials for research purposes. Moreover, there have been ongoing discussions concerning museum visitors, supplementing the budget, and the Museum entry fee.

The Museum encounters many different problems such as concluding agreements and holding copyright negotiations with the owners of collections. The Museum is working on this issue. We also raised this issue of establishing a basic institutional policy on this matter to the head office of the NIHU.

## 1. Publications

Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History

No. 125 (March 2006)

No. 126 *Collaborative Research: Study on Problems Related to Soldiers in Modern Japan* (March 2006)

No. 127 *Collaborative Research: Methods of Research and Analysis of Medieval Towns in Japan* (March 2006)

No. 128 *Re-examination of Hirata Kokugaku ( II ), the Japanese National Learning of the Hiratas II* (March 2006)

No. 129 *Report on the Research Excavation at the Kosshō Motoyashiki Site in Jōsō City, Ibaraki Prefecture, Specific Research: The Chieftains' Residences in Ancient Eastern Japan* (March 2006)

No. 130 (March 2006)

No. 131 *Collaborative Research: The Sakura Regiment and the Local populace* (March 2006)

No. 132 *Collaborative Research : Study on Contemporary Culture in Folklore* (March 2006)

### Exhibition Catalogues

*Wetland and Jomon People—Archeology in the Wetlands* (June 2005)

*Jomon vs. Yayoi* (July 2005)

*Japanese Deities and Festivals—What are Shinto Shrines?* (March 2006)

### Others

*Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies I, International Research Meetings* (September 2005)

*Let's Rekihaku! 2003* (September 2005)

*Conditions and Issues of Research on Notoin-States in Korea International Symposiums* (March 2006)

*Links of History and Literature, the Frontline of Historical Research, Vol. 5* (March 28, 2006)

## 2. Exhibitions

As an inter-university research institute which promotes research in Japanese history and culture, the NMJH publicizes the results of collaborative research projects, involving cooperation of scholars both inside and outside the Museum, through permanent and special exhibitions. Two decades has passed

since the opening of the Museum. We believe that the Museum's permanent exhibition is entering a new phase. We are currently updating our permanent exhibits to reflect the latest research findings, and to respond to the increasing demands of today's rapidly changing and globalizing society. In the 2005 fiscal year, we designed new displays for Gallery Three, and began to develop new display concepts for Galleries Four and Gallery Six.

At the NMJH we introduce the research findings through special exhibitions and public programs. Developed by exhibition project teams working in collaboration with members of universities and other research institutions, the team's members cover a wide range of academic disciplines. We are working hard to make our exhibitions and displays physically and intellectually accessible to the public. We aim to meet the diverse intellectual demands of visitors to the Museum. In this fiscal year, three special exhibitions and five special programs were presented at the Museum, while one special program was held at the Botanical Garden of Everyday Life. In addition, one special exhibit in collaboration with the National Science Museum and other organizations was held at the National Science Museum.

#### **[Special Exhibits]**

- **“ The Interaction in Medieval East Asian Sea-Trade, Ports, and Sunken Ships” (March 23-May 22, 2005)**

Seas link many countries and regions that share the same waters. Seas had been sites for the mutual exchange of people, objects, culture, and technology since ancient times. They had become cradles of history that have powered the development of mankind. In East Asia, the appearance of the Song Chinese with their active foreign policies brought a new era of interchange which caused significant changes to the countries and regions linked by the sea. These interchanges were not limited to political and economic exchanges between nation states. The interchanges during this period were different from those made in earlier times, as they affected the lives of ordinary people. They were characterized not only by exchanges on at a state level as ostensibly promoted by the Chinese, for the seas bustled with the activities of maritime merchants. For those merchants, the sea was a communal world without national borders. Forming a pivotal part of the East Asian world, the interchanges continued until the 16th century when encounters between Asia and Europe altered the scale of trade. By that time, the exchanges developed to global level. This era had been one of the most glittering eras in all Asian history. However, as change took place from medieval times through to the Early Modern period, these interchanges were gradually confined to a national framework.

The wide variety of archaeological, documentary, art, and folk resources that make up this exhibition attempted to portray the history and glittering culture of these interchanges that affected the peoples of China, Korea, Japan and the Ryukyu Islands against the backdrop of the seas of East Asia from the 12th through the 16th centuries.

From the research planning stage, this exhibition aimed to publicize the findings of collaborative research projects undertaken by researchers from the NMJH and other institutions. This exhibition

has been mainly based on the following research projects: “Exchange of People, Commodities, and Technical Skills, and the System in Pre-Modern East Asia” (Specific Research / National Museum of Japanese History); “Representation of Authority: Trade and Significance of Imported Goods (*Kara-mono*)” (Research Grant in the Humanities / Mitsubishi Foundation); “Significance of Trade in Imported Goods (*Kara-mono* and *Nanban-mono*) in Waters of Pre-Modern East Asia” (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research / The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

- **“ Wetland and Jomon People–Archeology in the Wetlands” (June 14-July 31, 2005)**

This special exhibition displays some of the findings of the research topic “Problems in Agriculture in the Jomon and Yayoi Periods” conducted between 2001 and 2003 (General Organizer: NISHIMOTO Toyohiro) that came under the basic research project “Formation of Agricultural Society and its Impact on the Environment”. In recent years, studies of archeological sites in low-lying wetlands have begun to uncover many man-made items made from plant materials. At the same time, advances in techniques for preserving wooden items have made the display of such items easier. The accumulation of lacquered wares, items made from woven bark and wooden wares dating from the Jomon period excavated from sites north of Tokyo. These items tell us that the level of woodworking techniques of the Jomon is no different from those of today. We adopted a novel approach by reproducing flexible lacquered yarn from the Jomon period, which is currently receiving much attention, reproduced clothing worn by Jomon women, and we had female models try on this clothing. We set up a corner in the exhibition area where children could make woven items. Through this hands-on experience, children can learn about Jomon period weaving. This activity turned out to be very popular that visitors of all ages took part and enjoyed.

This special exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Tohoku History Museum and the Niigata Prefectural Museum of History. It was the first exhibition in which curators from all three museums collaborated in the planning and preparation of an exhibition.

- **“ Japanese Deities and Festivals–What are Shinto Shrines?” (March 21-May 7, 2006)**

From the spiritual perspective associated with religious beliefs and faiths, shrines are regarded as precious historical and cultural facilities. They can also be seen as highly cultural and organic structures possessing various multi-faceted functions. These functions include an environmental preservation function, park-like function and function as natural zoological and botanical gardens arising from their location and environment. Other functions include preserving and passing down architectural and artistic techniques related to the maintenance of shrine buildings, working as art galleries, museums, resource centers and libraries by making use of their rich and diverse collections, their function in preserving rituals and performing arts related to traditional festivals and ceremonies, and also working as tourist resources. We have conducted two projects with the participation of leading scholars in a wide range of specialist fields that includes the fields such as history, archaeology, folklore studies, as

well as architectural history, the history of botanical landscapes and other fields. One project was the interdisciplinary collaborative research project “Philological Studies in the Diversity of Shrines” (FY 2001-2003) and the other was a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research-funded project called “Comprehensive Study of Multi-faceted Aspects of Resources Related to Shinto Shrines (FY 2001-2003 and FY 2004-2006). This exhibition represented research into bases of Japanese beliefs that has been a research topic at the NMJH since its foundation.

In the special exhibition “Japanese Deities and Festivals–What are Shinto Shrines?”, some of the research findings focusing on these multi-faceted aspects of shrines were presented in Special Gallery One, Two and Three. In Special Gallery One, in addressing the origin and history of Japanese shrines the exhibits introduced the history and world of the *Izumo Taisha* and its role in ancient myths found in the *Kojiki* (Record of Ancient Matters) and *Nihon Shoki* (Chronicle of Japan) such as the “*Kuni-yuzuri*” myth. In Special Gallery Two, the focus turned to the function of shrines in preserving and passing down architecture and works of art. This was illustrated using the *Itsukushima* Shrine, which still rises out of the sea today, and its *shinden-zukuri* style of architecture and the world of the works of art that have been worshipped over generations in the shrine. Next, the exhibition presented shrine treasures. By introducing the *Ise* Shrine, which holds a key position in the history of Japanese shrines, the exhibition explained and displayed the custom of building a new shrine every twenty years that still continues today, and the world of the treasures that are dedicated to the shrine. In Gallery Three, the relationship between deities and festivals was examined through an introduction to the world of *Gion Yasaka* Shrine, located in the ancient *Heian* capital of Kyoto, and the *Gion* Festival. The *Gion Yasaka* Shrine was founded on beliefs that sought to quell pestilence and revengeful spirits, and it had been associated with a wide range of religious beliefs followed by the aristocracy and common people alike accompanying the syncretization of Shinto and Buddhism. The *Gion* Festival itself has a long and proud history as an urban festival known for its great pageantry.

- **“ Jomon VS. Yayoi” (July 16-August 31, 2005)**

Two fundamental concepts lied behind this exhibition: to provide an exhaustive comparison between the Jomon and Yayoi periods and to attract junior and senior high school students to the exhibition. It was based on research work undertaken by the NMJH’s team of researchers involved in dating techniques funded under the NMJH’s scientific research program and the Grant-in-Aid for Creative Scientific Research. The aim of the exhibition was to present the team’s major finding that the Yayoi period had started 500 years earlier than previously thought, and the impact that its archaeological significance has had on the latest thinking on the origins of Yayoi culture and the beginning of the Yayoi people.

### **Special Programs**

“Edo-zu Byobu (Scenes of Edo Screens)” April 26-May 8, 2005

“Scenes of Summer–Yukata, Ukiyo-e and Ghost Stories” August 13-September 19, 2005

“Japanese Musical Instruments–Heirloom of the Kishu Tokugawa Family” August 13-September 19, 2005

“The Power of Poetry–Japanese Poetry Through the Ages” October 18-December 6, 2005

“Exhibit of Rakuchu` Rakugaizu Byo`bu (Panoramic Screen Painting of Kyoto and Environs) Rekihaku A Version” October 25-November 6, 2005

### **Special Programs at the Botanical Garden of Everyday Life,**

“Japanese Morning Glories” August 9-September 4, 2005

### **Other Exhibitions**

“Exhibit of New Acquisitions” January 11-February 12, 2006

### **Production of Ethnographic Films for Cultural Properties**

“Mitou ritual of the Kui Inari Shrine”(2005 fiscal year)

## **3. International Exchanges**

In fiscal year 2005, the NMJH conducted a wide range of international exchange activities. It concluded several international exchange agreements, convened international research meetings, and held exchanges with institutions having agreements with the NMJH.

In June 2005, the NMJH concluded an exchange agreement with Illinois University, giving opportunities for future joint research projects. Following the visit of the NMJH Director, HIRAKAWA Minami, to the National Museum of Korea in December 2005, negotiations began on academic exchanges. An agreement was reached in March 2006.

In November 2005, an international research meeting “Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies–Part II-1” was held at the National Folk Museum of Korea, with which we had previously concluded an exchange agreement. This was followed in February 2006 with a second international research meeting called “Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies–Part II-2” held at the NMJH. One scholar each from the Gongju National Museum of Korea (he formerly worked for the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties in Korea) and the Pusan National University were invited to attend an international research meeting titled “International Exchanges of Paekche ” held at the NMJH in December 2005. A record of these international research meetings held between the NMJH and the National Folk Museum of Korea, Pusan National University, and National Research Institute of Cultural Properties in Korea was published in both countries under the title *Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies–Part I* in December 2005, and in Japan under the title *International Exchanges of Paekche*. In addition, the NMJH held an international seminar in October 2005 titled “Dialogue with History Exhibition–Promoting Intergenerational Memory Work for Creating Citizens”.

A number of exchanges for the purpose of research have taken place with institutions with which the

NMJH has agreements. For example, in December 2005 the NMJH Director, HIRAKAWA Minami, visited the National Folk Museum of Korea, and Shin Kyung Chul, Director of the Pusan National University Museum, visited the NMJH in January 2006.

In fiscal year 2005, two visiting scholars from the National Folk Museum of Korea and Seowon University conducting research at the NMJH from the previous fiscal year continued their study at the Museum. We received four new visiting scholars from the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Science, Gyeongju National Institute of Cultural Heritage, and Pusan National University. These four scholars have presented lectures while visiting the Museum.

The Museum also hosted many overseas researchers during the fiscal year, including a group from the Ulsan Research National Institute of Cultural Properties in April and scholars from Gyeongsang National University in August.

Also during this fiscal year, a special exhibition titled “The Interaction in Medieval East Asian Seas –Maritime Commerce, Ports, and Sunken Ships” was opened. This special exhibition presented the findings of scholarly exchanges between the NMJH and Korea’s Kwangju National Museum and National Maritime Museum over several years. This special exhibition was held at each of the participating institutions.

### **Rekihaku International Symposium in 2005**

- “Conditions and Issues of Research on National-states in Korea” (December 11, 2005)

Venue: Itaewon Hotel in Seoul

Research on nation states has been conducted in various forms since the 1990s. However, little research has compared historical characteristics of the formation of nation states in non-European countries based in those regions and countries during the 19th century. This study attempts to compare the historical process of the formation of nation states from the beginning of contact and interaction with Europe during the 19th century. In the 2005 fiscal year, this research project focused on Korea. As a result, this symposium became an opportunity to shed light on the state of research and issues concerning the nation state of Korea.

- “The Interaction in Medieval East Asian Sea” (December 24-25, 2005)

Host institution: National Museum of Japanese History

This symposium was held to bring together the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research project “Significance of Trade in Imported Goods (Kara-mono and Nanban-mono) in Waters of Pre-Modern East Asia”.

The theme of the symposium was trade and interchanges conducted across the East China Sea during the medieval period. The symposium was divided into two sessions: Session One: The Islands of the East China Sea; and Session Two: Goods and Distribution. Three and four reports were presented

at each session respectively, and there was also a discussion among participants. In Session One, the reports and discussion centered on the functions and characteristics of the islands that served as shared space for interchanges, linking Southeast Asia, China, the Korean Peninsula, and Japan. In Session Two, they discussed on the development of specific goods and on the forms and distinctive features of trade and interchanges set against the histories of those regions. The symposium proved a huge success, as lively discussions took place from various perspectives, including an overview of the East China Sea that went beyond individual regions, historical documents, and archaeological resources, and shed light on various different features.

General Organizer: ONO Masatoshi

### **International Research Meetings**

Rekihaku International Research Meetings in fiscal year 2005

- 1) “The Evolution and Decline of Medieval Castles–Comparison between Japan and Europe”  
(September 7-10, 2005)
- 2) “International Exchanges of Paekche–The Latest Research from the Tomb of King Munyeong”  
(December 9, 2005)
- 3) “Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies–Part II-1” (November 3-4, 2005)
- 4) “War, Experience and Narrative–The Importance of the Foreign Researchers Perspective”  
(December 17, 2005)
- 5) “Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies-PartII-2” (February 7-8, 2006)

### **International Seminar**

“Dialogue with History Exhibition : Disseminating Memories for Creating Citizens” (October 6, 2005)

## **4. Symposia and Research Publication**

The NMJH conducts a wide range of publicizing with the aim of providing general and timely access to information on daily research activities and interim research findings. These include convening research meetings, promoting research activities, offering Rekihaku Lecture Series and Rekihaku Forums, and publishing the Museum magazine, *Rekihaku*. These programs are available to academic scholars, as well as the general public in order to promote wider understanding and interest in Japanese history and culture.

In this fiscal year, we held a public meeting on the theme “Museums from the Perspectives of the Audience–How to Present Research”, 12 Rekihaku Lectures, four Rekihaku Forums, and published six issues of the Museum’s bimonthly magazine, *Rekihaku*. Apart from these programs, we convened one research meeting at the NMJH related to our Grant-in-Aid for Creative Scientific Research, and devoted collaborative studies in areas throughout the country.

Fiscal year 2005 marked the second year of Rekihaku Promenade, an exhibition space created in

order to present the Museum's latest research outcomes and other information, as well as to become a center for promoting collaboration between the Museum and local communities. During the year we held two exhibitions there: "Reproductions of Decorative Wall Paintings from Caves in Eastern Japan" and "Hirata Kokugaku and Chiba Prefecture". We also staged an exhibition called "Tale of Excavations in Boso" in cooperation with the Chiba Prefectural Center of Cultural Properties.

### **Symposium**

- 1) Third Archaeological and Medieval History Symposium "Overseas Interaction During the Medieval Period—Places, People, and Techniques"(April16-17, 2005)
- 2) "Eurasia and Japan—Current Conditions and Issues of Mutual Interaction and Representation." (March18-19, 2006)

### **Research Meeting**

"The Origin of the Farming in the Yayoi Period and East Asia" (February 12, 2006)

### **Rekihaku Lectures**

Lectures are held in the Museum's auditorium on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday every month, from 1:30 p.m.-to 3:30 p.m.

- No. 256 April 9 "The Interaction in Medieval East Asian Sea—People and Things that Crossed the Seas"  
ONO Masatoshi
- No. 257 May 14 "The Formation of Views on the Afterlife—Perspectives from Decorated Burial Mounds"  
HIROSE Kazuo
- No. 258 Jun 11 "A Journey to Ethnic Minority Regions on the Border of Yunnan Province"  
NISHITANI Masaru
- No. 259 July 9 "Lacquer Culture as Seen in Relics from Marshlands of the Jomon Period"  
NAGASHIMA Masaharu
- No. 260 August 13 "Using Images at Rekihaku"  
MIYATA Kimiyoshi
- No. 261 September 10 "Modern Times as Seen Through Parades"  
KURUSHIMA Hiroshi
- No. 262 October 8 "Various Aspects of the World of Tanks Poets in Medieval Japan"  
INOUE Muneo (Rikkyo University)
- No. 263 November 12 "A History of Fakes of All Ages and Countries—From Tang Sancai to the Mona Lisa"  
KOSETO-HORYO Emi
- No. 264 December 10 "Rice Terraces of Yunnan Province"  
SHINOHARA Toru
- No. 265 January 14 "Deities on the Other Side of the Fence—Samurai Residences in Medieval Urban

Society”

IWABUCHI Reiji

No. 266 February 11 “The Facts Behind the Architecture of Izumo Taisha Shrine and Itsukushima Shrine”

MIURA Masayuki (Graduate School, University Tokyo)

No. 267 March 11 “The World of Gods Excavated at Izumo Shrine”

MATSUMOTO Iwao (Center of Studies of the Ancient Culture, Shimane Prefecture)

### **Rekihaku Forums**

No. 50 “Wetland and Jomon People” (June 18, 2005)

No. 51 “Poetry and the Aristocratic World (Forum sponsored jointly by NMJH and the National Institute of Japanese Literature)” (November 3, 2005)

No. 52 “Dogs of the Year of the Dog” (January 21, 2005)

No. 53 “The Origins of the Yayoi and East Asia” (March 4, 2006)

### **Rekihaku, the Museum’s Bimonthly Magazine**

No.130 Special Feature: Destruction and Non-Destruction – Getting to Know Cultural Assets

No.131 Special Feature: Diaries and History

No.132 Special Feature: Fashion

No.133 Special Feature: Body Image

No.134 Special Feature: Memories and Records

No.135 Special Feature: Markets, Quacks, and Peddlers

## **5. Databases**

The NMJH creates databases of the Museum collection to publicize its collection of materials and to assist with their use in research. The Museum databases offer outcomes of collaborative research studies, and bibliographies in various academic disciplines. Some records are available in full-text.

This fiscal year, the NMJH launched a number of new databases providing detailed information on individual materials in the Museum collection. These included a database on the Museum’s *nishiki-e* collection, a database on research papers on studies of *miyaza* (shrine councils) compiled by gathering articles from books, other written sources and information supplied by people. Other databases include the names in registers of the disciples of regional *Rangaku* scholars and a database on Edo merchants and artisans. We also updated our existing database of the Museum’s collections and the bibliography database of research on Freedom and Rights Movements.

These databases are available (in Japanese only) at: <http://www.rekihaku.ac.jp/database>.

### III. Artifacts and Books

The primary duties of the Resource Materials Committee are expanding the collection, manufacturing preserving, and managing of resource materials.

During the 2005 fiscal year, a number of resource materials were collected by the committee. Noteworthy among these were the purchase of a collection of old maps belonging to Uchida Kan'ichi, the *Seihodo* Library of Books containing a book of secrets on Japanese gunnery and books on Western gunnery, and a collection of Doro-e (portraits made using gold and silver powder) featuring Edo and famous sites in other provinces. The committee was also gifted a collection of Edo period fishing poles and dyed and woven items from the *Shorin-in* Temple. In line with our existing policy on the collection of artifacts we augmented our collection of Japanese lacquer ware made for export. We consider these artifacts as importance historical materials. There was an acquisition of a shelf with inlaid *maki-e* of flowers, birds and people and a mother-of-pearl tobacco pipe featuring a Western coat of arms. The committee also added to its Ghost Stories Collection, *Nishiki-e* Collection, Export Ceramic Ware Collection and Collection of War Artifacts from the Modern Period.

The system for on-demand access to resource materials initiated in fiscal year 2004 became fully operational, and has already resulted in an increase in number of users. Further items from the collection of resource materials related to *Hirata Kokugaku* (the study of Japanese classical culture), which was completed the previous year, was made available for on-demand access.

Following the previous year, several working groups were created under the Resource Materials Committee to resolve various issues related to artifacts.

In the area of the “categorization of materials” to study the maintenance of fragile, impermanent materials, and administrative management of reproductions and dioramas created for special exhibits, we established a category of “general resource materials”. “General resource materials” are available for various uses and to be kept under various preservation conditions, unlike the artifacts to be permanently stored in the Museum. Reproductions used in previous special exhibitions considered to be important items were cataloged as general resource materials. In addition, some of the items produced for display in the new Gallery Three are also being classified under this category. Various issues that have emerged since the creation of a framework for general resource materials will be addressed in conjunction with a paper on the manufacture of resource materials which examines guidelines for the manufacture of materials at the Museum.

Activities associated with preservation and restoration for examining a system for the preservation of materials and the creation of restoration projects have resulted in plans for the systematic compilation of restoration plans. In addition, in fiscal year 2006 a system undertaking control of pests will be officially launched for the constant maintenance and management of the Museum’s storerooms. During the year, two meetings were held on the topic of establishing an appropriate environment for the preservation of resource materials, at which further examination was required of issues such as the management of

pests, and fumigation and temperature and humidity control in the Museum's storerooms. It has been suggested that a working group needs to be formed to oversee the maintenance of a more flexible and stable permanent preservation environment inside the Museum.

We worked on producing guidelines for the creation of digital materials and a report dealing with the handling of digital materials. As part of this process, we examined the management systems. It concluded that each department or division should take responsibility for procedures such as contracts for the creation of digital materials, and that we need to establish a department within the Museum which will undertake the integrated management of digital materials.

The draft of the Resource Materials Committee's "Management of Materials" manual is nearing completion.

As of March 2006, there were more than 200,000 purchased, donated, or reproduced artifacts at the NMJH. Staffs from the relevant areas have been working vigorously on the categorization of massive volumes of donated artifacts and the like, and they have also been selecting and classifying resource materials for on-demand use. We will continue with the systematic collection of artifacts based on the Museum's policy, and, to enhance collaborative research efforts. We will also upgrade our systems that provide access to materials.

#### **IV. Graduate Education**

The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, the only Graduate University in Japan providing doctoral programs only, runs a program specialized in Japanese history based at the NMJH.

The goal of this program is to train academics that are familiar with diverse methodologies, possess advanced research skills in a wide range of fields. An important aspect of this program is the acquisition of wide-range of knowledge which is not restricted to a certain field. Many students enrolled in this program are studying history, archaeology, folk studies and related fields. They receive various academic advices from our teaching staff.

In fiscal year 2005, our modules were separated into two groups: one group of modules is on research into research materials and the other group of modules is on research into society and history. In the first group of modules, students study historical materials, theory about resource materials, exhibitions, analysis and information science. In the latter group of modules, they study social theory, the history of technology, environmental history, and theories of regional culture. In total, we offer 60 modules covering the three major research each. There are also intensive courses which are offered mainly in summer. The intensive courses aim to meet the diverse interests of students. Students can acquire course credits after participating in the seminars for presentation of interim research findings which places particular emphasis on the process of preparing a doctoral thesis. The goal of this class is to provide students with broad training in academic presentation skills.

The unique aspect of this program is that it is based in a national museum. Therefore, one of the

highlights of this program is that students can access to resources which include a great many genuine materials and artifacts. The program provides a first-class study environment for students offering equipment used for scientific analysis as well as a full lineup of equipment such as computers used for data processing.

Fiscal year 2005 marked the seventh anniversary since the establishment of the program. We currently have 29 students specializing in a wide variety of subjects in disciplines of history, archaeology and folklore studies. There are five students engaged in full-time employment who are taking the opportunity to enhance their skills and knowledge while working full time.

## **V. Social Cooperation (Public Relations and Outreach)**

Public relations and outreach activities conducted by the NMJH are designed to publicize the institution's research activities and museum activities, and to help visitors enhance their understanding of Japanese culture and history.

Since its opening in 1983, the NMJH has conducted various outreach projects to accomplish these goals. For instance, we established an educational project covering the five-year period from 1998-2002 to provide outreach activities to schools and to promote utilization of the Museum for lifelong learning. Some of these programs were taken over by the Museum Studies Project in 2003. In fiscal year 2004, educational and outreach activities were conducted jointly by the newly established Public Relations Committee and the Public Relations Service Office. In addition to taking over ongoing projects, they actively publicized research through press releases and other activities. Most notable among these activities was the opening of the Rekihaku Promenade. Since then, it has served as forum for publicizing the latest outcomes and information from the Museum's research activities. Rekihaku Promenade also fulfills the important function of helping the people of Sakura City and other local communities understand the activities of the NMJH.

## **VI. Faculty Research Activities**

**HIRAKAWA Minami** (Director-General, Sept. 1, 2005-)

Ancient Local Societies: A Study of Excavated Written Materials

**MIYACHI Masato** (Director-General, -Aug. 31, 2005)

Socio-Political History in the Bakumatsu-Ishin Period

**Research Department (The order of the kana syllabary)**

**AOKI Takahiro**

*Sake* Brewing Industry

Moral Precepts

**AOYAMA Hiro'o**

Historical Geography of Landscape in Medieval Japan

History of Cartography and Geographical Knowledge

**ADACHI Fumio**

Information Systems for Historical Research and Exhibition

**ABE Gihei**

Study of Political Site in Ancient Period and Display

Interchanges between Local Cultures in Japan

**ICHINOSE Toshiya**

Why was "War" Considered just in Modern Japanese Society

**IHARA Kesao**

Life History in the Medieval Village

Lending Relationships History

Togoku Manor History

Medieval Noble History

Medieval Temple History

**IMAMURA Mineo**

High-Precision Radiocarbon Dating and Its Application to Historical and Archaeological Studies

Development of Scientific Methods for Historical and Archaeological Applications

**IWABUCHI Reiji**

History of Pre Modern City

**UENO Kazuo**

Ancestor Worship and Family Structure in Japan

**UENO Yoshifumi**

Archaeological Study of Ancient East Asia

**UDAGAWA Takehisa**

Case Research Study on the History of Guns and Gun Technology in Japan

**UCHIDA Junko**

Research in the Effects of Sound on Human Behavior

**OKUBO Jun'ichi**

Study of Ukiyo-e

Study of Landscapes in Edo Period

**ONO Masatoshi**

Archaeological Research in Medieval Society in Japan

**KURUSHIMA Hiroshi**

The Historical Character of Regional Communities in the Late Edo Period

Ceremonies, Observances and Festivals in Early Modern Japanese Society

Theories of Representation and Exhibition at Museums of History

Museum Educational Programs and their Assessment

**KOIKE Jun'ichi**

Folk Belief

**KOJIMA Michihiro**

Towns, Villages, and Castles in Medieval Japan

Museum Education

**KOSETO-HORYU Emi**

Chemical Analysis of Cultural Properties

Studies in the Relationship between Environments and Deterioration of Cultural Objects

**KOBAYASHI Kenichi**

JOMON Period

Radiocarbon Dating

**SAITO Tsutomu**

Chemical Studies of Materials, Manufacturing-Technique and Provenance on Cultural Properties

**SAKAMOTO Minoru**

Dating and Provenance Research on Historical and Archaeological Materials by Isotope Study

**SATO Yuuka**

Research on Designing, Documenting, and Evaluating Learning Environments

**SAWADA Kazuto**

Relationship between Material, Technique and Idea of Clothes  
Vestments of Buddhist Priest Mainly in the Muromachi Period

**SHINOHARA Toru**

Ethno-scientific Studies of Folk-Life

**SHINTANI Takanori**

Comprehensive Studies in Folklore

**SUGIYAMA Shinsaku**

Kofun Period, Haniwa, and Ancient Gilding Techniques

**SUZUKI Takuji**

Study of Museum Information Systems to Support Research Activities, Exhibition, and Public Relations  
Especially Interested in Information Processing of Color and Image

**SEKIZAWA Mayumi**

Comprehensive Studies in Folklore, Especially the Research on Cult Groups and Rituals, and a Folkloric  
Study of the Old, View of Life and View of Death, Discussion on the Transformation and Transmission of  
Folklore

**TAKAHASHI Kazuki**

Studies of the *Shoen* System  
Studies of the Medieval Documents

**TSUNEMITSU Toru**

A Study of Oral Tradition  
A Study of Folk Belief

**NAGASHIMA Masaharu**

Historical Materials from the Standpoint of Technological History and Cultural History by Nondestructive Research Methods

Materials Involved in Lacquer and Red Pigments in Terms of Technological History and Cultural History

**NISHITANI Masaru**

History of East Asia

**NISHIMOTO Toyohiro**

Environmental Archaeology in the Jomon and Yayoi Periods

**NITO Atsushi**

Establishment Process of Japanese Ancient Capital Cities

Theoretical Study of Ancient Sovereignty

Ancient Local Societies

**HARAYAMA Kosuke**

Research on Formations and Changes of the Japanese Consumer Society in the Postwar Period

Research on Black Markets in 1940's: Especially Focusing on Conflicts between People's Daily Life and Economical Controls under the Occupation Policy of GHQ/SCAP

Research on Influences of Health Policies on Rural Areas in the Rapid Economic Growth Period

**HARUNARI Hideki(Hideji)**

Social Structure, Festival, Rite and Custom of Palaeolithic to Kofun Period

**HIGUCHI Takehiko**

Former Bakufu Retainers

**HIDAKA Kaori**

History of Japanese Lacquerwork

**HIROSE Kazuo**

A Study of Political Structure in the Kofun Period

**FUJIO Shin'ichiro**

Transition to Agriculture in Prehistory

The History of Iron Production

**MATSUO Kouichi**

Research on Rituals at Temples and Shrines in the Southern Capital, and the Magic and Rituals of Craftsmen

**MIYATA Kimiyoshi**

Studies on Digital Imaging Methods for Museum Objects and its Applications

**MURAKI Jiro**

Archaeological Studies in the Middle Ages

**YASUDA Tsuneo**

History of Thoughts and Culture in Post-War Japan

War and Popular Culture

**YASUMURO Satoru**

Folklore Research on the Relation between People and Nature

**YAMADA Shinya**

Funeral Ritual and Cultural Concept of Death

Modern Society and Folk Culture

Death and Life Studies

**YAMAMOTO Mitsumasa**

Study of Japan Traffic and Travel in from 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries

The History of Life of a Farmer in the Late Tokugawa-Meiji Periods

**YOSHIOKA Masayuki**

Ancient Philology

**YOSHIMURA Satoko**

Anthropological Study of Socio-Ecological Aspects

**Visiting Scholars**

**ARAKAWA Shoji**

Military Studies on the Modern History

Social History

**KONDOU Yoshikazu**

Historical Study on the Japanese Craft Heritage with Special Reference to Arms and Armour  
The Historical Development of the Bushi (the Samurai) and the Historical Analysis on Fighters and Battles through Arms and Armour Studies

**SATO Makoto**

Memory, Trace and Cinema

**SUGII Takeshi**

Study of Life-Style Pre-Histories and Ancient Times  
Study of the Polity and Social Structure of Kofun Period

**TANAKA Masahiro**

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