

National Museum of Japanese History

Annual Report 4

2007

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I Research Activities

— Research Support Center —

I-1 Overview

1. The Museum as an Inter-university Research Institute -- Strengthening a Unique Research System

In the four years since becoming a member of the National Institute for the Humanities (NIHU), the National Museum of Japanese History (NMJH) has functioned as an inter-university research institute. As a research institute that is also a museum, NMJH has faced the challenge of questioning its direction and the role required of it by society and the academic community. These questions were answered last year in the Report on Meetings to Discuss Future Planning after a year of deliberations. The report sets out a vision for a research system that harnesses the unique features of NMJH as a museum. This vision seeks to maximize NMJH's qualities by firstly adopting a new style of research unique to NMJH called "museum-based research integration" that organically links research, materials, and exhibitions, and secondly by improving and strengthening inter-university research which constitutes the basis of NMJH as an inter-university research institute and a museum. Consequently, fiscal year 2007 was the inaugural year of research activities based on these concepts.

In fiscal year 2007, an examination of specific measures for implementing this concept of Museum-based Research Integration by the Meetings to Discuss Future Planning (Phase II) resulted in proposals for a new research system based on the future vision outlined in the Second Phase Medium Term Plan. The proposed framework adds three new research categories – open application collaborative research, grant-in-aid scientific collaborative research, and exhibition-based collaborative research – to the four existing categories of basic research, scientific research, specific research, and joint research. It also modifies the overall framework of NMJH's collaborative research so that it now centers on Museum-based Research Integration. This framework answers criticism of NMJH's collaborative research in the previous fiscal year by the Collaborative Research Committee, which includes external committee members. The criticism contended that the various collaborative research themes were too specific and that the direction and framework of the Museum's major research themes were unclear. The Group's proposals also respond to the point raised by NMJH's External Evaluation Committee that there needs to be more explanation concerning the relationship between collaborative research and exhibitions and the collection of resource materials, as well as research findings and processes that continue for a number of years and not simply a single year. The Collaborative Research Committee has also approved the fundamental direction of this recommendation. Applications have been made for three large grant-in-aid collaborative research projects at the Museum as well as open application and exhibition-based collaborative research projects with the aim of starting work at the beginning of fiscal year

2008. In this sense, this represents the most important achievement related to research activities conducted in the year under review.

2. NMJH Collaborative Research and Externally Funded Research

In fiscal year 2007, NMJH conducted a total of 22 collaborative research projects. Five involved basic research, 12 scientific research, and five specific collaborative research. During the year, nine projects were completed and nine new projects were commenced. The following research projects conducted during the year exemplify the unique characteristics of collaborative research carried out at the Museum.

Based on the results of Stage I of the basic research project “General Study of the 20th Century,” Stage II of the project has commenced as a collaborative research project with a modified structure. By focusing on memory and representation, regional modernism, and the relationship between Okinawa, the South Seas and war, Discipline A research on “Wars of the 20th Century - Part II” shed light on specific 20th century characteristics found in the war experiences of the modern Japanese nation. Of particular note were the findings reached by studying the realities of the Sino-Japanese War through the digitization of four photo albums received by the Museum containing new photographs of soldiers in the Kōfu Regiment. A feature of Discipline B research on “Japan’s Period of Rapid Economic Development and the Transformation of Lifestyles” was the adoption of an interdisciplinary perspective that encompassed various aspects, including economic history, folklore, medical history, and the history of natural landscapes on which researchers and members of the public worked together on issues and methods. This basic research project implemented Museum-based Research Integration geared toward the construction of Gallery 6, a new permanent exhibition gallery.

The scientific research project “General Study on the Utilization of Dating Techniques for Research on Historical Materials” aims to apply dating methods used in the natural sciences for the purpose of historical research. This is a prime example of a project that illustrates NMJH’s success in collaboration between the natural sciences and historical research by further developing a research framework of inter-disciplinary collaboration between the fields of history, archaeology, folk studies and related scientific fields promoted by the Museum since its establishment. During the year under review, minute samples obtained from the statue of Eichou at Chorakuji-temple were carbon 14 dated using a tandem accelerator belonging to the Graduate School of the University of Tokyo. Researchers also used dendrochronology to date ancient materials from Horyu-ji temple.

Twenty-eight externally funded research projects were conducted in fiscal year 2007, mainly with funding from contested grants-in-aid for scientific research. 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” carried out up to fiscal year 2008 used high-precision carbon 14 dating to establish the actual period when wet rice cultivation began in Japan. As research that explores the origin of agriculture in East Asia, this research has had a significant impact on related fields. In addition to the research’s findings, in fiscal year 2007 the Museum also held the special exhibition “When Did the Yayoi Period Begin!?: The Frontier

of Dating Research,” which elicited a huge response.

3. Targeting Specific Topics through the Director-General’s Special Budget

Under the leadership of the Director-General, applications were invited for funding for research themes promoted by the Museum and for the publication of research.

One such project now under way is the collaborative research project “Research on Estimating Region of Origin Using Lead Isotope Ratios in Bronze Ware Made During the Era of Three Kingdoms” which is part of a research project initiated by an international academic exchange agreement with the National Museum of Korea. This research will be continued as a grant-in-aid collaborative research project beginning in the next fiscal year. Another project to receive funding that has been taken over by the Museum is the “Exchange Project with the Japanese American National Museum,” a joint inter-institutional research project with the aims of concluding international academic exchange agreements in the future and promoting further research.

This concludes the overview of noteworthy research activities conducted in fiscal 2007. Please refer to the various sections for further details.

YASUDA Tsuneo, Director, Research Support Center

I-2 Collaborative Research

I-2-1 Overview of Collaborative Research

“Collaborative research” refers to the collaborative research projects undertaken in cooperation with researchers from around Japan and overseas by NMJH in its capacity as an inter-university research institute. The research themes are based on contemporary research trends in history in the broader meaning of historical studies. One characteristic feature of this research is that it is firmly rooted in empirical academic research that has linked history, archaeology, folklore, and related fields since NMJH was established in 1981.

Collaborative research is based upon the three pillars of basic research, scientific research, and specific research. Basic research consists of topics seeking interdisciplinary research based on major research themes focusing on human agency and history. Scientific research creates a methodological basis for new historical research and for making materials in the Museum collection available through advanced computer systems. While these two form the core of collaborative research, specific research mainly involves topics related to each of the disciplines of history, archaeology, folklore studies, and related science fields, as well as emerging topics with potential for further exploration. Specific research is responsible for ensuring that collaborative research as a whole produces results.

During fiscal year 2007, collaborative research was carried out on 22 topics, comprising five basic research topics, 12 scientific research topics, and five specific research topics. Three basic research, three scientific research, and one specific research topic were initiated during the year. The following discussion of

collaborative research topics centers on these new topics.

Basic Research

The ultimate objective of the three basic research topics covering two broad themes is the development of the two new permanent exhibitions, Gallery 6 (Contemporary History) and Gallery 4 (Folklore). "General Study of the 20th Century II" continues on from "Wars in the 20th Century- Part I" completed in fiscal year 2006. It comprises "Wars in the 20th Century - Part II," which covers the period up to 1945, and "Japan's Period of Rapid Economic Growth and Lifestyle Changes," which covers the post-war period with particular emphasis on the mid 1950's through the mid 1970's. Research on both topics is being conducted in conjunction with the Exhibition Project Committee, with the aim of opening an exhibition in March 2010. The "General Study of Lifestyle Magazines in the Japanese Archipelago" studies popular spiritual culture associated with "omens", "knowledge", "taboos", and "magic." The objective of research initiated under this theme will contribute to the opening of an exhibition in March 2012. New research on "Ethnography on Nature and Techniques" that examines technologies and livelihoods in the modern period will be launched in the next fiscal year. It is expected that this study will result in further research on the two aspects of technologies and folk beliefs. Both are examples of Museum-based Research Integration in which collaborative research boosts the academic foundation for the opening of new permanent exhibitions.

Scientific Research

Preliminary research on the "Comparative History of East Asian Architecture" undertaken in fiscal year 2006 was officially started as a two-year scientific study in this fiscal year. Also initiated during this year was the second stage of research on two topics being conducted by the former Research Department. The topics are "A Study on Development and Application of Scientific Methods Specialized for Historical Materials," which involves the analysis of materials, and "A Study on Production and Research Materialization of Ethnographic Films," in folklore studies. Two other research commenced during the year, which will be reflected in the new permanent exhibition on contemporary history in Gallery 6, are "A Study on Utilizing News Films as Historical Resources; Exploiting the Methods for Compiling Database, and Creating a Framework for Analysis" and "A Research on a Description Method of Digital Material Information."

Specific Research

Fiscal year 2007 saw the start of a research project under the title of "A Study on the Formation Process of Prehistoric Residential Settlements at the East Asia." This research is closely related to the "The Corpus Research about the Settlement in the Jomon and Yayoi Periods" which began in fiscal year 2005. While the earlier research covers the Paleolithic era through to Middle Jomon, the new study covers the Late Jomon through to the Early Kofun periods. A database for abstracts on research reports on both topics is being created. The eventual database on pre-historical sites in the Japanese archipelago covering the Paleolithic through to the Early Kofun periods will be the first database in Japan to combine map information and calibrated dates.

Collaborative research proposal applications were invited in accordance with the “Core Policies for Collaborative Research” formulated during fiscal year 2006. One application received aimed to use one of the following seven collections of materials available for research use at the Museum: classical books and documents formerly in the Tanaka Yutaka Collection, documents of the Fukutomi family in Fukumitsu-Shimo Village, Nima County, Iwami Province, the Ookawa Tenkendo coin collection, reproductions of buildings (materials related to the colors of buildings), materials which formerly belonged to the Yoshikawa family of priests from Nara, materials related to festivals, and fishing equipment from Lake Inba.

I-2-2 List of Collaborative Research

Basic Research

- 1 Historical Research on Livelihoods, Authority, and Systems of Knowledge (2005-2007)
 - A Production, Authority, and Ideology in Ancient Japan (2005-2007)
 - B Occupation, Technology, and Magical Faiths in Medieval and Early Modern Japan (2005-2007)
- 2 General Study of the 20th Century II (2005-2009)
 - A Wars in the 20th Century II (2007-2009)
 - B Japan’s Period of Rapid Economic Growth and Lifestyle Changes (2007-2009)
- 3 General Study of Lifestyle Magazines in the Japanese Archipelago (2007-2009)
 - A Popular Magazines on Omens, Knowledge, Taboos and Magic (2007-2009)

Basic Research (Inter-Institutional and External Joint Research)

- 1 Ancient East-northern Asia and Shanguo-zhi, Wei-shu (2005-2007)
 - 2 Comparative Research on International Exchange and Cultural Acceptance of Wa from the 6th-century Burial System (2005-2007)
 - 3 Comparative Study of Proselytizing Cultures (2006-2009)

- 4 Comparative Historical Research on Nation States (2006-2009)

CHO Kyeungdal (Chiba University)

- 5 Comparative Study of History of Emigration (2006-2009)

IMAIZUMI Yumiko (Hosei University)

Scientific Research

- 1 Study of the Analysis of Scientific Materials

- A A study on Development and Application of Scientific Methods Specialized for Historical Materials
(2007-2009)

SAITO Tsutomu

- 2 General Chronological Research

- A General Study on the Utilization of Dating Techniques for Research to Historical Materials
(2006-2008)

SAKAMOTO Minoru

- B Comparative History of East Asian Architecture (2007-2008)

TAMAI Tetsuo

- 3 Research on Advanced Digitalization of Historical Materials

- A General Study of 'Takamatsunomiya-ke Denrai Kinribon' (2003-2008)

YOSHIOKA Masayuki

- B The Corpus Research about the Settlement in the Jomon and Yayoi Periods (2005-2007)

FUJIO Shin'ichiro

- C Studies on Japanese Musical Instruments in the Collection by Kishu-Tokugawa Family (2006-2008)

TAKAKUWA Izumi (National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo)

- D Study on the Photo Collection Related to Munro of the National Museum of Japanese History
(2006-2008)

UCHIDA Junko

- E A Study on Utilizing News Films as Historical Resources: Exploiting the Methods for Compiling
Database, and Creating a Framework for Analysis (2007-2009)

HARAYAMA Kosuke

- F Study on Production and Research Materialization of Ethnographic Films (2007-2009)

AOKI Takahiro

- 4 General Research in Museum Studies

- A Study for Communication Design in Museum (2006-2008)

SATO Yuuka

- B Multi-Use of Museum Information (2006-2007)

MIYATA Kimiyoshi

C A Research on a Description Method of Digital Material Information (2007-2009)

ADACHI Fumio

Specific Research

1 Study of Arms and Armor in Middle-Period Tumuli: An Initial Research Based on Artifacts from the Marozuka Tomb (2004-2007)

SUGI Takeshi (Kumamoto University)

2 Synthetic Research on the Significance of Paddy Field Environment in Japanese History (2005-2007)

YASUMURO Satoru

3 Study on the Development Preservation, and Cultural Resourcization of Human and Natural Landscape (2005-2007)

AOKI Takahiro

4 Statement and Practices Regarding Body and Character (2006-2008)

YAMADA Shinya

5 Study on the Formation Process of Prehistoric Residential Settlements at the East Asia (2007-2009)

KOBAYASHI Ken'ichi

Inter-Institutional and External Joint Research

1 General Research on Interaction between Japan and Eurasia

1-A Relationship between Eurasia and Japan: Mutual Interaction and Representation (2005-2009)

KURUSHIMA Hiroshi

2 Advanced Usage of Cultural Resources

2-A A Study of the Classics and Medieval and Early Modern Period Books from the Imperial Court: Mainly Books from the Takamatsu House of the Imperial Family (2005-2008)

YOSHIOKA Masayuki

2-B The Integration of Materials Related to Warriors: As Materials for Comparative History and Representations of Different Cultures

KOJIMA Michihiro

2-C A Comparative Study of Visual Representation of Ainu Culture: Digitization of "Ishuretzuzo-zu" and Munro Collection (2006-2008)

SASAKI Shiro (National Museum of Ethnology)

2-C1 Study on the Photo Collection Related to Munro's Ainu Research, Focused on the Materials from the National Museum of Japanese History (2006-2008)

UCHIDA Junko

I-3 Externally Funded Research

I-3-1 Overview of Externally Funded Research

One of the Museum's duties is to stimulate research through the acquisition of external funding. This has become increasingly necessary year by year in an effort to counter the reduction in operating grants. During the year under review, we worked hard to increase applications for Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, which are contested research funds, Mr. Yasuo Ishii, Head of the Research Aid Division II of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, was dispatched to the Museum for a briefing. We also held sessions for educating researchers on the reasonable use of research grants, which included a seminar on preventing the improper use of such funds.

The Museum, however, applied for 28 Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research. Seven applications were approved, a decrease of seven approvals from the previous fiscal year. Including projects receiving ongoing funding (some of which received reduced funding), the total of 28 research projects was funded and the amount of external funding received was JPY 29,850,000. This was a decrease of four projects from the previous fiscal year.

All major Grant-in-Aid for Creative Scientific Research and Scientific Research A projects to receive continued external funding were archaeological topics.

One of these projects is "The Origin of the Farming in the Yayoi Period and East Asia: Establishment of High-Precision Chronology by Carbon 14 Age Analysis" (2004-2008; General Organizer: NISHIMOTO Toyohiro), which was launched four years ago. The project continues collaborative research by natural scientists and archaeologists that has revised the period when wet rice cultivation first began in Japan, while focusing on the relationship between China, Korea, and Japan. The research has received worldwide acclaim for its findings produced using cutting-edge methods, as illustrated in the article "Turning Japanese" carried in the Archaeological Institute of America's "Archaeology" magazine. Researchers are continuing to revise dates for the origin of wet rice cultivation in Japan from a broad perspective that takes in East Asia. It is thanks to the acquisition of external funding that this truly worthy scientific research is being undertaken by NMJH, which is charged with conducting integrated empirical research on Japanese history.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Meetings to Discuss Future Planning, plans are currently being formulated for collaborative research for the next fiscal year. Measures concerning funding applications, including large grants-in-aid for scientific research, have been approved and three applications have been made.

NMJH also strives to acquire funds besides those provided by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research. We have received 1 donation from private scholarships amounting to JPY1,000,000, and private research funds for 1 research project totaling JPY1,400,000.

I-3-2 List of Projects under Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research

New Topics

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)

Study on Archaeological Residential Settlements by Radiocarbon Dating at the Jomon Period (2007-2009)

KOBAYASHI Ken'ichi

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)

Approaches to Social Participation in Developing Exhibitions for Museum Literacy (2007-2008)

SATO Yuuka

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)

Study of Viewers and Image Formats for the Preservation and Use of High-Definition Museum Materials (2007-2008)

SUZUKI Takuzi

Grant-in-Aid for Exploratory Research

A Basic Study to Comprehend the Numerical Condition of Blacksmiths' Traditional Technique (2007-2009)

SAITO Tsutomu

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (Start Up)

Research on Dates for the Appearance of Shell Middens in the Pre-Historical Era (2007-2008)

ONBE Shin

Continuing Research

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 (2004-2008)

NISHIMOTO Toyohiro

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A)

The Interaction and Transfer of Technology in Medieval East Asia (2006-2009)

ONO Masatoshi

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 (2005-2008)

HIDAKA Kaori

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)

A Study on an Advanced Viewing System for Research and Exhibition using Super High Definition Images of Historical Materials (2006-2008)

ADACHI Fumio

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)

A Comprehensive Study on Tradition and Innovation of Gunnery Technology in the Early and the End of the Edo Period (2006-2008)

UDAGAWA Takehisa

(Overseas) Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)

Study of the Ainu-Images on the Western Ethnographic Materials (2006-2008)

UCHIDA Junko

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)

Basic Research on Takamatsunomiya-ke Denrai Kinribon (2005-2007)

YOSHIOKA Masayuki

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)

The Study of Interactions in the North Frontier of Han Empire (2005-2007)

UENO Yoshifumi

Grant-in-Aid for Exploratory Research

Imaging of History Images Based on Imaging Technology (2006-2007)

MIYATA Kimiyoshi

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)

The Formation and Function of the Memories about War Dead (Gun-Sin) in the Region (2005-2007)

ICHINOSE Toshiya

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)

Anthropological Study on the Use of Environmental Resources and the Adaptation of Economical Aspects: the Case of Minority Groups in Yunnan Province, China (2005-2007)

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 (2005-2007)

TERADA Masahiro

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)

Paleodiet as Inferred from the Characteristics of Carbonized Materials Adhering to Pottery (2006-2007)

MIYATA Yoshiki

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)

Research into Relation between Gagaku (Traditional Court Dance Music) and Ceremony in Ancient Japan, in Addition, Development of the Relation (2006-2008)

HIROSE Chiaki

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)

The Comparative Study of Exhumation Harness in the Western Regions of China and Asian East Out-of-the-way Place (2006-2007)

CHUJO FUJII Hideki

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)

The Insufficiency of Migrant Sake Brewers and the Succession of Brewing Techniques (2006-2008)

AOKI Takahiro

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)

Folk Studies on Evolvement of Photographs of the Deceased People and Changes of the Views of Life and Death during the Modernization Process (2006-2008)

YAMADA Shinya

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)

Historical Research on the Preventions of Disaster and Maintenance Activities of World Cultural Heritage: Itsukushima Jinja (2006-2008)

YAMADA Takeharu

Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (Start Up)

Research on Correlations between People's Life and Politics in Occupied Japan- Focusing on the Black Market Deal of Daily Commodities (2007-2008)

HARAYAMA Kosuke

Other Externally Funded Research

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 (2005-2007)

SAKAI Shigeyuki

Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows

The Introduction and Development Process of "Document Priority System" in Ancient Japan (2006-2008)

WATANABE Shigeru

Privately Funded Research

Research on Development of Portable Raman Imaging System with FT-IR Spectrometer for Cultural Properties

KOSETO-HORYU Emi

Privately Funded Research

Archaeological Research on Teshima Island by AMS Radiation Dating

ONBE Shin

I-4 Research System

It is now four years since NMJH became an Inter-University Research Institute Corporation and member of the National Institutes for the Humanities. Since fiscal year 2006, the former Research Committee, former Research Programming Center and the Meetings to Discuss Future Planning have been investigating methods

for improving the Museum's system of research. On the structural side, the abolition of the committee system has seen the integration of the Research Committee with the recently established Research Promotion Center, whose role is to oversee the Museum's research system. From the year under review, the research system has operated on the principle of Museum-based Research Integration in order to facilitate the organic linking of research, exhibitions and materials in accordance with last year's report by the Meetings to Discuss Future Planning. As a result, the Center is essentially promoting the new categories of collaborative research (grant-in-aid scientific research, open application research, and exhibition-based research) as recommended by the Meetings to Discuss Future Planning (Phase II) in the year under review. The Collaborative Research Committee, which was established in fiscal year 2006 as an advisory committee to the working group on raising the transparency of collaborative research, is responsible for the general functioning of the Museum's research system. At the same time as establishing and implementing a system for screening collaborative research, the Committee has also deliberated on, and approved, matters such as the establishment of new categories for forward-looking collaborative research. During this fiscal year, work has been done on creating an institutional and organizational framework for the research system that takes into account the Medium Term Plan (Phase II), which is based on the principle of museum-based research integration and scheduled for release in the near future.

The continued promotion of collaborative research will be driven by this research system that also emphasizes individual research by the Museum's research staff, which is one of the most important components when undertaking collaborative research. The question of how to achieve successful collaborative research while maintaining the independence of each of the various different research fields has become important for NMJH as it continues to put in place a research system based on a single research department.

During fiscal year 2007, the Museum continued to aid the smooth implementation of research by appointing visiting scholars to projects as required and by employing adjunct researchers and research assistants, including researchers from other research institutions.

I-5 Research Equipment

NMJH seeks to develop new historical studies through collaboration across the three disciplines of history, archaeology, and folklore studies, with related sciences, and through the incorporation of new research methods. As an inter-university research institute, NMJH endeavors to introduce new research methods through collaboration with external researchers, and by acquiring the various items of equipment required for conducting cutting-edge research at the Museum. Such equipment includes instruments used in the scientific analysis of historical materials, information-related equipment used for research purposes, and audio-visual equipment.

I-6 Library Resources

The selection and acquisition of library resources is based on the acquisitions policy of the Library Resources Subcommittee, a policy actively publicized by the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee provides assistance for basic research that focuses on interdisciplinary studies of Japanese history and culture among the fields of history, archaeology, folklore studies, and related fields, as well as scientific research that builds new methodological foundations for the study of such disciplines through the computerization of resources held in the Museum's collections.

More efficient use of storage space has been made by setting time limits for storing magazines and by switching to subscription of electronic journals. Despite such measures to improve storage space efficiency, further measures are required to solve the fundamental problem of limited library space.

A new system for research library users has been established to assist former Museum research staff and researchers from the Department of Japanese History, Graduate University for Advanced Studies, including those on study leave, with the continuation of their research. Under this system, special users are given same-day access to the library's stack rooms and a reference room within normal opening hours without needing to make a prior appointment.

The museum visitor reading room was relocated to the site of the former cafe at the end of June due to the construction of new permanent exhibitions. In order to improve services to those using this smaller visitors' library, the library has purchased and put on display 352 recently published books. The number of visitors totaled 24,239, and there were 182 reference-related inquiries.

I-7 International Exchanges

I-7-1 Overview of International Exchanges

In fiscal year 2007, NMJH engaged in a series of exchange activities with overseas research institutes with which it has academic exchange agreements. These activities included collaborative research, international symposiums, and international research meetings.

NMJH and the National Museum of Korea conducted analysis of lead isotopes in bronze ware as part of a collaborative research project based on an academic exchange agreement. Researchers from both museums shared their research while working with university-affiliated researchers in Japan. In November 2007, the Director of the History Department of the National Museum of Korea, Ko Kyonhi, and Kim Hyogyong, a research fellow at the museum, visited NMJH. Details of the academic exchange agreement were sorted out and the Director-General of NMJH and other officials discussed the direction of a new collaborative research project.

In September 2007, an international research meeting entitled "Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies IV-1" was held jointly with the National Museum of Korea at their museum. The five staff from NMJH

invited to attend the meeting presented research papers and participated in discussions. In November 2007, an international research meeting entitled “Korean Folk Studies, Japanese Folk Studies IV-2” was held at NMJH. Five members of the National Museum of Korea were invited to attend the meeting to give presentations on their research and to engage in discussions. A further achievement was the publication in Korea and Japan, respectively, of reports on the proceedings of “Korean Folk Studies, Japanese Folk Studies III-1” and “Korean Folk Studies, Japanese Folk Studies III-2” held the previous year. It has been decided that research staff from both museums will discuss the way forward based on the exchange’s achievements to date prior to holding the fifth joint “Korean Folk Studies, Japanese Folk Studies” conference in fiscal year 2008 and that further research meetings will be suspended in the interim by the following fiscal year.

In November 2007, an international research meeting was held with the Pusan National University Museum, with which NMJH also has an academic agreement. Called “Comparison to the Notion about the Era of KOFUN between Japan and Korea (2),” the meeting attracted more than 500 participants from Japan and overseas who took part in lively discussions on the meeting’s theme.

Two international symposiums and a further three international research meetings were held during fiscal year 2007. Besides research meetings with institutions with which it has international exchange agreements like the ones mentioned above, NMJH continued the previous year’s search for various forms of the exchanges befitting its role as an inter-university research institute. Possibilities include joint research with the National Institutes for the Humanities, projects with the Graduate University for Advanced Studies, for which NMJH is the base institution, and events cosponsored with other universities and museums, including projects with external funding. NMJH intends to continue this direction while also trying out new initiatives.

Four foreign researchers were invited to conduct research at NMJH during fiscal year 2007. These researchers were from: the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes and the Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales in France; the University of California, Santa Barbara in the U.S.; the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties and the Jeju National Museum in Korea; and the Museum Bronbeek in the Netherlands. All four researchers participated in collaborative research, special exhibitions, international symposiums and research meetings held at NMJH, and have also held seminars in which they presented on part of the research.

In addition to the above, researchers from the Jordan National Museum; the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in France; the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Liaoning Province in China; the Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia; the Academy of Korean Studies; the International Institute for Asian Studies in the Netherlands; the Kaohsiung Museum of History, Taiwan; and other institutes have visited NMJH. These visits included courtesy calls, looking at exhibitions and studying materials held in the Museum’s collections. The Museum anticipates that an increase in this type of everyday international exchange will continue to support the development of NMJH’s various research projects.

I-7-2 Rekihaku International Symposium

- (1) Creating the Framework for a Comparative History of Japanese and Chinese Architecture -Palaces, Religious Structures, and Dwellings-

NMJH (December 7 - 9, 2007), General Organizer: TAMAI Tetsuo

- (2) Cultural Ethnography of Pigs and Cows

The Cattle Museum (December 10 - 15, 2007), General Organizer: SHINOHARA Toru

I-7-3 International Research Meetings

- (1) Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies IV-1

National Folk Museum of Korea (September 3 - 5, 2007), General Organizer: TSUNEMITSU Toru

- (2) Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies IV-2

NMJH (November 12 - 14, 2007), General Organizer: TSUNEMITSU Toru

- (3) Comparison to the Notion about the Era of KOFUN between Japan and Korea (2)

Pusan National University, Korea (November 23 - 24, 2007), General Organizer: SUGIYAMA Shinsaku

II Materials Collection and Publicizing Research

— Museum Resources Center —

II-1 Overview

1 Developing “Museum-based Research Integration” (1) - New Permanent Exhibitions and Special Exhibitions as Forums for Publicizing Research

In April 2007, the Museum Resources Center took over the role of the Historical Materials Center. Initially, the Exhibition Committee, Resource Materials Committee, and a new Information Committee were located within the Museum Resources Center, which carried out its duties while taking over the functions of the committees. In September, these committees were disbanded and staff members were appointed within the Center to oversee exhibitions and the Botanical Garden of Everyday Life, materials and restoration, and information. Monthly Center meetings are held to address issues raised in staff briefings held each month. The Center’s duties include the collection and display of research materials, involvement in projects associated with exhibitions, and the construction of new permanent exhibitions. The Center is still in the initial stages and continues to streamline its duties.

(1) New Permanent Exhibitions Underpinned by Museum-based Research Integration

The following is an overview of developments related to the construction of new permanent exhibitions during fiscal year 2007 from the perspective of Museum-based Research Integration, the key challenge facing NMJH as it pursues research and museum activities.

First, the greatest achievement during the year was the opening on March 18, 2008, of the renovated Gallery 3 permanent exhibition some 23 years after the gallery was first opened. This new gallery is not only the culmination of a four-year long exhibition project, but also showcases the results of collaborative research entitled “Representations of Different Cultures.” As a result, NMJH was able to construct an exhibition that is based on recent discoveries in Early Modern history and the results of museum research. This new research has been utilized in the gallery’s four major themes: “Early Modern Japan in International Community,” “The Urban Age,” “The Flow of People and Goods,” and “A Village Perspective on ‘Modern Japan.’” The theme of Japan’s international relations is based on the country’s four points of access with the outside world, while the study of urban history looks at cities from their segmented structure while also acknowledging the theory of status periphery. Goods are represented by the formation of the most basic of people’s markets made possible by long-distance transportation by ships that plied the sea routes around the Japanese archipelago. The theme of “A Village Perspective on ‘Modern Japan’” focuses on farming villages of the latter part of the Early Modern period. It was on these villages that the formation of the modern nation state was predicated. Innovations have also been adopted for display methods with the aim of making displays conduits for communicating with

museum visitors. A total of 28 interactive computer touchscreens fitted into the handrails in front of the displays are programmed to provide visitors with additional information. For visitors who are uncomfortable using computers, information are also available in large-print hardcopies. “Rekihaku School” is a place where visitors can enjoy interactive activities with the help of volunteers provided by the Friends of Rekihaku Association. In order to enable visitors to have new experiences each time they visit the Museum, two nearby rooms are used for small-scale special exhibitions five to six times a year. These exhibitions display “original objects” from the Early Modern period, the core of NMJH’s collection.

The second development is an exhibition project that has been officially launched with the aim of opening Gallery 6, a new permanent exhibition on contemporary history, in March 2010. The project team has already completed the important task of finalizing concepts on which the displays will be based. At a time when new history museums worldwide grapple with the question of how to portray the modern era, NMJH has decided to include exhibits from the Second World War through the post-war period and up to Japan’s period of rapid economic development. Huge advances have been made by linking the gallery to the basic research project “General Study of the 20th Century.” However, displays featuring contemporary history come with the attendant problems of an absence of fixed values and the fact that those who experienced these times are still living. Further progress on the exhibition will require Museum-wide input and assistance from the academic community, including key figures from outside NMJH.

The third development is the decision to renovate Gallery 4 with a view to re-opening the gallery in March 2012. As was the case with Gallery 3, it was decided that after 23 years it was necessary to renovate the gallery. An exhibition project team has been organized and discussions on concepts for the exhibition have already begun, though specific ideas for the gallery will be worked on in the coming fiscal year.

(2) The Success of Special Exhibitions

During fiscal year 2007, NMJH held three special exhibitions. They were “Western Capital, Eastern Capital: Illustrated Cities of the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period” (March 27 - May 6), “When Did the Yayoi Period Begin!?: The Frontier of Dating Research” (July 3 - September 2), and “The Relocation of Japan’s Capital to Nagaoka: Emperor Kanmu and the Age of Upheaval” (October 10 - December 2). The first of these, “Western Capital, Eastern Capital,” was hastily put together as a replacement for the planned opening of the first half of the Early Modern exhibition in Gallery 3, which was not able to go ahead. Due to the resulting insufficient budget for the exhibition it had to be built around historical materials held in the Museum’s collections. However, not only did new research come out of the exhibition following new discoveries related to the “Scenes In and Around Kyoto” (Rekihaku Version A) held at the Museum, but in addition, the exhibition on was able to showcase previous research on art history carried out at NMJH. The exhibition’s success reaffirmed plans to establish exhibitions that showcase historical materials belonging to the Museum and related research findings as one pillar of future special exhibitions. The introduction of innovative methods of display and interactive displays with volunteer assistance also proved highly popular among visitors to the Museum.

The exhibition “When Did the Yayoi Period Begin!?” brought together recent results from Yayoi period

archaeological investigations and a new perspective on the beginning of the Yayoi period. This was underpinned by NMJH studies and analysis based on the methods of AMS carbon 14 dating analysis and dendrochronology. Using an innovative approach to explain the carbon 14 dating method, the exhibition was significant as it presented a new understanding of the Yayoi period. The exhibition “The Transfer of Japan’s Capital to Nagaoka: Emperor Kammu and the Age of Upheaval” was based on the research findings of a publicly funded collaborative research project entitled “Monarchical Authority and Cities: Transitions in the Age of the Ritsuryo State.” The exhibition combined historical materials from the era of the reign of Emperor Kammu and archaeological relics excavated from the remains of Nagaoka Palace. In addition, three-dimensional computer graphics were used to bring the exhibition theme to life. The research papers and exhibition achieved as a result of this publicly funded collaborative research are a good example of the effects of collaborative research conducted by NMJH.

In fiscal year 2007, NMJH presented another “Exhibition of New Acquisitions” special exhibition. At the same time, a joint NIHU exhibition, “The Museum that Never Was: Paper – Exhibits from the Museum of Japanese Business History Collection” (January 16 - February 11, General Organizer: AOKI Mutsumi, National Institute of Japanese Literature) was held. Although the planning of the exhibition and the efforts of those involved ensured that it was held without incident, it is essential that we continue to debate the nature of joint exhibitions and decide on a policy for the National Institutes of the Humanities. This exhibition was held simultaneously with “Japanese Architecture: The Hanada Family Fisherman’s Lodge (“Banya”) and Herring Fisheries.” An exhibition project team was organized for the exhibition and a local survey was conducted. Exhibiting models of buildings does not adequately convey the theme of the exhibition unless supplemented with the presentation of sufficient social and historical background. Given the inadequate budget, however, the exhibition’s organizers should be commended for creating a new exhibition style using model buildings.

The exhibition “The Formation of Prayers Seen in Izanagi-ryu Gohei” (July 24 - August 19) was the last exhibition held at Rekihaku Promenade during the year because of the decision the previous fiscal year to use the space for special exhibitions. Rekihaku Promenade was established to present the latest research and to provide exhibition space for public use. Future location will now be given consideration, including the possibility of using a small exhibition room for “Early Modern Japan in the Rekihaku Collections” which is part of Gallery 3 (Early Modern Period).

The Botanical Garden of Everyday Life held special exhibitions similar to the previous year on primroses, morning glories, antique chrysanthemums, and “camellia sasanqua,” all traditional seasonal plants. The time has now come for NMJH to reach a consensus on how the garden is to be operated in the future. In the coming fiscal year there are plans to establish a management system for the garden and to formulate a long-term policy.

2 Developing “Museum-based Research Integration” (2) - Linking the Accumulation, Preservation, and Accessibility of Research Resources with Research and Exhibitions

Activities related to resource materials undertaken by NMJH include the study of historical resources,

primarily those held in its collections, and the preparation of these materials for public access. During fiscal year 2007, NMJH achieved desirable outcomes for projects related to Yayoi bronze ware, portraits of the deceased, materials related to the Kido family (Kido Takayoshi, Takamasa, and Koichi), the Naora collection, and a collection of materials on popular entertainment. A catalog of the Naora collection was finally published, some 20 years after NMJH received the collection in February 1986. NMJH is keenly aware that cataloging materials held and received by the museum, whether they be purchases or bequests, and making them accessible to the public as promptly as possible is vital for improving its function as an inter-university institute. A noteworthy achievement in this area was the publication in March 2007 of the “Catalog of Materials Related to Hirata Atsutane.” This collection of materials led to a special exhibition, the awarding of a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, and a publication in a Research Bulletin, signifying yet another good example of Museum-based Research Integration.

During fiscal year 2007, NMJH made considerable progress as an inter-university research institute in the broader sense of its role related to long-term and same-day access to resource materials, the study of resource materials, and access to items held in storage at the Museum. More classes and seminars were held involving not only researchers engaged in collaborative research, but also university faculty, researchers, graduate and undergraduate students. There was an increase in visits by students studying museum studies and cultural properties. In order to facilitate even wider use of NMJH’s resources, NMJH revised the guide for universities and sent copies to the history departments of leading universities. The Museum also increased the number of materials made available for same-day access.

An important achievement in the Museum’s acquisition of materials during the year was the purchase of a large quantity of Ukiyo-e printing blocks. This included not only black-ink blocks, but also a number of color blocks still containing pigments. These materials present exciting research opportunities, including the possibility for scientific analysis. This acquisition by NMJH has also received media coverage, and the Museum plans to hold a special exhibition of these printing blocks tentatively titled “The World of Nishiki-e and Woodblocks” in the spring of the coming fiscal year. A long-term project on producing replicas of documents from the Shosoin Repository has continued, though work has been scaled down in line with budget cutbacks. It will be necessary to reconsider the future of this project and to formulate a long-term plan during the next fiscal year.

Continuing on from the previous year, the Rekihaku Forum on Visual Materials 2 “AINU Past and Present: Fact and Fiction in Ethnographic Film” on September 15 at the Shinjuku Meiji Yasuda Life Hall. The Forum included the screening of visual materials related to the study of folklore. Not only do such materials serve as new resources to be used in research, but the forum also reaffirmed that the production of visual materials based on research can lead to the discovery of new study topics. The collection and dissemination of research resources in visual and various other formats, as well as production and conversion to other formats, methods of dissemination, and establishing conditions for their dissemination, are also included in the wider definition of “museum resources.” NMJH believes that the time has come for thinking of creative ways of accumulating and utilizing research resources as part of Museum-based Research Integration. In this respect, during the

year a loan system for visual materials on folklore similar to that used for photographs was established. The loaned items were selected from digitally formatted materials. This initiative should be commended as a first step toward the shared use of images and films produced at NMJH. At the same time, however, it also raised the issue of the lack of a clear policy on aspects related to the production of such digital images and films, including methods of preservation, methods of format conversion, and the issue of storage space. There is even inadequate preservation of some films produced for special exhibitions. It is essential that NMJH establish a firm policy that also encompasses issues affecting the preservation and restoration of photographic materials, the volume of which is expected to grow rapidly.

NMJH recognizes that it is necessary to not only establish suitable environments in which to preserve materials, including fumigation and investigating damage caused to cultural assets by pests, but to also check the condition of each and every item. In this regard, NMJH has continued the work it started in fiscal year 2006 with the assistance of the Gango-ji Temple Research Institute for Cultural Properties. It is essential that NMJH verifies the condition of individual materials in order to improve access by other institutions by making resources widely available for research through long-term and same-day access and other means. In this sense, the trial conducted over the previous two years has proved highly significant. The next fiscal year is the final year of this trial, and NMJH now needs to formulate a long-term plan that includes the training of staff with professional knowledge.

Starting in fiscal year 2007, information staff at the Museum Resources Center are in charge of developing databases, making them accessible to the public, and allocating database budgets. Since it is not known how long some database development projects will continue, it is not possible to start new projects. Given delays to the development of databases of the Museum's materials, there are some projects, besides those that could be utilized for collaborative research and similar undertakings, that could be effectively taken over by academic societies. At a time of budget constraints, there is a need to reevaluate medium- and long-term plans. In the next fiscal year NMJH will attempt to develop medium- and long-term plans by trying an approach to budget allocations that focuses more on priorities.

KURUSHIMA Hiroshi, Director, Museum Resources Center

II-2 Overview of Materials

The main duties of staff in charge of materials are the collection, production, preservation, and management of objects.

A notable acquisition during the year was the purchase of nishiki-e printing blocks of the Utagawa School. In this instance, NMJH acquired 345 nishiki-e printing blocks, extremely rare acquisition. NMJH hopes to put this collection to good use in research activities and exhibitions. A noteworthy donation was the gift of 359 additional items for the Hayashi Eitaro Collection of Maps, which was first donated to the Museum in 1997.

The year marked the second year of an investigation of the condition of materials in the Museum's collections, a project started the previous year with funding provided by the Director-General's Special Budget.

As in the first year, work continued on checking items in the Mizuki Collection, and so far approximately 1,700 checks have been conducted on 4,000 items.

On the preservation side, dramatic improvements were made to cleaning gases discharged during fumigation as a result of the introduction of a DEXER unit for treatment with ethylene oxide.

II-3 Exhibitions

II-3-1 Overview of Exhibitions

The NMJH is an inter-university research institute charged with collecting, arranging, preserving, and investigating historical materials and information and making them accessible. The outcomes of interdisciplinary collaborative studies between NMJH and outside researchers are presented to the public through permanent exhibitions, special exhibitions, and special programs.

The renovation of Gallery 3 has been completed and the new gallery was opened to the public on March 18, 2008. The new gallery is not only the result of a four-year project, but is also linked to the collaborative scientific research project “Representation of Different Cultures.” It is because of this connection that it has been possible to put together an exhibition that is based on studies of Early Modern Japan and recent research findings by NMJH.

Following on from Gallery 3, an exhibition project team has been officially established and concepts drawn up with the aim of opening Gallery 6 covering contemporary history. A decision has also been made to renovate and re-open Gallery 4 on the theme of folklore. Work has begun on organizing the exhibition project team and examining concepts to be adopted in this new permanent exhibition.

NMJH hold three special exhibitions, two special programs and one special program at the Botanical Garden of Everyday Life. NMJH also presented the last exhibition to be held in the Rekihaku Promenade. The “Scenes In and Around Kyoto” (Rekihaku Version A) was put on display in one of the Museum’s permanent exhibitions. NMJH works hard to make its research findings available to the public through these exhibitions.

A small-scale special exhibition was held as an ancillary display to the “Exhibition of New Acquisitions.” At the same time, NMJH held a joint exhibition with NIHU called “The Museum that Never Was: Paper – Exhibits from the Museum of Japanese Business History Collection.”

II-3-2 Renovations of Permanent Exhibitions

During fiscal year 2007, the committee on Renovating Permanent Exhibitions met eleven times to comprehensively discuss various museum-wide issues related to the renovations of the permanent exhibitions. The topics covered include the execution of exhibit construction of Gallery 3 and a new special exhibition gallery (Special Exhibition Gallery A), the production of exhibit construction documents for Gallery 6, and the development of exhibit concepts for Gallery 4.

Gallery 3

NMJH commissioned Nitten Co., Ltd to provide construction management services for the renovation of Gallery 3. The construction and implementation was conducted by Total Media Development Institute Co., Ltd. Fiscal year 2007 was the final year of the two-year renovation plan and the renovated Gallery 3 was open to the public on March 18, 2008. The preview was held on March 17, 2008 and the opening ceremony was on March 18.

Prior to the general opening, the part of the Gallery 3 was opened to the press and members of the Friends of Rekihaku Association on March 8 and 9, 2008. Continuing from last fiscal year, the Museum held two Rekihaku Forums in an effort to inform and publicize the renovation of Gallery 3 and its purpose. The title of these two Forums were “Renovating a Permanent Exhibition (Early Modern History) II - The Urban Age” and “Renovating a Permanent Exhibition (Early Modern History) - The Flow of People and Goods and a Village Perspective on ‘Modern Japan.’”

As a result of this renovation, volunteers were introduced into the permanent exhibition for the first time to assist visitors at “Rekihaku School,” a hands-on area. In addition, 28 touchscreens with super fine digital images and other resources were installed throughout the gallery to provide in depth information about the exhibits. Furthermore, an annual plan to present small-scale special exhibitions and exhibitions on latest research in two nearby rooms was developed. The first exhibition of this kind, entitled “Japanese Lacquer that Crossed the Seas, 16th-19th Centuries,” was held from March 18 to May 18, 2008. For this exhibition, exported lacquer-ware collected by the Museum and other objects including photographs were displayed through an interdisciplinary perspective combining modern history and art history. The members of the exhibition project team consisted of the Museum and outside scholars present their latest findings through these exhibitions.

Gallery 6

SASAKI-KIKAKU Ltd., commissioned by NMJH to develop exhibit renovation plans for Gallery 6, presented exhibit construction documents to NMJH. The Museum and outside committee members discussed exhibiting artifacts, visual materials, and the contents of an adjunct exhibit space. In addition, they conducted field studies in Japan and abroad to gather information related to Japanese immigrants to the U.S., Tagokura Dam, and Akahanedai housing development. They also continue to purchase objects to expand the collections.

Gallery 4

The committee members continue to discuss exhibit concepts for the Gallery 4, to research its collections, and to purchase new objects.

II-3-3 Special Exhibitions

Western Capital, Eastern Capital: Illustrated Cities of the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period	March 27 - May 6, 2007
When Did the Yayoi Period Begin!? : The Frontier of Dating Research	July 3 - September 3, 2007
The Transfer of Japan's Capital to Nagaoka: Emperor Kammu and the Age of Upheaval	October 10 - December 2, 2007
Exhibition of New Acquisitions and Japanese Architecture: The Hanada Family Fisherman's Lodge ("Banya") and Herring Fisheries	January 16 - February 12, 2008

II-3-4 Other Exhibitions

Display of "Scenes In and Around Kyoto" (Rekihaku Version A)	October 30 - November 11, 2007
Rekihaku Promenade Exhibition: "The Formation of Prayers Seen in Izanagi-ryu Gohei"	July 24 - August 19, 2007

II-3-5 Special Exhibitions at the Botanical Garden of Everyday Life

Traditional Primroses	April 17 - May 6, 2007
Japanese Morning Glories -The Tradition	July 24 - September 2, 2007
Traditional Chrysanthemums	October 30 - December 2, 2007
Winter Flowers "Camellia Sasanqua"	December 4, 2007 - January 27, 2008

II-4 Surveys of Materials

II-4-1 Overview of Surveys of Materials

NMJH undertakes surveys to make the materials held in its collections widely available for research use. The purpose of these systematic projects is to survey and classify basic data of objects, such as cataloging information and images, and making such data accessible to the public in a variety of formats, including catalogs of documents and illustrations.

During the year, NMJH conducted projects related to the Naora Collection, the Museum's collection of bronze ware; a collection of materials on popular entertainment; portraits of the deceased; and materials related to the Kido family (Kido Takayoshi, Takamasa and Koichi). NMJH also published the "Naora Collection

Catalog.”

II-4-2 List of Object Survey Projects

Project Name	Project Period	General Organizer
Catalogue of the Naora Collection	2004-2007	HARUNARI Hideki
Yayoi Bronze Ware in the Museum's Collection	2003-2007	HARUNARI Hideki
Futokoro-ni-tamaru Morokuzu (A Bag of Joke Material)	2004-2008	MATSUO Koichi
Portraits of the Deceased in the Museum's Collection	2004-2007	YAMADA Shinya
Catalog of Materials Related to Kido Family (Kido Takayoshi, Takamasa, and Koichi)	2007-2012	HIGUCHI Takehiko

II-5 Databases

NMJH has developed three types of databases for the purpose of making information on the materials held in its collections accessible to the public and making a positive contribution to their use for research purposes. These three are: a database of materials in the Museum's collections, a database that bring together the findings of collaborative research and bibliographies of various fields of research, and a full-text database comprising mainly historical records.

In fiscal year 2007, we made a number of new databases available to the public. These include databases containing detailed information on Museum collections including: the Nomura Shojiro collection of clothing and accessories, paper stencils used for dyeing, clothing accessories, and relics from the Jomon period. Two new databases based on research and survey results were launched during the year. These databases were on regional cities in Medieval Japan and medieval stone monuments of Eastern Japan. NMJH also updated its existing databases on the Museum's collections, including those on early modern and modern documents, Japanese warrior weapons and armor; and also the bibliography of Japanese folklore studies, and the bibliography of research on the democratic rights movement.

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

III Research, Public Relations, and Social Cooperation

— Museum Outreach Center —

III-1 Overview

The Museum Outreach Center was established in fiscal year 2007 to promote: use of NMJH by other universities and institutions in its capacity as an inter-university research institute and museum, use of the Museum by the wider community, and to actively disseminate research findings. Staff at the Center are responsible for public relations, the NMJH website, education programs, publications, and intellectual property, and have begun new activities working together with administrative staff.

1 Publicizing Research Through Lectures and Forums

NMJH held five Rekihaku Forums, 12 lectures, and one Rekihaku Promenade exhibition to make the public aware of the Museum's cutting-edge research on Japan's history and culture.

Forums included independent projects as well as those planned to coincide with special exhibitions and the opening of Gallery 3, the new permanent exhibition on the Early Modern period. Rekihaku Forums on Visual Materials are a recent initiative launched under the leadership of the Director-General, and involve public screenings of visual materials produced as part of research conducted at NMJH. Most Rekihaku Forums are held in Tokyo and have been effective in publicizing NMJH among those who have yet to make a visit to the Museum.

Another recent initiative is the Rekihaku Film Series, of which two have been held in the Museum's auditorium. Visual materials produced by Folklore studies staff on their research and folklore recordings made with the assistance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs are shown in this series.

Lectures included those linked to special exhibitions, as well as valedictory lectures given by staff reaching retirement age. The Rekihaku Promenade exhibition was held to publicize the latest research findings.

2 Social Cooperation

The compilation and distribution of the "NMJH Guide for Universities" carried out as a project under the leadership of the Director-General resulted in an increase in the number of universities using the Museum, thus reinforcing its role as an inter-university research institute. A new improved 2008 edition of the guide with additional sections has been distributed to approximately 280 universities and institutions.

In another Director-General Leadership project, work has been carried out on audio guides with an average of 50 stops created in each of the Museum's permanent galleries. The updated and extended commentary is now available in Japanese, Korean, Chinese, and English are now available.

NMJH held a five-day training seminar for experts from history museums around Japan. Co-sponsored by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the aim of the seminar was to improve the skills and expertise of the participants. The continuation of NMJH's program for receiving around 35 trainees each year has built up close links with history museums throughout the country.

Training for teachers with the goal of encouraging the inclusion of exhibitions in school and community educational activities is provided through a two-day seminar for teachers. Although fewer than 20 teachers attended the program this seminar is important due to the ability to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Museum as an educational tool.

Events held for elementary and junior high school students during the summer vacation and at other times of the year are vital for fostering an ongoing interest in Japan's history and culture.

Strong participation by adults in programs at the Botanical Garden of Everyday Life, has led to the production and distribution of a map of the former site of Sakura Castle and its gardens describing the historical site and its vegetation. This Director-General Leadership project was carried out to encourage use of the botanical garden and the site of Sakura Castle as outdoor exhibition venues.

In conjunction with the opening of the renovated gallery, various improvements have been made to facilitate use of the Museum. Specific improvements include a revamped gallery talk program, changes to the floor staff system, the introduction of a registration system for volunteers wishing to assist with interactive displays, and the training of these volunteers.

3 Publications

During fiscal year 2007, the Museum Outreach Center published six issues of the bimonthly history magazine 'Rekihaku,' which publicizes the activities of the Museum. The Center was responsible for producing abstracts distributed to participants of Rekihaku Forums, and for publishing two volumes containing forum proceedings. The Center also published booklets reporting on educational-related activities, as well as the NMJH Annual Report, which provides a full account of research activities and other information on the Museum's operations.

In fiscal year 2007, the Center published six volumes of "Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History" outlining the findings of collaborative research and other research projects. It also published two volumes of catalogs on special exhibitions, and one volume of a catalog of objects held at the Museum. Other publications included abstracts for distribution at International Research Meetings, and reports on meeting proceedings.

The Center improved the effectiveness of its publications activities in order to introduce research, events, and other activities to a wider audience. One new measure was to organize mailing lists for publications such as the "Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History," and the history magazine 'Rekihaku', which included increased distribution to overseas research institutions.

4 Public Relations

To encourage use of the Museum by the local community, the Center hosted an informal gathering for local community groups and another meeting for leaders in the public relations field where discussions took place on measures to further enhance effective use of the Museum.

In another move to receive increased coverage of NMJH's activities by the media, press releases featuring an innovative design and containing easy-to-understand content were produced and distributed to media organizations by the Center. The Center's pursuit of effective public relations included holding four press conferences for journalists and other interested parties. Use of posters was expanded to include forums as well as special exhibitions, and these too were produced and sent out by the Center.

The Center updates information on the NMJH website twice a week to ensure that the latest information is available. The center has also revamped NMJH's "Kid's Site," and has begun distribution of an electronic newsletter which provides information on upcoming symposiums and other events. As a result, the number of hits on the NMJH website has increased compared to the previous fiscal year.

5 Intellectual Property

The Museum Outreach Center worked in cooperation with the Intellectual Property Committee on matters related to intellectual property concerning materials held in the Museum's collections. The Committee is responsible for examining specific measures and policy on maintaining the intellectual property rights of NMJH, and the use of rights held by other institutions and organizations.

SUGIYAMA Shinsaku, Director, Museum Outreach Center

III-2 Publicizing Research Through Lectures and Forums

III-2-1 Overview

NMJH hosts a variety of events to make the results of its research activities widely available. These events comprise mainly research seminars, Rekihaku Lectures, and Rekihaku Forums. A new addition in the previous fiscal year was the inauguration of Rekihaku Forums on Visual Materials. The editing and publication of the history magazine 'Rekihaku' has continued for many years with the same objective. Such events and publications encourage interest in the Museum's activities, and ensure both the dissemination of information on Museum-based Research Integration and further advances in research.

In fiscal year 2007, NMJH held 12 Rekihaku Lectures, 5 Rekihaku Forums, and one Rekihaku Forum on Visual Materials and published six issues of the magazine 'Rekihaku.' It held research seminars and presentations reporting on issues related to grant-in-aid for scientific creative research when necessary. It is through publicizing research findings and the accompanying debates and responses that NMJH seeks new

research challenges.

III-2-2 Rekihaku Lectures

No. 280 (April 14)	Illustrated Kyoto and Edo	KOJIMA Michihiro and OKUBO Jun'ichi
No. 281 (May 12)	The Folklore of Gestures	TSUNEMITSU Toru
No. 282 (June 9)	History of Landscapes of Rivers and Agricultural Land	AOYAMA Hiro'o
No. 283 (July 14)	How Far Have Dating Analysis Methods Come? : The Challenge of Precision Dating	IMAMURA Mineo
No. 284 (August 11)	The Start of Yayoi Rice Cultivation in Kyushu to Setouchi	FUJIO Shin'ichiro
No. 285 (September 8)	Funerals and Portraits of the Deceased	YAMADA Shinya
No. 286 (October 13)	The Relocation of Japan's Capital to Nagaoka YAMANAKA Akira (Faculty of Humanities, Mie University), NITO Atsushi	
No. 287 (November 10)	The Authority of Emperor Kammu	SHIMIZU Miki (Hanazono University)
No. 288 (December 8)	Pirates and Guns	UDAGAWA Takehisa
No. 289 (January 12)	Archaeology of the Japanese Archipelago in the Ancient Period: Castle Towns, Fortifications, Memorials and Katai	ABE Gihei
No. 290 (February 9)	Natural Science in Historical Research and History in Natural Science Research	IMAMURA Mineo
No. 291 (March 8)	Japanese Dotaku and North American Coppers	HARUNARI Hideki

III-2-3 Rekihaku Forums • Rekihaku Forum on Visual Materials

No. 60 (May 19)	Renovating a Permanent Exhibition (Early Modern History) II : The Urban Age	IWABUCHI Reiji
No. 61 (October 20)	Renovating a Permanent Exhibition (Early Modern History) III : The Flow of People and Goods and a Village Perspective on "Modern Japan"	KURUSHIMA Hiroshi
No.62 (November 18)	The Turbulent Time of the Nagaoka Capital	NITO Atsushi
No. 63 (December 1)	The Future Course of Folklore Studies	KOIKE Jun'ichi
No. 64 (January 19)	All About the Rat- This Year's Animal in the Oriental Zodiac	UENO Yoshifumi
Rekihaku Forum on Visual Materials 2 (September 15)	AINU Past and Present: Fact and Fiction in Ethnographic Film	UCHIDA Junko

III-2-4 Rekihaku Film Series

No. 1 (November 3, 2007) Theme: “Life by the Sea and in the Mountains”

No. 2 (February 2, 2008) Theme: “Side Occupations in Snowy Regions”

III-3 Social Cooperation

III-3-1 Overview

Public relations and outreach activities conducted by NMJH are designed to publicize the institution’s research activities and the Museum’s activities based on that research, and to enhance visitors’ understanding of Japanese culture and history.

Since it first opened, NMJH has conducted various projects to accomplish these goals. Over the past decade, NMJH has boosted activities and a range of initiatives with the aim of providing more assistance for museum users. A museum-wide review of exhibitions and visitor services ahead of the opening of Gallery 3 (Early Modern Japan) at the end of fiscal year 2007, resulted in the establishment of a hands-on space in the permanent exhibitions and the introduction of a volunteer registration system to supply volunteers to operate the space. Training of floor staff has begun and audio guides have been revised. Further renovation of the Museum’s exhibitions will see additional reviews of existing activities and a diverse range of visitor aids.

As a result of the establishment of a center-based system within NMJH, the Museum Outreach Center is now responsible for all matters concerning public relations and social cooperation. Under this new system, researchers and administrative staff are working together to develop new approaches to visitor services.

III-3-2 Educational Programs

NMJH offers several educational programs that make use of museum guidebooks for schools, orientation videos, worksheets, monocular, and other aids prepared by NMJH to enable elementary, junior, and senior high school students to enjoy learning about history and folklore. NMJH responds to inquiries and gives teacher previews prior to visits by school groups. NMJH also offers examples of the experiences of schools that have already incorporated a visit to the Museum into their learning. NMJH staff provide orientation and give guided tours of exhibitions upon request.

NMJH encourages universities to use its facilities, exhibitions, and resource materials for lectures, orientation programs, and trainings. To this end, the Museum has produced an NMJH guide specifically for universities, which has been improved, updated, and distributed to university departments and programs. NMJH research staff provide individual assistance and guided tours of the Museum’s exhibition galleries, storage space, and other facilities.

In fiscal year 2007, a total of 367 elementary, junior, and senior high schools and 32 universities visited the

Museum and made use of the services mentioned above.

III-3-3 Explore Rekihaku

Stage 1: Getting to Know History Through Pictures

No. 1 (April 4, 2007)	Getting to Know Famous Places	OKUBO Jun'ichi
No. 2 (May 12, 2007)	Getting to Know Buildings	TAMAI Tetsuo
No. 3 (June 9, 2007)	Getting to Know Clothing	SAWADA Kazuto

Stage 2: The Frontier of Dating Research

No. 1 (July 14, 2007)	Let's Investigate Yayoi Period Dates!	FUJIO Shin'ichiro
No. 2 (August 11, 2007)	Let's Investigate Jomon Period Dates! & Let's Find Carbon 14!	KOBAYASHI Ken'ichi and SAKAMOTO Minoru
No. 3 (September 1, 2007)	Let's Investigate Jomon Period Dates! & Let's Find Carbon 14!	KOBAYASHI Ken'ichi and SAKAMOTO Minoru

Stage 3: Life in the Capital

No. 1 (October 13, 2007)	The Food, Clothing, and Shelter of Capital Dwellers	NITO Atsushi
No. 2 (November 10, 2007)	Spells and Curses	MURAKI Jiro
No. 3 (December 8, 2007)	People Living in the Capital	KOJIMA Michihiro

Stage 4: Folklore in Daily Life

No. 1 (January 12, 2008)	Mountain Life	SHINOHARA Toru
No. 2 (February 9, 2008)	Life by the Sea	YASUMURO Satoru
No. 3 (March 8, 2008)	Village Life	UENO Kazuo

III-3-4 Programs at the Botanical Garden of Everyday Life

No. 97 (April 29, 2007)	The Botanical Garden of Everyday Life and the Forests of Shimousa	SUZUKI Mitsuo (Botanical Gardens, Tohoku University)
No. 98 (May 26, 2007)	The Handkerchief Tree and Metasequoia - Living Fossils	MOMOHARA Arata (Graduate School, Chiba University)
No. 99 (June 23, 2007)	Siebold and the Botanical Garden of Everyday Life	TSUJI Seiichiro (Graduate School, the University of Tokyo)
No. 100 (July 28, 2007)	The Botanical Garden of Everyday Life for Local Citizens	TSUJI Seiichiro (Graduate School, the University of Tokyo)
No. 101 (August 25, 2007)	The World of Changing Morning Glory	NITASAKA Eiji (Graduate School, Kyushu University)
No. 102 (September 22, 2007)	Fruit in Edo	HARADA Nobuo (Kokushikan University)
No. 103 (October 27, 2007)	Vegetables of Edo and Tokyo	KATO Yoko (Arakawa Cultural Center)

No. 104 (November 24, 2007)	Chrysanthemum in Edo	HIRANO Kei (Bunkyo Museum)
No. 105 (December 15, 2007)	The World of Camellia Sasanqua	HAKODA Naotoshi (Keisen University)
No. 106 (January 26, 2008)	Charcoal and Plants	YOSHIMURA Satoko
No. 107 (February 23, 2008)	Beach Life and Plants	EGUCHI Seiichi (Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba)
No. 108 (March 22, 2008)	Plum and Cherry Trees in Ancient Times	NITO Atsushi

III-4 Publications

III-4-1 Overview

NMJH issues several publications as a means of widely publicizing its research activities. These publications fulfill the role of communicating the outcomes of a variety of activities not only to the research community, but also to the general public. These activities include surveys and research conducted jointly with Japanese and foreign researchers in the Museum's capacity as an inter-university research institute and community programs conducted at NMJH.

In fiscal year 2007, NMJH published six volumes of the "Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History," two exhibition catalogs, one catalog on resource materials, and six issues of the history magazine 'Rekihaku'. NMJH also produced a volume of abstracts for the International Research Meeting "Korean Folk Studies, Japanese Folk Studies IV," and also prepared and distributed reports to participants of Rekihaku Forums and the Rekihaku Forum on Visual Materials. The achievements of a variety of activities providing services to Museum visitors based on the principle of Museum-based Research Integration and undertaken with the cooperation of neighboring school groups and volunteers were included in a booklet on NMJH's educational activities entitled "Rekihaku Education Programs Report."

There were two occasions in fiscal year 2007 when researchers from within and outside NMJH wrote and edited anthologies on the outcomes of Rekihaku Forums which were issued by publishing houses.

III-4-2 Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History

- No.139 (March 2008)
- No.140 Collaborative Research: Representation of Different Cultures in History Exhibits (March 2008)
- No.141 Collaborative Research: Life, Aging, Death, and Ritual in Historical Perspective (March 2008)
- No.142 Collaborative Research: The Bodies of Religious Figures and Society (March 2008)
- No.143 Specific Research: Cultural Interchange in Northern Japan in the Zoku-Jomon Period
Report on Excavation Surveys of the Samukawa, Kidowakiura, and Morigasawa Archaeological Sites Book I (March 2008)

No.144 Specific Research: Cultural Interchange in Northern Japan in the Zoku-Jomon Period
Report on Excavation Surveys of the Samukawa, Kidowakiura, and Morigasawa Archaeological
Sites Book II (March 2008)

III-4-3 Exhibition Catalogues

When Did the Yayoi Period Begin !? : The Frontier of Dating Research - July 2007

The Relocation of Japan's Capital to Nagaoka - Emperor Kanmu and the Age of Upheaval - October 2007

III-4-4 Catalogues of Resource Materials

Catalogue of National Museum of Japanese History 7

NAORA Nobuo Collection of Paleontological, Paleobotanical, and Archaeological Objects and Related
Documents (March 2008)

III-4-5 Bimonthly Magazine “REKIHAKU”

No. 142 Special Feature – Bathhouses

No. 143 Special Feature – Dating the Jomon Period

No. 144 Special Feature – Do Computers Dream of Archaeology?

No. 145 Special Feature – Scenes of Learning

No. 146 Special Feature – Goddesses - Interaction with Spirits by the Physical Body and Society

No. 147 Special Feature – Video Material – A Potential Cultural Resource –

III-4-6 Others

International Research Meeting -Korean Folklore Studies, Japanese Folklore Studies IV - 2

Edited and published by NMJH in November 2007

International Workshops, Coordinated Inter-institutional Research by National Institutes for the
Humanities

(1) Report titled “A New Approach to the Middle East and the Balkans of the 19th Century -- The
Formation of Modern Nation States in the Ottoman Empire”

Edited by the Comparative Historical Research on Nation States project, published by NMJH in June
2007

(2) Report titled “Symposium on General Research on Interaction Between Japan and Eurasia: ‘Eurasia
and Japan: Formation and Awareness of Borders’”

Edited and published in March 2008 by the “Eurasia and Japan Interaction and Representations”

research project, a coordinated inter-institutional study by the National Institutes for the Humanities

Rekihaku Forums

- (1) “Societies that Reject and Societies that Accept – Theories of Defilement in the Present Day”
Edited by SEKINE Yasumasa and SHINTANI Takanori, published by Yoshikawa koubunkan, May 2007
- (2) “The History of the Arrival of Firearms in Japan – From Matchlock Firearms to Rifles”
Edited by UDAGAWA Takehisa, published by Yoshikawa koubunkan, October 2007
- (3) “Japanese History From the Perspective of Livelihoods – A New Scope for Historical Studies”
Edited by National Museum of Japanese History, published by Yoshikawa koubunkan, March 2008

“Let’s Visit Rekihaku! 2006 – Rekihaku Education Programs Report”

Edited and published by the National Museum of Japanese History, November 2007

Collaborative Research “A History of Governance in the Ancient Period”

Edited by HIROSE Kazuo and NITO Atsushi, Gakuseisha, published by March 2008

IV Graduate Education

NMJH acts as the base institution for the Graduate University for Advanced Studies' Department of Japanese History. The University specializes exclusively in doctoral programs. As an inter-university research institute engaged primarily in research on Japan's history and culture, NMJH has over 50 researchers engaged in the four disciplines of history, archaeology, folklore studies, and information resources. The research conducted at NMJH is characterized by both individual research and an active program of collaborative research between Museum and outside scholars.

Exhibitions held at the Museum are not simply displays of valuable items, as planning is based on collaborative research that are presented to the public. While the general aim of the Graduate University for Advanced Studies is to nurture researchers with advanced research skills, its more specific objective is for students to apply their acquired learning to a Ph.D. thesis to obtain a doctoral qualification. A doctoral thesis takes research in a specific field into new territory, and by its very nature represents the breaking of new scholarly ground as well as by the individual researcher.

Creating a body of scholarship by writing a dissertation begins with acquiring a critical understanding of issues related to the history of research, and developing an empirical argument and formulating a thesis requires a broad perspective and various methodologies. Consequently, possessing a wide knowledge of scholarship that is not confined to a narrow area of expertise is a prerequisite for producing a doctoral thesis. In this respect, NMJH's large staff of research scholars from the four disciplines whose areas of expertise converge with one another makes it possible for students to acquire diverse perspectives in the course of receiving instruction from a number of researchers.

In fiscal year 2007, NMJH made improvements to the curriculum introduced the previous year. Such improvements included intensive summer courses, and the presentation of interim research findings as part of doctoral thesis preparation. This latter activity improves students' presentation skills and provides opportunities for lively discussions, including mutual criticism and an opportunity to respond to questions. A highly successful student-initiated project that included participation by students with other majors was "Introducing the Community: The Migrant Town of Date in Hokkaido – What Kind of Resource Center Do Inhabitants Need?"

Since the Department of Japanese Studies is based in a museum, it possesses a vast array of research resources, including "original historical objects." In addition, the full range of computers and analysis equipment available at the Museum for obtaining new information on such items provides an excellent research environment for students.

As of April 2008 there are 31 students enrolled with the Department of Japanese Studies engaged in a variety of research topics in the fields of history, archaeology and folklore studies. As mentioned above, students eagerly participate in a variety of classes provided to meet their research objectives. Another feature of this program is that there are 8 students who are also engaged in full-time employment working for Education Boards and museums, as well as scholars who take the opportunity to advance their knowledge while working.

TSUNEMITSU Toru, Chair, Department of Japanese History

V Faculty Research Activities

V-1 Director-General

HIRAKAWA Minami

Ancient Local Societies: A Study of Excavated Written Materials

V-2 Faculty Members (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 a Historical Museum

ABE Gihei

Study of Political Site in Ancient Period and Display

Interchanges between Local Cultures in Japan

ICHINOSE Toshiya (till September 30, 2007)

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

Family System and Ancestor Worship 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

Research on the Multiplicity of Visual Images

OKUBO Jun'ichi

Study of Ukiyo-e

Study of Landscapes in Later Edo Period

ONO Masatoshi

Archaeological Study of Medieval 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 Museum 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 Ken'ichi

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

Research on Designing, Documenting, and Evaluating Communication in Museum

SAWADA Kazuto

Relationship between Material, Technique and Idea of Clothes

Vestment 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

Ancient Gilding Techniques

SUZUKI Takuzi

Study of Museum Information Systems to Support Research Activities, Exhibitions, and Public Relations

Information Processing of Color and Image

SEKIZAWA Mayumi

The Research on Social Groups and Rituals, and a Folkloric Study of the Old, View of Life and View of Death

TAKAHASHI Kazuki

Studies of the Shoen System

Studies of the Medieval Documents

TAMAI Tetsuo

A Worldwide Historical Comparative Study of Cities and Dwellings Centered upon East Asia

The Transformation Process of Urban Space in the Japanese Archipelago from the Mediaeval to the Early-Modern Period

A Re-Assessment of Japanese Architectural History Based on Archaeological Excavation and Historical Pictorial Material

TSUNEMITSU Toru

A study of Oral Tradition

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 Mobilization of People by Health Politics and Movements in Modern and Contemporary Era

HARUNARI Hideki (Hideji)

Social Structure, Festival, Rite, and Custom of the Palaeolithic to Kofun Periods

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

Iron Production

The Beginning of Agriculture

MATSUO Koichi

Research on Rituals at Temples and Shrines in NARA and the Magic and Rituals of Craftsmen

MIYATA Kimiyoshi

Research on Developments and Applications of Digital Imaging Systems for Museum Resources

MURAKI Jiro

Archaeological Studies in the Middle Ages

YASUDA Tsuneo

History of Thought 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 Japanese Traffic and Travel in from the 18th to 19th Centuries

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

YOSHIOKA Masayuki

Ancient Philology

YOSHIMURA Satoko

V-3 Visiting Scholars

AZUMA Ushio

Archaeological Study of Koguryo

IMAIZUMI Yumiko

Micronesia-Japan Relations

Japanese Colonial Rule over Micronesia

Immigration for Micronesia

The Theory of International Studies of TADAO YANAIHARA

KUJIRAI Chisato

A Study of Japanese History Based on Folkloristics of the Lower Classes in the Late Premodern Period

TAKAKUWA Izumi

Japanese History of Music

CHO Kyeungdal

History of People

History of Thought

TSUMURA Norimichi

Real-Time Appearance Reproduction with the Considering Complex Environment

NAKAGAWA Shigetoshi

Investigation Research on "Environmental History"

HAYASHI Masahiko

Painting Recitation

MATSUDA Masayuki

Study of "Use and Copyrights of Museum Research Resources"

V-4 Adjunct Researchers

ISHIKAWA Takehiko

Archaeological Study of East Asia, from the 1st Millennium B.C. to the 5th Century A.D.

CHUJO (FUJII) Hideki

A Study of Horses Culture in the Kofun Period

NAKAJIMA Takeharu

A Study of Military Integration of the Muromachi Bakufu

A Study of Kokujin-Ikki (Order of Local Barons)

A Basic Examination of the Daigo Temple Territory in the Kanto District in the Middle Ages

BABA Shin'ichiro

Research of Lithics and Articles of Stone on Yayoi Age

Circulation Theory of Manual Industry Production of Yayoi Age

Regional Society Theory of Age of Yayoi