

Archaeological Materials Depicted in the ‘Reitokaku-Shukocho’ : Focusing on the Collection of the Kansai University Museum

TOKUDA Masashi

This article examines the significance of the antiquities collection process over three generations of the Yoshida family, focusing on the archaeological materials housed at the Kansai University Museum, which also appear in the book ‘Reitokaku-Shukocho.’

Although there is no information on the place of origin or owner of the horse-shaped Haniwa published in the ‘Reitokaku-Shukocho’, in the “Hyoyubai” (written by Baien Nozato) there are the descriptions such as “There is an ancient clay horse unearthed from the Masakado Castle Ruins.” and “It is owned by Kenkado.” Based on this, it is judged that the horse-shaped Haniwa was excavated from the “Mikonome-Burial Mounds” near the “Mukouishige Castle Ruins” in Joso City. The reason for this is that the characteristics of the haniwas’ soil excavated from these burial mounds and the horse-shaped Haniwa’s soil seem to have the same origin. In other words, this haniwa was excavated in Hitachi Province during the Edo period, and then passed into the hands of Kenkado Kimura, who lived in Osaka, and was brought to the Yoshida family after he passed away. Then, with the Meiji Restoration, this haniwa was transferred from the Yoshida family to Kohei Kanda, the governor of Hyogo Prefecture. Kanda was also an antiquarian and is known to have a close relationship with the Yoshida family. Kanda's collection was then transferred to Hikoichi Motoyama (President of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun) in the early Showa period, and after the World War II Kansai University purchased it in bulk.

Next, the kotoji-shaped stone products in the ‘Reitokaku-Shukocho’ also appear in the “Unkonshi” written by Sekitei Kiuchi and the “Shukozu” (authored by Tou Teikan). This material is said to have been owned by Fugen-in, Chogaku-ji Temple in Yamato Province, however, the ‘Reitokaku-Shukocho’ records the rubbing of its bottom, suggesting that it existed near the Yoshida family. After the Meiji Restoration, it was owned by antiquarian Kaichiro Kashiwagi, and then passed through the hands of Kanda and Motoyama before being acquired by the Kansai University Museum.

In this paper, I have clarified what happened to the archaeological materials listed in the ‘Reitokaku-Shukocho.’ I have also seen how antiquarians, who appeared in the latter half of the 18th century, collected and examined antiquities based on their intellectual curiosity. I additionally argued that this can be evaluated not only as the fact that antiquities have been handed down to the present

day, but also in that their activities are useful in current archaeological research. Furthermore, it is precisely because of this collection and research based on intellectual curiosity that it should be evaluated as leading to the establishment of a system for the protection of cultural properties and the establishment of the current Tokyo National Museum within a short period of time after the Meiji Restoration.

Key words: Kansai University Museum, Kenkado Kimura, Sekitei Kiuchi, System for the protection of cultural properties, Tokyo National Museum