様　式　Ｃ－１９、Ｆ－１９－１、Ｚ－１９　（共通）

科学研究費助成事業　　研究成果報告書

令和　２ 年　 ６ 月　 ３ 日現在

機関番号：３２６１２
研究種目：基盤研究(C)（一般）
研究期間：2016～2019
課題番号：１６Ｋ０３２１９

研究課題名（和文）Ethnography of Archaeological Production, Consumption, and Transformation

研究課題名（英文）Ethnography of Archaeological Production, Consumption, and Transformation

研究代表者
ＥＲＴＬ　ＪｏｈｎＪｏｓｅｆ（Ertl, John Josef）

慶應義塾大学・経済学部（日吉）・准教授

研究者番号：３０５０７３８０

交付決定額（研究期間全体）：（直接経費）　　3,500,000円

研究成果の概要（和文）：本研究では日本における考古学遺跡の開発と利用について、幅広く調査を行った。主な成果は次の２点である。１）考古学遺跡と復元建物のデータ収集と分析を行い、基礎データをインターネット上に公開した、２）世界遺産登録を目指す北海道・北東北の縄文遺跡群の復元建物をめぐる「真正性」の問題について、民族誌的分析を行った。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義
Examining archaeological site development and utilization in Japan, this project produced a bilingual and open-access database of sites with reconstructed dwellings. In-depth ethnography examined issues of authenticity surrounding reconstructions in the Jomon Sites bid for World Heritage status.

研究成果の概要（英文）：This research has broadly examined archaeological site development and utilization in Japan. The two main results are 1) the collection, analysis, and online publication of a database on archaeological sites and reconstructed buildings, and 2) ethnographic analysis on issues of "authenticity" surrounding reconstructed buildings in the the Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku nomination for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage status.

研究分野：文化人類学

キーワード：考古学　世界遺産　復元建物　ディジタルキュレーション

様　式　Ｃ－１９、Ｆ－１９－１、Ｚ－１９（共通）

１．研究開始当初の背景

This research is a multi-sited ethnographic investigation on the production of archaeological knowledge. It has three basic aims: (1) clarify the practices involved in creating archaeological knowledge; (2) follow the social and physical impacts of archaeology on people and the landscape; and (3) build a network of scholars to research these issues in Japan and throughout the world.

The background to this project begins with research from on the relationship between archaeology and nationalism, which broadly examines how archaeology is used to connect contemporary populations to prehistoric cultures. Such research has illustrated how archaeologists are in conflict between the disciplinary ethics to create objective scientific knowledge and "social" demands to utilize archaeology for public benefit.

In this context, the principle investigator has examined archaeological site development practices in Japan as a means to learn how prehistory has been utilized in the construction of post-war identity politics and cultural nationalism.

Research has focused on reconstructed buildings – structures built as contemporary interpretations of ancient structures. This has proven a fertile research topic for viewing the objective-subjective balance act required of archaeological inquiry.

２．研究の目的

This project set out to comparatively examine prehistoric archaeological parks in Japan. This collaborative research seeks a multi-perspective view upon the ways in which culture, economics, and politics influence decisions about what to preserve from the past and how to present it to the public.

One narrow aim of the research has been to create an open-source bilingual database of prehistoric archaeological sites in Japan that contain reconstructed buildings. As a resource, it can be used in promoting knowledge and understanding of Japanese archaeology overseas. Secondly, this research has followed the UNESCO World Heritage nomination process of the Jomon sites of northern Japan to better understand how Japanese archaeology is translated when presented for an international audience.

The broader hope is to encourage further international understanding of the social currents that underlie archaeological research and, in turn, our understandings of the past.

３．研究の方法

This was a collaborative research project. Collaborators included Dr. Simon Kaner (Director, Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Art and Culture, SISJAC), Yoshida Yasuyuki (Kanazawa University), Gary Ross (Kanazawa University), and Yamafuji Masatoshi (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties). These scholars assisted with the data collection, online distribution, and overseas promotion of the research results through the organization of academic talks.

In particular, SISJAC provided access to their collection of archaeological reports, the most extensive collection located outside of Japan. These reports provided data on the location, feature qualities, and remains that were utilized in making reconstructed buildings. SISJAC also assisted in contacting archaeological site managers in Japan. Over one hundred different site management authorities were contacted during the course of fieldwork, providing data that was unpublished and unavailable elsewhere.

Ethnographic research was conducted at many sites throughout Japan. Goshono Site in Ichinohe Town, Iwate was the key source of ethnographic data on prehistoric reconstructions. Goshono is unique for its long-term experimental approaches over the past two decades, where it has used reconstructions to test hypotheses about building materials, techniques, and processes of destruction. Where Goshono is a well-established and highly regarded for its site development and utilization, this ethnography also focused on Umenoki Site, Hokuto City, Yamanashi. Umenoki, by contrast, continues to be undergoing development, providing a unique case study of the decision-making processes and reconstruction building practices.

Fieldwork at archaeological sites in the UK focused on two related themes: (1) research at UK heritage parks Flag Fen, West Stow, and Buster Ancient Farm provided data for comparative study of prehistoric buildings and experimental archaeology; (2) fieldwork at Stonehenge, and other Neolithic sites, allowed for comparative cases for contextualizing how reconstructions are utilized and presented at sites designated as World Heritage.

４．研究成果

The main result of this research was creating a bilingual database of reconstructed buildings that are located at site parks and archaeological museum grounds throughout Japan (Figure 1). The earliest of reconstructions were built in the late 1940s and today there are more than

330 sites with approximately 950 prehistoric buildings (Paleolithic to Nara periods) throughout Japan.

In compiling this database, reconstructions were found to be built for several reasons: (1) to test results of archaeological investigation; (2) as attractions to encourage tourism; (3) to facilitate site preservation; (4) as memorials to destroyed sites; (5) as lodging facilities at campgrounds; and (6) as educational outreach activities involving local residents and schoolchildren.

Despite their prominence throughout Japan, this research found that little information is openly available about the practices involved in making reconstructed buildings. This is a particular problem for heritage specialists, as such buildings are often the most emblematic features of sites but they also the most controversial – subject to many forms of critique and debate.

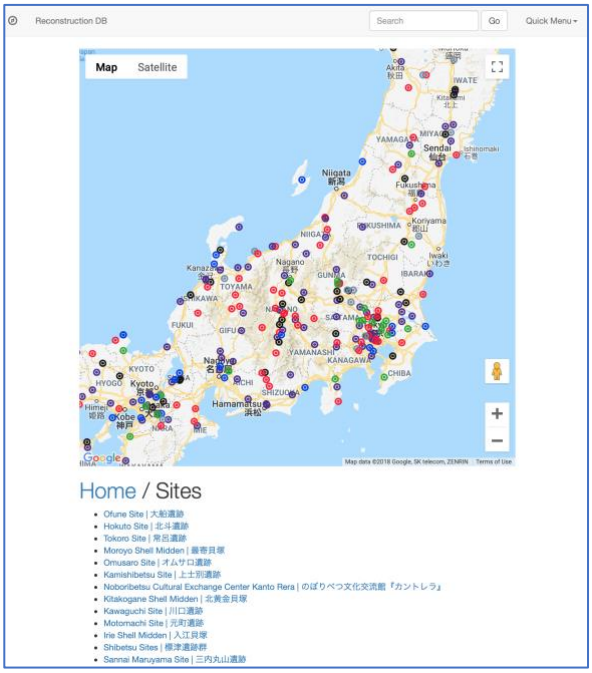

Figure 1: Bilingual database of reconstructed buildings (https://r.bloxi.jp)

In response, this database serves three central purposes. First, it provides an open source of information on reconstructions for international and domestic tourists who visit archaeological sites. Second, it provides the most comprehensive survey on reconstructions that can facilitate comparative research, which allows cultural heritage managers to make more informed decisions when making new reconstructions. Third, it provides a wealth of data for scholars (in fields such as archaeology, architecture history, anthropology) to understand the postwar history of archaeology, the growth of site preservation and public outreach activities, and the development of heritage tourism in Japan.

The database provided a springboard for a number of research papers, presentations, and collaborative networking.

① *Survey of Jomon Period Reconstructions*: The first report from this database was a survey of reconstructed buildings from the Jomon era. The survey identified 146 different sites with 429 buildings, of which 360 were attributed to the Jomon. It examined the geographical distribution, finding that 90 percent were located in eastern Japan (Chubu, Kanto, Tohoku, and Hokkaido). It furthermore identified the types of buildings (83 percent are pithouses) as well as the roofing materials utilized (75 percent in thatch and 9 percent in sod). It lastly looked the history of site development, specifically finding that the average number of buildings built at sites was between 1-2 until 1980, jumping up to 4.64 during the 1990s, and again decreasing after 2000.

② *Authentication in UNESCO World Heritage Nomination*: The database explains broad trends in reconstruction practices in Japan, that was used to complement in-depth ethnography of the bid for the Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku, which has been ongoing for over a decade. One issue raised by international advisors was that the reconstructed buildings at these sites should probably be dismantled, as they are not original to the sites and may provide distorted images of the Jomon past.

Through the example of Goshono, this research showed that universal concepts of authenticity do not provide a useful frame for understanding the value of reconstructed buildings. At Goshono, authenticity has sought after in three related ways: to provide evidence for more accurate reconstructions, in building an experimental research program to learn about the past through contemporary reconstructions, and to use experimental buildings as a center for community engagement in archaeological preservation and management.

③ *Global Perspectives on British Archaeology*: Collaborative research was conducted with Dr. Simon Kaner on a public impact project aimed at introducing East Anglian archaeological sites alongside similar types of sites in Japan and other parts of the world. The PI assisted in the conceptualization, design of displays, and event planning. The participating members

of the project presented their respective research at 2017 Theoretical Archaeology Group Cardiff, with the PI introducing comparative approaches to site development and utilization between Japan and the UK.

④ *Miseducation, Missing Data, and Bias*: In collecting the information included in the database, three interlinked problems were brought to the fore. First, reconstructions are often conflated with actual buildings that were built in the ancient past. This occurs due to the obduracy of the physical buildings set within the authentic context of archaeological sites. What is hidden to visitors are the various decision-making processes and compromises in construction practices that inform the buildings final shapes. This may be understood as a kind of "miseducation" – of prehistory on the one hand and of the ways in which archaeology comes to understand the past.

Second, expanding from this problem is the lack of openly accessable data on these buildings. While for some sites, there are published "site development reports" that, at times, include ample textual explanations on design and material choices, include architectural diagrams, and detail the construction process and budget. For the vast majority, however, there are few public documents and in many cases the only available information that remains are individuals' memories. This ties into the problems of data diversity, recording, and reliability that underlie this database project.

Third, the disparity in data leads to the problem of bias – meaning that those sites which have ample documentation tend to be remembered. Such a bias is relevant in that it leads to certain types of buildings to be reconstructed over alternative models. Moreover, it leads to inaccurate understandings of the thought and efforts put into site development. As a whole, these issues hits upon the basic aim of this database project, which is to provide a record that will allow for generalizations to be made about the practice of archaeological site management practices in Japan.

５．主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕　計1件（うち査読付論文　0件／うち国際共著　0件／うちオープンアクセス　0件）

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掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） なし	査読の有無 無
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 －

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１．発表者名
John Ertl

２．発表標題
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〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

Database of Reconstructed Sites and Buildings
https://r.bloxi.jp

６．研究組織

	氏名 （ローマ字氏名） （研究者番号）	所属研究機関・部局・職 （機関番号）	備考