

Worldwide Curiosity

History & Archaeology Studies at Tokai University

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Professor Akihiro Misagawa (School of Letters) received the 108th Japan Academy Prize for "The Beginning of German History: The Medieval Roman Empire and the 'German' Ethnogenesis"

Professor Akihiro Misagawa (Department of History—Occidental History, School of Letters) won the 2018 (108th) Japan Academy Prize. Founded in 1911, the Japan Academy Prize is awarded to academically meritorious theses, books, and similar research achievements. It is the most prestigious academic accolade in Japan. An expert in medieval German history, Professor Misagawa won the prize for his work titled *The Beginning of German History: The Medieval Roman Empire and the "German" Ethnogenesis* (Sobunsha, 2013). The certificate and medal were conferred on the professor by the academy's president, Hiroshi Shiono, at a ceremony held in June this year at Japan Academy in Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan. The ceremony was attended by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. Professor Misagawa had previously been awarded the Shigeyoshi Matsumae Academic Prize on the same book in 2016.



If you examine the last millennium of Germany's history, you will find that this history is one of repeated fracture and unification. In the beginning of the 10th century, Germany was known as the Kingdom of the East Franks, but it subsequently became the Frankish-Saxon Kingdom after its kingship changed from Franks to Saxons. In 962, the kingdom became a constituent part of the Medieval Roman Empire along with the Kingdom of Italy. This development brought the Germanic peoples north of the Alps into closer contact with the people of Italy. Sometimes, they got along harmoniously with their neighbors; at other times, they reacted antagonistically against them. In the course of these interactions, the Germanic peoples developed a sense of themselves as an *ethnos*—a distinctive ethno-cultural group. Although each Medieval Roman Emperor was crowned by the Pope at Rome and tasked with defending the Roman Catholic Church, imperial-papal relations turned hostile during the Investiture Controversy of the 11th and 12th centuries. Subsequently, this rivalry eased and the Emperor and Pope started coexisting; however, the authority and prestige of both offices were waning. Moreover, during the 16th century, German princes and peasants who supported Luther's Reformation fought against their Catholic counterparts. Consequently, the Germans' collective consciousness, in which Rome once served as the common denominator, became much more convoluted.

In *The Beginning of German History*, Professor Akihiro Misagawa discusses the complex nature of German identity in medieval times, including how this identity never

completely anchored itself to either an ethnic people or nation-state. Rather than limiting himself to a historical analysis, Professor Misagawa deployed a broad range of perspectives, including medieval German language and literature, the history of Western jurisprudence, folkloristics, and anthropology. This broad scope coupled with the tightly argued writing has earned the book acclaim from distinguished academic journals. On receiving the Japan Academy Prize, Professor Misagawa had the following to say: "I feel greatly honored by the Japan Academy's recognition of my slow-and-steady research efforts in medieval German history. Looking ahead, I would like to devote myself to sharing medieval German history with the public at large by producing works for a general readership."

Career History

Akihiro Misagawa completed a Master's course in Western History at Hokkaido University's Faculty of Letters. He then attended a doctoral course at the university's Graduate School of Letters before withdrawing midway. When the Berlin Wall in 1989 fell, Misagawa was studying at the University of Bonn, then West Germany, having obtained a scholarship from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD; Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst).

Experiencing the German reunification firsthand was what partially inspired his interest in German ethnogenesis. After serving as an assistant lecturer at Hokkaido University, Misagawa became a full lecturer at Tokai University's School of Letters in 1994. He then served for some years as an associate professor before obtaining a full professorship in 2009. In 2011, he earned his doctorate from Hokkaido University's Graduate School of Letters with the thesis "The Beginning of German History: The Medieval Roman Empire and the 'German' Ethnogenesis." This thesis formed the original of the prize-winning book of the same name.

Study Area: Mexico

 TERUAKI YOSHIDA, Junior Associate Professor,
Department of Civilization, School of Letters
TAKEHAYA MATSUMOTO, Professor,
Department of History - Archaeology, School of Letters
KENJI TATEISHI, Associate Professor,
Department of Asian Studies,
School of Cultural and Social Studies

Sociocultural development of Western Mexico before the arrival of the Spanish as revealed by petroglyphs and pyramid architecture

In cooperation with Michoacan College of Western Mexico, we surveyed the Los Agaves archaeological site, which are unexcavated ruins located to the east of Lake Chapala—Mexico's largest lake. A topographical survey performed by drone confirmed several pyramids and plazas, large platforms, and so on. Excavation surveys in May of last year and February this year found rows of stones of an altar and steps leading up to it. Moreover, on the east side of the main pyramid, many shards were discovered.

Experts have been particularly interested in one of the largest group of petroglyphs (rock art) in Mexico, which have been discovered around the ruins. The number of petroglyphs discovered since the start of the joint survey had reached 411 by February 2018. Sixteen of these are geometric rockface carvings called "Pecked Crosses" which combine a cross with two circles. Several of these have been found at Teotihuacan, the large ruin in central Mexico. The Los Agaves site is therefore unique, suggesting that this region could have taken part in cultural exchanges with Teotihuacan. There are some hypotheses about the functions of pecked crosses, including calendars (sundials) or architectural datum points, but their function is still not uncovered. Our group intends to obtain rubbings of the petroglyphs, build a database and reconsider their interpretations on past petroglyphs to clarify the sociocultural development of the western region.


The site of the excavation survey was visited and toured by many residents, so they could take advantage of this opportunity to learn about their roots. Moreover, the research group is striving to protect the local natural environment, which includes the ruins, and popularize the importance of both nature and cultural properties because the petroglyphs are distributed close to the reservoir providing residents with a supply of daily-use water.



Study Area: Mexico

 REIKO YOKOYAMA, Professor, School of Letters

Investigation of the dynamism of the Maya civilization according to their utilization of natural resources and environment in the southern part of Campeche

 TERUAKI YOSHIDA, Junior Associate Professor,
School of Letters

A study for interaction between civilizations exploring the burial tradition of Western Mexico

Study Area: Mediterranean Islands

 SHIRO KAWASHIMA, Associate Professor,
Department of European and American Studies,
School of Cultural and Social Studies
MOMOE KANAZAWA, Professor,
Department of European and American Studies,
School of Cultural and Social Studies
YOSHIHIKO ITO, Associate Professor,
Department of Architecture and Building Engineering,
School of Engineering

Research on the Trans-insular Civilization in the Mediterranean: Myth, Art, and Architecture from the Antiquity to the Middle Ages

Our aim is to revise the current view of the Mediterranean civilization from ancient times to the Middle Ages in light of its islands. We delve into the islands' cultural relationships, especially with the continent. Three researchers, two from the School of Cultural and Social Studies (Shiro Kawashima and Momoe Kanazawa), and one from the School of Engineering (Yoshihiko Ito), lead our study from three different points of view—ancient civilizations and mythology, medieval art, and architecture and urbanism.

Past studies on the Mediterranean Sea often emphasized states and dynasties while dismissing the islands as peripheral because they were not the centers of major political authority. However, it is highly likely that while these islands were cultivating their own unique cultures, they also served as nodes where multiple states and civilizations met and clashed in a struggle for political power or cultural dominance, or found a peaceful coexistence.

In the Western Mediterranean, Phoenician ruins with similar features and megalithic structures lie scattered on the islands that now belong to Spain, France, and Italy. These islands share a common history. They had been dominated by major states such as Carthage and Rome and also served as centers of sea trade. The Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea, and Aegean Sea (in the Eastern Mediterranean) separated Greece from the Orient in ancient times, then the Western and Eastern Roman Empires, and finally the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches during the Middle Ages. Thus, these islands provided a stage for cultural exchange among the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa.


To reconsider and comprehend the cultures and civilizations of these islands, the conventional fields of archeology and history alone are insufficient. It is hoped that interdisciplinary and comparative research, conducted by specialists in diverse fields, will yield new knowledge on the formation and development of the Mediterranean civilization.



Study Area: Ecuador

 SHUICHI ODAIRA, Professor, School of Letters
Archaeological studies of the Inca expansion in
Mullupungo, Southern Highlands, Ecuador

Study Area: Peru

 SHUICHI ODAIRA, Professor, School of Letters
Studies for the pre-Hispanic
cultural continuity in the Andes:
From the Inca period to the present

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY STUDIES AT TOKAI UNIVERSITY

Tokai University covers a wide range of research fields with its 19 undergraduate schools and 75 departments and courses. Based on our vision—contributing to the creation of a harmonious civilization by cultivating future leaders who are motivated by strong moral ethics and a sense of fairness and equity—the university dedicates itself in both education and research to supporting students to explore harmonized wisdom integrating literature and science with an international viewpoint to encourage the appreciation and understanding of other cultures.

In this volume, we will introduce our global history and archaeology studies, which underpin the university's international collaboration and enhance our mutual understanding of other cultures.


Study Areas: Asia / Oceania coastal regions

 RINTARO ONO, Associate Professor,
School of Marine Science and Technology

Human migration, maritime adaptation
and resource use in Wallacea

Human history of maritime adaptation and
exploitation in the coastal environments of
South East Asia and Oceania


Study Area: China

 KATSUHIKO KIYAMA,
Junior Associate Professor, Liberal Arts
Education Center, Shimizu campus

Research project on the contact
between archaeological cultures in
northern Great Khingan

Archaeology of Mohe, Bohai and
Jurchen

Study Area: Egypt

 MASAHIRO ETAYA,
Chief Engineer,
Tokai University Research and
Information Center


A study on universally applicable
archaeological site exploration
technology using space-borne SAR

Study Areas: Japan, Western and Eastern Europe (Germany, France, Russia, Poland, Italy, and Hungary)

 IKUTARO NABETANI, Professor, School of Letters


The First World War and Civilians. Emergence of Soldiers without weapons
and impact on Postwar Society

Study Areas: Japan, Pacific rim region from Southeast Asia to Mexico, Philippines, and Spain

 JUN KIMURA, Junior Associate Professor,
School of Marine Science and Technology

Maritime Archaeology of Manila Galleon and shipbuilding technology

Study Areas: Vietnam, Thailand, and Indonesia

 TAGAYASU NAITO, Professor, Department of Asian Studies,
School of Cultural and Social Studies

KENJI TATEISHI, Associate Professor, Department of Asian Studies,
School of Cultural and Social Studies

YUJI NAKANISHI, Junior Associate Professor,
Department of Civilization, School of Letters

AIKO KURASAWA, Professor Emeritus, Keio University

Survey research on FDI-based urbanization and transformation of regional society in Southeast Asia

In Southeast Asia, where Japan-affiliated industrial parks are being established, we are conducting tracing surveys of the living environments and consumer activities of the region's people, their life structures, and accompanying changes in their values.



Regional societies in the countries of Southeast Asia are being transformed by the advance of globalization and foreign direct investment (FDI). Our surveys conducted over a period of five years, beginning in 2006, have demonstrated that the creation of employment and rights by the advance of Japan-affiliated industrial parks has expanded class differences within communities, and that the inflow of migrant workers from other regions is destabilizing the life of the communities themselves. Conversely, in industrial parks that have invited migrant workers less competitively than others, there have been cases where the number of workers living in the surrounding region who commute to their workplaces increased, contributing to coexistence with the rural farm economy.

This study is an extension of the 2006 survey. We selected regions in Vietnam, Thailand, and Indonesia with strong links to Japan-affiliated industrial parks and compared the progress of urbanization and the appearance of consumer society, employment problems, and the way that the long-term residents and migrant workers presently live together in the communities shown by the 2006 survey. In 2016 and 2017, in addition to surveying Japanese companies that have advanced into these three countries, we carried out a fact-finding survey in Indonesia of the state of employment and daily life among long-term residents and people who have migrated into the communities from the outside. In Vietnam and Thailand, we are now planning a survey of residents with the cooperation of local universities and other organizations and, this year, which is the final year of the study, while continuing survey work in Indonesia, we plan to conduct surveys in the other two countries.

EVENT REPORTS

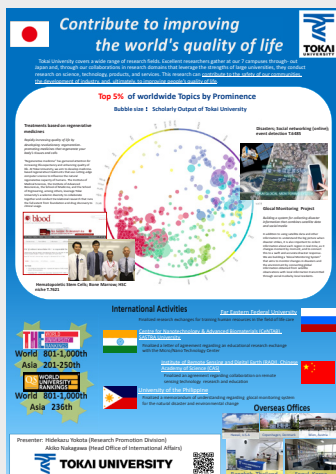
Asia Pacific Research Intelligence Conference 2018: Participation

The Head Office of International Affairs, Research Promotion Division participated in the Asia Pacific Research Intelligence Conference 2018 held at Yonsei University in Seoul, Korea, on June 20 (Wed.) and 21 (Thu.). This conference is held annually so that Elsevier, a leading global international academic publishing company, can share information about initiatives and prospects concerning research by universities and other institutions of higher education, and apply these to future university strategies in the Asia and Pacific regions. At this 5th conference in the series, with “World Class University for Societal Impact” as the theme, lectures were given, subcommittees met, and poster sessions were held with the participation of about 160 people from 13 countries.

Tokai University exhibited posters at the poster session, introducing visibility distribution by research field obtained using SciVal, (the research performance analysis service which Elsevier supplies), “Glocal Monitoring Project”, “Method of Regeneration Through Drug Design Using Computer Science”, and its most recent international activities. Each item and initiative was explained to visitors. Additionally, participants of each university exchanged views concerning recommended future initiatives, images of future higher education institutions, and international university rankings. They conducted lively discussions with each other.

The Research Promotion Division will, in cooperation with the Head Office of International Affairs and others, continue to undertake PR activities by displaying

posters and networking at international gatherings, such as this event, to create broad awareness of the research activities of Tokai University.



Industry-Academia Collaboration Fair 2018 in Tokai University: A Great Success

On August 8, Innovative Collaboration Center, Tokai University held the Industry-Academia Collaboration Fair 2018 at Takanawa Campus. The event was intended to give the researchers in Tokai University an opportunity to apply their research outcomes in society, and to network with people who are involved in research and development.

Keynote addresses were delivered by Mr. Masaaki

Nishijo, Director of University-Industry Collaboration and Regional R&D Division, Science and Technology Policy Bureau, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Professor Kazuya Takeda, Area supervisor of Human Machine Harmonization System Consortium, Nagoya University, both of whom spoke on the theme of how to promote industry-academia collaboration on a large scale. Mr. Nishijo first described present efforts (including past) with industry-government-academia collaboration. He argued that future efforts should focus on promoting large-scale collaborative research projects that closely relate to corporate strategies. He also stated that focus should be placed on facilitating university-born ventures, training entrepreneurs, and improving preliminary support for start-ups. Then, Prof. Takeda introduced case studies illustrating Nagoya University's efforts to facilitate industry-academia collaboration and support startups with some examples Nagoya University has practiced. He emphasized that it is important for society to recognize graduate students as independent researchers, and for companies and universities to share their talent and cutting-edge knowledge.

There was also a poster session featuring approximately 50 poster presentations. Visitors and presenters engaged in lively discussions about the presented research and opportunities for collaborative research. The visitors praised the collaborate research beyond several departments in our university, and said that they are excited to see what research emerges in the future.

Despite the impact of Shanshan, the season's 13th typhoon, the event was well attended by many participants and deemed a great success.

PRESS RELEASE

Interdisciplinary team succeeds in reproducing Egyptian faience

A team led by Associate Professor Kyoko Yamahana (Department of Asian Studies, School of Cultural and Social Studies) has developed a technique for reproducing Egyptian faience, an ancient quartz-based ceramic used for amulets, talismans, and ritual equipment.

Egyptian faience was used in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia between ca. 4500 B.C. and the second century A.D. It was substituted for turquoise and lapis lazuli in ornaments and grave goods. However, because of its complex production process, Egyptian faience was eventually superseded by glass, and there remain no trace of the original production method.

Associate Professor Yamahana spent many years researching Egyptian faience production. Preceding studies identified the principal components, which included quartz, alkali, and calcium carbonate, but she was unable to create three-dimensional replicas using these materials alone. In exploring this issue, Professor Yasunobu Akiyama (Department of Applied Chemistry, School of Engineering, Tokai University) focused on the plaster mortar that the Egyptians used to bind together the building blocks of the ancient pyramids. The principal component of this plaster was calcium hydroxide. By adding small amounts of calcium hydroxide to the basic ingredients, the team succeeded in creating three-dimensional replicas of Egyptian faience.

The team is now attempting to replicate the sizes and textures more authentically. They aim to exhibit their replicas in museums alongside the actual specimens, thus providing examples of Egyptian faience that visitors can touch and feel. In this way, they return their research results to society.

This research was presented at the Association Internationale pour l'histoire du Verre (International Association for the History of Glass, held from September 3 to 7, in Istanbul, Turkey).

Examples of the team's replicas (all are based on specimens excavated in Egypt)



Figure of a hippopotamus



Vessel (used as a container for perfumes or ointments)



Plate



Yellow bowl



Daisy shaped bead (white base and red center)



Actual specimen on which the above replica is based (ca. 1400 B.C.; Neues Museum, Germany).