

コロナ禍における研究所の活動

Research Activities amid COVID-19 Pandemic

コロナ禍における無形文化遺産Ⅱ

Intangible Cultural Heritage amid COVID-19 Pandemic II

無形文化遺産部では、さまざまな無形文化遺産への新型コロナウイルスの影響を調査研究し、「伝統芸能における新型コロナウイルス禍の影響」(関連事業の再開・延期・中止状況)、「新型コロナウイルスと無形文化遺産」(関連支援情報等)をWeb上で継続的に発信しています。

情報共有や意見交換のための「【シリーズ】無形文化遺産と新型コロナウイルス」フォーラムも回を重ねて開催し(いずれも編集映像を期間限定で当研究所HPにて公開、報告書刊行)、フォーラム3「伝統芸能と新型コロナウイルス—Good Practiceとは何か」(2021.12.3、当研究所)では、Good Practiceをキーワードに、コロナ禍にあっても伝統芸能の継承の状況を客観化し続けることに意義を見出しました。

同フォーラム4と連動した「第16回無形民俗文化財研究協議会」(2021.12.17、当研究所)は、「映像記録の力—危機を乗り越えるために—」と題して開催しました。祭りなどの無形民俗文化財も、コロナ禍で中止ないし延期され、技の継承やモチベーションの維持が困難となりました。そのような中、対面によらないコミュニケーションツールとしての映像や、伝承に資する手段として再認識された記録映像をテーマに協議を行いました。

このほか、可能な範囲でコロナ禍の無形文化遺産の現況を調査しています。例えば無形文化財を支える原材料(筆簞のリードの材料)として、上牧・鶴殿のヨシ再生の調査を開始しました。悪天候やコロナ禍でヨシ原焼きが2年途絶え、ヨシが全滅に近い状況となっており、その再生への経過を今後とも注視していく予定です。

民俗芸能では、感染状況がよくなっていた令和4(2022)年の正月時期には、再開する行事も多く見られました。東日本大震災以来、継続的に調査をおこなってきた宮城県女川町に伝わる「獅子振り」(獅子舞)も、集落によって状況は異なるものの、概ね再開していました。ただし、これまでのように一軒ずつ家に上がり込んでゆっくりと演じることはせず、太鼓は軽トラックに載せたまま、玄関先だけを廻るようになった地区もありました。コロナ禍が収まった後に、再びかつてのように続けることができるかが心配されます。

こうしたコロナ禍における無形文化遺産の状況を記録すること、そしてそれを発信することで、無形文化遺産の危機を少しでも軽減させられるよう、調査・研究を続けています。

The Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage studies the impacts on various intangible cultural heritage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and continuously disseminates the findings on our website as "Impact of COVID-19 on Traditional Performing Arts" (related business/events that were "resumed and held" and "postponed and canceled") and "Intangible Cultural Heritage and COVID-19" (support-related information.)

A series of forums titled *Intangible Cultural Heritage and COVID-19* have been held for information sharing and opinion exchange. The edited recordings were broadcast in the limited period on our web site and their reports were published. At Forum 3 titled *Traditional Performing Arts amid COVID-19 Pandemic: Seeking Good Practices for Safeguarding* held on December 3rd, 2021 at TOBUNKEN, we recognized the importance of overlooking the current situation of traditional performing art succession, with "Good Practice" as the key word.

We also held the 16th Conference on the Study of Intangible Folk Cultural Properties titled *The Power of Video Documentation – to Overcome the Crisis* linked to Forum 4 on December 17th, 2021. It became difficult to transmit the techniques and to maintain the motivation because intangible folk cultural properties such as annual festivals were canceled or postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In this challenging situation, we discussed the theme of the video as communication tools without face-to-face meetings and video documentation which was re-recognized as a succession method.

We have also been conducting surveys on the current situation of intangible cultural heritage under the COVID-19 pandemic in ways possible in the current situation. We started the survey on the restoration of common reed (*Phragmites Australis*) in the riverbed from Udono to Kanmaki in Osaka. They are used as reeds (mouth pieces) of *Hichiriki* (a kind of Japanese flute). This is an example of our surveys on raw materials that are vital for intangible cultural heritage. Slashing and burning reed beds was not done on two consecutive years due to unsuitable weather and the COVID-19 pandemic, and as a result, common reeds have almost vanished from that area. We will continue to monitor their restoration process.

Many folk performing arts were resumed around the new year in 2022, when the pandemic situation was less serious. Most *Shishifuri* (lion dance) performances that have been taking place successfully in Onagawa-cho, Miyagi Prefecture, which TOBUNKEN has been continuously studying since the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, were resumed even though the situation differs across areas. *Shishifuri* performances were done in slightly different ways. For example, in some areas, *Shishifuri* was not fully performed in houses but in front of houses with the drums on trucks. There is concern as to whether the performances will be able to return to their traditional form once the pandemic is over.

We will continue to survey and study in order to reduce the crisis faced by intangible cultural heritage as much as possible by documenting and disseminating the situation of intangible cultural heritage under the COVID-19 pandemic.



フォーラム3「伝統芸能と新型コロナウイルス—Good Practiceとは何か」(The Shakuhachi 5による演奏の様子)
The Shakuhachi 5 performance at Forum 3: *Traditional Performing Arts amid COVID-19 Pandemic: Seeking Good Practices for Safeguarding*



フォーラム4(第16回無形民俗文化財研究協議会)「映像記録の力—危機を乗り越えるために—」
Forum 4: *The Power of Video Documentation to Overcome the Crisis* (the 16th Conference on the Study of Intangible Folk Cultural Properties)



上牧・鶴殿のヨシ再生の調査
Survey on restoration of common reed (*Phragmites Australis*) in the riverbed from Udono to Kanmaki in Osaka



女川の獅子振り(小乗地区)
Shishifuri (lion dance) performance in Onagawa-cho (Konori area)

国際研修におけるIT技術導入のための実証実験

An Experiment for the Introduction of Digital Technology in International Courses

各国への文化財保護協力の一環として、紙本文化財の保存修復に関する日本の技術と知識を伝える国際研修「紙の保存と修復」(JPC)を、平成4(1992)年よりICCROM(文化財保存修復研究国際センター)と共催しています。例年は海外より10名の文化財保存修復専門家を招聘して日本国内で開催してきましたが、コロナ禍を受けて中止を余儀なくされました。そこで、令和3年度は、実技実習を中心に構成されるJPCのような研修のオンライン化の可能性を探るべく「国際研修におけるIT技術導入のための実証実験」を実施しました。ITを用いた遠隔実習による実証実験から得られた知見をもとに、コロナ禍のような特殊な状況への対応策の検討を行いつつ、通常の研修プログラムの質の向上をも図っていきます。

TOBUNKEN and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) have been jointly organizing “the International Course on Conservation of Japanese Paper” (JPC) since 1992. The course aims to contribute to the protection of cultural properties outside Japan by disseminating the knowledge and techniques of conservation and restoration of paper cultural properties. Every year, we have invited 10 specialists in conservation from all over the world and held in Japan; however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we could not hold the course since then. Under these circumstances, we conducted an experiment for the introduction of digital technology in international courses. The experiment aimed to examine the possibility of holding online courses, which are mainly composed of practical sessions such as the JPC. We continue to discuss how to deal with the unusual situation such as under COVID-19 pandemic and to further improve the quality of the usual training programs.



オンライン会議システムを利用した実習の実証実験
Experiment of online conference system for practical sessions.

動画配信による研究協議会の開催

World Heritage Seminar Held via Video Distribution

例年行っている世界遺産研究協議会については、今回のテーマが我が国の史跡等の「『整備』をどう説明するか」という内容であり、その議論自体に翻訳に関連する内容が含まれることから、これを通訳を介して行うことが困難と考えられたため、遠隔で収録した事例報告や討論に日本語字幕を付す形で事前登録した参加者に公開を行いました。こうした取り組みにより、依然として海外専門家等の招聘が困難な中で、オンライン会議の利点を活かす形で言語の問題を含む複雑な議論を実現することができました。

The World Heritage Seminar, which is held every year, focused in 2021 on the issue of “how we should describe *Seibi*.” It was held via video distribution rather than on-line real time seminar since this theme itself includes issues of translation. The recorded video was distributed to the registered audience via the internet. It includes case studies and discussion with Japanese subtitles. Taking advantages of on-line meetings, we were able to have in-depth discussions on complex issues including matters of language even in the difficult situation due to COVID-19.



字幕を付して公開した討論
Discussion video with Japanese subtitles