2012年5月27日：日本考古学協会 第78回総会 セッション2「遺跡資料リポジトリをめぐって」

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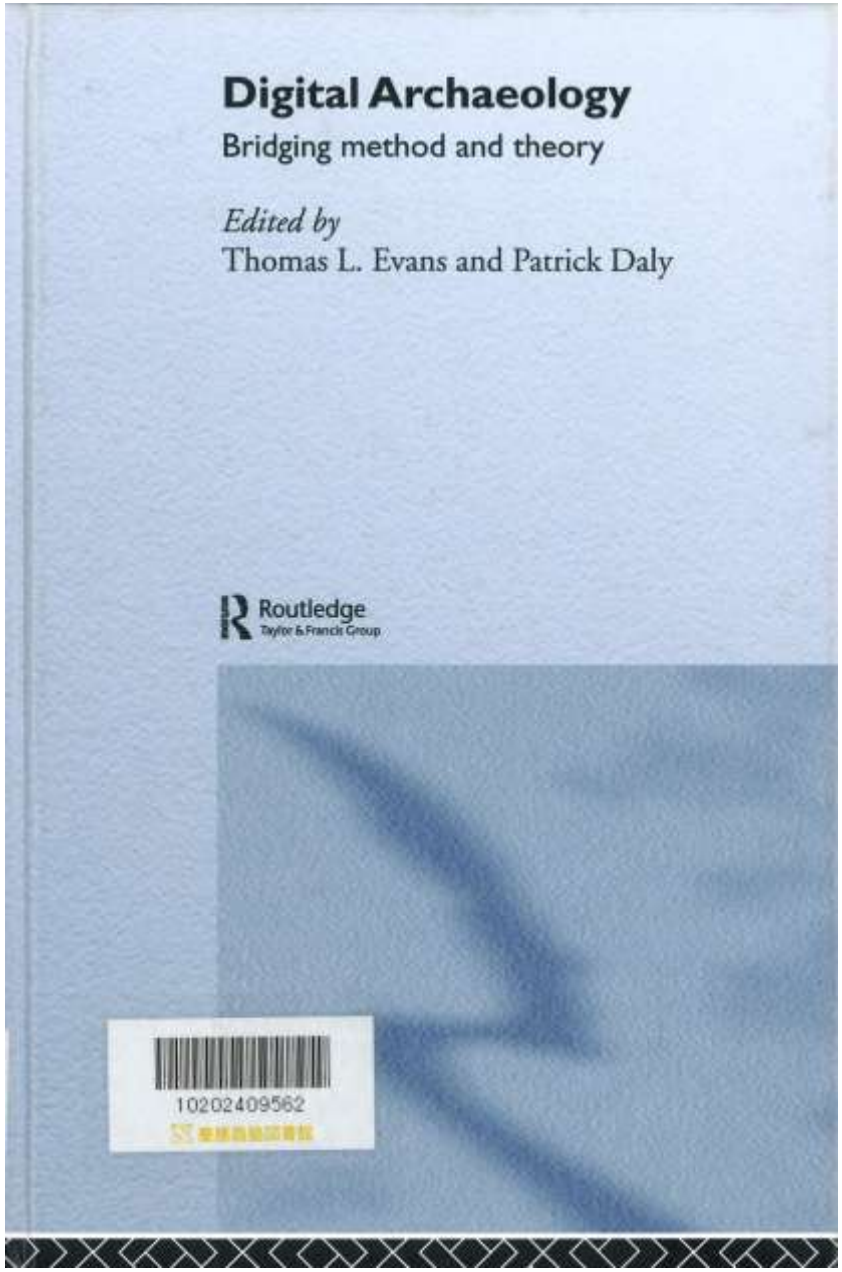
Digital Archaeology
Bridging method and theory
Edited by
Thomas L. Evans and Patrick Daly
Routledge
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（マルコス・ロベラ）

第Ｖ部：仮想世界

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（アンドリュー・ベインズ＆ケニス・ブロフィー）

第Ⅶ部：結論

おわりに　（パトリック・ダリー＆トーマス・エバンス）

1. デジタル化は、実際の調査記録・データ回収において変化をもたらす。
2. コンピュータの発展は、考古学に量的手法に関する変革をもたらす。
3. デジタル化は、GISなどを通じて人間と環境の相互関係モデルを生み出す。
4. デジタル技術は、ハイパーな仮想空間を進展させる。
5. デジタル化は、専門家と大衆の双方にとって情報普及の面で多大な貢献をなす。

Patrick Daly and Thomas L. Evans 2006 INTRODUCTION Archaeological theory and digital pasts:5

10

ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Julian D. Richards

> . . . the theme of my paper is this use of computers, to do *useful* things, not *clever* things.
>
> Rahtz (1986: 3)

Introduction

For the last 30 years the role of computers in archaeology has tended to focus upon pioneering activities in data recording and analysis (see Richards and Ryan 1985; Lock 2003; Zubrow this volume). Computers have seemed largely peripheral to publication. Now, with the development of multimedia applications and the growth of the Internet as a global means of communication, computers are able to play an increasing role in dissemination and publication. For the next 30 years this role will place information technology at the centre of mainstream archaeological endeavour. However, the application of Information Technology is not unproblematic. Technology, innovation and systems of knowledge have always interacted (Huggett 2003). The medieval library, the printed book, and library classifications have each transformed and reordered knowledge. Internet and digital technologies will have a profound effect on archaeological theory and practice. This chapter places current developments in electronic publication within an international and cross-sectoral context. It outlines the development of electronic publication in archaeology and examines current trends, discussing the potential and constraints of existing technologies and applications.

Technological change is likely to have a significant effect upon all aspects of communication and publication. Although the printed book is still the primary means of dissemination for popular fiction, reference books have been usurped by the Internet as the first stop for many researchers. Google rather than the *Encyclopedia Britannica* is now the primary source of information. Radio and television continue to be important communication media but TV companies make increasing use of web sites for supporting and follow-up material. As technologies converge the alliance between television and the Internet will grow (Gates 1996). This chapter is primarily

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News

Finds and access at Black Patch, East Sussex now published in issue 31

New article in issue 31: Communicating Archaeological Risk with Web-Based Virtual Reality.

From the Archives...

From Order to Chaos: Publication, Synthesis and the Dissemination of Data in a Digital Age *View abstract*

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From Order to Chaos: Publication, Synthesis and the Dissemination of Data in a Digital Age

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issu
-9).

In the past, the provision of authoritative, interpretative, syntheses is what archaeologists sought through publicatio
Now the first real challenge of the digital age has been to balance this trend and in contrast to archaeological practice over the last two decades, we are seeing a shift toward the dissemination of raw data. This move towards disseminatio put it on an equal footing with publication and synthesis is irrevocable and fundamental. The provision of interactive d will begin to allow the formation of new relationships betwe archaeologists, archaeological organisations and the practic archaeology.
The range of digital provision which may be expected withi medium-sized archaeological organisation, is demonstrated reference to the situation at the University of Birmingham a Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU).

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Features

- This article will appeal to: those interested in electroni publication and archaeology, electronic dissemminatio archaeological data.

Data, Digital Ephemera, and Dead Media: Digital Publishing and Archaeological Practice

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 2 -9).

Archaeology, like so many academic disciplines, is in the midst of a period of dramatic change. One of the major sources of this change is the dramatic development of information technologies and how these impact on scholarly communication, particularly the publishing process. This paper explores some of these issues, and argues that a conservation ethic for data preservation be adopted that is explicitly digital.

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Features

- This article will appeal to: those interested in digital publishing, archaeology and electronic publication, issues related to long term survival of data.
- Keywords: archaeology; data; digital; archive; publishing; practice; information technology

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Last updated: Thu Jul 15 1999

From the Ground Up
The Publication of Archaeological Projects: a user needs survey. A summary

Siân Jones, Ann MacSween, Stuart Jeffrey, Richard Morris, Mike Heyworth

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 14-15).

Abstract (by Simon Denison)

This summary presents the key results from a timely and extensive survey of readers' expectations and use of archaeological publications across Britain and Ireland.

Fieldwork publications are held to be fundamental to the furtherance of archaeological research and synthesis. This survey has filled an important gap by focusing on this area, with the intention of obtaining information both on the actual use of different parts of publications, and on needs and expectations. This information was then used to assess the effectiveness of conventional fieldwork publication in meeting the diverse needs of the discipline, taking due account of any regional or national variation.

Analysis of the survey results revealed patterns with major implications for publication rationale and practice. These are discussed, together with recommendations for future action, in this summary of the full report.

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Preface: Digital Dissemination and Archiving

David Miles *

Although often described as an information technology revolution, it took something like twenty years for the technology of the Gutenburg printing press to reach England. The world-wide spread of new printing methods and the production of printed books was by no means an overnight transformation but rather a more gradual permeation, over many years, of the new media. Gradually more and more people became aware of the advantages of printed texts and, as the technology improved, printed books became more widely available. "The parallels between the dispersal of the products of this new technology in the early sixteenth century and our own experience of technological change in the twentieth century are striking." (Rhodes and Sawday 2000, 7).

As printing technology spread there followed a gradual development, again over many years, of different types of publication. More people embraced the new media and developed it, the technology was adapted and improved resulting in a speeding up of the process and, as a result, an even greater growth in the numbers and types of books available. Archaeological publications, in their variety of forms today, exist within this tradition.

The news of innovation, and the growing awareness that 'a new way of doing things exists' can be identified as a strong driver for change within society, and one that invariably spreads faster than the technology itself. In this way the latest innovations of today's Information Technology can easily be likened to other technological innovations such as writing on clay tablets, or more recently the invention of radio, or the telephone. It is not hard to envisage a time when the introduction of such communication technologies was still talked about as something that would change forever the way people lived, but without necessarily being able to predict explicitly all the potential changes, for better or worse,

National Inventories: from catalogues to computers

Diana Murray

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 14-15).

This article reviews the development of online national archaeological records, and the changes brought about by the shift in focus towards computer-based inventories and their wider accessibility through the Internet. It identifies a series of issues that have arisen at least partly as a result of this wider dissemination of information, and proposes a number of ways forward.

(Note: while including references to the NMRs in England and Wales, this article largely reflects the experiences and concepts of the National Monuments Record of Scotland).

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Features

- This article will appeal to: cultural heritage students, cultural heritage managers, GIS students, archaeology students, architectural history students
- Key Features: traces the development of online national archaeological records and their future potential, examines the issues in developing user-focussed resources from re-purposed data in archaeological records, examines the potential of interoperability of archaeolgical and other resources
- Keywords: Cultural Heritage; National Inventories; National Monuments Records; National archives; National

Online Archives

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 14-15).

Online archives are of increasing importance in Archaeological Informatics, but like any new genre they prompt a number of questions. What is their relationship to publication? What should go in them? How should they be delivered and indexed? Can they be preserved? Whilst their delivery requires technology, we must also consider how that technology should best be employed in the service of our discipline. This article attempts to address some of these questions but it need not be read from start to finish. The links from this summary provide one fairly linear route through the text but each section is self-contained and can also be accessed directly from the Contents page.

The problems posed by effective publication of archaeological fieldwork have exercised the profession for many decades. The issues raised go to the core of discussion of whether *preservation by record* is a valid concept, and indeed whether archaeological data exist. There are different schools of thought about the relationship between publication and archiving, but hopefully we can accept that data are recorded observations but still agree that they have a re-use value for re-examination and re-interpretation.

Since the 1960s archaeology has experienced a publication crisis point. The scenario is familiar. Excavation is destruction; it is an unrepeatable experiment and the archaeologist has a professional obligation to make a full and accessible record of his/her observations. Yet full publication is increasingly expensive and difficult, and excavation monographs are read by

A Whiter Shade of Grey: A new approach to archaeological grey literature using the XML version of the TEI Guidelines

Gail Falkingham

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 16-17).

This article has arisen through the author's interest in two contemporary issues within archaeology: the production and dissemination of grey literature and the potential of XML. Grey literature is examined, with specific reference to unpublished reports literature produced in the present climate of developer-funded archaeology in England. There are concerns about the accessibility of this literature, both from within and beyond the archaeological profession. The vast majority of reports are word-processed and then printed in hard-copy format for limited distribution. The original, digital document however, has largely been seen as a by-product.

Awareness of the importance of these digital reports, and their preservation must be raised. Electronic means of delivery and dissemination via the World Wide Web offer huge potential and present opportunities for new ways of working. Archaeology is not alone in seeking to promote the accessibility of grey literature; indeed there are many disciplines that have created online initiatives aiming to do just this, utilising a variety of means and a range of electronic file formats. The use of XML technology appears to offer many advantages over traditional formats, such as word-processed, PDF and even (X)HTML files, particularly with regard to the manipulation and presentation of encoded electronic text. Increasingly, XML technology is being

Pathways to a Shared European Information Infrastructure for Cultural Heritage

Jonathan Kenny and Julian D. Richards

With a contribution from Stewart Waller

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 18-19).

The ARENA project was created to confront issues of data preservation and archiving, dissemination and European information interoperability in archaeology. In achieving these goals the project raised many issues that deserve deeper discussion. This paper provides some of this discourse considering aspects of:

- European identity and projects funded by European money.
- The importance of technical and human networking to interoperability.
- Dealing with Language.
- Spatial Issues.
- Describing Data, the role of Metadata.
- Digitisation of historic data.
- Preservation and Publication.

This paper sets out to draw together these vital pathways that must all be followed if archaeology and heritage management in Europe is to be served by a suitable network and information infrastrucure. Some of the issues raised here have a resonance in other papers in this ARENA special edition of Internet Archaeology, others are discussed in greater detail elsewhere.

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Out with the old in with the new? Online presentation of excavation archives

Oscar Aldred

Ornleifastofnun Íslands, Institute of Archaeology, Iceland

Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 18-19).

This article reflects the participation of the Institute of Archaeology, Iceland, in the actions of the ARENA project. In particular the article highlights issues along the pathway to Interoperability that the Institute found most important in its participation; that is communication and dissemination of Information to the public. Archiving material is not enough, the material to be archived must demonstrate its value, through its diversity and as a commentator on archaeological practice across Europe. Access to archives more than anything else imbues them with value. The archives prepared as part of the ARENA project highlighted a number of problems and tensions that are considered here, they also demonstrated the dissemination advantages of digital publication. The preparation of archives for preservation purposes is also considered, in particular the possibilities explored in Iceland for representing old data transformed into new data.

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Features

- This article will particularly appeal to Archaeologists, Heritage Managers and people working with digital archives.
- Key features: Preservation of digital archives, Publication of archaeological archives, Communication and dissemination of information to the public.
- Keywords: ARENA; cultural heritage; digital archives; publication; dissemination

The European Digital Resource in Archaeology: Sites and Monuments Data as a common European Web Resource

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 18-19).

The ARENA project has brought the idea of a common European heritage web resource closer. With sites and monuments data from six nations available for interoperable search valuable insight has been gained into the technical and other difficulties involved resulting in a clear view to the next logical steps.

Drawing in a discussion of the status for internet use within the sector of cultural heritage in Denmark a number of perspectives for using the internet for cultural heritage management and information dissemination is drawn up. Denmark is offered as an example, others could probably be found.

Go to article Table of Contents

Features

- This article will particularly appeal to Archaeologists, Heritage Managers and people working with digital archives.
- Key features: Preservation of digital archives, Publication of archaeological archives, Communication and dissemination of information to the public.
- Keywords: ARENA; cultural heritage; SMR; interoperability; Denmark; heritage; digital archive; dissemination

Digitising historic excavation archives

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 18-19).

The ARENA project gave the Archaeological Museum in Poznań an opportunity to work on the preservation and dissemination of archives of international significance in the museum's care. In addition to carrying out preservation work on digital archives two specific resources were presented:

- The Image collection from Biskupin
- The publication of the excavation report from Kowalewko

This activity allowed the team from Poznań to contribute in particular to the role of digitisation in the preservation process, and to demonstrate the value of on-line publication of an important work that is only narrowly available in print form.

Go to article Table of Contents

Features

- This article will particularly appeal to Archaeologists, Heritage Managers and people working with digital archives.
- Key features: Preservation and digitisation of Archives, Publication of Archaeological Archives, Communication and dissemination of information to the public.
- Keywords: ARENA; cultural heritage; Digitisation; archive; Poznan; Biskupin; preservation; dissemination

Future Connections: The potential of Web service and Portal technologies for the historic environment

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 18-19).

Where the other papers in this special edition of Internet Archaeology look at the experiences and achievements of the ARENA project this paper looks to the future. Portal technologies like those used by the ARENA portal are already moving into new and exciting areas, areas such as web services and portlet technologies in particular. This paper considers the work of the ADS in projects such as ARENA, but also HEIRPORT and CREE, work that has revealed new and exciting paths towards data sharing on a European scale. Are these the paths that any new ARENA project will have to follow to sustain the dream of interoperable data sharing for European archaeology?

Go to article Table of Contents

Features

- This article will particularly appeal to Archaeologists, Heritage Managers and people working with digital archives.
- Key features: Portals and data sharing, Web services and Portlet technologies, Communication and dissemination of information to the public.
- Keywords: ARENA; cultural heritage; portal; digital archive; heritage; data sharing; web service; portlet technologies; dissemination

The landscapes of Islamic Merv, Turkmenistan: Where to draw the line?

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Summary

Table of Contents | Subscribe to this article, or to the whole volume (issues 24-25).

This article outlines approaches for interpreting the Islamic city of Sultan Kala (Merv), c. 8th-13th centuries AD, based upon aerial photographic and satellite imagery. Hierarchies of assumptions (identification of individual wall lines; which frame spaces, rooms and courtyards; which are grouped as parts of specific buildings; which are part of urban blocks) and ontologies (information about these assumptions and the variable confidence of interpretation, from the position of lines

NEXT CONTENTS HOME

On the Record: The Philosophy of Recording

An Introduction by Martin Newman

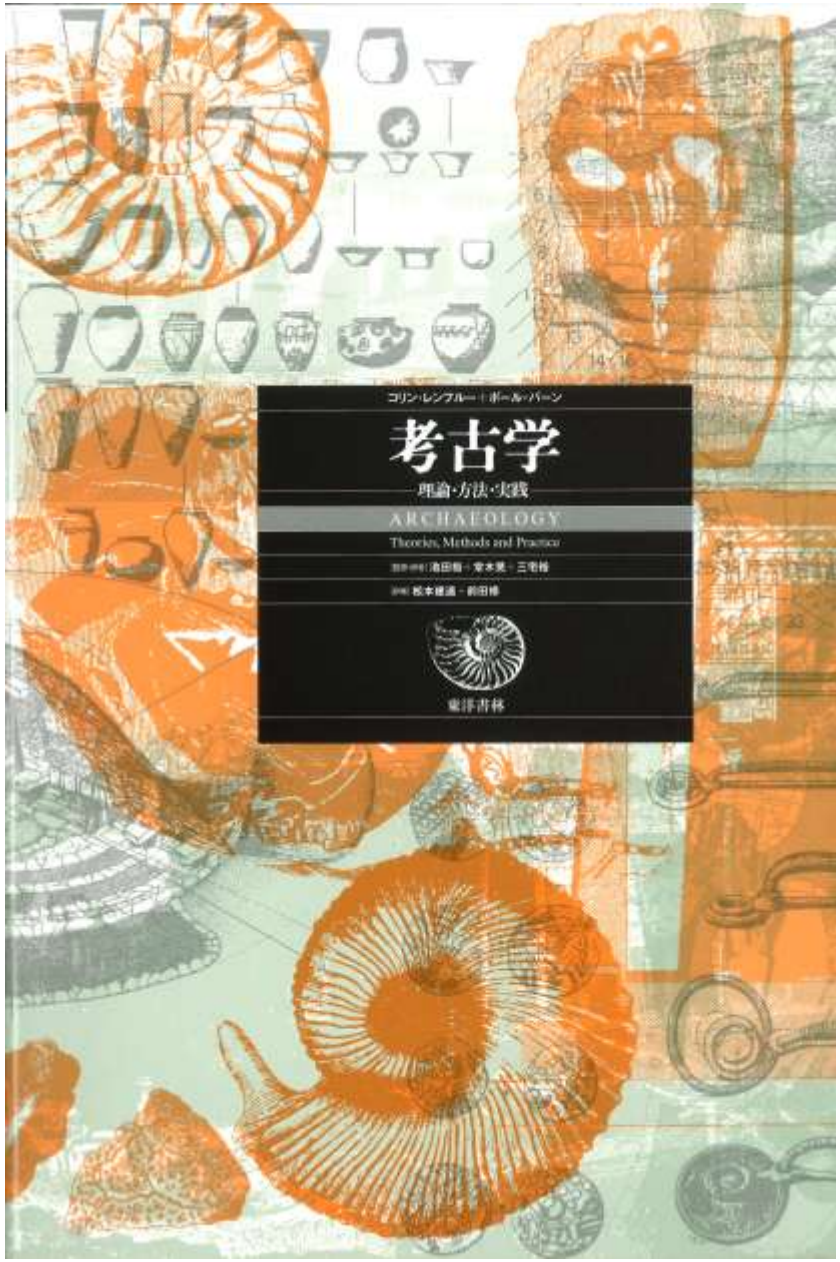
Datasets Development Manager, National Monuments Record, English Heritage. Email: Martin.Newman@english-heritage.org.uk

Introduction

Subscribe to all **three** articles, or to the whole volume (issues 28-29).

At the Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG) conference in Durham in December 2009 I organised a session on the philosophy of recording, and the three articles presented here originated in that discussion. The aim of the session was to consider some fundamental questions about the recording that archaeologists undertake but which are often overlooked, and think about these in a theoretical way. These questions included:

- Why do we choose to record the sites, monuments and artefacts that we do? Why do we select the units of information we choose to record about them? How have the things we record and the attributes recorded changed over time?
- How can the adoption of a reflexive approach enable us to assess the recording choices we make and inform those that will be made in the future?
- What do these recording choices tell us about archaeology and wider society over time?
- Can something as intangible as a database record or a digital photograph be considered as an artefact and studied as material culture?
- How are new technologies changing recording and adding to the material available for study, which will form the historic documents of the future?



考古学とインターネット

インターネットの急速な広まりは、特にウェブサイト（www）とEメールによって、考古学的情報の伝達や、考古学者が研究者仲間や一般の人々とコミュニケーションを取る際の方法に変化をもたらしている。そしてこのことは、考古学の実践や研究、情報管理といった、考古学という学問自体の未来にとっても重要な意味をもつ。

ウェブサイト

伝統的に、考古学的情報は活字を媒体として発信されてきた。しかしそのような出版物は、小規模で専門的なマーケットを対象に作られるため、値段が高くなりがちで入手が難しくなってしまう。そうした出版物に掲載される文章や写真、遺構図、遺物図、データベース（通例はデータの収集と保管についてはすでにデジタル化されていることが多い）は、電子的出版、特に画像や音声を扱うインターネットシステムであるウェブ上で用いるのに非常に適している。そして、基本的技術と必要な機器を揃えるだけで誰もが作成することができ、従来型の印刷物に伴う多くの制約やコストの問題にも悩まされずに、世界中の視聴者に向けて情報提供が可能なのである。

増加する一方の大量の考古学資料情報は、今ではウェブ上で取得することができ、それにアクセスするための機器とソフトを持っている人々は無料で入手できる。遺跡の報告からヴァーチャルミュージアムまで、また相互向上教育からデジタルデータベースアーカイヴまで、この電子的な図書館は、今や欠かすことのできない研究手段のひとつとなっている。しかしながら、ウェブはあまりに急速に、また無制約な形で進歩しているため、利用できる素材の大部分について、その質や一過性的な性質を懸念する声が、特に研究者の間から表明されている。

検索エンジンに考古学のキーワードを入力すると、おびただしい数のウェブサイトがヒットしてしまうので、手始めに（ニュースグループやメーリングリストを含む）関連する情報源へのアクセスが登録され、提供されている**ヴァーチャルライブラリー**を利用するのがよい。多くの考古学に関するヴァーチャルライブラリーが作られてきたが、世界規模の考古学向けの公式なものは、ArchNet（http://archnet.asu.edu/）である。コネティカット大学によって運営され、地理的にまたテーマごとに、何千ものリンク先がカタログ化されている。また学術的な電子ジャーナルや出版社、大学の考古学部や博物館もリストに載せられている。その他のヨーロッパ考古学向けのヴァーチャルライブラリー、ARGE（Archaeological Resource Guide to Europe：http://odur.let.rug.nl/arge/）は、国、テーマあるいは時代によって情報を分類し、掲載前にそのウェブサイトをあらかじめ訪れ、評価を加えている。いずれのヴァーチャルライブラリーも、多言語によるアクセスおよび検索手段を提供している。

また、たとえばアメリカ考古学協会（Achaeological Institute of America）やイギリス考古学協議会（the Council for British Archaeology）といった**代表的な考古学の学会**や、**大学の考古学部**のウェブサイトも通常、他のインターネットサイトへの幅広いリンクリストを提供しており、検索の手始めとなる。

定評のあるジャーナルの多くがウェブサイトを開設しており、これには、入会申し込みや詳細な連絡方法を知ることから、オンラインによる論文全体の講読など、様々なサービスが用意されているであろう。多くのものが出版された書籍の索引を提供しており、リファレンスとして有用で、探しやすくった論文から抜粋した見本や図が付けられていることも多い。この数年間に、Internet Archaeology（http://intarch.ac.uk/）のような電子考古学ジャーナルやヴァーチャル会議場といったものが開設された。それらは、ウェブの技術的可能性と即時性の強みを最大限に活用して、学問的な情報を提供している。

現時点では、ピクセルが活字を完全に駆逐してしまうような恐れはないと思われる。伝統的な考古学関係の出版物はすたれるどころか、ウェブは例えば「ヴァーチャル」書店を主宰することで世界中の出版物の検索や購入をより容易に、より安価にしたのである。それらのストックは、一般的なものから専門的なものまで数百万タイトルにもなり、多くの方法でそれらを見つけるのは非常に容易であろう。インターネットを介して注文した本が、あなたの家の玄関まで届けられるのである。

Eメール

インターネットのもうひとつの側面、すなわちEメールは、考古学に大きなインパクトを与えた。瞬時で安価、極めてEメールのおかげで、考古学者は、アイディアやゴシップ、データ、文献、論文などいかなる情報交換も、郵便料金の話を受けずに行なうことができる。コミュニケーションの容易さは、共同作業をいっそう容易にし、新しいプロジェクトの可能性が生まれ、国際的障壁がなくなることを意味する。多くの学術機関のウェブページにスタッフのEメールアドレスを掲載しており、特に学生にとって、非常に簡易な方法で師匠が捕まえられる会うチャンスのない研究者たちにアプローチする機会を与えている。

また、増え続ける考古学Eメールコミュニティ。たとえば「ディスカッショングループ」（あるいは「メーリングリスト」）や「ニュースグループ」の様に知られているものに登録することも可能である。ディスカッショングループでは自分たちのEメールアドレスを持ち寄って、そのアドレスにメールを送れば、自動的に司会者（あるいは編者）を介して、参加者全員に送り届けられる。これにより「対話的環境」が生まれ、ネットを介した話題について議論がなされ、あるいはアイディアが流れ、連絡先を探し求めたり、求人広告を出すことができ、文献情報の交換、そして参考文献一覧を作成したりすることなどもできる。そこには様々な言語で書かれた、ありとあらゆる考古学に関する特別なリストがいくつも存在する。

過去の投稿やディスカッションのスレッド（糸）を収めたアーカイヴは

- **知識の民主化**

　イアン・ホダーが指摘したように（『インターネット考古学』6）、インターネットの速さ、そして範囲の広さ、コストの安さは、知識の構築と修得の普及および利用に関して新たな可能性を生み出した。…

　遺跡アーカイブが電子媒体で提供されたおかげで、関心をもつ人々は生のデータへアクセスでき、そこから自分で結論を導き出すことができるのである。ウェブサイトにおいても専門研究者の見解と一般の人々の見解とが併置され、「知識の民主化と幅広い参加、専門的考古学者と一般の人々の考古学上の境界の曖昧化」が現実となる可能性が生まれている。

これは考古学的な知識体系が、ヒエラルキー的なものからネットワーク化されたものへと移行する過程の一部と見ることができよう。とはいえ、そこにはネットワーク化されていないものが排除されてしまう危うさがあることも確かである。

しかしながら、インターネットにアクセスする人々が増加の一途をたどり、新たに探求されるべき巨大な新しい電子的考古学の世界が、まさしくそこに存在しているのである。」

（レンフルー＆バーン（松本・前田訳）2007

『考古学 –理論・方法・実践-』:575.）

特集：灰色文献をめぐる今日の問題

日本における「灰色文献」の現況

花 田 岳 美*

少部数で配布先が限定されていたりして所在確認と入手の困難な灰色文献には重要な資料も多く，新日米科学技術協力協定中に見られるように国外からの要望も大きい。日本国内で生産され，灰色文献と見なすことのできる文献の種類を概観し，灰色文献を扱っている情報サービスの動きを述べ，灰色性を薄める方策を論じた。

1．灰色文献とは

情報の発生量は増加する一方である。印刷物も増加とともに出版の形態も多様化している。中には通常の流通の経路に乗らず，配布が限られていたりして，その所在の確認や入手の困難な文献がある。これが「灰色文献」(gray literature) である。「白」と「黒」の間の薄暗いグレー・ゾーンにある文献であり，灰色に包まれ，明確な輪郭を与えることも困難である。その灰色の度合 (greyness) もさまざまであるが，次に挙げる特徴のすべて，あるいは大半を持った文献が灰色文献である[1)-3)]。

- 通常の出版物の流通経路(書店)を通らず，従って非売品のことが多い。
- 発行部数が少ない。
- 特定の狭い範囲の利用者を対象として作られている。
- 従って配布先が限定されている。
- 探索のツールに乏しく，存在の確認が難しい。
- 書誌記述（タイトル，著者，発行者，発行所，発行年など）が，十分でないものがある。

このように不特定多数の利用を考えずに制作され，そのために入手も困難な資料が，「灰色文献」である。その刊行が通常の出版物の方式によらないという意味で non conventional literature（非定形的文献とでも訳せよう）と呼ばれることもあるが，gray literature の訳語として「灰色文献」という語が定着してきたようである。

2．灰色文献の認識

この種の文献は日本だけでなく，世界各国に存在する。そしてその中には広く利用されることが望ましいような貴重な情報も数多く存在することが認識されるようになり，この調査と情報提供サービスが始められた。

この種の文献に対する接近，入手の活動は以前から存在したことは当然であるが，gray literature と名付けて注目され始めたのは1970年代後半である。欧州共同体の主導で British Library Lending Division (BLLD) の協力により，英国ヨークで灰色文献に関するセミナーが開かれたのは1978年12月のことである。このセミナーの結果は J.M. Gibbs と E. Philips[1)]により要約されている。技術レポートの整理，情報提供は米国において既に始められ，寺村[4),5)]は技術レポートについて報告している。日本においても，1980年代初め頃から灰色文献として注目され始めた訳である。

3．灰色文献の種類

それでは灰色文献，特に日本の灰色文献にはどのようなものがあるだろうか。1．に記したように灰色文献の境界は明瞭ではなく，また，明確に決

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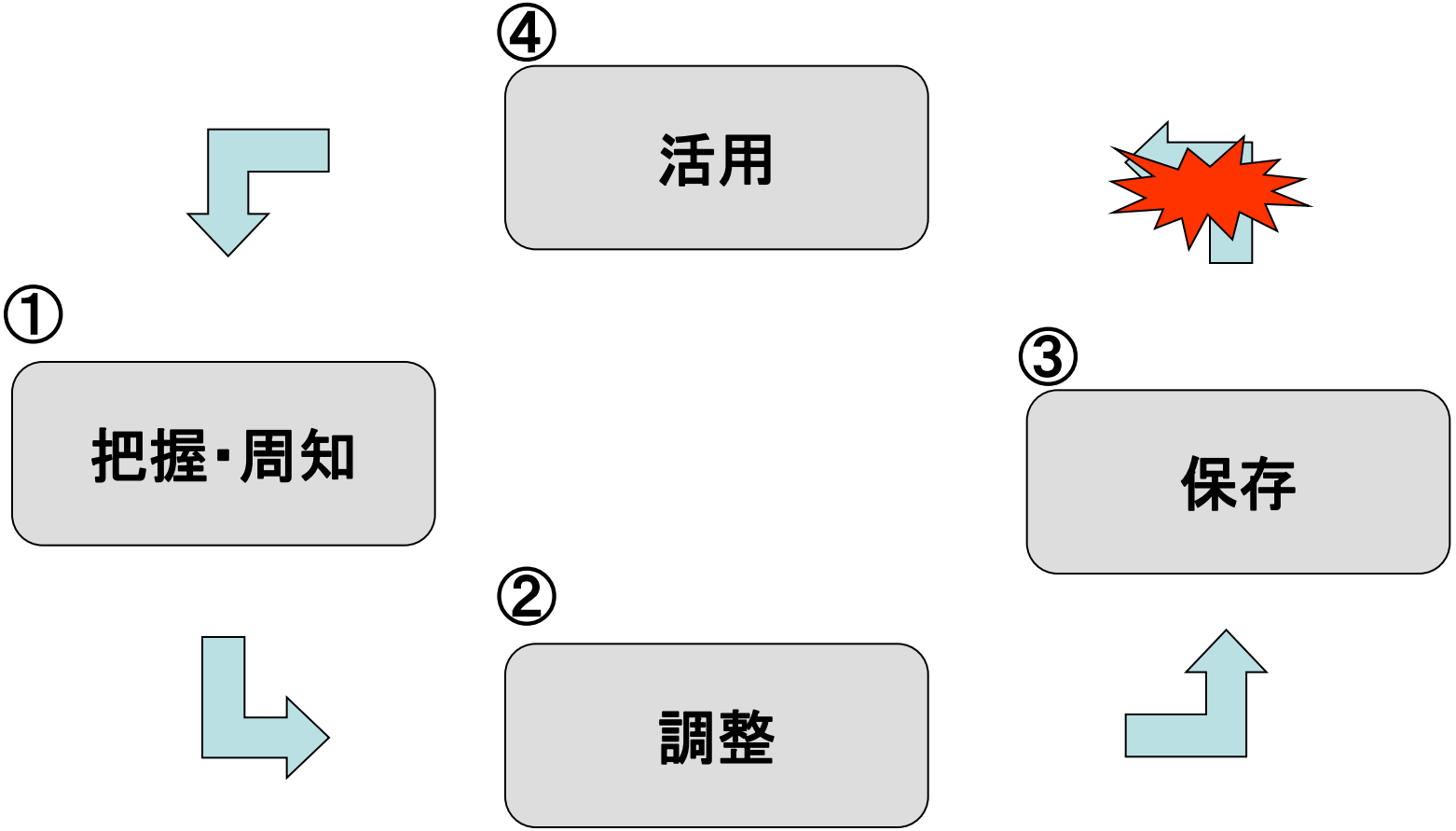
Tel. 03…3581…6411
（原稿受領　1991.10.08）

埋蔵文化財保護行政の４段階論



③ 保存

発掘調査によって埋蔵文化財の記録を作成・保存（記録保存）すること

④ 活用

国民や地域住民が、調査成果を享受できるようにすること

所在（有無）確認（文献リスト）

どのような調査が、いつ、どこでなされたのか？
その結果は、どのようにして発表されているのか？

内容確認（抄録データベース）

どの調査で、どのような資料（遺構・遺物）が
どれほど出土しているのか？

詳細確認（報告書本文）

遺跡資料リポジトリ

ボーン・デジタル

ボーン・アナログ

未 来 ・ 現 在

過 去

意識改革を行い、埋蔵文化財の保存と活用を行政内に適切に位置づけること

「埋蔵文化財の保存と活用を推進するためには、埋蔵文化財担当行政機関及び埋蔵文化財専門職員自身が意識改革を行い、埋蔵文化財行政の基本を再確認する必要がある。そして、埋蔵文化財の保存と活用を各地方公共団体の埋蔵文化財行政の中に適切に位置づけなければならない。活用に関する諸事業も、担当者の個人的な努力ではなく、行政上の施策として行なわれる必要がある。」

埋蔵文化財発掘調査体制等の整備充実に関する調査研究委員会2007

『埋蔵文化財の保存と活用（報告）　－地域づくり・ひとづくりをめざす埋蔵文化財保護行政』

意識のバリア・フリーへ

1. 日本考古学 ⟷ 世界考古学

2. 考古学・埋蔵文化財行政
⟷ 情報科学分野

3. 調査者・研究者 ⟷ エンドユーザー
（一般市民）

普及（dissemination）と アクセスできること（accessibility）

- **記録保存の目的**

  何のために、発掘調査をしているのか？

  誰のために、報告書を作成しているのか？

- **提言**

  1人でも多くの人が「調査成果を享受できるようにすること」、すなわち記録保存データのオンライン化（リポジトリ）までを調査負担範囲とすること