

PLANET HIRUZEN MUSEUM Hiruzen Museum of the 41st Century

柴川敏之展 | 41世紀の蒜山博物館





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3 《砲弾》真庭市蒜山郷土博物館蔵

戦前、 蒜山高原に存在した蒜山原陸軍演習場で使用されたもの。 蒜山地域は広大なため、 蒜山三座に向かって実弾射撃の訓練が行われた。 戦後、 幾つか掘り出された不発弾の内、 火薬等がなく安全なものである。



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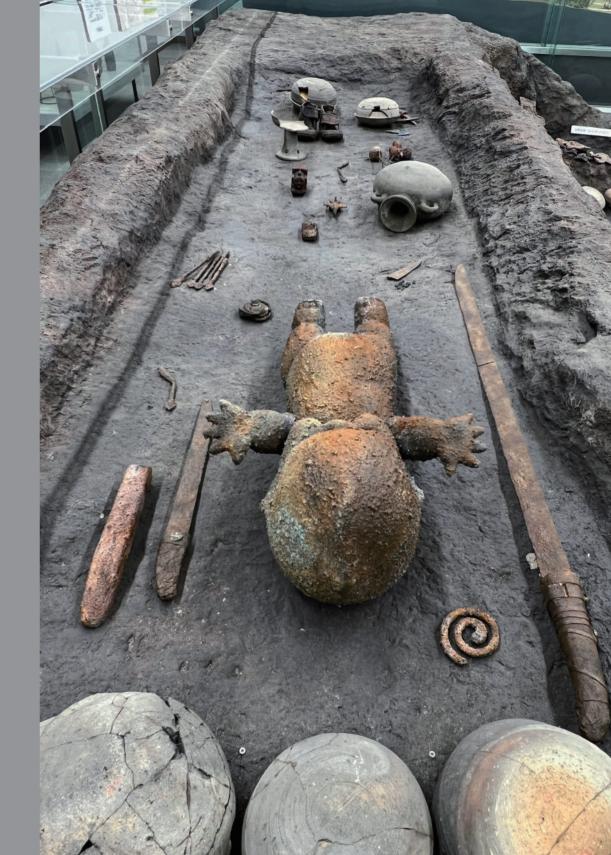
PLANET TOMB MUSEUM Ancient Tomb Museum of the 41st Century

柴川敏之展一4世紀の古墳ミュージアムアートと考古のロラボ企画 | Collaboration Project of Art and Archaeology





四ツ塚古墳13号墳の遺構 (レブリカ) の中にも、 柴川作品が設置されています。



Back and Forth Between Future and Past On the Exhibition of Shibakawa Toshiyuki

Maebara Shigeo

Historian and Director, Maniwa City Hiruzen Museum and Museum of Hiruzen Area, Maniwa City

In the spring of 2022, the Museum of Hiruzen Area celebrated its 30th anniversary. Taking advantage of its location adjacent to the Ancient Cemeteries of Yotsuzuka, Hiruzenbara, a National Historic Site, the museum was launched with a mission to showcase the history and culture of the Hiruzen area, focusing on prehistory and ancient times. The museum subsequently added artifacts of the medieval and later period, and today it is a facility that offers an overview of the area's history from the Paleolithic era to the present day.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the museum's opening, there was a question I felt we ought to pause and reflect on, namely "What is the nature of the progress the Hiruzen region has made so far?" This query is not limited to Hiruzen, indeed it is one that everyone living today in every society must shoulder equally. Imagining potential futures can at times be akin to daydreaming, but at times it also has highly serious implications. Possibilities seem endless. but in reality, there are limits to what can be accomplished amid the current state of affairs. The natural environment, war, human rights... the list of issues goes on. While remaining hopeful about the unlimited potential of the future, we find that depending on how various current situations play out, our options may be limited. In this sense thinking about the future is synonymous with thinking about the present, while at the same time, the roots of our current problems lie in the past. We try to learn lessons from the past, understand the present, and look to the future. Imagining a prosperous future and applying what we have imagined to the present and past can be a step toward bettering not only ourselves but also our society and the world.

Shibakawa Toshivuki's works gently insist that we take such journeys back and forth through time. What will we leave for the future? What will remain of its own accord? Are we choosing the right things to leave behind? And what of the richness and wonder of things that do not remain in physical form? When we envision the future 2.000 years from now, it is a seemingly daunting and alien world, but we must not forget that this world is an extension of our present-day lives. When we think of the future, we tend to think of what we can imagine 10, 50, or 100 years from now, but we should not forget to think of the long term, 2,000 years down the road, Today, we can obtain insights about environmental and resource issues by looking at artifacts from the Paleolithic era, more than 30,000 years ago. Taking a broader view of the past and future may illuminate issues other than those that face us in the short term.

In general, both worldwide and in Japan, most of the relics that endure from the earliest periods are those of common people, but the more communities and nation-states are established, the more of these relics come to be related to the people's rulers. The expansion of communities and nation-states is correlated with an increase in materials related to their rulers, and the number of materials of rulers and those of the common people becomes equal. Viewers of Shibakawa's works will find that most of them point to scenes from the ordinary lives of common people today. I believe that exploring the meanings of these works is part of a dialogue with Shibakawa.

Thanks in part to the progress of comparative studies, the archaeological relies we excavate today are more likely to reveal the hierarchical, gender, and regional characteristics of the people who originally used them. However, in today's increasingly globalized and genderless society, the attributes of the objects we use have become more diverse. If the objects we use are unearthed 2,000 years from now, will it be possible to interpret the distinctive character of the regions where they were used? To determine the skin color, gender and so forth of the people who used them? Will it be a world where it is even necessary to identify them?

What will remain of our present world in the distant future? Shibakawa's works offer a ticket for a voyage with a panoramic view of our past, present, and future. Imbued with soul, his works have the power to make such a journey possible.



関連イベント | Related Events

柴川敏之ワークショップ

◎講師: 柴川敏之(現代美術家、就実短期大学教授)

⊙内容:身近なモノを並べ、その上に白い帆布を被せた状態を「2000年後の土」に、黒インクのついたローラーを「スコッ プ」に見立てて、発掘体験をしました。ローラーを転がすと、次々と身近なモノが化石のように現れました。全 体の構成は、「真庭や蒜山の街並みの地図」になっています。

● 2000年後のまにわを発掘しよう!

◎日時: 2022年5月22日(日) 13:30-16:00

○場所:真庭市蒜山ミュージアム ○対象:満5歳(年長)から大人まで

◎参加: 16名

2 2000年後の落合小学校を発掘しよう!

◎日時: 2022年5月23日(月) 13:55-15:30

○場所: 真庭市立落合小学校 ○対象: 真庭市立落合小学校 2年生

◎参加: 27名

3 2000年後のひるぜんを発掘しよう!

◎日時: 2022年5月27日(金) 10:45-12:00

○場所: 蒜山郷土博物館

◎対象:真庭市立八束小学校6年生

◎参加: 20 名

4 2000年後のひるぜんを発掘しよう!

◎日時: 2022年5月28日(土) 9:00-12:00の随時(1回/約10分間)

○場所: 蒜山郷土博物館 ○対象: 幼児から大人まで

◎参加:7名

ワークショップ作品の構成

帆布の下には柴川敏之が、身近な モノ、この地域で使われていたモ ノ、小学校で使うモノなどを使っ て、真庭市全体や蒜山地域の地図 になるように並べました。さらに 蚊取り線香を火山の噴火に、ブラ レールを洪水に見立て、この地域 にイタリアのポンペイのような自 然災害や戦争などの人為的な災害 が起こっている様をイメージして 構成しています。



(真庭市郷土博物館)

作品の配置図 2真庭市立落合小学校 4真庭市郷土博物館 ●真庭市蒜山ミュージアム 3真庭市立八束小学校

アーティストトーク 柴川敏之

◎日時: 2022年3月21日(月·祝) 14:00~ (40分程度)

○場所:真庭市蒜山ミュージアム

学芸員によるギャラリートーク (説明会)

○日時: 2022年4月16日(土) 14:00~/6月5日(日) 11:00~(各回30分程度)

○場所:真庭市蒜山ミュージアム





真庭市蒜山ミュージアム Maniwa City Hiruzen Museum

