

YOMITAN VILLAGE HISTORICAL FOLK MUSEUM

Area of land 2,958.37㎡
 Area of building 374.16㎡
 Floor space 298.80㎡

1. Lobby	48.06㎡	2. Office	12.15㎡
3. Watchman's Room	12.15㎡	4. Toilet	12.60㎡
5. Boiler Room and Locker	6.48㎡	6. Exhibition Room Number 1	77.76㎡
7. Storage Room Number 1	25.92㎡	8. Exhibition Room Number 2	77.76㎡
9. Storage Room Number 2	25.92㎡		

Schedule

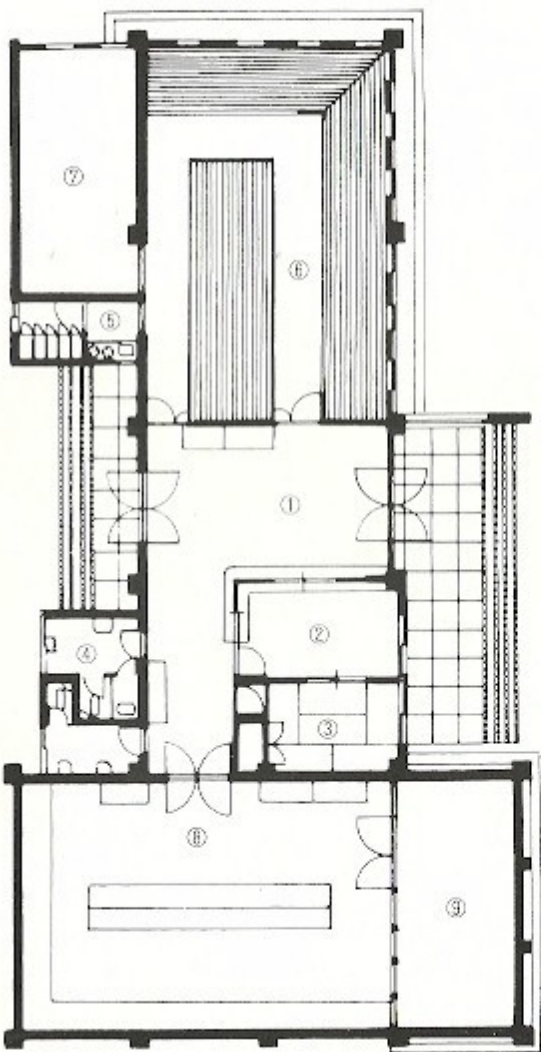
Open
 9:00~17:00 (admission until 16:30)

Closed
 Mondays December 29 through January 3
 Japanese Holidays

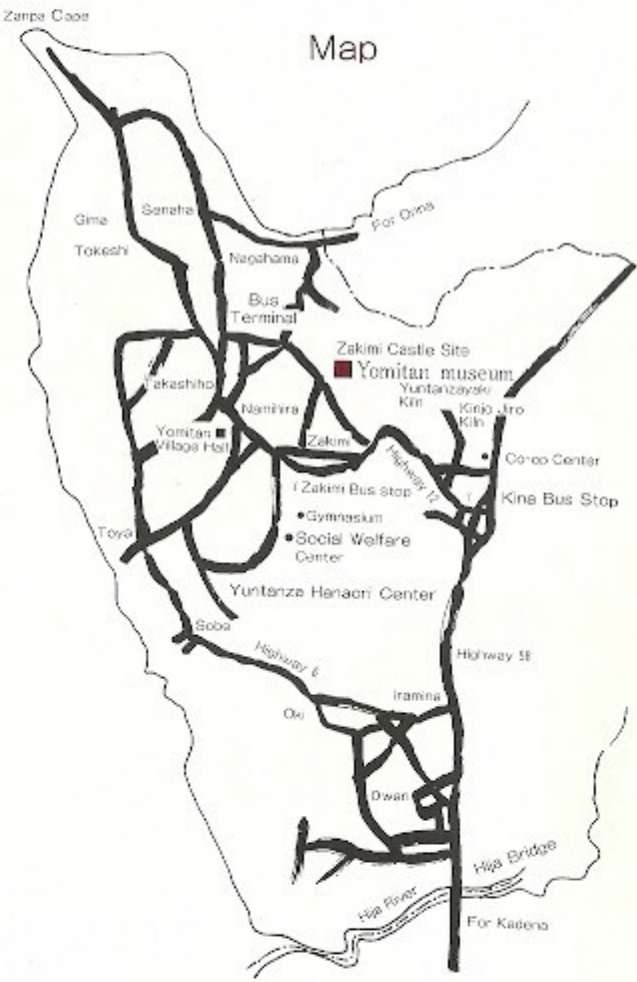
Admission Fee

adults	50 yen
elementary middle and high school students	30 yen

Museum's Floor Plan



S=1/200



TSUMEGATA MON DOKI
 (Nail mark pottery)



SOBATA SHIKI DOKI
 (Sobata type pottery)

708-4 ZAKIMI
 YOMITAN OKINAWA
 Telephone 09895(8) 3141

THE BACKGROUND

The museum was born as part of the reversion commemorative project in 1971. With national funding, the area around the Zakimi Castle site was purchased for a public park. In June of that year, plans for a 'Folk Craft Museum' were made in the plans for a public park; and November of the same year, the concrete proposal was made for a historical folk museum.

Planning was by Hanzawa, the Technical Adviser of the Department of Culture; the building design by Ganaha Design; and carried out by Nisshin Construction Ltd. and completed August 1974. The museum opened May 18, 1975. The total construction cost amounted to 34,740,000yen, of which 2,000,000 was funded by the national government.

The collection of articles began and continued day after day in the 22 aza by aza chiefs and museum personnel. Up until the present, the end of February 1985, 4,471 items of folk materials and 4,500 archaeological artifacts have been collected. Of these materials, 90 percent are from within the village proper, while those from outside of the village comprise 10 percent.

The average number of admissions per day during 1984 was 115 persons. If looked at by area, 7 percent are from the village, 84 percent are from within the prefecture (excluding Yomitan), and 9 percent are from outside of the prefecture.

THE ARTICLES ON EXHIBIT

EXHIBITION ROOM NUMBER I



Display of food, clothing and life.

By the windows there are three step platforms that display about 250 folk tools born from the life of the common man, his food, clothing, dwellings, funerary, transportation, trade and so on. In the center of the exhibition room is an ANGURU-DANA (storage shelf), exhibiting a collection of folk implements.



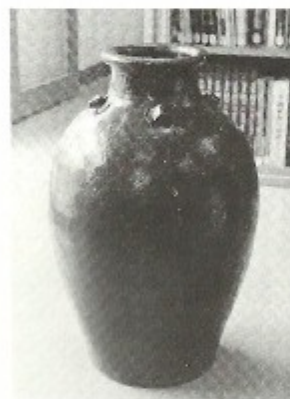
ANDAGĀMI(lard jar)

EXHIBITION ROOM NUMBER II



Display of archaeological artifacts and clothing

In this display room, Yuntanza Hana-ui kimonos, and Kina pottery are exhibited; as well as archaeological artifacts excavated at the Toguchi-agaribaru site, the Momen-baru site, and from a number of other sites in Yomitan Village.



Kina pottery jar



Yuntanza Hana-ui Rūbuku



Zakimi Castle Site

The Zakimi Castle site is located on a hill (Height: 127 meters) in Zakimi gusuku-baru. It is said that the castle was built by Gosamaru around 1420. Following Sho Hashi's suppression of Hokuza, Gosamaru drafted people from the Amami Islands to dismantle Yamada Castle, and passing the stones hand to hand had them transported, and built Zakimi Castle.

Gosamaru, with Zakimi as a base, used Nagahama port, located below his view, to carry on a flourishing trade with Southeast Asia. However, he moved to Nakagusuku Castle around 1440.

During the previous war, Zakimi became the Japanese military's anti-aircraft gun encampment. After the war the area was taken as an American military base, but was returned October 10, 1974.

The Zakimi Castle site was designated a National Historical site on May 15, 1972. The following year, with the help of prefectural and national funding, a ten year plan was initiated to maintain the grounds around the castle site. After an excavation survey, work began on reconstructing the castle walls.



SĀTĀYĀ (sugar hut)

With the cooperation of the Zakimi Senior Citizens Club (President: Saburo Maeda), the old sugar hut and sugar wheel (wheel to press sugar cane were rebuilt on November 1, 1984.

The pedestal of the sugar wheel is stone, and from the hamlet of Zakimi, while the toothed wheel is stone, and from the hamlet of Uza. Both were donated. Actually when the sugar wheel turns, it presses the sugar cane and the juice is extracted. Putting it in a sugar cauldron they boiled it down and even tried to make good old Yomitan brown sugar.