

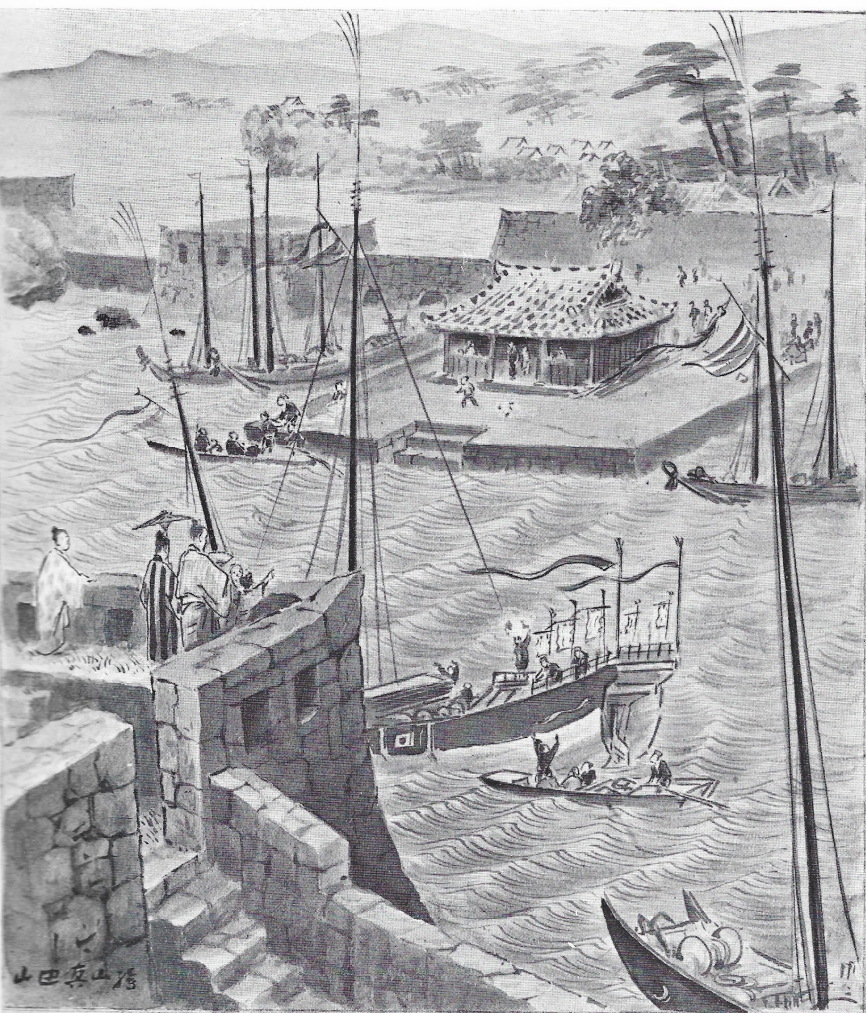


三月三日は琉球に於ける女の解放日である。首里、那覇の名家の深窓に育つ淑女達は海辺で舟遊びをする。田舎の女達は野に出てピクニック等をして一日を思うがままに楽しむのである。

三月あそび

Women's Day

Above are pictured the festivities on (Women's Day) March 3. On this day each year women gather at the beaches for a day of prayer and recreation. While their boats are Naga-shi-bune (drift) they beat their Ko-Daiko (native drums) and sing. When the day is completed they have been forgiven whatever sins they may have committed during the past year and are ready for a fresh start.



那覇港

琉球唯一の港で住時より股賑を極め、琉球船は支那、日本は勿論、遠く印度洋にまでも遠征し貿易に従事した。上図の前景の大きな船は琉球で造られた唐船。背後に見ゆる小さな船は薩摩（日本）船である。

Naha Harboar

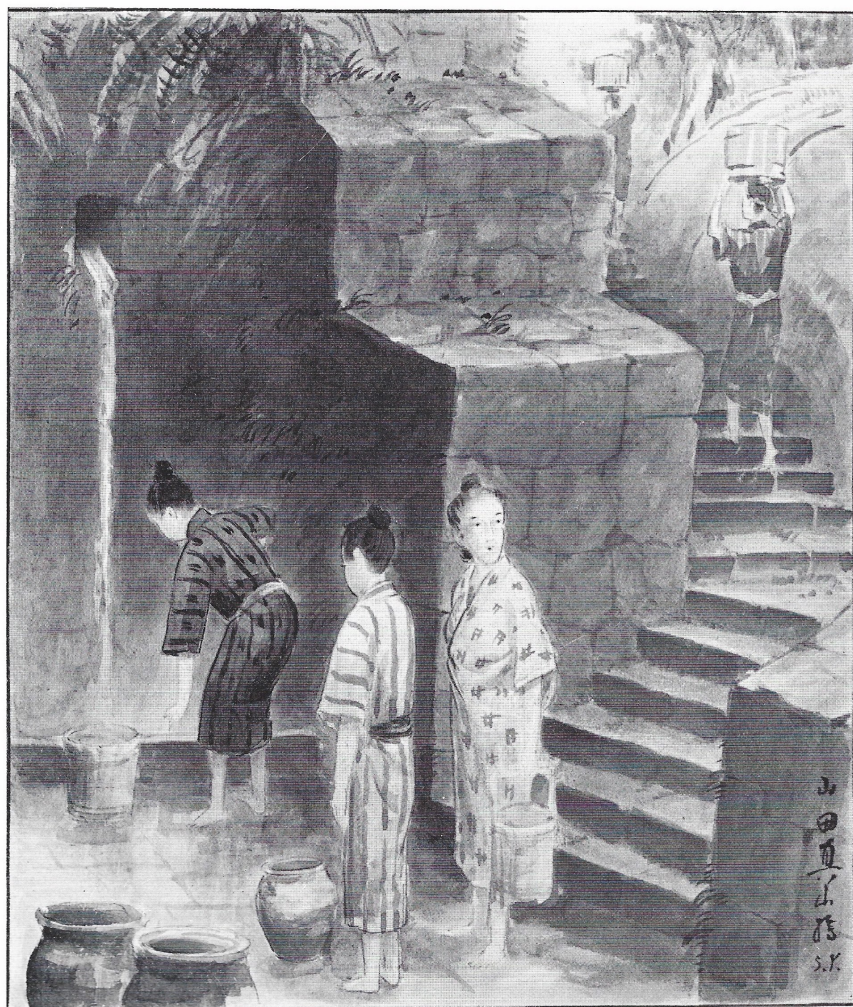
This is Naha Harbor as it appeared 150 years ago. The Tondo (coral block pier) in the far side of the harbor handled all the loading and unloading. The square bowed ships on the near side of the harbor, were built on Okinawa and used for the trade with China. The slimmer craft on the far side were built on Kagoshima (southern Japan) and plied between Naha and the Japanese ports. Notice the ancient coral block fortresses running along both sides of the channel.



A Shin-ko-sen

This is the vessel Shin-ko-sen, which was sent in old days to China as the tribute ship. The ship was actually the principal vessel of the Okinawan merchant fleet which sailed between Naha and the Chinese ports.

進貢船は名目は琉球王から当時の明の朝廷へ貢物を献上することで始められたが、其の実は体のいい貿易を行っていたのである。これは大小二隻よりなり、大を大唐船小を小唐船と呼んでいた。前者は乗組員一二五名約三〇〇廻程度、小は八十五名乗組の武裝船であった。支那への貿易品の主なるものは（四百年前）印度、ジャバ、スマトラ、セイロン等南洋からもって来た香料初め東洋一と称された日本の槍や刀などの武器、琉球の硫黄、宮古島等であった。季節風を利用し福州まで直航五日を要した。



井戸

之は典型的な沖縄の井戸である。山の少ない地方では水の枯渇を恐れて泉を念入りに石垣でかこみ、往々井戸の神様を祭って淨地としている。

The Water-point

This is a typical Okinawan water-point. Springs of clear fresh water are scarce in some places, so when one is located it is carefully walled up for protection. women from near-by areas carried the drinking water for the family from these points. Usually there is a well or pool of stagnant water nearer the village used for washing and bathing purposes.



壺屋の陶器窯
那覇市郊外にある壺屋は古来沖縄の陶器製作の中心地である。琉球色を帯びた各種の陶器はこの窯の中で焼かれて生れる。

Pottery Baker

A (pottery baker) plies his craft at the Tsuboya pottery plant. The oven Nobori Gama is built on a steep slope, with the base fire on the lower end. Additional fire holes enter the sides of oven along its full length. He must feed these many points to keep its temperature even. Cooking vessels and vases require seven days of baking and are then allowed to cool three days before being removed from the oven. Bricks are baked in the same oven for three days.

壺屋の陶器工場

工人がロクロ台を足で廻転させながら泥土で形を整へつつ丹念に酒甕を作っている

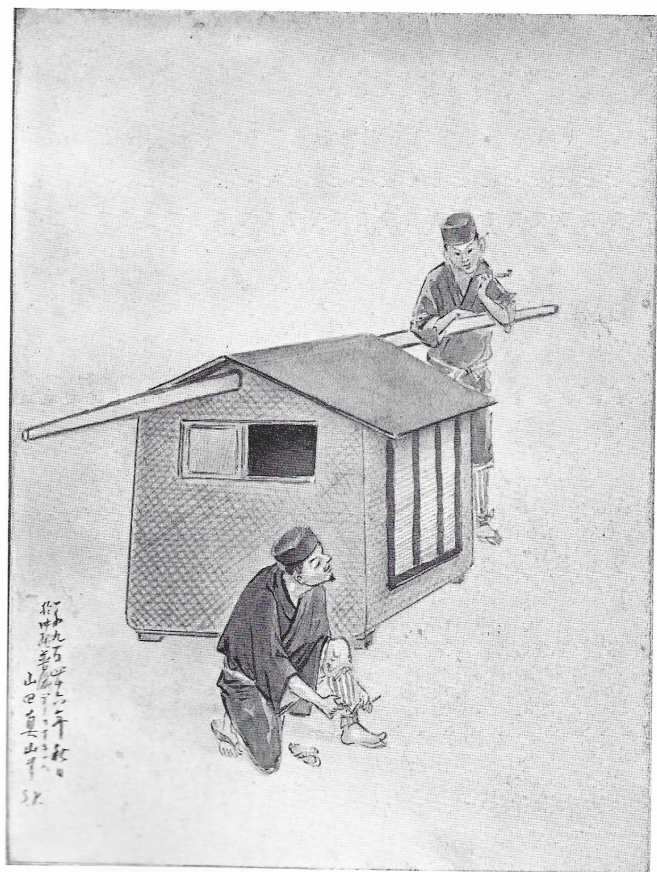
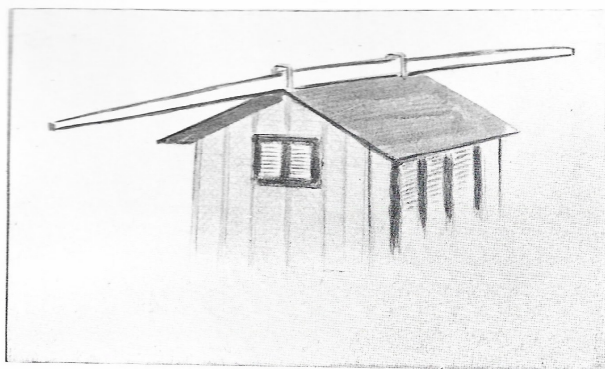


A Pottery Plant

A craftsman fashoins a sakegame (sake-urn) at the pottery plant in Tsuboya Naha. He turns the revolving platform with his left foot while modeling the clay. The vessels in the foreground are Misogame (been paste).

駕籠

駕籠は首里、那覇等の貴人の乗物で一般には使用をゆるされなかった。按司大名、(御殿、殿内)並に總地頭、脇地頭(島持)家に許され男女用の各々乗物一對つつ備へられていた。
上図の絵は首里の按司の乗物である。



The Palanquin

This is a Kago- ancient Okinawan method of transport. Although wealthy Okinawans owned their own Kago and hired their own carriers there were many like the one above that were used for hired, usually by the middle class people. The carriers did not roam the streets soliciting trade-instead prospective customers came to their home to make arrangements.

獅子舞

正月元旦、其の他特別な祝祭日に獅子舞が行われる。獅子は鈴を振る少年の手振りにつれて舞う。獅子は沖縄から悪霊を追い払う慈しみ深い強い動物であると考えられて居た。



Shishi-mai

This is Thishi-mai an Okinawan lion dance, performed on New Year's Day and other special occasions. The shi-shi dances to the balls of the boy. The boy with the balls is putting the shi-shi through his dance. This dancing shi-shi is the benevolent lion who drives the evil spirits away from homes, temples or palaces.

昔の八重山島の猪狩り

八重山の各地では毎年猪狩りが行われた。槍が一般の武器であり大もこの狩りを助ける、猪は食肉のために狩るのではなく彼らに荒される甘藷や稲作の害を防ぐためである。



Boar Hunting

Inoshishi Gari (deer hunting) on the island of Yayeyama. Once every year in pre-war days the 18 villages of Yayeyama gather the young males for the annual boar hunt. Spears are the customary weapons. Dogs assist in the hunt. The Inoshishi (boar) is not hunted for food. He is a great destroyer of Sweet-potatoes and rice fields.



Bull-fighting

This is a Togyu (bull fight) an exciting sport. Such events were often the highlighth of annual festivals on Okinawa. The fight is stopped as soon as one bull shows a tendency to retire.

闘牛

闘牛は沖縄に於ける娯楽の一つで春秋の祭りや、特別の祝日に催される。沖縄の闘牛はスペインやメキシコで行う様な惨酷に殺し合うまで闘はすのではなく相手が逃げる徴候を示せば闘いは終るのである。勝牛の主には賞品が与えられる。

此れは沖縄の子供が一日の仕事を終え畑から牛馬の糞を背負って牛に乗り帰宅するところである。背景は伊江島である。



A Cow Boy

This Okinawan lad is returning from a day's work in the fields riding the family Ushi (cow) which was pastured near the field in which he worked. On his back he carries the hay that will feed the Ushi between the evening and morning milkings. In the background is Ie-shima.

今次大戦中に於ける女の服装である。上衣は以前と変らぬが戦時中日本の女性がすべてそうであったように沖縄でもモンペが着用された。この図は野良に働く母親に乳を飲ませに行く姉妹である。



Okinawan Mothers

Okinawan mothers often go to the fields early in the day to work in the garden. A brother or sister will spend the day looking after the infant, and will take the baby to Okasan (mother) for dinner at regular times. Okinawan mothers nurse their children for more than two years, occasionally for three or more.

日常のつとめを果し、暇を得て古沼、または川に魚釣りに行くのは人生の至福の一つである。昔の沖縄の老人たちにはとくにこの上ない楽しみとして大公望をきめ込んだ。



On Okinawa the Tanme

On Okinawa the Tanme (grand-fathers) spent many of their leisure hours fishing in the marshlands. The fish they caught in the brackish water were not used for food—the fishing was purely a diversion for the ancient ones. Several poles were often used for the very good reason that they multiplied the possibilities of making a catch. Earth-worms, tiny shrimp and other meaty titbits were the customary bait.