

Table 20. Proportions of National Expenditures

	Personal Consumptive Expenditures	Investment in Industries	House Construction	Financial Expenditures	Investment Abroad	Deduction	Total
1930-34	74.0	5.4	2.3	21.7	2.2	-5.7	100
1949 (Estimate)	61.4	12.4	2.1	31.8	-4.2	-3.5	100

Source: Economic Stabilization Board

Table 21. Comparison of Household Expenditures between Pre-war and Post-war Years

Monthly Expenditures per Family	Total	Food	Staple Food	Non Staple Food	Lighting & Heating	Clothing	(Unit: 1 yen)	
							Dwelling	Miscellaneous
1934-36 (A)	¥104.74	¥35.08	¥12.02	¥23.06	¥4.95	¥11.62	¥19.45	¥33.64
1948 (B)	¥10,607	¥6,698	¥2,801	¥3,898	¥423	¥1,079	¥413	¥1,994
$\frac{B}{A}$ (C)	101	191	233	169	85	93	21	59
$\frac{1948 \text{ price}}{1934-36 \text{ price}}$ (D)	172	243	199	257	104	361	71	121
Post-war Expenditure C Rate against Pre-war D	59%	81%	117%	66%	82%	26%	30%	49%

Source: Economic Stabilization Board

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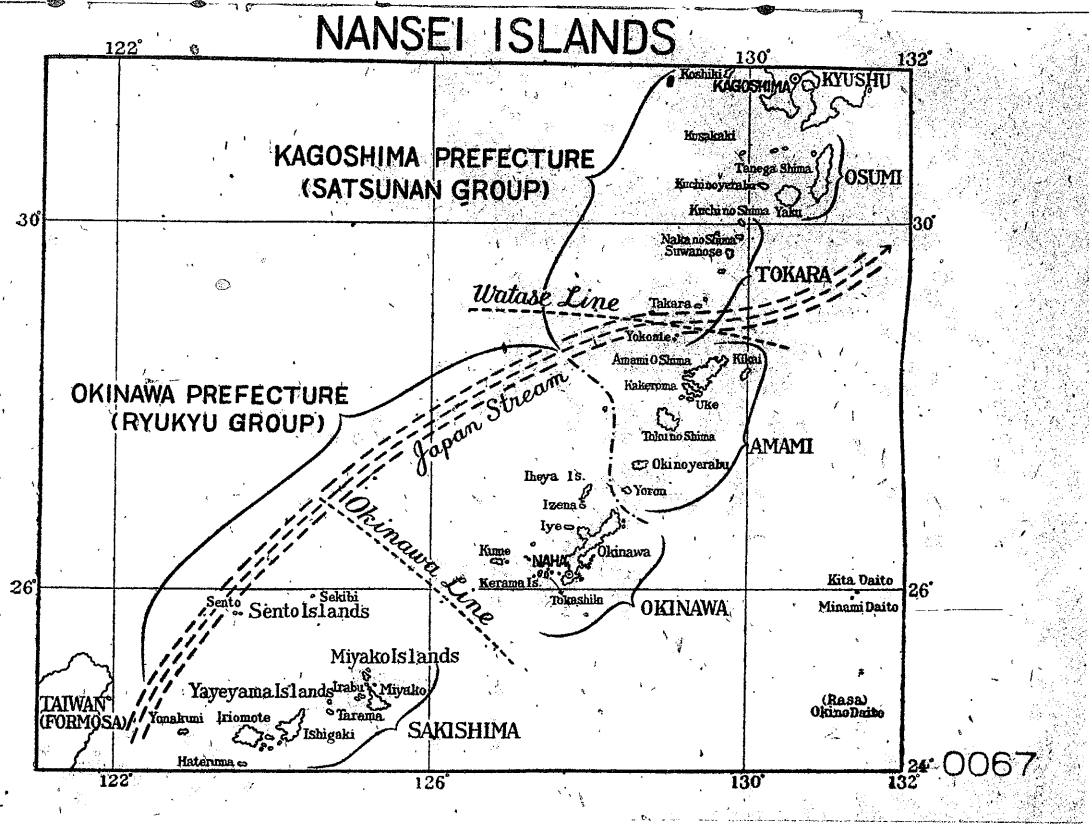
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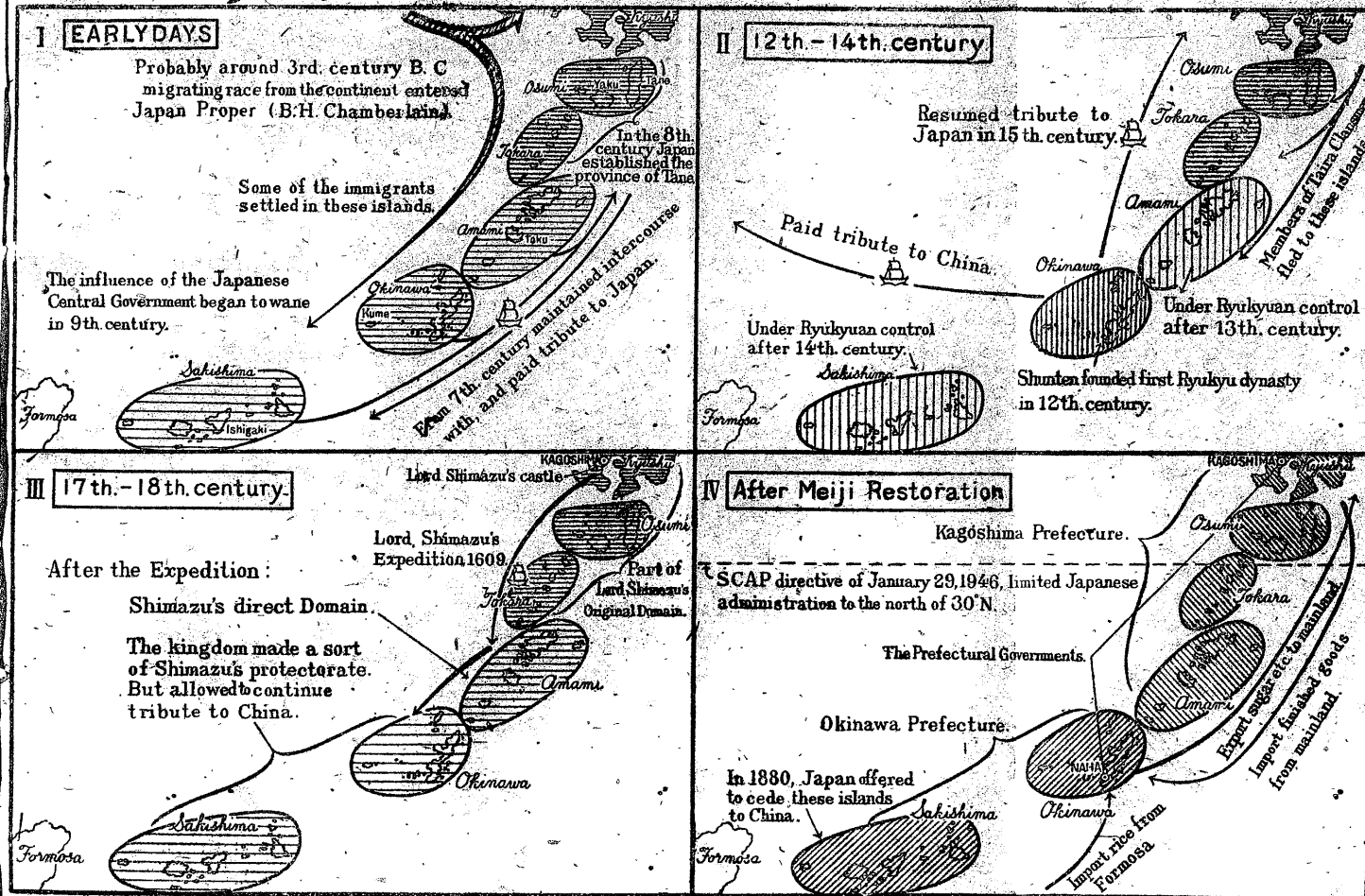
PART II.
RYUKYU AND OTHER NANSEI ISLANDS

FOREIGN OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

MARCH 1947

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I. Physical Geography.

Japan's southwestern islands, which form a chain stretching 570 miles long between Kyushu and Formosa and along the eastern fringe of the East China Sea, are called collectively the Nansei Islands (Note 1).

The archipelago comprises two principal island groups; the Satsuman group which is a part of Kagoshima Prefecture and the Ryukyu group which constitutes the main part of Okinawa Prefecture. These groups are further divided into five sub-groups, as shown in the table below, there being 60 odd islands in all, of which 25 have areas of 4 square miles or more (Note 2).

THE SATSUMAN GROUP (total area 922 sq.m.)
(KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE)

Osumi Sub-group (total area 406 sq.m.):	Tanega shima (173 sq.m.)* Yaku (208 sq.m.) Kuchino-Yerabu
Tokara Sub-group (total area 35 sq.m.):	Kuchino shima Nakano shima Suwanose
Amami Sub-group (total area 481 sq.m.):	Amami-Oshima (274 sq.m.) Kikai Kakeroma Uke Tokuno shima (98 sq.m.) Okino-Yerabu Yoron

THE RYUKYU GROUP (total area 810 sq.m.)
(OKINAWA PREFECTURE)

Okinawa Sub-group (total area 518 sq.m.):	Okinawa (471 sq.m.) Iye Iheya Izena Tokashiki
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Note 1. "Nansei" is adopted in *Japanese, British and American Hydrographies*.
Note 2. The number will be more than 180 if named rocks are included.

Sakishima Sub-group

(total area 292 sq.m.):

Miyako Islands: Miyako
Irabu
Tarama
Yaeyama Islands: Ishigaki (85 sq.m.)
Iriomote (110 sq.m.)
Yonaguni
Hateruma

* (The areas of islands smaller than 40 square miles are not given).

There are two other isolated groups, Daito and Sento, which are administratively included also in Okinawa Prefecture. Of these, the Daito group will be dealt with in another chapter, while the Sento Islands (total area 2 sq. m.) lying north of Sakishima sub-group are uninhabited and of little importance.

The "Nansei" is a geographic term of recent date. On the other hand, the southern portion of the archipelago, with Okinawa as the center, which constituted formerly a semi-independent country, has been known as Ryukyu (also spelled Riu-Kiu), or more widely among Occidentals, as Luchu (spelled variously, Lew Chew, Loochoo, Liu Chiu, etc.). Sometimes, "Ryukyu" is applied as a generic name to the entire archipelago (Directive of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 29 January 1946). Here, however, the term is used in the original restricted sense to designate what was formerly the so-called "Kingdom" of Ryukyu (Note 3).

Most of the islands are ragged and barren. A few in the south, having comparatively large areas of level ground, are mostly composed of elevated coral reefs. Water supply is generally inadequate. Fierce typhoons are frequent in summer and autumn, while in winter there blows a strong monsoon.

The Kuroshio (Japan Stream), which flows northward along the eastern coast of Formosa to the west of the Nansei Islands, cuts across the island chain between the Osumi and Amami sub-groups passing out again to the eastern side.

- Note 3. (1) *The Encyclopedia Britannica* (14th edition) places Ryukyu to the south of 30° N, including the Tokaras and the Amamis.
(2) According to Lippincott's *Gazetteer of the World and Commodore Perry's Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan*, Ryukyu lies to the south of 28°40' N, including the Amamis.
(3) *Japanese and British hydrographies* designate as Ryukyu group the main island of Okinawa and the islands to the south, excluding both the Tokaras and the Amamis.

The path of this current corresponds to the boundary line which divides the archipelago into the northern and southern parts climatically as well as in the distribution of fauna and flora (Note 4).

Another dividing line further to the south is suggested by M. Hachisuka who from the view point of birds would include the Sakishima sub-group in the same region with Formosa. This is called the "Okinawa Line" (Note 5).

II. The Origin of the Nansei Islanders.

According to anthropometrical researches made thus far, the present inhabitants of the Amami sub-group and islands to the north bear greater resemblance to the inhabitants of Kyushu than those of the Okinawa sub-group and islands to the south (Note 6).

However even the latter, generally called Ryukyuan, can be regarded from the view point of the physical characteristics, as a local type of the Japanese race (Note 7).

- Note 4. (1) According to Alexander Supan, German geographer, the isothermal line of the annual average of 20° C, which divides the tropical zone and the temperate zone, also runs between the Osumi Islands and the Amami Islands. This line has been adopted in Japan as a climatical boundary line.
Alexander Supan: *Grundzüge der physischen Erdkunde*, 1896.
FUKUI, Eichiro: *Climates in Japan*, 1941.
(2) The above mentioned line is regarded as the demarcation line in the distribution of vegetation, separating the southern temperate zone from the sub-tropical zone.
(3) With regard to the distribution of fauna, the late Professor WATASE, Shozaburo, recognized a boundary line between the Osumi sub-group and the Amami sub-group, which divides the Palearctic region and the Oriental region. This line was named the "Watase Line" by Dr. OKADA, Yalchiro in 1924.
OKADA, Yalchiro: *A study on the Distribution of Tailless Batrachians of Japan*, 1924.
Note 5. Hachisuka, M.: *Avifauna of Riu Kiu Islands*, 1926.
Note 6. OSHIMA (later, SUDA), Akiyoshi: "Anthropological Researches on the Amami-Oshima" (*Furugaku Zasshi*=The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. 43, 1928).

Note 7.

	Japanese	Ryukyuan
Height	157 — 164 c.m.	157 — 169 c.m.
Head length	188 — 193 m.m.	187 — 191 m.m.
Head breadth	147 — 154 m.m.	149 — 153 m.m.
Biogonathic breadth	140 — 146 m.m.	141 — 143 m.m.
Morphological face height	116 — 127 m.m.	116 — 117 m.m.
Ear height of head	120 — 132 m.m.	128 — 131 m.m.
Cephalic breadth index	76 — 83	73 — 81
Cephalic length index	68 — 72	65 — 69

(Research made by Assistant Professor Suzuki, Seminar of Anthropology, Tokyo Imperial University).

This can be confirmed by the archeological researches which suggest that the ancestors of the present Ryukyans had common ethnological origin with Japanese.

For instance:

1. Small domesticated dogs of the stone age unearthed in the main island of Okinawa closely resemble the dogs of the stone age of southern Kyushu and Honshu of Japan (*Canis familiaris nipponensis primus*). Those dogs are believed to have migrated to these islands together with their masters (Note 8, Illustration 1).

2. Bones of ancient man unearthed in the main island of Okinawa also resemble those of the stone age of Japan (Note 9, Illustration II).

3. Old stone implements and earthenwares, in spite of their considerable local peculiarities, also reveal features in common with those of Japan proper, especially southern Kyushu (Note 10).

4. Linguistically, both the Ryukyuan language and the Japanese language belong to the same system. Sho Sho-ken, a native scholar and statesman of Ryukyu in the 17th century, noted such linguistic connections and propounded the identity of the origin of the Japanese and Ryukyans (Note 11).

Commodore Perry who visited Ryukyu in May, 1853 says in his *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan* (Chap. XVII, p. 365) as follows:

The island seems to be peopled by two distinct races, the Japanese and the Lew Chewan, properly so called. They both have originally sprung, however, from the same stock.

The Japanese and the Lew Chewans differ slightly from each other, the latter being more effeminate and somewhat less intelligent, but this may be owing to their simple, retired life, upon a remote island, where their wants are few, and nature is generous. They have, however, such strong resemblances that it is almost impossible to resist the conviction of their sameness of origin.

Concerning the origin of the Nansei islanders, Basil Hall Chamberlain,

Note 8. Dr. MIYAKE, Soetsu: "Domesticated Dogs of the Shell-mound of Sakih-Gawa" (*Jinnigaku Zasshi*, Vol. 47, 1932).

Note 9. Dr. KANESEKI, Takeo: "On the Human Bones unearthed from the Shell-mound at Gusukudake of Naha City, Okinawa" (*Jinnigaku Zasshi*, Vol. 44, 1929).

Note 10. Various archaeological treatises of Dr. MIYAKE, Soetsu, on southern islands (*Dolmen*, Vols. 3 & 4, 1934-5).

Note 11. Sho Sho-ken states in his "Shoki" of 1673 to the following effect: There is no doubt that the Ryukyans originally migrated from Japan. Japanese and Ryukyuan languages still have many identical or similar words. Differences in their parlance are due to the fact that their lands are remote from each other and communication was obstructed for a long period.

English philologist, who visited Ryukyu at the end of the 19th century, states in his book *The Grammar and Dictionary of the Luchuan Language*, 1895, p. 8:

A glance at the map shows Kyushu to be the portion of Japan nearest to the mainland of Asia,—Kyushu, with little Tsushima as a convenient stepping-stone. By this easy route we may imagine the conquering race to have entered the country at a date previous to the third century of the Christian era,—for the geographical and other name mentioned by the Chinese historians of that century have an unmistakably Japanese ring. From Kyushu the invaders would have pressed forward East and North,

Now is it not intrinsically probable that, while the main body moved northeast in the general direction of the land, a few stragglers, laggards, or weaklings should have wandered south,—driven perhaps by defeat in internecine strife to take refuge in the little archipelago, whose islets stretch like the rungs of a ladder the whole way from the gulf of Kagoshima in southern Kyushu to what is now known as Great Luchu? Racial and linguistic affinities would thus find a very simple explanation, while the distance in time and space amply accounts for the existing differences.

The names of many islands and also certain old legends indicate the close affiliation between ancient Japan and the Nansei Islands (Note 12, Note 13).

III. History of the Ryukyu Group.

1. The Ryukyu Dynasties.

According to Ryukyu historical literature as well as common belief the foundation of the Ryukyu monarchy was laid in the main island of Okinawa about the close of the 12th century by Shunten, said to be a scion of the famous Japanese warrior clan of Minamoto (Note 14). He is still enshrined at the Sugenji temple as the founder of the first historical dynasty which lasted for three generations. In the middle of the 13th century, the country under

Note 12. It is interesting to note that the names of the islands nearer to Kyushu have a prefix *kuchi* which means "nearer" while those of the islands further south are prefixed by *oku* or *oki* meaning "beyond" or "offshore", while the southernmost island is called Hateruma (extreme end). They indicate the idea that Japan proper is the base, or homeland. That the Ryukyans used to say "noboru" (go up to) when they came over to Japan is shown in the *Omorozoshi*, a Ryukyu epic of early 16th century.

Note 13. The myth of the genesis of the Ryukyans closely resembles that of the Japanese. Moreover, Ryukyu has the legend of the "Yonabaru seashore" which is similar to that of "Urashima" of Japan, and also the legend of "Mikarushi" which bears likeness to the Japanese legend of "Hagoromo".

Note 14. Legend has it that the Ryukyu monarchy was founded by Tensonshi (Tensunshi, Teen-sun shi), or "Grandson of Heaven," who descended on the island of Okinawa, or Great Lew Chew, and the island was governed for 17,802 years by his descendants over twenty-five generations.

the succeeding dynasty of Eiso grew in power so that tributes were sent by such western islands as Kume, Kerama and Iheya. It was also in those days that even Amami-Oshima was put under the control of Ryukyu.

After the beginning of the 14th century, however, the island was thrown into chaos, and was divided into three so-called "Hills", each Hill having its own leader.

About that time, Satto, the leader of the central Hill, paid tribute to China for the first time at the latter's demand. Eventually the house of Satto gained ascendance over the two other Hills and extended its sway as far south as the islands of Miyako and Yaeyama.

At the beginning of the 15th century, Sho-Hashi establishing his control over the southern and northern Hills achieved the unification of the kingdom (1429). Prosperity was brought to the country through trade with Japan, China and south sea regions. This dynasty, after having lasted for six generations, was replaced by the Sho-En dynasty which continued under 19 rulers for 410 years up to the days of Meiji. The power of the Ryukyu monarchy was at its zenith in the days of Sho-Shin, the third ruler of the dynasty, his influence being extended as far as Amami-Oshima in the north and Sakishima in the south. In 1609 Ryukyu was conquered by SHIMAZU, Iehisa, feudal Lord of Satsuma, and the country was definitely placed under Japanese suzerainty.

2. Relations with Japan.

According to the *Nihon Shoki* (Chronicle of Japan) written in 720 A.D. (the reign of Empress Gensho) and the *Shoku Nihongi* (Supplementary Chronicle of Japan) written in 797 A.D. (the reign of Emperor Kammu), Japan's relations with Nansei Islands date back as early as 616 A.D. (the reign of Empress Suiko). It is recorded that tribute bearers from Kume and Ishigaki islands arrived in Japan in the year 714 A.D. (the reign of Empress Genmyo). The people coming from these islands were cordially received, granted court ranks and family names. Some of them settled down in Japan and were naturalized. The imperial court also despatched missions to these far off islands.

Towards the end of the 9th century these relations gradually began to weaken. Especially from the middle of the 14th century, owing to political disturbances prevailing in Japan proper as well as in Ryukyu, the official intercourse between Japan and Ryukyu was greatly curtailed. It seems, however, that cultural and commercial relations continued to be maintained even during that period. Ancient tiles considered to be those of the Heian and Kamakura eras of Japan (the 11th—12th centuries) have been unearthed in Ryukyu, and many other facts have come to light, showing the influence of old Japanese culture upon religion, architecture and painting. The official documents in

Ryukyu in those days were written in Japanese (Illustration III). Its standard written language has until recently employed the classical Japanese epistolary style.

The official tribute of Ryukyu to Japan, which had long ceased to be paid, was resumed in the beginning of the 15th century (Note 15). Later, however, the tribute was often neglected which led to the Shimazu expedition of 1609, which was undertaken by order of the Shogun. As a result of this expedition the main island of Okinawa and the islands to the south were granted self-governing status under the existing dynasty. A magistrate appointed by Lord Shimazu was stationed at Naha (principal city on the island of Okinawa) to supervise domestic and external affairs of the local government (Note 16).

Commodore Perry quotes in his *Narrative* (Chap. XI, p. 254) from Dr. Bettelheim who lived some years in Ryukyu and who believed "for several good reasons", that "the country, though independent to a certain extent, (its ruler being permitted, for a good contribution to Peking, to assume the high-sounding title of king), yet is, to all ends and purposes, an integral part of Japan".

One of the important objects of Lord Shimazu's control of Ryukyu was to supervise its trade with China, which had been carried in the form of tributes. Lord Shimazu not only allowed Ryukyu to remain nominally a tributary state of China but loaned money to encourage the trade and share in the profits (Note 17, Illustration IV).

The Shimazu expedition enhanced the influence of Japanese culture in Ryukyu. Buddhism and medical science were introduced from Japan proper;

- Note 15. It is recorded that, under the date of November 25, 1415, ASHIKAGA, Yoshimochi, who was the then Shogun of Japan, sent a reply to the Lord of Ryukyu acknowledging the receipt of the latter's tributes. Historians regard this as the beginning of the resumption of tributes by Ryukyu.
Dr. SHIDEHARA, Taira: *Studies on the History of the Southern Islands*, 1900.
- Note 16. (1) Lord Shimazu sent functionaries in 1610, and several times thereafter, to fix the amount of taxes, to specify the expenditure of the Ryukyu government and to determine the amount of annual tribute.
(2) Lord Shimazu issued in 1611 an ordinance of 15 articles, and all legislative acts of Ryukyu thereafter were made subject to his approval.
(3) A resident magistrate, to be relieved every three years, was stationed in Ryukyu to supervise domestic and external affairs of the local government.
(4) It was customary for Ryukyu to despatch an official mission to the Shogunate on such occasions as the accession of a new Shogun, or the birth of an heir to the Shogun, as well as the accession of a new ruler in Ryukyu itself. Between 1634 and 1850, 18 missions were sent to the Shogunate from Ryukyu.
- Note 17. According to the *Sappan Kyuki* (ancient record of the Shimazu clan), the first loan by Lord Shimazu to Ryukyu dates as far back as 1613, after which funds were regularly advanced to Ryukyu for its trade with China. (After 1686, 804 *kan* of silver was given to the regular tribute ship and 402 *kan* of silver to other ship).

the *tanka* Japanese poems of thirty-one syllables, the tea ceremony and the *noh* drama became popular as they are even to-day.

Ryukyu which had remained a sort of protectorate of Lord Shimazu for 260 years was incorporated in 1872 as an integral part of Japan under the direct control of the newly established Meiji Government. In 1879, Okinawa Prefecture was instituted with governor appointed by the central government, and the former ruling house of Ryukyu was granted peerage with the title of Marquis.

3. Relations with China.

It is generally believed that China's relations with Ryukyu began in 1372 when Tai-Tzu, founder of the Ming dynasty dispatched a mission to demand the Ryukyans to pay tribute to his court (Note 18). The clan of the Central Hill complied and secured China's assistance, unified the country and set up the Ryukyu dynasty. Thereafter missions bearing gifts were regularly sent from Ryukyu to China.

China sent a mission whenever a new ruler was installed in Ryukyu to grant him recognition. No Chinese functionaries were stationed in Ryukyu (Note 19).

B.H. Chamberlain says in his essay "The Luchu Islands and their inhabitants" published in *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. V, April, 1895, p. 344:

The Chinese over-lordship, on the other hand, was rather nominal than real, and the so-called tribute-ships despatched annually to Fuchan did such good strokes of business under the rose, that the Luchuans actually requested to be allowed to send more tribute to China than the amount originally stipulated!

Further, in the same page he writes "tribute ships—in other words, trading-ships".

When a Ryukyu mission brought tributes to China and paid its respects

Note 18. (1) In protest against the 1875 Japanese disposition of Ryukyu, the then Chinese Government mentioned the year 1372 as marking the beginning of tributary relations of Ryukyu to China.

(2) In the *Sui-Shu* (History of Sui dynasty) it is recorded that in the third year of Ta-Yeh (607 A.D.) in the reign of Emperor Yang-Ti of the Sui dynasty, a mission visited a country called "Lu Chu" by imperial order. The identity of this "Lu Chu" is a moot question. Some scholars, including Dr. Gustave Schlegel, believe that it was the island of Formosa. WADA, Kiyoshi: "On the Names of Ryukyu and Formosa" *Toyo Gaku-Ho*, 1924.

Dr. Gustave Schlegel: "Le Pays de Lieou-Kieou," *Toung Pao*, VI, 1895, pp. 165-215.

Note 19. (1) From China missions were sent at long intervals—only 15 times in 230 years.

(2) The official documents of Ryukyu used the Chinese calendar. One of these is dated "5th day of the 2nd month, the 8th year of Lungwu" (Illustration V), the Ryukyans being evidently unaware of the fact that in China the Lungwu era lasted only one year.

to her court, China would give in return far more than what was received. And the commodities which were brought to China together with official tributes were all purchased by the Chinese government agencies at ten or twenty times the current prices. Such being the case, Ryukyu could conduct a lucrative trade with China in the name of tribute.

Ryukyu naturally wanted to pay tributes as frequently as possible and sent a mission almost every year. China, on the contrary, desired to limit the tribute mission to once every two years, and later to once every three or five years.

After Lord Shimazu's expedition, China tightened the limitation to once every ten years. However, at the insistence of Ryukyu, a tribute mission was actually sent every three years, beside numerous other missions under various pretexts.

The above-mentioned intercourse served to introduce Chinese religion, literature, arts and crafts into Ryukyu. At the end of the 14th century 36 Chinese families came to the main island of Okinawa and founded the village of Kume, which later became the center of Chinese culture in Ryukyu.

Even after the resumption of tribute to Japan early in the 15th century Ryukyu continued its tributary relations with China until 1875.

IV. History of the Satsunan Group.

The northern half of the Nansei Islands which constitutes a part of Kagoshima Prefecture, was historically bound with closer ties with Japan proper than the Ryukyu group. The fact that the inhabitants of these islands together with Ryukyans maintained contact with the Imperial Court of Yamato in the 7th century is recorded in early Japanese chronicles (see page 6). In the 8th century Japan established the Province of Tane, comprising Tanegashima and adjacent islands, which was placed under a governor despatched by the central government. When Tane Province was abolished in 824, the island group was incorporated into the Province of Osumi, Kyushu, and continued to remain a Japanese possession, being used sometimes as a penal colony.

In 1185 when the Tairas, which had dominated Japan, were driven out of power by the rival clan of Minamoto, a number of the defeated clansmen fled to Kyushu—thence to these islands as far south as Tokara and Amami, where they settled permanently. Today there are on these islands many families who trace their ancestry to the ancient clan of Taira (Note 20).

In 1188, SHIMAZU, Tadahisa, the first feudal lord of Satsuma in southern Kyushu, was appointed overlord of the "Twelve Islands on the Southern Sea", which are presumably to be identified with the islands of the present Satsunan group between Osumi and Tokara. These islands were held there-

Note 20. Dr. SHDEHARA, Taira: *Studies on the History of the Southern Islands*, 1900.

after by the Shimazu clan (Note 21) until the Meiji Restoration. Japanese sovereignty over these two sub-groups was never contested either by Chinese or Ryukyans (Note 22).

As for the Amami sub-group, when the influence of Japan's central government began to wane from the close of the 9th century, it was split up among powerful families, who are believed to have moved in from Ryukyu, and who plunged the islands into the turmoil of petty warfare. In 1266 the islands passed under the control of the Ryukyu Kingdom, to which they paid tribute. However, with the decline of Ryukyu in the 16th century the islands rose in rebellion, necessitating the kingdom to carry out three punitive expeditions in succession.

This sub-group was the first to be occupied by the conquering army of Lord Shimazu in 1609, and it was put under the direct administration of the Shimazu clan, while Ryukyu itself was made a sort of protectorate (see page 7).

The Shimazus stationed magistrates and numerous administrative officials in the islands, and encouraged the sugar industry which came to be an important source of the clan revenue.

Like the Tokaras, the Amami Islands also provided refuge for the Taira clansmen, whose settlement on the islands together with the later influx of Shimazu officials undoubtedly served to infuse the blood of the islanders with a fresh Japanese strain. This group was with the rest of the Shimazu domain incorporated into Kagoshima Prefecture after the Meiji Restoration.

V. The Ryukyu Problem after the Meiji Restoration.

1. Sino-Japanese Negotiations concerning Ryukyu.

When the Japanese Government prohibited Ryukyu to pay tribute to

Note 21. It was the Amami sub-group that Lord Shimazu first landed in the expedition in 1609, the Osumi and the Tokara sub-groups having had been territory of his clan.

Note 22. (1) The *Chusan Seifu* (Chronology of the Ryukyu dynasties) written in 1724 by Sai On, known as one of the most important historical works by Ryukyans, contains a map which excludes from Ryukyu the Osumi and the Tokara sub-groups.

A Chinese book published in the 18th century, the *Chung Shan Chuan Hsin Lu* (Historical Records of the Rykyu dynasties) by Hsu Pao-kuang, and also the *Lin Chiu Kuo Chih Lu* (History of Ryukyu) by Chow Huang, describe the islands down to Tokara as being under Japanese control, (2) in the "Travel Instructions" compiled by the Ryukyu Government for the captain and crew each time a tribute ship was despatched to China, there is a passage "merchants of Takarajima, one of the islands belonging to Japan", "Takarajima", as understood in Ryukyu, covered the Tokara Island Group and Satsuma Province of Kyushu.

(3) Perry in his *Narrative* (Chap. VII, p. 174) defines Ryukyu as being between 24°10' and 28°40' N., thus excluding Tokara and the islands to the north.

China in 1875, the Chinese Government protested against it, whereupon Sino-Japanese negotiations were opened.

The Chinese argument was in substance as follows (Note 23):

Ryukyu had been a tributary state of China from 1372. From the political point of view, however, it was an independent country. It was because China had recognized Ryukyu as an independent country that China, though well aware of the fact that Ryukyu was also a vassal to Japan, tolerated Ryukyu's relations with Japan. Japan by incorporating Ryukyu into her territory, in disregard of the above-mentioned status of Ryukyu, violated Article 1 of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Amity providing for mutual respect of territorial sovereignty.

The Japanese argument was (Note 24):

1. Ryukyu was not an independent country. Ryukyans had owned allegiance to Japan from ancient times, and Japan had actually administered the country from 1609.

2. China did not file any protest against Lord Shimazu's expedition of 1609. China had lost her claims, if any, over Ryukyu since that time.

3. The payment of tribute to China by Ryukyu did not imply vassalage to China. Did not China consider even English and Italian missions as tribute bearers?

4. When Ryukyans were massacred in Formosa in 1871, the Japanese Government despatched a punitive expedition. As the result of the subsequent Sino-Japanese negotiations between OKUBO, Toshimitsu, and the Tsungli-Yamen, China recognised Japanese nationality of the Ryukyans and the justifiableness of the Japanese expedition (Note 25).

Note 23. Chinese contention is set forth in detail in the notes of Chinese Minister Ho Lu Chang to Foreign Minister M. Terashima of Japan, dated respectively October 7, 1878 and June 10, 1879 and also in the note addressed to Japanese Minister Shishido under date of May 10, 1879.

Note 24. Japanese argument is set forth in the "Memorandum on Japan's Sovereign Right on Ryukyu" of July, 1879, and the "Memorandum in reply to the Representation of the Chinese Government" of September, 1879.

Note 25. The agreement concluded on October 31, 1874, reads in part as follows: "... Certain Japanese subjects having been wantonly murdered by the unreclaimed savages of Formosa, ..."

Article I. The present proceedings having been undertaken by the Government of Japan for the humane object of affording security to its own subjects, the Government of China will not therefore impute blame to it.

Article II. The Government of China will give a certain sum to compensate the families of the ship-wrecked Japanese who were murdered. ..."

5. It was inconsistent to object to Japan's annexation of Ryukyu as a violation of Chinese sovereignty while asserting Ryukyu was an independent state.

In 1879, when General U.S. Grant, the retired President of U.S.A., visited Japan, he exercised good offices between the two governments in their controversy over the Ryukyu question and advised China to seek an amicable settlement through direct negotiation with Japan. (Note 26).

The negotiation was thus resumed between the Japanese Minister Shishido, and the Chinese Tsungli-Yamen. On October 21, 1880, both parties agreed upon the draft of treaties to the effect that Japan would cede to China a part of her territory, namely the two southernmost island groups of Ryukyu: Miyako and Yaeyama (Note 27), and that China would permit Japanese subjects to carry on commerce in the interior of China. It was also agreed that the ceremony of signing the treaties would take place within ten days and the exchange of ratifications in about three months. However, the Chinese Government deferred signing, and replied finally on November 17 that the treaties could not be signed as prior authorisation of the Southern and Northern Commercial Ministers had not been secured. Thus the negotiation was dropped, and Japan continued to hold as before all the Ryukyu Islands.

It was British Minister Sir Thomas Wade who used his good offices in this incident.

Note 26. Letter from General Grant to Prince Kung & Viceroy Li dated, Tokio, August 13th, 1879:

Since my arrival in Japan I have been favored with several interviews with the Cabinet of His Majesty the Emperor on the subject which His Highness Prince Kung and His Excellency Viceroy Li-Hung Chang have so much at heart,—to wit an honorable and satisfactory settlement of the Liew Chew question, a settlement which will be alike honorable to both nations. While the statement of facts relating to this question, as stated by the Japanese side differ in many material points from the statements made to me both in Peking and Tientsin, yet I feel that what I have heard here will justify me in saying that the Japanese are most anxious to preserve the most amicable relations with China, and to this end would magnanimously make sacrifices of what she believes to be her just rights, if China would meet her in that same spirit. But in the heated controversy which has already taken place between the two Governments on the Liew Chew question, there has been one or more communications on the part of China so threatening in tone, or if not threatening so offensive, that I do not believe that the Japanese would consent to treat with any commissioner from the other side until China consented to withdraw such despatch, or despatches.

This being done, I believe Japan would gladly appoint a commissioner, or commissioners, from among her able citizens to meet a like commissioner or commissioners, appointed in like manner by China from among her own representative citizens. . . .

Note 27. The boundary line tentatively agreed upon as a result of this negotiation coincides with the so-called "Okinawa Line" in zoogeography. (See page 3).

2. Attitude of the Powers toward the Ryukyu Problem.

Commodore Perry concluded on July 14, 1854 a compact with Ryukyu which he regarded as a dependency of Japan (Note 28). When the Japanese Government informed the U.S. Government in September 1872 of the incorporation of Ryukyu in Japan proper. (See page 8), the U.S. Minister to Japan, C.E. De Long, in his reply dated October 20 of the same year, raised no objection to the incorporation, only asking the Japanese Government to observe the provisions of the compact of 1854 between the United States and Ryukyu (Illustration VI).

The Japanese envoy in Washington was informed to similar effect by the U.S. Secretary of State (Note 29).

France and the Netherlands had also concluded treaties with Ryukyu respectively on November 24, 1855 and on July 6, 1859. However, neither of the two countries made representations to Japan in connection with her disposition of Ryukyu of 1872. When the Prefecture of Okinawa was established in Ryukyu in 1879, the Japanese Minister to France was instructed to explain the historical background of the event to the French Government. He reported to his government in his letter of November 14, 1879 that he saw no need of demarche since the treaty between Ryukyu and France was not contained in the treaty series compiled by the French Government and moreover the European newspapers mostly justified the steps of the Japanese Government.

The Italian charge d'affaires in Tokio expressed in a letter dated August 27, 1880, the desire of his government to share the rights enjoyed by the other Powers in Ryukyu.

No exchange took place with other countries concerning this problem.

Note 28. Dennett, T.: *Americans in Eastern Asia*, 1922, p. 274:

On his first visit to Japan, Perry made Great Lew Chew the rendezvous for his squadron and successfully negotiated for a coal depot at Napat which had the best harbor. During the following autumn he kept one or more of the vessels of the fleet stationed there constantly, and just before his return to Japan he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy (January 25, 1854), reaffirming his intention of placing Great Lew Chew under the American flag. He wrote: "It is my intention, should the Japanese Government refuse to negotiate, or to assign a port of resort for our merchant and whaling ships, to take under surveillance of the American flag, upon the ground of reclamation for insults and injuries committed upon American citizens, this island of Great Lew Chew, a dependency of the Empire, to be held under restraint, until the decision of my Government shall be known, whether to avow or disavow my acts".

Note 29. A. Mori, Japanese envoy to the United States, reported in his letter to Foreign Minister T. Soejima dated November 20, 1872, that it was intimated that there was no objection on the part of the U.S. Secretary of State so long as the articles of the compact between the United States and Ryukyu were observed by Japan.

VI. Conditions of the Nansai Islands prior to Japanese Surrender.

1. Government.

Following the establishment of Okinawa Prefecture in 1879, the Ryukyu group was governed in the same manner as any other prefecture. It differed in this respect from Japan's other possessions such as Korea and Formosa where not all the articles of the Constitution were applicable. The people of Okinawa Prefecture had their representatives in both Houses; laws enacted by the Diet were ipso facto applicable in Okinawa; in the sphere of judicature, there was no difference from other prefectures while in Korea and Formosa the organization of the courts was different from that of Japan proper.

The Amami Island Group and other islands to the north constituted a part of Kagoshima Prefecture.

2. Education.

Education in Okinawa Prefecture was carried out in the same way as in any other prefecture. In 1931 there existed 141 primary schools, 10 middle-grade schools, 5 vocational schools and 2 normal schools. Those who wanted to receive higher education came to the mainland of Japan. It is estimated that the number of the people of Okinawa Prefecture who have graduated from universities, technical schools and army and navy schools reaches some 43 thousands. Many of those who have received higher education are now occupying important posts in the government and business circles of Japan.

3. Economy.

Owing to its meagre resources Okinawa Prefecture can hardly sustain self sufficient economy.

Okinawa lives on agriculture with some manufacturing industries, agricultural families comprising about 76 per cent of the total number of households. The chief products are sugar-canes (13,322,167 Yen in 1940) and sweet potatoes (27,440,423 Yen in 1940), the plantation for both occupying in area 75 per cent of the total cultivated land. Being mountaneous, there are not much land suitable for rice-field and much damage is caused annually by typhoons. Rice planting therefore gradually decreased so that its pre-war annual crop could meet only 16 per cent of the local consumption.

As much as 20,424,974 yen worth of sugar was produced in 1940. It comprises 56 per cent of the industrial production and 54 per cent of the total export of the Prefecture.

Okinawa Prefecture had to import a large quantity of rice, foodstuffs, miscellaneous goods for daily use. It exported, in addition to sugar, hand-craft products—fibre hats, mats, hand woolen textiles and also processed fishery products such as dried bonito, and shell buttons; but in no year was

Okinawa able to do away with the excess of import over export. (Note 30).

In recent years vegetables and fruits were cultivated increasingly, by taking advantage of the local climatic conditions, and shipped as pre-season produce to the mainland. Okinawa is of vital importance to Japan's sericulture. The longer leafing season of mulberry trees and other favorable climatic conditions in the prefecture render possible the rapid breeding of excellent silkworm species to be supplied to other regions of Japan.

Furthermore, the improvement of the sweet potatoes by cross fertilization is only possible in Okinawa since the plant does not effloresce and fructify under natural conditions in other parts of Japan. The unprecedented rich crop of the sweet potato of these years in Japan is to a great extent attributable to the new species originated in Okinawa.

Rice, which is the most important item of import, used to be supplied largely by Formosa in the pre-war days. On the other hand, sugar, Okinawa's major product, was exported exclusively to the mainland as Japan needed sugar but not Formosa. At the same time characteristic native products of Okinawa, such as textiles, hats, porcelain, etc. were all marketed in the mainland while the raw materials for textiles, except banana-fibre fabric, were imported therefrom. Thus the economy of Okinawa Prefecture was maintained principally only in relation to the mainland of Japan.

In the Amami Island Group which constitutes a part of Kagoshima Prefecture, there prevailed economic conditions somewhat similar to those of Okinawa, their main products being the sweet potato and sugar cane. However the relative importance of sugar cultivation was greater in these islands than in Okinawa, owing to the fact that its cultivation had been specially encouraged under the Shimazu regime. Not only rice but also materials for clothing and housing as well as daily necessities had also to be imported from the mainland.

Note 30. (1) Excess of import over export is very high, as shown in the inter-prefectural trade statistics through Naha, practically the only port of Okinawa.

Year	Export	Import	Excess of Import (Yen)
1931	12,379,058	19,184,519	6,885,466
1932	12,908,286	19,721,810	6,813,524
1933	17,282,948	21,997,999	4,715,051
1934	17,382,297	25,434,019	8,101,722
1935	18,045,118	26,436,590	8,387,472
1936	19,465,818	27,425,820	7,959,502
1937	21,452,541	28,407,407	6,954,864
1938	24,665,375	29,322,160	4,656,785
1939	31,950,049	34,002,188	2,052,139
1940	37,650,070	40,036,087	2,386,017

4. Population.

According to the census of 1940, the population of Okinawa Prefecture stood at 574,368. Its increase has recently come to a standstill, not because of a decrease in the birth-rate or an increase in the death-rate, but because of the increase of emigration to the mainland and overseas. The comparatively high excess of the number of females over that of males (females, 303,816; males, 270,552) is attributable to the fact that more males emigrate.

The number of the natives of Okinawa who lived in the mainland of Japan at the time of surrender was estimated at 268,400, of whom 180,000 had long been settled in the mainland and engaged in activities in various circles and 53,000 had moved in during the war (Note 31). About 90,000 men are married to women of other prefecture. On the other hand, in 1930 there were 7,512 people from other prefectures settled in Okinawa. Some of them are married to native women. The number of immigrants from Formosa or China proper is negligible.

As for the total population of the Satsunan group, it stood in 1940, at 244,055, of which males numbered 114,391 and females 129,664. The proportion of males to females indicates that here again more males emigrate.

(2) Principal commodities imported and exported through the port of Naha were as follows in 1940, in 1,000 yen

Principal Import		Principal Export	
Rice	8,856	Vegetables	1,316
Barley	1,011	Other agricultural products	1,781
Other agricultural products	2,208		
Soap	1,622	Sugar	28,870
Flour	1,087	Liquor (awanori)	3,240
Tissues of cotton	1,016	Hats	1,236
Machinery	1,071	Other industrial products	1,744
Drugs and chemicals	1,261	Dried bonito	1,188
Fertilizer	3,386	Cattle	1,947
Lubricating oils	1,287		
Other industrial products	11,202		
Wood	1,626		
Other forestry products	1,088		

Note 31. According to the *Summation of United States Army Military Government Activities in the Ryukyu Islands No. 1 July-November, 1946*, 142,713 people were repatriated from Japan and 12,154 from Formosa to the islands south of 30° N. i.e. including Tokara and Amami sub-groups.

The increase in population caused by repatriation is as follows:

June, 1946	690,160
July, 1946	692,407
August, 1946	700,086
September, 1946	727,695
October, 1946	769,367
November, 1946	817,160

5. Culture

Language

As has already been stated, the native Ryukyu language may be considered a dialect of Japanese with the same grammatical structure and much of its vocabulary derived from Japanese (Note 32).

This dialect is still spoken by the Ryukyans in their daily conversation, whereas the standard Japanese is exclusively used in writing as well as in conversation at schools and offices.

While the Amami sub-group has its own dialect akin to the Ryukyu vernacular, the people of the Tokara sub-group and the islands to the north speak the dialect of southern Kyushu.

Religion

Buddhism and Shintoism are ingrained in the daily life of the people in Okinawa Prefecture. The first Shinto shrine was established about the middle of the 15th century, while Buddhist temples were introduced by Japanese priests in still earlier days. Before the war there were 8 shrines and 32 temples.

There still exists a very popular aboriginal religion. It bears a close likeness to the original Shintoism of Japan.

There are also influences of Taoism and Confucianism. Some Dokwan (Taoist temple) and Bunbyo (Confucian shrine) are traceable directly to Chinese origin, but most of the customs in Ryukyu which retain the influence of these cult have been transplanted through Japan.

Christianity was first introduced when a European ship came to the Yaeyama Island Group in the beginning of the 17th century. Around the middle of 19th century Dr. Bernard Jean Bettelheim, an English missionary, worked zealously to spread the Gospel. However, the free propagation of Christianity became possible after the Meiji Era when the anti-Christian policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate was discarded and the freedom of religion was established. Before the war there were 18 churches and missions, representing various denominations.

Mode of Life

The principal staple food in Ryukyu is rice. The sweet potato was

Note 32. Aston, W.G.: *A grammar of the Japanese written language*, 1877, London, Yokohama.

The number of vocables common to Japanese with its kindred languages is much smaller than might have been expected. The only dialect which contains any considerable proportion of words which are also found in Japanese is that spoken in the Loo-choo islands. Loochooan differs sufficiently from Japanese to render necessary, or at any rate convenient, the services of interpreters, but it is only a dialect of Japanese, and resembles it almost as much as Lowland Scotch does English.

introduced in the beginning of 17th century. Like the people of the mainland, the Ryukyans take bean curd and fish and use miso, soy and vinegar for seasoning.

The local costume is quite similar to Japanese kimono, the only difference being that the *obi* (sash) is not worn, probably because of the climate. Some maintain, however, that the ancient custom of Japan not to use the *obi* happened to have been preserved in Okinawa. Their houses are built much like the Japanese. They lay out straw mats on the floor and go about bare-footed inside the house.

Many Japanese manners and customs of ancient times are retained in Okinawa in connection with birth, marriage and other functions.

6. Meteorological Observatories.

There are several important meteorological observatories—namely, on Amami-Oshima, the main island of Okinawa, Ishigaki and at other places.

The Nansei Islands lie in the path of the typhoon which frequently visits Japan from summer to autumn, and which generally changes its course when it reaches the islands, namely around 27° N. The typhoon forecast is not possible in Japan without meteorological observation in the Nansei Islands. In winter too, the observation of the cyclons moving over these islands is needed for forecasting the atmospheric changes in Japan.

ILLUSTRATION

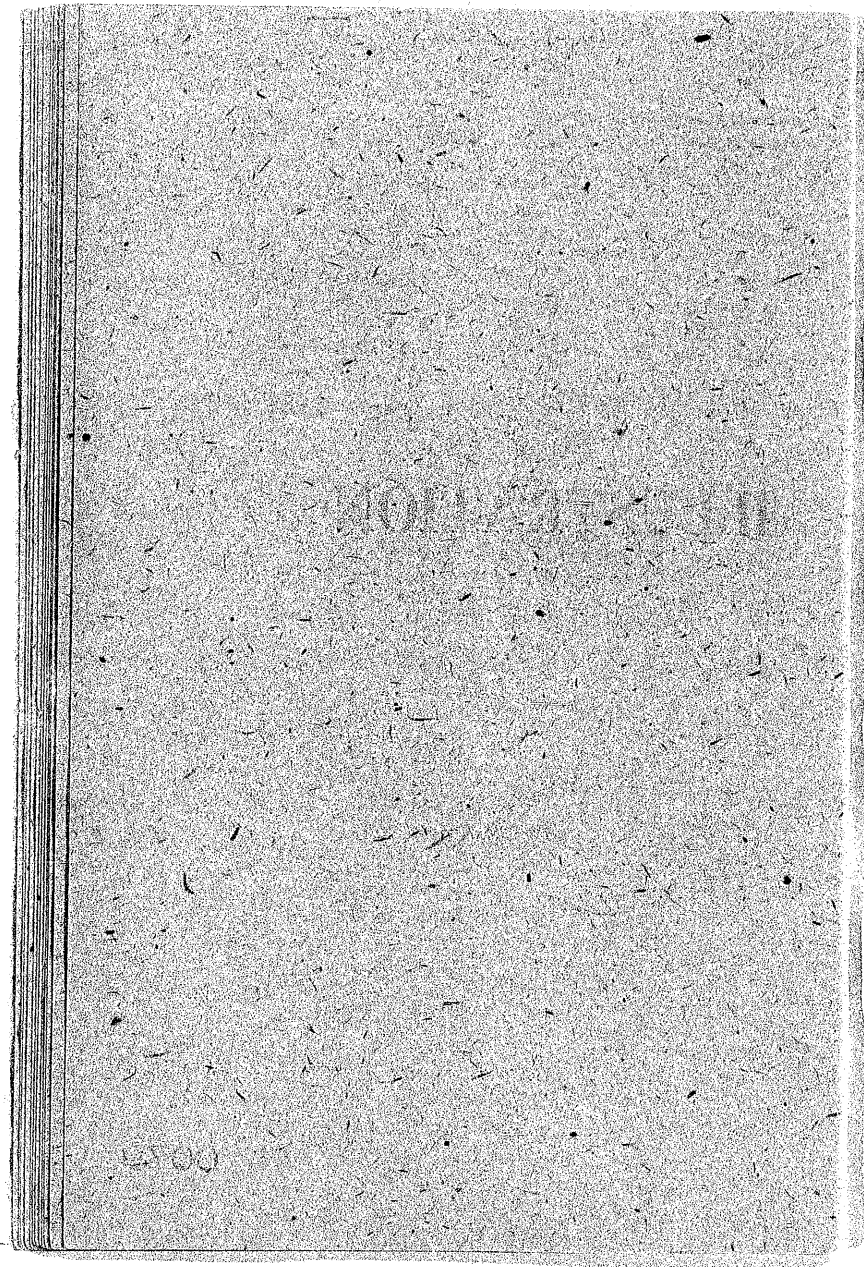
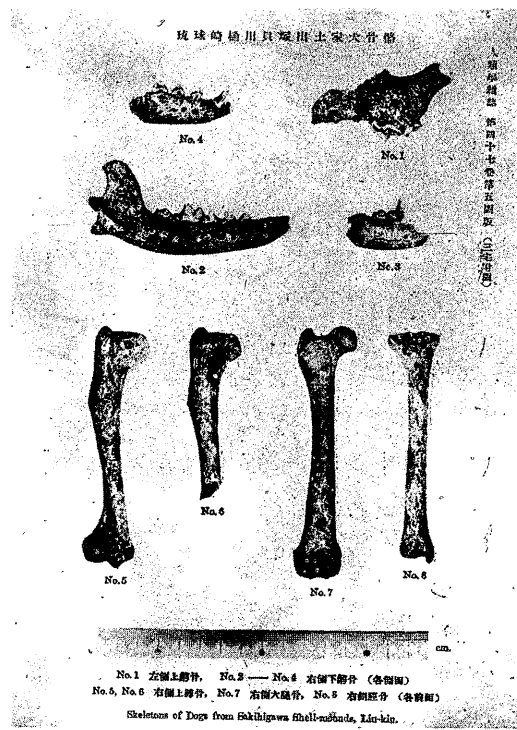


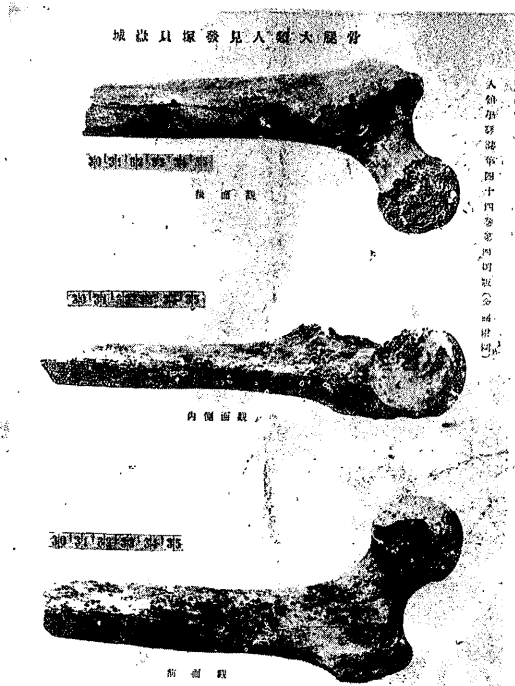
Illustration I



No. 1 左側上腭骨, No. 2 —— No. 4 右側下腭骨 (各側面)
 No. 5, No. 6 右側上腭骨, No. 7 右側大趾骨, No. 8 右側趾骨 (各側面)
 Skeletons of Dogs from Sakihigawa Shell-mounds, Liu-kin.

Bones of the domesticated dogs of the stone age unearthed in the main island of Okirawa, which show close resemblances with those of the ancient dogs of southern Kwushu and Honsbu of Japan. (See page 4)

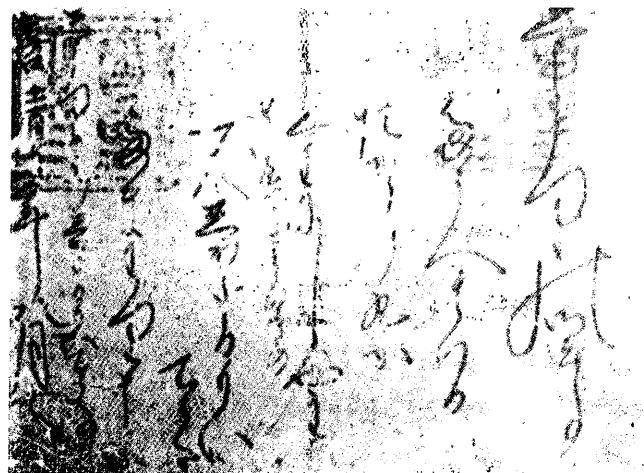
Illustration II



A Human femur from the Shirogata Shell Mound, Okinawa.

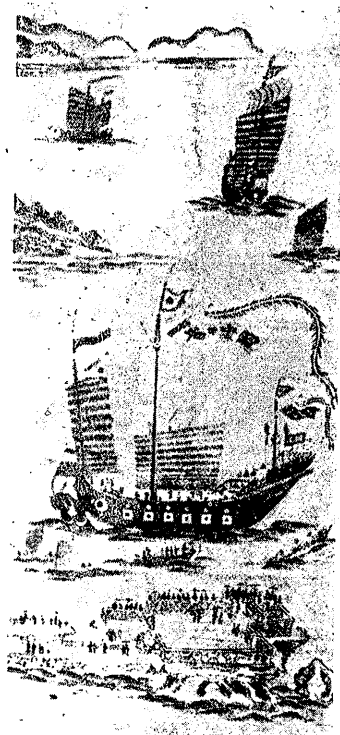
A bone of an ancient Ryukyuan unearthed in the main island of Okinawa, which resembles those of the Japanese of the stone age. (See page 4)

Illustration III



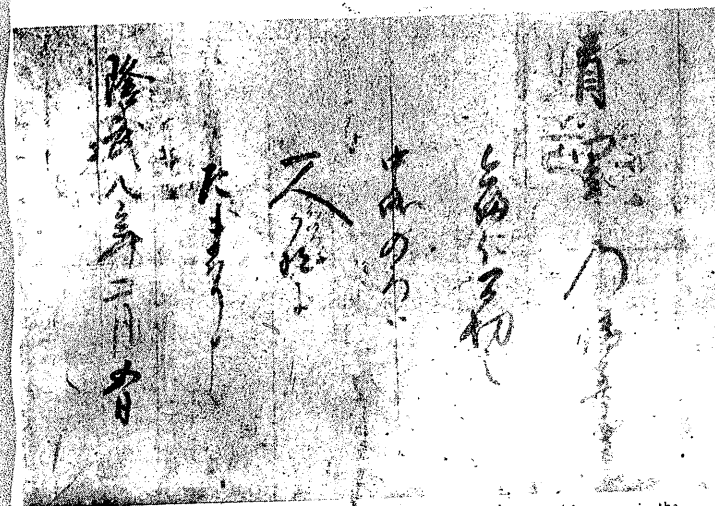
A Ryukyu Government order of appointment of an envoy to China in the middle ages; written in Japanese. (See page 7)

Illustration IV



An old picture which shows a Ryukyuan tribute ship (in the centre) on its return from China, being visited by the officials of Lord Sh'mazu; done by a native artist. (See page 7)

Illustration V



A Ryukyuan Government order of appointment of a priest, dated with a year in the Chinese calendar, which did not exist. (See page 8, Note 19. (2))

Illustration VI-I

No 127 Obligations Japan
 C. E. De Long
 U.S. Consular
 Department
 Ministry of Home Affairs

1. C. E. De Long
 understanding you
 to advise me a few days since that
 the King of the Sea Choo Islands
 has been called upon by the Japanese
 Government to resign his title and
 estates to it which had been done
 letters patent of nobility issued to
 him even intimating him a number
 of the nobility of your Empire
 ranking as do the Prince Shimizu.
 Thus incorporating Sea Choo as an
 integral portion of the Japan
 Empire, I feel called upon to call
 your attention to a compact
 entered into between the former
 Kingdom of Sea Choo and the
 United States of America on the
 11th of July 1854. (See Annexure

The letter of the U.S. Minister to Japan, C.E. De Long, in reply to the communication of the Japanese Government of September, 1872, on the incorporation of Ryukyu into Japan. (See page 13)

Illustration VI-II

of page 49) and to ask if
 the same will be observed in all
 the possessions by your Government
 within the territorial limits of
 the former Kingdom.
 I trust the honor to remain
 your most obedient servant
 C. E. De Long

12 7

TSUSHIMA

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT**

JULY, 1949

0084

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PART I. GEOGRAPHY

Tsushima, a part of Nagasaki Prefecture is an elongate island, 40 miles long and with a maximum width of 10 miles, and having an area of 263 square miles. Stretching from north to south, it is situated like a stepping-stone almost in the middle of the Tsushima Strait which separates Japan from Korea (Note 1).

The island consists almost entirely of hills, 100 to 600 meters high which stand on a series of shale and sandstone strata belonging to the mesozoic formation. It is divided into two halves by the Asou Bay on the westside, which cuts deeply inland. The hill ranges, comparatively higher at the north, slope down southward. Land communication is rendered exceedingly difficult owing to the advanced state of erosion (Note 2).

Level ground is found only in narrow strips along rivers or small patches near the river mouths.

The coast line is generally straight save for small indentations here and there. As hills rise directly from the shore, there is practically no sand beaches. Only the Asou Bay, 6.5 nautical miles from north to south and 7 nautical miles from east to west, and 9 to 70 meters deep, is a large bay possessing many harbors (Note-3). The east end of the bay, which was originally land-locked, is now connected with the east coast of the island by two channels of Ofunakoshi and Kusubo (or Manzeki). The former was dug in 1672 and the latter in 1900. While the Ofunakoshi Channel permits the passage of only small boats (2.1 meters deep at high tide, and dry at low tide), the Kusubo Channel is navigable for merchantmen of 600 tons (25 meters wide at the narrowest part; 2.7 meters deep at low tide).

As regards the flora of Tsushima, despite the island's relative proximity to the Korean peninsula, plants indigenous to Japan are by far preponderant,

(Note 1) The shortest distances from Tsushima to the south coast of Korea and that to Iki, a Japanese island, are about 25 miles in both cases.

(Note 2) The island has only 100 kilometers of automobile road. The rest consists of steep trails unfit for any kind of vehicle. Principal communities are linked by sea routes.

(Note 3) The main harbors in the Asou Bay are Nii and Nobu on the north side and Takeshiki and Ozaki on the south side. A naval guard station was maintained at Takeshiki until 1916. Ozaki was occupied by a Russian man-of-war for a time in 1861.

so that the island may be regarded as a part of the Japanese flora zone (Note 4). Dr. Nakai explains this fact by his theory that the land bridge connecting Tsushima with Korea was shattered before the island was severed from Japan in the geological past (Note 5).

Adequate data are lacking with regard to the fauna. But from the mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, of which surveys have been more or less completed, what has been said of the plant distribution seems to hold true with the animal distribution.

PART II. HISTORY

A. Archeological Relics and Remains

From its geographical position Tsushima was once conjectured to have been from remote times a great entrepot of the continental culture for importation to Japan. And as if to confirm this theory bronze implements of apparently continental origin had been found on the island (Note 6).

Such being the case, the East Asia Archeological Society in the summer of 1948 conducted researches under the direction of Dr. Sueharu Umehara, Professor of Archeology, Kyoto University, with a view to discovering relics from the Asiatic Continent or the Korean peninsula and tracing the origin of the Japanese race and culture. However, the researchers found few elements alien to the home islands of Japan. Instead, they discovered the existence of relics and remains which reflected the successive stages of Japanese civilization, establishing clearly the fact that from the beginning of history Tsushima has developed culturally as a part of Japan (Note 7).

(Note 4)

Of the 230 trees on the islands, the only Manchuria-Korea species which do not grow in Kyushu and Honshu are *Ochojipanasumit* (*Viburnum Carlesii* Hemsley) and *Nurudobabukit* (*Mei-fosma Oldhami* Miquel). On the other hand, species which are indigenous to Japan and are not found in Korea number 40 including *Momt* (*Abies Firma* Sieb, et Zucc.), *Inumaki* (*Podocarpus Macrophyllus* D. Don) and *Himekomasu* (*Pinus Parviflora* Sieb, et Zucc.).

Nakai, T.: *The flora of Tsushima and Quelpart as related to those of Japan and Korea* (Proc. 3rd Pan-Pacific Congress, Tokyo, Vol. 1).

Nakajima, K.: Preliminary Reports on Tsushima Flora Survey I-VIII (Botanical Journal, Vol. 56).

(Note 5)

See Dr. T. Nakai's treatise mentioned above.

(Note 6)

Articles excavated from the piled-stone tomb at Shiratake, Sago, Sasuna Village, Kami-Agata Gun., Goto, M.: *Glimpse of Tsushima* (Archeological Journal, Vol. 13, 3).

(Note 7)

Mizuno, S.: *Tsushima, a part of the Japanese Archipelago—Report of Archeological Researches*—(Science Asahi, Vol. 9, 4).

This is proved by the following facts:

1. There were unearthened pieces of *jokomon* (line trace pattern) pottery, an earlier type among the *jomon* (rope pattern) pottery, which constitutes the oldest relics found in Japan proper dating back to the neolithic age (Shitaru shell mound, Nita Village). The polished stone ax discovered at Komoda, Sasu Village, and the jet stone fragment from Takamatsu Dan of Mine Village also serve to indicate that the islanders at the time were shell-mounders of the same cultural stage as were the people on the main islands of Japan.
2. The bronze implements of characteristically continental pattern, which have attracted wide attention hitherto, are to be considered as exceptions as far as Tsushima is concerned. The bronze spears more commonly found on the island are of Kyushu origin, the broad spears from north Kyushu being by far the most numerous.
3. Relics of the Yayoi culture age are widely scattered over the island, where potteries have been discovered, which are scarcely distinguishable from those found in Kyushu or Honshu (Kaya Cave, Funakoshi Village).
4. The relics of the old tomb age possess the same characteristics as those found in the home islands.

The above mentioned facts may be presented in a table as follows:

Neolithic Age	Metal & Stone Age		Iron Age	
	BC 500	BC 200	AD 400	AD 500 AD 600
Jomon Culture	Yayoi Culture		Old Tombs Culture	
		Early Era	Later Era	
Shitaru shell mound, Sago	Kaya Cave		Neso stone tomb, Takahama	Shitaru cemetery
	Tarugahama pottery coffin, box type coffin		So stone tomb	Cave tomb, Saino-Yama
	Izumi pottery coffin, box type coffin		Furusato box type coffin	Tantsu Cave tomb
	Nakayama stone implements			Komota cave tomb
	Bronze spears, everywhere			
			Akasaki box type coffin, Kauguchi	
			Shirataka stone tomb, Sago	
			<i>Mino-kaya no At</i> box type coffin	
			Asahiyama box type coffin	
			Tsurugishima box type coffin	

From the treatise by Seichi Mizuno.