

“Kamakura Yoshitarō and the Culture of Ryūkyū and Okinawa”

The purpose of my report is to explain the historical background of the cultural formation of the Ryūkyū Kingdom and Okinawa, and to evaluate the contemporary significance of the documentary materials contained in the archives of Yoshitarō Kamakura.

A remarkable tendency, especially seen from the field of historical studies, is that the culture of the Ryūkyū Kingdom and Okinawa is usually seen in binary terms, that is, the question of whether it is Japanese or Chinese takes center stage. This tendency is especially conspicuous in early modern Ryūkyū cultural studies. Early modern Ryūkyū is commonly seen as the time from the military invasion of Ryūkyū Kingdom by a group of influential people from early modern Japan in 1609 to the political annexation by modern Japan in 1879. In addition to the political and diplomatic relations with the Chinese Empire that existed prior to this time, this was an era when it also became strongly influenced by Japan.

Surely it is problematic that the evaluation of Ryūkyū and Okinawa culture is solely based on the question of whether it is Japanese or Chinese? While the influences from Japan and China cannot be denied, it should also be necessary to think about the development of Ryūkyū's own culture. With this in mind, I would like to think about the cultural characteristics of the Ryūkyū Kingdom and Okinawa from their written culture and other angles.

Based on such considerations, I would like to introduce the value of the historical material in the archives of Yoshitarō Kamakura. Kamakura was assigned to Okinawa as an art teacher in the early 20th century, and during this time he collected not only art objects such as *bingata* textiles, but also historical materials with a wide range of interests, such as those from the Amami · Okinawa · Miyako Yaeyama areas. His documents also include historical materials on the restoration of the Shuri Castle, which is currently registered as a World Heritage Site. The Kamakura archives contain essential documentary materials not only for historical studies, but also for many other fields. I would like to analyze the importance of analyzing Yoshitarō Kamakura archival materials in considering future studies of the Ryūkyū Kingdom and Okinawa.

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「琉球沖縄の文化と鎌倉芳太郎」

わたしの報告の目的は、琉球沖縄の文化形成の歴史的背景を解説するとともに、鎌倉芳太郎資料に含まれる文献史料の今日的意義を評価する点にある。

琉球沖縄の文化を考えると、とくに歴史学の分野では、日本的か中国的かという二項選択的な捉え方が中心となっており、その傾向はとりわけ近世琉球の文化を評価する際に顕著にみられる。近世琉球とは、一般に 1609 年の近世日本の一部有力者による琉球への軍事侵攻から、1879 年の近代日本への政治的併合までの時期を指す。それ以前からあった中国王朝との政治外交的關係に加え、日本からも強い影響を受けるようになった時代である。

はたして琉球沖縄の文化は、日本的か中国的かという評価のみで問題ないのだろうか。日本や中国からの影響を受けつつも、琉球独自の文化は育まれなかったのかを考える必要があるだろう。そのため、琉球沖縄の文化的特質を文字文化などから考えてみたい。

それを踏まえ、鎌倉芳太郎資料の歴史史料としての価値を紹介する。20 世紀初期に沖縄に美術教師として赴任してきた鎌倉は、紅型といった美術品のみならず、幅広い興味を持って奄美・沖縄・宮古八重山地域の史料を蒐集した。そのなかには、現在世界遺産に登録された首里城の復元に活用された史料なども含まれている。鎌倉芳太郎資料は、歴史学のみならず多くの分野にとって不可欠な史料といえる。鎌倉芳太郎資料の分析が今後の琉球沖縄の文化を検討するうえでの重要性を、数点の史料を取りあげてみたい。