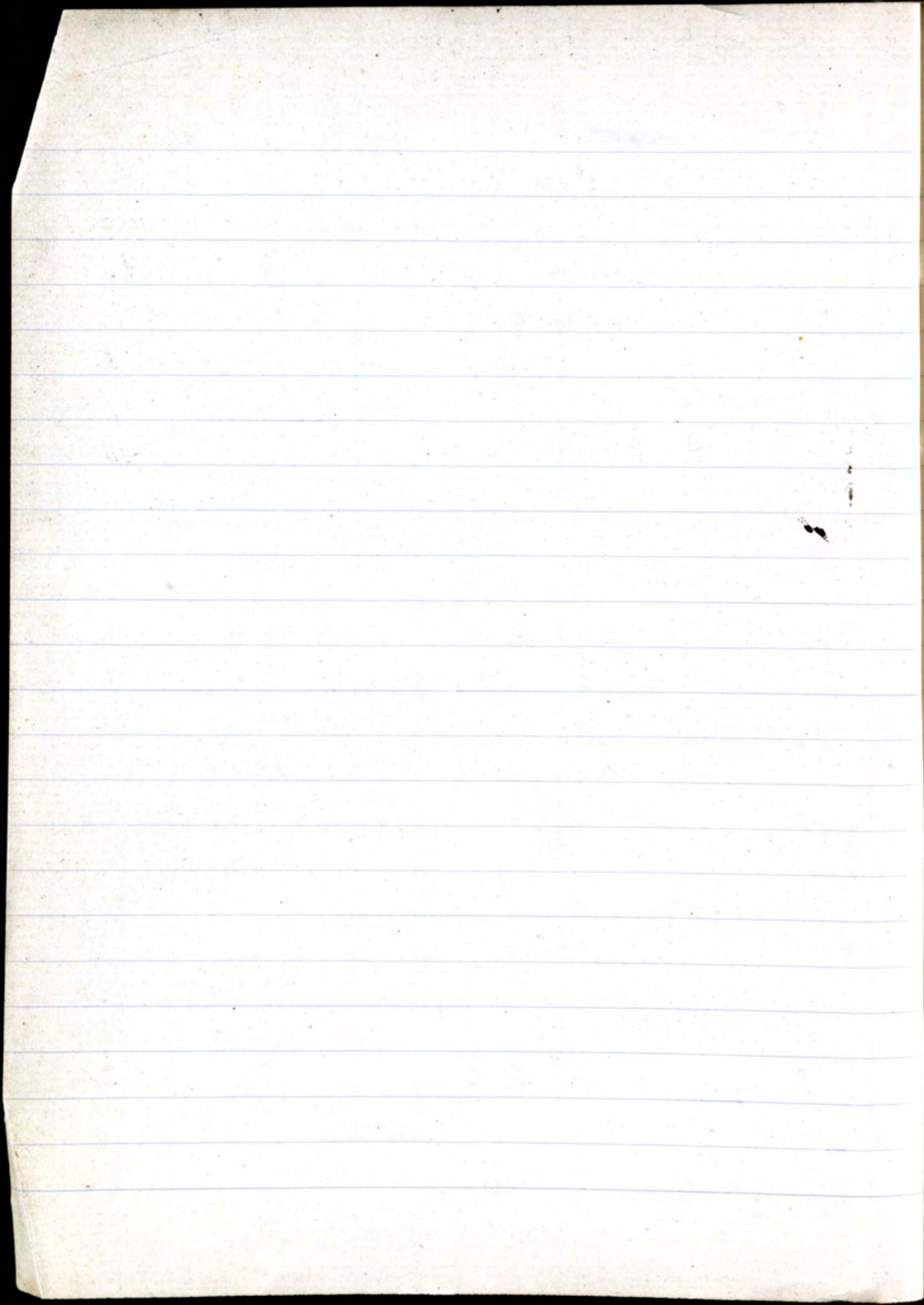


Japanese
Archaeology.

By S. Hachiki.
Yagi



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Pre-Historic Age.

Introduction.

Since human beings had come forth on the earth, they dwelt in many different parts of the earth and formed so many different races. The races, removing from place to place, mixed up very much as we see in America, and now only by archaeology we may be able to know which people belong to which race and what objects made by some race. Archaeology is very important science, but as it has been acquainted with westerners and we the Japanese for a long time, there are many different definitions of it.

My definition is,

"Archaeology is the science which lays its foundation on the ancient relics and remains, and is to study the change and development of things

made during some term."

Dr. Flubot's definition is,

"Archaeology is a science which is grounded on the practical study of old relics, buildings, and remains, and has a function to investigate distinctly the facts of their time."

But, for the beginner of this study, it will be more convenient to abide by the method of studying founded on terms, or ages.

1. Pre-Historic Archaeology.
2. Proto- " "
3. Historic Archaeology.

Moreover, the western scholars divide ages into stone age and metal age, but in Japan it seems to us that there were used only new-age's objects in ^{the} stone age, and in the metal age bronze implements were very seldom used in Japan.

In some countries, one race developed

from stone age into metal age, but in Japan the people of these two ages belonged to the quite different race to each other.

In some countries, people of stone age and that of the metal age lived together in the same time, but in Japan they lived in the quite different age to each other.

Chapter I.

The Race.

Relics and Remains of Human Beings.

The 8th Period, — 1st Age.... Stone implements and elephants bones cut. (in France).
Chopped whale-bones and man's bones. (in Italy).
— 2nd Age.... Relints. (in France).
— 3rd Age.... Unknown yet.

(The Period of Valt Ice Plain -----).

The 4th Period.

There are many different opinions about the history of Japanese stone implements, but I think Mr. Fluboi's opinion is the best. His opinion is, —

"The Japanese stone implements were made by the people of a race resembled Esquimaux, and not by Ainus nor by the Japanese race."

The differences between Ainus and the people lived in Japan in the stone age.

1. Their frames were different to each other.
2. Their implements were different.
3. Their designs were different.
4. Their history was different.
5. " tradition " "

There many opinions about Ainus, and I think Ainus may belong to the race who lived in Asia in ancient times.

Man and Woman.

By the old earthen dolls, we can know the appearance of the stone age's people lived in Japan. They seem to have had no fierce lookings, but mild round faces. Man put on some head-dress in general, but woman tied up hairs and had no head-dress. As for tatooing, it is not known clearly yet, but perhaps only woman put it on her body. Their functions might have been different by man and woman, I think.

They seem, at any rate, to have distinguished man from woman by head-dress and clothes as well as breasts.

In Japan, man's bones of the pre-historic age are found in the following places, namely:

Ōno-mura, Yatsushiro-gōri, Mito province.
 Ōtsuno-mura, Fukatsu-gōri, Bingo "
 Irino-mura, Shikichi-gōri, Ōmi "

Tukisato-mura, Niima-gōri, Sagami prov.

Omori, Ihara-gōri, Musashi "

Yokohama, Kanagawa-ken, Musashi "

Kamisakao-mura, Chitago-ri, Shimousa.

Kitona-mura , " , "

Yahagi-mura , " , "

Kurumata-mura , Higashikatsushika-gōri,
Shimousa province.

Kobunbunji, Higashikatsushika-gōri,
Shimousa province.

Mihata, Ibaraki-gōri, Shimousa.

Kugahira, Inashiki-gōri, Hitachi
province.

Fukui-ge , " , "

Dispersion of Remains of the Stone Age.

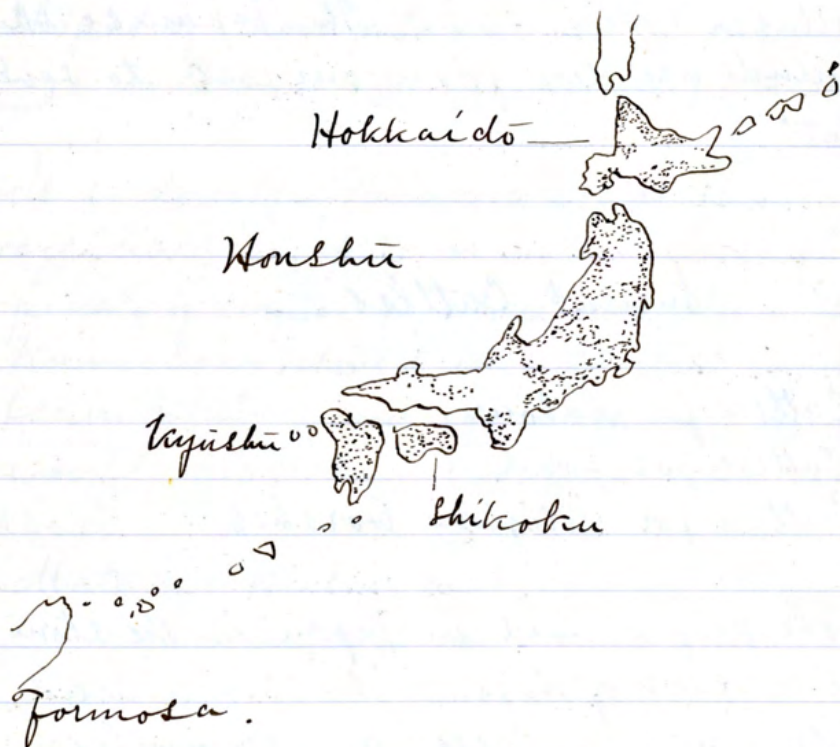
17 places in Kinai, Japan.

1,232 " " Fōkaidō, Japan.

1,487 " " Fōsandō, "

155 " " Hokurikudō, "

10	places in Sanindo, Japan.
208	" " Langōdo, "
64	" " Bankaidō, "
149	" " Saikaidō, "
168	" " Hokkaidō, "
(18	" " Lūchū Islands.
48	" " Formosa.)



In Japan, the stone age's implements are found in, —

- a. Shell-mounds.
- b. Pottery mounds, — under ground.
- c. Pits, — under ground dwellings.

Shellmounds are comparatively few in Japan, for she had a few places where the mollusca could live. The Japanese shell-mounds are deep from one foot to seven feet.

Ancient Cattles.

Cattles for labour.

Cattles for food.

Cattles for religious worship.

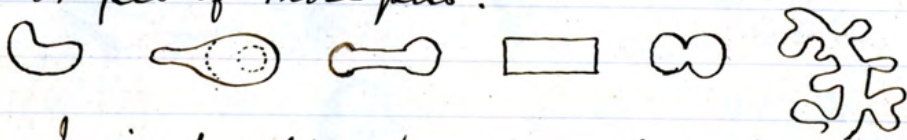
The people lived in Japan in the stone age, fed a sort of dogs. The Chinese used the white cow in religious ceremonies.

Sinu thought that the white bear is a holy beast.

Dwellings.

In Japan, it is very hard to know what dwellings the ancients lived in, for there are little remains to be seen. But those who lived in *Mutzu* and *Hokkaido* seem to have lived in pits.

Shapes of those pits:



It is doubtful, however, that they always lived in pits, or not. I think, the people of Japan in stone age, like those of *Kamuchaca*, lived in pits with mud roofs in winter, and in summer lived in woods, mountain, or such like cool places.

Mats: — Hides and coarse straw-mats.

Leselles.

Headgears:—

- a. Hat like things, and
- b. Hood like things.

Earthen dolls found in Japan,



Coats:—

- a. Coats like the western underwears.
(When they put on this coats, first they put their heads in them and pulled down.)

b. Coats like the Japanese clothes.
Earthen dolls found in Japan,

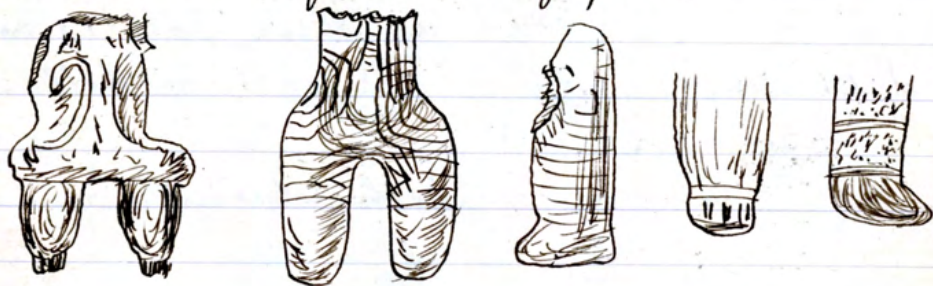


These all are the woman dolls.

Trousers and Shoes :—

- a. Short trousers,
- b. Trouser like dress.
- c. Shoes seem to have been made with the skin of fishes and beasts.

Earthen dolls found in Japan,



They tied several parts of trousers with bands, I think.

Design of clothes :—

- a. Straight lines,
- b. Curved lines.

The people of Japan in stone age used earthen spinning-wheels.

Cultoms.

The people lived in Japan in the stone age painted the walls of their dwellings, hanged down a sort of blind, burnt the corpse, and buried tools. These may be very strange customs, but we can not know them well now. So, I will write only the customs about their bodies and dresses examining our earthen dolls.

Tattooing: —

a. Tattooing on both cheeks.



b. Tattooing on both shoulders, nose, and about the mouth together.

Ear ornaments and buttons put about the mouth: —

They perhaps used rings for ear ornaments. Our old earthen dolls have holes on their ears very often.

The Japanese old earthen doll with buttons about the mouth.



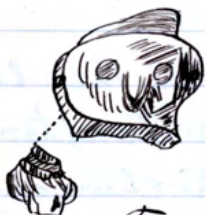
one of the buttons.

Tied hairs :—

a. Hana-mage.



b. Goku-Katsu.



c. Tawara-musubi.



Masks with a thing which obstruct
sun-beams:—

Japanese old earthen dolls.



These are found in the north-parts
of Japan where snow falls heavily.

Flood.

The people lived in Japan in the stone age
had fire, and they boiled or roasted their
food. We know this by the charcoal and
ashes, or scorched bones, found with the
implements of the stone age.

Vegetables:—

- a. Some kinds of grass.
- b. Walnuts.

Animals:—

- a. Boars and stags.

- b. 65 kinds of shells, that is ear-shells, oysters, etc.
- c. Fishes, sea-breams, cuttlefish, crabs, whales, ²tortoises, shark, etc.

Potteries and Tools.

Those for daily uses:—

- a. Potteries, — pots, bottles, bowls, spoons, cups, dishes, small cups, teapots, vases, vessels, pans, censers. There are some we can't name.

- b. Bone-tools, — forks.



- c. Stone tools, — tools used to peel or to skin, dishes, clubs, borer, kitchen-knife, saw, razor, chisel, plane, sword.

- d, Shell-tools, — vessels (some of which were used to drink from streams), cutlery (mostly were

used to take off scales of fishes, I think.)

Those for ornaments: —

- a, Gems (most of which are of stone, and very few are of earth.)
- b, Shell-rings.
- c, Buttons put about mouths.
- (d, — They painted potteries and tools)

Toys: —

- a, Earthen toys of animals.
- b, Small earthen boards.
- c, Very small potteries.

Arms: —

- a, Stone spear-heads.
- b, Stone arrow-heads (We can find many of them. Simu's tradition say that the people lived in Japan in the stone age made these arrow-heads to fight with Simu.)

- c, Bows, and sticks used for hanging "Kakemono", —



These objects are found in Japan. They are made of horn, and seem to have been put on the each end of a bow to string it.



These are made of horn or of bone, and were put at the end of the stick used for hanging anything.

- d, Stone axes, — Some of them are very coarse, but some have polished edges. There are grind-stones with which they polished the axes.

- e, Stone-clubs, — There are two kinds of which; one is coarse, and the other is fine. The latter was mostly used by powerful men, I think.

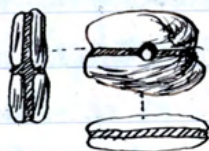
- f, Several headed stone axes.

g, Round edged stones.

h, Arrow-heads made of boar's dog-teeth.

Tools used for hunting and miscellaneous business: —

a. ropes, strings, and stone sinkers.



a stone-sinker.

b. earthen sinkers, — sometimes broken pieces of potteries were used for this sinkers.



c. Mouth of a safety bladder,



made of stag's horn.

d. Fish-hooks.



made of bone of animal.

e. Bows and arrows.

Objects for religious uses: —

- a. The large stone-clubs.
- b. Earthen dolls.
- c. Stone-boards (most of them have man's figure carved on it.)

Ships.

Ainu's traditions tell that the people lived in Japan in the stone age used ships made of woods hollowed, or ships made of grass woven. The latter was very light, so when they traveled, they always carried the ships on their backs.

I think, this ship may be a sort of Baitarca (hide ship) which is used by those in Chishima Islands at present.

Baitarca is made of twigs, whale bones, and hides, and being very light, one man can easily carry it from shore to his home.

Rafts :— Rafts were used by the people lived in Japan in the stone age.

Arts.

Quarrying :—

- a. There are many stone tools made by breaking off the stones, and yet by this very coarse way. They could make spear-heads about seven inches long or very strange shaped ones like .
- b. Polished stone tools.
With very hard stone they made polished stone-axes or chisels.
- c. They skillfully made holes in stone tools with stone-chisels.
- d. They carved something on stone clubs with much difficulty.

Art of making earthenwares:—

- a. They made very artful earthen vessels. They were more skilful in this art than the Japanese race.



- b. Grips of earthenwares.
They made grips on almost ^{every} pot-
teries, and some of them have
complex shapes, and some bear
figures on them.



- c. Earthen boards:
Some of them are square, and
some ellipse or oval.



Art of weaving : —

- a. cross weave.
- b. figured weave.
- c. striped weave.

Arts of miscellany : —

- a. They made something with dog-tooth.
- b. " " " " bones and horns.
- c. They made objects with shells, stones.
- d. They used vermillion for dyeing.

Design : —

The people lived in Japan in the stone age used short lines and geometrical lines as their design.

Conclusion

The people first lived in Japan thus spent their merry time in this beautiful island, but afterwards they chased off by

sim and the Japanese race, and leaving many things they made they went to somewhere which we do not know.

"Yaoi" Potteries.

This is a special sort of potteries, and was first found at a place of Yaoi in 22nd of Meiji, so that it was named "Yaoi" Potteries after the name of the place.

Relation between "Yaoi" Potteries and "Fateana".

- a. Places where "Yaoi" potteries are found alone, are "Fateana", a stratum contains old relics, and places where the ancient remains are found.
- b. Places where "Yaoi" potteries are found with shellmound-tools, are shellmounds and places where shellmounds are.

- c. Places where "Yaoi" potteries are found with old relics of sepulcher, are the places where the sepulchers are.

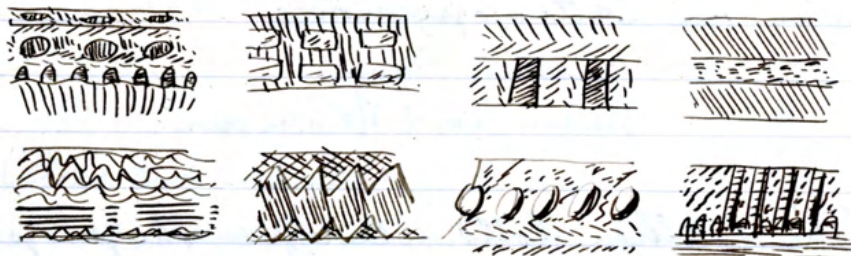
This sort of potteries are generally made thin, and their colour is like that of unglazed potteries. They are found in Kyūshū, Shikoku, and Honshū of Japan.

Shapes and design of this sort of potteries resemble those of the shellmound potteries.

"Yaoi" Potteries.



Designs of "Yaoi" potteries.



Proto-Historic Age.

Introduction.

In this age, we are going to study the ancient relics and remains left in the time from the ancestors of the Japanese race came to Japan to the history of them began to write.

Race.

According to the language, the Japanese race belongs to the Uralo-Sutanic; but from the frame or body, it belongs to the

Malay race. In archaeology, I will take the latter opinion.

Man and Woman.

The earthen dolls used for the people who sacrificed themselves when their head person died, were made before the Chinese customs came in, so that the dolls (called "Haniwa") can tell the appearance of our ancestors before history.

As the mild looking of the dolls shows, the ancients doubtlessly had very gentle and elegant hearts. And they had very grand mind, they did not dwell on little things.



woman



man

(wear a sword)

Dispersion of Relics and Remains.

a, Cities and Capitals of the ancient of Japan:-
are mostly in Kinai. The capital of
Emperor Kintoku is said to have been
about the Tenno Temple at Osaka.

b, Old graves, | round one, | which has steps.
| | which has no steps.

| gourd-shaped one,

a. Square in front, and round
in the rear part. 

b. One which is round in
the both parts. 

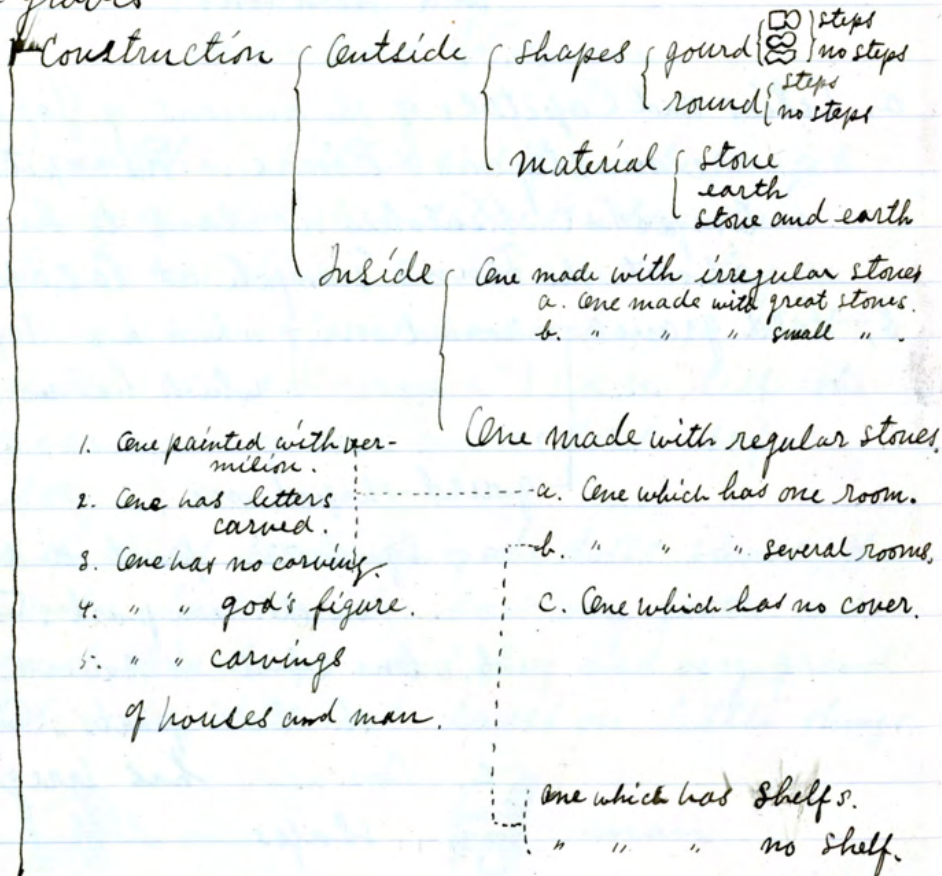
c. One which has irregular
shape in both parts.



When we classify the graves by the
material with which they were made, it is,
Old graves | One made with earth only.
| " " " " Stone " .

L One made with earth and stone.

Old graves



Relics of old grave:

- Relics which were put outside
 - earthen objects { dolls, tools, and potteries.
 - stone objects { dolls, shields.

-29-

Ref's which were put inside.

Coffins

- Stone coffins { house shaped one
Calbat shaped one
- Wooden ones
- Earthen ones { one which has round cover.
" " " roof shaped cover.

- Vermilion (Red one)
- Black one

Things — ornaments { Magatama
Rings, and bracelets
Cords
tassels

-arms	{	armor	bow
		helmet	axe
		sword	halberd.
		spear	
		arrow	

Harness

Hooking glass

- Stone implements and gems.

-potteries

1 wooden objects.

The Age of Old Graves of Japan.

Introduction.

Some time by the shape of old graves, we may know whether they belong to the old time, or to the comparatively modern time, for instance  shaped one belongs to the old time.

But most of the graves have the same shape whether they are very old, or not, so that if we want to know whether some grave is old or not, we must before all know the following terms,:

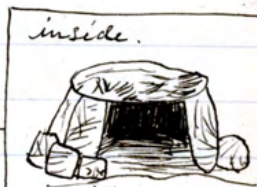
- a. Whether a grave has Haniwa (earthen dolls), or not.
- b. The construction of the inside of a grave.
- c. The species of the relics in it.

Old Graves.

a,

Those made between the time of Iganagi and Iganami and the time of Emperor Jimmu:—

Most of old graves of this time were made on a hill.

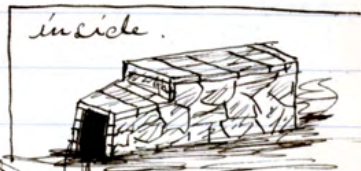


Inside of the grave there is a broad room enclosed with stone-walls. At this time a wooden coffin was used.

b,

Those made between the time of Emperor Jimmu and that of Empress Suiko:—

The grave was gourd-shaped, and girdled with ditches.



There is a room enclosed with stones in the grave, and the stone coffin came to be used at this time.

^{c,} Those made between the time of Empress Suiko and that of Kara dynasty:

In this time a stone monument was erected on the grave, and earthen coffin was used.



But, from the end of this time the grave of this kind were gradually out of fashion.

"Yokoana" (Holes in the
Side of a hill.)

Two opinions about "Yokoana".

1. "Yokoana" is the remains of old grave,
but not that of old dwelling.
2. "Yokoana" is the remains of dwelling,
but some of the "Yokoana's" were ~~used~~
as graves afterwards.

But I think, it was began at the
time of Tokugawa to make an opinion
that our "Yokoana" were old dwellings.

Our old books tell that there were
two kinds of cave-dwellings in Japan,
the one was the cave of rock and the
other was that of earth. But the
former is the natural cave, and it
was mistook for the old dwelling, and
the latter was made for some other
uses and not for dwelling, and yet
as there are many song sang about
the the people who lived in the mud

house, the cave was mistaken for their dwellings.

So I think, our "Yokoana"s were made as graves. If they were used as dwellings, inside of the caves there must be many flaws and stains made by the dwellers, especially by their mischievous children, but there is few cave which has such marks. There are many "Yokoana"s with marks of axes inside which were marked as the "Yokoana"s were made, but those "Yokoana"s have no traces or sign that people once lived in them.

There are often some "Yokoana"s with their entrances shut, and when we open them we will find man's bones and the ancient implements in them.

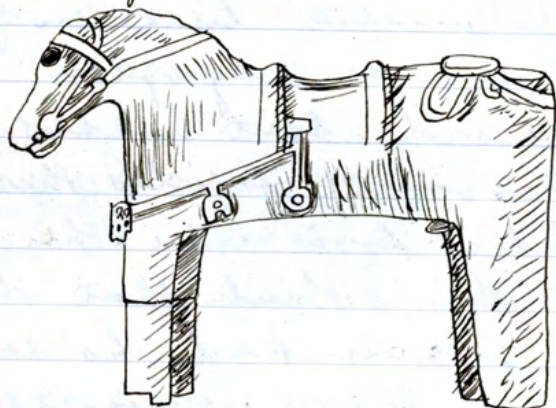
Considering of these, I think the "Yokoana" are the ancient graves, but not dwellings.

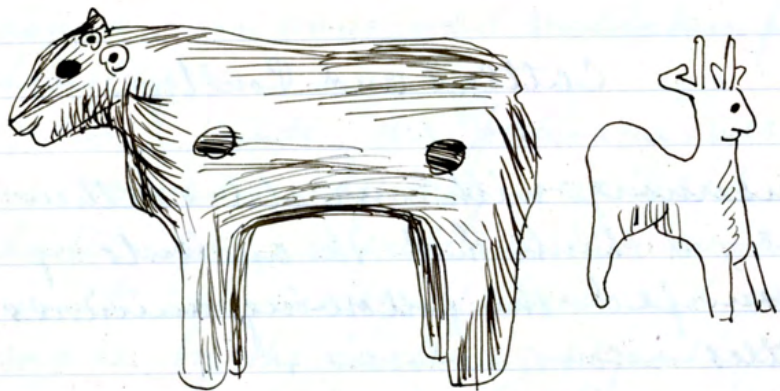
Cattles and Poultry.

Concerning with our old earthen dolls, I think that the ancients of Japan fed the following animals.

Cattles --- cows, horses,
dogs, deer.

Poultry ----- hens, water-fowls.



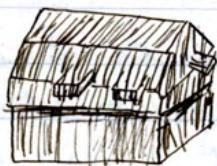
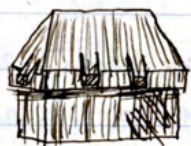


Some one say that there was no horse in the ancient time in Japan, but we can very often find the record about horses in our old books, besides there are some relics look like the harness. So, I think that the ancients of Japan had horses from the time before Empress Jingō's invasion into Sanchan (present Corea).

Dwellings.

Some one say that the ancestors of the Japanese race lived in cave dwellings, or "Yokoana", but they surely had houses, I believe, and it was unnecessary for them to live in damp, gloomy caves.

As for the fact that they had houses, I can easily know it when I see the ancient house-shaped coffins.

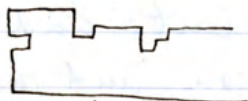


Rooms :-

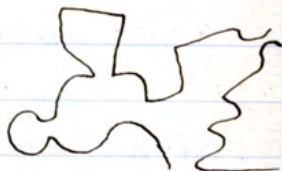
There were several rooms in the ancient house, we know this by the construction of "Yokoana".



Four rooms



Three rooms



Mats :—

The ancients might have had a sort of straw-mats. Even now we can see in the country that they use straw-mats in the house. In the sultry days of summer, we spread out straw-mats on the ground to sit on; this custom perhaps came from that of the ancients.

Our old books tell that the ancients had "Tape", so they might have made mats of "Tape", I think.

Alcove :—

The ancient house had a platform where the ancients slept at night. Sometime, a house had four or five platforms as alcoves.



Windows and walls :—

The ancients had no paper slide as we have now, and then they seem to have hangd white cloth or blind at the winds

and also between rooms to separate them.

But the ancients of Japan had no walls, and with boards or reed they covered outside of the house.

Ornaments of the room:—

- a. purple curtains.
- b. pictures and carvings.
- c. They painted inside of house with vermillion, and the design was,—
☉☉☉, △△△ ▽, ◎ ◎◎, ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ.

Store-house:—

The ancients built store-houses to keep and save their food and tools, and in the store-house they used a ladder to reach on a high platform where their goods was kept safe from damp and animals.

Dressings.

Headgears: —

- a. Crown. There were two species of the crown, one had a hole at the top to let the air out, and the other resembled the hat at present.



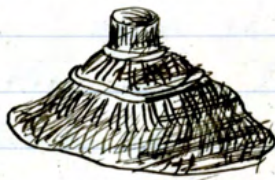
When they went on uniform, they used crowns.

- b. Hood. There are two species of hood, one is flat at the top, and the other have pointed parts like cat's ears.



When they went on usual clothes, they used hoods.

- c. Hat. Perhaps the ancients used hats made of bamboo or straw.



Coat : —

a. form : The coat of the ancients of Japan resembles that of the westerners at present, but they girded belts on coats.

b. colour:

White; the ancients of Japan were very fond of whiteness, and their houses and clothes were all white.

Green; some of their clothes were green.

Black,

Red, — rouge, vermillion.

c. design:



d. Overcoat : strings to gird up the sleeves.



Cloth hanged from right shoulder to left side :



This cloth was used by woman only, and some one was very broad, so woman wrapped something in it.

Or, by waving this cloth, woman expressed her grief.

e. Belt :



Trousers : —

a. Tight trousers.

b. Loose trousers.



Materials of cloth : —

hemp, "Fafe", cotton, silk, fiber of vine.

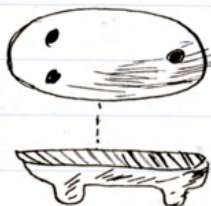
Shoes : —

- a. Shoes { straw shoes,
leather shoes,



Straw shoes were used by both the nobles and the lower class people.

- b. Clogs. In this time, wooden clogs were imported from China into Japan. Most of them were oval in shape, and some of them had two blocks, and some four blocks.



Arms : —

Among old earthen dolls, we can find many armed men, some of them put on clothes of cloth and have swords or bow, and some put on armors and helmets.

There are two species of the armors.

- a. armor { leather or hide armor.
iron armor.

Some of the iron armors were made with many small iron boards tied together, and some made with a large stretched iron.

- b. gauntlets (gloves of arms)



- c. Helmet.

Helmets made of gilded copper. Most of these ~~are~~ round in shape, and have ornaments on them.

Helmets made of iron. Some of this kind are made of cloth and iron. And the iron helmets have no ornaments.



This helmet was lately found, and I think, perhaps all of this kind were made of hide.

Customs.

Hairdress :—

The ancient women tied up their hair, and by the way of tying there are two species of hair, namely,

a. Shimada-mage.



This way of tying hair was used in general.

b. Ichōgaeshi.



This way was used very seldom.

The ancient women tied their hair,

- (a) when they waited at table in court.
- (b) when girls reached the proper age.
- (c) when they married.

But in general, they were fond of hanging their hair down without tying on back.

- c. They wrapped their hair with cloth.
- d. Combs.

Hangd hair and cut hair:—

The ancient women liked in general to hang down their hair on back, wished to make the hair grow longer and longer. But, when they lost their husbands, they cut the hair soon. The short cut hair scarcely reached the neck.

Tooth dyeing and tatooing:—

Tooth-dyeing and tatooing perhaps was one of the customs of this age. Two of the earthen dolls found to this day have black teeth.

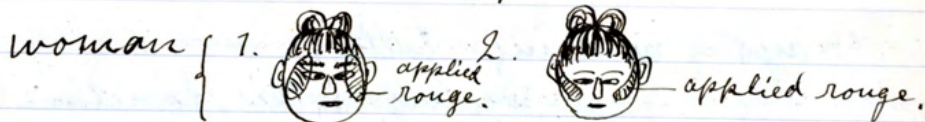
Ear-ornaments:—

Our ancient woman put rings on her ears.

Rouge:—

Our ancient man and woman applied Rouge to their cheeks, and sometime to brow, arm, and many other parts of their bodies.

man { warriors applied rouge to their bodies.
actors " " " " " "



Vermilion and face-powder were used from ancient times in Japan.

Necklace :—

The ancient necklace was made with "magatama", "kudatama", and gems strung together, and was used by both man and woman.

Armlet :—

1. Bracelets were made of metal, and mostly used by man. Some of them have bells.



2. Armlets of gems were mostly used by woman.



3. Shell-bracelets



Ways of wearing clothes: —



left side part
on.



right side
part on.

wearing clothes, sometime they fold it left side part on, and sometime right side part of clothes on. Both ways were used.

Small

Bells: —

Small Bells have very clear and pleasant sound, and if one listen to them, one's mind is refreshed. So, our ancestors liked small bells very much, and tied them round their bodies. There were the small bells especially tied to foot in the ancient time.

Way of sitting: —

When the ancients were in praying to god or in the presence of nobles, they sat down on their knees erecting their feet.

But as usual, they sat down with their legs crossed.

Dog-man:—

The Chinese called the people of other race who lived outside of their country "animals". Like this, the ancients of Japan called the people in Satsuma, Kyūshū, "dog-man", and the actors, when they play a part of Satsuma people, impersonated themselves as "dog-man", and guarded the palace gate as the real dogs.



an actor impersonated "dog-man".

Food.

Grains:—

Some ancient potteries have marks impressed with grains, so, I think, the ancients had surely some kind of grain, but I do not know what sort of grain they

had. Besides, they had vegetables and fishes as food.

Drink: —

White rice-beer and

Black rice-beer.

Calces: —

The ancients of Japan perhaps had some calce.



An "Iwaibe" pottery found in Mikawa province.

Implements.

I. Implements of daily wants: —

Some of them were made of earth, and some glass, and some metal.

a. Jars, — Jars were made of earth, and most of them have curled marks ~~inside~~.

All of them are very large and can contain much water or goods. They are

found from the ground outside of old graves.



have a large mouth.

b. pots, —

All pots were made of earth, and have small mouth and swelled belly.

This kind of pottery is not so large in size.



c. Bottles, —

Bottles were made of earth, and most of them are found in ancient graves. Some of them have somewhat long thin necks and flat bottoms, and some have thin necks and round bellies.



d. Wine-cups, —

Most of wine-cups are small, but sometimes the ancients seem to have used large bowls to drink. All of the cups were made of earth.

e. Bowls, —

The Japanese old books tell that the ancients helped boiled rice in "ke".

I am sure that "ke" was a bowl, and all this bowls were made of earth.



f. Basins, — (The ancients called basins "maru".)

Earthen-basins.

Metal-basins.

g. Dishes, —

Dishes were made of earth, and the Japanese ancients called dishes "Hirade", and sometime "Sara" as we call now.

h. Tea-saucers, —

They put on small table with raised edge a tea-saucer with a cup on.

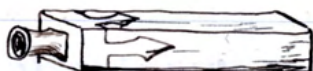
i. Small table, -  made of earth.

f. Kettles were made of earth, and used to boil rice.

k. Kitchen-knives, -
Most of them are made of stone.

l. Knives, -
Metal knife
stone knife

m. Grind-stone, -



n. Mortar and pestle, -



made of stone.

They used mortar and pestle to make rice powder, or to make "sake" (drink).
pillows, -

o.



This is made of earth, and an imitation of the ancient pillow.

And I think, the real one was made of some other soft materials. There were stone pillars in old time, perhaps they were made for dead persons.

p. Mirror, —

Mirror was used to look image of oneself, or to pray to god, or sometime was put at the head of ship to frighten the enemy when they fought.

Large mirror was over one foot in diameter, and small one about one inch in diameter.

Some of the mirrors were made of metal, and some stone, but stone ones were imitative mirrors.

Shapes, — A , B .

A came from the China mirror, and

B came from the Korean mirror.

Q. Censer, —

Green-stone censer



This kind were many in number.

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metal censer



This kind were few
in number.

II.

Ornaments:—

There are three kinds of ornaments.

1. Ornaments made to adorn persons.
2. " " " " tools.
3. " " " as toy.

(a) Gems ("Fama" in Japanese);—

The Japanese race loved gems of all,
so that gems are most important
things among our old ornaments.

Old definitions of "Fama" (= gems).

1. "Fama" is a thing made round by hands,
2. & polished lovely round stone.
3. Afterwards, they came to call all lovely
beautiful things by name of "Fama".

Species of Gems, —

Real gems found as old relics are,

1. Magatama
2. Kuddatama
3. Kiriko-dama (chopped gems)
4. Miwa-dama (Ring-gems).
5. Usudama (mortar-shaped gems)
6. Juzu-dama (Job's tears)
7. Soroban-dama (gems like those of abacus).
8. Ajime-dama (round gems)
9. Katsume-dama (oval gems)
10. Hyotan-dama (gourd-shaped gems).

When we divide the above gems by material, it is, —

1. metal gems.
2. stone gems.
3. wooden gems.
4. Earthen gems.
5. glass gems.

If we divide them by colour, it is

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. green gems | 4. white gems |
| 2. yellow " | 5. black " |
| 3. red " | 6. blue " |

7. bright blue gems.
8. gray gems.

Dispersion of gems, —

The old gems which were made in the age of old graves can be found everywhere from the Gūkyū Islands to Sōmori. But in Satsuma and Ōsumi, southern part of Kyūshū, there are found very few gems, and on the other hand in the Gūkyū Islands, there are found many of them.

Our old books tell that the gems were imported from Hōshū into the Gūkyū Islands after they were out of fashion in the former. This may be true, I think.

Uses of gems, —

- a. Gems were used at a festival.
- b. Gems were enshrined as the soul of god.
- c. Gems were used at a time of con-

gratulation.

- d. Gems were used as ornaments of a person.
- e. Gems were used like coins when they exchanged something to each other.

Value of gems, —

Though there are great many gems are found in Japan, yet the gems found in one grave or one "Yokosuna" are only a few.

So, I think, these gems were very valuable in ancient times, and only the people of high class could obtain them.

There is a catalogue of gems in a table of taxes in Chikugo province.

" On 11th, July, 10th year of Tenpei.

113 of white gems cost over one bundle and 41 "Soku" of rice.

401 of blue black gems cost one bundle and 41 "Soku" of rice.

933 of dark blue gems cost 4 bundles

and 44 "Soku" of rice.

42 of green gem cost one bundle and
4 "Soku" of rice.

4 of Red Magatama cost over 10 "Soku"
of rice.

one round gem costs over one bundle
of rice.

Two bamboo gems cost 3 bundles of
rice.

One dark blue Magatama costs
one bundle of rice. "

The said white gem is the crystal gem,
and blue black gem, dark blue gem,
and green gem are all earthen gems.

Red Magatama is the most valu-
able one, and dark blue magatama
comes next in value.

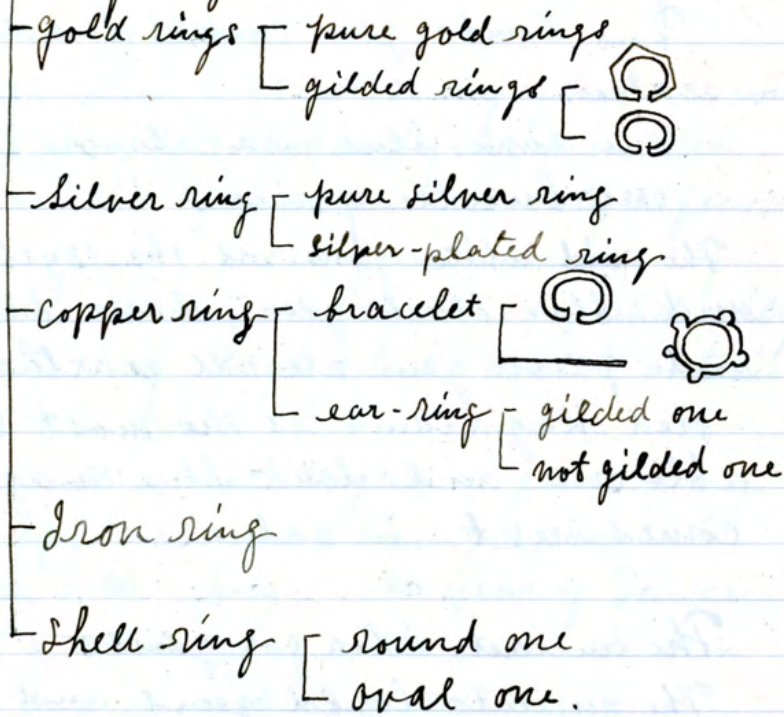
The ancient idea for gems; —

The ancients loved gems, and so
valued them that at last they came
to think them as sacred things and used
to pray gods or as souls of gods.

The gem-maker and the possessor of many gems were promoted to high ranks, and made some important officers.

b. Rings, —

species of rings



Some rings are very large, and some very small. Their uses are not clearly known to us yet, but, I think, they were

used in many way. Some might have been used to adorn man's dressing, some to adorn arms and harness, and some as finger-ring, ear-ring, or bracelets.

C. Small bells, —

(Ball shaped bells).

1. Bells for actual use.

This kind of bells were very few.

2. Bells for ornaments.

— Bells used to adorn man's body,
and tools — flat bells
— long clappered bells.

— Bells used to adorn horses.

— horse-bell — single bell
— compound bell

— great horse-bell
— bear designs on it

— great copper-bell

3. Bells called "Kuride" or "Sanagi".

Some one say that "Kuride" or "Sanagi" was a sort of horse-bell, but it

was not, I am sure. "Kuride" or "Sanagi" was perhaps used at post-towns, or stations to give a signal.

III Arms :—

From the ancient time, we the Japanese had very good and strong arms, and valued and respected them.

a. Halberd and its appendages,—

1. Bronze halberd

2. Copper "

3. Iron "

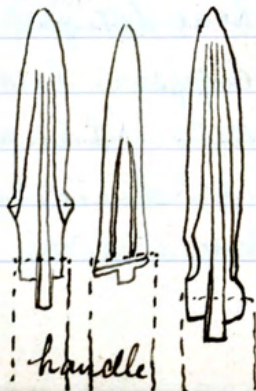


Halberd had guard and butt or ferrule.

b. Sword, —

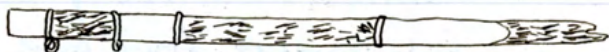
There were two species of sword.

1.



were made of copper or iron.

2. Our ancient swords had not curves, so that they were called "Tachi" (straight swords).



Appendages

Short swords.

-Sheath.

The knife formerly worn in the sword-sheath — the handle of this knife was made of horn, or of bone.

-Sword-guard [Iron one
gilded one }  shape.

- Handle — almost every handle
had very strange shapes



Some one bears carvings of two dragons. Some one were made of iron, and some of gilded iron.

c. Bow and arrows, —

Bows and arrows were made of some plants, so all of them were rotten. But we can know of them by Old earthen dolls, or by the treasures kept in Seisōin and Hōryū Temple.

Our ancient bows and arrows were the largest ones in the world.

Species of bow.

Amato-kago-yumi. ("yumi" = bow.)

Amato-Haji-yumi. ("Amato" =

Azusa-yumi. ^{Heavenly}

Ma-yumi. ("Haji", "Azusa", and "Ma" mean names of trees.)

But we can not know now what bows they were.

Species of arrow.

Makago-ya. ("ya" = arrow)

So-ya (= attack arrow).

Chiri-ya (sharp headed arrow).

Chinuri-ya (red painted arrow).

Species of arrow-head.

Iron arrow-head

Copper "

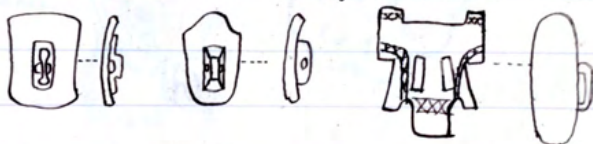
-65-

bone arrow-head

stone "

Appendages.

Shield	[	wooden	]	{	white
		hide			red
		Iron			black



Box in which arrows were put when the ancients carried them on backs.

A thing like a pad for the elbow, which was put on the left arm in order to stop bow-string which went round severely when the arrow was shot out.

A thing around which bow-strings were twined while they were not used. This thing were made of copper.

d. Harness, —

4 bit [iron bit
gilded or silver-plated bit.



These are gilded
or silver-plated
bits.

4 saddle [Japanese style saddle.
China style saddle.

The perfect old saddle we can
not have now, but many metal
fittings are found. They are all
gilded or silver-plated fittings.

4 stirrup

1.  This kind of stirrup were
very many.

2.  "Fuso Shumi" (pot-stirrup).

e. Carpenter's tools, —

1. Axe. By old books, we only know that the ancients had axes. As to real ones, however, we can not know what they were.

2. Adze.



3. Chisel.

4. Great sickle.

f. Spinning tools, —



But, these are not known well, yet. Sometime, a large cog-wheel is found.

g. Farm implements, —

There are many imitative implements of the ancient farm tools in the agricultural museum of Ise Shrine.

1. Great plow



plows of stone.

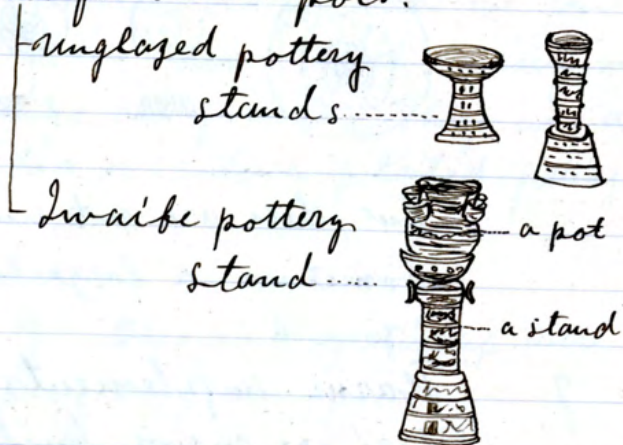
2. Hoe.

3. Sickle. One of them is kept in the Hōryū Temple in Yamato province.

h. Implements used at the time of festival, —

1. High footed goblet which bears engravings of man, horse, or some other animals.

2. A stand for small pots.



3. Great Magatama and a Magatama which bears small Magatamas.

4. Great mirror. Most of the mirrors are four or five inches in diameter.

A mirror found in Suho province is one foot and 4.8 inches in diameter.

5. Copper bottles, bowls, and cups.

I. Miscellaneous implements, —

1. gold seal. Gold seals were not made by the Japanese, but imported from China.

2. Imitative Ships. Imitative ships were made of smooth stones, but we do not know for what purpose they were made.



3. Gilded small ball-shaped bells, — Perhaps these bells were tied to cattles.

4. Stone cog-wheel.



This is 6.7 inches in diameter, and its use is not known, yet.

5. Eight belled implement.



This is made of gilded bronze.

Its use is not known, yet. Some one say that it may be a sort of sword-guard.

Arts: —

a. Sculpture, —

1. Metallic carvings. Sometimes we see this kind of carvings on Arms.
2. Carvings of bone or of horn.
3. Carvings of stone.

Stone coffin	stone shield
Stone man	stone horse
Stone gems	stone mortar and pestle
Stone cross	stone bell
" comb	" ring
" knife	" sword
" mirror	" chisel
" plow	" hoe
" Cog wheel	" arrow-head
" ship	" shoes
" pillow	" censer.

4. Earthen dolls and implements
("Haniwa").

b. Glass making, — of Emperor Clinton
From the imperial mausoleum,¹
some glass implements were found.

A glass bowl found from Emperor
Ankan's mausoleum is the finest
one of all.

Glass gems.

white gems

yellow "

green "

black blue gems

Glass Magatamas.

c. Smith, —

1. Armors and helmets were made by a
smith in the reign of Empress Jingo.
2. Swords were made by a smith in the
reign of Emperor Suinin. Some of

them are better than those of to-day.

3. Arrow-heads were made by a smith in the reign of Emperor Yōzei.

4. Harness made by a smith are found in the ancient grave.

5. Plows and hoes, knives, mirrors, bells, and images were made by a smith.

d. Earthenware, —

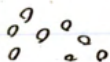
1. Unglazed pottery. From the beginning of the art of earthenware, the Japanese used a potter's wheel, and they could make potteries quickly. See unglazed potteries have good shape, and bear design or carvings.

2. Iwaibe pottery. Many high Iwaibe potteries were skilfully made, and all of them bear many appendages around them, — plants and animals shapes were fixed to this kind of pottery.

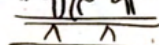
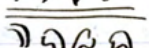
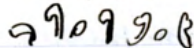
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e. Painting, —

1. Man's images were painted on earthen coffins, bells, and Iwaibe potteries.
2. Animals' figures were painted on helmets.
3. Designs painted with vermillion on walls



on "Kaniwa"



f. Letters, —

Letters in the age of old grave.

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Letters in the Ryūkyū Islands.

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 ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㄺ ㄻ ㄼ ㄽ
 ㄾ ㄿ

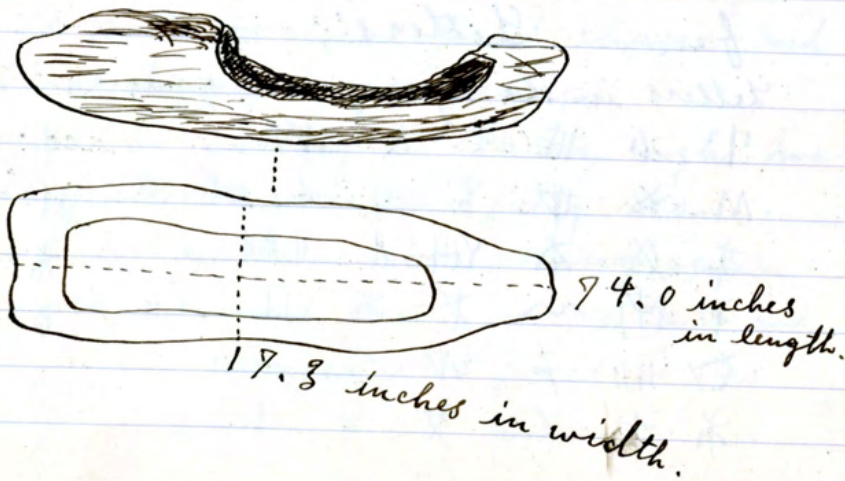
Letters in Korea.

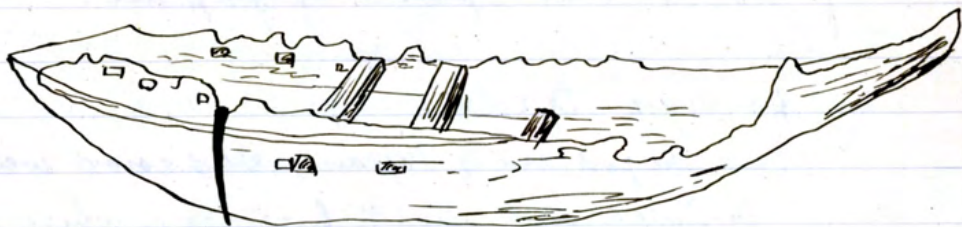
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 Ⅺ Ⅻ Ⅼ Ⅽ Ⅾ Ⅿ ⅰ ⅑
 —

g. Ships, —

1. Raft. Rafts were made in the reign of Emperor Kōtoku.

2. Canoe





27 feet long.

2 feet wide at the middle part.

3. Woven vessels were made in the reign of Emperor Seimu.

Communication and Trading.

1. Domestic communication and trading.

In the reign of Ojin, there was a fair in Japan. In the reign of Jiryaku, a fair called "Egai" was opened at Kawachi province. In the reign of Buretsu, a fair called "Tsubaki" was opened at Yamato province.

The people of Yamato and Icinai communicated with those

of north-east part of Japan.

2. foreign trade.

- a. In the god era of Japan, Susanoo went to Corea, and lived there for a while.
- b. A son of Susanoo with the people of Corea came to Isumi of Japan.
- c. In the reign of Jimmu, Inahi-no-mikoto went to Corea, and became the king there.
- d. In the reign of Kōrei, Amaro-himoko a prince of Shiraki (Corea) came to Japan.
- e. In the reign of Kaika, the Japanese communicated with the Chinese directly.
- f. In the reign of Suinin, Japan attacked Shiraki.
- g. In the reign of Suinin, Sona-Kashichi a Japanese came back from China, and a Japanese became a king of Shiraki.

- h. In the reign of Kieikō, 150 of our people went to China.
- i. In the reign of Seimu, some Japanese people went to Shiraki.
- j. In the reign of Chūai, Empress Jingo invaded into Shiraki.

Religion: -

Our old graves perhaps were made with some religious meaning.

7. Shinto

Proper burial [Single burial
burial of many men together.

Monumental burial.

In this burial, they buried dead man's relics, — hair or implements which he used in his life time.

burial over again.

The first of this burial is that the grave of Izanagi was removed from Izumo to Kishu.

burial of sacrifice.

When a noble man died, his servant or his wife was buried alive with him.

2. Buddhism was imported afterward, and it surpassed Shinto at all.

Characteristics of the Ancient Japanese.

1. They had pure and clean nature.
2. They were smart.
3. They were apt to tire of anything.
4. They glorified and honored their head or god or ancestors.
5. They honored tactics.

When they wanted to pray to god, they washed and cleaned their bodies for many days, and kept woman away from them. If one happened to desecrate god or ancestors' souls, they held festivals to ask allowance of god or soul.

They often gave up old things or customs for new ones.

