

人物・史跡

Our people and their history



琉球産業の三大恩人 野國總管 Noguni Sokan

野國總管は、嘉手納町の野國の出身で、尚寧王時代に首里王府の進貢船(貿易船)の總管役を勤めた人である。總管という役職は進貢船の中で事務を管理したり、航海の安全を祈ったりする事務長のことだと言われ、總管の本名はわかっていない。沖縄と中国との正式な国交は1373年(文中1年)に始まり、1872年まで続いた。1605年(慶長10年)に中国福建省福州より甘藷を持ちかえり郷里の野國で栽培した。これを伝え聞いた儀間真常が野國總管より栽培法を習い、約15年後には沖縄全島に普及した。1615年(元和元年)にウィリアムアダムス(三浦按針)によって、那覇から長崎の平戸へ伝えられ、それをリチャードコックスが北九州一帯に広めた。1705年(宝永2年)には薩摩の前田利右衛門により沖縄から薩摩に伝えられ、唐藷と呼ばれた。1735年(享保20年)には青木昆陽によって甘藷の栽培が関東以南に広がり、薩摩藷と呼ばれるようになった。野國總管は俗に「ウム大主」と呼ばれて尊敬され、産業の恩人として県民や町民から親しまれている。

Noguni Sokan, one of the three major benefactors of the Ryukyu industry

Noguni Sokan was a native of Noguni in Kadena town, and became famous for serving as an officer of the tributary trade ship of the Shuri royal government under the Shō Nei dynasty. It is said that his position was equivalent to a modern day secretary-general who manages office work on the tribute ship and also prayed for the safety of the ship's voyage. The real name of Sokan is unknown. While formal diplomatic relations between Okinawa and China began in 1373 (1st year of Buncho era) and continued until 1872. In 1605 (10th year of Keicho era), sweet potatoes were brought back from Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China and cultivated in their hometown of Noguni. Gima Shinjo learned the cultivation method from Noguni Sokan, and about 15 years later, it spread throughout Okinawa. In 1615 (1st year of Genna era) William Adams (Miura Anshin) took it from Naha to Hirado of Nagasaki prefecture, where Richard Cox further introduced it throughout northern Kyushu. In 1705 (Hoei 2nd year), it was introduced to Satsuma from Okinawa by Riemon Maeda of Satsuma and was called Tang Dynasty potatoes. In 1735 (20th year of Kyoho era), the cultivation of sweet potatoes spread to the south of the Kanto region by Aoki Konyo, where it came to be called "satsuma imo." Still remembered today as a benefactor of industry, Noguni Sokan is affectionally referred to as "Um Daishu" locally, is respected and loved by the citizens of Okinawa and our townspeople.



野國總管宮

番薯(甘藷)伝来350周年記念事業の一環として建立した「野國總管宮」。神社には、食糧難で苦しんでいた琉球の人々を救った恩人、野國總管が祀られている。

勝連城主 阿麻和利 Amawari

15世紀中葉の勝連城主。北谷間切屋良の安次嶺家の娘と貴族の間に生まれたという伝説がある。勝連城主茂知附按司を攻め城主となり、国王尚泰久の娘、百度踏場を娶る。その後、中城城主護佐丸を討ち、中山攻略を計画するが、夫人百度踏場とその付人である大

城賢雄(鬼大城)に事前に知られ、大城賢雄を大将とする中山軍に滅ぼされたという。阿麻和利は逆臣としてのイメージが強いが、伊波普猷や仲原善忠の説によると、「沖縄最後の古英雄」「領民の信望あつゝい豪快な人物」と評価されている。

Katsuren Castle Lord Amawari

Lord of Katsuren castle during the middle of the 15th century. Legend has it that he was born as a son of a nobleman and the daughter of the Ashimine family from Chatan Magiri Yara. After successfully seizing Katsuren castle under lord Aji Shigechi he wed the daughter of King Sho Taikyū, Momoto Fumiagari. Later defeats Gosamaru, the lord of Nakagusuku castle, and plans to capture Chuzan, but as his then wife Momoto Fumiagari realized the plans, she warned Ufugusuku Kenyu (Uni Ufugusuku) who in turn brought down the army and quelled his plan for rebellion. Amawari has a strong image as a rebel, but according academics and historians like Iha Fuyu and Nakahara Zenchū, he is appreciated as "the last old hero of Okinawa" and "a daring person much trusted by his people."



提供: うるま市

先人たちの息吹が聞こえる

Listening to the stories of our ancestors

文武兼備の空手家 喜屋武 朝徳 Chotoku Kyan

喜屋武朝徳は、1870年(明治3年)11月に首里儀保村で誕生した。父親の朝扶は、尚泰侯爵の家扶(書記官)の要職にあり、文武両道にたけた高潔な人格者であった。朝徳12歳のころ父にとまなわて上京し、16歳まで二松学舎で漢学を学ぶ。小柄で体も弱

わる、20歳のときに帰省し、首里手の松村宗棍、泊手の親泊興寛に師事し、空手道の大家となる。38歳の頃から比謝川付近に居を構え後進の指導にあたった。通称「チャンミーグア」と呼ばれ、体つきはやせて小柄であったが飛鳥のような早枝をもって世に知られた空手家である。

Chotoku Kyan was born in Shuri Gibo-son in November 1870 (3rd year of Meiji). His father was the clerk of the then marquess Sho Tai, and was known as a noble person skilled in both literary and martial arts. At the age of 12, he moved to Tokyo with his father and studied Chinese studies at Nishogakusha until the age of 16. He was small and weak, so his father had trained him in karate and sumo from an early age. He returned home at the age of 20 and trained under Shurite Matsumura Sokon and Oyadomari Kokan, soon becoming a karate master himself. At around 38 years of age, he settled near the Hija river and taught karate to younger generations. He is commonly known as "Chanmee gua" and was a karate master known for his small stature but lightning fast moves.



琉球古典音楽野村流名人 幸地 亀千代 Kamechiyo kochi

1897年3月4日に嘉手納町字水釜801番地に生まれる。17才の時に勢理客宗徳氏より琉球古典音楽野村流の受けを受ける。その後瑞慶覧朝秀、高安朝常、金武良仁、伊佐川世瑞、宮城嗣長の各先生に師事。研鑽にはげみ、1963年に沖縄タイムス社より芸術祭協力賞を授与され同年12月、野村流音楽協会定期総会において名人賞を授与される。



Born on March 4, 1897 at 801 Mizugama, Kadena town. When he was 17, he received formal training on Ryukyu classical music Nomura style from Jichaku Munenori. After that, he studied under Zukeran Choho, Takayasu chojo, Kin Yoshihito, Isagawa Seizui, and Miyagi Shicho. In 1963, he was awarded the Arts Festival Cooperation Award by the Okinawa Times, and in December of the same year, he was awarded the master award at the Nomura School Music Association's Regular General Assembly.

野村流及び湛水流師範 Nomura style and Tansui style master

奥間 盛正 Seisei Okuma

1900年1月、奥間家の三男として嘉手納町水釜に生まれる。7才の頃から三味線を手にし、21才で村芝居の地謡をなす。その後、山田世恭、城間恒有らに師事。1955年野村流古典音楽保存会創立に参加し、翌年、野村流師範を免許皆伝。1958年に湛水流師範を免許され後継者となる。1967年5月、享年68才で生涯を閉じる。



Born in Mizugama, Kadena Town in January 1900 as the third son of the Okuma family. He started playing the sanshin from age 7, and at the age of 21 he led the local village theatre. After that, he studied under Yamada Saiyasu and Shiroma Tsuneari. In 1955, he participated in the founding of the Nomura-style Classical Music Preservation Society, and the following year, he passed down his teachings as a licensed Nomura-style instructor. In 1958 he was successfully licensed as a Tansui master. He passed away at the age of 68 in May of 1967.