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『林政八書』中の「就杣山惣計條々」： その和訳・英訳と内容分析

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『林政八書』中の「就杣山惣計條々」: その和訳・英訳と内容分析
 Modern Japanese & English Translations and Content Analysis of ‘Provisions Related to Forest Planning [Somayama nitsuki Souhakarai no Joujou]’ from the ‘Eight Volumes on Forest Administration.’

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Abstract

By studying this collection of provisions we can understand three new points.

The initial point is that this is the first time forest planning for individual regions within the Ryukyu Kingdom has been mentioned. For example, because there are no areas of somayama (government-administered forest) in Agunijima, Tonakijima and Iejima the timber requirements of these regions has to be covered using forest resources from the Kunigami and Nakagami districts of Okinawa Island. In contrast, because Iheyajima, Kumejima and Keramajima do have areas of somayama they can be entirely self-sufficient in terms of their timber requirements. In the case of Miyakojima, somayama will have to be developed there in order that it can eventually be self-sufficient in terms of timber.

The second point is that looking at the case of Miyakojima we can see that there was an extensive system of timber distribution in effect. For example, when a ship was to be built in Miyakojima it was necessary to travel to Yaeyama in order to get the required timber. Additionally, in the case of lumber required for house construction it was necessary for Miyako to purchase timber from Yaeyama or from Okinawa Island. The most expensive lumber was that purchased at high cost from local Ryukyuan maansan or from Yamatobune out of Kagoshima. If one were to make a conjecture based on the contents of the document it would appear that by this time on Miyakojima there was already in place a system very much like a timber market with lumber transported to the islands by ship from locations within the kingdom and beyond.

The third point relates to the shift in the size of the population of Ryukyu. While in earlier times there were perhaps 70,000-80,000 inhabitants, by the time Sai On had become a sanshikan (member of the Council of Three) in 1728 the population had increased to 200,000. This population increase, along with the need for timber to build palaces at Shuri Castle or to build Chinese-style ships greatly increased the demand for wood. It is thought that this increased demand for timber was a major factor in determining the development of effective conservation and administration policies for the forest resources of Ryukyu.

Key word: 林政八書 ('Rinsei Hassho'), 杣山計画 (somayama keikaku)、蔡温 (Sai On)

はじめに

Introduction

「就杣山惣計條々」は「そまやまにつき、そうはからいのじょうじょう」と読む。簡単に言えば、杣山の計画に関する条項集である。1748年旧5月に御物奉行から山奉行所宛てに出されたもので、全項数8項目からなる短い条項集である。『林政八書』中、第5番目に出てくる規定で、その主内容は、琉球王国内における杣山計画の島ごとの位置づけである。

和訳に際しては、土井林学振興会の復刻版(1976)を基に、日本産業資料大系版(1926)、蔡温全集版(崎浜、1984)、立津春方版(1937)、などを参考にした。

原文からの和訳は仲間が、その英訳は John が、原文の整理を陳が、それぞれ担当した。

this is a collection of provisions related to government-administered forest planning.” It was issued in May 1748¹ by the Director of the Board of Finance (Omonobugyou) under the name of the Forest Administration Bureau (Yamabugyou). It was a short collection of provisions numbering eight in total. It was the fifth book to be issued from the so-called ‘Eight Volumes on Forest Administration.’ The focus of the contents is on government-administered forest planning specific to individual island regions of the Ryukyu Kingdom.

This modern Japanese translation was based primarily on the Doi Ringaku Shinkoukai reprint edition of ‘Rinsei Hassho’ (1976), with reference made to other versions of ‘Rinsei Hassho’ including the ‘Nihon Sangyou Shiryou Taikai, Daisanken’ (1926), ‘Sai On Zenshu’ (Sakihama Shumei 1984), and Tatetsu Shunpou (1937).

¹ In this case the month of May is in accordance with the old lunar calendar.

In modern Japanese ‘Shuu Somayama Soubakari Joujou’ can be rendered as “somayama ni tsuki, soubakarai no joujou.” In short,

For the English translation reference was made to the 'Eight Volumes on Ryukyu Forest Administration by Saion [sic]' (1952).

As to the division of responsibilities for this project, the translation of the Japanese souroubun text into modern Japanese was conducted by Nakama Yuei, the translation from modern Japanese into English by John Michael Purves and the organization of the original souroubun text by Bixia Chen.

第一項

一 御當國前代は人居僅七八萬人罷居候付て國中之用木存儘相達爲申由候其以後漸々人居致繁榮最早貳拾萬人に相及候故家普請船作事並諸道具等應人居相増候儀は案中之事候就中御本殿御普請唐船作事之儀大材木にて無之候得は絶て不罷成積候然處從前代杣山法式無之心儘に伐取燒明年増木絶に成行最早大材木甚有少く罷成尤杣山も悉く致憔悴候付至極及御念遣去拾四年成卯年山奉行被召立杣山法式並規模を以委細被仰渡り舟作候儀も堅禁止被仰付置候

第1項

1、前の時代の琉球国には、わずかに7~8万人の人々が住んでいた。それで国中で使う木材のほとんどは、調達できていた。その後、次第に人口が増加し、ついに20万人に達した。そのため人口増加に伴って、家屋建築、造船、道具類などの需要が増えていくのは、自然の成り行きである。とりわけ、首里城の建築や唐船²の建造には、大材木がなければ全く出来ないことである。しかしながら、前の時代には、杣山法式³（杣山⁴の取り扱い方に関する技術指針）も無く、勝手に山林を伐採し、また焼き明けたりしているため、年々、樹木も減少し、最早、大材木もかなり少なくなってきている。なおまた、杣山もほとんど荒廃しているの、とても心配しているところである。そこで1735年に山奉行⁵を設置し、杣山の取り扱い方や職務内容については、杣山法式帳⁶と山奉行所規模帳⁷で詳しく命じた次第である。またクリ舟（大木

² 唐船（とおせん）：進貢船（しんこうせん）・接貢船（せっこうせん）の2つを指す。琉球から中国皇帝に貢物を献上するときに使う往復兼用の公用船。船の長さは約35.7m、横幅は約9mのシナ式ジャンク型帆船。

³ 杣山法式（そまやまほうしき）：1737年に出来た杣山法式帳の内容を指す。

⁴ 杣山（そまやま）：琉球王朝時代の林野は、1737年に以降、杣山と里山に分けられる。杣山は主に王府の御用木の生産地として位置づけられ、その管理は、山奉行体制の下で間切や村の農民が共同で行っていた。里山は集落近辺に位置し、主に緑肥、薪などの採取場になっていた。

⁵ 山奉行（やまぶぎょう）：山の管理に関する最高責任者のこと。山奉行所規模帳（1737）の第1項で、山の管理を強化するために、国頭地方に山奉行2人、中頭地方に山奉行1人を設置したとある。この項での山奉行は、この山奉行所規模帳の記述内容を指している。

⁶ 杣山法式帳：1737年に評定所（王府の最高議決機関）の三司官（王府行政の統括責任者）から山奉行宛てに出された規定集。杣山の地形の見方、杣山の手入れ方法、林相の見方など、主に山の技術的なことが記されている。

⁷ 山奉行所規模帳：1737年に杣山法式帳と同様、評定所の三司官から山奉行宛てに出された規定集。主に船舶用材、杣山の保育管理、林業技術者の職務、罰則などの規定から成る。

をくりぬいて作った舟）を作ることも、厳しく禁止措置がとられている。

Article 1

In earlier times the Ryukyu Kingdom was inhabited by no more than 70,000-80,000 people. This meant that it was possible to procure almost all the wood required for use throughout the country domestically. Since then the population has gradually increased and it has now reached 200,000. Along with this population growth there has naturally also been an increase in demand for wood for house construction, ship building, tools and other things. The construction of buildings at Shuri Castle and the building of touses,⁸ in particular, is completely impossible without timber from large trees. Unfortunately, because there was no technical guidance on the proper care of somayama⁹ (somayama houshiki)¹⁰ in earlier days, forests were either cut down or cleared using the slash-and-burn agricultural method with little consideration, the result being that year after year there was less timber, with timber from large trees now particularly scarce. It should also be noted that it is a cause of great worry that even the somayama are approaching a state of deterioration. Because of this the post of yamabugyou¹¹ was created in 1735 and it was ordered that the management of somayama and the specific duties of forest-related workers would be in accordance with official instruction provided in Somayama Houshikichou¹² and

⁸ Chinese ships are called 'Tousen.' There were two types: 'shinkousen' and 'sekkosen,' Both varieties of government-use ship were used for the round trip from Ryukyu to China to deliver tribute to the emperor during the Ming and Qing eras. The length of the ships was about 35.7 meters, with a width of about 9 meters. They were both Chinese junk-type vessels.

⁹ During the Ryukyu Dynasty Era after 1737 forests were divided into two categories: somayama (strictly government-administered forests) and satoyama (forests that local people could freely use). The status of somayama was as an area of production for timber required predominantly for Royal Government use. Somayama administration was carried out at the village and magiri (county district) level under the jurisdiction of the Yamabugyousho (Bureau of Forest Administration). Satoyama were located in proximity to village communities and were places where primarily green manure and firewood could be harvested.

¹⁰ Somayama houshiki refers to the detailed guidance on the proper care of forests found within the officially-issued 'Somayama Houshikichou [Forest Methods] from 1737.'

¹¹ A yamabugyou is the highest rank of forest administrator assigned to a region. According to Article 1 of 'Yamabugyou Kimochou' the rationale for creating the position was as follows: "In order to strengthen the administration of forests in these areas, therefore, we do hereby assign two yamabugyou and six hissha to the Kunigami region and one yamabugyou and two hissha to the Nakagami region. These individuals are placed under the jurisdiction of the Omonoza so as to make the administration of forests as thorough as possible." Within the Royal Government structure the 'Omonoza' was a department located in the Monobugyousho (Board of Finance) responsible for matters such as finance, transportation, agriculture and forestry, commerce and industry. The Yamabugyousho (Bureau of Forest Administration) was located under the umbrella of the Monobugyousho (Board of Finance) and it was a unified administrative structure for forests that worked in coordination with the forest administrators dispatched to the regions.

¹² 'Somayama Houshikichou [Forest Methods]' was the first collection of forest-related provisions later published as part of the so-called 'Rinsei Hassho,' or 'Eight Documents on Forest Administration.' It was actually first issued in 1737. Its contents

Yamabugyousho Kimocho.¹³ Additionally, a strict ban was placed on the building of kurifune¹⁴ (a type of canoe made by hollowing out large trees).

第二項

一 衣食之儀は年々人々の働を以相調候故今より先拾万人餘相重候共田畠之本法を以致作毛並家業入精候は、衣食に付ては不足無之積に候樹木之儀は作毛と相替數十年相經不申は材木之用に相立不申殊更大材木は七八十年も百年も年數相經不申は御用相立不申に付杣山方別て肝要に被仰渡御事候

第2項

1、衣食のことは、毎年、人々が働いて調達していく。そのため、今後、10万人余り増えても、田畑の耕作法を守って農作物を育て、また生活のための仕事に精を出せば、衣食については、不足なくやっていけるだろう。樹木の場合は、農作物と違って、数十年経たないと、材木として利用できない。とりわけ、大材木は年数が70~80年や100年も経たないと、王府の御用木として利用できない。そういうことで、杣山の取り扱い方については、特にその重要性に鑑み命じられているのである。

Article 2

Food and clothing requirements can be provided through the annual labor of the people. As such, and even if the population increases by 100,000 in the future, we will suffer no shortages of food and clothing as long as crops are grown according to the proper field cultivation practices and as long as people toil away to secure their livelihoods. In the case of trees, however, the situation is entirely different from agricultural crops. Without several decades of growth timber will not be fit for use. In terms of timber from large trees, in particular, if 70-80 years or even 100 years is not allowed for proper growth the wood will not be fit for use as gouyouboku.¹⁵ This being the case, it is ordered that somayama management be regarded as of great importance to the realm.

included mainly technical details such as methods of selecting sites for the planting of government-administered forests, how to grow, care for and manage forests and how to understand different forest types from afar. Somayama Houshikichou was issued under the joint signatures of the four highest decision-makers of the Royal Government, three individuals of ueekata rank (called sanshikan) and one Royal Prince (called sessei). This indicates the high degree of importance the Royal Government placed on the contents of Somayama Houshikichou.

¹³ 'Yamabugyousho Kimocho' (The Scope of the Bureau of Forest Administration) was issued in 1737. The Yamabugyousho Kimocho consists of thirty-one articles in total, the majority of these covering areas such as types of wood required for ship construction, the management of government-administered forests, afforestation techniques and punitive provisions. These were regulations for the use of officials with forest administration duties. Yamabugyousho Kimocho was issued under the joint signatures of the four highest decision-makers of the Royal Government, three individuals of ueekata rank (called sanshikan) and one Royal Prince (called sessei). These four individuals together constituted the Hyoujousho (評定所), or Council of State.

¹⁴ In this context the type of dugout canoe is called 'kurifune' but they are sometimes referred to as 'marukibune [丸木舟],' that is a 'dugout canoe' or 'log canoe.'

¹⁵ 'Goyouboku' was a term to describe lumber required for use by the Royal Government as building materials, firewood or for other special purposes. Each 'magiri [間切]' (county district) was

第三項

一 御當國之儀渡唐船作事不仕は不相叶且又御本殿も大材木にて御普請不仕は不罷成儀に候然處杣山致憔悴大材木相絶候は、是非御國元へ詔申越材木代料並積渡候運賃をも相渡管候至其時は御所帯方必至と當惑進退不罷成自然と諸土百姓へ出米出錢大分被仰付國土上下及困窮候儀必定候右之御計得を以永代之御爲に杣山大切に被仰付御事候

第3項

1、琉球国は中国に渡る唐船の建造ができなければ、国としてやっていけない。その上にまた首里城も大材木でなければ建築できない。それなのに杣山が荒廃して大材木が無くなってしまうと、きっと薩摩に頼らざるを得なくなり、そのため材木代金やその運搬賃までも支払うことになる。その結果、王府の御所帯方¹⁶ (財務担当部署) に負担がかかり、もし財政難に陥れば、自然と士族や百姓などに米や出銭の形で賦課することになる。そうなる国の上層から下層の人々に至って、困窮するのは避けられないことである。そうならないように計画を立て、将来のために杣山を大切にしよう命じているのである。

Article 3

It is vital to the national interest of our Ryukyu Kingdom that we can build touses to travel to China. We cannot build such ships or carry out construction on palace buildings at Shuri Castle without the use of timber from large trees. With the deterioration of the somayama and the lack of large trees, however, we are forced to rely on the Satsuma domain¹⁷ in order to acquire such timber. This

obliged to contribute a certain amount of lumber for Royal Government use on a yearly basis as a form of forest tax. Trees designated as for government use were recorded in the Goyoubokuchou (御用木帳), or 'Register of Government-Use Trees,' a set of documents that recorded a range of details about the kind of trees required by the Royal Government for public purposes. Details included tree types, locations of specific tree types and tree trunk measurements. Individual sections were drawn up in each of the various magiri while the entire volume of the Goyoubokuchou was administered by the Royal Government's Yamabugyousho (Bureau of Forest Administration). At such time as the Royal Government required large lumber it assessed which tree type was most appropriate by making reference to the Goyoubokuchou and would then place an order with one or more of the magiri. There were 21 different types of tree designated as gouyouboku and local people were not allowed to cut down any of these without explicit permission.

¹⁶ 御所帯方 (ごしょたいほう) : 王府行政機構の物奉行所の1部門で、会計及び地方産物出納に関わる事務を統括する。

¹⁷ Located in Kyushu, Japan, Satsuma-han (薩摩藩) was one of the most powerful of Japan's Edo-era feudal domains. Ryukyu was conquered by Satsuma forces in 1609 and was thereafter under the control of the Satsuma domain. In 1606, Tokugawa Ieyasu gave Lord Shimazu of Satsuma permission to launch a punitive expedition against the Ryukyu Kingdom. Commanding General Kabayama Hisataka set sail from Yamagawa Port in Kagoshima on 4th March 1609 with a military force of about 3,000 Satsuma troops and at least a 5,000-strong supporting cast of laborers and sailors in 100 ships. Satsuma forces finally took control of Shuri Castle on 5th April, returning with Ryukyu King Shou Nei to Kagoshima in mid-April. For the context of the conquest of Ryukyu by Satsuma, the military operation itself and its aftermath see: 安里進, 高良倉吉, 田名真之, 豊見山和行, 西里喜行, 真栄

requires us to pay for the cost of the timber itself and transportation costs, thereby placing a financial burden on the Royal Government's Shotaihou.¹⁸ Should we find ourselves in financial difficulty it will naturally result in us imposing rice or coin payment demands on aristocrats, peasant farmers and others. If that were to happen it would necessarily bring hardship to people at both the upper and lower strata of society in our country. We must plan so that this does not occur and it is ordered that great importance be placed on somayama for the benefit of future generations.

第四項

一 御本殿之儀貳拾年餘に一度宛雑木を以御普請仕來候右に付ては御蔵方並諸士百姓迄相痛候儀世上存知之事候依之此節より榿木手廣相仕立御本殿其外雑木調之御殿皆以榿木調に被仰付御計得にて別て榿木仕立方大切に被仰付置候

第4項

1、首里城はこれまで20年余に1回、いろいろな木で建て替えてきた。これについては御蔵方¹⁹(会計担当)や士族・百姓まで大きな負担になっていることは、一般によく知られた事実である。そのためこれからは、榿木(イヌマキ、*Podocarpus macrophyllus*)を広く仕立て、首里城やその他の雑木で作られている御殿(王城以外の公共建築物)なども、イヌマキで作る計画になっている。そこで特にイヌマキの植栽については、大切に行うよう命じてある。

Article 4

Palace buildings at Shuri Castle have so far been rebuilt once every twenty years using various types of trees. It is a well-known fact that this has become a significant burden on the Okurahou²⁰ as well as on aristocrat and peasant farmer alike. From now on, therefore, Inumaki (*Podocarpus macrophyllus*) will be planted widely, the plan being to use Inumaki in future not just for buildings at Shuri Castle but for other official government buildings that were constructed using other types of trees. Accordingly, it is ordered that the planting of Inumaki trees in particular be carried out with great care.

第五項

- 一 栗國島
- 一 渡名喜島

平房昭, 沖縄県の歴史: 県史 47. 東京: 山川出版社, 2010, pages 114-138.

¹⁸ According to Matsuda Mitsugu, the Shotaihou, or Department of Domestic Affairs, was primarily responsible for agricultural administration and the collection and storage of taxes. Agriculture supervision apparently began in earnest in the post-Satsuma conquest era, specifically in 1669 with the appointment of a takabugyou, or Director of Land Assessment and Grants. The Shotaihou consisted of 13 departments. Mitsugu Matsuda. 2001. The Government of the Kingdom of Ryukyu, 1609-1872. Gushikawa: Yui Publishing Co., pages 152-161.

¹⁹ 御蔵方(おくらほう): 王府行政機構には御蔵方という部門は見当たらないが、ここでは所帯方(会計、地方産物出納の統括部門)の銭蔵(王府金銭の出納係)などの部署を指していると思われる。

²⁰ Studying the structure of the Royal Government of Ryukyu one will find no mention of a department called the 'Okurahou.' It is thought that this term refers to one of the departments that fell under the Shotaihou (Department of Domestic Affairs), possibly the Zenigura, or Storehouse of Taxes in Cash.

一 伊江島

右は本より山敷無之候間御當地國頭方中頭方杣山材木を以被島々之用木相達申御計得に候

第5項

- 1、栗国島
- 2、渡名喜島
- 3、伊江島

これらの島々には、もともと山の面積がないので、沖縄本島の国頭・中頭地方の杣山で産出される材木で、これらの島々の用材をまかなう計画にする。

Article 5

Agunijima
Tonakijima
Iejima

Because these islands naturally lack mountain areas appropriate for forest planting we plan to provide for their wood requirements using timber produced in the somayama of the Kunigami and Nakagami districts of Okinawa Island.

第六項

- 一 伊平屋島
- 一 久米島
- 一 慶良間島

右は各山敷持合候付随分入精杣山致盛生彼島々之用木相達候様に被仰定御計得に候

第6項

- 1、伊平屋島
- 2、久米島
- 3、慶良間島

これらの島々は、山の面積を持ち合わせているので、よく手入れをして杣山を豊かにし、これらの島々の用材を確保できるように計画を立てる。

Article 6

Iheyajima
Kumejima
Keramajima

Because these islands are naturally blessed with mountain areas appropriate for forest planting our plan is to grow lush somayama through careful forest tending practices and thereby secure all their wood requirements.

第七項

- 一 宮古島

右島の儀従跡々山敷之差分無之候得共大分之薄原徒に持合候付従此節山敷差分ヶ杣山の仕立様折角相働せ候杣山さへ仕立得候はは其島の船作事家普請等他方無構可相濟之處此程船作事は八重山島へ罷渡材木致所望作事仕尤家材木も八重山島より買取或は於御當地も買入或は大和船馬艦船よりも高直を以買取段々物入所中之痛に相成候儀畢竟彼島杣山無之故候依之新規に杣山仕立方委細被仰渡置候

第7項

- 1、宮古島

この島は昔から山の境界区分がなされていなかった。けれども、かなりの面積の放置されたススキ原野がある。今回、

山の境界を区分し、杣山の仕立て方について、特別に実行させてみた。杣山さえ仕立てできれば、この島の船の建造や家の建築などは、他所に頼らず済ますことができる。ところが、このごろ船の建造は八重山島に渡って、材木を注文し船を作っている。さらに家屋建築用の材木も八重山島から買い取り、あるいは沖縄本島からも買い取り、また大和船²¹や馬艦船²²からも高値で買い取っている。そのため次第に出費が多くなり、その島の損失になっている。結局、このことは宮古島に杣山が無いためである。このことから新たに規則を設けて、杣山の仕立て方について、詳しく申し渡してある。

Article 7

Miyakojima

No proper assessment of the location and extent of mountain areas appropriate for forest planting in Miyakojima had ever been carried out. However, there are substantial expanses of the island covered with Susuki Grass. We have now classified the extent of mountains on Miyakojima and have put great efforts into developing somayama at appropriate locations. If we are able to successfully plant and grow somayama here it will be possible to build ships, construct houses and other buildings on Miyakojima without the need to rely on other places for wood. In terms of shipbuilding, however, vessels are currently made from lumber ordered and acquired from Yaeyamajima. It is also the case that lumber for house construction is purchased from Yaeyamajima, from Okinawa Island or even at high cost from Yamatobune²³ or maarsen.²⁴ The result is that spending has greatly increased and this constitutes a considerable financial loss for Miyakojima. In the final analysis this situation exists precisely because Miyakojima has no somayama. For this reason, new regulations have been put in place instructing in detail how to develop somayama.

第八項

一 八重山島

右島之儀當時人居少く山敷大分有之候付て何そ彼島の用木迄にては絶て不足無之積に候御當地の儀國頭中頭の杣山計にて御用繁く有之尤入居も大分に罷在其上粟國渡名喜伊江島之用木迄も相達申事候得は先様國頭中頭之杣山迄にて達兼候節可致出来と是又御念遣至極被思召御事候幸八重山島之儀は杣山敷地大分に有之候故永代御當地杣山之補用に御計得彼島之杣山別て爲致盛生候様に堅被仰渡置候

²¹ 大和船(やまとぶね): 近世期に鹿児島と琉球の海運に従事した船舶のこと。船主は鹿児島の人で、船頭も鹿児島の人が多かった。

²² 馬艦船(まーらんせん): シナ式ジャンク型の島内船で、大きさは5~8反帆船。

²³ Ships engaged in transport and trade between Ryukyu and Kagoshima (Japan) during the early-modern era. The ship owners were Kagoshima merchants so the majority of the crew were also from Kagoshima.

²⁴ The Maarsen (まーらんせん/マーランせん) was a Chinese junk-type vessel commonly used around Okinawa for (people and) cargo transport, particularly in the north of Okinawa Island where the road network was very limited. In urban Naha these vessels were also referred to as 'Yanbarusen' (山原船), presumably because of their popularity in northern Okinawa Island. The Maarsen had sails of 5-8 tan in size. 1 tan (反, a measurement for cloth or fabric) = approximately 10.6 meters.

第8項

1、八重山島

この島は現在人口が少なく、山の面積はかなりある。それでこの島の用材をまかなう分だけなら、特に不足するようことはない。沖縄本島には国頭・中頭地方の杣山だけがあって、御用木の要請も多く、極めて人口密度も高い。その上、粟国島・渡名喜島・伊江島などの用材までも確保しなければならないので、これから先、国頭・中頭地方の杣山だけでは調達できない事態も起こり得るのではないかと、とても心配しているところである。幸いなことに、八重山島には杣山の面積が広くあるため、これから先ずっと、沖縄本島の杣山の補助として位置づけてある。そこで八重山島の杣山については、特に森林の育成に力を入れるよう強く命じてある。

Article 8

Yaeyamajima

The current population of Yaeyama is small and the area of mountain substantial. As such, this amount of mountain can cover local timber requirements and in particular ensure that there will be no timber shortage. Somayama is currently only found in the Kunigami and Nakagami districts of Okinawa Island, but the number of requests for goyouboku are many and the population density there is extremely high. Additionally, because these districts must cover the timber needs of islands such as Agunijima, Tonakijima and Iejima the possibility that somayama of Kunigami and Nakagami may not alone be able to meet these requirements is extremely worrying. Fortunately, given the expansive area of somayama now being developed in Yaeyamajima, in the years ahead this will become an area that can supplement the somayama of Okinawa Island in terms of supplying timber. Accordingly, it is ordered that great effort be put into the specific task of cultivating somayama in Yaeyamajima.

右杣山仕立方之儀に付ては此間段々被仰渡置事候得共御領國中惣躰之御計は未被仰渡候依之右之件被仰渡候條此旨具被奉承知百姓中にも致得心彌以杣山致盛生永代國用相達候様可被申渡旨御差圖にて候以上

以上、杣山の仕立て方については、これまでに順次、命じられてきたところであるが、琉球国全体の計画は未だなかったのである。そこで前述の条項を申し付けてあるので、その内容を十分に理解して、百姓達にも納得させ、より一層、杣山の繁栄に努め、末永く国用の材木が調達できるように申し渡すべきとの、上からの御命令である。

As outlined above, with regard to the issue of developing somayama, thus far instructions have been issued for specific regions in order but there is not yet a plan for the entire Ryukyu Kingdom. Accordingly, we do decree that since the above provisions now constitute official instructions, their contents should be fully understood and that peasant farmers be encouraged to strive even harder to make the somayama prosperous so that we can forever be self-sufficient in terms of our national timber requirements.

乾隆十三年戊辰五月

1748年戊辰(旧暦)5月

May,²⁵ 1748 (the 13th year of Qianlong)

²⁵ In this case the month of May is in accordance with the old lunar calendar.

御物奉行
御物奉行²⁶
Omonobugyou²⁷

濱川親雲上
濱川親雲上²⁸
Hamakawa Peechin²⁹

山内親雲上
山内親雲上
Yamauchi Peechin

安里親方
安里親方³⁰
Asato Ueekata³¹

山奉行所
山奉行所³²
Yamabugyousho³³
(Bureau of Forest Administration)

概要

この規定集から、新たに知り得た点は3つある。

1つは琉球王国内における地域ごとの森林計画が、初めて述べられている点である。例えば、粟国島、渡名喜島、伊江島には杉山の面積がないので、沖縄本島の国頭・中頭地方の杉山の森林資源で対応させることにしている。伊平屋島、久米島、慶良間島などは杉山の面積があるので、島内で用材の自給体制をとることにしている。宮古島の場合は、島内に杉山を仕立てさせて、島内で用材の自給を行う。八重山島では杉山の面積が広くあるので、島内の用材自給はもとより、沖縄本島の備蓄林という位置づけになっている。

²⁶ 御物奉行(おもものぶぎょう): 王府行政機構の物奉行所に所属し、財政、運輸、農林、商工などの統括事務を分担する責任者。

²⁷ Omonobugyou or, more commonly, Monobugyou. The 'O' prefix used herein is for honorific purpose. The term Monobugyou refers to a director of one of the three main departments that fell under the Monobugyousho, or Board of Finance, including the (Shotaihou) Department of Domestic Affairs, (Kyuchihou) Department of Land Control and (Youihou) Department of Provisions. The Bureau of Forest Administration, or Yamabugyousho, fell within the Youihou.

²⁸ 親雲上(ペーちん): 士族の身分(按司→親方→親雲上→平士)を意味する。

²⁹ Peechin is an aristocratic rank in Ryukyu. At the top of the social hierarchy system in Ryukyu was the royal family and aji, then the Ueekata, then the Peechin and finally the lower aristocracy.

³⁰ 親方(おやかた): 間切の総地頭にたいする尊称。

³¹ 'Oyakata' ('Ueekata' in Ryukyuan). An honorific title for the 'soujitou/総地頭,' or steward of a magiri. Ueekata class aristocrats without stewardship of a magiri were known as 'wakijitou/脇地頭.' Since there were only a limited number of magiri in Ryukyu there were far more 'wakijitou' than 'soujitou.'

³² 山奉行所(やまぶぎょうしょ): 王府の物奉行所の用意方(山林、砂糖、用度などの担当)に所属し、国内の山林行政を統括する部署。

³³ The Yamabugyousho (Bureau of Forest Administration) was located under the umbrella of the Monobugyousho (Board of Finance).

2つは、宮古島の例だが、木材の流通が広範囲に行われている点である。たとえば、船を建造するときに、わざわざ宮古島から八重山島に渡り、その地で材木を調達して作っている。また家屋建築用材を八重山島や沖縄本島から買い取ったり、さらに鹿児島の大和船や沖縄の馬艦船などから高値で購入している事実がみられる。これらのことから推測すると、このころには既に宮古島では、島外から船で運ばれてくる材木が流通し、木材市場らしきものが形成されていたように読み取れる。

3つは、琉球の人口規模の推移についてである。以前は7~8万人の人口規模であったが、蔡温の三司官時代には、すでに20万人規模に達している。この人口増加が、造船用材や首里城建築用材と合わせて、木材の総需要を引き上げ、その結果、琉球国における杉山の森林資源の保安全管理の在り方を決定づける大きな要因になっていた、と考えられる。

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