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御差図扣(Osashizu Hikae)

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御差図扣 (Osashizu Hikae) Reminder of Official Instructions

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Abstract

Part of the so-called Rinsei Hassho, Osashizu Hikae has 14 provisions in total, in length it sits beside the 8-provision Somayama Soubakari Joujou and the 13-provision Yamabugyousho Kimocho Shitsugi.

In terms of what can be extracted from the provisions of Osashizu Hikae, the somayama appear to be in a state of decline, with countermeasures required in the context of violations in areas of goyouboku, shipbuilding lumber, sugar barrel material, firewood and the like. It also contains provisions related to afforestation, focusing on the strengthening of forest administration from the central Yamabugyousho based in Shuri down to the administrative structure of magiri officials.

In terms of the most limited forest resources, for more effective wood use large trees were prohibited from being used in the construction of kurifune, with hollow trees designated as replacement material. Additionally, the planting of forests so as to secure sufficient goyouboku in the future was carried out. Since the growth of pure Inumaki forests had not been successful it was recommended that Inumaki be more appropriately planted in forests of other broad-leaf trees. With regard to plates of wood for parts of sugar barrels, various types of trees had been used. With the depletion of the somayama, however, it was recommended that Sendan forests be planted for the purpose but left for 7-8 years before the lumber could be used.

Of most attention in the provisions of Osashizu Hikae are tree management practices. In future, good trees with the right lineage to eventually become ready for Royal Government use, wherever they might be found, will be tagged and then recorded in the Goyoubokuchou. These ledgers will be administered at the central Yamabugyousho and the magiri bansho. The resource management of useful trees throughout all of Ryukyu was carried out based on this system. Even today, a ledger called a Shinrinbo is used to record detailed information for the purpose of forest resource administration, not dissimilar to the kind of information recorded in the Goyoubokuchou.

I. 序論

Preface

1. はじめに

1. Introduction

この「御差図扣」が出されたのは、明治 2(1869)年の旧暦 12 月のことである。末尾の条文をみると、この条項は、山奉行所から各間切の役人宛てに通達されていることが分かる。この時期は、琉球にとって、政治・社会の面で、激動の時代である。明治 5(1872)

年 9 月に、勅令で琉球王国は琉球藩に改められる。その後、明治 12(1879)年に、琉球藩は廃され、沖縄県が設置される。

この「御差図扣」が発効されたのが、琉球藩設置 3 年前の明治 2 年であるから、琉球は名目上、まだ琉球王国の体裁を整えていたことになる。したがって、条文の内容も、王国時代の条項から選別し、今、必要なものを再確認し、発効したものとなっている。そのため各条項の前に、本文の内容を追認する覚書が記されている。このスタイルが、これまでの『林政八書』の他の条文と、大きく違う点である。

原文からの和訳は仲間が、和文からの英訳は John が、候文体のまとめは陳が、それぞれ担当した。

Osashizu Hikae was published in December 1869 (according to the lunar calendar). Looking at the end of the document it can be understood that the provisions of Osashizu Hikae were approved by the sanshikan (Council of Three) and distributed by the Yamabugyousho¹ (Bureau of Forest Administration) to forest-related officials (gechiyaku,² kenja,³ yamabugyou hissha, jitoudai⁴ and souyamaatai⁵) in each of the magiri (county districts).⁶ This was a politically and socially tumultuous time for Ryukyu. In 1872 (the 5th year of the Meiji era), a Japanese Meiji Government edict ended the Ryukyu Oukoku (Ryukyu Kingdom) era and designated Ryukyu as Ryukyu-han (a feudal domain of Japan). In 1879 (the 9th year of Meiji), Ryukyu-han was abolished and Okinawa-ken (Okinawa Prefecture) established.

Osashizu Hikae came into effect in 1869 (2nd year of Meiji) three years prior to the designation of Ryukyu-han so this was still during the Ryukyu Kingdom era (rather than the subsequent Okinawa

¹ The Yamabugyousho was a department within the Royal Government of Ryukyu under the jurisdiction of the Monobugyousho (Board of Finance) that was responsible for finance, transport, commerce, industry, agriculture and forestry. The Yamabugyousho was attached to the Youihou (Department of Provisions) that managed forests, the sugar industry, supplies, etc. It was the department that carried out the overall control and administration of all the forests of Ryukyu. Bugyou (directors or superintendents) and yamahissha (forest clerks) were among the positions established in the regions (outside of the Royal Government offices in Shuri). The Yamabugyousho (or Souyamabugyou as it began) was primarily concerned with forest administration but also religion control (According to Miyazato Choukou's [宮里朝光] entry in the Okinawa Encyclopedia: "From 1636, as well as being responsible for forests and bamboo the Souyamabugyou was also responsible for administering the Tokugawa anti-Christian prohibition in Okinawa until this latter responsibility was transferred to the Oukumi after its foundation in 1729 (the 17th year of Shou Kei)").

² Gechiyaku: Dispatched by the Royal Government for the recovery and reconstruction of impoverished magiri. Attached to the director of the Shotaihou they received a salary from the magiri they were dispatched to. Kenja were also dispatched for the same reason and fell under the control of the gechiyaku.

³ The name of an official dispatched to each magiri by the Royal Government. Also referred to as 'magiri kenja' attached to the Department of Domestic Affairs in the Board of Finance. They were commonly sent along with a gechiyaku to troubled or impoverished magiri.

⁴ The jitoudai was a regional administrator. This was the highest position within the magiri administrative system. They were the head of all magiri affairs, were based at the local magiri bansho and were directly responsible for the magiri administration.

⁵ A 'souyamaatai' was the name of a forest official attached to each magiri district. Based at the magiri district bansho (an administrative office, the equivalent to the yakuba today), the souyamaatai fell under the jurisdiction of the jitoudai who was the overall head of the magiri district administration. The souyamaatai was responsible for forest administration at the magiri level.

⁶ The name of an administrative district during the Ryukyu Royal Government era. A magiri was a county-size district with the smaller unit being the 'mura' or village. The old magiri-mura system was replaced by the shi-chou-son (city-town-village) system we have today.

Prefecture era). The contents of the provisions were all related to Ryukyuan forestry and the publication of this document meant precisely as a reminder and reaffirmation of important Kingdom-era forest-related principles. In terms of style, a short, rubricated memorandum ratifying the contents of the provisions precedes the provisions themselves, making Osashizu Hikae very different from all other Rinsei Hassho documents.

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

2. 本条文の概要

2. Overview of the Text

この「御差図扣」の条文は、全部で 14 項目からなるが、『林政八書』の中では、「就杣山総計条々」(8 項目)、「山奉行所規模仕次」(13 項目)に次ぐ、短い規定集である。

この「御差図扣」の全条項から読み取れることは、杣山がかなり衰退しているため、その対応策として、御用木・造船用材・砂糖樽用材・薪用材などの違法取締り、さらに造林の仕方について、中央組織の山奉行所から間切の山役人の管理体制の強化を図って、取り組むことを強調している点である。

とりわけ限られた森林資源の中で、木材の有効利用を図るために、大木を削り取って作るクリ舟の建造を禁止し、代わりに、空洞木の利用を勧めている。また、将来の御用木の備蓄林を造るために、イヌマキの単純林の生育が悪いことから、イヌマキの他の広葉樹との混植を奨励している。砂糖樽の樽板・蓋板・底板に、これまでは雑木が使われていたが、杣山が荒廃しているため、植栽後、7~8 年で利用できるセンダンの造林を普及させるように指導している。

この条文で特に注目されるのは、樹木の管理方法についてである。将来、王府の御用になる素生のいい木は、どこでも見付け次第、「札」を貼り付け、それを「御用木帳」(場所・樹種名・木の寸法などが記載)に登録し、その帳簿を間切番所や中央の山奉行所で管理して、それにもとづいて全琉球の有用樹木の資源管理を行っていたのである。現在、森林資源管理の台帳として使われている「森林簿」よりも、かなり詳細な情報が、この「御用木帳」には記録されていたようである。

Part of the so-called Rinsei Hassho (Eight Writings on Forest Administration), Osashizu Hikae (Reminder of Official Instructions) has 14 provisions in total, in length it sits beside the 8-provision Somayama Soubakari Joujou (Provisions Related to Forest Planning) and the 13-provision Yamabugyousho Kimochou Shitsugi (Additional Articles on The Scope of the Forest Administration Bureau).

In terms of what can be extracted from the provisions of Osashizu Hikae, the somayama⁷ (government-administered forests) appear to

⁷ During the Ryukyu Dynasty Era after 1736 forests were divided into two categories: somayama (strictly government-administered forests) and

be in a state of decline, with countermeasures required in the context of violations in areas of goyouboku (timber designated for exclusive government use), shipbuilding lumber, sugar barrel material, firewood and the like. It also contains provisions related to afforestation, focusing on the strengthening of forest administration from the central Yamabugyousho (Bureau of Forest Administration) based in Shuri down to the administrative structure of magiri (county district) officials.

In terms of the most limited forest resources, for more effective wood use large trees were prohibited from being used in the construction of kurifune⁸ (dugout canoes), with hollow trees (unsuitable for other purposes) designated as replacement material. Additionally, the planting of forests so as to secure sufficient goyouboku⁹ in the future was carried out. Since the growth of pure Inumaki forests had not been successful it was recommended that Inumaki be more appropriately planted in forests of other broad-leaf trees. With regard to plates of wood for parts of sugar barrels, various types of trees had been used. With the depletion of the somayama, however, it was recommended that Sendan forests be planted for the purpose but left for 7-8 years before the lumber could be used.

Of most attention in the provisions of Osashizu Hikae are tree management practices. In future, good trees with the right lineage to eventually become ready for Royal Government use, wherever they might be found, will be tagged and then recorded in the Goyoubokuchou¹⁰ (location, tree type, dimensions, etc). These ledgers will be administered at the central Yamabugyousho and the magiri bansho (county district offices). The resource management of useful trees throughout all of Ryukyu was carried out based on this system. Even today, a ledger called a Shinrinbo (forest register) is used to record detailed information for the purpose of forest

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).

⁸ 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.'

⁹ '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 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.'

¹⁰ The 'Goyoubokuchou' (Register of Government-Use Trees) was 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 goyouboku and local people were not allowed to cut down any of these without explicit permission.

resource administration, not dissimilar to the kind of information recorded in the Goyoubokuchou.

II. 原文と和訳文

II. The Original Text with Modern Japanese and English Translations

覚

本文申出通折々御座御見分我々共にも差越致見分候様且惣山奉行には現在差引不致候て不叶所は時々得御差圖差越候被仰付候

覚書

「本文に申し出されている通り、時々、御座(三司官)¹¹が実地に検分しているの、我々(山奉行所)¹²の方でも、現地に赴き検分するよう命じられている。その上、現在、惣山奉行¹³が監督すべき所は、時々、王府の命令を受けて、現地に赴き指導するように命じられている。」(原文は朱書き、以下同)

Memorandum

[In accordance with the proposals in the text, because the Goza¹⁴ (Sanshikan) from time to time carry out field surveys (of forests), we¹⁵ (Yamabugyousho) have been ordered to go to these sites (forests) and carry out inspections. Moreover, the souyamabugyou from time to time, when receiving Royal Government instructions, is instructed to go to sites (forests) that need to be looked after and provide guidance]. The original text (here contained within the following bracket types []) was rubricated, as were the other similarly bracketed sections below.

第一項

一 近年杣山及憔悴候付御取扱向之儀に付ては被爲入御念段々被仰渡趣有之仕立養生取締向等折角入念致下知事候得共届兼候儀共段々有之私共下知方迄にては夫々行届先様令盛生候様不罷成至極念遣奉存候間御座奉行衆惣山奉行之間折々被成御見分惣奉行には現在差引不致候て不叶所は見込

¹¹ 御座(ござ):物奉行所管轄下の所帯方・給地方・用意方のことで、三司官が所管する役所。

¹² 山奉行所(やまぶぎょうしょ):ここでの「我々」は、末尾の山奉行所を指している。山奉行所は王府中央組織の中の物奉行所(財務・運輸・農林・商工)の用意方(山林・砂糖・用度など)に属する役所の1つで、全琉球の山の統括管理を行う部署である。奉行や山箠者などが配置され、主に杣山の管理や宗門改めのことを掌る。

¹³ 惣山奉行(そうやまぶぎょう):中央の山奉行所に詰め、全琉球の山の管理を統括する責任者。

¹⁴ Goza: The Monobugyou (Board of Finance) had three main Royal Government departments under its jurisdiction, including the Shotaihou (Department of Domestic Affairs), Kyuchihou (Department of Land Control) and Youihou (Department of Provisions). These were departments that the Sanshikan held jurisdiction over.

¹⁵ Yamabugyousho: Here the 'We [wareware]' refers to the Yamabugyousho (Bureau of Forest Administration). The Yamabugyousho was a department within the Royal Government of Ryukyu under the jurisdiction of the Monobugyousho (Board of Finance) that was responsible for finance, transport, commerce, industry, agriculture and forestry. The Yamabugyousho was attached to the Youihou (Department of Provisions) that managed forests, the sugar industry, supplies, etc. It was the department that carried out the overall control and administration of all the forests of Ryukyu.

次第差越見分被仰付度左様御座候は、頭役始山方役々末々迄厚奉汲請一統勵立夫々能行届先様杣山盛生可致と奉存候

第1項

1、近年、杣山¹⁶が痩せ衰えているので、その管理の仕方について、事の重要性に鑑み、中央官庁から順を追って指導されてきた。杣山の造林・保育・取締りなどについては、つとめて念を入れ指導してきたが、その指導があまり行き届いていない。私ども(山奉行所)の指導だけでは、それぞれに行き届かせて、荒廃した杣山の森林を豊かにすることが出来ず、この上なく心配しているところである。そこで御座奉行衆¹⁷や惣山奉行の間で、時々、現地検査・見届けを行い、惣山奉行には、現在、監督・指導しなくてはならない所は、見かけ次第、現地に赴き、検査・見届けをするように命じられるべきである。そうすれば頭役の地頭代¹⁸を始め、山役人や下々の者に至るまで、その意味を厚く受け止め、一同全て励み立ち、それぞれ指導がよく行き届き、杣山の森林が、これから先もさらに豊かになると思う次第である。

Article 1

Since the somayama (government-administered forests) have fallen into a state of decline in recent years, and in view of the great importance of forests to the realm, there has been step-by-step guidance from the Royal Government on administrative practices. While all have been guided to strive hard with somayama afforestation, care and supervision, leadership has fallen well short of acceptable standards. We (Yamabugyousho) too have been remiss in our leadership duties and have been unable to bring luxuriant growth to the dilapidated forests of the somayama (as was possible in earlier times). This is the cause of great worry to us.

Gozabugyoushuu¹⁹ (bugyou²⁰ [heads or superintendants] of Royal Government departments) and souyamabugyou from time to time carry out field (forest) inspection and follow up. The souyamabugyou in particular ought now to be instructed to go to locations that require supervision and guidance as soon as the need is apparent to carry out field (forest) inspection and follow up work. In so doing, we sincerely hope that all (magiri-level) officials, starting with the jitoudai²¹ down to lower forest-related officials (and local farmers who provide labor) will come to deeply

¹⁶ 杣山(そまやま):琉球王朝時代の林野は、1736年以降、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。

¹⁷ 御座奉行衆(ごさぶぎょうしゅう):王府中央組織の各御座を統括する奉行衆のこと。

¹⁸ 頭役(かしらやく):地頭代のこと。地方役人で間切行政の最高責任者。各間切の実務の長で、間切番所に詰めて、間切行政に直接当たる。

¹⁹ Gozabugyoushuu: a term to describe those bugyou who oversaw the main Royal Government offices.

²⁰ The term 'bugyou' applied to directors (Matsuda: superintendants) of Shuri Royal Government departments. It wasn't necessarily the case that bugyou were located in all government offices. In some cases there were lower officials.

²¹ The jitoudai was a regional administrator. This was the highest position within the magiri administrative system. They were the head of all magiri affairs, were based at the local magiri bansho and were directly responsible for the magiri administration.

understand the meaning of these instructions, that forest-related leadership will become more conscientious and that, as a result, the forests of the somayama²² will become ever more prosperous.

本文山見廻之儀兼て被仰渡置趣有之候處緩し相成候由如何之事候條屹と仰渡通致山入見締向嚴重行届候様可申付旨被仰付候

第二項

一 詰山箒者之儀月に五日宛山見廻被仰付度乾隆拾丑年奉得御差圖其通被仰付置候處連々緩し成來山入不仕見締向届兼法外之者多々相出來申候間以來屹と惣山當共召列右通山入にて致見締左候て其首尾翌月當座へ申出候様被仰付度奉存候

「本文に出てくる山の見廻りの仕方については、前々から命じられていることである。ところが、その締り方が疎かになってきているのは、どういうわけであろうか。必ずや命じられている通り山入りして、取締り方を厳重に行うように申し付けるべきとの、ご命令である。」

第2項

1、地方在勤の山箒者²³は、月に5日ずつ山の見廻りをするように、乾隆10(1743)年、王府の裁許を経て、そのように決められている。ところが、次第に緩みが生じ、山入りもしないために、取締り方も行き届かず、法規に違反する者が数多く出てきている。これからは必ず総山当²⁴などを引き連れて、前述の通り山入りして、取締りを行うこと。そしてその結果を翌月に当座²⁵(王府の担当部署)に報告するように、命じるべきである。

[With regard to the proposals concerning forest inspection practices, these have been so ordered for a long time. Despite such orders requesting that proper inspections take place, however, there has been a marked relaxation in inspection standards and we are curious as to why this has happened. Regardless, we hereby order that forest inspections and supervision be carried out strictly in accordance with official instructions.]

²² During the Ryukyu Dynasty Era after 1736 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).

²³ 山箒者(やまひっしや):地方在勤の山奉行の指揮下にあつて、現場の山の管理に直接当たる山役人である。主に盗伐の取締りに当たる。山箒者の役職は、王府中央組織の山奉行所にも詰めているが、ここでは地方在勤の山箒者を指す。

²⁴ 総山当(そうやまあたい):各間切に配属された山役人。各間切の番所に詰め、地頭代(間切行政の長)の指揮の下、間切レベルの林務行政に当たる。

²⁵ 当座(とうざ):ここでは山の業務を統括する王府中央組織の山奉行所を指している。

Article 2

We ask that you order the hissha²⁶ stationed in the region to carry out a five-day forest inspection every month as they were instructed to do so by the Royal Government back in 1743 (10th year of the Qianlong era). Despite such instructions, however, forest inspections gradually became lax, in some cases the hissha not even going into the forest at all. As such, forest supervision was poorly carried out and the number of those in violation of forest regulations are far more numerous. We hope that henceforth the souyamaatai²⁷ will be ordered to take their places in the forests to carry out proper supervision and report the results to the touza²⁸ (Yamabugyousho) in the following month.

本文申出通被仰付候

第三項

一 松大木致片割候者御咎目向之儀唐船中艙兼舳艫舳艫おゑきやかんたん櫓木は三百貫文後年御用可相立等は五拾貫文之科松料錢被仰付候段御規模に相見へ仕手不相知節は構山當へ其半方科松料錢被仰付御取締被仰付事御座候得共愚昧之百姓共御用入之明松又は私用等に付木柄之見合無之不勘辨に致片割藪御咎目候者多々罷在申候然は近年松大木有少相成先様右役物木相續之程無覺東相見へ此涯取締向一稜行届候様無之候て不叶事御座候間一往唐船中艙兼舳艫舳艫おゑきやかんたん櫓木は千五百貫文後年御用可相立松木は貳百五拾貫文仕手不相知節は構山當へ其半分宛科松料錢被仰付度尤右式片割仕置候松木之内何之御用にも相立不申其外山中すい木曲木にて御用不相立等段々有之候間右舳之船木は本數取占委く差引之上片割差免候様被仰付度左様御座候は、公私之用無支相違取締向行届御用木杯へ致聊爾候者相止可申と奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第 3 項

1、松(リュウキュウマツ)²⁹の大木の表皮から松脂を削り取った者に対する処罰については、以下の通りとする。唐船(進貢船)³⁰の

²⁶ A 'hissha' is the name of a clerk/scribe employed in a clerical capacity. Logically a 'yama-hissha' would an individual performing clerical duties in the context of forest administration. The yama-hissha fell under the control of the forest administrator assigned to the region. They were forest officials directly attached to forest administration in the field.

²⁷ A 'souyamaatai' was the name of a forest official attached to each magiri district. Based at the magiri district bansho (an administrative office, the equivalent to the yakuba today), the souyamaatai fell under the jurisdiction of the jitoudai who was the overall head of the magiri district administration. The souyamaatai was responsible for forest administration at the magiri level.

²⁸ Touza: Here a reference to the Yamabugyousho that oversees all forest-related work.

²⁹ 松(まつ): 松木とも表記される。リュウキュウマツ(Pinus luchuensis)のこと。方言でマチ・マーチという。常緑の針葉樹で高さ 25m にも達する。琉球列島の固有種といわれ、トカラ列島以南、与那国島に分布する。琉球王朝時代の造林木の1つで、天然下種や人工播種の方法で増やしていた。塩気に強いので、主に船の構造用材に使われていた。

中艙(なかかわら)³¹・舳艫(じつきよ)³²・舳艫(ろきよ)³³・おいきや³⁴・かんたん³⁵・櫓木(しょうぼく)³⁶などの用材になる松木は 300 貫文³⁷、後年、公共用に使える松木は 50 貫文の罰金を科せられる。このことは御規模(山奉行所規模帳)³⁸に記載されている。誰が違反したか分からない場合には、担当の山当³⁹に、罰金の半分を負わせる規定になっている。そうであるけれども、愚かな百姓どもは、王府御用の明松⁴⁰や私用のものを採取するとき、木の性質を調べず、安易に松の表皮を削り取る過ちを犯し、処罰される者が数多く出てきている。しかしながら、近年、松の大木が少なくなつて、これから先、船用材などに使える木が持続して供給できるか、とても気がかりな状況になっている。この度、取締りの仕方を厳しく行き届くようにしなければならなくなつてきている。一応、唐船の中艙(なかかわら)・舳艫(じつきよ)・舳艫(ろきよ)・おいきや・かんたん・櫓木(しょうぼく)などは 1500 貫文、後年、御用木として使える松木は 250 貫文の罰金に処する。誰が違反したか分からない場合には、担当の山当に罰金の半分を申し付ける。もつとも、前述のように表皮を削り取られた松木の中で、何の御用にもならない木や、その他、山中で空洞木や曲木になつて、御用にならない木も出てきているので、そのような船用材は本数を取りまとめ、詳細に検査・照合した上で、採取を許可するよう申し付けること。そのようにすれば、公共用及び私用に支障なく調達でき、また取締りの方も行き届き、御用木⁴¹などへ手を付ける者も無くなる、と思う次第である。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 3

The existing punishment for those who scrape the bark off large Ryuukyuu Matsu⁴² trees in order to extract the pine resin is as

³⁰ 唐船(とうせん): 進貢船(しんこうせん)・接貢船(せつこうせん)の2つをさす。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。

³¹ 中艙(なかかわら): 船底を船首から船尾まで通した材木。

³² 舳艫(じつきよ): 船首の構造用材。

³³ 舳艫(ろきよ): 船尾の構造用材。

³⁴ おいきや: 詳細は不明だが、船のある場所の骨組みのことか。

³⁵ かんたん: 「かんだん」ともいう。船の中幅のこと。

³⁶ 櫓木(しょうぼく): 船の帆柱用の木。

³⁷ 貫文(かんもん): 銭貨を数える単位。銭 1000 文が1貫。江戸時代は 960 文が1貫。明治時代のころは 10 銭が1貫。

³⁸ 御規模(ごきも): 1737 年に王府の評定所から山奉行宛てに出された「山奉行所規模帳」のこと。

³⁹ 山当(やまあたい): 間切下の各村の村屋に詰め、村レベルの林務行政を行う。

⁴⁰ 明松(あけまつ): 松明(たいまつ)のこと。焚松(たきまつ)とも書く。松やニの多い部分や竹・葦などを束ね、これに火を点じて屋外の照明用にしたもの。ここでは松脂の付いた松木の表皮を削り取ったものを指す。

⁴¹ 御用木(ごようぼく): 王府が利用する建築用材や、その他の用材(薪、狩用林産物)などを含む。21 種類の御法度木も含まれる。

⁴² Matsu: or Matsu no Ki/Matsuki. Refers to Ryuukyuu Matsu (Pinus luchuensis). Known in the dialects of Ryukyuan as Machi or Maachi. A coniferous evergreen tree reaching a height of 25 meters. Thought to be an endemic species of the Ryukyu Islands, distributed south of the Tokara Archipelago as far down as Yonaguni Island (near Taiwan). One of the main trees subject to Royal Government afforestation policies, production was increased through both natural seeding and artificial plantation methods. Because of its resistance to salt it was a wood used mainly for shipbuilding. Found on islands throughout Okinawa Prefecture except the Daito Islands and Senkaku Islands.

follows. A fine of 300 kanmon⁴³ is imposed in the case of each Ryuukyuu Matsu tree that was to be used for parts of a Tousem⁴⁴ (shinkousen) such as the nakakawara,⁴⁵ jikkyo,⁴⁶ rokyo,⁴⁷ oikiya,⁴⁸ kantan⁴⁹ or shouboku⁵⁰ and, in later years, a fine of 50 kanmon for each Ryuukyuu Matsu trees designated as for government use. These fines were recorded in the Gokimo⁵¹ (short for Yamabugyousho Kimocho). In the case that an offender could not be indentified it was instructed that half of the fine be imposed on the yamaatai⁵² with jurisdiction. Despite such measures, however, the number of farmers being brought to justice for mistakenly (or otherwise) scraping bark off the Ryuukyuu Matsu without having properly examined the quality of the trees when obtaining materials for Royal Government use akematsu⁵³ (torches) or private items has greatly increased. As a result, in recent years the number of large Ryuukyuu Matsu trees has become scarcer still. From this point on there are doubts as to whether we can continue to obtain the required amount of lumber for use in shipbuilding or other important purposes and this has become a very worrying situation indeed. We must pay strict attention to forest supervision. And so that there will be no confusion as to our seriousness in this regard we request that in each case of someone cutting down a tree required for the construction of Tousem parts such as the nakakawara, jikkyo, rokyo, oikiya, kantan or shouboku will now face a fine of 1,500 kanmon, and a fine of 250 kanmon for those

⁴³ A 'kanmon' was a unit for counting a type of coin currency common in countries throughout East Asia (in China called qian and in Korea 전). 1,000 mon (1,000 sen coins) was equivalent to 1 kan. During the Edo Period (1603-1868) the exchange rate was 960 mon = 1 kan. During the subsequent Meiji Period 10 sen = 1 kan.

⁴⁴ Chinese ships are called 'Tousem.' 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.

⁴⁵ Nakakawara: timber used on the central part of the bottom of vessels from bow to stern.

⁴⁶ Jikkyo: structural lumber for the bow of a vessel.

⁴⁷ Rokyō: structural lumber for the stern of a vessel.

⁴⁸ Oikiya: details are unclear but might have been used as framework material for a particular part of a vessel.

⁴⁹ Kantan (or Kandan). Related to the width of a vessel.

⁵⁰ Shouboku: Material for a ship's mast.

⁵¹ '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.

⁵² A 'yamaatai' carried out forest administration work at the village level (the level below the magiri county district) and was based at the muraya, or village office.

⁵³ Akematsu (or taimatsu). Torches, also written as takimatsu (焚松). A torch made with Matsu (Pine) resin and bundled together using reeds or bamboo. For lighting outdoors, the reference here is to the bark (for pine resin) scraped off Ryuukyuu Matsu trees.

hereafter cutting down Ryuukyuu Matsu trees designated as for government use. We ask also that in the case that an offender cannot be indentified half of the fine should be imposed on the yamaatai with jurisdiction. Among the Ryuukyuu Matsu trees that have illegally had their bark scraped off, however, there will be those of a quality simply not suitable for any kind of official government use, and within the forest there are gnarled trees, hollow trees and those otherwise unsuitable for goyou (official government use). We ask that the number of trees (among these) of a quality suitable for ship building purposes should be inspected and verified in detail and that permission be given to cut them down and used. If this is done we think that there should be no difficulty procuring trees for both public and private use, that forest supervision can be effectively carried out and that the number of persons illegally tampering with goyouboku⁵⁴ (official use trees) will drastically decline.

本文申出通松棚板一往六尋以下之等繰替被仰付候右に付ては大木之費不相成様手船並諸浦運送之船々措木も致取締候様被仰付候

第四項

一 唐船措船御作事御用六尋以上松棚板之儀迫々右御船中艀可相成程來之等にて取調申事御座候處近年右御用見立之大木至て少く相成此涯御用之次口御取計無御座候て不叶事候處右御作事御用六尋以上棚板取調方に大木相禿候ては先様中艀之御用續兼可申と念遺存申候間以來右棚板之儀六尋以下之等にて繰替相調儀も候はゞ一往其通被仰付度奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、松の棚板(船の棚板用材)⁵⁵は、一応、長さ6尋⁵⁶以下のものに繰り替えるよう命じられている。それについては、大木の浪費にならないように、手船(手漕ぎ船)⁵⁷や諸

⁵⁴ '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 was obliged to contribute a certain amount of lumber for Royal Government use on a yearly basis as a form of forest tax. The 'Goyoubokuchou' (Register of Government-Use Trees) was 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 goyouboku and local people were not allowed to cut down any of these without explicit permission.

⁵⁵ 棚板(たないた): 和船の船側をなす棚の板。和船(日本在来形式の木造船)では、外側の板材の利用を場所の違いで、上棚と中棚に分けている。

⁵⁶ 尋(ひろ): 『広辞苑』によれば、縄・水深などをはかる長さの単位。1尋は5尺(1.515m)または6尺(1.818m)としている。本文の6尋は、約9~11mの長さになる。

⁵⁷ 手船(てぶね): 川岸の間を往復する渡地舟、旧暦5月4日のハーリー(海神祭)の行事に用いられる爬龍舟、沿岸漁業用のクリ舟(サバニ)などのこと。

浦運送の船々(各地の港を行き来する船)⁵⁸などに使われる楳木(通直の木)⁵⁹も取り締まるように言いつけられている。」

第 4 項

1、唐船・楳船⁶⁰を造船するときに用いる長さ 6 尋以上の松の棚板については、追々、これらの船の中艀(竜骨材)⁶¹になる大きさの木で調達するようになっていく。ところが、近年、これらの御用を満たす大木は少なくなっている。このほど、御用の木材が持続的に供給できるように取り計らいがなければ、何事も叶わないことになる。そういうことで、先の造船の用材に使う長さ 6 尋以上の棚板の調達に大木が浪費されては、これから先、竜骨用材のご要望に対応しきれない、と心配しているところである。そこで今後、造船用棚板については、長さ 6 尋以下の木に繰り替え調達することもできるので、一応、その通りに命じられるべきである。

[In accordance with the requests in the text, it is ordered that the length of Ryuukyuu Matsu tanaita⁶² (broadside planking for the exterior of ships) be of 6 hiro⁶³ (1 hiro = 1.8 meters) or less. Moreover, and so as not to waste large trees, we order that there be a strict clampdown on kaiboku⁶⁴ used in the construction of tebune⁶⁵, shouransou no funebune⁶⁶ and other vessels.]

Article 4

In terms of Ryuukyuu Matsu tanaita in excess of 6 hiro for use when building Touden or Kaisen,⁶⁷ these lengths of lumber should be adapted to become nakakawara components. In recent years, however, such official use large Ryuukyuu Matsu trees have become extremely scarce and this is an intolerable state of affairs.

⁵⁸ 諸浦運送の船々(しょうらんそうのふねぶね):地船のこと。近世期の間切・村の公用船。租税の運搬や役人の出張などに使われた。中国のジャンク型の馬艦船に似る。

⁵⁹ 楳木(かいぼく):楳の字源は、楳書などに通じ、楳木は真っ直ぐな木のことである。つまり船の用材となるような大材木を意味する。大型船に使用する骨組み用材は、とくに楳木でなければならなかった。

⁶⁰ 楳船(かいせん):唐船を改修した薩摩専用の船で、長さ約 36m、幅 9m の、当時としては大型船であった。このような大型船に使う船の骨組み用材をとくに楳木と称していたようである。

⁶¹ 中艀(なかかわら):船底の船首から船尾を貫く竜骨材。

⁶² Tanaita: wooden plates used for the hull of Wasen (wooden native format Japanese vessels). Material used for the exterior of such vessels were divided according to location, either middle or upper shelves.

⁶³ Hiro: a fathom. According to the Kojien it was a unit of length to measure rope and water depth. 1 hiro/fathom is between 5 shaku (1.515 meters) and 6 shaku (1.818 meters). In this text 6 hiro is a length of about 9-11 meters.

⁶⁴ It is thought that the term kaiboku means 'straight tree.' Kaiboku is large timber used as ship building materials.

⁶⁵ Tebune: boats built for round trips from riverbank to riverbank, for use during the haarii sea deity festivals held on the 4th May (according to the old lunar calendar) and kurifune (dugout canoes or sabani) for coastal fishing.

⁶⁶ Shouransou no funebune: types of coastal vessels. Vessels used in villages and magiri during the early-modern era. Used to transport taxes, for official on business trips, etc. Chinese junk-type vessels resembling Maaranzen.

⁶⁷ A kaisen is a ship used in Satsuma that was basically a renovated Touden (Chinese-style ship). It was a large ship at the time, with a length of about 36 meters and width of about 9 meters. It would appear that the wood required for the framework of such large ships was known as kaiboku.

As such, we must prepare further afforestation of Ryuukyuu Matsu so that we are able to keep a continuous supply going. Such wastage of large trees being the case, tanaita in excess of 6 hiro in length used in the construction of previous ships should be obtained (and recycled) because we are worried that we will otherwise be unable to meet future demand for ship's keel-related lumber. From now on we request that the timber obtained for tanaita in shipbuilding be of 6 hiro or less in length.

本文申出通被仰付候

第五項

一 中頭方國頭方へ向々より御手形入被仰付候假屋材木之儀少々之曲又は寸不足等も取替させ候向にて百姓共隙取成候儀は勿論第一木之費不少候近年杣山及樵候上連々御用入多成來百姓共取調方及難儀勿論右材木之儀一涯之御用相辨候迄にて曲寸不足等も其見合を以て致遣羽候は、随分御用相立申答候處當分通にては百姓迷惑迄にて無之素生宜先様大木之御用可相立木柄伐禿猶更杣山及樵御用支相成可申と奉存候間以來假屋材木之儀曲寸不足にても現當御用相立候等は致取納候様自然差歸候砌は當座へ申出させ見分之上是非御用不相立等取替させ候様被仰渡度且國頭方杣山之儀前文通樵悴付ては御用入之御材木取調方六ヶ敷就中金武恩納本部今歸仁名護五ヶ間切へは猶更樵悴成各取持之山中より全出來不申他間切山相懸山免等にて漸取調御用相辨候振合にて此涯雜木之盡相省き候様無之候て不叶乾隆元辰年山盛生之間諸方御用之きち丸木松に繰替被仰付置候段畱相見へ尤松之儀最早御仕立方廣相成候上年々間ぶけ等仕事御座候間右假屋材木之儀一往松にても取得次第納方被仰付度奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第 5 項

1、中頭・国頭地方へ関係筋から御手形⁶⁸(物品納付通知書)を入れて、納付するよう言いつけられている假屋材木⁶⁹(仮設小屋)については、少々曲がり木や寸法不足の木なども取り替えさせている傾向がある。このことは百姓たちに手間がかかることは勿論、第1に少なくとも木の浪費につながることもである。近年、杣山が瘠せ衰えている上に、次々と林産物の御用入れが多くなって、百姓たちはその調達に苦勞している次第である。もちろん、これらの材木については、1 回限りの御用に供するだけで、曲がり木や寸不足の木なども工夫して使用すれば、随分と御用の足しにもなる筈である。しかし、これまで通りのやり方では、百姓が迷惑を蒙るだけではなく、素生の良い木で、将来、大木になって御用に供せられる性質の木までも切り尽くし、一層、杣山を衰退させ、御用の木材にも支障をきたすべき、と申し上げる次第である。以後、假屋材木については、曲がりや寸法不足であっても、現場で照合して、御用として使えるものは取り納めること。もし返却する際は、当座⁷⁰(山奉行所)に申し出し、調査の上、是非とも御用使えになら

⁶⁸ 御手形(おてがた):単に手形ともいう。王府が各間切に發送する林産物に関する物品請求書のようなもの。木材、薪木、竹類などが入用のとき、木の種類、寸法、納入月日、納付先、使途などに関する情報が書かれている。

⁶⁹ 假屋材木(かりやさいもく):公用で仮設小屋などを作るときに使う木材のこと。

⁷⁰ 当座(とうざ):ここでは王府中央組織の山奉行所のこと。

ないものは、取り替えさせるように命じるべきである。そのうえに、国頭地方の杣山については、前述のとおり、瘦せ衰えているので、御用の材木を調達するのは困難な状況にある。とくに金武・恩納・本部・今婦仁・名護の 5 カ間切⁷¹の山はますます衰退に及んでいる状態である。そのため各間切で所持している山から、納付すべき全ての木材が供出できず、他の間切の山に依存して、山免(許可伐採)⁷²などによって、少しずつ調達し、御用材木の供出をやりくりしているところである。ここで雑木が消耗し尽くしてしまはないようにしておく必要がある。乾隆元年(1736)、山が成長する間は、各方面からの御用のきち丸木(小丸太)は松(リュウキュウマツ)に繰り替えるように申し付けられている事が、文書に残されている。もっとも松のことについては、広い面積に仕立てられている上、毎年、間引きなども行っている、前述の仮屋材木については、一応、松でも取り出し次第、納付するように申し付けていただきたい。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 5

With regard to otegata⁷³ sent from the Nakagami and Kunigami regions, there have recently been cases where (good quality) kariyazuimoku⁷⁴ (wood used for the making of temporary huts or sheds) is (unnecessarily) requested when this could be replaced by timber that is perhaps slightly gnarled or not quite the perfect size. This is primarily wasteful not just in terms of trees but also the effort expended by farmers (assisting in the procurement and transportation of lumber). On top of the obvious decline in our somayama in recent years there are many cases of life being difficult for farmers trying to obtain forest products for official use and (as well as carrying out their regular agricultural duties). Of course, with regard to these types of timber, if timber that is perhaps slightly gnarled or not quite the perfect size could be used for official purposes, even if only once, this ought to be of significant benefit (in terms of contributing to accommodating the amount of timber required for official use). Should the situation continue as is, however, it will not just be troublesome for the farmers. If good quality trees that could grow into large trees perfect for official use are cut to exhaustion the somayama will fall further into decline and this will constitute a significant obstacle to procuring the timber needed for Royal Government use. In terms of official use kariyazuimoku (wood used for the making of temporary

huts or sheds), from now on timber that is perhaps slightly gnarled or not quite the perfect size be checked in the field (the somayama), then cut down and utilized for this purpose. In the case that the replacement of supplied timber is desired, we order that the Touza (Yamabugyousho) be contacted and that after an investigation has been conducted (presumably that agrees with the need for timber exchange) replacement must be carried out in the case of official use situations. Moreover, with regard to the somayama of Kunigami, because these have now become so depleted, as outlined above, it has become very difficult to obtain the timber required for government purposes. The forests of the five magiri (county districts) of Kin, Onna, Motobu, Nakijin and Nago in particular have fallen further and further into a state of decline. Since it has not been possible to get (good) lumber from any of the forests in these magiri in order to meet official use timber requirements wood has had to be obtained little by little from forests of other magiri by means of sanmen⁷⁵ (permission to cut timber in a different magiri) or other methods. Given this situation, it is absolutely necessary that we avoid the exhaustion of miscellaneous trees. It is recorded in documents that in 1736, when the forests of Okinawa were being cultivated and developed in earnest, it was ordered that Ryuukyuu Matsu could be replaced by other trees⁷⁶ in the case of kichimaruki (small logs). That said, Ryuukyuu Matsu trees are now planted extensively, to the point where it is possible to carry out a yearly thinning. As such, with regard to the aforementioned kariyazuimoku, we can now use Ryuukyuu Matsu for that purpose and we request that you give permission for it to be obtained and delivered.

本文申出通被仰付候

第六項

一 国頭地方九ヶ間切御仕立之檜木都て敷場不立枯損等出来及憔悴明間之所は是迄苗植種子入等仕させ候得共其詮無之所段々有之當分通召置候ては年々養生方として人夫之費は勿論先様御用木出来不申躰見及申候間右躰之敷は取占申上候は、相倒地候相應之諸木植付方被仰付度尤檜木之儀諸御用木御仕立敷腹々相應之所見合成合之諸木入交相仕立させ候等は都て盛生之躰相見へ申候間以來右様之所へ右通仕立方被仰付度奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第6項

1、国頭地方の9カ間切⁷⁷で植え付けられている檜木(イヌマキ)⁷⁸は、造林地が良くないために、すべて枯死し衰退している。その

⁷¹ 間切(まぎり):琉球王朝時代の行政区分で、今の市町村の行政区区に対応する。

⁷² 山免(さんめん):杣山は1736年以降、各間切ごとに分割され、さらに村ごとに再分割され、その管理は実質的には村・間切が行うことになる。王府が御用木を調達するときは、手形入れによって、各間切に通達するが、その御用木が当該間切内で調達できないときには、他の間切に木口代(御用木は王府が定めた代金、私用の木材は相場代)を支払って、他の間切の杣山内から伐出していた。このような利用慣行は王府自ら認めていた。こうした他の間切が別の間切の杣山を利用するときに、利用される杣山を所持する間切が有償で伐採許可を与えることを山免と称する。

⁷³ Otegata. Basically a type of bill. A type of goods invoice related to forest products shipped to each magiri by the Royal Government. Used when when lumber, firewood, bamboo and the like are required and records the type of wood, dimensions, delivery date, payment destination, etc.

⁷⁴ Kariyazuimoku: type of wood used when making public use temporary huts/sheds.

⁷⁵ Sanmen: after 1736 partial responsibility for the administration of the somayama was apportioned to each magiri and further apportioned to each village with the vast majority of the admin work carried out by the village and magiri. When the Royal Government needs to procure goyouboku (wood for official use) it communicates this to each magiri by dispatching a request. In the case that that goyouboku cannot be procured within a particular magiri the Royal Government will pay kiguchidai (a private timber market fee paid by the Royal Government for goyouboku) to another magiri and that lumber is then cut down in that magiri's somayama.

⁷⁶ Such as the Ijuu [Schima wallichii ssp. liukuensis] and Itajii [Castanopsis sieboldii].

⁷⁷ 国頭地方の9カ間切:間切は王朝時代の行政区。9カ間切は、金武・恩納・名護・羽地・本部・今婦仁・大宜味・国頭・久志の各間切のこと。

空き地には、これまで苗を植えたり、種子を蒔き入れたりしてきたけれども、うまく生育しない所が段々出てきている。そのままのやり方を続けているは、毎年山の保育の仕方にとって、人夫(労力)の浪費は言うまでもなく、また、これから先、御用木⁷⁹(公共用材)が生産できない状況になるのは、明らかなことである。そこでそのような敷地を取りまとめて報告してきたら、林種転換によって、その土地に適した樹木の植え付け方法を命じられるべきである。但し、檜木については、諸御用木を仕立てている敷地の中に、それ相応の場所を見つけて、適度に生育している諸木と混植している所は、すべて成長がいいように見える。そこでこれからは、そのような所には、そうした仕立て方で行うように命じるべきである。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 6

With regard to the Inumaki⁸⁰ forests planted in the nine magiri of the Kunigami region,⁸¹ because the selected planting locations were bad all trees are either dead or in a state of severe decline. (As a forest repair measure) Seedlings were planted or seeds were sown in areas of those (Inumaki) forests that had become open (places where the trees were dead or where nothing was currently growing) and trees are actually growing successfully there, but these locations are not the most ideal places for long term forest growth (with whatever forest that does grow there being doomed to the same eventual failure as previous forests). It is obvious (to us) that continuing with the same Inumaki afforestation program each year will not produce trees for government use in the future and, needless to say, will be a waste of ninpu (labor). We ask that once these (inappropriate for Inumaki forest) sites have been reported type of forest grown at those locations be converted and an afforestation method most appropriate for those sites be employed. In the case of Inumaki, a program of mixed afforestation should be carried out and Inumaki trees planted within sites afforested with various goyouboku tree types because the growth of all trees seems to be good in a mixed planting location where various trees are growing moderately. We request that future afforestation be carried out in this way at such places.

本文申出通被仰付候

⁷⁸ 檜木(イヌマキ): 方言名はチャーギ。琉球では重要な建築用材の1つ。首里城の建築用材として、18世紀中葉以降、植栽奨励された。その他、家具材・器具材としてもよい。シロアリに強い。果実は食用。羅漢松(らかんまつ)は中国産で、イヌマキの変種とみられる。

⁷⁹ 御用木(ごようぼく): 王府が利用する建築用材や、その他の用材(薪、特用林産物)などを含む。21種類の御法度木(「山奉行所公事帳」の第57項)を含む、王府公用の材木すべてを指す言葉。

⁸⁰ Inumaki. Or Kashiki (檜木). An evergreen tree of the Maki family (Podocarpaceae). In the Ryukyuan language called Chaagi. One of the most important building materials in Ryukyu. Used for palace buildings at Shuri Gusuku, greater afforestation was encouraged from the mid-18th century. Good for furniture and equipment. Resistant to termites. The fruit is edible. The Rakanmatsu tree in China is seen as a variant of the Inumaki.

⁸¹ Kin, Onna, Nago, Haneji, Motobu, Nakijin, Oogimi, Kunigami and Kushi.

第七項

一 いちよ木皮剥取候節は空人に三拾貫文之科松料錢被仰付候段御規模に相見へ仕手不相知節は櫛山當へ其半分科松料錢被仰付置候いちよ木之儀大材木に罷成肝要成御用木殊に近年大木有少相成素立方別て不入念候て不叶事候處皮剥取候節本數無構三拾貫文之科松料錢にては御各目向輕取縮向之故障相成申候間いちよ木皮剥取候者一往空人に三拾貫文宛之科松料錢被仰付仕手不相知節は本數之多少無構々山當へ一倍相重三拾貫文之科松料錢被仰付度奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第7項

1. いちよ木⁸²(イジュ)の皮を剥ぎ取れば、1人につき30貫文の罰金を命じられることは、御規模(山奉行所規模)に記載されているとおりでである。誰が違反したか分からない場合には担当の山当へ罰金の半分を命じられることになっている。イジュの木は、大材木になる大事な御用木である。とりわけ近年では大木が少なくなつて、とくに育て方に念を入れなければ、ならなくなつてきている。しかし、イジュの木の皮を剥ぎ取る場合には、本数に関係なく、30貫文の罰金だけでは、処罰の仕方が軽く、取締りの仕方にも支障が出てくるので、イジュの木の皮を剥ぎ取る者は、一応、1本に付30貫文ずつの罰金を命じることとする。誰が違反したか分からない場合には、本数の多少に関係なく、担当の山当に1倍相当の30貫文の罰金を命じるべきである。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 7

Those who scrape or peel the bark off Iju⁸³ trees will face a fine of 30 kanmon per person. This punishment was recorded in the

⁸² いちよ木(イジュ): ツバキ科の常緑高木。方言名はンジュ。漢字で伊集とも書く。赤イジョ木・白イジョ木がある。天野(1982)によれば、「樹皮は幼木は灰白色であるが成木は褐色で厚く亀裂する」という。園原咲也は「沖縄県山林会報」(創刊号、昭和5年6月)の中で、「琉球樹木の比重調査」を発表している。それによると「白イジョ木」の比重は0.59、1立方尺の重さは4.38貫、「アカイジョ木」の比重は0.74、1立方尺の重さは5.49貫となっている。これからみると「アカイジョ木」の方が比重・重さ共に高い。これからすると、「赤いじよ・白いじよの木」の区別は、樹齢に応じた呼称のようにみえる。つまり「赤いじよ」木の方が老齢木といえる。用途はキチ材・各種用材・家屋柱材。とくに赤いちよ木は首里城建築用材に利用。樹皮は砕いて魚毒(ササ)に使う。

⁸³ Iju or Icho (いちよ). A small to large evergreen tree of the Tsubaki family (Theaceae). In the Ryukyuan language called Soju. Can be written as 伊集. There are Akaijoki/Akaichoki and Shiroijoki/Shiroichoki. According to Amano (1982), "the bark of younger trees is off-white and mature trees brown." Within Sakuya Sonohara's 'Okinawa-ken Sanrin Kaihou' (June 1930 'Ryukyuu Jumoku no Hijuuu Chousa' was published. According to this, the specific gravity of the Shiroichoki was 0.59 cubic shaku and weight of 4.38 kan (1 kan = 3.75 kilograms), and the Akaichoki a specific gravity of 0.74 cubic shaku and weight of 5.49 kan (1 kan = 3.75 kilograms). From this perspective Akaichoki has a higher specific gravity and weight. In terms of making a distinction between Akaijo and Shirojo in future in would appear to be an old term. That is to say, the Akaijo is the older tree. As such, the red or white variations might be a means of distinguishing between young and old trees rather than separate tree types. Used for roof rafters, various applications or lumber for house pillars. Akaiichouki is used for palace buildings at Shuri Gusuku. Large tree trunks are used to make dugout

Gokimo (Yamabugyousho Kimochou). In the case that an offender could not be indentified it was instructed that half of the fine be imposed on the yamaatai with jurisdiction. When an lju tree reaches a large size it becomes an important government use tree. The problem is that large lju trees have become scarce in recent years and if we fail to pay proper attention to their growth they will disappear. However, we feel that a fine of 30 kanmon for removing bark from an lju tree, regardless of the number of trees, is too light a punishment. Given that these activities are a hindrance to our administration of forests we ask that a punishment of 30 kanmon per tree be imposed on those who scrape the bark off lju trees. In the case that an offender can not be indentified, and regardless of the number of trees, we ask that a double 30 kanmon fine be imposed on the yamaatai with jurisdiction.

本文申出通被仰付候尤すい木は御案内之上伐取候被仰付候

第八項

一 くり舟之儀大木之禿相成事にて従跡々御禁止被仰付置候處乾隆七年ずい木にて作調候儀は御免被仰付候付正木にてずい木に仕成候方便有之同捨年より是亦御禁止被仰付置事御座候處國頭方杣山之内松雜木すい入にて何そ之御用相立不申大木段々有之徒に召置朽廢し候上山敷相塞り適萌立候小木差覆杣山之故障相成申候然はくり舟作調候儀右通御禁止被仰付嚴重致取締事候得共くり舟之儀大木提持並御急用之諸雜物積越其外魚獵等仕事にて大木伐盜くり舟作調候各目被仰付置者も有之候右様ずい木は申出させ見分之上伐取燒印にて相渡くり舟作調猶又燒印を以致取締候は、右様之方便不罷成締向行届可申と奉存候間以來ずい木にてくり舟作調候儀御免被仰付左候て所之用辨外は浦持之間切定數不足の方へ賣拂候儀も御免被仰付度左様御座候は、大木伐盜くり舟作調候者相止第一杣山之爲所之重寶にも相成券可宜と奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。但し、空洞木は問い合わせの上、許可を得て伐り取ることができるようになっている。」

第8項

1、くり舟⁸⁴の建造については、大木の浪費になるということで、以前から、禁止措置がとられている。しかし、乾隆7(1742)年には、ずい木⁸⁵(空洞木)で作ることについては許可されている。ところが、正木⁸⁶(健全な木)を空洞木にすり替える狡いやり方があった。乾隆10(1745)年から、再度、禁止措置がとられるようになった。国頭地方の杣山内には、松(リュウキュウマツ)やその他の樹木が空洞化して、何の御用にも立たないようなそれらの大木が増えてきて、徒に朽ち果てるままにしてある。その上、これらの空洞

木が山の敷地を塞ぎ、適度に生育している幼木に覆いかぶさって、杣山の障害にもなっている。ところで、くり舟の建造については、前述のとおり禁止して、嚴重に取り締まりを行っているが、くり舟は、大木の牽引や、急用の物資の運搬、その他、漁労などに使われ、そのために大木を盗伐して、くり舟を建造し、その罰を受ける者も出てきている。前述の空洞木は申請させて、確認の上、切り取りさせ、その木に焼印⁸⁷を入れて渡し、くり舟を建造させた上で、さらに舟に焼印を押すという方法で取締りをすれば、前述のような健全な木を掠め取るやり方は行うことができず、取締り方も行き届く、と思う次第である。そこでこれからは空洞木で、くり舟を建造することは、許可すること。そして各地域で用いる空洞木材の必要数以外は、港のある間切で、くり舟の定数不足の方に、それを売り払うことも許可すべきである。そのようにすれば、大木を盗み取って、くり舟を建造する者はなくなり、第1に杣山のため、また地域の重宝にもなり、併せていいこと尽くしになる、と思う次第である。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text. However, we give permission to utilize zuiki (hollow trees) for kurifune⁸⁸ (dugout canoes) after investigation (and official branding)]

Article 8

There has long been a ban in place on the making of kurifune because this practice contributes to the scarcity of large trees. In 1742 (the 7th year of Qianlong) permission was given to make kurifune out of zuiki (hollow trees). Since shouboku⁸⁹ (entirely healthy large trees with no hollowing whatsoever) were cut down illegally under the pretense that they were zuiki the ban was reinstated in 1745 (the 10th year of Qianlong). Within the somayama of the Kunigami region there are Ryuukyuu Matsu and other large trees that are hollowed out but because these large trees are seen as being of no use for official purposes they are simply left to decay. On top of that, these hollow trees are blocking up/clogging up forest sites, hindering the growth of young trees by overhanging them and this therefore has become an impediment to somayama prosperity. The construction of kurifune is prohibited, as described above, and there is a strict crackdown in effect on the practice but because kurifune are used for many important purposes such as the tugging of large trees, fishing and the transport of needed goods large trees are still being cut down to make kurifune and there are more people being punished for this offense. We think that the type of large hollow trees described above (that would otherwise be left to decay) should be allowed for the purpose of making kurifune. After verification they can be cut down,

⁸⁷ 焼印(やきいん): 具体的な焼印の形は不明。ここでは材木の系譜を明らかにするための認証印のようなもの。新しい船を建造した時にも、同じように焼印を押している。船の外側に認可の証しとして焼き付けられていたと思われる。

⁸⁸ Kurifune: a small boat made by hollowing out a large tree like the Ryuukyuu Matsu. According to Article 6 of Yamabugyousho Kimochou (1737), based on a survey of all kurifune at the time there were 2,700 of them. Given that these boats need to be made every 8 years about 340 large trees are wasted every year. In order to prevent the waste of such precious large trees a ban on the making of kurifune was imposed. As a replacement so-called hagikofune were allowed to be made. These were made out of bonded wooden plates.

⁸⁹ Healthy trees with no natural hollowing.

canoes. Pulverized bark can be used to make a fish poison (called sasa) while bark extract can be made into a beverage.

⁸⁴ くり舟: 松などの大木をくり抜いて作った小舟。「山奉行所規模帳」(1737)第6項によれば、当時、各地の港にあるくり舟の数を調査をしたところ、2,700艘余あったという。これを8年ごとに作り替えると、1年に340本余の大木が浪費されることになる。そこで木の無駄遣いをなくすために、くり舟を作ることは禁止し、代わりに、板材を張り合わせた「ハギ小舟」を作るように、規定を変えている。

⁸⁵ ずい木: 空木(うつろぎ・うつおぎ)のこと。木の中が腐って、空洞化している木。

⁸⁶ 正木(しょうぼく): 木の中が空洞化していない健康な木。

branded with a yakiin⁹⁰ (an official mark to show that the trees were acquired through legitimate means) and then used for kurifune construction. Moreover, we think that if the kurifune branding process is properly regulated and administered the practice of illegally cutting down shouboku under the pretense that they were zuiki can be stopped. We therefore ask that permission be given for the use of hollow trees for kurifune-making. We also ask that permission be given for the sale of excess hollow tree materials in each region to those with kurifune shortages at magiri (county districts) with ports. In so doing we believe that the number of people illegally cutting down large trees to make kurifune will plummet, that this will first and foremost be of great benefit to the somayama but also to the regions of Ryukyu (to have access to hollow trees for kurifune construction) and generally have a positive impact.

本文申出通被仰付候

第九項

一 薪木の儀曲木より取調候様にと之儀は跡々より段々被仰渡趣有之當座にも毎度致取締事候得共愚昧之百姓共目前之勝手に任し直成之等より伐取候向にて漸々杣山及樵俵候舩相見へ申候右様取締向之儀は専所役々共下知方に相懸候處畢竟大形之所より右次第別て如何之儀と存申候間以來屹と嚴重致取締候様此節頭役共へ分々て被仰渡度左様御座候は、私共にも御趣意に基き於所嚴重致取締候様仕可申候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第 9 項

1、薪木は曲木で調達するようにとの事柄は、以前から順を追って、命じられてきた大事な内容である。当座(山奉行所)⁹¹においても、その度ごとに、取締りを行うことでもある。けれども、愚かな百姓どもは、目前の欲にかられ、真っ直ぐな木を切り取る傾向にあって、そのため次第に杣山が痩せ衰えていく様子がみられる。そのようなことを取り締まるのは、もっぱら、地域の役人たちの指導の仕方にかかっている。ところが、結局、いい加減な地域から、とくにそのような事態が起こっていて、どうしたことだろうかと、思う次第である。そこでこれからは、より嚴重に取り締まりをするように、この度、地頭代たちによくよく命じていただきたい。そうすれば、私共(山奉行所)の方でも、その趣旨にもとづき、その地域において、嚴重に取り締まりを行うことにする。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 9

That gnarled trees should be cut down and procured for use as firewood was an important principle enforced (by the Royal Government) for a long time. The Touza (Yamabugyousho) has had a constant crackdown in effect. Unfortunately, however, there are still thoughtless farmers out there who cut down perfectly straight trees for the sake of immediate greed and this is clearly a

⁹⁰ The specific for of this yakiin is unknown. The same yakiin is used when new ships are built. It is thought that the official brand on the outer part of the ship was proof of official approval of the ship building.

⁹¹ 当座(とうざ):ここでは山奉行所をさしている。

contributing factor to the gradual decline of the somayama. The supervision of this problem is the exclusive preserve of regional officials. We believe, however, that the current situation is the result of poor supervision in irresponsible regions and wonder how it came to pass. We order that from now on the magiri jitoudai do their jobs and carry out a stricter clampdown than has been in effect in recent times. In so doing, and based on us all understanding the objective, it will be possible for us (Yamabugyousho) to administer (forest-related matters) throughout the regions more strictly.

本文申出通被仰付候

第十項

一 松大木伐盜候者御咎目向之儀中頭方は壹本に付千貫文國頭方は同貳千貫文科松料錢被仰付置事御座候然は近年松大木有少相成唐船楫船役物之御用續兼候舩相見へ此涯一棧取締向行届候様無之候て不叶事候處當時諸物高料成立當分之科錢高にては御咎目向輕愚昧之者共目前之利欲に迷ひ御法違之者致出来取締向之故障相成可申と奉存候間一往中頭方松御用木伐盜候者五千貫文國頭方同壹萬貫文科松料錢被仰付度左様被仰付候は、取締向行届法外之者相絶可申と奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第 10 項

1、松の大木を盗伐する者を罰する仕方については、中頭地方は 1 本に付 1,000 貫文、国頭地方は同じく 2,000 貫文の罰金を命じられることになっている。しかしながら、近年、松の大木は少なくなつて、唐船・楫船の役物の供出も続けられなくなつてきているようにみえる。このほど一段と取締りの仕方を行き届くようにしなければならなくなつてきている。ところが、現在、諸物価も値上がりして、これまでのような罰金額では、処罰の程度も軽くなつてきている。愚かな者どもは、目の前の私欲にかられ、そのために法律に違反するような者も出てきて、取締りの仕方にも支障をきたすようになってい、と思ふ次第である。そういうことで、一応、中頭地方で松の御用木を盗伐する者は、5,000 貫文、同じく国頭地方では 10,000 貫文の罰金を命じるべきである。そのように命じられれば、取締りの仕方も行き届き、違反者も無くなる、と思ふ次第である。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 10

In terms of the punishment for those illegally cutting down large Ryukyuu Matsu trees, a fine of 1,000 kanmon per tree has been imposed in the Nakagami district and a 2,000 kanmon fine per tree in the Kunigami district. However, large Ryukyuu Matsu trees have become scarce in recent years and we now appear to have a situation in which we cannot obtain the timber required for construction of Touseu and Kaisen. It is essential, therefore, that enforcement be carried out more effectively than it has in recent years. Since the sale prices for illegally-acquired trees are presently high this makes the punishments we currently impose light on offenders. We think that those breaking the law in this way, thoughtless people (who are either entirely ignorant of or who display complete disregard for the law), or those lost in immediate greed (seeing highly saleable trees they can easily, if illegally acquire) continue to appear in number and this is a huge obstacle to

effective forest administration. We request, therefore, that the fine for persons illegally cutting down large Ryuukyuu Matsu trees in the Nakagami district be raised to 5,000 kanmon per tree and and a 10,000 kanmon fine per tree in the Kunigami district. If so ordered we believe that forest administration will become much more effective and that the number of offenders will be greatly reduced.

本文申出通被仰付候

第十一項

一 近年杣山憔悴に付ては雑木之儀も前條同斷大木有少相成取締向不入念候て不叶事御座候處是迄惣林之致差引帳付にて取締無之候故愚昧之百姓共用尺之見合無之伐取候向にて連々大木有少林相見へ申候間以來御用可相立木柄は見付次第則々札相付當座迄帳付にて致取締御入用之砌は搦奉行承届袖取差免帳面拂仕候様被仰付度奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第 11 項

1、近年、杣山が衰退していることで、雑木の方も前条と同様に大木が少なくなり、取締りの仕方に念を入れなければ、なくなっている。ところが、これまで全体の木材の差し引きを帳面⁹²に記録して取り締まることをしていない。そのために愚かな百姓どもは、使用する樹木の長さもよく調べないで、伐採している傾向があつて、次第に大木も少なくなっているようにみえる。そういうことで、これからは、御用になるような木柄(木目や性質)は、見つけ次第すぐに札⁹³を取り付け、帳付⁹⁴にして当座(山奉行所)まで報告するように取り締まること。木材が御入用のときは、担当の奉行⁹⁵の承諾を得て、袖取⁹⁶(伐木)を許可し、帳面から抹消するように命じられるべきである。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 11

With regard to the state of somayama decline in recent years, large trees in particular have become especially scarce, including those described in the previous article (Article 10) as well as other large trees. It is a plain fact that if forest supervision is not significantly improved there will be no more large trees left within the realm. Up to now, however, the total balance of the timber of the realm has

⁹² 帳面(ちょうめん):「山奉行所公事帳」(1751)には、「諸木本数総帳」が出てくる。これは各間切における植栽木及び伐採木の詳細(植林地と本数、伐採木の寸法、立木の寸法、樹種名など)が記載された帳簿とみられる。この他に、21種類の御用木=御法度木(禁止木)が記載された「御用木帳」がある。これらの帳簿は、間切番所や王府の山奉行所に据え付けられ、伐木や御用木の登録などの差し引き台帳として用いられていた。

⁹³ 札(ふだ):「御用木」であることを明示するために、樹木に貼り付けられた札。表示の詳細は不明。この札の情報を「御用木帳」に記載し、伐木と新たな登録の樹木管理を行っていた。

⁹⁴ 帳付(ちょうづけ):ここでは「御用木帳」への登録を指す。

⁹⁵ 奉行(ぶぎょう):ここでいう奉行は山奉行のこと。各地の山の管理に関する最高責任者のこと。「山奉行所規模帳」(1737)によれば、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。

⁹⁶ 袖取(そまどり):『広辞苑』によれば、「袖木を伐り出すこと」とある。「袖木」とは、琉球国流に解釈すれば、杣山内にある御用木のことである。

not been properly administered and recorded in the Choumen⁹⁷ (a reference to the Shobokuhon Suusouchou). As a result, there has been a tendency for thoughtless farmers to fell trees without carefully examining the required timber dimensions and this had led to the gradual disappearance of large trees. This being the case currently with forest administration, from now on as soon as trees appropriate for official use (of the right grain and quality) are discovered they will have a fuda⁹⁸ attached and this information reported to the Touza (Yamabugyousho) in the Chouzuke (Goyoubokuchou). It should be ordered that when lumber is required for official use the consent of the bugyou with jurisdiction must be obtained. He will then give permission for somadori (a tree or trees to be cut down in the somayama). Once carried out all details of the tree or trees cut down will be erased from the Choumen (Shobokuhon Suusouchou).

本文申出通被仰付候

第十二項

一 国頭方中頭方杣山嘉慶年間以家松御仕立敷之内極々及憔悴御用木出来不申所も有之候間右林之敷々は見合所柄次第松雑木に仕立替にて定式御仕立に引合被仰付度奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第 12 項

1、国頭地方・中頭地方の杣山で、嘉慶年間(1796~1820)以来の松の造林地の内、非常に衰退して、御用木も出来ないような所がある。そのような敷地は、調べた上で、場所次第、松を雑木の造林地に転換し、定式御仕立⁹⁹(王府の補助造林)に差し替えるように、命じられるべきである。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 12

With regard to the somayama of the Kunigami and Nakagami regions, since the Jiaqing era of Qing China (1796-1820) Ryuukyuu Matsu afforestation areas have been in severe decline and as a result these are areas where no timber appropriate for official use can be procured. We request, therefore, that at such

⁹⁷ Shobokuhon Suusouchou (諸木本数総帳). A book that recorded details (such as the number and location of tree planting areas, the dimensions of cut trees, the dimensions of standing trees, names of tree species) of cut trees and planted trees in each magiri. We have not yet confirmed the existence of the Suusouchou. We do know of the existence of the Goyoubokuchou (that recorded the 21 types of prohibited trees, names of species, location, number, size and logging conditions) but very little else. If the Shobokuhon Suusouchou did exist it would have been used as part of a comprehensive administration of valuable trees in each of the magiri and possibly some role in the administration of goyouboku designated for government use.

⁹⁸ Fuda: a tag attached to trees used to designate goyouboku. The precise method of tag display is unknown. Information on the tag is recorded in the Goyoubokuchou, a ledger detailing logging and new tree registration.

⁹⁹ 定式御仕立(ていしきおしたて):「定式藪山仕立換」とも称する。王府が日用夫銭(間切の夫=労働力を金銭に換算したもの)を杣山仕立費に振り替えることで行われる造林手法。

sites (in severe decline) investigations be conducted and, if the locations are found to be appropriate, miscellaneous trees be planted there instead of Ryuukyuu Matsu and the areas switched to teishikioshitate¹⁰⁰ (auxiliary Royal Government afforestation).

本文申出通被仰付候

第十三項

一 砂糖雜樽蓋底板之儀割取々調申事にて損成多木之費不少事御座候處連々杣山及憔悴右樽蓋底板可相成木柄有少就中金武恩納今歸仁三ヶ間切へは各所持之山中より出来兼他村他間切山相掛り取調漸御用相辨候向にて至て及難儀候射相見へ申候然はせんたん木之儀植付七八年振よりは右御用出来其上伐取候得は芽萌立砂糖樽蓋底板之重寶不大形事御座候間向後所柄見合一統廣相仕立左候て素生宜後年御用可相立等は相嗜候様被仰付度奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第 13 項

1、雜木で作る砂糖樽・蓋・底板¹⁰¹は、削り取って調達するので、無駄が多く、木の浪費も少なくない。そのことが長く続いたために、杣山も衰退に及び、砂糖樽・蓋・底板になる適木も減少している。とりわけ、金武・恩納・今歸仁の 3 カ間切では、各地域が所持している山から生産できなくなって、他の間切の山に依存して取り調え、少しずつ御用に対処している状態で、至って困難に陥っている様子が見られるのである。しかし、せんたん木(センダン)¹⁰²の場合は、植え付けて 7~8 年も経てば、これらの御用に使うことができる。その上、伐り取っても根から萌芽するので、木の形は大きくなくても、砂糖樽・蓋・底板の重宝にはなる。今後は、適地を見つけて、一斉に仕立てること。そして育ちが良く、後年、御用

¹⁰⁰ Or Teishiki Yabuyama Shitatekan. The Royal Government utilized hiyoubusen/hiyousen [日用夫錢/日用錢] (the conversion of labor provided by workers in the magiri into cash money) as a method of offsetting somayama afforestation costs. Farmers from each magiri were obliged to perform a fixed amount of monthly corvée service to the Royal Government. Hiyousen is the conversion of this corvée service into money. The calculation of the amount of money differed according to the age or the sex of corvée laborers. The rate of the hiyousen also depended on how distant the location was from Shuri. The Royal Government was focused on public afforestation work and part of this hiyousen was delivered to each magiri district to go towards the cost of local afforestation efforts. In fact, the hiyousen was a means of offsetting the cost to the government of corvée laborers (genbu). That is to say, it became a mechanism for the provision of required labor rather than paying farmers. For further details see Nakama Yuci, Zouhokaitei: Okinawa Rinya Seido Riyoushi Kenkyuu. Naha: Medcia Ekusupuresu, 2011, pages 83-86.

¹⁰¹ 砂糖樽・蓋・底板: 黒糖を入れる樽用材。1732 年に黒糖樽の統一寸法が決められた。樽板(くれいた)は長さ 1 尺 5 寸 5 分、幅 2 寸~2 寸 5 分、厚さ 3~5 分。蓋板(ふたいた)は幅 4 寸 5 分~6 寸 5 分、厚さ 4~6 分。樽板は 24 枚以内、蓋と底板は 3 枚以内。黒糖樽の帯竹にはトウチク(唐竹)が使われた。琉球王朝時代(1697 年以降)には、サトウキビは沖縄本島の島尻・中頭・国頭の 1 部(金武・恩納の 1 部・本部・今歸仁)で栽培が許可され、その他の地域では「甘蔗作付制限・禁止」の措置が取られていた。

¹⁰² センダン木: センダン科の落葉高木。方言名はシンダン。漢字で梅檀と表記。材は家具材・器具材・砂糖樽・蓋・底板材に利用。樹皮・実は薬用。樹皮を煎じて飲むと回虫駆除になる。

になるようなものは、精を出して保育するように、命じるべきである。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 13

In terms of kureita¹⁰³ (wooden plates) used for the body, lids and bottoms of sugar barrels, because these are made by shaving, cutting and/or splitting the wood into appropriately-sized pieces the amount of wood wasted in the process is not insignificant and this constitutes a great loss. Since this is a practice that has been carried out for a very long time it has led to decline in the somayama and a decrease in the number of trees of the appropriate size for kureita for the body, lids and bottom of the barrels. Because such trees cannot be found in the somayama of the three magiri of Kin, Onna and Nakijin it has needed to be acquired and cut down in forests of other areas, yet this depends on the conditions in those forests and whether the appropriate wood for official use is actually available. It is apparent that there are great difficulties acquiring the appropriate wood in this way. In the case of Sendan trees,¹⁰⁴ however, if planted and left to grow for seven to eight years these will be perfectly suitable for the same official purpose. Moreover, because new tree sprouts will grow from the trunk when the tree is cut down (negating the need for labor-intensive replanting efforts) this makes the Sendan tree even more convenient for the production of kureita for the body, lids and bottoms of sugar barrels. It should be ordered that appropriate locations be investigated for the purpose of simultaneous Sendan tree afforestation. If the growth of these forests is good we will be able to produce the timber required for official use in the future and we must order, therefore, that all strive hard in these afforestation efforts.

本文申出通被仰付候

第十四項

一 杣山仕立養生取締向等之儀に付ては跡々より段々被仰渡趣有之我々共にも折角致下知事候得共頭役其汲受蒔杣山取

¹⁰³ Kureita (wooden plates) used as material for the body, lids and bottoms of sugar barrels to hold Okinawan brown sugar. The dimensions of these sugar barrels was decided in 1732. The kureita would have a length of 1 shaku, 5 sun and 5 bu, a width of 2 shaku-2 shaku, 5 bu and a thickness of 3-5 bu. The futaita (cover plates) a width of 4 shaku 5 bu-6 shaku, 5 bu and a thickness of 4-6 bu. 24 plates were required for the body and 3 for the lid and bottom. The barrels are tied with a bamboo band. The band is made of a kind of bamboo called touchiku (Sinobambusa tootsik). In Chinese characters this can be written as 唐竹 (touchiku). During the Ryukyu Kingdom era (after 1697), sugarcane permitted to be grown in the Shimajiri and Nakagami regions of Okinawa Island but only in part of the Kunigami region (Kin, part of Onna, Motobu and Nakijin). In all other areas a Sugarcane Planting Restriction-Prohibition (Kansho Sakutsuke Seigen-Kinshi) was in effect.

¹⁰⁴ Sentan (Sendan/Melia azedarach). A deciduous tree of the Sendan family (Meliaceae). In the Ryukyuan language called Shindan. Can be written as 梅檀. The wood is used for to make furniture, equipment, and the lids and bottom parts of sugar barrels. The bark and fruit have medicinal uses. Brewing up the bark produces a medicine used to eliminate roundworms.

扱向は山方役々請込と相心得候躰相見へ申候間以來兼々被仰渡置候通山方役々共一致熟談を以月々山入にて仕立養生取締向等一稜入念夫々之首尾翌月當座へ申出候様此涯分けて被仰渡左候て仕立取締向宜一稜其詮相見へ候所は頭役始山方役々共相應之御褒美被仰付不行届所は越度之稜に應し代合をも被仰付度奉存候

右ヶ條之通得御差圖相濟候間間切中末々道具に令承知夫々行届候様可被取計候尤各山見廻之儀此節より屹と引改嚴重相勤仕立養生取締向等致差引其首尾月々可被申出候以上

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第 14 項

1、柚山の造林・保育・取締りの仕方などについては、以前から、順を追って、その趣旨を言い渡してきた。我々共(山奉行所の方)でも、努めて指導してきたけれども、地頭代どもは、よく理解しないで、柚山の取締りの方は、山の事を担当する役職の責任だと考えているように見える。それで、これからは、前々から言い渡して置いてある通り、山の事を担当する役職の者が、一致してよく相談し、毎月山入りして、造林・保育・取締りの仕方などについて、一段と念を入れ、それぞれの業務を、翌月、当座(山奉行所)の方に報告するよう、この度、とくに申し渡してある。そうした上で、造林・取締りの仕方がよろしく、一段とその成果が上がっている所は、地頭代をはじめ、山担当の役職共々、それ相応のご褒美を授与し、逆に、山の管理が行き届いていない所は、その手落ちの程度に応じ、役職の交代を命じられることもありうる、と思う次第である。

以上の条文の通り、王府の指示を得て決裁を済ましているので、間切中の末々まで詳しく承知させ、それぞれ行き届くように、取り計らうべきである。但し、各担当の山の見廻りについては、今回から相違なく改め、厳格に勤務し、造林・保育・取締りの仕方などを指示し、その業務内容について、毎月、報告すること。以上。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 14

In terms of somayama growth, maintenance and supervision practices all the essential information we need in this regard has been established and handed down over time. We (Yamabugyousho) have tried to provide the right leadership and guidance yet it would appear that those officials with jurisdiction and responsibility for forest matters, from the jitoudai down, have not fully grasped the proper methods of somayama administration and oversight. As such, we request henceforth that all officials with jurisdiction over forest affairs work in line with established methods of somayama growth, maintenance and supervision and beyond working in consultation with us carry out forest visits on a monthly basis and then report on the results of these visits to the Touza (Yamabugyousho) the following month. If this is realized the practices of afforestation and oversight of somayama will improve. We would also request that in regions that produce good results forest-related officials from the jitoudai on down, should receive appropriate reward. Conversely, in the case of badly managed regions, forest-related officials should be replaced, depending on the degree of blame they take for such mismanagement.

In accordance with the above articles, great care must be taken to ensure that they are understood in detail in even the most distant magiri in the realm and that all are attentive in carrying out the Royal Government instructions. With regard to the inspection of each of the forests under our jurisdiction, however, we will make sure that from now on that forest work is carried out dilligently, that proper instruction is given on somayama growth, maintenance and oversight and that the results of these endeavors are reported on a monthly basis.

That is all.

同治八年己巳十二月

山奉行所

國頭方九ヶ間切並中頭方之内越来美里具志川北谷讀谷山西原中城七ヶ間切

下知役 地頭代 檢者 惣山當 山筆者

1869年旧曆12月

山奉行所

國頭地方9ヶ間切と中頭地方の内、越来・美里・具志川・北谷・読谷山・西原・中城の7ヶ間切

下知役¹⁰⁵ 地頭代 檢者¹⁰⁶ 惣山當 山筆者

December, 1869 (the 8th Year of Tongzhi era).

Yamabugyousho

Of the nine magiri of the Kunigami region and the seven magiri of Goeku, Misato, Gushikawa, Chatan, Yomitanzan, Nishihara and Nakagusuku of the Nakagami region.

gechiyaku

kenja

yamabugyou hissha

jitoudai

souyamaatai

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¹⁰⁵ 下知役(げちやく): 貧窮化した間切の再建のために、首里王府から直接派遣された役人のこと。所帯方物奉行に属し、給与は派遣間切から受ける。下知役の下で検者も派遣される。

¹⁰⁶ 検者(けんじゃ): 王府から各間切に派遣される役人。所帯方物奉行に属し、間切検者ともいう。通常、疲弊した間切に下知役とともに配置される。

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