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メタデータ	言語: Japanese 出版者: 琉球大学農学部 公開日: 2017-05-31 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: 仲間, 勇栄, Purves, John Michael, Chen, Bixia, Nakama, Yuei, パーヴェス, ジョン マイケル, チェン, ビシャ, 陳, 碧霞 メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/36749

『林政八書』中の「山奉行所規模帳仕次」: その和訳・英訳と内容分析

Modern Japanese & English Translations and Content Analysis of ‘Additional Articles on the Scope of the Forest Administration Bureau [Yamabugyousho Kimochou Shitsugi]’ from the ‘Eight Volumes on Forest Administration.’

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Abstract:

Yamabugyousho Kimochou Shitsugi consists of 13 articles in total, five of which focus on tree felling, three that relate to the duties of forest-related officials and the proper method of cutting trees and two dealing with crackdowns on illegal tree felling.

Particularly worthy of attention are the provisions related to forest conservation. It was strictly prohibited to cut down trees at places of hougo that are of great importance to the preservation of the forest or to cut trees at the borders of community forests (sanya) that surround the somayama (government-use forests). In terms of the concept of hougo the trees located at the so-called 'gate of hougo (gate of embraced protection)' are of critical importance. If such areas are opened up by reckless tree felling this will allow damaging winds to enter the inner forest and will eventually bring ruin to the forest. There is also the idea of yosebatsu (destructive felling) that warns against the damage that can be caused to the inner forest by cutting down too many useful trees at one concentrated area (such as the gate of hougo). In today's terms this is close to the idea of clear-cutting (kaibatsu) that would disturb the sanqi (forest atmosphere) and lead to the decline of the trees in the very inner forest.

With regard to the delivery of timber, the Royal Government would first send a tegata (goods request) to each magiri bansho. This tegata would specify the type of tree, the required dimensions and any other important details. Based on the information in the tegata forest officials would go to the most appropriate forest site, select and cut down the timber requested. If the timber delivered to the Royal Government did not match the dimensions requested in the tegata it would have to be replaced. Because this constituted a waste of valuable wood resources regulations were put in place so that forest officials would be held accountable. In order to prevent such waste forest officials were taught the so-called 'yamaku no shouhou' (forest care and management techniques) and commanded to work hard in carrying out their duties.

はじめに

この「山奉行所規模帳仕次」(1751)は、14 年前に評定所から公布された「山奉行所規模帳」(1737)の追加罰則集として、西・東山奉行が上申し、それを王府が公認したものである。その条項は全 13 項目から成るが、『林政八書』の中では、「就山惣計條々」(1748)の8項目の条文に次ぐ、短い規定集である。

和訳については、土井林学振興会の復刻版(1776)を基に、日本産業資料大系(1926)、蔡温全集(崎浜、1984)、立津春方版(1937)、沖縄県史料(前近代6、首里王府仕置2、1989)、などを参照した。

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

Yamabugyousho Kimochou Shitsugi is a set of supplementary penal provisions to be added to those in laid out in Yamabugyousho Kimochou [The Scope of the Bureau of Forest Administration]¹ 14 years earlier. It was submitted to the Royal

Government by the Nishi (Western) and Higashi (Eastern) Yamabugyou² and officially approved by the government in 1751. It consists of 13 articles in total, making it the second smallest

duties. Yamabugyousho Kimochou 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.

² 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.

¹ 'Yamabugyousho Kimochou' (The Scope of the Bureau of Forest Administration) was issued in 1737. The Yamabugyousho Kimochou 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

document after Somayama Soubakari Joujou (1748) in the collected volume of forest-related regulations known as Rinsei Hassho (Eight Volumes on Forest Administration).

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 Taiki, Daisanken' (1926), 'Sai On Zenshuu' (Sakihama Shuumei 1984), Tatetsu Shunpou (1937) and Okinawa-ken Shiryou (Zenkindai 6: Shuri Oufu Shioki 2, 1989). 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, 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.

原文と和訳文

第一項

覺

一 科鞭拾

但山師山工人之儀山工之正法致傳受材木楷木取調並分け取請込仕居候付ては彌用尺之木伐取木之費無之積候處致不念無了簡之仕形有之候は、尤筑登之座敷以上位之者は右準科錢申付御摸之通番所遣に可被仰付候

第1項

覺書

科鞭³(鞭打ち)10回

但し: 山師⁴・山工人⁵には、山工の正法⁶(山の保育・管理の技術)が伝授されているため、材木や楷木⁷(船の構造材)の調達や木の選別の仕方については、よく知っていなければならない。確実に、寸法に合った木だけを切りとり、木の無駄遣いが無いようにすべきところ、その考えもなく、いい加減なやり方をしていれば、筑登之座敷⁸以上の位の者は、科鞭十回の罰に準じて科錢(罰金)を申し付け、規程の通り、間切番所⁹の経費に充てるよう命じらるべきである。

³ 科鞭(とがむち): 科策とも書く。竹を束ねた策(むち)で叩かれる罰のこと。

⁴ 山師(やまし): 現場で意図する用材の寸法が取れる木を鑑定する技術者。

⁵ 山工人(やまこうにん・やまくにん): 山工(樹木の伐採・加工・保育など)の作業を行う技術者のこと。

⁶ 山工の正法(やまくのしょうほう): 山の保育・管理から、樹木の伐採・加工に至る山の全体作業に関わる技術体系。

⁷ 楷木(かいぼく): 文字の意味は真っ直ぐな木のこと。とくに船の帆柱用材や、その他、船の構造用材になる大材木のことを指している。

⁸ 筑登之座敷(ちくどうんざしき): 首里王府の位階名。従9品で位階の最初の位。赤冠(せきかん)=赤八巻を被る。座敷とは筑登之の詰所の部屋(座敷)に出入りが許され、筑登之待遇の扱いとなる。

⁹ 間切番所(まぎりばんしょ): 間切(今の市町村)行政の役所で、地頭代以下の役人が勤務する。蔵当方(くらあたひほう、納税関

Article 1

Memorandum

Flogging¹⁰ as punishment, ten lashes

Yamashi¹¹ or yamakounin¹² must be familiar with the 'yamaku no shouhou'¹³ (techniques for forest care and administration) in order to be able to properly carry out the selection and procurement of lumber and kaiboku¹⁴ (shipbuilding materials). Their job is to cut the timber to the requested dimensions with absolute accuracy so that there is no unnecessary wastage of wood. In the case that trees are cut in a sloppy or thoughtless manner a person with a rank¹⁵ above chikudoun zashiki¹⁶ will, in accordance with regulations (laid out in Yamabugyousho Kimochou), impose an appropriate fine in lieu of ten lashes (by whatever system was then used to determine how 10 lashes was converted into cash money) on those guilty of violations. The fine will be devoted to magiri bansho¹⁷ expenses.

係部署)・雑物方(ぞうもつほう、穀物以外の日用雑貨を扱う部署)・番每方(ばんまいほう、総務関係部署)・日帳方(にっちょうほう、行政記録担当部署)の4つに分かれて職務をこなす。

¹⁰ Called togamuchi. Also written as kasaku. This was a punishment of being lashed with a 'muchu,' that is tied bamboo. According to the 'Okinawa-ken Shinrin Shisatsu Fukumeisho' (1904), the punishment of 10 lashes was commuted to a 10 kanmon fine.

¹¹ A yamashi is a technician in the field who assessed the measurements of trees intended for use prior to them being cut down.

¹² Yamakou or yamaku is a term used to describe technical forest work that includes tree nurturing, arranging, cutting and processing. The technicians who carry out this kind of work are logically referred to as yamakounin or yamakunin, meaning literally forest technician. Clearly, a yamakounin is a forest specialist not a forest laborer.

¹³ Yamakou/Yamaku no Shouhou: a technology system that covered all aspects of forest-related duties from forest care and administration to tree felling and processing.

¹⁴ Kaiboku has the meaning 'straight tree.' It can refer to large size lumber used as structural material in ship construction, particularly the ship's mast.

¹⁵ Ikai [位階] is a system of positions, identification and grade within the Shuri Royal Government. The rank system from top to bottom is as follows: prince, aji, ueekata, peechin, satonushi and chikudoun. At its most sophisticated level of development from the early 18th century, there were 9 distinct class (shina 品) levels in the Ryukyuan system embracing the upper and standard levels of aristocracy, each divided into full (shou 正) or subordinate (juu 従) rankings. For example: full first class (正一品) and subordinate first class (従一品). Above the 9 classes were the (king, princes and aji) Royal family (who were defined as mubon [無品], literally 'without class,' but in reality effectively 'beyond class'). Just below the 9 official classes were the aristocratic youth who had yet to attain position, and at the very bottom of society were the urban and rural peasants. Sai On himself was one of the key architects of the classic early-modern Ryukyuan aristocratic rank system.

¹⁶ As stated above, Chikudoun zashiki was a Shuri Royal Government rank title, the lowest of the 9 grades. A Chikudoun zashiki would wear the sekikan, that is a red hachimaki (traditional headwear of the Ryukyu aristocracy).

¹⁷ A magiri bansho was the administrative office of the magiri (county) district, the place of work for local magiri officials below the jitoudai in rank. The bansho consisted of four main sections:

第二項

一 同五ツ

但山當勤方に付不念有之候は、尤筑登之座敷以上位之者右準科錢申付御摸之通番所遣に可被仰付候

第 2 項

鞭打ち 5 回

但し：山当¹⁸の勤務で怠慢なことがあれば、筑登之座敷以上の位の者は、科鞭 5 回の罰に準じて罰金を申し付け、規程の通り、間切番所の経費に充てるよう命じるべきである。

Article 2

Flogging as punishment, five lashes

In the case of gross negligence in the job performance of a yamaatai¹⁹ a person with a rank above chikudoun zashiki will, in accordance with regulations (laid out in Yamabugyousho Kimochou), impose an appropriate fine in lieu of five lashes (by whatever system was then used to determine how 5 lashes was converted into cash money) on those guilty of violations. The fine will be devoted to magiri bansho expenses.

第三項

一 科錢五貫文

但山當山師山工人及不埒候儀畢竟惣山當不下知故候間右通科錢申付右同斷

第 3 項

罰金 5 貫文²⁰

但し：山当・山師・山工人が違法な行為をするのは、結局、総山当²¹の指導に問題がある。それゆえ、項目通りの罰金を申し付け、その取扱いとは前項と同じようにすること。

Article 3

Fine as punishment, five kanmon²²

Kuraatauhou (tax-related department), Zoumotsuhou (a department dealing with miscellaneous everyday use goods other than grains), Banmaihou (general affairs department) and Nicchouhou (administrative records department).

¹⁸ 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。

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 貫文(かんもん)：錢貨を数える単位。錢 1000 文が1貫。江戸時代は 960 文が1貫。明治時代のころは 10 錢が1貫。

²¹ 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。

²² A kanmon was a unit for counting a type of coin currency common in countries throughout East Asia. 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.

In the case of unlawful deeds or activities on the part of a yamaatai, yamashi or yamakounin, in the end this is a problem related to the guidance given by the souyamaatai²³ (who has responsibility for those under his charge). As such, a fine in the same amount as laid out above (five kanmon) will be imposed (on the souyamaatai). The fine will be devoted to magiri bansho expenses, just as was the case in the articles above.

第四項

一 同拾貫文

但入切材木並楷木之儀手形引當寸法相糺銘書名印を以納方申渡候若無調部之儀有之被差歸候は、木之費は勿論百姓手隙之失墜題目御用支に罷成旁不宜候間存之山奉行筆者十日之寺入準右通科錢申付右同斷

第4項

罰金 10 貫文

但し：入切²⁴(定例上納物品)の材木や楷木(船の構造材)については、手形²⁵(注文書)と照合して寸法を確認し、責任者の銘書²⁶と名前印でもって納付を申し付ける。もし手形との照合を怠り、寸法違いで返却されれば、木の浪費は勿論、百姓の働きも徒労に終わり、とくに公務にも支障をきたすことになる。このことは宜しくないことである。これに関わった山奉行²⁷・筆者²⁸は、10 日の寺入り²⁹の罰に準じて、項目通りの罰金を言い渡し、その取扱いとは前項と同じようにすること。

Article 4

Fine as punishment, ten kanmon

In the case of irichiri³⁰ (lumber deliveries for shojitou and shochigyō) or kaiboku (ship building materials) the dimensions of the lumber must be checked against the precise specifications laid out in the tegata³¹ (goods procurement order) and delivered

²³ 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.

²⁴ 入切(いりちり)：王府や諸地頭・諸知行へ差し出す定例の上納物品(入切雑物)。

²⁵ 手形(てがた)：王府が各間切に発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、用途などに関する情報が書かれている。

²⁶ 銘書(めいがき)：物事の経緯を述べた書付のことか。

²⁷ 山奉行(やまぶぎょう)：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。

²⁸ 筆者(ひつしゃ)：山筆者。地方在勤の山の役人。管轄間切の配属役所に常駐し、主に山に関する庶務に従事した。

²⁹ 寺入り(てらいり)：「寺預け」(てらあずけ)ともいう。罪人を寺院に預けて閉じ込めること。室町時代末以来の日本の刑罰の一種。

³⁰ Regular items tendered to shojitou and shochigyō of the Royal Government

³¹ A tegata was goods procurement request or order sent by the Royal Government to each of the magiri districts (at least those

with the signature and seal of the individual responsible. If a verification of the timber specifications laid out in the tegata is neglected and, as a result this lumber has to be returned because it does not match the required dimensions, this is clearly a waste of wood and it also constitutes a waste of peasant farmer labor (required to lug the lumber for transport). Above all, it is wrong because it is contrary to the forest resource objectives of the realm. In such a case it is ordered that a fine in the amount above (ten kanmon) be paid by the yamabugyou and hissha³² with jurisdiction in the region in lieu of terairi³³ (confinement in a temple) for ten days. The fine will be handled as in the cases above (devoted to magiri bansho expenses).

第五項

一 同五拾貫文

但いく木之儀頃年伐絶候に付一節商賣召留被置候盛生免許無之内相忍盗取候は、木之大小無構本に付右通科錢申付半分見付申出候者へ被下半分番所遣可被仰付候

第5項

罰金 50 貫文

但し: いく木³⁴(モッコク、*Ternstroemia gymnanthera*)は、近年、伐り尽くされているため、一時期、商売も禁止されていた。資源が回復しても許可が下りない内に、密かに盗み取る者がいたなら、木の大小に関係なく、1 本につき、項目通りの罰金を申し付ける。そして罰金の半分は、見付けて報告してきた者に与え、半分は間切番所の経費に充てるよう命じるべきである。

Article 5

Fine as punishment, fifty kanmon

Because Mokkoku³⁵ (Ikuki/*Ternstroemia gymnanthera*) trees have in recent years been cut to the point of exhaustion all trade in them has for a time been prohibited. If it is the case that people are found cutting down without authorization or covertly taking Mokkoku trees in a state of recovery, regardless of the size of

with forests in their region) when forest-related goods were required. When lumber, firewood or bamboo, amongst other items, were required, the type of wood, dimensions, delivery date, payment destination and any other pertinent information would be written on the tegata.

³² A hissha is the name of a forest-related official based in the magiri office under their jurisdiction. The yama-hissha fell under the control of the yamabugyou (forest administrator) assigned to the region. They were primarily engaged in general forest-related activities.

³³ Or teraazuke. This is where an offender will spend a fixed amount of time confined to a temple. It was a form of punishment in Japan since the late-Muromachi era.

³⁴ いく木: 和名はモッコク。方言でイークともいう。ツバキ科 (*Theaceae*) の常緑高木。王府の禁止木に指定されている。材は堅くシロアリに強い。家屋建築材・各種用材・爬龍舟(はりゅうせん)の用材。

³⁵ Also called Iku (いく). Large evergreen tree. An evergreen tree of the Tsubaki family (*Theaceae*). In the Ryukyuan language called Iiku. Can be written as 厚皮香. Very resistant to termites. Good as general lumber, house building and for haryusen (haarii boats). Excellent construction wood, haryusen (haarii boats), also for tokonoma, making sanshin, tools, handicrafts and for charcoal. Tannin and dye can be extracted from the bark.

those trees, a fine in the amount laid out above (fifty kanmon) will be imposed for each tree taken. Half of the fine will be paid to the person(s) who reported the illegal act and the other half devoted to magiri bansho expenses.

第六項

一 科錢三拾貫文

但松木之儀諸船楷木並砂糖車冠臺木とくすうす等相用肝要成御用木候處明松収候とて素生之善悪無構致片割無了簡至極に候依之致片割候儀一向禁止被仰付候相背候者松大小共本に付右通科錢申付右同罰

第6項

罰金 30 貫文

但し: 松木³⁶(リュウキュウマツ、*Pinus luchuensis*)は、種々の船の楷木(構造材)や砂糖車の冠台木³⁷・とくす³⁸・うす³⁹(臼)などに用いる重要な御用木(公共用材)である。ところが明松⁴⁰(あかし、灯火用)を取るとか言って、松木の素生の善し悪しも考えず、幹や根から割り取っている。このことは極めて思慮に欠けることである。そういうことで松木の幹・根から明松を割り取ることは、一切禁止するよう命じられている。これに違反する者は松木の大小ともに、1 本につき項目通りの罰金を申し付け、罰金の取り扱いについては、前項と同じようにすること。

Article 6

Fine as punishment, thirty kanmon

The Ryuukyuu Matsu⁴¹ (Matsuki/*Pinus luchuensis*) is an important goyoboku⁴² (official government-use tree) utilized for

³⁶ 松木(まつぎ): マツ科 (*Pinaceae*) の常緑高木。トカラ列島以南、与那国島に分布。琉球王朝時代には、街路樹・村抱護(風水地理にもとづく環境保全)の林帯などに植栽されている。材の用途は広く、船の構造材、器具材・加治炭・薪木などに利用されている。琉球最古の金石文「安国山樹華木之記碑」(1427)に植栽記録がみられる。また約 2~3 万年前の国頭礫層からリュウキュウマツの毬果(きゅうか)が見つかっているという。

³⁷ 砂糖車の冠台木(かんだいぎ): 砂糖車には当初は「かし木」(オキナワウラジロガシ、*Quercus miyagii*) や「よすの木」(イスノキ、*Distylium racemosum*) などが使われていたようだが、その後、石車に変わりキビの圧搾率が上がる。ここでの冠台木は石車を固定する上部の台木と思われる。

³⁸ とくす: 立津(1937)は、「稲ノ粃ヲヒキトルモノ」と説明している。

³⁹ うす(臼): 穀物や餅などをつく容器。搗臼(つきうす)・挽臼(ひきうす)・磨臼(すりうす)などがある。

⁴⁰ 明松(あかし): トウブシともいう。松の幹や根から松脂のついたものを細長く割り取ったもの。金網の中で燃やして灯火用に使った。焚付け用。

⁴¹ Matsu: or Matsuo no Ki/Matsuki. Refers to Ryuukyuu Matsu (*Pinus luchuensis*). Known in the dialects of Ryukyu 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

various types of kaiboku (lumber for shipbuilding), usu⁴³ (rice mortars), tokusu⁴⁴ (a type of mortar) and kandaiki⁴⁵ for sugar compressors. However, it is the case that people break off and remove bark (so as to acquire resin contained within it) from the trunk or root of Ryuukyuu Matsu trees in order to make akashi⁴⁶ (torches for lighting) with complete disregard for the quality of the tree. This is an extremely thoughtless act. This kind of bark removal from the trunk or root of Ryuukyuu Matsu tree to make akashi is now strictly prohibited. Regardless of the size of Ryuukyuu Matsu tree, a fine in the amount given above (thirty kanmon) will be imposed on offenders for each tree damaged in this way. In terms of the handling of the fine, half will be paid to the person who reported the illegal act and the other half devoted to magiri bansho expenses, the same as stated in the previous article.

第七項

一 同五拾貫文

但不依何木入用長短大小相考致山工綴令用木多有之候場所にも山氣不洩様見合可伐取候處無了簡に致寄伐樹木盛生之支召成し候者一人に付右通科錢申付半分見付申出候者へ被下半分番所遣に可被仰付候

第 7 項

mainly for shipbuilding. Found on islands throughout Okinawa Prefecture except the Daito Islands and Senkaku Islands.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ A container in which to pound steamed rice into mochi or pound grains. There were several types including tsukiusu, hikiusu and suriusu.

⁴⁴ Details limited, a type of mortar. Tatetsu (1937) writes about a "ine no momi o hikitoru mono [literally, something used to get rice from unhulled rice]"

⁴⁵ Sugar compressors (砂糖車) were originally made using trees such as Kashiki (Okinawa Urajirogashi/Quercus miyagii) or Yosunoki (Isunoki/Distylium racemosum) but when stone compressors came into use it was found that the sugar compression rate increased. It is thought that the kandaiki was a block or stock used to secure the sugar compressor. The long piece of lumber attached to the horse to power the compressor was made from Ryuukyuu Matsu.

⁴⁶ Or toubushi. A resin was extracted from the trunk and roots of the Ryuukyuu Matsu tree. This was used to make torches for lighting. The part of the torch set on fire was set within wire netting.

罰金 50 貫文

但し:どんな木でも、必要な長さ・太さなどを考えて山工(伐採)をする。たとえ有用木材が多くある場所でも、山氣⁴⁷(山の空気)が漏れないように、気を付けて伐採すべきところ、その考えもなく、寄伐⁴⁸(集中伐採)している。このような樹木の生長に支障をきたすような切り方をする者は、1 人につき、項目通りの罰金を申し付け、罰金の半分は見つけて報告した者に与え、その半分は間切番所の経費に充てるよう命じるべきである。

Article 7

Fine as punishment, fifty kanmon

Yamaku (in this case tree felling) must be carried out with careful consideration of the length, thickness and other dimensions of a tree, whatever the tree type. At a location where there are many useable trees, for example, precisely which trees ought to be cut down should be carefully considered so that yosebatsu⁴⁹ (the felling of too many useful trees in a single concentrated location) does not occur and that the sanqi⁵⁰ (forest atmosphere) accumulated there not be allowed to escape. Persons who (thoughtlessly) cut down trees (thereby allowing the sanqi to escape) are hindering the growth of trees and as such a fine in the amount given above (fifty kanmon) per person will be imposed. Half of the fine will be paid to the person who reported the illegal act and the other half devoted to magiri bansho expenses.

第八項

一 同三拾貫文

但眞竹三年之内伐取候ては性弱殊更竹絶之基にて四年以上之竹相用候様被仰付置候且又から木之皮いちよ之皮剥取候ては致憔悴候間又又被召留置候相背候者一人に付右通科錢申付右同斷尤竹並から木之皮いちよ取揚番所用召成し若致賣拂置候は其引當を以代錢取納番所遣可被仰付候

第 8 項

罰金 30 貫文

⁴⁷ 山氣(さんき):『広辞苑』によれば、「山氣」とは「山中にこもる、ひえびえとした空気」と説明される。この「山氣」はもともと風水からきた考えである。風水地理で説かれる概念の1つで、とくに山地での気の状態を指す言葉である。気とは、一般に物質であり、エネルギーであり、生命情報である、と説明され、宇宙万物を構成する基本要素ともいわれる。この気が風などによって攪乱されないように安定していることが、風水地理の理想とされる。この気の保全のために地形の状態や植林の技法が用いられる。

⁴⁸ 寄伐(よせばつ):1 箇所に集中して手当たり次第に有用な木を伐り尽くすこと。立津(1937)は乱伐と訳している。

⁴⁹ The felling of too many useful trees in a single concentrated location. Tatetsu (1937) translates this as yosebatsu, or 'destructive felling.'

⁵⁰ Sanqi is the name of a concept in Feng Shui geography that refers to the particular state of qi (energy) in mountain forests. Qi is generally defined as 'matter' (busshitsu) and 'energy' (enerugii), something that possesses bioinformatics (seimei jouhou). Qi is also considered the base element that all things in the universe are made of. An ideal state in Feng Shui geography is one in which the qi is not disturbed by wind or other forces. In order to protect that qi terrain conditions and forest planting methods are employed.

但し: 3 年未満の真竹⁵¹(マダケ、) *Phyllostachys bambusoides*) を切り取ると、性質が弱く、とりわけ竹の絶滅の原因になるので、4 年以上経った竹を利用するように命じられている。その上にまた、から木⁵²(ニッケイ、*Cinnamomum sieboldii*) の皮や、いちよ⁵³(イジュ、*Shima wallichii* ssp. *liukuensis*) の皮を剥ぎ取っては、樹勢が衰えていくので、これもまた禁止されている。違反する者は 1 人につき、項目通りの罰金を申し付け、その罰金の処分方法については、前項の通りにすること。但し、竹・から木(ニッケイ)の皮・いちよ(イジュ)の皮は取り上げ、間切番所⁵⁴用に充てること。もし、すでに売り払っていたならば、その事実関係を確認して、その代金を徴収し、間切番所⁵⁵の経費に充てるよう命じるべきである。

Article 8

Fine as punishment, thirty kanmon

第

Because the cutting down of Madake ⁵⁴ (*Phyllostachys bambusoides*) with less than three years of growth leads to inferior quality bamboo and eventually the extinction of bamboo it is ordered that from now on the only Madake that can be cut down and used must have more than four years of growth. Additionally, because the stripping of bark from Nikkei⁵⁵ (*Karaki/Cinnamomum sieboldii*) and Iju⁵⁶ (*Ichu/Shima wallichii* ssp. *liukuensis*) trees diminishes their strength and therefore leads to them into a state of

⁵¹ 真竹(マダケ): イネ科 (Gramineae) の高木。方言名はマダケ⁹。漢字で苦竹と表記。方言名は漢字に由来するか。各種竹細工・釣竿などに利用。3 年未満のマダケは性質が弱く、まだ利用域に達していないことから、保護対象になる。中国原産で琉球王朝時代に導入されたといわれている。材は竹細工・釣竿などに利用される。竹を包む皮は包材や草履の材料になる。筍は食用になる。木は宅地林・防風林・畑地畔の護岸林によい。

⁵² から木(ニッケイ): クスノキ科 (Lauraceae) の常緑高木。方言名はカラギ・ニッキ。漢字は肉桂と書く。樹皮・根皮は薬用・香料。桂皮に水を加えて蒸留して製すると桂皮油(香料・薬用)になる。材は器具材・下駄材・薪炭材用。

⁵³ いちよ(イジュ): ツバキ科 (Theaceae) の常緑高木。方言名はンジュ。漢字で伊集とも書く。キチ材・各種用材・家屋柱材。樹皮は碎いて魚毒(ササ)に使う。

⁵⁴ Madake (*Phyllostachys bambusoides*). A tree of the Inu family (Gramineae). In the Ryukyuan language called Karataki. Also written as 苦竹. Used for various types of bamboo ware, fishing rods and the like. Madake with less than 3 full years of growth is weak protected because it has not reached its optimum stage of growth to be used. Thought to have been introduced to Ryukyu from China. Used for various types of bamboo ware and fishing rods. The skin of the bamboo can be used as packaging materials and to make sandals. Bamboo shoots are edible. Bamboo wood is good for seawall forests, residential land forests and windbreak.

⁵⁵ An evergreen tree of the Kusunoki family (Lauraceae). In the Ryukyuan language called Karagi or Nikki. Can also be written as '肉桂 [cinnamon tree]'. Its root bark and tree bark is used in medicines and as a flavoring. Cinnamon oil (medicine and fragrance) can be created by distilling water and cinnamon bark. The wood is used to make furniture and fixtures, geta and also as firewood.

⁵⁶ Or Ichu (いちよ). A small to large evergreen tree of the Tsubaki family (Theaceae). In the Ryukyuan language called Shiju. Can be written as 伊集. Used for roof rafters, various applications or lumber for house pillars. Pulverized bark can be used to make a fish poison while bark extract can be made into a beverage.

decay this has also been prohibited. A fine in the amount given above (thirty kanmon) will be imposed on each offender. In terms of handling the fine, half will be paid to the person who reported the illegal act and the other half devoted to magiri bansho expenses, the same as in the preceding article. Moreover, whatever bamboo, Nikkei and Iju bark is obtained from the offender(s) will be put to use by the magiri bansho. If these items have already been sold on by the offender(s) it is ordered that the facts should be verified and what proceeds remain turned over to the magiri bansho and put towards expenses.

第九項

一 科錢五貫文

但公私用之木伐取候砌空木にて小木覆置候は、伐倒候木一本に付尤仕手不相知候は、搦之山當山師山工人へ右通申付右同斷

第 9 項

罰金 5 貫文

但し: 公的及び私的に使用する木を切り取るとき、空木⁵⁷(伐木の枝葉)で幼木に被いかぶせて置くようなことがあれば、伐倒木 1 本に付、罰金 5 貫文を科する。誰の仕業か分からない場合には、担当の山当・山師・山工人に項目通りの罰金を申し付け、罰金の処分方法については、前項と同じようにすること。

Fine as punishment, five kanmon

In the case that suragi⁵⁸ (the branches and leaves at the top of certain trees) are providing (beneficial or protective) natural covering for young trees (below them in the undergrowth), if such a (protecting) tree is cut down, whether for private or public use, a fine of five kanmon will be imposed for each tree cut down. If the offender or offenders cannot be identified, the five kanmon fine will be imposed on the yamaatai, yamashi and yamakounin with jurisdiction in the area. In terms of handling the fine, half will be paid to the person who reported the illegal act and the other half devoted to magiri bansho expenses, just as was the case in the preceding article.

第十項

一 同三拾貫文

但法外之者山當山師山工人見付則々可申出候處披露及延引候は、一人に付右通申付番所遣可被仰付候

第 10 項

罰金 30 貫文

法律を犯す者を山当・山師・山工人らが見つけたなら、早速、報告すべきである。しかし、事実の報告を延引するようなことがあ

⁵⁷ 空木(すらぎ): 樹木の先端を意味する末木(うらき)のこと。木の梢の部分の方言で「スウラ」という。ここでは切り落とされた樹木の先端の部分や枝葉などを指している。

⁵⁸ Literally the tip of the tree or uraki (treetop). This part of the tree in the Ryukyuan language is known as 'suura.' Here the reference is to the cutting of branches and leaves at the top part of a tree that offer protection to young trees below.

れば、違反者 1 人につき、項目通りの罰金を申し付け、間切番所の経費に充てるよう命じるべきである。

Article 10

Fine as punishment, thirty kanmon

When discovered, those who break the law should be reported immediately by forest-related officials such as the yamaatai, yamashi and yamakounin. In the case that forest-related officials delay or stall on reporting such facts (about offenders) it is ordered that a fine in the amount above (30 kanmon) will be imposed on each of them (transgressing forest officials) with the fine put towards magiri bansho expenses.

第十一項

一 同五拾貫文

但いちよ木之儀大材木罷成肝要成御用木候故丸きち相用候儀不宜候間いくち同斷被召留候相背候者有之右通申付半分見付申出候者へ被下半分番所遣可被仰付候

第 11 項

罰金 50 貫文

但し：いちよ木(イジュ、Shima wallichii ssp. liukuensis)は、大材木になる重要な御用木(公共用木材)である。そのため丸きち⁵⁹(小丸太)に用いるのはよくない。いくち⁶⁰(モッコクの丸太、Ternstroemia gymnanthera)と同じように禁止されている。それに違反する者がいれば、項目の通り罰金を申し付け、その半分は見つけ申し出た者に与え、半分は間切番所の経費に充てるよう命じるべきである。

Article 11

Fine as punishment, fifty kanmon

The Iju (Ichoki/Shima wallichii ssp. liukuensis) is an important goyouboku⁶¹ (government-use tree) that produces large size lumber. As such it is not acceptable (and is prohibited) to make them into marukichi⁶² (small logs). Making ikukichi⁶³ (small logs

⁵⁹ 丸きち(まるきち)：屋根の垂木(たるき)などに使われるキチ(小丸太)。

⁶⁰ いくち：「いく」はモッコク、「きち」は小丸太の意。

⁶¹ '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.

⁶² Small logs, or kichi, used for roof rafters (taruki) and such.

made from Mokokku trees) is prohibited in the same way (for the same reason). If a transgressor is found a fine in the amount given above (fifty kanmon) will be imposed. It is ordered that half of the fine will be paid to the person who reported the illegal act and the other half devoted to magiri bansho expenses.

第十二項

一御法度之諸木盗取密賣仕候者御法之通科錢被仰付買取置候木取揚普請奉行所へ相納若遣散置候は其本數定代之通代錢平等所へ上納可被仰付候

但科錢之儀半分見付申出候者へ可被下候

第 12 項

御法度の諸木⁶⁴(禁止木)を盗み取って密売する者は、法令の通り罰金を命じる。買い取られているその木は没収し、普請奉行所⁶⁵に納めて置く。もし使用されて分散していれば、その本数を公定価格の通り代金に換算して、平等所⁶⁶に納めるよう命じるべきである。

但し：罰金の半分は、違反者を見つけ申し出た者へ与えること。

Article 12

It is ordered that a person stealing and/or trafficking in Gohatto no Shoboku⁶⁷ (21 varieties of official-use trees prohibited by law from being cut down) will pay a fine in accordance with the regulations. Any trafficked lumber confiscated by the authorities is to be delivered to the Fushinbugyousho⁶⁸ (Bureau of Repair and Maintenance of the Royal Government). In the case that confiscated timber was put to use (rather than delivered to the Fushinbugyousho) a sum of money appropriate for the quantity of lumber used that is according to official value must be paid to the Hirajo⁶⁹ (Department of Justice).

In the case of a fine, half the amount will be given to the person who reported the offender.

第十三項

⁶³ The reference here is to logs of Mokokku (Iku) wood for use as roof rafters.

⁶⁴ 御法度の諸木(ごはつどのしよぼく)：「山奉行所公事帳」(1751)に規定されている 21 種類の禁止木のこと。

⁶⁵ 普請奉行所(ふしんぶぎようしょ)：王府の行政機構の 1 つ。評定所の申口方(総務担当)の泊地頭(建設・治安に掛かる部署)に属する。官庁・社寺の営繕のことを担当する。

⁶⁶ 平等所(ひらじょ)：王府の行政機構の 1 つ。三司官に属して司法一般を司る平等方の下にある。平等所は、実際には、犯人逮捕、尋問、断罪などのことを掌る。

⁶⁷ Records the 21 prohibited trees described in Article 57 of Yamabugyousho Kujichou (1751).

⁶⁸ The Fushinbugyousho (Bureau of Repair and Maintenance) was a Royal Government department belonging to the Tomari Jitou (a department dealing with construction and security) of the Moushikuchihou (overseeing general matters). It was responsible for civil engineering and construction, particularly government agencies, temples and shrines.

⁶⁹ The Hirajo was a Royal Government department created in 1617. Sometimes referred to as the Hirahou. Fell under the control of the sanshikan and dealt with justice in general. The Hirajo specifically administered criminal arrests, hearings and convictions. The head of the Hirajo was called the Hiranosoba.

一 科銭百貫文

但抱護に相係候所並山工禁止申渡置候山御用之外樹木伐取候者一人に付右通申付半分見付申出候者へ被下半分番所遣に可被仰付候

附野境之樹木は山之惣圍にて候間抱護同斷

第 13 項

罰金 100 貫文

但し: 抱護⁷⁰(山の保全域)に係る場所や山工(伐採)が禁止されている山で、公務以外に樹木を伐り取る者は、1 人につき、項目の通り罰金を申し付ける。罰金の半分は見つけ申し出た者に与え、その半分は間切番所の経費に充てるよう命じるべきである。

追記: 山野の境の樹木は、山を総て囲んで守るものなので、抱護と同様に、伐採は禁止である。

Article 13

Fine as punishment, one hundred kanmon

In the case of a person (or persons) who cuts down and removes trees for anything other than official use (i.e., authorized felling) at a hougo⁷¹ (an important area within the forest earmarked for conservation) location or a forest area within which yamaku (in this case tree-felling) is prohibited a fine in the amount given above (one hundred kanmon) will be imposed on each offender. It is ordered that half the fine will be paid to the person who saw and reported the illegal act and the other half devoted to magiri bansho expenses.

⁷⁰ 抱護(ほうご): 抱護とは、『杣山法式帳』(1737)によれば、「山気が洩れないように、山々が取り囲んでいる状態」のこと、と説明される。その閉じ口とは、抱護の山々が重なり、その稜線の先端が衣装の襟を重ね合わせたような場所をいう。この場所を切り開くと、風が吹き込んできて、山が次第に衰退していくので、とくに王府はこの場所の保全に罰則を設けて対処していた。もともと風水地理で気を囲んで安定させる地形概念のことで、後に植林をして、風による気の散逸を防ぐ技法へと発展していく。

⁷¹ The term hougo is defined in Somayama Houshikichou (1737) as follows: “a condition in which the surrounding mountains prevent the loss of mountain or forest energy.” Further, “the place where the tips of the ridge-lines of the embraced protection mountains overlap, much like the way both parts of a collar of a shirt overlap when fixed, is called the ‘gate of embraced protection’ (hougo no tojiguchi).” Hougo is a concept of terrain based in Feng Shui geography which involves surrounding in order to stabilize ‘qi.’ This later developed into a technique of strategically planting trees to prevent the dissipation of qi because of wind. In earlier days Fukugi trees (*Garcinia subelliptica*) were strategically planted to provide embraced protection for individual residences (‘yashiki hougo’), riverine buffer strips strategically planted to provide embraced protection for entire villages (‘mura hougo’) and strategic planting along the coast to provide embraced protection for coastal areas (‘hama hougo’). Although the underlying basis for employing such measures today may be slightly different, the hougo concept can still be witnessed with the strategic planting of tide-water control forests and anti-wind forests.

Supplementary: because trees at the border of sanya⁷² (community forests) surround and protect the entire mountain forest tree felling at these areas, as was the case at hougo locations, is prohibited.

右通得御差圖此程召行置申候御調部之上規模帳仕次被仰付被下度奉存候以上

以上の通りご指示を受けて取りまとめ、このほど施行できる手筈を整えてある。ご検討の上、規模帳の追加条項をご命じ下されまう、献上する次第である。以上。

The above contents we now submit were compiled in response to instructions received and constitute a program that has recently come into force. After careful examination it rests with you to determine whether these contents will become additional provisions to the Yamabugyosho Kimochou. Concluded.

乾隆十六年辛未九月

1751 年旧暦 9 月

September 1751 by the lunar calendar (the 16th year of the Qianlong [Kenryu] era)

東山奉行

東山奉行⁷³

Higashi Yamabugyo (Eastern Forest Administrator)⁷⁴

喜屋武里之子親雲上

喜屋武里之子親雲上⁷⁵

Kyan Satonushi Peechin⁷⁶

⁷² Forests were divided into two main categories at this time: ‘somayama’ were strictly government-administered forests while ‘sanya’ or ‘satoyama’ were community forests that local people were free to use. Satoyama are sometimes referred to as ‘murayama’ [村山] or ‘nakayama’ [仲山]). They tend to be located on the foothills of mountains (located outside of the mountainous inland somayama) in proximity to areas of agricultural production.

⁷³ 東山奉行(ひがしやまぶぎょう): 「山奉行所公事帳」(1751)によれば、大宜味・国頭・久志の 3 間切は東山奉行の所管になっている。山奉行を補佐する筆者は 1 人づつ国頭間切の辺土名村、久志間切の平良村、大宜味間切の大宜味村に、それぞれ勤務することになっている。そして山奉行は勤務先を固定せず、御用次第、移動・宿泊する務めになっている。

⁷⁴ According to Article 3 of Yamabugyousho Kujichou (1751) “The three magiri of Ougimi, Kunigami and Kushi fall under the jurisdiction of the Higashi yamabugyou, with one yamahissha based at Hentona-mura in Kunigami Magiri, another at Taira-mura in Kushi Magiri and one at Oogimi-mura in Oogimi Magiri. The Nishi and Higashi yamabugyou do not have fixed places of work because this would impede their ability to carry out forest administration duties. Instead they must travel and lodge wherever their official duties take them.”

⁷⁵ 喜屋武里之子親雲上(きやんさとぬしーちん): 向姓家譜によれば、7 世向楨で名乗りは朝喜。乾隆 9 年(1744)に山奉行職に任じられ、以後、7 年間勤役を果たす。乾隆 12 年(1747)に蔡温から杣山について教えを受ける。乾隆 18 年(1753)に砂糖奉行、乾隆 22 年(1757)八重山島に番に任じられる。乾隆 23 年(1758)年、八重山島にて病没。享年 50 歳。

⁷⁶ 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. Kyan Satonushi Peechin was appointed as

西山奉行
西山奉行⁷⁷
Nishi Yamabugyo (Western Forest Administrator)⁷⁸

野村里之子親雲上
野村里之子親雲上⁷⁹
Nomura Satonushi Peechin⁸⁰

右之表遂披露候處可被召行旨御差圖にて候以上

以上の条文を披露したところ、施行すべきとのご指示が下された。以上。

We have received your instructions to implement the principles laid out in the above articles. Concluded.

乾隆十六年辛未十二月
1751 年旧暦 12 月
December 1751 by the lunar calendar (the 16th year of the Qianlong [Kenryu] era)

宜野湾親雲上
宜野湾親雲上⁸¹
Ginowan Peechin⁸²

yamabugyo in 1744 and served in that job for 7 years. In 1747 he began receiving direct instruction in somayama-related issues from Sai On. In 1753 he became satobugyo (sugar administrator) and in 1757 appointed as a zaiban for Yaeyama. Died in Yaeyama at the age of 50.

⁷⁷ 西山奉行(にしやまぶぎょう):「山奉行所公事帳」(1751)によれば、金武・恩納・名護・羽地・本部・今帰仁の 6 力間切は、西山奉行の所管になっている。そして筆者は 1 人づつ本部間切の渡久地村、名護間切の名護村、金武間切の金武村に、それぞれ勤務することになっている。西山奉行も東山奉行同様、勤務先を固定せず、御用次第、移動・宿泊して務めることになっている。

⁷⁸ According to Article 3 of Yamabugyousho Kujichou (1751) "The six magiri of Kin, Onna, Nago, Haneji, Motobu and Nakijin fall under the jurisdiction of the Nishi yamabugyo, with one yamahissha based at Toguchi-mura in Motobu Magiri, another at Nago-mura in Nago Magiri and one at Kin-mura in Kin Magiri." Further, "The Nishi and Higashi yamabugyo do not have fixed places of work because this would impede their ability to carry out forest administration duties. Instead they must travel and lodge wherever their official duties take them."

⁷⁹ 野村里之子親雲上(のむらさとぬしぺーちん):毛姓家譜によれば、7 世安屋で唐名は毛昌貴。乾隆 9 年(1744)に山奉行職に任じられ、乾隆 11 年(1746)中頭方山奉行を兼任している。翌年(1747)蔡温の山林巡視のとき同行し、杣山について教えを受ける。以後、乾隆 19 年(1754)御船手奉行、乾隆 22 年(1757)宮古島在番、乾隆 25 年(1760)久米島在番などを歴任。

⁸⁰ Appointed as yamabugyo in 1744, serving concurrently in the post of Nakagami yamabugyo from 1746. Accompanied Sai On on an inspection of forest areas in 1747, presumably receiving a direct education on forest matters at the same time. Became ofunabugyo in 1754, a zaiban in Miyakojima in 1757 and in 1760 a zaiban on Kumejima.

⁸¹ 宜野湾親雲上(ぎのわんぺーちん):人物不詳。親雲上の品位には、正従 3 品から正従 8 品の 10 ランクがあるが、宜野湾親雲上はその役職からみて、上位の申口座の役人、と思われる。

⁸² Ginowan Peechin. Family unknown. The Peechin rank consisted of 10 grades from both full/upper (shou 正) and

與那原親方
與那原親方⁸³
Yonabaru Ueekata⁸⁴

西東 山奉行
西東 山奉行
To the Nishi and Higashi Yamabugyo.

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subordinate/lower (juu 従) 3rd class (三品) down to both full/upper (shou 正) and subordinate/lower (juu 従) 7th class (七品). Looking at Ginowan Peechin's job it would appear that he was an upper level official within the Moushikuchiza.

⁸³ 與那原親方(よなばるおやかた):人物不詳。親方クラスの品位には、正従 1 品から正従 2 品の 4 ランクがある。親方(ウエーカタ)とは、王府時代の位階名・称号。王子・按司以外の一般の士を分けて親方と平士とする。親方には三司官の親方、三司官座敷の親方、ただの親方の 3 種がある。ここではどのクラスの親方か不明。

⁸⁴ Yonabaru Ueekata. Family unknown. Ueekata or oyakata. An honorific title for the 'soujitou' (総地頭), who was the steward or fief-holder of the magiri, appointed from the 'aji' and 'ueekata' upper levels of the Ryukyuan aristocracy. The Ueekata rank consisted of 4 grades from both full/upper (shou 正) and subordinate/lower (juu 従) 1st class (1 品) down to both full/upper (shou 正) and subordinate/lower (juu 従) 2nd class (2 品). There were three types of Ueekata: Sanshikan Ueekata, Sanshikan Zashiki Ueekata and Ueekata. It is unknown what class of ueekata Yonabaru Ueekata was.

9. Mitsugu Matsuda, 2001. The Government of the Kingdom of Ryukyu, 1609-1872. Gushikawa: Yui Publishing Co.

概要

この「山奉行所規模帳仕次」は、全 13 項目の条文のうち、伐木に関わるものが 5 項目、山役人の職務と伐採の仕方に関するものがそれぞれ 3 件、盗伐の取締りが 2 項目となっている。

とくに目を引くのが、山の保全に関する禁止事項である。山を保全する抱護の場所や、山を囲む山野の境の樹木は、厳しく伐採を禁止されている。抱護にはその閉じ口(山の稜線が谷間に入り組んでいる所)の樹木の保全が大切という。その場所を切り開くと、風が山中に吹き込んで、山が荒廃していく原因になる。さらに寄伐(よせばつ)といって、1 箇所集中して手当たり次第に有用な木を伐り尽くすやり方を戒めている。これは今日でいえば、皆伐のようなものであるが、それによって山気(山の空気)が乱れ、奥山の木々が衰退していくとしている。

材木の納入については、まず王府から各間切番所に、手形(納品書)が発送される。その手形には、御用の木の寸法(長さ・太さ)や用途が詳しく書き記されている。その手形にもとづいて、山役人たちが山地で寸法に合致した樹木を選別し伐採する。その伐採木が寸法に合わず、王府に届けられた後、差し替えされる事態が発生する。これは伐採木の無駄遣いになるので、その責任は山役人にある、と戒めている。それを防ぐために、山役人には、山工の正法(山の保育・管理の技術)を伝授してあるので、そのことをよく心得て職務に励むよう言い渡している。