<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>項目</th>
<th>『林政八書』中の「栂山法式仕次」のその和訳・英訳と内容分析</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>作者</td>
<td>仲間 勇栄, Purves, John Michael, Chen, Bixia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>発行日</td>
<td>2014-12-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/31654">http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/31654</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>材料権</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
『林政八書』中の「柾山法式仕次」：その和訳・英訳と内容分析

Modern Japanese & English Translations and Content Analysis of ‘Additional Forest Methods [Somayama Houshikichou Shitsugi]’ from the ‘Eight Volumes on Forest Administration.’

Nakama Yuei (仲間勇栄) 1, John Michael Purves (ジョン・マイケル・パーヴェス) 2, Bixia Chen (陳碧霞・チンビーシャ)3

1琉球大学名誉教授
2琉球大学観光産業科学部非常勤講師
3琉球大学農学部亜熱帯地域農学科助教

Nakama Yuei1, John Michael Purves 2 and Bixia Chen 3

1 ynakama@agr.u-ryukyu.ac.jp, Emeritus Professor, University of the Ryukyus
2 Part time lecturer in Ryukyu-Okinawan History and Culture at the Faculty of Tourism Sciences and Industrial Management, University of the Ryukyus.
3 Assistant Professor, Department of Subtropical Agriculture, the Faculty of Agriculture, University of the Ryukyus

Abstract

‘Somayama Houshikichou Shitsugi [Additional Forest Methods]’ was promulgated in 1747 as a supplementary volume to ‘Somayama Houshikichou [Forest Methods]’ which had been published a decade earlier in 1737. The contents once again affirm principles outlined in the earlier ‘Somayama Houshikichou’ but also include additional statutes on new matters. ‘Somayama Houshikichou’ consisted of three sections: ‘Aspects of Forest Terrain,’ ‘The Growth and Management of Forests’ and ‘Understanding Types of Forest.’ Out of a total of 28 articles, 11 covered geomorphic analysis of forest terrain, 8 articles dealt with the growth and management of forests and 9 articles looked at how to judge types of forests by appearance from afar. ‘Somayama Houshikichou Shitsugi,’ in contrast, contains 18 articles, 11 of which contain provisions related to forest growth and management, 5 articles deal with building materials required for ships and the main palace at Shuri Gusuku and 2 articles focus on the use of community or village forests, called ‘sanya’ or ‘satoyama.’

One of the most noticeable features of ‘Somayama Houshikichou Shitsugi’ was the set of improvement measures for barren land areas within community forests. Barren areas within community forest that lay abandoned were called ‘nigatsuchi’ and ‘sabitsuchi.’ According to soil specialists, these barren areas did not contain high-salinity soils. Because the pH value of the ‘nigatsuchi’ and ‘sabitsuchi’ soil in these areas was between 2-3 very little could grow there. What follows below are methods for improving barren land areas described within ‘Somayama Houshikichou Shitsugi.’

In locations with ‘nigatsuchi’ and ‘sabitsuchi’ soil types it is possible to improve the soil quality so that crops can be grown. Holes are dug at a depth of 42 centimeters, 21 centimeters under the topsoil on the upper layer and 21 centimeters above the subsoil on the lower level. Leave this area exposed to even today so as to avoid damage to crops as a result of repeated cultivation.

A second feature of ‘Somayama Houshikichou Shitsugi’ is the use of so-called ‘kuimishiki’ community forest areas for food cultivation. These were also known as ‘kinawabata,’ ‘sanyabata,’ ‘yamabata’ or ‘akikaebata.’ In most cases these areas were in community forests in the region. For several years the cultivation of crops would be carried out within government forest areas but after that the area would return to government control for forest planting through a slash-and-burn method of afforestation. In terms of specifically community forest areas there are cases of land used for crop cultivation for several years but then turned over for forest planting but in most cases the areas remained as regular fields used for crop cultivation. This method of usage, under a joint utilization form, was administered by the village community and carried out under a formula by which responsibility was assigned to individual households. The cultivated product was primarily various types of potato. The use of community forests for crop cultivation seems to have been very important for food supply at the time because these were areas not subject to tax tribute payments and therefore no payment burden was placed on the local farmers.

Beyond the points made above, ‘Somayama Houshikichou Shitsugi’ also covers items mentioned in ‘Somayama Houshikichou’ such as the preservation of embraced protection, the care and management of community forests and also covers building materials for ships and the Seiden palace at Shuri Gusuku, once again emphasizing the importance of forest-related regulations.

Key words: 林政八書 (Rinsei Hassho), 柾山 (somayama), 被温 (Sai On)

はじめに

Introduction

この「柾山法式仕次」は、「柾山法式帳」（1737）の補則として、10 年後の1747年に、評定所の三司法の連名で公布された法令集である。1737年に発布された「柾山法式帳」と「山
The Kingdom of Ryukyu has only a small area of somayama4 (government-administered forest). As such, our ability to smoothly procure the wood our realm needs in the years ahead is a matter of considerable worry. With this in mind, 'Somayama Houshikichou' was promulgated by the Royal Government in 1737 as a detailed set of official instructions on how to deal with somayama. If the contents of 'Somayama Houshikichou' are not properly understood and if the growth and management of somayama is not carefully carried out accordingly then this will be a violation of official instructions (kimari) on forest-related matters. If that occurs then this will be to the detriment of somayama and we will find ourselves unable to procure the wood our country requires. So that will not end up being the case we hereby give further official notice of the provisions below.

Second Article

1. In the government seeks to ensure that our country is able to procure the wood our realm needs in the years ahead is a matter of considerable worry. With this in mind, 'Somayama Houshikichou' was promulgated in 1737 in order to deal with somayama. However, this will be to the detriment of somayama and we will find ourselves unable to procure the wood our country requires. So that will not end up being the case we hereby give further official notice of the provisions below.

Second Article

1. In the government seeks to ensure that our country is able to procure the wood our realm needs in the years ahead is a matter of considerable worry. With this in mind, 'Somayama Houshikichou' was promulgated in 1737 in order to deal with somayama. However, this will be to the detriment of somayama and we will find ourselves unable to procure the wood our country requires. So that will not end up being the case we hereby give further official notice of the provisions below.

Article 2

Because the main Seiden palace building at Shuri Castle is built using Okinawa Urairojigashi (Quercus miyajigii) it has to be rebuilt every twenty years. It goes without saying that this process is carried out at great expense and it is well known that this heavy burden falls upon both the aristocracy and peasant farmers. If the Seiden palace rebuilding were to be carried out using Inumaki (Podocarpus macrophyllus) rather than Okinawa Urairojigashi, however, this would likely extend the life of the building for many more years. It would also decrease the overall cost and reduce the burden on both the aristocrats and farmers. With this in mind, instructions have been given in recent years on the method of cutting somayama was as an area of production for timber required for buildings and roof construction.

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

5 'Somayama Houshikichou' was the first collection of forest-related provisions published from the so-called 'Rinsei Hassho,' or 'Eight Documents on Forest Administration.' Its contents included mainly technical details such as methods of selecting sites for the planting of government-administered forests, how to grow, care for and manage forests and how to understand different forest types from afar.
growing Inumaki forests. From now on we must put all our effort into the prosperous growth of Inumaki.

Article 4

When they come into season and these seeds will, of course, be used to cultivate a species of tree known as Ternstroemia gymnanthera, which is the highest in importance. Following the Inumaki comes tree types such as Mokkoku, Iju, Tabunoki, or Itajii (Castanopsis sieboldii). These tree types are the most important to our country for lumber must be well understood by all.

Article 3

In terms of wood required for use in official Royal Government construction projects as well as construction for the general aristocracy the Inumaki tree is the very highest in importance. Following the Inumaki comes tree types such as Mokkoku (Ternstroemia gymnanthera), Iju (Schima wallichii ssp. liukiensis), and Itajii (Castanopsis sieboldii). That these tree types are the most important to our country for lumber must be well understood by all.

Article 5

Tribute vessels (tousen) traveling to China and other ships of different sizes are made using the large Ryukyu Matsus (Pinus luchuensis). Large firewood from the Ryukyu Matsus is also used as fuel in the firing of pottery. Given the importance of Ryukyu Matsus, in particular, afforestation of this tree type in great number needs to be carried out in order to cover national demand. This point needs to be carefully considered.

Article 6

Each tree type may be of upper, middle or lower rank but all trees most certainly have their use. Other than tree types such as Inumaki, Ryukyu Matsus, Mokkoku, Iju, Tabunoki or Okinawa Urajirigashi any tree variety of lower rank, provided that it is between 1.5-1.8 meters in height, can be used to build houses for farmers. If not of an appropriate size for farm housing it is still possible to use the wood to make sugar barrels. Regardless of tree type, therefore, so that we do not produce gnarled or unusable trees we must carefully make sure that the management of forests is carried out strictly in accordance with official instructions.

Article 7

Suzumi mountain is a place of great forests. In the past, there were many large ships and used to carry lumber. Large firewood from the Ryuukyuu Matsus is also used as fuel in the firing of pottery. Given the importance of Ryukyu Matsus, in particular, afforestation of this tree type in great number needs to be carried out in order to cover national demand. This point needs to be carefully considered.

In that it may not be the desired result to have a recently-introduced species of tree come to dominate an entire forest.
A very bad idea that serves no benefit is if Ryuukyu Matsu and other trees in the somayama or satoyama are cut down when they reach the appropriate height for use as lumber but that these trees are then replaced by the planting of other trees such as Okinawa Urarigashiri, Mokkoku, Iju or Kouyouwan (Cunnighamia lanceolata). It is better to plant these types of trees in an area cleared for planting because small, gnarled or otherwise unsuitable trees have been cut down and removed. Because Kouyouzan trees have a predisposition to grow straight they are especially good for making masts for ships. As such, a good location on a gentle slope (reichi) should be selected, the soil there painstakingly plowed and seedlings selected in accordance with official afforestation directives. Depending on the location, seedlings should be planted in groups of 14-15, 50-60, or even in hundreds or thousands. In the case of a location for the planting of Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica), however, it is not good to clear an area for planting if the trees there are growing. It is of importance to keep this in mind firmly in mind.

An appropriate location for Inumaki and Kouyouzan planting is one of the terrain concepts outlined in the 'Aspects of Forest Terrain' section in 'Somayama Houshikichou.' A gentle hilly area well bathed by south-facing sunshine. An appropriate location for Inumaki and Kouyouzan planting.

In this case both 'Somayama Houshikichou' (1737) and 'Jumoku Hasshoku Houhou' covers in detail topics from arranging various types of trees to restoration the health of forest areas that have fallen into decline. In this case both 'Somayama Houshikichou' (1737) and 'Jumoku Hasshoku Houhou' covers in detail topics from arranging various types of trees to restoration the health of forest areas that have fallen into decline.

Kingdom era from the Fujian area of China. The type of 'Sugi' tree introduced to Okinawa from the Kyushu region of Japan may have the same pronunciation but it is written as '桜.' According to written records (Nihon Sangyou Shiryou Taikei, Nourin Suizen Gyoushi), there are examples of Sugi being referred to by the Japanese reading '桜,' but in the case that we are talking about the type of Sugi used to make the masts of ships then the proper term to use is Kouyouzan (Cunnighamia lanceolata).

'Reichi,' or gentle slope. One of the terrain concepts outlined in the 'Aspects of Forest Terrain' section in 'Somayama Houshikichou.' A location in a gentle hilly area well bathed by south-facing sunshine. An appropriate location for Inumaki and Kouyouzan planting.

In this case both 'Somayama Houshikichou' (1737) and 'Jumoku Hasshoku Houhou [Tree Growing Methods]' (1747). 'Jumoku Hasshoku Houhou' was a report containing the findings of investigations into tree planting methods submitted by Forest Administrator Nomura Satoshiti Pechin to the Royal Government at Shuri in September 1747. It is part of the so-called 'Eight Documents on Forest Administration' (Rinsei Hassho), along with Somayama Houshikichou, and is one of the most important historical resources we have in understanding ideas about forestry and the techniques employed during the old Ryukyu Kingdom era. 'Jumoku Hasshoku Houhou' covers in detail topics from arranging various types of trees to restoring the health of forest areas that have fallen into decline. In this latter regard, the 'fish-scale pattern' tree planting method is unique as a technical guide to restoring the health of dilapidated forests. This technique was not employed in Japan at the time, being particular only to Ryukyu.
第 9 項

1. 柏山内にツラビ（Pteridium aquilinum var. latiusculum）、
薄（ススキ、Miscanthus sinensis）、こびと（ソルグミ、Elaeagnus
glabra）の類がはびこっている所は、諸本の実を発芽せず、
終いには叢山（やぶやま）になってしまう。そのうち白々
除伐して、諸本の種子が散布してよく発芽するように、対策
を講じるべきである。

第 10 項

1. 柏山の儀諸本漸々立延候を肝要に可仕候諸本延兼曲木
勝に相成候得は柏山之蓑と可相心得然は諸本立延又曲木勝
罷成立兼候儀は畢竟山工之善悪次第に有之候山工山工之
正法を以致山工候は如何程衰微之山にて漸々諸木立延延
於梢相榮可申候又山工人心之儀登山工候は如何程榮候山
候にて諸木漸々曲木勝に相成終に叢山に可落成候聞此段山
屬山師へ能々聞聞百姓山工之正法相候候様様々可申付候此
儀柏山題目之務にて候

第 11 項

1. 山工（やまこにん、やまこにん）：木本の伐採、加工、保
育、手入れ作業を行う技術者のこと。

山工之正法：山工式法の内の中枝養生之事の内で述べられ
ている技術的なこと。たとえば、伐採すべき木、残すべき木の選定
方法、山工手入れ方法など。

山工（やまこにん）：木本の伐採、加工、保育、手入れ
作業のこと。

山那（やまあち）：開削下の各村の屋敷に詰め、村レベルの
林務行政を行う担当役人。

山師（やまじ）：主に現場で意図する用材寸法が取れる木を
鑑定する技術者。

In terms of somayama the most important issue by far is that trees
should grow progressively. If trees are either failing to grow or
grow to be gnarled or unusable as lumber this must be considered a
sign that the somayama has entered a state of decline. However,
whether the trees will actually grow or whether we can avoid them
growing out gnarled or unusable for lumber will ultimately depend
on the quality of the work performed in the forest by yamakunin. 
If the yamakunin can carry out their forest duties (yamakou) in
accordance with official instructions contained in the ‘Yamakou
no Seihou,’ whatever state of decline a particular forest may be
in, trees will start to grow gradually and the somayama forests will
eventually become luxuriant. If the yamakunin go about their forest
duties as they please, in contrast, however abundant a forest may
currently be in tree growth the trees will gradually become gnarled
or unusable as lumber and that forest will unfortunately end up as a
treeless mountain. With this in mind, the yama-atai and yamashi
should be immediately cut down so that the seeds of various trees can scatter
about the forest and germinate well.

Technicians who carried out tree cutting, processing and forest care

duties.

"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 'yamakouinin' or 'yamakunin,' meaning literally forest technician.
Clearly, a yamakunin is a forest specialist not a forest laborer.

The principles of 'Yamakou no Seihou' (Methods of Forest Work) comes
from a section of 'Somayama Houshikichou' that offers
technical guidance called 'The Care and Maintenance of Forests.' For
example, it details the types of trees that should be cut down and those
that should be left to grow as it.

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.

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

Paulownia tomentosa), こ (スギ, Cryptomeria japonica), 杉 (コユウザン, Cunninghama lanceolata), 櫟

12 Tenants who carried out tree cutting, processing and forest care
duties.

13 '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 'yamakouinin' or 'yamakunin,' meaning literally forest technician.
Clearly, a yamakunin is a forest specialist not a forest laborer.

The principles of 'Yamakou no Seihou' (Methods of Forest Work) comes
from a section of 'Somayama Houshikichou' that offers
technical guidance called 'The Care and Maintenance of Forests.' For
example, it details the types of trees that should be cut down and those
that should be left to grow as it.

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.

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

Paulownia tomentosa) と書く。こ
の桐は「広報苑」によれば、ゴマノハグサ科（Scrophulariaceae）
（あるいはノウゼンカズラ科 Bignoniaceae, キリ Paulowniaceae）
の落葉高木で、原産地は中国大陸となっている。日本各地に栽培
され、幹は直径約 10cm に達する。材は軽くて色白く、狂いが少な
い。耐火性もある。材は琴、琴、楽器、家具材、下薙、級に利用
される。樹皮は染料、葉は除虫用になる。この項での桐は用材
目的なので、前述の桐を指していると考えられる。「琉球植物目
録」(1994) にはゴマノハグサ科では出ていない。ノウゼンカズ
ラ科 (Bignoniaceae) のキリ (Paulownia tomentosa, 中国で栽培,
材) で出てくるので、この種類に属した。その他の種類で「林相八
書」中に桐の表記名が出る。これは灯火用の桐油をとるように
ために、中国から導入されたもので、トウダイウサギ科 (Euphorbiaceae)
The 使用する重要な役割を果たしている。
丘の養生題目抱擁並びに間開要に候抱擁並びに間開相損候は、其内之樹木様及び延需候必定之事情然抱擁之開然々不仕剝抱擁之樹木様も延需不申所多々有之不義隠候候旨得と致落着抱擁之樹木様分為致盛世當中抱擁之開は早々樹木盛生候様可稱入環鏡要に候

第11項

1. 丘山の保育・管理では、抱擁34とその閉口35が重要な要素である。抱擁とその閉口が破壊されるとき、その内側の樹木は次第に衰退していく。このことは当然のことである。しかしながら、抱擁の閉口をきちんと保全しないために、抱擁の樹木様も衰退している所が多々見受けられる。このことはよろしくないことである。このことをしっかりと理解して、可能な限り抱擁の樹木を克拉せず、とつ急抱擁の閉口は、早々に樹木様が繁殖するように努めることが肝要である。

Article 12

In terms of the growth and management of somayama the trees providing embraced protection (hougo)36 and the trees at the gate of embraced protection are vitally important elements. If the trees providing embraced protection and the trees at the gate of embraced protection are impaired the trees in the inner part of the forest will gradually fall into decline. This is simply a matter of nature taking its course. However, places where the trees of embraced protection are in decline and where the gate of embraced protection is not being properly maintained can increasingly be seen. This is a very bad thing. Bearing this in mind, and as far as possible, it is essential that we swiftly bring about the flourishing growth of trees, particularly the trees of embraced protection and trees at the gate of embraced protection.

第13項

1. 丘山の面積が少ない間切37は、松（リュウキュウマツ）

34 抱擁、抱擁の閉口については、前項の注の36を参照。
35 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 tobiguchi).” H ougo 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 subeliptica) were strategically planted to provide embraced protection for individual residences (yashiki hougo), riverine baffle 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.
36 間切（まじり）：琉球王朝時代の行政単位で、今の市町村に対応する。間切の下に最終行政単位の村（郷部）がある。
や雑木（御用木以外の樹種）なども可能な限り増やす努力が大事情である。椎木の面積も少ないのに、その山の敷地に桜（イヌマキ）や枡（キギ）などを数多く植え付けると、日常生活で使う木さえも不足するようになり、かえって間切のためにならないだろう。たとえ間切内の1箇村でも、山の面積が少ない所は、よくその対策を考えておくことが重要である。

Article 13

In county districts (magiri) where the amount of somayama is limited it is important to make effort to increase as far as possible the number of Ryukyu Matsu and other trees that are important to the realm (goyouboku). While the extent of somayama in this district might be small, if large numbers of trees such as Inumaki and Sugi are planted at sites within the forest (that are normally used to produce wood required for everyday use) this could lead to shortages of wood required for everyday life and this would not be good for the district. As such, in places where there is only limited forest such as a single village within the magiri district, it is important to carefully consider (the local applicability of) the provisions in this article.

Article 14

At places within the somayama where there are only gnarled or trees unusable for lumber growing it is important that care of the forest is carried out as far as possible according to official instructions contained in the ‘Yamakou no Seihou.’ However, when the appropriate time of year arrives to begin the prescribed forest work yet the results of surveys suggest that forest work is much better postponed until after forest planting work is carried out, forest clearing should be carried out with this consideration in mind and it should be understood that the trees to be planted first include species such as Inumaki, Mokkoku, Iju, Itajii and Ryukyuu Matsu.

第五項

桜木の儀実取候を題にて枝数出高立不仕様仕成候儀肝要に候餘木之儀桜木とは格別如何にも候延立候を題にて候然は餘木と桜木とは其用事相替置立候も別に可あり候處桜山等所に相次立候桜木本法にて候を適宜然候桜木は御用國始て之仕立候故桜は桜山内に仕立せ亦取候得共最初桜木木数多混成等付前後桜山内に仕立候儀は一向召候候山野内場所見合子偕郝仕立候儀國用之為候業計之候を可へ桜要候養等桜山内仕立候等分候桜山内に仕立候を分候能々抱護之木相応桜山木生候儀相可相計附桜附桜敷之内桜木に不荒変相應之作用入しが候儀差免候

第15項

1. 桜木（シナアブラギリ、veronica fordini）は実を収穫するものが目である。そのため枝数多く広がったり、桜木が高くなってしまい育成することが重要である。その他の木は桜木とは違って、出来るだけ早く育てることが目的である。しかしながら、その他の木と桜木とは、その利用目的が違うので、育て方も別に行うべきだが、桜山内の1箇村に一緒に育てている。このことは桜山の法に反していて、よろしくないことである。そうであるが、桜木は琉球国で始めても育て所する木であるが、この枝で育てているけれども、すでに桜木の枝挿生木も多くできているので、今後は桜山内の植え付けることは、全て禁止する。代わりに、山野内の適地を選んで、広く植え付けることが、国の需要を賄うことになるので、その対策策をよく考えるべきである。もっとも当分の間、桜山内の植え付ける分は、周辺の抱護桜木を密にして、桜木が良しく育生するように対策すべきである。

追記：桜木の敷地内に桜木の生育に支障をきたさないように、それ相応の農作物を栽培することは許可する。

Article 15

桜木：この木は第11項の桜とは明らかに異なる。材よりも実を収穫することが目的になっている。これは灯火用の油をたるめるためである。『球陽』（尚敬30-1742）に中国から導入した歴史事実が記されている。これらのことをどう判断して、この植物はシナアブラギリとした。

抱護：ここでは抱護の閉口にある木々を指している。詳しくは（註）の30を参照。
The objective of planting Shinaaburagiri to harvest the seeds. With this in mind, it is important to grow them so that they do not become too tall or grow too many branches. In this regard the Shinaaburagiri is different from other trees because the normal objective is to have trees grow as tall as possible. Because trees, therefore, suitable planting sites within community forest areas (sanya) will be selected and Shinaaburagiri grown extensively there. These measures ought to be carefully considered. For the moment, however, the part of the somayama where Shinaaburagiri trees are being grown is concentrated in the vicinity of trees of embrace protection where the Shinaaburagiri ought to be best-suit and where they will grow well.

Supplementary: Provided that it does not hinder the growth of Shinaaburagiri trees, permission is given for appropriate crops to be cultivated within Shinaaburagiri growing areas.

第十六項
一 柚山内樹木仕立呉と戴山並原之場所熊と饅頭幼年季を以作仮仕立候得共之仕様にて却って山気相渇柚山之爲不宣候間向後召宿候尤之場所は法模之鱗形を以伐明諸木種子種入盛長させ候儀可為専一候

第十六項
一 柚山内.FC种木立候と戴山並原之場所熊と饅頭幼年季を以作仮仕立候得共之仕様にて却って山気相渇柚山之爲不宣候間向後召宿候尤之場所は法模之鱗形を以伐明諸木種子種入盛長させ候儀可為専一候

The objective of planting Shinaaburagiri is to harvest the seeds. With this in mind, it is important to grow them so that they do not become too tall or grow too many branches. In this regard the Shinaaburagiri is different from other trees because the normal objective is to have trees grow as tall as possible. Because trees, therefore, suitable planting sites within community forest areas (sanya) will be selected and Shinaaburagiri grown extensively there. These measures ought to be carefully considered. For the moment, however, the part of the somayama where Shinaaburagiri trees are being grown is concentrated in the vicinity of trees of embrace protection where the Shinaaburagiri ought to be best-suit and where they will grow well.

Supplementary: Provided that it does not hinder the growth of Shinaaburagiri trees, permission is given for appropriate crops to be cultivated within Shinaaburagiri growing areas.

第十六項
一 柚山内樹木仕立呉と戴山並原之場所熊と饅頭幼年季を以作仮仕立候得共之仕様にて却って山気相渇柚山之爲不宣候間向後召宿候尤之場所は法模之鱗形を以伐明諸木種子種入盛長させ候儀可為専一候

The objective of planting Shinaaburagiri is to harvest the seeds. With this in mind, it is important to grow them so that they do not become too tall or grow too many branches. In this regard the Shinaaburagiri is different from other trees because the normal objective is to have trees grow as tall as possible. Because trees, therefore, suitable planting sites within community forest areas (sanya) will be selected and Shinaaburagiri grown extensively there. These measures ought to be carefully considered. For the moment, however, the part of the somayama where Shinaaburagiri trees are being grown is concentrated in the vicinity of trees of embrace protection where the Shinaaburagiri ought to be best-suit and where they will grow well.

Supplementary: Provided that it does not hinder the growth of Shinaaburagiri trees, permission is given for appropriate crops to be cultivated within Shinaaburagiri growing areas.

第十六項
一 柚山内樹木仕立呉と戴山並原之場所熊と饅頭幼年季を以作仮仕立候得共之仕様にて却って山気相渇柚山之爲不宣候間向後召宿候尤之場所は法模之鱗形を以伐明諸木種子種入盛長させ候儀可為専一候

The objective of planting Shinaaburagiri is to harvest the seeds. With this in mind, it is important to grow them so that they do not become too tall or grow too many branches. In this regard the Shinaaburagiri is different from other trees because the normal objective is to have trees grow as tall as possible. Because trees, therefore, suitable planting sites within community forest areas (sanya) will be selected and Shinaaburagiri grown extensively there. These measures ought to be carefully considered. For the moment, however, the part of the somayama where Shinaaburagiri trees are being grown is concentrated in the vicinity of trees of embrace protection where the Shinaaburagiri ought to be best-suit and where they will grow well.

Supplementary: Provided that it does not hinder the growth of Shinaaburagiri trees, permission is given for appropriate crops to be cultivated within Shinaaburagiri growing areas.

第十六項
一 柚山内樹木仕立呉と戴山並原之場所熊と饅頭幼年季を以作仮仕立候得共之仕様にて却って山気相渇柚山之爲不宣候間向後召宿候尤之場所は法模之鱗形を以伐明諸木種子種入盛長させ候儀可為専一候

The objective of planting Shinaaburagiri is to harvest the seeds. With this in mind, it is important to grow them so that they do not become too tall or grow too many branches. In this regard the Shinaaburagiri is different from other trees because the normal objective is to have trees grow as tall as possible. Because trees, therefore, suitable planting sites within community forest areas (sanya) will be selected and Shinaaburagiri grown extensively there. These measures ought to be carefully considered. For the moment, however, the part of the somayama where Shinaaburagiri trees are being grown is concentrated in the vicinity of trees of embrace protection where the Shinaaburagiri ought to be best-suit and where they will grow well.

Supplementary: Provided that it does not hinder the growth of Shinaaburagiri trees, permission is given for appropriate crops to be cultivated within Shinaaburagiri growing areas.
clf

枠中、土壌の7つ（約21cm）を植え（表土）
と、下層の7つ（約21cm）を陰土（心土）とし、
そこで植えられた上層部の腐木を土にし、下層部
植えられた7つの21cmの陰土を土にし、1年間、風雨にさら
した後、さらに上層・下層の土壌を混ぜ合わせた土質が
改良され、農作物の収穫もできるようになった。

追記2：指導書のとおりに土壌改良を行い、1年間、風雨
にさらされたのは、下位の7つだけで行うこと。中位以上
の土壌は、指導書による土壌改良の上にとどめて、辛栄を維
持。一部は常緑化して去る事例もある。戦前・戦後の山原の集
落周辺の原野の段々畑は、その名残である。詳しくは「総合設
計沖縄林野利用史研究」（2011）66-80頁を参照されたい。

法隆：ここでは政府公認の技術の指導書のこと。

シハ：沖縄県立自然史・自然教育センターの指導書や、
もとを含めて山原に集落周辺の農地に面するように、陰土
が敷かれわたって設置されている。主として石垣で築かれるが、石
垣の上には築かれるイーダ形のテールェープ礁石が採用されている
ケースもある。その管理は村が主体で実施し、特に、各戸に場所を割り付ける形で行われていた。

苦土・土壌：沖縄県農業研究センターの北川明美主任研究員（土
壌学）に問い合わせたところ、以下のようなことが言われたと
いう。沖縄には典型的な樹皮地として2つタイプがある。一つ
はクレーチャーの上付、塩化ナトリウム濃度が高い土壌であって、再
するし野菜栽培が不可能である。2つ目は酸性塩基性土壌で、pH2
-3の高酸性土壌である。両者の土壌に作物が育まず、不毛の
土地化するようである。2つの高酸性土壌は亜熱帯カシウム
（硫黄石灰化を経た石灰など）を入れて中和すると、土壌が改
良され、作物の栽培も可能になるらしい。この現象の苦土・園土は、
その原因について、作物の栽培が困難な酸度を示す土壌であること、し
ては、これでは農業と解釈した。なお、難像検査すると、「苦土」は「いなまた」と呼び、「園土の下層にあって積
されていない土で、有機物が少ない土」を説明する。また「苦土」は「さびた土」、「陰のある土」のことらしい。加藤（1997）
はこの検査のごとくに類似した解釈をしている。

尺・寸法：1寸は30cm、1寸は3.03cmとし、四捨五入計算した。

陽土・陰土：『見本選集』によれば、土壌は次に訳すように説明さ
れる。土帯（表土・耕土）は作物を栽培する時に植え込みや
される範囲の土で、作物の根を延びる土壌で、下層土壌の
と異なり、腐殖質が少ないと解釈する。陽土・陰土という
表現はこの学科にもとづく土壌の解釈で、今日ではいわず、
土壌は耕土、陰土は不陰に相当する。

下位・中位：琉球王室時代には、農地の生産性の指標として、
地の肥沃度に応じて土・中・下・下へ分けたとされている。ここで
いう下位・中位はそれを表している。

58 "Kuimishiki" are also known as "kuimibata," "kinawabata," "sanyabata," "yamabata" or "aikebata." They are located primarily in sanya or satoyama community forest areas but were also found within somayama (government-administered forest) areas. For several years crops such as sweet potato vines would be grown in these locations. From the early period it was time to plant forest crop cultivation activities would be shifted to a different location. This was similar to the slash and burn afforestation method carried out in Japan. An area of wilderness would be burned and cleared for agricultural purposes by the community and it was often the case that fields would be shared and distributed to each household (with periodic reallocation of land areas also taking place) under the 'jiwaratsumen' system. There are cases of some kuimishiki that could be seen in the terraced fields in wilderness areas in community forests located in proximity to villages in the prewar and postwar periods. For more detail on this see the revised edition of Nakana Yuen's "Okinawa Rinya Seido Ryoujushi Kenkyu" (2011), pages 66-80.

59 This relates to technical guidance manuals that were officially endorsed by the Royal Government of Ryukyu.

60 To prevent damage to crops in areas that also serve as the natural habitat of inoshishi (wild boar) boar defenses, or 'shishikaki' are erected around the community. Especially if shishikaki 60 are erected around the kuimishiki in proximity to the community. It will not take a lot of time and effort to erect such a defense. If Ryukyu Matsu and other types of trees not designated as being for official government use are planted on the exterior of the kuimishiki in the sanya it will not be difficult for the community to obtain wood for purposes such as lumber or firewood. Unfortunately, this idea has been neglected and in fact nothing has been done. For a long time land lying in community forests in proximity to the village containing 'nigatsuchi' and 'sabatsuchi' soil types have been regarded as good-for-nothing. This is because there was very little knowledge about the community.
about soil. With this in mind, we are outlining in great detail below methods of improving land so that crops can be cultivated carefully and in conformity with official instructions on agriculture.

Supplementary: When you dig down to a depth of 42 centimeters (1 'shaku,' 4 'sun') in areas of nigatsuchi and sabatsuchi the upper soil layer to a depth of 21 centimeters (7 'sun') is known as 'youtsuchi' and the lower layer a further 21 centimeters (7 'sun') in depth is known as 'intsuchi.' By digging there the position of the soil layers will end up reversed, with the lower layer intsuchi now at the top and the upper layer youtsuchi soil at the bottom. After a year of exposure to the elements, and if the upper and lower layer soils are now mixed together the quality of the soil will have improved and it will now be possible to yield crops there.

Supplementary: The exposure of a field to the elements for one year, carried out in accordance with official guidelines on soil improvement, will only be carried out on fields of a poorer quality necessary for this grade of land.

1. Old measurement units. One 'shaku' is equal to 30.3 centimeters and one 'sun' is equal to 3.03 centimeters. Within the current text numbers were rounded off.

2. Literally 'positive soil' but in pedological terms topsoil. 'Youtsuchi' is a soil type described in the Kougien as follows: Topsoil is the uppermost layer of the soil and this is what is dug up when you want to plant crops. The roots of planted crops extend from the surface down to about 20 centimeters. Subsoil is the layer of soil below the topsoil, and because it has not had sufficient weathering it does not contain organic matter. 'Youtsuchi' and 'intsuchi' are interpretations of soil types based on the Chinese concepts of Yin and Yang. 'Youtsuchi' is known as topsoil and 'intsuchi' as subsoil in modern language.

3. Lower grade and medium grade. During the Ryukyu Kingdom era land was divided into high, medium and lower quality ranks in terms of soil fertility and this indicated its productive capacity.

4. See the above footnote for details.
region it is absolutely impossible to get these to the markets of Naha and Shuri on a daily basis for sale. If sweet potatoes are cultivated on the basis of utilizing whatever amount of field is available just for that purpose in order to ensure food stability for every member of every household there will clearly be no need for the community to worry about food. However, individual farm household fields that used to be used for potato cultivation are being neglected with the emphasis instead on the cultivation of crops in community forests. Put plainly, when people are not giving consideration to the future this will be a contributing cause of the dilapidation of somayama. With this in mind, the basic guidelines on methods of land improvement thus far outlined should be understood and the emphasis placed on the proper care of individual fields that were used for potato cultivation so that the securing of sufficient food for each household can be achieved using these fields. Should this prove insufficient in terms of producing the amount of food required for the community then the use of areas of field within community forests in proximity to the village can be considered as a means to make up the shortfall. The land preparation must be carried out in accordance with official state guidelines and then crops can be cultivated there. If the plan is executed in that way, seeds of various trees will be able to scatter and grow naturally in the remainder of the community forest and this will ultimately be very useful and convenient (in terms of wood requirements) for the community. Local farmers, however, seem to be entirely incapable of grasping these ideas. As such, it is necessary for the Oosabakuri, ucchi, yama-atai and kousaku-atai, along with former local officials, kashiragashira and others, be single-minded in their efforts to understand the substance of these matters and then to politely and carefully give guidance to local farmers. If this important task can be carried out it will clearly be of benefit to us today, our descendants and will also have been of great service to the realm.

Somayama Houshikichou was promulgated into law in the 3rd month of the 2nd year (Year of the Snake) of the Qianlong era (March 1737 according to the lunar calendar). The set of additional provisions above that we are today announcing are supplementary

The ‘imo’ (or ‘kansho’ in Japanese) was first brought to Ryukyu from the Chinese province of Fujian in 1605 by Noguni Soukan, but it had been introduced to Miyako Island from Fujian 8 years earlier in 1597. In China sweet potatoes are referred to as ‘hansuo’ but in Ryukyu as ‘hansu’ or ‘tsouumu.’ In this article these are ‘toumu’ or ‘karaimo.’ It should be noted that the term ‘Satsumaimo’ was coined by Aoki Konyou in 1735 while a resident in Edo. At the time in the Satsuma domain current day Kagoshima sweet potatoes were referred to as ‘Ryukyuimoi’ or ‘karaimo.’

The term ‘sabakuri’ (‘sabakui’ in Ryukyuan) is a collective name for four government officials in county (magiri) district offices throughout Okinawa Island as well as Miyako and Yaeyama. These are as follows: Shuifuyaku, Ufuucchi, Fueucchi and Nishiucchi. When the highest magiri official, the jitoudai, is added to these four then the collective name for the five becomes ‘Oosabakuri.’

‘Ucchi’ (or ‘okite’ in Japanese) is a term for a magiri district or village administrative official. In the context of this current article the persons referred to are village ucchi. The origins of the term go back to the early 16th century. When the regional aji were forced to relocate to Shuri under instruction from King Shou Shin they left responsibility for their local village domain affairs in hands of an appointed ‘ucchi.’ It was similar to a contemporary ‘power of attorney’ arrangement. The ucchi would take care of local village affairs on the aji’s behalf.

The ‘kousaku-atai’ is an official based at the magiri district offices. The ‘kousaku-atai’ falls under the soukousaku-atai and ucchi in job position. Their duties are related to agricultural affairs.

Head officials stationed by the government in both magiri and villages in regions throughout Ryukyu.

to those in Somayama Houshikichou. Diligent work must be carried out to soundly grasp the above contents and to pass this understanding in detail on to all those persons in official forest-related positions.

評定所 評定所
Hyoujousho (Council of State) 資料82

乾隆十二年丁卯九月
乾隆十二年丁卯九月 (1742年旧暦9月)
The 9th Month of the 12th Year of the Qianlong era, in the year of Hinoto (September 1747 according to the lunar calendar).

宜野灣親方 宜野湾親方83
Ginowan Ueekata

備久山親方 資料84
Gushichan Ueekata

具志頭親方 資料85

山奉行 山奉行86
Yamabugyou (Forest Administrator)

概要

この「袖山法式仕次」は1737年「袖山法式帳」の補則として公布されたものであるが、その内容は「袖山法式帳」の規則の再度の確認と、新たな事項を追加した法令集からなっている。「袖山法式帳」は、袖山の地形の見方、袖山の保育・管理の仕方、山の林相の見方の3部構成から成る。法式帳の全28項目のうちの11項目は袖山の地形解析、8項目は袖山の保育・管理、9項目は山の林相の見方に当てられている。一方、「袖山法式仕次」は、全18項目の中、11項目が袖山の保育・管理、5項目が船や首里城の警備用材、2項目が山野の

す

81 評定所（ひょうじょうしょ）：摂政・三司官が国政について会議する王府の最高議決機関。
82 The Hyoujusho in Ryukyu was the highest decision-making body of the Royal Government. Members of this ‘Council of State’ included the Chancellor (sessei 摂政) and Three-Member Council (sanshikan 三司官). Just below the sessei and sanshikan in rank were the so-called ‘Fifteen Officials’ (omote 向官十五人) that consisted of the heads and deputies of the seven main departments within the two main branches of government: the Board of Finance (Monobugyousho物奉行所) and the Board of General Affairs (Moushikuchihou/三奉行).
83 親方（おやかた）：間切の総頭地をたす専称。
84 ‘Oyakata’ (‘Ueekata’ in Ryukyuan). An honorific title for the ‘soujijou/総地頭’; or steward of a magiri. Ueekata class aristocrats without stewardship of a magiri were known as ‘wakijijou/脇地頭’.
85 Since there were only a limited number of magiri in Ryukyu there were far more ‘wakijijou’ than ‘soujijou.’
86 The highest official in the government administration of somayama.
利用などに関する規定になっている。

まず「柚山法式仕法」で目立つ特徴の1つは、山面内にある発酵地の改良方法についてである。山面内に放置された「苦士・蜜茸」という発酵地がある。土壌専門家の話によると、この発酵地は高湿性の土壌ではないという。pH値が2-3の土壌というから、ほとんど作物は育たない。これの改良仕方について、この法式仕法では、以下のようにも、具体的に指示している。

苦士・蜜茸の場所は、深さを約42cmに掘り起こし、上層の約21cmの表土を下に、また下層の掘り起こした約21cmの心土を上にして、1年間、風雨にさらした後、さらに上層・下層の土壌を混ぜ合わせれば、土質も改善され、作物の収穫もできるようになる。このやり方では、今日でも、作物の連作障害を避けるために、沖縄県が農家に指導していることもある。

2つ目は噴実敷という山野の耕地利用である。きなわ畑、山野畑、山畑、明畑などとも称される。集落近辺の山野で耕作されることが多く、地域によっては、柚山内でも行われていた。柚山内では数年以上、畑作を続け、その後、植林して王府に返還される焼畑造林の形態が主であった。山野の場合、数年間、耕作利用し、その後、植林する事もあるが、その多くは常畑化していた。その利用のあり方は共同利用形態で、村落共同体で管理し、各戸に割り当てて方式で行っていた。栽培作物は主に芋類であった。この山野の噴実敷利用は、無農薬であったため、当時の農民にとっては、土地の貯蔵負担もなく、食料補給の重要な場所になっていたようである。

その他、この法式仕法では、抱養の保全、唐船や百里城の建築材、山野の保育・管理などについて、「柚山法式館」で既に述べられていることを、再度、強調する条例構成になっている。

参考文献

1. 沖縄大百科事典刊行事務局. 1983. 沖縄大百科事典


