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国立大学法人
琉球大学
University of the Ryukyus
『林政八書』中の「就栃山懸計條々」: その和訳・英訳と内容分析

Modern Japanese & English Translations and Content Analysis of ‘Provisions Related to Forest Planning [Somayama nitsuki Souhakarai no Joujou]’ from the ‘Eight Volumes on Forest Administration.’

Nakama Yuei, John Michael Purves and Bixia Chen

Abstract

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

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

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

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

Key word: 林政八書 (Rinsei Hassho), 柴山計画 (somayama keikaku), 茅泫 (Sai On)

はじめに

Introduction

「就栃山懸計條々」は「そままやまつき、そうはからしいのじょうしよう」と読む。簡単に言えば、柴山の計画に関する条項集である。1748年5月に御物奉行から山奉行宛てに出されたもので、全項数8項目からなる短い条項集である。『林政八書』中、第5番目で出てくる憲法で、その主内容は、琉球王国内における柴山計画の島ごとの位置づけである。

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

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

In modern Japanese ‘Shuu Somayama Soubakari Joujou’ can be rendered as “somayama ni tsuki, soubakarai no joujou.” In short, this is a collection of provisions related to government-administered forest planning." It was issued in May 1748 by the Director of the Board of Finance (Omonobugyou) under the name of the Forest Administration Bureau (Yamabugyousho). It was a short collection of provisions numbering eight in total. It was the fifth book to be issued from the so-called ‘Eight Volumes on Forest Administration.’ The focus of the contents is on government-administered forest planning specific to individual island regions of the Ryukyu Kingdom.

This modern Japanese translation was based primarily on the Doi Ringaku Shinkoukai reprint edition of ‘Rinsei Hassho’ (1976), with reference made to other versions of ‘Rinsei Hassho’ including the ‘Nihon Sangyou Shiryou Taikei’ (1926), ‘Sai On Zenshuu’ (1937).

1 In this case the month of May is in accordance with the old lunar calendar.
For the English translation reference was made to the ‘Eight Volumes of Ryukyu Forest Administration by Saion [sic]’ (1952).

As to the division of responsibilities for this project, the translation of the Japanese sooru bunbon 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 sooru bunbon text by Bixia Chen.

First Paragraph

The first paragraph discusses the history of forest management in the Ryukyu Kingdom. It mentions the government’s efforts to conserve forests, especially after the 1737 forest division law. The law, ‘Somayama Houshikichou,’ aimed to divide forests into two categories: strictly government-administered forests and those subject to local management.

First Article

The first article of the ‘Yamabugyou’ law from 1737 establishes the position of yamabugyou, or forest administrators, and assigns them to regions based on population size. It emphasizes the need for strict administration to prevent overexploitation of forests.

Footnotes:

2. During the Ryukyu Dynasty Era after 1737 forests were divided into two categories: somayama (strictly government-administered forests) and satoyama (forests that were mostly under local management).

3. Chinese ships are called ‘Tousen.’ There were two types: ‘shinkousen’ and ‘sekkosan.’ Both varieties of government-use ships 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.

4. 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 (Board 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 hoshiki refers to the detailed guidance on the proper care of forests found within the officially-issued ‘Somayama Houshikichou [Forest Methods]’ from 1737.

6. Yama bugyou was 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 Monobugyousho (Board of Finance) and it was a unified administrative structure for forests as thorough as finance, transportation, agriculture and forestry, commerce and industry. The Monobugyousho (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.

7. ‘Somayama Houshikichou [Forest Methods]’ was the first collection of forest-related provisions later published as part of the so-called ‘Rinsei Hassho,’ or ‘Eight Documents on Forest Administration.’ It was actually first issued in 1737. Its contents...
Yamabugyoushou Kimochō,13 Additionally, a strict ban was placed on the building of kuri-fune (a type of canoe made by hollowing out large trees).

Second Section
— Food and clothing requirements can be provided for through the annual labor of the people. As such, and even if the population increases by 100,000 in the future, we will suffer no shortages of food and clothing as long as crops are grown according to the Royal Government, three individuals of ueekata rank (called sanshikan) and one Royal Prince (called sessei). This indicates the high degree of importance to the realm.

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

13 'Yamabugyoushou Kimochō' (The Scope of the Bureau of Forest Administration) was issued in 1737. The Yamabugyoushou Kimochō 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. Yamabugyoushou Kimochō 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 (Council of State).

14 In this context the type of dugout canoe is called 'kuri-fune' but they are sometimes referred to as 'marukibune (木舟)', that is a 'dugout canoe' or 'log canoe.'

15 'Goyouboku' was a term to describe lumber required for use by the Royal Government as building materials, firewood or for other special purposes. Each 'magiri (間切)' (county district) was obligatory to contribute a certain amount of lumber for Royal Government use on a yearly basis as a form of forest tax. Trees designated as for government use were recorded in the Goyoubokuchou (御用木帳), or 'Register of Government-Use Trees,' a set of documents that recorded a range of details about the kind of trees required by the Royal Government for public purposes. Details included tree types, locations of specific tree types and tree trunk measurements. Individual sections were drawn up in each of the various magiri while the entire volume of the Goyoubokuchou was administered by the Royal Government's Yamabugyoushou (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.

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

17 Located in Kyushu, Japan, Satsuma-han (薩摩藩) was one of the most powerful of Japan’s Edo-era feudal domains. Ryukyu was conquered by Satsuma forces in 1609 and was thereafter under the control of the Satsuma domain. In 1606, Tokugawa Ieyasu gave Lord Shimazu of Satsuma permission to launch a punitive expedition against the Ryukyu Kingdom. Commanding General Kabayama Hisataka set sail from Yamagawa Port in Kagoshima on 4th March 1609 with a military force of about 3,000 Satsuma troops and at least a 5,000-strong supporting cast of laborers and sailors in 100 ships. Satsuma forces finally took control of Shuri Castle on 5th April, returning with Ryukyu King Shou Nei to Kagoshima in mid-April. For the context of the conquest of Ryukyu by Satsuma, the military operation itself and its aftermath see: 安里進,高良倉吉,田名真之,豊見山和行,西里喜行,真荣田. 『琉球の征服』.
requires us to pay for the cost of the timber itself and transportation costs, thereby placing a financial burden on the Royal Government’s Shotaihou. Should we find ourselves in financial difficulty it will naturally result in us imposing rice or coin payment demands on aristocrats, peasant farmers and others. If that were to happen it would necessarily bring hardship to people at both the upper and lower strata of society in our country. We must plan so that this does not occur and it is ordered that great importance be placed on somayama for the benefit of future generations.

第4項
一 御殿之儀貳拾年餘に一度欽札木を以御請請仕來候礦右
付は御藏方並請士百姓祖神楽儀帝王世存知乎放依之此
節より檜木手慶相仕立御殿殿其外臘木様之御殿皆以臘木調
被仰付御計得にて別て檜木仕立仕切大切に被仰付置候

Article 4

Palace buildings at Shuri Castle have so far been rebuilt once every twenty years using various types of trees. It is a well-known fact that this has become a significant burden on the Okurahou15 as well as on aristocrat and peasant farmer alike. From now on, therefore, Inumaki (Podocarpus macrophyllus) will be planted widely, the plan being to use Inumaki in future not just for buildings at Shuri Castle but for other official government buildings that were constructed using other types of trees. Accordingly, it is ordered that the planting of Inumaki trees in particular be carried out with great care.

第五項
一 糟國島
二 特名喜島

第5項
一 伊江島
右は本より山敷無之候閣御當地國頭方中願方抽山材木を以
彼島々之用木相達申御計得に候

Article 5

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

第六項
一 伊平屋島
二 久米島
三 慶良間島
右は各島敷合候付侍分入箱袖山致盛生彼島々之用木相達
候候様に被仰定御計得に候

Article 6

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

第七項
一 宮古島
右島之儀從跡々山敷之差分無之候得共大分之薄原徒に持合
候付従此節山敷差分々抽山の仕立極折角相僧候抽山紫山
仕立得候は此島之船作事家曹請等他方無購可相替之處此程
作事は八重山島へ霞渡材木致所望作事仕家木家も八重山島
より買取成は於御宮台を買入成は大和船船艦船よりも高直を
以買取段々物入所中之痛に相成候儀彼島抽山無之故侯依
之新規に抽山仕立仕切加仰護候

第七項
一 伊江島

This is a well-known fact that this has become a significant burden on the Okurahou. It is thought that this term refers to one of the departments that fell under the Shotaihou (Department of Domestic Affairs), possibly the Zenigura, or Storehouse of Taxes in Cash.
No proper assessment of the location and extent of mountain areas appropriate for forest planting in Miyakojima had ever been carried out. However, there are substantial expanses of the island covered with Susuki Grass. We have now classified the extent of forest woodland there from Yaeyamajima.

It is estimated that, without the need to rely on other places for wood, in terms of shipbuilding, vessels are currently made from lumber that can forever be self-sufficient in terms of our national timber needs. Somayama is currently only found in the Kunigami and Nakagami districts of Okinawa Island, but the number of requests for goyouboku are many and the population density there is extremely high. Additionally, because these districts must cover the timber needs of islands such as Agunijima, Tonakijima and lejima the possibility that somayama of Kunigami and Nakagami may not alone be able to meet these requirements is extremely worrying. Fortunately, given the expansive area of somayama now being developed in Yaeyamajima, in the years ahead this will become an area that can supplement the somayama of Okinawa Island in terms of supplying timber. Accordingly, it is ordered that great effort be put into the specific task of cultivating somayama in Yaeyamajima.

Article 8
Yaeyamajima

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

Right, shipbuilding is a Chinese craft common used around Okinawa for (people and) cargo transport, particularly in the north of Okinawa Island were the road network was very limited. In urban Naha these vessels were also referred to as 'Yanbarusen' (山原船) presumably because of their popularity in northern Okinawa Island. The Maaransen had sails of 5-8 tan in size. 1 tan (反) for cloth or fabric = approximately 10.6 meters.

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

御物奉行
Omonoubougou27

瀬川親雲上

瀬川親雲上
Hamakawa Pecchin29

山内親雲上

山内親雲上
Yamauchi Pecchin

安里親方
安里親方30
Asato Ueekata31

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

概要

この規定集から、新たに知り得た点は3つある。

1つは琉球国内における土地ごとの森林計画が、初めて述べられている点である。例えば、要国島、渡名喜島、伊江島には桜の面積がないのに対して、沖縄本土の国頭・中頭地方の桜の面積数であるので、港内で用材の自給体制を形成することにしている。宮古島の場合は、島内に桜山を立てさせて、島内で用材の自給を行う。八重山では桜の面積が広く多く、島内の用材自給はもとより、沖縄本土の備蓄林という位置づけになっている。

2つ目は、宮古島の例だが、木材の流通が広範囲に行われている点である。たとえば、船を建造するときに、わざわざ宮古島から八重山に渡り、その地で木材を調達して作っている。また屋根建築用材を八重山島や沖縄本島から買い取ったり、さらに鹿児島の大和船や沖縄の馬籠船などから冷蔵で入荷している事実がみられる。これらのことから推測すると、このように既に宮古島では、島外から船で運ばれる木材が流通し、木材市場化しがものが形成されていったように読み取れる。

3つ目は、琉球の人口規模の推移についてである。以前は7〜8万人の人口規模であったが、寛政の三世開府時には、すでに20万人規模に達している。この人口増加が、造船用材や首里城建築用材と合わせて、木材の総需要を引き上げ、その結果、琉球国における桜の森林資源の保全管理の在り方を決定づける大きな要因にありました、と考えられる。

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