## 沖縄の焼菓子「ちんすこう」の調理学的研究

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目的:琉球王朝時代の琉球菓子は専門の菓子職人により作られ、王家や貴族家の祝儀や法事などに用いられていた.当時の琉球菓子「ちんすこう」は、豚脂、米粉、砂糖を材料とした菊型の蒸し菓子であった.現在は、豚脂、小麦粉、砂糖を材料として保存性や食べやすさなどから細長く成形された焼き菓子となり、庶民の間で年忌法要の行事として用いられている.

「ちんすこう」は豚脂(ラード)を使用することに特徴があり、バターを使用した焼き菓子のクッキーやビスケットと異なる食感であるが、その特性について検討した報告は見られない.そこで「ちんすこう」について材料の配合割合から特性を検討することとした. 方法:ちんすこう試料はラード、小麦粉、砂糖の3成分系のシェッフェの単純格子計画法に従い、最高水準の3点と格子点1点の4種の配合割合を調製した.試料の大きさは2cm×4cm×1cm、10gに成形して150℃で28分焼成した.焼成試料の測定は客観測定として比体積、破断特性値、表面の焼色、割断面の観察、また、主観測定として官能評価を行った.測定された各特性値の平均値は一元配置分散分析により検定した.

結果: ラードの水準が高いちんすこうは、焼成中にドウが広がり、焼き上がりの高さが低くなった.割断面では大きな穴があり、破断荷重、破断エネルギーが低い値を示した.また、小麦粉の水準の高い試料は、破断荷重、破断エネルギーが高い値を示した.砂糖の水準の高い試料は、割断面に小さな穴の層が観察でき、破断荷重、破断エネルギーがやや高い値を示した.官能評価の結果は破断荷重の傾向と類似していた.ラード、小麦粉、砂糖が同水準のちんすこうは硬さ、ショートネス性、もろさにおいて総合評価が高い値を示した.

考察:「ちんすこう」はラードによりショートネス性が高く裂け易くなり、小麦粉が多いと膨化が抑えられ硬く、砂糖が多いと組織の間隙が多くなり膨化が高く、やわらかくもろい組織になることが明らかとなった.

## Cookery study of the Ryukyu confection "Chinsuko"

## Akiko Narita

Objective: In the Ryukyu dynastic period, Ryukyu confections were made by professional confectioners, and used for celebrations and memorial services of the royal family and peerage. In those days, Chinsuko was a chrysanthemum-shaped steamed confection made from lard, rice flour, and sugar. Nowadays, for reasons of preservation and ease of eating, it has changed to a long and narrow baked confection, and used for annual memorial services of ordinary people.

A Special characteristic of Chinsuko is the use of lard, and it has a different mouth feel from other baked confections using butter, such as cookies or biscuits. However, there is no report on its special characteristic, so we decided to study it from the viewpoint of the blending ratio of ingredients.

Methods: Samples were made according to Schéff's simplex lattice design of lard, flour, and sugar, and used a blending ratio of 3 highest points and 1 lattice point. The Size of the samples was  $2 \text{cm} \times 4 \text{cm} \times 1 \text{cm}$  (10g), and they were baked for 28 minutes at  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Specific volume, fracture characteristics, baked color, torn surface were observed by objective measurement, and sensory evaluation was made as a subjective measurement. The average value of each characteristic was examined by one-way analysis of variance.

Results: Regarding the Chinsuko with a high level of lard, the dough expanded during baking, and its height was low. There was a large hole on the torn surface, and the fracture force and fracture energy indicated low value. The sample with a high level of flour indicated a high value of fracture force and fracture energy. Regarding the sample with a high level of sugar, layer of small holes could be found on the torn surface, indicating a rather high value of fracture force and fracture

energy. The result of sensory evaluation was similar to the tendency of the fracture force. The sample with equal levels of lard, flour, and sugar totally indicated high values of hardness, shortness, and brittleness.

Conclusion: The result showed lard causes the Chinsuko to have a high value of shortness and to break easily. When a large amount of flour is used, puffing is deactivated, and the Chinsuko becomes hard. When a large amount of sugar is used, space in the tissue increases, puffing is activated, and the tissue becomes weak and brittle.