

東海／日本海における通商と交流 の歴史

The History of Trade and Exchange in the
East Sea (Japan Sea)

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正誤表errata ①

P3 L7~9

- × In addition, Bokkai-shi came to Japan in 823, which was earlier than the interval of 12 years specified by the agreement between the two states.
- In addition, Bokkai-shi came sometimes to Japan, which was earlier than the interval of 12 years specified by the agreement between the two states in 823.

正誤表errata ②

P5 L31

× It is thought that traders used . . .

○ It is thought that traders, Mo-he, used . . .

P6 L13~14

× Bokkai/Pal-hae built a large ship with the capacity to carry 100 passengers to protect it from an Emishi attack, and sailed with the winter wind.

○ Bokkai/Pal-hae built a large ship with the capacity to carry 100 passengers and sailed with the winter wind, because they escaped an Emishi attack.

渤海國 (698-926)



渤海國

- 多民族国家(高句麗人 + 靺鞨諸族)
- 滅亡
 - 高麗亡命
 - 契丹連行
 - 在地居住 → 女真族(金) → 滿族(清)
- 中国史？ 韓國史？

I think that divestitures of nations in the past by nation states are due to political reasons and they are wrong from an academic viewpoint.

渤海使・遣渤海使

- 渤海使(渤海→日本) 34回 (727~919)
- 遣渤海使(日本→渤海) 13回 (728~811)

- 遣唐使(日本→唐) 13回 (630~838)

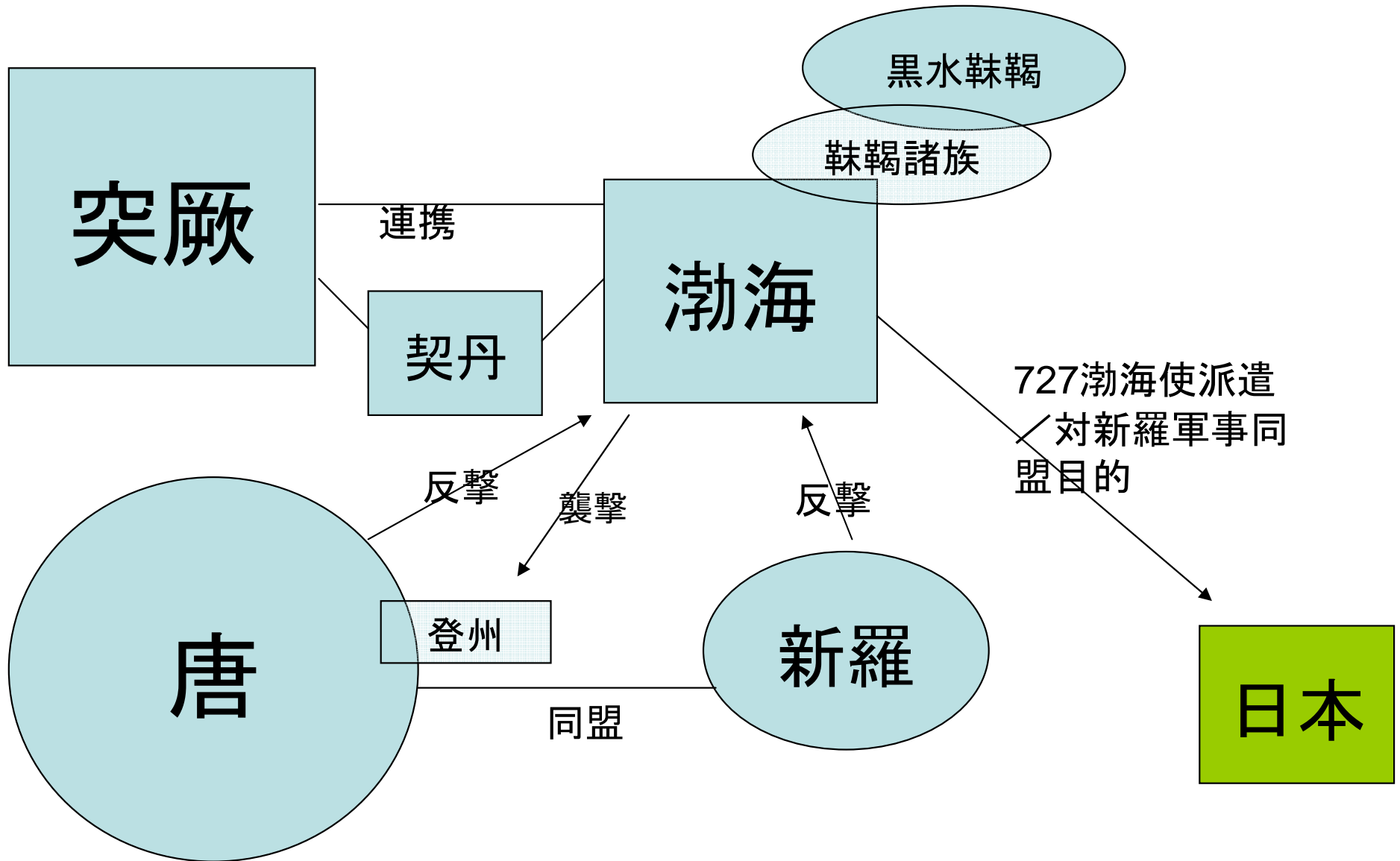
630 / 653 / 654 / 659 / 669
/ 702 / 714 / 733 / 752 /
759(渤海經由) / 777 / 804 / 838

* 日本→朝鮮半島内唐領 665/667

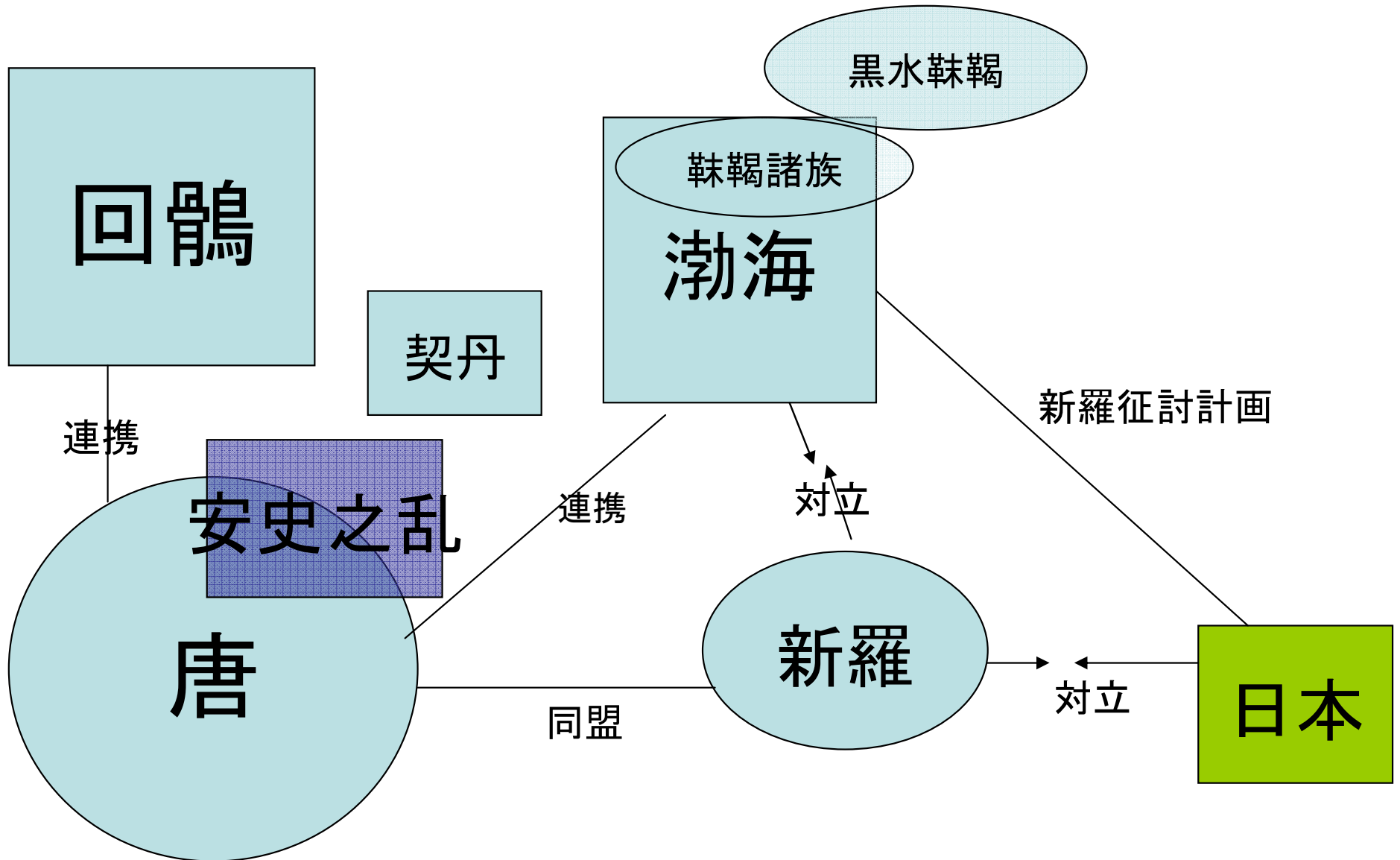
* 非公式 779

* 中止 746/761/762/894

730年代前半



760年頃



第6回渤海使(762)第7回渤海使(771)

- 第6回 大使＝武官 → 文官
- 第7回 大人数使節＝通商目的

渤海使節回賜品一覽(『延喜式』卷30大藏省式・賜蕃客例条)

大使 絹10疋 ・ 絁20疋 ・ 絲50絢 ・ 綿100屯

副使 絁20疋 ・ 絲40絢 ・ 綿70屯

判官 絁15疋 ・ 絲20絢 ・ 綿50屯

録事 絁10疋 ・ 綿30屯

訳語～首領 絁 5疋 ・ 綿20屯

* 9世紀渤海使の構成(合計105人)

大使1人、副使1人、判官2人、録事3人、訳語2人、史生2人、天文生1人 大首領65人 梢工28人

交易品／将来品

- 渤海→日本

毛皮(貂·虎·海豹) 高麗人參·蜂蜜

* 唐文物(曆·仏典·詩文集)

* 南海産品(麝香·玳瑁製品)

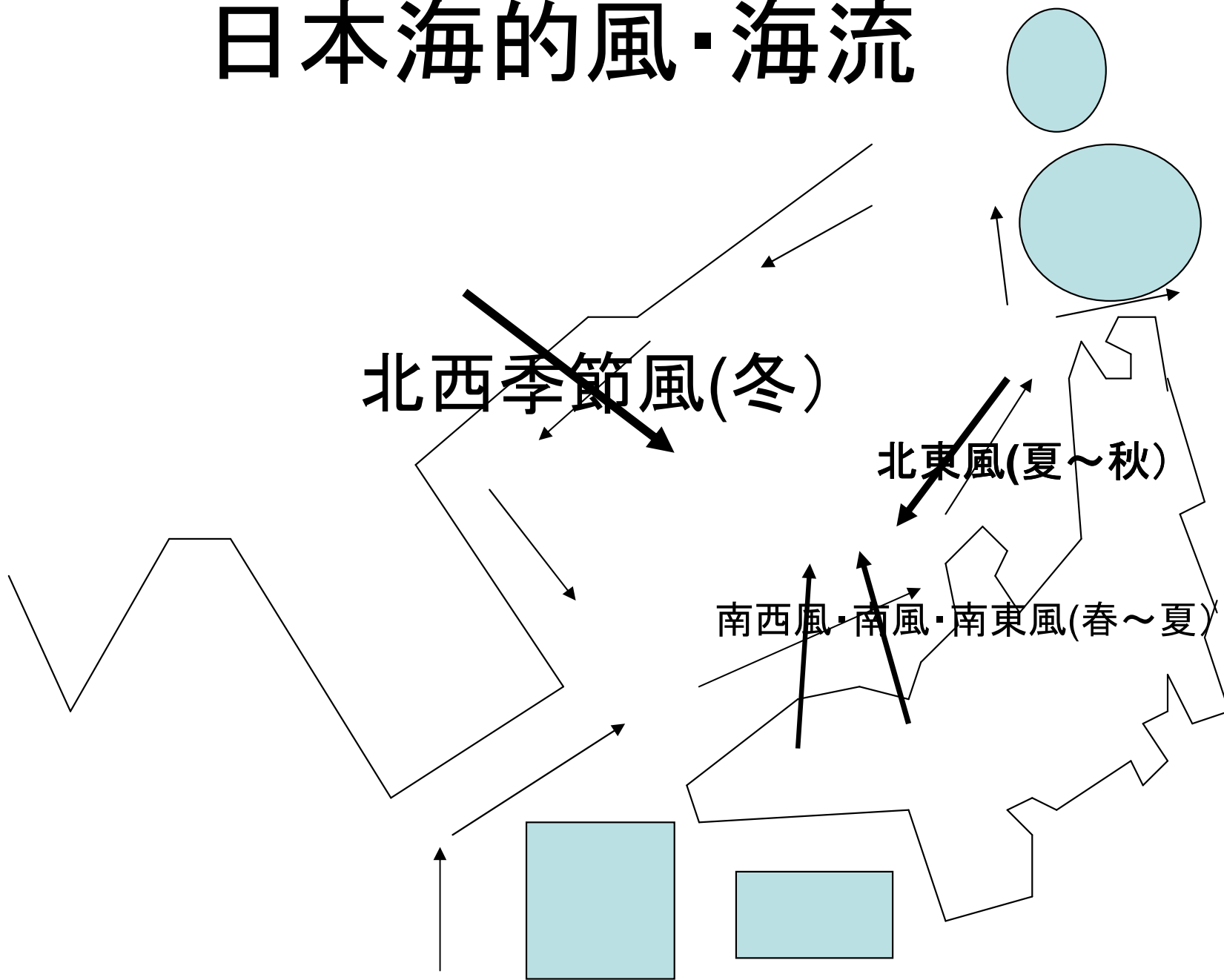
* 在唐留学僧的書状、唐情報

- 日本→渤海

絹製品 黄金·水銀 海石榴油·金漆

* 在唐留学生的資金

日本海的風・海流



日本海航路図(7世紀・8世紀)



8世紀中葉



7世紀中葉

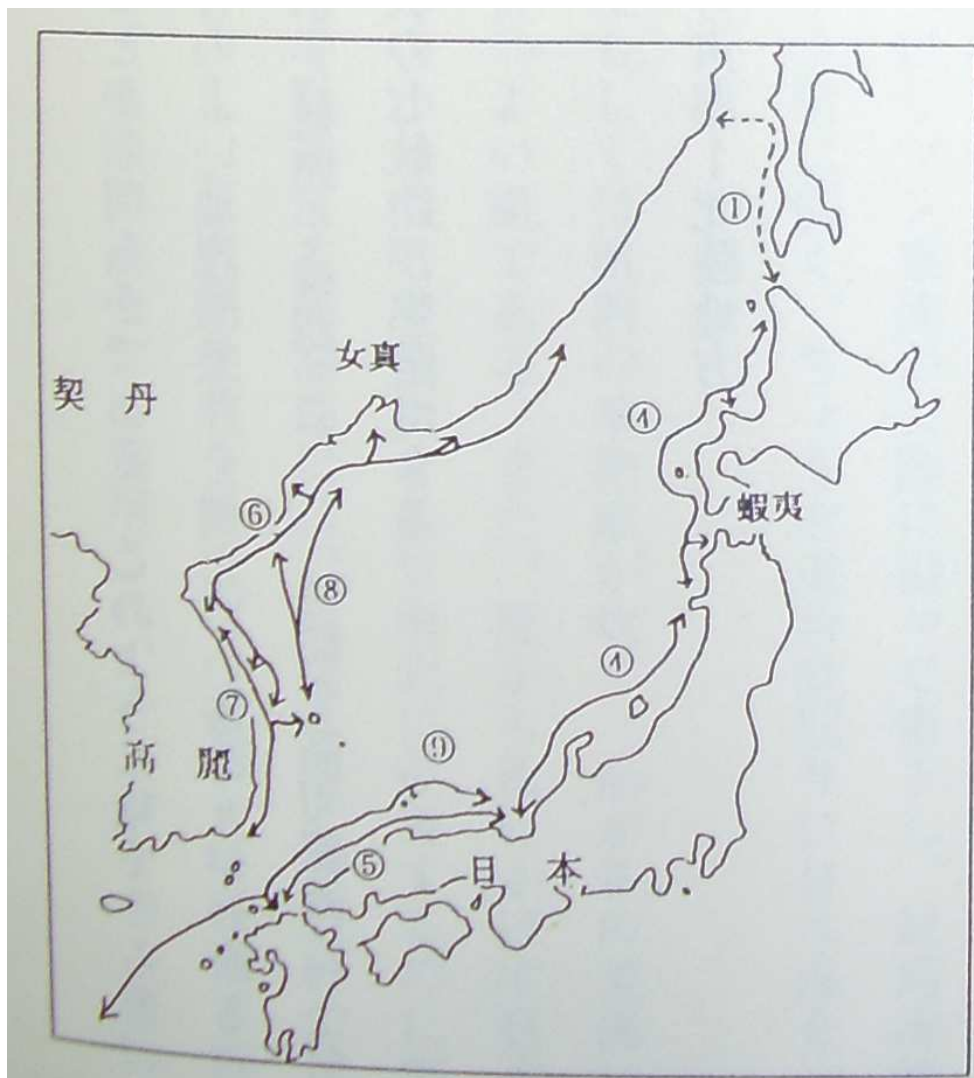
渤海使航路的变化(8世紀→9世紀)

- 出羽・北陸 → 北陸・山陰
 - 夏～秋 → 晚秋～冬
 - 小型船 → 大型船(105人)
- * 第12回・第13回渤海使一蝦夷被殺

北方航路・横断航路(北陸航路)

→ 横断航路(北陸航路・山陰航路)

日本海航路図(9世紀・10世紀)



10世紀中葉



9世紀中葉

渤海滅亡

- Accordingly, the ruin of Bo-hai/Pal-hae led to the end of the history and tradition of East Sea (Japan Sea) trade and the end of the ancient period of the East Sea (Japan Sea) region.
- It was not until the modern age that people, goods and information were once again exchanged like they had been in the age of Bo-hai/Pal-hae.