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明代市舶司制度的

演变

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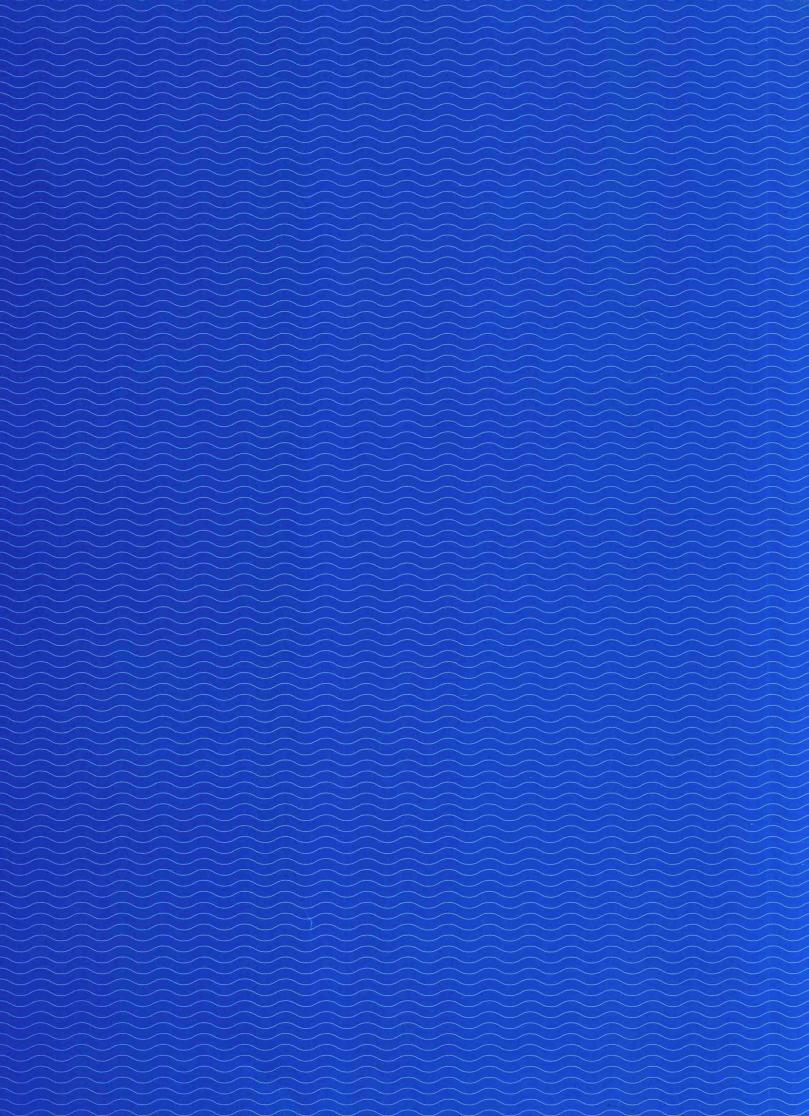
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序言

自古以来,由于山水相隔,各大文明、各民族、国家间的交流、交往与交融,需要克服无数的艰关险阻,付出今人难以想象的巨大代价。然而,"日月所照,梯山航海",一代又一代的先驱,凿空开辟,为文化交流开通孔道,为贸易往来通邮置驿,世界因此而丰富多彩,文明因此而绵延进步,人民因此而相互了解。

作为在一个相对封闭的地理单元中发生发展起来的中华文明,在守望自己家园的同时,从未忘记关注这同一颗星球上的其他文明伙伴。远自秦汉,我们不仅开拓了陆上丝绸之路,也和各国人民一道,开辟了海上丝绸之路。当然,更早的文化交流物证也在被不断地发现。在漫长的历史进程中,丝绸之路沿线各国、各族人民,为促进文化传播、文明进步,加强贸易往来,都各自做出了不朽的贡献。正是有了这样的交流,古代中国不仅引进了众多的域外物质文化、精神文化元素,也将中国精美的丝绸、瓷器、茶叶、技术,远播东亚、东南亚、南亚、西亚以至欧洲与非洲。"海纳百川,有容乃大",多元共生、包容共进,是文化得以传播、文明得以进步的基石。

今天,地理已经不再是交流的阻隔,由于科技的日新月异,处在"地球村"时代的世界各国人民,可以通过电波和网络随时随地进行交流。求和平、谋发展,促合作、图共赢,符合亚洲和世界各国人民的共同利益,是当前世界发展的时代潮流。2013年10月3日,习近平总书记在印度尼西亚国会发表重要演讲,提出了共同建设21世纪"海上丝绸之路"的战略构想。目的是通过各国在各领域务实合作,互通有无、优势互补,共享机遇、共迎挑战,实现共同发展、共同繁荣。为实现这一战略构想,坚持讲信修睦、不断巩固政治和战略互信,坚持合作共赢、实现共同发展、扩大各领域交流,坚持守望相助、倡导综合安全、共同安全、合作安全的新理念,坚持开放包容,实现相互学习、相互借鉴、相互促进,这些都是我们在新的世纪里必须思考的一系列新课题。

因此,由国家文物局、北京市、福建省人民政府共同举办的《直挂云帆济沧海——海上丝绸之路特展》, 具有特别深远的现实意义。该展汇集了沿海地区九个省(自治区、直辖市)51家博物馆的数百件文物珍品, 是近年来海上丝绸之路方面展品数量、种类最为丰富,内容最为全面的一个专题展览。展览以时间为主线, 回顾了古代东南沿海先民认识大海、不断探索未知领域、开拓海上丝绸之路的艰辛历程,进一步探索了 古代东西方贸易和文化交流的深刻意义。丝绸之路自古就是东西方文明的对话之路,鉴往可以知来,抚 今则须追昔,海上丝绸之路的开辟与发展,在各个历史时期都留下了丰富的物质文化证据,我们有责任, 也有义务,将这些历史的遗响传达给今天,将前人的智慧传播给后人,从历史的长河中汲取我们生生不 息的发展源泉。

"文明如水,润物无声",把跨越时空、超越国度、富有永恒魅力、具有当代价值的文化精神弘扬 起来,是我们责无旁贷的使命。

国家文物局局长 励小捷 2014年6月

前 言 Preface

中华民族伟大的航海足迹,渊源悠久。早在新石器时代,东南沿海的先民们就使用简单的航海工具,以坚韧的意志和开阔的胸襟不断探索未知领域,开辟着最早的海上航路。汉武帝拓展八方交流,在徐闻、合浦等地发舶远洋、通使互贸,也使中国作为东方大国的魅力更彰显于世界舞台。历经两晋隋唐的发展,至宋元时期海外贸易达到鼎盛,广州、泉州、明州等国际性大港见证着当时帆樯鳞集的盛景。明初,郑和下西洋创造了帆船时代航海的空前壮举。此后,随着风起云涌的时代变迁,东西方文明不断交流与碰撞,中华民族开创的古代海上丝绸之路渐入尾声,新的全球化贸易体系开始形成并预示着新的机遇与挑战。

海上丝绸之路是古代东西方通过海路,以商贸为依托,承载文化、艺术交流的和平之路。它以其深远的意义、广博的内涵,对世界文明的进程产生了巨大推动和影响。近年来水下考古不断探索,则为我们还原了海上丝路的千年风貌。本次展览荟萃重要海丝遗存,不但折射出中国历代的流光风韵,再现波澜壮阔、横跨万里的航海图景,也在今天全球化视野下,进一步探索了古代东西方贸易和文化交流的深刻内涵。

China has a long and glorious seafaring history. As early as the Neolithic Age, people on the southeast coast, with great resolution and high explorative spirit, opened up the earliest voyaging route into the unknown remote ocean with simple seafaring vessels. Emperor Wu of Western Han Dynasty greatly expanded the maritime network, dispatching ships from ports such as Xuwen and Hepu to voyage far into the ocean for diplomacy and trade, making China one of the greatest powers in the world. After the development of Jin, Sui and Tang dynasties, maritime trade flourished during the Song and Yuan dynasties, when Guangzhou, Quanzhou and Mingzhou witnessed spectacular gatherings of sailing ships as major international ports. In the early Ming dynasty, Zheng He"s voyages created the most spectacular records in the seafaring history of sailing ships. After that, with the vicissitudes of the times and the continuous interactions between the Eastern and Western civilizations, the Maritime Silk Road initiated by the Chinese gradually came to an end. A new global trade system started together with new opportunities and challenges.

Maritime Silk Road was a peaceful route across the East and West seas for cultural and artistic exchanges through trade. With its profound implication and enormous contents, it had tremendous impacts on the progress of world civilization. Recent discoveries of underwater archaeology allow us to reconstruct the pictures of ancient maritime silk road. This exhibition brings together the most important maritime silk road collections, not only reflecting the ancient images of Chinese history, but also representing the splendid ancient Chinese long distance voyaging. It explores the profound implications of ancient trade and cultural exchange between the East and the West from today's global perspective.

中国与世界其他文明间的交流,很早便点燃跨越传递的火炬,而陆路和海路交通是其间最重要的渠道。1877年普鲁士学者李希霍芬将陆路称为"丝绸之路",与此相对应,又出现了"海上丝绸之路"的名称。目前,海上丝绸之路已成为庞大的学术概念,涵盖海外交通、航海科技、宗教、民俗、中外陶瓷、城市发展、区域经济等众多课题。古老的海路绵延东亚、东南亚、南亚、西亚至非洲东部,越两大洋经红海进入欧洲,串连起沿途星罗棋布的港口。来自中国、印度、阿拉伯、埃及、罗马、希腊等民族的古代商人都曾通过转运或直航,致力于海上商道的开拓。由于航路上往来着陶瓷、丝绸、茶叶、香料等诸多商品,又被称为"陶瓷之路"、"香料之路"、"茶叶之路"、"白银之路"等。

丝绸是中国最早、最主要的外销商品之一。考古发掘证实,中国多地早在距今五千 多年前的新石器时代,已开始利用蚕丝。丝绸通过陆路及海路外传,方式包括使者赏赐 及商旅贩运。中国丝绸曾风靡古罗马帝国,成为上层贵族最为之炫耀的奢侈品。

香料是中国从海外进口的最大宗商品之一。中国熏香历史渊源久远,秦汉时期,随着海陆交通的拓展,更多来自海外的名贵香料进入了宫廷。至宋代,香文化臻为鼎盛,泉州后渚港沉船中未经脱水的异域香料重达 4700 斤。"香料之路"见证着中外互通有无的历史交往。

瓷器是使中国享誉世界的伟大创造,也是唐宋以后最主要的外销商品。瓷器的釉色、造型、纹饰等于平凡中融入中国传统的审美意趣和人文内涵,又受到外来因素的影响。中国的制瓷技术传播到海外,推动了日本、朝鲜、中东、欧洲等地模仿并创烧自己风格的陶瓷器。

在长达千年的海上贸易过程中,凭借中国不断进步的航海技术,琳琅满目的商品, 在古老航路上川流不息,凝聚着中华民族的创造智慧和深远文化,为古代世界文明的发 展做出了巨大贡献,其影响力至今仍在。 The communicative torch was lighted up and passed on between the Chinese civilization and the other civilizations in the early time, and it is of particular importance for the land and maritime transportation to work as the channels in the enhancement of various communications. In 1877, the Silk Road was presented to describe the silk road by land as a terminology by the Prussian scholar, Fendinand Von Richithofen, correspondingly, the Maritime Silk Road was derived from the Silk Road. As an extensive academic concept, it includes numerous subjects, such as overseas traffic, navigation technology, religions, folk culture, Sino-foreign ceramics, urban development, regional economy, etc. The ancient seafaring route covered the East Asia, the Southeast Asia, the South Asia, the West Asia and the East Africa. It crossed over two oceans to the Europe by the way of the Red Sea, and linked many a ports along the way. The ancient merchants from China, India, Arabia, Rome, Egypt, and Greece were committed to opening up much more maritime commercial routes through the transshipment and the direct shipment. The Maritime Silk Road was titled with the Porcelain Road, the Spice Road, the Tea Road, the Silver Road, etc.

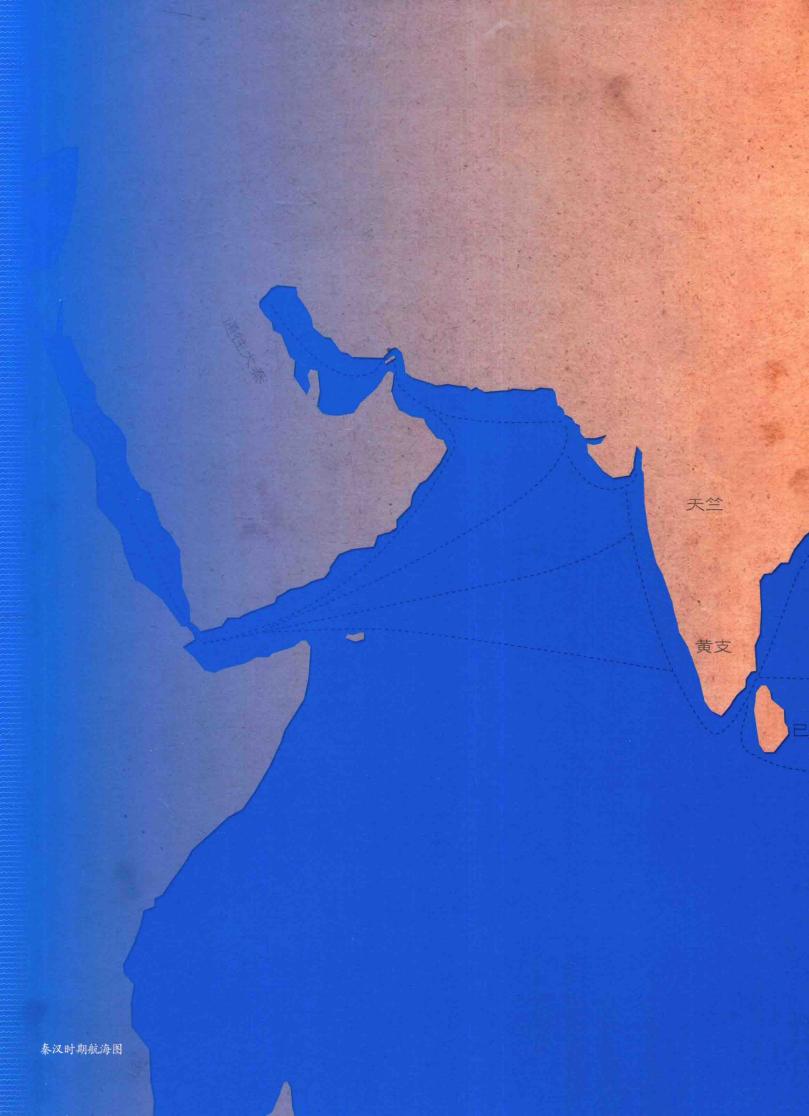
Silk fabric was one of the main and the earliest exported products in the ancient China. According to archaeological data, it is indicated that our ancestors in the Neolithic Age were worked with silks around 5,000 years ago, and the silk fabric spread gradually through giving gifts to others in the diplomatic way and trading both geographically and socially. Chinese silk fabric was extremely popular as the most luxury item to show off among the aristocracy in the Roman Empire.

The spice and aromatic wood were one of the biggest imported commodities in the ancient time. It is known that the Chinese incense burning culture has a long history. During the Qin and Han dynasty, much more precious products were brought to the Chinese royal court by the favorable land and marine transportation. In Song dynasty, the incense burning culture was at its peak, it is recorded that there were 4.7 tons imported aromatic wood without dehydration in the sink ship located in the Houzhu Port, Quanzhou city. Therefore, the Spice Road witnessed the wide communication and exchange between China and the rest of the world as well.

Chinese porcelain was the brilliant creation that remained the envy of the world in Chinese long history, and it became the major export products after Tang and Song dynasty. Porcelain's glaze, pattern and decorative design were not only combined with the Chinese traditional aesthetic interest and humane connotation but also changed greatly on the impact of external culture. Chinese porcelain making technology widely spread abroad and effectively pushed forward Japan, Korea, Middle East, Europe and other regions to imitate and even create their owe style.

On the base of continuous improvement on seafaring technology and dazzling products, China enjoyed the splendid benefits with its profound national wisdom and enormous cultural contents in the process of a thousand years of maritime trade and commence, and it had tremendous impacts on the progress of world civilization.

海上丝绸之路源于我国广大沿海地区历经数千年面向海洋的不断探索。古 老先民们逐步认识泅渡和航海的规律, 为早期航路的开辟和延伸打下了基 础。秦汉之际,中央政府越来越重视海洋疆土的管理。汉武帝通使"凿空" 西域、又发舶于南海,初步形成通过陆上及海上丝绸之路与国际交流的宏 伟构架。 Maritime Silk Road originated from the continuous explorations of sea over thousands of years by the coastal people in China. Prehistoric people"s trial and understanding of seafaring skills laid the foundation of early voyaging. During the Qin dynasty and Han dynasties, the central government strengthened the management of maritime territories. The Western Han Emperor Wu in the first time sent envoys to "Western World" and dispatched ships to "Southern Ocean", establishing a great international exchange network through both land and ocean.







Section I.

Riding the Great Waves and Exploring the Open Sea

(Prehistory-Qin dynasty, Han dynasty, and Three Kingdoms period)





有段石锛

Stepped stone adze

新石器时代(距今6300 — 4500 年) 长14 厘米、宽4.3 厘米、厚3.4 厘米 山东泰安大汶口遗址出土 山东博物馆收藏

Neolithic Era (6300 — 4500 years ago) Length 14 cm, Width 4.3 cm, Thickness 3.4 cm Unearthed in the Dawenkou Site in Tai"an, Shandong Shandong Museum

双肩石铲

Stone shovel

新石器时代 通高 29.3 厘米、肩宽 15 厘米、厚 1 厘米 定安县岭口镇蹲虎岭出土 海南省博物馆收藏

Neolithic era Full height 29.3cm, Width 15cm, Thickness 1cm Unearthed in the Dunhu Mount, Lingkou Village, Anding County Hainan Museum

双肩石铲

Stone shovel

新石器时代 通高 26.3 厘米、肩宽 15.5 厘米 海南省博物馆收藏

Neolithic era Full height 26.3cm, Width 15.5cm Hainan Museum



有段石锛 是我国东部沿海广大区域内最具特色的生产工具之一,包括河姆渡遗址在内的浙江、福建、广东、山东等地多处遗址中都曾大量出土,可运用于舟楫的制造和生产。此外在中国台湾、海南岛、菲律宾、北婆罗洲及太平洋的波利尼西亚众多岛屿,如夏威夷、马克萨斯等地都有发现。这也成为探讨早期人类跨越大洋进行迁移的最重要实物证据之一。



有段石锛 Stepped stone adze

新石器时代 长 7.8 厘米、刃宽 4.1 厘米 广东省博物馆收藏

Neolithic Era Length 7.8 cm, Width of blade 4.1 cm Guangdong Museum



新石器时代 长 31 厘米、宽 11 厘米 广东省博物馆收藏

Neolithic Era Length 31 cm, Width 11 cm Guangdong Museum