

原寸大
162×29mm

山田羽書の券面デザインの特徴

Yamada Hagaki details / full-scale-size



伊勢河崎商人館蔵

山田羽書の時期区分

前期 (第1期) 初期～寛政元年 (1610年頃～1789)	山田奉行公認のもとに伊勢山田地方の自治組織である山田三方の管理下で発行された時期
後期 (第2期) 寛政2年～慶応3年 (1790～1867)	山田奉行の管理下で準公札(幕府札)的性格を与えられて発行された時期
最末期 (第3期) 明治元年～明治8年 (1868～1875)	度会府(明治政府)の管理下で発行された時期

The changes in the system of Yamada notes.

Early Period (Period 1) 1610?-1789	Yamada notes were issued by onshi and merchants under the control of the Yamada administration office, called Yamada Sampo.
Late Period (Period 2) 1790-1867	Yamada notes were issued as semi-official notes under the control of the local Bakufu magistrate, called Yamada Bugyo.
Final Period (Period 3) 1868-1875	Yamada notes were issued as official notes under the control of Watarai Fu (prefecture) under the Meiji government.

⑪ If fake notes were found, how were they judged?

There are extant documents that tell us that the official in charge of managing notes and the investigator judged them by checking them against various samples in a book of proofs. They checked all of the stamps on the notes. By collecting and checking fake notes, they could get much information about counterfeiters. So they took measures to stop fake notes from circulating.

⑫ What other notes were there in the Edo period?

The Tsu, Wakayama, and Toba clans which controlled territories in today's Mie Prefecture made and used their own local notes using Yamada notes as references.

⑬ Why were Yamada notes used continuously for 250 years?

The most important factor in their long use is the system that was in place for issuing notes. The number of notes was limited and sufficient hard currency was kept on hand to back them. The officials who issued the notes also cooperated with local Bakufu officials. This helped to maintain the reliability of the notes. Another reason for their long use was that the Yamada area was politically and economically stable for many years. Onshi and merchants of Yamada were seen as especially reliable.

⑭ Samples of the stamps used on Yamada notes.

These sample stamps were used to check the stamps on notes. People who had the right to issue notes were called Hagaki makers. Each of their names was printed on a stamp along with the notice of exchangeability. Each maker used his own stamp.

⑮ How did they get materials for making Yamada notes?

They ordered special paper from Deguchi Shinzaemon who was a paper maker in Mino City in today's Gifu Prefecture. They devised special tools for making the paper and sent them to him. He sent the paper to Kawasaki on ships, then Murata Yahei, a merchant, brought it to the Yamada administration office.

⑯ How many stamps were used in printing Yamada notes?

Over 10 stamps were used on the face and back of the notes to prevent fake ones from being made easily.

⑰ Why were Yamada notes discontinued?

Even after the Meiji restoration, Yamada notes were made in the same way and were issued as Japanese government notes called 'Watarifu notes'. Finally though, the government ordered the officials to stop printing and using Yamada notes in 1875.

Yamada Hagaki was named after Ise City's former name, Yamada.

Yamada Hagaki exhibition room



『河崎まちなみ館』山田羽書 展示室



伊勢河崎商人館
(NPO法人伊勢河崎まちづくり衆)
<http://www.isekawasaki.jp/>

〒516-0009 伊勢市河崎2丁目25番32号
TEL & FAX | 0596-22-4810
開館時間 | 展示室 午前9:30—午後5:00
商人蔵 午前10:00—午後5:00
休館日 | 毎週火曜日(祝祭日の場合は翌日休館)
入館料 | 大人 300円 / 高校生・大学生 200円
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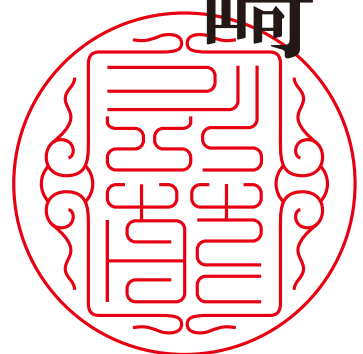
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Yamada Hagaki

The first paper money system in Japan, called Yamada notes

伊勢河崎商人館



① Why did paper money first appear in Yamada?

Yamada, Ise City’ s former name, was a well-developed town from a very early point in Japanese history mostly because Ise Jingu was located there, making it a focal point of Japanese culture.

Furthermore, after the Muromachi period, onshi* came to have enough property to maintain credit worthiness and they took part in the self-government of the Yamada area. These reasons led to the evolution of personal drafts and then to the original paper money, Yamada notes (Yamada Hagaki). In the Edo period, there were two different systems of money in Japan. People used silver in the west and gold in the east. Yamada was at the crossroads of east and west and many came to visit Ise Jingu so both gold and silver were used there.

At that time, people would buy small things by cutting silver bars into the appropriate sizes. In the beginning of the 17th century, the Bakufu government ordered people to stop doing that. Paper money was produced to make up for the lack of small change. Thus, they improved upon the system of the personal drafts and applied it on a wide scale.

*Onshi were people who served as innkeepers, tour guides, and priests to people visiting Ise Jingu from other areas.

② What was the historical meaning of issuing Yamada notes?

1. Yamada notes were the first paper money in Japan. They also kept their credibility continuously until the beginning of the Meiji period.
2. Yamada notes were a kind of private money which were issued by Onshi and merchants. But they came to be used as official money.
3. Yamada notes were the proto type of the local money issued in all areas of Japan. So we can see that Yamada notes have some historical connections with modern Japanese notes.
4. The Yamada notes which were issued at the end of the 18th century were significant because there were gold reserves to back the paper money. This was unusual at that time.

③ Yamada notes are said to be the oldest in Japan. When did they first appear?

They probably appeared in the beginning of the Edo period in the 17th century. The oldest extant Yamada note, which is stored at the Bank of Japan, was produced in 1610. We can confirm through documents that Yamada notes were in use in other parts of the Ise area in 1615.

④ How much value did Yamada notes have?

On the face of the Yamada notes, it stated that 64 ‘silver’ momme could be exchanged for one gold ryo. So, one 1-momme note would have been worth between 700 to 1,000yen in today’s money. However, since the prices of things changed frequently and dramatically throughout the Edo period, we really cannot make exact comparisons.

① 山田羽書はどうして生まれたのですか？

伊勢のまちはその歴史的・地理的な特殊性もあって早くから商業が発達し、また御師の信用力が大きく、信用経済的な萌芽の素地が形成されていた。

特に室町時代以降、当地は御師を中心に自治が行われ、神都伊勢の風土に培われた信用力と、自治都市運営に対する町衆の力が相まって、地域経済上、個人の手形的なものが次第に紙幣の形態を整え、独自の紙幣「山田羽書」が生み出されたのであろう。

関東の金遣いと上方の銀遣いという貴金属貨幣の使用の東西差があった江戸期、東西の結節点である伊勢では金銀貨をいずれも使用するという状況下にあり、秤量貨幣であった丁銀(慶長銀)の切銀遣いが禁止になった17世紀初頭に小額銀貨の補完を主目的として預手形の様式を応用・発展させる形で発生したと考えられる。

*御師は全国各地の自己の檀家(信者)へ伊勢神宮のお祓いや土産等を配って伊勢信仰を広め、また伊勢参宮を勧誘・斡旋し、さらに参宮客を門前で営む旅館(自らの館)に宿泊させることを職としていた。今風に言えば旅館を経営した旅行代理業者と伊勢神宮の神職を兼ねた総合エンタテインシー的存在。

② 山田羽書の通貨史的意義はどのようなものですか？

1. わが国最古の紙幣でありながら明治時代初めまで途切れることなく継続して発行されるほどの高い信用力があったこと。
2. 私札(公的紙幣というべき藩札に対して商人などが発行した私的な紙幣)として自治体(山田三方)の管理下に発行された紙幣であるが、次第に公的な性格をも有するようになったこと。
3. 全国の私札・藩札のルーツの存在という意味で、わが国の近代紙幣と歴史的つながりが想定できること。
4. 18世紀末期から発行された山田羽書は兌換準備金が完備された全国的にも珍しい完全補償型というべき紙幣といわれていること。

③ 山田羽書は日本最古の紙幣といわれていますが、いつごろ誕生したのですか？

恐らくは江戸初期(17世紀初頭)に発生したといえる。現存する山田羽書は日本銀行所蔵の慶長15年(1610)のものが最古であるが、記録上では慶長20年には伊勢の地での使用が確認できる。

④ 山田羽書は現在の貨幣価値に換算するとどの程度ですか？

銀1匁札は64枚で金1両と交換可能とされているため、1匁札で約700円から1000円程度と試算することもできるが、江戸期の物価は変動が激しく、一概には言えない。

⑤ 山田羽書の名前の由来はどのようなものですか？

定説は確立していない。ただ近年、イエズス会が1603年に刊行した『日葡辞書』には「署名した文書又は証書」という解説付きで「はがき」という項目が存在することが確認されている。なお「羽書」の文字が現れるようになった初見としては射和羽書を発行した射和の富山家の元和10年(1624)の事例が管見の限りでは最も古い。

⑥ 山田羽書の発行者は誰ですか？

山田羽書は伊勢外宮門前町山田の御師や商人たちの手により発行されていた。寛政2年(1790)からは山田奉行の差配のもと山田三方当番、羽書取締役、羽書年行事という役職により山田三方会合所内で作業され管理・発行された。

⑦ 発行制度はどのようなものですか？

「組」→「株仲間」→「山田三方」と変遷し、宝永6年(1709)山田三方は新旧羽書の全面交換を実施し、7年毎に新旧引き換えを行い旧札は切り捨てるのが原則となったという。山田羽書は町々に貸し付けられ、その利子収入で山田三方の経費を補っていた。ちなみに元禄10年(1697)時点では発行株仲間(羽書屋)229名、羽書発行高68万7000匁、羽書発行枚数82万4400枚。

⑧ 羽書の種類はどのように決められたのですか？

元文5年(1740)に、以前からの慣例を踏襲したうえでの山田羽書の制度改革が行われ、これ以降は1匁(白色)、5分(青色)、3分(赤色)、2分(黄色)という発行ルールが明文化された。なお券面の寸法は額面にかかわらず、全て同寸法(ほぼ16cm×3cm)に定められていた。銀1匁札64枚で1両と交換できると券面上で謳われている。

⑬ 山田羽書見本刷等覚書

見本刷とは券面に押された印章の試刷のこと。羽書を発行する株を有する人物は羽書屋と呼ばれており、各自の名義は引替文言と共に1個の版木「異儀判」に彫り込まれている。羽書屋ごとに異儀判は異なっていた。



個人蔵

⑩ 偽札防止策はどのようなものですか？

偽造防止のために7年ごとの新羽書製造の際に裏判の図柄を変更し、新たに彫刻させている。18世紀代には山田の版木師への発注をやめ京都の細工師(金屋善助)に注文する方式を採用している。また繊細な多色刷や重ね刷、小さな目印の版木を組み合わせるなどの工夫も見られた。

⑪ 偽造羽書が市中で発見された場合はどのようにして判定していたのですか？

羽書年行事・取締役が「羽書手鑑」などの見本刷をもとに、「銘判」「枕判」「異儀判」などの印章を逐一照合・確認したという記録が残されている。偽造羽書が発見された際に、表判のどの箇所に特徴があるかを把握することで、同様の手法で製造された偽造羽書の発見を容易にし、その流通を阻止する手掛かりとしていた。

⑫ 山田羽書の他に紙幣はどのようなものがありましたか？

津藩や和歌山藩、鳥羽藩といった現在の三重県内に領地を持つ各藩が山田羽書を参考にして、藩札と呼ばれる地域紙幣を発行していた。

⑬ どうして250年も継続して使用されたのですか？

その要因としてはまず発行制度が整備されていたこと(一定の発行限度と十分な正貨準備による羽書の不換紙幣化の防止、また山田奉行所と羽書関係者が一体となり羽書の信用保持を第一義として運用にあたっていたこと)があげられる。また山田地区が長期間、政治的・経済的に安定を維持していたことも重要である。とりわけ伊勢の町衆(御師・商人)の経済力・信用力が大きかったことがある。

山田羽書の主要な裏判(総判)の一例

These are samples of the main stamps on the back of Yamada notes.

1. 嘉永元年(1848)
2. 安政元年(1854)
3. 文久三年(1863)
4. 明治元年(1868)

戊申毘沙門(右向) 申寅福祿寿(左向) 癸亥恵比寿(左向) 戊辰恵比寿(左向)



「続・藩札と羽書〜MIEのエコマネー〜」より転載

⑮ 山田羽書の原料調達はどうしていましたか？

専用の和紙は美濃国(指定の紙漉師は出口新左衛門)に漉きの道具を送るなど特別に発注されており、納品は船で河崎に到着、河崎の廻漕問屋村田弥兵衛家から山田三方会合所へ搬入された。

⑯ 一枚の山田羽書を刷るための版木の個数はどのくらいですか？

表と裏の様々な個所に合計10個以上の印章が分けられて押されていた。

⑰ 山田羽書の最後はどのようなものでしたか？

明治維新から明治8年(1868〜1875)までは発行システムをほぼ踏襲しつつ、度会府札として発行されたものの、ついに政府の禁止令により終焉を迎えている。

主要参考文献

『伊勢市史第3巻近世編』(伊勢市2013)
『岩波講座日本歴史第8巻中世』(岩波書店2014)
『企画展 続・藩札と羽書〜MIEのエコマネー〜』(松阪市立歴史民俗資料館2015)

⑤ Where did the name Yamada Hagaki come from?

There is no agreement among scholars about this but the word Hagaki has been found in a Japanese-Portuguese dictionary compiled by Jesuits dated 1603. In this dictionary, Hagaki were explained as documents or certificates with signatures. The Japanese characters 羽書 first appeared printed on Izawa Hagaki issued by the Tomiyama family in 1624.

⑥ Who produced Yamada notes?

Yamada notes were produced by onshi and merchants who lived in the area near the entrance to Ise Jingu (Geku). Starting in 1790, three local officials from the Yamada administration were appointed to manage production of the notes.

⑦ What was the system for issuing Yamada notes?

The system evolved over time from being issued by private groups, then companies, and finally the administration office. The Yamada administration office changed all of the notes in 1709. After that, the notes were changed every 7 years. The notes were lent to the various towns in the Yamada area. The interest gained from this was used as part of the budget of the Yamada administration office. In 1697, there were 229 groups issuing the notes and there were 824,400 notes valued at 687,000 momme in circulation.

⑧ How were the face values of the notes decided?

The system for issuing Yamada notes was reformed in 1740. The notes were denominated in terms of their value in silver. After 1740, the silver 1-momme* was white, the 5-bu was blue, the 3-bu was red and the 2-bu was yellow. The size of each note was the same. On the face of the Yamada notes, it stated that 64 ‘silver’ momme could be exchanged for one gold ryo coin.

*One silver momme had a value of 3.75 grams in silver. The 5-bu was half the weight of one silver momme.

⑨ How old are Yamada notes compared to other paper money issued around the world?

It is said that Yamada notes were the second to appear. The first paper money was produced during the Song or Yuan dynasty in China. Recently however, some scholars have begun to reconsider this theory. In Europe, it is said that the first paper money was produced in 1640 by the Bank of England which was only officially established more than 50 years later in 1694.

⑩ How did officials prevent fake notes from being made?

They changed the stamps on the back of the notes every 7 years to prevent counterfeiters from making stamps easily. In the 18th century they began to order the stamps from a professional stamp maker Kanaya Zensuke, in Kyoto instead of Ise City. They also combined several stamps and printed them over each other to make the design more complicated.