

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

<p>前期 (第1期) 初期～寛政元年 (1610年頃～1789)</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>後期 (第2期) 寛政2年～慶応3年 (1790～1867)</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>最末期 (第3期) 明治元年～明治8年 (1868～1875)</p>	<p>度会府(明治政府)の管理下で発行された時期</p>

The changes in the system of Yamada notes.

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

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 'Watarai fu 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



Yamada Hagaki

The first paper money system in Japan, called Yamada notes



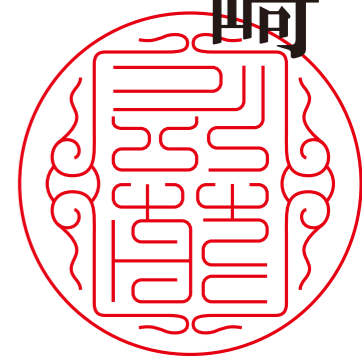
伊勢河崎商人館
(NPO法人伊勢河崎まちづくり楽)
<http://www.isekawasaki.jp/>
〒516-0009 伊勢市河崎2丁目25番32号
TEL & FAX : 0596-22-4810
開館時間 | 展示室 午前9:30—午後5:00
商人蔵 午前10:00—午後5:00
休館日 | 毎週火曜日 (祝祭日の場合は翌日休館)
入館料 | 大人 300円 / 高校生・大学生 200円
/ 小学生・中学生 100円

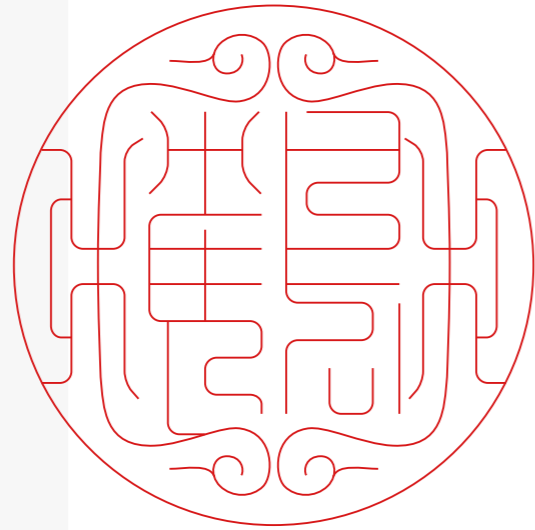
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E-Mail: info@isekawasaki.jp
URL: <http://www.isekawasaki.jp/>
●Hours
9:30~17:00 (the house museum)
10:00~17:00 (Shoningura)
●Closed
Tuesdays
(or Wednesday when Tuesday is a Public Holiday)
●Admission fee
Adults 300 yen
High school and college students 200 yen
Primary and middle school students 100 yen

Museum of ISE KAWASAKI Merchants



伊勢河崎商人館



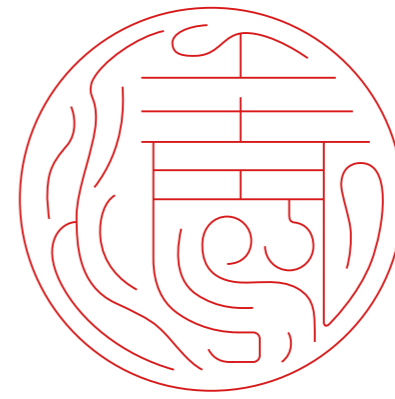
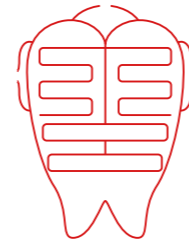


山田羽書は日本最古の紙幣といわれていますが、いつごろ誕生したのですか？
恐らくは江戸初期(17世紀初頭)に発生したといえる。現存する山田羽書は日本銀行所蔵の慶長15年(1610)のものが最古であるが、記録上では慶長20年には伊勢の地での使用が確認できる。



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。



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。

