

摘要

15-17 世纪，东亚海域主要对外贸易港口城市之间，以商品贸易和文化交流为纽带，逐渐形成一个完整的城市交流网络。其中又以中、日两国涉及港口城市最多、交往最频繁，影响也最为深远。从 15 世纪初到 16 世纪中期，城市交流以勘合贸易为主导，以日本派遣官方遣明船和琉球王国的中继贸易为纽带，作为遣明船始发港的日本堺市以及作为到达港的中国宁波相继繁荣。以两座城市为连结点，中日之间也实现了商品和文化方面的频繁交流与互动。16 世纪中期随着勘合贸易终结、后期倭寇日益猖獗以及两国民间贸易不断兴盛，宁波城市功能定位由外贸港口转变为军事重镇，堺市失去对明贸易利润来源，主要商人渐次将贸易中心转移至南洋。取而代之的是中国广州和日本长崎，以中国和日本民间商人、后期倭寇以及葡萄牙海商为纽带，两座城市在商业贸易往来和文化交流方面都有广泛交流与合作，与琉球、东南亚诸国主要港口城市之间也有频繁贸易联系，城市网络较之勘合贸易时代更加复杂化。本文试图在整理中、日两国相关研究史料、分析城市繁荣动因和相互关联性的基础上，探讨这一城市交流网络在当时东亚海域国际交流中发挥的作用及其时代价值。

正文分为五个部分。第一部分首先总体论 15 世纪的东亚海域国际形势，分析中日两国间勘合贸易形成的背景、过程与意义，探讨堺市与宁波贸易关系的建立过程以及与当时海上最为活跃的势力——琉球与倭寇的关系。第二部分从城市建设、城市经济、城市文化三方面分析宁波与堺市在勘合贸易时代的城市发展以及城市网络建立过程，并对两座城市特点进行对比。第三部分探讨 16-17 世纪官方勘合贸易终结、后期倭寇与民间海商兴起、葡萄牙商人东来之后，宁波与堺市城市定位变化和城市交流网络的变化。第四部分论证东亚海域在新的国际局势下以广州与长崎为主要节点的城市网络，对两座城市进行详细对比分析。第五章为全文归纳总结，将以上研究中出现的城市置于东亚海域整体大环境之下，分析 15-17 世纪东亚海域城市网络的中心点所在，归纳出特点和时代意义，并探讨这一城市网络对 18 世纪东亚海上格局产生了怎样的影响。

通过本文的研究，一方面分析中日两国间贸易从官方主导到民间主导的转型过程中，主要贸易港口兴起与发展过程，分析频繁的商品和文化交流在城市建

设、城市经济和城市文化各个方面对这些城市带来哪些变化和影响；另一方面深入研究城市发展之间的关联性与规律性特点，构建起城市交流网络。中日两国间以贸易为纽带、以港口城市为联结点的经济文化交流，不仅对于东亚海域整体商业网络和国家间秩序产生过重要影响，在 15 世纪后期葡萄牙、西班牙、荷兰等国相继进入东亚海域、经营贸易的环境下，中日两国与东南亚诸国主要贸易港口城市商业往来都更加频繁，逐渐建立起更加庞杂的城市交流网络，东亚海域各国政治、经济、文化因之有了更直接的相互影响与互动。到 17 世纪，更是以港口城市为联结点，搭建起与欧洲、美洲、非洲之间的国际商贸网络和文化交流渠道，意义更为深远。

关键词：15-17 世纪；中国；日本；贸易；城市网络

Abstract

From 15th century to 17th century, through merchandise trade and culture exchanges, a communication area has been formed between the main port cities in the seas of East Asia, the majority were Chinese and Japanese cities. From the beginning of 15th century to the middle of 16th century, city exchanges were dominated by Kan-He trade. By feat of the activities of Japanese's merchant fleet and Ryukyu's trade, Sakai as the port of departure, Ningpo as the port of arrival, the two cities were presented a picture of prosperity and became to metropolis. With the end of Kan-He trade and the activities of Japanese pirates, the private business transaction in East Asia were flourishing. In the meantime, the orientation of Ningpo's city function translated into military defence. Until the end of the 17th century, Guangzhou and Nagasaki boomed rapidly by Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese's construction. This article analysis the main impetus as well as the law of cities' rise and development, In order to explore the role and value of East Asia seas' urban network in international communication. The above-mentioned cities' rise and development were in close contact by the exchange of politics, trade and culture.

The text includes five parts. The first part makes a whole description of the international situation of East Asian in the 15th century, analysis the forming settings and the significance of China-Japan Kan-He trade, research the forming process of urban network, as well as the roles of Ryukyu and Japanese pirates. The second part research Ningpo and Sakai from three aspects: urban construction, urban economy and urban culture in the age of Kan-He trade. At the same time, the characteristics of the two cities are compared, to analysis the city orientation of Ningpo and Sakai and research the change of urban network. The fourth part research the new urban network between Guangzhou and Nagasaki, and makes comparative analysis between the two cities. The fifth part is the conclusion basing on the previous text, search the central point of the urban network and analysis the communication and influence between these cities, sum up the urban network's characteristic and significance.

Use trade as the linkage, the urban network not only has important influence on the

economic and cultural development of China and Japan, but also tied East Asia and Southeast Asia's port cities together. The linkage of the cities' appearance and change process from prosperity to recession showed that the embryo of urban system came into being in East Asia sea area at that time. In the 15th century, as the Western European countries intervened in East Asia seas, based on the cities, the international trade network and cultural communication channel were formed. After the 17th century, a larger urban network was set up between Asia, Europe, America and Africa, which have more profound significance and far-reaching influence.

Keyword: the 15th-17th century, China, Japan, Trade, urban network

