The Study of The Beginning of Bohai 渤海

As to the OLD NATION旧国

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遺跡分布から見た渤海の領域

1 中京
2 上京
3 東京
4 西京
5 南京
The Old nation document No. 1
• 『新唐書（渤海伝）』”New Tang Shu、Bohai History”
• 天宝末、欽茂徙上京、直旧国三百里忽汗河之東。
• The end of Tianbao (天宝) era, King Qīn mào (欽茂) moved to Upper capital (上京)．
• The distance from the Old nation (旧国) to the Upper capital is 300-Li (里) and it was settled east part of Hūhàn hé (忽汗河) river.
• Hūhàn hé rever is thought to be today Mudanjiang (牡丹江)．
• From east of Deng Zhou (登州) take a ship (ellipsis), then at the mouth of Yālǜjiāng (鴨緑江) river take a ship over 100 Li (里) then entered the land of Bohai. Go upstream by boat 500 Li (里), then arrive at Yuandou (丸都) prifectual castle, it was a King capital of Koguryo. Then go upstream east-north by ship 200 Li (里) arrive at Shenzhou (神州). And take 400 Li (里) by foot arrive at Xiǎnzhou (顕州) which was the King capital (王都) during Tianbao (天宝) era. Then go to north and east 600 Li walking arrive at the king capital (王都) of Bohai.
For understanding the Old nation (旧国)

- Document No.1 『新唐書（渤海伝）』”New Tang Shu、Bohai History”
- The old nation exist Tianbao（天宝） era (742-756).
- The distance from the old nation (旧国) to Upper capital（上京） is 300 Li（里）.
- Document No.2 『新唐書（地理志）』”New Tang Shu、Geography”
- During Tianbao（天宝） era (742-756). Xianzhou（顯州） was the king capital（王所都）.
- The distance to the Upper capital from Xianzhou is 600 Li.
The study about the Old nation

- Old nation (旧国) and Xianzhou (顕州) existed during Tianbao Era (天宝年間 742-756).
- By these description I think Xianzhou was in the Old nation.
- How to think the two distance, 300Li and 600Li.
- 300Li is the distance from the Old nation to Upper capital along the mudanjiang (牡丹江) river.
- 600Li is the distance from Xianzhou to Upper capital by the road.
What is the Old nation?

- The old nation does not mean king capital.
- The old nation should be the land of Beginning Bohai.
- The age was until Tianbao Era (middle of 8\textsuperscript{th} century).
- The old nation were formed two stages.
- First stage is the beginning of Bohai.
- Second stage is the period of the second King Da Wuyi (大武芸) who had succeeded to get a vast land.
Old nation was in Dunhua?

- **Common view:** The old nation was in Dunhua 敦化.
- Aodong cheng 敖東城 walled town
- Liuding shan 六頂山山 tomb site
- Princes Zhenhui tomb: buried 780
- According to the inscription on the stone dug from Princes Zhenhui tomb, she was buried near by Zhen Ling 珍陵
- Zhen Ling should be the tomb of King Da Wuyi 大武芸.
- Aodong cheng 敖東城 should be the capital of the Old nation.
The recent Archaeological Study.

- Aodong cheng 敖東城 walled town belongs to Jin dynasty. Not Bohai!
- Liuding shan 六頂山 tomb 1st stage (before Princes Zhenhui had burried—the first half of 8th century) shows us the remain of the influence from Kogryo 高句麗.
- Tomb construction
- The roof tile
牡丹江水系

敦化高原（吉林省·敦化市）
Aodong cheng 敖東城
Liuding shan tomb

- Jilling province
  Dunhua city
- Princes Zhenhui → The Second daughter of the third king Dà qīn mào 大欽茂.
- Buried 780
- Stone chamber tomb: Kogryo style
貞惠公主墓
貞惠公主墓石室
The ceiling of the Stone chamber
Princes zhenhui tomb
六頂山第一墓群M1
六頂山第一墓群M5
CHangren tomb
(長仁墓)
Xigu cheng 西古城

- Helong city Jilin province
- The left bank of the Hailan he 海蘭河
- Wall 640 × 720m
- Thought to be a Xianzhou King capital 顕州王都 and Zhong jing 中京.
西古城・宮殿区画の全景・北から
内城出土的 D 型、E 型瓦当

内城出土的瓦当、砖钉、石钉
内城出土的 Aa 型瓦当

内城出土的 Ab 型瓦当
The study of Balian cheng 八連城

- Hunchun City Jilin Province
- Tumenjiang left bank
- Wall: 700 × 740m
- This site has been thought to be the East capital of Bohai
八連城
八連城の宮殿全景（北から）
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The question from the roof tile chronology by Dr. Tamura

① The roof tile dug from Upper capital are mainly Heart shaped flower design.

② The first stage of Upper capital is 755.

③ Old type of Heart shaped roof tile should belong to middle of 8th century.

④ The roof tile dug from Xigucheng and Baliancheng are almost same.

⑤ Xigucheng and Baliancheng settled latter half of 8th century.

⑥ Xigucheng can not be a Xianzhou king capital.
Henan tun walled town

河南屯古城

- Henan tun Helong City Jillin Province
- Opposite bank of Xigu Cheng
- Wall: 1200 × 360〜600m
- Yu Saito 斉藤優 investigated 1942
- Roof tile (the first half of 8th century)
- 1971, Farmer found tomb.
- Chenber built by the brick and found many golden belt ornaments
A 鉄滓散布地  B 鉄鏃・帯金具出土  C 瓦・埴・礫石出土  D 瓦出土  E 瓦出土
図5 西古城周辺の方格地割り痕跡と遺物の出土位置推定図
（1）河南屯古城（斎藤測量図に加筆）
(2) イ地点基壇上の礫石群（註3文献）

(3) イ地点前の土坑出土壁画断片（註25文献）

(4) イ地点墓室出土の金製帯金具（註25文献）

(5) 河南屯古城出土の瓦・埡（註25文献）
河南屯古墓前の土坑出土壁画断片
Study of Henan tun site (1)

• One foundation was found inside of the Henan tun walled town
• Two chamber was found inside the foundation.
• Stone basement on the foundation
• Piece of pictures were found around the foundation

King tomb?
Long Hai tomb 竜海墓群
M1z and M14
Study of Henan tun site (2)

- Henan tun 河南屯 site has two stages.
- 1st stage: Large walled town the first half of 8th century
- 2nd stage: King tomb had built on the walled town.
- This tomb was built on the ruins of the Henan tun walled town.
- It has an possibility the king tomb Da Wuyi 大武芸 or Da Qinmo 大欽茂.
Study of Henan tun site (3)

- Henan tun河南屯 walled town should be one of the King capital王都 of Old nation.
Conclusion

• The area of the Old nation is mainly Tomenjiang 図們江 river and upper part of Mudanjiang 牡丹江 river.
• The archaeological evidence of the old nation are Roof tile and Kogryyo type tomb.
• The distribution of Liuding shan type roof tile shows us the area of the old nation.
Спасибо за внимание