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\*. \*†

(處方)

1.

가 “ (人蔘) 1)  
[= ]  
...” , 2)

‘ (海東靈草)’  
2

가

가

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1) 19

‘ 栽培蔘’

‘人蔘’  
19

‘人蔘’

自然產蔘,

‘山蔘’

‘家蔘’

‘人蔘’

2) 『高麗史』 123 36 曹允通.

가 가

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가 .5)

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Panax Ginseng

가 1

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3) , 德川幕府

4) 『 , 『 』 12 2 , 2003 ; 『 , 『 』 13 1 , 2004.

5) 4



536 85 .10)  
 6 가  
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 (蕭子顯) 537 가 ,  
 『 』 『 』 1 , 2  
 (建康實錄)』  
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 가 ,  
 .11) 가  
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 가  
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 가  
 , 6 가  
 6 .  
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 .12) 가  
 , 6  
 500 ( 가 6  
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 가 6

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. 『神農本草經集註』 『證類本草』 ‘陶隱居云’  
 (孫弘烈, 『韓國中世 醫療制度研究』, 修書院, 1988, 59-60 ).  
 10) 『( ) 』, 一中社, 2001, 204-205 ; 林殷( ), 『  
 』, , 1999, 280-282 . 456  
 11) 『南齊書』, 蠻 東南夷傳, 高麗條( , 1976, 1004 ). 國有銀山 採爲貨 竝人參貂皮.  
 12) 3

『 』 7 , ‘ 10 .16 )  
 (627) , 가 ,  
 .13) 『 가  
 』 . 49 6  
 11 가 .  
 『 』  
 .14)  
 1 『 』  
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 7 .15)  
 , 가 가 ,  
 , 가  
 가  
 가  
 1 ,  
 2 .  
 『 』 가 .  
 ,  
 ‘在在有之’ 가 .

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13) 『冊府元龜』(『人蔘史』 2 6 ) .  
 14) 『 』 『 』 가 가 . 『 』  
 가 , 獻上 가 가  
 15) 『人蔘史』 今村革丙 . ‘ ,  
 가 . 9  
 (『 』 10 10 ) , 本草  
 ’(『人蔘史』 2 , 7 ) .  
 16) 徐兢, 『宣和奉使高麗圖經』 23 , 雜俗 土産.



[ 1] 『 』

『 』17)  
가 .

가 .  
... .18  
『 』  
660 ,  
가 , 가  
(  
)  
가 .

2)

17) (唐) 가 (張楚金) 660 , (雍公觀)가 (註) 福岡  
(事類賦) . 30 , 『魏志』 『魏略』  
太宰府神社 . 가 .

18) 『翰苑』高麗(竹內理三 . , 太宰府滿宮文化研究所 , 1977, 37-38 ). 高麗記曰 馬多山在國北  
高麗之中 此山最大 ... 其中多生人參 ....

가 1 ] '19 , ' 가  
가 가 , (貂布) · (魚) · (鹽) ·  
가 , ... '20) ,  
가 가가  
가 가 6  
가 , 『 』 .21)  
가 『 』 가(家)가  
'22) 가 .  
가  
.23)  
(人丁) (調) , 가 가  
(良田) 가 가  
『 』 가 가  
가 가 가

19) 『 』 . 其國中大家不佃作 坐食者萬餘口 下戶遠擔米糧魚鹽供給之.  
20) 『 』 . 句麗復置其中大人爲使者 使相主領 又使大加統責其租稅 貂布魚鹽海中食物 千里擔負致之.  
21) 朴南守, 「三國 經濟 交易活動」, 『新羅文化』 24 , , 2004, 125 ; , 「  
, 『 』 42 , 2001, 17 .  
22) 『 』 . 高麗記云 銀山在安市東北百餘里 有數百家 採之以供國用也.  
23) , , 126 .

가 . 가 .25)

가 . 6

가 가 . 가 .

가 가 . ‘ , , , . 가 가 가 .

가 , 가 .26)

10 가 가 가 .

가 1 가 . , 9 .

6 ‘ ( )’ ‘ , .27) 가 .

가 가 6 가 가 .

가 ‘ (貢)’ .24) .28)

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24) , 「 , 『 』 42 , 2001, 17 ; , 「 , 『 』 42 , 2001, 33 .

25) , 「 , 『 』 4 , 1990, 93 .

26) , , 94 ; , , 34-35 .

27) , 「 , 『 』 42 , 2001, 34-35 .



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가 가 6 가 [ 1] 『 』 329  
가 가 9 가 1/3 ‘在在有之’  
가 가 가

[ 1] 『 』

		1/ 37
	( ) ( )	25/ 54
		14/ 67
	( , ) ( )	12/ 57
		3/ 24
	伊川縣	23/ 26
		22/ 42
		13/ 22
		113/ 329

( ) ,

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28) , , 100 .

가 . , .  
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 .30  
3. ,  
1) 가 .  
 , 5 가 6  
가 가 .  
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가 .  
가 . 4  
 , 가 . 3 2  
10 ‘ , ,  
 .29

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29) 『人蔘史』 2 , 449-450 .

30) 4 .

.31)

가 , 가  
1

가 ,  
108  
(B.C. 86-49) ?

.32)

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(互市)  
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가  
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가

.33)

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31) , 「 - , 『 』 32, 2003,  
107-110 .  
32) , 「 , 『 』 162, 1999, 5 .  
33) , , 11-12 .



가 3 ,

3 -4 가

313 314 2) 6 -

318

6

.39) 가 ,

가 ‘ , 가

.40) (朝貢)

가 가 .

15 가 ,

(A.D. 32) (晉) 316 가 가 .

7 .41) 4

300 7 가 7 가

가 .42) 가

가

가

가 『 』 가 .

1-4 ‘三 五葉 背陽向陰 欲來

求我 樹相尋’ 가 .

39) , , 16 .

40) 『 』 30 30 30 . 後稍驕恣 不復詣郡.

41) , 「 , 『 』 1 , 1966, 19 .

42) 全海宗, 「韓中朝貢關係考」, 『東洋史學研究』 1 , 1966.

.49)

.43) 『 』 (殘帙) (高麗記) 5 (馬多山)

『 』 1 (590-617) (手自書) ... (送 가 .50)

去) .44)

6 가 6

가 가

15

(A. D. 32) 『 』

,45) (晉) 316

7 .46) 가 ,

439 가

534 가

70 『 』

.47) 472 (魏) 372 (晉)

660 300 42

2 가

.48) (581-618) 570 660 90

가 56 ,

43) 『 』 18 獻生日物狀 第五.

44) 今村革丙, 『人蔘史』 2, 5 .

45) 『三國史記』 14 高句麗本紀2 大武神王 15 . 遣使入漢朝貢.

46) 全海宗, 「韓中朝貢關係考」, 『東洋史學研究』 1 , 1966, 19 .

47) 『 』 [ 』, , 1989, 41-42 . 今村革丙 『人蔘史』 (今村革丙, 『人蔘史』 2, 5-6 ) .

48) 『三國史記』 18 6 60 .

49) 全海宗, , 22

50) 今村革丙, 『人蔘史』 2, 5-6 .

29 .51) 가  
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 가  
 가 , 가  
 가 = (前秦) 가  
 22 · 26 (377 · 381) 43 (621) ,  
 .52) 47 34  
 , 25 , 22  
 (諸國) 가  
 8 (521)  
 (502-556) , 가  
 가 10 (627)  
 , 가 가 .55)  
 .53) , 230 3)  
 19 .54)  
 6 가  
 가 , 가 가 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 가  
 對唐 ,

51) 全海宗, , 22 ; , , 44 .  
 52) 『三國史記』 3 新羅本紀 3 奈勿尼師今 26 . 遣衛頭入符秦 貢方物.  
 53) 金文經, 「 , 『 』 9, , 1998, 306 .  
 54) 全海宗, , 22 .  
 55) 13) .

, 9

.58)

(故土)

8 (668) 2 , 가 .

(703) 가

가 ,

12 (713) 가 .

가 , 22 (723) 4

가 가 ,

45 . 35 가 .59)

33 (734)

260 120 (王姪) (金志廉) ,

2 200 .60)

.56) (799) 가 7 ( ) 9

9 가

가 ,

.61)

(建重) (780. ) 9 (869) (蘇判)

8 (金胤) 100

.57) .62)

가 , 1

(杉)

.63)

- 56) 申滢植, 「 . 」, 『 』 9, , 1998, 268-271 .
- 57) 『冊府元龜』 外臣部 互市條. 京北府奏 準建中元年十月六日勅...又準令式 中國人不合私與新羅渤海海外國人交通賣買.
- 58) 金庠基, 「古代 貿易形態 羅末 海上發展 對 」, 『東方文化交流史論攷』, 乙酉文化社, 1948, 14-15 ( 『震檀學報』 1·2, 1934·35).
- 59) 『三國史記』 8 新羅本紀8 聖德王 22 . 春三月 王遣使入唐...夏四月 遣使入唐 獻果下馬一匹 牛黃 人蔘 美 朝霞紬 魚牙紬 鏤鷹鈴 海豹皮 金銀等.
- 60) 『三國史記』 8 新羅本紀8 聖德王 33 . 夏四月 遣大臣金端竭 丹入唐賀正...先時遣王姪志廉 獻小馬兩匹 狗三頭 金五百兩 銀二十兩 布六十四 牛黃二十兩 人蔘二百斤 頭髮一百兩 牌豹皮十六張.
- 61) 『三國史記』 10 新羅本紀10 昭聖王 元年. 秋七月 得人蔘九尺 甚異之 遣使如唐進奉 德宗謂非人蔘 不受.



가 .

가 , 100 200

가

가 8 , .64

가 8 , 가 가 .

가 9

가 3

가 ,

가 ...

가

200 , 100

62) 『三國史記』 11 新羅本紀11 景文王 9 . 秋七月 遣王子蘇判金胤等 入唐 謝恩兼進奉 馬二匹 金一百兩 銀二百兩 牛黃十五兩 人蔘一百斤 大花魚牙錦 一十匹....

63) 韓致滯, . 新羅國 所貢人 有手脚狀如人形 長尺餘 以杉木夾定 紅綿纏 之(海藥本草),

64) 100 200 對明 『王朝實錄』 1 9 8 ( ) 200 50  
 . 4 6 10 100 50 . 5 8 25  
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가 4 , 883 『  
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 ...66  
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 (857) , 868 12  
 18 874  
 . 879

65) 『 』 18 獻生日物狀( 『 , 1972, 549-556 ). 獻生日物狀 第三：海東人形蔘一軀 銀裝龕子盛 海東實心琴一張 紫綾 盛 ... 前件人蔘竝琴等 形稟天成 韻含風雅 具體而既非假母 全材而免有虛聲 皆採近仙峰 携來遠地 許成功於藥臼 必願損軀 如能入用於蓬壺 可知實腹 誠慙菲薄 冀續延長 ..... 第五：人蔘蔘根 天麻一斤 ... 前件藥物 採從日域 來涉天池 雖微三 五葉之名 慙無異質而過萬水千山險 貴有餘香 不揆輕微 輒將陳獻 所冀海人之藥 或同野老之芹 ....

66) 『 가 』, , 2001 .

가

701 『 』

(大寶令)

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『 (出雲國風土記) 』

737 6 26 ,

(大政官符)

가

, 752

(諸國司)

가

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67) 今村革丙, 『 』 1 , 5-6 .

68) , 『 』 , 1999, 124-134 .



= ABSTRACT =

## The Ginseng Growing District, Taxation and Trade in Ancient Korea

YANG Jeong-Pil\* · YEO In-Sok\*\*

The very first record of ginseng in the Korean peninsula dates back to early 6th century A.D., with its concentration in Chinese sources. Regardless of the fact that the Korean ginseng was introduced to China before the birth of Christ, there is no writing about it for 500 years. This is because the Chinese substituted Korean ginseng for the Chinese one, which was cultivated around the Shangdang Area. The ginseng, however, is greatly influenced by natural environment and its native area being Manchuria and the Korean peninsula. It is believed that ginseng range from the northern mountains of Pyongando and Hamkyongdo provinces to the southern Taebaek and Sobaek mountains in Korea. Especially the area of Madasan(Baekdusan?) mountain was well-known for ginseng-growing district.

The ginseng taxation of the Three Kingdoms period seems to have gone through certain changes along the development stages of the ancient state. The first taxation stage is estimated to be in the form of a tribute. Afterwards, as the governing power of central government was gradually strengthened in the subjugated places, there was a major replacement from tributary form to actual goods levy. The actual areas of such tributary collection is unknown, but the 『Sejongshilok Chiriji』(geographical records of Sejong chronicles) of the early Choson era indicates 113 prefectures and counties as those which submit ginseng to the central government. These administrations provide permissible clues to the historic background of ginseng-taxed regions of the Three Kingdoms.

The ginseng trade also is estimated to have flourished in ancient Korea through the Han commanderies of China. However, the writings of Korean ginseng trade is non-existent until 6th century A.D.. Such phenomenon can be attributed to few reasons. First, the Chinese took little interest in Korean ginseng as they believed they had their own native ginseng in China. Second, same ignorance resulted from its inflowing but new feature. Third, active communication became impossible as the Goguryo-China relations deteriorated overall after the closing of the commanderies. Nevertheless, ginseng eventually was properly introduced into China as the relations between two regions improved after the 5th century A.D., which led the Chinese to realize the difference between Chinese and Korean ginseng. So it is estimated that such causes generated the real beginning of ginseng records in the 6th century.

Based on the remaining texts, it can be inferred that trade in the Three Kingdoms era usually was conducted in each kingdom were all different, which was reflected in their respective contact with China. Such characteristics must have directly influenced their ginseng trade with China as well. For example, Shilla was only able to perform major ginseng commerce with China from the 7th century.

There are various records of ginseng trade in Unified Shilla period, owing mostly to the previous tributary trade. Additionally, there is a case in which a certain individual presented Korean ginseng to a Chinese, as well as a case of Shilla ginseng trade in Japan. Aforementioned examples clearly illustrate that the fundamental structure of ginseng trade in East Asia was completed during the Unified Shilla period.

**Key Words** Three Kingdoms-Unified Shilla period, Ginseng growing district, Ginseng taxation, Ginseng trade

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