

[108] 史淵表紙奥付等

<https://hdl.handle.net/2324/2235326>

出版情報 : 史淵. 108, 1972-08-31. 九州大学文学部
バージョン :
権利関係 :

A Roman Silver Coin purchased at Kabul in Afghanistan

—New Materials on the Distribution of Roman Coins
in Pakistan, Afghanistan, USSR and Far-East—

Takashi OKAZAKI

(1) June 1955, I purchased a Roman silver coin at a bazar (a market) at Kabul in Afghanistan. The head of the coin bears the inscription; CAESAR AVGVSTVS. On the tail, the goddess of victory with spread wings has a round shield. Caesar Augustus reigned 30 B.C.—14 A.D. This coin is regarded as cast in COLONIA PATRICIA (Spain?).

(2) Roman coins are discovered in the ancient cities and ruins of northwestern Pakistan (northwestern India before the World War II) and Afghanistan. Especially they are found in the casket of Buddhist stūpa.

- a. Taxila, Darmarājika Temple, stūpa No. 4. Azilises (40—15 B.C.)
AR 1, Augustus AR 1.
- b. Taxila,
Tiberius AR 1.
- c. Rawalpindi, Manikyara stūpa (Court's Tepe).
Roman AR 7,
Kushan (Kujula Kadphises, Wima Kadphises, Kanishka) AE 12.
- d. Punjab, Hazara district, Pakli.
Augustus AR 12, Tiberius AR 2, Hadrianus AR 1.
.....
- e. Jelalabad, Ahin-Posh stūpa (gold casket).
Domitianus AV 1, Trajanus AV 1, Sabina, Queen of Hadrianus AV 1.
Kushan (Wima Kadphises, Kanishka, Huvishka) AV 17.

(3) In Central Asia of USSR, the archaeologists of Soviet Russia recently pay attention to Roman coins.

- a. Tadjik SSR, Termez, Hairabad Tepe.

Nero *AR* 1.

b. Tadjik SSR, Ula Tube.

Roman *AR* (almost 2. century) circa 300.

(4) "Periplus Maris Erythraei", written in the first century, described the Oriental trade of Rome of which the starting point was Alexandria. According to the book, Roman coins found way into Barbarikon (at the mouth of Indus river), Barygaza (now Broach at the mouth of Narbada river), Muziris (Kanganur at present), Nerkunda (Kottayam at present) and other cities. In the regions of Muziris and Nerkunda, there was no powerful regal authority that could cast coins. Therefore Roman coins were used as currency. In these regions many coins are discovered now. Behind Barbarikon, there was the Kushan Empire. The Empire entered into the area of money economy (especially silver coin economy). We think that many coins which flowed into this region were withdrawn and melted. Some of them were offered to the Buddhist stūpas.

It is most probable that the Roman coin purchased by me at Kabul had been kept in a stūpa. In the ruins of Kushan period at Begram no Roman coin was discovered, but glass articles of Roman Syria, lacquered wares made in China of the Han period and ivory manufactures of India were discovered. In Central Asia of USSR, Roman coins, Chinese coins and mirrors of the Had period, and glass articles of Roman Syria were found out. Kabul was a city on the Silk Road that connected Rome with Han. I report here a Roman silver coin of Caesar Augustus discovered by me in this city.

On the Chun-t'ien System of Pei- Wei Period

Shigeaki OCHI

This article primarily intends to reexamine the character of sang-t'ien 桑田 in the Chün-t'ien System of Pei-Wei, and to elucidate that was an equal tax on every family (in the census register system) when the Chün-t'ien System was enforced in Pei-Wei.

Formerly the sang-t'ien was regarded as the public land (the land owned by the state) assigned in order to plant mulberries. But I think the sang-t'ien was the private land in the regions where mulberries were planted and silk was produced. Sometimes the sang-t'ien meant those parts of the public land which were delivered in order to plant mulberries. The Chün-t'ien System of Pei-Wei was enforced to these private lands too. It was the land system applied to all cultivated lands of the whole country. Such a system was applied to the private land as well as to the public land, but the private ownership of land was sanctioned by a fairly large margin even after the enforcement of the system. This was the reason why the system could be enforced without resistance of powerful clans. At the same time the intention of the state power to seize the people by means of land was made obscure.

Formerly the equal tax on every married couple was regarded as the fundament of the tax under the Chün-t'ien System. But we must not neglect that besides there was an equal tax on every family. This equal tax was the far greater tax which disterred the general public. Therefore the family tax was one of the causes of decreased population.