

[075] 史淵表紙奥付等

<https://hdl.handle.net/2324/2333995>

出版情報：史淵. 75, 1958-03-20. Faculty of Literature, Kyushu University
バージョン：
権利関係：

The *Shōen* in Satuma (Southern Kyushu)

- Especially on the *Yorigōri* (寄郡) -

By R. Takeuchi

The *Shōen* in Southern Kyushu is marked by its large area. The aborigines in this district, *Kumaso* and *Hayato*, were not agricultural race. Owing to this, the development of agriculture was so tardy that it did not reach the same level as in other districts even in 8th century. For the patriarchs and powerful clans, this situation made it easy to enclose the large area of lands.

The *Shimazu-no-Shō*, representative one in Southern Kyushu, was founded by the official of *Dazaifu* (大宰府) and was contributed to the Fujiwaras in Kyoto, then at the end of 12th century expanded to 8,000 *chō* (about 19,600 acres) by Tadazane Fujiwara, the *Kampaku* (関白), who intended to expand his own *Shōen*. More than half of this *Shōen* were "*Hanfuyu*" (半不輸) called *Yorigōri*, the lands exempted from corvée except rent. These lands of *Hanfuyu*, called also *Zōekimen* (雑役免), were found extensively in many other *Shōen* throughout the country. As a means of extending their *Shōen* into *Kōryo* (公領) (public land), the lords adopted this *Hanfuyu* system.

After all, *Shōen* in Southern Kyushu underwent the changes through the political transition of the central government, though it is said that it has many peculiarity as against the ones in other districts.

Rise and Fall of the Reign of *Kapaghan* of *Türküt* and *Small Kao-kou-li* (小高句麗)

By K. Hino

The reign of *Kapaghan Khaghan* (黠戛可汗; 693-716 A.D.) was at the heyday of *Türküt* (突厥), which oppressed the T'ang

Dynasty and intercepted the land transportation between T'ang (唐) and *Liao-tung* (遼東) province by capturing the *Ying-chou* (營州). Being compelled to withdraw from *Liao-tung* by that interception, T'ang let the native people of *Kao-kou-li* (高句麗) establish their own state, intimate to her. That was the establishment of the *Small Kao-kou-li* (699 A. D.). In spite of her establishment by the support of T'ang, *Small Kao-kou-li* yielded to *Kapaghan Khagan* under the pressure of this power and the King married a woman of the *A-shih-na* gens (阿史那氏), a powerful one in *Türk*. But after the senile weakness of *Kapaghan Khagan*, *Small Kao-kou-li* seceded from him and yielded to the Emperor *Haüan-tsung* (玄宗) of T'ang in the 2nd year of *Kai-yüan* (開元; 714 A. D.). After the *Knaghan* was killed by his men in 716 A. D., *Small Kao-kou-li* subordinated to T'ang perfectly. But soon after she changed her diplomatic policy to T'ang, as the power of *Bilgä Khaghan* (毘伽可汗) expanded.

The Youth of Shūsui Kotoku

— State and Individuals in the Meiji Period —

By Y. Nishio

There have been many studies on the activities as a socialist of Shūsui Kōtoku, however, to a lesser extent his youth has been studied.

It is very interesting and significant also to study the course through which Kōtoku, born in a countryside of *Tosa*, grew up to a socialist. In his diaries, we find that he reconsidered deeply his treasonable character and this reconsideration after all led him to the thought of social justice.

The object of this article is to study the growth of his thought, from his birth to the last days of his school life, with the aid of his diaries and "the Recollections" of his cousin.

The Historical Background of the Collapse of Kamakura Regime

—An Analysis of the Sunction Sentence Issued
by the *Chinzei-Tandai* (鎮西探題)

By S. Seno

At the collapse of the *Chinzei-Tandai*, founded to command the samurais (warriors) in Kyushu as a local agency of the Kamakura Shogunate, many samurais in this district took part in the attack of *Tandai*. This means that even among the local Samurais the anti-Shogunate power existed extensively.

The cause may be sought in the conservative policy of the Kamakura Shogunate. Intending to establish the “purer feudalism,” the positive movements of samurais inevitably opposed the lords of *Shōen*, then they violated the privileges of lords by the unlawful means. They expected that the Shogunate would solve the matter advantageously for them. However, the Shogunate as arbitrator gave the decision, beneficial to the lords and contrary to the expectations of samurais. Thus, their discontents with the Shogunate grew more and more into an power of overthrowing it.

Such extensive local power was the social basis leading to the *Kenmu-no-Chūkō* (建武中興) in the center.