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On the Foundation of Little Korean Kingdom

By K. Hino

In 668 A. D., Korean Kingdom was conquered by *Tang* Dynasty and the king was taken away to *Changan* 長安 as the captive. Then, *An-tung Tuhufu* 安東都護府 (government-general) was founded to govern the annexed district, *Liao-tung* 遼東. In some of the documents, however, we find frequently the descriptions about the Korean Kingdom from 699 to 918 A. D.

By the invasion of *Kitai* 契丹 into *Liao-hsi* 遼西 district (696 A. D.) *Liao-tung* was isolated from China. Owing to this, *Tang* Dyanasty abolished the *An-tung Tuhufu* in 697 A. D., then in 699 A. D. released the descendant of the captive king and let him revive the Korean Kingdom in *Liao-tung* as the independent country. That was the foundation of the Korean Kingdom, which appeared again on history from 699 A. D. and continued for two hundred years more. Her territory was that of the *An-tung Tuhufu*, accordingly, smaller than that of the former kingdom. But this kingdom has been overlooked hitherto by the scholars. I name this Little Korean Kingdom 小高勾麗国, distinguishing from the former one.

When *Kitai* and *Turk* revolted against *Tang*, *Chên* 震 (渤海), taking this opportunity, founded the state in inner Manchuria (698 A. D.) and *Silla* 新羅 in Korean Peninsula also became powerful. In order to face these disadvantageous foreign relations, *Tang* Dynasty returned the descendant of the former Korean king, who had been educated in *Changan* 長安, to *Liao-tung* and let him found the Korean state, intimate with China.

That was the reason why the Little Korean Kingdom was founded.

The Natives of Western Siberia and the Routes across the Urals

By M. Mikami

When the Russians expanded into West Siberia in the 16th and

17th centuries, they found settled in the northern part the “Yugra” (Voguls or Mansi, and Ostyaks or Khanty), the “Ostyak-Samoyed” (Serkupy), the “Yenisei Ostyak” (Kety), and the “Samoyad” (Nenets), as the Russians called them, and in its southern part, the Tatars of the Siberian khanate and the Tatars of Altai Mountains, and in the upper valley of the Yenisei, what they called the Yenisei-Kirgiz. (Fig. 1)

The Russians first came to the northern part. In the beginning of the 12th century, they crossed the northern part of the Urals, and came to be in contact with the various peoples in the tundra zone and the forest zone of the northern part of West Siberia. Later they conquered the peoples in the southern part. The routes across the Urals, that connected European Russia and Siberia which first passed inside the southern edge of the Arctic region (lat. 67°N), came to move down south to the Trans-Siberian Railroad (lat. 55°N). (Fig. 2)

On the relation of *Kokushi* 国司 with *Gunji* 郡司 in the Early *Heian* Period.

By H. Hirano

Researching the political position of *Gunji* in the early *Heian* period, especially from the end of the 9th to the beginning of the 10th century, I have got the following conclusions.

(1) According to the *Ritsu-ryo* system, *Gunji* were appointed or dismissed by the central government.

But in many cases, they were appointed by *Kokushi* privately, *Gigunji* 擬郡司.

(2) When they became tax-farmers, *Gunji* bore the responsibility only for *Kokushi* not for central government.

(3) This new character of *Gunji*, in the early *Heian* period, was given by *Kokushi* who opposed the policy of the central government.