

[071] 史淵表紙奥付等

<https://hdl.handle.net/2324/2334015>

出版情報：史淵. 71, 1956-12-30. 九州大学文学部
バージョン：
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**A Study of the *Mandokoro* (政所 : government office)
of *Dazaifu* (太宰府)**

By R. Takeuchi

Researching the organization of the government office (*Mandokoro*), founded at *Dazaifu* to administrate the Kyushu district and to negotiate with China, I found that the office was divided into sixteen departments (所 : *sho*), *Heibasho* (兵馬所), *Bankyakusho* (蕃客所), *Saisho* (税所), *Kuratsukasa* (蔵司), *Gakkoin* (学校院), *Kegosho* (警固所), *Shusenshi* (主船司), etc. Each of them had the officials, who came from some powerful families in Kyushu. They worked under the direction of upper officials dispatched from the central government. In the 12th century, many of them became large landowners, taking advantage of their authorities as the officials of *Dazaifu*.

On the Ancient Dwelling Sites Surrounded by Ditch (Ⅱ)

By T. Kagamiyama

I have previously mentioned about the square ditch on the ancient dwelling sites — pit dwelling houses, wells, kitchens, and ware-houses etc. — which were found at Hie in Fukuoka City. I enumerate here the seventeen cases of ditch, analogous to the case of Hie, and remark upon these natural features, dwelling sites, material remains, the structure of ditches etc. The ditches are 1.5—6m. in width and 0.7—3m. in depth. These sites are found ten in northern part of Kyushu, two in Chugoku, two in Tokai and three in Kanto district. They belong not only to the pre-and post Yayoi period, but also to the Tumulus period and after. Here I study especially of the Yayoi.

**The Servile Revolts and Large Estates in Roman
Sicily under the Republic**

By N. Baba

In this article, I concentrated my attention chiefly on the large estates after the servile revolts. The most remarkable phenomenon is that the leased-land system extended on an extensive scale. Studying Cicero's *Actio in Verrem* and others, I found that: ① this system extended rapidly after the revolts; ② the tenants employed yet many slaves on a large scale; ③ the rent was astonishingly low—less than five percent, etc. From these points, accordingly, it is evident that this system was applied only as a temporary means to settle the troubles of slavery after the revolts. That is why this system was abolished rapidly after the case of Verres, I suppose.

Tenancy System of School Lands 学田 in Shan-tung 山東 during the Ch'ing Dynasty 清代

By J. Nakamura

The school lands, a sort of the government lands (官田), were let out to tenants at their requests. But this caused the evil tendency that the tenants were confined to the men who had specific interests with the managers of schools.

This tenancy system was divided into four forms: ① *fên ching* 分耕, *fên shous* 分収 (share cropping system); ② *ku tsu* 穀租 (rent in kind—grain); ③ *chientsu* 錢租 (money rent—copper coin); ④ *yin tsu* 銀租 (money rent—silver coin). Yin tsu, called 学租銀, was applied only to 原願学田, a sort of school lands. After the middle of Ch'ing Dynasty, *shu-yüan* 書院 (private colleges) and *i-hsüch* 義学 (charity schools), which became prosperous in place of the government schools, adopted *fên shou* and *ku tsu* on their lands at first.

In the *Chien lung* 乾隆 period *chien tsu* appeared, then prevailed after the *Chia ching* 嘉慶 period.

The purpose of this change, from rent in kind to money, was to ensure the incomes from school lands, taking off the evil tendency above mentioned. But on the other hand, the school lands, founded to relieve the poor students, stopped their original function.