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Relations of the Special Envoy to *T'ang* (唐)  
with *Sila* (新羅) and *Pu-hai* (渤海)

By K. Mori

After the defeat of Japanese troops at the battle of the Hakuson R. (白村江), 663 A. D., the foreign policies of Japan were compelled to change into the new plans, which, on the one hand, aimed at strengthening the national defence with regard to the worst situation, an attack of allied forces of *T'ang* (唐) with *Sila* (新羅) and, on the other, at adjusting the diplomatic relation with *T'ang*, in order to improving the relation of two nations.

Thus, the dispatch of the special envoy to *T'ang* became the greatest and most important work for the Japanese diplomatic office. And the foreign policies to *Sila* and *Pu-hai* (渤海) were always conducted on the ground of maintaining and assisting the institution of the envoy to *T'ang*.

Namely, with regarding to *Sila*, it was few years after the battle of the Hakuson R. that delegates of *Sila* often came to pay tribute, and Japan welcomed the coming of them to call for a protection of Japanese ships, which were in the habit of taking the so-called "North Line", a coast navigational line in the west of Korea, as a route to *T'ang*.

About the just same time, *Pu-hai* founded a state in the place, where *Kao-ku-li* (高句麗) once had been founded, and invaded *Shan-tung* (山東), colliding with *T'ang* in interests and compelling *T'ang* to league with *Sila*. In opposition to these league *Pu-hai* sent delegates to Japan. Thus Japan, taking advantage of the *Pu-hai* delegates, performed, by way of the *Pu-hai* route, the dispatch of the envoys to *T'ang*, return of Japanese students in *T'ang*, communication with the envoys, priests and students in there, and receipt of foreign informations etc.

The domination of *Kitai* (契丹) over the *Djurchi*  
(女直) of the *Hui-fa* (回跋) Tribes. . . . . Part III

By K. Hino

The *Hui-fa Djurchi* (回跋女直) tribe had so many settlements. In each settlement a chieftain ruled over people, but there was no prince reigning over those chieftains. Thus the tribe, we may say, was not a unified political power, though there were much differences in the power of the chieftains, one of whom had a great influence on the tendency of all the tribe.

And being influenced by the *Pu-hai* (渤海) civilization, they desired eagerly for importation of Chinese civilized goods. *Kitai* (契丹)'s domination over the *Hui-fa Djurchi* was obtained by take advantage of this situation cleverly. In order to control over them *Kitai* arranged some military and civil administration offices, but adopted mainly the diplomatic and economic policy, avoiding oppression by force. For instance, one powerful chieftain, being friendly with *Kitai* and bringing tributes to the *Kitai* dynasty, was rewarded by many civilized goods, conferred an honorary government position, and allowed to trade with *Kitai*. On the contrary, anti-*Kitai* chieftains were forbidden to trade and subjected to pressure through the pro-*Kitai* chieftains. This policy was fairly effectual, and became one of the most important causes of success in controlling over the *Hui-fa Djurchi*.

On the Two Provinces, *An-lo-chou* (安樂州) and  
*Tzu-tsai-chou* (自在州)

By T. Ejima

In the *Yung-le* (永樂) Period of the *Ming* (明) dynasty, the *Djurchi* (女直) submitted to the *Ming* and immigrated from east-

north Manchuria where they had lived to the territory of the *Ming*. Regarding to *Liao-tung* (遼東), they were compelled to reside collectively in *K'ai-yuan* (開原) and *Liao-yang* (遼陽) etc. In *Kai-yung* they lived in two special concessions called *K'uai-huo-cheng* (快活城) and *Tsu-tsai-cheng* (自在城). At each concessions two provinces, *An-lo-chou* and *Tzu-tsai-chou*, were established in order to rule over them.

The *Djurchi* living there earned rewards by bringing tributes to the *Ming* emperor and were in trade at horse-markets in *Kai-yuan* or at interior Manchuria. Namely they were in full activity in commerce.

But later, in the *Chêng-tung* (正統) period, as the foreign policy of the *Ming* became more negative, the commercial activities of the *Djurchi* were gradually repressed and the administrative system of two provinces was reduced. In the 8th year of *Cheng-tung* the *Tzu-tsai-chou* was removed from *K'ai-yuan* to *Liao-yang* for the purpose of rule over the *Djurchi* group living there. In *K'ai-yuan*, the *An-lo-chou* ruled over the *Djurchi* of two former provinces.

### Manorial Structure in Northern England

By Y. Matsugaki

A new stage of studies on English manor, in Japan, began with the two essays of E. A. Kosminsky, (in the *Economic History Review*, 1931, 1935) taking leave of the "classical theories". But, even now, many important studies of historians before Kosminsky are not enough investigated. For example, some local particularities of manorial structure are not clarified in the concrete.

This essay is an analysis of manorial structure in Northern England, viewed from the relation of manor with vill and from the manorial demesne land. At the former point, the significance

of vill as a independent group in economy is emphasized, and so manorial structure in its economic aspects is to be studied in the relation with vill. And, in the latter, it should be noted that there are many estates missing the demesne lands in the northern districts and these estates have in themselves very different structure from the typical manor.

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