

Title	A note on the penetration of the Taika reformation (大化改新) in the provinces
Sub Title	
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Publisher	三田史学会
Publication year	1958
Jtitle	史学 Vol.30, No.4 (1958. 3) ,p.3- 4
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Abstract
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19580300-0149

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On the Fundamental Principles of F. Meinecke's Historical Thought

By Osamu YONEDA

I consider "Development" and "Individuality" two fundamental principles in F. Meinecke's view of History.

As "Individuality", the latter concept, having been studied in the previous issue of "Historical Sciences" (史學), I have intended here to discuss "Development" and explain how these two concepts are united in Meinecke's thought.

As I referred in the preceding article, "Individuality" is of the immanent character, and it can be grasped only by means of intuition (or prerecognition *Ahnung*), not by means of experience nor by logical thinking. The question, therefore, lies in how we can unite these opposite concepts.

From careful examination of his concept of "Individuality", we may conclude that these opposite concepts could be brought to unity through "Individalization" of development, which is only possible through the medium of "Personalisation". Meinecke inherited this principle of "Personalisation" from German Romanticism. The *Universal History*, conceived as ultimate aspect of historical development, can be individalised. Thus the principle of "Individuality" is kept consequent throughout Meinecke's thought on History, its apperant contradiction being cleared out through the application of the concept "Personalization".

A Note on the Penetration of the Taika Reformation (大化改新) in the Provinces

By Etsuo IGUCHI

It is a matter of common knowledge that the first imperial edict issued on the Taika Reformation, was ambiguous in its meaning.

I have tried to explain how the Reformation influenced the provincial systems. I studied here "*Hitachi no Kuni Fudoki*", especially its passages on the reign of Emperor Kotoku (孝德). I tried to explain how and when the Reformation was established in "*Hitachi no Kuni*" (常陸國).

By studying from this point of view, I am lead to believe that *Hitachi no Kuni* was first organised when the "*Bando Soryo*" was installed there. It seems to me that it was shortly before the fifth year of *Taika* (大化五年, 649 A. D.). *Kori* (郡), subdiivision of the province, was formed when *Kashima no Kori* (鹿島郡) was set up in the fifth year of *Taika*. And I suppose that it was in the

fourth year of *Hakuchi* (白雉4年 653 A. D.) that the system of *Gunji* (郡司) was really established in this province.

Further the more, I think *Soryo* (總領), the public function of which has not been duly appreciated by now, seems to play an important role in reforming the local administration at the beginnings of this Reformation Period.