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## The Battle of the Talas

—Main Chapter—

Shinji MAEJIMA

This chapter begins with the activities of Su Lu, Khāqān of Türgesh Turks. He engaged in successive battles for about sixteen years with the Arabs on one side and with the Chinese on the other. But, after he was murdered by Baga Tarkhan (Kürsül) in 738, the Türgesh Turks splitted into two parties, Black (Kara) Türgesh and Yellow Türgesh. At first, the authorities of T'ang dynasty supported the yellow party, but afterwards changed their policy and helped the black party. The battle of the Talas between the Arabs under Abbasid Caliphate and the Chinese of T'ang occurred amid the Türgesh territory in 751 after the expedition of Chinese frontier general Kao Hsien-shih to Shāsh (present Tashkent in Tajik SSR). However, as to the reason why the Chinese gave such a chastisement on the king of Shāsh, the descriptions of Chinese historians do not coincide with those of Arab chroniclers. The Chinese sources say that general Kao punished severely the king of Shāsh because the latter neglected the duty as a subordinate state. Ibn al-Athir, Arab historian in the 13th century, stated that the king of Farghāna came into conflict with the king of Shāsh, the former asked for aid to the Emperor of China who sent a large force to besiege the capital of Shāsh and that Abu Muslim dispatched one of his generals to rescue the besieged. In my opinion, both of these records, Chinese and Arab, are not sufficient to explain the real cause of the accident. I think that Kao Hsien-shih punished the king of Shāsh because the latter was the most fervent helper of Yellow Türgesh, while the policy of T'ang at that time was to support the other Black Türgesh.

## A Study on Metics in Athens; especially on their Economic Activities in the Fifth and the Fourth Centuries B.C.

Takezo MIYAZAKI

In Greek city-states Metics (metoikoi), i. e. foreign residents, had come to obtain a definite status distinguishing them from other foreigners and giving them a recognized place in the community. Metics were found in many Greek city-states, but those of Athens were best known and played a very important

part in the economic life of Athens. The old hostility against foreigners might have survived in the aristocratic city-states in which the labour was regarded as an inferior function, but it had disappeared from Athens as she became richer in trade and industry. The general opinion was expressed by Aristophanes in a striking simile: as good bread is made of flour and bran, the thriving city mixes pure citizens and solid Metics. In the fifth and the fourth centuries B.C., so many foreigners from almost all parts of the world established themselves in Athens that the non-Greek factors among her population increased more and more. As a result, there was formed in Greece in this period a kind of international nation which prepared the way, chiefly in economic interests but also in the domain of ideas and in the very framework of the Polis, towards the cosmopolitanism of the Hellenistic period.

## Problemes of the Đông-So'n Culture in Yün-nan

Masashi CHIKAMORI

Recently, at the Shih Chai Shan (石寨山) site in Yün-nan (雲南), South-West China, a certain number of metallic drums have been discovered. They are the most typical remains of the Đông-So'n culture.

The writer believes that these drums can largely be divided into two groups from a functional point of view. Those that seem to have a full function of the musical instrument form the first group, and those that appear to have no such function form the second.

The drums which come under the first group are characterized by their shape and the ornamental figures of bird-men, boats, flying birds, circles with tangents, zigzag-filled bands, central star and so on, engraved on the surface and around the body. They belong to what Heger called Type I.

The second group can be distinguished from the first for the existence of various human and animal figurines and small drums casted on the beating surface: this character deprives the drums of this group of any musical function. They may be considered as mortuary instruments.

Probably, the writer supposes, the second group drums are derivations from the first group ones. By considering the correlation between the metallic drums and other bronze remains, and by their typological studies, the production of the first group drums can be dated to the Chan Kuo (戰國) period, between the 4th and the 3rd centuries B. C. This can be related to the south-ward penetration of the Ch'u (楚) culture of the