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Chronologies of Korea

by Ryōsaku FUJITA

Students of the history of Korea are more frequently embarrassed in the diversity of the systems calculating years rather than in the lack of the historical materials. There are various systems such as the chronology based upon the twelve zodiacal signs, that of the Buddhistic era, of the Tan-gun era, and of the Ri dynasty era, apart from the system current in Korea or in China. When the Chinese system was used, some of the characters for the names of eras were altered, or some eras were prolonged over their limits. The purpose of this article is to solve those confusions with rich examples collected from numerous documents and inscriptions in order to prepare a smooth way for the study of the Korean history.

The Rise and Fall of the Chakhar Mongols (Concluded)

by Sei WADA

Refer to Vol. XLI, No. 1

Remarks on the Area of Distribution and Nature  
of Excavations of the Pu-coins

by Takeshi SEKINO

Before the War there was not a single instance of *pu*-coins (布錢 “spade-coins”) uncovered by scientific excavation, however, during the last nine years since the establishment of the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中國科學院, a total of some 40—50 pieces have been excavated from 9 sites including Hui-hsien, Ching-chou, Lo-yang, etc. The writer having examined these new materials has arrived at the following conclusions:

(1) The area of distribution and the nature of circulation of the *pu*-coins is now fairly well known; in particular, the “square-shouldered square-legged” *pu*-coins 方肩方足布 appear to have no relation to the boundaries of the Chan-kuo period States but have been found dispersed over an extensive area. This feature, it may be observed, exhibits aspects of the struggle between Government control and the privileges of free minting.

(2) The limit of the “socketed-handle” *pu*-coins 空首布 now appears, quite unexpectedly to reach the close of the Chan-kuo period; there is, furthermore, the possibility that the use of the various types of *pu*-coins chronologically overlap to some extent. Thus, it appears improbable that there should be any necessity to extend the limits of the relatively short period of circulation of this type of coin to an earlier era.

(3) Even in cases where *pu*-coins have been excavated from tombs it is