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Hyangt̚sik 鄉職 in the *Goryo* 高麗 Period

by Yukio TAKEDA

Hyangt̚sik in the *Goryo* period was a general term for the following 14 official titles recorded in the "*Goryosa* 高麗史": *dækwang* 大匡, *t̚songkwang* 正匡, *dæsiung* 大丞, *t̚swasiung* 佐丞, *dæsang* 大相, *wonp'o* 元甫, *t̚songp'o* 正甫, *wonjun* 元尹, *t̚swajun* 佐尹, *t̚songt̚so* 正朝, *t̚songy* 正位, *p'ojun* 甫尹, *kunjun* 軍尹, and *t̚sungjun* 中尹. *Hyangt̚sik* has long been understood as the title or rank of *hyangri* 鄉吏 because of its resemblance to the term *hyangt̚sik*. But strict re-examination makes it clear that this is false, and a mere conjecture.

It is true that the title of *hyangt̚sik* was given to the *hyangri*. However, all the *hyangri* were not necessarily the holder of *hyangt̚sik*. On the other hand, the old men, military officers, *hsü-li* 胥吏 (subaltern officials), *ryangpan* 兩班 (bureaucrats) and head of the *Nü-chên* 女真 tribe had sometimes a rank of *hyangt̚sik*. They were granted land under the state controlled land tenure system *t̚songt̚sækwa* 田柴科 which had been originally applied to the bureaucrats. The land was inherited hereditarily.

However, land-ownership was rather restricted even among the holders of *hyangt̚sik*. *Dækwang*, *t̚songkwang* and *dæsiung* were given preferential treatment, and *wonjun* and higher ranks were distinguished from *t̚swajun* and those in lower levels. Thus the holders of the title *hyangt̚sik* were graded into three, and each was treated differently.

The institutional establishment of *hyangt̚sik* took place in the 14th year of *Songt̚song* 成宗 (995 A. D.), but its original form can be traced back to the beginning of the *Goryo* dynasty and it was kept up to the 13th century. In considering the political characteristics of *Goryo*, *hyangt̚sik* should be given special attention.

The Water Control System in Sang-yüan-wei 桑園圍,
Nan-hai-hsien 南海縣, in Kuangtung 廣東 Province

—Its Relationship to the Village Community—

by Akira MORITA

One of the focuses in studying the utilization of water is the consideration of the relationship between the organization of water control and