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On the *Zunftkampf* and Municipal Governance in medieval Augsburg

By R. Imaki

This article is the continuation or the supplement of my former "Formation of the Imperial-city in medieval Augsburg" (The SHIEN, No. LIX) I have intended to trace the relation between the *Zunftkampf* and the democratization of the municipal system. Generally the results of the *Zunftkampf* in the German medieval cities might be explained in two ways: (1) the absolute rule of the *Zunft*, (2) the coexistence of the patriciate and the *Zunft*. The case of Augsburg was the second, and so, it's municipal system was not influenced by the reactionary interference of the Emperors in the Reformation Era.

The Royal Clan in the Officialdom of the *Liu-Sung* 劉宋 Dynasty

By S. Ochi

This article analyses the political position of the Royal Clan in its relation to the imperial power in the *Liu-Sung* 劉宋 Dynasty (420—479A. D.).

In this dynasty, Emperors strengthened the control over the powerful clans more than the former dynasty. This policy was reflected in the relation between the Royal Clan and the powerful clans, and realized by the establishment of political hierarchy, composed of Emperor, Royal Clan, Court Nobility and lower Nobles.

I think it necessary to study the relation between the Royal Clan and the Emperor, the patriarch of the Clan from the two

points of view.

1) In the central court officialdom:

In the reign of *Wen-ti* 文帝, during the period of powerful national strength, the Emperor trusted to the Royal Clan and the Court Nobility. Sometimes a sort of "Nepotic Government of the Royal Clan" was realised. But after *Hsiao-Wu-ti* 武孝帝, when the national power began to decline, the individual despotism of the Emperor appeared. Because, Emperor's extraordinary intention to strengthen the control over the officialdom and of the parasitic character of the Royal Clan and Court Nobility, which had not their own political basis. The individual despotism was destructive to the bureaucratic administration, so the Royal Clan and Court Nobility as the court bureaucracy were enfeebled.

2) In the local government officialdom;

Before the *Wen-ti* period, Emperors attempted to depend on the Royal Clan and to penetrate the imperial authority into local governments through their appointments to the important posts. *Hsiao-wu-ti* wanted to extend his policy, "individual despotism", over the local administration, but he did not succeed. After the *Hsiao-wu-ti* period, the Emperors showed even a tendency to depend on the clanship, which was given up in the central court bureaucracy, for the control of the local government officialdom.

Generally to say, the despotic imperial power was formed of two elements, the power of the centralized political structure and that of the individual authority of the Emperor. Usually, the decline of a dynasty signifies the decay of both powers. In the *Liu-Sung* Dynasty, the individual power of the Emperor was rather strengthened in the central bureaucracy but not in the local governments with the crisis of the centralized political structure.

In the dualistic policy, in central court and in local governments, of the Emperor against the Royal Clan, we can see that the character of the ruling power of *Liu-Sung* Dynasty was only one of the most influential local power, centering around *Chien-kang* 建康 the Capital.

On the Ancient Dwelling Sites Surrounded by Ditch (Ⅲ)

By T. Kagamiyama.

In this article, I take up two examples of the sites which I omitted before to explain (in Part I).

On the nature of the ditch:

(I) In some of the districts, especially on the shore of the Inland Sea of Seto, it may be acceptable to some extent that the ditch, in its nature, had a purpose of residential defense. In general, however, it served to divide each group of houses.

(II) As a material to compare the organization of the group of houses with that of the group of tombs, I present here the findings from a cemetery of urns at Hokota (鉾田) in Yamato Gun, FuKuoka Prefecture.

On the Period of the Industrial Revolution in Russia

By A. Nishijima

There are three different opinions on the period of the Industrial Revolution in Russia. One of them says that it took place after the Peasant Reform in 1861, especially during the 80's and 90's of the last century. Another insists on its being completed before the Reform. The third opinion which has been becoming prevalent today in Soviet Union is this, that the

Industrial Revolution in Russia began in the 30's or the 40's of the nineteenth century, that is, before the Reform and it lasted for several decades after the Reform.

In Japan, we can find all of these three opinions in historical literature. Which of them will be the most reasonable? In this paper, I have scrutinized the grounds of the first and the second arguments to find if and why they are supportable or not, and come to the conclusion that both of them are not to be supported as a matter of fact as well as from the theoretical point of view.

For want of space, the examination of the grounds of the third opinion will be tried in another paper (1957.10.11)