

## [062] 史淵表紙奥付等

<https://hdl.handle.net/2324/2335113>

---

出版情報 : 史淵. 62, 1954-09-15. Faculty of Literature, Kyushu University  
バージョン :  
権利関係 :

### Some Notes on the Burial Urns (Part III)

#### — Re-examination about the Origins of the Burial Urns —

By T. Kagamiyama.

In my article: "Some Notes on the Burial Urns—the Burial Urns of Ongagawa Style and their Origin, Part II" the *Shien* 史淵 No. LV, I examined the origins of the burial urns in northern Kyushu: The Part III is the supplement to this article.

1. Four examples of double funeral urns, namely the joints of jars at the rims of the mouths, were discovered. Each of them consists of an Ongagawa-type jar of early Yayoi-type and on Yūsu-type jar having some elements of Jōmon pottery.
2. It has been said that the posture of corpse kept in the burial urns of Yayoi-type is an extended position. But in the examples newly discovered, crouched positions are more numerous than extended positions. Crouched position is said to be burial method in the epoch of Jōmon culture. Of burial urns, too, we find many such examples.

From the above 2 items it became clear that there are close relations between Jōmon burial urns and Yayoi burial urns.

### Development of Commercialized Agriculture

#### — in the Elizabethan Age —

By T. Kato.

The growth of Capitalism served to develop its own market. In other words, expansion of the market was a necessary product of extended division of labour. A number of new industries were rising in the Elizabethan England. And agriculture, too, was undergoing important transformations: the growth of large farm, and the swell of the rural proletariat or semi-proletariat. With these transformation the specialization of agriculture, as a branch of all commodity productions for social demands, was advancing. In this article, I tried to show such process, especially the specialization of

agriculture: development of commercialized agriculture.

## Deutsche Gewerkschaften und die Reste des Zunftwesens

in den 60er Jahren des 19. Jahrhunderts (2)

von E. Kobayashi

Trotz der Einführung der Gewerbefreiheit blieben in Deutschland die Reste des Zunftwesens noch in den 60er Jahren des 19. Jahrhunderts übrig. Lieber wurde das Wort „Geselle“—natürlich nicht als Geselle in der Zunftzeit, sondern als „technisch gebildeter Arbeiter—gebraucht. Wir finden oft in den damaligen Schriften die Innung und Herberge und ihre Einwirkungen auf die Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Es dünkt mich, dass auch die Unterstützungskasse die wichtige und günstige Rolle in der modernen Gewerkschaftsorganisation spielte. Die bisherigen Forscher gaben nicht genug Achtung auf die Tatsache, dass die deutsche Gewerkschaftsbewegung hauptsächlich von den „Gesellen“ der früheren zünftigen Berufe getragen wurde. Diese Tatsache prägte in die damalige deutsche Gewerkschaftsorganisation den Charakter des trade union, nicht des industrial union, ein.

The Reform of Tsushima Clan 對馬藩 in the 4th year of

Kanbun 寛文 (1664, A. D.)

By M. Higaki.

An epoch-making reform was performed in the Tsushima Clan before and after 1664. The leader, named Gondayū Ōura 大浦權太夫, was only a samurai of a low-birth, but it was he who carried out the nationalization of land for peasants, and the abrogation of governing land and fief-system for samurais. Moreover, he made samurai's payment come directly from Daimyo Treasury. These were all indeed important solutions of fundamental problems in those days. Nevertheless, next year following this reform, Ōura had to resign. Yet his achievements meant not only a solution of problems for establishing the recent feudalism, but also, in its real sense,

an important event to show the direction of the development of Japanese modern history. In this article, I hope to clear up the reason why he had to fall, especially by the materials illustrating its tragical end.