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## SUMMARIES

### **The Technological Development of Bows in Ancient Japan – With Special Reference to the Development of Bow-Tips**

MATSUGI Takehiko

There are two epochs in the technological development of bows in periods from the Jomon to the Kofun.

The first is the beginning of the Yayoi period, when there appeared a new type of bow having a tip to which could easily be attached a *tsuruwa*, or ring-shaped end of bow strings. Immigrants from the continent at that time introduced into Japan the *tsuruwa* technique together with rice cultivation. This technique contributed to the development of bows by making it possible to string a bow without effort and protecting bow strings from the immediate shock caused by discharging them.

The second epoch is the middle stage of the Yayoi period. At that time, stone arrowheads became heavier, suggesting that bows were also made more powerful. However, we can not see any changes in the shape of the bows themselves. I believe, therefore, the increase in the bow strength was attained by the improvement of shooting techniques. Deep drawing of bows, and under-biased grip, as depicted in pictures on some *dotakus* (bronze bells for ritual), enabled people at that time to shoot heavier arrowheads farther than before.

This might imply a drastic change of bows from hunting tools to war weapons.

### **Famine Relief in Chia-shan County, Chia-hsing Prefecture, Chekiang, in the Late Ming Period**

FUJITA Yoshimi

In the predominantly agrarian society (including of traditional China),

the occurrence of famines and counter-measures against them were matters of keen concern to the people of all social strata; especially to the ruling class whose major function was to make the whole social organism work. In the long history of China, it was in the period of the late Ming and early Ch'ing that the gentry displayed vigorous initiatives in the fight against natural as well as social disasters. Their rich and detailed accounts of relief-measures permit us to look into the aspects of the socio-economic structure which ordinary official records often fail to convey. One particular case of relief measures was contrived and introduced by Ch'en Lung-cheng, who was a member of 'the gentry' in the suburb of Chia-shan County in northern Chekiang, and flourished in the time of unrest just prior to the collapse of the Ming. What follows is a detailed description of his social origin, official career, life history, the process of his relief measures against disasters, and features of the social milieu that drove him to take up such actions.

## **The Parish Church and the People in Mid-Tudor England**

SASHI Akihiro

The complex course of the English Reformation had profound effects on the parish church, which played an important part in the administration in those days. Especially after the confiscation of the church goods by the government of Edward VI, the Marian church was forced to face many difficult problems.

The record of the metropolitical visitation of the diocese of Lincoln in 1556 shows us various aspects of the problems with which Mary and Reginald Pole had to struggle. Many churches were in ruins and had no ornaments. Vacancy, non-residence and pluralism were common. Those who gained profits from the Dissolution and the Edwardian spoliation would not part with them, and the laity became noticeably indifferent to official doctrines.

In this article, the author points out that under these conditions, Pole's plan for the re-introduction of the authority of the Roman Catholic Church into England was doomed to fail.