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SUMMARIES

The Fraternities of the Buddhist Priests in Medieval *Hieizan* (比叡山) and their *Satobô* (里房)

Hiroyuki TSUJI

The main purposes of this essay are to investigate the reality of the fraternities the Buddhist priests formed in Medieval *Hieizan*, and to show what kind of roles the so-called *Satobô* played in the activities of these fraternities. *Satobô* was a private residence that each fraternity kept in the secular world, *i.e.* in a town or a village.

In *Hieizan*, the priests usually lived in a private residence, *Shibô* (私房), under the supervision of *Bôshu* (房主), the master of their fraternity. As a principle, a fraternity was to be based on the master-disciples relationship. But actually, it became something like a family or a kinship, because it came to contain, as its members, lots of non-priest kinsmen and women.

In a sense, such a fraternity, centered upon *Bô* (房), could be regarded as a religious sect which inherited the dogma peculiar to it. But at the same time, it followed various kinds of military and economic activities in the secular world, pursuing profits. As a matter of fact, the priests had to maintain the inherited estates of their fraternity. It is also natural that they wanted to enlarge them, if possible.

Thus, for example, *Satobô* in *Sakamoto* (坂本) became a base for these secular activities of a fraternity. It had almost lost its original function as a rest-house for the old and the sickly priests.

Le processus de formation et l'organisation interne des foires de Champagne —Etude préliminaire—

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Nord, les foires de Champagne ont joué du XII^e au XIV^e siècle un rôle essentiel dans l'économie médiévale. Dans l'article présent, nous avons essayé de tracer le processus de leur formation et d'analyser leur organisation interne.

Ces foires, qui n'avaient été jusqu'au XI^e siècle qu'un groupe lâche de quelques foires dans le comté de Champagne, se sont arrangées au cours du XII^e siècle pour constituer une solide unité : *les foires de Champagne* au sens strict. L'arrangement doit, il faut le souligner, à deux facteurs principaux : l'un, initiative politique des comtes de Champagne qui voulaient créer dans leur comté un centre commercial ; l'autre, commerce nord-sud s'intensifiant depuis le début du XII^e siècle.

Ainsi formées, elles se composaient de six foires qui se tenaient successivement dans les quatre villes du comté, et chacune de ces six foires s'est divisée à son tour en cinq périodes de transaction ou d'opération. Pour assurer la sûreté de transaction et la sécurité des marchands qui les fréquentaient, on a fait se développer le système des *gardes des foires* investis de diverses attributions policières ou judiciaires afin de maintenir *la paix des foires*.

The Historical Materials of *Hiranogô* (平野郷) from the Late *Sengoku* (戦国) Period to the Early Modern Age

Masanori HONJO

The *Tsuchihashi family* (土橋家) Documents of the *Hiranogô* (平野郷) in the *Settsu-Sumiyoshi District* (摂津国住吉郡) (now in the Hirano District of Osaka City) are preserved at the Osaka University Literature Department. This article introduces ten historical materials of those documents which have to do with the dealings in real estate and the festival and the suit in the *Hiranogô* from the late *Sengoku* period to the early modern age.

This article chiefly explains these historical materials and further tries to consider the internal structure of the *Hiranogô* in the late *Sengoku* period.