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## SUMMARIES

**Communicating edicts by rural intendants and the Shogunate's  
pan-regional rule over Kinai Kingoku region**

Michihito MURATA

In the early eighteenth century, did a unique system exist for communicating edicts in Settsu, Kawachi and Izumi Provinces: each rural intendant (*daikan*) who took the charge of each county sent edicts issued by the Kyoto City Magistrate to all the villages in the county. The edicts were handed from the rural intendant to the village under his direct rule and then sent round to the other villages in the county. This route was not fixed, in contrast with the established route in which the Osaka City Magistrate sent his edicts round. In those days, Settsu, Kawachi and Izumi Provinces fell under the jurisdictions of Osaka City Magistrate, so Kyoto City Magistrate did not have his own routes of conveying edicts in those provinces. However, Kyoto City Magistrate controlled rural intendants who governed the territories of the Shogunate in Kamigata Eight Provinces (Settsu, Kawachi, Izumi, Harima, Yamashiro, Yamato, Omi and Tanba). He theretore adopted the above-mentioned system to communicate edicts.

**Empire and Geography at the turn of the 19-20th Century Britain:  
A Historical Background of the Making of 'Imperial Consciousness'**

Masahiro KAWAMOTO

Many historians are recently concerned with the making and remaking imperial consciousness in modern Britain. But most of them have paid less attention to the effects of geographical knowledge itself and its dissemination on such consciousness than those of historical. Geography played an important role in the development of imperialism, and also in the making of the modern identity.

In this article I explore the emergence of 'historical geography' as an imperial geography, the conditions of geographical education in the elementary schools, and the scheme of lantern lectures on the United Kingdom and overseas Dominions and Colonies by Colonial Office Visual Instruction Committee (COVIC) around the turn of the (19-20th) centuries. In those events we can see the intension of those who tried to build the unity of the Empire in the peoples' consciousness in Britain. Whether their aim was achieved or not, it is certain that the public was provided with a great deal of representation of the Empire in daily life, part of which was bulk of geographical knowledge. I also point out that fact should contribute to recent and wider arguments over the British national identity and the process of its invention.

## **Production and Distribution of Bronze Arrowheads in the Kofun Period of Japan**

Ken'ichi TAKATA

This paper approaches aspects of production and distribution during the Kofun Period of protohistoric Japan, based on thorough investigations into bronze arrowheads. It is generally considered that the Kofun Period bronze arrowheads were produced by organizations that were far more developed than those of the preceding Yayoi Period and that the arrowheads were distributed as prestige goods by the central authority. These hypotheses are the results of the observations that the morphology of the Kofun Period arrowheads was highly standardized and that the tin content of arrowheads of the Kofun Period was higher than that of the Yayoi Period.

However, the present author's careful observation of Yayoi and Kofun Period arrowheads revealed that the casting technique of the Kofun Period evolved from that of the Yayoi Period: there was no drastic change in the technique, as previously hypothesized. Moreover, the author was able to discover some technical "traditions" of the Kofun Period arrowhead productions. In other words, it is very likely that multiple independent workshops of bronze arrowheads existed and those workshops probably distributed their products independently from one another. Therefore, it is more reasonable to assume the concurrent presence of different production and distribution systems of bronze arrowheads, rather than a single system under the control of the

central authority. The bronze arrowheads probably had different social “functions” in different regions at different levels of social organization.

### A Mongolian-Chinese Bilingual List Fragment from Qara-qota

Dai MATSUI

The Chinese expedition of 1983/1984 brought a great number of materials from Qara-qota, the ruin of a city alive under 西夏 Xixia kingdom (11th-13th cc.) and the Mongol empire (13th-14th cc.). Chinese texts of the materials are compiled in 黑城出土文書 *Heicheng chutu wenshu*. The list fragment of the title has been published with a photo-reproduction in the volume. However, the photo-reproduction shows us not only a Chinese but also a Mongolian text in Uigur script, which no scholar has edited yet. In this paper, I provide the transcription of the Mongolian text for the first time, with a fully annotated Japanese translation.

By examining this Mongolian text, we can confirm *Heicheng chutu wenshu*'s suggestion that originally it belonged to an official list or ledger on payment of taxgrain, and that the Mongolian text was scribed first and translated into Chinese afterwards. Moreover, we can newly establish by proof that *šim*, a Mongolian word for unit of capacity, corresponds to a Chinese one, 斗 *dou*.

Beyond doubt, this fragment should be important for further historical research on the Mongolian-Chinese bilingual administration under the Mongol empire.