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SUMMARIES

Naturalization and Denization of Aliens in Early Modern England

Junko NAKAGAWA

This article attempts to make clear various problems involved in the legal status of aliens— naturalization and denization— in early modern England. Scholars like Clive Parry and J. M. Jones have already published works on the history of British immigration law, but they have not fully dealt with the circumstances of naturalized or denized aliens in early modern England. We should consider the historical context and the circumstances to understand the meaning of naturalization and denization for the aliens as well as for the authorities.

Firstly, I survey difference between naturalization and denization and the statutes relevant to them at the period. Secondly, I will scrutinize factors that made aliens choose to be naturalized or endenized by analysing the documents, *Letters of Denization and Acts of Naturalization*.

In conclusion, I assert that not only social conditions but also occupations and properties were important factors for aliens to decide whether they would apply for naturalization or not. Once being admitted naturalization, aliens acquired the same rights which natural-born subjects enjoyed. Admitting aliens into naturalization, therefore, meant that the rights of natural-born subjects became ambiguous.

Study of the Structure and Characteristic of *Togubo* under *Ritsuryo* System

Takashi HOBO

Togubo was the organization which administered affairs in the Crown Prince's Palace. It had jurisdiction over nine offices which serviced in the Crown Prince's Palace.

Togubo and its nine offices were created to cope with the exhaustive function of managing the Crown Prince's Palace Organization of Tang. Moreover, those also were did with integrating the system and function of the offices inside the Court, which directly managed the Imperial Household affairs, among the offices under the control of

the *Kunai* and *Nakatsukasa* Ministries.

However, nine offices didn't possess '*Shinabe*' and '*Zakko*' which should have produced and delivered commodities. Because *Togubo* didn't possess its own function of production, those offices in charge of the field of service had to depend on the offices outside the Court for all the various commodities.

Due to the fact, even though *Togubo*, amid the *Ritsuryo* system in which the Emperor served as its zenith, was ostensibly a unique and independent organization which served the Crown Prince, it had a weak base for supporting the Crown Prince, and depended entirely on the others. The gap between its name and reality epitomized the organization of *Togubo*.

Capital Granaries in Ming China

Kojiro TAGUCHI

After the Yongle era, Ming government devoted much of its efforts to build up material and/or military substratum for the new capital, Beijing. Among many such projects, supplying food to some hundreds thousands of soldiers was essential, for even after the 14th century, Ming China had to confront the Mongol cavalry. In this monograph I set out to investigate the formation and constitution of capital granaries, and their institution for grain storage, to which recent Japanese and Chinese scholars have paid little attention.

Among all items of expenditure from capital granaries, payment to soldiers of metropolitan army posts accounted for about ninety percent. This suggests the target of distribution from capital granaries was fundamentally restricted, especially to military usage. Besides, per capita division was small, so supplies from granaries seem to have been consumed directly by soldiers and their family.

Equally important, by studying the process in which grain was disbursed to the armies, we can get sense of how the central government strictly prohibited illegal flows of these supplies into the private market. Simply speaking, grain disbursements from the capital granaries were never intertwined with the private consumption.

Nonetheless, considering large number of soldiers and their families were living inside the capital area, we can regard gigantic disbursement from granaries there as a peculiar sort of redistribution, where all the demand of consumption was factitiously or politically created.

Positions of Funerary Objects inside Burial Chambers during Kofun Period Japan: Their Temporal Changes and Historical Background

Shinya FUKUNAGA

The purposes of this paper are 1) to point out temporal changes in the positions of funerary objects that were placed with the dead inside burial chamber and 2) to approach the meaning behind these changes. The argument is based especially on the positions of bronze mirrors and iron swords. In the Early Kofun Period (from the late third century to the fourth century, A. D.), bronze mirrors were placed so as to surround the dead body or concentrated near the head and feet of the dead body in a burial chamber. This practice declined at the end of the fourth century (end of the Early Kofun Period). Iron swords were placed parallel to the dead body in the Early Kofun Period, and a practice of placing iron swords perpendicular to the dead body appeared at the end of the Early Kofun Period. The end of the fourth century coincides the time of considerable or even drastic political change. The locations of the largest keyhole-shaped tumuli where the highest-ranking chiefs were buried moved from Yamato (present northern Nara Prefecture) to Kawachi (central Osaka Prefecture). The place of bronze mirrors as the most important class of funerary objects were taken over by iron armor and bronze cylinders. A strong correlation exists between phenomenon of iron swords placed perpendicular to the dead bodies and the deposits of iron armor and bronze cylinders with the dead. Because of these observations, the author concludes that the temporal changes in the positions of bronze mirrors and iron swords in the Early Kofun Period was political in nature.