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SUMMARIES

Imagination de l'expédition d'Égypte à travers des tableaux

SUGIMOTO Yoshihiko

Nous nous proposons d'étudier comment on s'imaginait l'expédition d'Égypte en France du premier Empire jusqu'à la III^e République. Ce travail n'a pas d'autre ambition que de prolonger les fécondes recherches inaugurées par Edward W. Said, *Orientalism*(1978) en étendant à la mémoire visuelle des investigations qu'ils ont circonscrites à la textologie. Ce faisant, notre objectif immédiat a été de savoir que des tableaux monumentaux d'histoire, commandés ou acquis par l'État, inspiraient aux Français le sentiment de la supériorité sur les Orientaux.

清代江南三角洲地区的佐杂“分防”初探

太 田 出

本稿就清代江南三角洲佐杂中的县丞、主簿、巡检“分防”之实态与以市镇为核心的区域社会间之关联加以考察。此一尝试旨在阐明清朝国家权力如何统治位于州县下之市镇、或以此为核心所形成的区域社会。反过来说，这同时也在解析市镇居民如何与国家权力接触。

兹将本稿考察所得，整理如下。①明代以来、江南三角洲农村治安维持主要由巡检执行。但至乾隆前中期，佐贰官的县丞、主簿进行“分防”而走出县城（行政都市）。无论是县丞、主簿或巡检均以驻札于大型市镇之例居多。②佐杂皆领有管辖区域，管辖本市镇及腹地的农村部（包含若干的小镇、大市）。其管辖区域系为配合地形之差异、多样之聚落形态等地理环境，乃以「图」、「圩」甚或「村」等为设立基准，其境界至为明确。③“分防”佐杂之任务不仅限于捕盗之类警察性事务，并负责审理轻量刑事案件等原属州县之自理案，或审追欠租等可说事涉多面。④从上述“分防”之实态看来，

佐杂所领的管辖区域可视为系实质上分割自州县领域的一种行政上的领域。换言之，此亦意味着社会经济发展到某一程度后，市镇即被编收到国家权力之行政系统中去。^⑤所谓社会经济发展到某一程度并不仅指活跃的商业交易等市镇经济的发展而已，此中更包含着下层读书人（生员）、商人层等具政治经济力量阶层的大量居住在市镇此一条件。理由是佐杂“分防”得以实现大多有赖于此一阶层之奔走、招徕之故。^⑥依上述的结果看来，乾隆前中期以降，县丞、主簿等佐贰官与巡检之间在职务上的差异似趋模糊。亦即有佐贰官“巡检”化而巡检“佐贰官”化之趋势。^⑦下层知识人、商人等阶层何以要招徕佐杂？其原因尚多不详，但可推测为，为使自身的要求能直接或间接的反映在政治上，于是得铺设通向上级州县之“通路”（即基于现实上的目的）。又如果站在市镇的角度来看，是“镇人”那种为能比其他市镇更先接近王朝国家的强烈意向，才驱使他们去招徕象徵国家权力的“分防”吧（即基于观念上的目的）。

清代绿营中由“大汛”“小汛”所构成的最基层单位“汛”，于雍正期开始在江南三角洲的农村成立。“大汛”“小汛”和本稿所考察的佐杂都是采用“图”“圩”为设定基准，以求得管辖区域的明确化。绿营的“汛”在雍正年间，县丞、主簿的“分防”在乾隆年间，两者在出现时期上虽有若干出入，但耐人寻味的是：文官、武官的管区为何是对此一时期的江南三角洲农村出现？目前笔者尚未能提出有力的见解，仅就若干浅见作一简述。从对明代江南三角洲农村研究中可知，明代如“户婚田土”或赌博、窃盗等罪在杖、枷以下的案件都是委托给里老人处理，即由披上里甲制此一公家外皮的乡居地主来管理农村的治安。但从明中叶以后至明末，乡居地主的没落、乡绅的城居化、里甲制的瓦解等因，农村自律的治安维持系统渐趋崩溃。明朝结束、国家权力一消灭，人们为了自保、自卫而投入“乡兵”此一具有排他性、小范围的集团中去。在此情况下成立的新王朝将如何以市镇为重点以重建起农村的治安体系呢？那不就是绿营与佐杂吗？换言之，江南三角洲农村的治安改由官府即国家权力来担负。但这些仅是笔者个人的推测而已。绿营、佐杂的作用何在？时期上虽有若干出入而两者在不同时期相继出现于农村又代表了什么意义呢？这是笔者今后的课题。

Study of Support Provided to Families of Frontline Soldiers in the Russo-Japanese War: In Relation to the Family Support for Noncommissioned Enlisted Servicemen Law

Kentaro KITADOMARI

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the legal framework and intentions of the Family Support for Noncommissioned Enlisted Servicemen Law promulgated in April 1904 as part of the Military Support Bill. It will also explain the characteristics of family support for frontline soldiers in the Russo-Japanese War, by comparing programs offered by local communities(cities such as Osaka, etc.) with national support. More specifically, it will address the roles and relationships of the relief administration, local support groups and local residents.

Family support for frontline soldiers in the Russo-Japanese War acted as an axis for the Family Support for Noncommissioned Enlisted Servicemen Law. As a rule, support came from the individual efforts of the families themselves, though direct support for daily life was left up to the multiclass local community of obligated providers(neighbors). This community existed as school districts, district federations and neighborhood organizations. When this "neighborhood support system" could not provide support to families of soldiers home on leave, support was supplemented with public financial assistance from the relief administration system of the Ministry of Home Affairs, individual prefectures or municipalities, as well as projects of military support organizations set up in each individual municipality. As such, every single family including those of transferees and poor class soldiers was directly accounted for and considered. This is very important. The basic legal

framework for military support was carried on under the Military Aid Law promulgated in September 1917.

Significance of Regional Interaction as Evidenced by Pottery Production Techniques in Yayoi Period Japan

Akira NISHITANI

The purpose of this paper is to examine the significance of regional interaction as evidenced by pottery between the Inland Sea and Kinki regions of western Japan from the first century B.C. to the first century A.D. First, this paper reviews chronological frameworks in order to establish contemporaneity of the pottery in the two regions. Second, the paper shows pottery evidence of regional interaction paying special attention to the surface-level decoration patterns and basic production techniques that are not apparent. The author points out that the technique of scraping the interior pottery surface rapidly diffused from the Inland Sea region to Kinki around the time of Christ. Since the evidence of this technique is not visible from the exterior surface of pottery, the technique had to be learned personally. In other words, the author suspects that this diffusion was a partial result of migration between the two regions. This was the time of long-distance, wide-range exchange of commodities, especially metals. The author speculates that this exchange network was a possible background of the interaction as evidenced by pottery and that people in the Inland Sea region was actively involved in this network.