

Title	The rise and fall of chang Shi-cheng's (張士誠) administration at the late Yuan period
Sub Title	
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Publisher	三田史学会
Publication year	1958
Jtitle	史学 Vol.31, No.1/2/3/4 (1958. 10) ,p.21- 22
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Abstract
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19581000-0745

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Nevertheless Leibniz's thought cannot be fully understood merely from this dynamic point of view, for a kind of static "*Denkweise*", too, is prevailing in his thought.

The problem, therefore, lies in how those two contradictory elements (dynamic and static "*Denkweise*") come to be united in Leibniz. I tried, here, to find this synthesis in his conception of "the Monad as the Metaphysical point" as well as in that of the "Infinity".

Fishhooks Made of Bones and Horns during Japan's Neolithic Age

By Teruya ESAKA

It is interesting to note that large quantities of fishhooks made of the bones of wild land and water fowls, tusks of wild boars, and of the deer bones and horns of them have been uncovered from Jōmon Period shell mounds found along the Pacific coast region north of Tokyo. In contrast to the above, only few examples of fishhooks made from bones and horns have been uncovered from shell mounds of the Late Middle & Later Jōmon Period as well as the Yayoi Period found in Okayama and Aichi Prefectures located west of Tokyo. Some two-piece bone fishhooks have also been found among the bone and horn fishhooks of the Early Jōmon Period culture. These are thought to be related to the early Kam-Keramic culture of Northeast Asia. The bone and horn fishhooks of the Late Jōmon Period culture appear most similar to those fishhooks found in the north Pacific coastal areas. This phenomenon should be given serious consideration in the study of the cultural movement of the north Pacific region.

The Rise and Fall of Chang Shih-cheng's Administration at the Late Yuan Period

By Takuji TAKAHASHI

Chang Shih-cheng was one of the leaders who rose in

China toward the end of the Yuan Dynasty. He was born in Taichou, Chiang-su province, which has been always a center of salt industry. Being a member of the crewman of a salt-carrying ship, he carried on an illegal traffic in salt. In 1353, Chang formed a rebel army with his comrades, and captured Kao-yu 高郵, Chiang-su province, and the following year he called himself king. In 1356 he captured P'ing-chiang 平江 (Soochow), removed there, and established a kingdom organization.

Although he and his men surrendered themselves to the Yuan Government in the following year, in practice they remained as an independent local administrative body.

The territory of this administrative body was a wide plain covering both the Chiang-su province and the northern part of Che-chiang province.

After removing to P'ing-ching, the administrative body was always in a state of conflict with Chu Yuan-chang 朱元璋. At last in 1367 Chang's army was annihilated by Chu Yuan-chang who afterwards set up the Ming Dynasty. Thus Chu Yuanchang's movement to the unification of China developed further.

In this article, the writer describes about the rise and fall of Chang's administration, together with some historical facts concerning the Chang's administration mentioned above.

A study of Yang Family 楊氏 of Hung-nung 弘農

By Ryōji TAKEDA

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The name of Yang family of Hungnung had been widely known among the Chinese ever since the days of Han Dynasty. It became very famous, however, after it produced the highest officials successively through four successive generations under the Later-Han Dynasty. The profession of the members of Yang family was the study