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On the characteristic features of the Ancient
Bronze Vessels unearthed in *Chêng ju* (鄭州)
and held to have been made during
the middle period of the Yin Dynasty

Sueji UMEHARA

As regards the characteristics of the ancient Chinese bronze ritual vessels, the scientific excavations carried out by the Academia Sinica for fifteen times since 1928 at the ancient Yin sites specially at graves in Anyang, Honan Province, showed a great success in discovering the numerous bronzes of exact date. These vessels, belonging to the later half of Yin dynasty, exhibit the various techniques of bronze casting as well as the shapes of various type which had already attained their highest development by that time. They were best proved by the groups buried in the district of the Royal Cemetery of Hou-chia-chuang.

Under the Communist China, the old sites of the same kind were newly excavated in recent years in the region of *Chêng ju*, Honan, which has been told to bear aspects antedating that of Anyang. These sites also yielded the bronze vessels, of which one supposed to represent types which belong to the Middle Yin, and which precede the Anyang group. This view is now widely accepted because of the scientific methods used in the excavation work.

However, these *Chêng ju* groups of bronzes are hardly regarded as preceding those of the Anyang groups, though unfortunately the whole aspect of the latter group has not yet been made public owing to the adversial state resulting from the War. The present article explains and testifies these facts.

The *Chêng ju* group under question, shown in Section II, are all buried in the ancient graves. These graves same in their system from those common in Anyang. And, among the latter group, some of them in the Shaotung district are clearly dated to the later period rather than to the common Anyang graves, while they involve the same kind of bronzes, as is shown in Section IV.

Still more, as far as the bronzes themselves are concerned, their shapes and decorations definitely show the conventional types of the Anyang bronzes, and their seemingly archaic technique of bronze casting is considered to show their being later and local products. This is more clearly perceived on the examples of the same kind previously published.

Also, if we recall the burial form of Anyang tombs, we notice that the bronzes of this kind are buried in the same manner

with which the earthen vessels in the shape of *Kuo* or *Chieh* goblets are buried in the simple or immolation graves in Anyang. This fact reveals that this group of bronze vessels noted for the Chêng ju finds are a later product than the Anyang bronzes and locally made for funeral use, 'Ming-Ch'i'. The Chêng ju group itself is considered to be no exception.

Thus, the type preceding the Anyang bronzes of the highest standard must be sought in some other direction than the earthen vessels, as has been tried in general, and here we may add our guess that the wooden vessels so numerous found in the Anyang region are the most probable direct prototype of the bronzes. The patterns impressed on the mud block from the Anyang tombs should be observed with utmost attention.

On the Commercial Policy of Committee of Foodstuff Revolutionary France

Taihei SUZUKI

One of the most important themes of French Revolutionary Government in autumn 1793, was to acquire and supply foods to the Army.

But the food supply was limited in the country, so import from abroad was the only way to solve this problem. Therefore, Committee of Foods founded Agence and gave it a task of buying corns, and animal foods. As I have already told you about corns, I'll tell you about buying animal foods. This buying was chiefly followed by "Négociant" and they bought them from North Germany, Denmark, Norway and the United States.

This means gave an opportunity to bourgeoisie, who had followed import and export, especially at Gironde and Lorient. In short, they naturally broke the control system of economy of "Terror", and then lead to the destruction of Gacobin Régime.

The Bandit Control Policy of Emperor *Tu-Duc*

Kazuo ŌSAWA

It is known that French forces were repeatedly defeated by the so-called "Black Flags" led by Liu Yung-fu during Sino-French war (1884~5). This article treats of Tu-Duc's policy to control bandits, which made possible to connect Liu Yung-fu with Nguyen and Ching governments.

Liu Yung-fu was originally the leader of a branch of riots