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random in direction.

Striations of Type III and the "frosted glass"-like wear existed on almost every microblade. As these wear patterns exist equally on every part of the microblades in high frequency, it is very likely that they were formed by accidental factors.

The two other types of striation, Type I and Type II, and microflakings are assumed to have some relationship to the use of microblades, judging from location, and the shape, length of microblades displaying these wear patterns. Among these, it is thought that striations of Type I were most likely a result of microblade use. This is because, firstly, most striations of Type I are located near to the lateral edges of microblades, parallel to the edges, and appear in high density. Secondly, the location of Type II striations and microflakings show distinctive characteristics when accompanied by Type I, while random in nature when not accompanied by Type I. And more over, most microblades with striations of Type I have strait lateral edges parallel to each other, and the lateral view of these microblades are less curved because in many cases, their bulb and distal ends have been removed. These facts are very interesting when the hafting of microblades to wood or bone handle is considered.

The results of this analysis were promising and it is hoped that these results will contribute to a new direction in functional analysis of microblades in Japan, as well as stimulate further use-wear analysis.

### Bestowing the title of Prince in the Latter Half of the Yüan dynasty

Shuichi Noguchi

During the Yüan dynasty, many imperial princes were accorded the title of Prince by the emperor. This phenomenon was most conspicuous in the years following a new emperor's ascent to the throne, although two phases can be discerned.

The first phase, in the early Yüan period, covers the rule of Qubilai(世祖), the first emperor of the Yüan dynasty.

In this period, the single-character princely title was awarded only to Qubilai's direct descendants. In the early period of his rule, the title was awarded to the

sons born of his first wife; included was Jingim(真金), who was Qubilai's son and heir, and Manggala(忙哥剌), one of Jingim's brothers. In the late period, only descendants of Jingim's eldest son, Qamala(甘麻剌), were eligible for the title. Each prince thus named was commanded to crusade and to govern a city.

The second phase, which is the main concern of this paper can be seen in the latter half of the Yüan dynasty. Bestowals were concentrated in the early years of each emperor's regime: Qaišan(武宗)in 1307-08, Yäsün-Tämür(泰定帝)in 1324, and Tog-Tömür(文宗)in 1329-30.

The context of the bestowals, however, was considerably altered. A major difference involves the fierce power struggles for the throne which took place before the bestowals were made. It was thus natural for a new emperor to award the princely titles to those who were not necessarily direct descendants in order to secure and strengthen his vulnerable position. Apparently, in this phase the single-character titles were awarded not only to the heir, but even to the Fou-ma(駙馬)or imperial son-in-law.

So it can be said that the bestowals in this phase were different in terms of both extent and function.

## Church and State in the Civil War of King Stephen: The Arrest of the Bishops in 1139 and its Consequences

Kenji Yoshitake

In June 1139, when Empress Matilda was rumoured to be on the point of invading England to press her claim to the throne, King Stephen arrested Roger Bishop of Salisbury(*de facto* Chief Justiciar), Nigel Bishop of Ely(the treasurer of the Exchequer) and Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, who were all important figures in the politics and administration of the kingdom.

About a hundred years ago, William Stubbs wrote that this incident had two major consequences. Firstly, it is said to have ruptured the alliance between the Church and the Crown which had lasted since the accession of Stephen in 1135. Secondly, it is supposed to have destroyed the sophisticated administrative machinery which had been developed under the direction of Roger of Salisbury and Nigel of Ely in the reign of Henry I. As a result, Stubbs regarded the arrest of the bishops as a trigger for the subsequent "anarchy". Although some