# The 64th Annual Conference
# of the Japanese Society for Western History

**Date: 31 May – 1 June 2014**
**Place: Ikebukuro Campus, Rikkyo University**

## Programm

## Saturday 31 May

12:30-　**Registration**（Ground floor, Building 11）

14:00-17:15　**Plenary Lecture**（Tucker Hall）

14:00-15:30
**Koichi Kabayama**（Director of Print Museum）

### An Intersection of Printing Culture and European History

15:45-17:15
**Hirokazu Tsurushima**（Kumamoto University）

### England and the Channel-Rim World in the Long Eleventh Century:

### Powers, Societies and Communications

17:15-　**Society's Meeting**（Tucker Hall）
18:00-20:00　**Reception**（Dining Hall 1）

# Sunday 1 June

8:30-　**Registration**（Ground floor, Building 11）

# Symposium （3rd floor, Building 11 & 15 ）

Part 1　9:00-12:00　　　　B1、C1、D1

Part 2　14:30-17:30　　　　B2、C2、D2

**M301**　A：**Sanctuaries and Societies in the Ancient Mediterranean World**
（Presentation 9:00〜12:30 & Discussion 16:00〜17:30）

**M302**　B1：**The Papal See as a Circuit: Papal Governance in Thirteenth-Century Europe**

B2：*Patria* **and Cizizenship in Historical Experience of European Borderland**

**A301**　C1：**"Jewish Question" beyond Europe: Towards a Eurasian Jewish History**

C2：**Russia around "The Time of Troubles"**

**A304**　D1：**Marine Information Literacy: With Regard to Sailing Vessels and Seamen in the Atlantic Ocean**

D2：**Reviewing the Concept of the 'Migration' and the Global History**

# Poster Session （Building 10）

12:30〜14:30（Antient I & II 13:00〜15:00）

| **X201** Ancient I | **X202** Ancient II | **X206** Medieval I | **X207** Medieval II |
|---|---|---|---|
| **X208** Early Modern I | **X209** Early Modern II | | |
| **X301** Modern I | **X302** Modern II | **X306** Contemporay I | **X307** Contemporary II |

# Symposium

## A: Sanctuaries and Societies in the Ancient Mediterranean World

Cities, tribes, rural villages, *collegia* etc. had their own communal sanctuaries all over in the ancient Mediterranean world. Sanctuaries were there even in remote and marginal areas where people came all the way to worship miraculous and protectorate deities and had social relationships with other worshippers. Moreover, as foreign cults and religions continuously flew into the Mediterranean districts, newly created and sometimes syncretized ones proliferated not only among public buildings in cities, but also even in the private households. In sum there emerged and flourished various sanctuaries in a multiple and multi-layered way through the ancient time. When we focus on them, we may see some phases of the social and cultural relationships among people in the Mediterranean world, which we have easily overlooked concentrating our concerns mainly on the classical political system and communal organization. This is our first aim of this symposium.

Furthermore, sanctuaries in the Mediterranean world were sometimes abandoned and, replaced by or transformed to new ones within fundamentally the same cultural and social framework. One of the most drastic changes of this kind was the emergence of the Christian Churches, a very different type of sanctuary, in Late Antiquity. In short, their genesis was changing, sometimes suddenly and dramatically. The process of these usually irrevocable changes might have influenced to that of the popular mentality and behaviour. Reviewing changing phases of such social impacts is our second aim.

Satoshi Urano（Chair）

Room: **M301**　Time: **9:00-12:30 & 16:00-17:30**

Moderators: **Akiko Moroo**（Chiba Commercial University）,

**Hiroshi Sakamoto**（Aoyama Gakuin University）

**Kazuoki Shiuchi**（Chuo University）

**Atsuko Goto**（Hosei University）

9:00-9:05　Introduction by **Satoshi Urano**

9:05-9:35　**Shinya Ueno**（Kyoritsu Women's University）

　　**Reading Suburb: The Context of the Phaedrus**

9:35-10:05　**Kyozo Nakao**（Osaka University of Economics and Laws）

　　**The Utilization of Sanctuaries in the Hellenistic Period:**

　　 **the Expansion of Crowned Games and Networks**

10:10-10:40　**Takashi Fujii**（Kyoto University）

　　**Sanctuaries in the Roman East**

10:40-11:10　**Aki Nakagawa**（University of Tokyo）

　　**The Sanctuary and Society in the Roman West**

11:15-11:45　**Hajime Tanaka**（University of Tokyo）

　　**Imperial Intervention in Holy Places: Temples and Imperial Officials in the Fourth Century**

11:45-12:15　**Yumi Narasawa**（University of Tokyo）

　　**Liturgical and Funeral Space in Southern Gaul in the early Christian Period**

16:00-17:30　Discussion

## B1: The Papal See as a Circuit:

## Papal Governance in Thirteenth-Century Europe

Room: **M302**   Time: **9:00-12:00**   Moderator: **Toshiyuki Chiba**（Tokyo University of Foreign Studies）

9:00-9:05   Introduction by **Toshiyuki Chiba**

9:05-9:35   **Shigeto Kikuchi**（University of Tokyo）

**Papal Authority and the Influence of Papal Documents North of the Alps:**

**Early Medieval Foundation and Its Historical Development**

9:35-10:05   **Mamoru Fujisaki**（University of Tokyo）

**The Activities of Papal Legates and the Formation of the Idea of Europe**

10:05-10:35   **Toshiyuki Chiba**

**The Geographic Body of the Pope**

10:35-11:05   **Shunichi Ikegami**（University of Tokyo）

**Popes in Medieval Imagination**

Discussants : **Hisatsugu Kusabu**（Osaka City University）& **Makoto Kato**（Japan Women's University）

## B2: Patria and Citizenship

## in Historical Experience of European Borderlands

Room: **M302**   Time: **14:30-17:30**   Moderator: **Taku Shinohara**（Tokyo University of Foreign Studies）

14:30-14:45   **Taku Shinohara**

**From Composite Composition of Early Modern Patria to Holistic Construction of Nation**

**– an Introduction**

14:45-15:15   **Satoshi Koyama(**Kyoto university)

**Who was the "Civis" in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth? —a Reconsideration**

15:15-15:45   Taku Shinohara

**Variation of fatherland/motherland – Hierarchy of Civilization in a Reconstruction of**

**History by Association for History of Germans in Bohemia(Verein für Geschichte der**

**Deutschen in Böhmen)**

16:00-16:30   **Jun Yoshioka**(Tsuda Women's College)

**Territorial Changes and "Repatriation" in Poland after World War II**

16:30-17:00Kenta Suzuki(Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)

**The Concept of "Narod" in the Socialist Yugoslavia:**

**Popular Movements and Nationalism in the late 1980s**

# C1: "Jewish Question" beyond Europe:

## Towards a Eurasian Jewish History

Room: **A301**   Time: **9:00-12:00**   Moderator: **Chizuko Takao**（Tokyo Medical and Dental University）

9:00-9:05   Introduction by **Chizuko Takao**

9:05-9:45   **Chizuko Takao**

    **"Jewish Question" and Anti-Semitism in the Far East during the Russian Civil War**

9:45-10:25   **Taro Tsurumi**（Saitama University）

    **Russian Zionism in Exile: Harbin's Russian Zionist Periodical in the Early 1920s**

10:25-11:05   **Takeshi Nakashima** (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

    **The Formation of the Russian Fascist Party and Its Growth in Harbin**

11:05-11:45   **Mari Nomura** (Kanazawa University)

    **Transformation of Thoughts**

      **– Anti-Semitism, "Lebensraum" and Their Evolution Thereafter**

# C2: Russia around "The Time of Troubles"

Room: **A301**   Time: **14:30-17:30**   Moderator: **Koichi Toyokawa**（Meiji University）

14:30-14:35   Introduction by **Koichi Toyokawa**

14:35-15:00   **Chizuru Kusaka**（Soka University）

    **Oath and Ordeal in medieval Russia**

15:00-15:25   **Hiroshi Miyano**（Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University）

    **Justifications for Inheritance of Power under Mikhail Romanov**

15:50-16:15   **Atsuo Nakazawa**（University of Toyama）

    **Image of Russian Sovereign Ruler for Contemporary Historians in "The Time of Troubles"**

16:15-16:40   Kiyoharu Miura（University of Electro-Communications）

    *Smuta* **("The Time of Troubles")   as a Religeous War:**

     **Crisis of Russia of the 16th and 17th Century and Religeous Factors**

Discussants: **Akira Asano**（Yamagata University）&   **Taku Minagawa**（University of Yamanashi）

## D1: Marine Information Literacy:

## With Regard to Sailing Vessels and Seamen in the Atlantic Ocean

Room: **A304**   Time: **9:00-12:00**   Chair: **Kikuyo Tanaka**（Kwansei-Gakuin University）

9:00-9:15   Introduction by **Kikuyo Tanaka**

9:15-9:40   **Yujiro Aga**（Kwansei-Gakuin University）

   **The Slave Trade in Napoleonic Period: Its Profits and Information**

9:40-10:05   **Toshikazu Kasai**（Nagoya University of Foreign Studies）

   **Shipping, Seafarers, and Intelligence in Eighteenth-Century America**

10:05-10:30   **Shusaku Kanazawa**（Kyoto University）

   **Survival Strategies of Shipwrecked Mariners in Modern Britain:**

   **Re-reading _The Mariner's Chronicle_**

Discussants: **Yoshikazu Saho**（Tokai University）& **Masahiro Furugawa**（Doshisha University）

## D2: Reviewing the Concept of the 'Migration' and the Global History

Room: **A304**   Time: **14:30-17:30**   Moderator: **Akeo Kitamura**（Japan Women's University）

14:30-14:35   Introduction by **Akeo Kitamura**

14:35-15:-05   **Kyoko Aoki**（University of Toyama）

   **The Logic of the Internal Migration and the Migration Policy in Russian Empire:**

   **An Analysis of the Migrants' Places of Origin and Their Destinations**

15:05-15:35   **Natsue Hirano**（Japan Women's University）

   **The Belgian Immigrants in France and the Creation of Difference:**

   **A Case of a Coal Mine City during the Second Half of the 19th Century**

15:35-16:05   **Naoki Sakiyama**（Chiba University）

   **The Formation of the Irish-American Network during the Irish Land War:**

   **The Resonance of Anti-Imperialism and Women's Movements**

16:05-16:35   **Hikaru Tanaka**（Osaka Kyoiku University）

   **Activities of Russian Jewish Anarchists in the United States from 1905 to 1920**

16:35-17:05   **Toru Shinoda**（Waseda University）

   **How trans-Pacific Movement History Narrates the IWW Life**

# Poster Session

## 13:00-15:00　Ancient I

Room：**X201**　　Moderator：**Yoshiyuki Suto**（Nagoya University）

13:00-13:10　**Akiko Moroo**（Chiba University of Commerce）

**Athenian Interstate Relations in the time of the Delian League:**

**Honorary Decrees for the Allied Cities Revisited**

　The Athenians developed various types of foreign policies in order to control and stabilize the Athenian Empire. Not only they imposed sanctions against rebellious allies, but also they gave the honorary and showed some reciprocal attitudes to certain allied cities. IG I3 17, 29 and 30 are thought one of the earliest examples of these. They are usually dated to c.450 BCE, and, therefore, it is widely accepted that honorary decrees for the allied cities appeared from the middle of the fifth century BCE. Firstly I shall question the dating of these decrees. Then I particularly focus on IG I3 29, an honorary decree for an unknown allied city, and explore its context comparing with other decrees with similar contents. I propose the date of the decree to the 430s. The decree illustrates Athens' relationship to the allied cities in the 430s in increasing uncertainty.

13:10-13:20　**Misato Takeo**（Chukyo University）

**The Athenian Diplomatic policy of the Aegean in the fourth century BC.**

**Focusing on the proxenia between Athens and Delos**

13:20-13:30　**Ikuko Sato**（Japan Women's University）

**Phoenician Activities in the Mediterranean - From the Case of Sardinia**

　My presentation is based on the results of the field survey on Phoenician activities in the Mediterranean that I conducted in Sardinia from 27th October till 1st November in 2013.

　Sardinia is one of the big islands that became the centre of the Phoenician expansion in the West Mediterranean along with Sicily, but there are some differences between them in the process of the settlement or colonization and the formation of the city. By focusing on these processes, I aimed to highlight the originality of Sardinia and its relation with the indigenous culture. In particular, I examined; a) whether Nuragic culture in the Bronze Age and the Phoenician culture in the Iron Age had coexisted or not and, b) whether there was continuation between Phoenician culture and Punic culture after the Carthaginian arrival in Sardinia after the middle of the 6th century BC.

13:30-13:40　**Shimpei Aoki**（Kansai University）

**Punic Cultures in Sardegna of Roman Provincia**

Through studying the process of changing the ancient Mediterranean history, this report points out the survived Punic culture under the Roman rules in Sardinia. The category of Phoenician-Punic studies hardly exists in our country, and we usually do not encounter as a study subject the era after the destruction of Carthage by Rome in B.C.146. This report explains that the Punic culture survived under the Roman rules and that it does not mean disappearance by the destruction of Carthage.

13:40-13:50　**Yusuke Tanabe**（Ph.d cand., Aoyamagakuin University）

**Reign of Emperors as Seen in Coinage Images of Gods　—Early Principate—**

In ancient Rome, coin began to be minted from the early third century BC. Patterns of image had not been much at first, but it was diversified with the increase in production volume. In Principate, a style of coin such as following had become general: obverse type is portrait of emperor, reverse was person, weapon, God or their attribute. Coin have the property such as mass media in ancient times. In view of the fact that the emperor's intention was reflected upon mintage, we would be able to read ideology of administration from coinage images.

In this presentation, I attempt to clarify the characteristics of each emperor from the usage trends image of coin in Rome of the first century, focusing on the image of God in particular. Specifically, by surveying of the emperors to Domitian from Augustus, to consider the percentage of god images in coin which minted in each reign, I demonstrate specific faith of each emperors and the meaning of image that are used in common. Thus, we would be able to obtain new knowledge on religious policy of various emperors.

13:50-14:00　**Satoshi Otani**（Research Fellow, JSPS）

**Intents of the Issuing Certificates of Sacrifice in the Decian Persecution:**

　**An Investigation of the Certification Papyri**

Decius, who had been proclaimed emperor by his troops in 249AD, gave orders that inhabitants should sacrifice on behalf of the Roman Empire. This affair comes through on the letters and treatises of the bishop Cyprian of the Carthage, the letter of the bishop Dionysius of Alexandria, and some acts of the martyrs. These sources tell us that inhabitants who had performed the sacrifice were to be certified by the local commissioners. The commissioners issued a signed certificate. In the studies on Christian persecution history, Decius's edict had been emphasized as a first persecution which had done from above. Scholars don't get agreed about the interpretations of the intents of this edict and issuing the certificates. Therefore in this presentation I will investigate the certification papyri uncovered from Egypt. By the investigation of the actual condition of issuing certifications, I would like to clarify the purposes of the issuers and the applicants.

14:00-14:10　**Makoto Ezoe**（Keio University）

**The Relationship between Pompey's Theater and the North Theatre of Gadara**

According to Jewish historian Titus Flavius Josephus, the Roman general Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus rebuild the city of Gadara (modern name Umm Qais) in 63 BCE during the Roman military campaign to Jewish king Aristobulus II (Jewish war 1:155, Jewish Antiquities 14:75). The recent research of German Institute of Archaeology and Japanese Archaeological team indicate that Umm Qais has a lot of architectural remains built with advanced architectural techniques related to this campaign. These techniques can be seen in North Theatre in Umm Qasis.

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This theatre lies adjacent to Hellenistic temple on the same axis. In contrast, Pompey started to build the Theater of Pompey in Rome around 61 BCE. This theatre was also Theatre-Temple complex. Architectural plans of these two theatres have a lot of similarities. In this paper, I try to examine the connection between the North Theatre in Gadara and Theatre of Pompey in Rome through the analysis of historical documents and archaeological data.

14:10-14:20   **Tomoo Mukai**（Centre Camille Jullian/CNRS, Aix-en-Provence）
  **Mehr Licht!   Observation on the Luminaire of a Neighbourhood of Pompeii
    before 24 October 79**

# 13:00-15:00　Ancient II

Room：**X202**　　Moderator：**Yoshifumi Kuwayama**（Kyoto Women's University）

13:00-13:10　**Ryosuke Tsutsumi**（Ph.d. cand., Osaka University）

**"*Salubritas urbis*" in Principate Rome**

The urban hygiene of ancient Rome has been discussed from various points of views. For example, Alex Scobie, on the basis of archaeological data, described how unsanitary place the city of Rome was. On the other hand, such as Olivia Robinson who discussed the facilities of the city of Rome by evaluating them in the light of contemporary medical knowledge, associated them with "public health".

In this presentation, against these previous researches, I try to clarify what was the object of the concern of the Roman people with public hygiene, who engaged in politics, administration, and law. For that purpose, I focus on the concept of "*salubritas urbis*" which appears in Frontinus' "On aqueduct". Then the urban environment and the conception of hygiene in Principate Rome is to be reconsidered.

13:10-13:20　**Takashi Hasegawa**（Research Fellow, JSPS）

**A Study of Merchants Engaged in Trade between Gaul-Germania and Britain
in the Second and Third Century CE**

Recent research on the maritime trade of the Roman Empire has been noticeably furthered by the remarkable contributions of various fields, in particular archaeology. However, most of the available literary and archaeological materials concern the Mediterranean Sea; thus, we have at our disposal much less information on the maritime commerce of other parts of the Empire. In this situation, I focus on the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, which although more marginal in the Roman world, hosted a variety of trades during the Early Empire. I discuss the merchants, including the transporters, who were engaged in maritime commerce between Roman Gaul-Germania and Britain in the second and third centuries CE. An analysis of a dozen inscriptions reveals that most of these traders were probably of continental origin, i. e., citizens of *civitates* or *coloniae* situated in Gaul or Germania. This poster illustrates the procedure of this examination through charts and maps and presents a hypothesis about the backgrounds of northern maritime merchants in the Early Empire.

13:20-13:30　**Miki Tanda**（Ph.d. cand., Hosei University）

**The Mills of Imperial Rome: Focus on the Trastevere Area**

The city of Rome had been the Capital of the Ancient Roman Empire, is estimated at least 800,000 people in the period of Imperial Rome. The animal-driven mills are famous in the Ancient Italy, by contrast, the water-mills had outstandingly constructed in the city of Rome, where the millers (*pistores*) ground wheat into flour in order to provide flour and to make bread for the citizens. Where did the mills put for the city? Byzantine historian Procopius recorded in his work History of the Wars (*hyper tōn polemōn logoi*) that a number of mills had existed on the Janiculum's hill in the Trastevere Area. In the early 5th century A.D., Prudentius also mentioned the mills on the Janiculum in his work Against Symmachus (*contra symmachum*). In fact, the sites of the water-mills were

excavated on the Janiculum. I will consider their topography, equipments that supported the food supply into the city of Rome during its activity based on the researches of M. Bell (1994) and A. Wilson (2000).

**Satoshi Urano**（Rikkyo University）

### Valuable Numerical Values in the Roman History:
### A Case Study of the Corn Supply and the African Agriculture

A constitution (CT 11.28.13) shows some numerical figures seemingly quite valuable in evaluating the magnitude of agricultural economy in late Roman Africa. It shows ca. 800,000 ha *in solvendo*, and ca.634,000 ha *in removendis* in the provinces of Proconsularis and Byzacena.

For more than fifty years it has been widely accepted that these figures represented the size of the imperial estates in these provinces, strongly influenced by G. -C. Picard's and C. Lepelley's interpretations; especially the former insisted that they had needed to supply 18,000,000 *modii* of corn for Rome every year collected as tithe and rents. According to his calculation, the total soils for agriculture should have amounted 8,000,000 ha, approximately equal to the whole cultivable land in modern Tunisia and the population of these provinces must have numbered 3,400,000, one third of today.

I think of these numbers too huge from the ecological view point, so instead would like to suggest;

1) The corn supply for Rome amounted just 2,000,000 – 2,600,000 *modii* per year in the imperial time.

2) The population of these two provinces then numbered ca. 1,800,000.

3) They were sufficiently able to feed their own and (a part of) Capital's population on corn produced from far less than 1,100,000-1,300,000 ha, safely within the total acreage recorded in CT 11.28.13.

4) The numerical values in the law must not have represented those of "cultivated" and "uncultivated" as Lepelley thought, but just of "taxed" and "untaxed".

**Shiori Kobayashi**（Koran Women's School）

### Some Remarks on the so-called "N" documents in Late Antique Egypt

There are six documents written the symbol N dating from the fourth century. These texts contain two columns, the right side included its monogram and the left side written after the right one. A.A.Schiller suggested of the resolution N, his view is "Narratio" in Latin, on the other hand, P.J.Sijpesteijn and K.A.Worp opposed it from their view "Νομικός" in Greek. They suggested that Νομικός, means rhetor, picked out the points in the left side for personal use, but I'd like to demonstrate below;

1) The symbol N means "Narratio" in the extra-judicial notification of controversy.

2) The main column in the right side is written by rhetor to defend his client.

3) The memorandum in the left side is written by the bureau officer to make his notes for presentation of the case to the higher official.

I shall attempt to demonstrate them and support Schiller's view.

**Yuki Kontani**（Ph.d cand, University of Tokyo）

### The Legislation on Eunuchs in the Later Roman Empire

Eunuchs, who are impotent men being caused by the castration or some disease, are considered expanding their influence in the imperial court from the Roman to the Byzantine Empire. This presentation reports on the Emperors' understanding of eunuchs appearing in the imperial legislations in the Theodosian Code and the Justinian Code. Concerning the legislation on eunuchs, previous scholars directed their attention to only the rise in the rank of certain post (ex. *praepositus sacri cubiculi*). Therefore it was not considered what the background of these imperial orders or how the Emperor and his government intended to treat eunuchs. Accordingly, by the wide-ranging examination on their legal right and the status, I will argue the role of the legislation in "the eunuch' expansion" through the Later Roman Empire.

**Toshiaki Hayashi**（Ph d. cand., University of Franche-Comté）

### The Signification of Aurelius Victor, *Liber de Caesaribus* 42.24-25:
### Through the Identification of Persons and his Writing Intentions

The Book of Caesars (*Liber de Caesaribus*) by Sextus Aurelius Victor, an historian of the middle of the 4th century, is a collection of biographies from Augustus, the first Emperor, to Constantius II, who reigned in the middle of 4th century, and it is considered to have been composed around 360 A. D.. At 42. 24-25, the final part of his book, Victor notes critical comments against the subjects of Constantius II, a still reigning emperor. Among these people were, for instance, Florentius, a praetorian prefect (*praefectus praetorio*) of Illyricum and the direct superior of Victor, Eusebius, a quite powerful eunuch and Grand Chamberlain (*praepositus sacri cubiculi*) under Constantius II, and Apodemius, a secret agent (*agens in rebus*) that Victor considers as dangerous. They were notorious for their corruption and cruelty, and they were to be condemned by Julian, the successor of Constantius II. Victor composed his work without the order of the emperor and he emphasized the importance of morality many times. It seems that he had the intention to impeach them while adding complaints about people who acted contrary to his morals. This will get him the position of consular governor under Julian.

**Shunsuke Kosaka**（Tohoku University）

### On the Sources of Socrates's Ecclesiastical History :
### Did Socrates of Constantinople Use the *Res Gestae* of Ammianus Marcellinus?

The studies on late antique historiography, including several Ecclesiastical Histories, Chronicles, and so-called abbreviated histories, have advanced since the late twentieth century. Among many approaches, several studies have proved that the historians of Late Antiquity used much more sources to write their works than it had been supposed. In this study, the sources which Socrates of Constantinople used in his Ecclesiastical History (written in the middle fifth century) will be discussed. In the earlier studies, it had been stated that he mainly used brief and abbreviated historiographical works. This presentation, however, explores the relationship between the *Res Gestae* (written in the late fourth century) of Ammianus Marcellinus, which contains much longer and detailed narratives, and the Ecclesiastical History of Socrates. This investigation allow us to reconsider how Socrates used his sources and wrote his Ecclesiastical History, and to reveal an aspect of the late antique historiographical context.

**Shoichi Sato**（Emeritus Professor at Nagoya University）

**Odovacer Revisited**

It is well known that from the last few decades on, the end of the Roman Empire has been revivified as an object of debate in which took part many historians of the Late Antiquity as well as of the Early Middle Ages all over the world. Among many of the aspects that has arisen the problem, the famous coup which brought on Odovacer in 476 has been investigated in political context, accompanied with an advancement of prosopographical inquiries realized by S. Krautschick, W. Brandes, P. MacGeorge and D. Henning so on. The investigation wishes to shed light on an unexpected aspect of the 476's events.

# 12:30-14:30　Medieval I

Room：**X206**　　Moderator：**Masahiko Yamada**（Kyoto Women's University）

12:30-12:40　**Satoshi Tada**（Chukyo University）

**Religious Instruction of the Christian People and Cult of Saints in Medieval Europe:**
**Orléans and Liège in the Caroligian Period**

The Carolingian Period is one of the greatest era in which the Christianisation progressed. How was this progress achieved? I addressed this problem in the recently published book titled The Religious Instruction of People and the Cult of Saints in the Medieval Europe: Orléans and Liège in the Carolingian Period. My presentation is a tiny section from this book. I will exhibit how bishops controlled parish priests, who were expected to instruct Christian people.

12:40-12:50　**Kosuke Nakada**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**Byzantine Eastern-Frontier Policy in the Late 9th and the Early 10th Centuries**

Formerly Byzantinists insisted that the Byzantine Empire, which endured the long aggression of the Arabs from the 7th to the 9th centuries, initiated massive and planned expansion on its Eastern frontier from the latter half of the 9th century. The reign of Basil II (r. 976-1025) was usually defined as its heyday. This retrospective view is now revisited and some researchers discuss that this expansion was neither planned nor aggressive, but result of defensive and flexible processes. While these recent examinations mainly focus on mid-10th century onward, when Byzantine expansion to the East was at its zenith, investigations on the 9th and early 10th centuries are still not adequate. However, it is traceable from the historical sources that the 'flexible' practices had already been taken from the latter half of the 9th century. Therefore, taking the continuity of the flexibility to the later periods into account, this study tries to grasp the nature of the Byzantine Eastern-frontier practices at the beginning of its 'expansion' on the eastern frontier, by analysing the compilation works in the 10th century (e.g. *Taktika* of Leo VI and *De Administrando Imperio* of Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus) and other historical writings. Mutual relations with frontier chieftains, such as Arabs and Armenians, must be also reconsidered in order to comprehend the character of the frontier from multilateral perspective.

12:50-13:00　**Ryoko Isaka**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**Church Ruins in Medieval Alania**

Byzantine historians often referred to the territory in the North Caucasus called Alania. That name was derived from the nomadic tribe of Alans, who inhabited the western Eurasian steppes in antiquity. Alania had close relations with neighbouring countries, including the Byzantine Empire and Persia. From the 10th century Byzantine patriarchs attempted to evangelize the people in Alania and establish the diocese of Alania, which lasted from the 11th to the 13th century. The remains of the three Zelenchuk churches lie along the Zelenchuk River in the present-day Karachay-Cherkess Republic. Some historians believe that Zerenchuk was Magas, the capital of Alania. The ruins of the Shoana, Senty, and other churches were found on the upper reaches of the Kuban River. Some church

ruins were restored and used as temples of Russian Orthodox Church. These church ruins stand as evidence of how Alanian people adopted Christianity.

13:00-13:10　**Karen Hamada**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**Nerses Shnorhali's Negotiation and Apologetics**

**in the Project of the Greek-Armenian Church Unity in the 12th Century**

Since the 6th century, when the Armenian Church proclaimed its rejection of the Council of Chalcedon, negotiations for a Church union between Greeks and Armenians have taken place on several occasions. The most interactive of these was the correspondence between Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos (1143-1180) and Armenian Patriarch-Catholocos Nerses Shnorhali (or Nerses the Graceful, 1166-1173). It is worth mentioning that Nerses not only tried to resolve theological and liturgical issues within the Armenian Church in regard to this union, but also negotiated with the Byzantine Emperor and the Patriarch of Constantinople to maintain liturgical traditions and theological doctrine peculiar to the Armenian Church. This presentation seeks to clarify Nerses's view on the union through an investigation of historical sources including the letters of Nerses Shnorhali to Emperor Manuel (in Armenian), and an account of the dialogue between Nerses and Greek theologian Theolianos (in Greek) concerning theological issues.

13:10-13:20　**Akihiro Takahashi**（Ph.d. cand., Waseda University）

**Sicily as a Frontier in the late Medieval Mediterranean World**

In general, "*Regnum Sicilie*" has been described by medievalists with two perspectives: the "expansionist" and the "stagnationist" perspectives. The "expansionists" insisted on brilliantly with acculturations and diversities formed by a transition of the rulers before the 13th century: Greek, Arab and Latin. On the contrary, the "stagnationists" argue with perspective as the "declining theory" characterized by exploitation, frequent battles, and demographic crisis caused by expulsion and Plague after the 13th century. However, in the field of recent medieval economic studies, stagnationist's theories, which have been related to modern miserable conditions that can be seen in Sicily, were questioned and reassessed by some researchers: S.R. Epstein (15c – 17c) and C. Backman (14c). Based on their trends, I reassess the political roles Sicily played in late medieval Mediterranean Sea (13c) where it was accompanied by social changes, and bring up a new perspective to the their trends: Sicily as "a frontier region" in centre of the Sea, which has been concealed and abandoned by "declining theory".

13:20-13:30　**Soki Oda**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**The Mission of Papal Legate Guido, Cardinal Priest of S. Lorenzo in Lucina**

In recent years, the research on papal legates is attracting scholars' attention. From the 13th century on, especially, the greater numbers of acts enable us to deal with various themes, for example, papal diplomacy, communication with churches of western Christendom, liturgy, and legatine seals. However, there are few studies which consider each individual legate in detail. So, this poster presentation takes up papal legate Guido as one example. Guido, cardinal priest of S. Lorenzo in Lucina, worked on his tasks as a legate in Denmark, northern Germany, Böhmen etc. from 1265 to 1267. This presentation seeks to reveal some of medieval papal legation by focusing on issuance of acts, salary of legates and his staffs on the basis of about 160 acts issued by Guido.

13:30-13:40 **Masayuki Furukawa**（Waseda University）

**City as "a Ship/Boot" on Medieval City-Seal**

Seals in medieval Europe have traditionally been regarded as important historical material. This is because they have been recognized for their aspect as sources of information on the specific objects and arts that they depict. On the other hand, their description was used as a "means for representation and self-expression" rather than being concrete depiction. Therefore description of seals can be considered not only as a vehicle of historical facts but to have functioned to express an idea of "how we should be."

Meanwhile, it is known that ship image is among motifs embraced in the seals of cities in the coastal areas of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. Historical studies in those areas have evaluated ship's description as a tangible medium of expression, using them as a means of exploring the diversity and evolution of historic ships. In light of this tradition, this report, however, sees the image expressed in the city seals as representations of civic idea. Based on a review of the iconographic background, it is intended to demonstrate the fact that ship's description was selected to express the "authority and legitimacy" of civic communities.


13:40-13:50 **Takashi Oshio** & **Tsuguru Nomura**（Ph.d. cands., Chiba University）

**Covered "tradition" : the Conversion in Ancient Italy and Early Modern Spain**

# 12:30-14:30　Medieval II

Room：**X207**　　Moderator：**Michiya Suzuki**（Toyo University）

12:30-12:40　**Takeshi Ikeno**（Ph.d. cand., Tohoku University）

**Ritual-Feast Culture and Development of the Chambers of Rhetoric**
**in the Cities of Fifteenth-Century Southern Netherlands**

This presentation deals with the chambers of rhetoric (Rederijkerskamer) in the cities of fifteenth-century Burgundian Southern Netherlands. They were the guild-like organizations which were composed mostly of the upper-class citizens such as craft-guild members, or artists. From the mid-fifteenth century, they rapidly developed in this region by taking the role of staging various urban rituals, mainly using their local language, Dutch. In the previous studies, this development was often related with the increase of the urban rituals caused by the centralization of the Duchy of Burgundy. However, in order to understand the meaning of this change in the ritual-feast culture for citizens, we have to give attention to the civic interests toward the establishment of the organizations. Analysing the sources related to the structures of those organizations, such as the statute, enables us to get to this point.

12:40-12:50　**Midori Haraguchi**（Ph.d. cand., Ochanomizu University）

**'*Morisque*', a Popular Dance at the French Court in the 15th Century**

The dance called *Morisque* or *Moresque* was trendy throughout Europe in the 15th century, especially at the court of the Dukes of Burgundy and Anjou. Several documents from that time attest its practice at weddings and "*Joyeuse Entrée*". *Morisque* was an acrobatic dance performed by professional dancers wearing costumes as well as the king and princes. By focusing on the costume descriptions found in chronicles, accounting books and miniatures, this study will reveal an aspect of the cultural trend of that time and how it was used as cultural exchange medium between prince courts.

12:50-13:00　**Takako Kamiya**（Ph.d. cand., Nagoya University）

**Citizens in Late Medieval Fribourg:**
**Some Reflections on the Introduction of the Second Bürgerbuch**（1416）

In order to understand the late medieval city in Europe, the role of citizens cannot be ignored. The register of new citizens, the so-called Bürgerbuch, was previously regarded as a simple name list, but appreciation of this register as a valuable historical source is increasing. Recent studies have shown that this register functions as proof of citizenship and civic oath and also provides various kinds of information of urban society. Therefore, the Bürgerbuch gives us clues about the composition of citizens and migration patterns for the late medieval civic community. The Bürgerbuch of Fribourg contains a lot of detailed information of both citizens and the city. A particular resource is the new system of registration with the establishment of the second Bürgerbuch in 1416 and the transcription from the first register to the second of data of all citizens alive in that year. From this transcript, the situation of all citizens around 1416 can be grasped in detail. This study investigates the structure of the civic

community through analysis of the transcript in the unpublished second Bürgerbuch (fol.1-30r.) and thus illuminates the stratification of citizens in late medieval Fribourg society.

13:00-13:10 **Mayumi Kojo**（Fukuoka University ）

**Women and Disputes in the Fifteenth Century England: the Paston Case**

The Purpose of this presentation is to explore activities of gentlewomen in the landed society in the fifteenth century England. Land was important for the gentry, so that many disputes arose from this. In order that the gentry acquitted and defended land, they needed powerful and useful network of lords and other gentry. In this regard, gentlewomen had similar concern to their husband, since their destiny depended on the rise and fall of their husband. Therefore they formed and used their network to defend family property. However, the patriarchal legal structure restricted their activities in the landed society. This presentation focuses on the activity of Margaret Paston during the Paston dispute, paying attentions to the use of her network.

13:10-13:20 **Daisuke Yokokawa**（Sapporo International University）

**The Second Election of King Sigismund（1411）and the "Golden Bull"**

13:20-13:30 **Eriko Nakada**（Ph.d. cand., Kyoto University）

**Universities, Learned People and City Administration in Late Medieval Germany**

Since the foundation of university in Prague, the princes and the cities in the Holy Roman Empire became to show an interest in universities to have their own territories: There were seventeen universities established from fourteenth- to sixteenth century.

At the same time, the learned people were being appointed to diplomatic or administrative posts. Their political and social roles became more and more important especially for autonomous municipalities, meanwhile their activities and their statuses varied greatly from city to city. For instance, these conditions of the Hanseatic City of Lübeck contrasted strikingly with that of Imperial City of Nuremberg.

This presentation will weigh not only university towns but also these two cities each other and consider the origins of such difference; social structures, political relations, and the positions of universities and learned people themselves.

13:30-13:40 **Shuhei Inoue**（University of Bonn）

**Theory and Practice of Phlebotomy in Early Modern Germany**

Phlebotomy or bloodletting is a well-known method for medical treatment and health care in European History. It is considered that the method was predominant in pre-modern medicine and its practice was taken for an essential part of barber-surgeons' business, as the Book of Trade of the sixteenth century shows.

The real form of the bloodletting of those days is, however, still not precisely studied: What did the ordinary people practicing the venesection think about the method? How did they actually let blood? It is one of the important issues to reveal practical aspects of the Phlebotomy, which enables us to get a glimpse of the relationship between theory and practice in pre-modern science.

This investigation thus aims to throw light on an aspect of the reality of the Phlebotomy in the sixteenth century, based on the sources, as instruction books of the bloodletting, single-leaf woodcuts, and the memoirs of the Cologne citizen Weinsberg.

13:40-13:50　**Hiroshi Nakahori**（University of Miyazaki）
**Testaments of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy of the House of Valois**

# 12:30-14:30　Early Modern I

Room：**X208**　　Moderator：**Kei Nasu**（International Christian University）

12:30-12:40　**Yoshiyuki Kato**（Tokyo Christian University）& **Minoru Ozawa**（Rikkyo University）

**State, Controversy, Intellectuals: A Comparative Study on the Generation of Texts**
**in the Context of the Seventeenth-Century Kingdom of Denmark and Dutch Republic**

This report focuses on the relationship between the state, intellectuals, and controversies during the early modern period. The purpose of this report is twofold. First, it sheds a new light into the discipline of history of thought by using the approach of intellectual history. In contrast to the approach of history of ideas whose primary focus lies with text and its content, the approach of intellectual history places text and its authors within their historical context in order to better understand their meaning. Second, it compares two texts generated under two different states and respective controversy in order to understand the process of text generation in the early modern period. In particular, the report examines the texts and thought of Danish medical doctor and antiquarianist Olaus Wormius (1588-1654) and of Dutch theologian Christoph Wittichius (1625-1687) within their political and intellectual contexts.

12:40-12:50　**Akihiro Yamane**（Ph.d. cand., Rikkyo University）

***The Life and Death of King Richard the Second* and the Radicalization of Political Thought**
**in Early Modern England: Richard Ⅱ as a Devastator of the 'Common-wealth'**

The pamphlet titled *The Life and Death of King Richard the Second* is supposedly published on the eve of English Civil War (12 July 1642). As the author's name 'A Well-wisher to the Common-wealth' suggests, this pamphlet depicts Richard Ⅱ as the king who had devastated the 'Common-wealth' of England, especially, showing a total disregard for the parliament. Considering the way *The Life and Death* portrays the king, it makes sense to look upon this pamphlet as the fruit of the propagandistic campaign against Charles Ⅰ and royalists by parliamentarians in the mid-17th century. A description of King Richard the Second as a devastator of the 'Common-wealth' is also seen in 16th-century England, and if we put The Life and Death into the broader context, it indicates how the radicalization of political thought was going on in early modern England.

12:50-13:00　**Miu Sugawara**（International Christian University）

**The Establishment of Almshouses by Early Modern Londoners:**
**Its Trend and Characteristics, 1500-1660**

The importance and essentiality of charity in English society have convincingly been argued by Shusaku Kanazawa, who has thoroughly studied charity and philanthropy in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century England. As to English charity before that time, however, comprehensive studies have rarely been attempted except the classical ones by W. K. Jordan in 1959-62, Ian Archer's overview of Londoners' in 2002 and Ben-Amos's monograph on informal charity in 2008. Although there have been some good detailed studies, focusing on organisations that administered charity then, such as parishes and guilds, a general understanding is also needed in order to pave the way for the more comprehensive view of charity in early modern England. As a preliminary

step, this presentation takes an example of charity for the elderly through almshouses, showing the trend and characteristics of their establishment by sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Londoners who were the major promoter of charity at the time.

13:00-13:10　**Kazuhisa Takeda**（Shumei University）

　**The Organisational Change Effort Advanced**

　　**by the Newly-Established Presbyterian Church Government after the Glorious Revolution**

　　After the 'Revolution' of 1689, the Presbyterian Church government was established as the State Church of Scotland by series of events and acts until 1693. The substantial control of the Presbyterian Church government, however, was limited to the Lowland, the area around the Scottish capital city, Edinburgh. Considerable part of the north side of Tay, the Highlands and the Islands, had virtually been dominated by some Episcopal ministers who were officially deposed from their pulpits after the Revolution. In addition, The Presbyterian Church government which had been persecuted by Episcopalians under the Restoration did not have any effective organisation to expand their rule and discipline across Scotland. This presentation will introduce the organisational change effort of the Presbyterian Church government through examining some overtures sent from the authorities of the Church of Scotland (The General Assembly and its Commission) to some presbyteries, which were written in order to define the ecclesiastical judicatures such as the General Assembly, provincial synods, presbyteries, and parishes. Through analysing these overtures, problems which the Church of Scotland was confronted with, and views of the Presbyterian Church government concerning religious control in Scotland, will be considered.

13:10-13:20　**Takehiro Saito**（Ph.d. cand., HitotusbashiUniversity）

　**Interest in the Problem of the Imported Salt by Swedish Mercantilist**

　　**– A Case Study of Swedish Mercantilist Anders Nordencrantz –**

　　Dutch shipping activity in the seventeenth century led to implement mercantile policies (e. g. the English Navigation Acts). Sweden that relied on Dutch transportation of goods tried to be independent on Dutch. Swedish mercantile policies strived for reducing Dutch influence and for increasing a number of Swedish ships. These policies aimed also to stabilize an importation of necessaries of life.

Sweden was not able to produce home-made salt because the salt pans did not exist around the area. Indeed, Sweden had no choice but to import from other countries those were able to produce salt. Swedish salt trade depended on Dutch shipping but this, in the view of Swedish leaders, would make the cost of transport expensive.

　　This presentation considers the importance of the imported salt in relation to Swedish mercantilism, mainly relying on writings of Anders Nordencrantz, the most renowned mercantilist from Sweden in the Age of Liberty (Frihetstiden).

13:20-13:30　**Tomohiro Tanifuji**（Ph.d.cand., Rikkyo University）

　**The Debate over the Subsidy to Hanover, Hesse-Cassel in Parliament in 18th Century Britain:**

　　**The Case Study about British-Hanoverian Personal Union**

　　The subsidies to Hanover and Hesse-Cassel are among the central issues in 18th Century British foreign policy. It caused great debates in Parliament in the reigns of George I and George II. The subsidy question is very useful to

explore the political dimension of British-Hanoverian Personal Union, especially the attitude of British politicians to the Union.

In this presentation, the following will be examined: the rhetoric of the arguments for and against the subsidy; the relationship between the opinions of MPs and the nature of their constituencies.

13:30-13:40   **Tomoko Hoya**（Japan Women's University）

**The Expansion of Eighteenth-Century London and its Topographical Representations**

From the latter half of the sixteenth century, the influx of immigrants from provincial towns and foreign countries fuelled the expansion of London outside its City Walls, leading to the establishment of new residential areas. The Eastern suburbs flourished as markets, workshops, and cheap housing. On the other hand, the splendid estates of the nobles were built in the West End.

This poster discusses the immense expansion of London in the early modern period, focusing on topographical representations, such as maps, panoramic views, and cityscape paintings. I show how the expansion of the capital also involved a transition of power from the City to Westminster.

13:40-13:50   **Mitsuko Hayatsu**（Ph.d. cand., Meiji University）

**The Court Society of the Habsburg Monarchy before the Country System Reforms**
**of Maria Theresa in Kaiserin Maria Theresias Politisches Testament**

The Hapsburg Monarchy experienced a life-and-death crisis when the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48) broke out, which was triggered by Maria Theresia's succession to the throne with the sudden death of her father, Emperor Charles VI.   Realizing that her hereditary monarchy had crucial weakness in it, and frustrated with the fact that the sovereigns, including herself, couldn't rule the monarch effectively enough because the Estates had autonomous power to control provincial politics, Maria Theresia tried to carry out radical administrative reforms to strengthen military forces and financial systems, constructing the centralized administrative structure. In Part One of her "Politisches Testament", she described the situation of the monarchy at the time of her succession, the reasons why she worked on the reforms, and her reflections and criticisms on the problems.   According to her, it was mutual discord and division among her ministers that brought about all the misfortune in her monarchy. Because aristocrats, who had their own territories in the provinces and high posts in Imperial Court society, gave highest priority to profits of the Estates for their own sake, constant friction existed among them.   They thought nothing of the welfare of their monarchy, and their attitude seemed to reduce the strength of the Habsburg Monarchy.

13:50-14:00   **Ryohei Oshio**（Ph.d. cand., Waseda University）

**Theatrical Life of the Aristocracy at the Viennese Court Theatre**
**in the Late Eighteenth Century and its Socio-economic / Cultural Background.**
**An Analysis of Subscription at the Josephinian National-Court Theatre**

This poster presents various aspects of aristocratic theatrical life at the Viennese court theatre in the late eighteenth century. Studies in European history and art history have stressed a change of audience in the European performing arts over time; At some point during the seventeenth and eighteenth century traditional patrons (=court

and nobility) gradually lost influence over the theatre, music and so on, while the bourgeoisie and common people became equally admitted to attend performances and started to play a dominant role in the nineteenth and twentieth century. The background of that shift is commonly linked to structural changes in the politics, economy and society of modern Europe.

In the Viennese performing arts, the shift from patronage-oriented baroque court theatre that targeted only the court-aristocracy to market-oriented (modern) public theatre for a broad public followed a reform by Maria Theresa. When in the era of Joseph II the court theatre opened the door to all of population in Vienna and many private commercial theatres were established in the suburbs the process even accelerated. So, on the whole, transitions in Vienna followed a popular European tendency. However, surveying entrances to audiences of the Viennese court theatre under Joseph II, in particular aristocratic visits increased noteworthily. Consequently we have to ask about the background of this parallel development and whether any structural causes existed. A number of factors could be taken into account: For example, many current studies on nobility in the Habsburg Monarchy show that not all members of the early-modern court-aristocracy always faced severe economic pressure, but, and on the contrary, emphasized their own identity in various ways. Visiting the Viennese theatre was one way to do so.

In this presentation, I will a) demonstrate the simultaneous increase of both social classes who went to the Viennese court theatre and b) show graphs based on the account books of the court theatre authority, which illustrate various types of the nobility's subscription to the box ("Loge"). Then I will introduce some hypotheses about the social, cultural and economic background of the aristocracy's active subscription. Lastly, I will try to place their behaviour in the long term history of the Austrian nobility and European performing arts.

# 12:30-14:30　Early Modern II

Room：**X209**　　Moderator：**Shusaku Kanazawa**（Kyoto University）

12:30-12:40　**Kyoko Yamada**（Ph.d.cand., Tohoku University）

**Rembrandt's Eyes for the Orient**

Rembrandt (1606-69) is one of the most representative masters of Dutch Golden Age. He was famous for his curious collection. There were the artificialia, objects made by human hands, which includes prints and drawings by great masters of all over Europe, and the natularia, items from world such as stuffed animals and seashells. In Rembrandt's inventory (1656), there were East Indian craft works, exotic attire, and miniature sketches and so on. These items were flourished into Amsterdam through the East-West trade in 17th century. We can see Rembrandt's exoticism from his collection.

In this presentation I would like to focus on his attitude toward the Orient. I mainly take up his miniature drawings and consider about the relationship between the oriental images and his art. In the mid-1650s, He executed many copies after Mughal miniature works. I suggest that Rembrandt approached such oriental images in different way than contemporaries did, and through this working process, he absorbed this exotic aesthetics and then integrated it into his art. By quoting his contemporaries' art works and art theories, I would like to present his experimental process and his artistic ideal.

12:40-12:50　**Kazuhisa Takeda**（Waseda Institute for Advanced Study）

**Military Instructions in the Jesuit-Guarani Missions:**

　**The Transference of Military Techniques to the Atlantic World**

In the first half of the seventeenth century, the Spanish monarchy ordered the Guarani Indians under the protection of the Jesuit missionaries in the Rio de la Plata region to defend the southern regions of South America against the massive Portuguese invasion. The monarchy relied on their military ability that had been enhanced due to the training of the Jesuits, who themselves had undergone military experiences in various battlefields. Owing to that military training, which had originated in early modern Europe, the Guarani Indians were able to utilize a number of firearms, and thereby achieved great victories on numerous occasions.

Many scholars have dedicated themselves to researching the historical process of militarization of the Jesuit Missions, but there are certain issues that have not yet been probed, as for example: (1) The internal structure of the Guarani militia organization. (2) The logistics of firearms and other weapons. (3) The social-cultural effects the military training had on the Guarani Indians as in the style of early modern Europe.

This presentation focuses on the Guarani militia organized by the Jesuits, and the transference of military techniques of early modern Europe to the native population of South America.

12:50-13:00　**Yuichi Hiono**（Ph.d. cand., Waseda University）

**Merchants and Bounties in British Atlantic Commerce in the Early Eighteenth Century**

The subject matter of my presentation is British naval stores policy, which carried out in the early eighteenth century, and I aim to study how merchants toward the American colonies utilized the bounty system provided by the naval stores policy and how this bounty system affected merchants' commercial activities.

The Naval Stores Act provided in 1704 set down that merchants importing naval stores from the North America gained bounty and this bounty system intended to supply the Navy with its naval stores and exploit the Northern colonies, as British bounty systems functioned as the important commercial and mercantile policy in the eighteenth century and the non-commercial policy, for example the military one. The bounty system of British naval stores policy caused the rapid increase of the number of merchants treating colonial naval stores after the Treaty of Utrecht, because this bounty brought sufficient and secure profits to merchants and merchants could be involved easily in the Atlantic trade.

This naval stores trade was dependent on the bounty system. The reduction of the bounty in 1729 induced the decrease of the number of merchants providing colonial naval stores to Britain. In this situation, only a few merchants continued to deal with colonial naval stores and this naval stores trade assumed an oligopolistic character in spite of the openness of the Atlantic trade.

Merchants aimed to gain profits with the bounty system and the bounty regulated not only merchants' activity but also the situation of the trade.


13:00-13:10   **Kazuo Kobayashi**（Ph.d. cand., London School of Economics and Political Science）
**The British Atlantic Slave Trade and the East India Company**

This presentation addresses how African demand affected the trajectory of an early modern globalization. Existing literature of the Atlantic slave trade has regarded West Africa as the labour source for the plantations and mines in the Americas, though its roles in shaping overseas trade with Europe and commodity production outside Africa remain to be explored. In the age of the Atlantic slave trade it was crucial for the European merchants to export the goods wanted by Africans in order to purchase slaves and other African products. To understand the mechanism of how the world responded to demand from Africa, this presentation utilises the eighteenth-century Anglo-African trade statistics, which shows that the British merchants needed to ship commodities of various kinds, especially Indian cotton textiles. Also, it makes use of underused documents of the East India Companies collected in the British Library and the Tamil Nadu Archives, which contain information about the investment in textile production to cater for African demand. In so doing, it explores the active role of Africa in consolidating the global economy in the eighteenth century.


13:10-13:20   **Kaori Aoyagi**（Oita University）
**The Church of England and Slavery in the 18th century: Sermons Preached before**
**the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts at Their Anniversary Meeting**

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the SPG was established in 1701 in order to send the missionaries converting the American heathen.　The Missionaries tried to instruct the black slaves in the plantations, however, their masters were against the SPG.　It was believed that the slaves could not be converted because they were stupid and without souls to be saved.　The planters thought that the slaves were their property and feared that the baptism would make the slaves free.　The SPG insisted that baptism did not make any

alteration in civil property and that after being Christians, the slaves would be more obedient to their masters. During the eighteenth century there were some SPG Sermons which defenced the slavery for it was not prohibited in the Bible.   Although the Church of England supported the slavery and the masters' property, some Anglican clergy criticized the slave trade and the slavery.   It seems that a change was observed in the Anglican thought on slavery in the later eighteenth century.

13:20-13:30   **Mie Shikano**（Ph.d. cand., Rikkyo University）

**Henry Dundas's Influence, 1783-93: Indian Policy in the 18th Century Britain**

After taking office as the Prime Minister in 1783, William Pitt the Younger introduced his famous Indian Act in 1784. The Act established the Board of Control (BOC) in London to authorize the power to the Board to supervise Indian issues other than those related to the trade of the East India Company (EIC). Henry Dundas, a Scottish advocate and politician and one of the most influential figures on Indian matters and the policy in Pitt's ministry, served on the BOC from 1784 to 1801.

Historically, Dundas had seen identified as an expert on the Indian affairs. For this reason, the strong influence presented by Dundas on the Indian policy was thought to be apparent even before his appointment to the President of the BOC in 1793, and the contemporaries, and historians in later period, severely criticised his conducts and commitment to this particular issue. However, the story concerning Dundas's strong influence on the Indian issues and its policy at that time seems not to have been well testified. The purpose of my poster-presentation, therefore, is to investigate that what influence Dundas actually possessed before his appointment to the President of the BOC by making research further into various records on the BOC and the EIC. Also, the presentation will try to provide a new direction in considering Indian affairs in the age of Pitt's ministry.

13:30-13:40   **Raku Nagamine**（Ph.d.cand., Rikkyo University）

**A Role of Press in Extra-parliamentary Movement of Eighteenth Century England**
  **- the Case of West India Committee in American Revolution**

In argument over the growth of political nations and the extra-parliamentary movement of 18th century England, we cannot do without a problem: the development of press. The press is known to have been influential in forming public opinion, and West India Committee (WIC) was a commercial interest group that made a pressure on ministers and MP by means of the press. WIC that consisted of west India interests of London, in crisis of American Trade Prohibitory Bill in 1775 and the war against North America, made commercial lobby and tried to influence domestic and foreign policy. As a means of that, they didn't fail to make use of press and try to get support from people out of parliament for each movement. This report examines the propagation by WIC which has not been sufficiently explored, with the minutes of WIC (conducted in Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London) and contemporary periodicals, and proposes another viewpoint about public sphere in 18th century England.

13:40-13:50   **Satomi Ohashi**（Senshu University）

**Foundation of the General Hall in London:**
 **British Cotton Industry and their "Marketing" in late 1780s**

The growth of cotton industry in Britain from the early 1790s was so rapid and fundamental that it has been considered to be a landmark in the history of modern Britain. Many historians have studied the character and social impact of this progressive phenomenon. Nonetheless, the details of the industry in the late 1780s, the time just before the exportation of cotton products of British made increased seem not to have been fully unveiled. The relations between British cotton industry and the East India Company (EIC) who was still a crucial importer of raw cotton at that time, or, the situation of the cotton industry in Scotland and its link with its English counterpart, for example, are the questions which have not been fully examined on the very context of the coming change.

One of those less studied areas of this important period is a financial crisis in British cotton industry in 1787. Apparently, the crisis occurred after a regular sale of the EIC was held in the previous year where imported cotton fabrics by the company were claimed to be sold at very low prices. It provoked a difficult situation for British manufacturers in the sales of their products. At first, manufacturers and stakeholders in British cotton industry sent petitions to the government in London in hope that the government solve the problem. After a few months passed, the critical situation was unsettled yet. The "delegates" of the British cotton manufacturers and traders then proposed their plan in order to establish the venue called the General Hall (GH) in London where they would advertise, make contracts, and sell their products particularly to the European customers. British cotton manufacturers and traders appeared to be thus positive, proposing a way to broader market for their own products. However, the plan failed to obtain unanimous agreement from the cotton industry in Britain.

In the presentation, I will show the ways in which British cotton manufacturers and traders tried in order to solve the financial crisis. Also, the presentation process of the proposal for the foundation of the GH by the delegates of British cotton industry and the denial of the plan by some of their peers will be clarified. Finally, I will try to point out some possible directions in understanding the thoughts and perspectives of British cotton manufacturers and traders at the time prior to their industrial take-off.


13:50-14:00   **Kumiko Masuda**（Surugadai University）

### Women Writing Liberia: How White Middle-Class Women Propagated
### Back-to-Africa Narratives in the Antebellum North

Scholars have long viewed the American colonization movement and American Colonization Society (ACS) as a marginal opponent of the more radical abolitionism. Their activities and the purported "hypocritical" racism, however, have recently been revised and interpreted as being important to nineteenth-century American debates over slavery and race. Yet, many historians until now have shown how "masculine endeavour" influenced colonization; in ACS scholarship, few has examined the role of women — particularly, middle-class women in the antebellum North — in the colonization movement (Tyler-McGraw 2007, Younger, 2010).

This research focuses on how white women colluded with ACS to propagate Back-to-Africa movement in the antebellum middle-class culture that prescribed a prevailing ideology known as "separate spheres." By analysing some "sentimental" texts such as novels, poems, and historical narratives written by women in the North, I examine how "domesticity," defined as a discursive force underlying both republican motherhood and Victorian "woman's sphere," was elaborately intertwined with the colonization scheme.

## 12:30-14:30　Modern I

Room：**X301**　　Moderator：**Chikashi Sakashita**（Tokyo Women's University）

12:30-12:40　**Yuki Kusuda**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**The Politico-Cultural Meaning of the King's Trial in the French Revolution:**

**The Speech of Jean-Paul Marat at the King's Trial (3 December 1792)**

Until now, the trial of Louis XVI and his execution have been described as a unit. The process of the king's trial itself is usually considered the point of transition of the leadership from the *Girondins* to the *Montagnards*. This report separates the trial and the execution and discusses the effect of the trial itself on the royal power. I employ the draft of Jean-Paul Marat's speech, which was published in his newspaper. This "strange" speech was never delivered, but is the only one that seems to understand the educational meaning of the trial. By comparing the images of the former king and the rhetoric in the king's trial with the traditional images of the king and the rhetoric in the Lit de Justice under the *Ancien Régime*, this report examines the meaning of the king's trial, which is different from the party struggle.

12:40-12:50　**Takanobu Itakura**（Ph.d. cand., Waseda University）

**Hundred Days and the abolition of the wartime income tax in Britain**

In the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, the United Kingdom was burdened with serious accumulated debts equivalent to double the GNP of the country at that time, and confronted such severe fiscal inflexibility that she sank more than half of annual tax revenues into debt servicing costs. The financial crisis was determined by losing a surplus of resources due to the total repeal of Income and Property Tax in 1816. Thus for the next 40 years, the UK had been compelled to maintain fiscal balance strictly and curb the real expenditure except debt service payments.

On the occasion of the deliberation in the House of Commons for extending the period of Income and Property Tax in 1816, it is well known that many petitions against the extension eventually forced the tax to be totally abolished. There seems no doubt that discontent with wartime tax increases having smoldered since the beginning of the French Revolutionary Wars exploded all at once with the end of the Napoleonic Wars. As a result, Income and Property Tax as the symbol of wartime taxes became the main target of the petition movement.

In previous research, however, little attention has been paid to the fact that the UK succeeded in extending the period of Income and Property Tax once, at the time of the Hundred Days in which Napoleon slipped away from Elba in 1815. In particular, the circumstance deserves special consideration that opposition to the tax was increasing before and after the extension, and the petition movement against it became active. From the above, I try to consider the influence of the successful case of 1815 on the failed one of 1816 in this research.

12:50-13:00　**Yoko Onodera**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster during the French Revolutionary Wars**

In the 1790s when radical movements were gaining momentum in the wake of the French Revolution, a pressing task for the British government and the civil authorities was to suppress such anti-establishment movements and

maintain public order. The Home Office, which was being developed as an administrative agency, took responsibility for this urgent task in cooperation with stipendiary magistrates, which had been created in 1792. In response to requests by the Home Secretary and the Justices of the Peace, volunteer cavalry troops mainly composed of men of influence and property were engaged in preventing serious disorder. Previous studies about the volunteer movement which spread nationwide after 1794 have placed particular emphasis on patriotism and the role of the volunteer corps as a military organisation. This paper examines the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, one of the large-scale volunteer corps in London, and undertakes a detailed analysis of the corps. The Light Horse Volunteers provided ongoing support for the police in spite of the corps' resolution that excluded any reference to 'Riots' in its stipulations of service in 1794. This study investigates their motivation for service, and through this aims to explore the attitudes of the governing people towards the task of keeping order.

13:00-13:10  **Kunihiko Kanasaki**（Ph.d. cand., Waseda University）

**The Impressment of the Royal Navy during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars**

The theme of this session is the impressment of the Royal Navy during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars (1793-1815).  The impressment is one of recruitments which had been used by the army and navy from the middle ages to the end of the Napoleonic war, although the impressment of the army had been abolished by 18th century.  The press gang compelled, by force, men to serve in navy on ashore or afloat. The problem of the impressment is not limited to only the navy but to various people; like that the novels and the ballads on those days drew its inhuman aspects, the angry mob destroy the rendezvous and seamen turn the press gang away.  Besides that, the radicals and the intellectuals attacked the impressment connecting the liberty of Britain or the slavery. Taking a few studies of the impressment in Japan into account, firstly I introduce the way of the impressment; secondly I try to explain the reasons why the impressment is used publicly in spite of the above resistances and oppositions to it with parliamentary proceedings, pamphlets and seamen's autobiography.

13:10-13:20  **Nao Tsunoda**（Research Fellow, JSPS）

**The Clothing Production and Distribution Structure in Paris**
**at the Turn of the 18th-19th Centuries: Custom-Made, Secondhand, and Ready-Made**

In Old-Regime Paris, the production and retailing of everyday commodities were controlled by the guild system. Because of the segmentation of clothing production and distribution guilds, consumers had no option other than expensive custom-made clothes or unfashionable secondhand ones. Though the tailors' guilds generally sold the latter in pre-modern Europe, in Paris, a guild of secondhand-clothes merchants, *fripiers*, had existed independently since the 13th century. In 1776, however, Parisian guilds were reorganized after the dismissal of Controller-General of Finances Turgot and the revocation of his reforms, which had included the abolition of guilds. The reorganization of the guilds resulted in the integration of the guilds of tailors and *fripiers*, which in turn led to the possibility of Parisian tailors retailing ready-made clothes, as well as the creation of a new guild of fashion merchants, *marchands de modes*, who began to sell ready-made clothes.

During the French Revolution, *le Chapelier* law eventually abolished the guild system, and by the 1820s, the production and retailing of ready-made clothes had become established in Paris.

In this session, we will consider the clothing production and distribution structure in Paris during this transitional period according to the categorization of clothes: custom-made, secondhand, and ready-made.

13:20-13:30   **Hiroaki Yaguchi**（Ph.d. cand., Tohoku University）

**International Relation over Rhine Crisis (1840)**

The Convention of London, which was signed at 15/07/1840, was concluded to save Ottoman Empire from the strong Egypt by Russia, Britain, Austria and Prussia. But France, which supported Egypt and had an influence in Syria, was excluded from the four powers, when the Convention was signed. Because of the disregard of its interest, the French was dissatisfied with the Convention. Especially, after the end of July, France intimated that they would go to war against neighbouring countries in Rhine and Italy (Rhine Crisis). France with firm stance threatened its neighbouring countries. Austria and Prussia, which were responsibility for the defence of Rhine Region, often tried to make a concession way to France. On the other hand, Russia and Britain were convinced that France would not go to war really and tried to draw concession from France to solve the Crisis.

In the poster session, Presenter expresses that how Russia and Britain made a European international order advantageous through solve of Rhine Crisis. On this account, the Presenter uses some correspondences of Russian and British statesmen at the time.

13:30-13:40   **Keisuke Masaki**（Ph.d. cand., The University of Edinburgh）

**Forging a Harmonious Relationship to the Working Classes:**

  **Toryism in the Press in Early-Nineteenth-Century Britain**

In the early nineteenth century, British society faced the nation-wide provincial radicalism which had been growing since the final stage of the Napoleonic Wars. The existing literature has emphasised that the working class formed on the background of this political movement showed strong opposition to the governmental party, the Tories, in many places in the localities. It has also argued that it was not until the passage of the 1832 Frist Reform Act that the Conservative party, which was a succeeding body of the Tories, began to try to form an amicable relationship with the working people. By examining the provincial Tory press in detail, however, this study attempts to provide a different narrative. It will argue that the Tories attempted to establish such a relationship with them in many ways even during the period of the post-war radicalism, and those paternalistic attempts can be regarded as a foundation of the development of the post-1832 Conservatism.

13:40-13:50   **Soichi Nagano**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**The Law of Coalition in 1864: Social Policy of Napoleon III and its Ideological Background**

 This presentation shows the ideological background of one of Napoleon III's social policies: the law of the coalition in 1864. This law is considered the representation of Napoleon III's social ideas, but it has little evidences. I therefore analysed the discourses of both of Napoleon III and Emile Ollivier, who contributed to drafting the law. The result of analysis is as below: Napoleon III's idea about pauperism indeed affected the law, but it remained partial. It was Ollivier's idea that was actually reflected in the law. The law therefore regarded coalition as an individual right instead of the means to organize the social.

13:50-14:00  **Toshiyuki Tamura**（Ph.d. cand., Rikkyo University）

**Treatment' of syphilis in the middle of 19th century Britain:**

**Average number of hospitalization days in London Lock Hospital**

This paper discusses the long-term relation to the Contagious Diseases Acts and surgeons who treated venereal disease in mid-Victorian London. The C.D. Acts (1864, 66 and 69), which introduced compulsory sanitary inspection of prostitute's body by medical practitioners, were a problem of gender, class and liberty of the subjects, and also an arena for medicalization of morality. In this research, I considered some elements of the Lock Hospital during 1840-89, as follows: number of patients, policy of treatment, average of hospitalization, hospital facilities, number of surgeons, and financial condition of the hospital. The results suggest that there were some changes in surgeons and the hospital during this period, and thus the CDAs, Anti-CDAs movement and medicalization should be understood in the long-term change.

# 12:30-14:30　Modern II

Room：**X301**　　Moderator：**Atsushi Otsuru**（Kobe University）

12:30-12:40　**Aya Saeki**（Ph.d. cand., Nara Women's University）

**Habsburg Monarchy and Galicia in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century**

In the second half of the nineteenth century, after the sequence of failed uprisings the residents of Galicia changed their political orientation and showed their allegiance to Vienna. In times of gradual fall of Habsburg Monarchy, Francis Joseph went to various regions in order to build loyalty connections, though. Since 1880 he also made occasional visits to Galicia which was regarded as a buffer zone with Russia and an important military point.

In recent times, many researchers have focused on the concept of "Nation" and the emigration studies in Galicia. However, the aspect of relationship between Austrian and Polish society still requires further investigation. Therefore, the aim of this presentation is to consider what thought was awakened in Galicia, and especially in Polish society, during great imperial tours.

12:40-12:50　**Kansuke Kagitani**（Ph.d. cand., Kwansei Gakuin University）

**The Establishment of Authority by the British Jockey Club, the Governing Boby**
　**of Horse Racing in the Late Nineteenth Century: A Study of the Era of Admiral Rous**

The Jockey Club was founded as the social club of the horse racing of Britain in the middle of the 18th century. Although horse racing was formerly a monopoly of the upper class, all the classes including the middle class and the working class came to participate as a spectator, as an owner in the middle of the 19th century. However, the management of the horse racing was performed by the Jockey Club which was the club led by the upper class.

This panel considers the era of Admiral Rous (Henry John Rous, 1795-1877) which took on the responsibility of acting as the manager of the Jockey Club in the second half of the 19th century. The Jockey Club exerted the strong influence against inside and outside the country, maintaining the exclusivity at the Rous era. Especially, I would like to take up the British society in the second half of the 19th century, caring about their aristocratic network and the practical use of the media, the Racing Calendar which was the periodicals of the Jockey Club.

12:50-13:00　**Izumi Tamari**（Kagoshima prefectural Koniya High School）

**Who can get a qualification for voting ?　What can read by the history**
　**of British and French electral system in the nineteenth century ?**

I would like to summarize the realities of the electoral systems and the theories for the franchise existing in the background of those systems　which operate in the United Kingdom and the Republic of France. France arrived at a universal male suffrage embodied as a democracy earlier than Britain. The adult male suffrage embodied in this democracy was symbolized by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, which was　formed through the French Revolution. But in fact the theory of the sovereignty of the people justified the restricted suffrage and that of the franchise as an official duty were affected by the tendency of the centralization of government in the age of absolutism and both theories were particularly strong throughout the nineteenth century , and therefore a universal male suffrage has become an empty formality. Britain, on the other hand, pre- served the traditional rule

of the proprietary classes by building a break- water of the householder's franchise against democracy. This was a reaction to the French Revolution by British statesmen. In consequence the difference between Britain and France—'the English model of slow, step-by-step enfranchisement continued without reversals but with long periods of formal recognition of inequalities and the French model of early and sudden universalization and equalization of political citizenship but with frequent reversals and with tendencies towards plebiscitarian exploitation of mass support' —through the threshold of legitimation and that of incorporation by Stein Rokkan's macro-model of Europe identify precisely. However, in reality, the differences between the British and French models were insubstantial. This insubstantiality of the difference between the electoral systems of Britain and France indicates the similarity of the stable opposition to the proportional representation system—the electoral system reflected the will of the people like a mirror—concerned with the Rokkan's third threshold of representation. This indication shows the real image of British and French restricted suffrage in the nineteenth century, in other words it shows the continued rule of the proprietary classes in both countries.

13:00-13:10  **Eri Shimizu**（Ph.d. cand., École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales）

**Diversity regarding the Judaism among Paris and the Provinces**
 **in the middle of the 19th century's France**

The Judaism in France was reorganized into one of the public religions under the state's control between 1808 and 1905. The French Jewish Consistory, which played a role of intermediation between the Jewish congregation and the governments, did not take account of the existing diversity of each region, so as to consolidate the status of an integrated religious minority. In Paris where the Jewish population was dramatically increased, the acculturated secular "French Israelites" were eager to promote the reform movement of Judaism such as the transformation of Jewish rituals to the one similar to Christian ways of practice. On the other hand, the traditional Alsatian Jews protested to the administrative reforms, making cooperation among the cities and the villages. As for the Jews in Metz, the community leaders took the standpoint rather tolerant to the modernization of the religious system, even though the community is characterized as one of the Alsace-Lorraine traditional Ashkenazi one. This report, employing some archives materials, aims at reconsidering the religious diversity and regions' particularities regarding the Judaism in France.

13:10-13:20  **Ryota Kitagawa**（Ph.d. cand., Okayama University）

**The Navy Reorganisation Plan by the Navy Minister H. C. E. Childers and British Empire**

In 1869, H.C.E. Childers, the First Lord of Admiralty of the first Gladstone Government, undertook a crucial reorganisation programme for the Royal Navy. It aimed not only to reduce warships and manpower for retrenchment but also to replace outdated ships and surplus vessels on overseas stations with the latest ironclad ones.

However, this undertaking should not be regarded as nothing more than a reorganisation programme of the Royal Navy. The Royal Navy changed technologically and expanded worldwide during the era of Childers' reform. Warships had been improved from wooden ships that were powered by sails, to iron ones that were powered by steam, and thus they advanced into the Indian Ocean and the East Asian Sea.

This presentation, therefore, considers Childers' naval reorganisation programme from the perspectives of technology and British Imperialism by examining British Parliamentary Papers and other documents.

13:20-13:30　**Takahito Inukai**（Gakushuin University）

**The School Hygiene under the Third Republic in France:**

　**An Analysis of the Case of Primary Schools in Lyon**

This presentation considers some measures concerning the school hygiene under the Third Republic in France, by focusing on the role of the *Bureau Municipal d'Hygiène* (the Municipal Sanitary Office) whose first creation was in 1879. In this consideration, the case of Lyon whose office has been regarded as the most effective one in France, will be examined.

From the 1880s to the early 20th century, in France, while a spread of infectious disease caused a large number of deaths, the free and compulsory education was introduced, and many primary schools were constructed on a significant scale. Some large cities like Lyon tried to unify the services of sanitary administration through creating the *Bureau Municipal d'Hygiène* which gradually expanded its organization and jurisdiction after this period. Schools having risks to cause contagious diseases, the municipal authorities delegated responsibility for school hygiene administration, including medical inspection, distribution of school nurse and organizing *colonies de vacances* (holiday camp) for the health improvement of poor children, to the newly established *Bureau Municipal d'Hygiène*. The health care for school children had been planned through these services of the *Bureau Municipal d'Hygiène*, and schools had been placed as a centre for prevention and detection of diseases.

13:30-13:40　**Yuka Yamauchi**（Ph.d. cand., Kyoto University）

**On the Education of Religion for Girls' in the 19th Century France**

This research examines the role and the change of religious education in French girls' education. Until the establishment of *Lycée* or *Collège* for girls by the *Camille Sée* Law, the boarding schools run by religious orders or laywomen were the centre of girls' education. Particularly boarding schools by religious orders existed as a traditional girls' education system since the 17th century, and got over the crisis of closure by the revolution, showed the phenomenal increase in the 19th century. At the background for those, there was the Catholic Church which tried recreating the Christian society, and this led to a conflict of girls' education for the Church and for the Nation.

This research analyses the "*Plan d'étude*" of the Sacred Heart — one famous religious order which ran girls' boarding schools in the 19th century France, clarifies the importance and the point of conflict of religious education for girls.

13:40-13:50　**Saki Uchiumi**（Ph.d.cand., Hitotsubashi University）

**The Reception of Fashion in 'a Consumer City' in the Mid-Nineteenth Century:**

　**By Focusing on the Relationship between Servants and Women of the Bourgeoisie**

　**in the Victorian Age**

The purpose of this poster is to reveal the process how the working class was subsumed into the fashion culture of the bourgeois as a class-based Victorian mass fashion in 'a consumer City' at the England mid-nineteenth century. At that time the Victorian fashion industries switched greatly to a new industrial structure.

I compare the servants' life space and life relations which formed one occupation group of the working class with structure of life of the bourgeois ladies. Through the comparison, I describe how the working class acquired the fashion as one of the modern cultures. Finally, I consider the historical meaning of the fashion as a making of modern fashion.

13:50-14:00　**Shutaro Suzuki**（Hitotsubashi University）

**Women Wearing Corsets, Making Corsets: Female Workers in Worcester Corset Company**

The purpose of this presentation is to examine gender relationships in early twentieth-century America through the Royal Worcester Corset Company (RWCC). After building a major factory in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1898, the RWCC became the world's largest firm dealing in corsets. The RWCC employed 2,000 factory workers, of whom 95 percent were women, and it established "the School of Corsetry," where women learned salesmanship and corsetry to become good clerks. Although the RWCC employed women as manufacturers and sellers of corsets, most of the female workers were immigrants who were far from wearing corsets in their daily lives. The RWCC attempted to Americanize its workers. As an excellent example of a place where gender, class, and ethnicity were interwoven, I will analyse pamphlets and documents the company published and articles and advertisements in local newspapers and magazines to make my argument.

# 12:30-14:30　Contemporary I

Room：**X306**　　Moderator：**Yoshiro Ikeda**（University of Tokyo）

12:30-12:40　**Eiko Tsuchida**（Hokkaido University）

**Science, Technology, and Swedish-American Identity:**

**An Immigrant Acculturation in Chicago, 1890-1935**

This presentation examines a process by which an immigrant group in the United States tried to take advantage of American mainstream ideologies for representing their collective image in a favourable light, and for securing a place in the host society.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Swedish-American organizations with different political and economic backgrounds responded to the emerging American ideology of technological utopia, and participated in the making of discourse and symbols that supported the ideology.　By celebrating scientific and technological achievements in Swedish-American cultural representations, these groups sought an access to mainstream American society from a more peripheral status of immigrants.　The presentation will examine three aspects of this movement: (1) its relation to the founding principles of the United States of America, namely liberty and equality; (2) its relation to the immigrant group's claim for their place in American national history; (3) its relation to labour and educational movements that aimed for social change.

12:40-12:50　**Masayo Sagehashi**（Ph.d. cand., Hitotsubashi University）

**The History of the Japan-U.S. Relationship Seen from Pearls: Development of Mikimoto Pearl**

**in the United States from the end of the 19th century to the outbreak of WWⅡ**

This research revealed the history of K. Mikimoto & Co., Ltd. which founded cultured pearl industry in Japan and expanded into American market, based on company history and biography and letters of its founder Kokichi Mikimoto. And the author explored how Mikimoto intended to be adapted for American consumer culture and how Mikimoto committed to popular diplomacy for war evasion in the serious Japan-U.S. relation. The overseas expansion of Mikimoto was developed through the World Exposition held in many parts of the world, and Mikimoto has been focused on the U.S. market from the beginning. Mikimoto participated in the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 with the cooperation of Eiichi Shibusawa, realized the export and sale of cultured pearls for the first time in 1904, and opened the New York branch in 1927. In this paper, the author examined the feature of cultured pearl trade in America and how American people accepted Mikimoto cultured pearls in connection with the consideration of life history in the U.S. mass consumer society, fashion and jewelry history, as well as gender history, including the analysis of Mikimoto works of art such as "George Washington's residence Mount Vernon" created for the Chicago World's Fair in 1933 and "Liberty Bell" for the New York World Fair in 1939.

12:50-13:00　**Hiroaki Kanazawa**（Meiji University）

**Functions of the U.S. Political Cartoons at the Turn of the 20th Century:**

**Visual Paradigm Analysis of American Representations to Others in the Outlying Territories**

How did America's self-image and its images of "others" in the Outlying Territories affect the American public's diplomatic consciousness at the turn of the 20th century? To answer the question, this study empirically analyses the political cartoons as primary historical sources. I examine not the cartoonist's original intent but "American common codes" in contemporary cartoons published in magazines and newspapers through "Internal Cartoon Analysis," which I defined in my previous papers. I particularly analyse the "Visual Paradigm Codes" in the cartoons: race, physical features, the colour line, gender, ages, postures and actions, garments, relative scale, as well as location of each symbol. Additionally, I rigorously analyse these codes from the standpoint of racism based on eugenics, discriminatory patterns of jingoism, and gender limitations.

13:00-13:10 **Teiichiro Owaku**（Kawamura Gakuen Woman's University）

**Controlling Skilled Labour's Working Hour in Sheffield:**

**An experiment and Effect of Labour Policy in the First World War Britain**

13:10-13:20 **Toshihiro Suzuki**（Ph.d. cand., Hitotsubashi University）

**Finnish National "Culture" to Be Trimmed:**

**Reading Hidden Racial Discourses Generated in American Socio-Historical Context**

A Finnish commemorative stamp was issued for the "New Sweden" tercentenary commemoration in 1938. In it, "young men stubbing up a huge stump" are portrayed. Taking a look at the original painting of the stamp, you can see that those men are in fact the Finnish settlers burning the American wilderness for the swidden farming. What was the intention of choosing the scene for the stamp, and why was "the fire on wilderness" eliminated from it?

Finns in America had often been believed to be the non-white people in their racial origin. For them, participation in the 1938 tercentenary celebrating "the first white permanent settlement on the Delaware" could be an opportunity to wipe out the racial fallacies and obtain their full "whiteness" in America.

In American historiographies or many artistic expressions, the motif of "putting fire on wilderness" connoted the brutal barbarity of the non-white races, especially, "nomadic Mongolians." The stamp should not convey the negative impression of Finnish race, and thus the motif of the fire on wilderness was completely trimmed away out of the commemorative stamp. Here, in terms of the public memory of national commemoration, we can see the racial codes hidden in cultural and historical representations.

13:20-13:30 **Aiko Kino**（Ph.d. cand., Waseda University）

**The Profiles of the Participants of the Nazi-"Euthanasia" Program**

Under the Nazi-regime, many physically and mentally handicapped people were murdered in the name of "Euthanasia". Most of the participants of this so-called Nazi-"Euthanasia" scheme were doctors and nurses who were usually supposed to take care of those handicapped. Why ever did they involve the plot of exterminating the handicapped in contradiction to the Hippocratic Oath? We should carefully consider this issue in relation to, not only racism and fascism, but also changes of their mindsets in the age of Wilhelmine period to Nazi-one.

In my report, I try to analyse the profiles of the participants of this plot by referring to the documents of the trials against them. My main concern is to clarify their attitude toward the "Euthanasia" program, and what kind of

mentally background they had as medical professionals. Unless determining these questions, we would not be able to understand the background of this mass murder in the name of medical treatment.

13:30-13:40  **Daigo Kikuchi**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**The Helmut von Gerlach Society in GDR (1948-1953)**

The loss of eastern territories to Poland and a large move of German citizens as its result remained an issue until 1990s.

Because of the lack of trust, a concrete plan to build new relations between Germany and Poland was not in place immediately after the end of the war. In the face of consolidation of the Cold War, however, both communist parties began to improve their relations. As one of such efforts, Socialist Unity Party of Germany in cooperation with Polish Military Mission in Berlin organized Helmut Gerlach Society which is renamed into German-Polish Society for Peace and good Neighbourhood in 1950. This association, which dissolved in 1953, served as a medium of information and Propaganda for Poland and an organization of so-called expellees as well as former German prisoners of war in Poland.

13:40-13:50  **Ryohei Tsukamoto**（Ph.d. cand., Keio University）

**Development of the Drug Policy in West Germany.**

 **Debates on Amendment to the Narcotics Law from the Late 1970's to the Early 1980's**

This report examines the drug policy of West Germany by focusing on the 1981 Narcotics Law. In West Germany heroin abuse prevailed especially among youths during the 1970's. Against this social problem the government carried out legal reform with the principle "therapy instead of punishment"; it aimed not only to strengthen penalties for organized drug traffickers but also to promote drug therapy for criminal addicts. This study describes the situation of drug consumption and addiction as well as problem recognitions of the political parties and the federal ministries. Moreover it explores development of the political controversy about the new law involving welfare organizations, self-help groups and scientists.

# 12:30-14:30　Contemporary II

Room：**X307**　　Moderator：**Yumiko Hamai**（Hokkaido University）

12:30-12:40　**Fumio Kinefuchi**（Ph.d. cand., Tohoku University）

**August Sartorius von Waltershausen's View of Trade Policy toward U.S.**

**at the Turn of the Twentieth Century**

Mitteleuropäischer Wirtschaftsverein was an economic association founded by Julius Wolf in Germany at the beginning of the Twentieth Century. Wolf was a professor of economics at the Wrocław University. The association carried on a campaign for European economic integration in Germany. Hubert Kiesewetter and Hiroshi Fujise regard a feature of the campaign as hostile attitude to USA. The attitude reflected the Wolf's sense of crisis about American economic superiority. At the end of the Nineteenth Century, August Sartorius von Waltershausen related the European economic integration plan to the hostile attitude to USA. Sartorius was a professor of economics at the Strasbourg University and gave to Wolf a suggestion about the campaign for European integration.

In this presentation I analyse Sartorius von Waltershausen's View of Trade Policy toward USA at the turn of the Twentieth Century and clarify the background of his European economic integration plan.

12:40-12:50　**Takuya Momma**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**Nationalism on the Croatian Fascist Movement in 1930s**

This research focuses on the nationalism and political ideology of Ustasha, Croatian fascist organization, in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. From the beginning, Ustasha's movement applied "peasantism" of Croatian Peasant Party (CPP), most popular political party in the Croatian society at that time, for a part of own political principle. For example, a key figure of Ustasha, Mile Budak tried to promote Ustasha's political ideology for Croatian people through own publications and works, claiming "peasantism" as a concept of Croatian nation. Besides apparent difference of political attitude for Serbs between CPP and Ustasha, this Ustasha's way of propaganda made the disparity of their nationalisms ambiguous on the context of political idea. In order to indicate a peculiarity of Ustasha's ideology for Croatian nation and society, this study analyzes Ustasha's political discourse about a concept of nation appeared on Ustasha's propaganda, especially works of Budak and his followers during the period of Banovina of Croatia, remarking the meaning of "mali narod (small nation)" as a Croatian national self-consciousness.

12:50-13:00　**Yuri Hoshino**（Ph.d. cand., Waseda University）

**The Results of Option and Emigration in South Tyrol in 1939-1943**

This research focuses on the ethnic German minorities, known as "Volksdeustche", especially the case of South Tyrol from the perspective of the ethnic minority problems in Europe after the First World War. The aim of this presentation is to point out a part of characteristics of the ethnic Germans in South Tyrol based on the result of "die Option" and the resettlement policy from 1940 to 1943.

In 1919, the Allied Powers concluded the Treaty of Saint-Germain with Austria and decided to transfer the southern part of Tyrol into Italy. Since Tyrol was under the control of Habsburg monarchy for over 500 years, there

were a lot of people who speak German, and they, ethnic Germans, became a stumbling block between Italy and Germany during 1920-30s. In 1939, to solve this problem, Germany and Italy reached an agreement of "die Option" that they forced ethnic Germans in South Tyrol to choose either citizenship, Germany or Italy. Although the result of "die Option" shows that about 200,000 ethnic Germans opted for Germany and they had a duty to resettle in the Third Reich, only 75,000 people left their homeland in the end. It is assumed that the stagnation of resettlement is caused by special situation in South Tyrol, "die Option", which brought by the relationship of Germany and Italy.

The case of South Tyrol will offer the key to understandings for the ethnic minority problems.


13:00-13:10　**Hong Gun Kim**（Ph.d. cand., Osaka University）

**Continuity in Foreign Labour Policy of Nazi Regime and Federal Republic of Germany:**

**With Focus on Institutional Formation and Personnel Affairs**

Currently, approximately 30,000 Korean are living in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Korean migration to Germany has been already begun in the early 20th century by small number of people, who aimed to study. The Key moment, when the Korean community in Germany developed, however, was the dispatch of nurses from 1957 to 1976.

It is very well known, that from 1955 Germany recruited so-called 'guest-worker' from foreign countries to replenish the deficiency of manpower for the reconstruction. According to the study of K. Schönwälder(2004), at that time the foreign workers from European countries were preferentially hired. If so, this raises a question how the dispatch of Korean nurses could be possible. This report focuses on the phases of dispatch based on references, newspaper articles and a memoir of Dr. Lee, who took an important role in dispatch of nurses.


13:10-13:20　**Yasuna Hashimoto**（Ph.d. cand., University of Tokyo）

**Institutional and Personal Continuities**

**in Foreign Labour Politics of the Third Reich and Federal Republic of Germany**

As well known, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) concluded bilateral agreements with foreign countries and employed many foreign workers from 1955 to 1973 in the presence of rapid economic upturn and manpower shortage. Although it is open to question how to resume such politics 10 years after the war, Germany employed ca 12 million foreign enforced labourers in its own war economy under the Nazi regime and was pursued by that responsibility in the postwar period. My presentation of this issue will analyse institutional and personal continuities in the foreign labour politics of the Third Reich and the FRG while also focusing on their fundamental discussions and actions which took place. I will also consider the experiences and memories of the deployment of foreign labour under the Nazi regime, and the influence which they had on the policy formulation in the FRG. In this process, the cases indicating institutional and personal continuities, namely the re-coming into force of the "Verordnung über ausländische Arbeitnehmer" (1933) and "Ausländerpolizeiverordnung" (1938) as well as the re-employment of Walter Stothfang, the former private secretary of Sauckel, General Plenipotentiary for Labour Deployment are examined.


13:20-13:30　**Momoko Harada**（Ph.d. cand., Tohoku Gakuin University）

**British Immigration Policy and the Shift "from the Empire to Europe" in 1970s**

Since the Second World War, immigrants from former colonies arrived to the United Kingdom, and racial discrimination became a social problem. While prohibiting racial discrimination, successive governments of Britain controlled their flow as its counterpart. The right of free entry and settlement there had admitted in the British Nationality Act 1948 but this right restricted by the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962. Restriction law repeatedly amended, the Immigration Act 1971 admitted only the person who had kinship ties with Britain to this country.

In previous studies, a development of immigration policies in Britain is manifestation of racism of British government and society or a result of the transition "from the Empire to Europe". However, this discussion is concentrated on the Commonwealth immigrants Act 1962, importance of the 1971 Immigration Act is debatable. Therefore, in this report, while following the enactment process of the immigration Act 1971, I will consider how was the process of this Act influenced by "from the Empire to Europe".

13:30-13:40　**Yoshitaka Okamoto**（Ph.d. cand., Queen Mary, University of London）

**British Foreign Policy under the Callaghan Government and the Cold War in Europe, 1976-79**

This research deals with Britain's attitude towards European security under the Callaghan government from 1976 to 1979. This period saw Cold War tensions grow, and détente lose its momentum, as Britain struggled to maintain her international influence in the midst of her economic difficulties. Focussing on Cold War Europe, this research asks two questions: what policy did the Callaghan government adopt towards European security, and what role did Britain play in the Atlantic Alliance?

First, this study reveals how Britain's role as mediator in the Alliance was formed in the face of severe economic crisis and Soviet military build-up. It then elucidates how Britain contributed to the stability of the Alliance during the presidency of Jimmy Carter, whose inconsistent foreign policy and lack of consultation with America's allies caused confusion and tensions. Finally, it demonstrates that while Britain played a major role in maintaining the stability of the Alliance, Callaghan's preference for the status quo, and his lack of strategy towards European security other than maintaining the unity of the Alliance under American leadership, hampered Britain's attempts to retain influence in transatlantic relations.

13:40-13:50　**Takeyuki Hasegawa**（Ph.d. cand., Tohoku University）

**A Study of the Political System Design in the Post-Soviet Russia:**

**Focused on the Decision-Making Structure of the Foreign and Security Policy**

During the course of the collapse of the Soviet Union (December 1991), the Russian Federation began drafting a new constitution which would establish a fundamental political structure in the post-Soviet era. This report focuses on the Russian Security Council (RSC), which has recently great influence on the policy-making process in the field of foreign and national security policy. Presenter examines the process of its establishment using the stenographic notes of the Constitutional Conference (*Конституционное совещание. Стенограммы. Материалы. Документы. 29апр. —10 нояб. 1993 г. Том 1-20,* М., Юрид. лит., 1995 г.) and some published materials (О. Г. Румянцев (общ. ред.), *Из истории создания Конституции Российской Федерации. Конституционная комиссия: стенограммы, материалы, документы (1990-1993 гг.),* М., 2007-2010 гг.). In addition, this study aims to discuss some political issues relating to the RSC, for instance, the

legislative control of the executive, scope of the Presidential authority to organize the federal bodies of state authority, the controversial state secrets protection and the access Rights(discloser of information).