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Hephthalites and Kushan in the Early Armenian Literature

by Kazuo ENOKI

Armenia, sister kingdom to Parthia under Arsacid rule since 53/54 A. D., found herself threatened by Sasanid Persia upon the overthrow of the Parthian dynasty in the early half of the third century. Her independence temporarily regained with a Roman assistance, Armenia continued as an ally of the Roman Empire until 386/387 when Rome and Persia divided her between themselves. Yet the Arsacides remained until Rome conceded its Armenian territory to Persia in 428/429, putting an end to the dynasty. Such history of Armenian-Persian antagonism reflects itself in many an Armenian literature dealing with the early days of the dynasty. For one, there is a legend concerning a brother of St. Gregory, founder of Armenian Christianity: When Armenian King Khosrov was assassinated by Anag, an Arsacid, two sons of the latter escaped the ensuing execution, Gregory, the elder, taking refuge in Roman Empire and Suren, the younger, in Persia. Some Armenian historian have it that Suren was raised by the Hephthalites later to become king in the land of Djen, or China. Others maintain that Arsaces the Great was a Hephthalite prince who lived in the land of Kushan, or even that the Hephthalite kings were Arsacids. These accounts are historically unfounded, and there seems to be lying at the bottom of such stories an attempt to bolster the Armenian stand in face of Persian threat by relating themselves to powerful adversaries of the Sasanid Empire, namely Hephthalites and Kushan.

The Development of Agricultural Implements in China

by Motonosuke AMANO

The author has long carried the investigations of agricultural implements in China and has been publishing many scholarly articles on the history of plough as well as the improvement of mill. In the present article the author attempts mainly to make an introduction of *On the Invention of Farm Implements in Ancient China* 「中国古代農業機械発明史」 by Professor Liu Hsien-chou of Ch'ing Hua University in Peking which was sent to him by a friend in China and which, the author is pleased to find, treats the same subject as his problem. At the same time he seeks to add his supplementary explanation to the above mentioned work. Also

reviewed is an article presented to him by Professor Liu: *Some New Material on the Invention of Farm Implements in Ancient China* appeared in Acta Agromechanica Sinica, Vol. VII, No. 3, 1964.

Above all, it may be pointed out that this article serves as an analytical one, because the author carefully examines ancient documents and excavations in connection with (1) soil preparation implements, (2) seeding-machines, (3) weeders for cultivation, (4) irrigation instruments, (5) harvesting and thrashing machines, (6) processing tools, and (7) facilities for rural traffic and transportation, while he provides individually several references and illustrations of major implements.