Lines of Local Administrators in North China during Chin-Yuan Period from the Standpoint of Shrine Religious Services: The Case of the Yingrunhou Shrine, Pingyao County, Shanxi

by Iiyama Tomoyasu

In the history of China, Northern Sung period is known as a turning point in dynastic policy regarding shrines, an enormous number of which established themselves as formally authorized shrines (正廟) after the rapid increase in official recognition of them during the latter half of the period. By studying the religious services of such local shrines which were worshiped mainly within a particular county or prefecture, this article investigates how local administrators recognized their predecessors and clarifies an aspect of local administration in Chin-Yuan period.

Here the author finds that the majority of the shrines that were authorized during the Northern Sung period maintained their influence in their surrounding local communities, and were formally worshiped by local officials after the fall of the Northern Sung Dynasty. The fact that these shrines had been formally authorized by that Dynasty stabilized their local authority and established a tradition of subordination to local officials. Shrine policies of the Chin and Yuan dynasties, which were altogether different from that of the Southern Sung, were also important
factors resulting in such a situation.

Under such circumstances, we can see an interesting process in which once dynastic authority was established over local religious services in Northern Sung period, precedents were set regarding the position of local administrators and their relationship to religious services and local society throughout the Chin-Yuan period.

The relationship between local societies and local administrators and the position of local administrators in Chin-Yuan period have been studied periodically, but only from point of view of local administrators. However, as seen in this article, the activity of local administrators and the situation of local society during the Chin-Yuan period is much more complicated. We must consider continuity and change synthetically to understand the society in North China during the Chin-Yuan period.

The Opening of the Five Ports and the Jiang-Zhe Raw Silk Market: The Assimilation of the Chinese Economy into the International Market during the mid-19th Century

by Yang Ying

This paper looks into the export trends and circulation structures of raw silk produced in the Jiangsu 江苏 and Zhejiang 浙江 regions at the time of the opening up of the five ports and clarifies the following facts.

The main reason for the large fluctuation in prices and export quantity of raw silk during the period 1843-1873 can be attributed to none other than supply and demand conditions within the Chinese local market. Immediately after the opening up of the five ports, the export of raw silk did not increase because of the focus on the local demand. This situation was reversed by the Taiping Rebellion incident in the 1850s, resulting in a sharp increase in export followed by a plunge in prices. From the latter