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 1860s, resulting in a sharp increase in export followed by a plunge in prices. From the latter half of the 1860s, the revival of domestic consumption brought keen competition back into the market, thereby driving up the price of raw silk in the Jiang-Zhe regions to its peak again.

Looking at the whole scenario, Chinese merchants may appear as winners overall, but during some periods, with changing market situations, the players and profitability also changed. The merchants from Hu-Zhou formed a major share of those who came to trade in Shanghai after the opening of the five ports. They are also comparatively larger merchants, but overall merchants at the time made little profit due to low export prices. A few courageous merchants, however, managed to make substantial profits in the trade by bracing the risks and dangers of warfare during the Taiping Rebellion. However, the increase in the number of small and medium size merchants in the raw silk trade during the late 1860s after peace was restored, brought fierce competition, and some of them suffered losses. Those who survived and succeeded introduced new strategies, like multi-dimensional management, into their business and tried to organize among the traders for a better negotiation environment.

The Creators of Chinese Loan-translations of Foreign Place Names: The Term Niujin for Oxford

by Chiba Kengo

The purpose of this study is to show that it is greatly possible that Chinese independently action in created the Chinese loan-translations of words for foreign place names that appeared 19th century. Three possible sources have been proposed for the new words: Japanese, Westerners, and Chinese. Evidence that many terms were independently created by Chinese, however, can be seen below:

1. The Chinese loan-translation spelling of Oxford, "Niujin 牛津" newly discovered in the Wanguo Gongbao 万国公报 was created