

(including rural districts) to do business.

The I-mên 義門 Chêng 鄭 Family and Society
in the Late Yüan Dynasty

by Hiroshi DANJŌ

It is well known that when the Yüan began to govern China, social status was strictly divided into four classes: i; Mongol 蒙古, ii; Sè-mu 色目, iii; Han-jên 漢人, iv; Nan-jên 南人. The lowest class of Nan-jên (the landowning class in Chiangnan 江南) was especially alienated from politics. The only way left for them to participate in government was to become low class official. But after the years past, the Yüan Government also had become inclined to change its mode of government to one like that practised in traditional Chinese dynasties. Subsequently its attitude to the Nan-jên also changed. Especially during the premier Toktogha 脫脫 period of late Yüan dynasty, maybe for his understanding of Han culture, maybe for the strengthening of the political system, the Yüan Government found a need for co-operation from the Chiangnan landowning class. Therefore, a lot of Chiangnan landowners had entered political careers in that time.

Although the Yüan Government changed its attitude, a rebellion still arose in 1351 A.D. and immediately spread over all the country. In Chiangnan, Chu Yüan-chiang 朱元璋—the leader of the rebel army—occupied Nanking 南京 and used it as a base for gradually expanding his power. Owing to his inclusion of the Chiangnan landowning class in his group, he successfully established a firm political power basis.

At P'u-chiang county 浦江縣 in Chin-hua prefecture 金華府, the Chêng family survived the confusing period. The family lived together without dividing their property for several generations and had received the award, the 'I-mên 義門', from the Yüan Government and were well known in Chiangnan society during the late Yüan dynasty. The struggle between the Yüan Government and Chu Yüan-chiang was also projected into their relation with this family. Both of them were trying to strengthen their relations with the Chêng family. It means that we can't really understand Chiangnan society in the late Yüan dynasty without knowing the Chêng

family.

In this study I took the Chêng family as a representative of the landowning class in Chiangnan. By tracing the Chêng family's participation in and withdrawal from the Yüan Government and its subsequent co-operation with Chu Yüan-chiang we show the trends in the Chiangnan landowning class in the late Yüan dynasty.

The Transition of Tidal Areas
in the Chiangnan 江南 Delta of China

by Hideto KITADA

This article designed to give an outline of the transition of tidal areas in Chiangnan as part of the basic work of investigating the influence of the tidal movement on the agricultural development of Chiangnan. Considering the general tendency the larger the river the further the tide will flow into it, we have to define the extent of the tidal area by locating how far the tide goes up in the greatest river. In this paper we examine the generation of tides from the sixth century in the Woosung 吳淞江, Lou 婁江 and Huang-p'u 黃浦江 rivers which were the largest rivers.

It is proved as a result that a great part of Chiangnan was a tidal area. In the upper and the middle reaches of the Woosung river, its southward Tienshan 澱山 Lake and its northward Lou river's upper reaches, the tide vanished after the sixteenth century. In the upper reaches of these waters, Wu 吳 district, T'ai 太 Lake and Hu-chou 湖州 prefecture, the tide also vanished by the fourteenth century. The tide in Ch'ang-shu-t'ang 常熟塘 disappeared by the sixteenth century. These regions belong to the low field zone and the tides there vanished on two occasions, between the thirteenth and the fourteenth century and during the sixteenth century. This phenomenon was caused by the rivers' silting up. In close relation to this trend, the Huang-p'u river developed as a new waterway along the high field zone. The tide went up to the upper reaches of the Huang-p'u river on two occasions between the fourteenth and during the sixteenth century. It arrived at the southward region (Hang-chou prefecture 杭州府) of the high field zone in the nineteenth century.