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“Huang-huai chiao-hui 黃淮交匯” and P'an Chi-hsün
潘季馴's River Flood Control System

by Mitsutaka TANI

The successful control of the floods around the confluence of the Huang-ho 黃河 and the Huai-ho 淮河 (“Huang-huai chiao-hui”) was vital for safe transport on the Grand Canal during the Ming Dynasty. Regarded as one of the greatest river experts in China, P'an Chi-hsün employed various methods to control the river system around this area from flooding between the years of 1578-1579.

This paper investigates the different methods P'an Chi-hsün employed and notes the following four points about his river control methods:

1. Kao chia dike (高家堰) on the northeast bank of the Hung-tsê Lake (洪沢湖) was strengthened so that the resulting increased force of the Huai River would carry away the silt from the Huang River at the point where they joined. This method is called “shu-shui kung-sha 束水攻沙” and distinguished him from the other experts of his time.

2. Yao-ti 遙堤 dikes were constructed along both sides of the Huang River between Hsü-chou 徐州 and Ch'ing-ho 清河 prefectures. The Yao-ti were secondary dikes built at a short distance from the lü-ti 纓堤, the main dikes. The secondary dike was to check the overflow of the Huang River in case the main dike collapses.

3. Concave outlets for surplus water, called chien-shui pa 減水壩, were made at four different places in each secondary dike in the northern banks of the Huang River between T'ao-yüan 桃源 and Ch'ing-ho 清河 prefectures. They were located at a certain height from the bottom of the dike in order to prevent the breaking of the secondary dikes.

4. T'ung-chi cha 通濟閘, the main watergate on the Ch'ing-chiang p'u 清江浦 waterway (a part of the Grand Canal) at Huai-an 淮安 was shifted

to an oblique position so that the full force of the waters from the Huang River and the Huai River were prevented from flowing into the Grand Canal.

A Study of Mid-Taiwan during the Ch'ing Dynasty:
the two masters to one field (*i-t'ien liang-chu* 一田兩主)
land tenure system in the Chang-hua 彰化 district

by Jun KURIHARA

This article examines land ownership relations, specifically the two masters to one field land tenure system that was established in the course of land-opening in the Chang-hua district of Mid-Taiwan.

The first section shows that land in the Chang-hua district was settled from the first decade of the eighteenth century, and that land-opening was accomplished by the investment of great amounts of private funds in large scale land development together with the construction of irrigation facilities. This resulted in Taiwan establishing itself as a rice supplying region for Fu-chien province on the other side of the Taiwan strait.

The second section treats the question of what type of production relations (i.e. relations between land developers, *k'en-hu* 墾戶, and tenants, *tien-hu* 佃戶) this land-opening process created and places special emphasis on the actual conditions of tenants. Two types of tenants can be distinguished in the sources; one seasonal labourers who crossed over to Taiwan alone from their native places in Fu-chien and Kuang-tung, and two tenants with access to labour resources and funds who entered into contractual relations with land developers (*k'en-hu*) acquiring cultivation rights to the land by monetary compensation. There was a move amongst Ch'ing dynasty officials, who in principle banned migration to Taiwan, to allow the second type of tenant to bring their families over from the mainland and settle down in Taiwan.

Finally the third section demonstrates the change from the land developer—tenant relationship to the *ta-tsu hu* 大租戶, *hsiao-tsu hu* 小租戶 and sub-tenant cultivator (*hsien-k'eng tien-jên* 現耕佃人) land tenure system. Special attention is given to the rise of tenants to *hsiao-tsu hu*. As well as indicating