

Title	A study of Yang family (楊氏) of Hung-nung (弘農)
Sub Title	
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Publisher	三田史学会
Publication year	1958
Jtitle	史学 Vol.31, No.1/2/3/4 (1958. 10) ,p.22- 23
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Abstract
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19581000-0746

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China toward the end of the Yuan Dynasty. He was born in Taichou, Chiang-su province, which has been always a center of salt industry. Being a member of the crewman of a salt-carrying ship, he carried on an illegal traffic in salt. In 1353, Chang formed a rebel army with his comrades, and captured Kao-yu 高郵, Chiang-su province, and the following year he called himself king. In 1356 he captured P'ing-chiang 平江 (Soochow), removed there, and established a kingdom organization.

Although he and his men surrendered themselves to the Yuan Government in the following year, in practice they remained as an independent local administrative body.

The territory of this administrative body was a wide plain covering both the Chiang-su province and the northern part of Che-chiang province.

After removing to P'ing-ching, the administrative body was always in a state of conflict with Chu Yuan-chang 朱元璋. At last in 1367 Chang's army was annihilated by Chu Yuan-chang who afterwards set up the Ming Dynasty. Thus Chu Yuanchang's movement to the unification of China developed further.

In this article, the writer describes about the rise and fall of Chang's administration, together with some historical facts concerning the Chang's administration mentioned above.

A study of Yang Family 楊氏 of Hung-nung 弘農

By Ryōji TAKEDA

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The name of Yang family of Hungnung had been widely known among the Chinese ever since the days of Han Dynasty. It became very famous, however, after it produced the highest officials successively through four successive generations under the Later-Han Dynasty. The profession of the members of Yang family was the study

of Confucianism, and the house of Yang produced many famous men. However, these famous scholars of the family were presumably incapable of making their fortune.

At the time of War of Yung Chia 永嘉 (311), the Chin Dynasty removed its court to the south side of the Yangtze River. The Yang Family, however, failed to escape with the court. Accordingly, the family was in adverse circumstances under the Tung Chin Dynasty.

Meanwhile, under the Northern Dynasty, the descendants of Yang Chieh 楊結 one of the members of the Yang family, enjoyed prosperity for a time. However, the Yangs in the Northern Dynasty made an enemy of the Erh-chu family, and were almost annihilated by the latter. Thus the power of the Yang family declined.

With the advent of Sui and T'ang period, the Yangs restored their power in the courts of the two dynasties and founded their position in the political circles.

Thus a family become powerful again under the two dynasties. However, the writer of this article is of opinion that it is a question whether those Yangs including the Imperial Family of Sui were, without exception, the descendants of the Yang family of Hung-nung as they professed themselves to be.

Un Aperçu sur l'Origine de la Navigation Japonaise

Nobuhiro MATSUMOTO

Le progrès de la culture humaine dans l'antiquité a été accéléré par diverses inventions et par leur perfectionnement. En particulier, les migrations des peuples et le contact des civilisations orientales et occidentales ont été favorisées par l'amélioration des moyens de communication. De même que la généralisation de l'usage des chevaux et l'invention des véhicules à traction animale a joué un grand rôle dans l'histoire des peuples continentaux, le développement des moyens de navigation est en rapport étroit avec l'histoire des populations maritimes. Si on veut