Ling-chün 領軍 General and Hu-chün 護軍 General

by Shigeaki OCHI

This article describes the imperial supremacy over the armies during the Wei 諭, Chin 諏, Northern and Southern Dynasties from a viewpoint of the system of Ling-chün 領軍 and Hu-chün 護軍 Generals.

During the Wei and Hsi-chin 西晉 periods Ling-chün and Hu-chün Generals mainly controlled the appointment of military officers, but their military power was rather limited. They could control only some corps under the emperor's supervision but could not supervise local armies. During Tung-chin 東晉 and the Southern Dynasty, local armies also came under the supervision of the Central Government. At first the armies of the Central Government were stationed in the capital. They were divided into Chung-chün 中軍 and Wai-chün 外軍 and the former was controlled by the Ling-chün General and the latter by the Hu-chün General.

Later Wai-chün began to be the same as local armies, to which the Hu-chün General's power also extended. The Ling-chün General which was designated as having a higher post than the Hu-chün General replaced the supreme commanders in all parts of the Empire. Since they still controlled the appointment of military officers, their power became very great. Their increased power, together with the reformation of the bureaucrats' rank during the T'ien-chien 天監 era (502—519) in the Liang 梁 dynasty, weakened the military power of local governors, particularly that of the tz'U-shih 諏使. In spite of their great power, both Ling-chün and Hu-chün Generals were under the supervision of lower-grade officials dispatched directly by the emperor. These lower-grade bureaucrats, who had a peculiar existence in the government system of the Southern Dynasty, wielded their power in the confidence and favor of the emperor.

Markets and Fairs in Kiangnan during the Sung Dynasty

by Yoshinobu SHIBA

During the Sung dynasty many small market places such as Ts'ao-shih 草市, Yeh-shih 野市, Shan-shih 山市, Hsi-shih 湖市, Chien-shih 湖市, Hsi-shih 城市 or Ts'ai-wu-hui 子午會 were created in the farm villages in Kiangnan. In these market places fairs were held on a fixed day every month, where farmers and merchants exchanged the goods they had collected for the fair. Apart from these small market places, other fairs for the customers
from wider parts of the country developed in Kangnan. These market places grew with the development of the inter-local trade during the T'ang and Sung dynasties and played an important role in regional economy. In this article the author tried to prove concretely the above-mentioned facts by documents.

On the Liang-shui 稲税 System and San-hsien 三限 System during the T'ang Dynasty

by Noboru Koga

In the first year of Chien-chung 建中 of Té-tsung 御宗 of the T'ang dynasty the tsu 促 yung 佣 and tiao 諸 system was changed to the liang-shui 稲税 (two-tax) system. In the liang-shui 稲税 system, as a rule, tax was assessed according to one's property twice a year: autumn and summer. But there was an exceptional system, namely, san-hsien 三限 system under which tax was levied thrice a year.

Under the liang-shui 稲税 system, taxes were collected in the sixth and eleventh months, and the second ones were barley and silk, while the first ones were millet, rice and flax. Under the tsu-yung-tiao system, millet or barley was collected as tsu in the twelfth month, and in the ninth month, silk was collected as yung and tiao. Thus barley and silk being combined came to be demanded as tax earlier in time under the liang-shui 稲税 system. This was due first to the wide spread of barley cultivation during the middle of T'ang, and, especially in the rice-raising district of Kiangnan, it was raised as the second crop. Secondly, the silk-raising district in North China was lost after the rebellion of An-shih 安史, and the Kiangnan silk, which was early in forming cocoon crops, had to be supplied.

Yet Chinese agriculture being a whole at that time did not undergo in all districts the same change appropriate for the liang-shui 稲税 system. In North China, hemp was largely cultivated, and its harvest was still in the eighth month. Although barley came to be widely cultivated, it did not simply substitute and stop the cultivation of millet. Millet was raised together with peas, and barley with beans. The san-hsien 三限 system, accordingly, can be explained as follows: it was liang-shui 稲税 plus one more tax which was collected in the ninth month and which consisted of hemp and beans. This san-hsien 三限 system was carried out chiefly in North China, the devastation of North China after the rebellion of An-shih necessitated the T'ang dynasty to be financed by Kiangnan, so the tsu-yung-tiao system was changed to the liang-shui 稲税 system to meet the agriculture of Kiangnan. For this reason it has been so far believed that the liang-shui 稲税 system was conducted uniformly in all districts, but this was not necessarily the case, and the fact that a non-liang-shui 稲税 system existed already from the outset of the enactment of the liang-shui 稲税 system needs special attention.