The Change of People in the Middle Reaches of the Amur River in the Eighteenth Century: On the Migration of the Eight Clans and Seven Clan Heje

by Shigeru Matsuura

Before the seventeenth century the following groups resided along the middle reaches of the Amur river: (1) the five clans such as Mejere and others lived upstream, and afterwards came to be known as New Manchus; (2) the three clans such as Geikere and others lived below the New Manchus, and were later called the Three clans; and (3) the eight clans such as Horfokol and others lived along banks of the Amur below its confluence with the Ussuri river and in the Ussuri valley, and they were later called the Eight clans.

In 1674, the government of the Ch'ing dynasty organized the upper New Manchus into the Eight banners (八旗), and then moved them to Ningguta, Chi-lin, and Mukden. At that time the three clans immigrated to the confluence of the Sungari and Mudan rivers after the New Manchus, and in consequence only the Eight clans resided in the middle course of the Amur river. It was the Eight clans that were initially called the shaved head Hejes (剃髮黑金) in the *Liu-pien chi-lich* (柳邊紀略) written by Yang Pin (楊賓) who travelled to Ningguta in 1689.

The Ch'ing government organized a part of the Three clans into the Eight banners in 1714, and then organized the rest of the Three
clans and all the Eight clans, and moved the latter to the confluence of the Sungari and Mudan rivers in 1732. As a result no inhabitants were left in the middle reaches.

But since the mid-eighteenth century the Seven clan Hejes advanced and occupied this region. Though they were called the frontier people, they were not included in the 2398 families of the frontier people recorded in 1750. In the Documents of the Office of the Vice general in the Ningguta region, there is a document dealing with the composition of the Seven clan Hejes. It says that a part of them called themselves the locomi (longkumi), Fushara, and Udingke clans. Their gasan da, the heads of villages, were registered as the frontier people, and lived in the lower reaches of the Amur river. Therefore the Seven clan Hejes were originally the frontier people in the lower reaches and afterwards advanced into the middle reaches apart from their clans. After 1860 the Ch'ing government began to call them merely as Hejes, and thus they came to be known as today's Heje people.

Chinese, Sino-Japanese and Sino-Korean Reading of ‘不’

by Seiji Tsuji

The Sino-Japanese reading and the Sino-Korean reading of Chinese characters usually correspond to each other. However, the reading of ‘不’ is exceptional, for the former is ‘fu’ (non-ľūshēng 非入声), while the latter is ‘pur’ (ľūshēng 入声). Why is this the case?

‘不’ in Chinese had 3(4) readings—pǐng (平), shǎng (上), (qù 去), rù (入) shěng (声) in Guǎngyùn (廣韻 A.D. 1008). However, the author’s research in ‘不’ reading in Tang period shows that ěrshēng was not used and that shǎng(qù)shěng was used for negative particle, and that pǐngshēng was used for interrogative particle. At the end of Tang period, however, the ěrshēng form