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An Introduction to the Studies of the Official Titles
of the Eastern Türküt,—On “Qaghan”
(可汗) of the “First Türküt Empire”

By Masao MORI

The results of the studies may be summarized as follows:—

- (1) “Qaghan” of Türküt, a nomad state, was as a principle the word denoting a sole and absolute ruler. It corresponds to “Shan-yü” 單于 of Hiung-nu or “T'ien-tzü” 天子 of the Chinese.
- (2) In reality this principle was not always realized.
- (3) From the rule of T'u-mên Qaghan 土門可汗 at least to that of Mo-ho Qaghan 莫何可汗, i. e. 587~588, there were many minor qaghans (小可汗) in various parts besides great qaghans. Sometimes the influence of great qaghans was restricted so that it was almost equal to that of “Chung-mien” 中面 qaghans.
- (4) Türküt before the rule of Mo-ho Qaghan was a decentralized country consisting of feudal states.
- (5) After the rule of Ch'ih-pi Qaghan 治畢可汗 (609~619) the number of minor qaghans decreased.
- (6) This suggests us that the power of a qaghan after Ch'ih-pi was enlarged.
- (7) This fact will be confirmed by the succeeding studies of “šad” (設) and “tegin” (特勤) which are to be published in the next article by the author.

On Cotton Cultivation of China and “Nung-sang-chi-yao”

By Motonosuke AMANO

The techniques of cotton cultivation improved kind of cotton in its variety and quality during the Ch'ing dynasty. However mixing of species and as a natural result degeneration of kind appeared, while innovation was not realized. Generally the techniques of the Ming period were taken over, with a few exceptions; for instance, a new method of sowing seeds soaked in hot water. This method was first taken in the Northern China about K'ang-hsi or Chien-lung period and then spread to the south. In such conservative rural communities as those of China more advanced techniques are attempted by some diligent farmers and are spread to neighbouring farmers only when they prove to yield considerable results and when conditions are favorable enough to carry out these techniques. Thus the speed of development is really slow. Therefore it may be considered that, even though during the Ch'ing period the techniques of the preceding dynasty were mainly maintained, they were gradually adopted by many cultivations, the area for cotton culture was enlarged and the techniques themselves were also improved.