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Shih Feng in the Tax System of the T'ang China
——A Financial Historical Examination

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Under the T'ang Dynasty of China, imperial family members and meritorious ministers were granted shih feng 食封. The shih feng was a system under which the grantee (feng chia 對家) received the taxes (tsu 租, t'iao 調 and yung 庸) paid by the k'o ting 課丁 (feng ting 封丁) men of the k'o hu 課戸 (feng hu 封戸) families living in the designated provinces or counties (feng ti 封地), and its amount was counted by the number of the feng hu. The taxes from the feng ti, or the feng wu 封物, were collected by the employee of the feng chia despatched there (feng shih 封使) in the presence of local officials. Empresses Wu Hou 武后 and Wei Hou 韋后 granted the privilege so indiscriminately that much of the taxes were consumed by individuale feng chia, straining the government finances. Also the feng shih, making use of his feng chia's influence, would frequently behave highhandedly, sometimes illegally exploiting people, causing a great harm to the public. To check such abuses, Emperor Hsüan-tsung 玄宗 forbade the feng shih to visit the feng ti, and instead made the government collect the taxes for the feng chia. He also raised the reduction rate of the shih feng, which was hereditary, at the time of inheritance, thereby making it possible to reduce more rapidly the number of the feng hu retained by already existing feng chia, and at the same time started granting smaller numbers of feng hu to newly created feng chia. Besides such means intended for a gradual decrease of the total number of feng hu, he succeeded in reducing that of feng ting by limiting the highest number of feng ting in a feng hu to three men. Such reforms changed the nature of the shih feng system until it was in the T'ien-pao 天宝 years only a pensionary allowance, and the sum expended under this item exceeded not more than a few per cent of the whole yearly income of the government, no more a financial burden as it used to be. Thus the shih feng system, which was a carryover from the feudal society of ancient times, was completely changed into a kind of pension under the T'ang Dynasty.