## THE TOYO GAKUHO

## (REPORTS OF THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY)

Vol. 55, No. 2 September 1972

The Materials for Imperial Usage and the Forced Labor in the Ming China by Hiroshi Iwami

In China under the Ming Dynasty, the local administrative expenditure, called 'kung fei 公費', was at times borne by the li chia 里甲 as a part of its forced labor duties. This incidence of the kung fei and materials for Imperial usage (shang kung wu liao 上供物料) on the li chang 里長 as a part of his official duties is by some regarded as an established system that was effective throughout the Ming period, but still others challenge this view. The present author also maintains that the li chang and chia shou 甲首 paying the kung fei was not a system dating back to the early years of the Ming. In those times procurement of the shang kung wu liao was not directly tied to the forced labor duties of the li chia. As more of it was levied, the burden was progressively shifted onto the ordinary families in disregard of the original procurement system. As a result the kung fei was borne as a part of either the li chia i 里甲役 or the chün yao i 均徭役.

## Origin of the Qalqa Myriarchy (Tümen) by Tetsuo Morikawa

The Qalqa, which must have been a single group originally, occurs in the Mongolian chronicles known to us already as two, the Inner and the Outer. In the latter half of the sixteenth century, the Inner Qalqa consisted of five  $oto\gamma$ 's, Jarud, Barin, Qonggirad, Bayud and Öjiyed, and the Outer Qalqa, of thirteen  $oto\gamma$ 's, Jalayir, Üneged, Besüd, Eljigen, Kerüd,  $\gamma$ oorlas, Quruqu Küriye, etc., some governing others. The governing group in the Inner Qalqa was first the Qonggirad, later the Jarud, and that in the Outer Qalqa was the Jalayir.

Earlier, in the Eastern part of Mongolia under the Yüan Dynasty had

existed a group quite similar to the Qalqa Myriarchy in its character, usually referred to as the Five Tribes of the Left-Hand, consisting of the Jalayir, Qonggirad, Ikires, Uruγud and Mangγud. Having governing groups and pasture lands in common, the Qalqa Myriarchy may be regarded as having its origin in the Five Tribes of the Left-Hand of the Yüan times. The Jalayir, the most influential tribe in the whole Qalqa, entered frequent alliances through marriages with the Borjigin Clan and held considerable power in the Outer Qalqa from the sixteenth century on.

## The Phonemic Value of the Rimes 蒸職 under the Guttural Initials of K'aik'ou in Ancient Chinese by Hisao HIRAYAMA

In most of the revised Ch'ieh-yun texts of the T'ang period there are two groups of homophonous words (小韻) that both correspond to the yingmu k'aik'ou of the rime Chih (職韻開口影母), namely 〈憶〉於力反 and 〈抑〉於棘反. The latter group has usually been ignored in the reconstruction of Ancient Chinese, but its existence in the original Ch'ieh-yün (切韻) turns out almost undeniable through philological examinations. How then was the distinction of these two groups? In the Tun-huang fragments of Mao-shi-yin (毛詩音) i.e.S. 2729, P. 3383, 其X, 1366a, the words belonging to these two groups are clearly distinguished by both the upper and the lower fan-ch'ieh characters. From the analysis of those fan-ch'ieh we can conclude that the value of 〈憶〉〈抑〉 was/?ink/ and /?iek/ respectively. In Tun-huang Mao-shi-yin the same kind of contrast is found also under the initial /k/, thus 「亟」is spelled as /kiʌk/ and 「棘」「蕀」as /kiek/which both belong to the group 〈殛〉 in the Ch'ieh-yün. The reason why in the Ch'ieh-yün 「棘」 is used as the lower fan-ch'ieh character for 〈抑〉 is explained that here /kiek/, a subdialectal variant pronunciation of 「棘」in Ancient Chinese, was adopted to indicate the final /-iek/ of the syllable /2iek/. In Kū-kai's Ten-rei-ban-shō-mei-gi (空海『篆隷万象名義』) are also used different fan-ch'ieh for the words belonging to 〈憶〉 and 〈抑〉, and for the words 「亟」etc. and「棘」etc..

Thus the phonemic value of the rimes 蒸職 in Ancient Chinese which I assumed in my previous article "The Phonemic Value of the Rimes 蒸職 and 之 in Ancient Chinese" (The Toyo Gakuho Vol. 49, No.1, 1966) must