

out with Shun-chih and would not visit Peking even when the emperor died. After the death of Princess Makata, his first wife, Abunai married another woman without asking for permission from the Ch'ing court, and ceased to attend the New Year's celebrations in Peking after 1663 altogether. In 1669 Emperor K'ang-hsi had him arrested and detained at Shenyang, and granted the Chakhar principality to his son Burni. Deeply offended by the treatment of his father, the young prince prepared for a rebellion while pretending to be loyal to the Ch'ing. Although it was easily suppressed in a short time, the rebellion of Burni was one of the most politically significant incidents in seventeenth-century Inner Mongolia.

Muhtasibs in Cairo during the Mamluk Dynasty:  
an analysis of their personal histories

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Past research has not adequately treated the office of muhtasib, market inspector, in Cairo during the Mamluk Dynasty. In this article, I attempt to consider the subject by analyzing the life histories of the various muhtasibs both before and after their occupation of that position. I divided the Mamluk Dynasty into the following four periods in accordance with the distinctive features of the muhtasibs.

First period (750/1250-789/1387); The muhtasibs were appointed from among the *ulama'* and the ones with an extensive knowledge of law. Although sometimes the powerful amirs intervened in the appointments and dismissals of muhtasib which hampered them in the execution of their duties. But generally speaking, they fulfilled their function by acting as intermediaries between the rulers and the common people. Second period (789/1387-816/1413); During this period bribes, *barṭil* or *badhl*, were greatly used to take the rank of muhtasib, and the appointments and dismissals of muhtasib were repeated frequently. During these 27 years, 81 persons, the number of which was counted 45% of the total number of the muhtasibs, occupied this office. Most of them were appointed from among the people who attended the Sultans, the powerful amirs and the civilians. Third period, Reigns of Sulṭān al-Mu'ayyad Shaykh and Ṭaṭar; Muhtasibs were mostly appointed from among the persons who attended the Sultan and

were also acquainted with a knowledge of law. The Sultan, using these muhtasibs, attempted to stabilize the common people's standard of living. But also in this period the muhtasibs began to be appointed from among the military class. The reform of the office of muhtasib was initiated by amir Ṭaṭar, who paid their salaries from the office of poll-tax. But this policy was abandoned after amir Ṭaṭar's death. Fourth period (824/1421-923/1517); Most of the muhtasibs were appointed from among the military class—particularly the amirs of ten and the chief guards. In accordance with the Sultans' orders, most of them participated in the market speculation. This eventually led to the disorder of the market system in Cairo.