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Study on the Military Documents of the Ancient
Frontier Fortress (塞上烽火品約)
Found at Chü Yen (居延) in the Han Dynasty

by Isao OKADA

According to the antique excavation in 1973 and 1974, "the military documents of the ancient frontier fortress" found at the sites of Chia-ch'ü hou-kuan (甲渠候官) and existing as a defence facility against the Hsiung-Nu (匈奴) in the Han Dynasty belonged to, what is called, "the military regulations", of which properties are summarized in following viewpoints.

Considering the fact that the said military documents were promulgated from the tu-wei-fu (都耐府) and stipulated for cooperative defence together with three officers such as the Chia-ch' ü, the T'ien-pei (殄北) and the San-shi-ching (卅井), the documents were just defence provisions which did not apply to persons not belonging to in the Chü Yen tu-wei-fu which was under the control of three officers. This study shows that the tu-wei-fu had issued the military documents on his own initiative. Furthermore, in the nearly same period as "the military documents of frontier fortress" prevailed, "the fifth year of the Chien-Wu strip" (建武五年簡) was discovered at the same sites, whereas, penalty regulations concerned with the military documents can be explained.

These documents show that the penalty regulations were clearly posted at the tu-wei-fu, and that the hou-chang (候長) and the sui-chang 燾長 and each of the sui-tsus 燾卒 were all subject to the regulation in the military documents. It is evident that the military documents were specified as one of the series of "the military regulations" which all

members were required to be thoroughly acquainted with from the warring States period to the Han Dynasty.

The author in his annotated commentaries to the translation of the military documents and "the fifth year of Chien Wu strip" presents three main points as follows: the first point is about the various concrete problems resulting from the military documents, and the second point concerns the problems resulting from the "P'in" (品), and the third point is about differences between the Han Dynasty and the Tang Dynasty in the persons who must recognize the military defense regulations.

Finally the author believes that the problems and mysterious issues relating to the military documents should be discussed from various viewpoints, and in the future he plans to continue researching these problems.

A Study of the Economy of the Landowner System in
the Early Ming: with Reference to the *Hu-t'ieh* (戶帖)
and *Huang-ts'ê* (黃冊) Systems

by Luan Ch'êng-hsien

First, those extracts of *huang-ts'ê*, land documents and *hu-t'ieh* of the Early Ming included among the land-document archives of the Hui-chou (徽州) region preserved by the Institute of Historical Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and concerning the period from the Yung-lo (永樂) to Hsüan-tê (宣德) eras are discussed, and it is proven that they represent a series of historical materials relating to the Li Shu (李舒) family of Shih-hsi-tu (十西都) of the Ch'mên (祁門) district in Hui-chou prefecture.

Next, on the basis of an analysis of the historical materials, the manner of land management practised by the landowner Li is described, and it is shown that the *i-t'ien liang-shu* (一田兩主) system was in operation. Finally, questions are raised from a formal standpoint in regard to *huang-ts'ê* discussed by scholars in the past.