

THE TOYO GAKUHO

Vol. 86, No. 1 - June 2004

(THE JOURNAL OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
OF THE TOYO BUNKO)

The Initial Fief of the state of Qi:
The Site of Subutun in Shandong Province

by KIKAWADA Osamu

The state of Qi 齊國, which was based in the eastern part of the Shandong 山東 peninsula, existed from the Western Zhou 西周 to the Warring States period. According to the *Shiji* 史記, the first capital of Qi was located in a place called "Yingqiu" 營丘. Until recently, many scholars have proposed different locations for "Yingqiu," based on either archeological remains or the historical record.

In the present article, the author offers a new hypothesis, focussing on Subutun 蘇埠屯 in Qingzhou 青州, Shandong province (previously considered as a late Shang 商 Dynasty site) as the possible burial location of the Qi Marquises' during the early Western Zhou period. Based on an analysis of the characteristics of the Subutun site and its artifacts, the author draws the following three conclusions:

1. Most of the site's features were constructed after "the defeat of the Yin" 克殷, during the early Western Zhou period. Therefore, it is appropriate to infer that the site should be dated during the late Shang and early Zhou periods.
2. Since the site's features and artifacts bear resemblance to those of Yinxu 殷墟, Anyang 安陽 and the deceased at Subutun

were buried in earthen pit tombs, the site's residents may have originated from a group of people very closely related to the cultural tradition of the Shang capital at Yinxu.

3. The leading figures of the group that constructed the site must have had close political relations to the Western Zhou regime.

Based on these conclusions, the author infers that according to the classical documentation, it is highly possible that the location of Yingqiu was in the Zi 淄 and Mi 彌 river basins. The earthen pit tombs furnished with large amounts of bronze ritual vessels in these regions have only been found at Subutun, according to the published data. Therefore, the writer suggests that Subutun was the burial site of the early Western Zhou Qi Marquises, and it was highly possible that Yingqiu was located in an adjacent area, pending further archaeological excavation. Furthermore, as mentioned in the *Shiji*, the first Qi Marquis, Lü Shang 呂尚 served under a late Shang period king, which if accurate, supports conclusion 2.

The Northern Wei Dynasty's *Nei-Mouguan* System

by SATO Masaru

Under the earlier Northern Wei 北魏 Dynasty, there were various government posts whose names began with the character "nei 内" (for example, *Nei-Mouguan* 内某官), indicating the bureaucracy forming the *Neichao* 内朝. Much of the research to date has discussed *Nei-Mouguan* mainly in terms of the *Hu-Han* 胡漢 conflict, regarding these officials as an imperial entourage, like *Xianbei* 鮮卑, and an institution for checking and supervising the *Waichao* 外朝, which was chiefly composed of *Huzu* 胡族 in the *Hu-Han* conflict during the earlier Northern Wei period.

Looking at the *Hu-Han* conflict in more relative terms, however, the relationships between the *Waichao* and *Nei-Mouguan* and