

## The Organization of Local Armies in Ch'in and Han Dynasties

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The following are the conclusions in this paper mainly for the Han dynasty:

All adult men who reached a predetermined age were registered (fu) into a military list; actually, however, certain part of them were elected and made to be soldiers. The soldiers were classified into arms such as ts'ai kuan (foot soldiers) and ch'i shih (cavalry soldiers), in the prefectural corps that underlay the local military system.

The soldiers engaged in ordinary military service had to (1) enter their appropriate prefectural corps for one month every year for military training and security maintenance in the prefecture, and (2) be subjected to military inspection by superior officers called tou chih, at the end of a year. In addition, they, as special service, had to be engaged in (1) safety integrity activities for the district as regular soldiers (cheng tsu) for a year, and (2) borders protection or central government guard as wei shih for a year.

During a war period, expeditionary forces were organized which were formed by regular soldiers and requisitioned or extra levied soldiers.