

THE TOYO GAKUHO

Vol. 61, Nos. 3,4-March 1980

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

On the Ch'in Official Hsi 喜: An Examination of
the "Chronological Record" Found in Tomb #11 at
Shui-hu-ti 睡虎地

by Tsuneko MATSUZAKI

In 1975, 12 tombs built during the period from Chao-hsiang-wang 昭襄王 to Shih-huang-ti 始皇帝 of the Ch'in Dynasty were excavated at Shui-hu-ti 睡虎地 in Yün-mêng-County 雲夢縣, Hupei Province 湖北省, an area which was a part of the state of Ch'u 楚 during the Warring States 戰國 period and which was annexed to Ch'in by Chao-hsiang-wang.

In the coffin of #11 tomb, built in the time of Shih-huang-ti, were found more than 1,100 bamboo slips 竹簡 with the skeletal remains of a man supposed over 40 years old. Most of the slips appeared to be legal documents. Some others are Pien-nien-chi 編年記 (chronological records), Wei-shih-chih-tao 為史之道 and proclamations announced by the prefect 郡守 of Nanchün 南郡.

In this paper Pien-nien-chi will be discussed. These records are a chronology describing Ch'in's aggressions upon neighboring countries, the birth and career of a man named Hsi 喜, and the births and deaths of his family members. He was a Chih-yü 治獄, a local officer of low position who owned about 100 Dan 石. The last line of the chronology was written in the 30th year of Shih-huang-ti which suggests that he died in that year, 46 years after his birth, which corresponds to the supposed age of the buried man. Therefore he can be identified as the Hsi who appeared in the Pien-nien-chi, the owner and the writer of it. Many students have noticed the 12 tombs and legal documents, and the most dominant viewpoint is that Hsi was an administrative officer carrying out the legalistic rule of Shih-huang-ti. The fact that the slips are part Hsi's grave goods should not be neglected. Moreover it is quite rare that written records are found in the tombs of

people without position.

The aim of this study is to consider Hsi, a man whose native country was annexed to Ch'in. It cannot be easily concluded that he was a loyal officer of the Ch'in government simply because he was a legal officer, or because he had a large number of legal documents in his tomb. Examining his Pien-nien-chi reveals, in fact, that he described the national unity of Ch'in from the standpoint of the conquered, not the conqueror.

Excavations of contemporaneous tombs of the common people located nearby are consulted for comparison.

A Consideration of the Grave Inscription of Liu Tai
: Marriage and Social Status during the Southern Dynasties

by Keiji NAKAMURA

The inscription buried in the grave of Liu Tai 劉岱 in Nan-ch'i 南齊 era was excavated in Chiang-su 江蘇 Province in 1969. This inscription gave full detail of the marital relations of Liu Tai. The purpose of this study is to discuss the characteristic features of marriage during the Southern Dynasties through a description of marriage as described in this inscription, and, to relate this marital mode to the aristocracy of the Southern Dynasties.

The inscription states that the Liu Tai family had marital relations with eight families in all. Moreover, within these eight families several had marital relations with each other, while among them several had been rejected by clans of the highest social status in the Southern Dynasties. Based on this fact, we presume that there existed two groups which had differing ranges of marriage possibility.

Up till now it has been recognized that there were two major social statuses, namely *shih* 士 and *shu* 庶, and that they differed in the range of marriage possibility. But even within the *shih* class we can see the existence of two groups which had no marital relations with each other because of their difference in social status. Those are the groups stated in the beginning. Therefore we can confirm the existence of stratified groups classified by marital relationships.

The marital relations described in the inscription in the grave of Liu Tai