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On the Relationship between the *Shih-chi* 史記, Bk. 123
and the *Han-shu* 漢書, Bk. 61 and 96

by Kazuo ENOKI

There are two opposite opinions concerning the relationship between the *Shih-chi*, Bk. 123 and the *Han-shu*, Bk. 61 and 96. The author in this article tries to establish that, as traditionally believed, these books of *Han-shu* were compiled utilizing the *Shih-chi* as one of the main sources, by presenting evidence which has hitherto been overlooked.

(1) The Chinese are called Ch'in-jên 秦人 in the *Shih-chi*, and Han-jên 漢人 in the *Han-shu*. The term Ch'in-jên is an older designation of the Chinese people in Central Asia than Han-jên. Central Asia is called Hsi-yü 西域 in the *Han-shu*, but no such name appears in the *Shih-chi*, in which Central Asia is referred to as Hsi-kuo 西國 and Hsi-pei 西北. The Gate of Jade or Yü-mên 玉門 is used to designate the province of Yü-mên in the *Shih-chi*, while the term Barrier of Gate of Jade or Yü-mên-kuan 玉門關 is employed in the *Han-shu* according to later usage. These examples show that the *Shih-chi* follows the older usage of appellations, and the *Han-shu* the later one.

(2) There is a big difference between the accounts of the ancient history of Central Asian peoples in the *Shih-chi* and the *Han-shu*. The difference arose because the compilers of *Han-shu* had access to new information on Central Asia which was not available to Ssu-ma Chien. The *Han-shu* revised the accounts given in the *Shih-chi* on the basis of this new information. This difference is clearly evident in the *Han-shu's* descriptions of the struggles and migration of the Hsiung-nu 匈奴, the Ta-yueh-shih 大月氏, the Wu-sun 烏孫, and the Saka 塞 which are not recorded in the *Shih-chi*. Such a difference shows that the accounts of Central Asian peoples in the *Shih-chi* can not be regarded as being copied from the *Han-shu*.

(3) There also are other points which make us realize that the *Shih-chi* accounts were not copied from the *Han-shu*, but vice versa.

(4) The question of misplacement of written strips, which is said to exist in both the *Shih-chi*, Bk. 123, and the *Han-shu*, Bk. 61, and which Professor A.F.P. Hulsewé and Dr. M.A.N. Loewe insist are only understandable if the *Shih-chi* accounts were copied from the *Han-shu*, the text of which was not original and already damaged at the time. The strongest reason is that such an eminent scholar as Pan Ku would never have blindly followed the *Shih-chi* text if it was out of order. However, the author of the present article believes that there is no misplacement of written strips in the text examined by the two learned scholars. One can easily read the text as it is. Pan Ku found no misplacement of written strips in the *Shih-chi* text, because he was an eminent scholar, and he must have copied it.

A Study on the Localism of the Aristocrat in the Southern
Dynasties: an examination of *ch'iao-chün-hsien* 僑郡縣

by Keiji NAKAMURA

This paper examines the localism problem of the Northern Chinese aristocrats during the Southern Dynasties period by a detailed study of *ch'iao-chün-hsien*. *Ch'iao-chün-hsien* refers to the counties which were lost to North China, and later set up by the Eastern Chin and the Southern Dynasties in its own territory. *Ch'iao-chün-hsien*, however, only existed in name, there was no land corresponding to this place name. The name was mainly used for census registration. The fact that *ch'iao-chün-hsien* was set up at the demand of powerful families who refused to change their place of registration suggests that those families had their original domicile in *ch'iao-chün-hsien*. Among the many counties in *ch'iao-chün-hsien*, the Lin-i county in Lang-yeh prefecture (琅邪郡臨沂縣), which was the original domicile place of the top aristocratic Wang 王 family, was very exceptional. It is clear from recently found epitaphs the Wang family had territory in the eastern and northern part near Nan-ching. Besides, it has been confirmed by the epitaphs and grave excavation reports that the graves of the Wang family and the Yen 顏 family who had the same domicile were