

(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

located in that territory. Since an aristocrat's domicile was closely connected with the location of his grave, this discovery shows that this region was the new established domicile of these two families. Such a relation between *ch'iao-chün-hsien*, the location of the graveyard and the aristocrat's domicile can also be seen in case of the Hsiao 蕭 family, an imperial family during the Ch'i 齊 Liang 梁 Dynasties.

Until now, the domicile, maintained by the Northern aristocrat coming down to the South, have been regarded as existing in name only. This study, however, shows that the domicile of the especially powerful aristocratic Wang family and Hsiao family was in reality the name of a county that located in Chian-nan. This phenomenon indicates the strong will of the Northern aristocrats, who refused to become Southern natives and wanted to remain registered as Northern people. At the same time we can see just how important the notion of domicile was to the Northern aristocrats.

The Forced Migration of Wealthy People *Fu-hu* 富戶  
to Pei-ching 北京 in the Early Ming Dynasty

by Manabu SATŌ

In 1430, after the usurpation of the throne during the civil war of Ching-nan 靖難, Ch'eng-tsu 成祖 changed the name of the former capital to "Pei-ching" in order to take the first step towards transferring the capital to Pei-ching. Immediately after that, the Ming Dynasty started to attract wealthy people mainly from all parts of the Chiang-nan region to move to Pei-ching. Past studies of this migration have been mainly based on the *fu-hu* sections in the 19th volume of the *Ming-hui-tien* 明會典. These studies concluded that the migrants and their descendants had been in large reduced to ruin by state expropriation. However, from the list of successful applicants in the highest examination and from inscriptions on tombs, we find that some of the migrants and their descendants succeeded in the imperial examinations and became bureaucrats. This paper identifies the individual migrants from these biographical materials and tries to present a concrete picture of the migration. The following conclusions were made.

The migrants were selected out of the large landowners engaged in agricultural engagement. They were not forced to migrate with their clan and