

*Suzhou Jinshi Wenshu.*

Japan's National Diet Library also holds some documents from the East Asia Institute and — judging from the fact that these bear the same old classification number as the *Qianlong qijuan* — we can deduce that they share the same origin. Furthermore, the Tohoku University Library has certain contracts connected with the Jin family.

In conclusion, it can be said that, before the Pacific War, a collection of documents originally belonging to the Jin family were put on the market. Some were sold to the East Asia Institute, while others went to Tohoku University; some time later, the *Qianlong qijuan* documents were transferred from the Institute to the Harvard-Yenching Library.

The Traders Control by Gao-zu of Qian Han: The Revolt of  
Kan Wan Xin and Chen Xi against the Shang-gu-zhi-lu

by Hideki HAYASHI

Up to the present, many scholars have dealt with Shang-gu-zhi-lu (商賈之律), laws of traders, in connection with the study of social rank system in the Qin (秦) and Han (漢) Dynasties. In this paper, the methods to control the northern area of the Han Empire in the early Han era, where laws which intertwine with political issues will be discussed by the author.

Gao-zu of Han (漢高祖) attempted to firmly rule the northern area. In the late Qin era, the influence of Xiong-nu (匈奴) became stronger as they expanded southward. Under these circumstances, traders from Bai-tu (白土) conducted commerce between China and Xiong-nu, which had steadily developed. After taking over Guan-zhong (關中), Gao-zu fortified the Han-Xiong nu frontier against possible Xiong-nu attacks, and abolished the traders commerce. Upon conquering Dai (代) and Zhao (趙) districts, Gao-zu sent Zhang Cang (張蒼) from the central government, in

order to rule the frontier region. This measure infringes upon the principle of local rule in the Han dynasty, that as a regulation, the frontier shall be within the jurisdiction of the local government. Therefore, this measure illustrates an active interest of the central government in this region.

But Gao-zu had Kan Wan Xin (韓王信) command this region as a king, and later Zhang Cang was transferred back to the central government. Immediately thereafter Kan Wan Xin and the traders became closely allied with Xiong-nu and revolted against the Han Empire.

Gao-zu sent Chen Xi (陳豨) from the central government to reconstruct the frontier rule. After putting down this insurrection, he enacted the laws of traders. The objective was to rule the traders who were closely related to the Xiong-nu.

This policy, however, due to Chen Xi reveling with the traders, Kan Wan Xin, and the Xiong-nu had failed. It was a conflict between the Han Empire's rule system and the local community in the early Han era. Therefore, Gao-zu endeavored to grasp public feeling in the area, and made the traders surrender in exchange for providing them with rewards. By tolerating the trader's values, Gao-zu intended to incorporate them into the Han Empire's sphere of rule. Thus, methods to control the traders became ever more skillful.

The Financial Situation behind Administrative Reforms in  
Mukden (盛京) in early Guang-xu (光緒) Period:  
Funding Dong-san-sheng Provinces (東三省協餉) and  
Mukden General's (盛京將軍) Motives of securing adequate  
income (養廉) for Officials

by Daisuke FURUICHI

Wide range of administrative reforms were carried out in Mukden in 1875. In this paper, the author investigates the back-